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Survey Research & Evaluation Services

2010 Prevention Needs Assessment Survey Results

**Report for:
Franklin County**

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Introduction

2010 Prevention Needs Assessment Survey Profile Report for Franklin County

This report summarizes the findings from the Prevention Needs Assessment (PNA) Survey that was conducted during 2010 in grades 8 through 12. The results are presented along with comparisons to National data sources such as the Monitoring the Future Survey (only grades 8, 10, and 12 are surveyed) and the Bach Harrison 8-State database.

The survey was designed to assess adolescent substance use, anti-social behavior, and the risk and protective factors that predict these adolescent problem behaviors.

Table 1 contains the characteristics of the students who completed the survey from your community. When using the information in this report, please pay attention to the number and percentage of students who participated from your community. If 70% or more of the students participated, the report is a good

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indicator of the levels of substance use, risk, protection, and antisocial behavior. If fewer than 70% participated, a review of who participated should be completed prior to generalizing the results to the entire community.

Risk and Protective Factors

Many states and local agencies have adopted the Risk and Protective Factor Model to guide their prevention efforts. The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention is based on the simple premise that 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 disease such as diets high in fat, lack of exercise, and smoking; a team of researchers at the University of Washington have defined a set of risk factors for youth problem behaviors.

Risk factors are 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, school dropout, teen pregnancy, and violent behavior among youth. Dr. J. David Hawkins, Dr. Richard F. Catalano, and their colleagues at the University of Washington, Social Development Research Group have investigated the relationship between risk and protective factors and youth problem behavior. For example, they have found that children who live in families with high levels of conflict are more likely to become involved in problem behaviors such as delinquency and drug use than children who live in families with low levels of family conflict.

Table 1. Characteristics of Participants

Student Totals						
Total Students	Franklin County					
	2007		2008		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	1,525	100	1,550	100	2,103	100
Grade						
8	279	18.3	352	22.7	462	22.0
9	383	25.1	363	23.4	449	21.4
10	319	20.9	309	19.9	468	22.3
11	311	20.4	279	18.0	419	19.9
12	233	15.3	247	15.9	305	14.5
Gender						
Male	710	47.3	711	46.7	997	49.0
Female	790	52.7	812	53.3	1,036	51.0
Ethnicity *						
Native American	81	5.4	89	5.8	92	4.1
Asian	7	0.5	15	1.0	21	0.9
African American	13	0.9	18	1.2	40	1.8
Pacific Islander	5	0.3	13	0.9	18	0.8
Hispanic	22	1.5	22	1.4	75	3.3
White	1,320	87.8	1,327	86.8	1,914	84.5
Multi-racial or Other	56	3.7	45	2.9	105	4.6

* Ethnicity is multiple choice

Risk and Protective Factors

The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Substance Abuse Prevention (Continued)

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 Drs. Hawkins and Catalano include social bonding to family, school, community and peers; healthy beliefs and clear standards for behavior; and individual characteristics. For bonding to serve as a protective influence, it must occur through involvement with peers and adults who communicate healthy values and set 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, prevention programs can be implemented that will reduce the elevated risk factors and increase the protective factors. For example, if academic failure is identified as an elevated risk factor in a community, then mentoring, tutoring, and increased opportunities and rewards for classroom participation can be provided to improve academic performance.

The chart to the right shows the links between the 19 risk factors and the five problem behaviors. The check marks have been placed in the chart to indicate where at least two well designed, published research studies have shown a link between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

Risk Factors	Problem Behaviors				
	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Drop-Out	Violence
Community					
1. Availability of Drugs	✓				✓
2. Availability of Firearms		✓			✓
3. Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms and Crime	✓	✓			✓
4. Transitions and Mobility *	✓	✓		✓	
5. Low Neighborhood Attachment	✓	✓			✓
6. Community Disorganization	✓	✓			✓
7. Extreme Economic Deprivation *	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Family					
8. Family History of the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9. Family Management Problems	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10. Family Conflict	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11. Parental Attitudes Favorable Towards Drugs / Other Problem Behavior	✓	✓			✓
School					
12. Academic Failure	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13. Lack of Commitment to School	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Peer / Individual					
14. Early Initiation of Drug Use / Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15. Rebelliousness	✓	✓		✓	
16. Friends Who Use Drugs / Engage in Other Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
17. Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use / Other Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	
18. Perceived Risks of Drug Use	✓	✓		✓	
19. Peer Rewards for Drug Use	✓	✓		✓	
20. Depressive Symptoms	✓	✓		✓	

Building a Strategic Prevention Framework

The Prevention Needs Assessment Survey is an important part of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) Strategic Prevention Framework Process. CSAP created this 5-step model to guide states and communities through the process of creating a planned, data-driven, effective, and sustainable prevention program. The information presented in this section is taken from CSAP's Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grants Request for Application.

Step 1: Profile Population Needs, Resources, and Readiness to Address the Problems and Gaps in Service Delivery

- **Community Needs Assessment:** The results of this survey (presented in this Profile Report and in results reported at the State level) will help you to identify needs for prevention. States should consider administering a survey such as the Prevention Needs Assessment Survey biannually to assess adolescent substance use, anti-social behavior, and many of the risk and protective factors that predict adolescent problem behaviors. While planning prevention services, communities are urged to collect and use multiple data sources, including archival and social indicators, assessment of existing resources, key informant interviews, as well as data from this survey.
- **Community Resource Assessment:** It is likely that existing agencies and programs are already addressing some of the prioritized risk and protective factors. It is important to identify the assets and resources already available in the community and the gaps in services and capacity.
- **Community Readiness Assessment:** It is very important for states and communities to have the commitment and support of their members and ample resources to implement effective prevention efforts. Therefore, the readiness and capacity of communities and resources to act should also be assessed.

Step 2: Mobilize and/or Build Capacity to Address Needs: Engagement of key stakeholders at the State and community levels is critical to plan and implement successful prevention activities that will be sustained over time. Some of the key tasks to mobilize the state and communities are to work with leaders and stakeholders to build coalitions, provide training, leverage resources, and help sustain prevention activities.

Step 3: Develop a Comprehensive Strategic Plan: States and communities should develop a strategic plan that articulates not only a vision for the prevention activities, but also strategies for organizing and implementing prevention efforts. The strategic plan should be based on documented needs, build on identified resources/strengths, set measurable objectives, and identify how progress will be monitored. Plans should be adjusted with ongoing needs assessment and monitoring activities. The issue of sustainability should be kept in mind throughout each step of planning and implementation.

Step 4: Implement Evidence-based Prevention Programs and Infrastructure Development Activities: By measuring risk and protective factors in a population, prevention programs can be implemented that will reduce the elevated risk factors and increase the protective factors. For example, if academic failure is identified as a prioritized risk factor in a community, then mentoring, tutoring, and increased opportunities and rewards for classroom participation can be provided to improve academic performance. After completing Steps 1, 2, and 3, communities will be able to choose prevention programs that fit the Strategic Framework of the community, match the population served, and are scientifically proven to work. The Western Center for the Application of Prevention Technology website (www.westcapt.org) contains a search engine for identifying Best Practice Programs.

Step 5: Monitor Process, Evaluate Effectiveness, Sustain Effective Programs/Activities, and Improve or Replace Those That Fail: Finally, ongoing monitoring and evaluation are essential to determine if the outcomes desired are achieved and to assess program effectiveness, assess service delivery quality, identify successes, encourage needed improvement, and promote sustainability of effective policies, programs, and practices.

Tools for Assessment and Planning

School and Community Improvement Using Survey Data

Why Conduct the Prevention Needs Assessment Survey?

Data from the Prevention Needs Assessment 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 risk(s) or enhancing protection(s). The steps outlined here 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.

What are the numbers telling you?

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

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

How to decide if a rate is “unacceptable.”

- **Look across the charts** – which items stand out as either much higher or much lower than the other?
- **Compare your data with statewide, and/or national data** – differences of 5% between local and other data are probably significant.
- **Determine the standards and values held within your community** – For example: Is it acceptable in your community for 40% of high school seniors to drink alcohol regularly even when the national percentage is 50%?

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
- **Promising approaches** – access resources listed on the last page of this report for ideas about programs that have proven effective in addressing the risk factors that are high in your community, and improving the protective factors that are low

MEASURE

Risk Factors
Protective Factors
Substance Use
Antisocial Behaviors

Unacceptable Rate #1	Unacceptable Rate #2	Unacceptable Rate #3	Unacceptable Rate #4

Practical Implications of the PNA

No Child Left Behind

The Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities section of the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) requires that schools and communities use six Principles of Effectiveness to guide their decisions and spending on federally funded prevention and intervention programs. First introduced in 1998 by the Department of Education, the Principles of Effectiveness outline a data-driven process for ensuring that prevention programs achieve the desired results. The Principles of Effectiveness stipulate that local prevention programs and activities must:

1. be based on a needs assessment using objective data regarding the incidence of drug use and violence,
2. target specific performance objectives,
3. be based on scientific research and be proven to reduce violence or drug use,
4. be based on the analysis of predictor variables such as risk and protective factors,
5. include meaningful and on-going parental input in program implementation, and
6. have periodic evaluations of established performance measures.

The results of the Prevention Needs Assessment Survey presented in this report can help your school and community comply with the NCLB Act. The Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior charts provide information related to Principle 1 above. The Risk and Protective Factor charts provide information related to Principle 4. Overall, using the Risk and Protective factors planning framework helps schools meet all of the Principles of Effectiveness, and thereby assists schools in complying with the NCLB Act.

How to Read the Charts: Substance Use, Antisocial Behavior, Risk, and Protection

There are four types of charts presented in this report: 1) substance use charts, 2) antisocial behavior and gambling charts, 3) risk factor charts, and 4) protective factor charts. All the charts show the results of the PNA Survey, and the actual percentages from the charts are presented in Tables 3 through 10. Table 11 contains youth perceptions of substance use, and Table 12 contains the information necessary to complete the Drug Free Communities Report.

Substance Use, Antisocial Behavior , and Gambling Charts

This report contains information about alcohol, tobacco and other drug use (referred to as ATOD use throughout this report) and other problem behaviors of students. The bars on each chart represent the percentage of students in that grade who reported the behavior. The four sections in the charts represent different types of problem behaviors. The definitions of each of the types of behavior are provided below.

- **Ever-used** is a measure of the percentage of students who tried the particular substance at least once in their lifetime and is used to show the percentage of students who have had experience with a particular substance.
- **Heavy use** includes **binge drinking** (having five or more drinks in a row during the two weeks prior to the survey) and use of **one-half a pack or more of cigarettes per day**.
- **30-day use** is a measure of the percentage of students who used the substance at least once in the 30 days prior to taking the survey and is a more sensitive indicator of the level of current use of the substance. For both ever-used and 30-day use, national rates from the Monitoring the Future survey for grades 8, 10, and 12 have been included to allow a comparison of your data to a national sample of students.
- **Antisocial behavior (ASB)** is a measure of the percentage of students who report **any involvement** with the eight antisocial behaviors listed in the charts **during the past year**. In the charts, antisocial behavior will often be abbreviated as ASB.
- **Gambling behavior** is a measure of the percentage of students who engaged in 10 types of gambling as well as an overall measure of gambling in the past year.

How to Read the Charts: Continued

Risk and Protective Factor Charts

The risk and protective factor charts show the percentage of students at risk and with protection for each of the risk and protective factor scales. Along with the risk and protective factor scales, there are bars that show the percentage of High Risk Youth and percentage of High Protection Youth. High Risk Youth is defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. For 6th grade students, it is the percentage of students who have 7 or more risk factors, for 7th to 9th grade it is 8 or more risk factors, and for 10th to 12th grade, it is 9 or more risk factors. High Protection Youth is defined as the percentage of students in all grades who have 5 or more protective factors operating in their lives.

There are two components of the risk and protective factor charts that are key to understanding the information that the charts contain: 1) the cut-points for the risk and protective factor scales and 2) the blue diamond that indicate a more “national” value.

Cut-Points

Before the percentage of youth at risk on a given scale could be calculated, a scale value or cut-point needed to be determined that would separate the at-risk group from the not at-risk group. The Prevention Needs Assessment (PNA) survey was designed to assess adolescent substance use, anti-social behavior, and the risk and protective factors that predict these adolescent problem behaviors. Since the PNA survey has recently been given to over 300,000 youth nationwide, it was possible to select two groups of youth, one that was more at risk for problem behaviors and another group that was less at risk. A cut-point score was then determined for each risk and protective factor scale that best divided the youth from the two groups into their appropriate group, more at-risk or less at-risk. The criteria for separating youth into the more at-risk and the less at-risk groups included academic grades (the more at-risk group received “D” and “F” grades, the less at-risk group received

“A” and “B” grades), ATOD use (the more at-risk group had more regular use, the less at-risk group had no drug use and use of alcohol or tobacco on only a few occasions), and antisocial behavior (the more at-risk group had two or more serious delinquent acts in the past year, the less at-risk group had no serious delinquent acts).

The cut-points that were determined by analyzing the results of the more at-risk and less at-risk groups will remain constant and will be used to produce the profiles for future surveys.

Since the cut-points for each scale will remain fixed, the percentage of youth above the cut-point on a scale (at-risk) will provide a method for evaluating the progress of prevention programs over time. For example, if the percentage of youth at risk for family conflict in a community prior to implementing a community-wide family/parenting program was 60% and then decreased to 50% one year after the program was implemented, the program would be viewed as helping to reduce family conflict.

Monitoring the Future / 8-State

Levels of risk and protection in your community also can be compared to a more national sample. The yellow diamond on each of the charts represents the percentage of youth at risk or with protection for the eight states across the country upon which the cut-points were developed. On the ATOD charts, it is the national norm from the Monitoring the Future data.

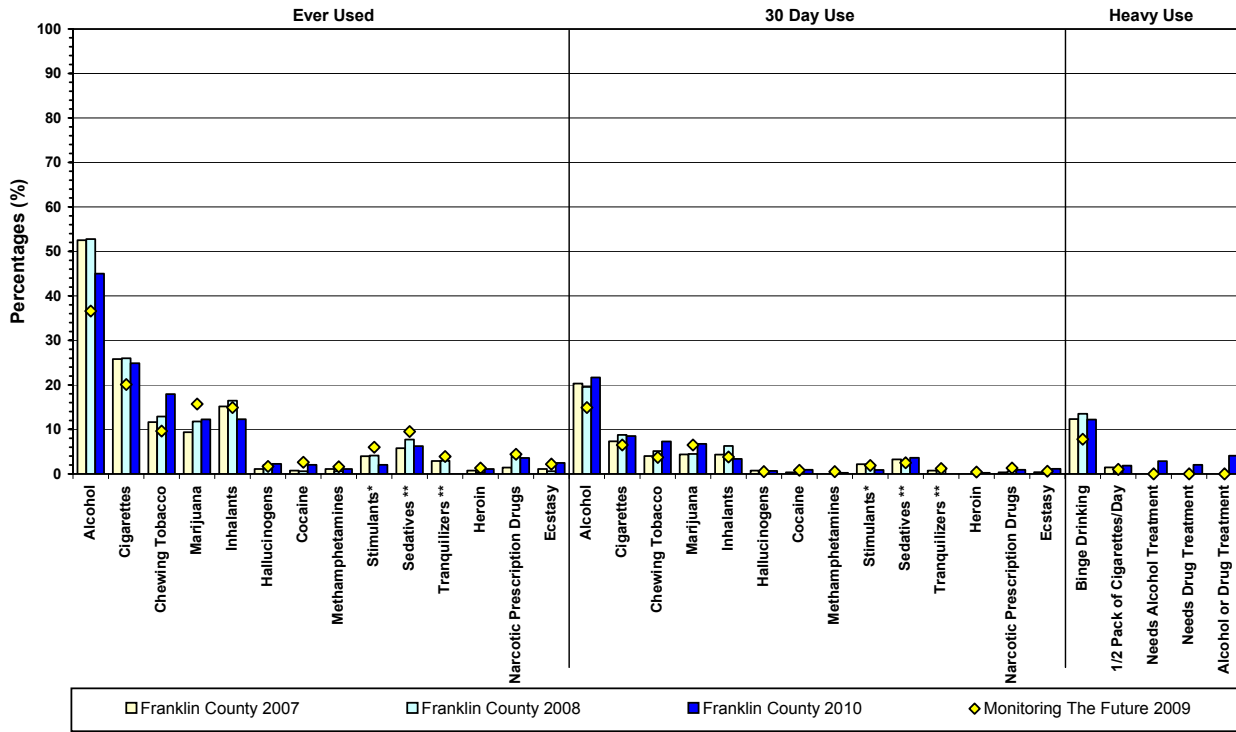
Brief definitions of the risk and protective factors are provided following the profile charts. For more information about risk and protective factors, please refer to the resources listed on the last page of this report under Contacts for Prevention.

