



Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services

Youth Development Survey

2014-15 Report



**Suffolk County
Grades 7-12**

www.oasas.ny.gov

A special thanks to these planning improvement partners:

Conference of Local Mental Hygiene Directors (CLMHD)

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes findings from the New York State Youth Development Survey conducted during the 2014-15 school year. The survey assessed risk and protective factors that predict substance use and other problem behaviors such as delinquency. The survey also measured substance use, youth gambling and other problem behaviors. OASAS uses a number of surveys to assess the prevalence of substance use, gambling and related problems and guide policy development and planning at the state and local levels. These surveys include the Youth Development Survey, the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) conducted by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) as well as surveys conducted by OASAS. However, the YDS is especially valuable because it provides information on risk and protective factors for school districts and county planning.

Following receipt of the surveys, all survey forms were checked to determine the validity and reliability of the data. A small percentage of students were judged to have returned invalid survey data. For example, students who claimed to use all drugs at the highest levels of use were eliminated from the final data set. In total, five separate checks of the logical consistency and validity of the students' responses were conducted.

The data collected was weighted by OASAS to provide estimates of risk/protective factors and substance use prevalence for the public school population of 7-12th graders. Estimates were weighted for selection by county, district, and school as well as school population for these grades. The figures presented in this report are calculated based on these weights, therefore percentages presented in the text and tables represent weighted percentages. The total population of 7-12th graders enrolled according to the most recent educational statistics data is 116,710 students for the county. Of the estimated total of 14,920 students eligible to participate in this survey in the county, 10,626 provided surveys that passed all checks for validity, providing a response rate of 71.2%. Tables 1 thru 5 contain information on the demographics of the students surveyed for this report. Table 1 provides information on the percent of students surveyed at each grade level (in order to protect student anonymity, grade levels which recorded fewer than the required minimum number of student responses per grade are reported as 0). Table 2 provides information on the percent of students surveyed by sex. Table 3 provides information on the percent of students surveyed by Hispanic status. Table 4 provides information on the percent of students surveyed by race and ethnicity. Finally, table 5 presents information on the percent of students surveyed by living arrangements.

Table 1: Grade

Response	Group	2014-15 pct
7	county	16.0
	state	15.6
8	county	16.5
	state	15.9
9	county	18.5
	state	18.1
10	county	14.8
	state	18.0
11	county	20.1
	state	17.4
12	county	14.1
	state	15.0

Table 2: Sex

Response	Group	2014-15 pct
Male	county	46.6
	state	47.1
Female	county	53.4
	state	52.9

Table 3: Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Response	Group	2014-15 pct
Yes	county	17.8
	state	23.4
No	county	82.2
	state	76.6

Table 4: Ethnic Origin

Response	Group	2014-15 pct
Asian American	county	4.1
	state	8.1
Black or African American	county	5.8
	state	18.8
Native American or Alaska Native	county	1.4
	state	2.1
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	county	0.6
	state	1.0
White	county	84.8
	state	65.2
Multi Racial	county	3.3
	state	4.9

Table 5: Where Do You Currently Live?

Response	Group	2014-15 pct
At home with family	county	99.1
	state	99.0
With foster parent(s)	county	0.2
	state	0.3
In a group home/residential facility	county	0.1
	state	0.1
In a shelter	county	0.1
	state	0.1
I live alone	county	0.2
	state	0.2
I have no regular residence	county	0.2
	state	0.2

2. RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Risk and protective factor-focused prevention is based on a simple premise: To prevent a problem from happening, we need to identify the factors that increase the risk of that problem developing and then find ways to reduce the risks. Just as medical researchers have found risk factors for heart attacks such as diets high in fats, lack of exercise, and smoking, a team of researchers, the Social Development Research Group (SDRG), at the University of Washington has defined a set of risk factors for drug abuse. The research team also found that some children exposed to multiple risk factors manage to avoid behavior problems later even though they were exposed to the same risks as children who exhibited behavior problems. Based on research, the team identified protective factors and processes that work together to buffer children from the effects of high risk exposure and lead to the development of healthy behaviors.

Risk factors include characteristics of school, community, and family environments, as well as characteristics of students and their peer groups that are known to predict increased likelihood of drug use, delinquency, and violent behaviors among youth (Hawkins, Catalano & Miller, 1992; Hawkins, Arthur & Catalano, 1995; Brewer, Hawkins, Catalano & Neckerman, 1995).

Protective factors exert a positive influence or buffer against the negative influence of risk, thus reducing the likelihood that adolescents will engage in problem behaviors. Protective factors identified through research reviewed by the Social Development Research Group include: Social bonding to family, school, community and peers; and healthy beliefs and clear standards for behavior.

Research on risk and protective factors has important implications for prevention efforts. The premise of this approach is that in order to promote positive youth development and prevent problem behaviors, it is necessary to address those factors that predict the problem. By measuring risk and protective factors in a population, specific risk factors that are elevated and widespread can be identified and targeted by preventive interventions that promote related protective factors. For example, if academic failure is identified as an elevated risk factor in a community, then mentoring and tutoring interventions can be provided that will improve academic performance, and also increase opportunities and rewards for classroom participation.

Risk and protective factor-focused drug abuse prevention is based on the work of J. David Hawkins, Ph.D., Richard F. Catalano, Ph.D.; and a team of researchers at the University of Washington in Seattle. Beginning in the early 1980s, the group researched adolescent problem behaviors and identified risk factors for adolescent drug abuse and delinquency. The chart below shows the links between the risk factors and the five problem behaviors.

Table 6: Risk Factors That Inhibit Healthy Youth Development

Risk Factors	PROBLEM BEHAVIORS				
	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Drop-Out	Violence
Community					
Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Substance Use	✓	✓			✓
Availability of Alcohol and Other Drugs	✓				✓
Family					
Family Management Problems	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Family Conflict	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Family History of the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
School					
Low Commitment to School	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Individual/Peer					
Early Initiation of Drug Use	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Favorable Attitudes Towards Drug Use/ Antisocial Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Friends Who Use Drugs	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Depressive Symptoms	✓				

✓ Indicates that 2 or more epidemiological prospective studies have found the risk factor to predict youth problem behavior.

Table 7: Protective Factors That Promote Healthy Youth Development

Community
Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement
Family
Family Attachment
Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement
Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement
School
School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement
School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement
Individual/Peer
Social Skills
Belief in the Moral Order
Prosocial Involvement

2.1. HOW TO READ THE CHARTS

1. Brief definitions of the risk and protective factors can be found on page 73.
2. The factors are grouped into 4 domains: community, family, school, and peer-individual.
3. Scanning across these charts, you can easily determine which factors are most (or least) prevalent, thus identifying which are the most important for your community to address.
4. Actual percentages are provided in the data tables in Appendix F on page 77. The tables provide percentage figures by grade level. The headers for each column represent the factors for each domain and the percentage figures represent the percent of students whose factor score exceeds the cutoff point for the particular factor. Suppose, for a specific risk factor, that the percentage figure for the line "*Combined*" and "*District*" is 42.3. That would mean that 42.3 percent of all surveyed students in the district were above the cutoff point for that factor.
5. The bars represent the percent of students in the grades who reported elevated risk or protection.
6. The following abbreviations are sometimes used in the tables and charts due to space constraints:

ATOD stands for Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use.

ASB stands for Antisocial Behaviors.

PSI stands for Prosocial Involvement.

Figure 1: Risk Factors - Grades 7-8

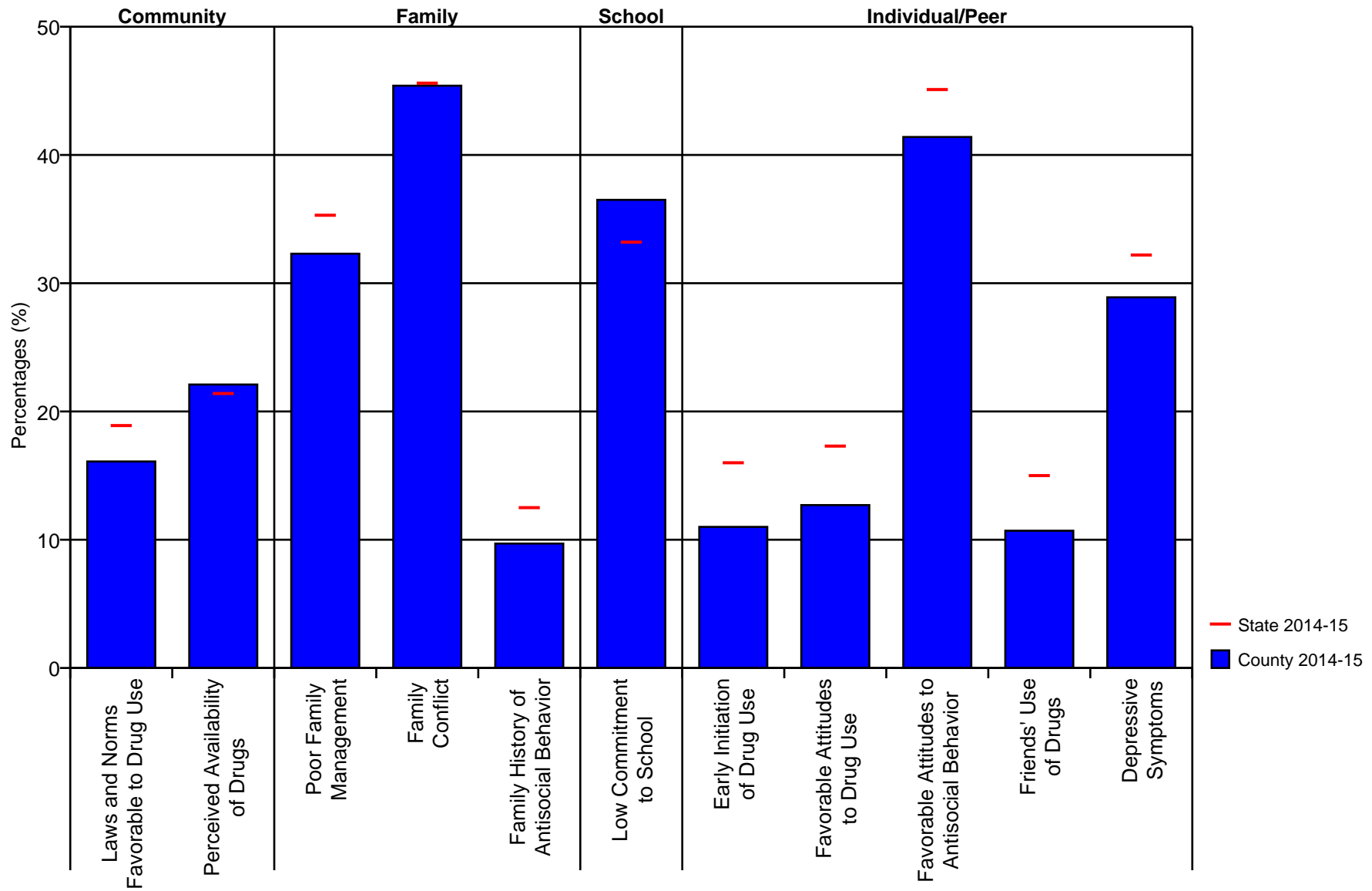


Figure 2: Risk Factors - Grades 9-10

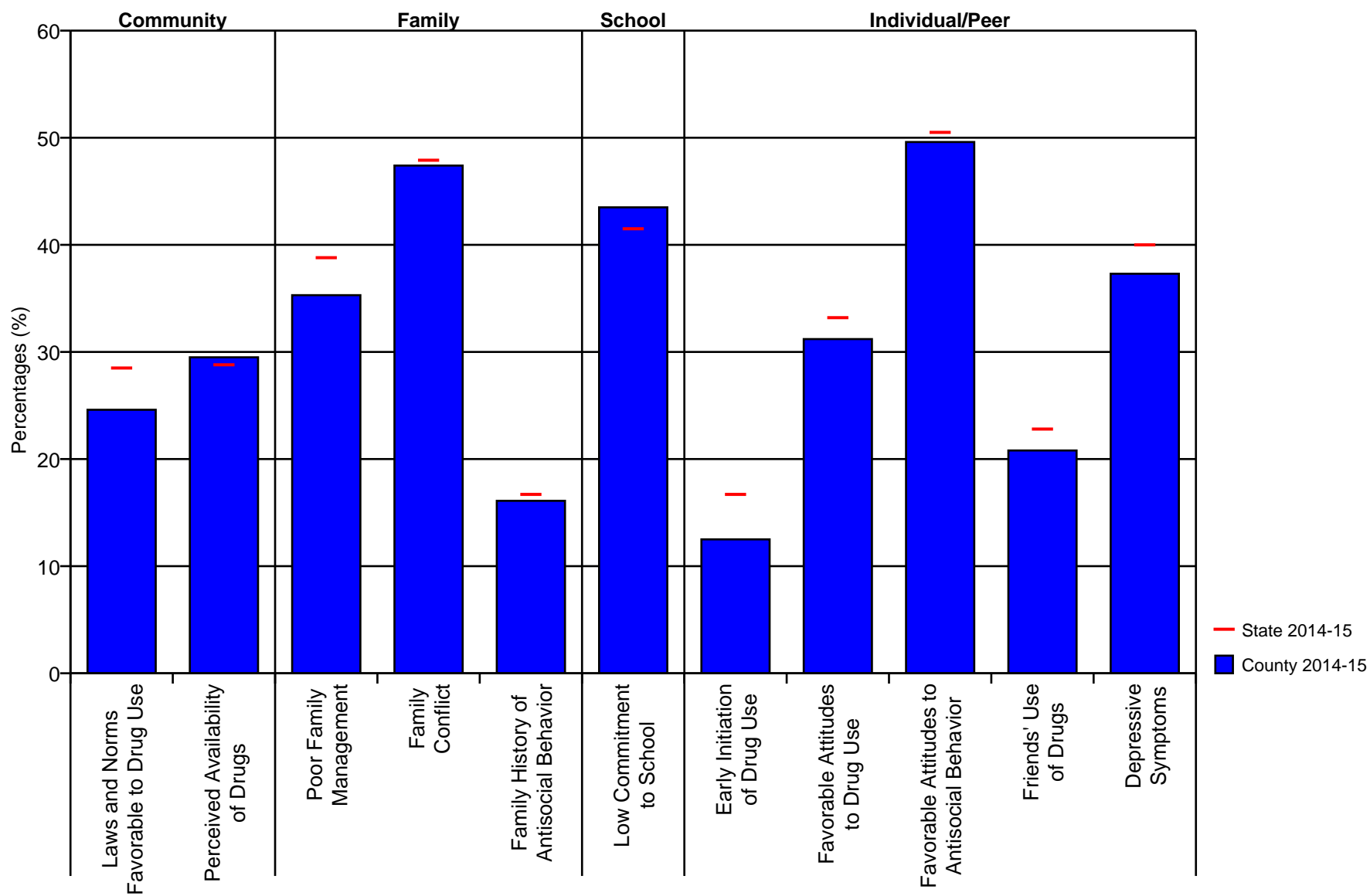


Figure 3: Risk Factors - Grades 11-12

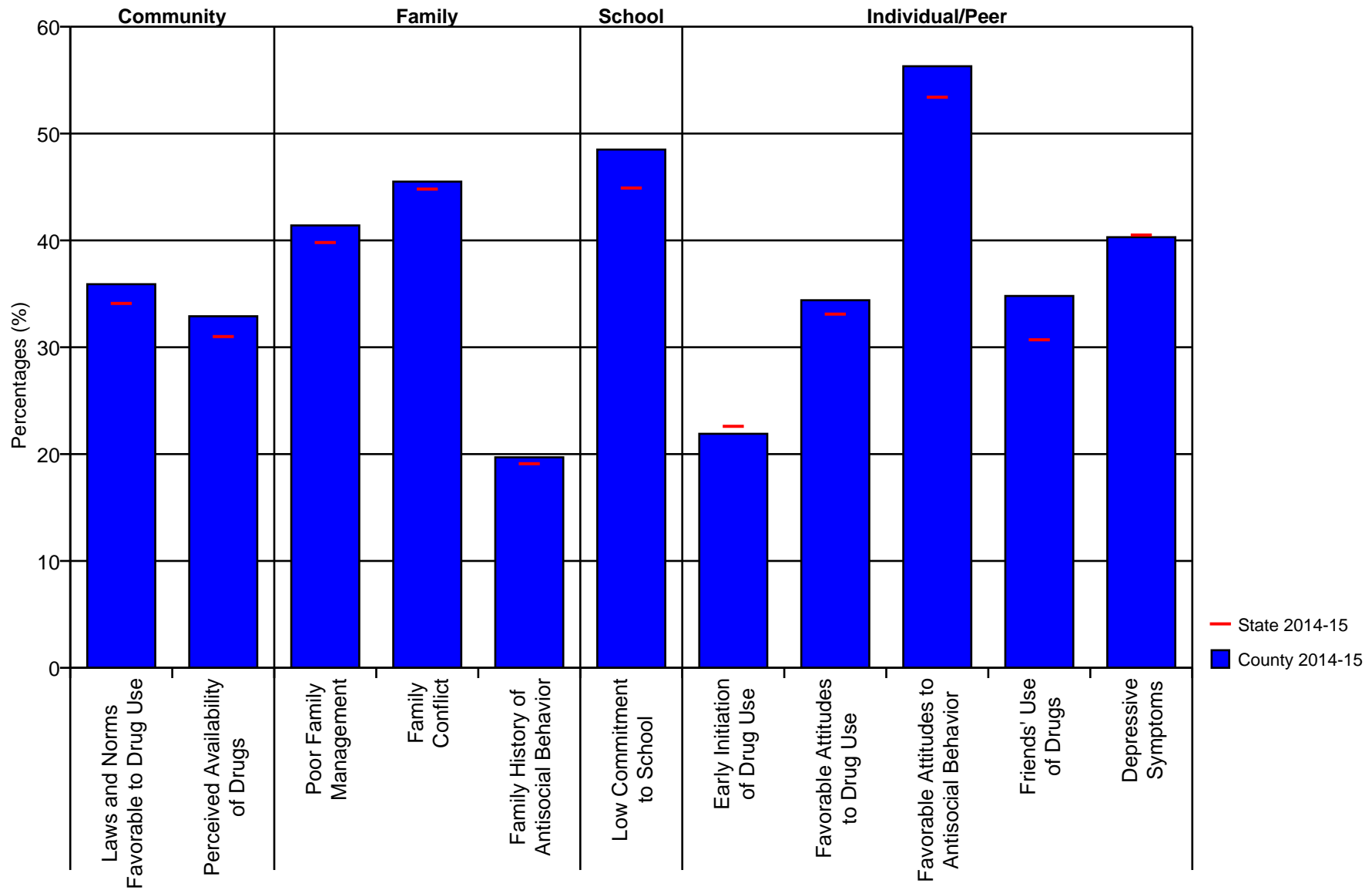


Figure 4: Protective Factors - Grades 7-8

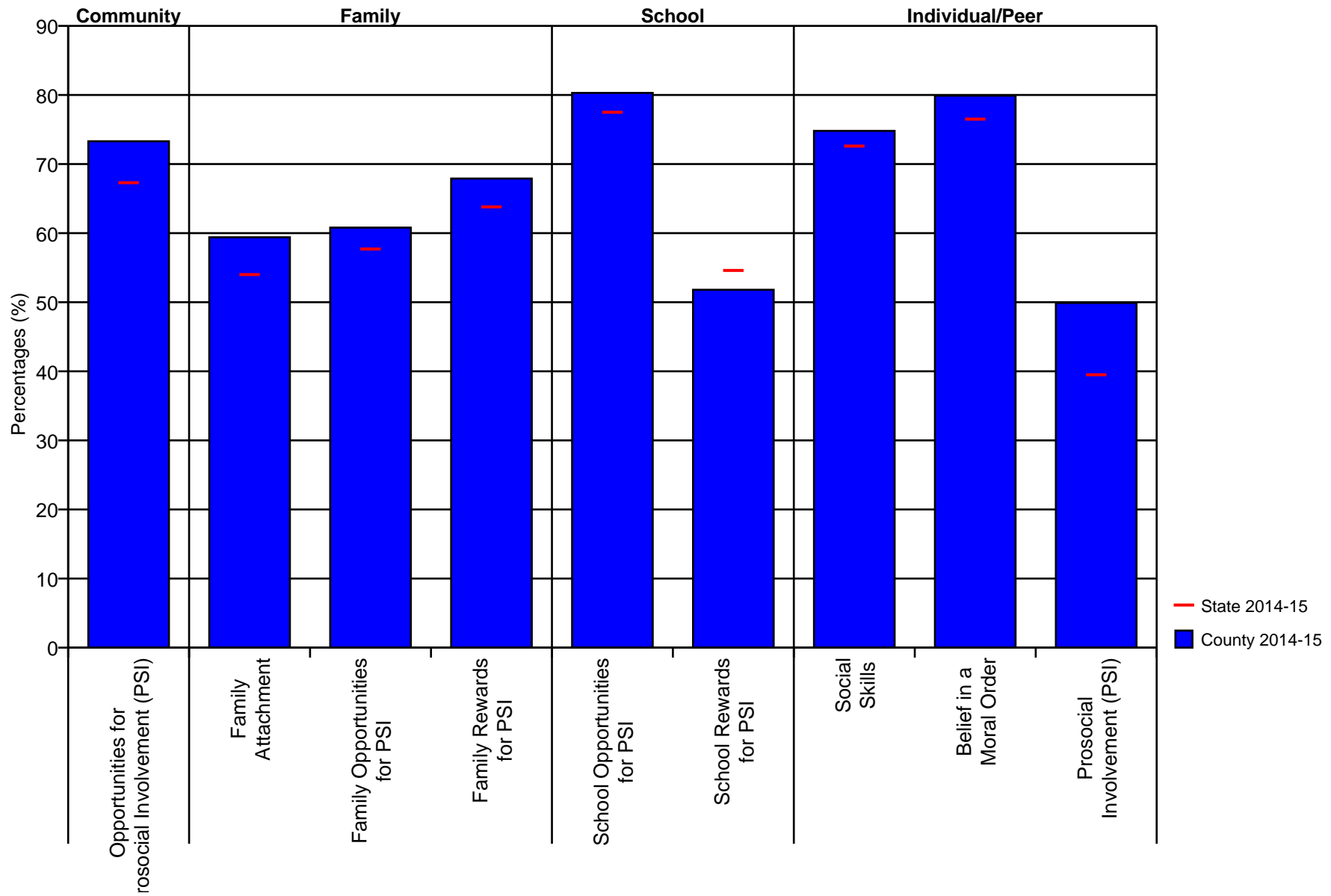


Figure 5: Protective Factors - Grades 9-10

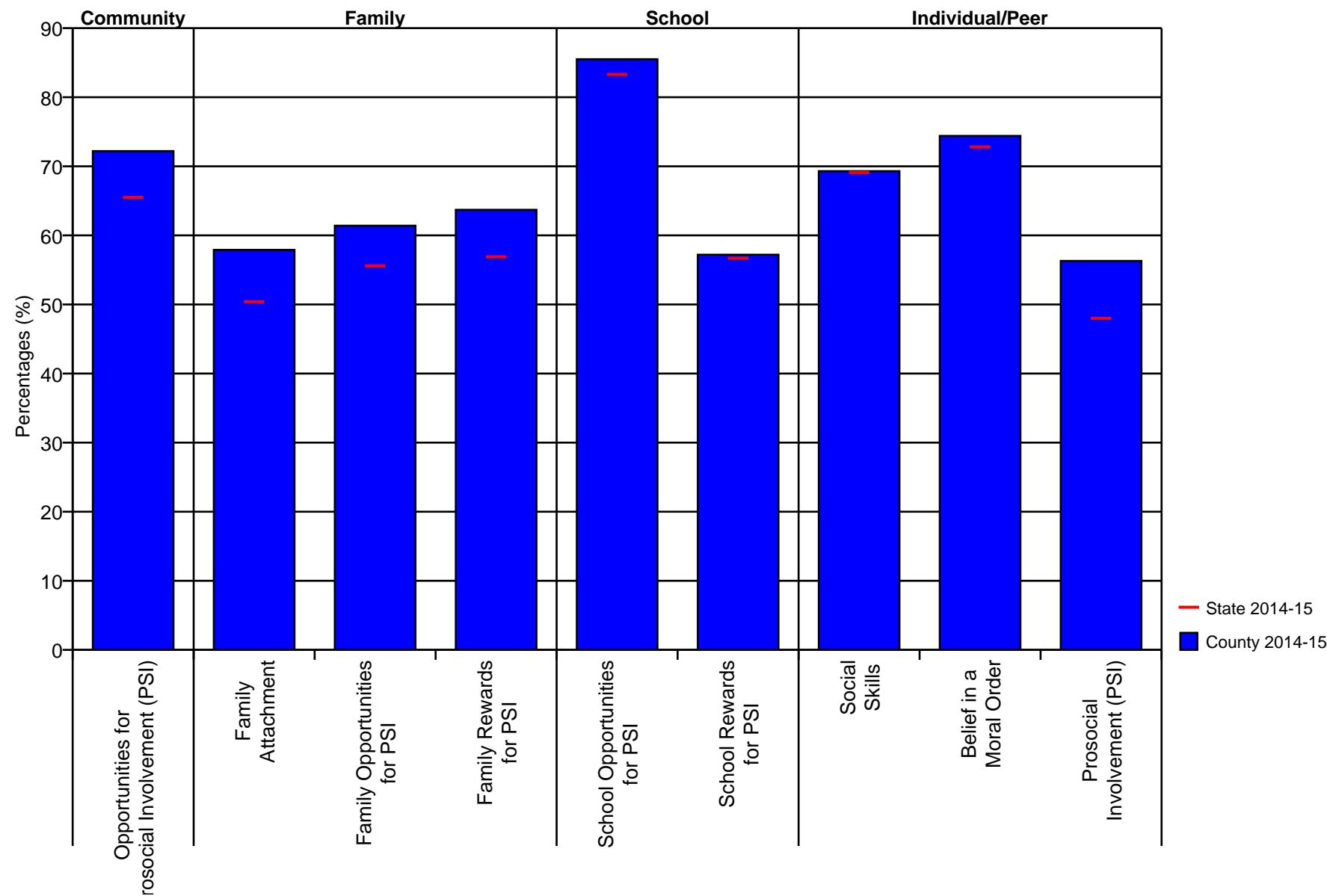
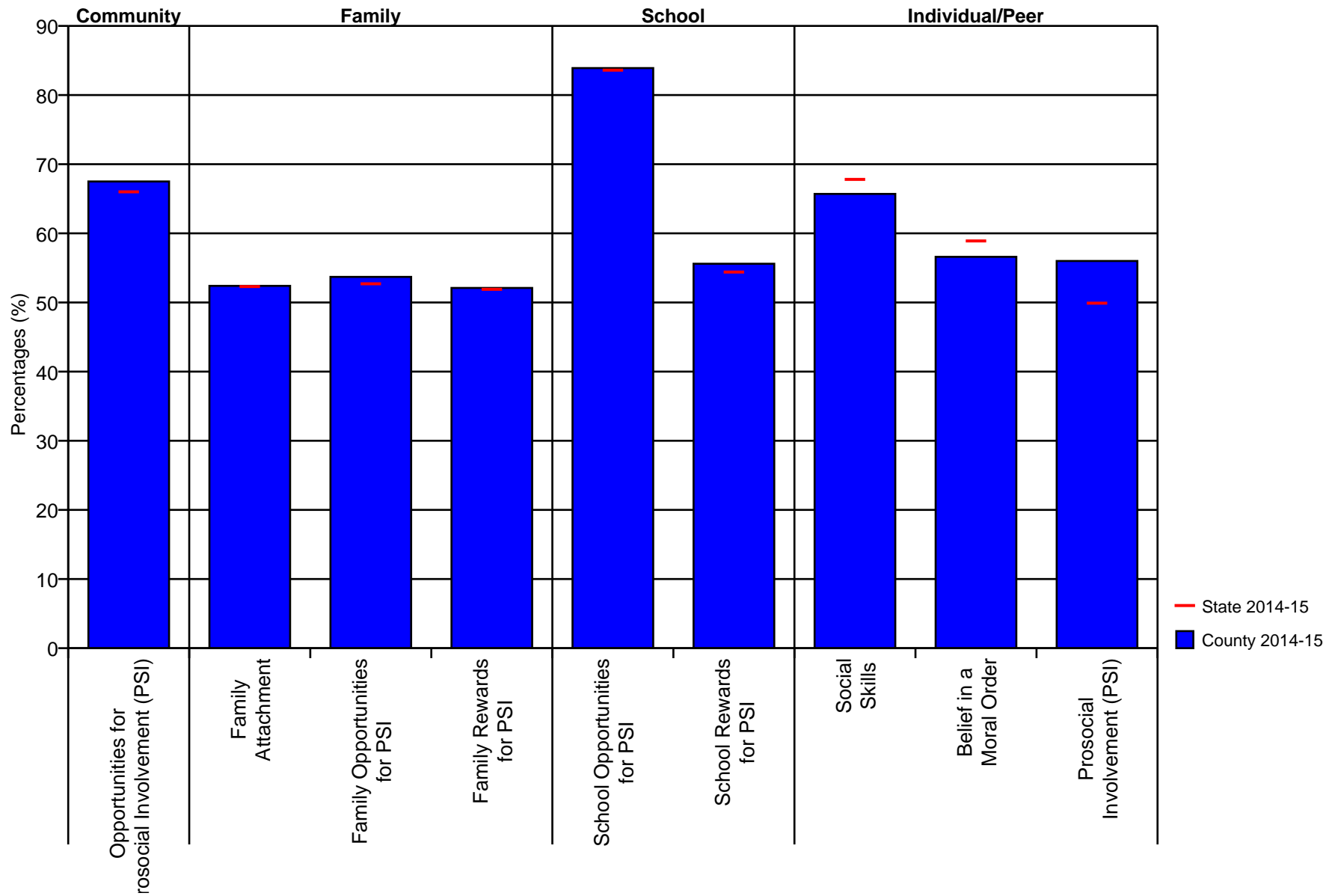


Figure 6: Protective Factors - Grades 11-12



3. ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND OTHER DRUG USE

The graphs in this section of the report are six different areas of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug (ATOD) use. These are:

Lifetime Use of ... The questions *"On how many occasions have you used ... in your lifetime?"* are used to measure this statistic by reporting the percentage of students who reported any use of a particular substance in their lifetime.

Past 30 Day Use of ... The questions *"On how many occasions have you used ... during the past 30 days?"* are used to measure this statistic by reporting the percentage of students who reported any use of a particular substance during the past 30 days.

Heavy Use of Alcohol and Cigarettes The questions *"How many times in the past two weeks have you had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row?"* and *"How frequently have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?"* are used to measure this statistic by reporting the percentage of students who report any binge drinking in the past two weeks or smoking a pack or more of cigarettes per day during the past 30 days.

Average Age of First Use of ATOD The questions *"How old were you when you first ...?"* are used to measure this statistic by reporting the average age of first exhibiting the particular behavior. The average is based on only those students who reported the behavior.

Attitudes Towards Prescription Pain Reliever Abuse The questions *"How wrong do YOU think it is for someone your age to use prescription pain relievers without a doctor's orders?"*, *"How wrong do your friends feel it would be for YOU to use prescription pain relievers without a doctor's orders?"*, and *"How wrong do your parents feel it would be for YOU to use prescription drugs without a doctor's orders?"* are used to measure this statistic by reporting the percentage of students who felt it was *"Very wrong"*, *"Wrong"*, *"A little bit wrong"* or *"Not at all wrong"* to use.

How Students Get Alcohol and Where They Use It The questions *"How did you usually get alcohol?"* and *"Where Did You Usually Drink it?"* are used to measure this statistic by reporting the percentage of students for each method of acquiring alcohol and the locations where they used alcohol.

