



**Bach Harrison, L.L.C.**

Survey Research & Evaluation Services

# **2010 Prevention Needs Assessment Survey Results**

**Report for:**

**Broome County**

**Sponsored By:**

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# Introduction

## 2010 Prevention Needs Assessment Survey Profile Report for Broome County Youth

This report summarizes the findings from the Broome County Mental Health Department, Prevention Needs Assessment (PNA) Survey that was conducted during the fall of 2010 in grades 7 through 12. The results are presented along with comparisons to National data sources such as the Monitoring the Future Survey 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 60% or more of the students

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participated, the report is a good indicator of the levels of substance use, risk, protection, and antisocial behavior. If fewer than 60% 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	Broome County 2004		Broome County 2006		Broome County 2008		Broome County 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	5219	100	4953	100	5800	100	5873	100
Grade								
7	927	17.8	895	18.1	1036	17.9	1053	17.9
8	932	17.9	872	17.6	1089	18.8	959	16.3
9	988	18.9	759	15.3	865	14.9	961	16.4
10	858	16.4	825	16.7	1018	17.6	1016	17.3
11	829	15.9	865	17.5	973	16.8	957	16.3
12	685	13.1	737	14.9	819	14.1	927	15.8
Gender								
Male	2569	49.6	2298	47.6	2788	49.0	2775	47.7
Female	2606	50.4	2530	52.4	2897	51.0	3044	52.3
Ethnicity								
Native American	136	2.5	209	4.3	202	3.5	76	1.3
African American	217	4.0	113	2.3	183	3.2	232	4.0
Asian	156*	2.9	170	3.5	169	3.0	172	3.0
Pacific Islander			27	0.6	31	0.5	39	0.7
Hispanic	133	2.5	115	2.4	130	2.3	142	2.4
White	4537	83.7	3942	81.2	4697	82.1	4897	84.1
Multi-racial or Other	239	4.4	277	5.7	307	5.4	266	4.6

\* In 2004 Asian and Pacific Islander was combined, and multiple answers were permitted.

# 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 20 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
<b>Community</b>					
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 *	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Family</b>					
8. Family History of the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9. Family Management Problems	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10. Family Conflict	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11. Parental Attitudes Favorable Towards Drugs / Other Problem Behavior	✓	✓			✓
<b>School</b>					
12. Academic Failure	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13. Lack of Commitment to School	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Peer / Individual</b>					
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](http://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 a percentage of high school students to drink alcohol regularly as long as that percentage is lower than the overall state rate?

### 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.

**NOTE:** An honesty scale has been calculated to remove random markers and outright lies. Students are deemed to be dishonest if they meet any of the five criteria: 1) used drugs (not including alcohol or tobacco) on more than 120 occasions in the past 30 days, 2) reported using a fictitious drug, 3) reported that they were “not honest at all” in completing the questionnaire, 4) marked more 30-day use for a substance than their lifetime use, or 5) their age and grade did not match, such as a student 19 years of age who marked grade 6. Out of the 6622 students who participated in the survey, 5873 were found to be valid.

### 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.

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

- **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 (MTF) 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 8<sup>th</sup> grade it is 8 or more risk factors, and for 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grades it is 9 or more risk factors. High Protection Youth is defined as the percentage of students in grades 6 through 12 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 8-State value that indicate a more “national” norm.

## How to Read the Charts: Continued

### 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.

### BH Norm

Levels of risk and protection in your community also can be compared to a more national sample. The 8-State Norm value for each risk and protective factor scale represents the percentage of youth at risk or with protection for the eight states across the country upon which the cut-points were developed. The BH Norm was developed by Bach Harrison L.L.C. to provide states and communities with the ability to compare their results on risk, protection, and antisocial measures with more national measures. Survey participants from eight statewide surveys and five large regional surveys across the nation were combined into a database of approximately 460,000 students. The results were weighted to make the contribution of each state and region proportional to its share of the national population. Bach Harrison analysts then calculated rates for antisocial behavior and for students at risk and with protection. The results appear on the charts as BH Norm. In order to keep the BH Norm relevant, it is updated approximately every two years as new data become available.

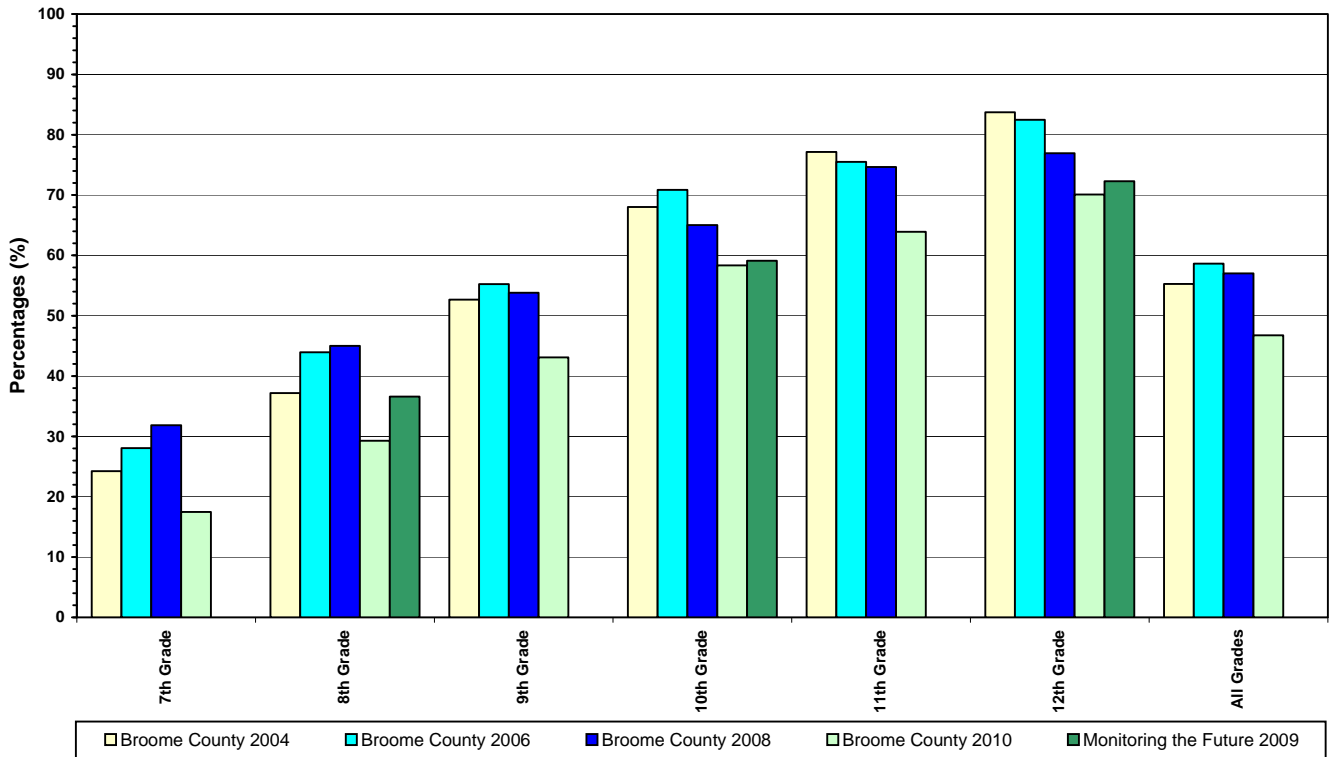
Brief definitions of the risk and protective factors are provided following the profile charts. For more information about risk and protective factors, please refer to the resources listed on the last page of this report under Contacts for Prevention.

