

NEW YORK PARTNERSHIP FOR SUCCESS STUDENT SURVEY

**Richmond County
Grades 7-12
June 24, 2019**



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1 INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes findings from the New York State PFS Youth Survey conducted during the 2018-19 school year. The survey instrument was designed to assess risk and protective factors that predict substance use and other problem behaviors such as delinquency. The survey also measures substance use and other problem behaviors. OASAS uses a number of surveys in assessing the prevalence of substance use, gambling and related problems. The YDS is especially valuable because it provides information on risk and protective factors for school districts and county planning. However, due to differences in survey design, sampling methods, months of administration and estimation methods, the substance use, gambling and other results will differ somewhat across the different surveys, such as, the Youth Development Survey conducted by ISA/PRIDE, the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, **and** The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) conducted by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) **as well as other OASAS Surveys**. All these surveys are used by OASAS for policy development and planning at the state and regional levels.

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.

Tables 1 thru 5 contain information on the demographics of the students surveyed for this report. Table 1 contains a count of the students who passed all checks for validity (some grade levels may not be reported on if they had insufficient numbers). Table 2 provides information on the number and 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 3 provides information on the number and percent of students surveyed by sex. Table 4 provides information on the number and percent of students surveyed by Hispanic status. Table 5 provides information on the number and percent of students surveyed by race and ethnicity.

Table 1: Student Totals

Response	Group	2016-17	2018-19
Total Students	county	2,738	2,654

Table 2: Grade

Response	Group	2016-17		2018-19	
		pct	n	pct	n
7	county	16.0	438	14.3	380
8	county	18.6	510	17.9	474
9	county	16.1	442	14.4	383
10	county	19.8	542	19.7	522
11	county	15.1	413	14.5	386
12	county	14.4	393	19.2	509

Table 3: Sex

Response	Group	2016-17		2018-19	
		pct	n	pct	n
Male	county	47.4	1,281	47.0	1,225
Female	county	52.6	1,422	53.0	1,384

Table 4: Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Response	Group	2016-17		2018-19	
		pct	n	pct	n
Yes	county	28.3	742	24.3	626
No	county	71.7	1,879	75.7	1,951

Table 5: Ethnic Origin

Response	Group	2016-17		2018-19	
		pct	n	pct	n
Asian American	county	8.8	203	20.1	461
Black or African American	county	15.2	351	13.7	314
Native American or Alaska Native	county	1.8	41	2.1	49
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	county	1.2	28	0.7	16
White	county	68.4	1,578	58.6	1,340
Multi Racial	county	4.6	107	4.7	108

Table 6: Where Do You Currently Live?

Response	Group	2016-17		2018-19	
		pct	n	pct	n
At home with family	county	99.1	2,699	99.2	2,616
With foster parent(s)	county	0.3	9	0.2	6
In a group home/residential facility	county	0.2	6	0.2	4
In a shelter	county	0.2	5	0.2	5
I live alone	county	0.1	3	0.2	4
I have no regular residence	county	0.0	1	0.1	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 1980's, 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 7: 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 8: 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 69.
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 73. 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. A dashed line on each risk and protective factor chart represents the percentage of youth at risk or with protection for the seven state sample upon which the cut-points were developed during the 2001-2002 school year. The seven states included in the norm group were Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Oregon, Utah and Washington. This gives you a comparison to a large multi-state baseline sample.
7. 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.

Risk Factors - Grades 7-8

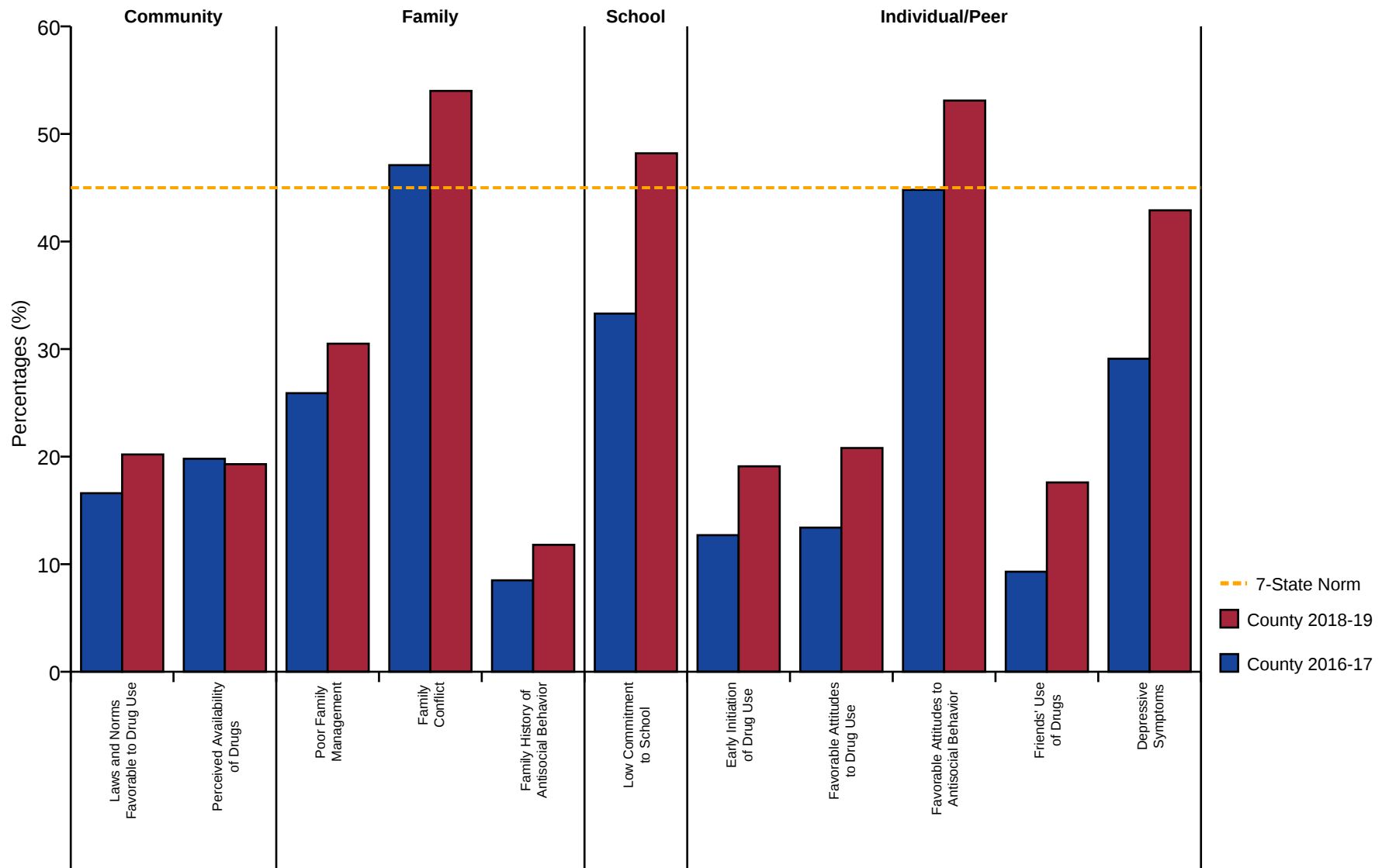


Figure 1: Risk Factors - Grades 7-8

Risk Factors - Grades 9-10

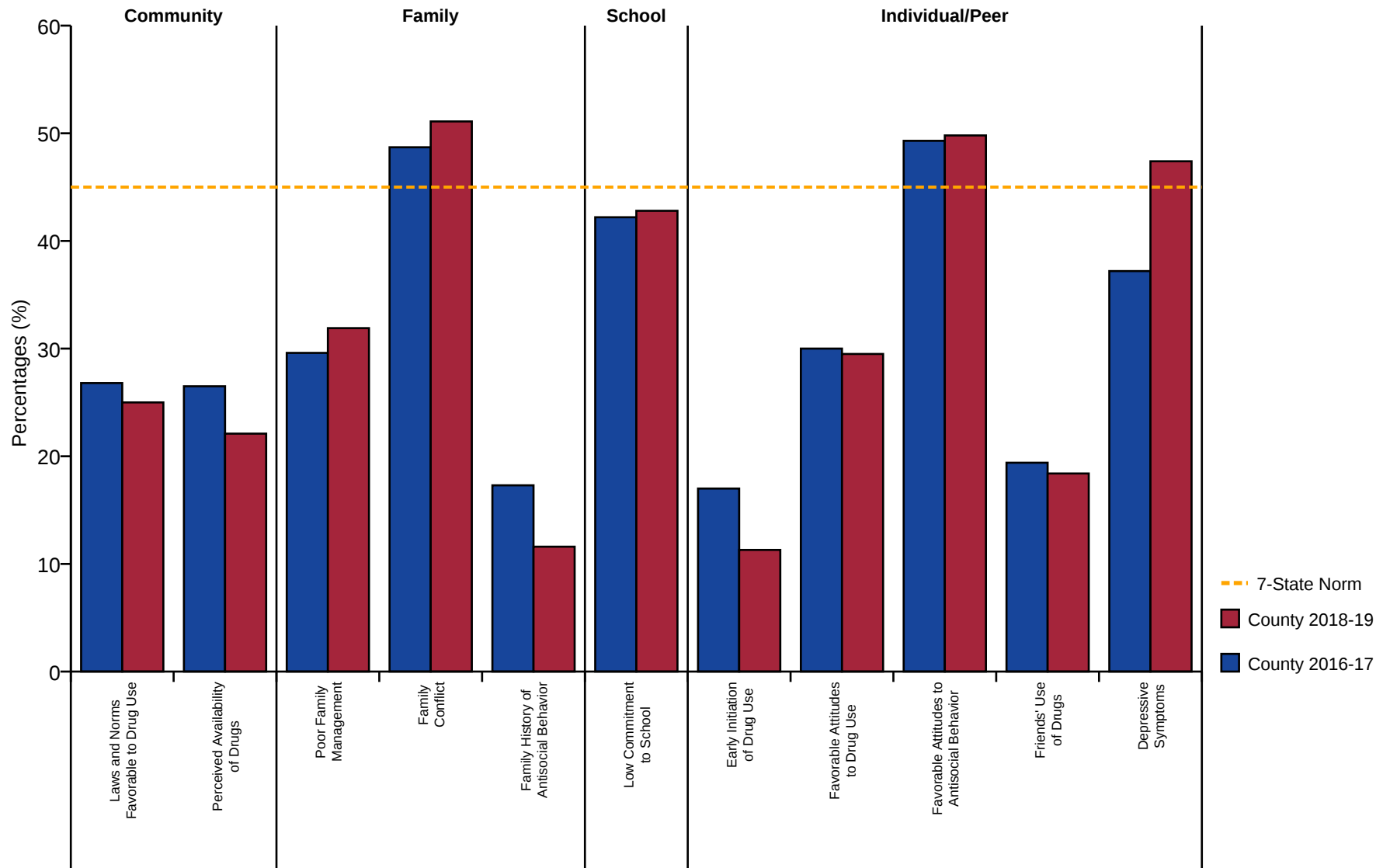


Figure 2: Risk Factors - Grades 9-10

Risk Factors - Grades 11-12

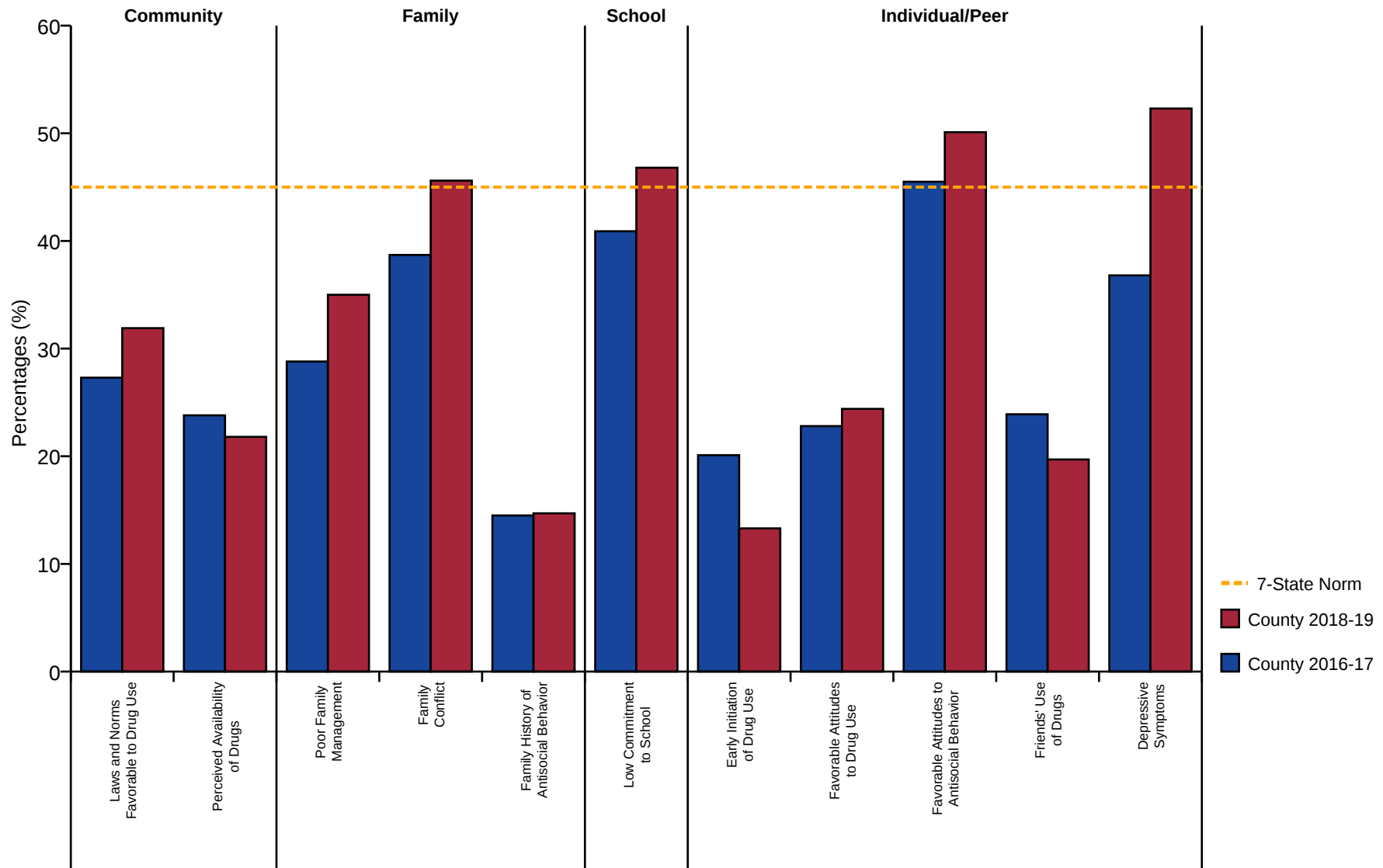


Figure 3: Risk Factors - Grades 11-12

Protective Factors - Grades 7-8

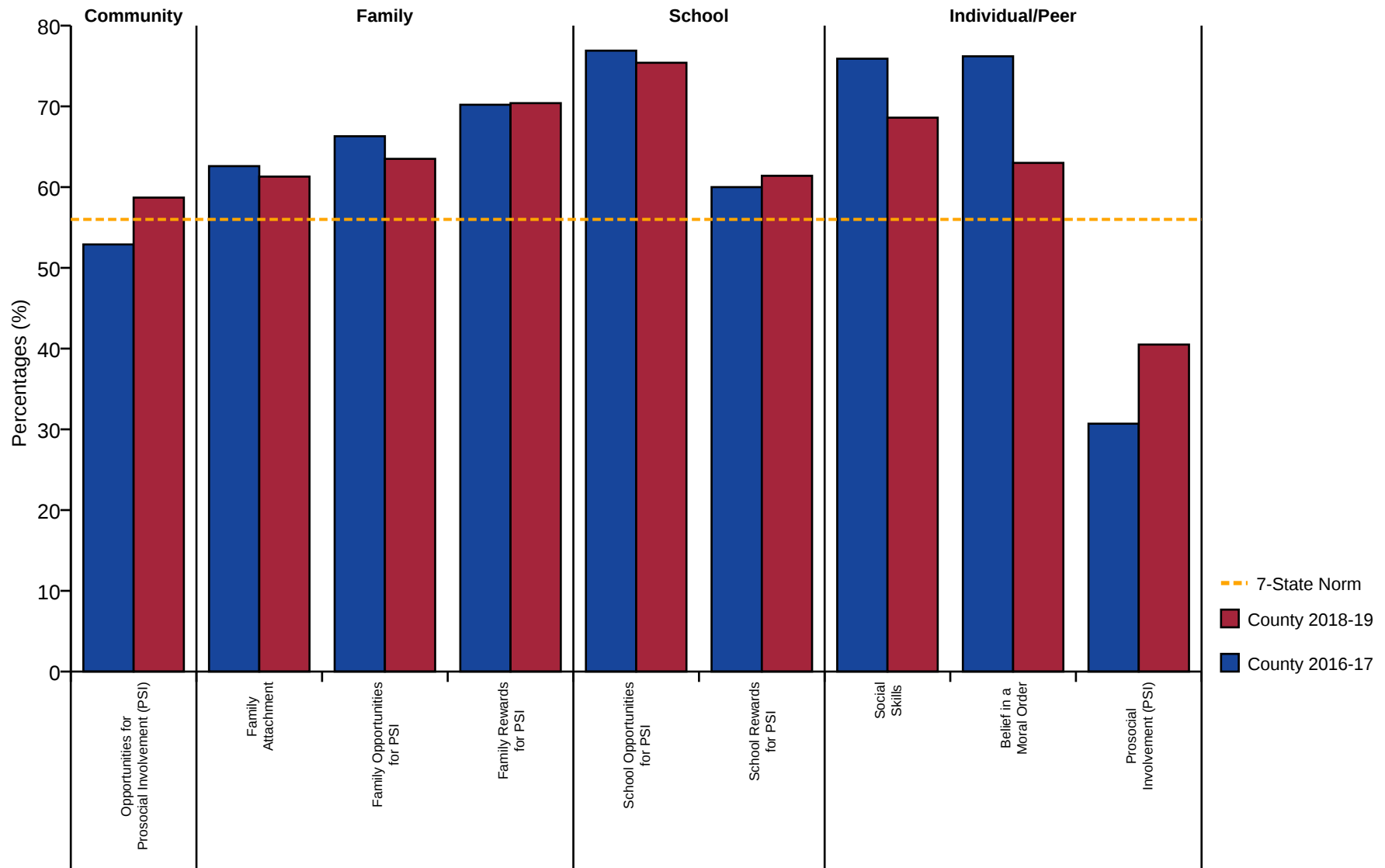


Figure 4: Protective Factors - Grades 7-8

Protective Factors - Grades 9-10

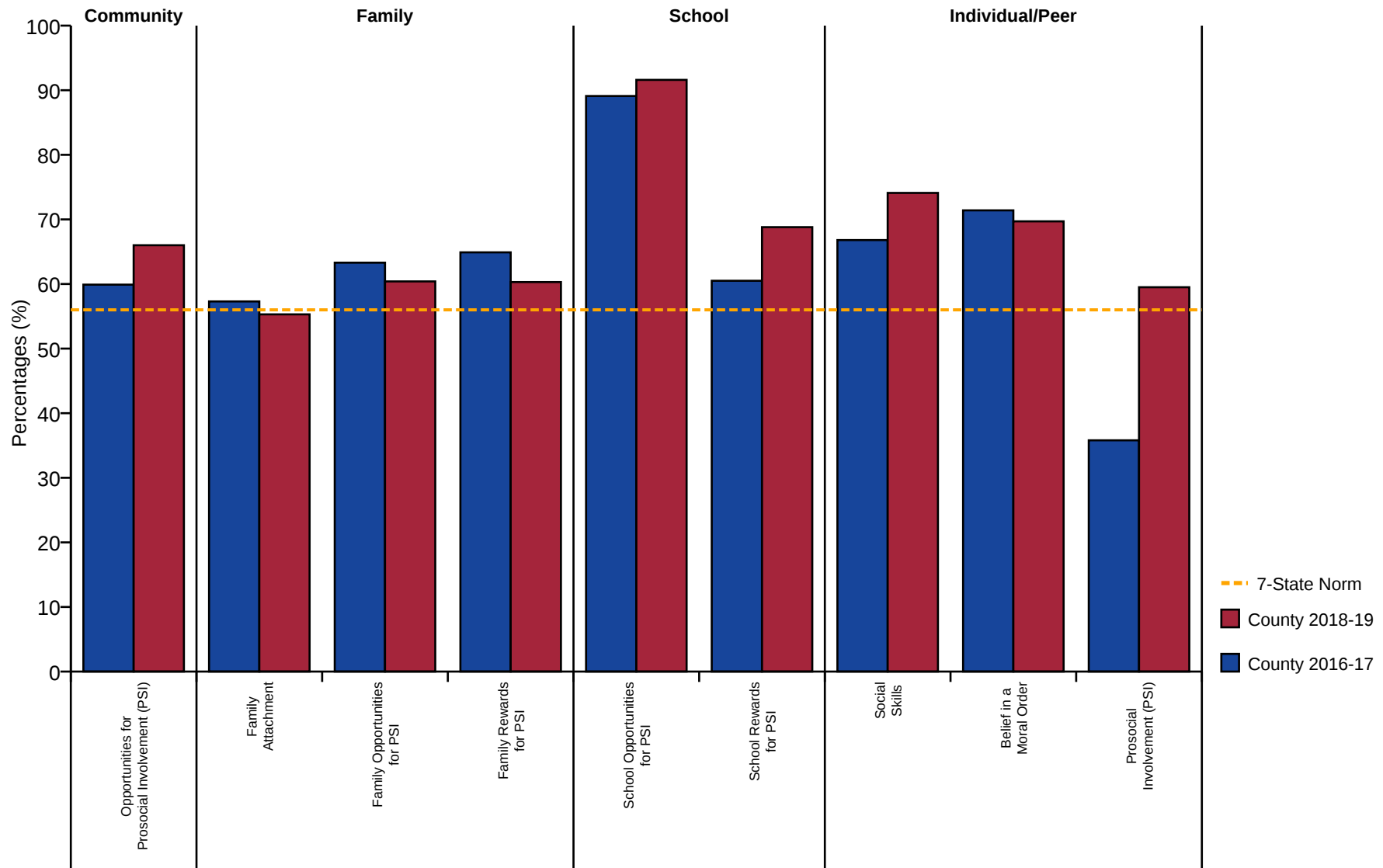


Figure 5: Protective Factors - Grades 9-10

Protective Factors - Grades 11-12

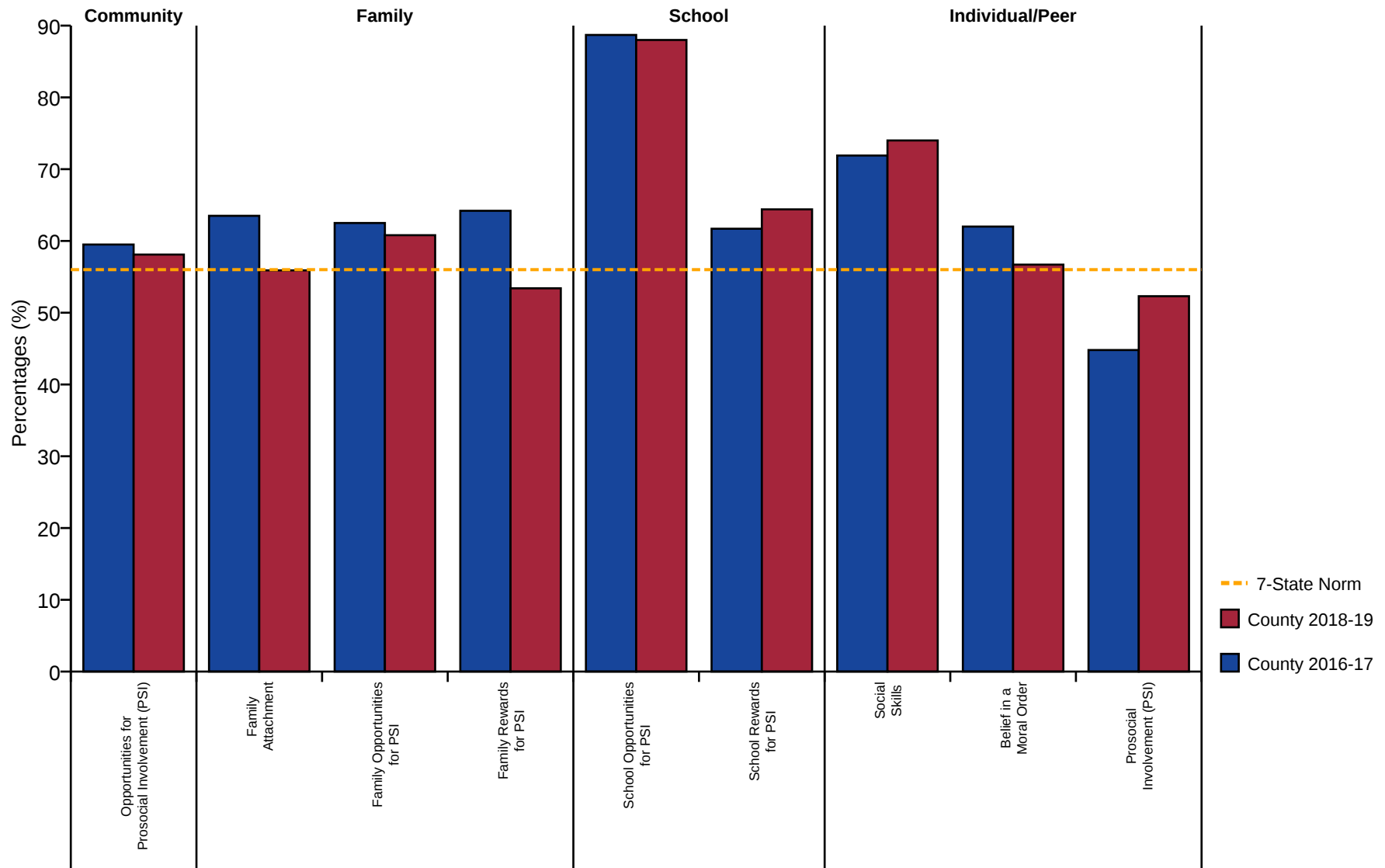


Figure 6: Protective Factors - Grades 11-12

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 prescription?"*, *"How wrong do your friends feel it would be for YOU to use prescription pain relievers without a prescription?"*, and *"How wrong do your parents feel it would be for YOU to use prescription drugs without a prescription?"* 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.