Youth Perception of Substance Use

Youth often overestimate the percentage of their peers who are using substances. Youth perceptions of the percentage of their peers who use cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal drugs are shown in Tables 11 and higher.

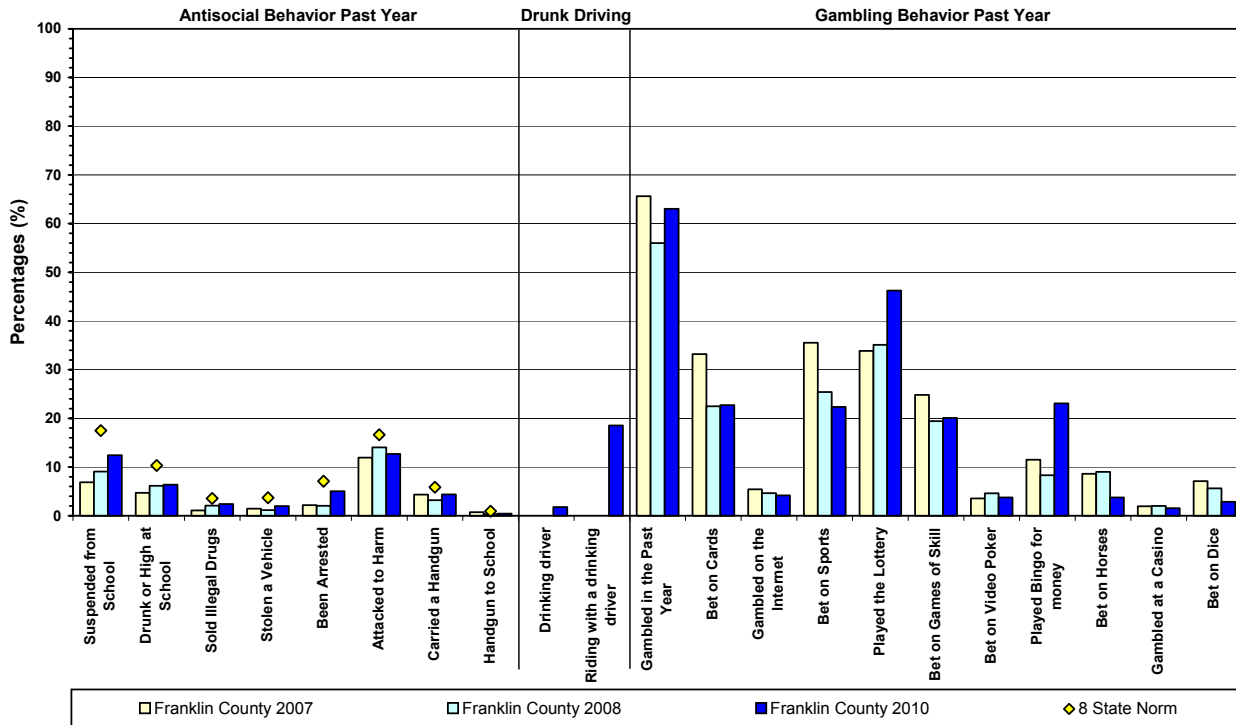
Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

LIFETIME, 30 DAY & HEAVY ATOD USE
2010 Franklin County Student Survey, Grade 8



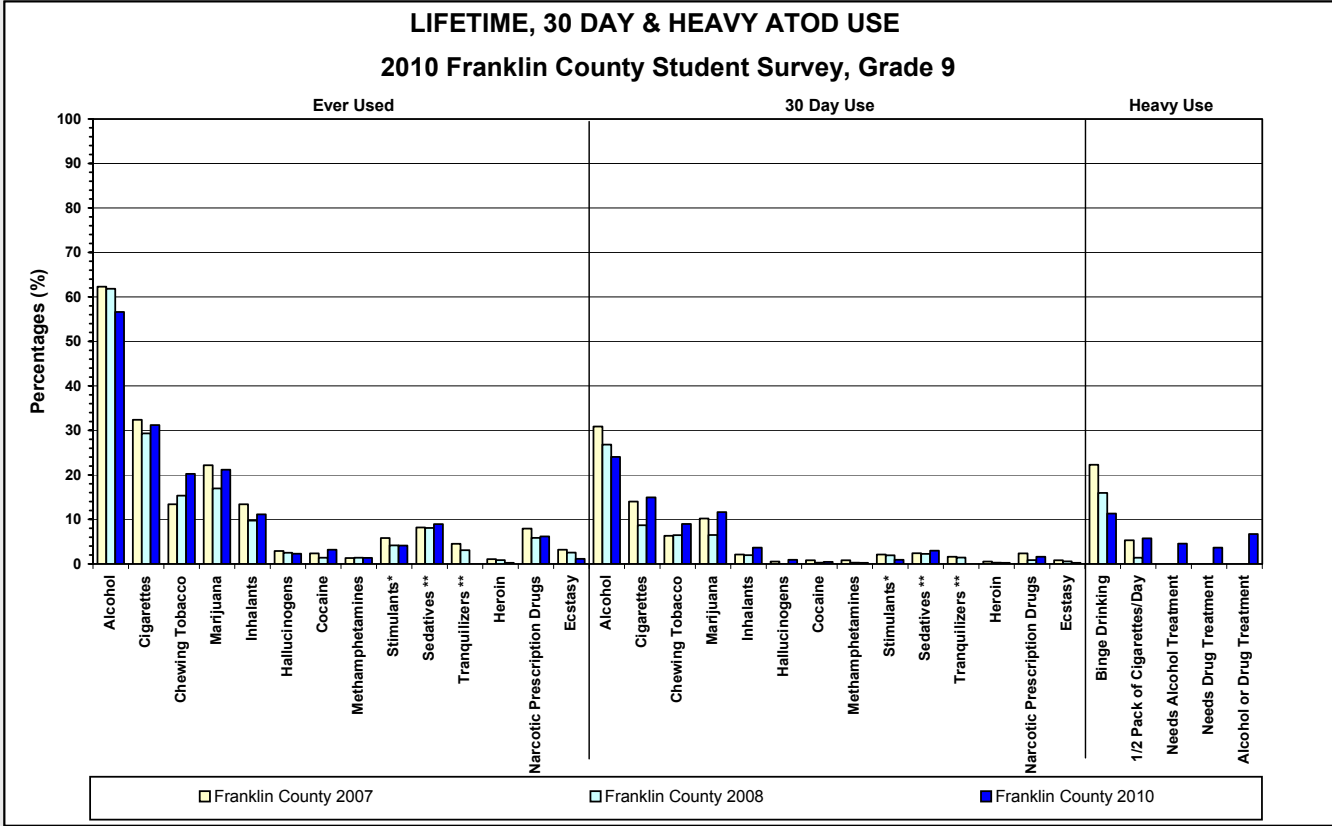
* The Monitoring the Future data has not been released, this is a 2008 value.
 ** Prior to 2010, Sedatives was divided into two questions, Barbiturates and Tranquilizers. The MTF Sedative data is a 2008 value.

ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND GAMBLING
2010 Franklin County Student Survey, Grade 8

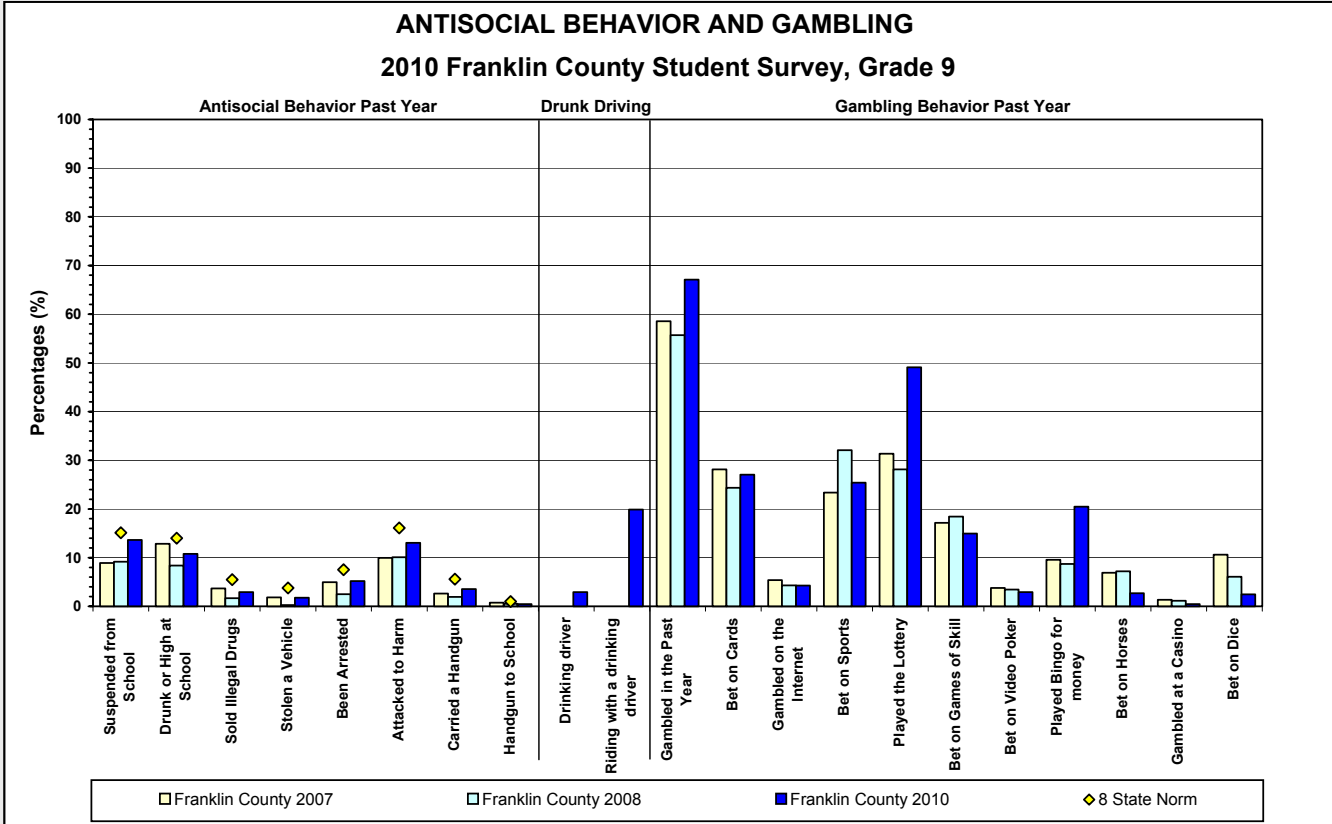


Because not all of the 8 State Surveys had Gambling Behavior questions, no combined value is available.

Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior



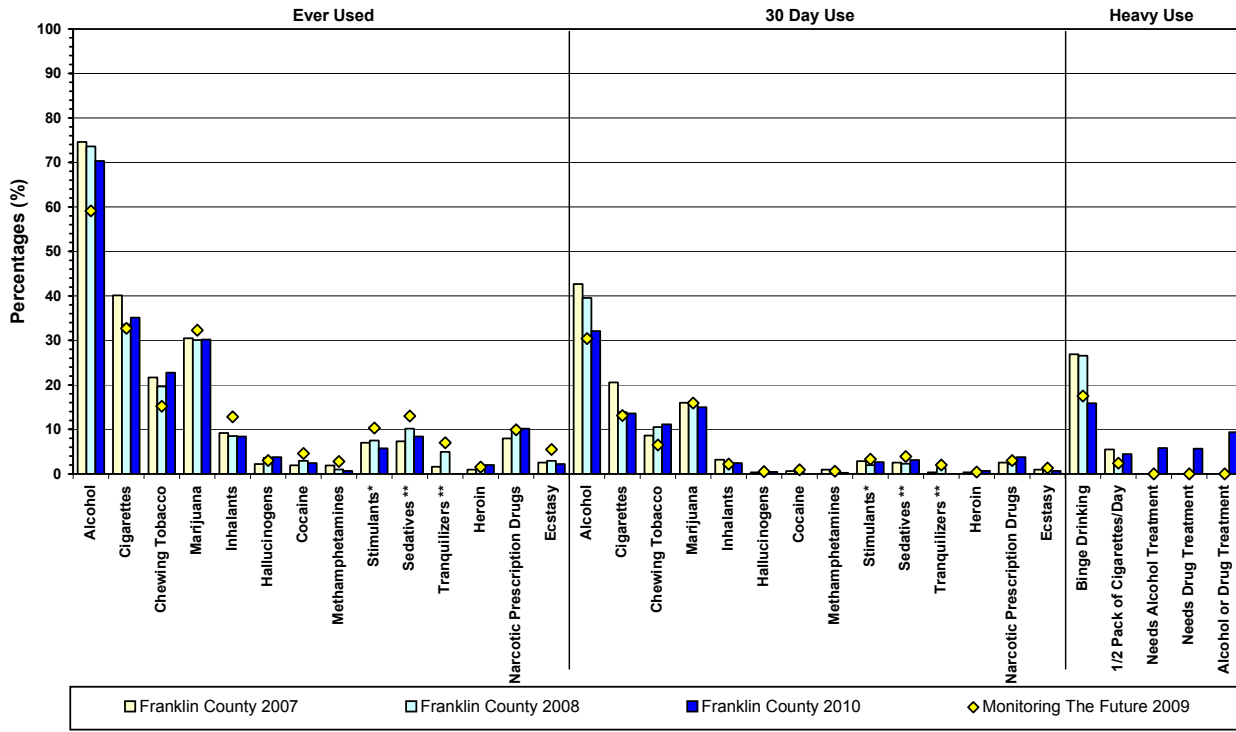
* Monitoring the Future only surveys grades 8, 10, and 12.
 ** Prior to 2010, Sedatives was divided into two questions, Barbiturates and Tranquilizers.



Because not all of the 8 State Surveys had Gambling Behavior questions, no combined value is available.

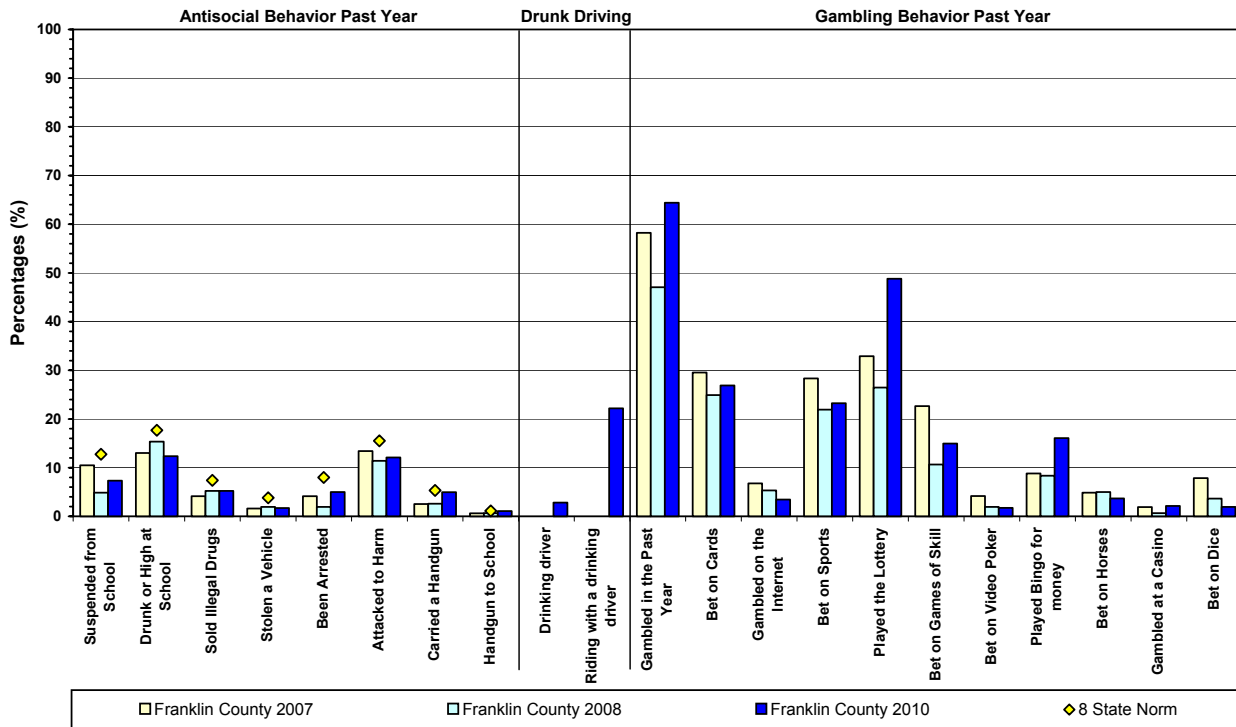
Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

LIFETIME, 30 DAY & HEAVY ATOD USE
2010 Franklin County Student Survey, Grade 10



* The Monitoring the Future data has not been released, this is a 2008 value.
 ** Prior to 2010, Sedatives was divided into two questions, Barbiturates and Tranquilizers. The MTF Sedative data is a 2008 value.