### 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 Table 11.

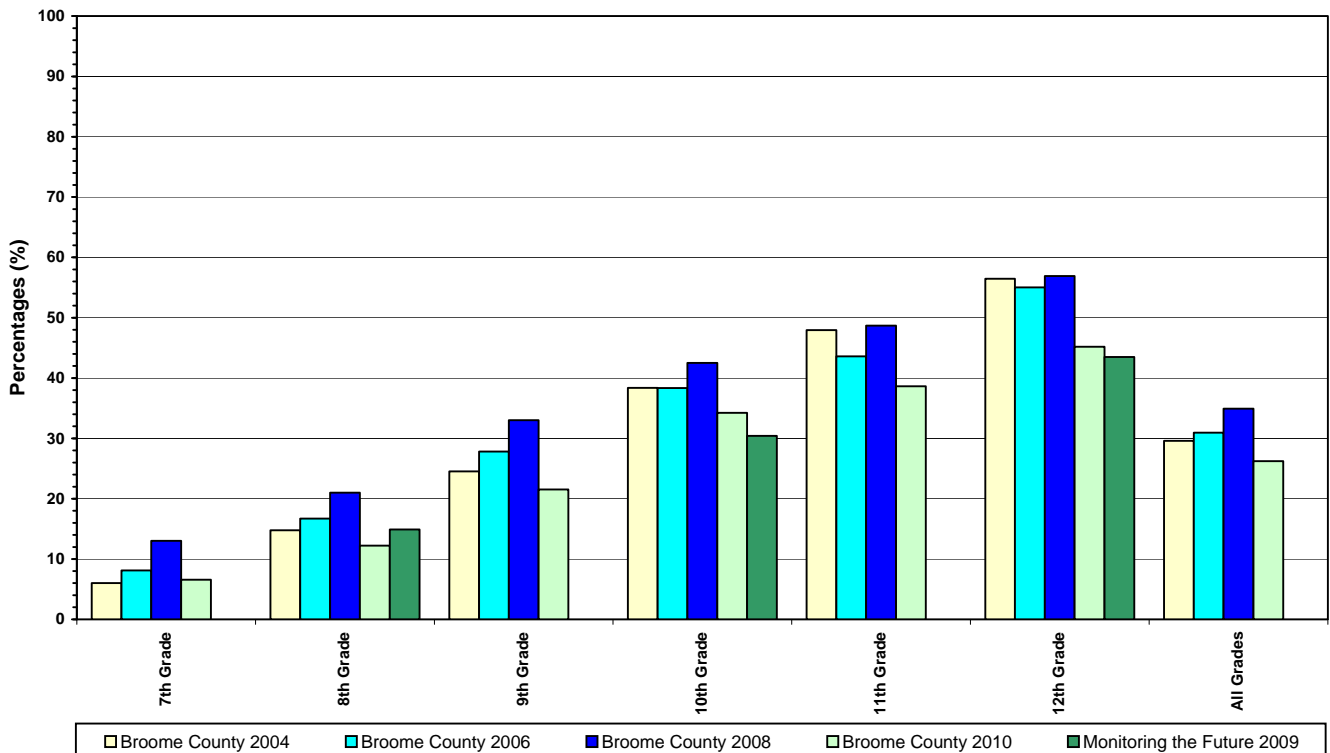
### ATOD USE PROFILE

#### Lifetime Alcohol Use



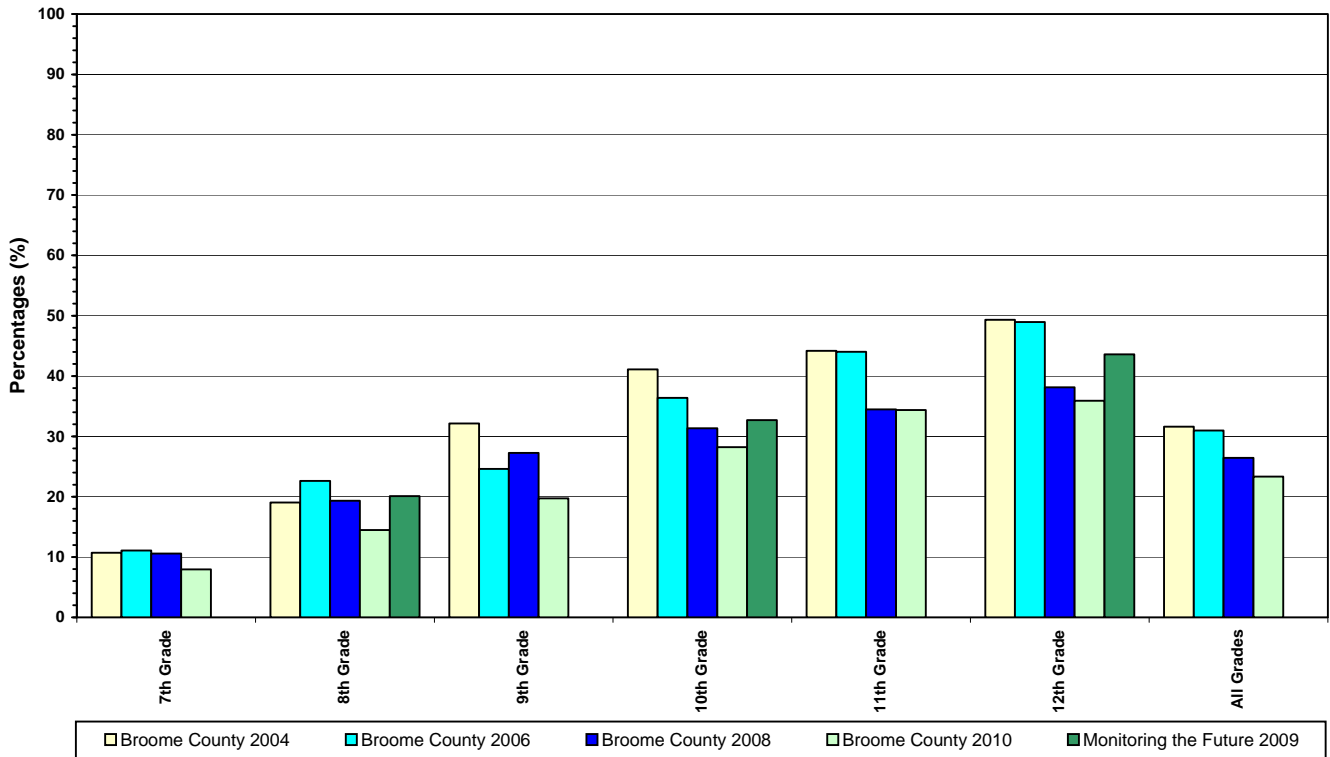
### ATOD USE PROFILE

#### 30 Day Alcohol Use



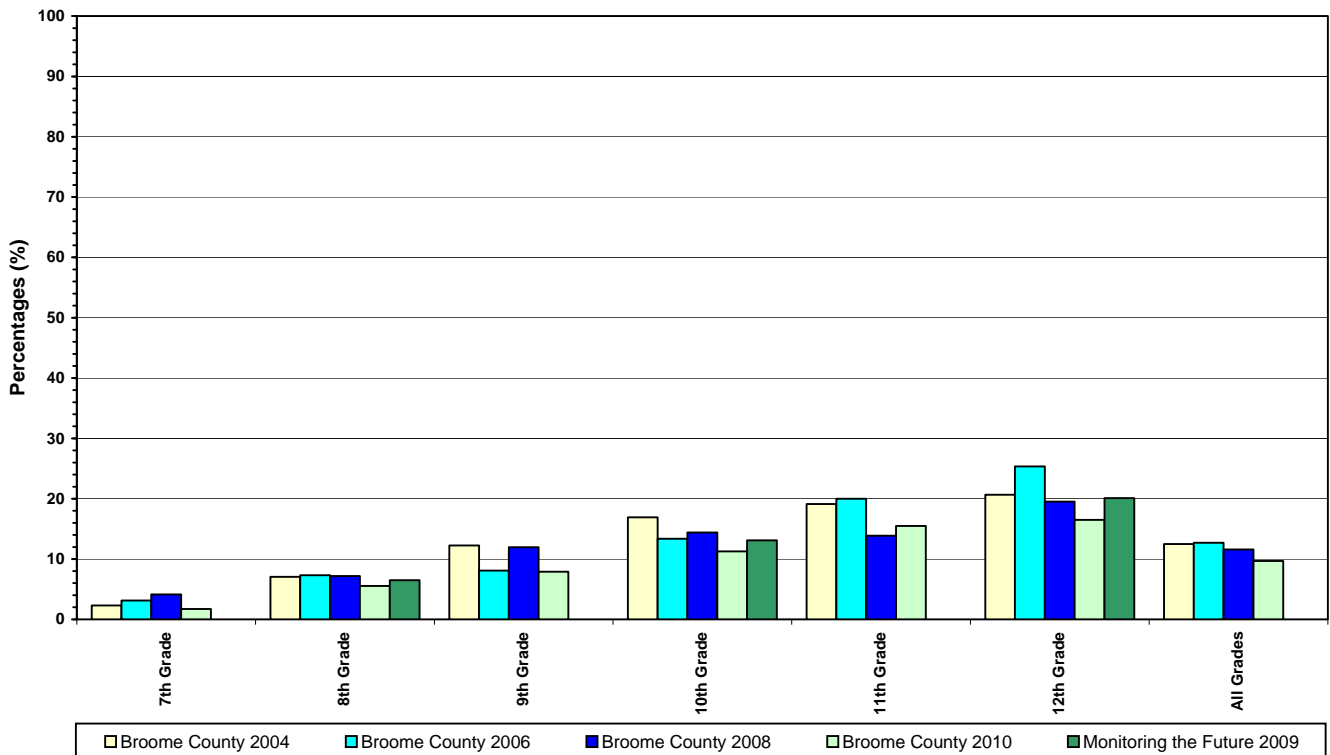
### ATOD USE PROFILE

#### Lifetime Cigarette Use



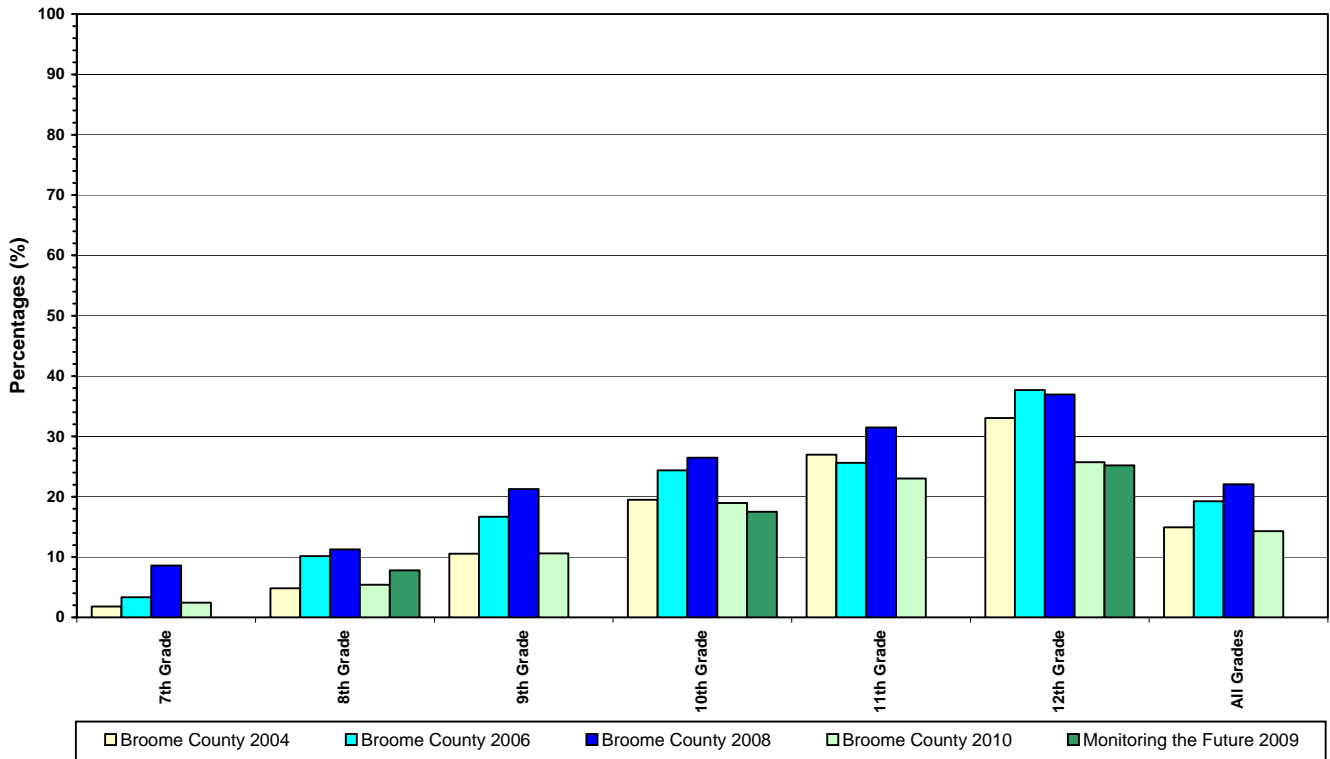
### ATOD USE PROFILE

#### 30 Day Cigarette Use



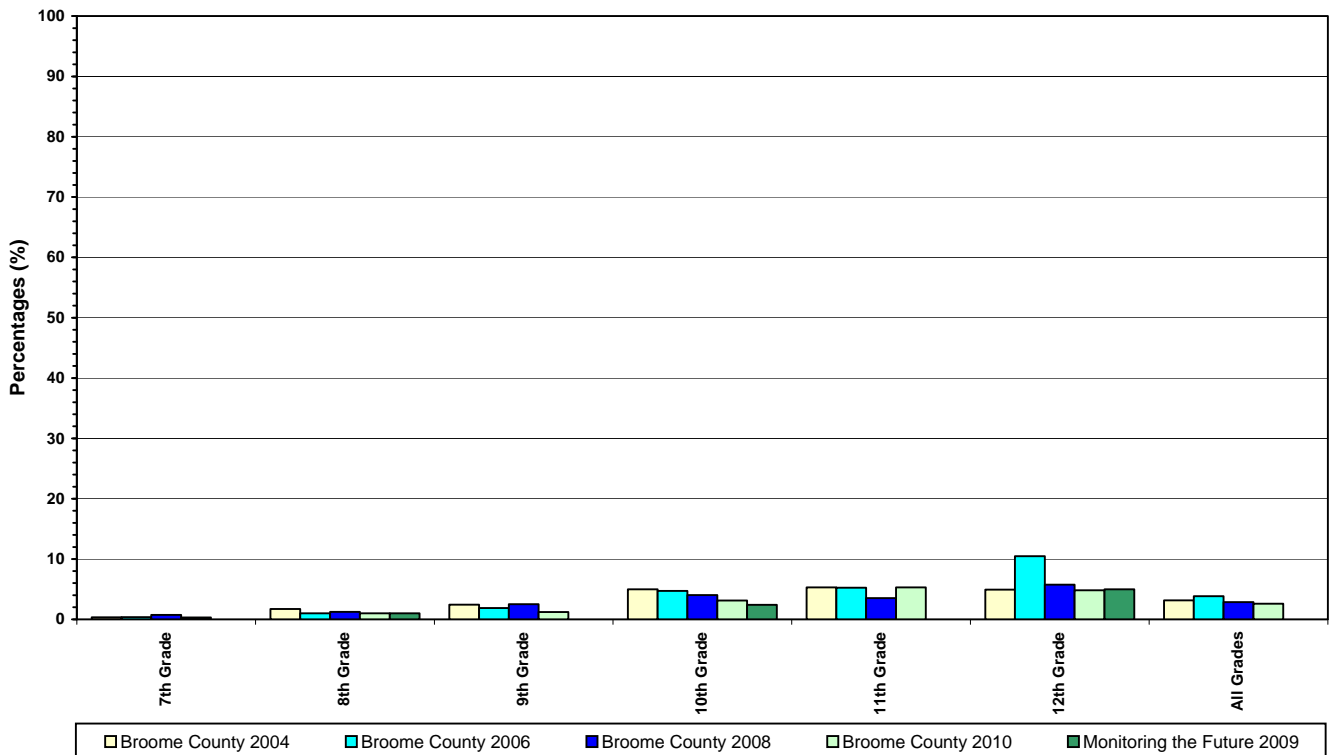
## ATOD USE PROFILE

### Binge Drinking

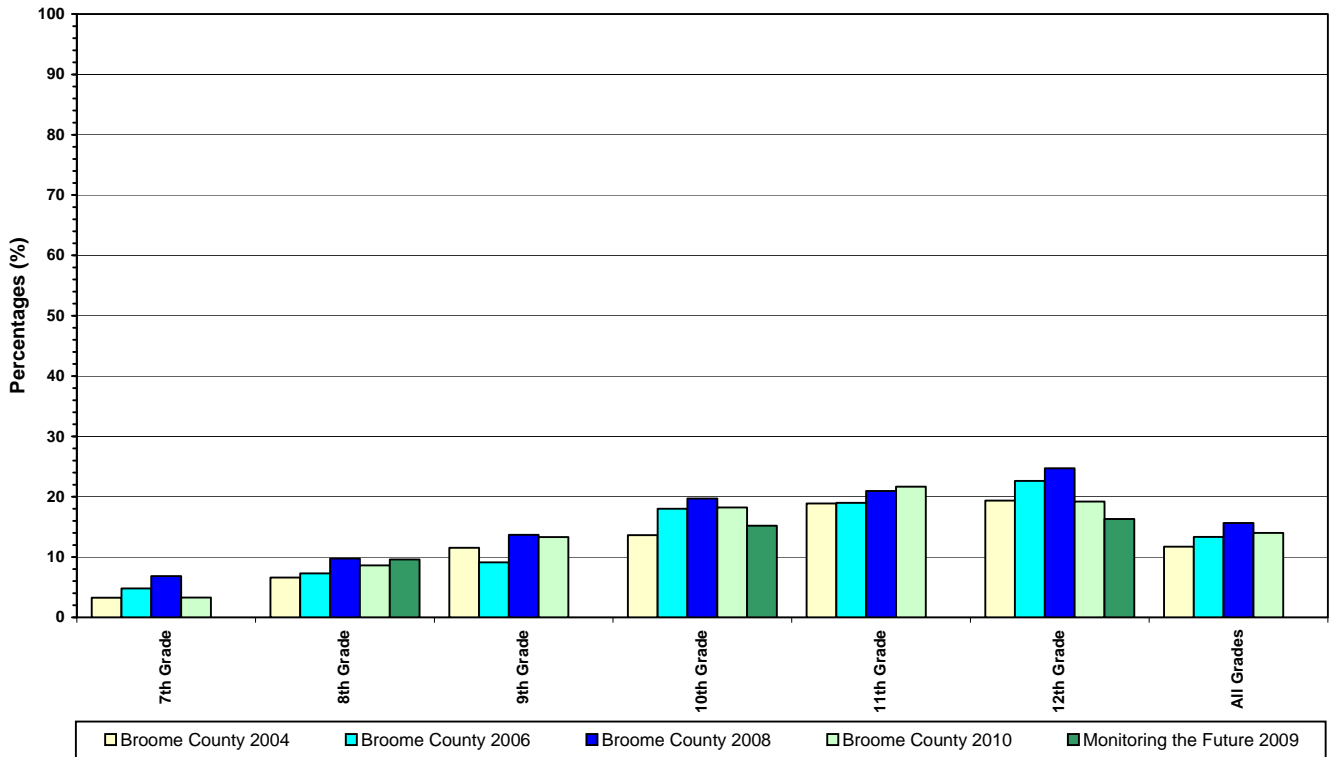


## ATOD USE PROFILE

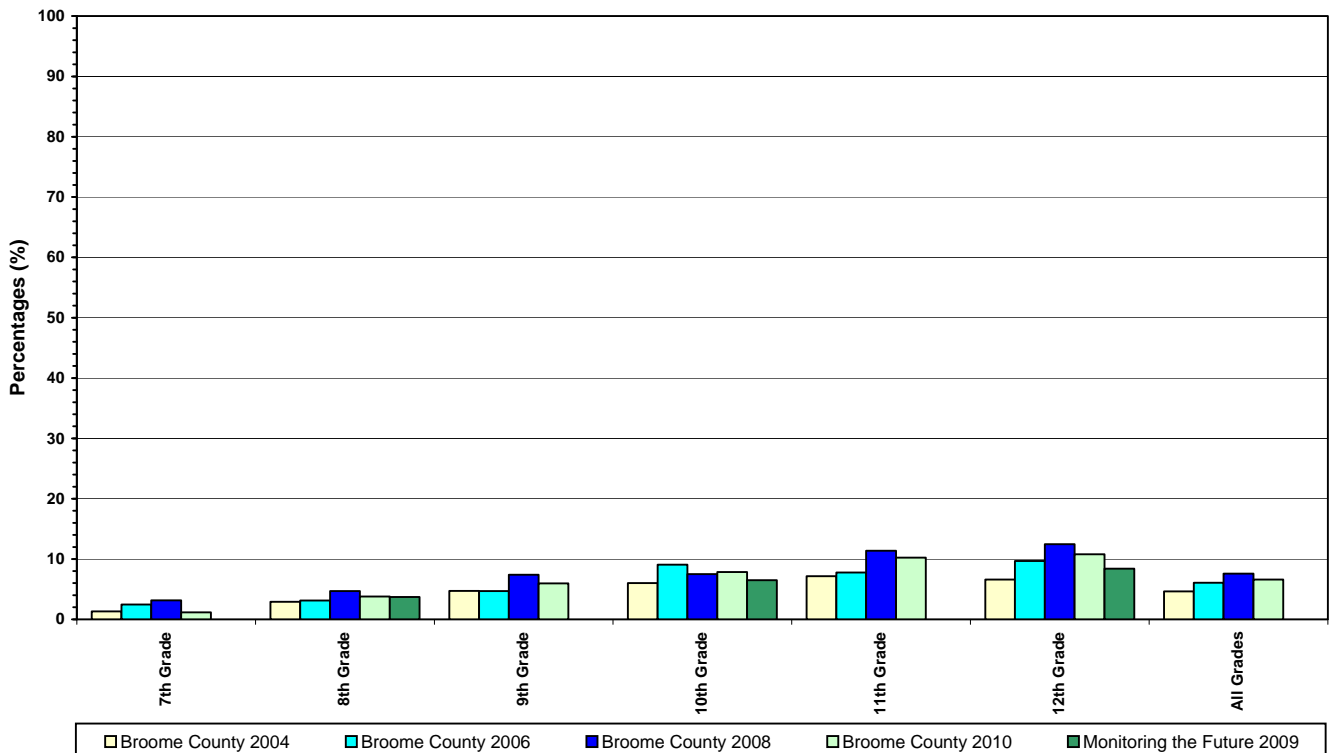
### Half a Pack of Cigarettes or More Per Day