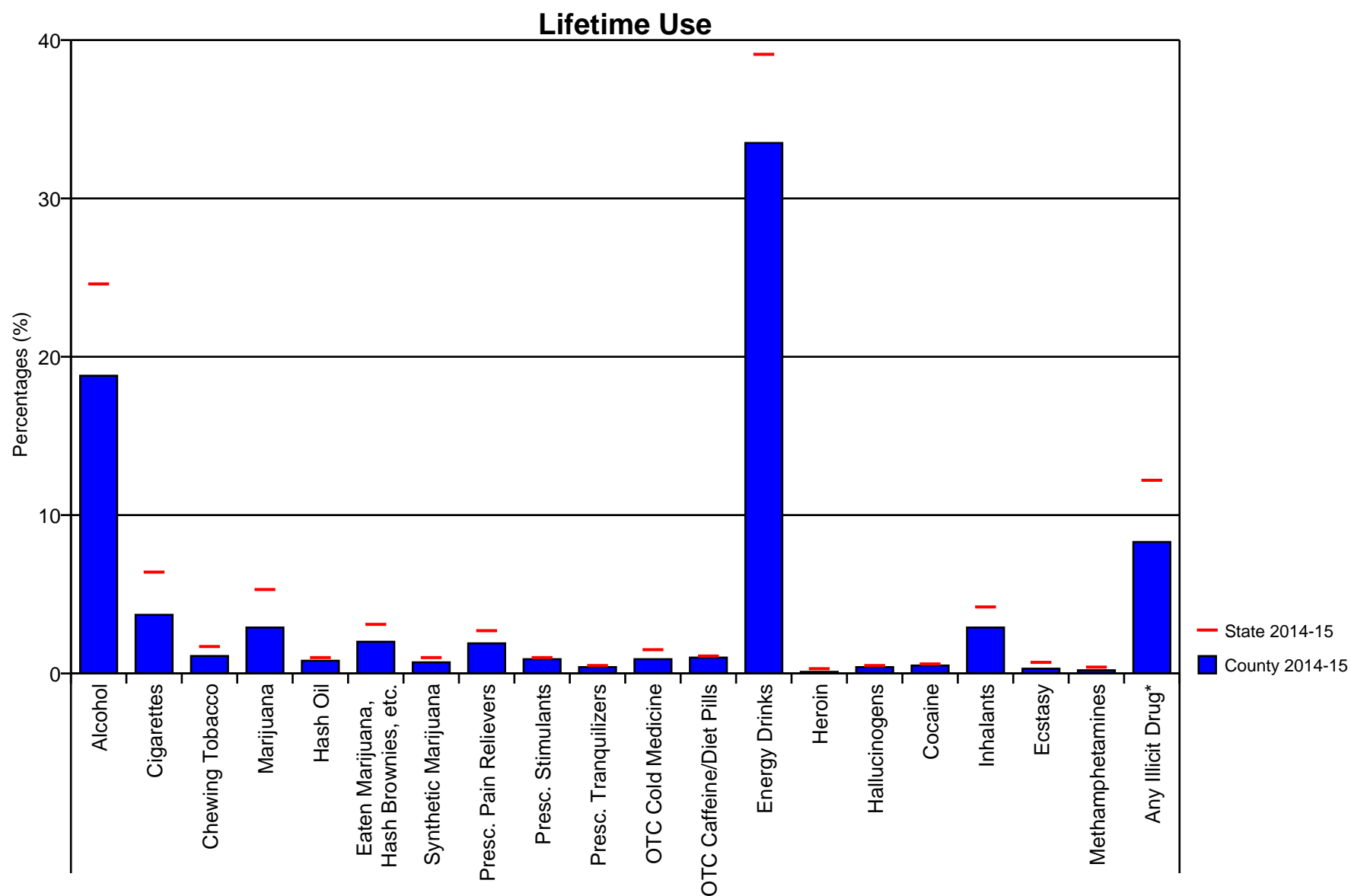
How Did You Get Prescription Pain Relievers? The question *"The last time you used prescription pain relievers without a doctor's orders (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, or Tylox), how did you get them?"* is used to measure this statistic by reporting the percentage of student responses for each possible category.

3.1. HOW TO READ THE CHARTS

1. Student responses for substance use are displayed by grade levels on the following pages.
2. Actual percentages are provided in the data tables in Appendix F on page 80. The tables provide percentage figures by grade level and, for students in grades 8, 10 and 12, estimates of lifetime and past 30 days substance use from a national survey (MTF - Monitoring the Future). The headers represent the various drugs or activities and the percentage figures represent the percent of students who responded positively to the question. For example, for the table *"Lifetime Prevalence of Use"*, if the *"Combined"* and *"district"* percentage figure for a specific drug is 32.3, then 32.3 percent of all surveyed students in the district responded that they had used that drug at least once in their lifetime. In the case of the average age tables, the figures represent the average age of the first use of a particular drug.
3. The bars represent the percent of students by grade level who reported substance use. For the average age of first use, the bars represent the average of first use, and for the source and location the bars represent the percentage of students who marked that they had obtained alcohol from that source or had used alcohol at that location.
4. The following abbreviations are sometimes used in the tables and charts due to space constraints:

ATOD stands for Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use.

Figure 7: Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grades 7-8



*Any Illicit Drug - all drugs except for alcohol and tobacco

Figure 8: Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grades 7-8

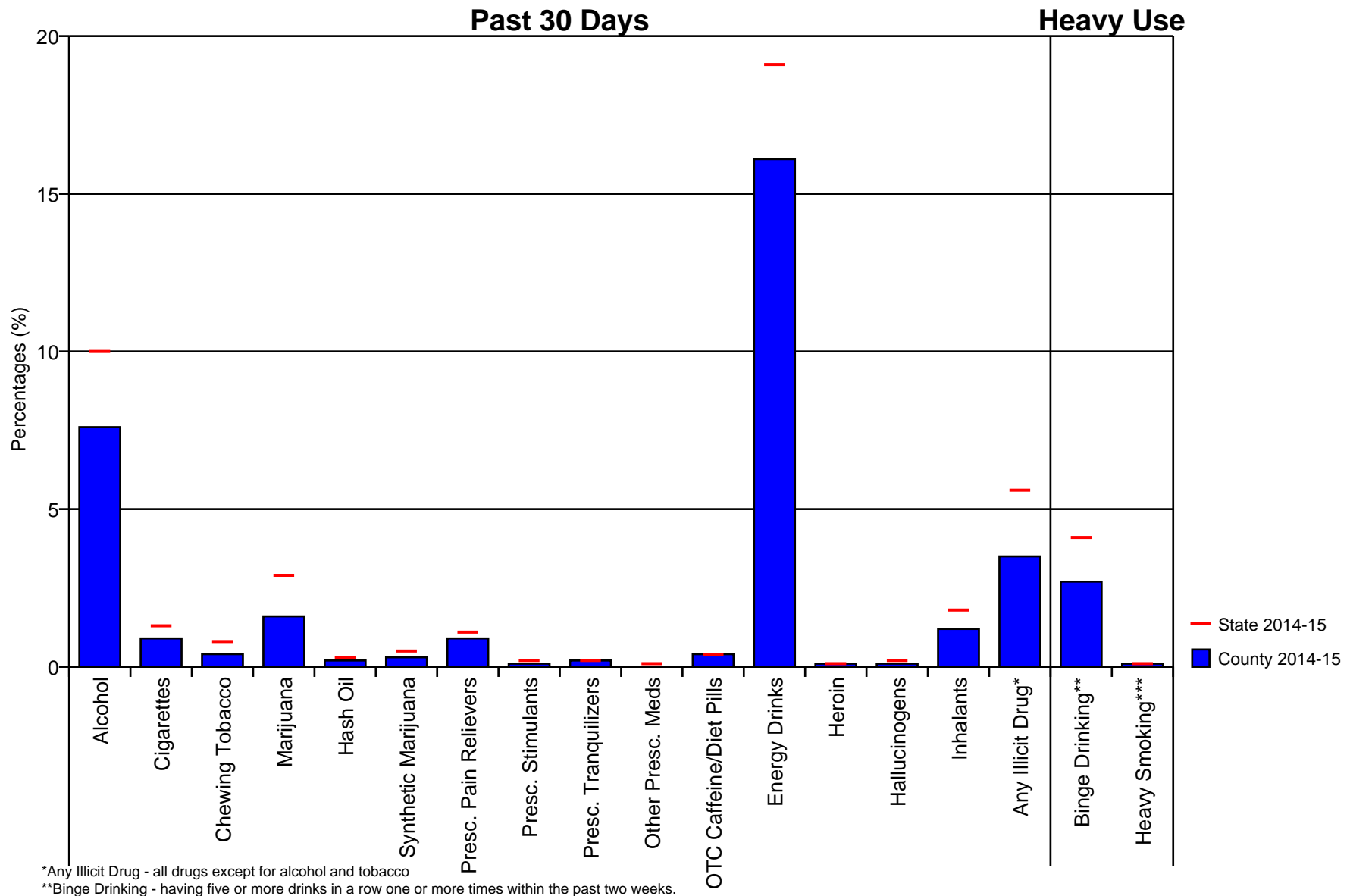
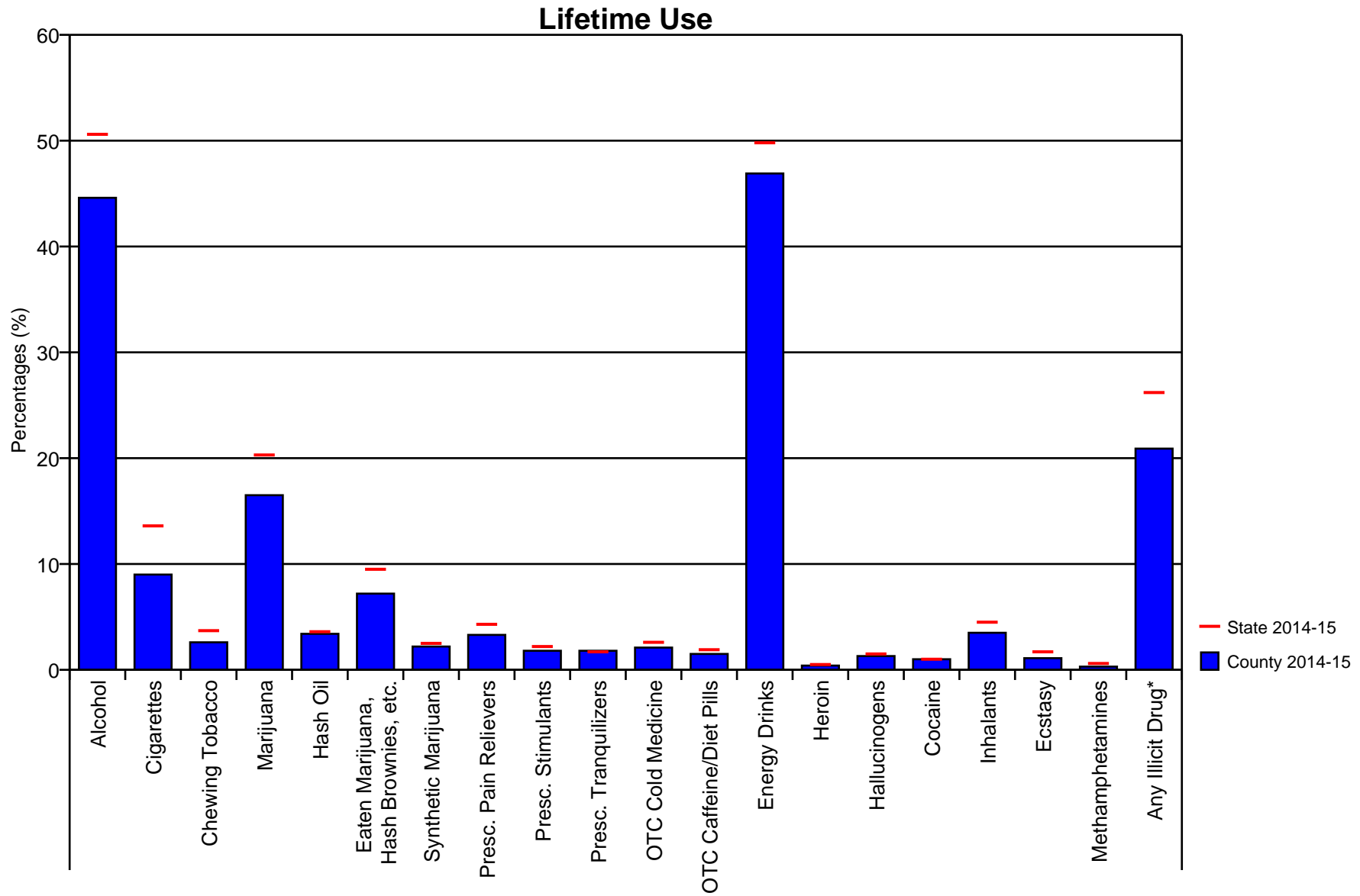


Figure 9: Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grades 9-10



*Any Illicit Drug - all drugs except for alcohol and tobacco

Figure 10: Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grades 9-10

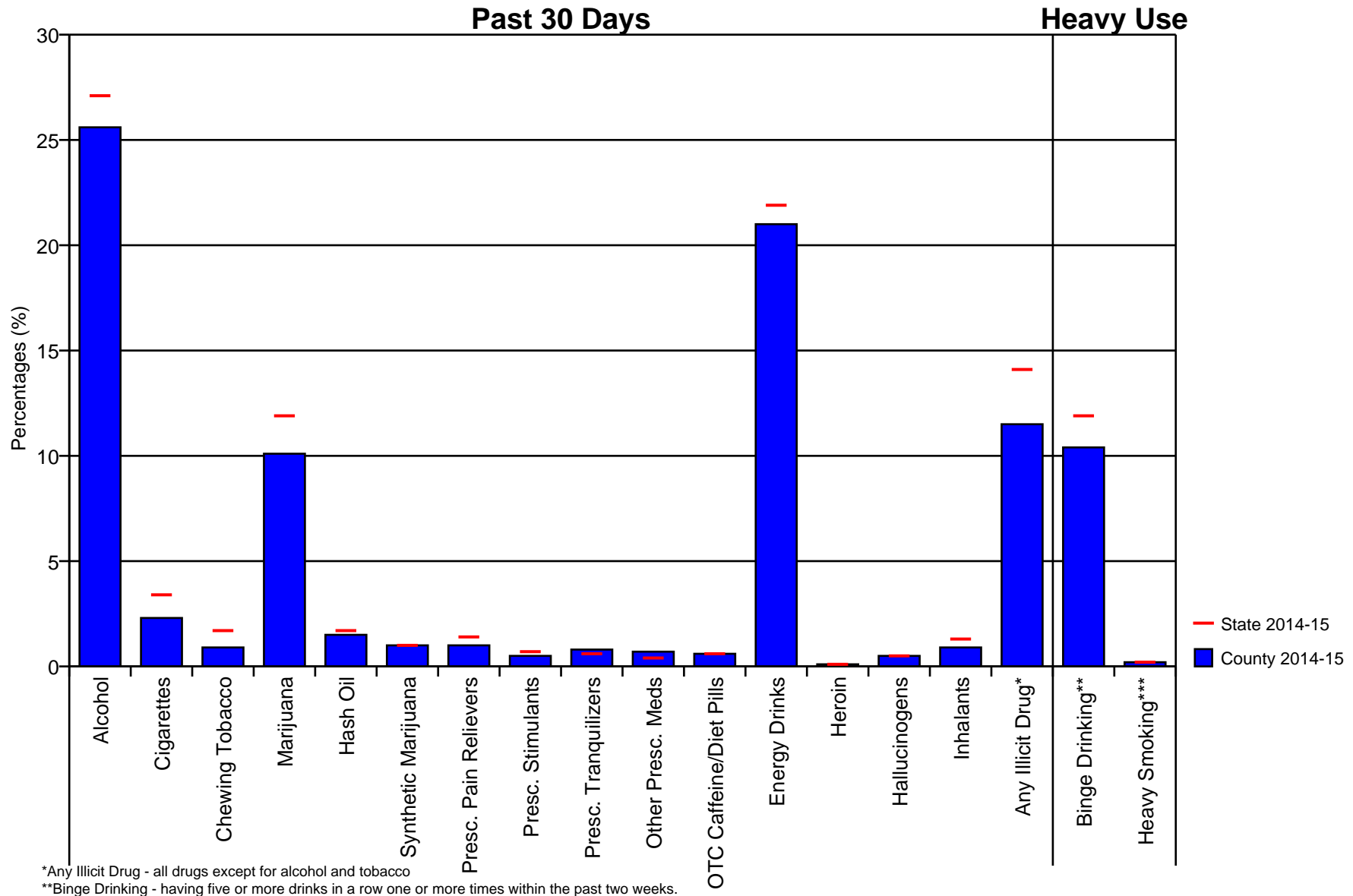
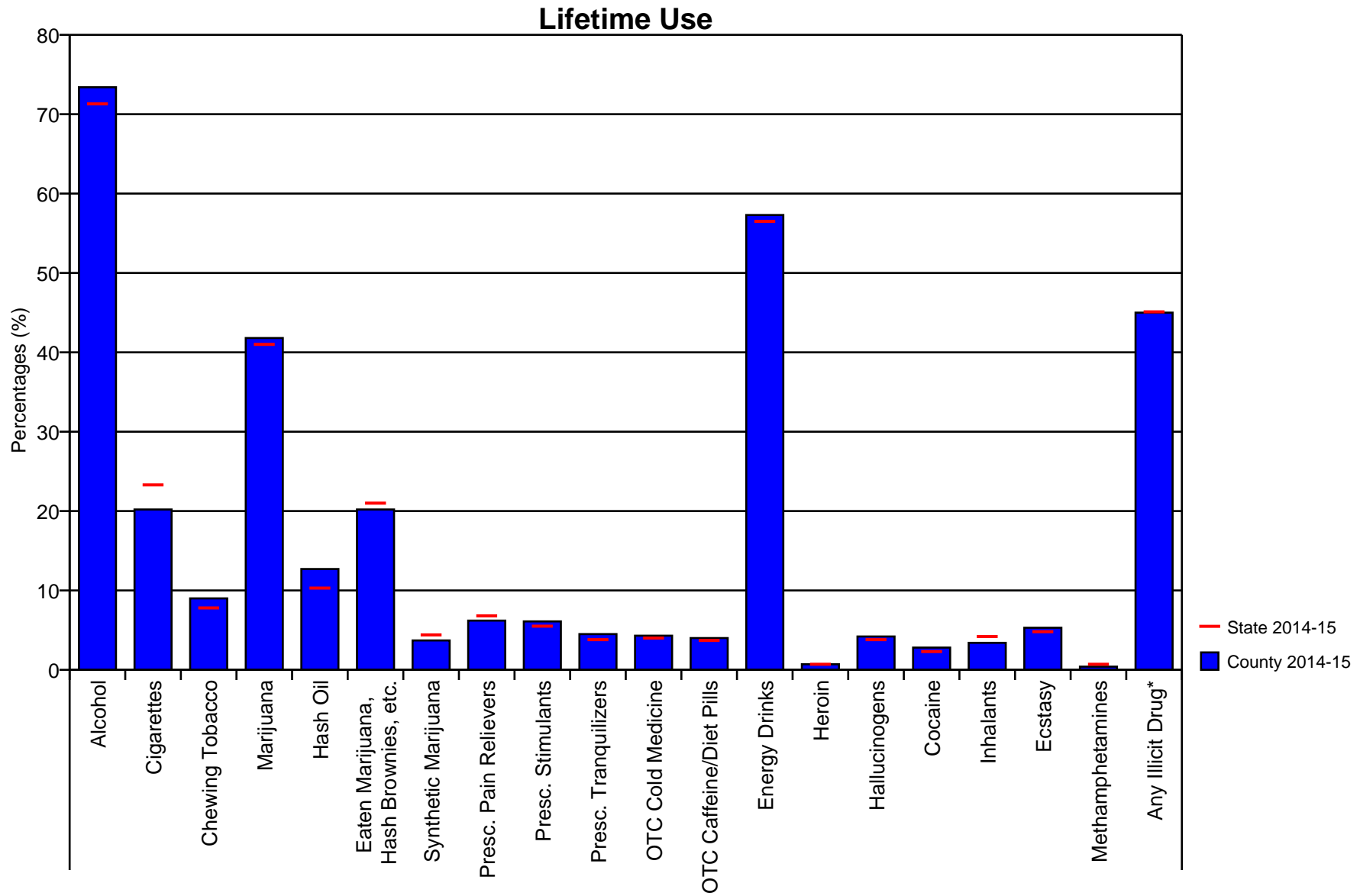


Figure 11: Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grades 11-12



*Any Illicit Drug - all drugs except for alcohol and tobacco

Figure 12: Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grades 11-12

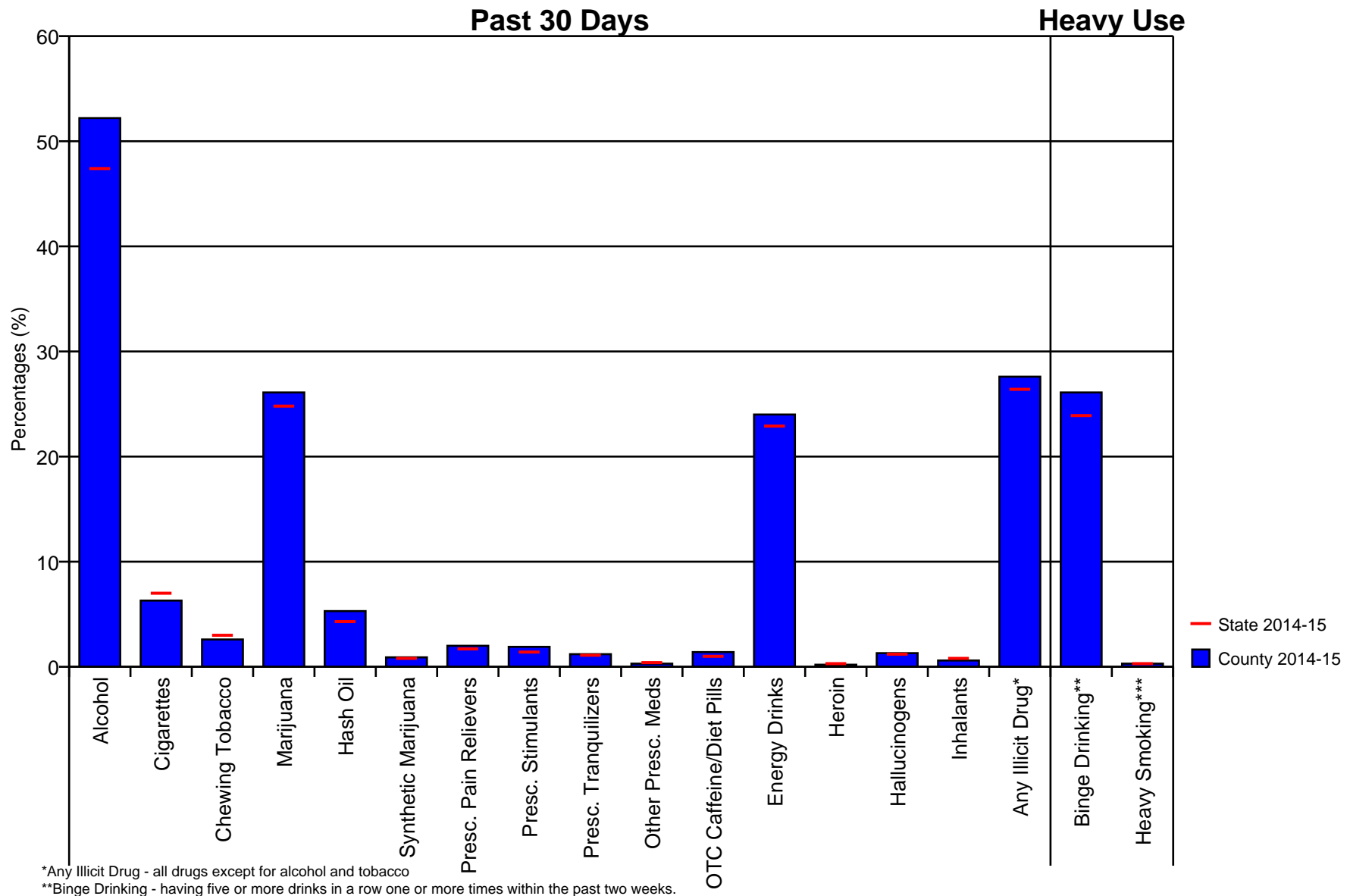
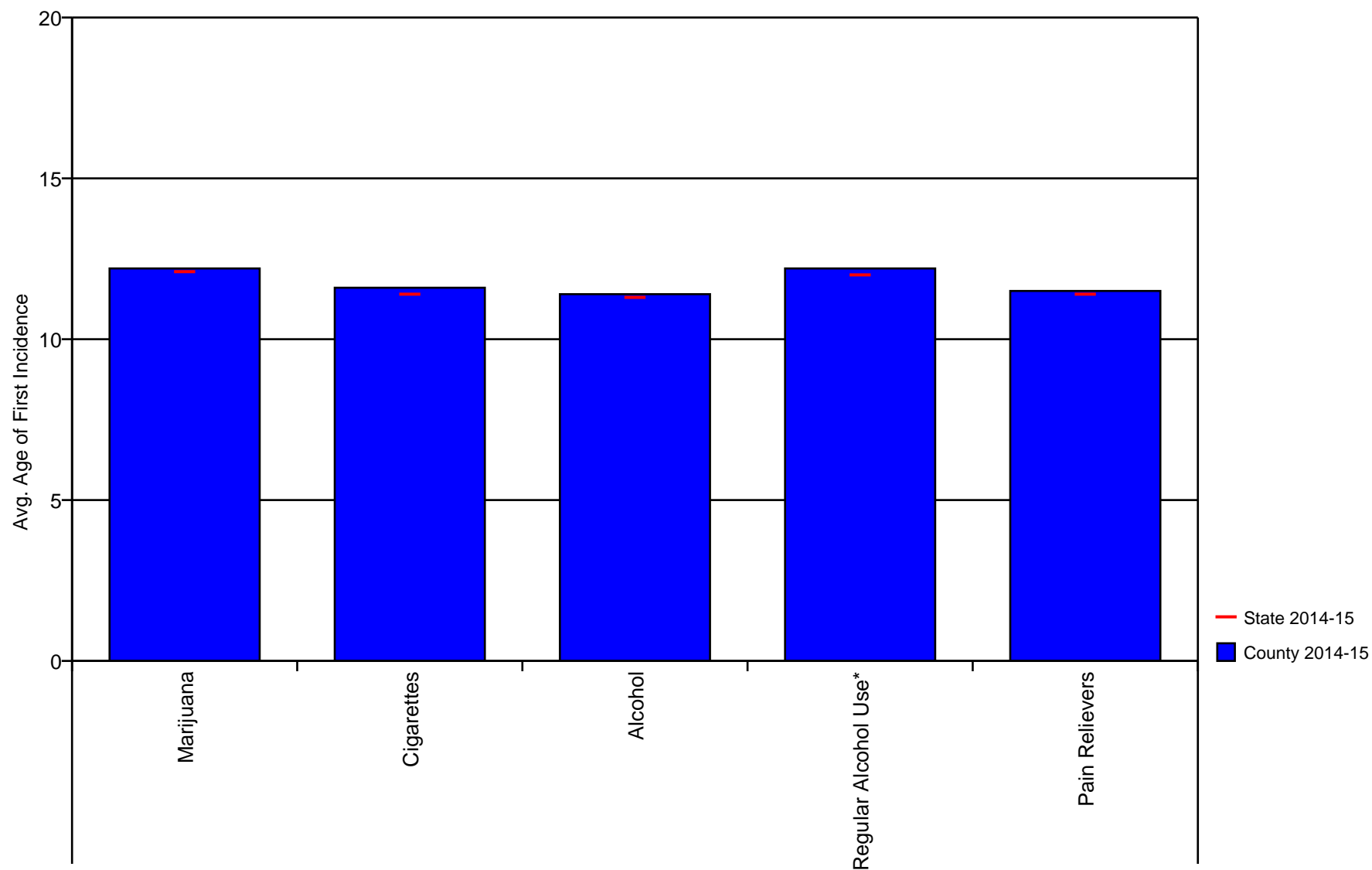
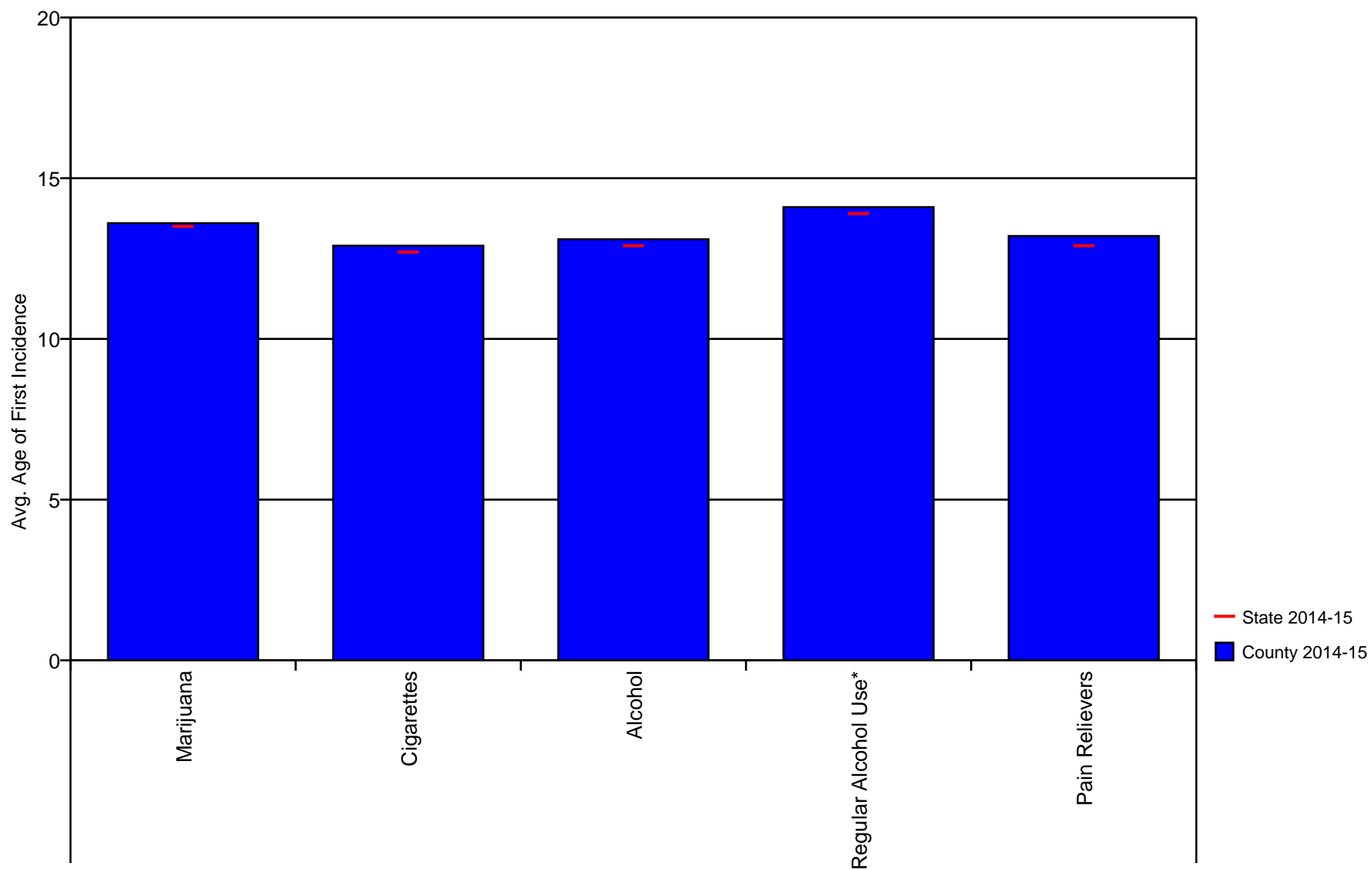


Figure 13: Avg. Age of First Use - Grades 7-8



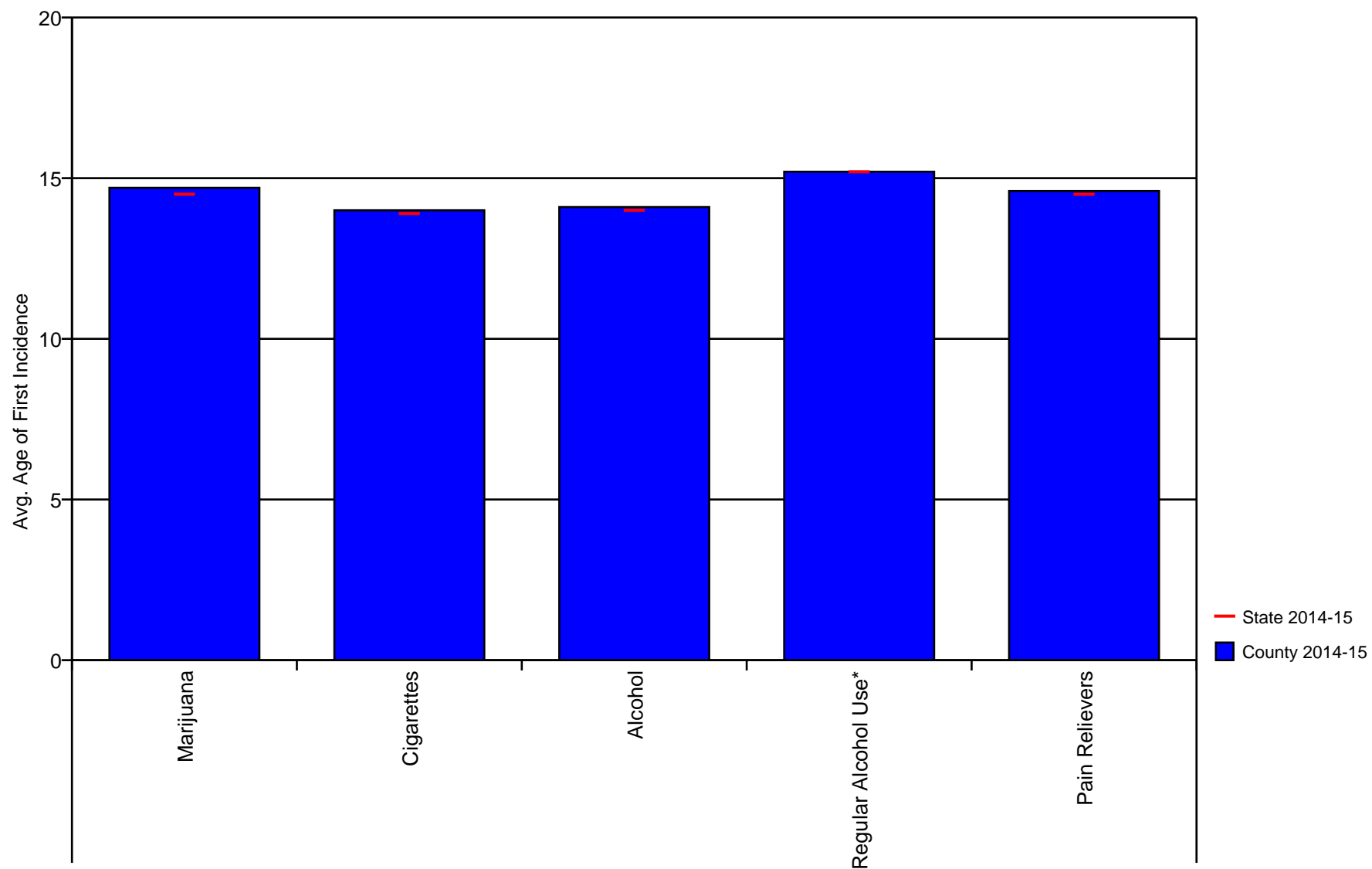
*Having more than a sip or two of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a month.