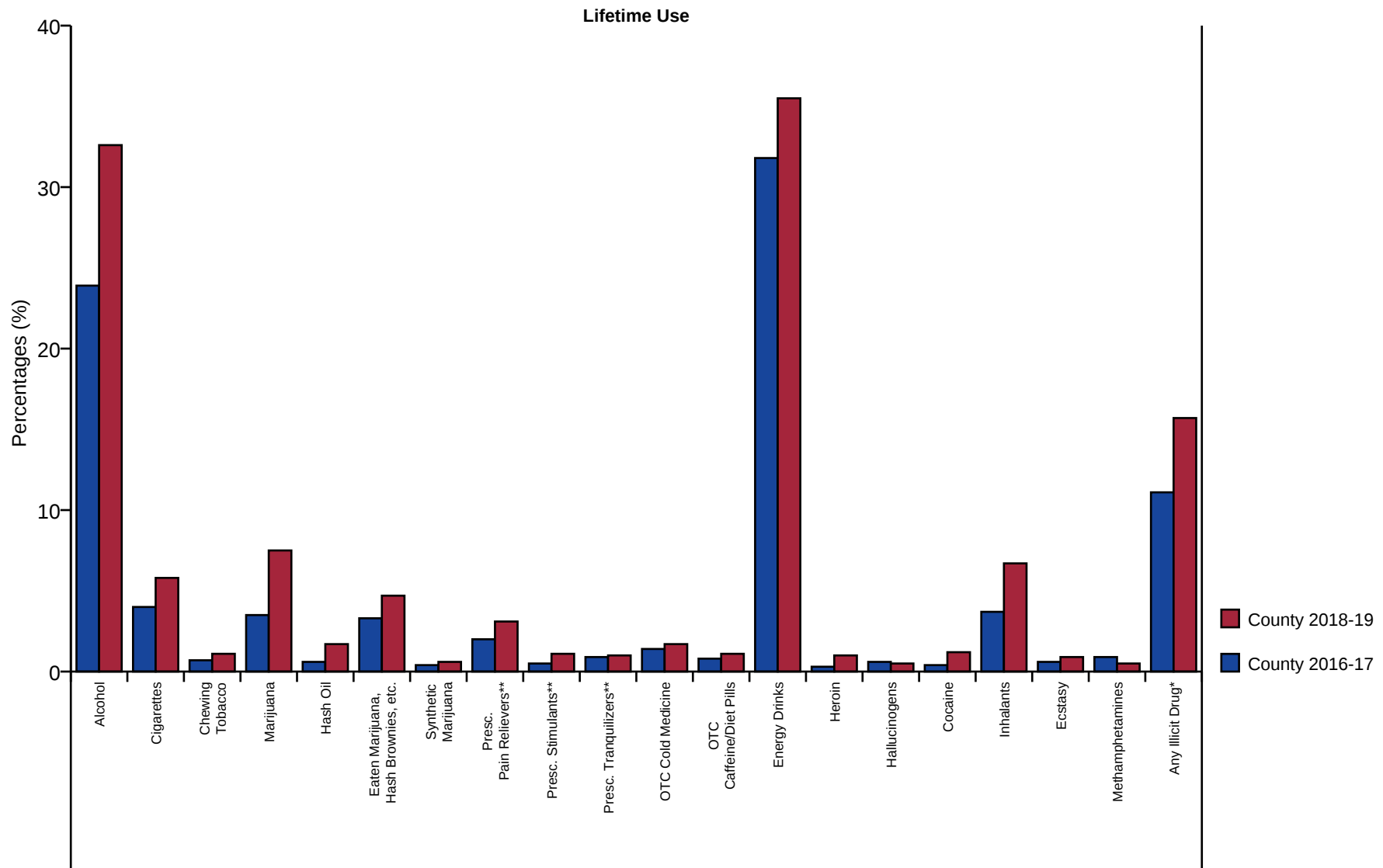
How Did You Get Prescription Pain Relievers? The question *"The last time you used prescription pain relievers without a prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, or Tylox), how did you get them?"* is used to measure this statistic by reporting the percentage of student responses for each possible 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 75. 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.

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



*Any Illicit Drug includes all drugs except for alcohol, tobacco, energy drinks, and "over the counter" (OTC) medications

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

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

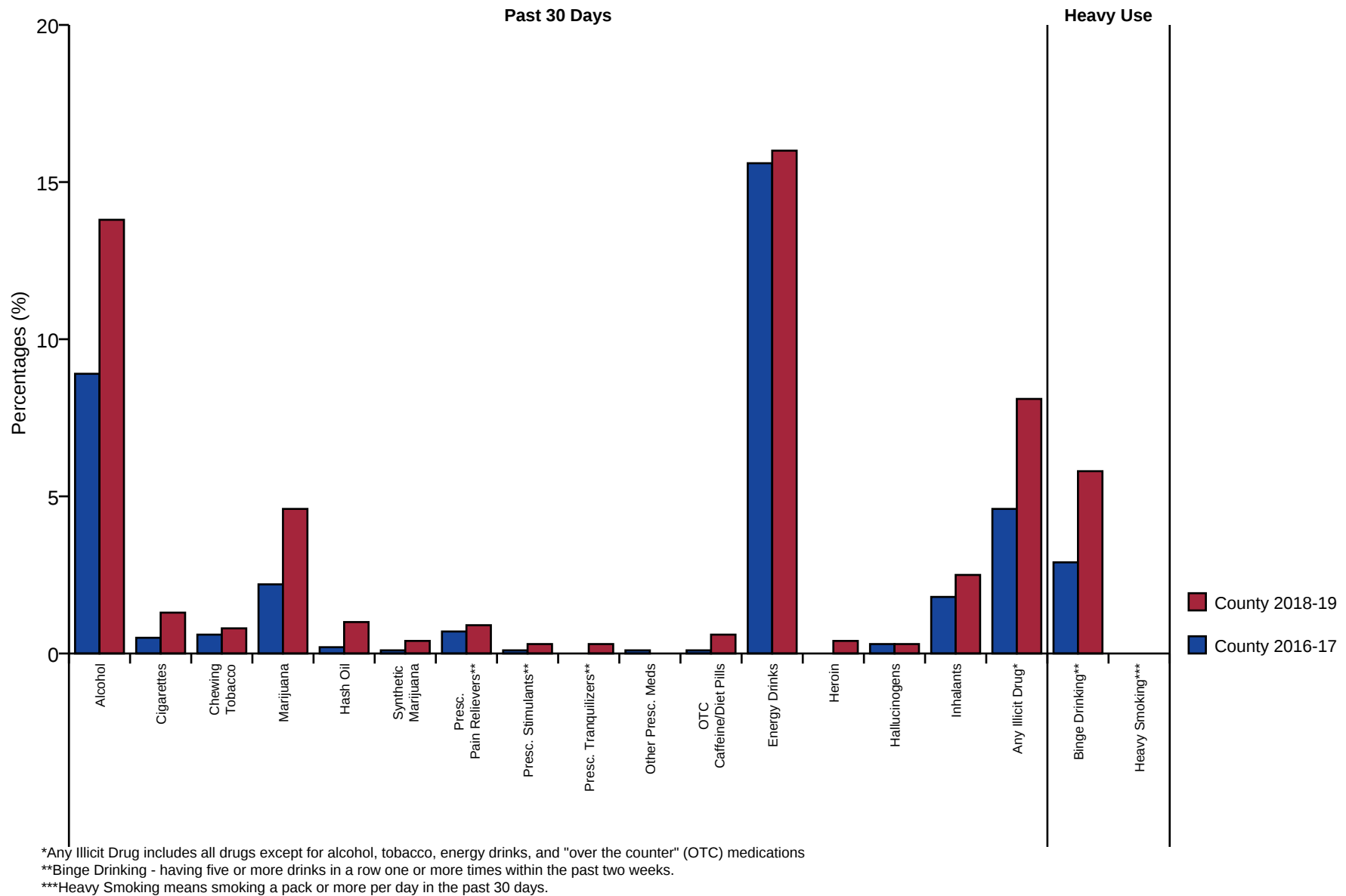
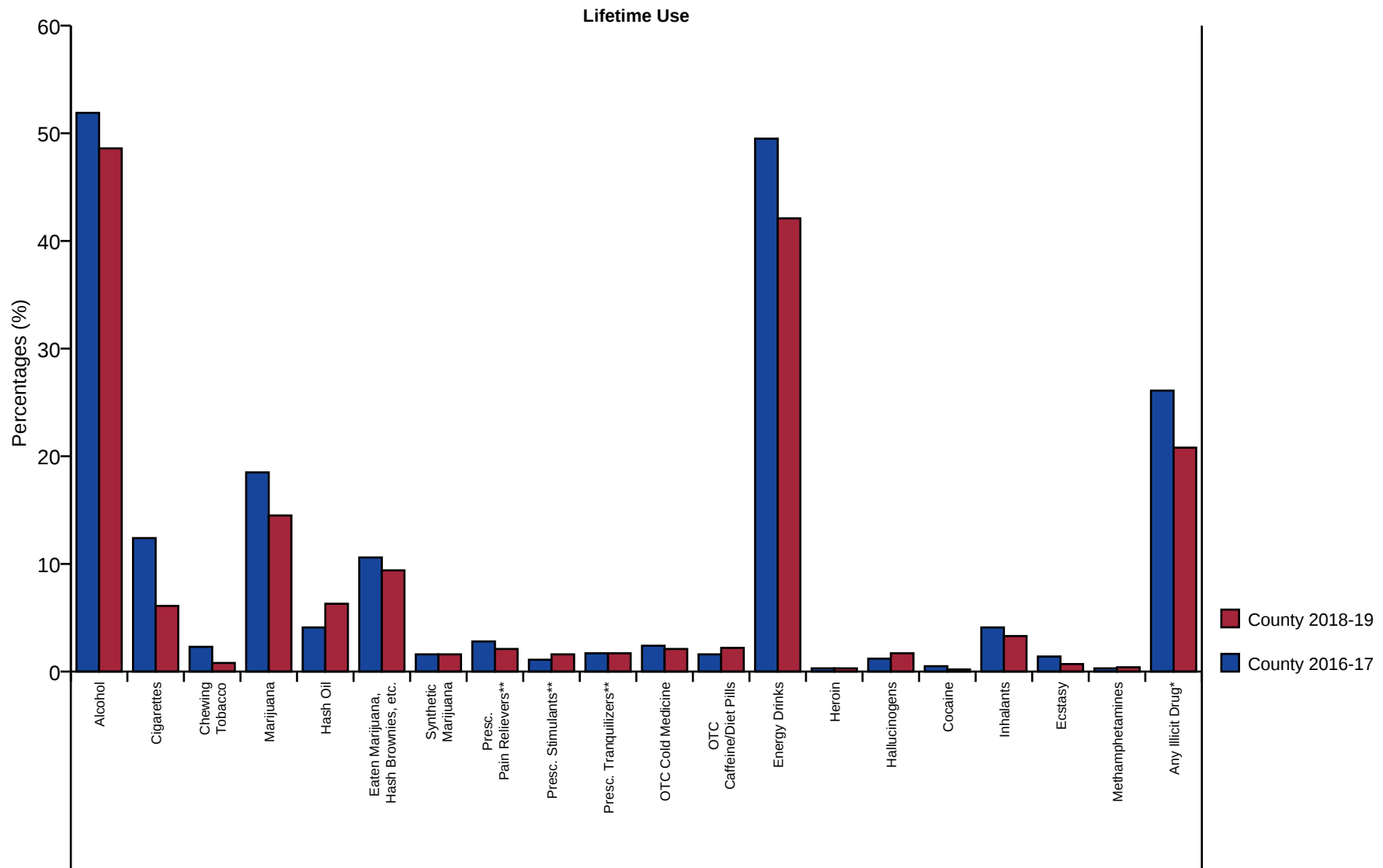


Figure 8: Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grades 7-8

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



*Any Illicit Drug includes all drugs except for alcohol, tobacco, energy drinks, and "over the counter" (OTC) medications

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

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

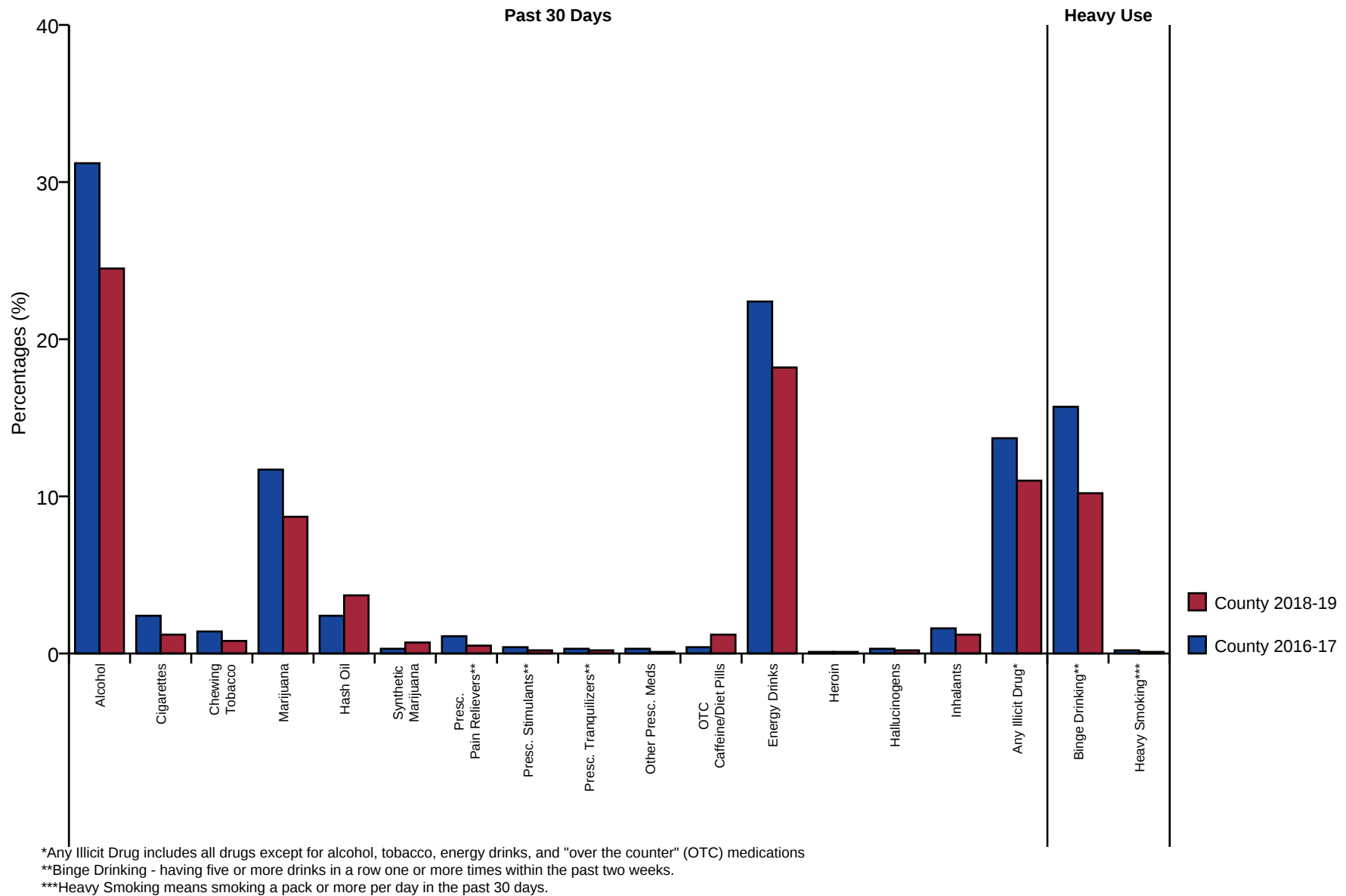
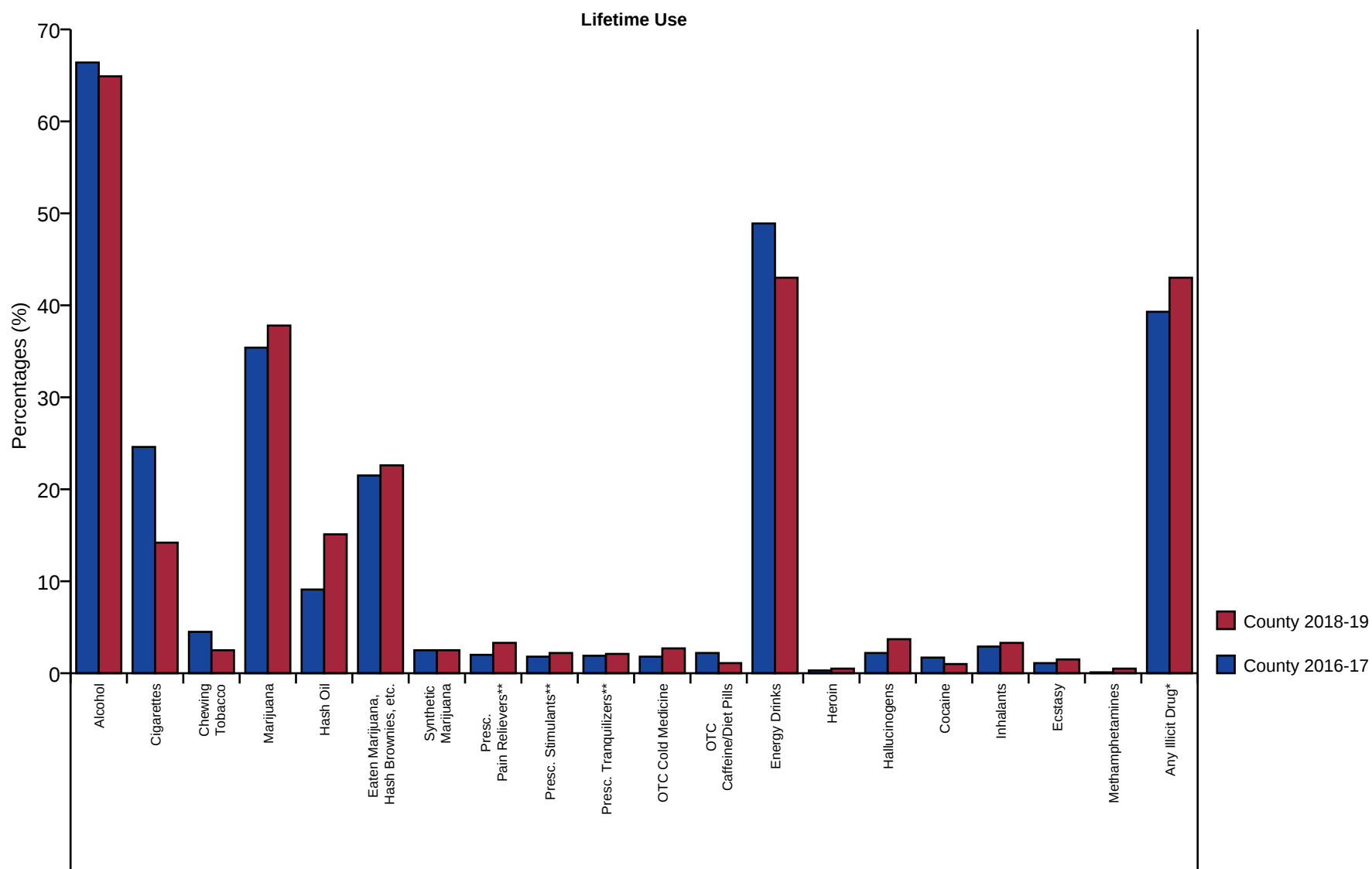


Figure 10: Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grades 9-10

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



*Any Illicit Drug includes all drugs except for alcohol, tobacco, energy drinks, and "over the counter" (OTC) medications

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

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

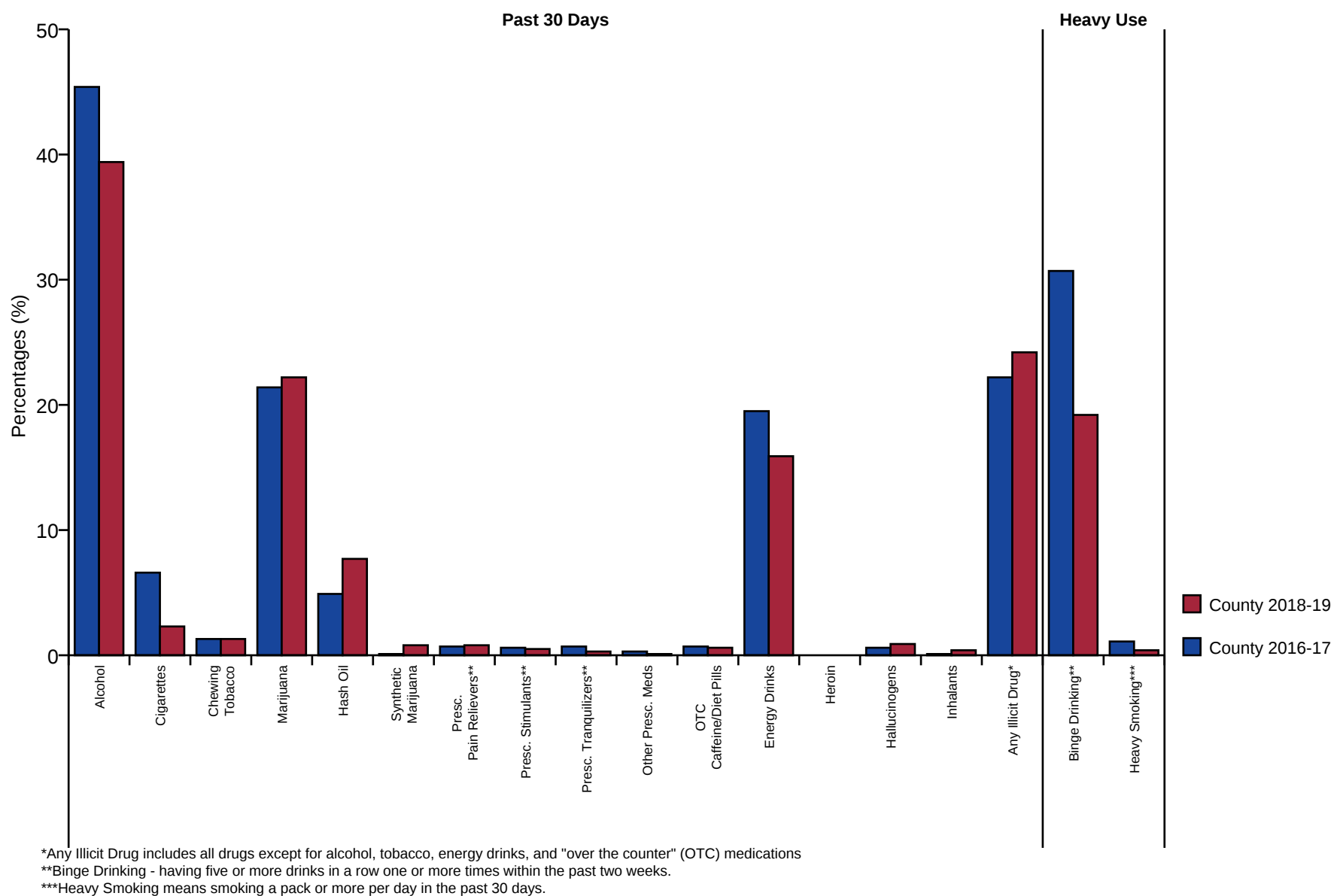
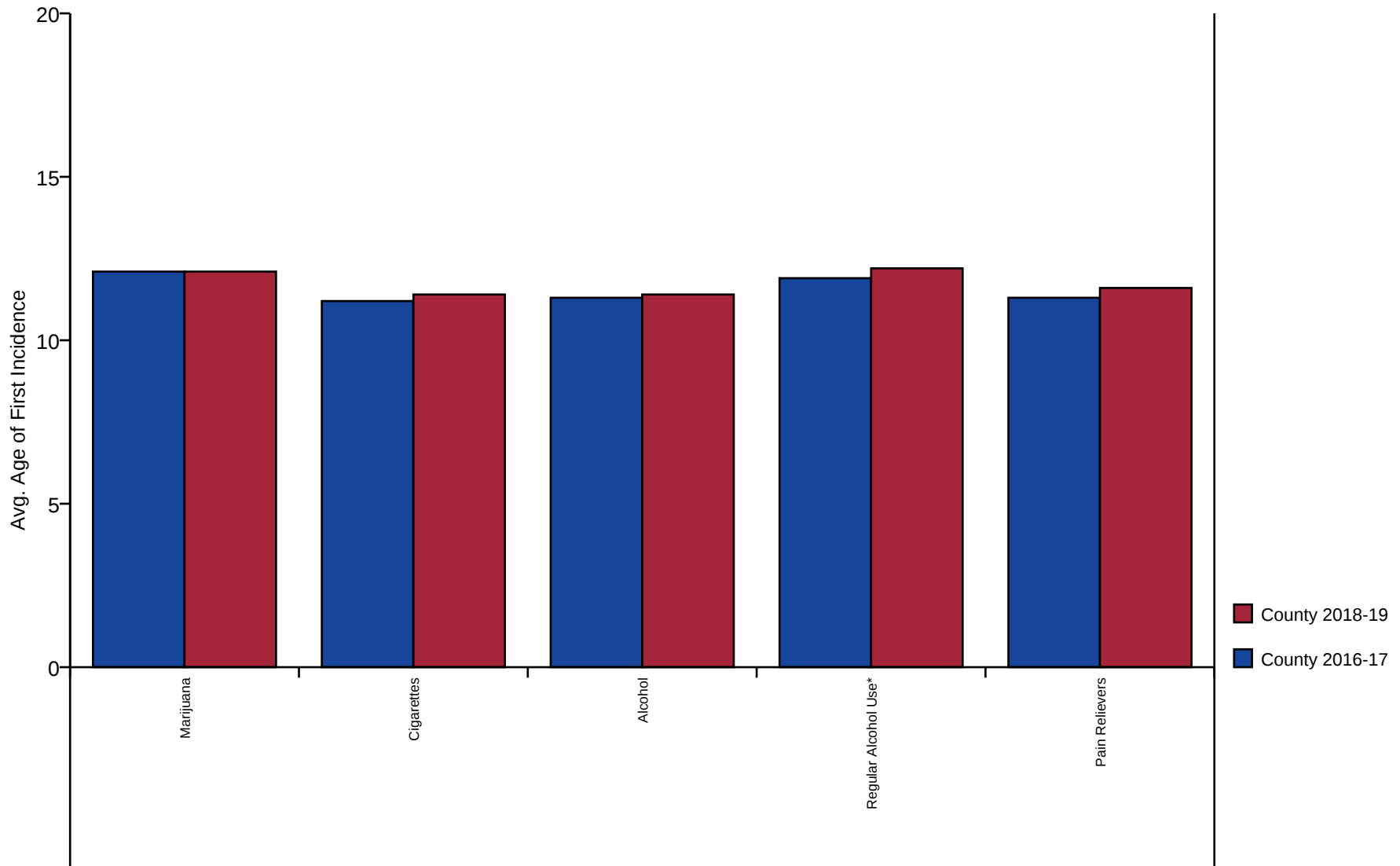