### ATOD USE PROFILE Lifetime Chewing Tobacco Use

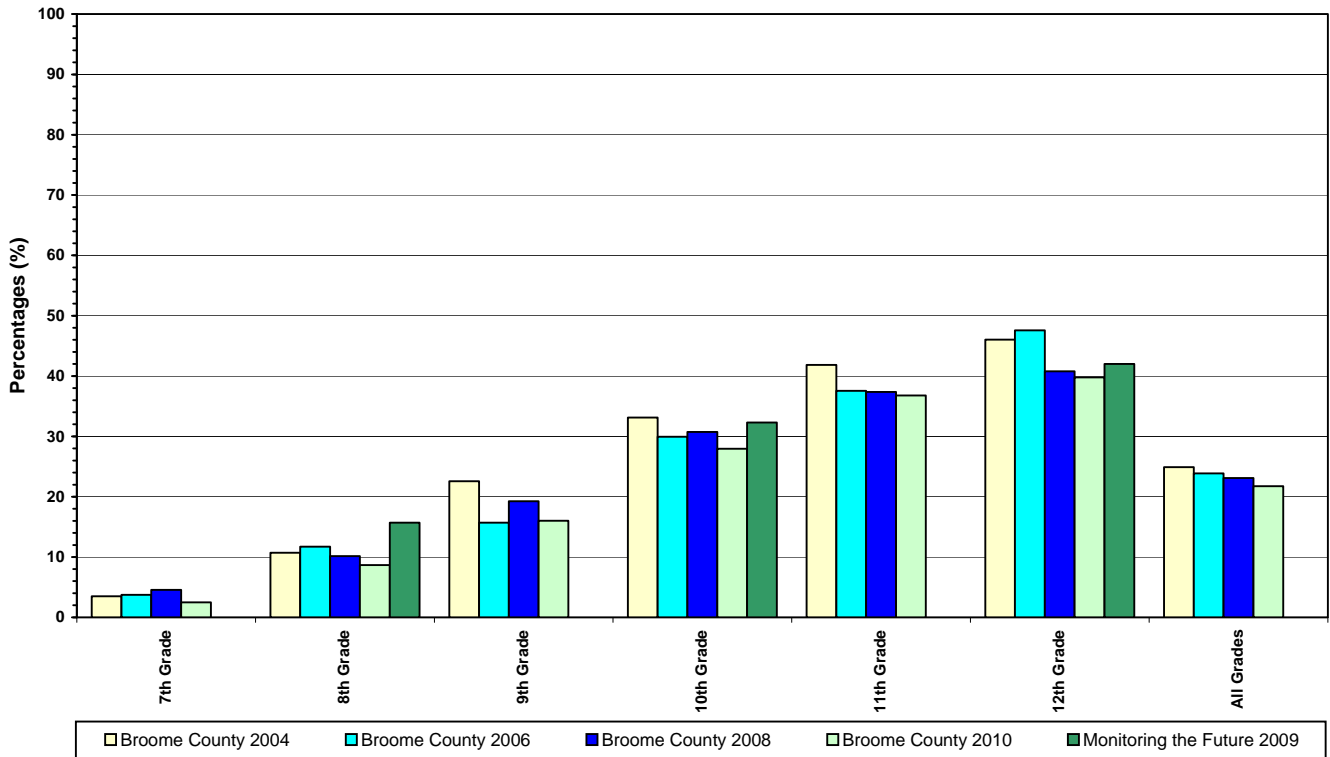


### ATOD USE PROFILE 30 Day Chewing Tobacco Use



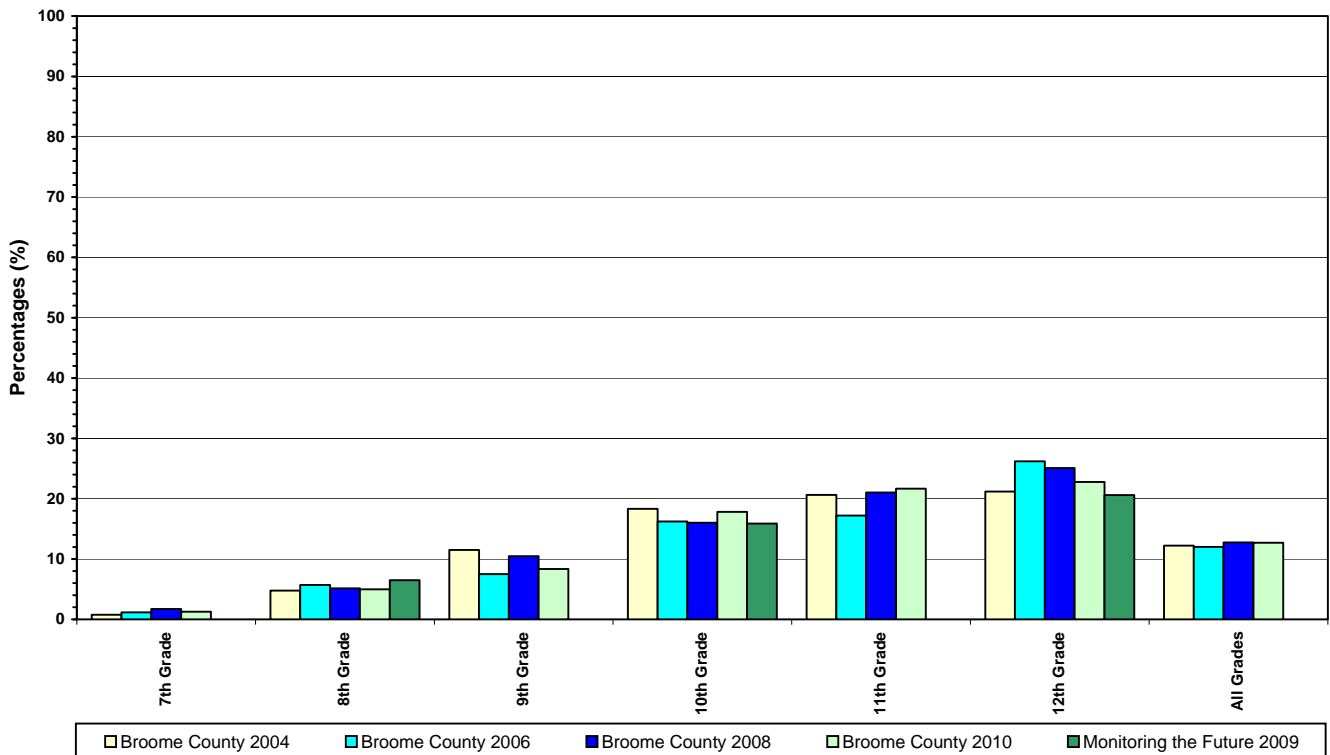
### ATOD USE PROFILE

#### Lifetime Marijuana Use



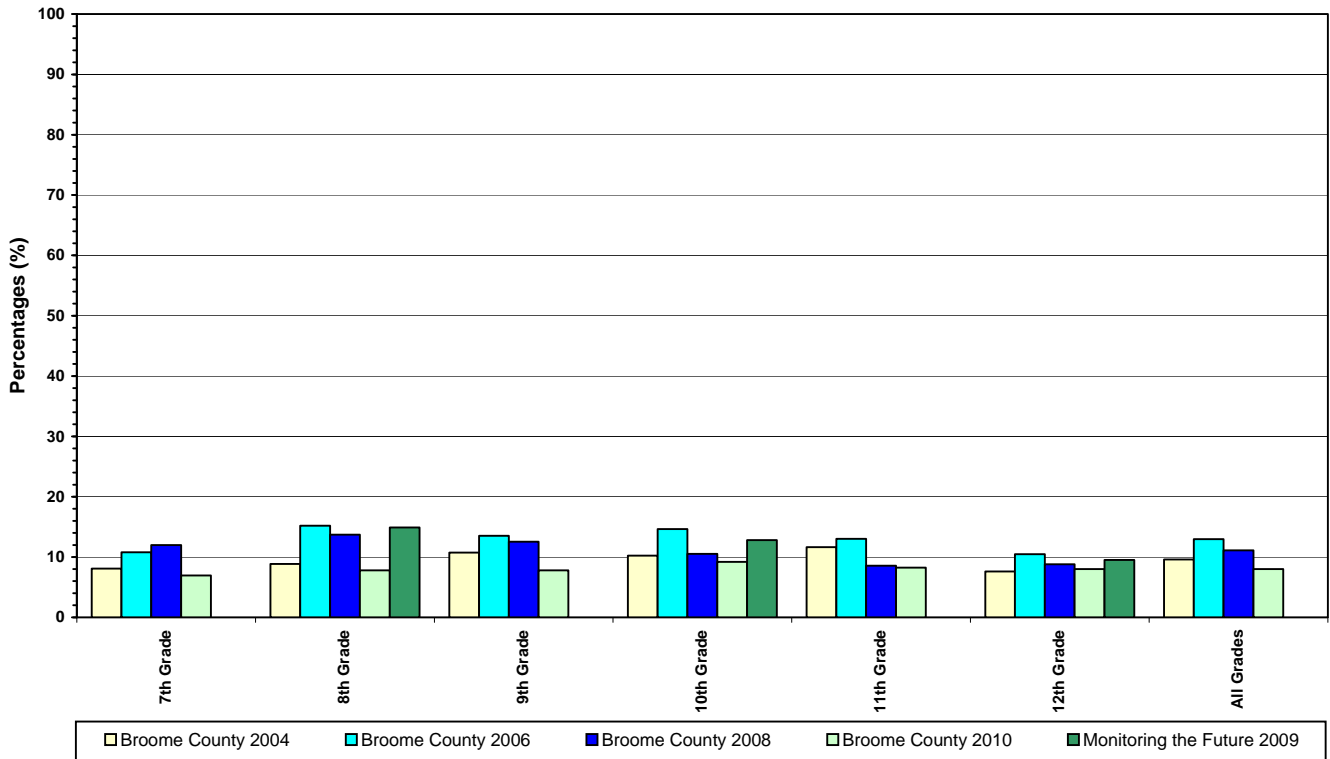
### ATOD USE PROFILE

#### 30 Day Marijuana Use



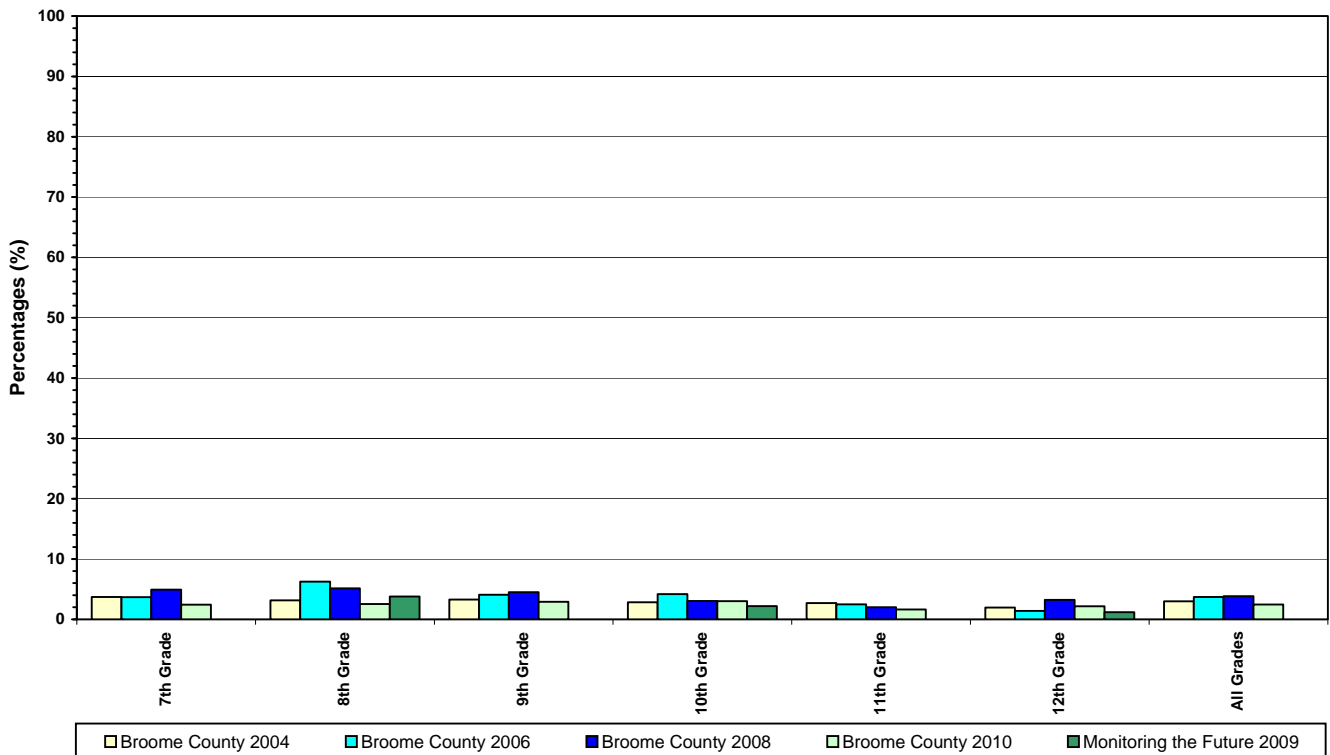
### ATOD USE PROFILE

#### Lifetime Inhalant Use

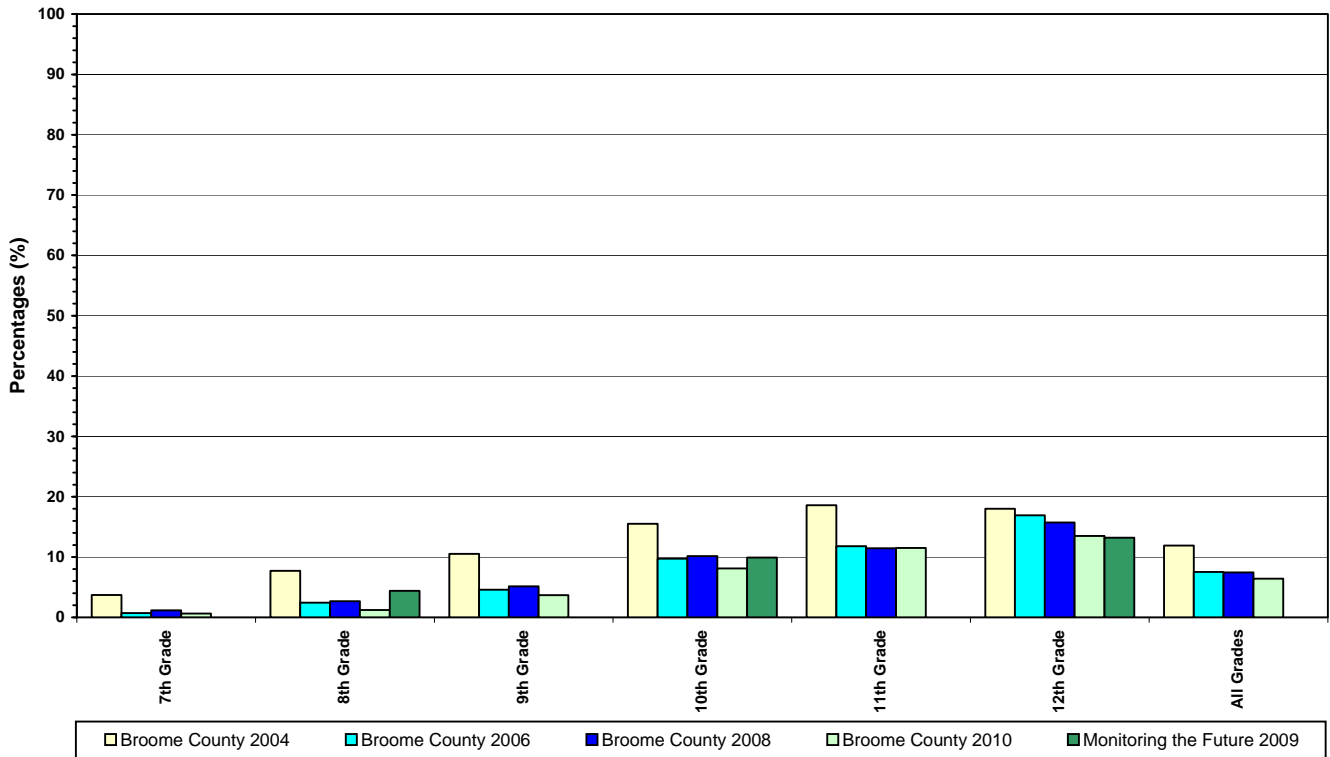


### ATOD USE PROFILE

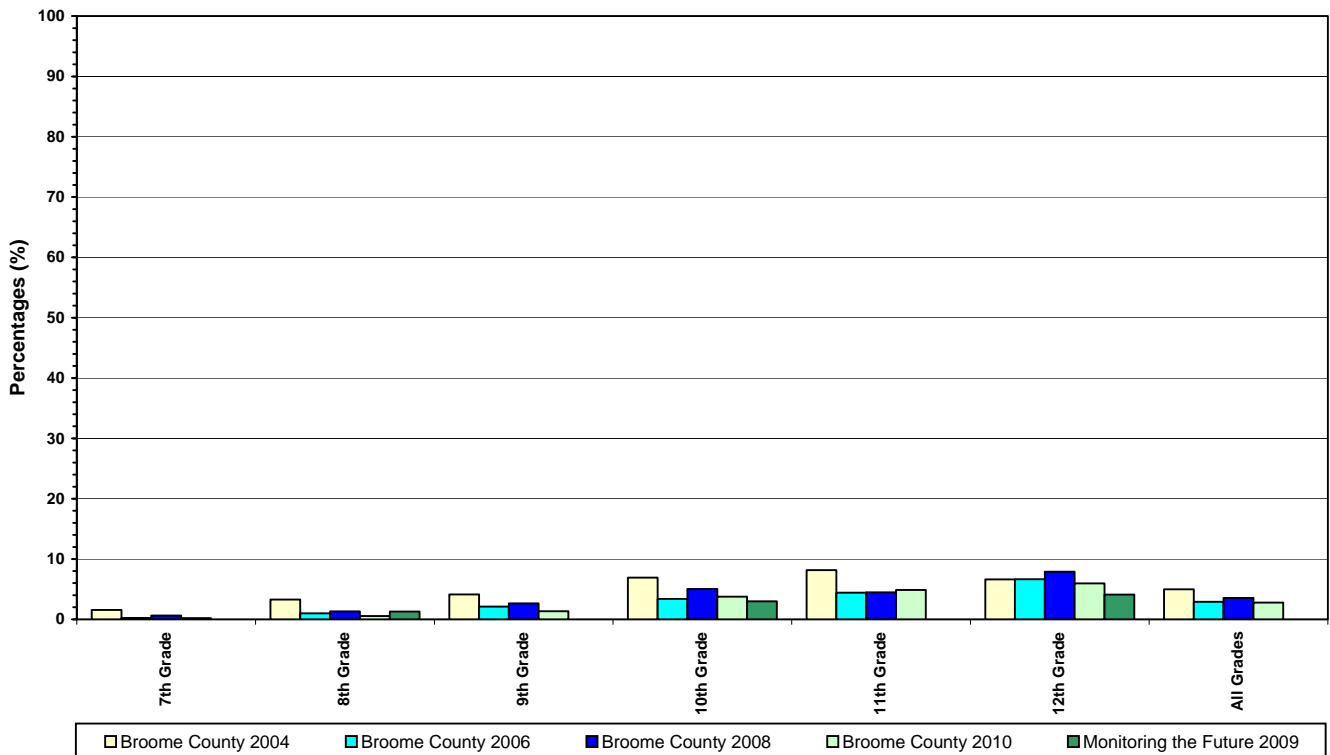
#### 30 Day Inhalant Use



### ATOD USE PROFILE Lifetime Other Narcotics Use

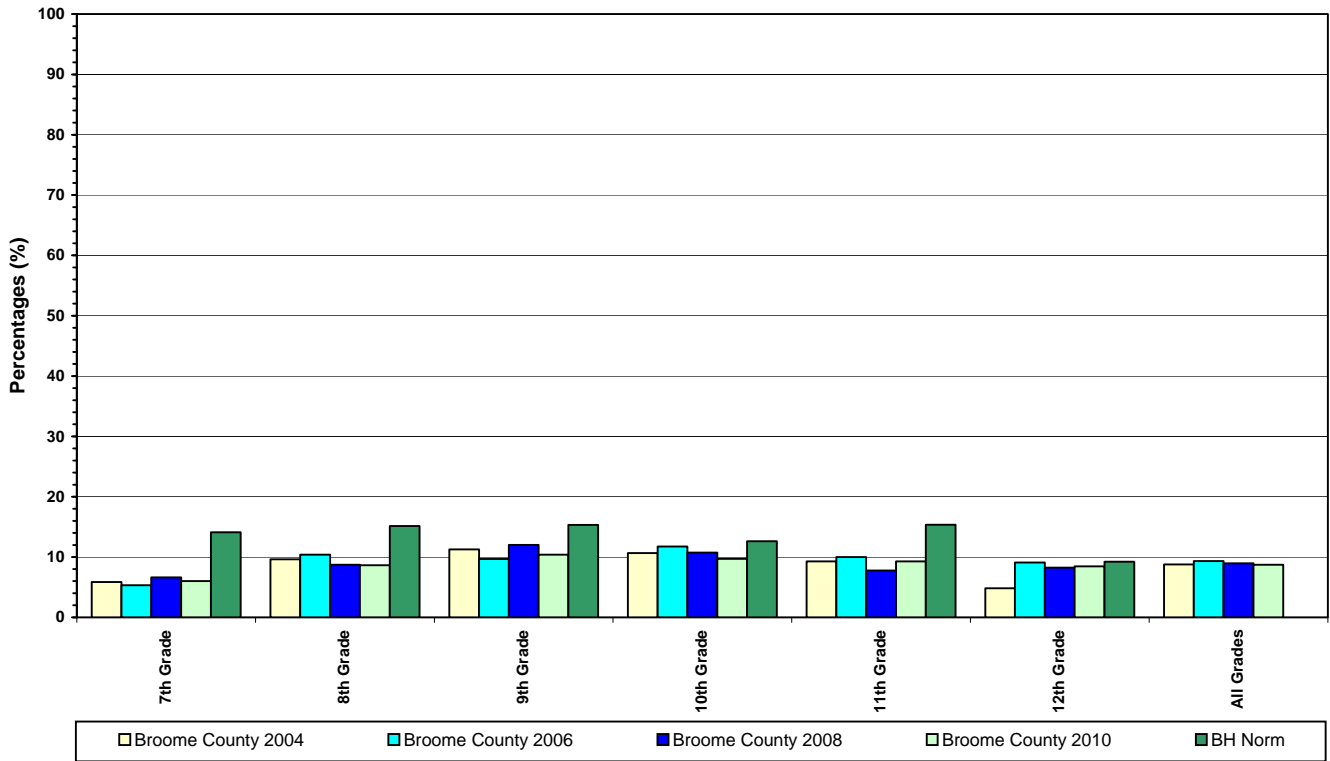


### ATOD USE PROFILE 30 Day Other Narcotics Use



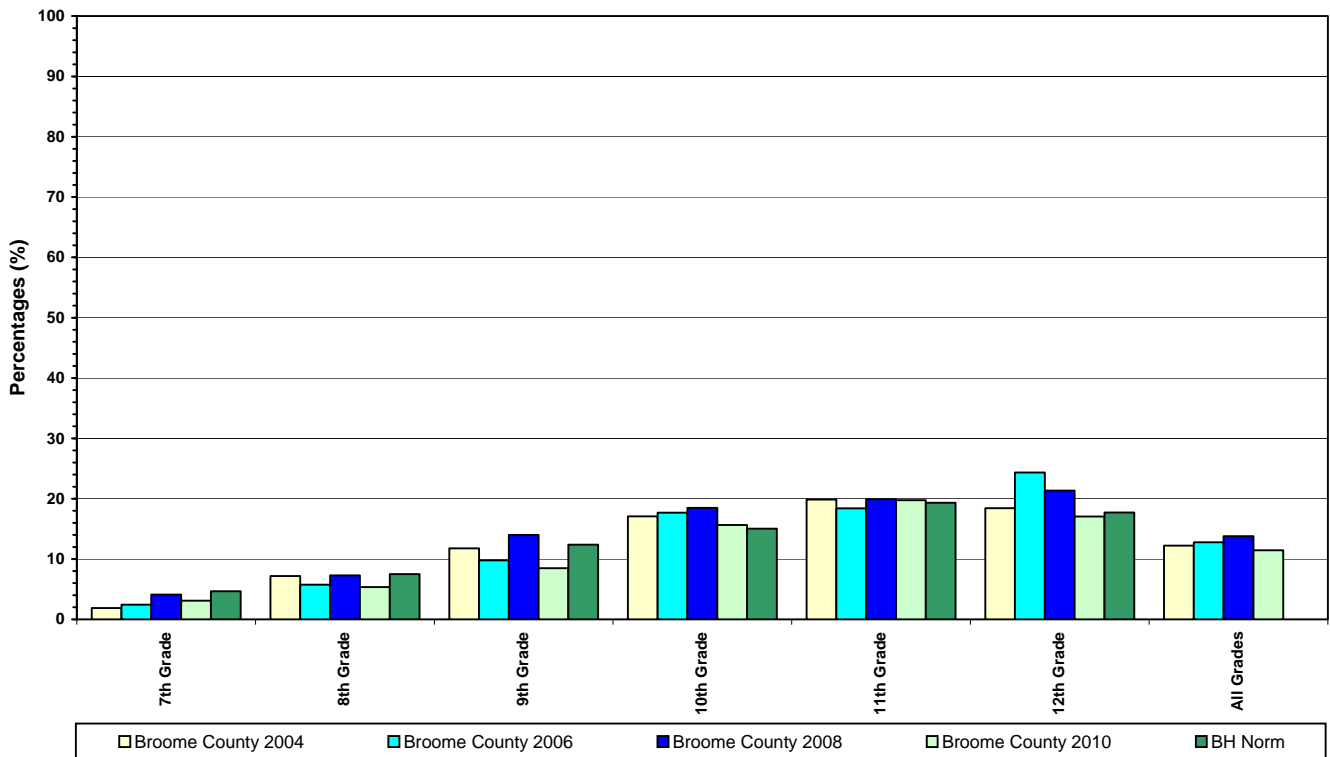
## ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR PROFILE

### Suspended From School



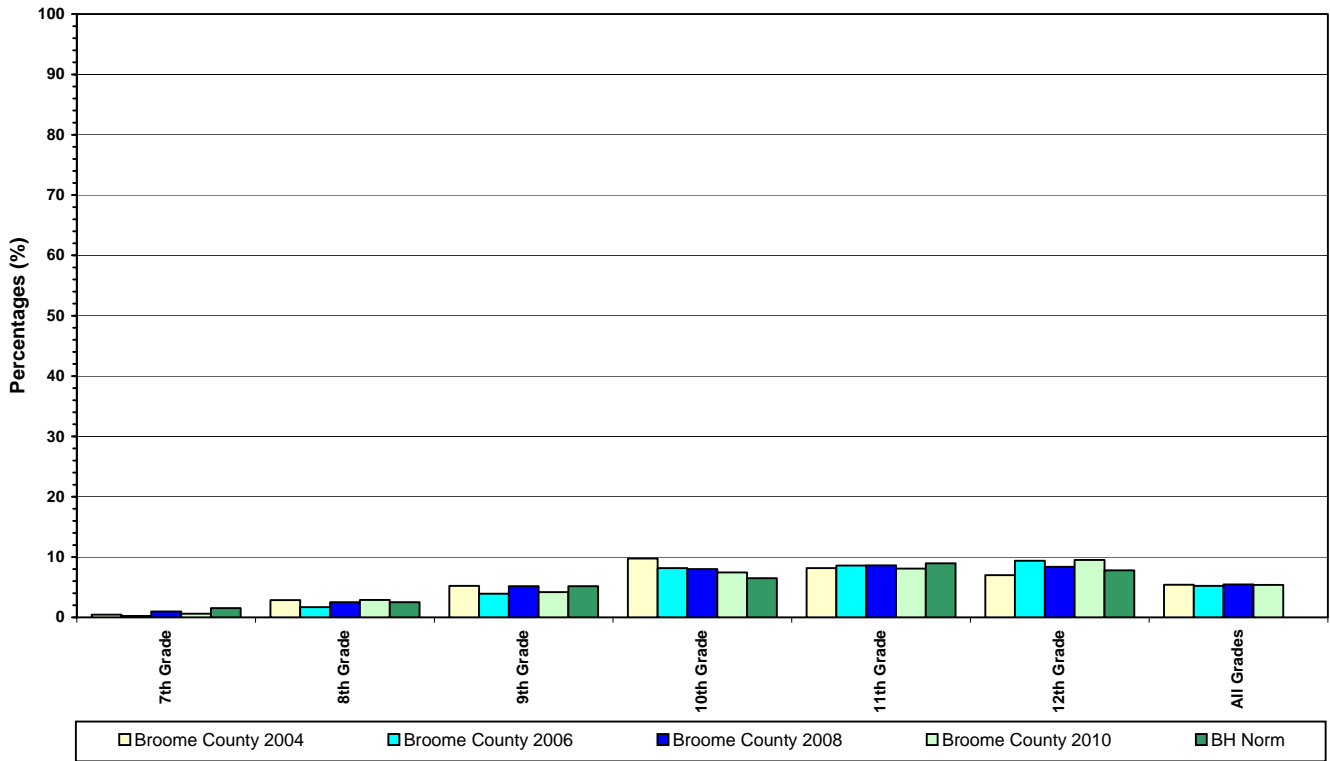
## ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR PROFILE

### Drunk or High at School



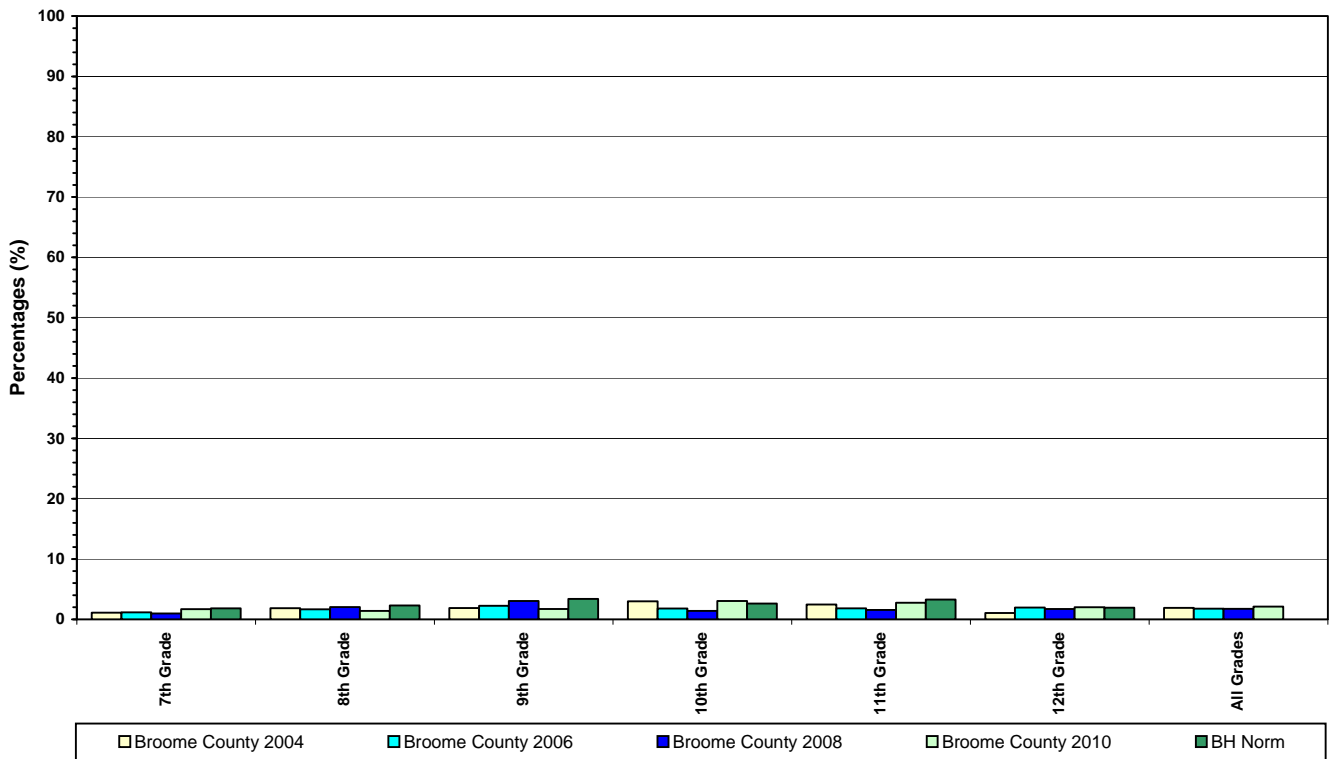
## ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR PROFILE

### Sold Illegal Drugs



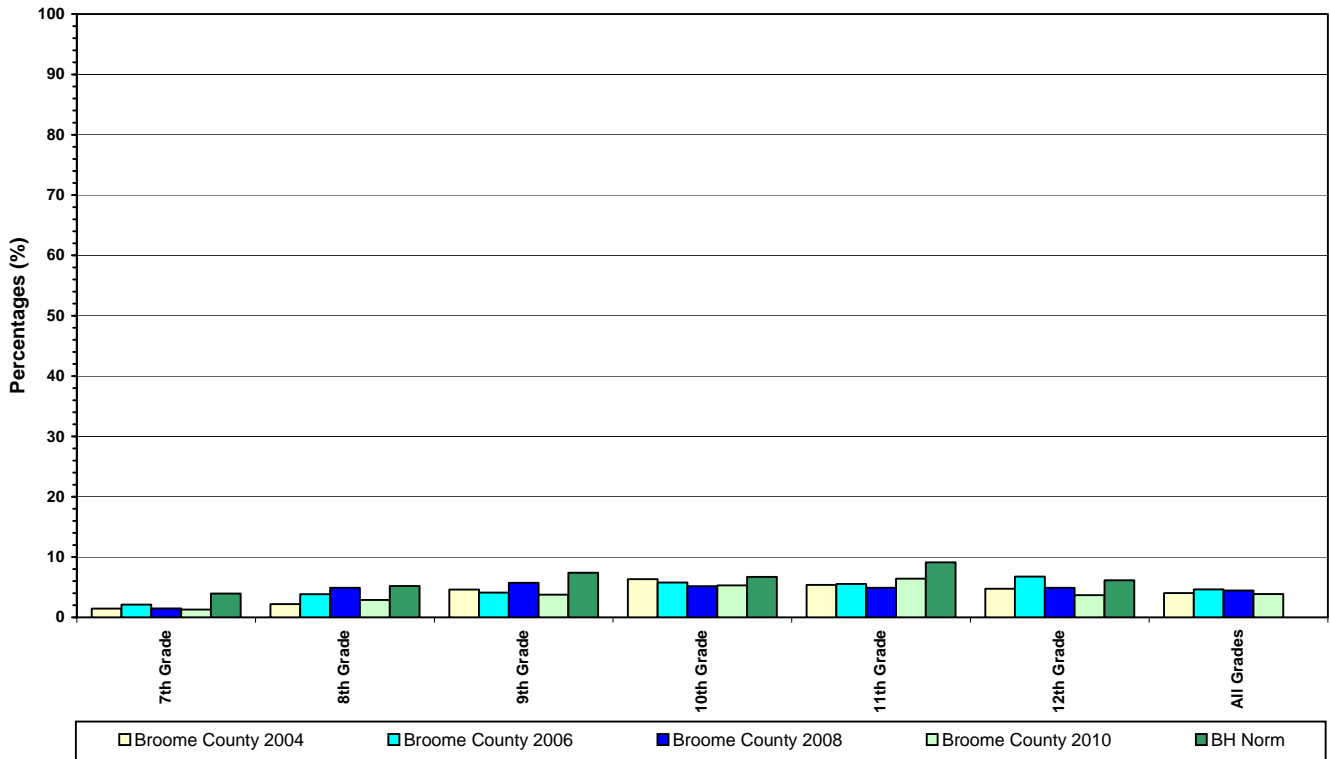
## ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR PROFILE

### Stolen a Vehicle



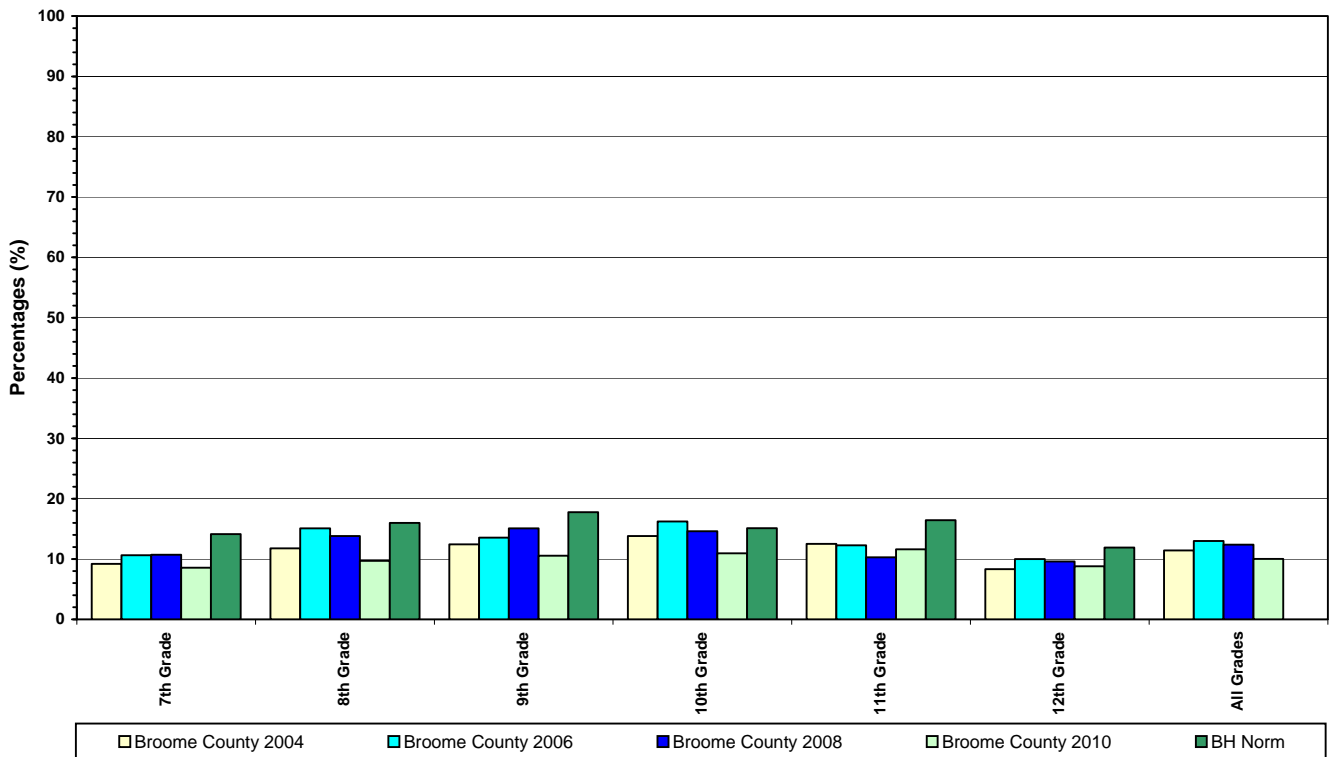
### ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR PROFILE

#### Been Arrested



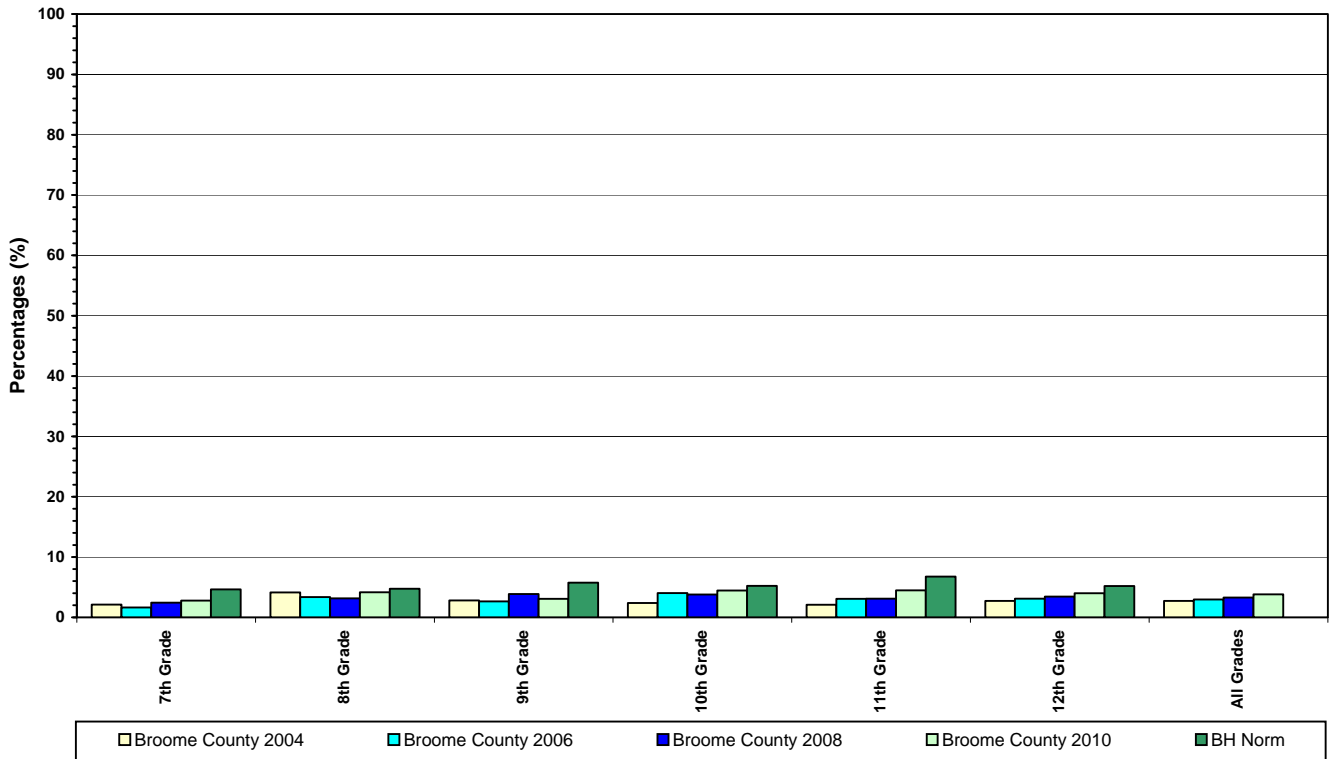
### ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR PROFILE

#### Attacked to Harm



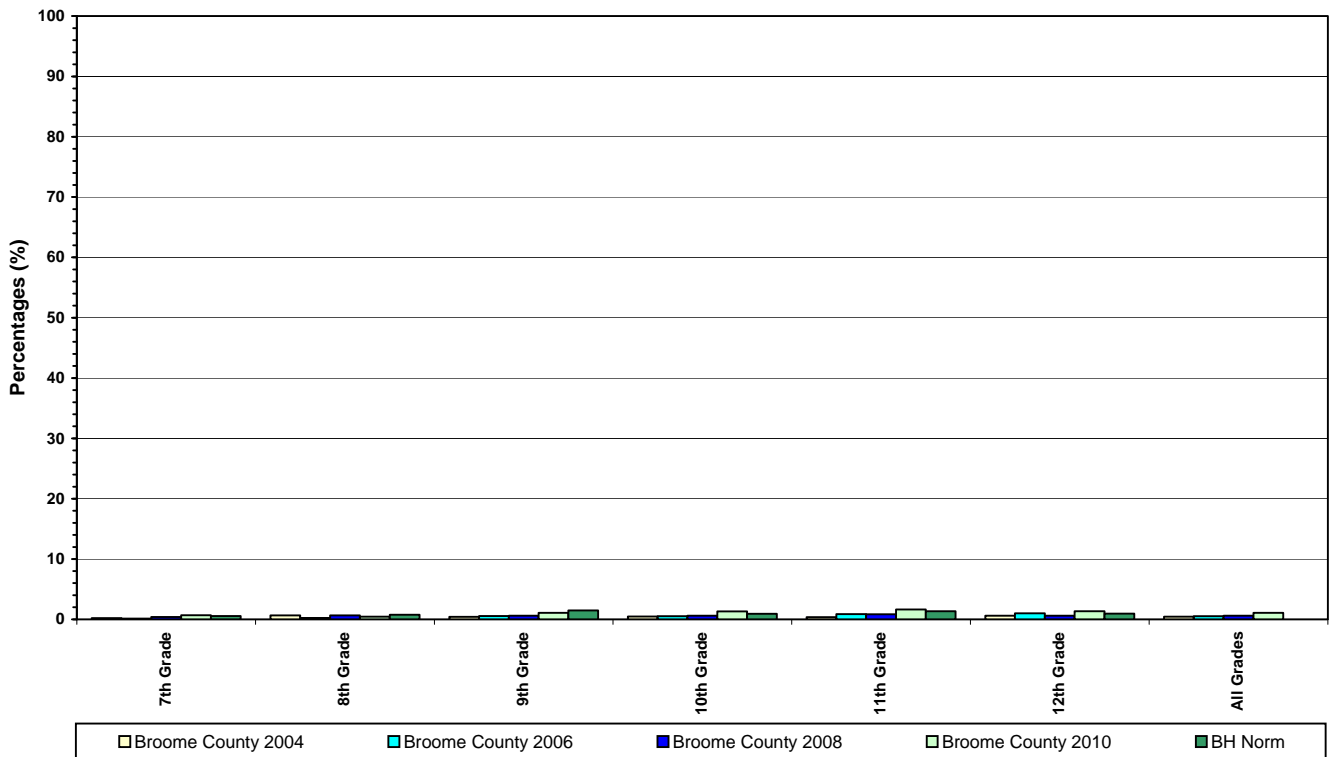
## ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR PROFILE

### Carried a Handgun



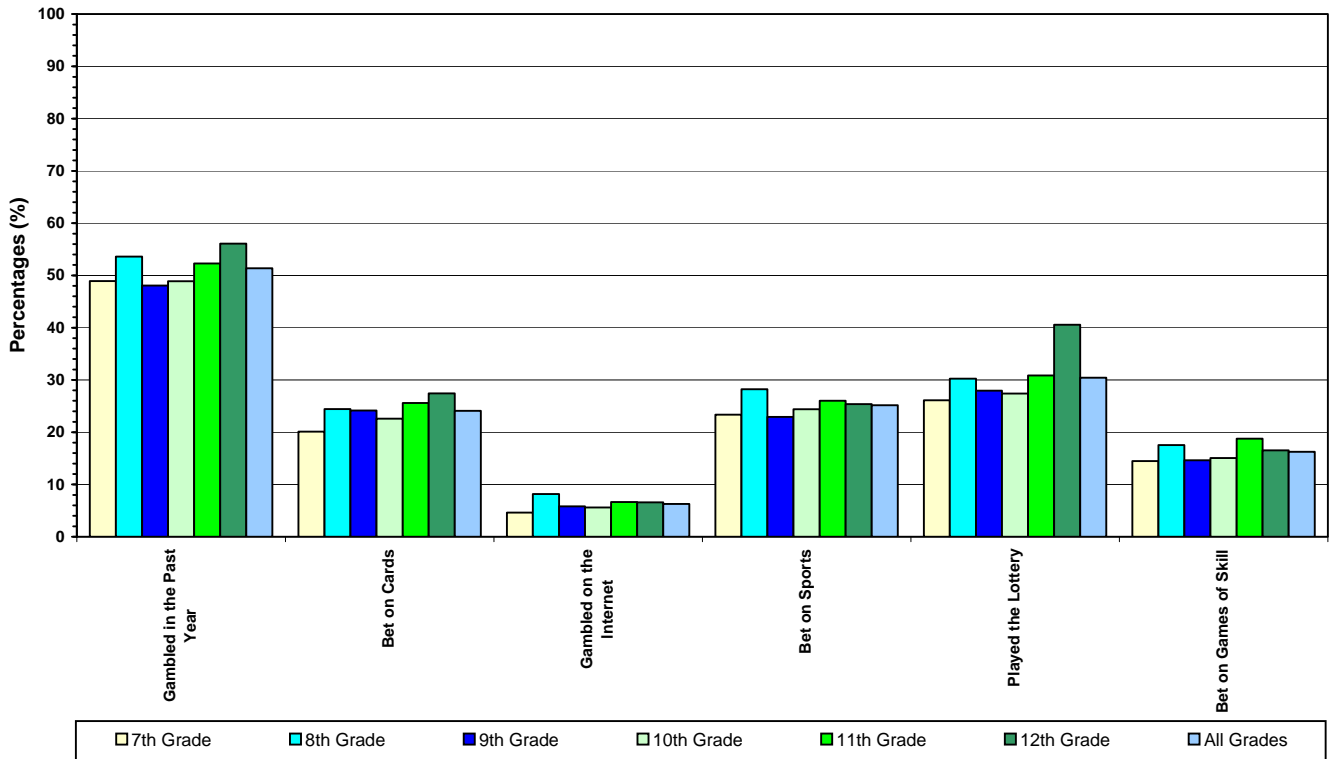
## ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR PROFILE