Figure 14: Avg. Age of First Use - Grades 9-10



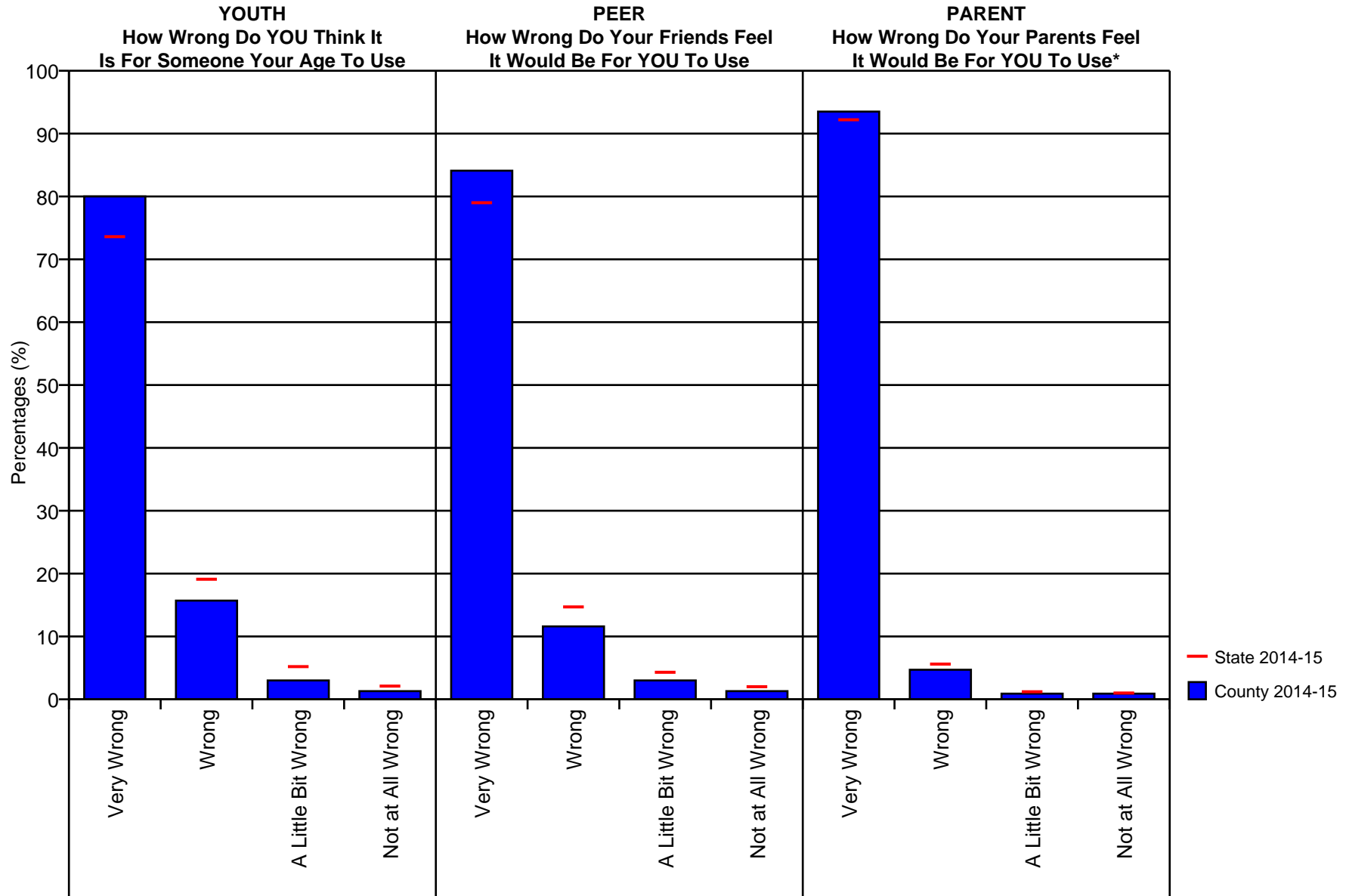
*Having more than a sip or two of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a month.

Figure 15: Avg. Age of First Use - Grades 11-12



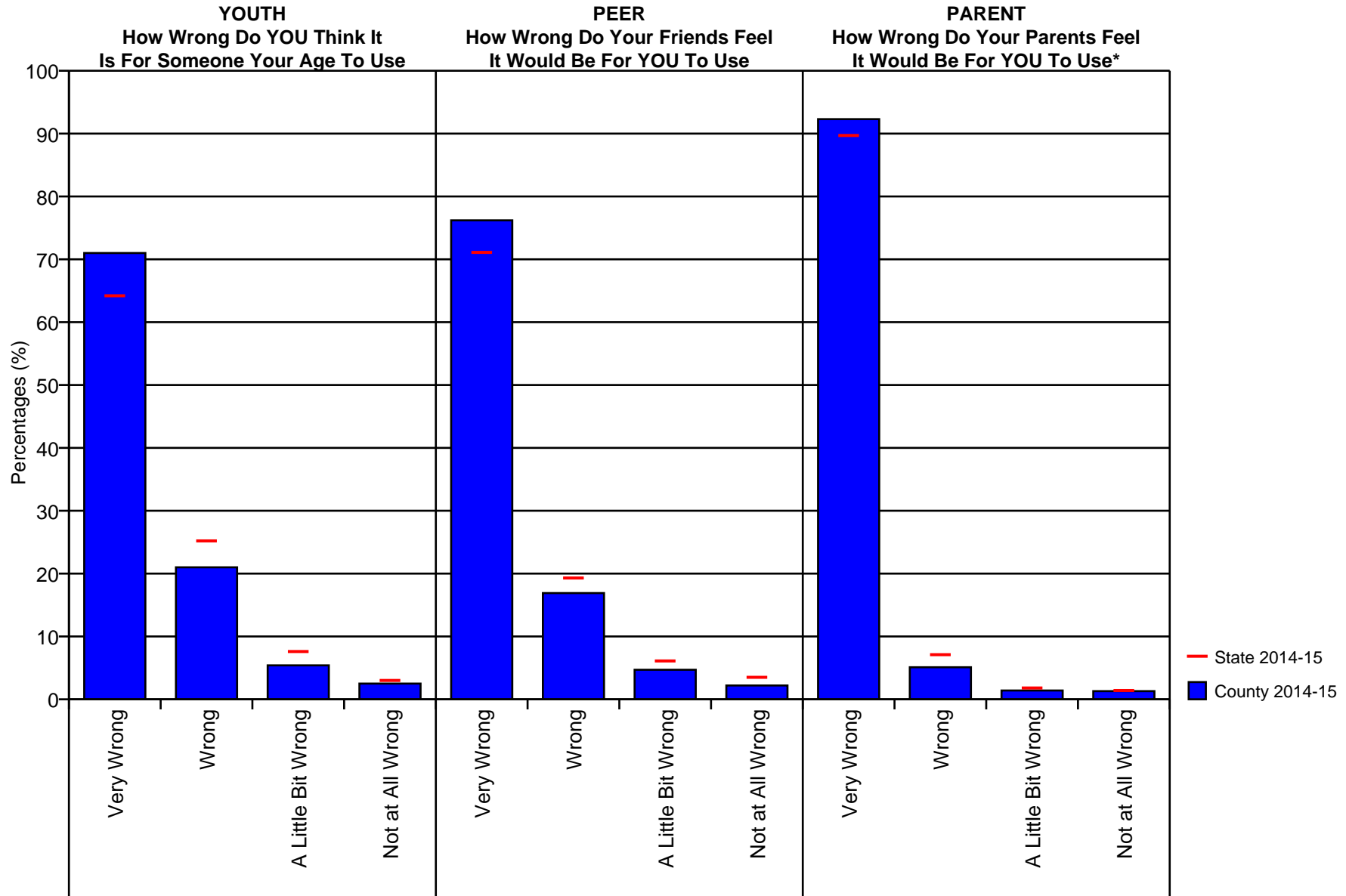
*Having more than a sip or two of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a month.

Figure 16: Attitudes Towards Prescription Pain Reliever Abuse - Grades 7-8



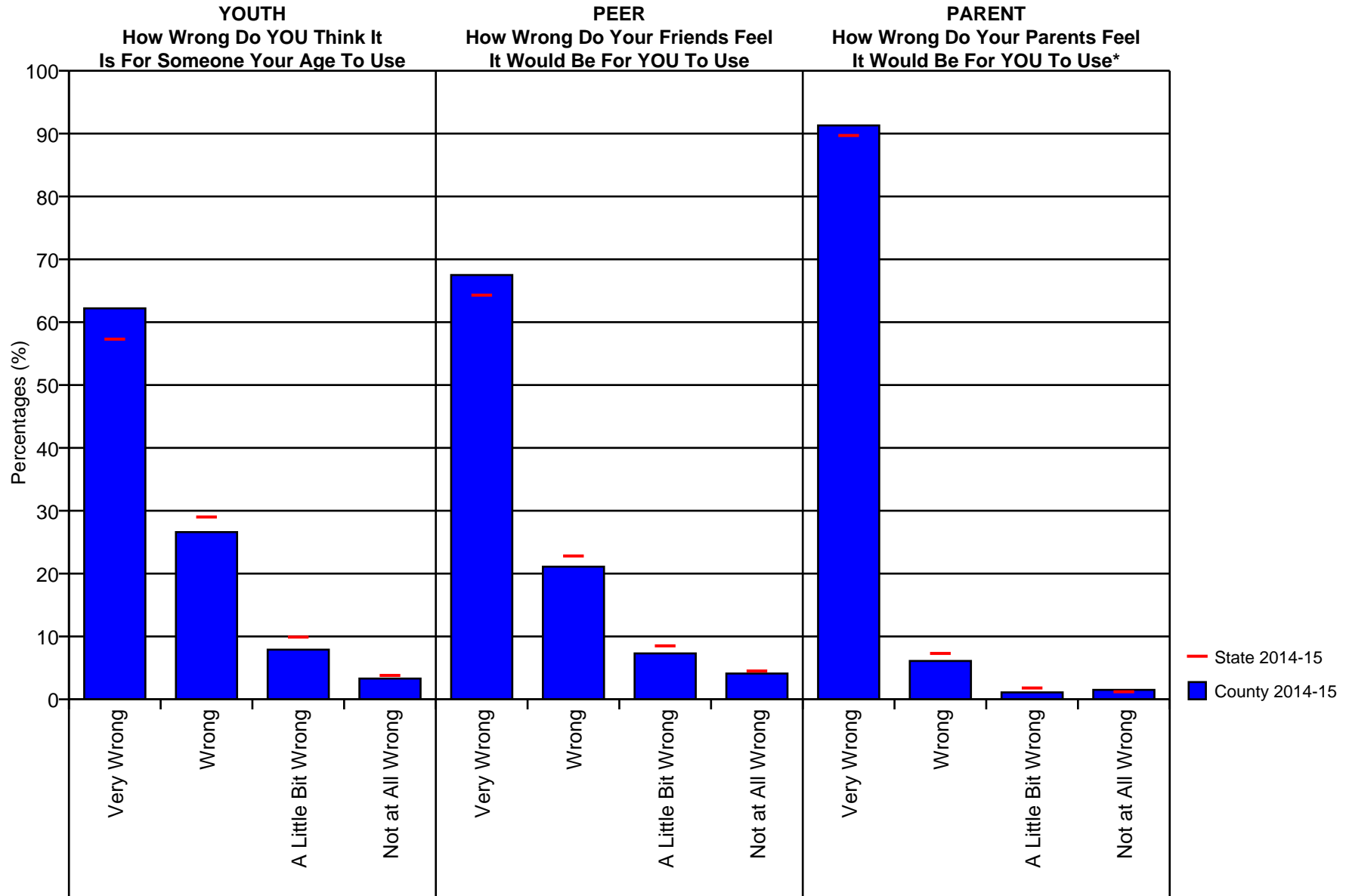
*Parent numbers are based on any prescription drug abuse.

Figure 17: Attitudes Towards Prescription Pain Reliever Abuse - Grades 9-10



*Parent numbers are based on any prescription drug abuse.

Figure 18: Attitudes Towards Prescription Pain Reliever Abuse - Grades 11-12



*Parent numbers are based on any prescription drug abuse.