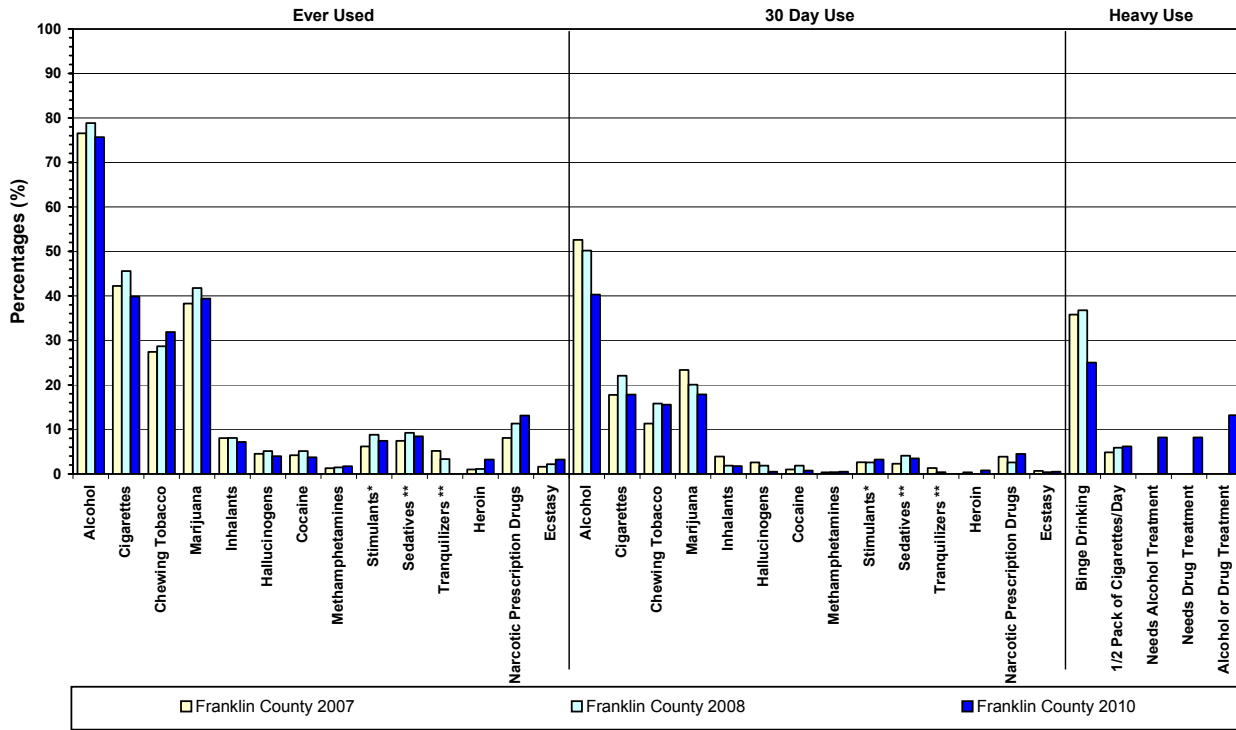
ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND GAMBLING
2010 Franklin County Student Survey, Grade 10



Because not all of the 8 State Surveys had Gambling Behavior questions, no combined value is available.

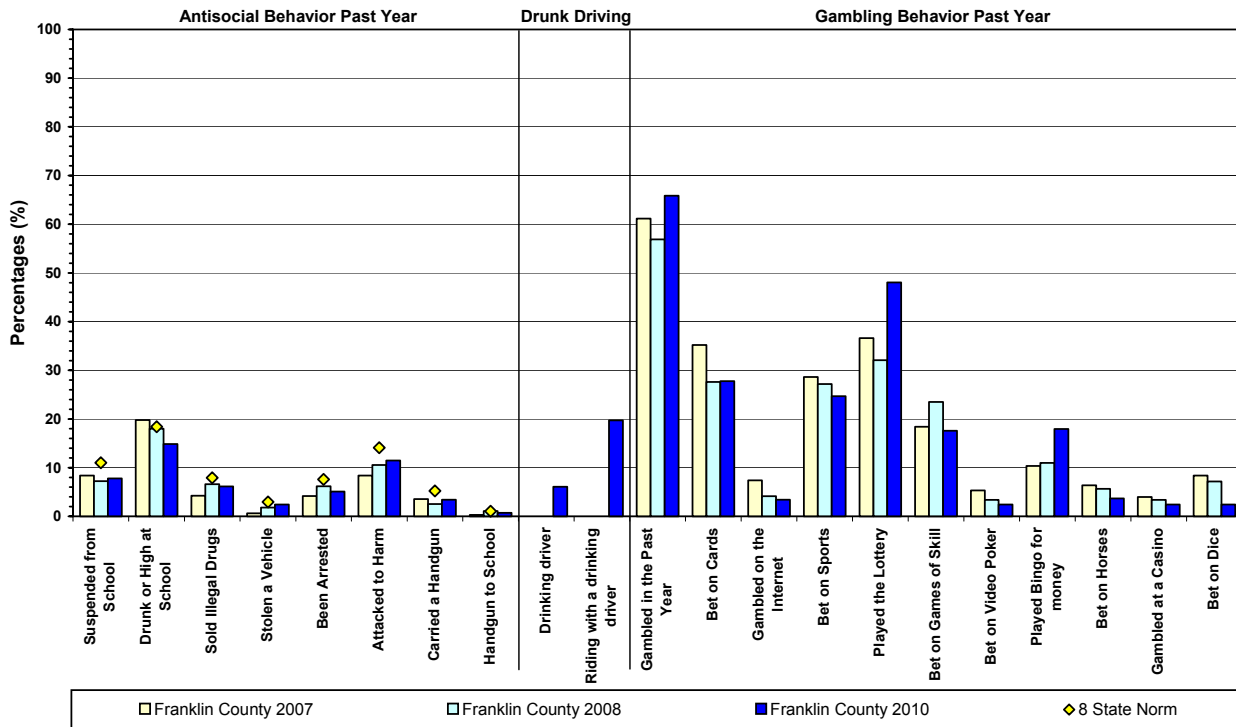
Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

LIFETIME, 30 DAY & HEAVY ATOD USE 2010 Franklin County Student Survey, Grade 11



* Monitoring the Future only surveys grades 8, 10, and 12.
 ** Prior to 2010, Sedatives was divided into two questions, Barbiturates and Tranquilizers.

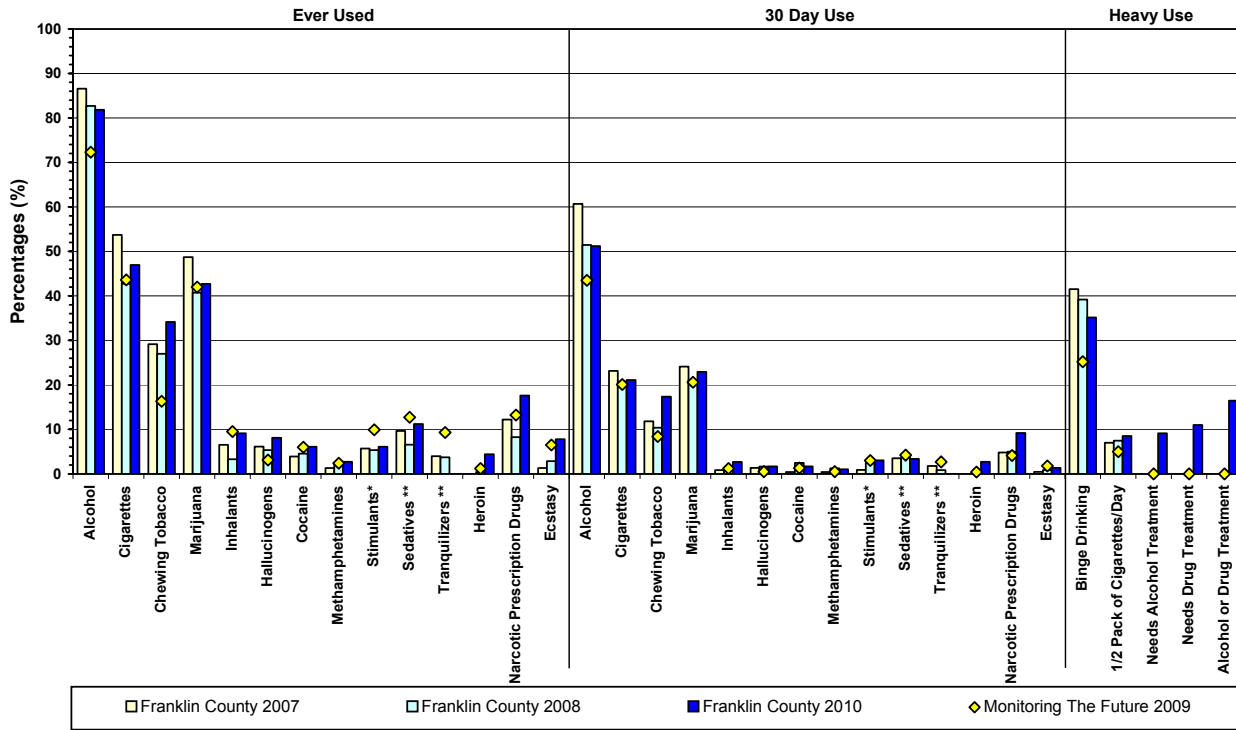
ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND GAMBLING 2010 Franklin County Student Survey, Grade 11



Because not all of the 8 State Surveys had Gambling Behavior questions, no combined value is available.

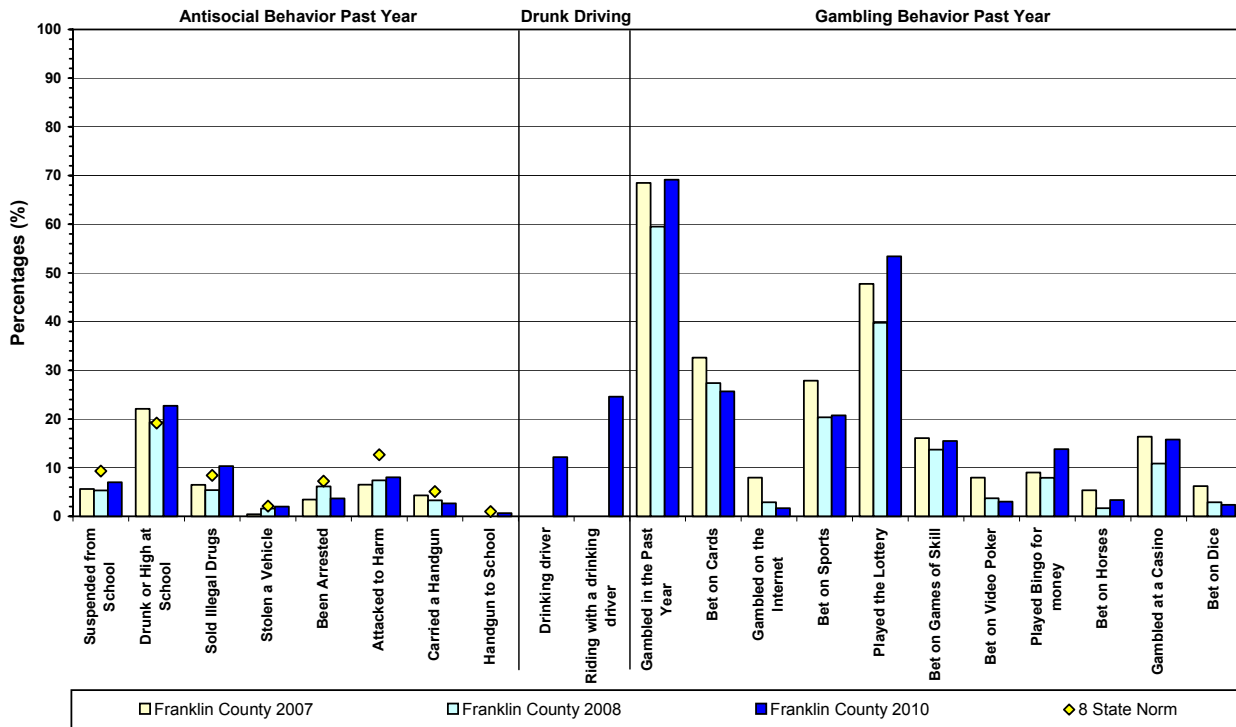
Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

LIFETIME, 30 DAY & HEAVY ATOD USE
2010 Franklin County Student Survey, Grade 12



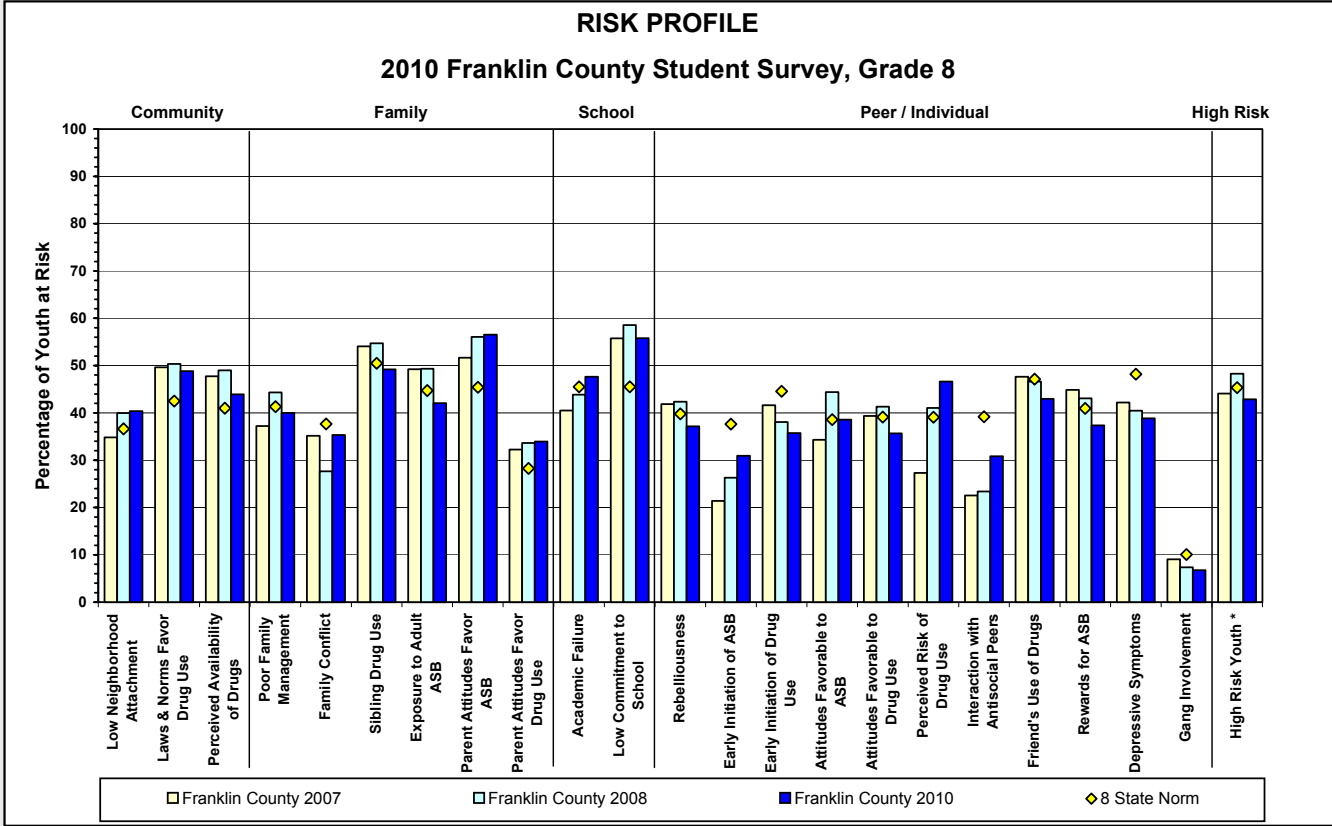
* The Monitoring the Future data has not been released, this is a 2008 value.
 ** Prior to 2010, Sedatives was divided into two questions, Barbiturates and Tranquilizers. The MTF Sedative data is a 2008 value.

ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND GAMBLING
2010 Franklin County Student Survey, Grade 12

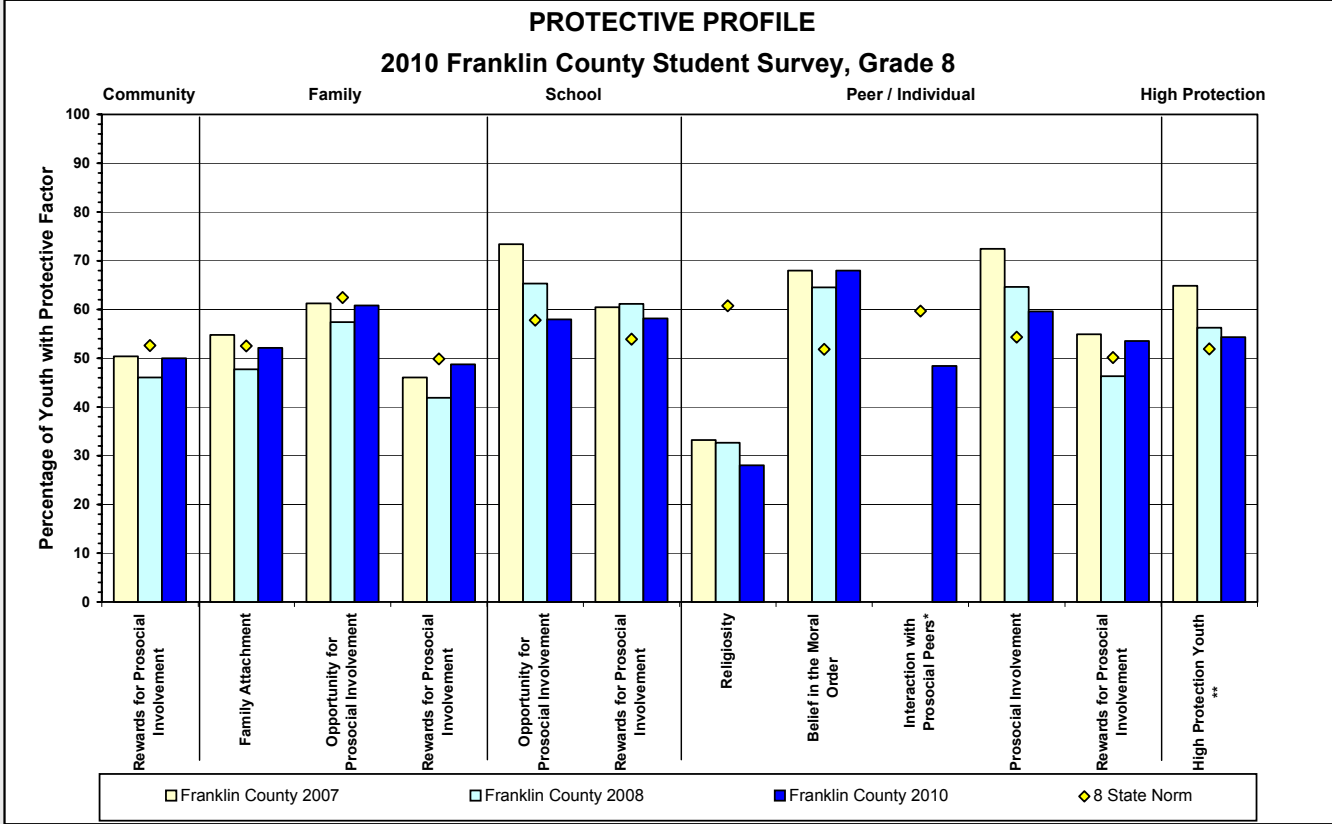


Because not all of the 8 State Surveys had Gambling Behavior questions, no combined value is available.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

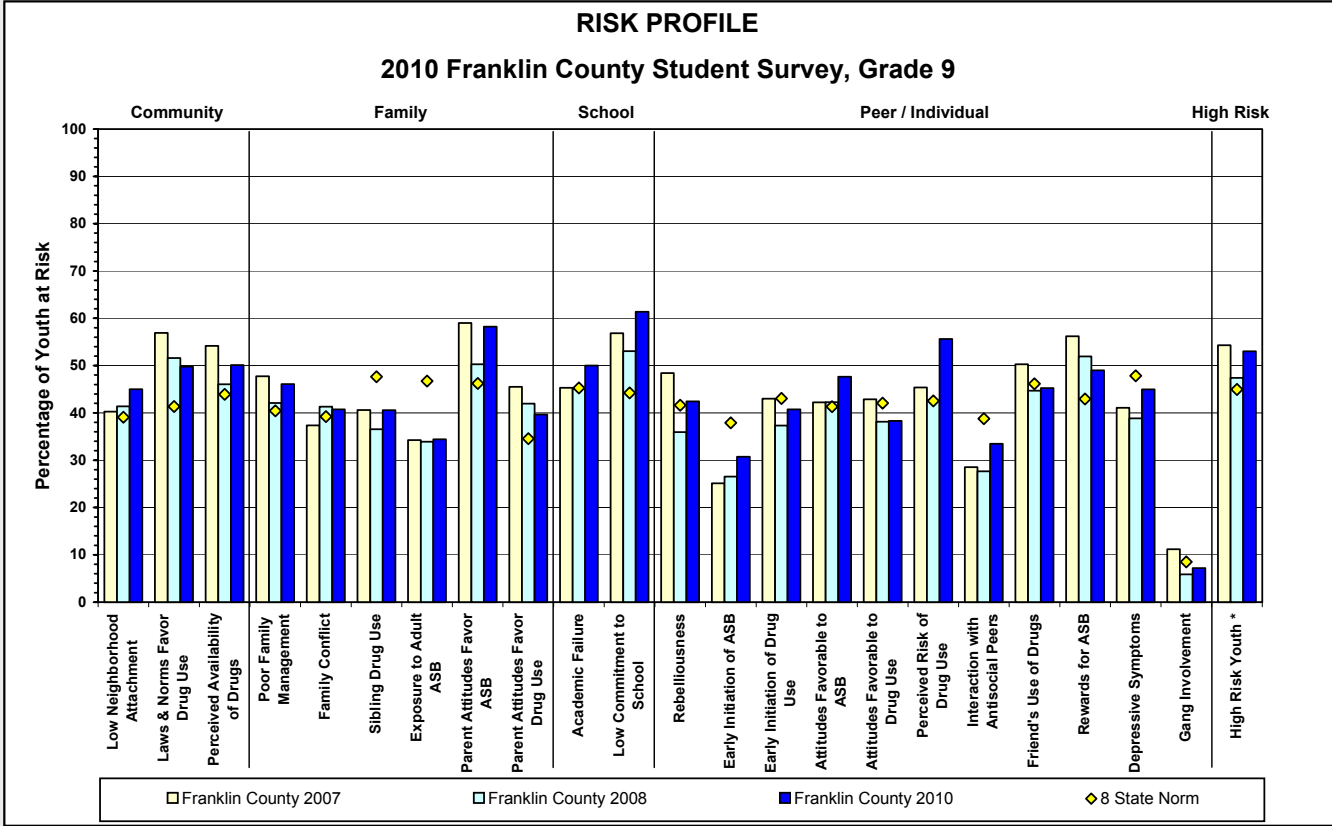


* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (6th grade: 7 or more risk factors, 7th-9th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th-12th graders: 9 or more factors)

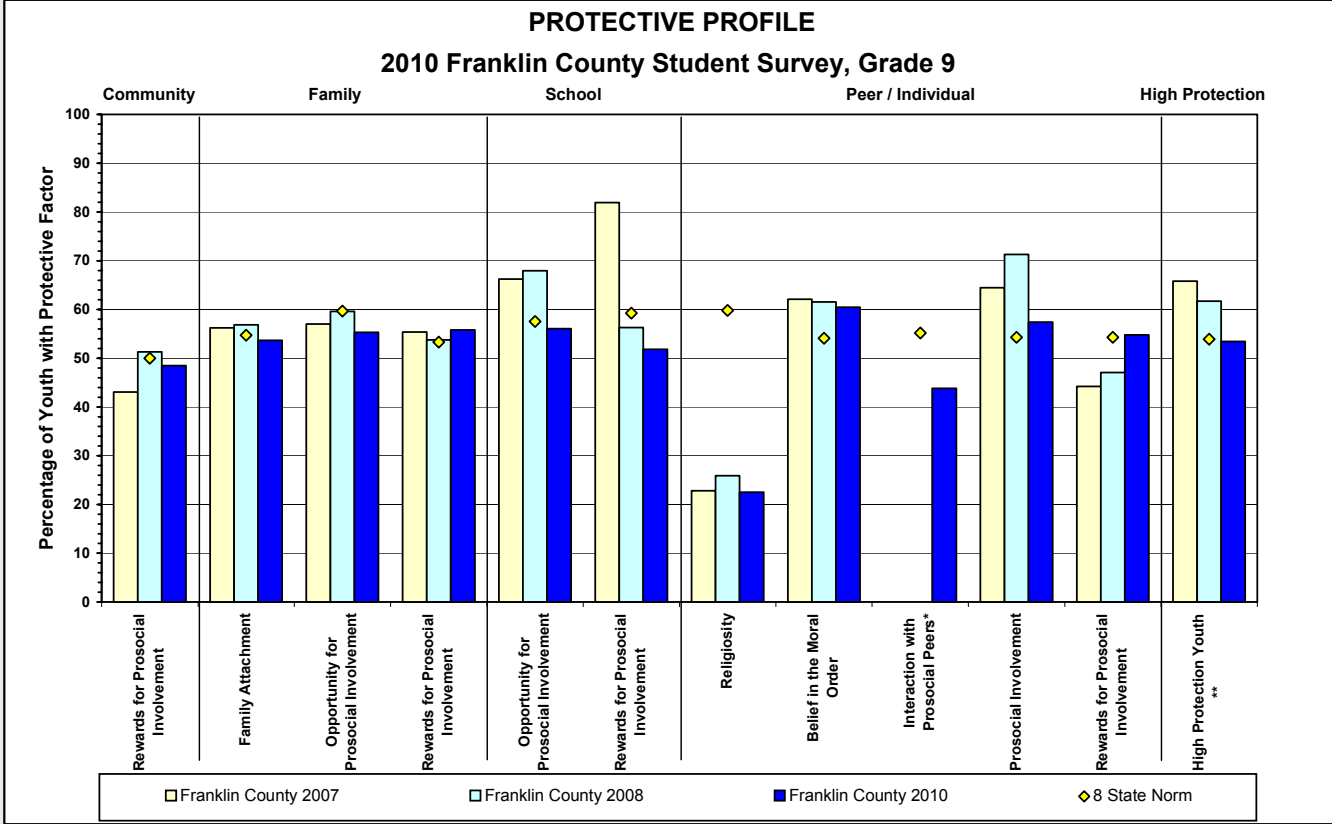


** High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of protective factors operating in their lives. (All grades: 5 or more protective factors)

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

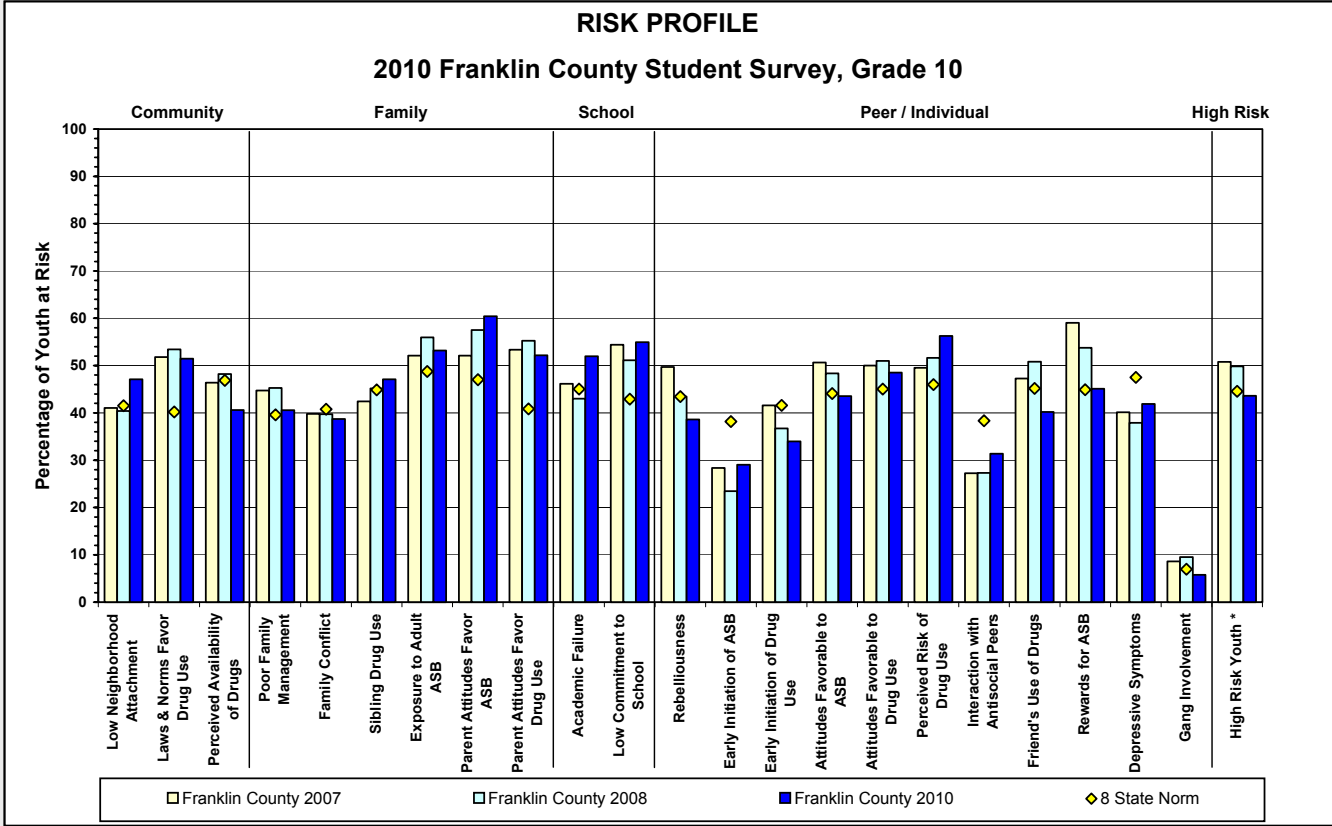


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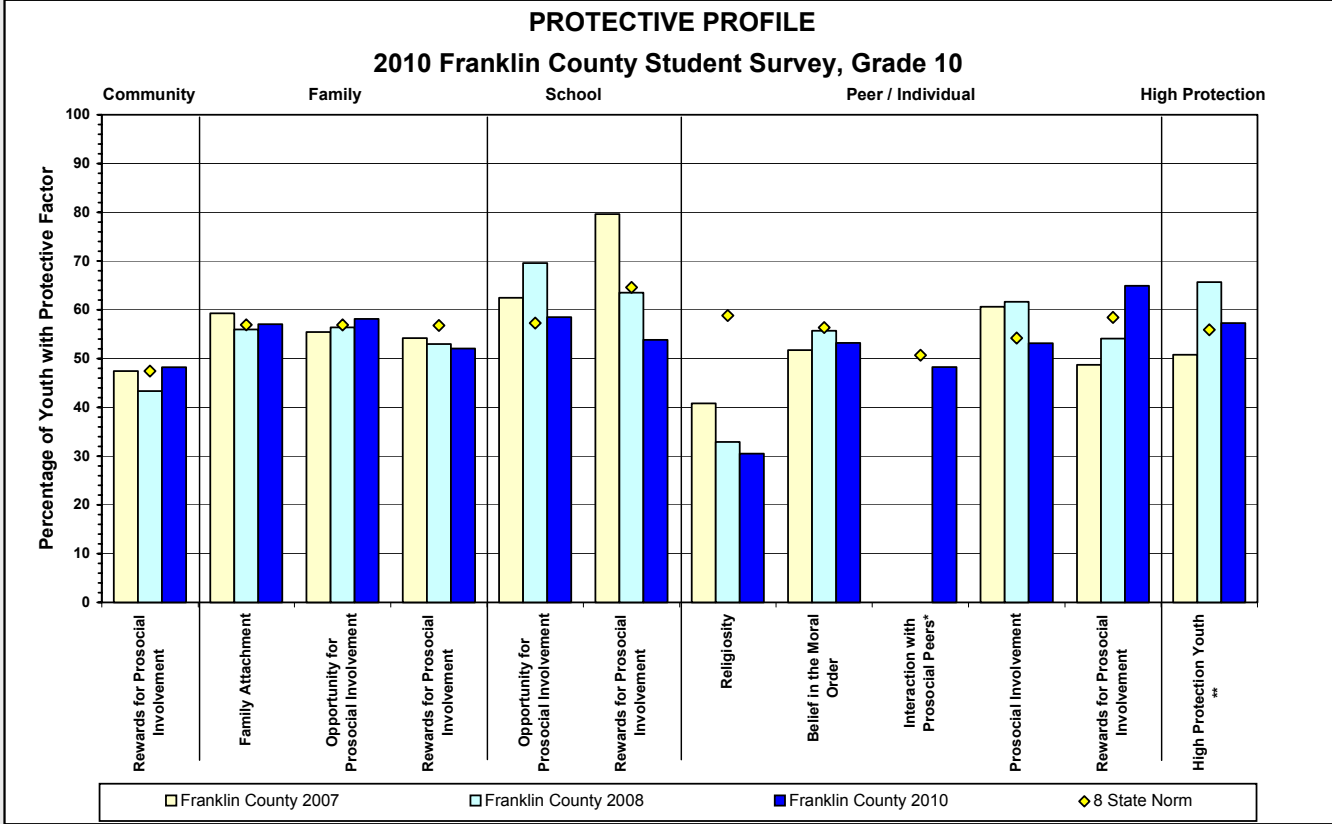