### Handgun to School



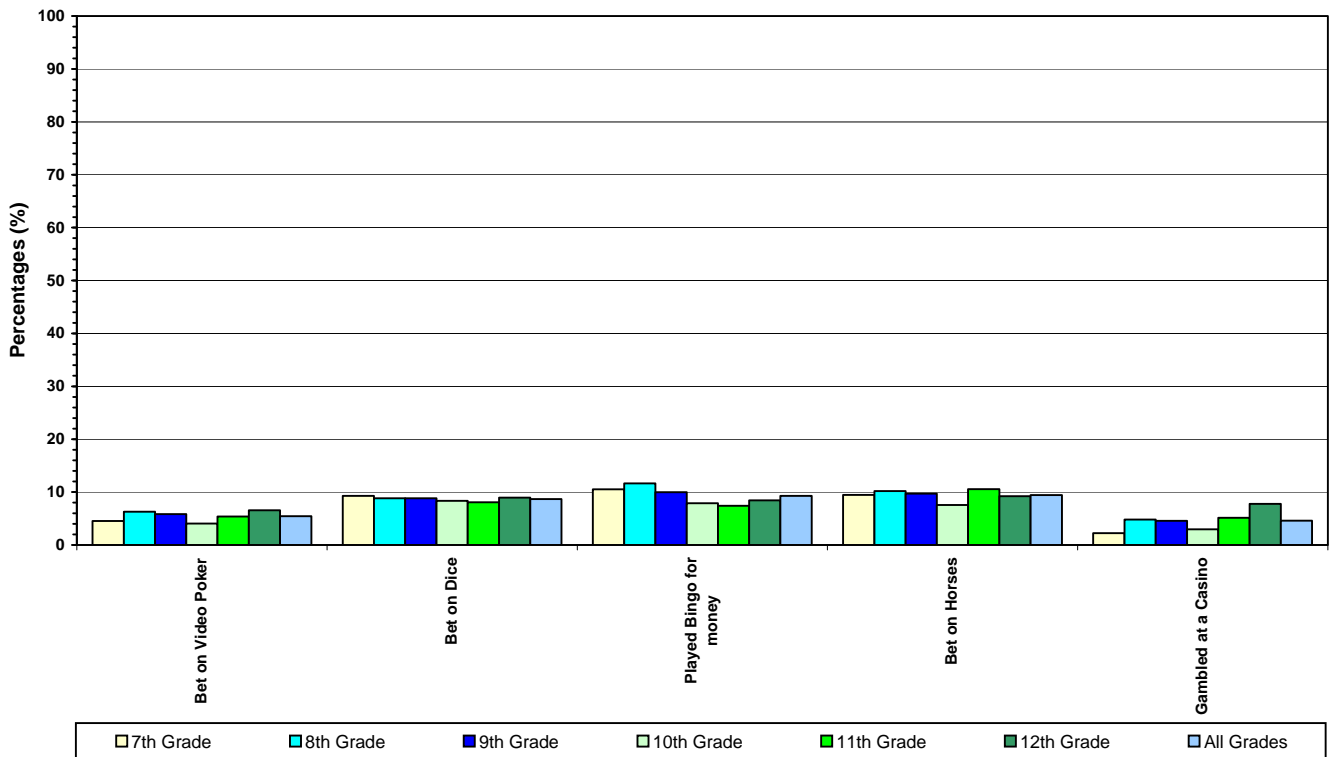
## 2008 GAMBLING PROFILE

### Gambling Behaviors



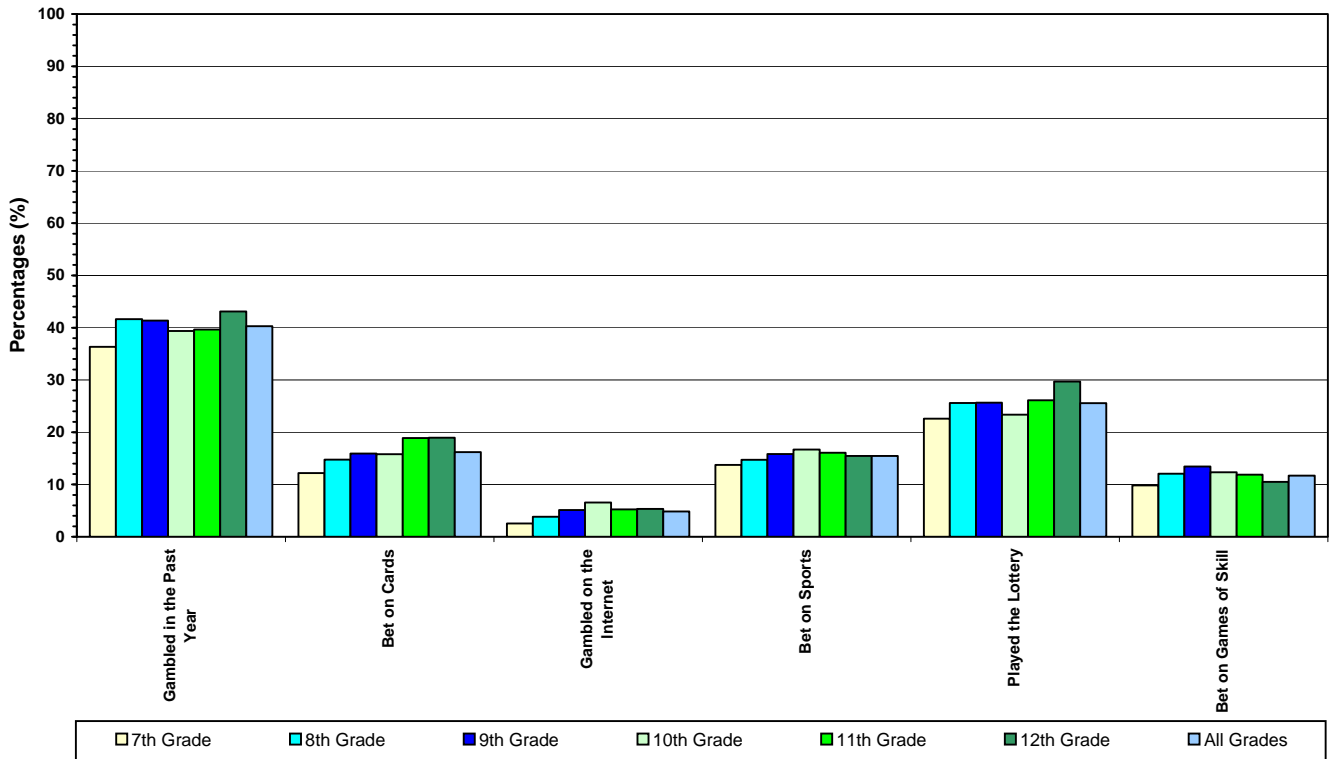
## 2008 GAMBLING PROFILE

### Gambling Behaviors



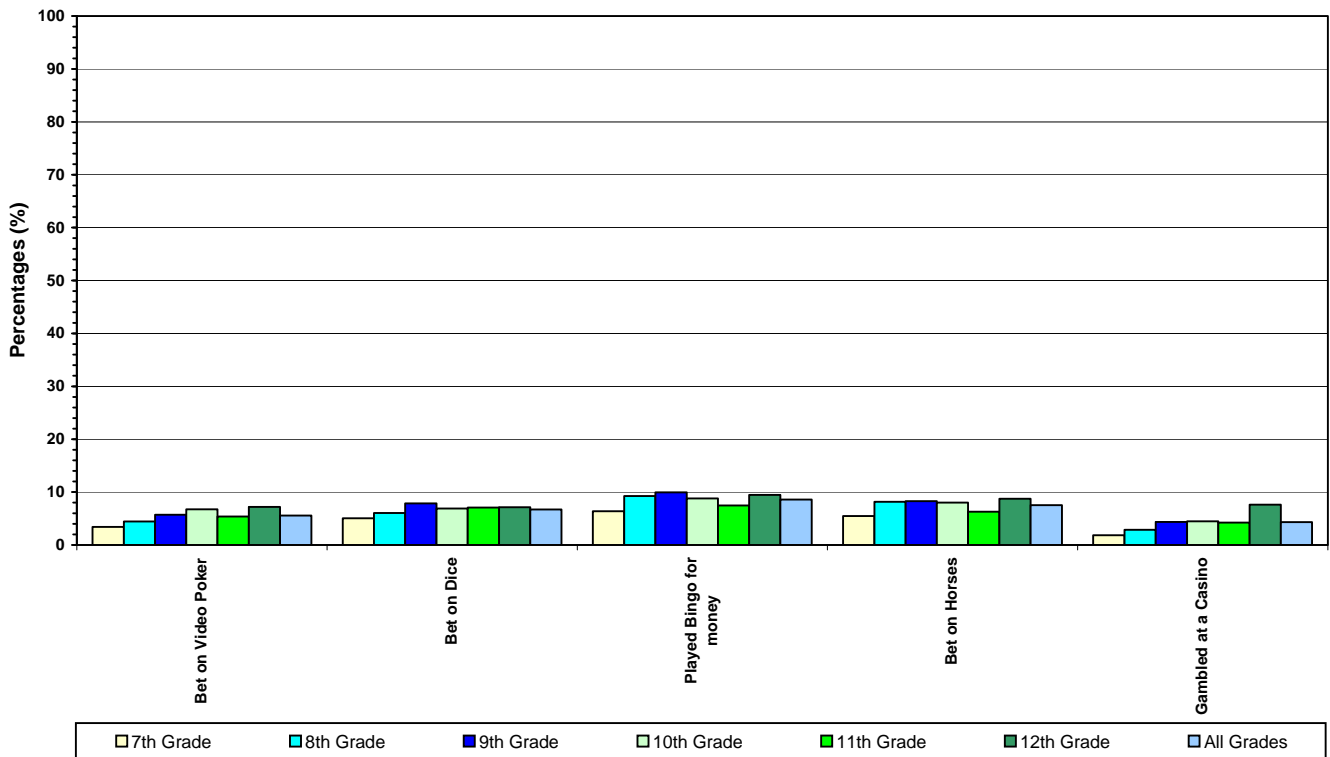
## 2010 GAMBLING PROFILE

### Gambling Behaviors



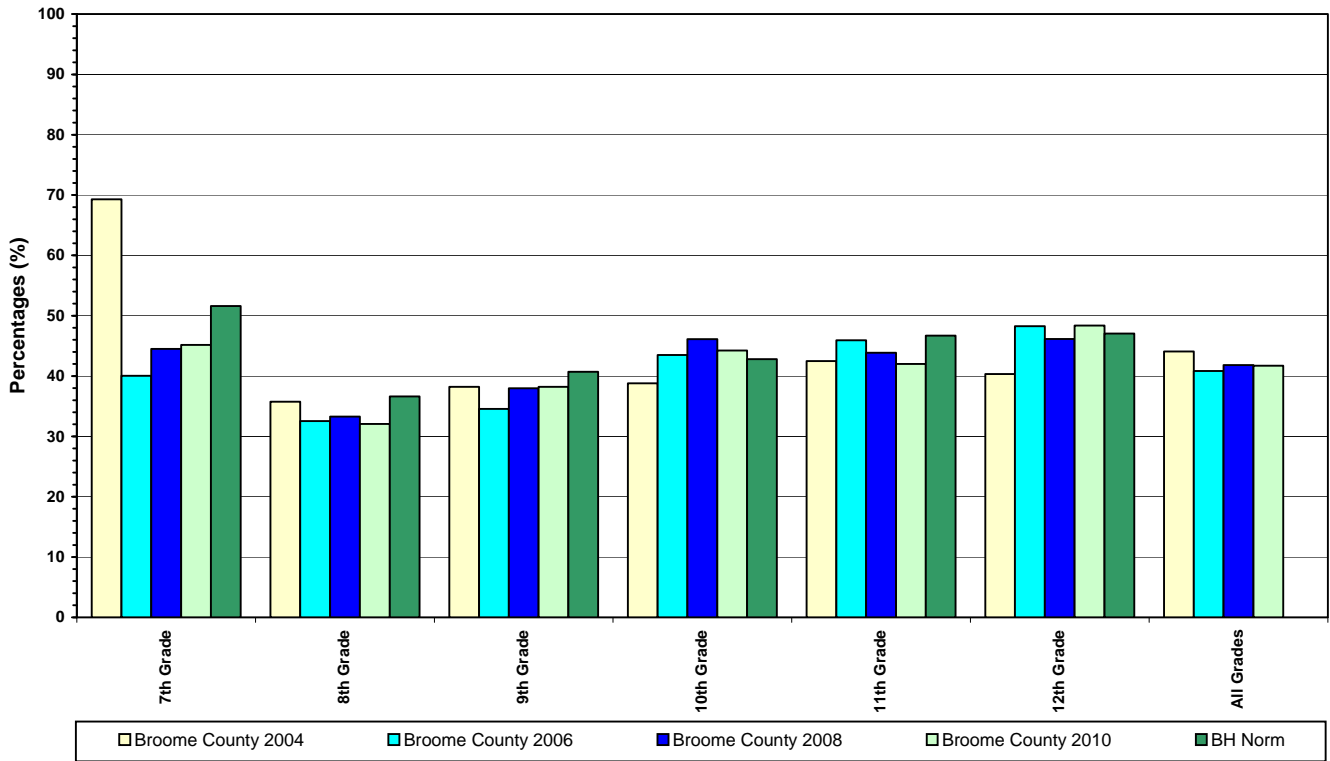
## 2010 GAMBLING PROFILE

### Gambling Behaviors



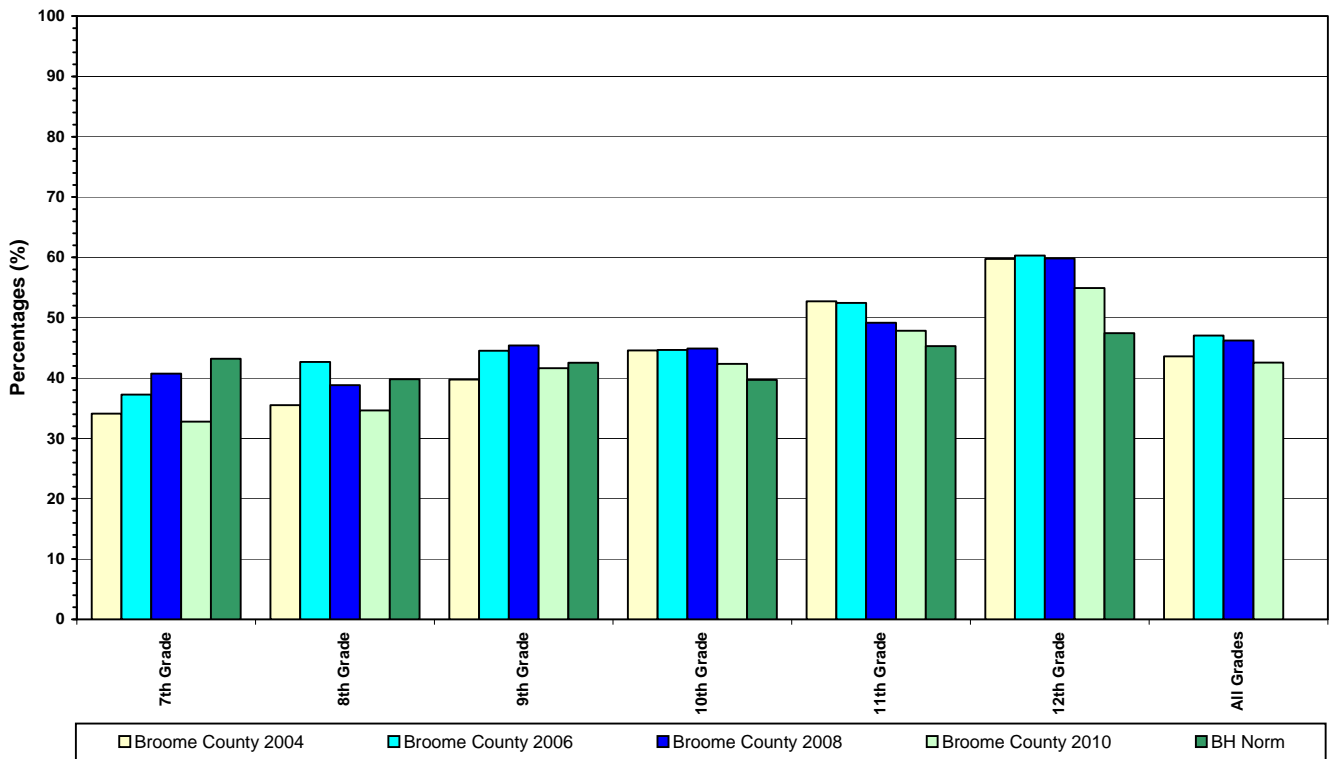
### RISK PROFILE

#### Community - Low Neighborhood Attachment



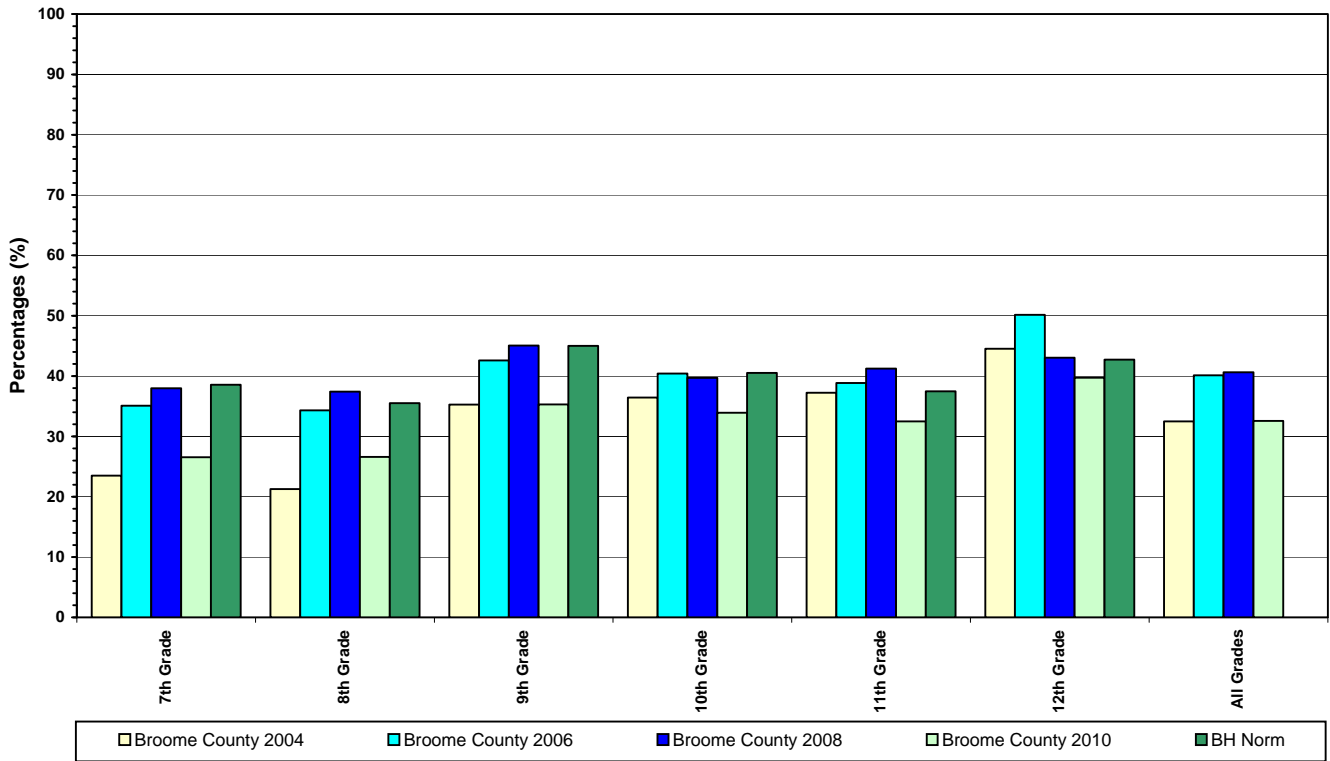
### RISK PROFILE

#### Community - Laws & Norms Favor Drug Use



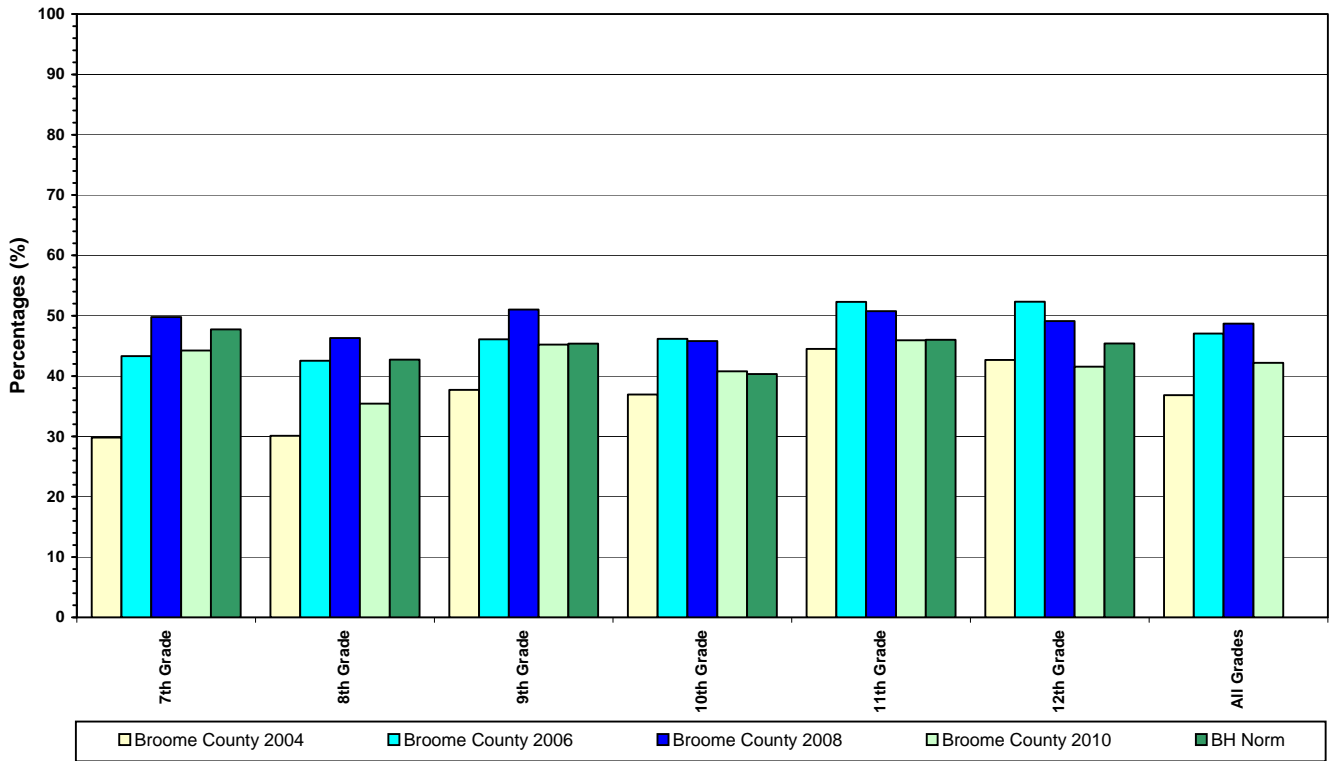
# RISK PROFILE

## Community - Perceived Availability of Drugs



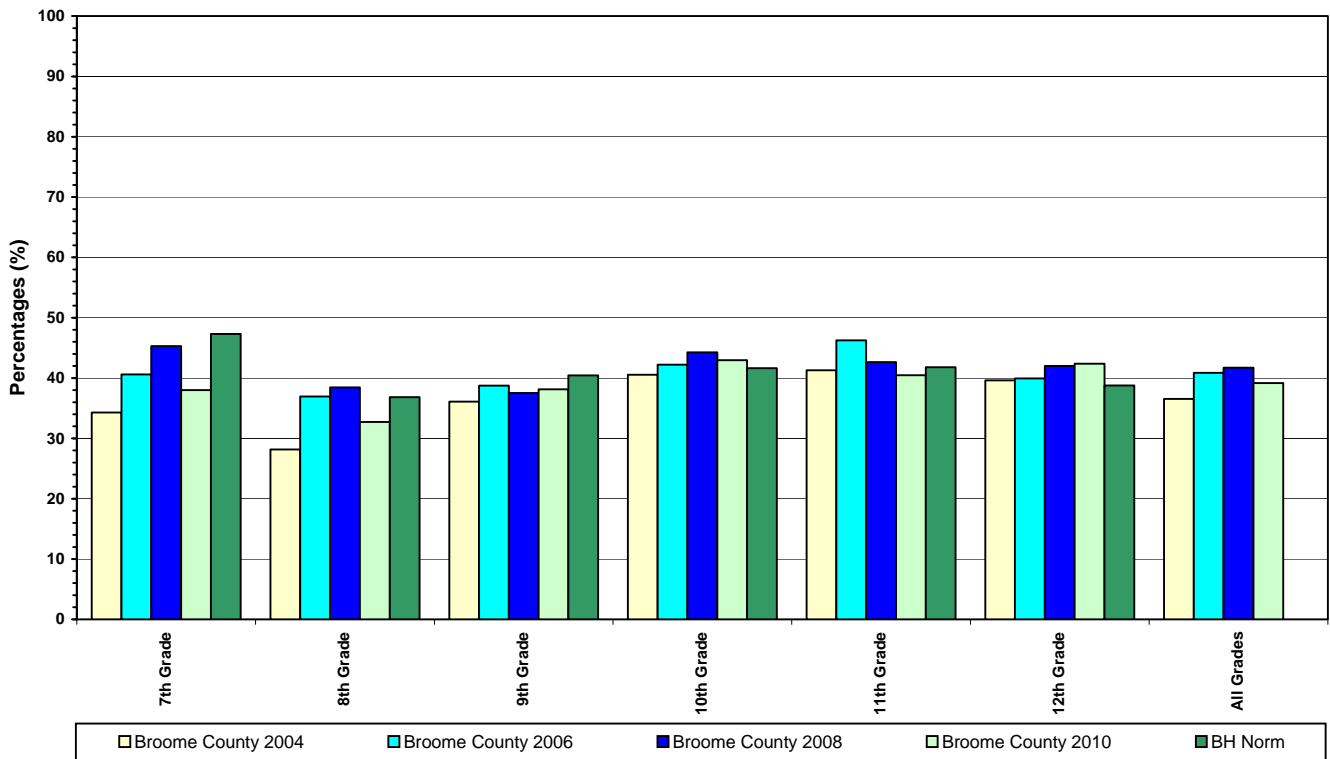
### RISK PROFILE

#### Family - Poor Family Management

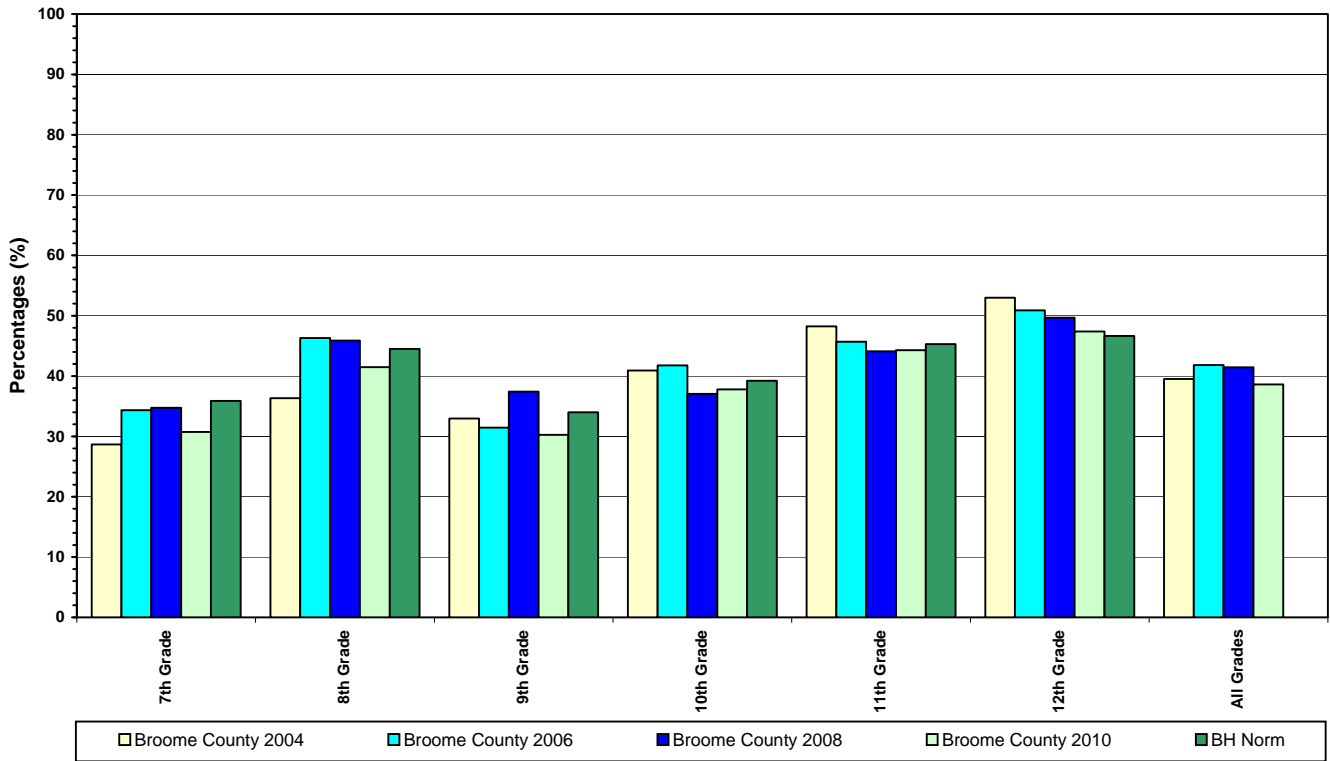


### RISK PROFILE

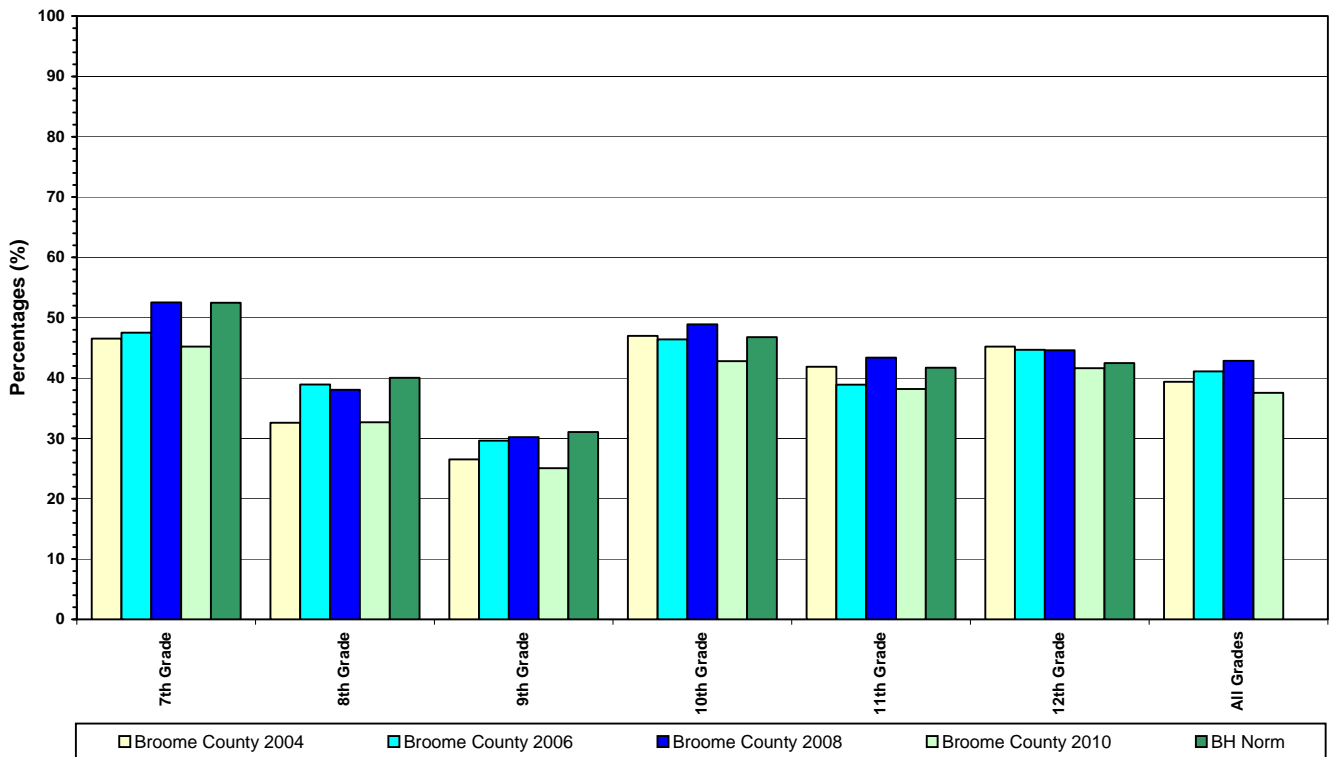
#### Family - Family Conflict



### RISK PROFILE Family - Sibling Drug Use

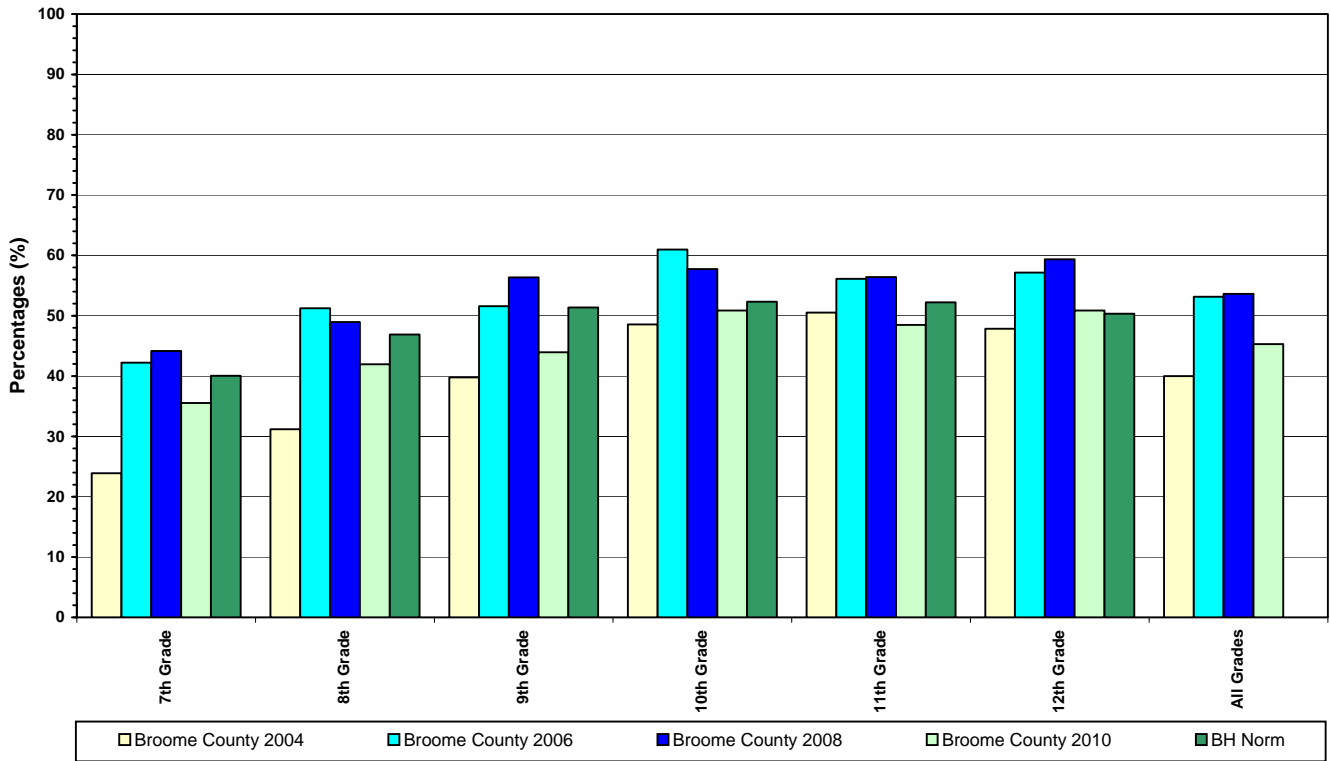


### RISK PROFILE Family - Exposure to Adult Antisocial Behavior



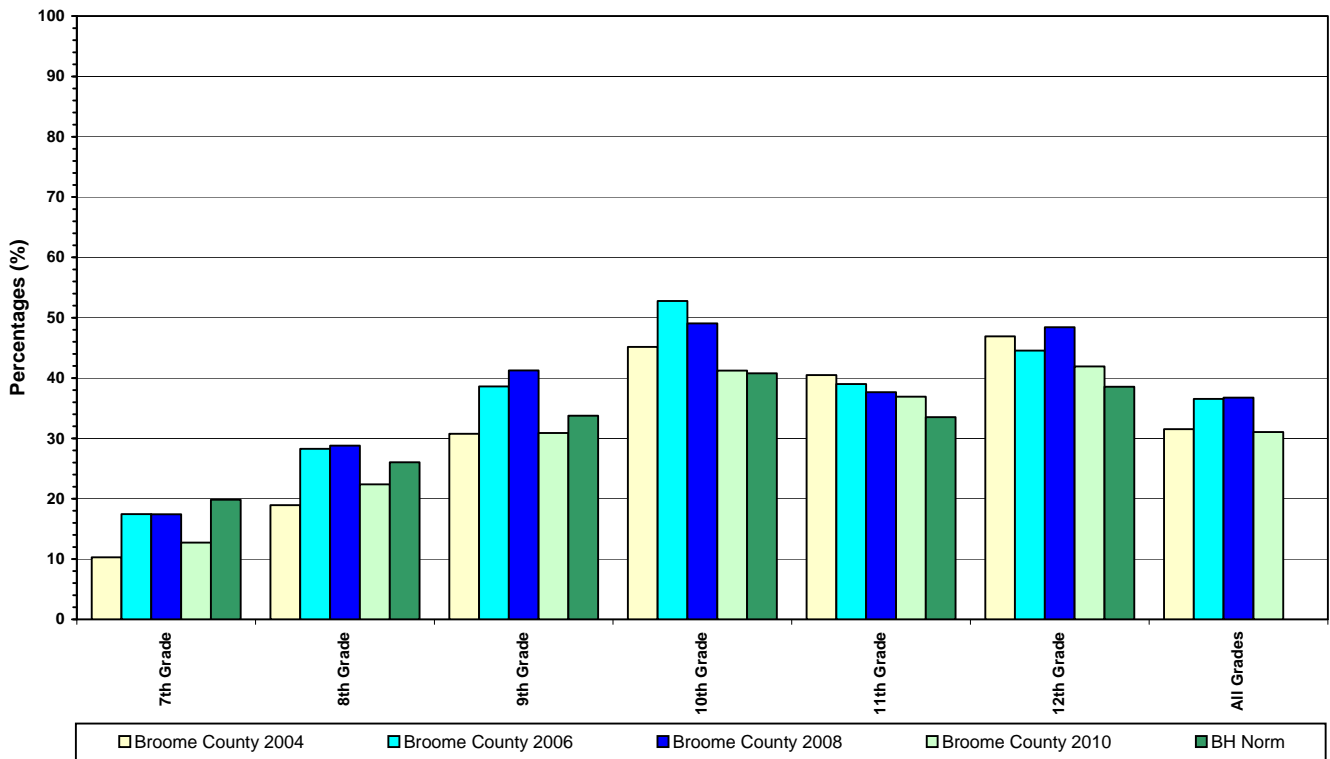
### RISK PROFILE

#### Family - Parent Attitudes Favor Antisocial Behavior

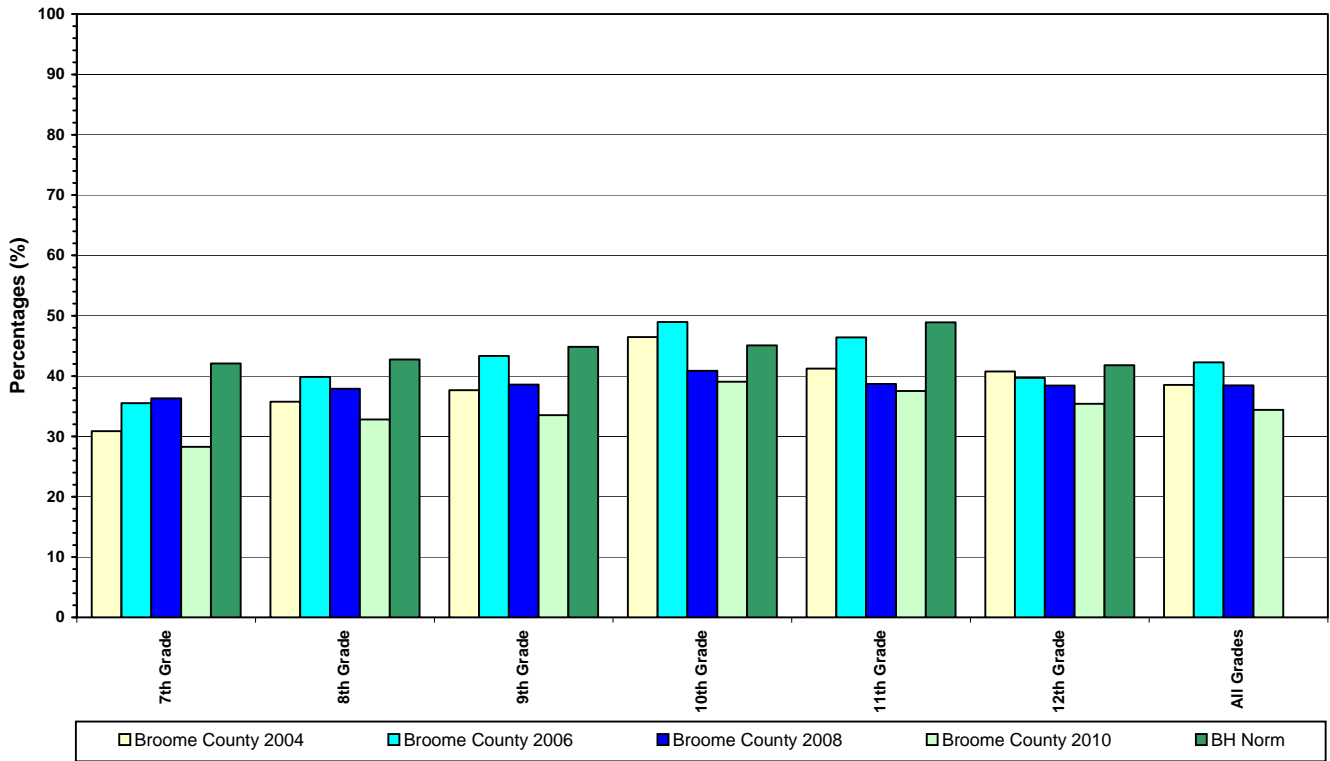


### RISK PROFILE

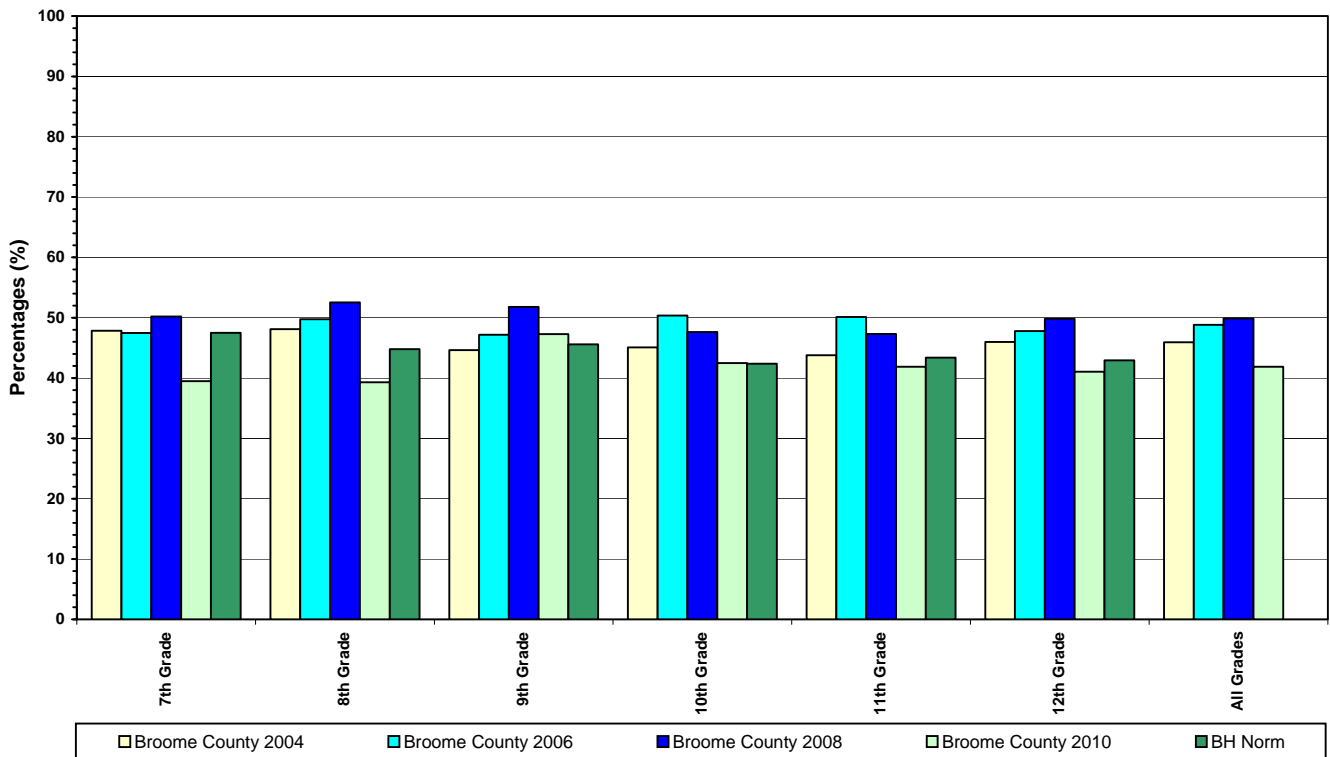
#### Family - Parent Attitudes Favor Drug Use