Figure 19: Sources of Alcohol Use - Grades 7-8

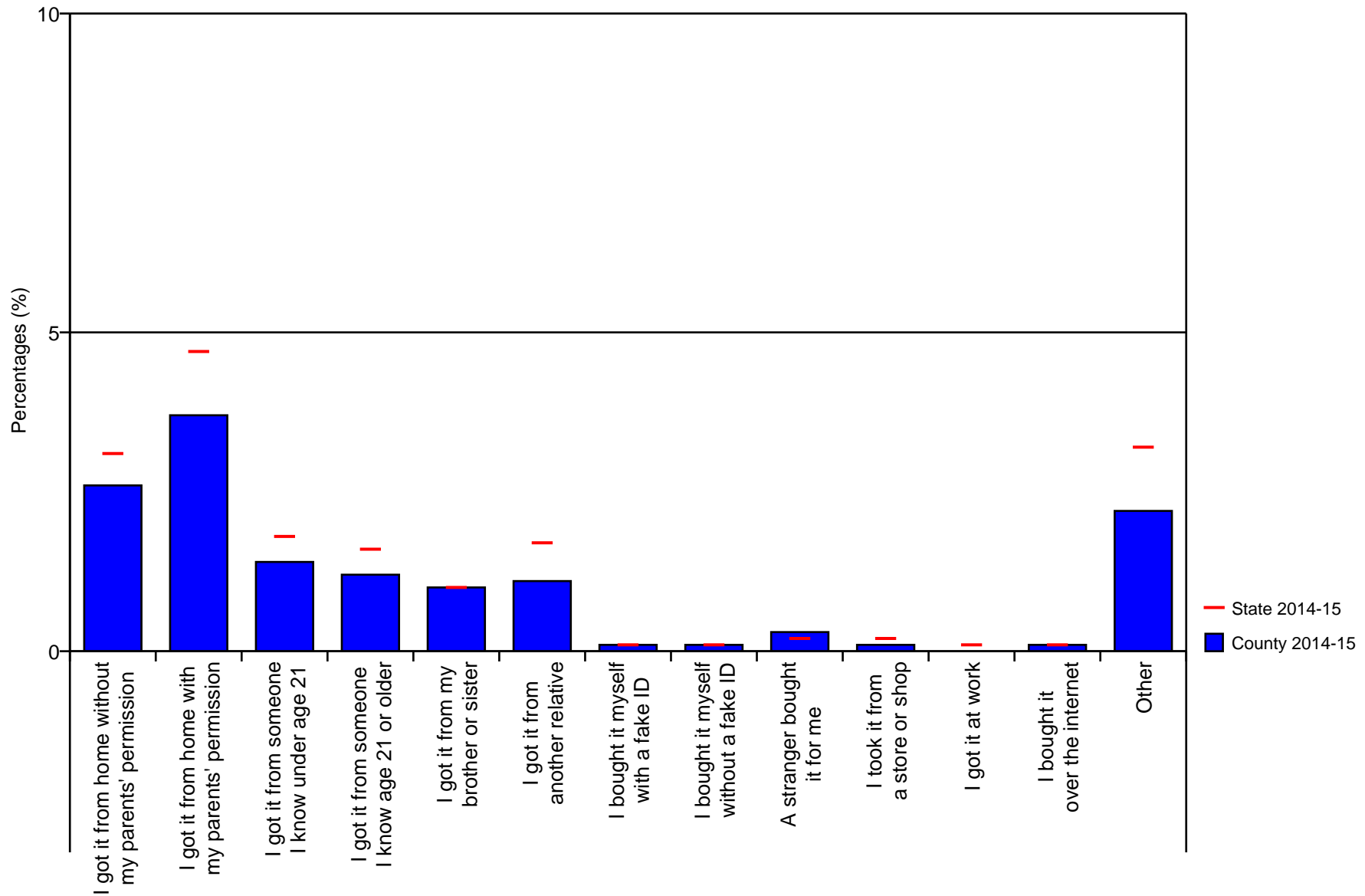


Figure 20: Sources of Alcohol Use - Grades 9-10

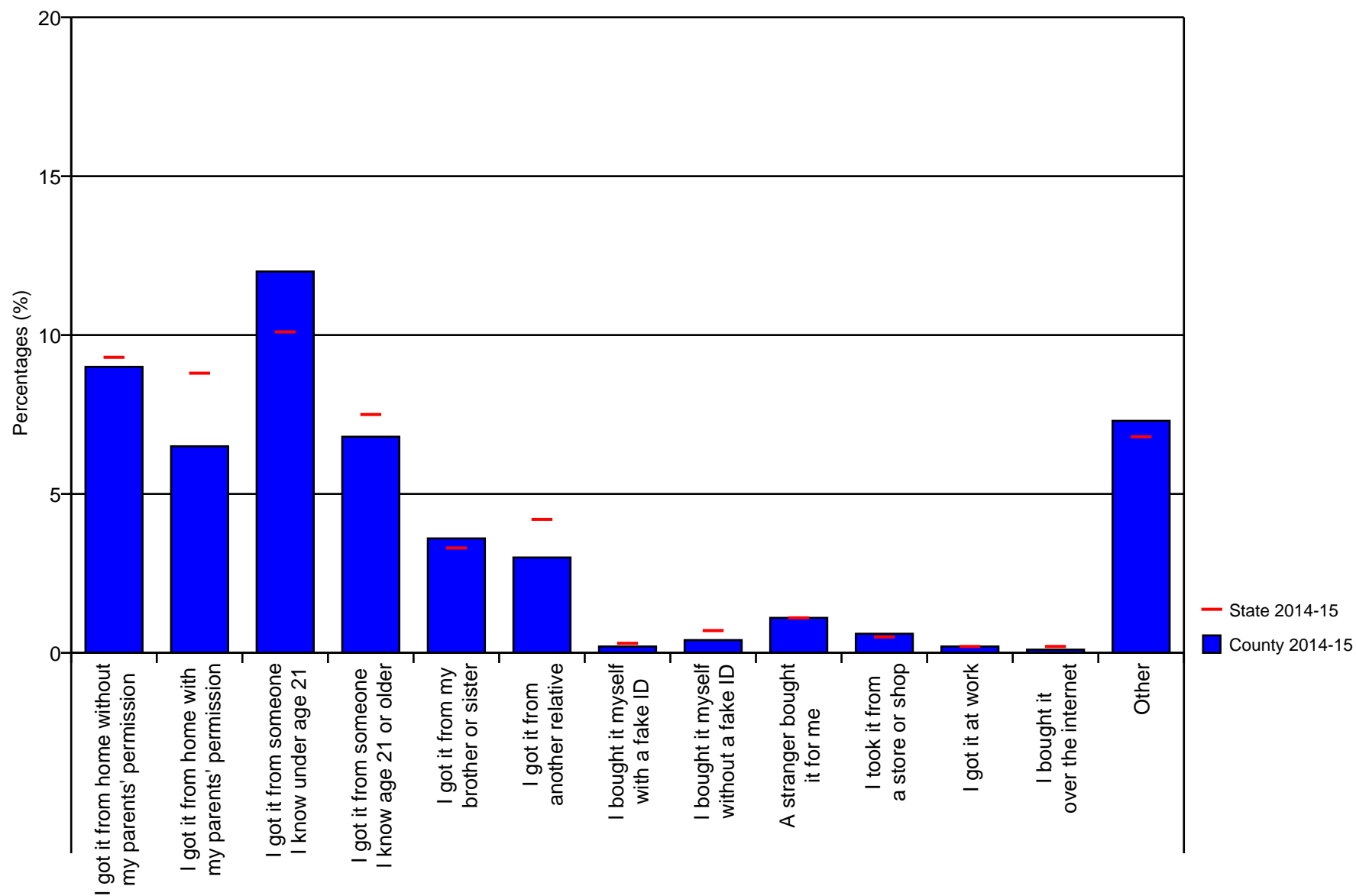


Figure 21: Sources of Alcohol Use - Grades 11-12

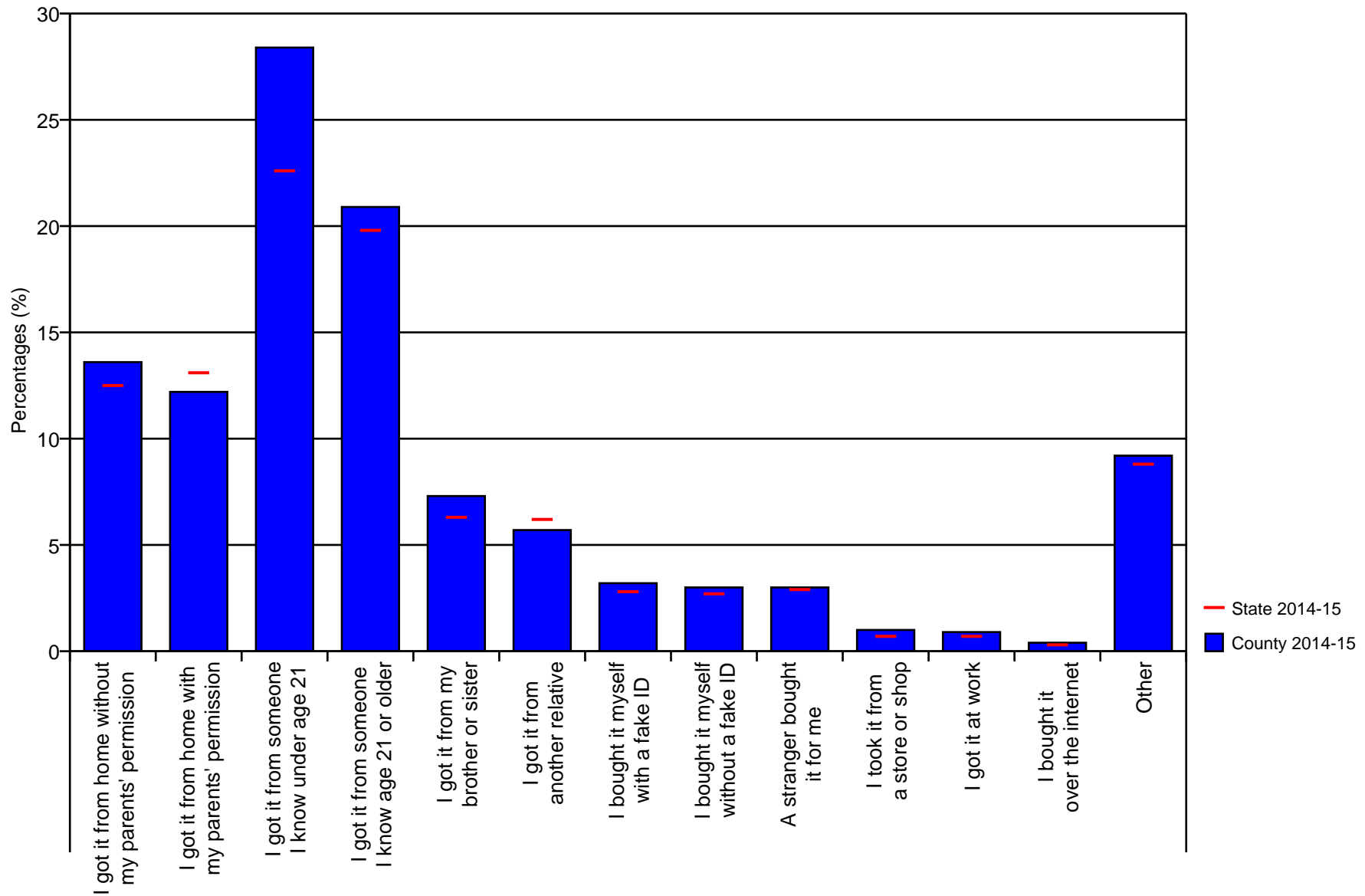


Figure 22: Locations of Alcohol Use - Grades 7-8

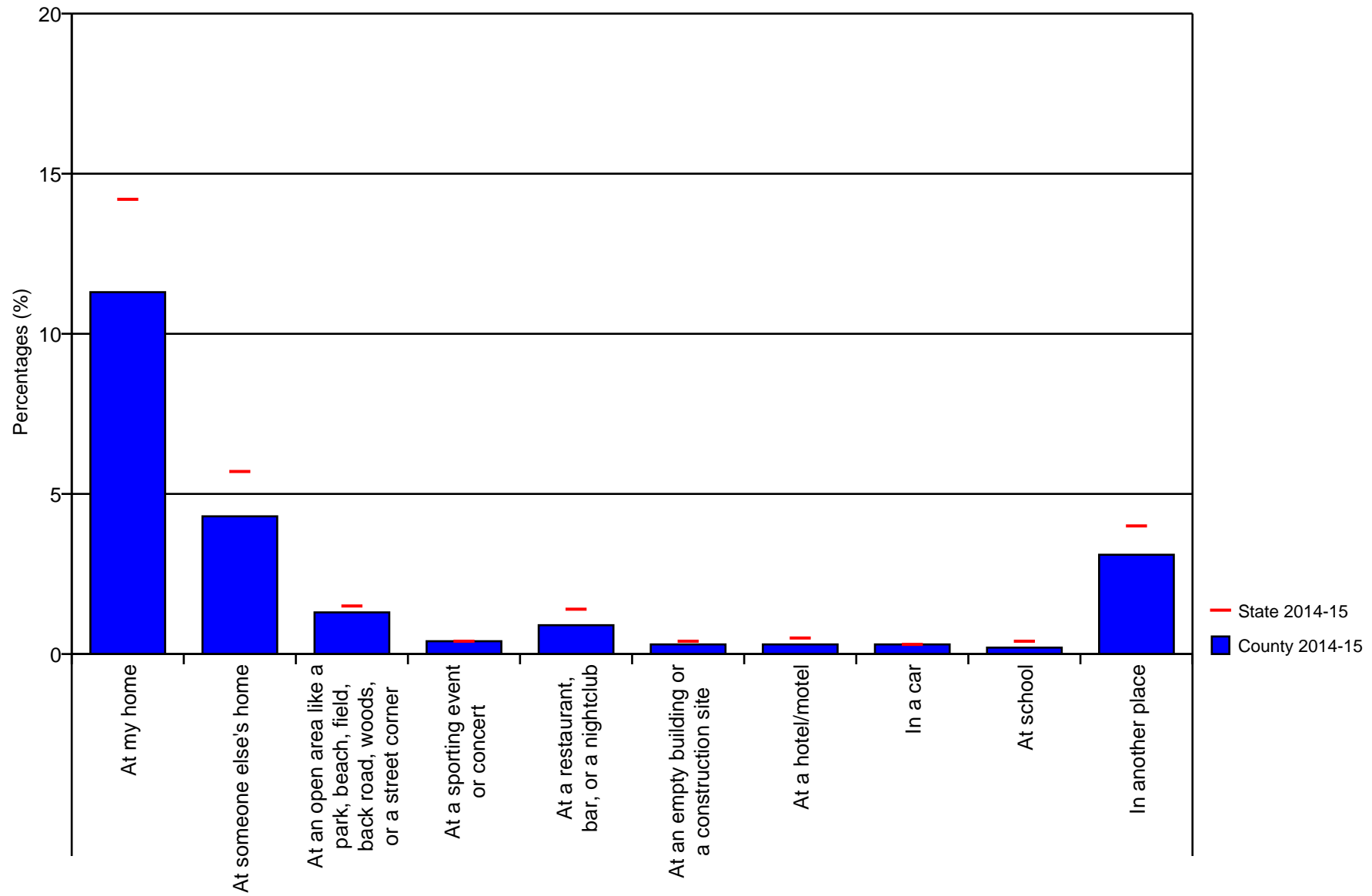


Figure 23: Locations of Alcohol Use - Grades 9-10

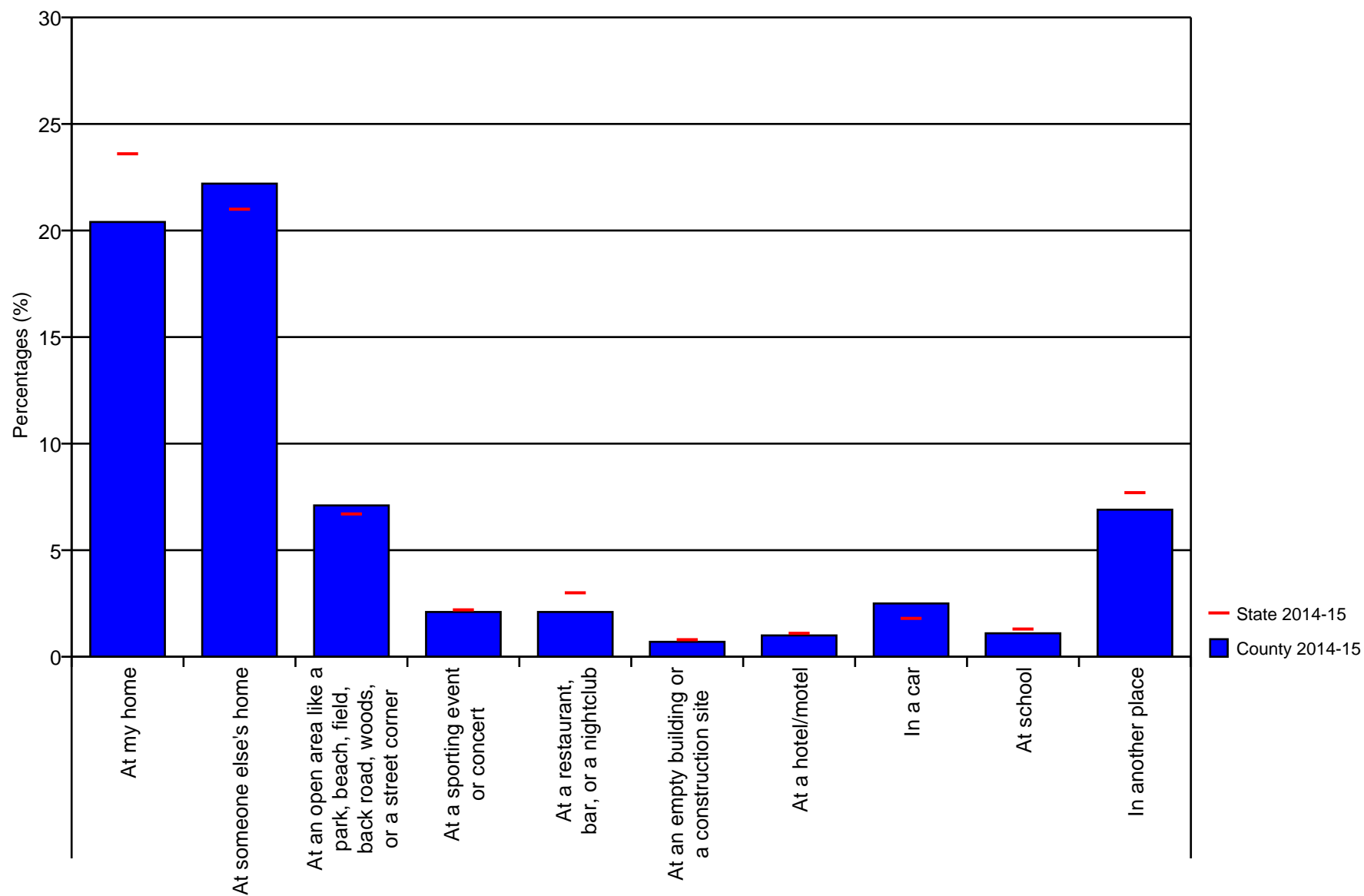


Figure 24: Locations of Alcohol Use - Grades 11-12

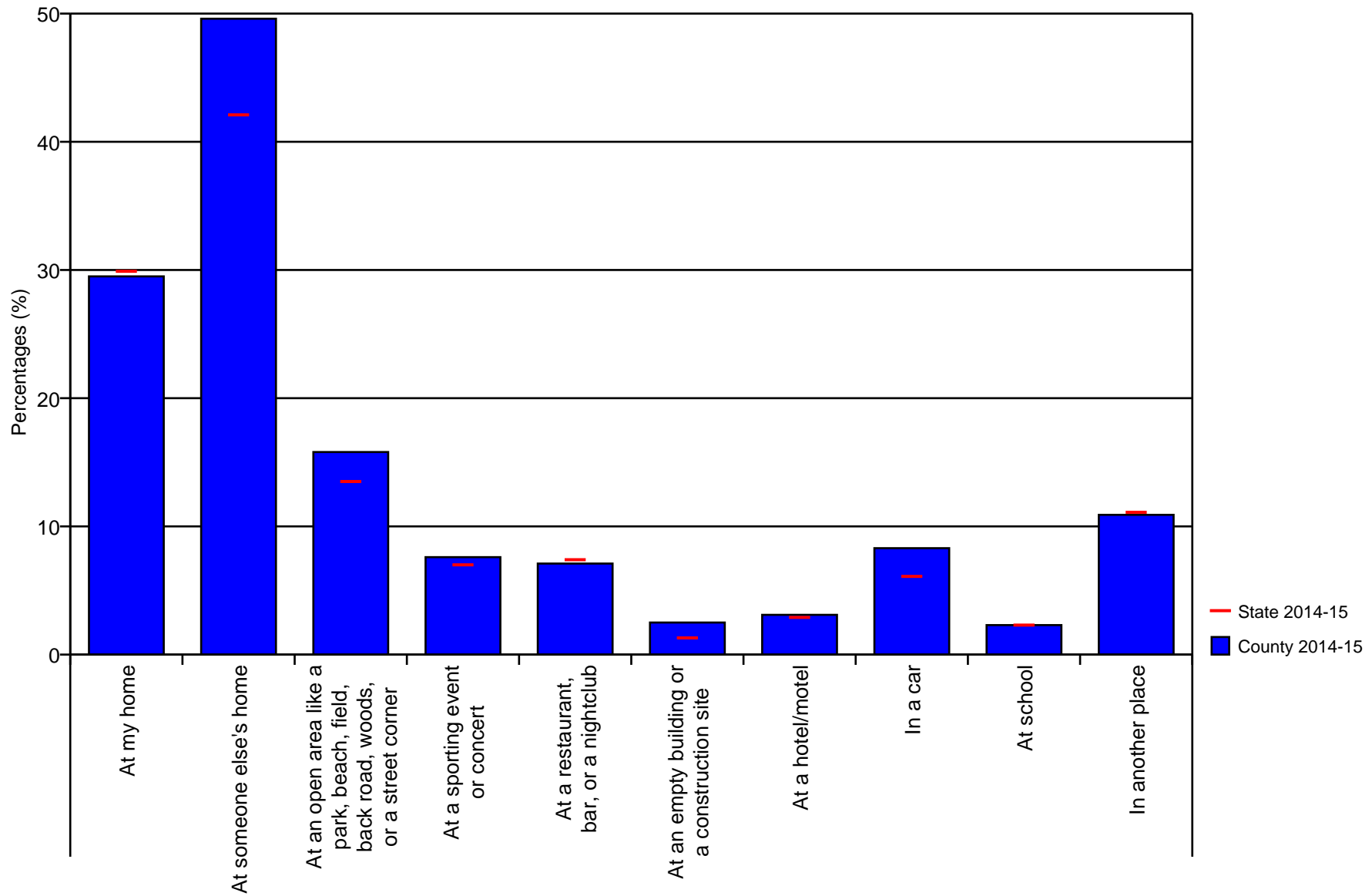


Figure 25: How Did You Get Prescription Pain Relievers - Grades 7-8

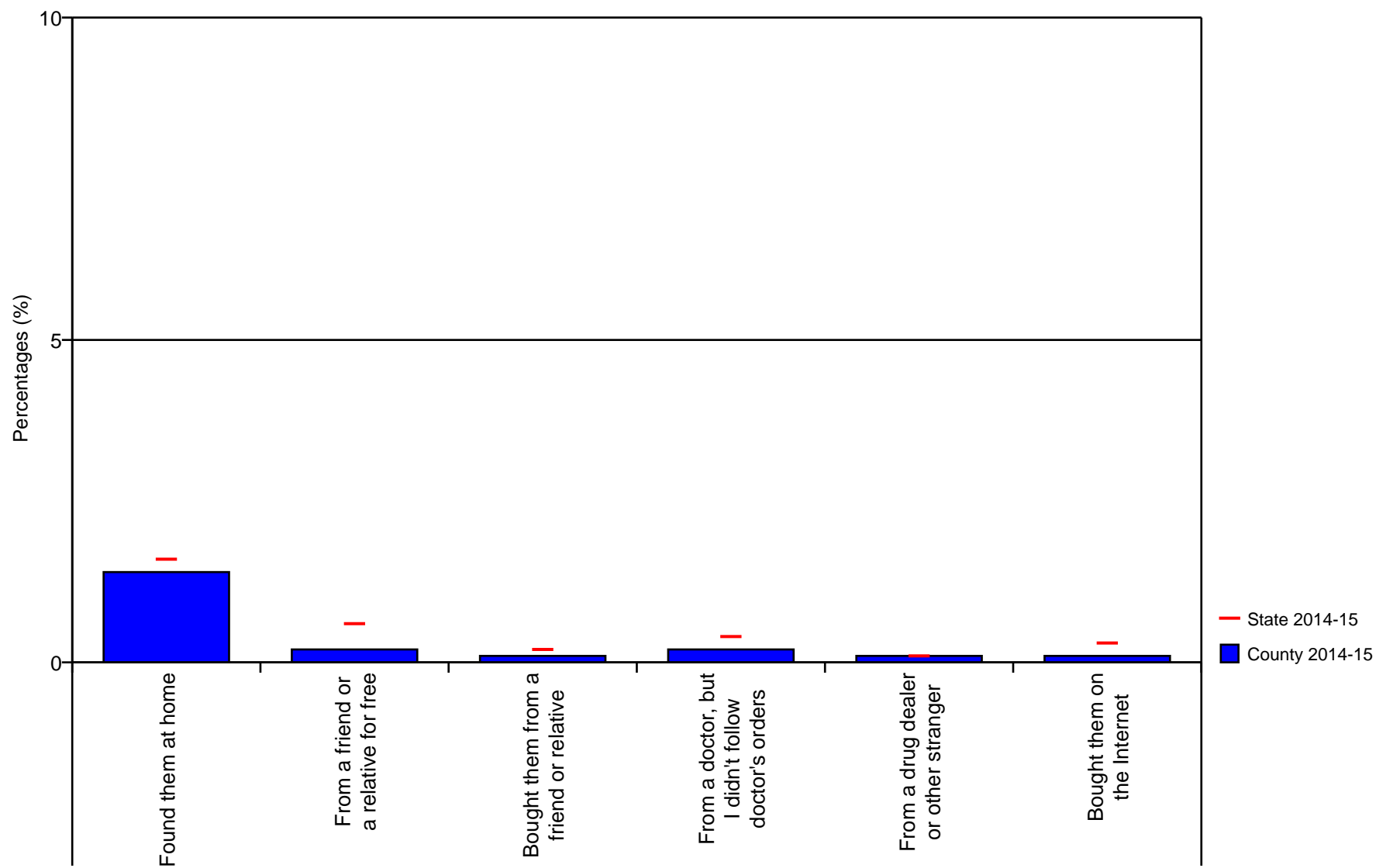


Figure 26: How Did You Get Prescription Pain Relievers - Grades 9-10

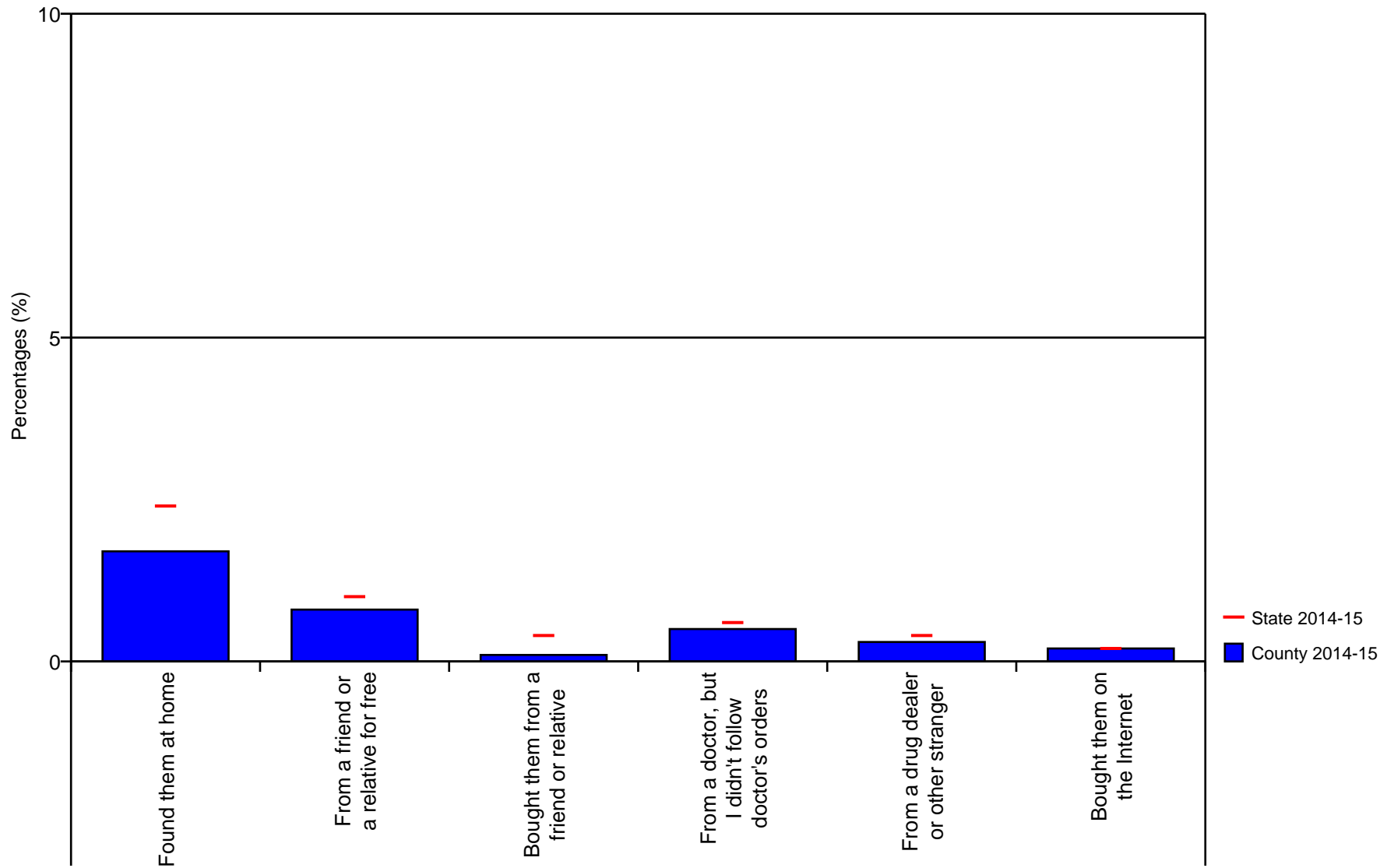
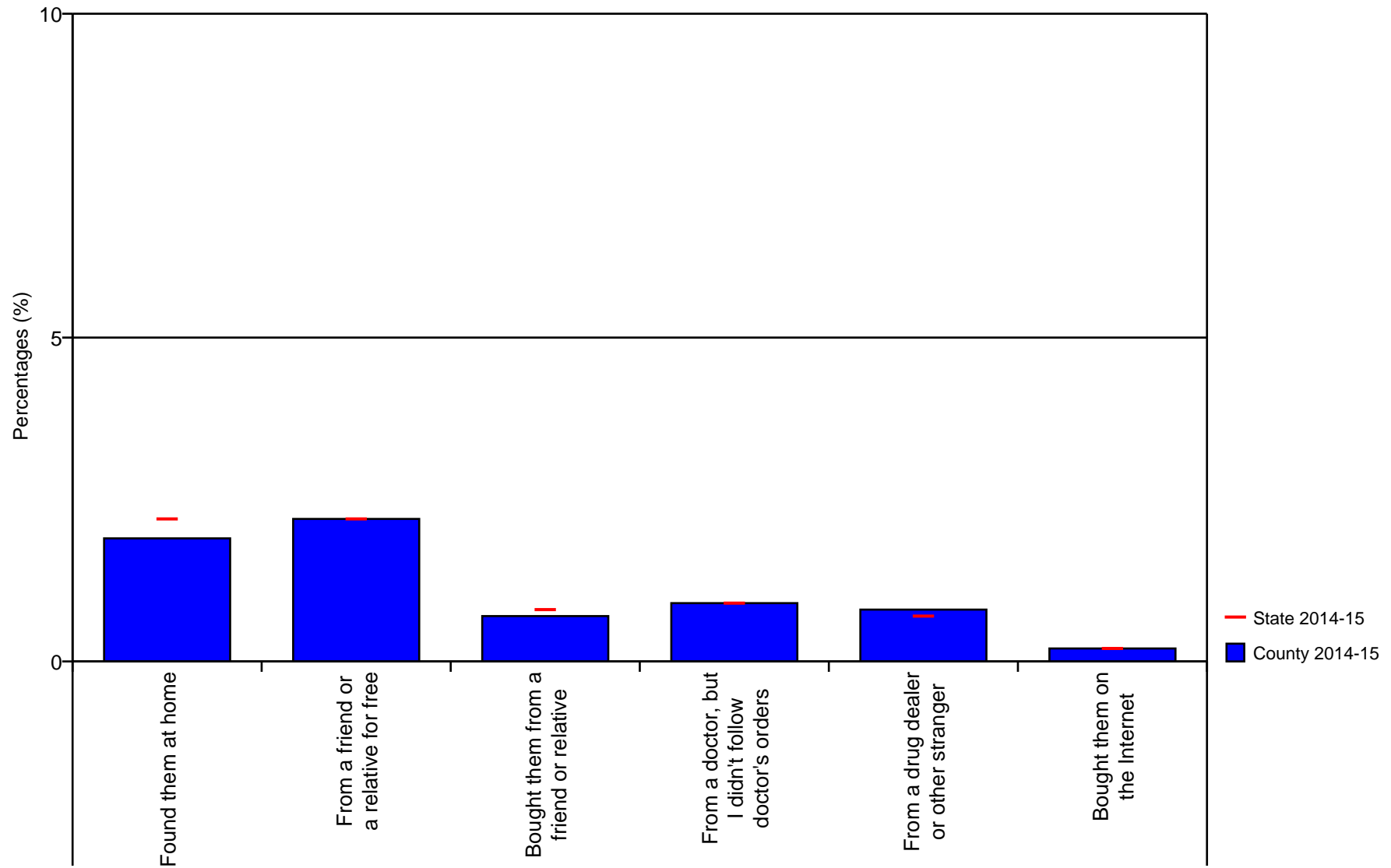


Figure 27: How Did You Get Prescription Pain Relievers - Grades 11-12



4. CONSEQUENCES OF SUBSTANCE USE

The graphs in this section of the report are five different areas regarding the consequences of Alcohol, Marijuana, and Prescription Pain Reliever use. These are:

Parental Responses to Child's Alcohol Use The questions *"In the past 12 months, if your parents found out you were drinking, how did they respond?"* is used to measure this statistic by reporting the percentage of students who responded to each of the possible answers. For this chart, those students who responded *"I don't drink"* were not included in the calculations and as such these percentages are based on a subset of the group.

Perceived Police Response to Youth Drinking The questions *"If the police caught you drinking, which of the following would most likely happen?"* is used to measure this statistic by reporting the percentage of students who responded to each of the possible answers.

Reported Consequences of Drinking The questions *"During the past 12 months, how many times has each of the following things happened after you had been drinking?"* are used to measure these statistics by reporting the percentage of students who reported experiencing at least one instance for each of the listed consequences.

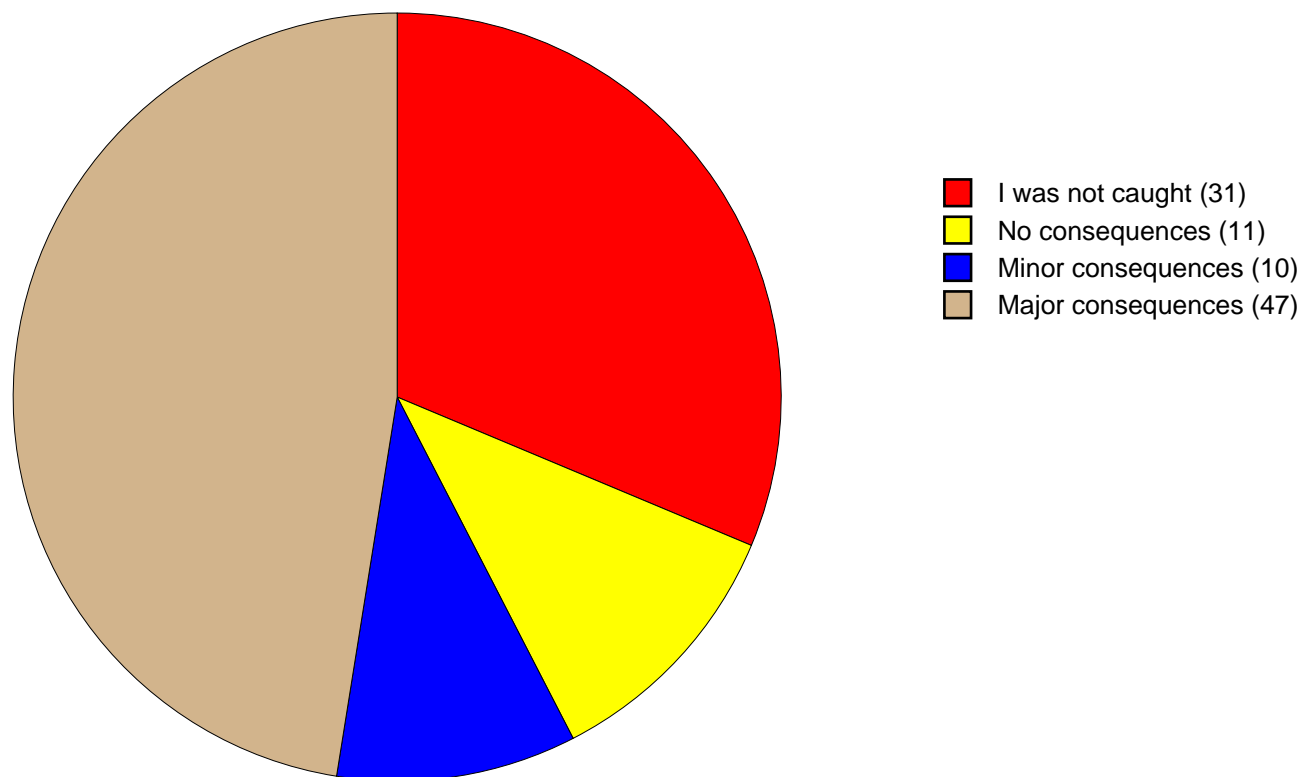
Reported Consequences of Marijuana Use The questions *"During the past 12 months, how many times has each of the following things happened after you had used marijuana?"* are used to measure these statistics by reporting the percentage of students who reported experiencing at least one instance for each of the listed consequences.

Reported Consequences of Prescription Pain Relievers The questions *"During the past 12 months, how many times has each of the following things happened after you had used prescription pain relievers without a doctor's orders?"* are used to measure these statistics by reporting the percentage of students who reported experiencing at least one instance for each of the listed consequences.

4.1. HOW TO READ THE CHARTS

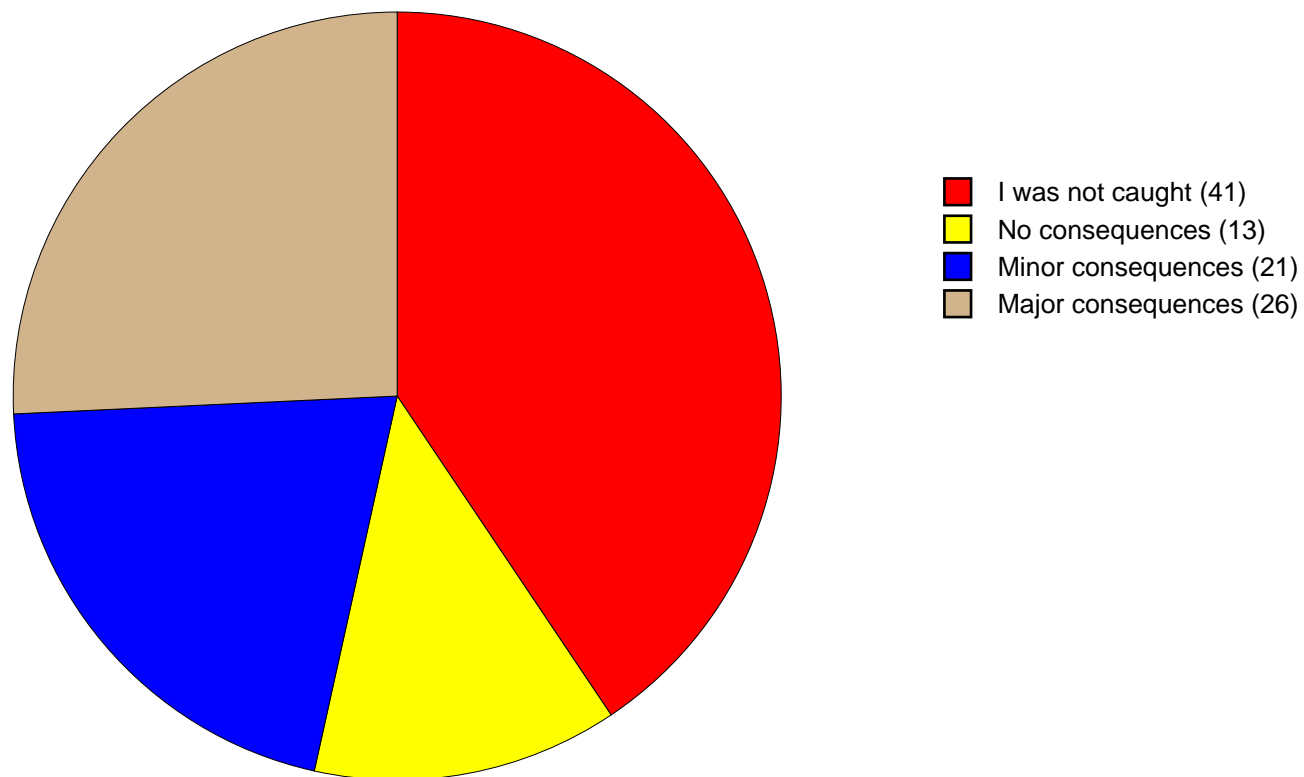
1. Student responses for the consequences of substance use are displayed by grade levels on the following pages.
2. Actual percentages are provided in the data tables in Appendix F on page 95. The tables provide percentage figures by grade level. The headers represent the various consequences and the percentage figures represent the percent of students who responded that they had experienced the consequence at least one time in the past 12 months. For example, suppose that for a specific consequence, the percentage figure for the line *"Combined"* and *"District"* is 10.5. That means that 10.5 percent of all surveyed students in the district responded that they had experienced that consequence at least once in the past year.
3. The red dash on each bar represents the percentage for the state as a whole. This is included for comparison purposes.

Figure 28: Parental Responses to Child's Alcohol Use* - Grade 7-8



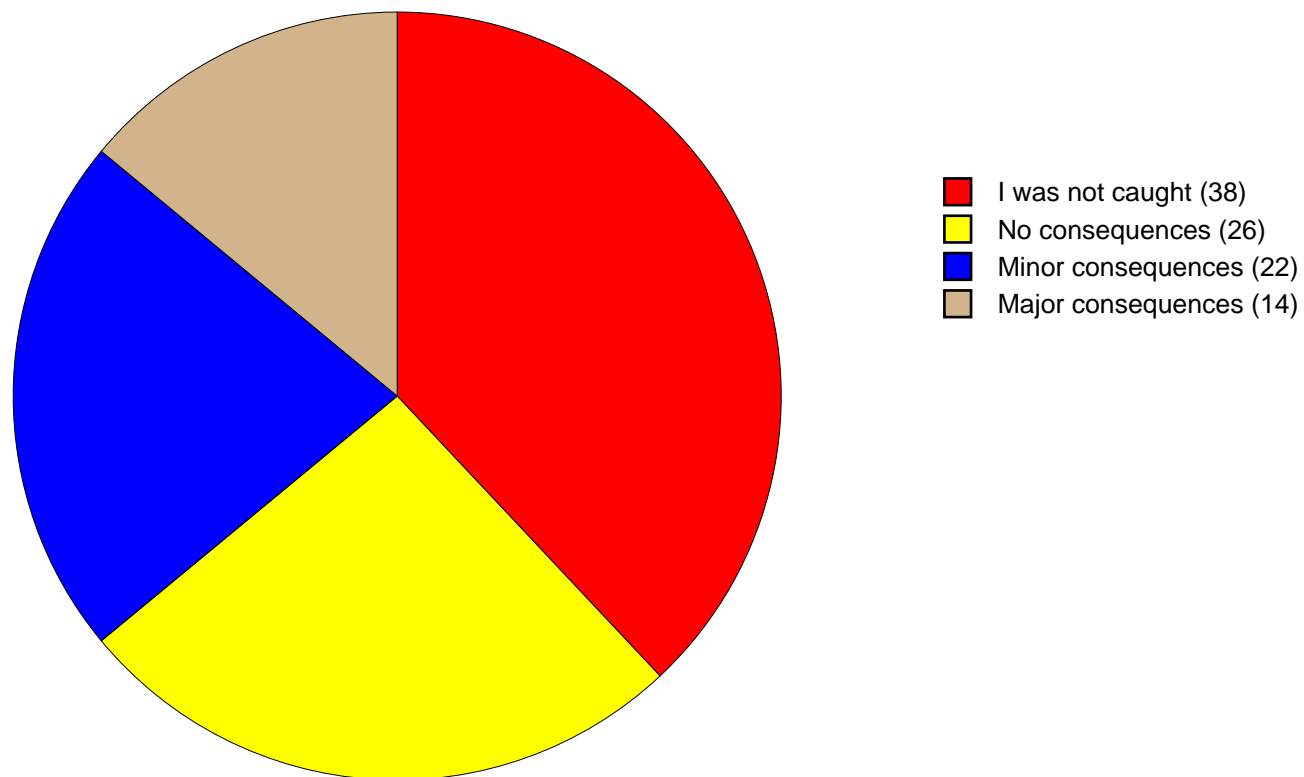
*Percentages are based on the subset of students whose response was other than "I don't drink".
NOTE: Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 29: Parental Responses to Child's Alcohol Use* - Grade 9-10



*Percentages are based on the subset of students whose response was other than "I don't drink".
NOTE: Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 30: Parental Responses to Child's Alcohol Use* - Grade 11-12



*Percentages are based on the subset of students whose response was other than "I don't drink".
NOTE: Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 31: Perceived Police Response to Youth Drinking - Grade 7-8



NOTE: Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 32: Perceived Police Response to Youth Drinking - Grade 9-10



NOTE: Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 33: Perceived Police Response to Youth Drinking - Grade 11-12



NOTE: Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 34: Reported Consequences of Drinking - Grades 7-8