Figure 12: Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grades 11-12

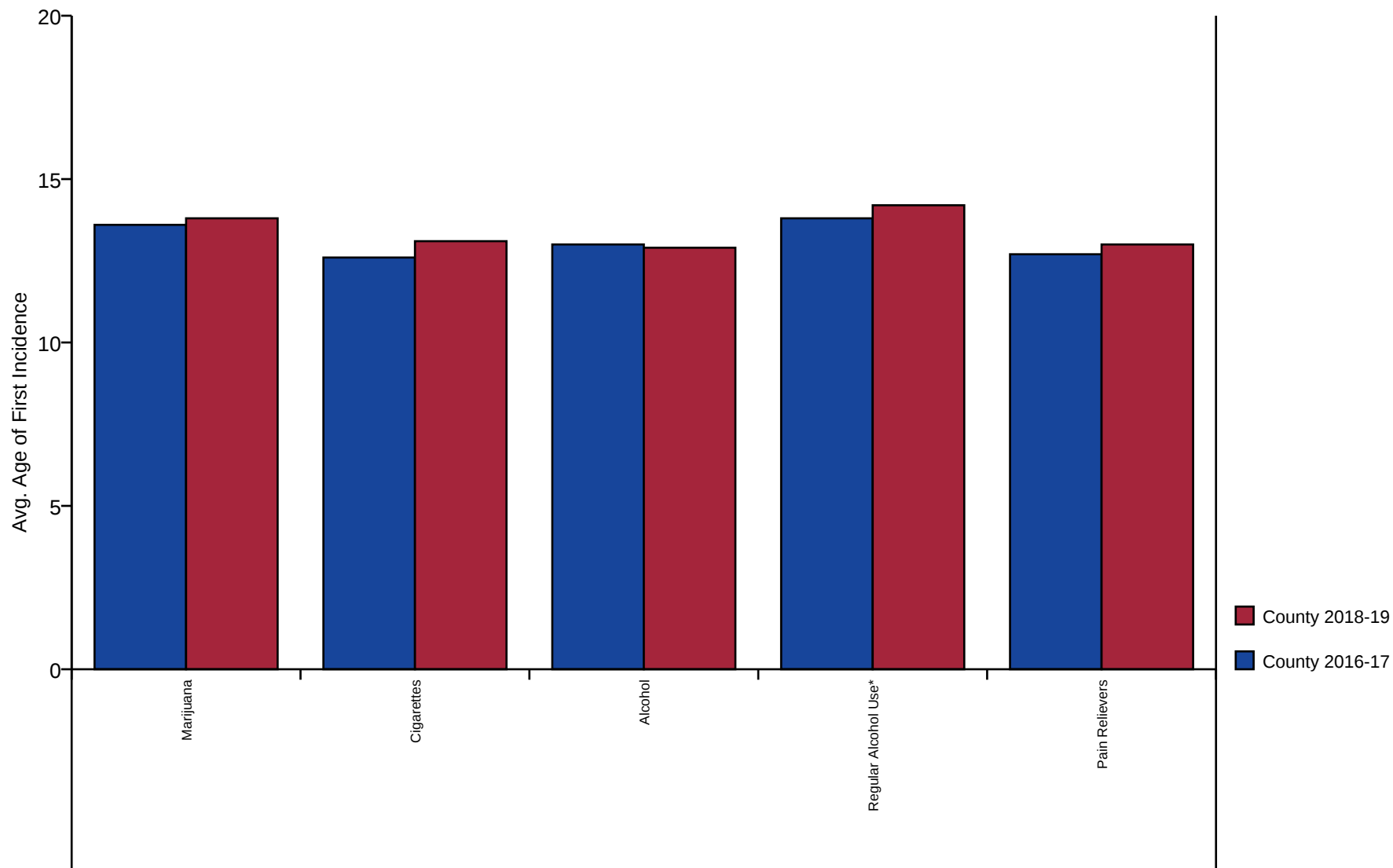
Avg. Age of First Use - Grades 7-8



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

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

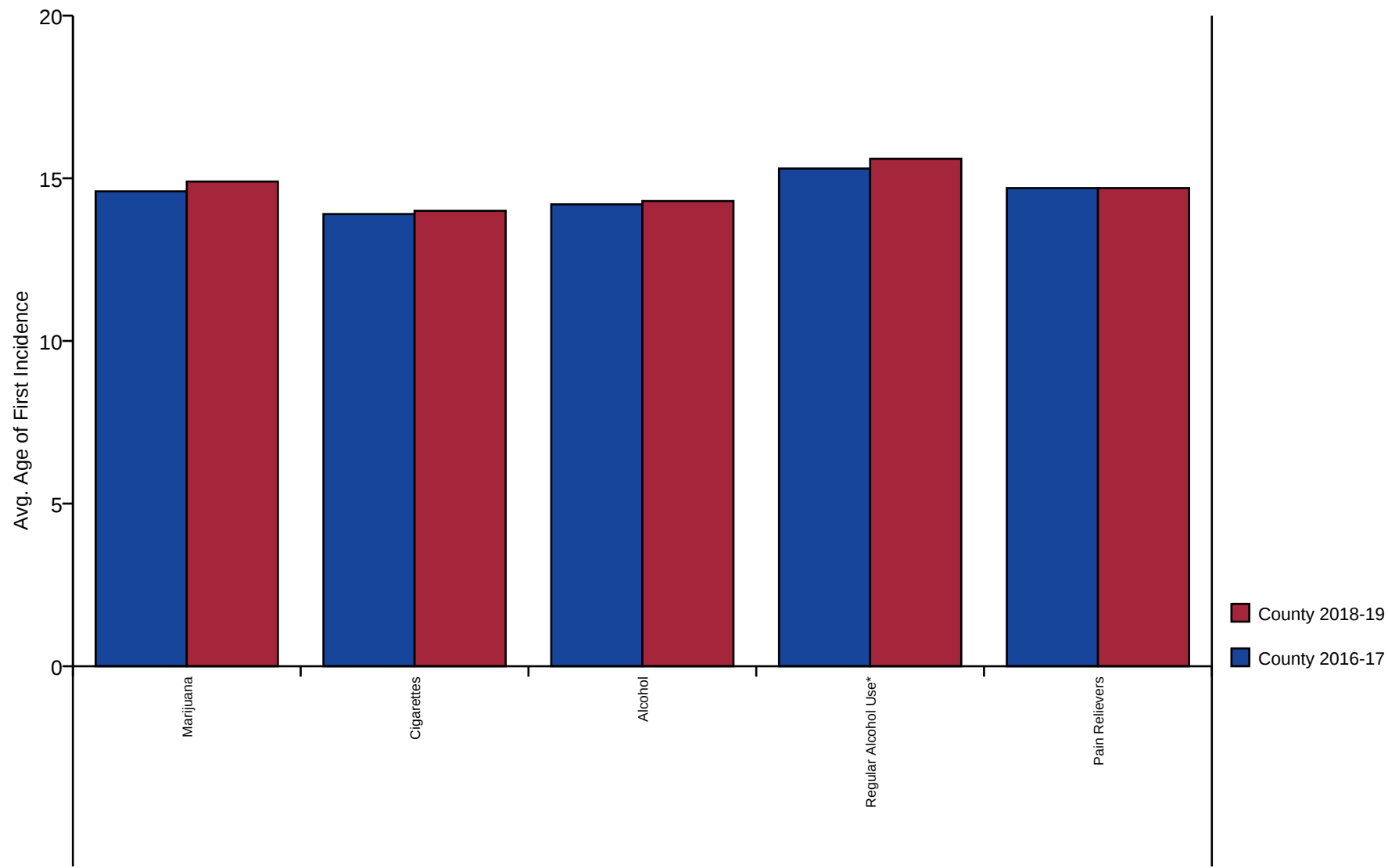
Avg. Age of First Use - Grades 9-10



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

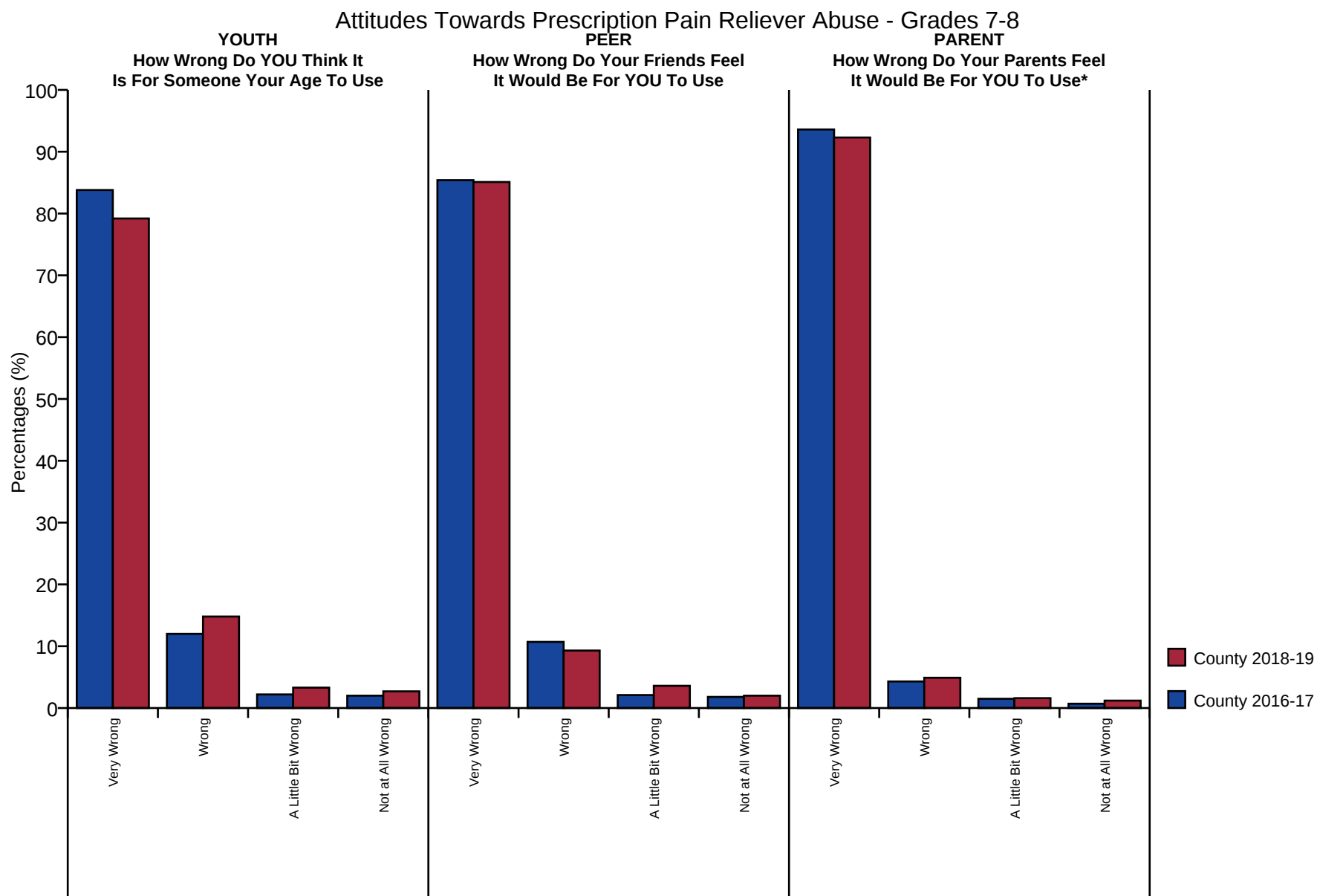
Figure 14: Avg. Age of First Use - Grades 9-10

Avg. Age of First Use - Grades 11-12



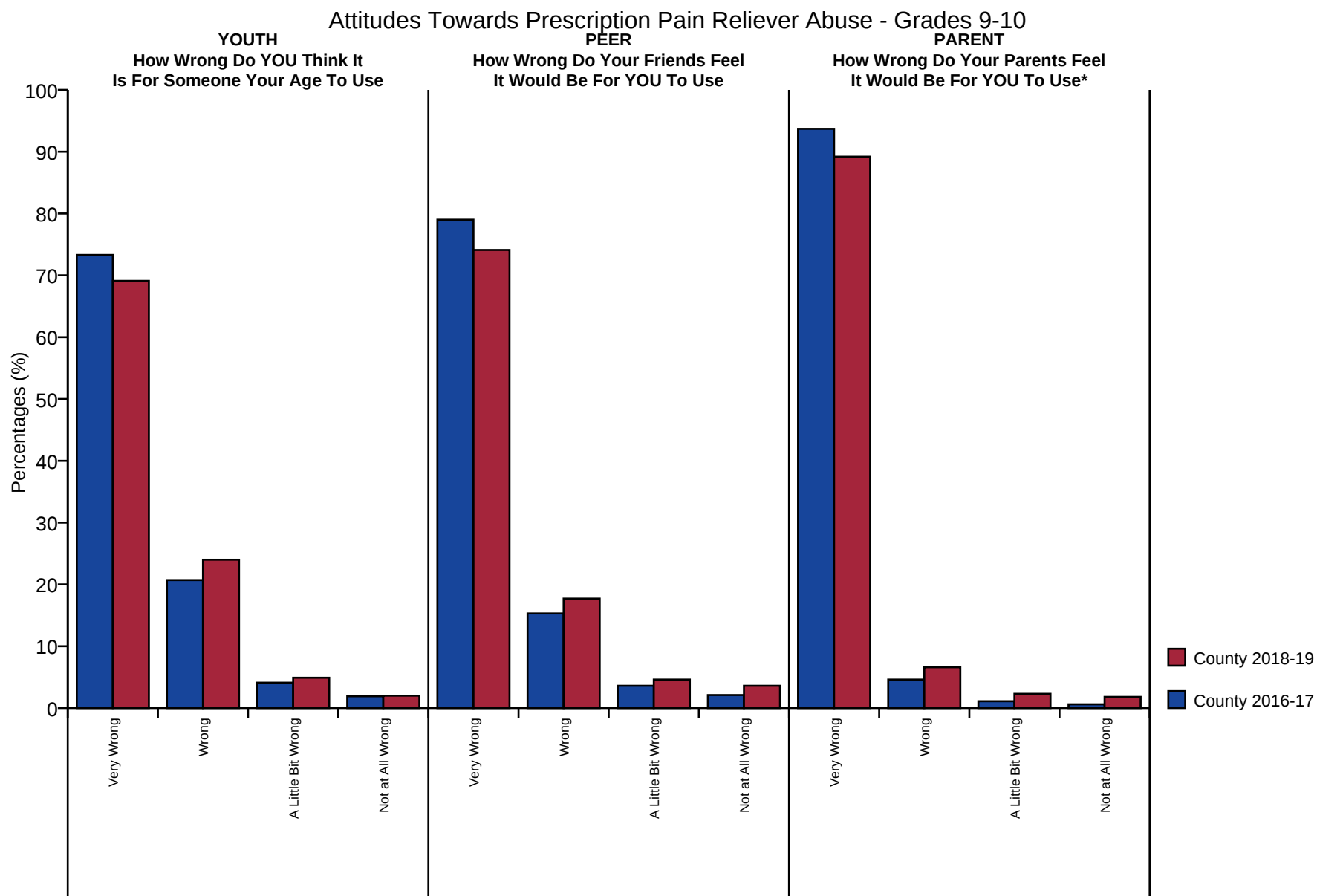
*Having more than a sip or two of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a month.

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



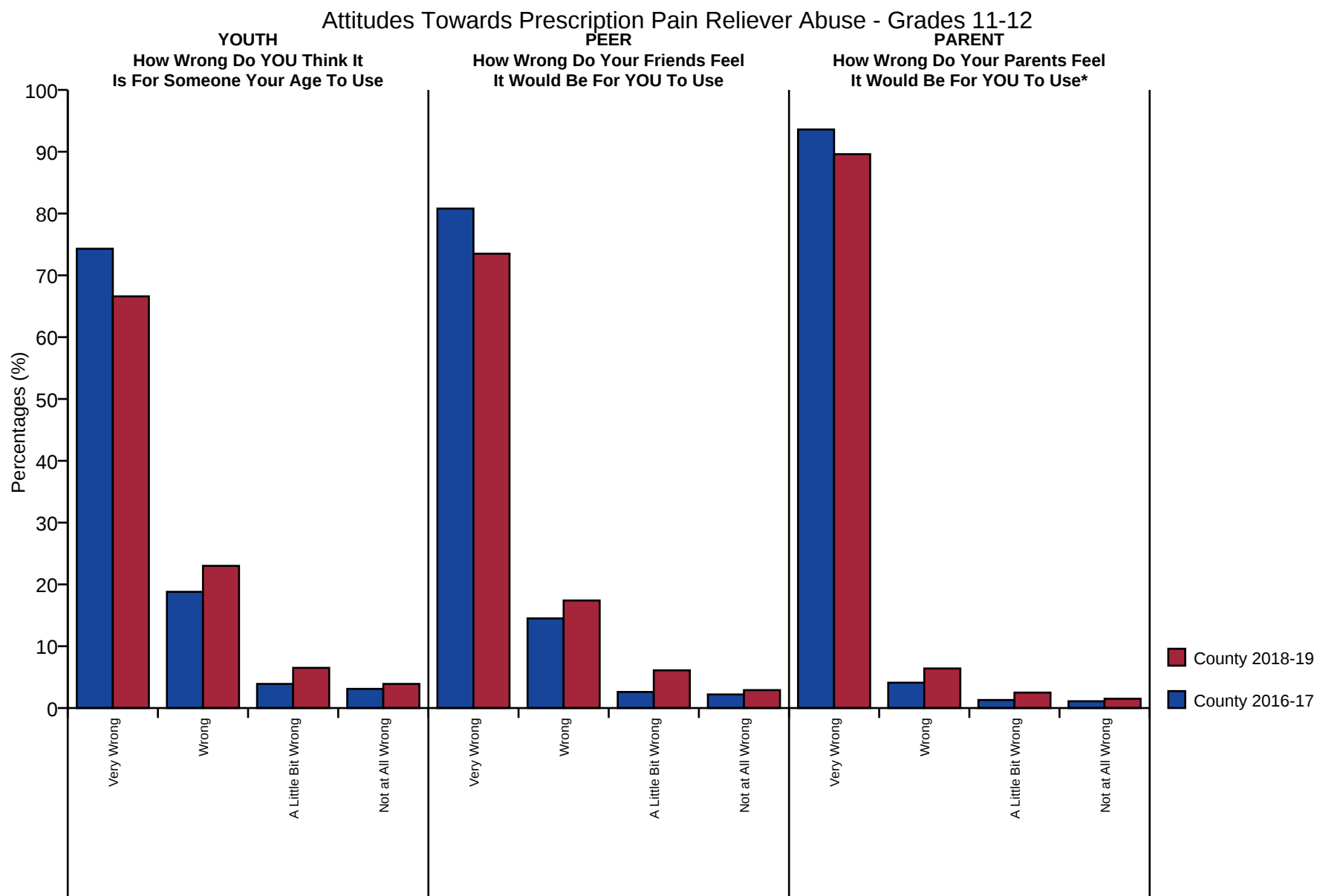
*Parent numbers are based on any prescription drug abuse.

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



*Parent numbers are based on any prescription drug abuse.

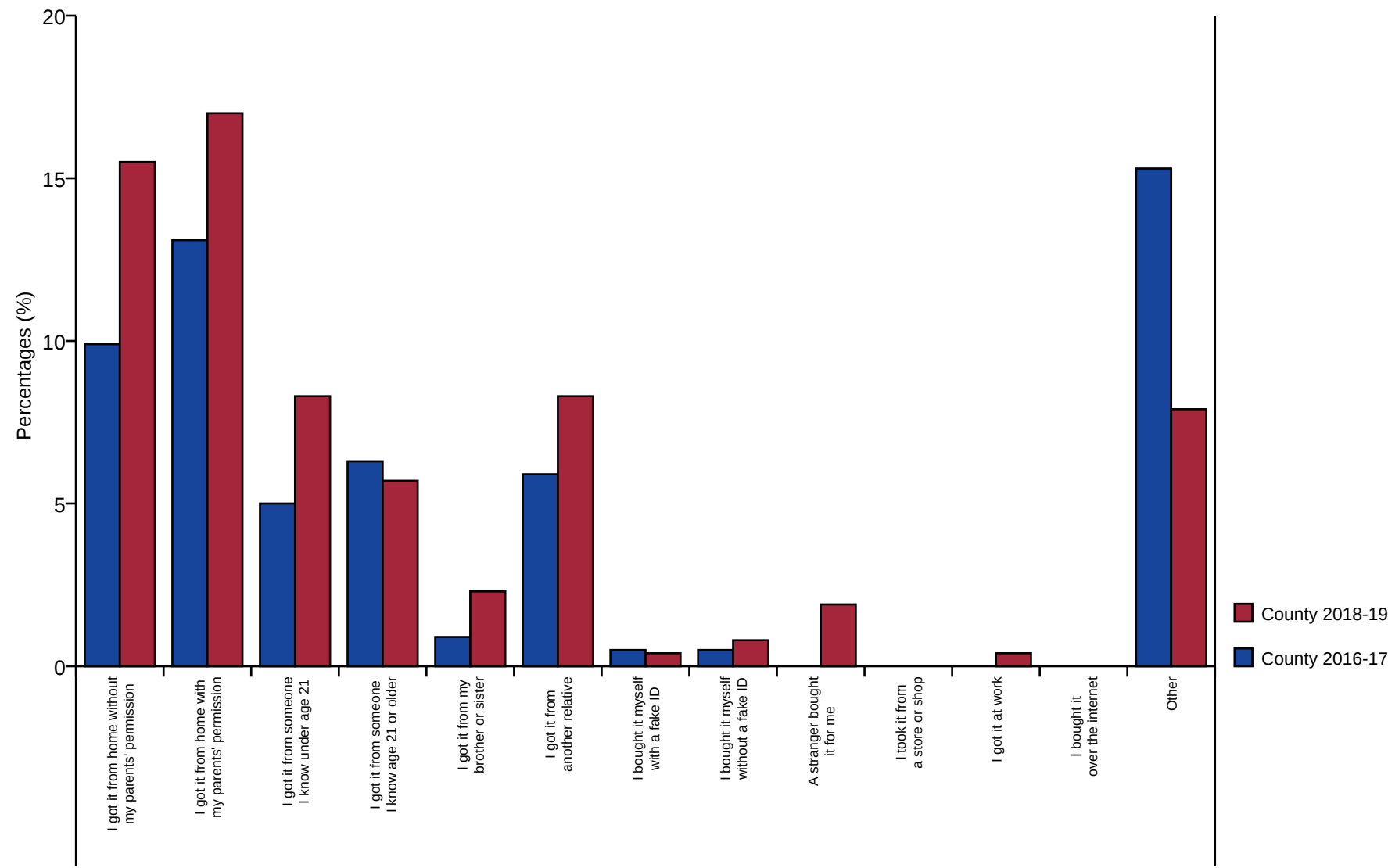
Figure 17: Attitudes Towards Prescription Pain Reliever Abuse - Grades 9-10



*Parent numbers are based on any prescription drug abuse.