### RISK PROFILE School - Academic Failure

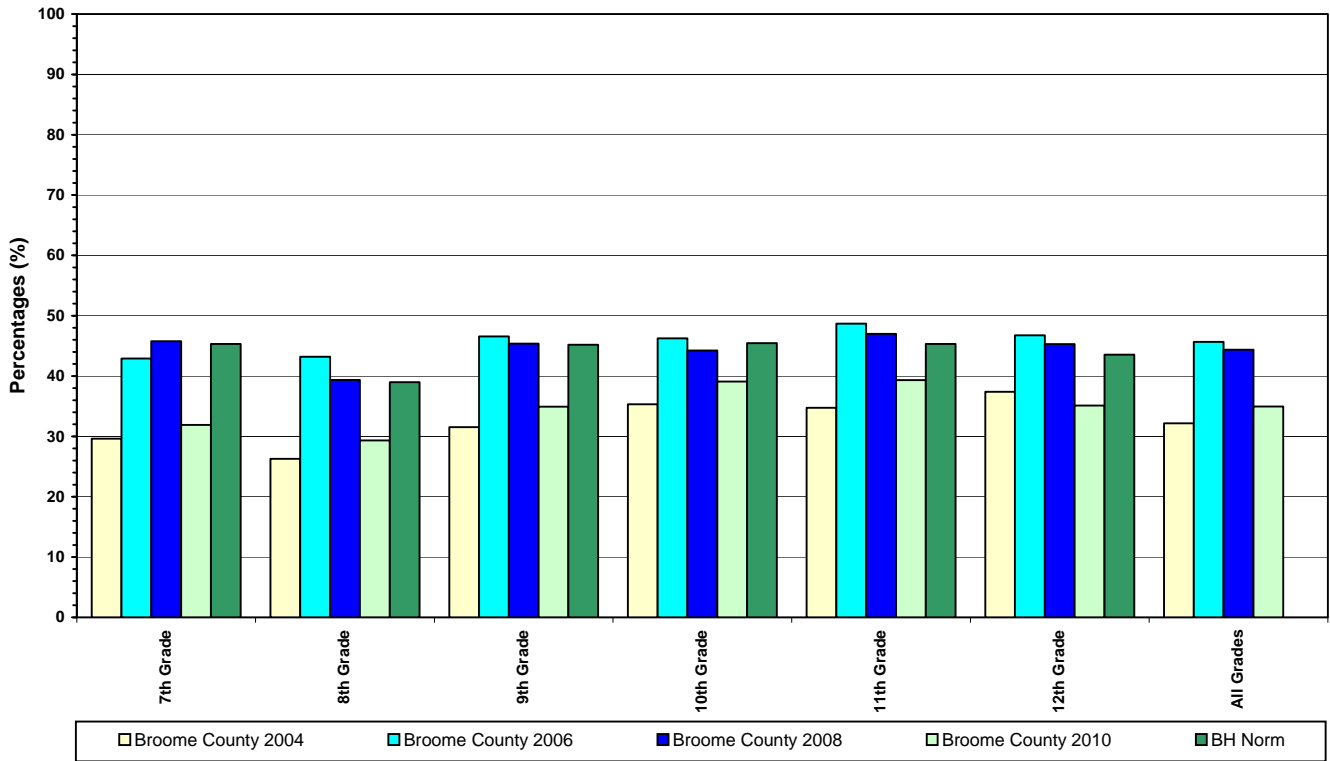


### RISK PROFILE School - Low Commitment to School



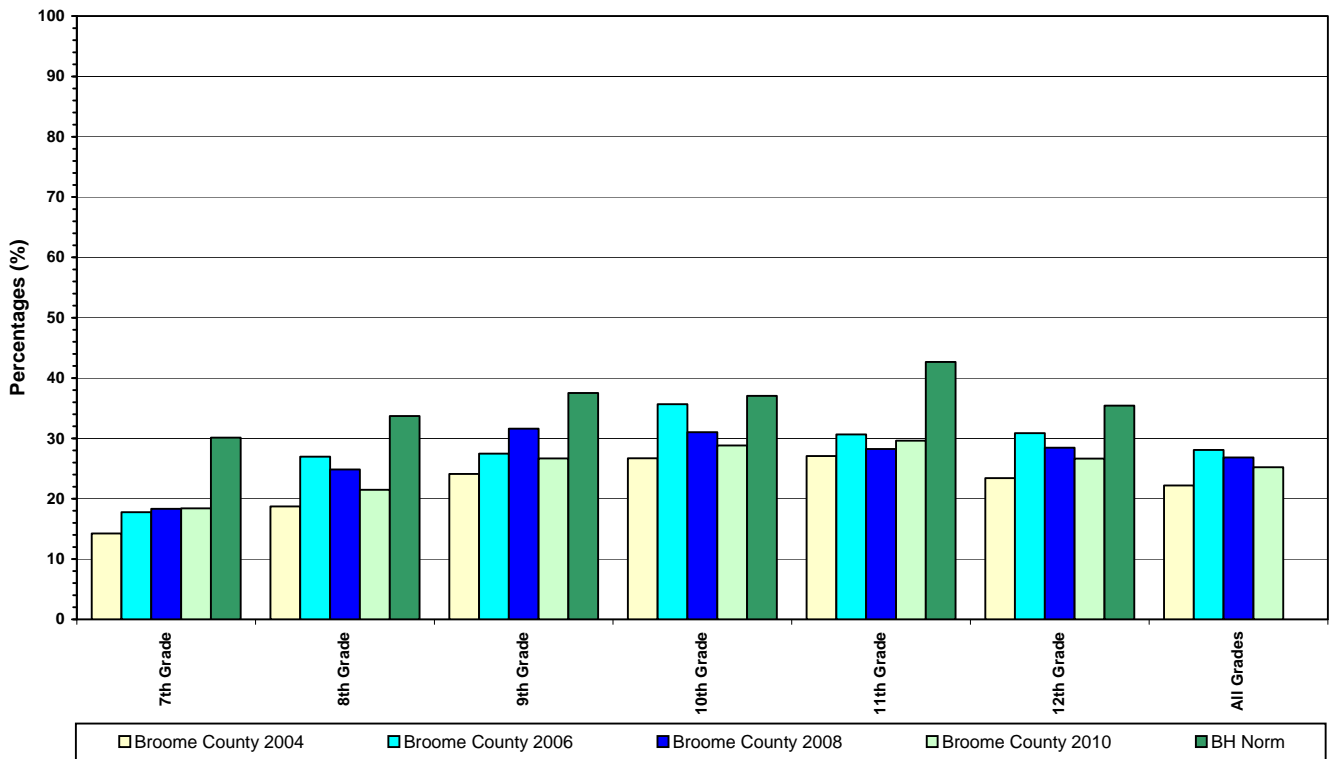
### RISK PROFILE

#### Peer Individual - Rebelliousness



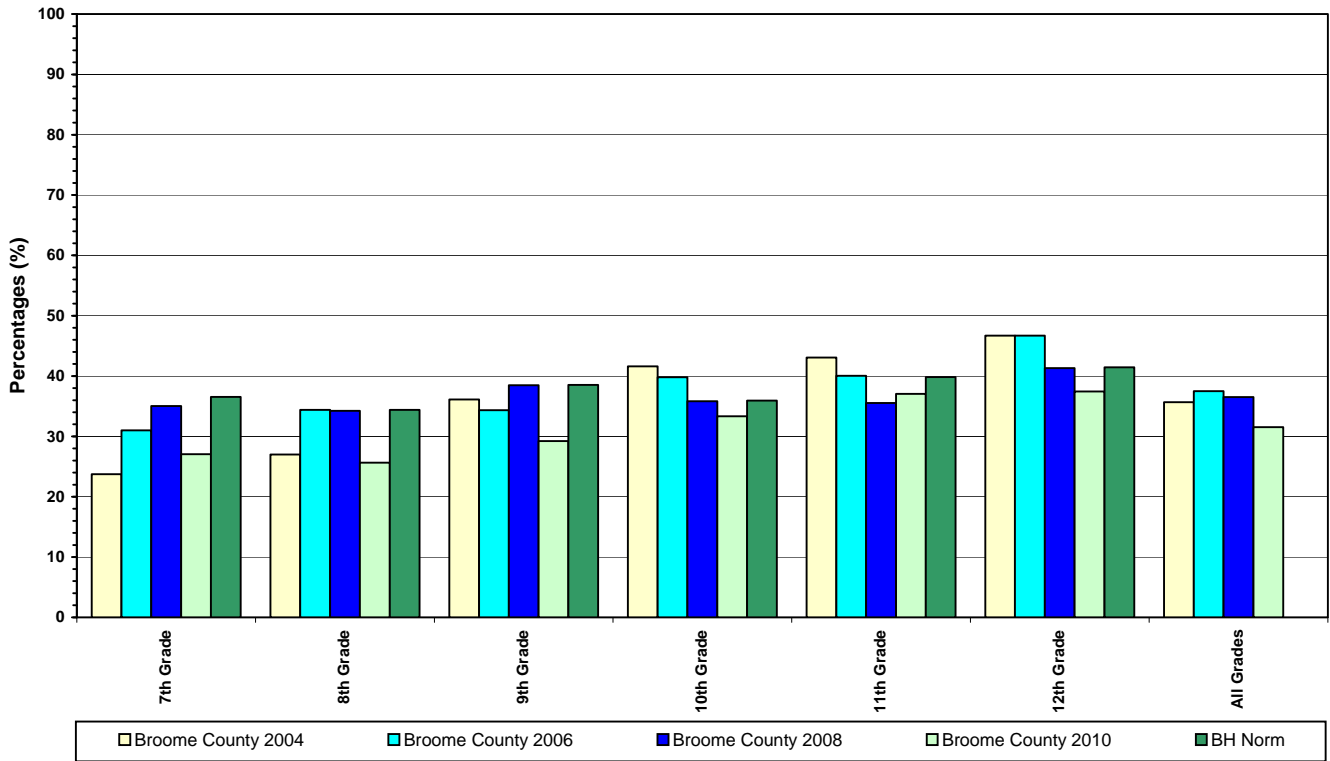
### RISK PROFILE

#### Peer Individual - Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior



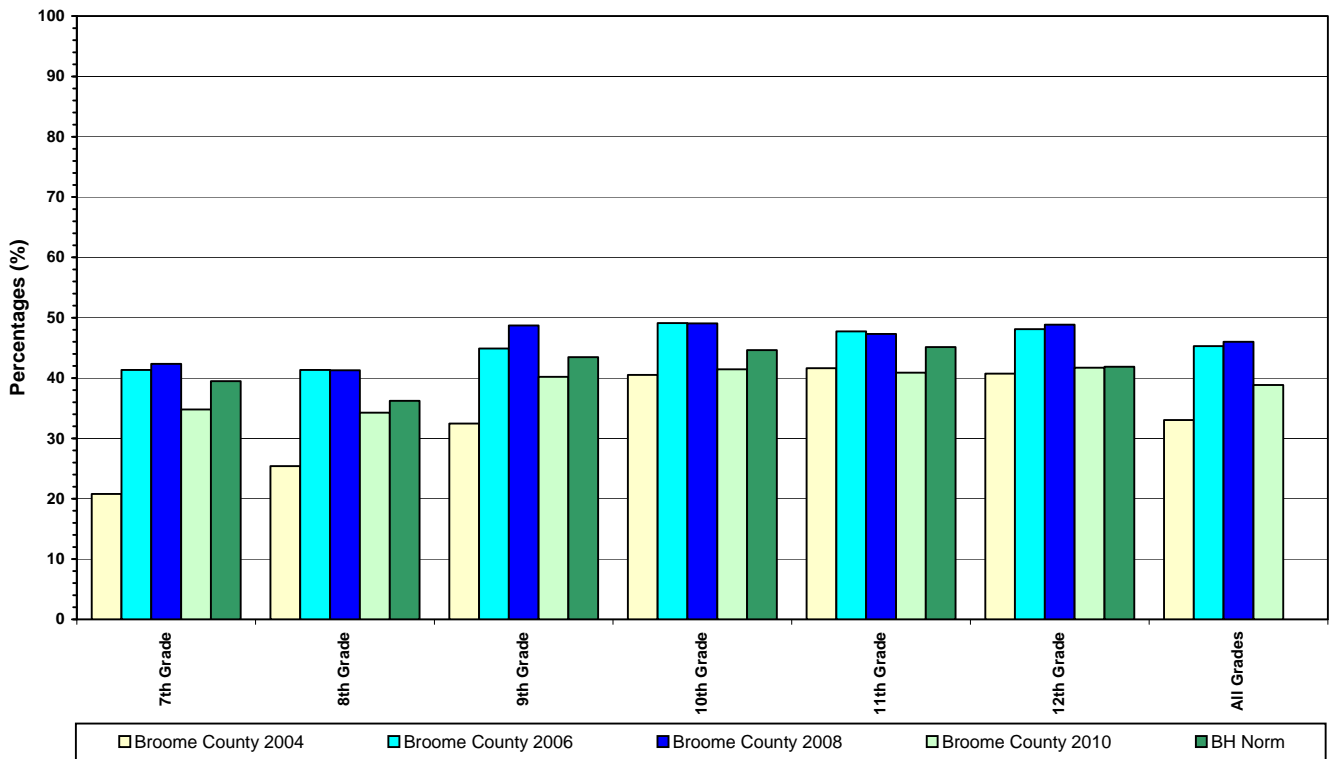
### RISK PROFILE

#### Peer Individual - Early Initiation of Drug Use



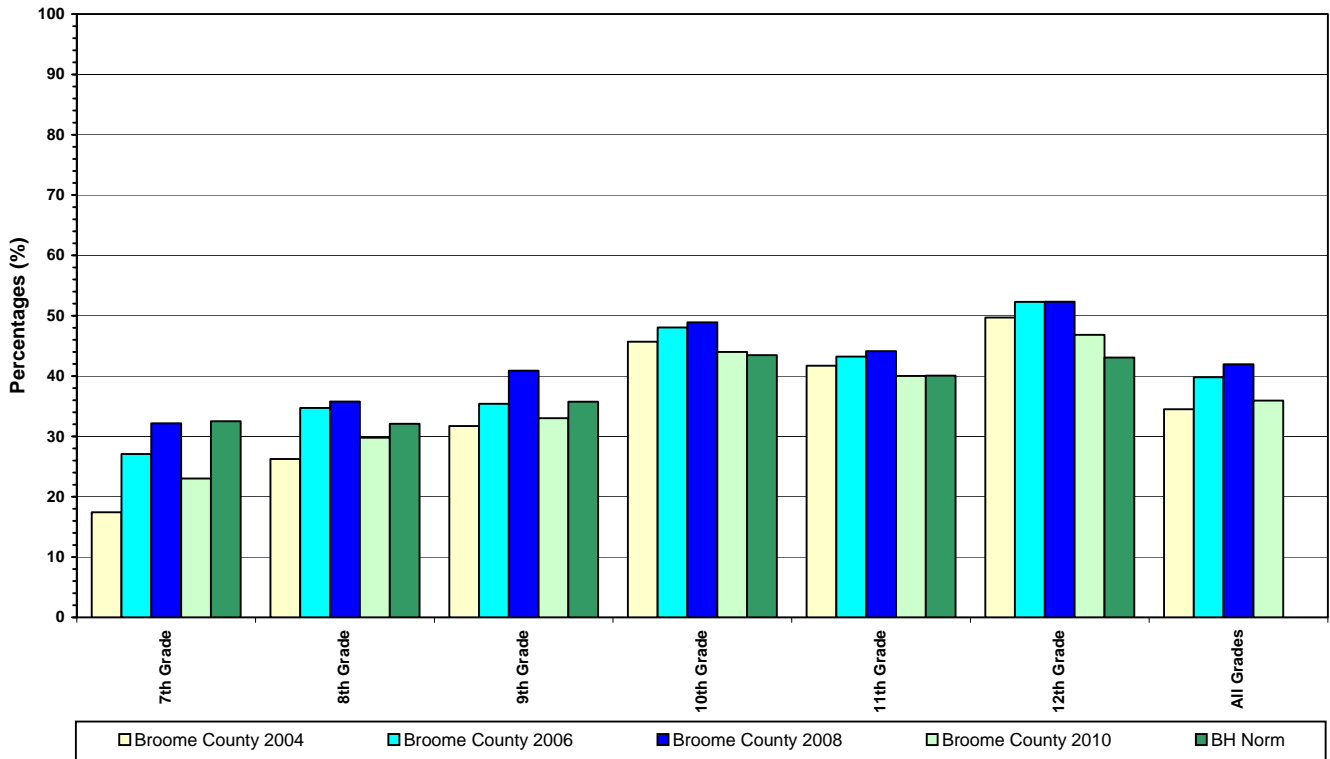
### RISK PROFILE

#### Peer Individual - Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior



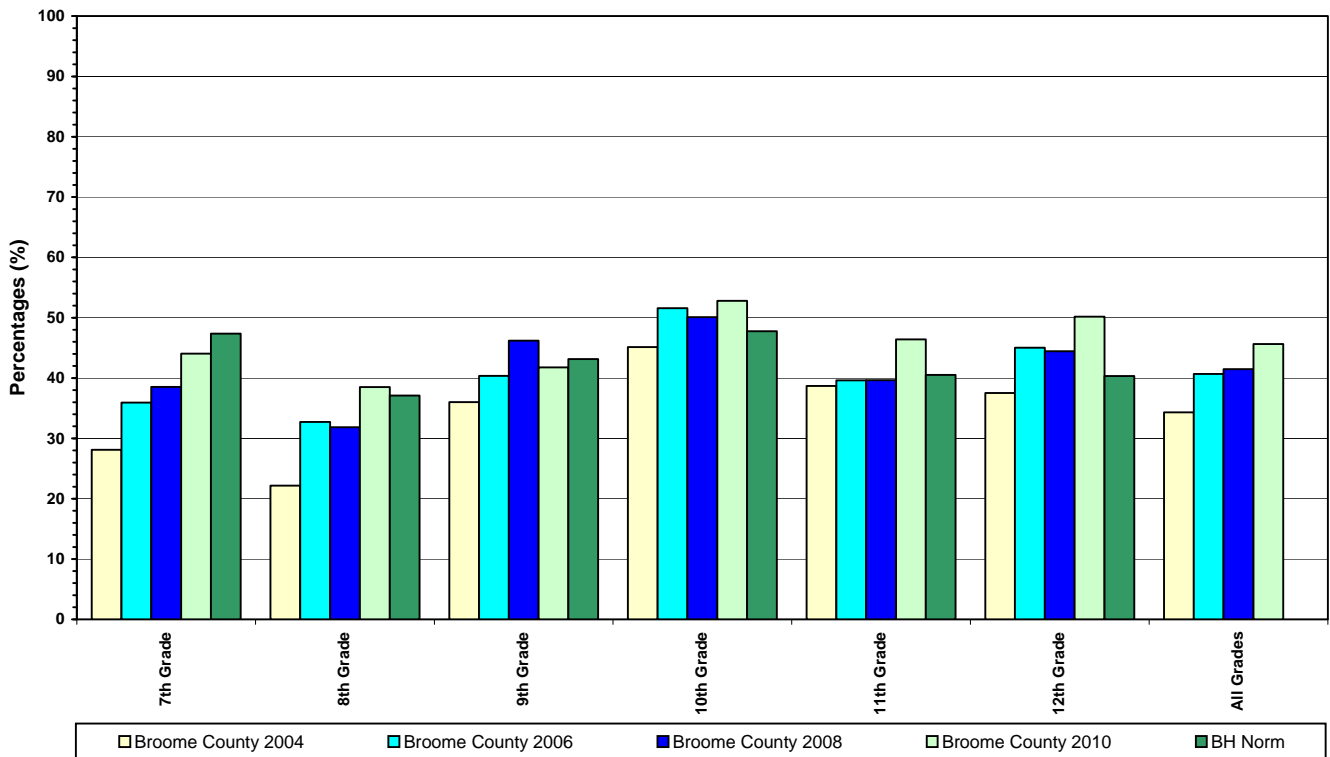
### RISK PROFILE

#### Peer Individual - Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use



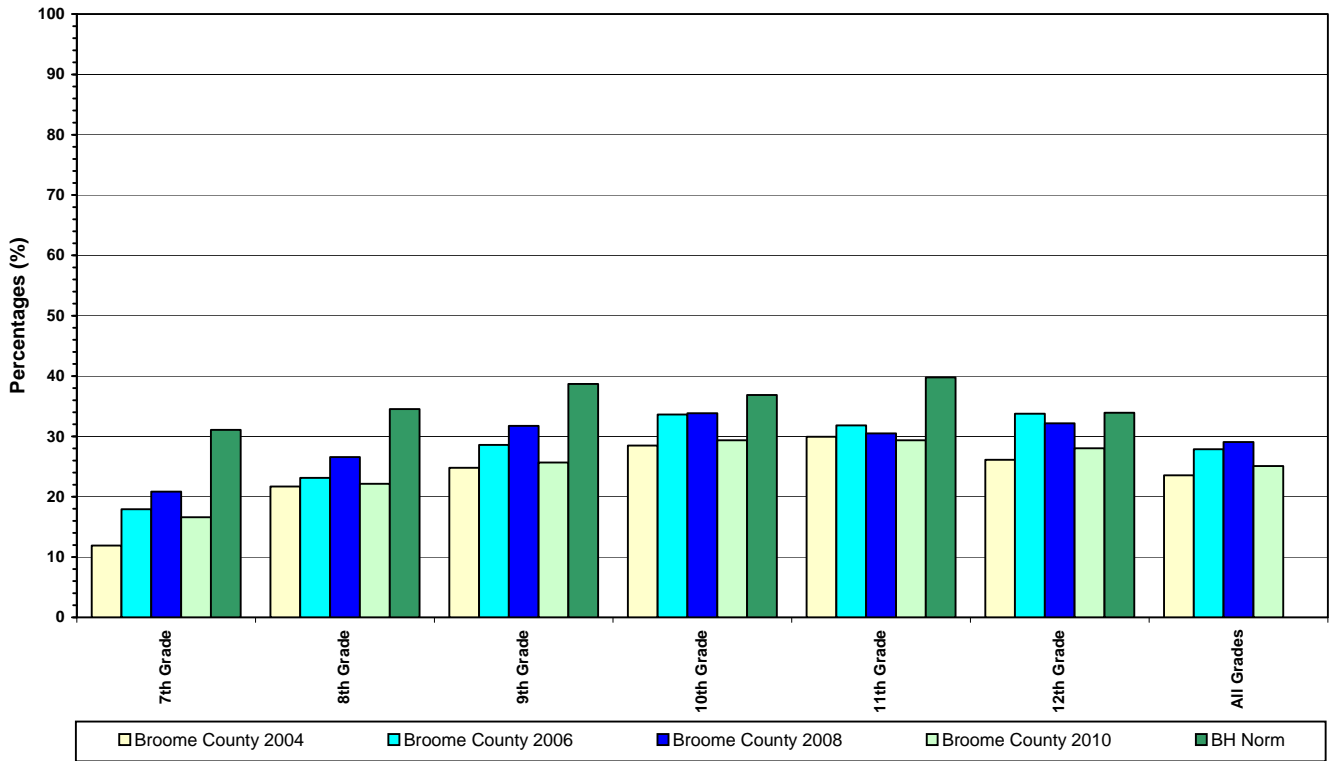
### RISK PROFILE

#### Peer Individual - Perceived Risk of Drug Use



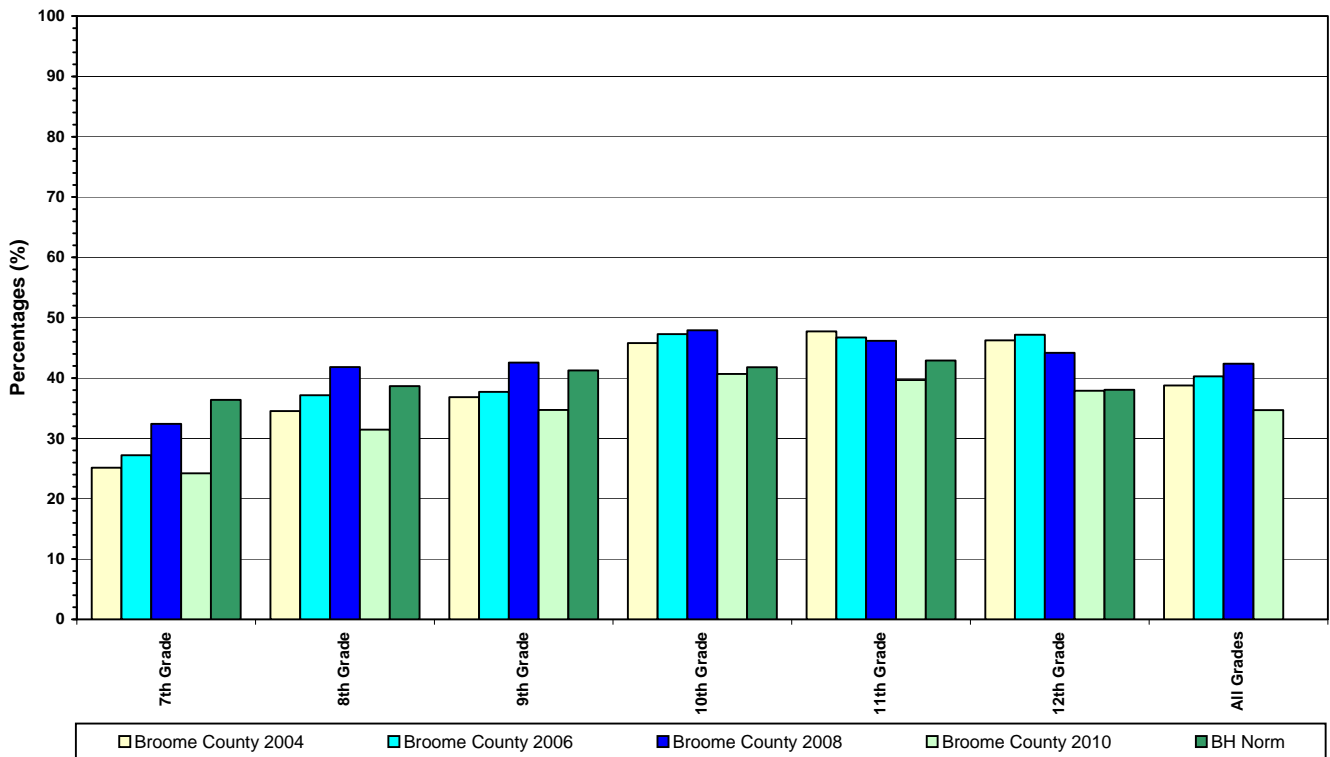