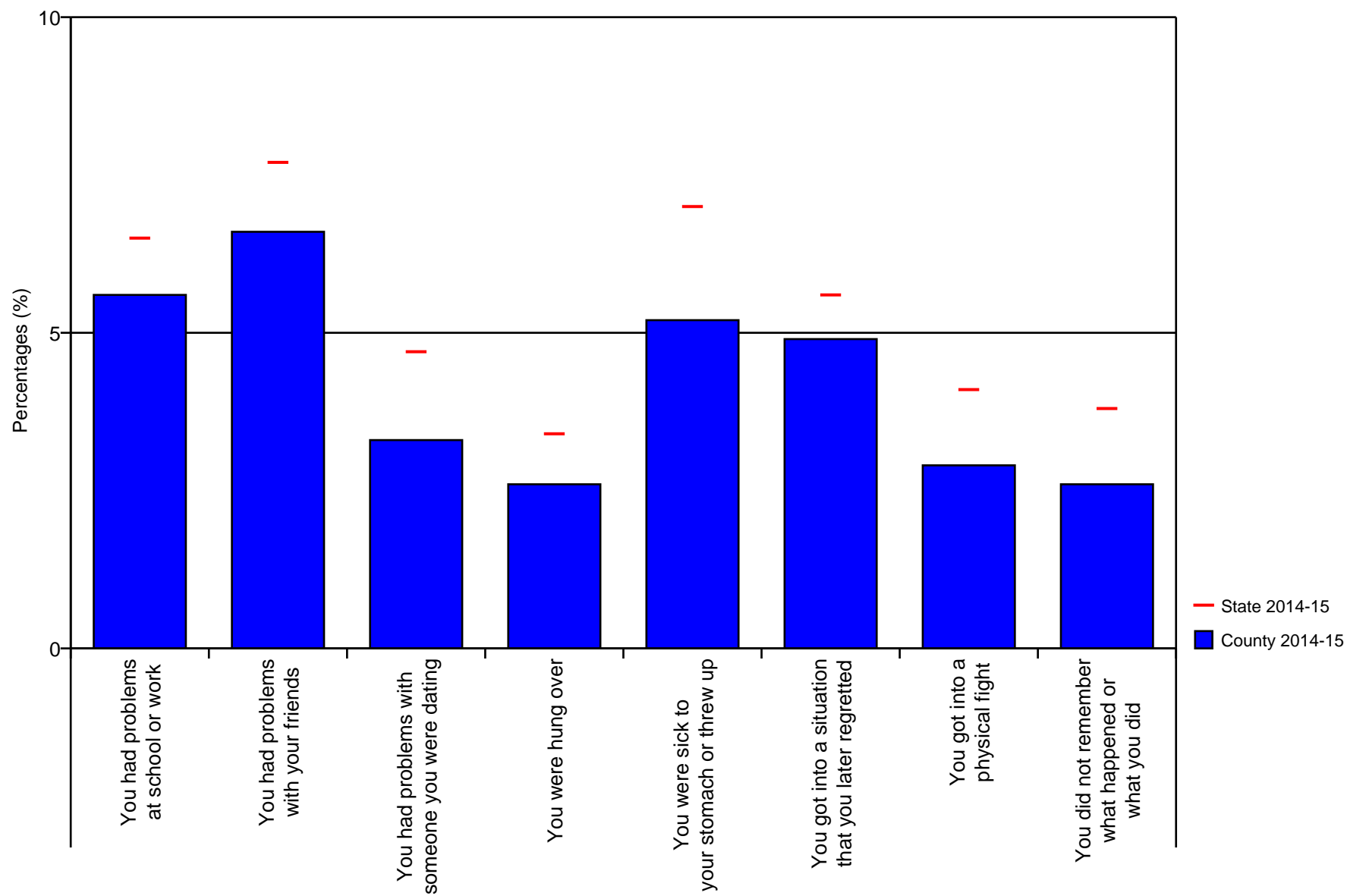


Figure 35: Reported Consequences of Drinking - Grades 9-10

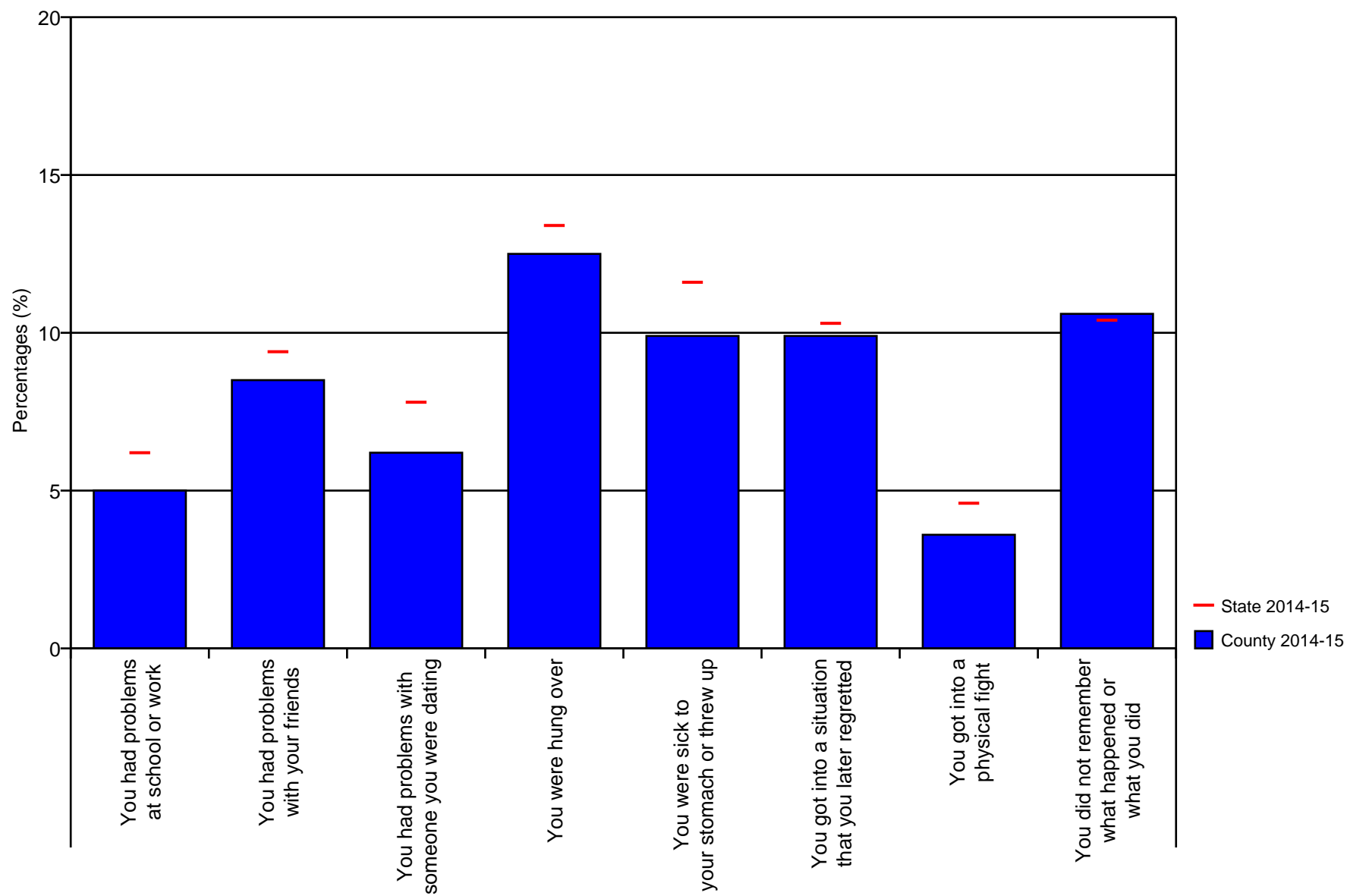


Figure 36: Reported Consequences of Drinking - Grades 11-12

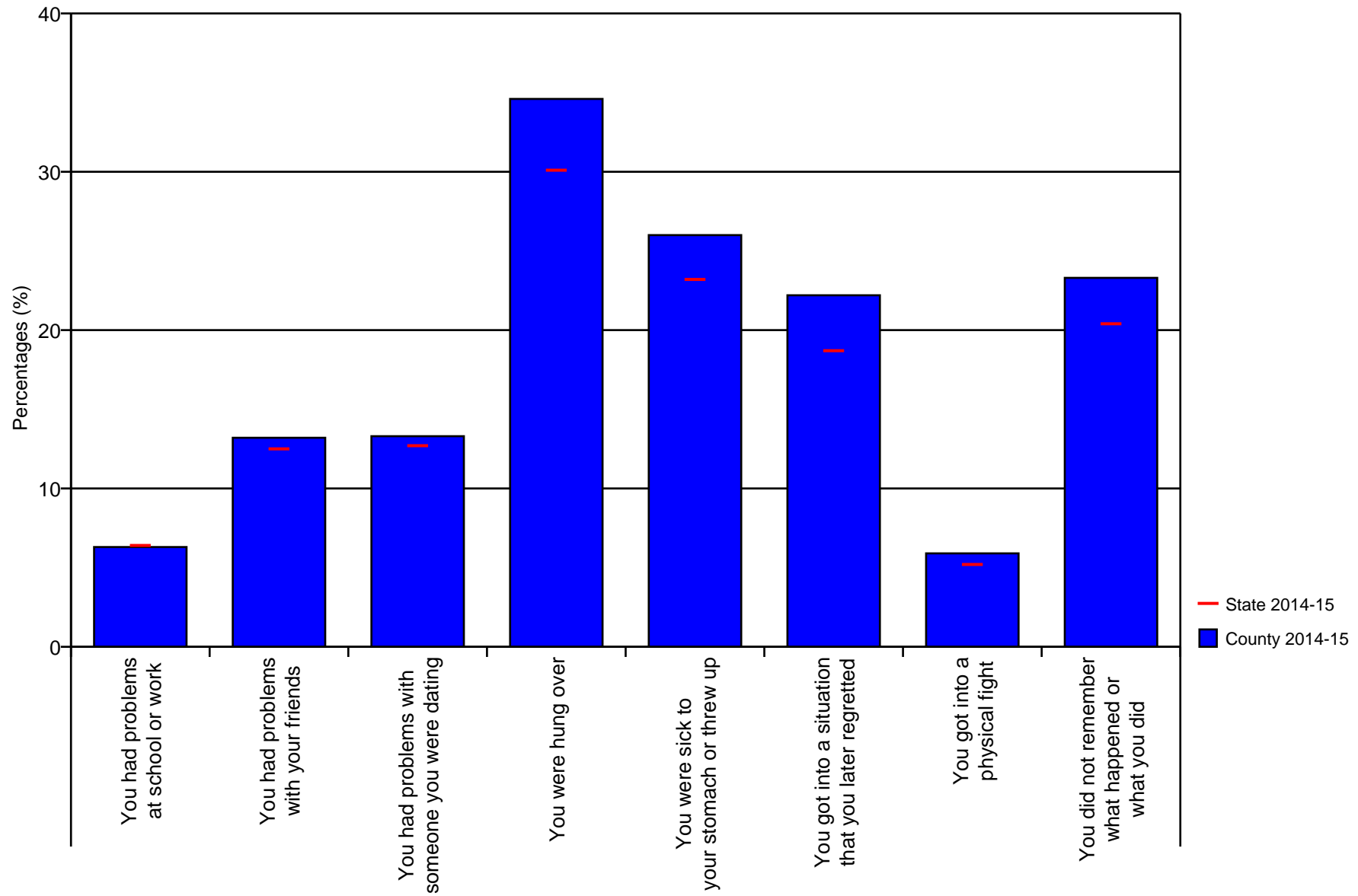


Figure 37: Reported Consequences of Marijuana Use - Grades 7-8

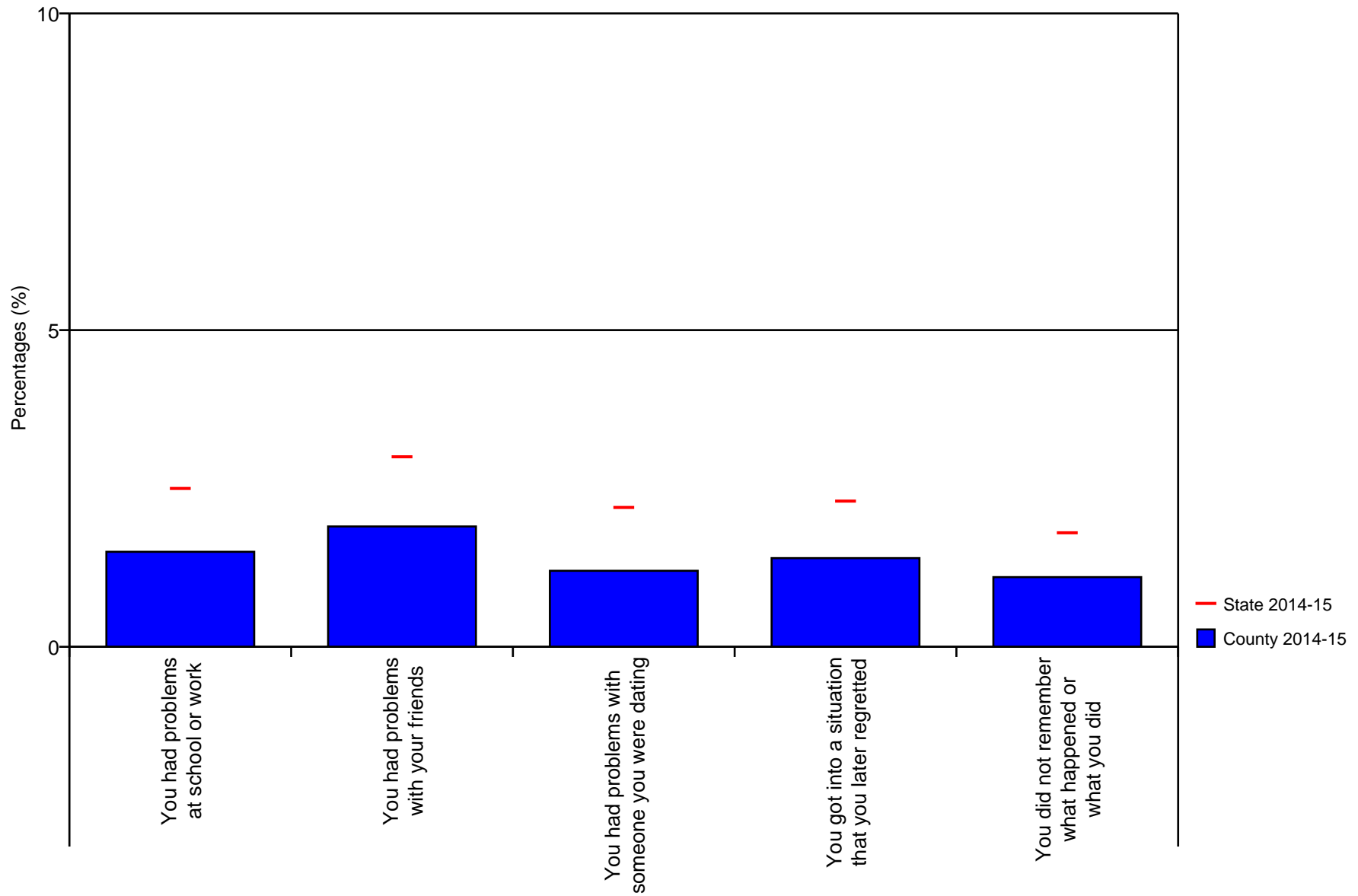


Figure 38: Reported Consequences of Marijuana Use - Grades 9-10

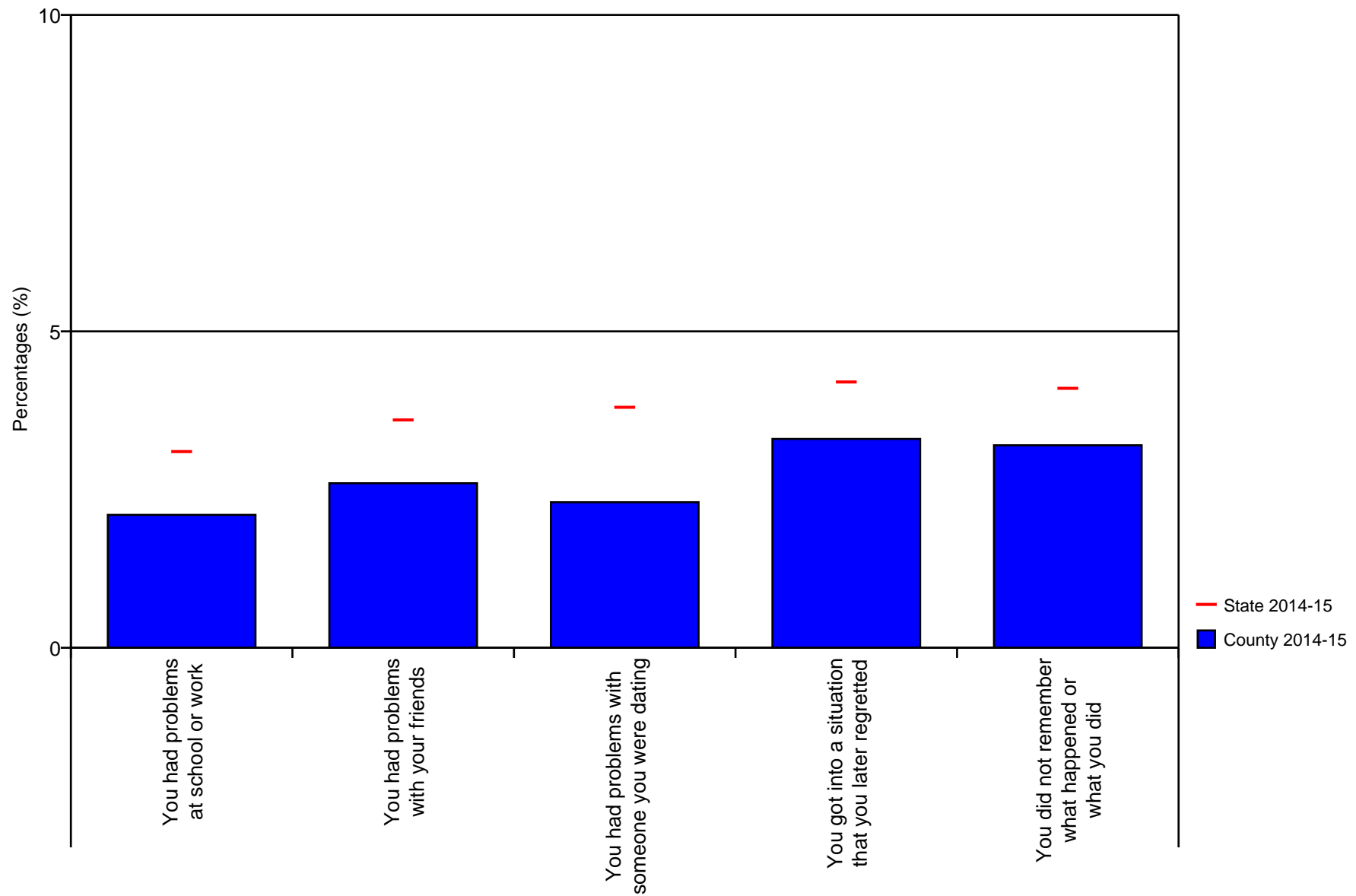


Figure 39: Reported Consequences of Marijuana Use - Grades 11-12

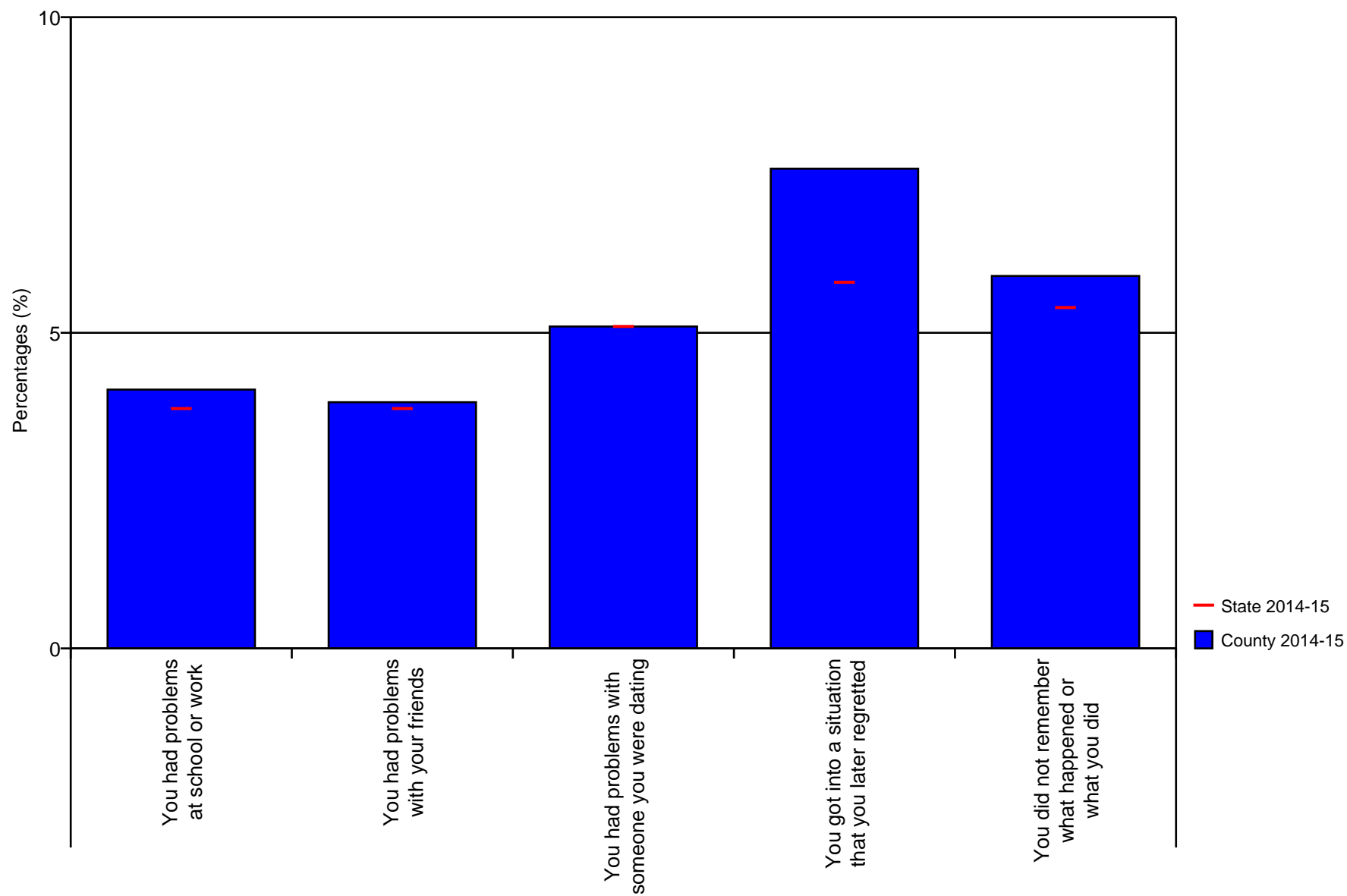


Figure 40: Reported Consequences of Prescription Pain Reliever Abuse - Grades 7-8

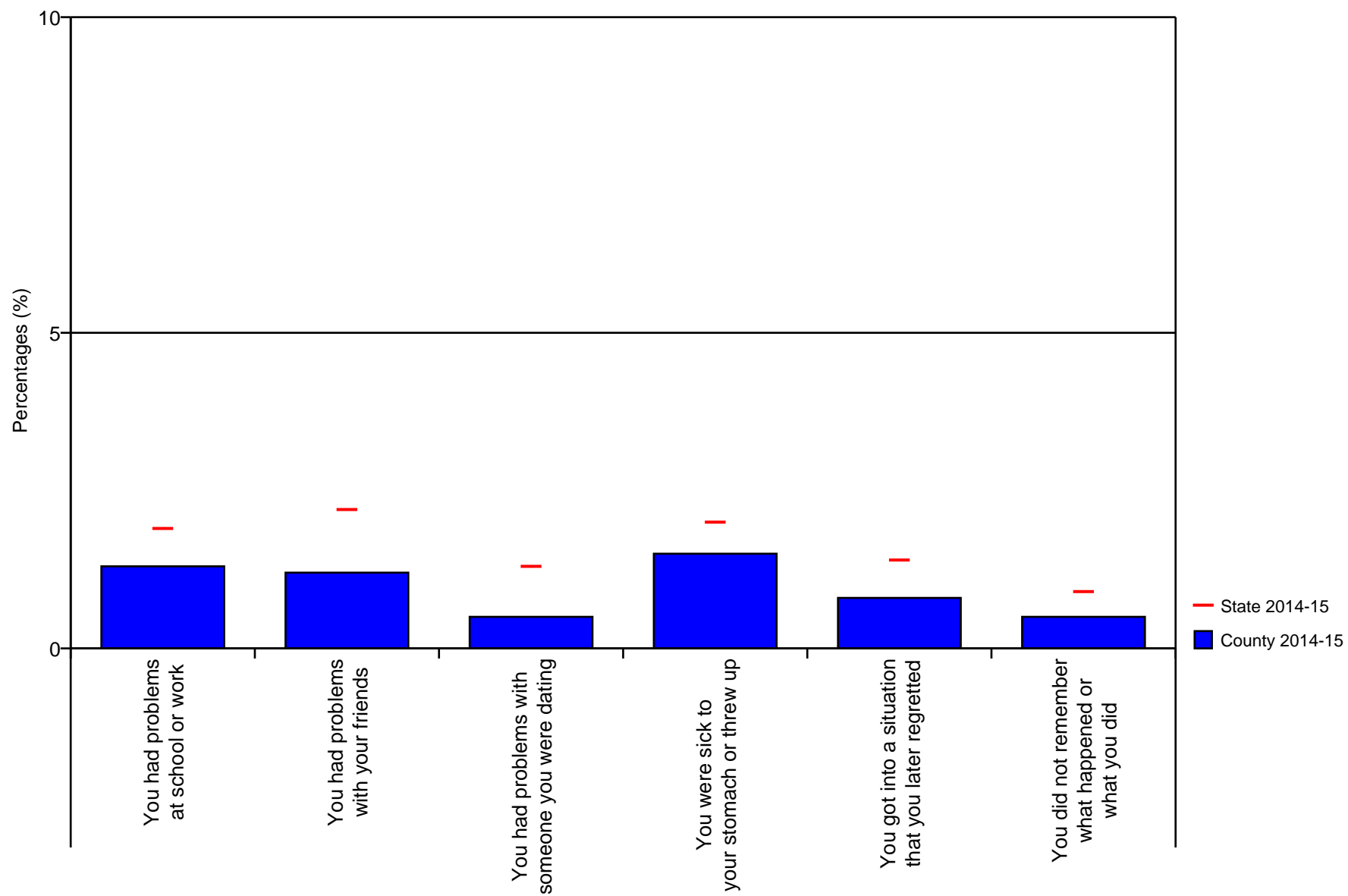


Figure 41: Reported Consequences of Prescription Pain Reliever Abuse - Grades 9-10

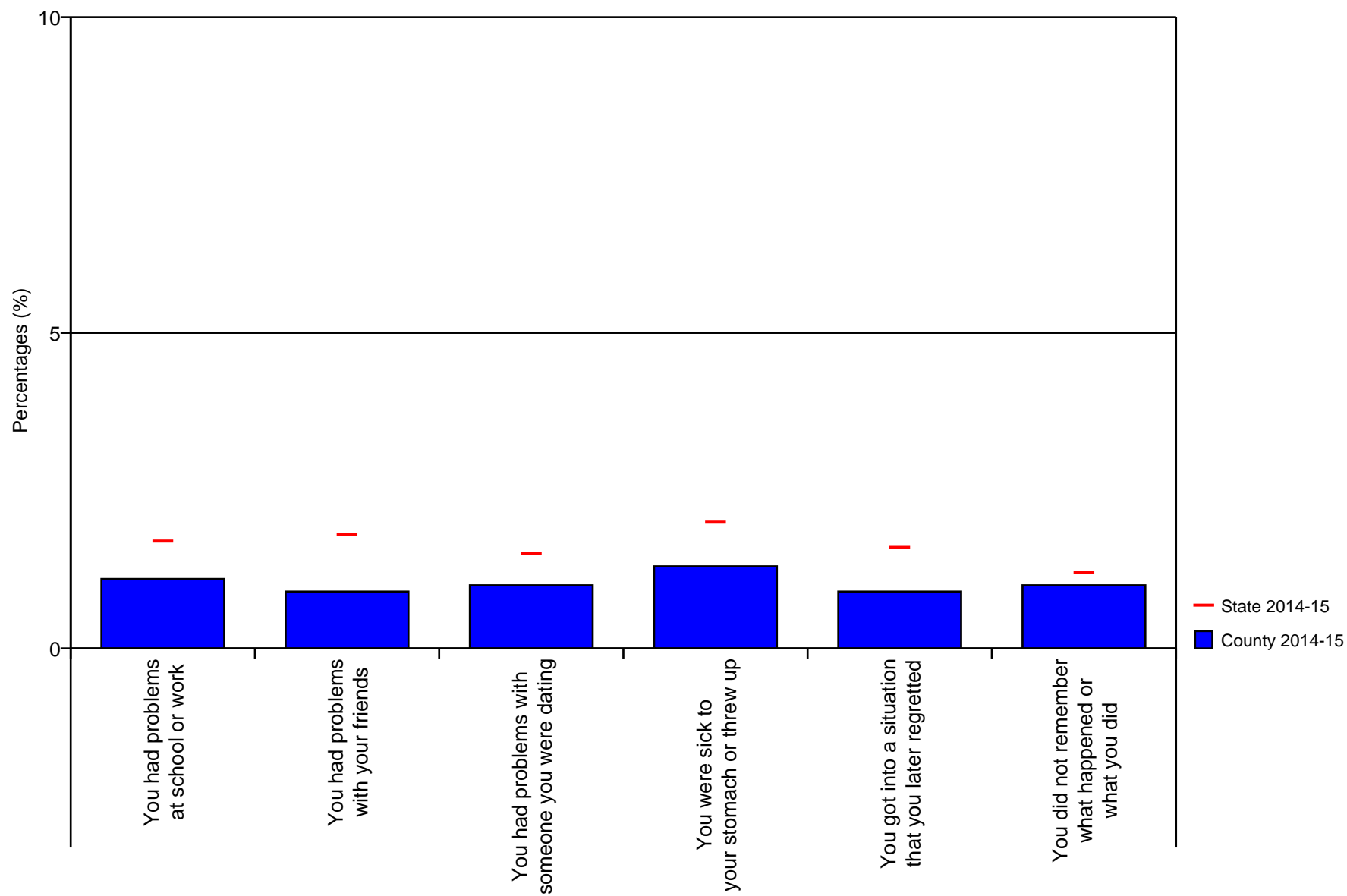
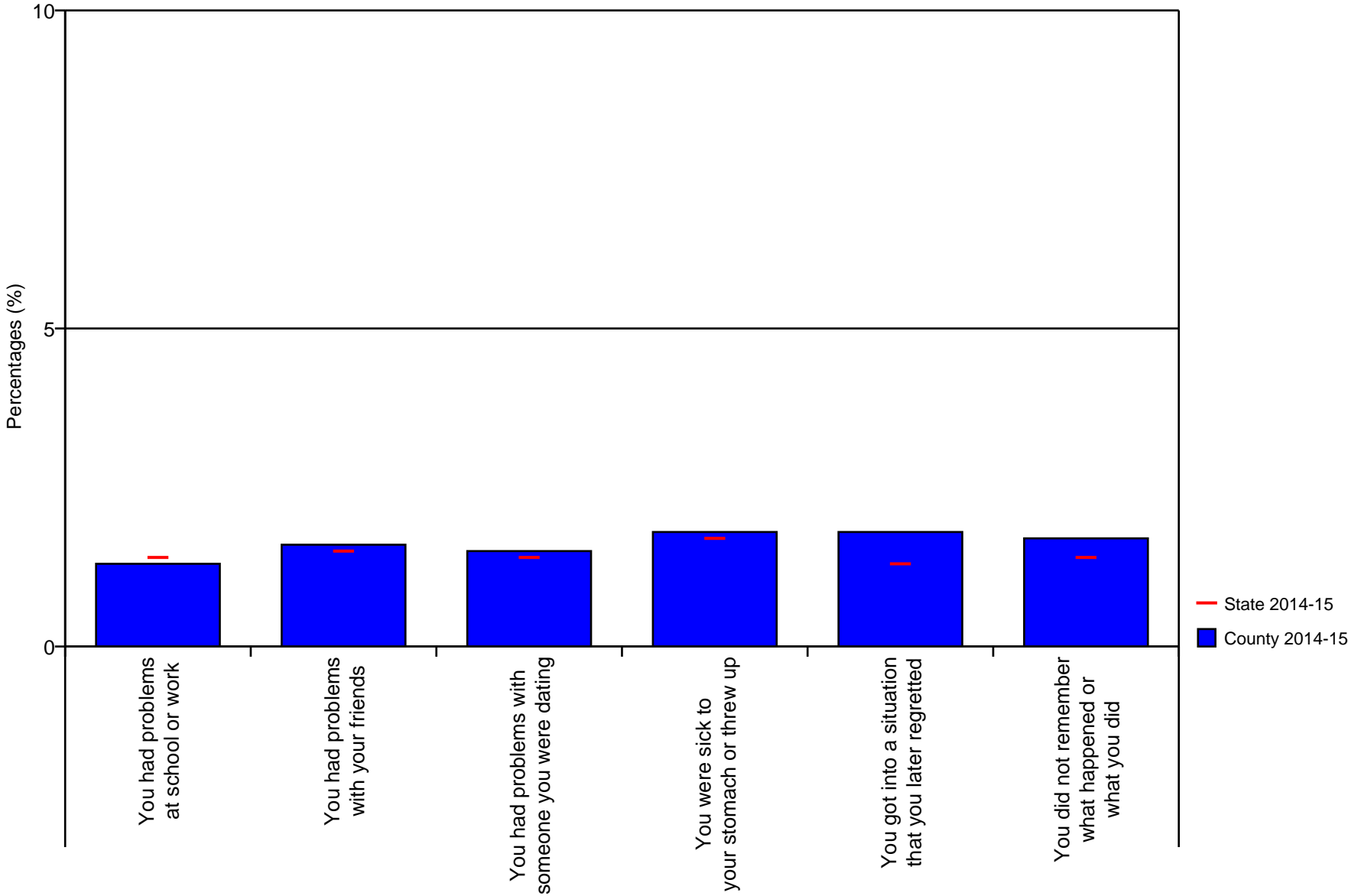


Figure 42: Reported Consequences of Prescription Pain Reliever Abuse - Grades 11-12



5. BULLYING BEHAVIOR

The graphs in this section of the report are four different area regarding various bullying behavior and/or experiences during the past 12 months. These are:

Bullied Someone The questions *"During the past 12 months, have you ever bullied someone?"* is used to measure this statistic by reporting the percentage of students who responded "Yes" to the question.