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

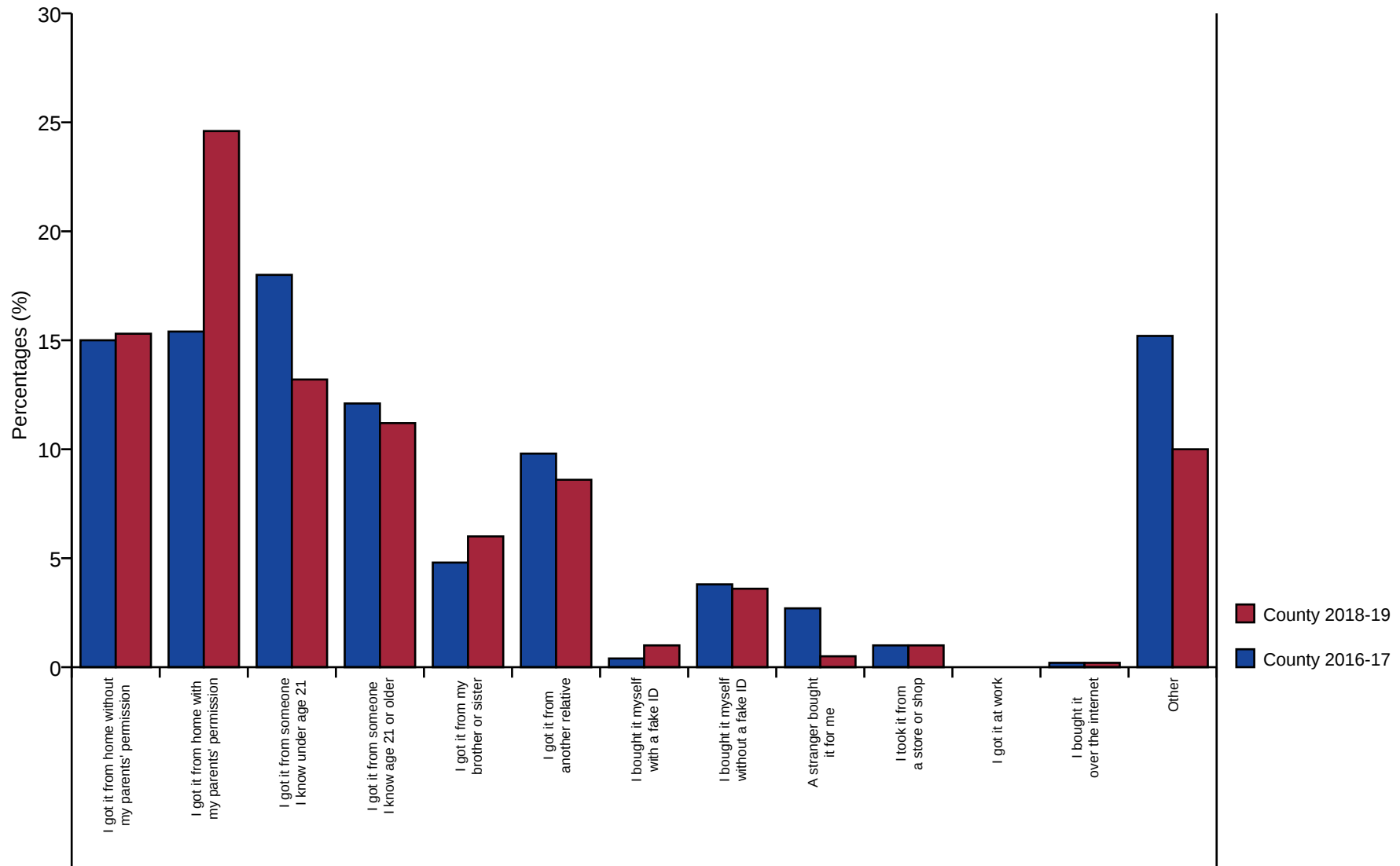
Sources of Alcohol Use - Grades 7-8



*Results based on only those students who reported using alcohol in their lifetime.

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

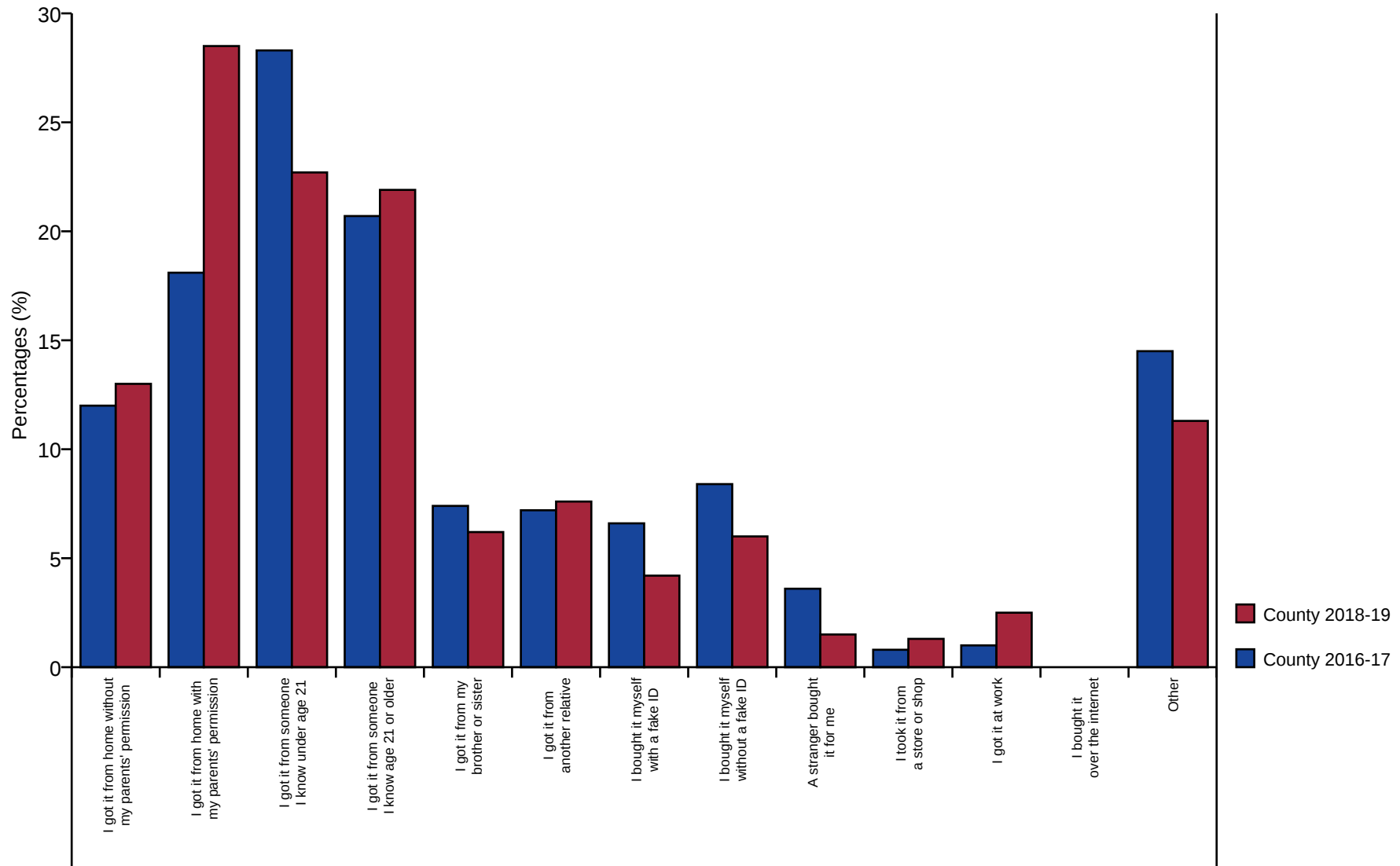
Sources of Alcohol Use - Grades 9-10



*Results based on only those students who reported using alcohol in their lifetime.

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

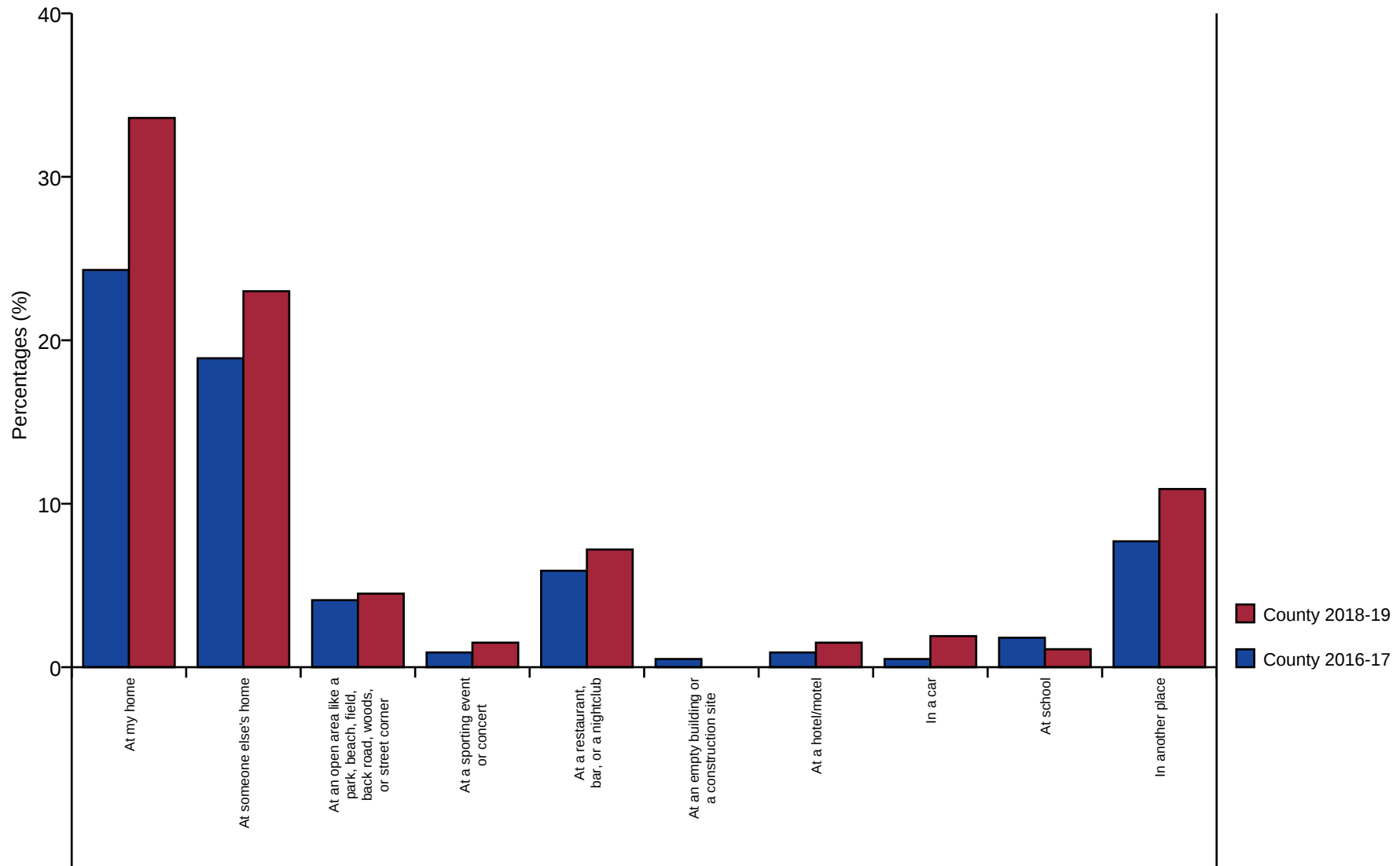
Sources of Alcohol Use - Grades 11-12



*Results based on only those students who reported using alcohol in their lifetime.

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

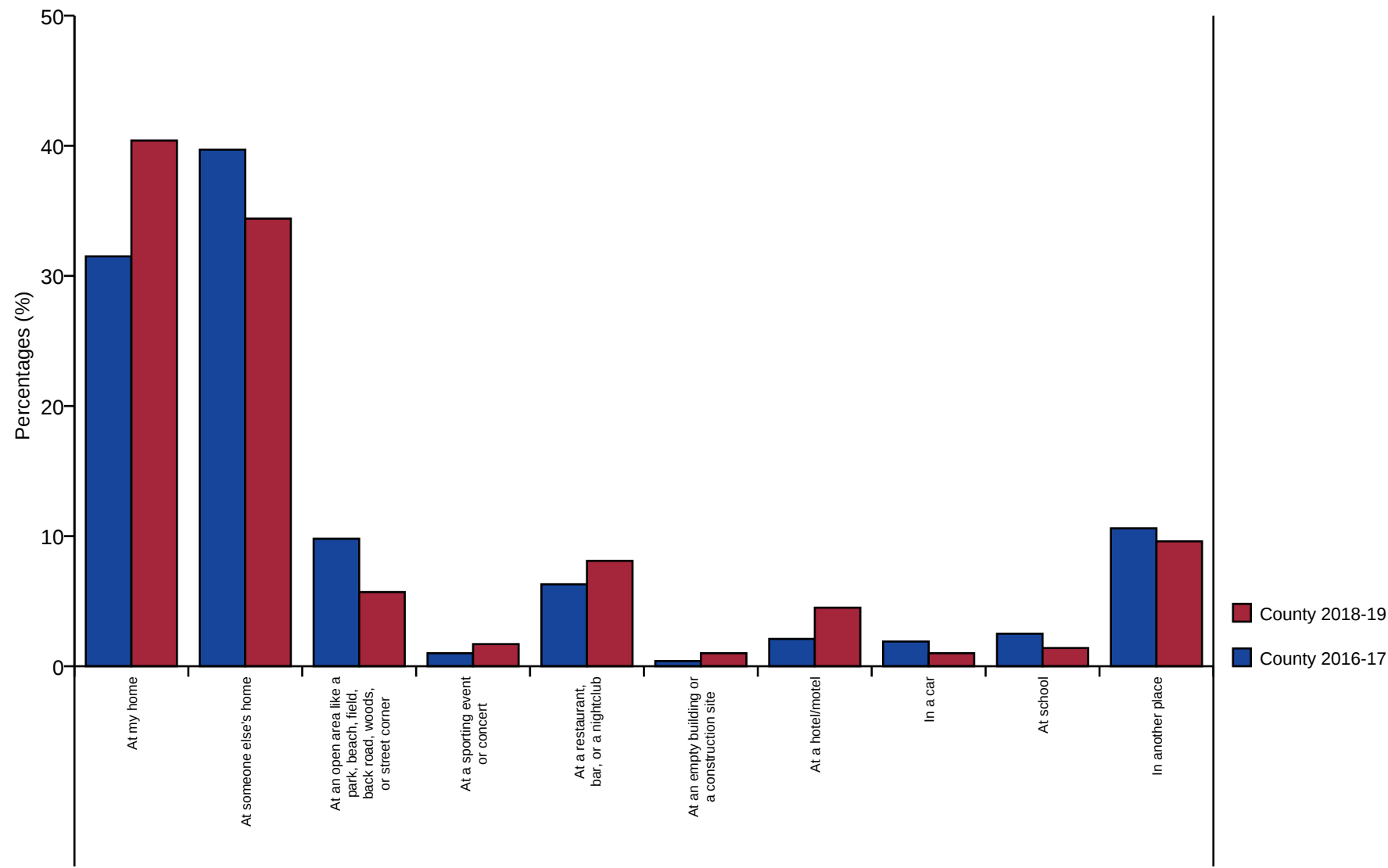
Locations of Alcohol Use - Grades 7-8



*Results based on only those students who reported using alcohol in their lifetime.

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

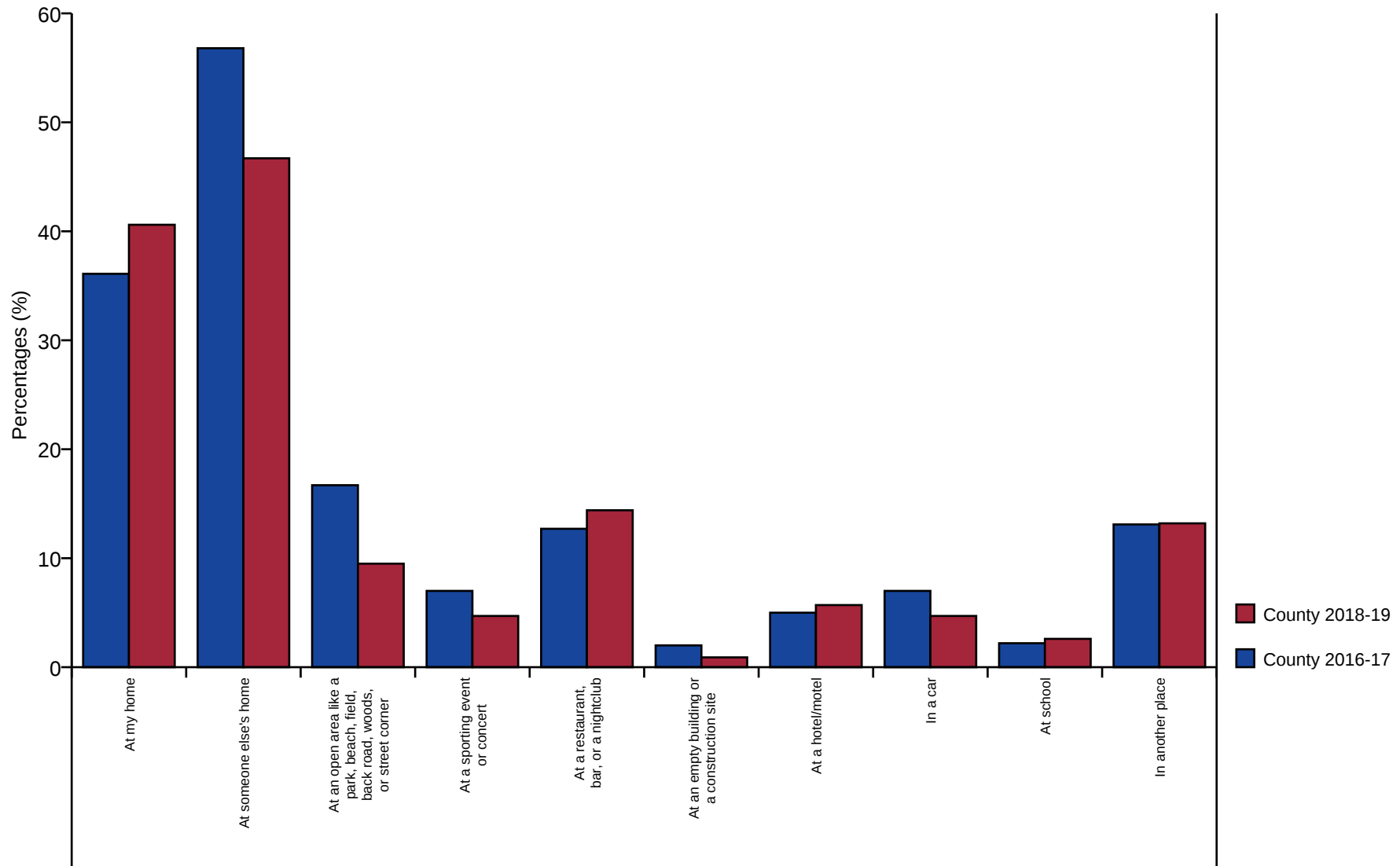
Locations of Alcohol Use - Grades 9-10



*Results based on only those students who reported using alcohol in their lifetime.

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

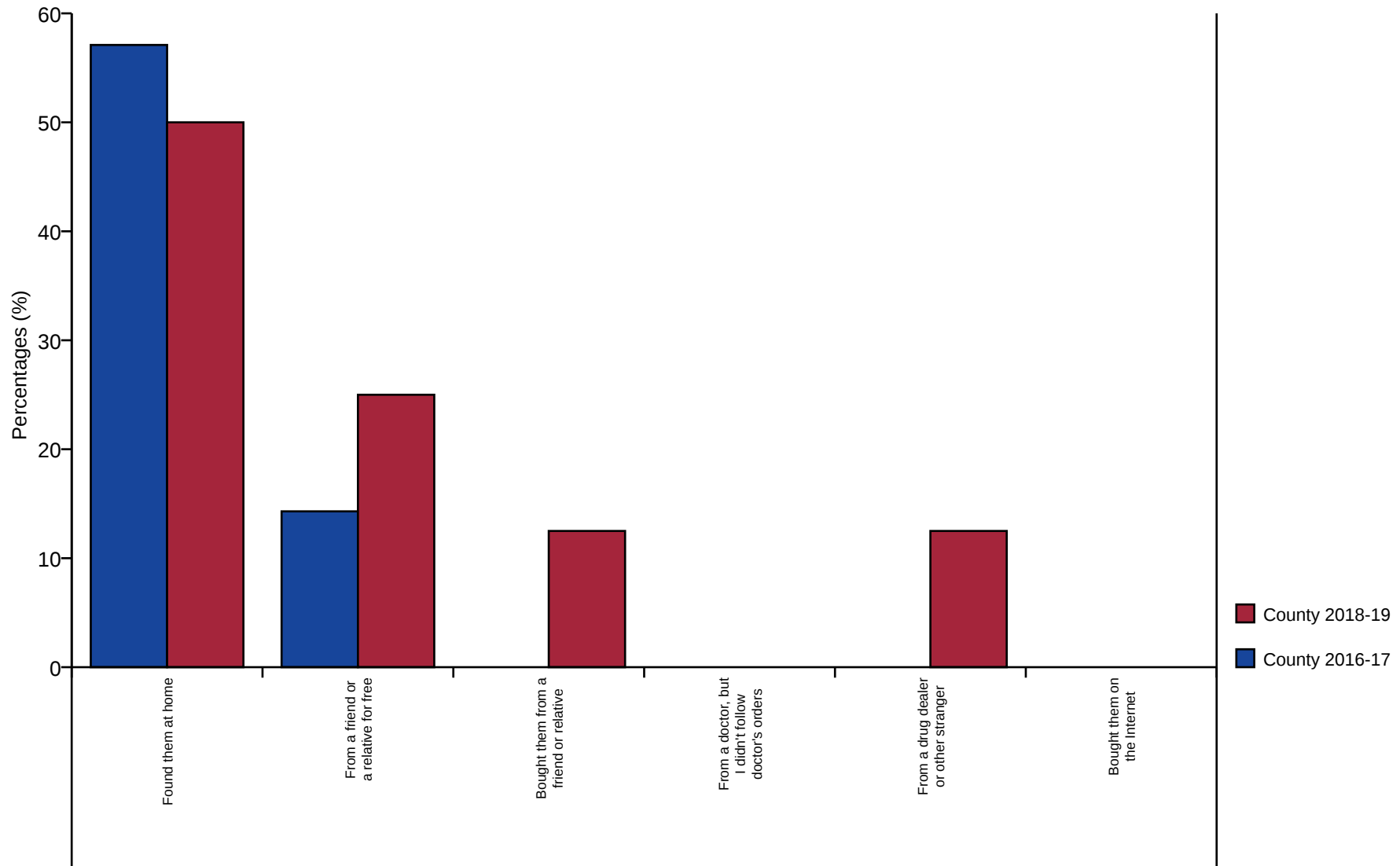
Locations of Alcohol Use - Grades 11-12



*Results based on only those students who reported using alcohol in their lifetime.