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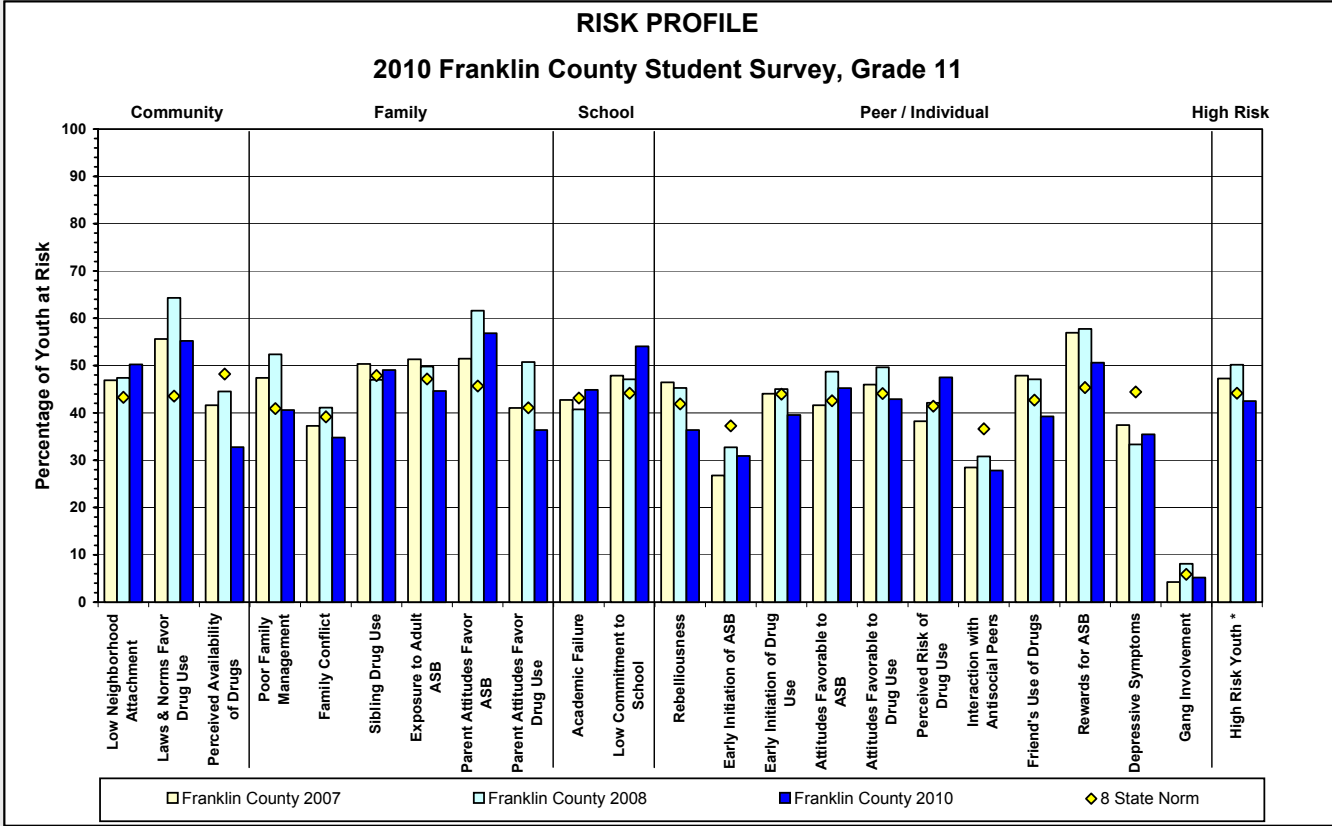


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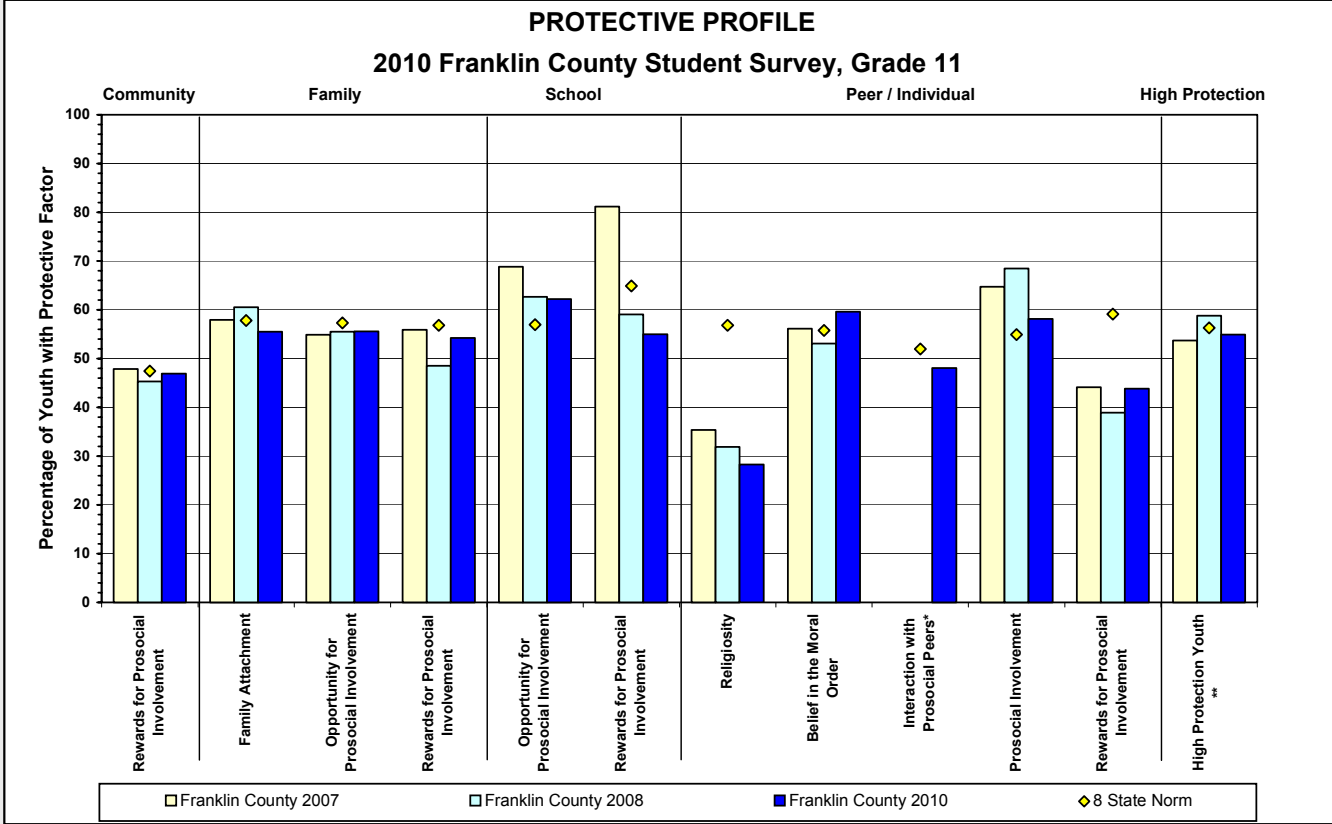


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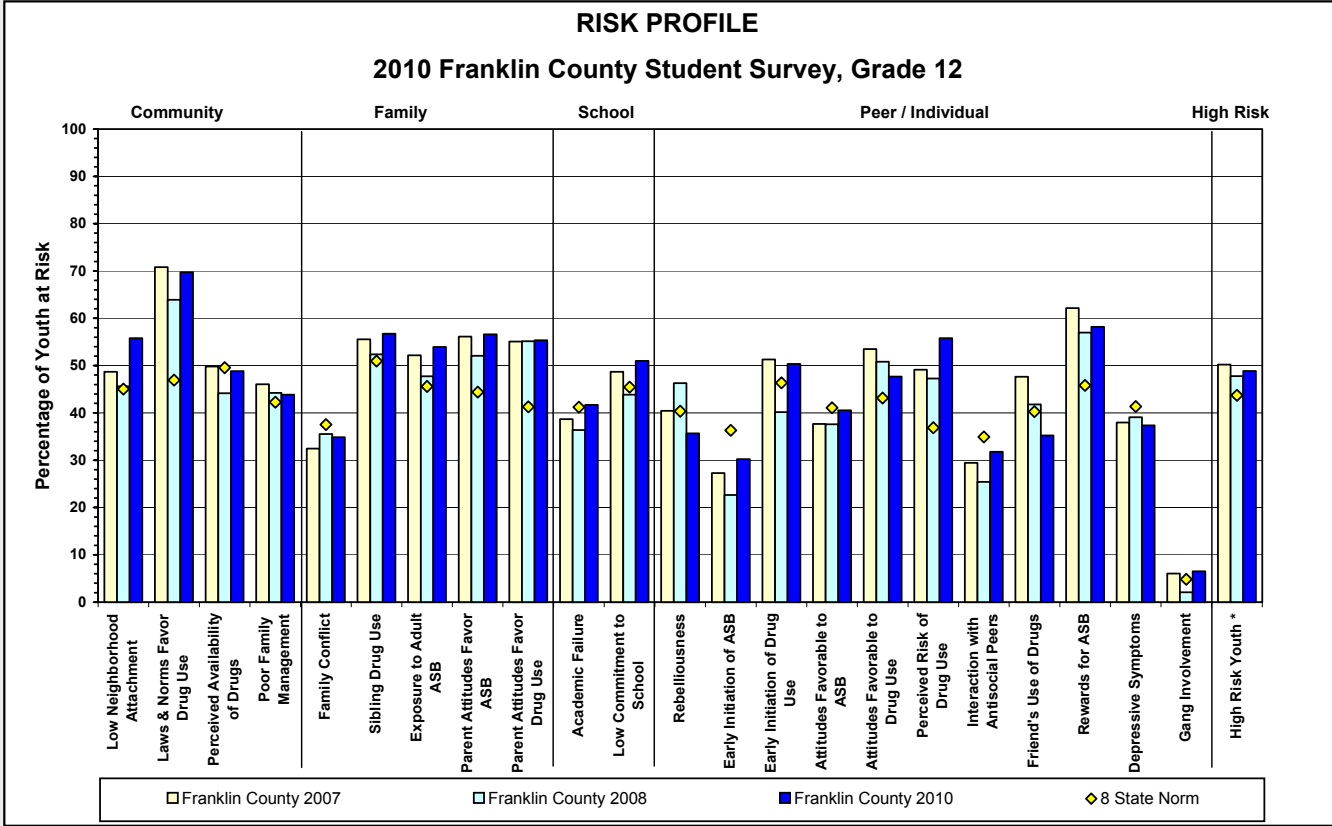


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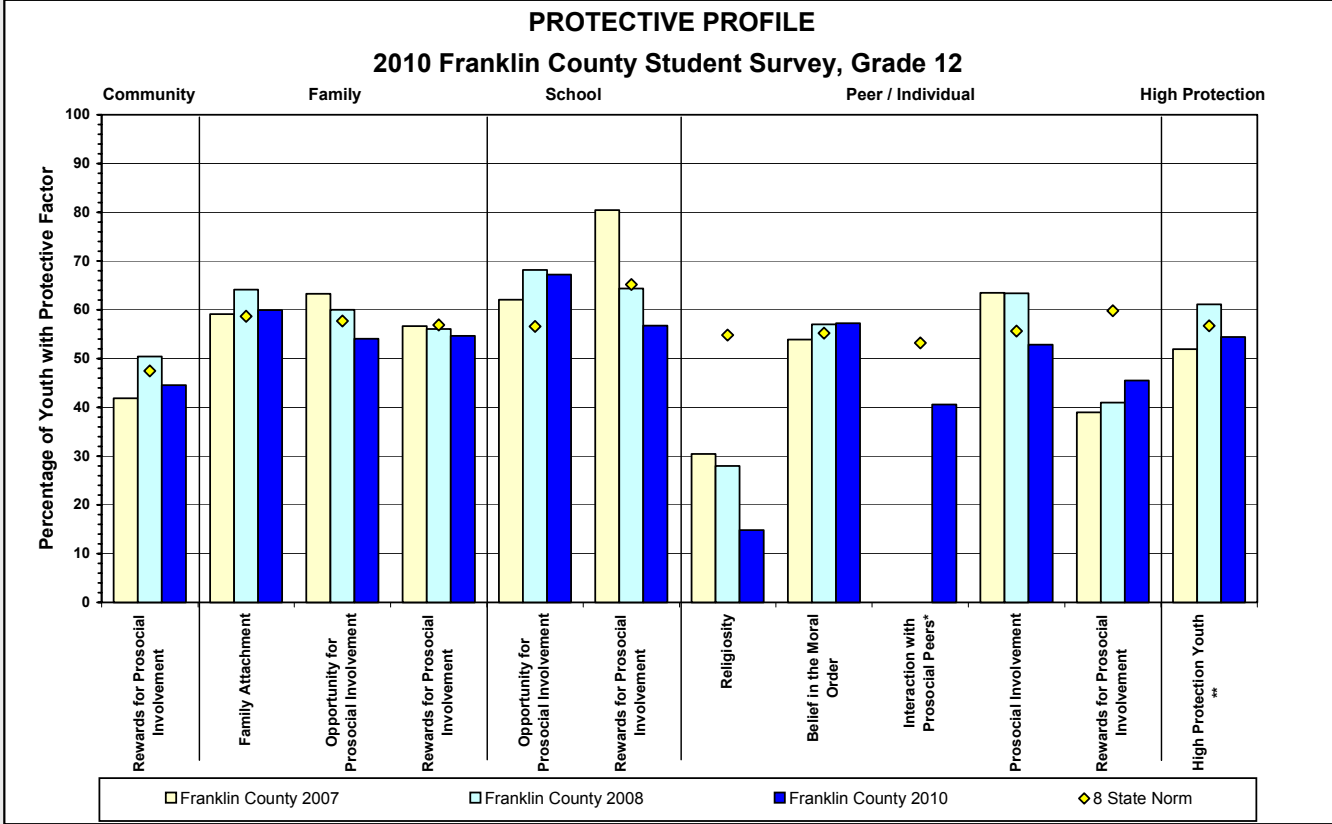


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Risk and Protective Factor Profiles



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Table 2. Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definitions

Community Domain Risk Factors	
Community Disorganization	Research has shown that neighborhoods with high population density, lack of natural surveillance of public places, physical deterioration, and high rates of adult crime also have higher rates of juvenile crime and drug selling.
Low Neighborhood Attachment	A low level of bonding to the neighborhood is related to higher levels of juvenile crime and drug selling.
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.
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.
Community Domain Protective Factors	
Opportunities for Positive Involvement	When opportunities are available in a community for positive participation, children are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Positive Involvement	Rewards for positive participation in activities helps children bond to the community, thus lowering their risk for substance use.
Family Domain Risk Factors	
Exposure to Adult Antisocial Behavior	When children are raised in a family or are around adults with a history of problem behaviors (e.g., violence or ATOD use), the children are more likely to engage in these behaviors.
Sibling Drug Use	Youth who are raised in a family where their siblings use drugs are more likely to use drugs themselves.
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.
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior & Drugs	In families where parents use illegal drugs, are heavy users of alcohol, or are tolerant of children's use, children are more likely to become drug abusers during adolescence. The risk is further increased if parents involve children in their own drug (or alcohol) using behavior, for example, asking the child to light the parent's cigarette or get the parent a beer from the refrigerator.
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
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.
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.
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.
School Domain Risk Factors	
Academic Failure	Beginning in the late elementary grades (grades 4-6) academic failure increases the risk of both drug abuse and delinquency. It appears that the experience of failure itself, for whatever reasons, increases the risk of problem behaviors.
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.