Been Bullied On School Property The questions *"During the past 12 months, have you ever been bullied on school property?"* is used to measure this statistic by reporting the percentage of students who responded "Yes" to the question.

Been Bullied Not On School Property The questions *"During the past 12 months, have you ever been bullied when your were not on school property (on your way home or wherever you spend your free time)?"* is used to measure this statistic by reporting the percentage of students who responded "Yes" to the question.

Been Electronically Bullied The questions *"During the past 12 months, have you ever been electronically bullied (through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or texting)"* is used to measure this statistic by reporting the percentage of students who responded "Yes" to the question.

5.1. HOW TO READ THE CHARTS

1. Student responses for the consequences of substance use are displayed by grade levels on the following pages.
2. Actual percentages are provided in the data tables in Appendix F on page 99. The tables provide percentage figures by grade level. The headers represent the various bullying questions and the percentage figures represent the percent of students who responded positively to the question. For example, suppose that for a specific bullying behavior, the percentage figure for the line *"Combined"* and *"District"* is 10.5. That means that 10.5 percent of all surveyed students in the district responded that they had engaged in or experienced that behavior at least once in the past year.
3. The red dash on each bar represents the percentage for the state as a whole. This is included for comparison purposes.

Figure 43: Reported Bullying Behavior - Grades 7-8

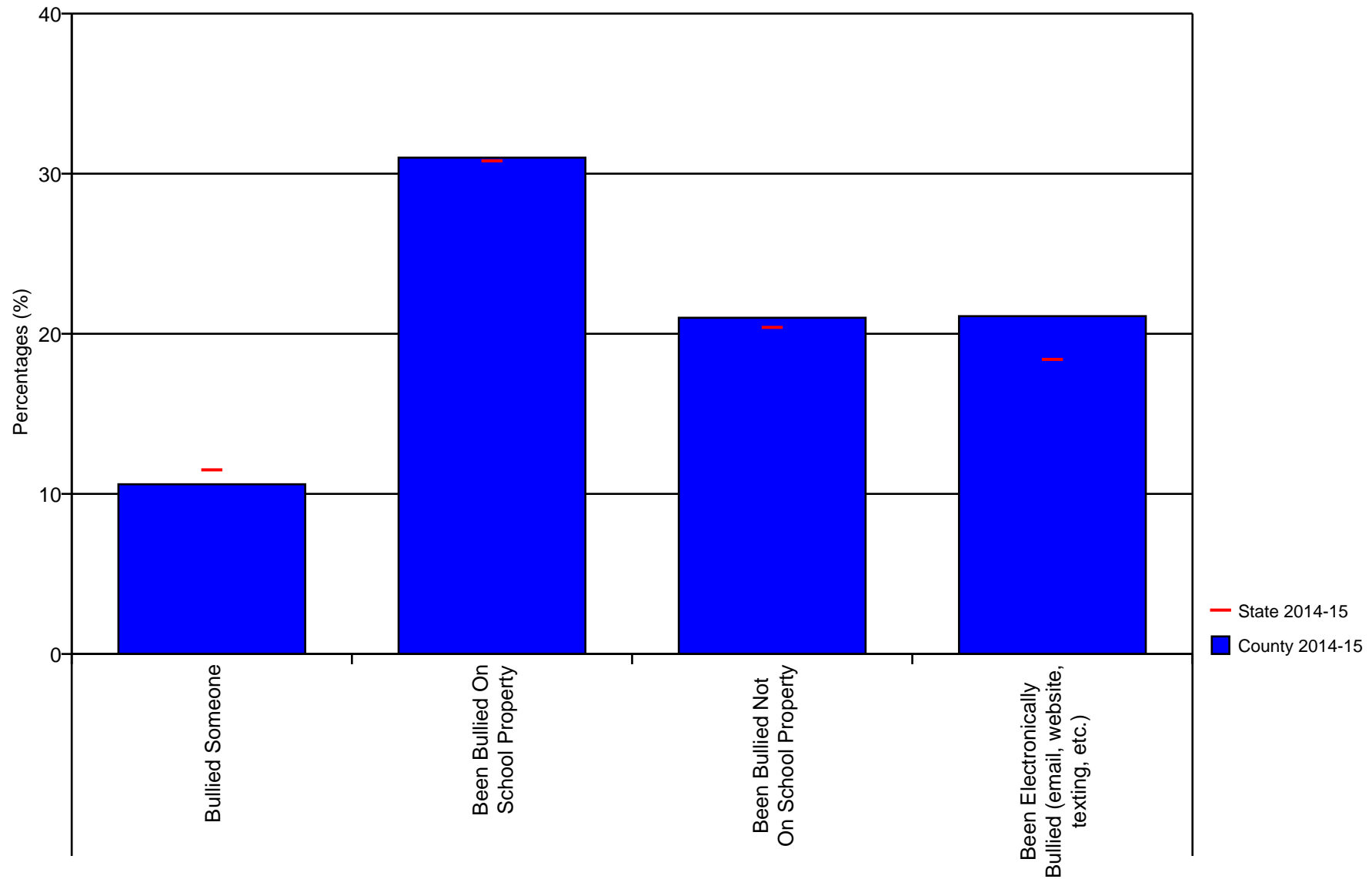


Figure 44: Reported Bullying Behavior - Grades 9-10

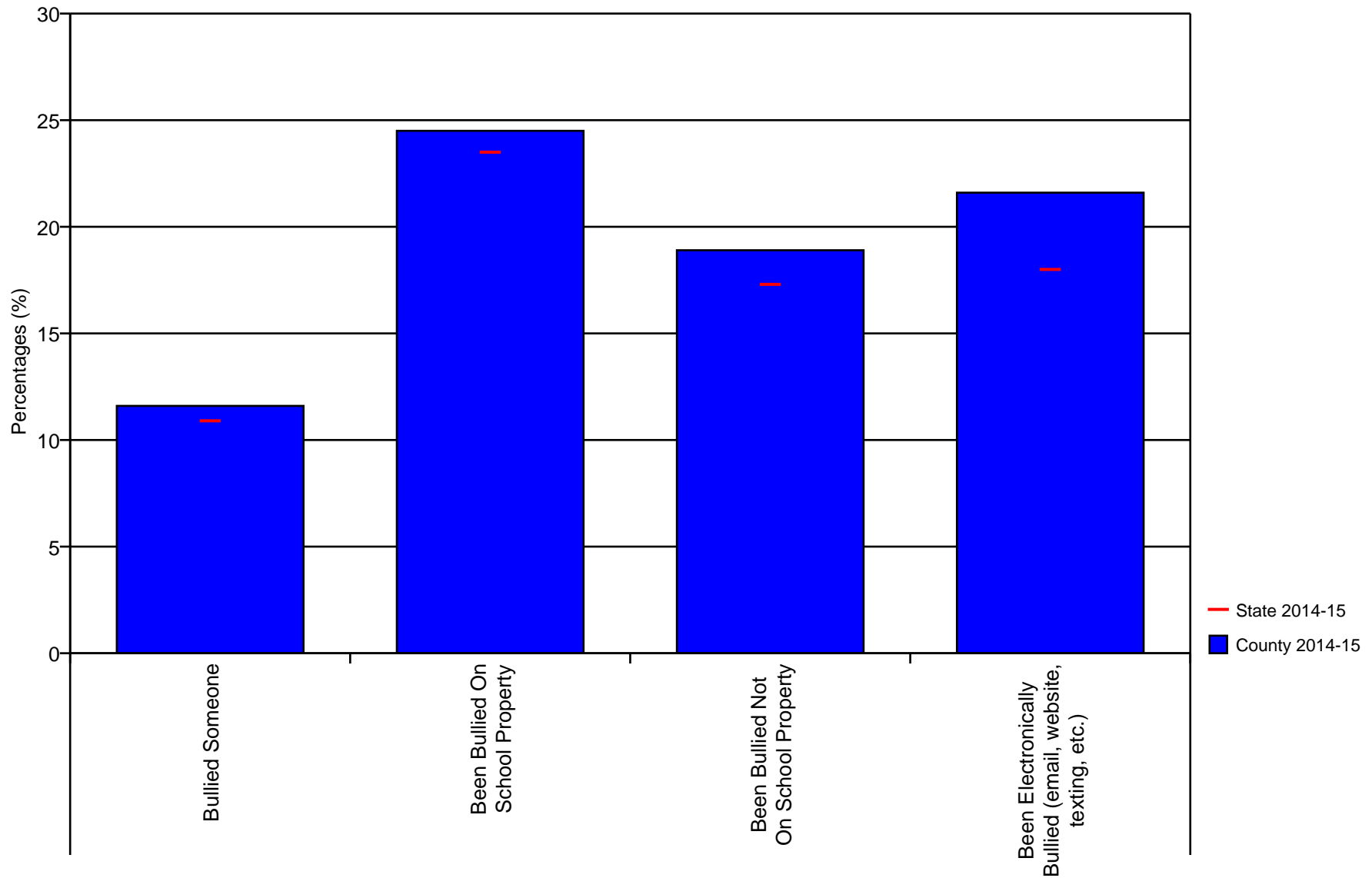
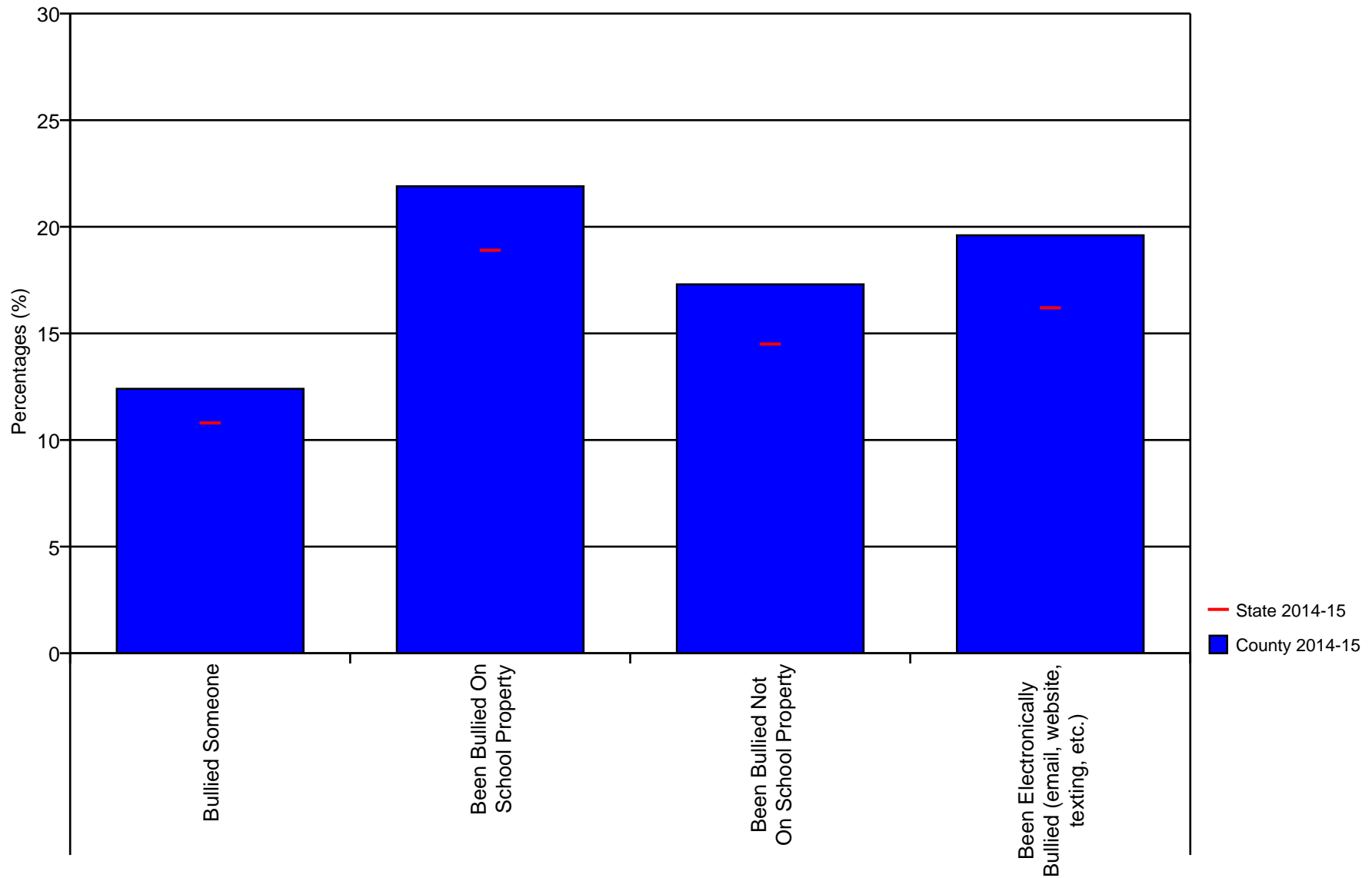


Figure 45: Reported Bullying Behavior - Grades 11-12



6. GAMBLING PREVALENCE INFORMATION

OASAS is the New York State agency principally responsible for the prevention and treatment of substance use and gambling problems. OASAS, New York City and county governments, school districts and prevention service providers, develop and implement policies, plans and services to address substance use and gambling problems. A series of questions were included in an earlier Statewide Youth Development Survey to address and measure various gambling activities. Students were asked to respond with the number of days, if any, that they had participated in various gambling activities. All the gambling questions, with one exception, refer to activity measured over the past year. The one exception measures activity over the past 30 days. The tables that follow detail the percentage of students who reported engaging in any of the listed activities.

6.1. HOW TO READ THE CHARTS

1. Student responses for questions on gambling and gambling behaviors are reported by grade levels on the following pages.
2. Actual percentages are provided in the data tables in Appendix F on page 102. The tables provide percentage figures by grade level. The headers represent the various gambling activities and the percentage figures represent the percent of students who responded positively to the question. For example, suppose that for a specific gambling behavior, the percentage figure for the line "*Combined*" and "*District*" is 10.5. That means that 10.5 percent of all surveyed students in the district responded that they had engaged in that behavior at least once in the past year.
3. The bars represent the percent of students' grade levels who reported gambling behaviors.

Figure 46: Gambling Behaviors - Past Year - Grades 7-8

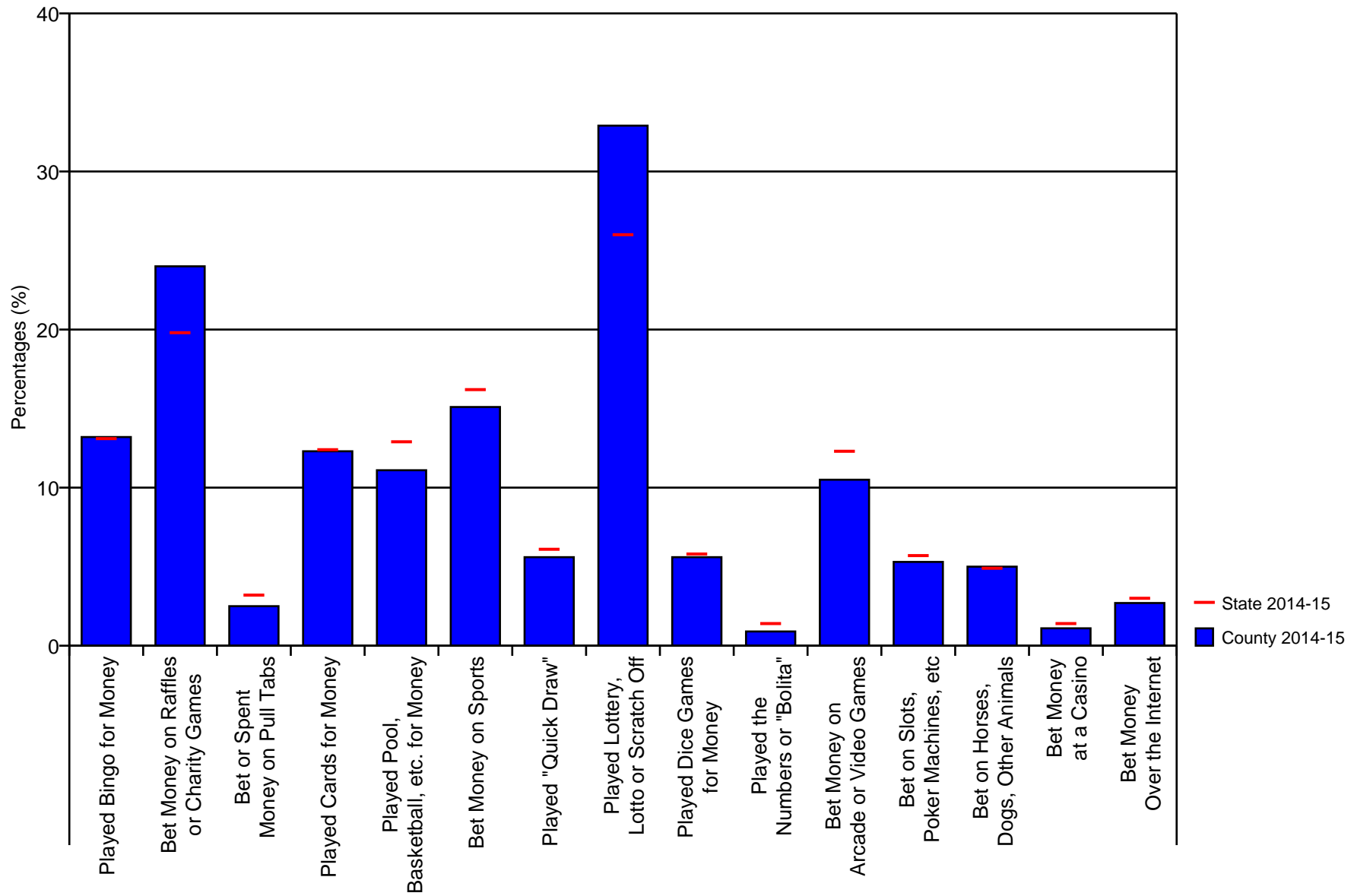


Figure 47: Gambling Behaviors - Past Year - Grades 9-10

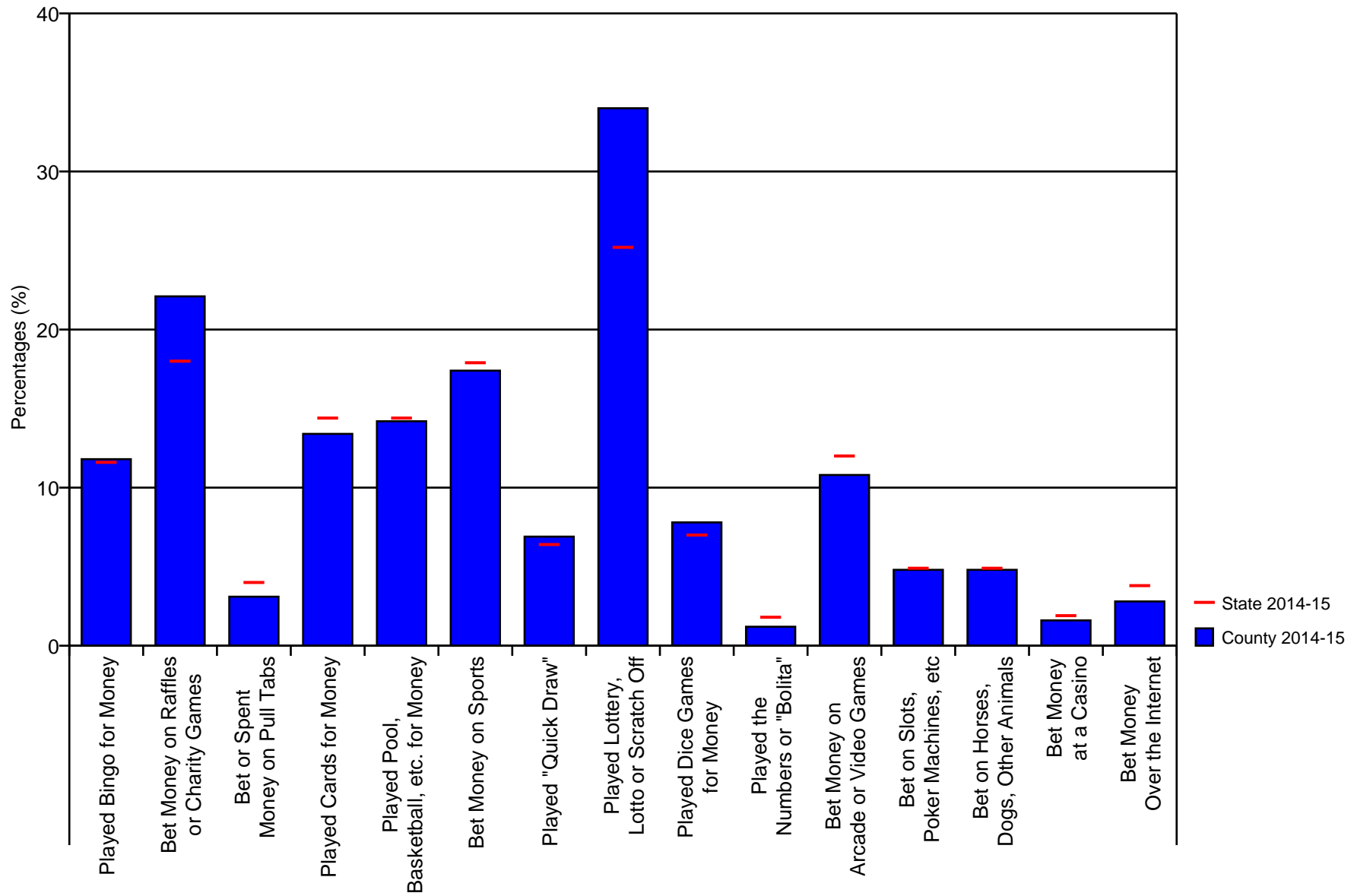
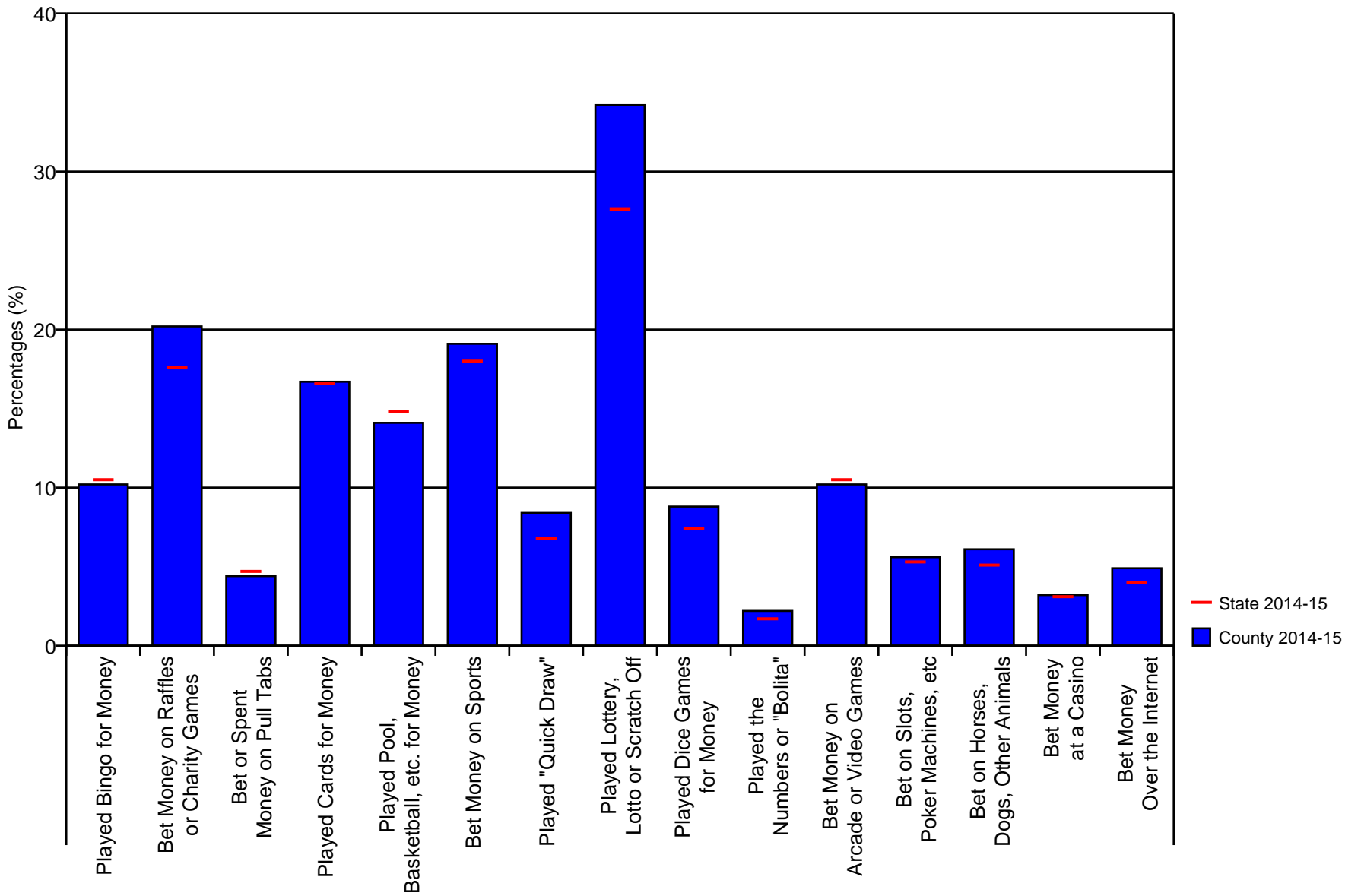


Figure 48: Gambling Behaviors - Past Year - Grades 11-12



7. DRUG-FREE COMMUNITIES SUPPORT PROGRAM CORE MEASURES

The Drug-Free Communities Support Program, administered by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, requests specific data which is typically referred to as the Core Measures. The drug categories measured are tobacco, alcohol, marijuana and prescription drugs and the table is broken down by grade level. For each drug, and at each grade level, the percentage of students who responded positively to the question are reported.

Past 30-Day Use The questions "*During the past 30 days, on how many occasions have you...*"

- had beer, wine or hard liquor to drink?
- used marijuana (grass, pot or weed) or used hash oil or dabs?
- used any prescription drugs without a doctor's orders?

are used to measure this statistic by reporting the percentage of students who report using in the past 30 days. Past 30 day cigarette use is measured by the question *How frequently have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?*

Perception of Risk The questions "*How much do you think people risk harming themselves physically or in other ways...*"

- if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?
- when they have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week?
- if they try marijuana once or twice a week?
- if they use any prescription drugs without a doctor's orders?

are used to measure this statistic by reporting the percentage of students who report that using the drug is a *Moderate Risk* or a *Great Risk* to their health.

Perception of Parental Disapproval The questions "*How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to...*"

- smoke tobacco?
- have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?
- smoke marijuana?
- use prescription drugs without a doctor's orders?

are used to measure this statistic by reporting the percentage of students who report that parents would feel it is *Wrong* or *Very Wrong* for the student to use tobacco, alcohol, marijuana or prescription drugs without a doctor's orders.

Perception of Friends Disapproval The questions "*How wrong do your friends feel it would be for you to...*"

- smoke tobacco?
- have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?
- smoke marijuana?
- use any prescription drugs without a doctor's orders?

are used to measure this statistic by reporting the percentage of students who report that friends would feel it is *Wrong* or *Very Wrong* for the student to use tobacco, alcohol, marijuana or prescription drugs without a doctor's orders.

Table 8: Core Measure by Grade for Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Cigarettes pct	Alcohol pct	Marijuana pct	Presc Drugs pct
Grade 7	0.6	4.0	0.8	1.2
Grade 8	1.2	10.9	2.5	0.9
Grade 9	2.0	18.5	6.3	1.4
Grade 10	2.7	34.5	15.0	2.3
Grade 11	5.3	49.9	24.1	3.5
Grade 12	7.8	55.5	28.9	4.6
Combined	3.2	28.8	12.8	2.3

Table 9: Core Measure by Grade for Perception of Risk

Grade	Cigarettes pct	Alcohol pct	Marijuana pct	Presc Drugs pct
Grade 7	84.3	79.4	80.6	89.2
Grade 8	84.8	80.7	71.9	88.6
Grade 9	83.6	76.7	58.4	87.1
Grade 10	82.7	74.1	47.4	87.4
Grade 11	85.8	71.4	39.6	87.5
Grade 12	85.5	68.9	34.9	88.8
Combined	84.5	75.2	55.3	88.1

Table 10: Core Measure by Grade for Parental Disapproval

Grade	Tobacco pct	Alcohol pct	Marijuana pct	Presc Drugs pct
Grade 7	98.8	97.8	98.7	98.4
Grade 8	98.6	97.5	97.3	98.1
Grade 9	98.2	96.6	95.5	97.3
Grade 10	97.7	94.4	92.4	97.3
Grade 11	96.7	93.8	88.3	97.2
Grade 12	96.2	91.6	86.9	97.8
Combined	97.7	95.4	93.1	97.6

Table 11: Core Measure by Grade for Friends Disapproval

Grade	Tobacco pct	Alcohol pct	Marijuana pct	Presc Drugs pct
Grade 7	98.1	97.9	97.8	98.1
Grade 8	96.5	94.4	91.4	97.4
Grade 9	93.4	89.1	82.8	95.9
Grade 10	90.6	82.0	67.0	94.4
Grade 11	83.7	76.0	49.5	91.9
Grade 12	79.0	74.6	44.4	91.6
Combined	90.3	85.7	72.2	94.8

Table 12: Core Measure by Sex for Past 30 Day Use

Sex	Cigarettes pct	Alcohol pct	Marijuana pct	Presc Drugs pct
Male	3.0	26.4	13.5	1.9
Female	3.4	30.9	12.3	2.6
Combined	3.2	28.8	12.8	2.2

Table 13: Core Measure by Sex for Perception of Risk

Sex	Cigarettes pct	Alcohol pct	Marijuana pct	Presc Drugs pct
Male	83.5	70.9	52.3	86.2
Female	85.4	79.0	57.9	89.6
Combined	84.5	75.3	55.4	88.1

Table 14: Core Measure by Sex for Parental Disapproval

Sex	Tobacco pct	Alcohol pct	Marijuana pct	Presc Drugs pct
Male	97.3	94.7	91.9	97.8
Female	98.0	95.9	94.3	97.5
Combined	97.7	95.4	93.2	97.7

Table 15: Core Measure by Sex for Friends Disapproval

Sex	Tobacco pct	Alcohol pct	Marijuana pct	Presc Drugs pct
Male	88.3	83.1	70.4	94.3
Female	91.9	87.8	73.8	95.3
Combined	90.3	85.6	72.2	94.8

Appendices

A. SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT USING SURVEY DATA

Data from the New York State Youth Development Survey can be used to help school and community planners assess current conditions and prioritize areas of greatest need.

Each risk and protective factor can be linked to specific types of interventions that have been shown to be effective in either reducing the risk factor(s) or enhancing the protective factor(s) (see Appendix C). The steps outlined below will help your school and community make key decisions regarding allocation of resources, how and when to address specific needs, and which strategies are most effective and known to produce results.