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

How Did You Get Prescription Pain Relievers - Grades 7-8

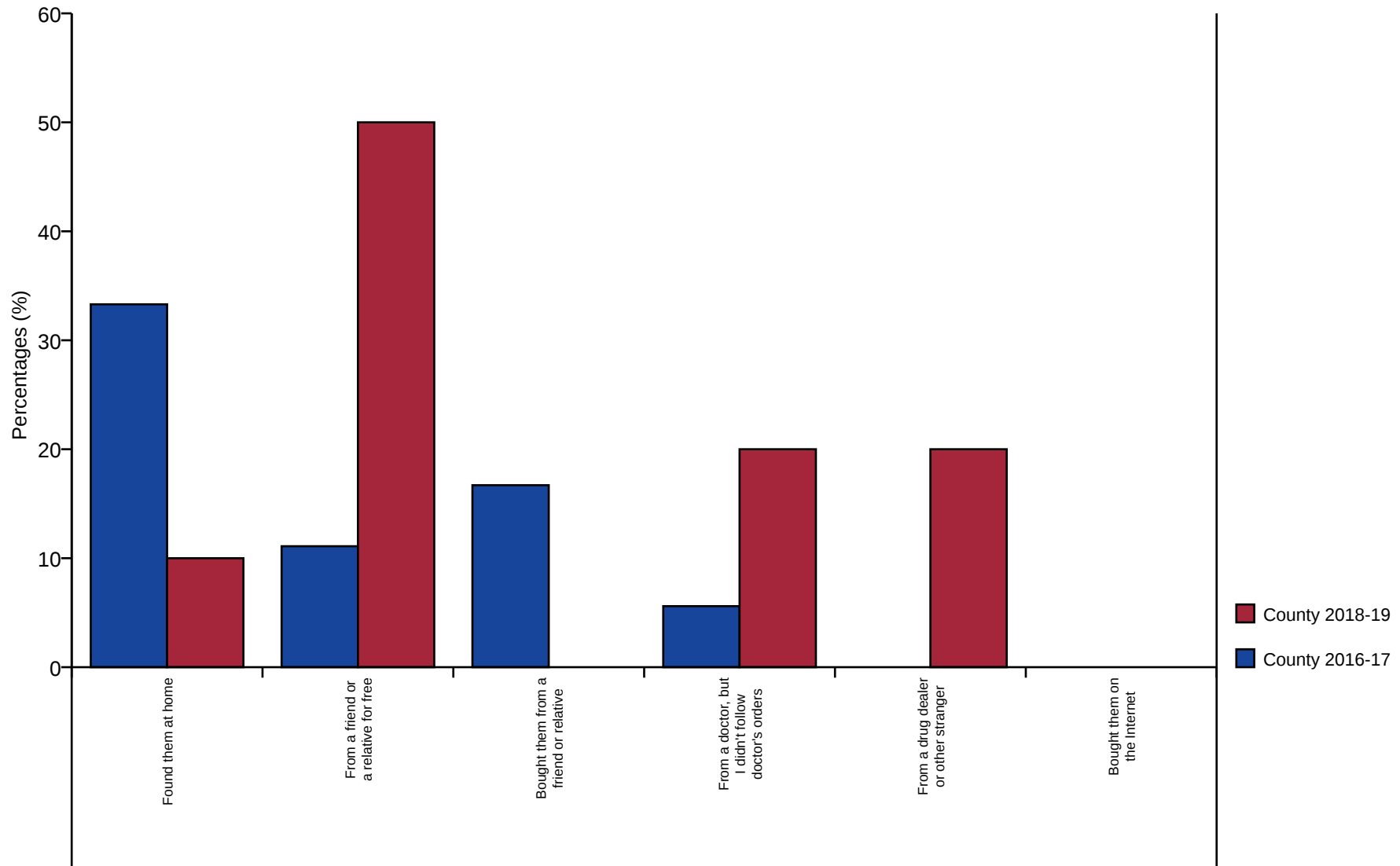


*Results based on only those students who reported any non-medical use of prescription pain relievers in their lifetime.

** Results not comparable to previous years.

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

How Did You Get Prescription Pain Relievers - Grades 9-10

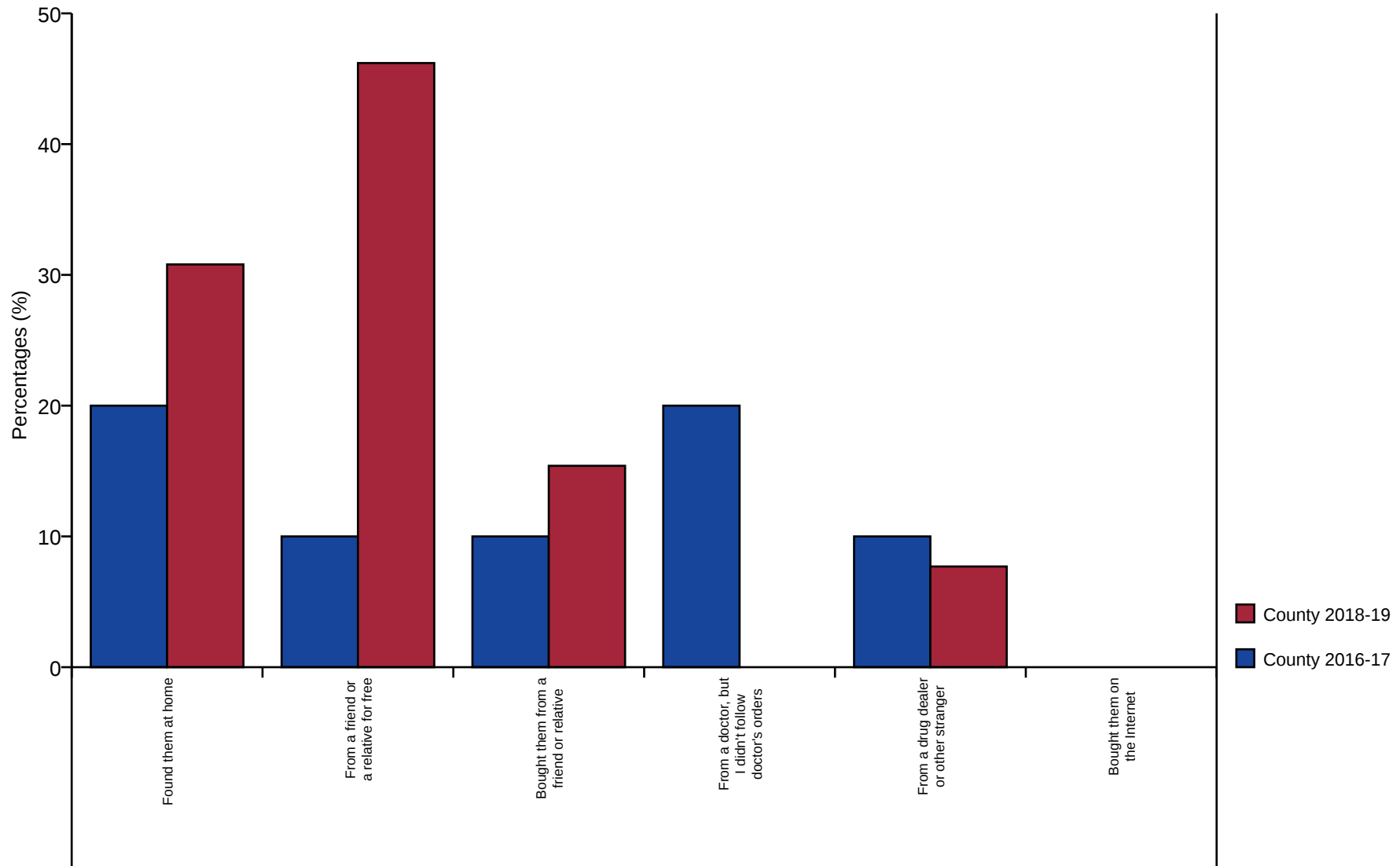


*Results based on only those students who reported any non-medical use of prescription pain relievers in their lifetime.

** Results not comparable to previous years.

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

How Did You Get Prescription Pain Relievers - Grades 11-12



*Results based on only those students who reported any non-medical use of prescription pain relievers in their lifetime.

** Results not comparable to previous years.

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.

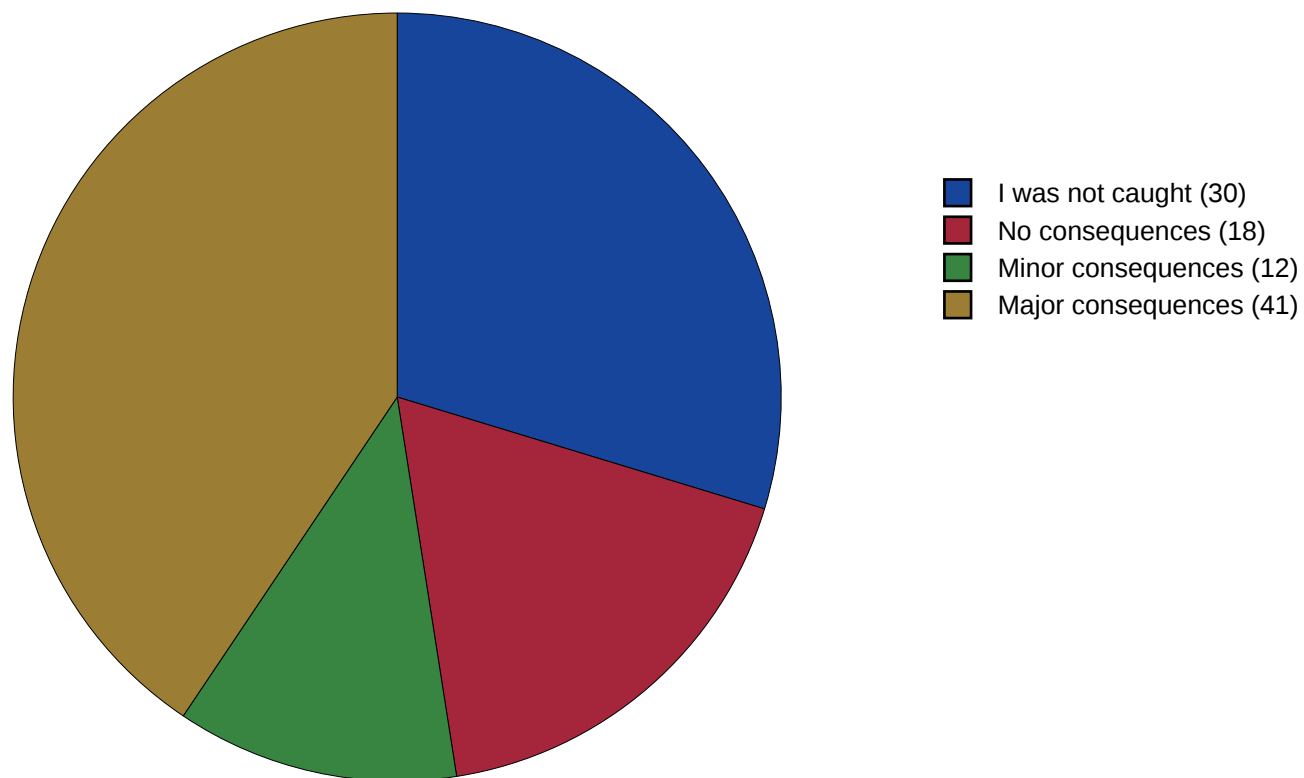
Reported Consequences of Marijuana Use The questions *"During the past 12 months, how many times has each of the following things happened after you had used marijuana?"* are used to measure these statistics by reporting the percentage of students who reported experiencing at least one instance for each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

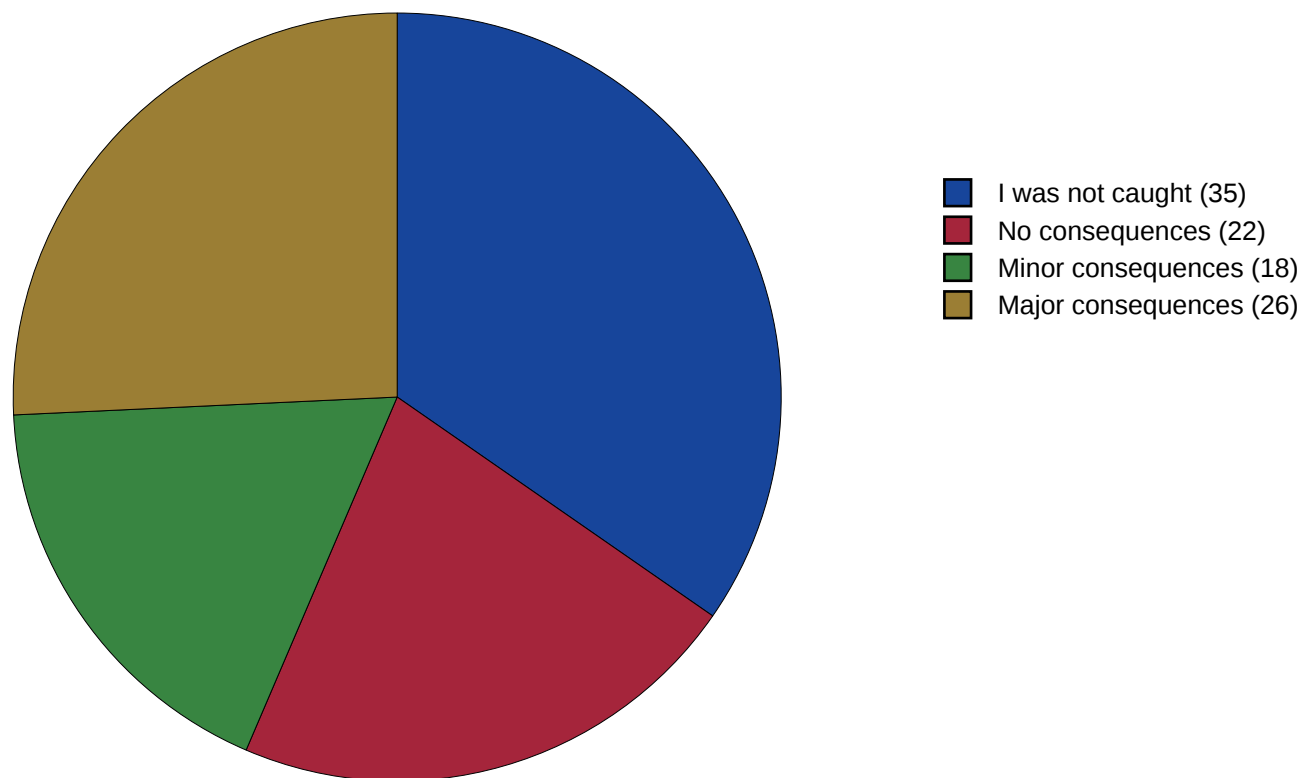
1. Student responses for the consequences of substance use are displayed by grade levels on the following pages.
2. Actual percentages are provided in the data tables in Appendix F on page 88. The tables provide percentage figures by grade level. The headers represent the various consequences and the 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



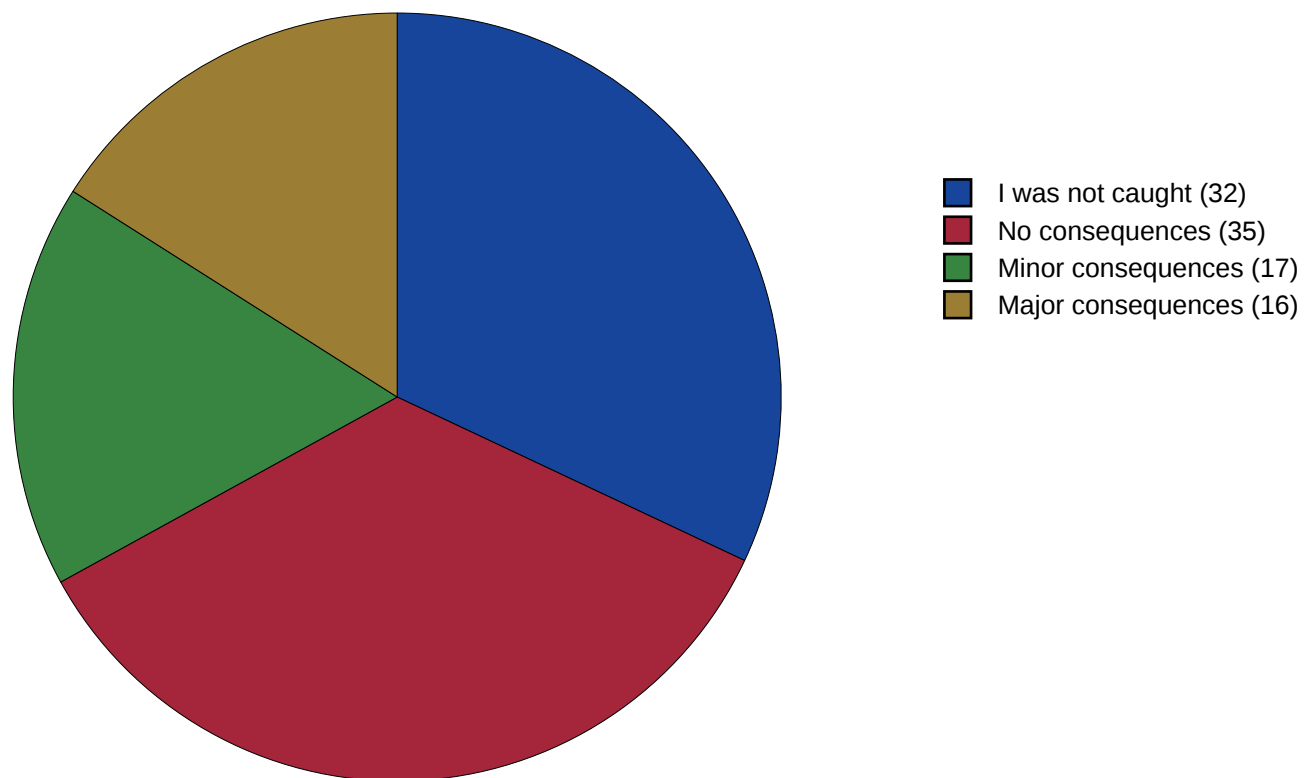
*Percentages are based on the subset of students whose response was other than "I don't drink".
NOTE: Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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



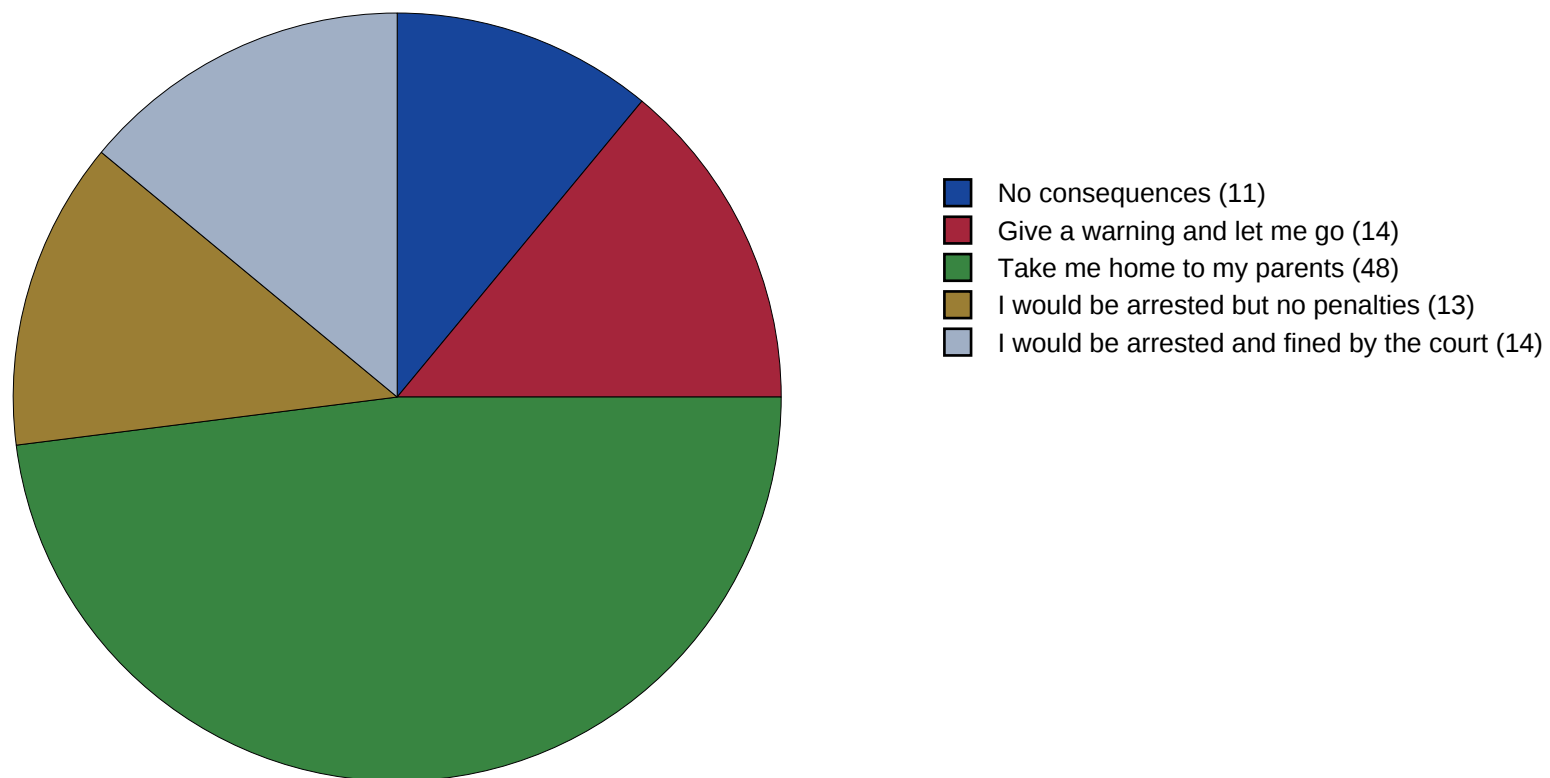
*Percentages are based on the subset of students whose response was other than "I don't drink".
NOTE: Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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



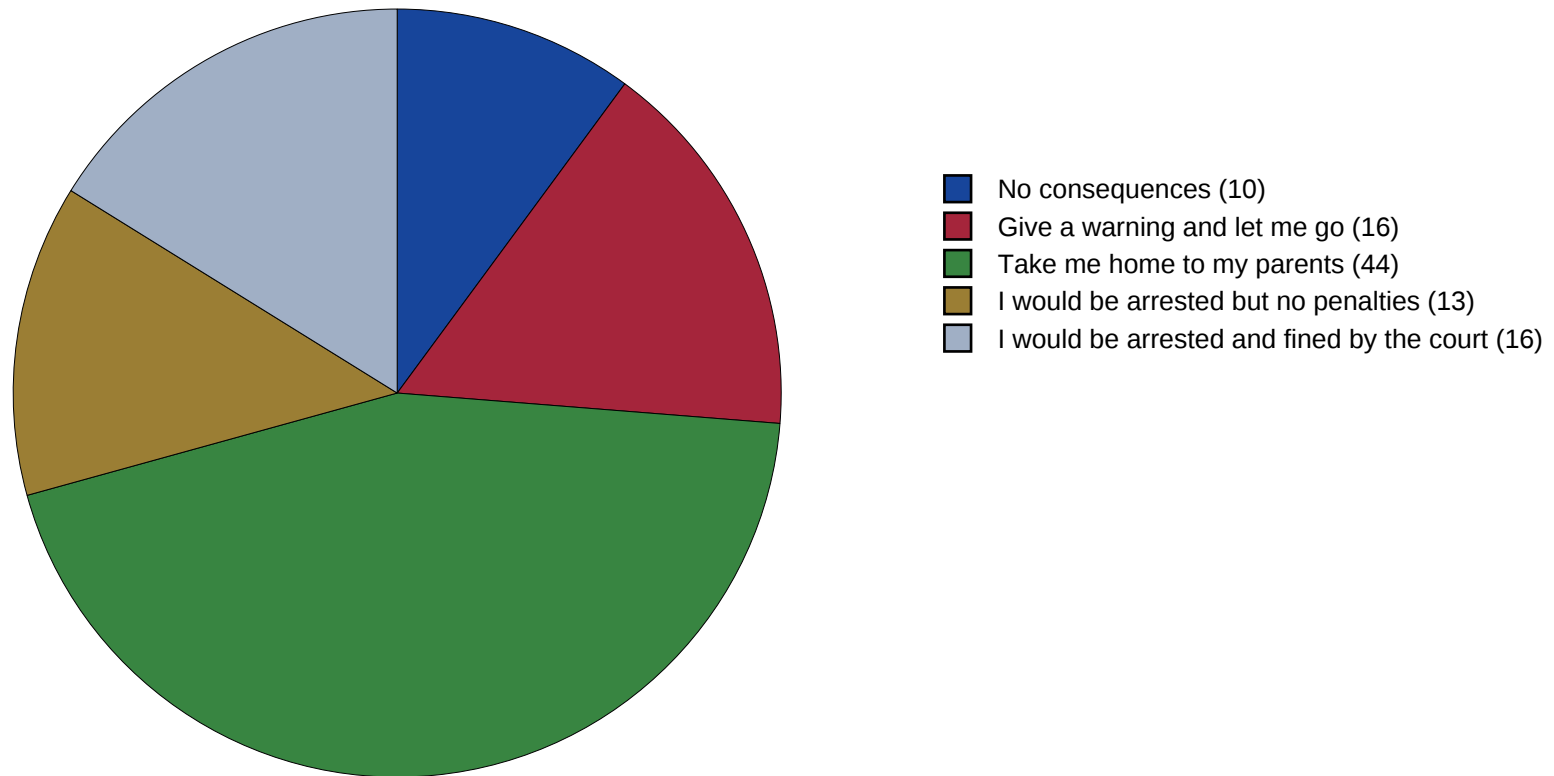
*Percentages are based on the subset of students whose response was other than "I don't drink".
NOTE: Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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