Table 2. Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definitions (Continued)

<i>School Domain Protective Factors</i>	
<i>Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement</i>	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.
<i>Rewards for Prosocial Involvement</i>	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
<i>Peer-Individual Risk Factors</i>	
<i>Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use</i>	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.
<i>Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use</i>	During the elementary school years, most children express anti-drug, anti-crime, and pro-social attitudes and have difficulty imagining why people use drugs or engage in antisocial behaviors. However, in middle school, as more youth are exposed to others who use drugs and engage in antisocial behavior, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. Youth who express positive attitudes toward drug use and antisocial behavior are more likely to engage in a variety of problem behaviors, including drug use.
<i>Friends' Use of Drugs</i>	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.
<i>Interaction with Antisocial Peers</i>	Young people who associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are at higher risk for engaging in antisocial behavior themselves.
<i>Perceived Risk of Drug Use</i>	Young people who do not perceive drug use to be risky are far more likely to engage in drug use.
<i>Rewards for Antisocial Behavior</i>	Young people who receive rewards for their antisocial behavior are at higher risk for engaging further in antisocial behavior and substance use.
<i>Rebelliousness</i>	Young people who do not feel part of society, are not bound by rules, don't believe in trying to be successful or responsible, or who take an active rebellious stance toward society, are at higher risk of abusing drugs. In addition, high tolerance for deviance, a strong need for independence and normlessness have all been linked with drug use.
<i>Depressive Symptoms</i>	Young people who are depressed are overrepresented in the criminal justice system and are more likely to use drugs. Survey research and other studies have shown a link between depression and other youth problem behaviors.
<i>Gang Involvement</i>	Youth who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use.
<i>Peer-Individual Protective Factors</i>	
<i>Religiosity</i>	Young people who regularly attend religious services are less likely to engage in problem behaviors.
<i>Social Skills</i>	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.
<i>Belief in the Moral Order</i>	Young people who have a belief in what is "right" or "wrong" are less likely to use drugs.
<i>Prosocial Involvement</i>	Participation in positive school and community activities helps provide protection for youth.
<i>Rewards for Prosocial Involvement</i>	Young people who view working hard in school and the community as rewarding are less likely to engage in problem behavior.

Table 3. Number of Students Who Completed the Survey

Number of Youth	Grade 8				Grade 9		
	2007	2008	2010	MTF 2009	2007	2008	2010
	279	352	462	†	383	363	449

Table 4. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime

In your lifetime, on how many occasions (if any) have you (One or more occasions)		Grade 8				Grade 9		
		2007	2008	2010	MTF 2009	2007	2008	2010
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	52.5	52.8	45.0	36.6	62.3	61.8	56.6
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	25.8	26.0	24.9	20.1	32.4	29.3	31.2
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	11.6	12.9	17.9	9.6	13.4	15.4	20.2
Marijuana	used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil)?	9.4	11.8	12.2	15.7	22.2	16.9	21.2
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	15.2	16.5	12.3	14.9	13.4	9.7	11.1
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	1.1	2.1	2.2	1.7	2.9	2.5	2.3
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	0.7	0.6	2.0	2.6	2.4	1.4	3.2
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth)?	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4
Stimulants*	used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	4.0	4.1	2.0	6.0	5.8	4.2	4.1
Sedatives **	used sedatives (barbiturates, sleeping pills, or downers such as phenobarbital or Tuinal) without a doctor telling you to take them?	5.8	7.7	6.3	9.5	8.2	8.1	8.9
Tranquilizers **	used tranquilizers (such as Librium, Valium, or Xanax) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2.9	3.0	n/a	3.9	4.5	3.1	n/a
Heroin	used heroin or other opiates?	0.7	0.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.2
Narcotic Prescription Drugs	used narcotic prescription drugs (such as OxyContin, methadone, morphine, codine, Demerol, Vicodin, Percocet) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.4	3.9	3.6	4.4	7.9	5.8	6.2
Ecstasy	used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy)?	1.1	0.6	2.5	2.2	3.2	2.5	1.1

† See the Monitoring The Future (MTF) website (www.monitoringthefuture.org)

* The Monitoring the Future data has not been released, this is a 2008 value.

** Prior to 2010, Sedatives was divided into two questions, Barbiturates and Tranquilizers. The MTF Sedative data is a 2008 value.

Table 3 continued. Number of Students Who Completed the Survey

Number of Youth	Grade 10				Grade 11			Grade 12			
	2007	2008	2010	MTF 2009	2007	2008	2010	2007	2008	2010	MTF 2009
	319	309	468	†	311	279	419	233	247	305	†

Table 4 continued. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime

In your lifetime, on how many occasions (if any) have you (One or more occasions)		Grade 10				Grade 11			Grade 12			
		2007	2008	2010	MTF 2009	2007	2008	2010	2007	2008	2010	MTF 2009
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	74.6	73.6	70.3	59.1	76.5	78.8	75.7	86.6	82.7	81.8	72.3
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	40.1	33.6	35.1	32.7	42.3	45.6	39.9	53.7	42.7	46.9	43.6
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	21.7	19.7	22.8	15.2	27.4	28.7	31.9	29.1	27.0	34.1	16.3
Marijuana	used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil)?	30.5	30.1	30.2	32.3	38.3	41.8	39.4	48.7	40.7	42.7	42.0
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	9.2	8.5	8.4	12.8	8.0	8.1	7.2	6.5	3.3	9.1	9.5
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	2.2	3.6	3.8	3.0	4.5	5.1	4.0	6.1	5.3	8.1	3.1
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	1.9	3.0	2.4	4.6	4.2	5.1	3.7	3.9	4.5	6.1	6.0
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth)?	1.9	1.0	0.7	2.8	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.3	2.5	2.7	2.4
Stimulants*	used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	7.0	7.5	5.7	10.3	6.1	8.8	7.4	5.7	5.3	6.1	9.9
Sedatives **	used sedatives (barbiturates, sleeping pills, or downers such as phenobarbital or Tuinal) without a doctor telling you to take them?	7.3	10.2	8.4	13.0	7.4	9.2	8.4	9.6	6.6	11.2	12.7
Tranquilizers **	used tranquilizers (such as Librium, Valium, or Xanax) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.6	4.9	n/a	7.0	5.2	3.3	n/a	3.9	3.7	n/a	9.3
Heroin	used heroin or other opiates?	1.0	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.1	3.2	0.0	0.4	4.4	1.2
Narcotic Prescription Drugs	used narcotic prescription drugs (such as OxyContin, methadone, morphine, codine, Demerol, Vicodin, Percocet) without a doctor telling you to take them?	8.0	9.8	10.2	9.9	8.1	11.3	13.1	12.2	8.2	17.6	13.2
Ecstasy	used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy)?	2.6	2.9	2.2	5.5	1.6	2.2	3.2	1.3	2.9	7.8	6.5

† See the Monitoring The Future (MTF) website (www.monitoringthefuture.org)

* The Monitoring the Future data has not been released, this is a 2008 value.

** Prior to 2010, Sedatives was divided into two questions, Barbiturates and Tranquilizers. The MTF Sedative data is a 2008 value.

Table 5. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During The Past 30 Days

In the past 30 days, on how many occasions (if any) have you (One or more occasions)		Grade 8				Grade 9		
		2007	2008	2010	MTF 2009	2007	2008	2010
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	20.3	19.5	21.7	14.9	30.9	26.8	24.0
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	7.3	8.7	8.5	6.5	14.0	8.7	14.9
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	4.0	5.1	7.3	3.7	6.3	6.4	9.0
Marijuana	used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil)?	4.4	4.5	6.7	6.5	10.2	6.5	11.6
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	4.3	6.3	3.4	3.8	2.1	2.0	3.6
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.9
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.5
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth)?	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.2
Stimulants*	used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2.2	1.5	0.9	1.9	2.1	1.9	0.9
Sedatives **	used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them?	3.3	2.4	3.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	3.0
Tranquilizers **	used tranquilizers (such as Librium, Valium, or Xanax) without a doctor telling you to take them?	0.7	1.2	n/a	1.2	1.6	1.4	n/a
Heroin	used heroin or other opiates?	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2
Narcotic Prescription Drugs	used narcotic prescription drugs (such as OxyContin, methadone, morphine, codine, Demerol, Vicodin, Percocet) without a doctor telling you to take them?	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	2.4	0.8	1.6
Ecstasy	used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy)?	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.2

* The Monitoring the Future data has not been released, this is a 2008 value.
 ** Prior to 2010, Sedatives was divided into two questions, Barbiturates and Tranquilizers. The MTF Sedative data is a 2008 value.

Table 5 continued. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During The Past 30 Days

In the past 30 days, on how many occasions (if any) have you (One or more occasions)		Grade 10				Grade 11			Grade 12			
		2007	2008	2010	MTF 2009	2007	2008	2010	2007	2008	2010	MTF 2009
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	42.7	39.5	32.1	30.4	52.6	50.2	40.3	60.7	51.5	51.2	43.5
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	20.6	13.9	13.6	13.1	17.7	22.1	17.8	23.1	20.7	21.1	20.1
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	8.6	10.5	11.1	6.5	11.3	15.8	15.6	11.8	10.4	17.3	8.4
Marijuana	used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil)?	16.0	16.1	15.0	15.9	23.4	20.1	17.9	24.1	21.1	22.9	20.6
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	3.2	2.0	2.4	2.2	3.9	1.8	1.7	0.9	1.2	2.7	1.2
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.5	2.6	1.8	0.5	1.3	1.6	1.7	0.5
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.9	1.0	1.8	0.7	0.4	2.5	1.7	1.3
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth)?	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.5
Stimulants*	used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2.9	2.0	2.6	3.3	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.9	2.5	3.1	3.0
Sedatives **	used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2.6	2.3	3.1	3.9	2.3	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.4	4.2
Tranquilizers **	used tranquilizers (such as Librium, Valium, or Xanax) without a doctor telling you to take them?	0.3	1.3	n/a	2.0	1.3	0.4	n/a	1.8	0.8	n/a	2.7
Heroin	used heroin or other opiates?	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	2.7	0.4
Narcotic Prescription Drugs	used narcotic prescription drugs (such as OxyContin, methadone, morphine, codine, Demerol, Vicodin, Percocet) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2.6	2.3	3.8	3.0	3.9	2.6	4.5	4.8	5.0	9.2	4.1
Ecstasy	used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy)?	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.4	1.8

* The Monitoring the Future data has not been released, this is a 2008 value.

** Prior to 2010, Sedatives was divided into two questions, Barbiturates and Tranquilizers. The MTF Sedative data is a 2008 value.

Table 6. Percentage of Students With Heavy ATOD Use

		Grade 8				Grade 9		
		2007	2008	2010	MTF 2009	2007	2008	2010
Binge Drinking	How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks?	12.3	13.5	12.2	7.8	22.3	15.9	11.3
1/2 Pack of Cigarettes/Day	During the past 30 days, have you smoked 1/2 Pack of cigarettes a day or more?	1.5	0.6	1.8	1.0	5.3	1.4	5.7
Needs Alcohol Treatment	Answered "Yes" to at least 3 alcohol treatment questions and has used alcohol on 10 or more occasions.	n/a	n/a	2.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.6
Needs Drug Treatment	Answered "Yes" to at least 3 drug treatment questions and has used any drug on 10 or more occasions	n/a	n/a	2.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.7
Alcohol or Drug Treatment	Needs alcohol and/or drug treatment	n/a	n/a	4.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.7

Table 6 continued. Percentage of Students With Heavy ATOD Use

		Grade 10				Grade 11			Grade 12			
		2007	2008	2010	MTF 2009	2007	2008	2010	2007	2008	2010	MTF 2009
Binge Drinking	How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks?	26.9	26.6	15.9	17.5	35.8	36.8	25.0	41.5	39.2	35.2	25.2
1/2 Pack of Cigarettes/Day	During the past 30 days, have you smoked 1/2 Pack of cigarettes a day or more?	5.5	2.6	4.4	2.4	4.8	5.9	6.2	7.0	7.5	8.5	5.0
Needs Alcohol Treatment	Answered "Yes" to at least 3 alcohol treatment questions and has used alcohol on 10 or more occasions.	n/a	n/a	5.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	8.2	n/a	n/a	9.1	n/a
Needs Drug Treatment	Answered "Yes" to at least 3 drug treatment questions and has used any drug on 10 or more occasions	n/a	n/a	5.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	8.2	n/a	n/a	11.0	n/a
Alcohol or Drug Treatment	Needs alcohol and/or drug treatment	n/a	n/a	9.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	13.2	n/a	n/a	16.5	n/a

Table 7. Percentage of Students With Antisocial Behavior in the Past Year

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you: (One or more times)	Grade 8				Grade 9			
	2007	2008	2010	8 State Norm	2007	2008	2010	8 State Norm
Been Suspended from School	6.9	9.1	12.4	17.5	8.9	9.2	13.6	15.1
Been Drunk or High at School	4.7	6.2	6.4	10.3	12.9	8.4	10.8	14.0
Sold Illegal Drugs	1.1	2.1	2.4	3.6	3.7	1.7	2.9	5.5
Stolen or Tried to Steal a Motor Vehicle	1.5	1.2	2.0	3.7	1.8	0.3	1.8	3.8
Been Arrested	2.2	2.1	5.1	7.1	5.0	2.5	5.2	7.5
Attacked Someone with the Idea of Seriously Hurting Them	12.0	14.0	12.7	16.7	10.0	10.1	13.1	16.1
Carried a Handgun	4.3	3.2	4.4	5.9	2.6	1.9	3.6	5.6
Carried a Handgun to School	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.0

Table 7 continued. Percentage of Students With Antisocial Behavior in the Past Year

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you: (One or more times)	Grade 10				Grade 11				Grade 12			
	2007	2008	2010	8 State Norm	2007	2008	2010	8 State Norm	2007	2008	2010	8 State Norm
Been Suspended from School	10.5	4.9	7.3	12.8	8.4	7.2	7.8	11.0	5.6	5.3	7.0	9.3
Been Drunk or High at School	13.0	15.4	12.4	17.7	19.8	18.0	14.9	18.4	22.1	19.3	22.7	19.2
Sold Illegal Drugs	4.2	5.2	5.2	7.4	4.2	6.6	6.2	7.9	6.5	5.4	10.3	8.4
Stolen or Tried to Steal a Motor Vehicle	1.6	2.0	1.7	3.8	0.6	1.8	2.4	3.0	0.4	1.6	2.0	2.1
Been Arrested	4.2	2.0	5.0	8.0	4.2	6.2	5.1	7.6	3.5	6.2	3.7	7.2
Attacked Someone with the Idea of Seriously Hurting Them	13.4	11.4	12.1	15.5	8.4	10.5	11.5	14.1	6.5	7.4	8.0	12.7
Carried a Handgun	2.5	2.6	5.0	5.3	3.5	2.5	3.4	5.2	4.3	3.3	2.7	5.1
Carried a Handgun to School	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0

Table 8. Percentage of Students Gambling in the Past Year †

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you: (<i>'A few times' or more</i>)	Grade 8				Grade 9			
	2007	2008	2010	8 State Norm	2007	2008	2010	8 State Norm
Gambled in the Past Year	65.6	56.0	63.0	n/a	58.6	55.7	67.1	n/a
Bet on Cards	33.2	22.5	22.7	n/a	28.1	24.4	27.0	n/a
Gambled on the Internet	5.4	4.6	4.2	n/a	5.4	4.3	4.3	n/a
Bet on Sports	35.5	25.4	22.3	n/a	23.4	32.1	25.4	n/a
Played the Lottery	33.9	35.1	46.3	n/a	31.3	28.1	49.1	n/a
Bet on Games of Skill	24.8	19.4	20.1	n/a	17.2	18.4	15.0	n/a
Bet on Video Poker	3.5	4.6	3.8	n/a	3.8	3.5	2.9	n/a
Played Bingo for money	11.5	8.3	23.1	n/a	9.6	8.7	20.5	n/a
Bet on Horses	8.6	9.0	3.8	n/a	6.9	7.2	2.7	n/a
Gambled at a Casino	2.0	2.0	1.5	n/a	1.4	1.2	0.5	n/a
Bet on Dice	7.1	5.6	2.9	n/a	10.6	6.1	2.5	n/a

Table 9. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factors	Grade 8				Grade 9			
	2007	2008	2010	8 State Norm	2007	2008	2010	8 State Norm
Community Domain								
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	50.4	46.1	50.0	52.6	43.1	51.3	48.5	50.0
Family Domain								
Family Attachment	54.8	47.7	52.2	52.5	56.2	56.9	53.7	54.7
Opportunity for Prosocial Involvement	61.3	57.4	60.8	62.5	57.0	59.6	55.3	59.7
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	46.0	41.9	48.7	49.9	55.4	53.8	55.8	53.3
School Domain								
Opportunity for Prosocial Involvement	73.4	65.3	58.0	57.8	66.2	68.0	56.1	57.5
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	60.4	61.2	58.2	53.9	81.9	56.3	51.8	59.3
Peer-Individual Domain								
Religiosity	33.2	32.7	28.0	60.7	22.8	25.9	22.5	59.8
Belief in the Moral Order	68.0	64.5	68.0	51.8	62.1	61.6	60.5	54.1
Interaction with Prosocial Peers*	n/a	n/a	48.4	59.7	n/a	n/a	43.8	55.2
Prosocial Involvement	72.5	64.6	59.6	54.3	64.5	71.3	57.4	54.3
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	54.9	46.3	53.5	50.1	44.2	47.1	54.8	54.3
High Protection								
High Protection Youth **	64.9	56.3	54.3	51.9	65.8	61.7	53.5	53.9

† Because not all of the 8 State Surveys had Gambling Behavior questions, no values are available

* Scale not included prior to 2010. It is not included in the High Protection calculation in order to keep the 3 years comparable.