A.1. What are the numbers telling you?

Review the charts and data tables presented in this report. Using the table in section A.3, note your findings as you discuss the following questions

- Which 3 to 5 risk factors appear to be higher than you would want?
- Which 3 to 5 protective factors appear to be lower than you would want?
- Which levels of 30 day drug use are unacceptably high?
 - Which substances are your students using the most?
 - At which grades do you see unacceptable usage levels?

A.2. How to decide if a rate is "unacceptable."

- Look across the charts to determine which items stand out as either much higher or much lower than the others.
- Compare your data to statewide data and national data. Differences of 5% or more between the local and other data should be carefully reviewed.
- Determine the standards and values held in your area. For example: Is it acceptable in your community for 75% of high school students to drink alcohol regularly even when the statewide percentage is 90%?

A.3. Use these data for planning:

- Substance use and antisocial behavior data - raise awareness about the problems and promote dialogue.
- Risk and protective factor data - identify exactly where the community needs to take action.
- Evidence-based Programs and Practices - use the resources in Appendix B and identify EBP programs in the chart provided in Appendix C.

Measure	Unacceptable Rate #1	Unacceptable Rate #2	Unacceptable Rate #3	Unacceptable Rate #4
30 Day Drug Use				
Antisocial Behavior				
Risk Factors				
Protective Factors				

How do I decide which intervention(s) to employ?

- Strategies should be selected based on the risk factors that are high in your community and the protective factors that are low.
- Strategies should be age appropriate and employed prior to the onset of the problem behavior.
- Strategies chosen should address more than a single risk and protective factor.
- No single strategy offers the solution.

How do I know whether or not the intervention was effective?

- Participation in the administration of the YDS survey every two years will provide trend data necessary for determining the effectiveness of the implemented intervention(s) and also provides data for determining any new efforts that are needed.

B. PREVENTION RESOURCES

NYS Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services

1450 Western Avenue
Albany, New York 12203-3526
Website: <http://www.oasas.state.ny.us>

International Survey Associates dba Pride Surveys

160 Vanderbilt Court
Bowling Green, KY 42103
Telephone: (800) 279-6361
FAX: (270) 746-9598
Website: <http://www.pridesurveys.com>

Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities

U.S. Department of Education
Website: <http://www.ed.gov/offices/OESE/SDFS>

B.1. Additional Needs Assessment Resources

Using Surveys For Planning:

- http://captus.samhsa.gov/southwest/resources/documents/Pathways_8-03.pdf Chapter 1 of this document provides information on using Survey Data for Program Planning

Key Informant Interview Resources:

- <http://ppa.aces.uiuc.edu/NeedsAsmnt.htm>
- http://www.accessproject.org/getting_the_lay_of_the_land_on_health.pdf

Focus Group Resources:

- <http://www.extension.iastate.edu/agdm/wholefarm/html/c5-31.html>
- <http://www.extension.iastate.edu/Publications/PM1969A.pdf>
- <http://www.extension.iastate.edu/Publications/PM1969B.pdf>

Archival Data Resources:

- Kids' Well-Being Indicators Clearinghouse www.nyskwic.org
- NYS School Report Card www.emsc.nysed.gov/irts/reportcard/
- PRISMS: http://www.oasas.state.ny.us/hps/datamart/prisms_home.cfm

OASAS Needs Assessment Links:

- <http://www.oasas.state.ny.us/prevention/needs/needsassessment.cfm>

C. MODEL PROGRAMS RELATED TO RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS

		Community Risk Factors					
	MODEL PROGRAMS	Availability of Drugs	Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use	Transition and Mobility	Low Neighborhood Attachment	Community Disorganization	Extreme Economic Deprivation
1	Across Ages						
2	All Stars TM						
3	AI's Pals: Kids Making Healthy Choices						
4	ATLAS (Athletes Training and Learning to Avoid Steroids)		X				
5	Border Binge-Drinking Reduction Program	X	X				
6	Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (BASICS)						
7	Brief Strategic Family Therapy (BSFT)						
8	CASASTART – Striving Together to Achieve Rewarding Tomorrows (CASASTART)	X					
9	Challenging College Alcohol Abuse	X	X				
10	Child Development Project (CDP)						
11	Children in the Middle						
12	Class Action						
13	Communities Mobilizing for Change on Alcohol (CMCA)	X	X				
14	Community Trials Intervention to Reduce High-Risk Drinking (RHRD)	X	X				
15	Coping with Work and Family Stress-TP is adults-R/P factors not applicable						
16	Creating Lasting Family Connections (CLFC)						
17	DARE To Be You (DTBY)						
18	Early Risers Skills for Success						
19	Families And Schools Together (FAST)						
20	Family Effectiveness Training (FET)						
21	Family Matters						
22	Guiding Good Choices (GGC) – Families that Care – Guiding Good Choices – Preparing for the Drug Free Years (PDFY)						
23	Healthy Workplace-TP is adults-R/P factors not applicable						
24	High/Scope Perry Preschool Program						X
25	Incredible Years						
26	Keep A Clear Mind (KACM)						

(Grid is based on content from SAMHSA and model developer websites. Contact developers for more information).

		Community Risk Factors					
	MODEL PROGRAMS	Availability of Drugs	Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use	Transition and Mobility	Low Neighborhood Attachment	Community Disorganization	Extreme Economic Deprivation
27	keepin' It REAL						
28	Leadership and Resiliency Program (LRP)						
29	LifeSkills Training (LST)						
30	Lions-Quest Skills for Adolescence						
31	Multidimensional Family Therapy						
32	Multisystemic Therapy (MST)						
33	Nurse-Family Partnership (NFP)						X
34	Olweus Bullying Prevention						
35	Parenting Wisely						
36	Positive Action (PA)						
37	Project ACHIEVE						
38	Project ALERT						
39	Project Northland	X	X				
40	Project SUCCESS – (Schools Using Coordinated Community Efforts to Strengthen Students)						
41	Project Toward No Drug Abuse (TND)						
42	Project Towards No Tobacco Use (TNT)						
43	Project Venture						
44	Promoting Alternative THinking Strategies (PATHS)						
45	Protecting You/Protecting Me®						
46	Reconnecting Youth (RY)						
47	Residential Student Assistance Program (RSAP)						
48	Responding in Peaceful and Positive Ways (RIPP)						
49	Schools and Families Educating Children (SAFE Children)			X			
50	Second Step						
51	Start Taking Alcohol Risks Seriously (STARS) for Families						
52	Strengthening Families Program (SFP)						
53	Strengthening Families Program 10-14						
54	Students Managing Anger and Resolution Together (SMART) Team						
55	Too Good For Drugs (TGFD)						
56	Too Good for Violence						
57	Wellness Outreach At Work-TP is adults-R/P factors not applicable						

(Grid is based on content from SAMHSA and model developer websites. Contact developers for more information).

		School Risk Factors	
	MODEL PROGRAMS	Academic Failure Beginning in Late Elementary	Low Commitment to School
1	Across Ages	X	X
2	All Stars™		
3	Al's Pals: Kids Making Healthy Choices		
4	ATLAS (Athletes Training and Learning to Avoid Steroids)		
5	Border Binge-Drinking Reduction Program		
6	Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (BASICS)		
7	Brief Strategic Family Therapy (BSFT)		
8	CASASTART – Striving Together to Achieve Rewarding Tomorrows (CASASTART)	X	
9	Challenging College Alcohol Abuse		
10	Child Development Project (CDP)		X
11	Children in the Middle		
12	Class Action		
13	Communities Mobilizing for Change on Alcohol (CMCA)		
14	Community Trials Intervention to Reduce High-Risk Drinking (RHRD)		
15	Coping with Work and Family Stress-TP is adults-R/P factors not applicable		
16	Creating Lasting Family Connections (CLFC)		
17	DARE To Be You (DTBY)		
18	Early Risers Skills for Success	X	
19	Families And Schools Together (FAST)		X
20	Family Effectiveness Training (FET)		
21	Family Matters		
22	Guiding Good Choices (GGC) – Families that Care – Guiding Good Choices – Preparing for the Drug Free Years (PDFY)		
23	Healthy Workplace-TP is adults-R/P factors not applicable		
24	High/Scope Perry Preschool Program	X	X
25	Incredible Years		
26	Keep A Clear Mind (KACM)		

(Grid is based on content from SAMHSA and model developer websites. Contact developers for more information).

		School Risk Factors	
		Academic Failure Beginning in Late Elementary	Low Commitment to School
	MODEL PROGRAMS		
27	keepin' It REAL		
28	Leadership and Resiliency Program (LRP)		X
29	LifeSkills Training (LST)		
30	Lions-Quest Skills for Adolescence		X
31	Multidimensional Family Therapy		
32	Multisystemic Therapy (MST)		
33	Nurse-Family Partnership (NFP)		
34	Olweus Bullying Prevention		X
35	Parenting Wisely		
36	Positive Action (PA)	X	X
37	Project ACHIEVE	X	X
38	Project ALERT		
39	Project Northland		
40	Project SUCCESS – (Schools Using Coordinated Community Efforts to Strengthen Students)		
41	Project Toward No Drug Abuse (TND)		
42	Project Towards No Tobacco Use (TNT)		
43	Project Venture		X
44	Promoting Alternative THinking Strategies (PATHS)		
45	Protecting You/Protecting Me®		
46	Reconnecting Youth (RY)		
47	Residential Student Assistance Program (RSAP)		
48	Responding in Peaceful and Positive Ways (RIPP)		X
49	Schools and Families Educating Children (SAFE Children)	X	
50	Second Step		
51	Start Taking Alcohol Risks Seriously (STARS) for Families		
52	Strengthening Families Program (SFP)		
53	Strengthening Families Program 10-14		
54	Students Managing Anger and Resolution Together (SMART) Team		
55	Too Good For Drugs (TGFD)		
56	Too Good for Violence		
57	Wellness Outreach At Work-TP is adults-R/P factors not applicable		

(Grid is based on content from SAMHSA and model developer websites. Contact developers for more information).

		Family Risk Factors			
	MODEL PROGRAMS	Family History of Substance Abuse	Family Management Problems	Family Conflict	Favorable Parental Attitudes and Involvement
1	Across Ages				
2	All Stars™				
3	Al's Pals: Kids Making Healthy Choices				
4	ATLAS (Athletes Training and Learning to Avoid Steroids)				X
5	Border Binge-Drinking Reduction Program				
6	Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (BASICS)				
7	Brief Strategic Family Therapy (BSFT)		X	X	
8	CASASTART – Striving Together to Achieve Rewarding Tomorrows (CASASTART)				
9	Challenging College Alcohol Abuse				
10	Child Development Project (CDP)				
11	Children in the Middle			X	
12	Class Action				
13	Communities Mobilizing for Change on Alcohol (CMCA)				
14	Community Trials Intervention to Reduce High-Risk Drinking (RHRD)				
15	Coping with Work and Family Stress-TP is adults-R/P factors not applicable				
16	Creating Lasting Family Connections (CLFC)		X	X	X
17	DARE To Be You (DTBY)		X		
18	Early Risers Skills for Success				
19	Families And Schools Together (FAST)		X		X
20	Family Effectiveness Training (FET)			X	
21	Family Matters				
22	Guiding Good Choices (GGC) – Families that Care – Guiding Good Choices – Preparing for the Drug Free Years (PDFY)		X	X	X
23	Healthy Workplace-TP is adults-R/P factors not applicable				
24	High/Scope Perry Preschool Program				
25	Incredible Years		X		
26	Keep A Clear Mind (KACM)				X

(Grid is based on content from SAMHSA and model developer websites. Contact developers for more information).

		Family Risk Factors			
	MODEL PROGRAMS	Family History of Substance Abuse	Family Management Problems	Family Conflict	Favorable Parental Attitudes and Involvement
27	keepin' It REAL				
28	Leadership and Resiliency Program (LRP)				
29	LifeSkills Training (LST)				
30	Lions-Quest Skills for Adolescence				
31	Multidimensional Family Therapy		X	X	
32	Multisystemic Therapy (MST)		X		
33	Nurse-Family Partnership (NFP)		X		X
34	Olweus Bullying Prevention				
35	Parenting Wisely		X		
36	Positive Action (PA)		X		X
37	Project ACHIEVE				
38	Project ALERT				
39	Project Northland				
40	Project SUCCESS – (Schools Using Coordinated Community Efforts to Strengthen Students)				
41	Project Toward No Drug Abuse (TND)				
42	Project Towards No Tobacco Use (TNT)				
43	Project Venture				
44	Promoting Alternative THinking Strategies (PATHS)				
45	Protecting You/Protecting Me®				
46	Reconnecting Youth (RY)				
47	Residential Student Assistance Program (RSAP)	X			
48	Responding in Peaceful and Positive Ways (RIPP)				
49	Schools and Families Educating Children (SAFE Children)		X		
50	Second Step				
51	Start Taking Alcohol Risks Seriously (STARS) for Families				
52	Strengthening Families Program (SFP)	X	X		X
53	Strengthening Families Program 10-14		X	X	
54	Students Managing Anger and Resolution Together (SMART) Team				
55	Too Good For Drugs (TGFD)				
56	Too Good for Violence				
57	Wellness Outreach At Work-TP is adults-R/P factors not applicable				

(Grid is based on content from SAMHSA and model developer websites. Contact developers for more information).

		Individual / Peer Risk Factors								
	MODEL PROGRAMS	Rebelliousness	Friends Who Use	Favorable Attitudes Toward Substance Abuse	Early Initiation of Substance Abuse/Problem Behavior	Early and Persistent Anti-Social Behavior	Perceived Risks of Drug Use	Peer Rewards for Drug Use	Misperception of Peer Drug Use	Depressive Symptoms
1	Across Ages									
2	All Stars™			X				X		
3	Al's Pals: Kids Making Healthy Choices					X				
4	ATLAS (Athletes Training and Learning to Avoid Steroids)		X	X						
5	Border Binge-Drinking Reduction Program									
6	Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (BASICS)			X			X		X	
7	Brief Strategic Family Therapy (BSFT)									
8	CASASTART – Striving Together to Achieve Rewarding Tomorrows (CASASTART)		X			X				
9	Challenging College Alcohol Abuse						X	X	X	
10	Child Development Project (CDP)									
11	Children in the Middle									
12	Class Action			X	X					
13	Communities Mobilizing for Change on Alcohol (CMCA)									
14	Community Trials Intervention to Reduce High-Risk Drinking (RHRD)									
15	Coping with Work and Family Stress-TP is adults-R/P factors not applicable									
16	Creating Lasting Family Connections (CLFC)				X					
17	DARE To Be You (DTBY)									
18	Early Risers Skills for Success					X				
19	Families And Schools Together (FAST)									
20	Family Effectiveness Training (FET)					X				
21	Family Matters									
22	Guiding Good Choices (GGC) – Families that Care – Guiding Good Choices – Preparing for the Drug Free Years (PDFY)		X	X	X					
23	Healthy Workplace-TP is adults-R/P factors not applicable									
24	High/Scope Perry Preschool Program					X				
25	Incredible Years					X				
26	Keep A Clear Mind (KACM)			X						

(Grid is based on content from SAMHSA and model developer websites. Contact developers for more information).

		Individual / Peer Risk Factors								
	MODEL PROGRAMS	Rebelliousness	Friends Who Use	Favorable Attitudes Toward Substance Abuse	Early Initiation of Substance Abuse/Problem Behavior	Early and Persistent Anti-Social Behavior	Perceived Risks of Drug Use	Peer Rewards for Drug Use	Misperception of Peer Drug Use	Depressive Symptoms
27	keepin' It REAL			X						
28	Leadership and Resiliency Program (LRP)					X				
29	LifeSkills Training (LST)		X	X			X			
30	Lions-Quest Skills for Adolescence			X		X				
31	Multidimensional Family Therapy			X	X					
32	Multisystemic Therapy (MST)					X				
33	Nurse-Family Partnership (NFP)									
34	Olweus Bullying Prevention	X				X				
35	Parenting Wisely				X					
36	Positive Action (PA)			X		X				
37	Project ACHIEVE					X				
38	Project ALERT				X		X			
39	Project Northland		X	X	X					
40	Project SUCCESS – (Schools Using Coordinated Community Efforts to Strengthen Students)		X							
41	Project Toward No Drug Abuse (TND)			X						
42	Project Towards No Tobacco Use (TNT)				X					
43	Project Venture		X	X	X	X				
44	Promoting Alternative THinking Strategies (PATHS)					X				
45	Protecting You/Protecting Me®			X						
46	Reconnecting Youth (RY)	X	X			X				
47	Residential Student Assistance Program (RSAP)					X				
48	Responding in Peaceful and Positive Ways (RIPP)			X		X				
49	Schools and Families Educating Children (SAFE Children)					X				
50	Second Step					X				
51	Start Taking Alcohol Risks Seriously (STARS) for Families			X	X					
52	Strengthening Families Program (SFP)					X				
53	Strengthening Families Program 10-14									
54	Students Managing Anger and Resolution Together (SMART) Team									
55	Too Good For Drugs (TGFD)		X	X						
56	Too Good for Violence									
57	Wellness Outreach At Work-TP is adults-R/P factors not applicable									

(Grid is based on content from SAMHSA and model developer websites. Contact developers for more information).

		Protective Factors Addressed									
	MODEL PROGRAMS	Belief in the Moral Order	Bonding-Family Attachment	Bonding-Prosocial Involvement	Skills	Recognition-Community Rewards	Recognition-Family Rewards	Recognition-School Rewards	Opportunities-Community	Opportunities-Family	Opportunities-School
1	Across Ages	X		X	X				X		
2	All Stars™	X	X	X							
3	Al's Pals: Kids Making Healthy Choices				X						
4	ATLAS (Athletes Training and Learning to Avoid Steroids)	X									
5	Border Binge-Drinking Reduction Program	X									
6	Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (BASICS)										
7	Brief Strategic Family Therapy (BSFT)		X								
8	CASASTART – Striving Together to Achieve Rewarding Tomorrows (CASASTART)	X	X								
9	Challenging College Alcohol Abuse										
10	Child Development Project (CDP)		X								
11	Children in the Middle				X						
12	Class Action	X			X						
13	Communities Mobilizing for Change on Alcohol (CMCA)	X									
14	Community Trials Intervention to Reduce High-Risk Drinking (RHRD)	X									
15	Coping with Work and Family Stress-TP is adults-R/P factors not applicable										
16	Creating Lasting Family Connections (CLFC)		X		X						
17	DARE To Be You (DTBY)		X		X						
18	Early Risers Skills for Success				X						
19	Families And Schools Together (FAST)		X								
20	Family Effectiveness Training (FET)				X						
21	Family Matters	X			X						
22	Guiding Good Choices (GGC) – Families that Care – Guiding Good Choices – Preparing for the Drug Free Years (PDFY)	X	X		X					X	
23	Healthy Workplace-TP is adults-R/P factors not applicable										
24	High/Scope Perry Preschool Program		X		X						
25	Incredible Years		X								
26	Keep A Clear Mind (KACM)	X			X						

(Grid is based on content from SAMHSA and model developer websites. Contact developers for more information).

		Protective Factors Addressed									
	MODEL PROGRAMS	Belief in the Moral Order	Bonding-Family Attachment	Bonding-Prosocial Involvement	Skills	Recognition-Community Rewards	Recognition-Family Rewards	Recognition-School Rewards	Opportunities-Community	Opportunities-Family	Opportunities-School
27	keepin' It REAL	X			X						
28	Leadership and Resiliency Program (LRP)		X		X				X		
29	LifeSkills Training (LST)	X			X						
30	Lions-Quest Skills for Adolescence	X	X		X						
31	Multidimensional Family Therapy				X						
32	Multisystemic Therapy (MST)		X		X						
33	Nurse-Family Partnership (NFP)	X	X		X						
34	Olweus Bullying Prevention	X	X								
35	Parenting Wisely				X						
36	Positive Action (PA)	X	X		X						
37	Project ACHIEVE		X		X						
38	Project ALERT				X						
39	Project Northland	X	X		X						
40	Project SUCCESS – (Schools Using Coordinated Community Efforts to Strengthen Students)				X						
41	Project Toward No Drug Abuse (TND)				X						
42	Project Towards No Tobacco Use (TNT)				X						
43	Project Venture	X	X	X	X	X			X		
44	Promoting Alternative Thinking Strategies (PATHS)				X						
45	Protecting You/Protecting Me®	X	X		X						
46	Reconnecting Youth (RY)	X									
47	Residential Student Assistance Program (RSAP)										
48	Responding in Peaceful and Positive Ways (RIPP)	X	X		X						X
49	Schools and Families Educating Children (SAFE Children)		X		X						
50	Second Step				X						
51	Start Taking Alcohol Risks Seriously (STARS) for Families	X									
52	Strengthening Families Program (SFP)		X								
53	Strengthening Families Program 10-14	X	X		X						
54	Students Managing Anger and Resolution Together (SMART) Team				X						
55	Too Good For Drugs (TGFD)	X			X						
56	Too Good for Violence				X						
57	Wellness Outreach At Work-TP is adults-R/P factors not applicable										

(Grid is based on content from SAMHSA and model developer websites. Contact developers for more information).

D. RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS DEFINITIONS

The following table provides a definition for each of the risk and protective factors in this report. Each definition consists of the name of the factor, a short definition of the factor and the survey questions used to calculate the factor. To reduce the length of the NY YDS questionnaire some factors which were present on previous questionnaires were dropped.

Table 16: Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition

Community Domain Risk Factors	
Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use	Research has shown that legal restrictions on alcohol and tobacco use, such as raising the legal drinking age, restricting smoking in public places, and increased taxation have been followed by decreases in consumption. Moreover, national surveys of high school seniors have shown that shifts in normative attitudes toward drug use have preceded changes in prevalence of use.
113a. How wrong would most adults (over 21) in your neighborhood think it is for kids your age: to use marijuana? 113b. How wrong would most adults (over 21) in your neighborhood think it is for kids your age: to drink alcohol? 113c. How wrong would most adults (over 21) in your neighborhood think it is for kids your age: to smoke cigarettes? 116. If a kid drank some beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police? 115. If a kid smoked marijuana in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police? 117. If a kid carried a handgun in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	
Perceived Availability of Drugs	The availability of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal drugs has been related to the use of these substances by adolescents.
119. If you wanted to get some beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin), how easy would it be for you to get some? 118. If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be for you to get some? 122. If you wanted to get some marijuana, how easy would it be for you to get some? 120. If you wanted to get a drug like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines, how easy would it be for you to get some?	

continued on the next column

Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition (continued)

Community Domain Protective Factors	
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	When opportunities are available in a community for positive participation, children are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
114a. Which of the following activities for people your age are available in your community? sports teams 114b. Which of the following activities for people your age are available in your community? scouting 114c. Which of the following activities for people your age are available in your community? boys and girls clubs 114d. Which of the following activities for people your age are available in your community? 4-H clubs 114e. Which of the following activities for people your age are available in your community? YMCA, other community centers 114f. Which of the following activities for people your age are available in your community? service clubs	
Family Domain Risk Factors	
Poor Family Management	Parents' use of inconsistent and/or unusually harsh or severe punishment with their children places them at higher risk for substance use and other problem behaviors. Also, parents' failure to provide clear expectations and to monitor their children's behavior makes it more likely that they will engage in drug abuse whether or not there are family drug problems.
101. My parents ask if I've gotten my homework done. 103. Would your parents know if you did not come home on time? 108. When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with. 88. The rules in my family are clear. 104. My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use. 110. If you drank some beer or wine or liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents? 91. If you skipped school would you be caught by your parents?	
Family Conflict	Children raised in families high in conflict, whether or not the child is directly involved in the conflict, appear at risk for both delinquency and drug use.
107. People in my family often insult or yell at each other. 102. People in my family have serious arguments. 109. We argue about the same things in my family over and over.	
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use	In families where parents use illegal drugs, are heavy users of alcohol, or are tolerant of children's use, children are more likely to become drug abusers during adolescence. The risk is further increased if parents involve children in their own drug (or alcohol) using behavior, for example, asking the child to light the parent's cigarette or get the parent a beer from the refrigerator.

continued on the next column

Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition (continued)

87a. How wrong do your parents feel it would be for YOU to: have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day? 87b. How wrong do your parents feel it would be for YOU to: smoke cigarettes? 87c. How wrong do your parents feel it would be for YOU to: smoke marijuana?	
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	When children are raised in a family with a history of problem behaviors (e.g., violence or ATOD use), the children are more likely to engage in these behaviors.
111. Has anyone in your family ever had severe alcohol or drug problems? 88a. Have any of your brothers or sisters ever: drunk beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin)? 88b. Have any of your brothers or sisters ever: smoked marijuana? 88c. Have any of your brothers or sisters ever: smoked cigarettes? 112a. About how many adults (over 21) have you known personally who in the past year have: used marijuana, crack, cocaine, or other drugs? 112b. About how many adults (over 21) have you known personally who in the past year have: sold or dealt drugs? 112c. About how many adults (over 21) have you known personally who in the past year have: done other things that could get them in trouble with the police, like stealing, selling stolen goods, mugging or assaulting others, etc.? 112d. About how many adults (over 21) have you known personally who in the past year have: gotten drunk or high?	
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior	In families where parents are tolerant of their child's antisocial behavior (i.e. fighting, stealing, defacing property, etc.), children are more likely to become drug abusers during adolescence.
87e. How wrong do your parents feel it would be for YOU to: steal something worth more than \$5? 87f. How wrong do your parents feel it would be for YOU to: pick a fight with someone?	
Family Domain Protective Factors	
Family Attachment	Young people who feel that they are a valued part of their family are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
91. Do you feel very close to your mother? 93. Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your mother? 97. Do you feel very close to your father? 98. Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your father?	
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are exposed to more opportunities to participate meaningfully in the responsibilities and activities of the family are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
100. My parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them. 95. My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made. 96. If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.	

continued on the next column

Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition (continued)

Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When parents, siblings, and other family members praise, encourage, and attend to things done well by their child, children are less likely to engage in substance use and problem behaviors.
89. My parents notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it. 90. How often do your parents tell you they're proud of you for something you've done? 94. Do you enjoy spending time with your mother? 99. Do you enjoy spending time with your father?	
School Domain Risk Factors	
Low Commitment to School	Surveys of high school seniors have shown that the use of hallucinogens, cocaine, heroin, stimulants, and sedatives or non-medically prescribed tranquilizers is significantly lower among students who expect to attend college than among those who do not. Factors such as liking school, spending time on homework, and perceiving the coursework as relevant are also negatively related to drug use.
15. How often do you feel that the school work you are assigned is meaningful and important? 17. How interesting are most of your courses to you? 16. How important do you think the things you are learning in school are going to be for your later life? 14a. Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you: enjoy being in school? 14b. Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you: hate being in school? 14c. Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you: try to do your best work in school? 18. During the LAST FOUR WEEKS how many whole days of school have you missed because you skipped or 'cut'?	
School Domain Protective Factors	
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are given more opportunities to participate meaningfully in important activities at school, they are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
7. In my school, students have lots of chances to help decide things like class activities and rules. 10. There are lots of chances for students in my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one. 9. There are lots of chances for students in my school to get involved in sports, clubs, and other school activities outside of class. 13. I have lots of chances to be part of class discussions or activities.	

continued on the next column

Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition (continued)

Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are recognized and rewarded for their contributions at school, they are less likely to be involved in substance use and other problem behaviors.
8. My teacher(s) notices when I am doing a good job and lets me know about it. 11. The school lets my parents know when I have done something well. 12. My teachers praise me when I work hard in school.	
Individual/Peer Risk Factors	
Early Initiation of Drug Use	Early onset of drug use predicts misuse of drugs. The earlier the onset of any drug use, the greater the involvement in other drug use and the greater frequency of use. Onset of drug use prior to the age of 15 is a consistent predictor of drug abuse, and a later age of onset of drug use has been shown to predict lower drug involvement and a greater probability of discontinuation of use.
61a. How old were you when you first: smoked marijuana? 61b. How old were you when you first: smoked a cigarette, even just a puff? 61c. How old were you when you first: had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin)? 61d. How old were you when you first: began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?	
Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use	During the elementary school years, most children express anti-drug, anti-crime, and pro-social attitudes and have difficulty imagining why people use drugs. However, in middle school, as more youth are exposed to others who use drugs, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. Youth who express positive attitudes toward drug use are more likely to engage in a variety of problem behaviors, including drug use.
24e. How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to: drink beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) regularly? 24h. How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to: smoke cigarettes? 24f. How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to: smoke marijuana? 24i. How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to: use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug?	
Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior	During the elementary school years, most children express anti-drug, anti-crime, and pro-social attitudes and have difficulty imagining why people engage in antisocial behaviors. However, in middle school, as more youth are exposed to others who engage in antisocial behavior, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. Youth who express positive attitudes toward antisocial behavior are more likely to engage in a variety of problem behaviors, including antisocial behavior.

continued on the next column

Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition (continued)

24a. How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to: pick a fight with someone? 24b. How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to: attack someone with the idea of seriously hurting them? 24c. How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to: steal anything worth more than \$5? 24d. How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to: stay away from school all day when their parents think they are at school?	
Friends' Use of Drugs	Young people who associate with peers who engage in alcohol or substance abuse are much more likely to engage in the same behavior. Peer drug use has consistently been found to be among the strongest predictors of substance use among youth. Even when young people come from well-managed families and do not experience other risk factors, spending time with friends who use drugs greatly increases the risk of that problem developing.
26a. Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have: smoked cigarettes? 26b. Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have: tried beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) when their parents didn't know about it? 26c. Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have: used marijuana? 26d. Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have: used LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or other illegal drugs?	
Depressive Symptoms	Young people who express feelings of sadness for long periods over the past year and who have negative attitudes about themselves and life in general are more likely to use drugs.
79. Sometimes I think that life is not worth it. 80. At times I think I am no good at all. 81. All in all, I am inclined to think that I am a failure. 82. In the past year, have you felt depressed or sad MOST days, even if you felt okay sometimes?	
Individual/Peer Protective Factors	
Belief in the Moral Order	Young people who have a belief in what is "right" or "wrong" are less likely to use drugs.
84. I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it. 78. I think sometimes it's okay to cheat at school. 83. It is all right to beat up people if they start the fight. 106. It is important to be honest with your parents, even if they become upset or you get punished.	
Social Skills	Young people who are socially competent and engage in positive interpersonal relations with their peers are less likely to use drugs and engage in other problem behaviors.

continued on the next column

Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition (continued)

124. You're in a store with a friend. You look up and see her slip an item under her coat. She smiles and says 'Which one do you want? Go ahead, take it while nobody's around.' There is nobody in sight, no employees and no other customers. What would you do now?

125. You are visiting another part of town, and you don't know any of the people your age there. You are walking down the street, and some teenager you don't know is walking toward you. He is about your size, and as he is about to pass you, he deliberately bumps into you and you almost lose your balance. What would you say or do?

126. It's 8:00 on a weeknight and you are about to go over to a friend's home when your mother asks you where you are going. You say 'Oh, just going to go hang out with some friends.' She says, 'No, you'll just get into trouble if you go out. Stay home tonight.' What would you do now?

127. You are at a party at someone's house, and one of your friends offers you a drink containing alcohol. What would you say or do?

Prosocial Involvement

Participation in positive school and community activities helps provide protection for youth.

77a. How many times in the past year (12 months) have you: participated in clubs, organizations or activities at school?

77b. How many times in the past year (12 months) have you: participated in clubs, organizations or activities outside school?

77c. How many times in the past year (12 months) have you: volunteered to do community service?