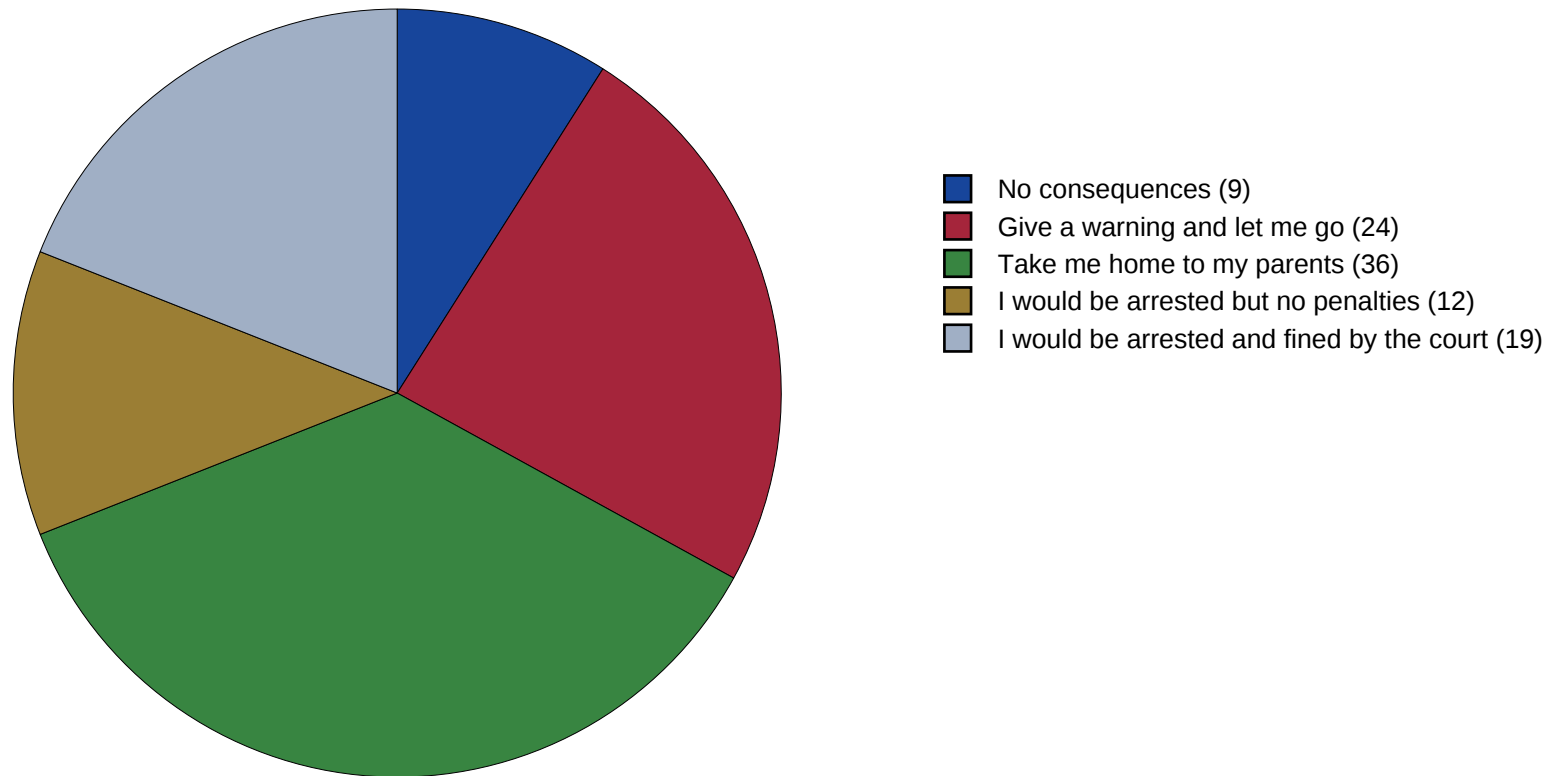
NOTE: Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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



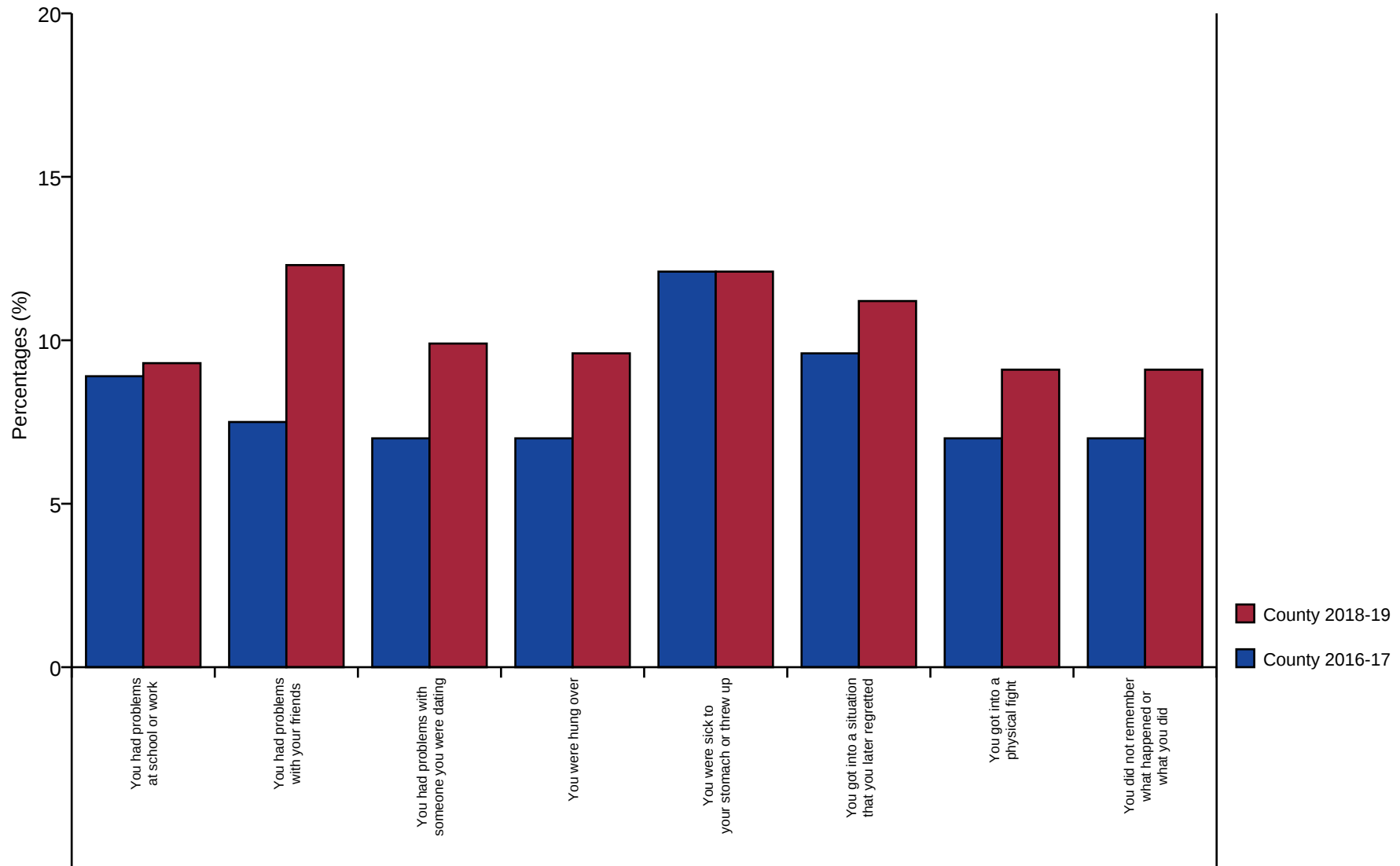
NOTE: Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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



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

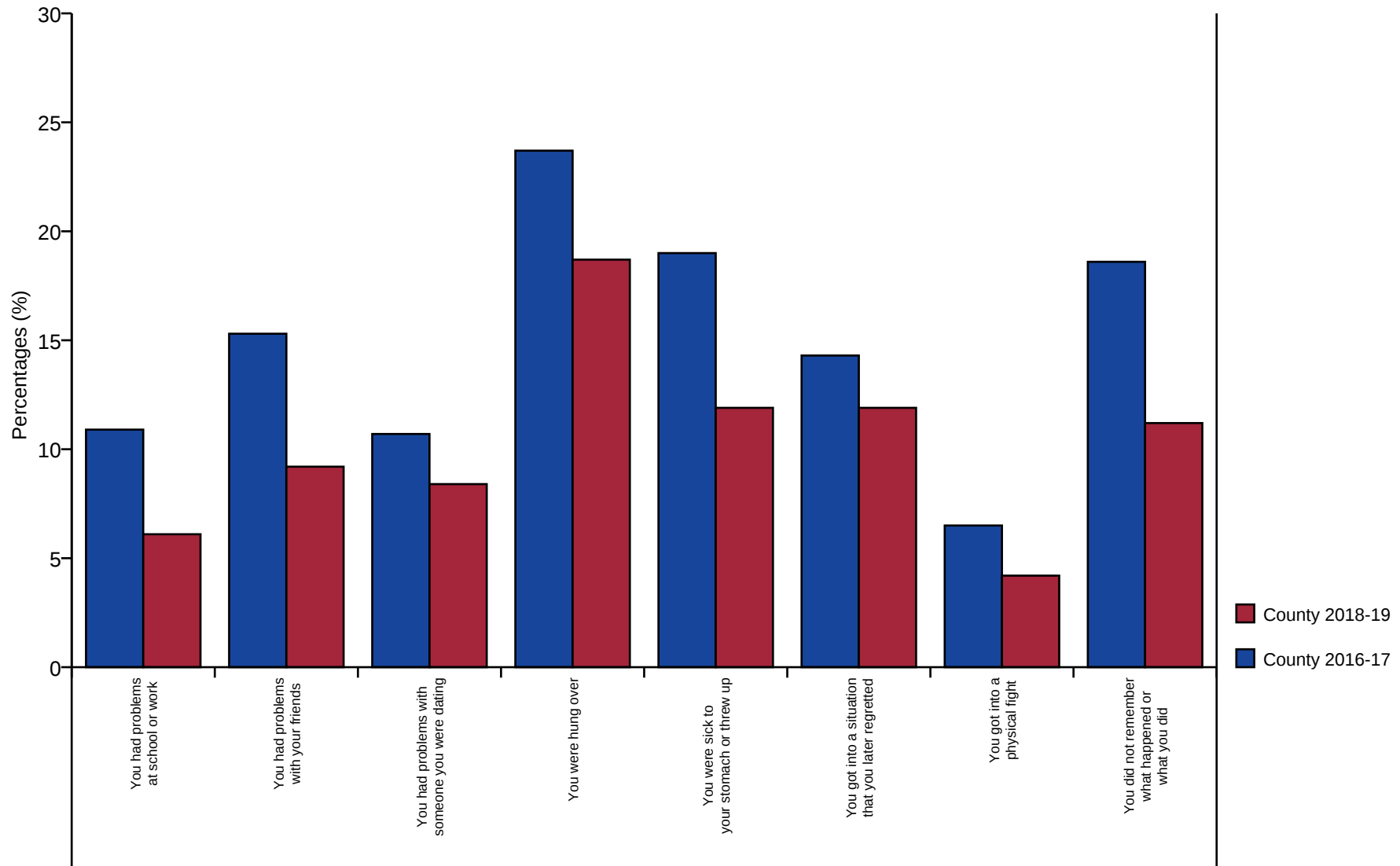
Reported Consequences of Drinking - Grades 7-8



*Results based on only those students who reported using alcohol in their lifetime.

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

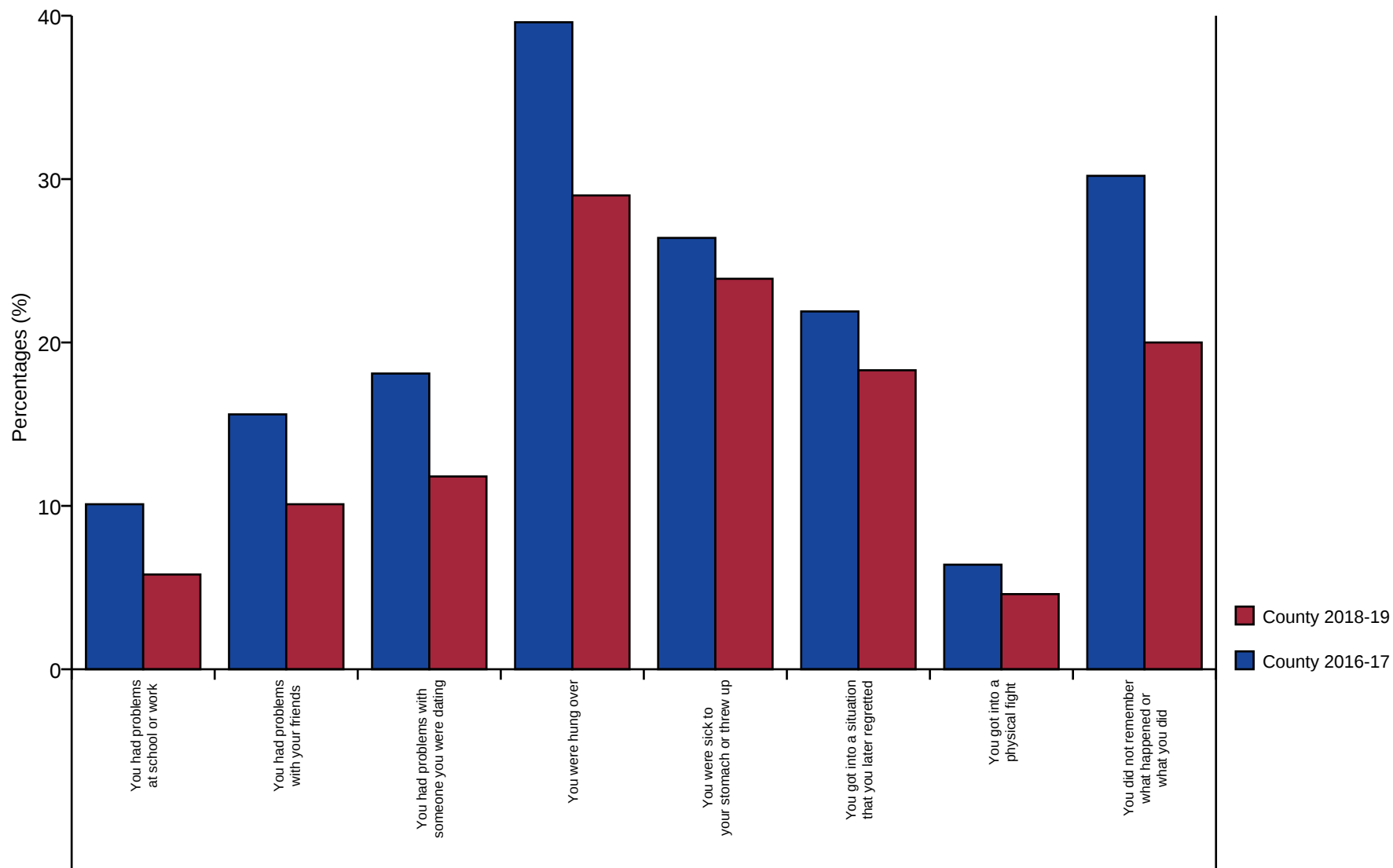
Reported Consequences of Drinking - Grades 9-10



*Results based on only those students who reported using alcohol in their lifetime.

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

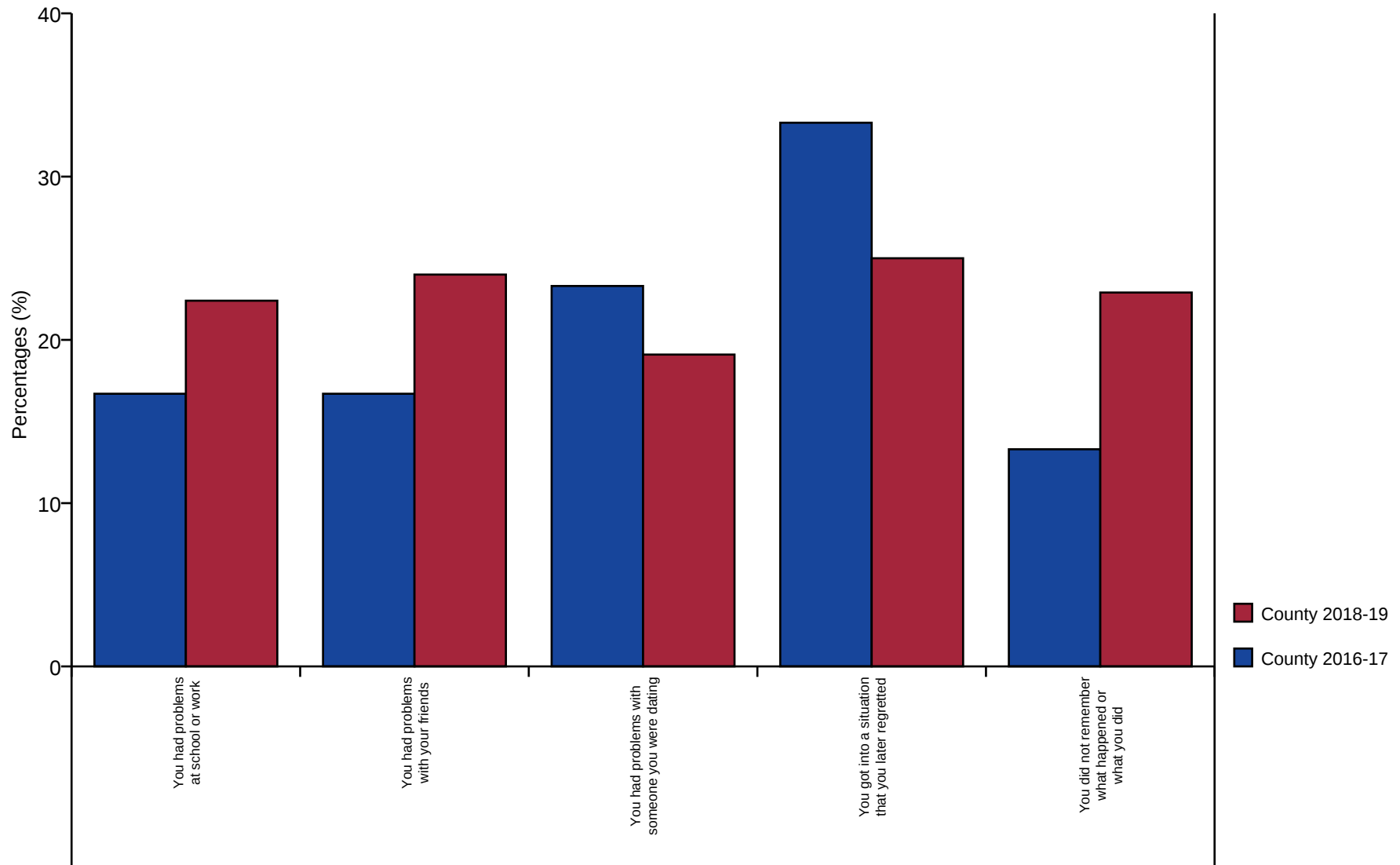
Reported Consequences of Drinking - Grades 11-12



*Results based on only those students who reported using alcohol in their lifetime.

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

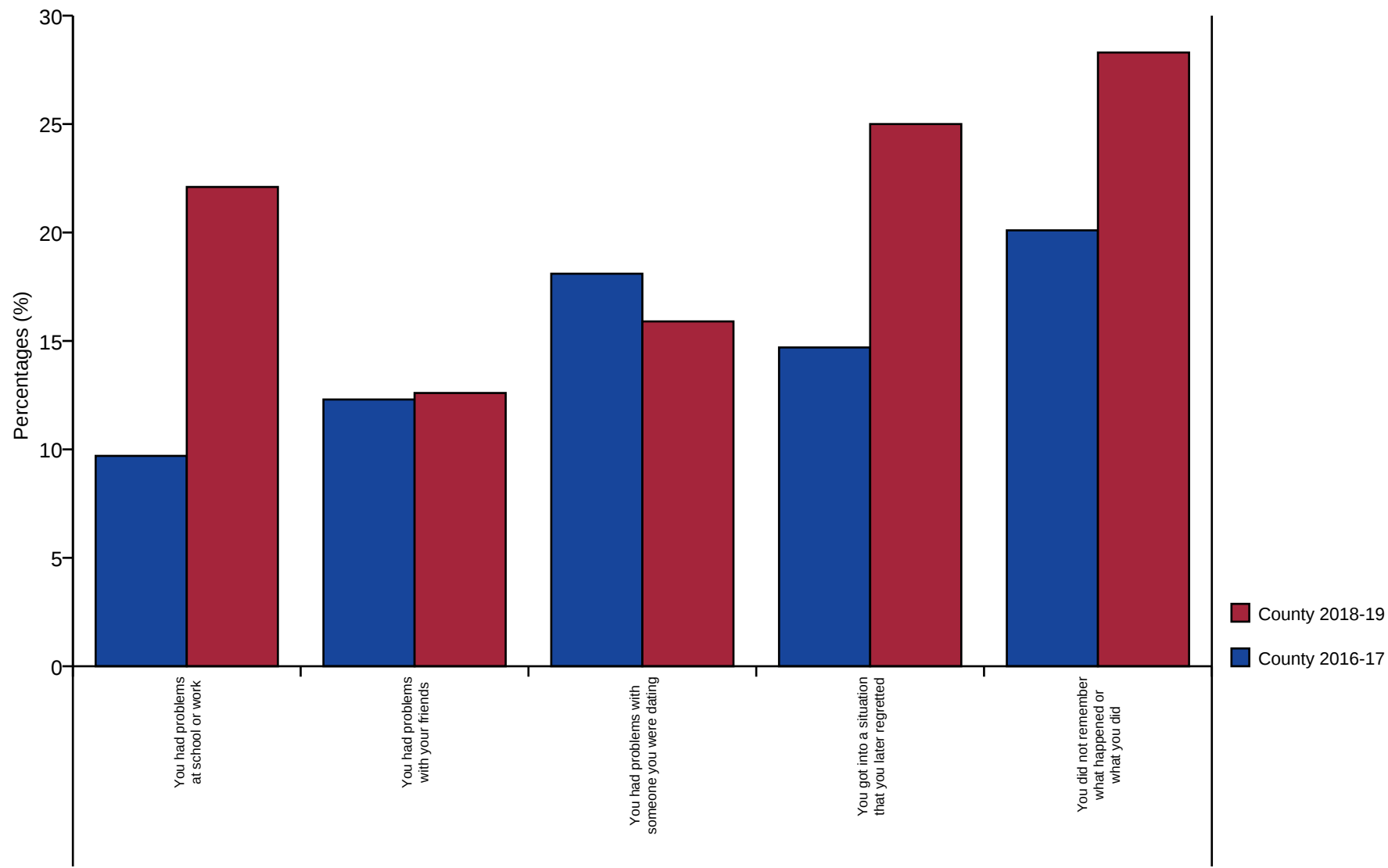
Reported Consequences of Marijuana Use - Grades 7-8



*Results based on only those students who reported using marijuana in their lifetime.

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

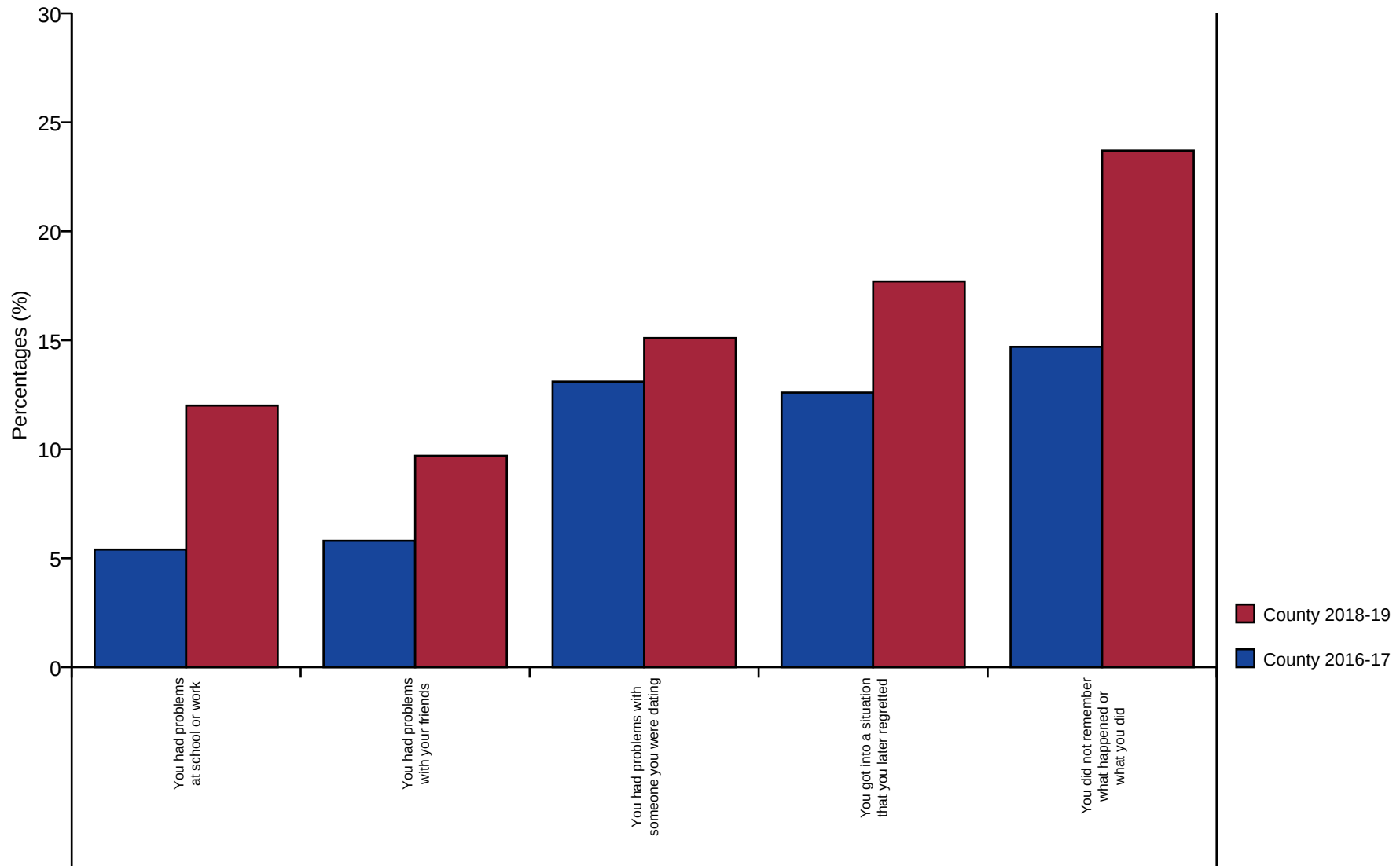
Reported Consequences of Marijuana Use - Grades 9-10



*Results based on only those students who reported using marijuana in their lifetime.