** High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of protective factors operating in their lives.
(All grades: 4 or more protective factors)

Table 8 continued. Percentage of Students Gambling in the Past Year †

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you: (*A few times' or more)	Grade 10				Grade 11				Grade 12			
	2007	2008	2010	8 State Norm	2007	2008	2010	8 State Norm	2007	2008	2010	8 State Norm
Gambled in the Past Year	58.2	47.1	64.4	n/a	61.1	56.9	65.9	n/a	68.5	59.5	69.1	n/a
Bet on Cards	29.5	24.9	26.9	n/a	35.2	27.6	27.8	n/a	32.6	27.4	25.7	n/a
Gambled on the Internet	6.8	5.3	3.5	n/a	7.4	4.1	3.4	n/a	8.0	2.9	1.7	n/a
Bet on Sports	28.3	21.9	23.2	n/a	28.6	27.2	24.7	n/a	27.9	20.3	20.7	n/a
Played the Lottery	32.9	26.5	48.8	n/a	36.6	32.1	48.0	n/a	47.8	39.7	53.4	n/a
Bet on Games of Skill	22.7	10.7	15.0	n/a	18.4	23.5	17.6	n/a	16.1	13.7	15.5	n/a
Bet on Video Poker	4.2	2.0	1.7	n/a	5.4	3.4	2.4	n/a	8.0	3.7	3.0	n/a
Played Bingo for money	8.8	8.4	16.1	n/a	10.4	11.0	17.9	n/a	9.0	7.9	13.8	n/a
Bet on Horses	4.9	5.0	3.7	n/a	6.4	5.7	3.7	n/a	5.4	1.7	3.4	n/a
Gambled at a Casino	1.9	0.7	2.2	n/a	4.0	3.4	2.4	n/a	16.4	10.9	15.8	n/a
Bet on Dice	7.9	3.7	2.0	n/a	8.4	7.2	2.5	n/a	6.2	2.9	2.4	n/a

Table 9 continued. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factors	Grade 10				Grade 11				Grade 12			
	2007	2008	2010	8 State Norm	2007	2008	2010	8 State Norm	2007	2008	2010	8 State Norm
Community Domain												
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	47.4	43.3	48.2	47.4	47.9	45.3	46.9	47.4	41.9	50.4	44.6	47.5
Family Domain												
Family Attachment	59.3	56.0	57.0	56.9	57.9	60.5	55.5	57.8	59.1	64.1	59.9	58.7
Opportunity for Prosocial Involvement	55.4	56.4	58.1	56.9	54.9	55.5	55.6	57.3	63.3	60.0	54.1	57.7
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	54.2	53.0	52.0	56.8	55.9	48.5	54.2	56.8	56.6	56.1	54.6	56.9
School Domain												
Opportunity for Prosocial Involvement	62.5	69.6	58.5	57.3	68.8	62.7	62.2	56.9	62.1	68.2	67.2	56.6
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	79.6	63.5	53.8	64.6	81.2	59.0	55.0	64.9	80.4	64.3	56.8	65.2
Peer-Individual Domain												
Religiosity	40.8	32.9	30.5	58.8	35.4	31.9	28.3	56.8	30.4	28.0	14.8	54.8
Belief in the Moral Order	51.7	55.7	53.2	56.4	56.1	53.1	59.6	55.8	53.9	57.0	57.2	55.2
Interaction with Prosocial Peers*	n/a	n/a	48.2	50.7	n/a	n/a	48.0	51.9	n/a	n/a	40.6	53.2
Prosocial Involvement	60.6	61.6	53.1	54.2	64.7	68.5	58.2	54.9	63.5	63.4	52.8	55.6
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	48.7	54.1	64.9	58.4	44.1	38.9	43.8	59.1	39.0	41.0	45.5	59.8
High Protection												
High Protection Youth **	50.8	65.7	57.3	55.9	53.7	58.8	54.9	56.3	51.9	61.1	54.4	56.7

† Because not all of the 8 State Surveys had Gambling Behavior questions, no values are available

* Scale not included prior to 2010. It is not included in the High Protection calculation in order to keep the 3 years comparable.

** High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of protective factors operating in their lives.

(All grades: 4 or more protective factors)

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factors	Grade 8				Grade 9			
	2007	2008	2010	8 State Norm	2007	2008	2010	8 State Norm
Community Domain								
Low Neighborhood Attachment	34.8	39.9	40.4	36.6	40.3	41.4	45.0	39.1
Laws & Norms Favor Drug Use	49.6	50.3	48.8	42.5	56.9	51.6	49.8	41.3
Perceived Availability of Drugs	47.7	49.0	43.9	41.0	54.2	46.0	50.1	43.9
Family Domain								
Poor Family Management	37.2	44.3	40.0	41.3	47.8	42.1	46.1	40.4
Family Conflict	35.2	27.6	35.3	37.7	37.3	41.3	40.7	39.2
Sibling Drug Use	54.1	54.7	49.2	50.5	40.6	36.5	40.6	47.7
Exposure to Adult ASB	49.2	49.3	42.1	44.7	34.2	33.9	34.4	46.7
Parent Attitudes Favor ASB	51.6	56.1	56.5	45.4	59.0	50.3	58.2	46.2
Parent Attitudes Favor Drug Use	32.2	33.6	33.9	28.3	45.5	42.0	39.7	34.5
School Domain								
Academic Failure	40.5	43.9	47.6	45.5	45.3	45.1	50.0	45.3
Low Commitment to School	55.8	58.6	55.8	45.5	56.8	53.1	61.4	44.2
Peer-Individual Domain								
Rebelliousness	41.9	42.4	37.1	39.8	48.4	35.9	42.4	41.6
Early Initiation of ASB	21.4	26.3	30.9	37.6	25.1	26.5	30.7	37.9
Early Initiation of Drug Use	41.6	38.1	35.7	44.5	43.0	37.3	40.8	43.1
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	34.3	44.4	38.6	38.6	42.2	42.3	47.7	41.3
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	39.4	41.3	35.7	39.1	42.9	38.1	38.3	42.1
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	27.3	41.0	46.6	39.1	45.4	42.7	55.6	42.5
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	22.5	23.4	30.8	39.2	28.5	27.7	33.5	38.8
Friend's Use of Drugs	47.6	46.6	43.0	47.1	50.3	44.7	45.2	46.1
Rewards for ASB	44.9	43.1	37.3	40.9	56.2	52.0	49.0	42.9
Depressive Symptoms	42.2	40.5	38.9	48.2	41.1	38.8	45.0	47.8
Gang Involvement	9.1	7.4	6.7	10.0	11.2	5.9	7.2	8.5
High Risk Youth *								
High Risk Youth *	44.1	48.3	42.9	45.3	54.3	47.4	53.0	45.0

* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (6th grade: 7 or more risk factors, 7th-9th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th-12th graders: 9 or more factors)

Table 10 continued. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factors	Grade 10				Grade 11				Grade 12			
	2007	2008	2010	8 State Norm	2007	2008	2010	8 State Norm	2007	2008	2010	8 State Norm
Community Domain												
Low Neighborhood Attachment	41.0	40.4	47.1	41.5	46.9	47.4	50.2	43.3	48.7	45.6	55.8	45.1
Laws & Norms Favor Drug Use	51.8	53.4	51.5	40.2	55.6	64.3	55.2	43.6	70.8	63.9	69.7	46.9
Perceived Availability of Drugs	46.4	48.2	40.6	46.9	41.6	44.5	32.7	48.2	49.8	44.2	48.8	49.6
Family Domain												
Poor Family Management	44.7	45.3	40.6	39.6	47.4	52.4	40.6	40.9	46.1	44.2	43.9	42.3
Family Conflict	39.8	39.7	38.7	40.8	37.3	41.1	34.8	39.2	32.5	35.5	34.9	37.5
Sibling Drug Use	42.4	45.2	47.1	44.9	50.3	47.0	49.1	47.9	55.6	52.4	56.7	50.9
Exposure to Adult ASB	52.1	56.0	53.2	48.7	51.3	49.8	44.6	47.2	52.2	47.7	53.9	45.6
Parent Attitudes Favor ASB	52.1	57.5	60.4	47.0	51.5	61.6	56.9	45.7	56.1	52.1	56.6	44.4
Parent Attitudes Favor Drug Use	53.4	55.3	52.2	40.8	41.0	50.7	36.4	41.1	55.1	55.1	55.4	41.3
School Domain												
Academic Failure	46.2	43.0	52.0	45.0	42.7	40.7	44.9	43.1	38.7	36.4	41.7	41.2
Low Commitment to School	54.4	51.1	55.0	42.9	47.9	47.1	54.1	44.2	48.7	43.9	51.0	45.4
Peer-Individual Domain												
Rebelliousness	49.7	43.5	38.6	43.5	46.5	45.3	36.4	41.9	40.4	46.3	35.7	40.4
Early Initiation of ASB	28.3	23.5	29.0	38.2	26.8	32.7	30.9	37.2	27.3	22.6	30.2	36.3
Early Initiation of Drug Use	41.6	36.7	34.0	41.6	44.1	45.1	39.6	44.0	51.3	40.2	50.3	46.4
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	50.6	48.4	43.6	44.1	41.6	48.7	45.2	42.6	37.7	37.6	40.5	41.1
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	50.0	51.0	48.5	45.0	46.0	49.6	42.9	44.1	53.5	50.8	47.7	43.2
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	49.5	51.6	56.3	46.0	38.2	42.1	47.5	41.4	49.1	47.3	55.8	36.9
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	27.2	27.3	31.4	38.3	28.5	30.8	27.8	36.6	29.4	25.4	31.8	34.9
Friend's Use of Drugs	47.3	50.8	40.2	45.2	47.9	47.1	39.3	42.7	47.6	41.8	35.2	40.3
Rewards for ASB	59.0	53.8	45.1	44.9	57.0	57.8	50.6	45.4	62.2	57.0	58.2	45.8
Depressive Symptoms	40.1	37.9	41.9	47.5	37.4	33.3	35.5	44.4	38.0	39.1	37.4	41.3
Gang Involvement	8.6	9.5	5.8	7.0	4.2	8.1	5.2	5.9	6.0	2.1	6.5	4.8
High Risk Youth *												
High Risk Youth *	50.8	49.8	43.6	44.6	47.3	50.2	42.5	44.1	50.2	47.8	48.9	43.7

* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (6th grade: 7 or more risk factors, 7th-9th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th-12th graders: 9 or more factors)

Table 11. Sources and Places of Student Alcohol Use

When I drank Alcohol in the past year I...	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	Total
	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010
<i>Sample size *</i>	78	121	190	192	173	754
Bought It WITH a Fake ID	2.6	6.6	3.2	5.2	4.6	4.5
Bought It WITHOUT a Fake ID	5.1	6.6	6.3	8.3	10.4	7.7
A Stranger Bought It for Me	17.9	10.7	11.6	20.8	17.9	15.9
Got It From Someone 21 OR OLDER	60.3	70.2	67.4	77.6	86.1	74.0
Got It From Someone UNDER 21	39.7	39.7	42.1	52.1	45.1	44.7
Got It From a Family Member OTHER than Parents	47.4	46.3	42.1	39.6	36.4	41.4
From Home WITH Parent's Permission	30.8	34.7	32.6	28.1	33.5	31.8
From Home WITHOUT Parent's Permission	50.0	39.7	43.2	31.8	32.9	38.1
Other	43.6	44.6	36.8	40.6	39.9	40.5
During the past year, I drank alcohol at...	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	Total
	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010
<i>Sample size *</i>	80	117	179	181	164	721
Home WITHOUT permission	61.3	56.4	62.6	59.1	65.9	61.3
Home WITH permission	30.0	36.8	40.2	40.9	46.3	40.1
A Friend's Home WITH permission	37.5	35.9	42.5	48.1	56.7	45.5
At an open area	25.0	24.8	23.5	35.9	33.5	29.3
At a public event	15.0	21.4	14.0	18.8	26.2	19.3
At a restaurant, bar, or nightclub	10.0	9.4	7.3	13.3	23.8	13.2
At an empty building	12.5	14.5	8.4	14.4	10.4	11.8
In a car	25.0	27.4	23.5	36.5	37.8	30.8
Other	25.0	27.4	23.5	36.5	37.8	30.8

* Sample size represents the number of youth who answered the question, not including students reporting no alcohol use in the past year. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results and yearly trends to the entire community.

Table 12. Drug Free Communities Report *

		Franklin County 2007																
Outcomes	Definition	Substance	Grade 8		Grade 9		Grade 10		Grade 11		Grade 12		Total †		Male		Female	
			Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Perception of Risk <i>(People are at Moderate or Great Risk of harming themselves if they...)</i>	drink 1 or two drinks nearly every day	Alcohol	76.9	273	68.8	378	70.2	309	74.5	306	68.4	228	71.7	1494	67.3	694	76.3	776
	smoke 1 or more packs or cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	90.9	274	86.8	380	88.8	312	92.3	310	90.4	230	89.6	1506	90.0	699	90.0	783
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	91.4	269	82.8	377	82.4	307	80.4	306	72.1	229	82.1	1488	77.9	689	86.1	777
Perception of Parent Disapproval <i>(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)</i>	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	92.6	272	85.4	371	79.0	310	72.0	307	67.0	224	79.9	1484	79.7	686	80.5	774
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	97.8	272	93.7	379	89.4	311	90.2	307	85.5	227	91.6	1496	91.9	691	91.3	782
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	98.9	268	95.5	376	95.8	310	93.1	303	91.6	227	95.1	1484	94.0	681	96.3	779
Perception of Peer Disapproval <i>(I think it is Wrong or Very Wrong for someone my age to...)</i>	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	75.8	277	61.5	379	53.2	314	46.9	311	40.5	232	56.2	1513	55.0	702	57.3	786
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	84.1	277	78.2	380	73.1	312	70.6	310	58.7	230	73.7	1509	74.3	703	73.7	782
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	92.1	278	81.0	378	75.4	313	69.0	310	64.9	228	77.0	1507	72.6	700	81.0	783
Past 30-Day Use	at least one use in the Past 30 Days	Alcohol	20.3	276	30.9	379	42.7	314	52.6	308	60.7	229	40.4	1506	40.9	701	39.4	781
		Cigarettes	7.3	274	14.0	378	20.6	311	17.7	310	23.1	229	16.3	1502	15.3	695	16.9	783
		Marijuana	4.4	275	10.2	373	16.0	313	23.4	308	24.1	228	15.2	1497	18.0	699	12.5	774
			Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number
Average Age of Onset **	average age	Alcohol	12.0	142	12.6	238	13.3	235	13.7	240	14.2	194	13.2	1049	13.0	490	13.4	539
		Cigarettes	11.8	77	11.9	129	12.7	132	13.4	139	13.8	128	12.8	605	12.8	278	12.8	314
		Marijuana	12.9	24	13.0	88	13.9	96	14.4	117	14.9	117	14.1	442	13.8	227	14.3	204

*The "Number" column represents the sample size (the number of youth who answered the question). The "Percent" column represents the percentage of youth in the sample answering the question as specified.

**For Average Age of Onset, "Number" represents the number of youth who reported any age of first use for the specified substance other than "Never Used."

†The "Total" column represents responses from students in all grades surveyed.