E. DATA TABLES

E.1. Risk and Protective Factors

Table 17: Percentage of Students Reporting Risks for Community Domain

		Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	Perceived Availability of Drugs
7-8	county	16.1	22.1
	state	18.9	21.4
9-10	county	24.6	29.5
	state	28.5	28.8
11-12	county	35.9	32.9
	state	34.1	31.0
Combined	county	25.9	28.5
	state	27.6	27.5

Table 18: Percentage of Students Reporting Risks for Family Domain

		Poor Family Management	Family Conflict	Family History of Antisocial Behavior
7-8	county	32.3	45.4	9.7
	state	35.3	45.6	12.5
9-10	county	35.3	47.4	16.1
	state	38.8	47.9	16.7
11-12	county	41.4	45.5	19.7
	state	39.8	44.8	19.1
Combined	county	36.5	46.1	15.4
	state	38.2	46.2	16.3

Table 19: Percentage of Students Reporting Risks for School Domain

		Low Commitment to School
7-8	county	36.5
	state	33.2
9-10	county	43.5
	state	41.5
11-12	county	48.5
	state	44.9
Combined	county	42.9
	state	40.0

Table 20: Percentage of Students Reporting Risks for Individual/Peer Domain

		Early Initiation of Drug Use	Favorable Attitudes to Drug Use	Favorable Attitudes to Antisocial Behavior	Friends' Use of Drugs	Depressive Symptoms
7-8	county	11.0	12.7	41.4	10.7	28.9
	state	16.0	17.3	45.1	15.0	32.2
9-10	county	12.5	31.2	49.6	20.8	37.3
	state	16.7	33.2	50.5	22.8	40.0
11-12	county	21.9	34.4	56.3	34.8	40.3
	state	22.6	33.1	53.4	30.7	40.5
Combined	county	15.2	26.3	49.2	22.3	35.6
	state	18.4	28.2	49.8	22.9	37.8

Table 21: Percentage of Students Reporting Protection for Community Domain

		Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement (PSI)
7-8	county	73.3
	state	67.3
9-10	county	72.2
	state	65.5
11-12	county	67.5
	state	66.0
Combined	county	70.9
	state	66.2

Table 22: Percentage of Students Reporting Protection for Family Domain

		Family Attachment	Family Opportunities for PSI	Family Rewards for PSI
7-8	county	59.4	60.8	67.9
	state	54.0	57.7	63.8
9-10	county	57.9	61.4	63.7
	state	50.4	55.6	56.9
11-12	county	52.4	53.7	52.1
	state	52.3	52.7	51.9
Combined	county	56.5	58.6	61.0
	state	52.1	55.3	57.3

Table 23: Percentage of Students Reporting Protection for School Domain

		School Opportunities for PSI	School Rewards for PSI
7-8	county	80.3	51.8
	state	77.5	54.6
9-10	county	85.5	57.2
	state	83.3	56.7
11-12	county	83.9	55.6
	state	83.6	54.4
Combined	county	83.3	54.9
	state	81.6	55.3

Table 24: Percentage of Students Reporting Protection for Individual/Peer Domain

		Social Skills	Belief in a Moral Order	Prosocial Involvement (PSI)
7-8	county	74.8	79.9	49.9
	state	72.6	76.5	39.5
9-10	county	69.3	74.4	56.3
	state	69.1	72.8	48.0
11-12	county	65.7	56.6	56.0
	state	67.8	58.9	49.9
Combined	county	69.6	70.1	54.1
	state	69.6	69.3	46.1

E.2. Lifetime Prevalence of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs

Table 25: Lifetime Prevalence of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs, By Grade Level

		Alcohol	Cigarettes	Chewing Tobacco	Marijuana	Hash Oil	Eaten Marijuana, Hash Brownies, etc.	Synthetic Marijuana
7	county	12.7	2.3	0.7	1.2	0.5	1.1	0.3
	state	19.0	4.5	1.3	3.1	0.6	2.2	0.6
8	county	24.8	4.9	1.5	4.6	1.0	2.9	1.0
	state	30.1	8.2	2.1	7.4	1.3	4.0	1.4
	MTF 8th Grade	26.8	13.5	8.0	15.6	–	–	–
9	county	36.8	6.4	1.3	10.0	2.0	3.6	1.3
	state	44.4	12.1	2.9	15.8	2.4	7.0	2.0
10	county	54.5	12.2	4.3	24.6	5.2	11.7	3.3
	state	56.9	15.2	4.4	24.8	4.7	12.0	2.9
	MTF 10th Grade	49.3	22.6	13.6	33.7	–	–	–
11	county	70.6	17.9	7.6	38.0	10.1	17.9	3.3
	state	68.2	20.2	6.7	37.3	8.5	18.5	4.1
12	county	77.3	23.7	10.9	47.2	16.4	23.6	4.3
	state	74.9	26.9	9.1	45.3	12.5	23.9	4.7
	MTF 12th Grade	66.0	34.4	15.1	44.4	–	–	–
Combined	county	46.0	11.1	4.3	20.7	5.7	9.9	2.2
	state	49.1	14.5	4.4	22.3	5.0	11.2	2.6

Table 26: Lifetime Prevalence of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs, By Grade Level (continued)

		Presc. Pain Relievers	Presc. Stimulants	Presc. Tranquilizers	OTC Cold Medicine	OTC Caffeine/Diet Pills	Energy Drinks	Heroin
7	county	1.7	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.5	26.8	0.2
	state	2.3	0.7	0.3	1.3	0.9	33.9	0.3
8	county	2.2	1.0	0.6	1.1	1.6	39.8	0.1
	state	3.0	1.2	0.7	1.6	1.3	44.3	0.3
	MTF 8th Grade	–	6.7	–	–	–	–	0.9
9	county	2.7	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.1	44.1	0.5
	state	3.6	1.7	1.4	2.2	1.6	48.1	0.5
10	county	4.1	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.0	50.4	0.3
	state	5.0	2.7	2.1	3.1	2.2	51.6	0.5
	MTF 10th Grade	–	10.6	–	–	–	–	0.9
11	county	5.7	4.5	3.7	3.9	4.1	55.6	0.6
	state	6.0	4.2	3.1	3.8	3.6	54.7	0.5
12	county	7.0	8.5	5.6	5.0	3.7	59.6	0.9
	state	7.8	7.0	4.6	4.3	3.8	58.5	1.0
	MTF 12th Grade	9.5	12.1	–	–	–	–	1.0
Combined	county	3.9	3.0	2.3	2.5	2.2	46.1	0.4
	state	4.6	2.9	2.0	2.7	2.2	48.6	0.5

Table 27: Lifetime Prevalence of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs, By Grade Level(continued)

		Hallucinogens	Cocaine	Inhalants	Ecstasy	Methamphetamines	Any Illicit Drug*
7	county	0.2	0.6	1.8	0.3	0.3	5.5
	state	0.5	0.6	3.8	0.6	0.4	9.7
8	county	0.5	0.5	3.9	0.4	0.2	11.0
	state	0.6	0.7	4.6	0.9	0.4	14.7
	MTF 8th Grade	1.1	1.8	10.8	1.4	1.0	–
9	county	0.8	0.9	3.7	1.1	0.4	15.0
	state	1.1	0.9	4.8	1.5	0.6	22.1
10	county	1.8	1.2	3.2	1.1	0.2	28.4
	state	1.9	1.2	4.2	1.9	0.6	30.3
	MTF 10th Grade	2.6	2.6	8.7	3.7	1.4	–
11	county	3.0	2.4	3.4	4.2	0.4	41.5
	state	3.0	1.9	4.2	3.9	0.7	41.5
12	county	5.9	3.3	3.3	6.7	0.5	50.0
	state	4.7	2.8	4.1	5.7	0.7	49.2
	MTF 12th Grade	3.7	4.6	6.5	5.6	1.9	–
Combined	county	2.0	1.5	3.2	2.3	0.3	25.0
	state	1.9	1.3	4.3	2.4	0.5	27.9

*Any Illicit Drug - all drugs except for alcohol, tobacco and over-the-counter drugs

E.3. Past 30 Day Prevalence of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs

Table 28: Past 30 Day Prevalence of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs, By Grade Level

		Alcohol	Cigarettes	Chewing Tobacco	Marijuana	Hash Oil	Synthetic Marijuana	Presc. Pain Relievers	Presc. Stimulants
7	county	4.0	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1
	state	7.4	1.0	0.5	1.7	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.2
8	county	10.9	1.2	0.5	2.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.1
	state	12.6	1.7	1.0	3.9	0.4	0.6	1.3	0.2
	MTF 8th Grade	9.0	4.0	3.0	6.5	–	–	–	2.1
9	county	18.5	2.0	0.5	6.3	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.4
	state	21.2	3.0	1.5	9.0	1.2	0.8	1.2	0.5
10	county	34.5	2.7	1.3	14.9	2.3	1.6	1.3	0.7
	state	33.1	3.9	2.0	14.7	2.1	1.1	1.7	0.8
	MTF 10th Grade	23.5	7.2	5.3	16.6	–	–	–	3.7
11	county	49.9	5.3	1.9	24.2	4.8	1.1	1.8	1.5
	state	43.9	6.1	2.2	22.6	3.8	0.8	1.6	1.3
12	county	55.5	7.8	3.6	28.8	6.1	0.6	2.3	2.4
	state	51.4	8.0	3.9	27.4	5.0	0.9	1.9	1.6
	MTF 12th Grade	37.4	13.6	8.4	21.2	–	–	2.2	3.8
Combined	county	28.8	3.2	1.3	12.8	2.4	0.7	1.3	0.8
	state	28.4	3.9	1.9	13.3	2.1	0.8	1.4	0.8

Table 29: Past 30 Day Prevalence of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs, By Grade Level (continued)

		Presc. Tranquilizers	Other Presc. Meds	OTC Caffeine/Diet Pills	Energy Drinks	Heroin	Hallucinogens	Inhalants	Any Illicit Drug*
7	county	0.1	0.0	0.2	12.4	0.1	0.1	0.9	2.7
	state	0.1	0.1	0.3	16.5	0.1	0.1	1.7	4.3
8	county	0.2	0.0	0.5	19.7	0.1	0.2	1.5	4.3
	state	0.2	0.2	0.6	21.6	0.2	0.3	2.0	6.9
	MTF 8th Grade	–	–	–	–	0.3	0.3	2.2	–
9	county	0.6	0.6	0.3	20.2	0.1	0.5	0.7	7.4
	state	0.5	0.4	0.5	21.9	0.1	0.4	1.4	11.3
10	county	1.0	0.8	0.8	22.2	0.2	0.5	1.1	16.5
	state	0.6	0.4	0.7	21.9	0.2	0.6	1.1	16.9
	MTF 10th Grade	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.6	1.1	–
11	county	0.9	0.4	1.5	24.5	0.2	1.1	0.7	25.5
	state	0.8	0.4	1.0	22.7	0.3	1.2	0.9	24.2
12	county	1.5	0.2	1.1	23.3	0.3	1.5	0.4	30.7
	state	1.5	0.3	0.9	23.1	0.2	1.3	0.7	28.9
	MTF 12th Grade	–	–	–	–	0.4	1.0	0.7	–
Combined	county	0.7	0.3	0.8	20.4	0.2	0.6	0.9	14.4
	state	0.6	0.3	0.7	21.3	0.2	0.7	1.3	15.4

*Any Illicit Drug - all drugs except for alcohol, tobacco and over-the-counter

E.4. Heavy Use

Table 30: Percentage of Students With Heavy Use of Alcohol and Cigarettes

		Binge Drinking**	Heavy Smoking***
7-8	county	2.7	0.1
	state	4.1	0.1
9-10	county	10.4	0.2
	state	11.9	0.2
11-12	county	26.1	0.3
	state	23.9	0.3
Combined	county	13.2	0.2
	state	13.4	0.2

**Binge Drinking - having five or more drinks in a row one or more times within the past two weeks.

***Heavy Smoking means smoking a pack or more per day in the past 30 days.

E.5. Average Age of First Incidence

Table 31: Average Age of First ATOD Use

		Marijuana	Cigarettes	Alcohol	Regular Alcohol Use*	Pain Relievers
7-8	county	12.2	11.6	11.4	12.2	11.5
	state	12.1	11.4	11.3	12.0	11.4
9-10	county	13.6	12.9	13.1	14.1	13.2
	state	13.5	12.7	12.9	13.9	12.9
11-12	county	14.7	14.0	14.1	15.2	14.6
	state	14.5	13.9	14.0	15.2	14.5
Combined	county	14.3	13.4	13.4	14.8	13.6
	state	14.0	13.1	13.2	14.6	13.3

*Having more than a sip or two of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a month.

E.6. Peer Attitudes Towards Drug Use

Table 32: Friends Feel It Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong For YOU to..

		Have 1-2 Drinks Of An Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	Smoke Tobacco	Smoke Marijuana
7-8	county	96.1	97.3	94.5
	state	94.3	96.1	92.4
9-10	county	86.0	92.2	75.8
	state	84.3	90.4	71.7
11-12	county	75.4	81.8	47.4
	state	74.8	82.1	51.9
Combined	county	85.7	90.3	72.2
	state	84.3	89.5	71.7

E.7. Perceived Risk of Drug Use

Table 33: Students Perceive People Are At Great Risk If They...

		Smoke 1 or More Packs of Cigarettes/Day	Try Marijuana Once or Twice a Week	Have 5 or More Drinks of An Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week	Use Prescription Pain Relievers Without a Doctor's Orders	Use Any Prescription Drugs Without A Doctor's Orders
7-8	county	61.2	44.0	48.4	57.3	64.0
	state	58.2	38.8	45.6	52.4	59.3
9-10	county	64.5	27.8	40.8	61.8	65.6
	state	61.7	24.0	39.6	55.8	60.1
11-12	county	70.0	15.7	35.2	63.8	66.3
	state	67.1	15.1	35.9	58.8	63.1
Combined	county	65.4	28.9	41.3	61.0	65.3
	state	62.4	25.5	40.2	55.7	60.8

E.8. Perceived Peer Drug Use

Table 34: Percentage of Students Who Think Half or More Of Students In Their Grade At School...

		Smoke Cigarettes Every Day	Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days	Used Marijuana In Past 30 Days	Used Another Illegal Drug in Past 30 Days
7-8	county	2.3	5.9	5.2	2.7
	state	5.1	7.7	8.6	3.9
9-10	county	13.6	46.5	37.4	14.5
	state	16.1	41.9	40.1	14.3
11-12	county	14.6	75.7	60.9	18.8
	state	18.3	64.2	56.7	17.8
Combined	county	10.3	43.3	35.0	12.2
	state	13.4	38.5	35.7	12.2

E.9. Attitudes Towards Prescription Pain Reliever Abuse

Table 35: How wrong do YOU think it is for someone your age to use prescription pain relievers without a doctor's orders?

		Very Wrong	Wrong	A Little Bit Wrong	Not at All Wrong
7-8	county	80.0	15.7	3.0	1.3
	state	73.6	19.1	5.2	2.1
9-10	county	71.0	21.0	5.4	2.5
	state	64.2	25.2	7.6	3.0
11-12	county	62.2	26.6	7.9	3.3
	state	57.3	29.0	9.9	3.8
Combined	county	70.9	21.2	5.5	2.4
	state	64.9	24.5	7.6	3.0

Table 36: How wrong do your friends feel it would be for YOU to use prescription pain relievers without a doctor's orders?

		Very Wrong	Wrong	A Little Bit Wrong	Not at All Wrong
7-8	county	84.1	11.6	3.0	1.3
	state	79.0	14.7	4.3	2.0
9-10	county	76.2	16.9	4.7	2.2
	state	71.1	19.3	6.1	3.5
11-12	county	67.5	21.1	7.3	4.1
	state	64.3	22.8	8.5	4.5
Combined	county	75.8	16.6	5.1	2.6
	state	71.3	19.0	6.3	3.4

Table 37: How wrong do your parents feel it would be for YOU to use prescription drugs without a doctor's orders?

		Very Wrong	Wrong	A Little Bit Wrong	Not at All Wrong
7-8	county	93.5	4.7	0.9	0.9
	state	92.2	5.6	1.2	1.0
9-10	county	92.3	5.1	1.4	1.3
	state	89.7	7.1	1.8	1.4
11-12	county	91.3	6.1	1.1	1.5
	state	89.7	7.3	1.8	1.2
Combined	county	92.3	5.3	1.1	1.3
	state	90.4	6.7	1.6	1.2

E.10. Sources of Alcohol Use

If you drank alcohol (not just a sip or taste) in the past year, how did you usually get it?

Table 38: I did not drink alcohol in the past year

		Yes	No
7-8	county	79.6	20.4
	state	74.3	25.7
9-10	county	61.5	38.5
	state	57.7	42.3
11-12	county	31.5	68.5
	state	35.1	64.9
Combined	county	57.1	42.9
	state	55.6	44.4

Table 39: I got it from home without my parents' permission

		Yes	No
7-8	county	2.6	97.4
	state	3.1	96.9
9-10	county	9.0	91.0
	state	9.3	90.7
11-12	county	13.6	86.4
	state	12.5	87.5
Combined	county	8.5	91.5
	state	8.4	91.6

Table 40: I got it from home with my parents' permission

		Yes	No
7-8	county	3.7	96.3
	state	4.7	95.3
9-10	county	6.5	93.5
	state	8.8	91.2
11-12	county	12.2	87.8
	state	13.1	86.9
Combined	county	7.5	92.5
	state	8.9	91.1

Table 41: I got it from someone I know under age 21

		Yes	No
7-8	county	1.4	98.6
	state	1.8	98.2
9-10	county	12.0	88.0
	state	10.1	89.9
11-12	county	28.4	71.6
	state	22.6	77.4
Combined	county	14.2	85.8
	state	11.5	88.5

Table 42: I got it from someone I know age 21 or older

		Yes	No
7-8	county	1.2	98.8
	state	1.6	98.4
9-10	county	6.8	93.2
	state	7.5	92.5
11-12	county	20.9	79.1
	state	19.8	80.2
Combined	county	9.8	90.2
	state	9.6	90.4

Table 43: I got it from my brother or sister

		Yes	No
7-8	county	1.0	99.0
	state	1.0	99.0
9-10	county	3.6	96.4
	state	3.3	96.7
11-12	county	7.3	92.7
	state	6.3	93.7
Combined	county	4.0	96.0
	state	3.5	96.5

Table 44: I got it from another relative

		Yes	No
7-8	county	1.1	98.9
	state	1.7	98.3
9-10	county	3.0	97.0
	state	4.2	95.8
11-12	county	5.7	94.3
	state	6.2	93.8
Combined	county	3.3	96.7
	state	4.1	95.9

Table 45: I bought it myself with a fake ID

		Yes	No
7-8	county	0.1	99.9
	state	0.1	99.9
9-10	county	0.2	99.8
	state	0.3	99.7
11-12	county	3.2	96.8
	state	2.8	97.2
Combined	county	1.2	98.8
	state	1.0	99.0

Table 46: I bought it myself without a fake ID

		Yes	No
7-8	county	0.1	99.9
	state	0.1	99.9
9-10	county	0.4	99.6
	state	0.7	99.3
11-12	county	3.0	97.0
	state	2.7	97.3
Combined	county	1.2	98.8
	state	1.2	98.8

Table 47: A stranger bought it for me

		Yes	No
7-8	county	0.3	99.7
	state	0.2	99.8
9-10	county	1.1	98.9
	state	1.1	98.9
11-12	county	3.0	97.0
	state	2.9	97.1
Combined	county	1.5	98.5
	state	1.4	98.6

Table 48: I took it from a store or shop

		Yes	No
7-8	county	0.1	99.9
	state	0.2	99.8
9-10	county	0.6	99.4
	state	0.5	99.5
11-12	county	1.0	99.0
	state	0.7	99.3
Combined	county	0.6	99.4
	state	0.5	99.5

Table 49: I got it at work

		Yes	No
7-8	county	0.0	100.0
	state	0.1	99.9
9-10	county	0.2	99.8
	state	0.2	99.8
11-12	county	0.9	99.1
	state	0.7	99.3
Combined	county	0.4	99.6
	state	0.3	99.7

Table 50: I bought it over the internet

		Yes	No
7-8	county	0.1	99.9
	state	0.1	99.9
9-10	county	0.1	99.9
	state	0.2	99.8
11-12	county	0.4	99.6
	state	0.3	99.7
Combined	county	0.2	99.8
	state	0.2	99.8

Table 51: Other

		Yes	No
7-8	county	2.2	97.8
	state	3.2	96.8
9-10	county	7.3	92.7
	state	6.8	93.2
11-12	county	9.2	90.8
	state	8.8	91.2
Combined	county	6.3	93.7
	state	6.3	93.7

E.11. Locations of Alcohol Use

If you drank alcohol (not just a sip or taste) in the past year, where did you usually drink it?

Table 52: At my home

		Yes	No
7-8	county	11.3	88.7
	state	14.2	85.8
9-10	county	20.4	79.6
	state	23.6	76.4
11-12	county	29.5	70.5
	state	29.9	70.1
Combined	county	20.6	79.4
	state	22.7	77.3

Table 53: At someone else's home

		Yes	No
7-8	county	4.3	95.7
	state	5.7	94.3
9-10	county	22.2	77.8
	state	21.0	79.0
11-12	county	49.6	50.4
	state	42.1	57.9
Combined	county	25.8	74.2
	state	23.0	77.0

Table 54: At an open area like a park, beach, field, back road, woods, or a street corner

		Yes	No
7-8	county	1.3	98.7
	state	1.5	98.5
9-10	county	7.1	92.9
	state	6.7	93.3
11-12	county	15.8	84.2
	state	13.5	86.5
Combined	county	8.2	91.8
	state	7.3	92.7

Table 55: At a sporting event or concert

		Yes	No
7-8	county	0.4	99.6
	state	0.4	99.6
9-10	county	2.1	97.9
	state	2.2	97.8
11-12	county	7.6	92.4
	state	7.0	93.0
Combined	county	3.5	96.5
	state	3.2	96.8

Table 56: At a restaurant, bar, or a nightclub

		Yes	No
7-8	county	0.9	99.1
	state	1.4	98.6
9-10	county	2.1	97.9
	state	3.0	97.0
11-12	county	7.1	92.9
	state	7.4	92.6
Combined	county	3.4	96.6
	state	3.9	96.1

Table 57: At an empty building or a construction site

		Yes	No
7-8	county	0.3	99.7
	state	0.4	99.6
9-10	county	0.7	99.3
	state	0.8	99.2
11-12	county	2.5	97.5
	state	1.3	98.7
Combined	county	1.2	98.8
	state	0.8	99.2

Table 58: At a hotel/motel

		Yes	No
7-8	county	0.3	99.7
	state	0.5	99.5
9-10	county	1.0	99.0
	state	1.1	98.9
11-12	county	3.1	96.9
	state	2.9	97.1
Combined	county	1.5	98.5
	state	1.5	98.5

Table 59: In a car

		Yes	No
7-8	county	0.3	99.7
	state	0.3	99.7
9-10	county	2.5	97.5
	state	1.8	98.2
11-12	county	8.3	91.7
	state	6.1	93.9
Combined	county	3.7	96.3
	state	2.7	97.3

Table 60: At school

		Yes	No
7-8	county	0.2	99.8
	state	0.4	99.6
9-10	county	1.1	98.9
	state	1.3	98.7
11-12	county	2.3	97.7
	state	2.3	97.7
Combined	county	1.2	98.8
	state	1.3	98.7

Table 61: In another place

		Yes	No
7-8	county	3.1	96.9
	state	4.0	96.0
9-10	county	6.9	93.1
	state	7.7	92.3
11-12	county	10.9	89.1
	state	11.1	88.9
Combined	county	7.0	93.0
	state	7.6	92.4

Table 62: How Did You Get Prescription Pain Relievers?

		From a doctor, but					
		Found them at home	From a friend or a relative for free	Bought them from a friend or relative	I didn't follow doctor's orders	From a drug dealer or other stranger	Bought them on the Internet
7-8	county	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
	state	1.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3
9-10	county	1.7	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2
	state	2.4	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2
11-12	county	1.9	2.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.2
	state	2.2	2.2	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.2
Combined	county	1.7	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.1
	state	2.1	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.2

*The response 'Have not ever used them' has been removed from this table.

E.12. Consequences of Substance Use

Table 63: Parental Responses to Child's Alcohol Use

		I was not caught	No consequences	Minor consequences	Major consequences
7-8	county	31.3	11.2	10.3	47.2
	state	34.0	14.7	11.4	39.9
9-10	county	40.9	12.5	20.5	26.1
	state	41.8	16.2	17.2	24.8
11-12	county	37.8	26.1	22.3	13.9
	state	37.8	27.2	20.4	14.6
Combined	county	38.0	20.5	20.5	21.0
	state	38.7	21.8	18.2	21.3

Table 64: Perceived Police Response to Youth Drinking

		No consequences	Give a warning and let me go	Take me home to my parents	I would be arrested but no penalties	I would be arrested and fined by the court
7-8	county	7.2	6.8	48.3	14.6	23.1
	state	9.9	9.2	49.2	13.4	18.4
9-10	county	9.7	13.9	52.1	11.5	12.7
	state	10.0	15.7	50.0	11.9	12.4
11-12	county	8.2	22.8	47.8	8.6	12.7
	state	8.4	23.8	44.4	9.9	13.6
Combined	county	8.4	15.0	49.4	11.4	15.8
	state	9.4	16.6	47.8	11.6	14.5

Table 65: Percentage of Students Who Reported Being Drunk or High At School 10 or More Times In The Past Year

		Drunk or High at School 10 or More Times
7-8	county	0.3
	state	0.5
9-10	county	0.9
	state	1.6
11-12	county	3.7
	state	3.9
Combined	county	1.7
	state	2.0

Table 66: Percentage of Students Who Reported Driving A Car or Other Vehicle In The Past 30 Days*

		When They Had Been Drinking Alcohol	After They Had Been Using Marijuana or Other Drugs
7-8	county	5.8	3.4
	state	9.8	5.0
9-10	county	12.0	11.5
	state	12.4	11.9
11-12	county	4.0	12.6
	state	5.1	13.1
Combined	county	4.9	11.7
	state	6.8	12.0

*Percentages are based on the subset of students whose response was other than "I do not drive".

Table 67: Percentage of Students Who Experience Problems After Drinking

		Problems at School or Work	Problems with Friends	Problems with Someone You Were Dating	Hung Over	Sick or Threw Up	In Situation That Later Regretted	Got in Physical Fight	Did Not Remember What Happened
7-8	county	5.6	6.6	3.3	2.6	5.2	4.9	2.9	2.6
	state	6.5	7.7	4.7	3.4	7.0	5.6	4.1	3.8
9-10	county	5.0	8.5	6.2	12.5	9.9	9.9	3.6	10.6
	state	6.2	9.4	7.8	13.4	11.6	10.3	4.6	10.4
11-12	county	6.3	13.2	13.3	34.6	26.0	22.2	5.9	23.3
	state	6.4	12.5	12.7	30.1	23.2	18.7	5.2	20.4
Combined	county	5.6	9.6	7.9	17.6	14.3	12.9	4.2	12.8
	state	6.4	10.0	8.6	16.1	14.2	11.8	4.6	11.9

Table 68: Percentage of Students Who Experience Problems After Using Marijuana

		Problems at School or Work	Problems with Friends	Problems with Someone You Were Dating	In Situation That Later Regretted	Did Not Remember What Happened
7-8	county	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.1
	state	2.5	3.0	2.2	2.3	1.8
9-10	county	2.1	2.6	2.3	3.3	3.2
	state	3.1	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.1
11-12	county	4.1	3.9	5.1	7.6	5.9
	state	3.8	3.8	5.1	5.8	5.4
Combined	county	2.6	2.9	3.0	4.3	3.6
	state	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.2	3.9

Table 69: Percentage of Students Who Experience Problems After Using Prescription Pain Relievers

		Problems at School or Work	Problems with Friends	Problems with Someone You Were Dating	Sick or Threw Up	In Situation That Later Regretted	Did Not Remember What Happened
7-8	county	1.3	1.2	0.5	1.5	0.8	0.5
	state	1.9	2.2	1.3	2.0	1.4	0.9
9-10	county	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.0
	state	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.2
11-12	county	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7
	state	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.4
Combined	county	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.1
	state	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.2

E.13. Bullying and Other Antisocial Behaviors

Table 70: Percentage of Students Who Bullied Someone or Experienced Bullying in the Past 12 Months

		Bullied Someone	Been Bullied On School Property	Been Bullied Not On School Property	Been Electronically Bullied (email, website, texting, etc.)
7-8	county	10.6	31.0	21.0	21.1
	state	11.5	30.8	20.4	18.4
9-10	county	11.6	24.5	18.9	21.6
	state	10.9	23.5	17.3	18.0
11-12	county	12.4	21.9	17.3	19.6
	state	10.8	18.9	14.5	16.2
Combined	county	11.6	25.8	19.0	20.7
	state	11.0	24.3	17.3	17.5

Table 71: Percentage of Students Who Reported Being Suspended From School 10 or More Times In The Past Year

		Suspended From School 10 or More Times
7-8	county	0.4
	state	0.5
9-10	county	0.6
	state	0.7
11-12	county	0.7
	state	0.5
Combined	county	0.5
	state	0.6

Table 72: Percentage of Students Who Reported Belonging or Had Belonged To A Gang

		Belong To Gang
7-8	county	2.7
	state	5.1
9-10	county	3.1
	state	4.2
11-12	county	3.4
	state	3.9
Combined	county	3.1
	state	4.4

E.14. Exposure to Prevention Messages

Table 73: Percentage of Students Who Have Seen Prevention Messages in School or Community In The Past Month For...

		Smoking	Alcohol	Other Drug Use	Gambling
7-8	county	60.4	40.0	39.2	8.2
	state	54.3	34.7	33.5	9.6
9-10	county	67.2	43.1	39.7	7.7
	state	63.8	40.6	35.8	8.6
11-12	county	66.7	43.2	40.8	6.8
	state	66.6	43.5	37.9	9.6
Combined	county	64.8	42.2	39.9	7.5
	state	61.7	39.7	35.8	9.2

Table 74: Talked With At Least One Parent In The Past Month About the Dangers of Underage Drinking

		Yes	No
7-8	county	51.1	48.9
	state	45.2	54.8
9-10	county	50.8	49.2
	state	43.6	56.4
11-12	county	52.4	47.6
	state	46.1	53.9
Combined	county	51.5	48.5
	state	44.9	55.1

E.15. Gambling Behaviors

Table 75: Percentage of Students Engaged in Gambling Activities in the Past 12 Months

		Played Bingo for Money	Bet Money on Raffles or Charity Games	Bet or Spent Money on Pull Tabs	Played Cards for Money	Played Pool, Basketball, etc. for Money	Bet Money on Sports
7-8	county	13.2	24.0	2.5	12.3	11.1	15.1
	state	13.1	19.8	3.2	12.4	12.9	16.2
9-10	county	11.8	22.1	3.1	13.4	14.2	17.4
	state	11.6	18.0	4.0	14.4	14.4	17.9
11-12	county	10.2	20.2	4.4	16.7	14.1	19.1
	state	10.5	17.6	4.7	16.6	14.8	18.0
Combined	county	11.6	22.0	3.4	14.3	13.2	17.3
	state	11.6	18.4	4.0	14.6	14.1	17.5

Table 76: Percentage of Students Engaged in Gambling Activities in the Past 12 Months (continued)

		Played "Quick Draw"	Played Lottery, Lotto or Scratch Off	Played Dice Games for Money	Played the Numbers or "Bolita"	Bet Money on Arcade or Video Games	Bet on Slots, Poker Machines, etc
7-8	county	5.6	32.9	5.6	0.9	10.5	5.3
	state	6.1	26.0	5.8	1.4	12.3	5.7
9-10	county	6.9	34.0	7.8	1.2	10.8	4.8
	state	6.4	25.2	7.0	1.8	12.0	4.9
11-12	county	8.4	34.2	8.8	2.2	10.2	5.6
	state	6.8	27.6	7.4	1.7	10.5	5.3
Combined	county	7.0	33.8	7.5	1.5	10.5	5.2
	state	6.4	26.3	6.8	1.7	11.6	5.2

Table 77: Percentage of Students Engaged in Gambling Activities in the Past 12 Months (continued)

		Bet on Horses, Dogs, Other Animals	Bet Money at a Casino	Bet Money Over the Internet
7-8	county	5.0	1.1	2.7
	state	4.9	1.4	3.0
9-10	county	4.8	1.6	2.8
	state	4.9	1.9	3.8
11-12	county	6.1	3.2	4.9
	state	5.1	3.1	4.0
Combined	county	5.3	2.0	3.5
	state	5.0	2.2	3.7

Table 78: How Wrong Do Your Parents Feel It Would Be For YOU to Gamble

		Wrong or Very Wrong
7-8	county	89.0
	state	89.2
9-10	county	85.8
	state	85.7
11-12	county	77.2
	state	80.1
Combined	county	83.9
	state	84.9