### RISK PROFILE

#### Peer Individual - Interaction with Antisocial Peers



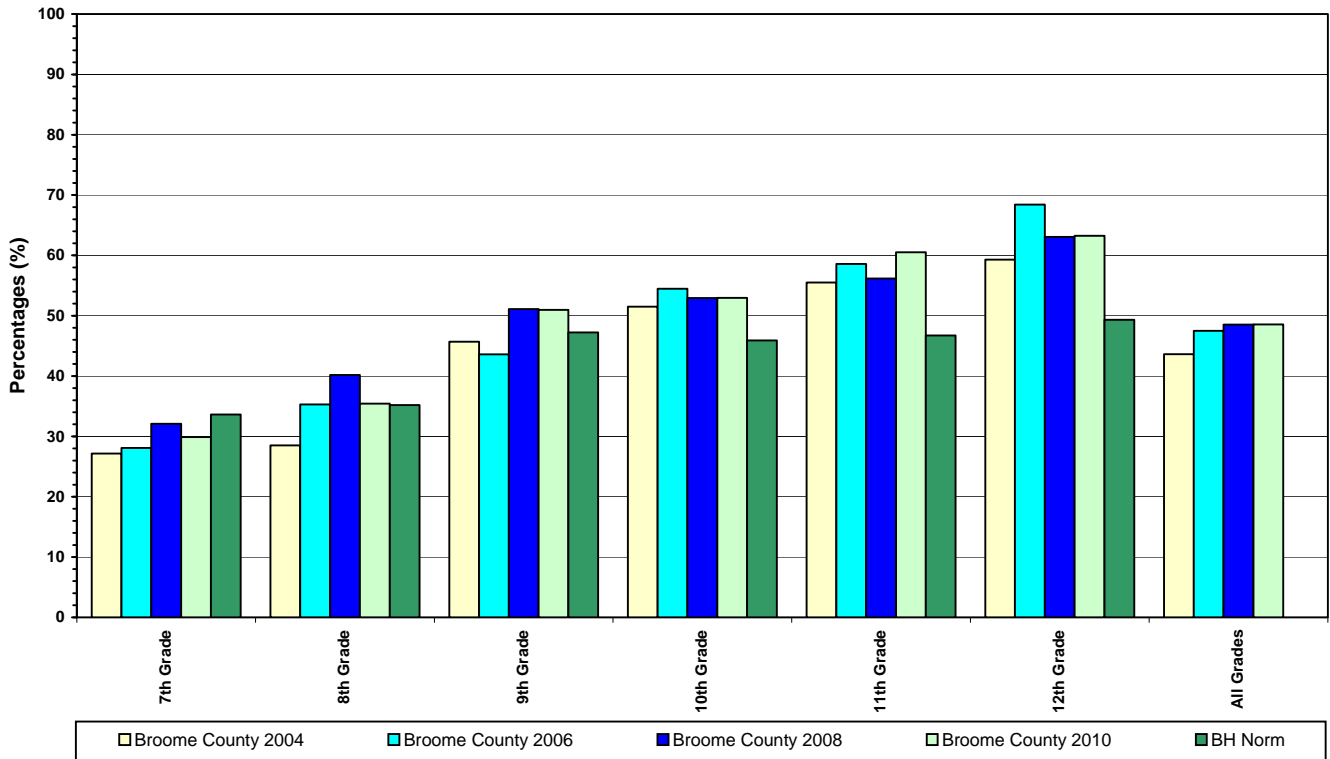
### RISK PROFILE

#### Peer Individual - Friend's Use of Drugs



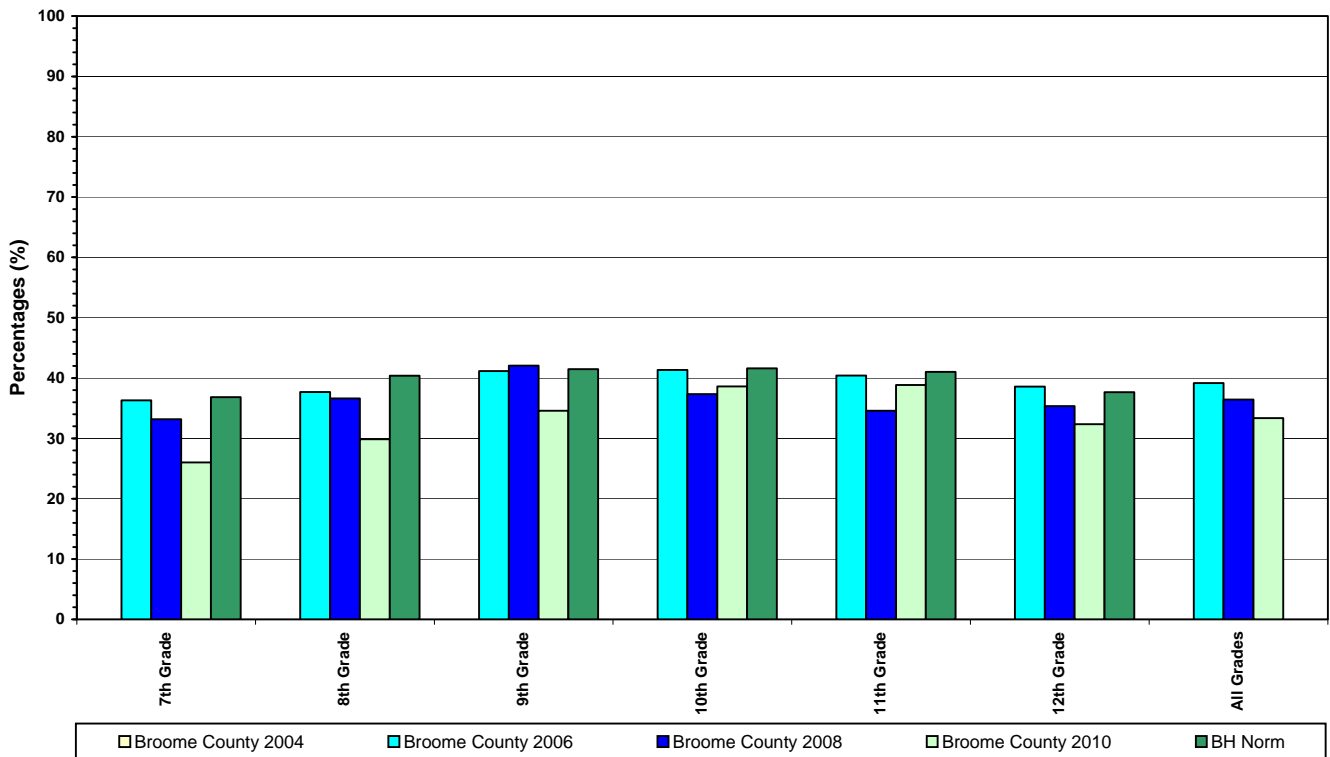
### RISK PROFILE

#### Peer Individual - Rewards for Antisocial Behavior



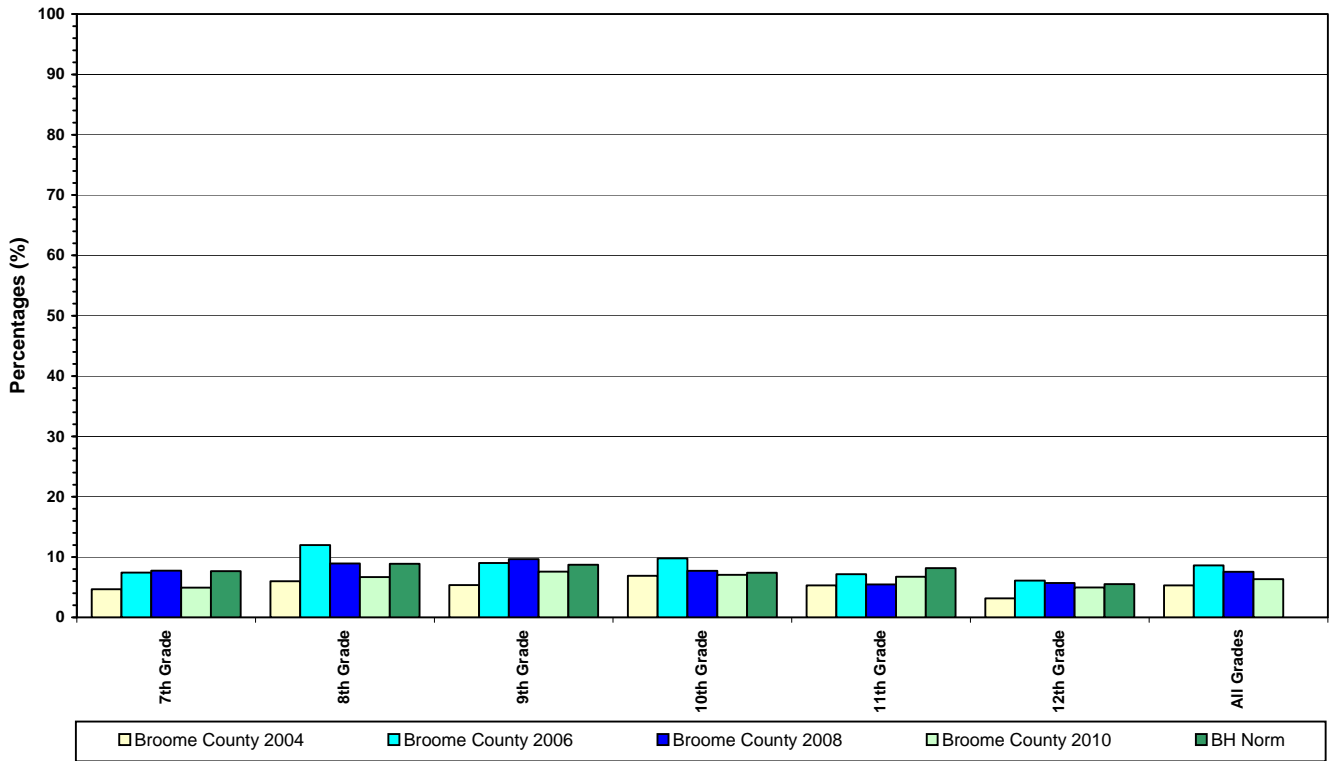
### RISK PROFILE

#### Peer Individual - Depressive Symptoms



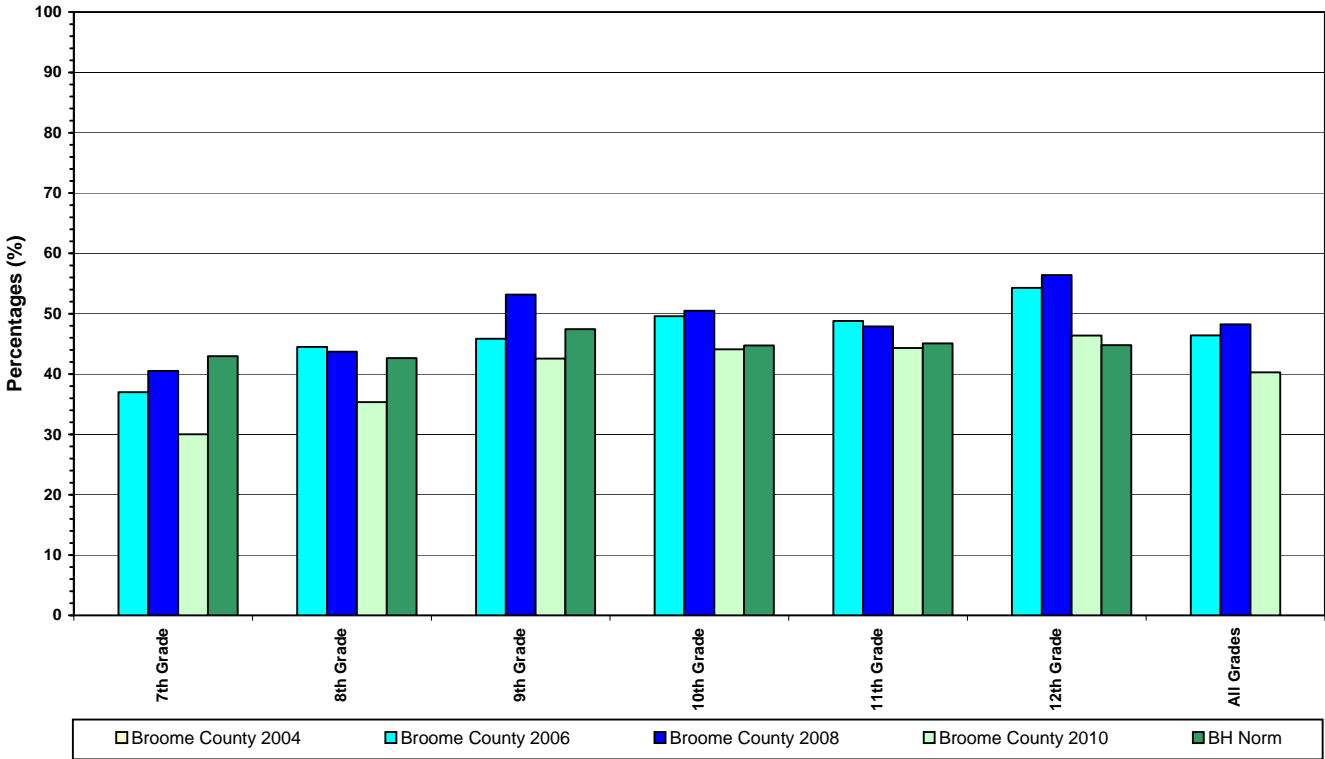
# RISK PROFILE

## Peer Individual - Gang Involvement



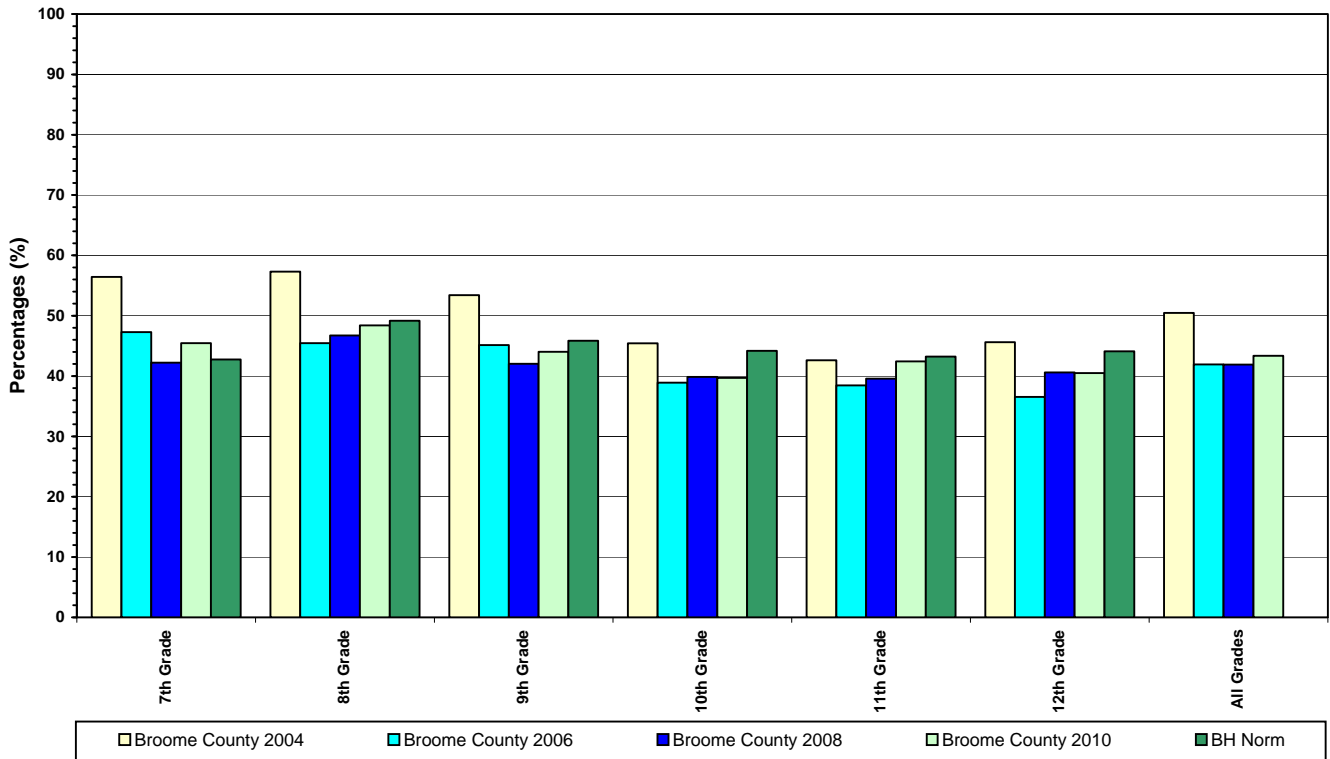
# RISK PROFILE

## High Risk



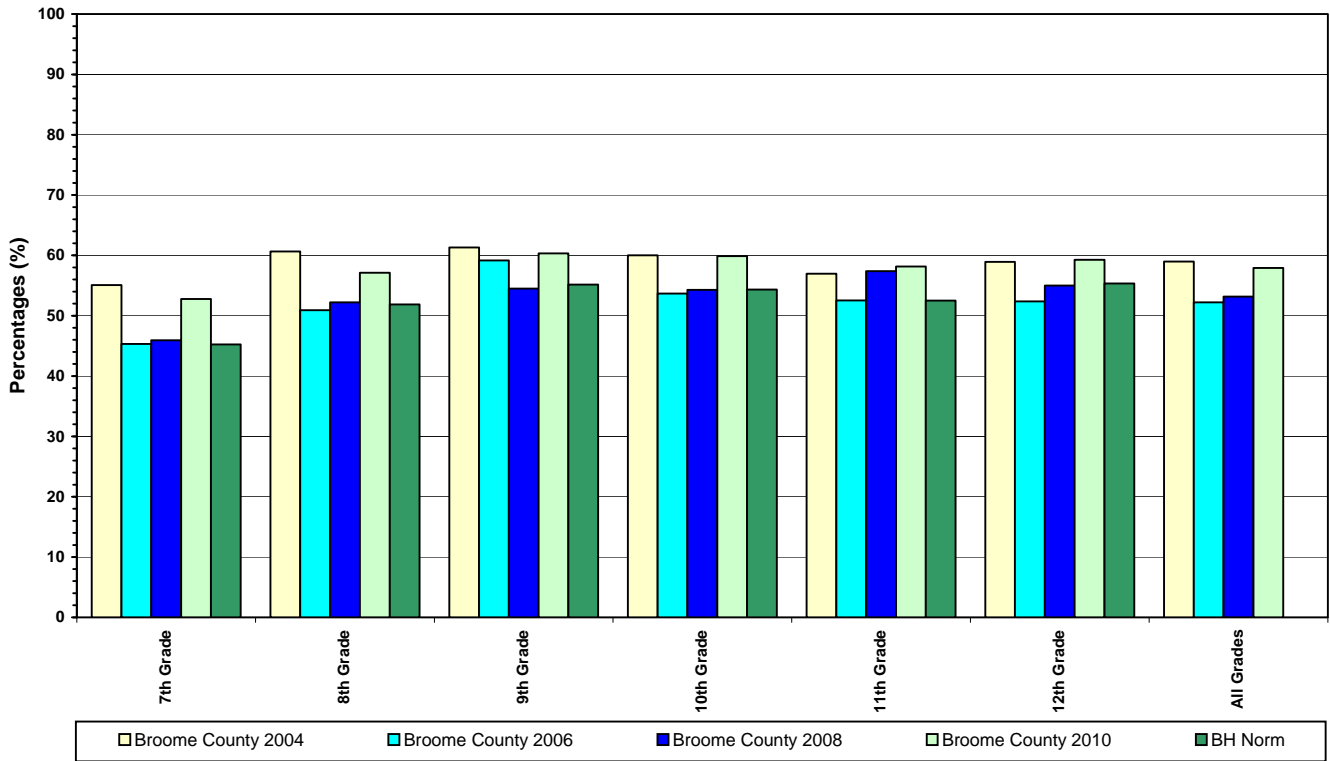
# PROTECTIVE PROFILE

## Community - Rewards for Prosocial Involvement



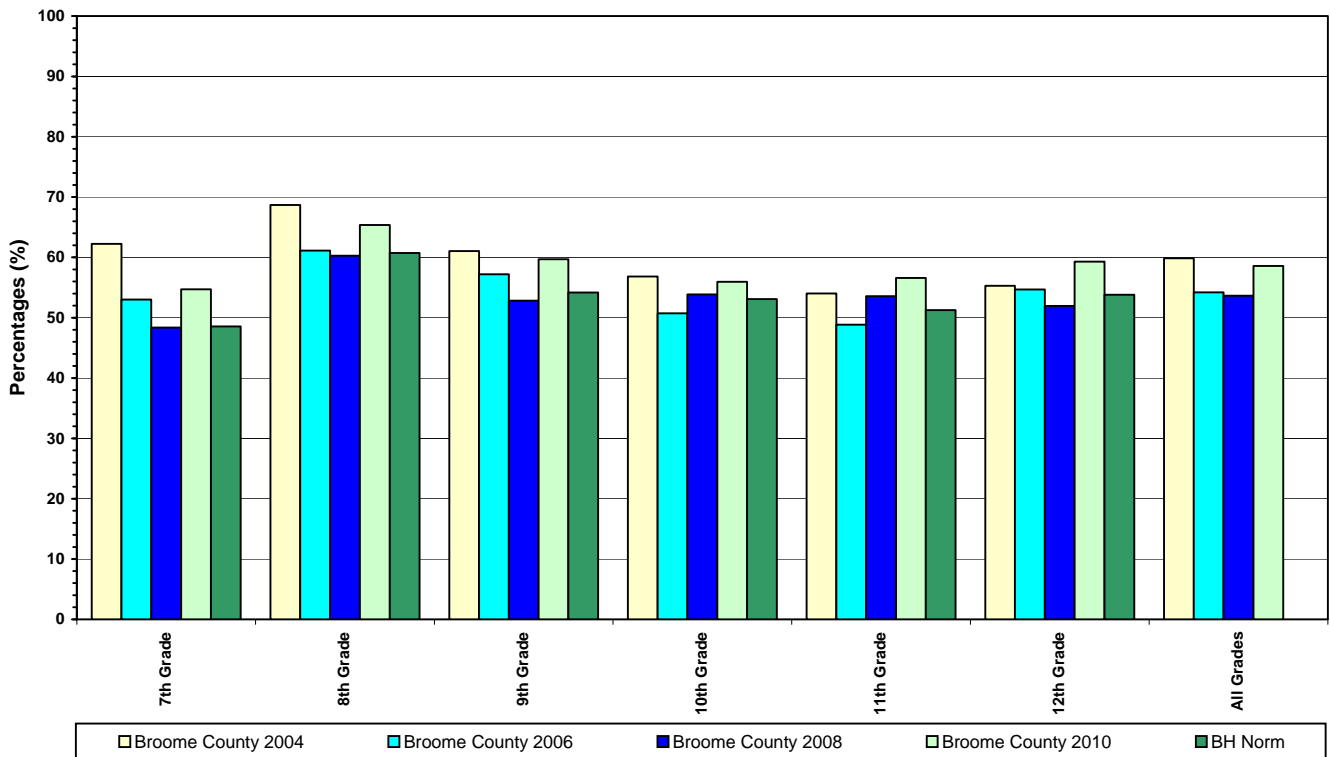
### PROTECTIVE PROFILE

#### Family - Family Attachment

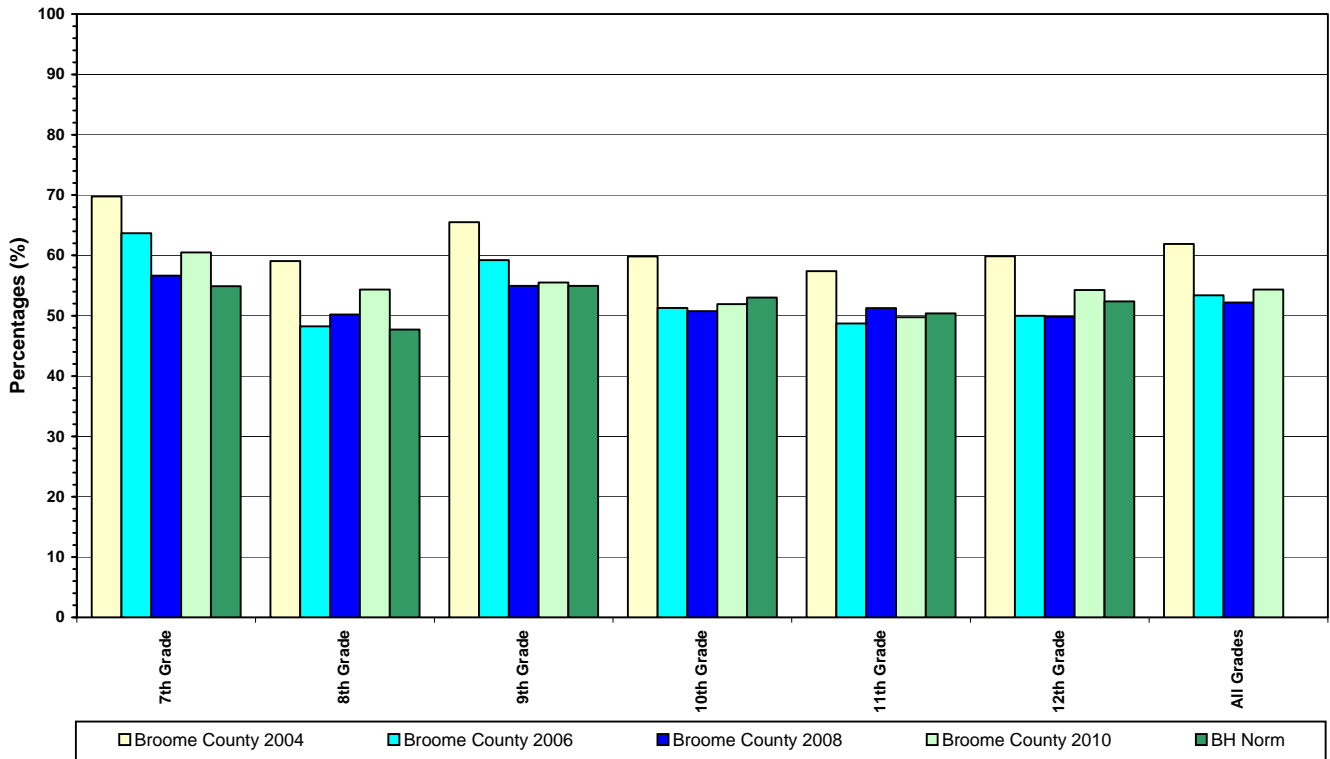


### PROTECTIVE PROFILE

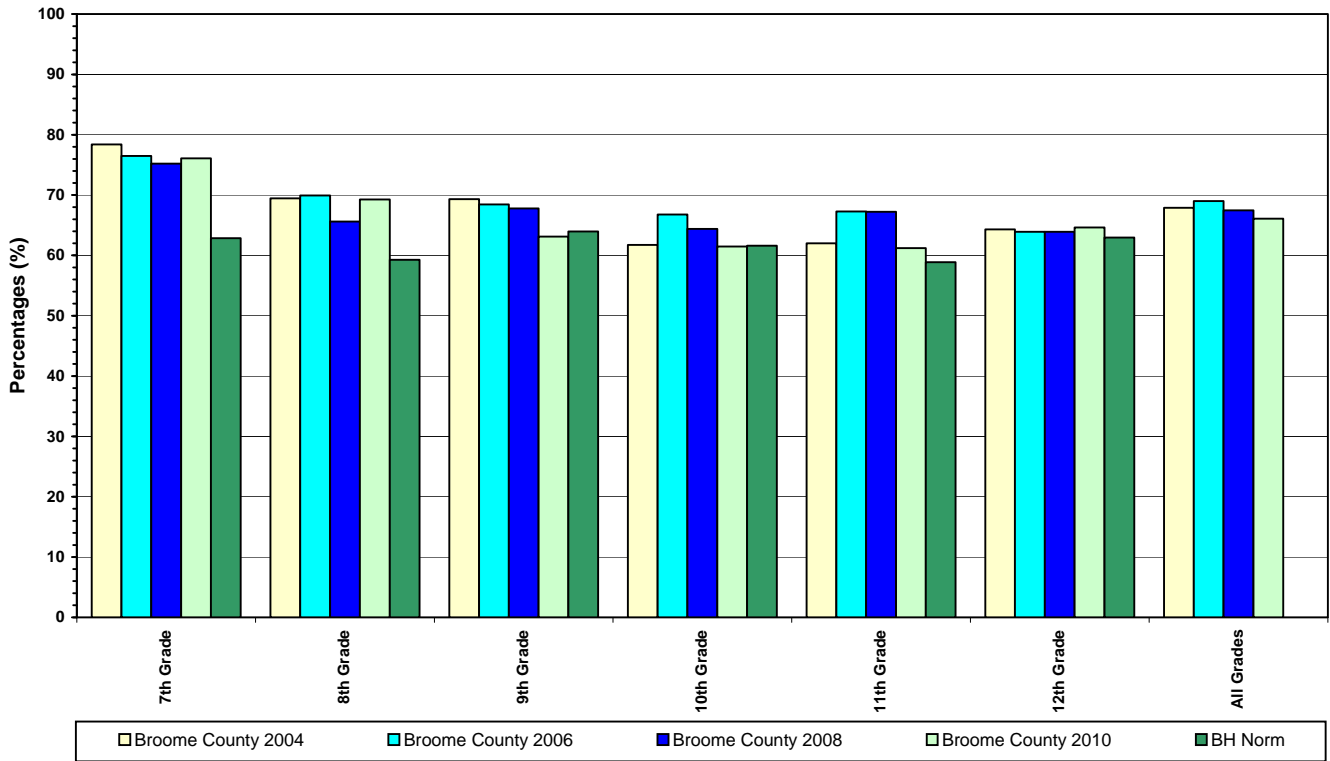
#### Family - Opportunity for Prosocial Involvement