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

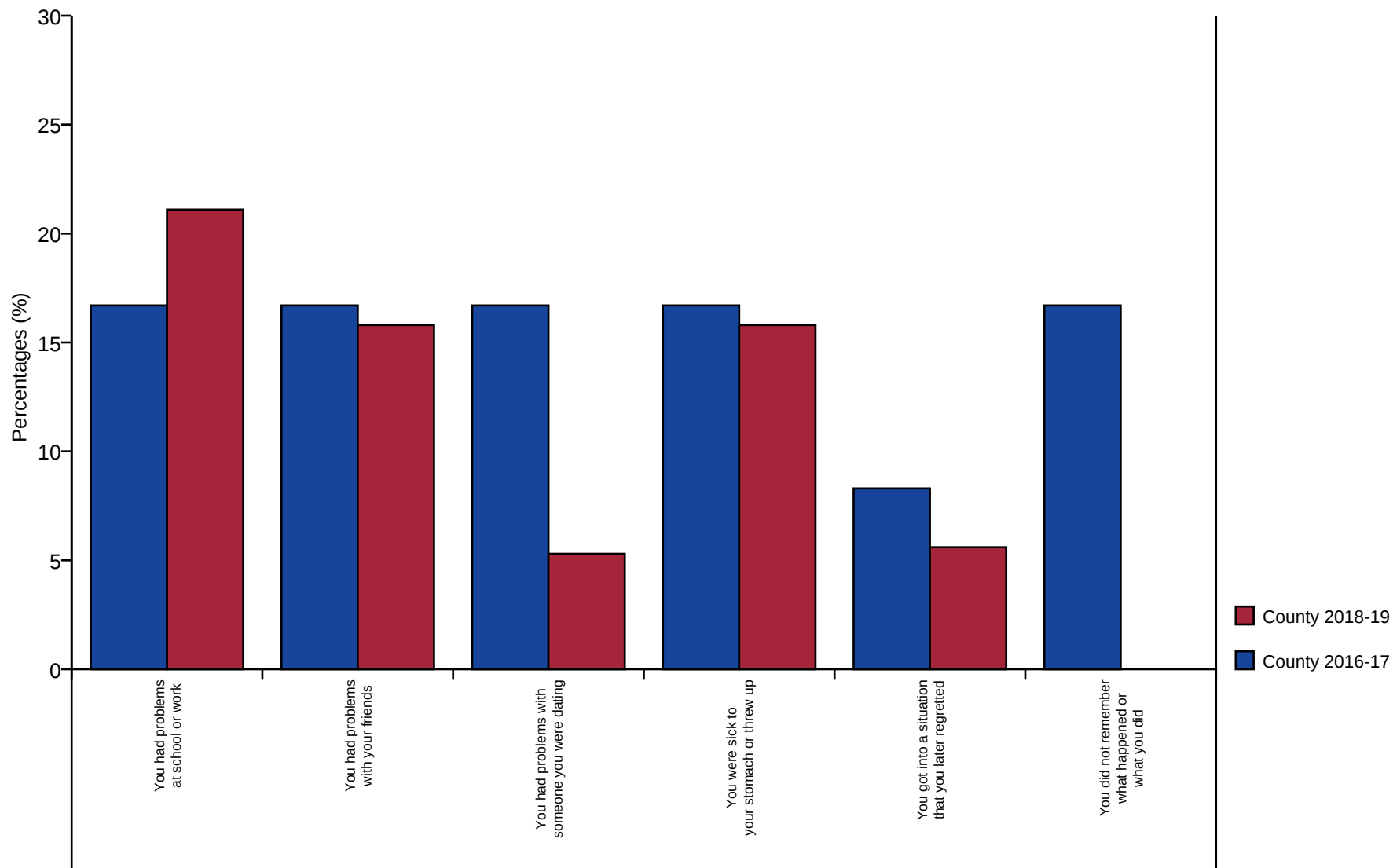
Reported Consequences of Marijuana Use - Grades 11-12



*Results based on only those students who reported using marijuana in their lifetime.

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

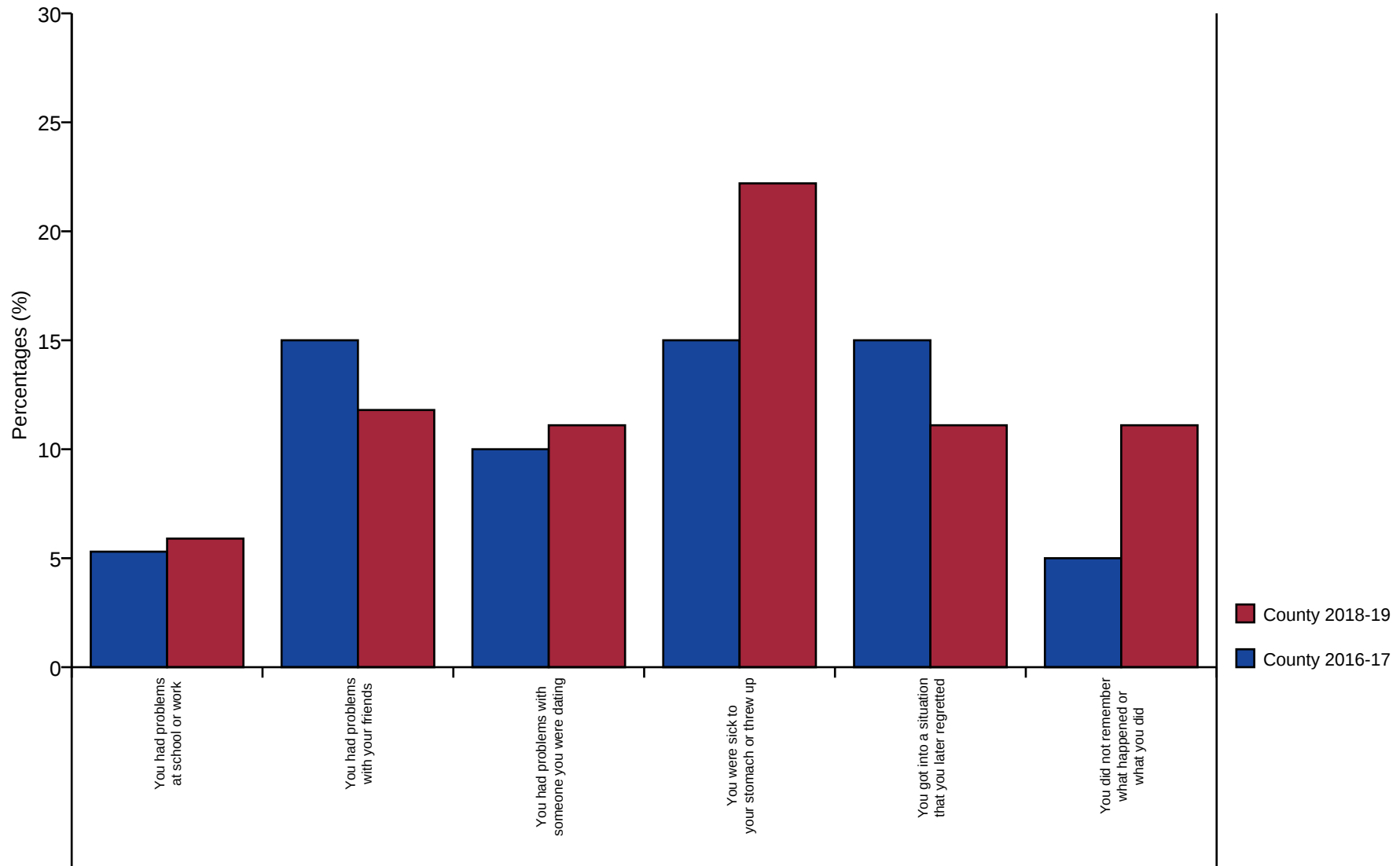
Reported Consequences of Prescription Pain Reliever Abuse - Grades 7-8



*Results based on only those students who reported any non-medical use of prescription pain relievers in their lifetime.

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

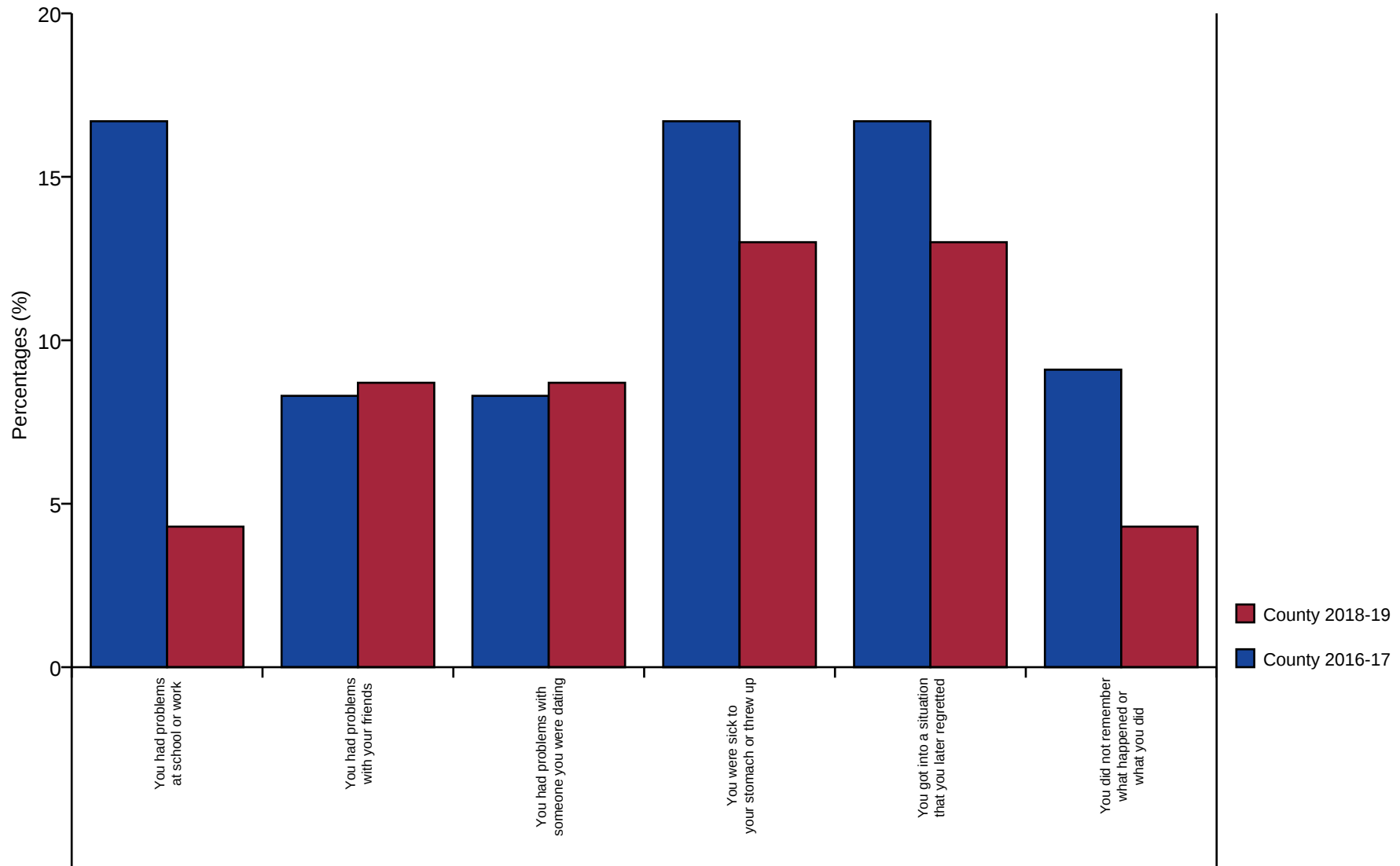
Reported Consequences of Prescription Pain Reliever Abuse - Grades 9-10



*Results based on only those students who reported any non-medical use of prescription pain relievers in their lifetime.

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

Reported Consequences of Prescription Pain Reliever Abuse - Grades 11-12



*Results based on only those students who reported any non-medical use of prescription pain relievers in their lifetime.

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 92. 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.

Reported Bullying Behavior - Grades 7-8

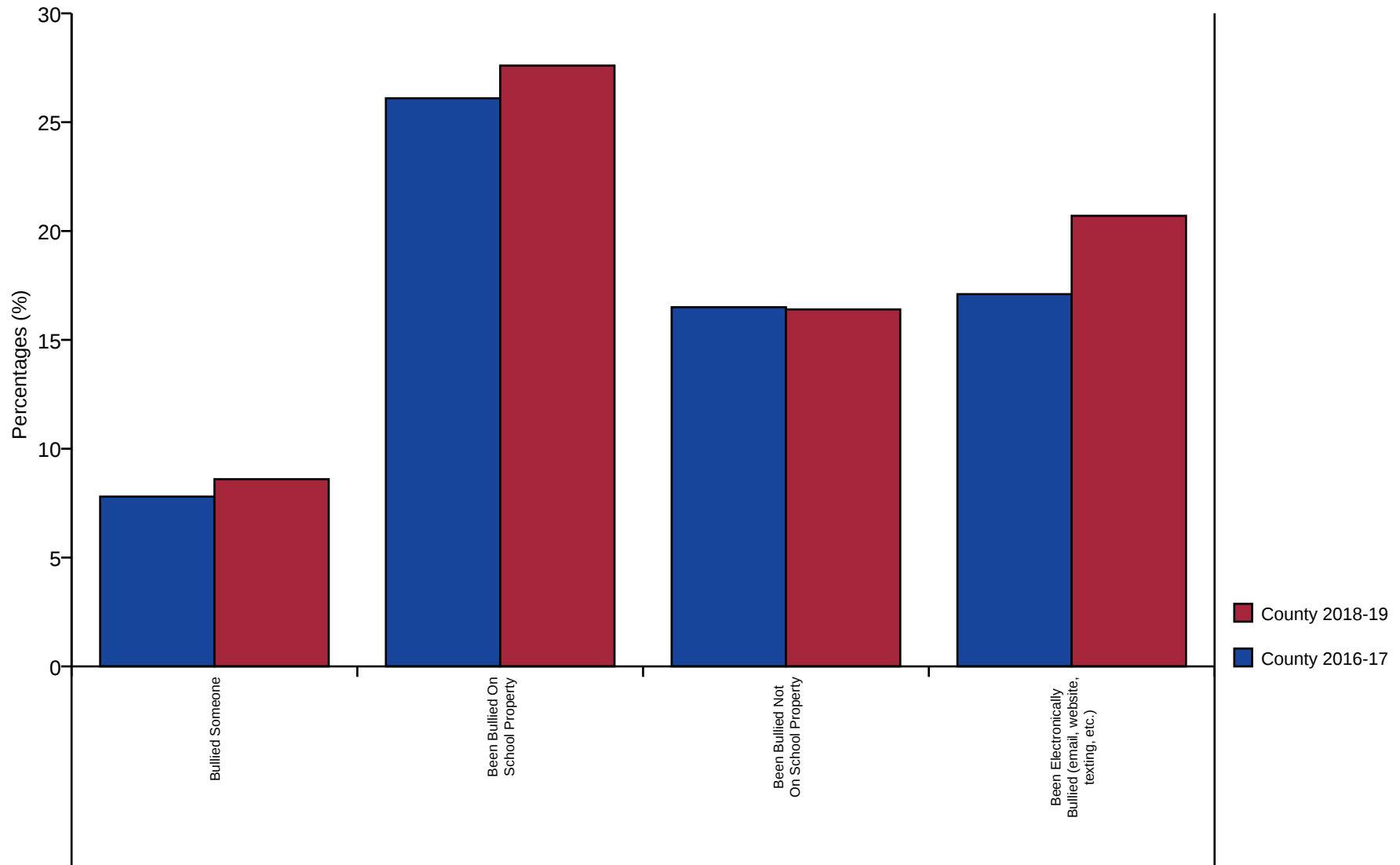


Figure 43: Reported Bullying Behavior - Grades 7-8

Reported Bullying Behavior - Grades 9-10

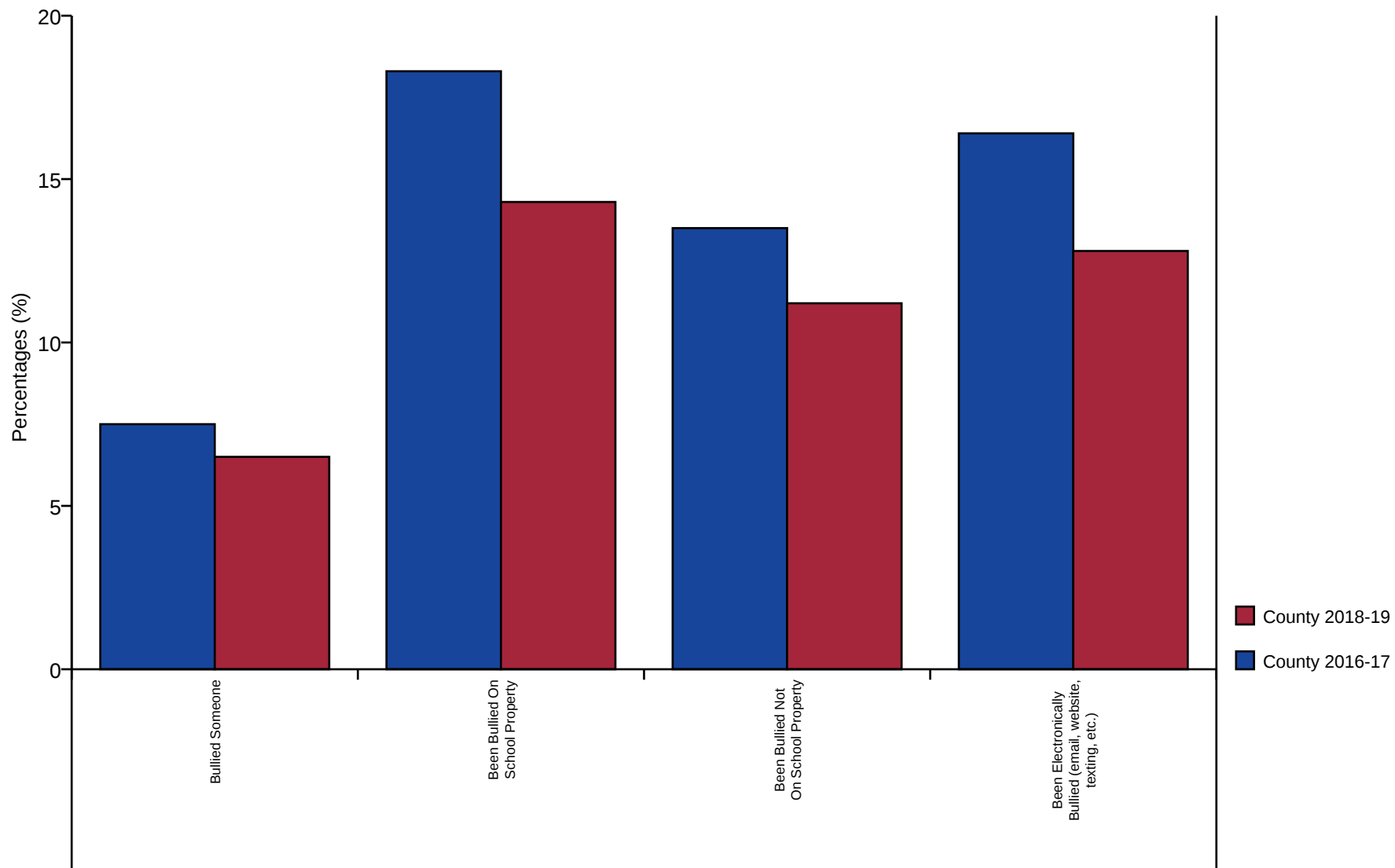


Figure 44: Reported Bullying Behavior - Grades 9-10

Reported Bullying Behavior - Grades 11-12

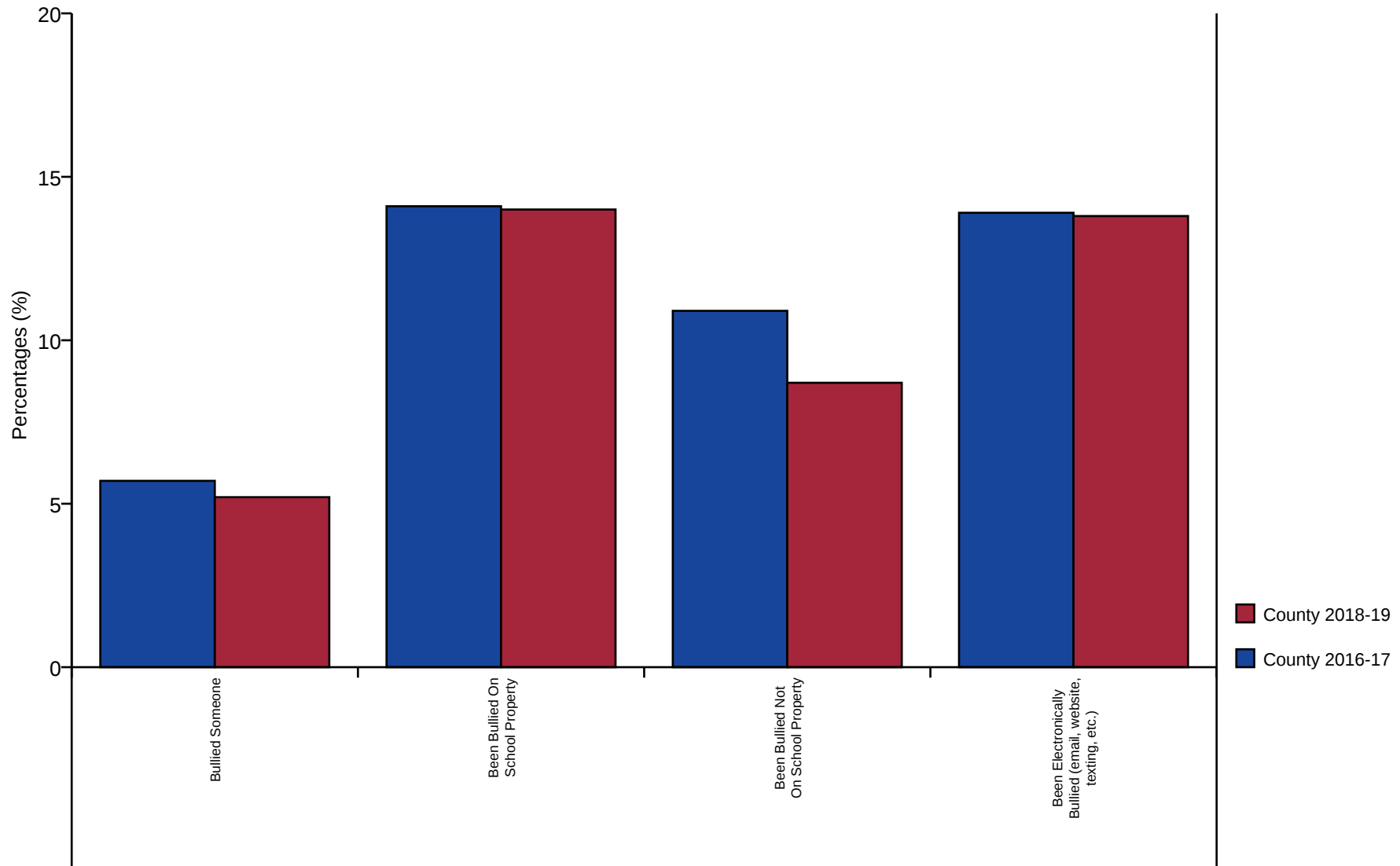


Figure 45: Reported Bullying Behavior - Grades 11-12

6 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 and the number of students who responded 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 prescription?