Table 13. Youth Perceptions of Substance Use

Now think about all the students in your grade at school. How many of them do you think:	Substance	Franklin County 2007											
		Grade 8		Grade 9		Grade 10		Grade 11		Grade 12		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
a. smoke one or more cigarettes a day?	None (0%)	28	10.1	12	3.1	8	2.5	6	2.0	3	1.3	57	3.8
	Few (1-10%)	88	31.9	76	19.9	50	15.9	46	15.0	19	8.2	279	18.5
	Some (11-30%)	68	24.6	105	27.6	101	32.2	77	25.2	55	23.8	406	26.9
	Half or less (31-50%)	45	16.3	98	25.7	62	19.7	76	24.8	66	28.6	347	23.0
	Half or more (51-70%)	35	12.7	59	15.5	66	21.0	67	21.9	57	24.7	284	18.8
	Most (71-90%)	12	4.3	26	6.8	20	6.4	28	9.2	26	11.3	112	7.4
	Almost All (91-100%)	0	0.0	5	1.3	7	2.2	6	2.0	5	2.2	23	1.5
b. drank alcohol sometime in the past month?	None (0%)	19	6.9	18	4.7	6	1.9	6	2.0	2	0.9	51	3.4
	Few (1-10%)	52	19.0	28	7.3	8	2.6	5	1.6	1	0.4	94	6.3
	Some (11-30%)	50	18.2	63	16.5	39	12.5	14	4.6	14	6.1	180	12.0
	Half or less (31-50%)	58	21.2	71	18.6	57	18.3	41	13.4	24	10.4	251	16.7
	Half or more (51-70%)	53	19.3	84	22.0	84	27.0	82	26.8	60	26.0	363	24.2
	Most (71-90%)	28	10.2	86	22.6	82	26.4	111	36.3	86	37.2	393	26.1
	Almost All (91-100%)	14	5.1	31	8.1	35	11.3	47	15.4	44	19.0	171	11.4
c. used marijuana sometime in the past month?	None (0%)	67	24.3	39	10.2	15	4.8	10	3.3	1	0.4	132	8.8
	Few (1-10%)	103	37.3	107	28.1	80	25.8	45	14.7	30	13.0	365	24.3
	Some (11-30%)	47	17.0	86	22.6	83	26.8	66	21.5	51	22.2	333	22.1
	Half or less (31-50%)	21	7.6	60	15.7	56	18.1	61	19.9	55	23.9	253	16.8
	Half or more (51-70%)	23	8.3	49	12.9	42	13.5	69	22.5	49	21.3	232	15.4
	Most (71-90%)	14	5.1	30	7.9	23	7.4	40	13.0	31	13.5	138	9.2
	Almost All (91-100%)	1	0.4	10	2.6	11	3.5	16	5.2	13	5.7	51	3.4
d. used an illegal drug in the past month (not including marijuana)?	None (0%)	102	37.2	66	17.3	43	13.7	36	11.7	20	8.7	267	17.7
	Few (1-10%)	104	38.0	181	47.5	169	54.0	142	46.1	110	48.0	706	46.9
	Some (11-30%)	35	12.8	63	16.5	55	17.6	57	18.5	52	22.7	262	17.4
	Half or less (31-50%)	20	7.3	37	9.7	24	7.7	36	11.7	28	12.2	145	9.6
	Half or more (51-70%)	8	2.9	21	5.5	9	2.9	25	8.1	13	5.7	76	5.0
	Most (71-90%)	3	1.1	5	1.3	5	1.6	10	3.2	4	1.7	27	1.8
	Almost All (91-100%)	2	0.7	8	2.1	8	2.6	2	0.6	2	0.9	22	1.5

Table 14. Drug Free Communities Report *

		Franklin County 2008																
Outcomes	Definition	Substance	Grade 8		Grade 9		Grade 10		Grade 11		Grade 12		Total †		Male		Female	
			Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Perception of Risk <i>(People are at Moderate or Great Risk of harming themselves if they...)</i>	drink 1 or two drinks nearly every day	Alcohol	67.4	347	74.9	354	71.0	303	73.1	275	66.4	241	70.7	1520	67.5	693	73.7	802
	smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	89.6	347	87.6	356	91.2	306	87.2	274	88.8	240	88.9	1523	87.6	694	90.0	804
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	89.5	342	85.3	354	78.1	301	75.9	274	72.3	238	81.0	1509	76.3	687	85.1	797
Perception of Parent Disapproval <i>(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)</i>	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	90.6	320	86.4	353	81.3	299	64.3	266	59.2	240	77.9	1478	73.5	668	81.6	786
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	96.0	322	95.8	355	92.7	303	86.3	271	87.2	242	92.1	1493	92.1	675	91.9	794
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	96.2	316	96.3	352	92.1	304	91.8	268	89.2	241	93.5	1481	92.8	667	94.0	789
Perception of Peer Disapproval <i>(I think it is Wrong or Very Wrong for someone my age to...)</i>	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	75.7	346	66.8	361	54.9	306	44.7	273	44.4	241	58.9	1527	56.4	699	61.4	803
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	86.6	344	80.7	362	75.2	306	64.9	271	65.7	242	75.7	1525	75.0	700	76.4	800
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	89.6	345	84.7	360	73.1	305	72.9	273	69.0	242	78.9	1525	77.4	699	80.0	802
Past 30-Day Use	at least one use in the Past 30 Days	Alcohol	19.5	338	26.8	358	39.5	306	50.2	273	51.5	241	35.9	1516	37.5	693	34.2	798
		Cigarettes	8.7	332	8.7	358	13.9	303	22.1	272	20.7	241	14.1	1506	13.3	683	14.6	799
		Marijuana	4.5	336	6.5	354	16.1	304	20.1	269	21.1	242	12.8	1505	14.4	688	11.2	792
			Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number
Average Age of Onset **	average age	Alcohol	11.8	175	12.8	220	13.5	223	13.7	217	14.5	197	13.3	1032	13.1	475	13.5	540
		Cigarettes	11.7	88	12.1	104	12.4	104	12.9	126	14.0	105	12.7	527	12.6	241	12.8	279
		Marijuana	12.7	37	13.3	64	13.8	93	14.3	115	15.0	94	14.1	403	13.9	200	14.2	197

*The "Number" column represents the sample size (the number of youth who answered the question). The "Percent" column represents the percentage of youth in the sample answering the question as specified.

**For Average Age of Onset, "Number" represents the number of youth who reported any age of first use for the specified substance other than "Never Used."

†The "Total" column represents responses from students in all grades surveyed.

Table 15. Youth Perceptions of Substance Use

Now think about all the students in your grade at school. How many of them do you think:	Substance	Franklin County 2008											
		Grade 8		Grade 9		Grade 10		Grade 11		Grade 12		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
a. smoke one or more cigarettes a day?	None (0%)	37	10.8	8	2.2	4	1.3	7	2.6	6	2.5	62	4.1
	Few (1-10%)	130	37.9	85	23.7	60	19.5	43	15.7	32	13.3	350	23.0
	Some (11-30%)	90	26.2	118	32.9	107	34.9	87	31.8	71	29.6	473	31.1
	Half or less (31-50%)	43	12.5	70	19.5	67	21.8	73	26.6	62	25.8	315	20.7
	Half or more (51-70%)	25	7.3	51	14.2	46	15.0	44	16.1	42	17.5	208	13.7
	Most (71-90%)	15	4.4	18	5.0	19	6.2	15	5.5	25	10.4	92	6.0
	Almost All (91-100%)	3	0.9	9	2.5	4	1.3	5	1.8	2	0.8	23	1.5
b. drank alcohol sometime in the past month?	None (0%)	27	7.9	6	1.7	3	1.0	6	2.2	7	2.9	49	3.2
	Few (1-10%)	78	22.8	34	9.5	14	4.6	6	2.2	3	1.3	135	8.9
	Some (11-30%)	81	23.7	62	17.3	36	11.7	29	10.5	20	8.4	228	15.0
	Half or less (31-50%)	58	17.0	87	24.2	67	21.8	38	13.8	27	11.3	277	18.2
	Half or more (51-70%)	47	13.7	78	21.7	83	27.0	75	27.3	67	28.0	350	23.0
	Most (71-90%)	38	11.1	66	18.4	78	25.4	82	29.8	87	36.4	351	23.1
	Almost All (91-100%)	13	3.8	26	7.2	26	8.5	39	14.2	28	11.7	132	8.7
c. used marijuana sometime in the past month?	None (0%)	75	21.8	28	7.8	14	4.6	13	4.7	9	3.8	139	9.1
	Few (1-10%)	137	39.8	118	32.8	73	23.9	58	21.2	38	15.9	424	27.9
	Some (11-30%)	61	17.7	80	22.2	75	24.6	80	29.2	57	23.8	353	23.2
	Half or less (31-50%)	38	11.0	65	18.1	61	20.0	46	16.8	45	18.8	255	16.8
	Half or more (51-70%)	14	4.1	31	8.6	43	14.1	36	13.1	54	22.6	178	11.7
	Most (71-90%)	13	3.8	24	6.7	28	9.2	27	9.9	33	13.8	125	8.2
	Almost All (91-100%)	6	1.7	14	3.9	11	3.6	14	5.1	3	1.3	48	3.2
d. used an illegal drug in the past month (not including marijuana)?	None (0%)	114	33.1	59	16.5	45	14.7	28	10.3	30	12.5	276	18.2
	Few (1-10%)	152	44.2	165	46.2	148	48.4	159	58.5	109	45.4	733	48.3
	Some (11-30%)	37	10.8	66	18.5	57	18.6	46	16.9	57	23.8	263	17.3
	Half or less (31-50%)	18	5.2	34	9.5	30	9.8	20	7.4	23	9.6	125	8.2
	Half or more (51-70%)	10	2.9	20	5.6	18	5.9	8	2.9	15	6.3	71	4.7
	Most (71-90%)	9	2.6	6	1.7	3	1.0	7	2.6	6	2.5	31	2.0
	Almost All (91-100%)	4	1.2	7	2.0	5	1.6	4	1.5	0	0.0	20	1.3

Table 16. Drug Free Communities Report *

Outcomes	Definition	Substance	Franklin County 2010															
			Grade 8		Grade 9		Grade 10		Grade 11		Grade 12		Total †		Male		Female	
			Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Perception of Risk <i>(People are at Moderate or Great Risk of harming themselves if they...)</i>	drink 1 or two drinks nearly every day	Alcohol	62.2	444	58.1	415	62.4	444	62.4	394	61.8	288	61.4	1985	53.8	931	67.7	989
	smoke 1 or more packs or cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	83.2	446	82.7	427	88.2	450	88.8	401	88.9	296	86.1	2020	83.1	950	89.2	1004
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	83.6	434	75.2	407	77.2	439	72.2	395	61.7	290	74.9	1965	67.9	922	82.1	978
Perception of Parent Disapproval <i>(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)</i>	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	89.6	394	86.7	413	80.3	436	78.7	395	64.4	289	80.9	1927	79.6	889	81.6	979
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	94.6	392	92.2	410	91.5	436	91.7	396	78.6	290	90.4	1924	90.3	886	90.6	979
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	97.7	386	93.4	407	91.2	431	91.1	393	85.0	287	92.0	1904	90.1	881	93.6	964
Perception of Peer Disapproval <i>(I think it is Wrong or Very Wrong for someone my age to...)</i>	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	79.5	459	70.0	447	63.3	466	59.6	408	52.8	299	66.1	2079	62.7	983	69.7	1027
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	86.7	459	79.7	444	74.0	465	71.3	408	64.0	300	76.1	2076	75.0	981	77.0	1026
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	89.1	459	80.9	445	73.3	465	68.6	408	63.1	301	76.0	2078	72.5	981	79.5	1028
Past 30-Day Use	at least one use in the Past 30 Days	Alcohol	21.7	448	24.0	437	32.1	455	40.3	407	51.2	297	32.5	2044	35.0	962	30.0	1015
		Cigarettes	8.5	436	14.9	435	13.6	450	17.8	404	21.1	294	14.7	2019	15.1	951	14.5	1002
		Marijuana	6.7	445	11.6	438	15.0	454	17.9	403	22.9	292	14.2	2032	16.6	955	11.6	1010
			Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number
Average Age of Onset **	average age	Alcohol	12.1	210	12.8	267	13.4	318	13.7	303	13.7	243	13.2	1341	13.0	640	13.4	658
		Cigarettes	11.8	121	12.2	150	12.7	173	13.1	182	13.0	146	12.6	772	12.5	375	12.6	371
		Marijuana	12.6	51	13.2	95	13.7	143	14.2	164	14.0	137	13.7	590	13.5	308	13.9	261

*The "Number" column represents the sample size (the number of youth who answered the question). The "Percent" column represents the percentage of youth in the sample answering the question as specified.

**For Average Age of Onset, "Number" represents the number of youth who reported any age of first use for the specified substance other than "Never Used."

†The "Total" column represents responses from students in all grades surveyed.

Table 17. Youth Perceptions of Substance Use

Now think about all the students in your grade at school. How many of them do you think:	Substance	Franklin County 2010											
		Grade 8		Grade 9		Grade 10		Grade 11		Grade 12		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
a. smoke one or more cigarettes a day?	None (0%)	37	8.1	19	4.3	11	2.4	10	2.4	14	4.7	91	4.4
	Few (1-10%)	191	41.9	113	25.5	88	19.0	59	14.4	40	13.3	491	23.7
	Some (11-30%)	118	25.9	102	23.0	139	30.0	139	34.0	89	29.7	587	28.3
	Half or less (31-50%)	60	13.2	96	21.6	114	24.6	102	24.9	70	23.3	442	21.3
	Half or more (51-70%)	26	5.7	68	15.3	65	14.0	55	13.4	47	15.7	261	12.6
	Most (71-90%)	17	3.7	32	7.2	33	7.1	37	9.0	28	9.3	147	7.1
	Almost All (91-100%)	7	1.5	14	3.2	14	3.0	7	1.7	12	4.0	54	2.6
b. drank alcohol sometime in the past month?	None (0%)	51	11.2	24	5.4	10	2.2	13	3.2	11	3.7	109	5.3
	Few (1-10%)	112	24.5	60	13.5	30	6.5	25	6.1	10	3.3	237	11.4
	Some (11-30%)	111	24.3	77	17.3	61	13.1	56	13.7	24	8.0	329	15.9
	Half or less (31-50%)	71	15.5	82	18.5	93	20.0	66	16.1	47	15.7	359	17.3
	Half or more (51-70%)	59	12.9	86	19.4	115	24.8	95	23.2	58	19.4	413	19.9
	Most (71-90%)	43	9.4	92	20.7	118	25.4	123	30.1	101	33.8	477	23.0
	Almost All (91-100%)	10	2.2	23	5.2	37	8.0	31	7.6	48	16.1	149	7.2
c. used marijuana sometime in the past month?	None (0%)	116	25.4	39	8.8	21	4.5	20	4.9	13	4.3	209	10.1
	Few (1-10%)	168	36.8	126	28.4	81	17.5	80	19.6	43	14.4	498	24.1
	Some (11-30%)	91	20.0	94	21.2	111	24.0	83	20.3	60	20.1	439	21.2
	Half or less (31-50%)	39	8.6	66	14.9	81	17.5	82	20.0	68	22.7	336	16.2
	Half or more (51-70%)	20	4.4	51	11.5	85	18.4	66	16.1	53	17.7	275	13.3
	Most (71-90%)	15	3.3	53	12.0	67	14.5	62	15.2	38	12.7	235	11.4
	Almost All (91-100%)	7	1.5	14	3.2	17	3.7	16	3.9	24	8.0	78	3.8
d. used an illegal drug in the past month (not including marijuana)?	None (0%)	167	36.5	93	21.0	55	11.9	59	14.5	30	10.0	404	19.5
	Few (1-10%)	179	39.2	168	38.0	207	44.7	186	45.7	143	47.8	883	42.7
	Some (11-30%)	64	14.0	85	19.2	97	21.0	88	21.6	57	19.1	391	18.9
	Half or less (31-50%)	24	5.3	34	7.7	39	8.4	43	10.6	34	11.4	174	8.4
	Half or more (51-70%)	17	3.7	38	8.6	38	8.2	11	2.7	19	6.4	123	5.9
	Most (71-90%)	2	0.4	16	3.6	20	4.3	16	3.9	10	3.3	64	3.1
	Almost All (91-100%)	4	0.9	8	1.8	7	1.5	4	1.0	6	2.0	29	1.4

Contacts for Prevention

NATIONAL RESOURCES

United States Department of Health and Human Services (USDHHS)
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration (SAMHSA)
1 Choke Cherry Rd., Rm. 8-1054
Rockville, Maryland 20857
240-276-2000

info@samhsa.hhs.org

www.samhsa.gov

(From this web-site, the programs and services provided by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, and Center for Mental Health Services can be accessed)

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)

1 Choke Cherry Rd., Ste 4-1057
Rockville, Maryland 20857
240-276-2420

info@samhsa.hhs.org

<http://prevention.samhsa.gov/>

CSAP's Centers for the Advancement of Prevention Technologies (all five CSAP Centers can be accessed through this web site)

<http://captus.samhsa.gov/home.cfm>

National Institutes of Health (NIH)
National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)
6001 Executive Blvd., Rm. 5213
Bethesda, Maryland 20892-9561
301-443-1124

Information@lists.nida.nih.gov

<http://www.nida.nih.gov/>

STATE RESOURCES

New York State
Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (OASAS),
Division of Prevention and Treatment
prevention@oasas.state.ny.us
www.oasas.state.ny.us

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