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 prescription?

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 prescription?

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 prescription.

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 prescription?

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 prescription.

Table 9: Core Measure by Grade for Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Cigarettes		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Grade 7	1.1	350	10.3	340	3.1	356	0.3	356
Grade 8	1.3	445	16.6	433	6.1	446	2.0	445
Grade 9	0.8	354	19.9	351	8.8	354	0.8	355
Grade 10	1.4	491	27.8	478	10.1	493	0.8	494
Grade 11	2.3	347	33.5	346	17.8	354	1.1	354
Grade 12	2.2	448	44.0	443	27.9	452	1.3	449
Combined	1.6	2435	26.0	2391	12.5	2455	1.1	2453

Table 10: Core Measure by Grade for Perception of Risk

Grade	Cigarettes		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Grade 7	73.7	316	75.4	309	68.2	314	82.8	314
Grade 8	78.6	393	75.4	386	65.0	389	88.1	394
Grade 9	80.1	332	76.7	331	54.8	330	86.2	334
Grade 10	78.5	455	77.8	450	50.2	450	85.2	453
Grade 11	79.1	326	78.5	321	48.6	325	86.6	322
Grade 12	82.3	412	76.8	409	37.6	410	86.9	413
Combined	78.9	2234	76.8	2206	53.5	2218	86.1	2230

Table 11: Core Measure by Grade for Parental Disapproval

Grade	Tobacco		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Grade 7	98.7	309	98.1	310	98.7	311	98.7	313
Grade 8	98.9	370	96.0	372	97.6	368	97.8	372
Grade 9	98.8	326	96.3	324	96.3	322	99.1	326
Grade 10	97.3	448	94.9	447	94.2	447	96.0	447
Grade 11	97.7	311	94.2	311	91.0	310	96.8	311
Grade 12	97.1	408	92.0	410	85.7	405	97.3	409
Combined	98.0	2172	95.1	2174	93.7	2163	97.5	2178

Table 12: Core Measure by Grade for Friends Disapproval

Grade	Tobacco		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Grade 7	94.7	358	96.4	358	94.7	358	98.3	360
Grade 8	93.5	448	89.3	447	85.0	441	94.9	450
Grade 9	94.9	352	92.2	358	80.8	354	95.2	355
Grade 10	90.7	486	84.2	487	72.8	489	92.7	492
Grade 11	91.5	354	85.1	356	64.8	352	95.2	356
Grade 12	89.1	460	79.5	464	48.2	463	92.9	465
Combined	92.2	2458	87.3	2470	73.5	2457	94.7	2478

Table 13: Core Measure by Sex for Past 30 Day Use

Sex	Cigarettes		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Male	1.3	1086	23.0	1073	12.4	1101	0.8	1103
Female	1.7	1308	28.3	1277	12.6	1312	1.3	1309
Combined	1.5	2394	25.9	2350	12.5	2413	1.1	2412

Table 14: Core Measure by Sex for Perception of Risk

Sex	Cigarettes		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Male	77.1	984	72.8	972	50.4	971	84.6	981
Female	80.7	1210	80.1	1195	55.9	1207	87.0	1209
Combined	79.1	2194	76.8	2167	53.4	2178	85.9	2190

Table 15: Core Measure by Sex for Parental Disapproval

Sex	Tobacco		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Male	97.5	945	94.6	948	94.1	939	97.6	950
Female	98.6	1189	95.5	1188	93.3	1187	97.4	1190
Combined	98.1	2134	95.1	2136	93.7	2126	97.5	2140

Table 16: Core Measure by Sex for Friends Disapproval

Sex	Tobacco		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Male	91.3	1098	85.5	1107	73.4	1103	93.9	1115
Female	93.4	1317	89.0	1320	73.9	1310	95.5	1319
Combined	92.4	2415	87.4	2427	73.7	2413	94.7	2434

Appendices

A SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT USING SURVEY DATA

Data from the New York State PFS Youth 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 PFS Youth 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

2140 Newmarket Pkwy. SE
Suite 116
Marietta, GA 30067
Telephone: 800-279-6361
FAX: 770-726-9327
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

- <https://captus.samhsa.gov/prevention-practice/epidemiology-and-prevention/epidemiological-data>
- <http://ppa.aces.uiuc.edu/NeedsAsmnt.htm>

Archival Data Resources:

- Kids' Well-Being Indicators Clearinghouse www.nyskwic.org
- NYS School Report Card <http://data.nysed.gov/reportcard.php?year=2014&instid=800000081568>

OASAS Needs Assessment Links:

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

C MODEL PROGRAMS RELATED TO RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS

		Community Risk Factors					
		Availability of Drugs	Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use	Transition and Mobility	Low Neighborhood Attachment	Community Disorganization	Extreme Economic Deprivation
	MODEL PROGRAMS						
1	Across Ages						
2	All Stars™						
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. In an effort to reduce the length of the PFS Youth Survey questionnaire some factors which were present on previous questionnaires may have been dropped.

Table 17: 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. 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.	
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? 86a. Have any of your brothers or sisters ever: drunk beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin)? 86b. Have any of your brothers or sisters ever: smoked marijuana? 86c. Have any of your brothers or sisters ever: smoked cigarettes?	

continued on the next column

Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition (continued)

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?	
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.
92. 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.	
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.

continued on the next column

Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition (continued)

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.	
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?	

continued on the next column

Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition (continued)

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.
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.

continued on the next column

Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition (continued)

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.
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?	

continued on the next column

Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition (continued)

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 18: Percentage of Students Reporting Risks for Community Domain

		Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	Perceived Availability of Drugs
7-8	county	20.2	19.3
9-10	county	25.0	22.1
11-12	county	31.9	21.8
Combined	county	25.9	21.2

Table 19: Percentage of Students Reporting Risks for Family Domain

		Poor Family Management	Family Conflict	Family History of Antisocial Behavior
7-8	county	30.5	54.0	11.8
9-10	county	31.9	51.1	11.6
11-12	county	35.0	45.6	14.7
Combined	county	32.6	50.1	12.7

Table 20: Percentage of Students Reporting Risks for School Domain

		Low Commitment to School
7-8	county	48.2
9-10	county	42.8
11-12	county	46.8
Combined	county	45.9

Table 21: 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	19.1	20.8	53.1	17.6	42.9
9-10	county	11.3	29.5	49.8	18.4	47.4
11-12	county	13.3	24.4	50.1	19.7	52.3
Combined	county	14.5	25.0	51.0	18.6	47.6

Table 22: Percentage of Students Reporting Protection for Community Domain

		Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement (PSI)
7-8	county	58.7
9-10	county	66.0
11-12	county	58.1
Combined	county	61.1

Table 23: Percentage of Students Reporting Protection for Family Domain

		Family Attachment	Family Opportunities for PSI	Family Rewards for PSI
7-8	county	61.3	63.5	70.4
9-10	county	55.3	60.4	60.3
11-12	county	55.9	60.8	53.4
Combined	county	57.4	61.5	61.1

Table 24: Percentage of Students Reporting Protection for School Domain

		School Opportunities for PSI	School Rewards for PSI
7-8	county	75.4	61.4
9-10	county	91.6	68.8
11-12	county	88.0	64.4
Combined	county	85.1	64.9

Table 25: Percentage of Students Reporting Protection for Individual/Peer Domain

		Social Skills	Belief in a Moral Order	Prosocial Involvement (PSI)
7-8	county	68.6	63.0	40.5
9-10	county	74.1	69.7	59.5
11-12	county	74.0	56.7	52.3
Combined	county	72.5	63.3	51.1

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

Table 26: 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	25.2	4.8	0.6	5.2	0.8	3.9	0.3
8	county	38.5	6.5	1.6	9.3	2.4	5.3	0.9
	MTF 8th Grade	23.5	9.1	6.4	13.9	–	–	–
9	county	41.3	5.9	0.6	12.9	5.0	8.0	1.9
10	county	53.9	6.3	1.0	15.7	7.3	10.4	1.4
	MTF 10th Grade	43.0	16.0	10.0	32.6	–	–	–
11	county	58.3	10.1	2.3	28.7	11.2	14.8	0.8
12	county	70.0	17.3	2.7	44.9	18.1	28.7	3.8
	MTF 12th Grade	58.5	23.8	10.1	43.6	–	–	–
Combined	county	48.7	8.6	1.5	19.9	7.7	12.2	1.6

Table 27: 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	3.1	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	30.8	0.8
8	county	3.1	1.3	0.9	2.2	1.1	39.3	1.1
	MTF 8th Grade	–	5.9	–	–	–	–	0.6
9	county	2.2	1.9	1.1	2.2	1.4	43.0	0.3
10	county	2.0	1.4	2.2	2.0	2.8	41.4	0.4
	MTF 10th Grade	–	8.6	–	–	–	–	0.4
11	county	2.2	1.1	0.8	1.7	0.3	40.7	0.6
12	county	4.1	3.1	3.1	3.5	1.8	44.7	0.4
	MTF 12th Grade	–	8.6	–	–	–	–	0.8
Combined	county	2.8	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.5	40.2	0.6

**not prescribed to them

Table 28: Lifetime Prevalence of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs, By Grade Level (continued)

		Hallucinogens	Cocaine	Inhalants	Ecstasy	Methamphetamines	Any Illicit Drug*
7	county	0.3	1.1	5.3	0.3	0.6	12.4
8	county	0.7	1.3	7.7	1.3	0.4	18.4
	MTF 8th Grade	1.4	1.4	8.7	1.6	0.7	–
9	county	1.7	0.6	3.9	0.6	0.3	19.3
10	county	1.8	0.0	2.8	0.8	0.4	21.9
	MTF 10th Grade	2.8	2.6	6.5	2.4	0.8	–
11	county	1.1	0.3	4.2	0.3	0.0	34.7
12	county	5.7	1.5	2.6	2.4	0.9	49.4
	MTF 12th Grade	5.1	3.9	4.4	4.1	0.7	–
Combined	county	2.0	0.8	4.4	1.0	0.4	26.4

*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 29: 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	10.3	1.1	0.6	3.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
8	county	16.6	1.3	0.9	5.9	1.6	0.7	1.4	0.5
	MTF 8th Grade	8.2	2.2	2.1	5.6	–	–	–	1.8
9	county	19.9	0.8	0.6	8.0	2.6	0.9	0.6	0.3
10	county	27.8	1.4	1.0	9.2	4.5	0.6	0.4	0.2
	MTF 10th Grade	18.6	4.2	3.9	16.7	–	–	–	2.4
11	county	33.5	2.3	1.2	16.8	4.8	0.3	0.6	0.3
12	county	44.0	2.2	1.4	26.4	10.0	1.1	0.9	0.7
	MTF 12th Grade	30.2	7.6	4.2	22.2	–	–	–	2.4
Combined	county	26.0	1.6	0.9	11.8	4.1	0.6	0.7	0.3

**not prescribed to them

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

		Presc.	Other	OTC	Energy				Any Illicit
		Tranquilizers**	Presc. Meds	Caffeine/Diet Pills	Drinks	Heroin	Hallucinogens	Inhalants	Drug*
7	county	0.0	0.0	0.6	13.3	0.3	0.0	2.0	5.6
8	county	0.5	0.0	0.7	18.2	0.5	0.5	3.0	10.1
	MTF 8th Grade	–	–	–	–	0.1	0.4	1.8	–
9	county	0.3	0.0	0.9	18.4	0.0	0.3	1.7	10.7
10	county	0.2	0.2	1.4	18.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	11.3
	MTF 10th Grade	–	–	–	–	0.1	0.5	1.0	–
11	county	0.3	0.3	0.0	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	18.8
12	county	0.2	0.0	1.1	16.9	0.0	1.6	0.5	28.4
	MTF 12th Grade	–	–	–	–	0.2	1.0	0.7	–
Combined	county	0.2	0.1	0.8	16.7	0.2	0.5	1.4	14.4

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

**not prescribed to them

E.4 Heavy Use

Table 31: Percentage of Students With Heavy Use of Alcohol and Cigarettes

		Binge Drinking**	Heavy Smoking***
7-8	county	5.8	0.0
9-10	county	10.2	0.1
11-12	county	19.2	0.4
Combined	county	11.8	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 32: Average Age of First ATOD Use

		Marijuana	Cigarettes	Alcohol	Regular Alcohol Use*	Pain Relievers
7-8	county	12.1	11.4	11.4	12.2	11.6
9-10	county	13.8	13.1	12.9	14.2	13.0
11-12	county	14.9	14.0	14.3	15.6	14.7
Combined	county	14.3	13.2	13.2	14.7	13.1

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

E.6 Peer Attitudes Towards Drug Use

Table 33: 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	Use Prescription Pain Relievers Not Prescribed To You	Use Other Prescription Drugs Not Prescribed To You
7-8	county	92.4	94.0	89.4	94.4	95.9
9-10	county	87.6	92.5	76.2	91.8	93.5
11-12	county	82.0	90.2	55.3	90.9	93.0
Combined	county	87.3	92.2	73.5	92.4	94.1

E.7 Parental Attitudes Towards Drug Use

Table 34: Parents 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	Use Prescription Pain Relievers Not Prescribed To You	Use Other Prescription Drugs Not Prescribed To You
7-8	county	96.9	98.8	98.1	97.2	98.1
9-10	county	95.5	97.9	95.1	95.8	96.7
11-12	county	92.9	97.4	88.0	96.0	96.4
Combined	county	95.1	98.0	93.7	96.3	97.0

E.8 Perceived Risk of Drug Use

Table 35: 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 Not Prescribed To Them	Use Other Prescription Drugs Not Prescribed To Them
7-8	county	55.9	37.7	44.3	58.1	66.4
9-10	county	61.0	28.8	49.2	61.4	65.9
11-12	county	65.9	18.9	44.2	60.0	64.9
Combined	county	61.0	28.4	46.0	59.9	65.7

E.9 Perceived Peer Drug Use

Table 36: 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	5.3	7.9	10.2	5.8
9-10	county	8.5	28.1	32.9	12.4
11-12	county	11.2	44.0	50.7	13.5
Combined	county	8.4	26.8	31.4	10.6

E.10 Attitudes Towards Prescription Drug Abuse

Table 37: How wrong do YOU think it is for someone your age to use prescription pain relievers without a prescription?

		Very Wrong	Wrong	A Little Bit Wrong	Not at All Wrong
7-8	county	79.2	14.8	3.3	2.7
9-10	county	69.1	24.0	4.9	2.0
11-12	county	66.6	23.0	6.5	3.9
Combined	county	71.5	20.7	4.9	2.9

Table 38: How wrong do your friends feel it would be for YOU to use prescription pain relievers not prescribed to you?

		Very Wrong	Wrong	A Little Bit Wrong	Not at All Wrong
7-8	county	85.1	9.3	3.6	2.0
9-10	county	74.1	17.7	4.6	3.6
11-12	county	73.5	17.4	6.1	2.9
Combined	county	77.5	14.9	4.8	2.8

Table 39: How wrong do your friends feel it would be for YOU to use other prescription drugs not prescribed to you?

		Very Wrong	Wrong	A Little Bit Wrong	Not at All Wrong
7-8	county	87.1	8.8	2.6	1.5
9-10	county	77.5	16.0	4.0	2.5
11-12	county	77.1	15.9	4.3	2.7
Combined	county	80.5	13.6	3.7	2.2

Table 40: How wrong do your parents feel it would be for YOU to use prescription pain relievers not prescribed to you?

		Very Wrong	Wrong	A Little Bit Wrong	Not at All Wrong
7-8	county	92.3	4.9	1.6	1.2
9-10	county	89.2	6.6	2.3	1.8
11-12	county	89.6	6.4	2.5	1.5
Combined	county	90.3	6.0	2.2	1.5

Table 41: How wrong do your parents feel it would be for YOU to use other prescription drugs not prescribed to you?

		Very Wrong	Wrong	A Little Bit Wrong	Not at All Wrong
7-8	county	94.8	3.3	1.3	0.6
9-10	county	91.1	5.6	1.6	1.7
11-12	county	91.1	5.3	2.1	1.5
Combined	county	92.2	4.8	1.7	1.3

E.11 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 42: I did not drink alcohol in the past year

		Yes	No
7-8	county	44.5	55.5
9-10	county	28.9	71.1
11-12	county	19.5	80.5
Combined	county	28.2	71.8

Table 43: I got it from home without my parents' permission

		Yes	No
7-8	county	15.5	84.5
9-10	county	15.3	84.7
11-12	county	13.0	87.0
Combined	county	14.4	85.6

Table 44: I got it from home with my parents' permission

		Yes	No
7-8	county	17.0	83.0
9-10	county	24.6	75.4
11-12	county	28.5	71.5
Combined	county	24.7	75.3

Table 45: I got it from someone I know under age 21

		Yes	No
7-8	county	8.3	91.7
9-10	county	13.2	86.8
11-12	county	22.7	77.3
Combined	county	16.3	83.7

Table 46: I got it from someone I know age 21 or older

		Yes	No
7-8	county	5.7	94.3
9-10	county	11.2	88.8
11-12	county	21.9	78.1
Combined	county	14.7	85.3

Table 47: I got it from my brother or sister

		Yes	No
7-8	county	2.3	97.7
9-10	county	6.0	94.0
11-12	county	6.2	93.8
Combined	county	5.3	94.7

Table 48: I got it from another relative

		Yes	No
7-8	county	8.3	91.7
9-10	county	8.6	91.4
11-12	county	7.6	92.4
Combined	county	8.1	91.9

Table 49: I bought it myself with a fake ID

		Yes	No
7-8	county	0.4	99.6
9-10	county	1.0	99.0
11-12	county	4.2	95.8
Combined	county	2.2	97.8

Table 50: I bought it myself without a fake ID

		Yes	No
7-8	county	0.8	99.2
9-10	county	3.6	96.4
11-12	county	6.0	94.0
Combined	county	4.0	96.0

Table 51: A stranger bought it for me

		Yes	No
7-8	county	1.9	98.1
9-10	county	0.5	99.5
11-12	county	1.5	98.5
Combined	county	1.2	98.8

Table 52: I took it from a store or shop

		Yes	No
7-8	county	0.0	100.0
9-10	county	1.0	99.0
11-12	county	1.3	98.7
Combined	county	0.9	99.1

Table 53: I got it at work

		Yes	No
7-8	county	0.4	99.6
9-10	county	0.0	100.0
11-12	county	2.5	97.5
Combined	county	1.2	98.8

Table 54: I bought it over the internet

		Yes	No
7-8	county	0.0	100.0
9-10	county	0.2	99.8
11-12	county	0.0	100.0
Combined	county	0.1	99.9

Table 55: Other

		Yes	No
7-8	county	7.9	92.1
9-10	county	10.0	90.0
11-12	county	11.3	88.7
Combined	county	10.1	89.9

E.12 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 56: At my home

		Yes	No
7-8	county	33.6	66.4
9-10	county	40.4	59.6
11-12	county	40.6	59.4
Combined	county	39.0	61.0

Table 57: At someone else's home

		Yes	No
7-8	county	23.0	77.0
9-10	county	34.4	65.6
11-12	county	46.7	53.3
Combined	county	37.3	62.7

Table 58: At an open area like a park, beach, field, back road, woods, or a street corner

		Yes	No
7-8	county	4.5	95.5
9-10	county	5.7	94.3
11-12	county	9.5	90.5
Combined	county	7.1	92.9

Table 59: At a sporting event or concert

		Yes	No
7-8	county	1.5	98.5
9-10	county	1.7	98.3
11-12	county	4.7	95.3
Combined	county	3.0	97.0

Table 60: At a restaurant, bar, or a nightclub

		Yes	No
7-8	county	7.2	92.8
9-10	county	8.1	91.9
11-12	county	14.4	85.6
Combined	county	10.6	89.4

Table 61: At an empty building or a construction site

		Yes	No
7-8	county	0.0	100.0
9-10	county	1.0	99.0
11-12	county	0.9	99.1
Combined	county	0.7	99.3

Table 62: At a hotel/motel

		Yes	No
7-8	county	1.5	98.5
9-10	county	4.5	95.5
11-12	county	5.7	94.3
Combined	county	4.4	95.6

Table 63: In a car

		Yes	No
7-8	county	1.9	98.1
9-10	county	1.0	99.0
11-12	county	4.7	95.3
Combined	county	2.8	97.2

Table 64: At school

		Yes	No
7-8	county	1.1	98.9
9-10	county	1.4	98.6
11-12	county	2.6	97.4
Combined	county	1.9	98.1

Table 65: In another place

		Yes	No
7-8	county	10.9	89.1
9-10	county	9.6	90.4
11-12	county	13.2	86.8
Combined	county	11.5	88.5

Table 66: The Last Time You Used Pain Relievers Not Prescribed To You (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin or Tylox), How Did You Get Them?

			Found them at home	From a friend or a relative for free	Bought them from a friend or relative	From a doctor, but I didn't follow doctor's orders	From a drug dealer or other stranger	Bought them on the Internet
7-8	county		50.0	25.0	12.5	0.0	12.5	0.0
9-10	county		10.0	50.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0
11-12	county		30.8	46.2	15.4	0.0	7.7	0.0
Combined	county		29.0	41.9	9.7	6.5	12.9	0.0

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

E.13 Consequences of Substance Use

Table 67: Parental Responses to Child's Alcohol Use

		I was not caught	No consequences	Minor consequences	Major consequences
7-8	county	29.8	17.6	12.2	40.5
9-10	county	34.7	21.6	17.5	26.1
11-12	county	31.7	35.4	16.6	16.4
Combined	county	32.4	27.6	16.2	23.8

Table 68: 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	10.6	13.7	48.3	13.0	14.4
9-10	county	10.3	16.0	44.0	13.3	16.4
11-12	county	9.1	24.3	35.8	12.3	18.5
Combined	county	10.0	18.3	42.4	12.9	16.6

Table 69: 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	0.8
9-10	county	3.3
11-12	county	6.2
Combined	county	3.5

Table 70: 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	23.9	11.8
9-10	county	6.9	10.0
11-12	county	4.6	11.6
Combined	county	7.5	11.4

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

Table 71: 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	9.3	12.3	9.9	9.6	12.1	11.2	9.1	9.1
9-10	county	6.1	9.2	8.4	18.7	11.9	11.9	4.2	11.2
11-12	county	5.8	10.1	11.8	29.0	23.9	18.3	4.6	20.0
Combined	county	6.6	10.3	10.2	21.4	17.2	14.6	5.4	14.6

Table 72: 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	22.4	24.0	19.1	25.0	22.9
9-10	county	22.1	12.6	15.9	25.0	28.3
11-12	county	12.0	9.7	15.1	17.7	23.7
Combined	county	15.9	12.1	15.8	20.5	24.8

Table 73: Percentage of Students Who Experience Problems After Using Prescription Pain Relievers Not Prescribed To Them

		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	21.1	15.8	5.3	15.8	5.6	0.0
9-10	county	5.9	11.8	11.1	22.2	11.1	11.1
11-12	county	4.3	8.7	8.7	13.0	13.0	4.3
Combined	county	10.2	11.9	8.3	16.7	10.2	5.1

E.14 Bullying and Other Antisocial Behaviors

Table 74: 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	8.6	27.6	16.4	20.7
9-10	county	6.5	14.3	11.2	12.8
11-12	county	5.2	14.0	8.7	13.8
Combined	county	6.8	18.5	12.1	15.7

Table 75: 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	0.0
9-10	county	1.3
11-12	county	1.4
Combined	county	0.9

Table 76: Percentage of Students Who Reported Belonging or Had Belonged To A Gang

		Belong To Gang
7-8	county	2.3
9-10	county	2.4
11-12	county	3.4
Combined	county	2.7

E.15 Environment and Prevention Messages

Table 77: Percentage of Students Who Have Personally Known At Least One Adult Who In The Past Year...

		Used Marijuana, Crack, Cocaine or Other Drugs	Sold or Dealt Drugs	Done Other Things That Could Get Them Into Trouble With Police	Gotten Drunk or High
7-8	county	24.2	10.8	15.5	50.2
9-10	county	31.4	14.6	16.4	57.0
11-12	county	42.6	22.1	20.8	64.7
Combined	county	33.0	16.0	17.6	57.5

Table 78: Percentage of Students Who Have Seen Prevention Messages in School or Community In The Past Month For...

		Smoking	Alcohol	Other Drug Use	Prescription drug
7-8	county	48.4	30.6	36.1	24.6
9-10	county	59.4	37.5	43.6	30.1
11-12	county	56.3	34.5	36.8	26.6
Combined	county	54.8	34.3	38.9	27.1

Table 79: Talked With At Least One Parent In The Past Year About the Dangers Of Tobacco Use

		Yes	No
7-8	county	41.7	58.3
9-10	county	36.1	63.9
11-12	county	35.4	64.6
Combined	county	37.6	62.4

Table 80: Talked With At Least One Parent In The Past Year About the Dangers Of Alcohol Use

		Yes	No
7-8	county	46.5	53.5
9-10	county	44.6	55.4
11-12	county	44.8	55.2
Combined	county	45.3	54.7

Table 81: Talked With At Least One Parent In The Past Year About the Dangers Of Drug Use

		Yes	No
7-8	county	49.3	50.7
9-10	county	47.5	52.5
11-12	county	44.3	55.7
Combined	county	47.0	53.0