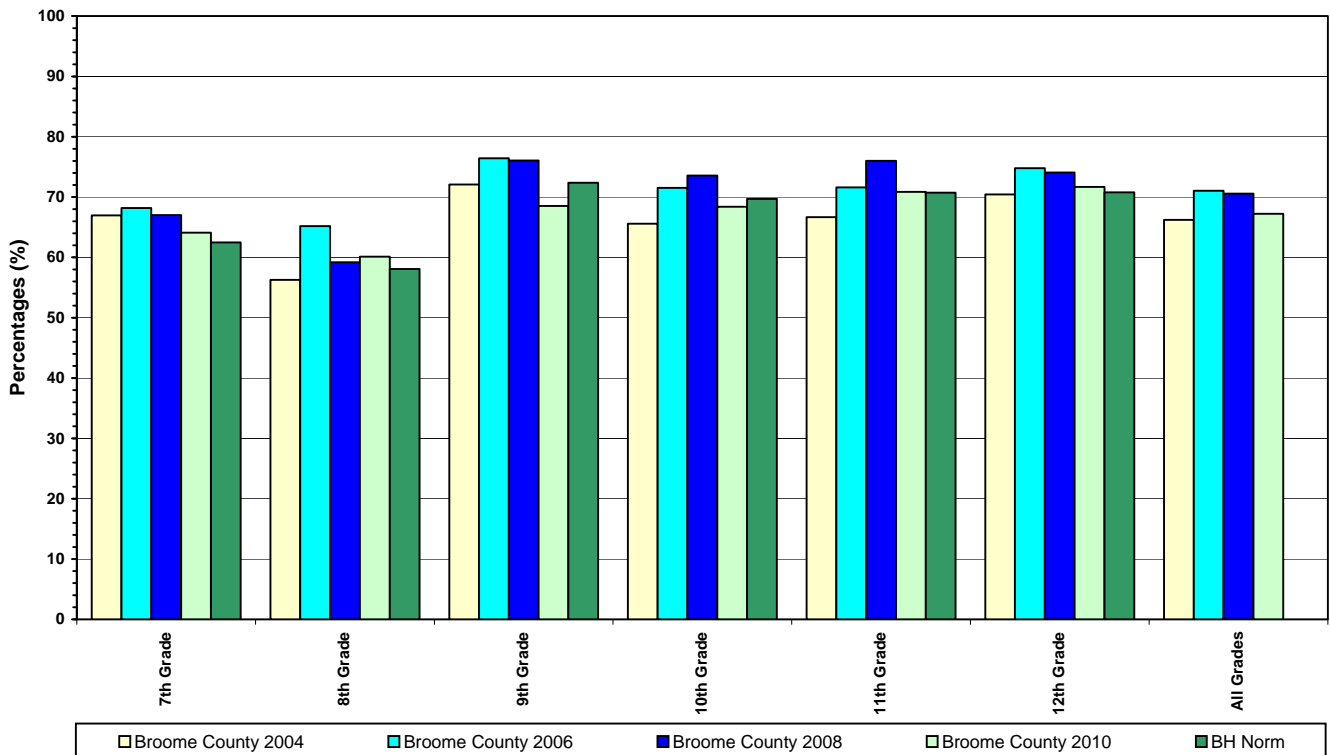
**PROTECTIVE PROFILE**  
**Family - Rewards for Prosocial Involvement**



**PROTECTIVE PROFILE**  
**School - Opportunity for Prosocial Involvement**

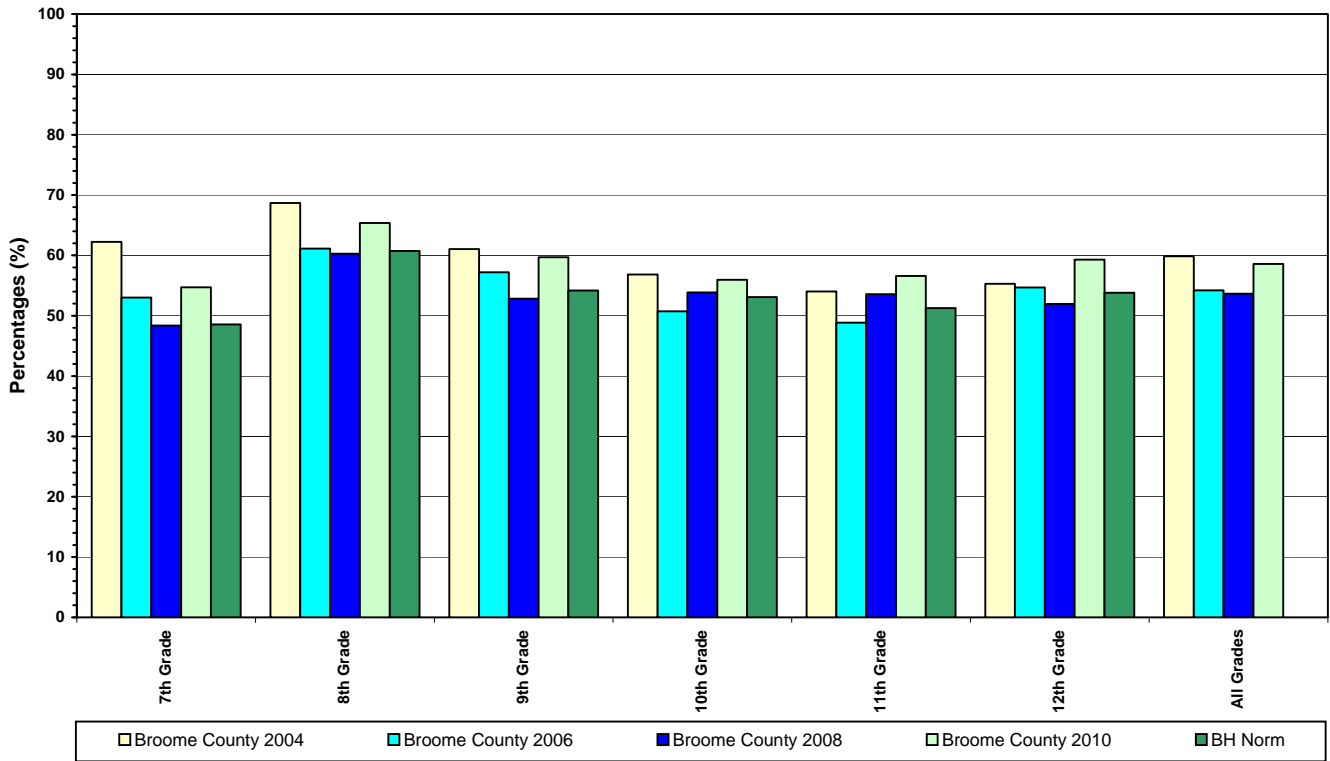


**PROTECTIVE PROFILE**  
**School - Rewards for Prosocial Involvement**



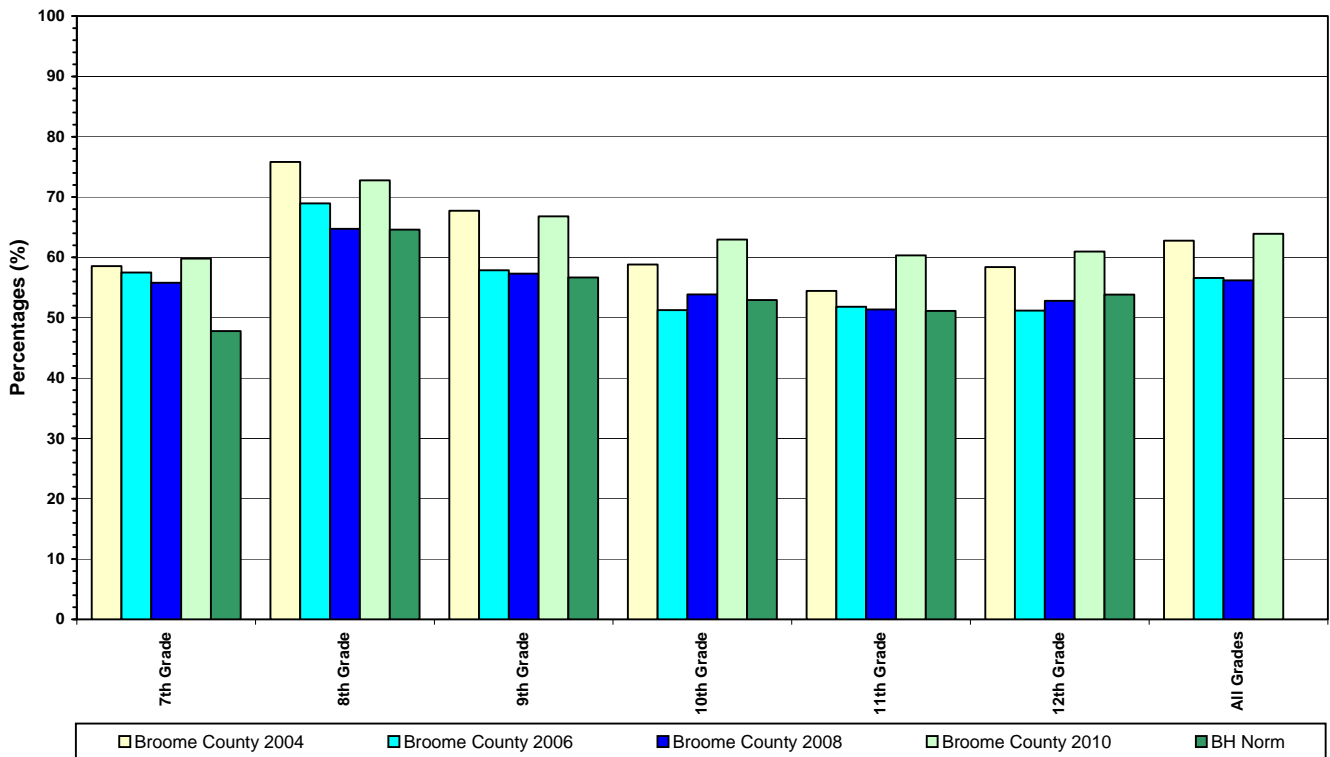
### PROTECTIVE PROFILE

#### Peer Individual - Religiosity



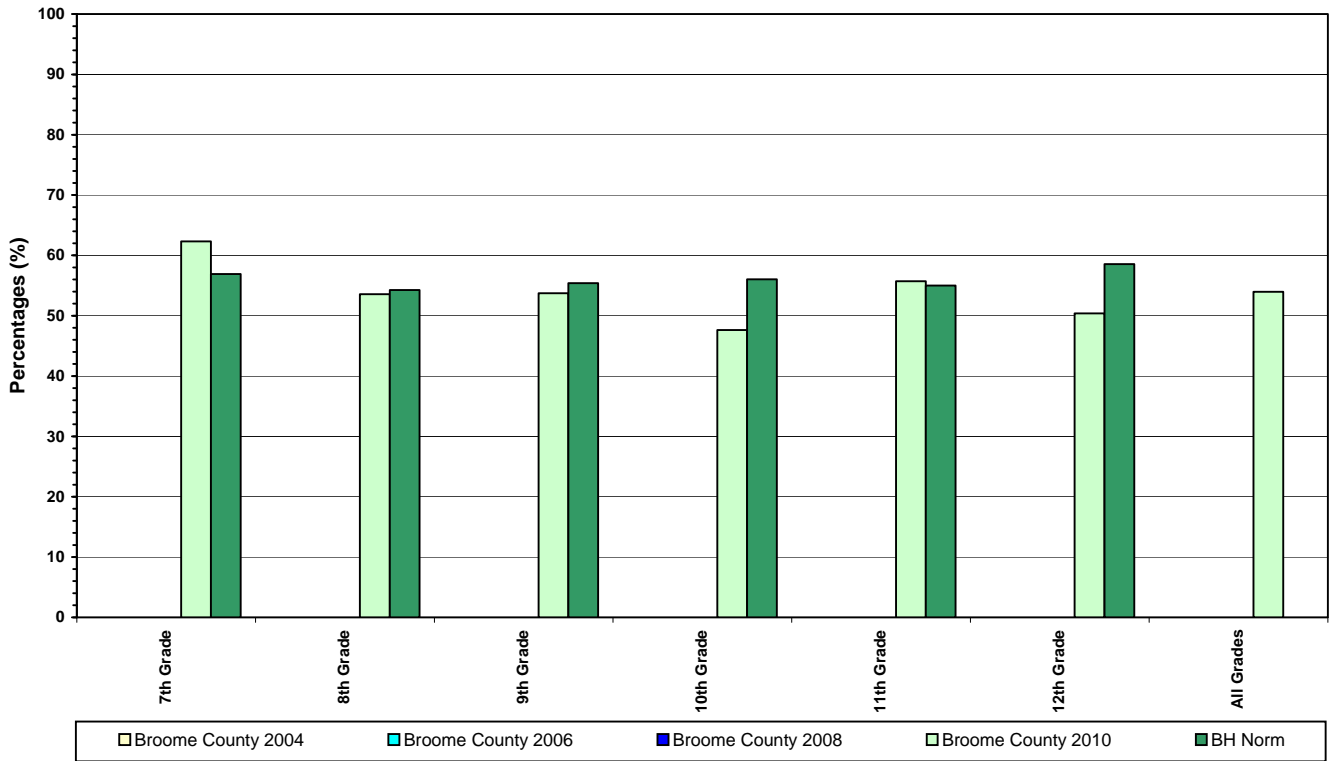
### PROTECTIVE PROFILE

#### Peer Individual - Belief in the Moral Order



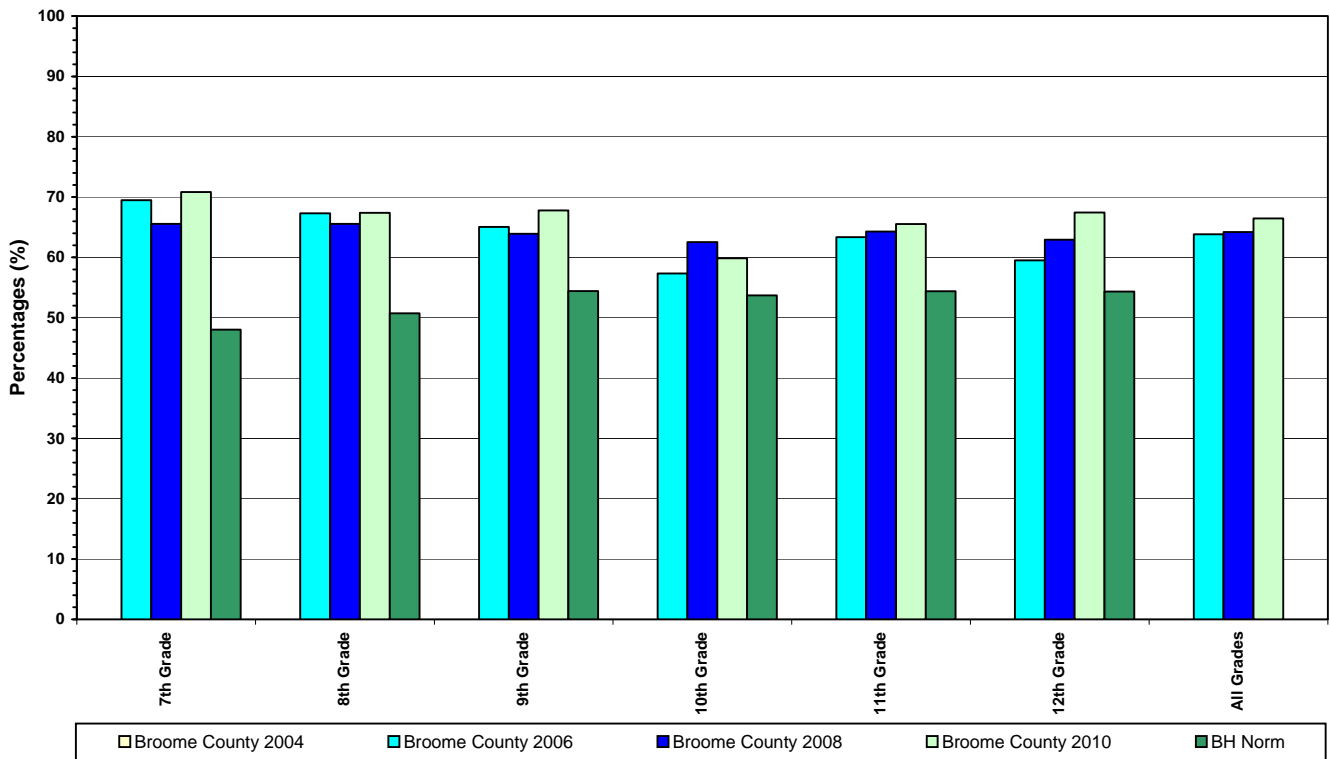
### PROTECTIVE PROFILE

#### Peer Individual - Interaction with Prosocial Peers



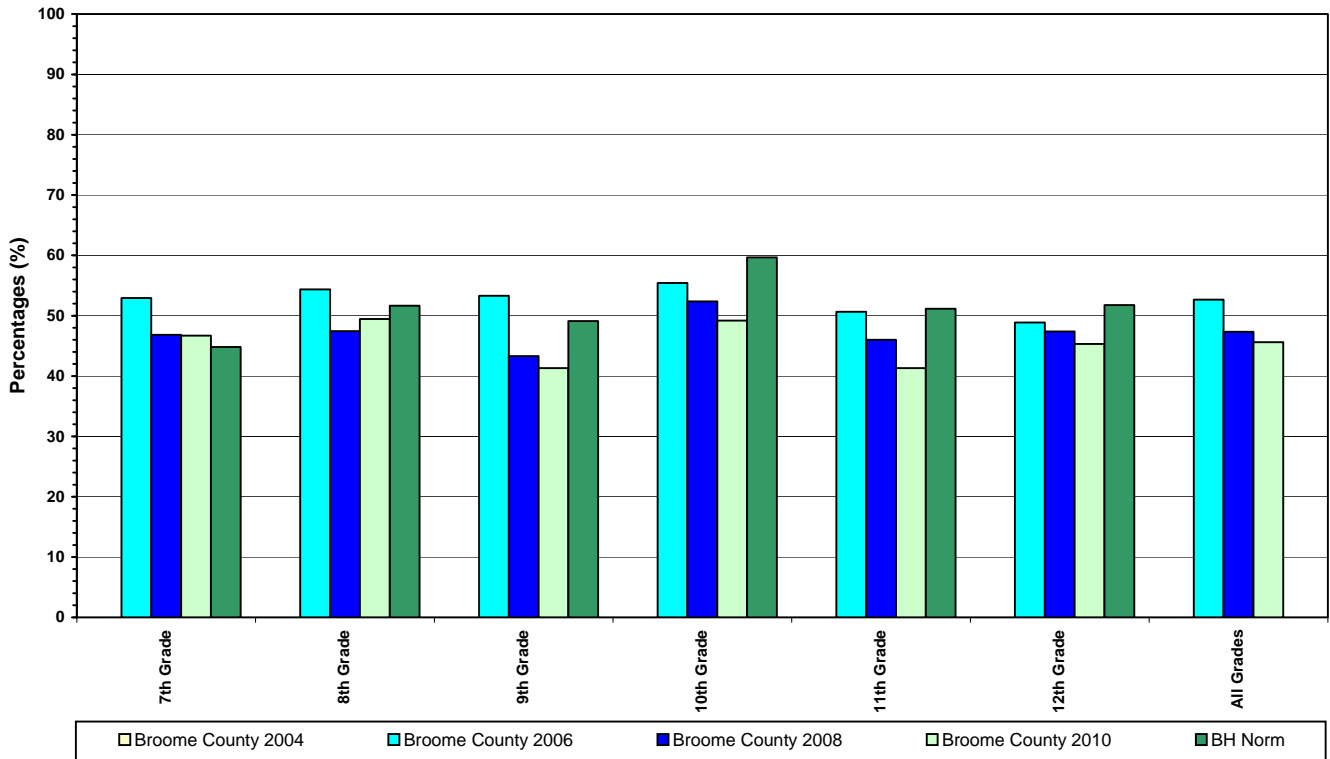
### PROTECTIVE PROFILE

#### Peer Individual - Prosocial Involvement



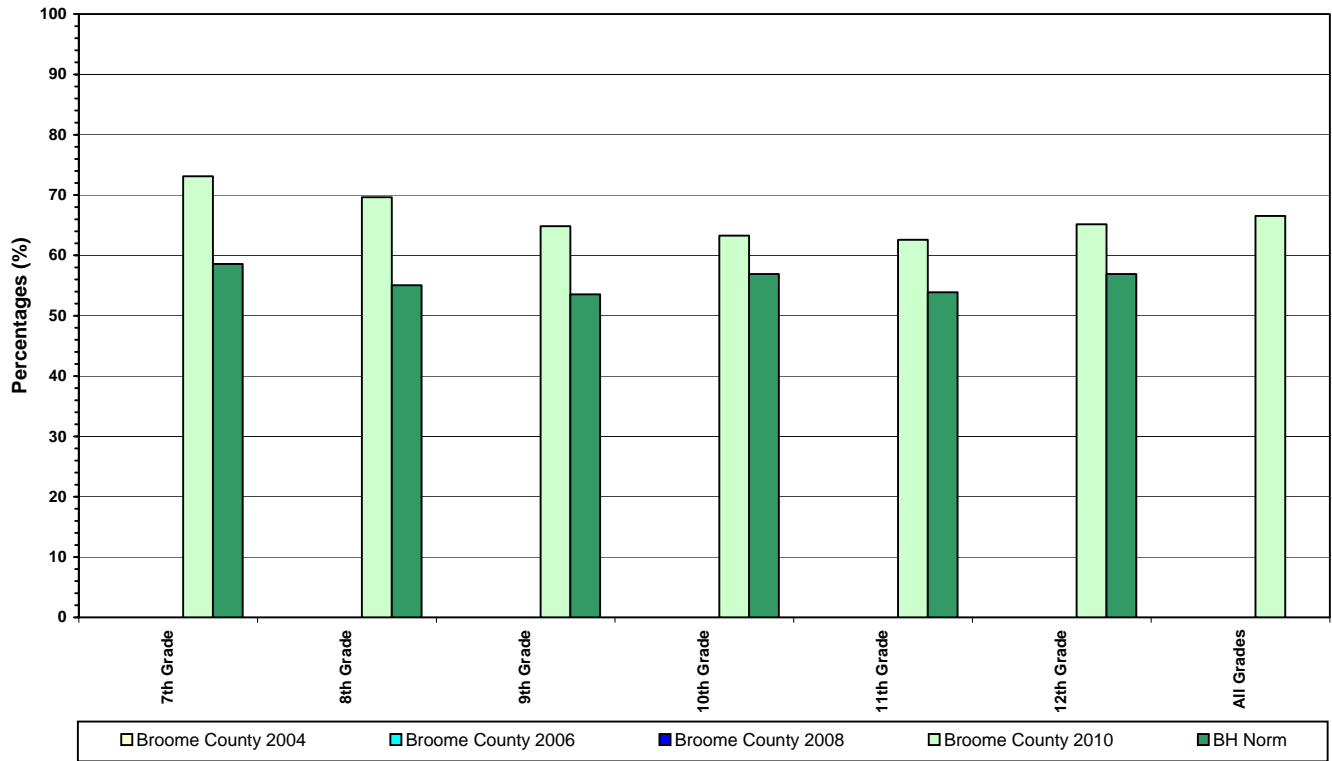
# PROTECTIVE PROFILE

## Peer Individual - Rewards for Prosocial Involvement



# PROTECTIVE PROFILE

## High Protection



**Table 2. Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definitions**

<i>Community Domain Risk Factors</i>	
<i>Community Disorganization</i>	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.
<i>Low Neighborhood Attachment</i>	A low level of bonding to the neighborhood is related to higher levels of juvenile crime and drug selling.
<i>Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use</i>	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.
<i>Perceived Availability of Drugs</i>	The availability of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal drugs has been related to the use of these substances by adolescents.
<i>Community Domain Protective Factors</i>	
<i>Opportunities for Positive Involvement</i>	When opportunities are available in a community for positive participation, children are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
<i>Rewards for Positive Involvement</i>	Rewards for positive participation in activities helps children bond to the community, thus lowering their risk for substance use.
<i>Family Domain Risk Factors</i>	
<i>Exposure to Adult Antisocial Behavior</i>	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.
<i>Sibling Drug Use</i>	Youth who are raised in a family where their siblings use drugs are more likely to use drugs themselves.
<i>Family Conflict</i>	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.
<i>Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior &amp; Drugs</i>	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.
<i>Poor Family Management</i>	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
<i>Family Domain Protective Factors</i>	
<i>Family Attachment</i>	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.
<i>Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement</i>	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.
<i>Rewards for Prosocial Involvement</i>	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.
<i>School Domain Risk Factors</i>	
<i>Academic Failure</i>	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.
<i>Low Commitment to School</i>	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)**

<b><i>School Domain Protective Factors</i></b>	
<b><i>Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement</i></b>	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.
<b><i>Rewards for Prosocial Involvement</i></b>	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
<b><i>Peer-Individual Risk Factors</i></b>	
<b><i>Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use</i></b>	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.
<b><i>Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use</i></b>	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.
<b><i>Friends' Use of Drugs</i></b>	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.
<b><i>Interaction with Antisocial Peers</i></b>	Young people who associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are at higher risk for engaging in antisocial behavior themselves.
<b><i>Perceived Risk of Drug Use</i></b>	Young people who do not perceive drug use to be risky are far more likely to engage in drug use.
<b><i>Rewards for Antisocial Behavior</i></b>	Young people who receive rewards for their antisocial behavior are at higher risk for engaging further in antisocial behavior and substance use.
<b><i>Rebelliousness</i></b>	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.
<b><i>Depressive Symptoms</i></b>	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.
<b><i>Gang Involvement</i></b>	Youth who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use.
<b><i>Peer-Individual Protective Factors</i></b>	
<b><i>Religiosity</i></b>	Young people who regularly attend religious services are less likely to engage in problem behaviors.
<b><i>Social Skills</i></b>	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.
<b><i>Belief in the Moral Order</i></b>	Young people who have a belief in what is "right" or "wrong" are less likely to use drugs.
<b><i>Prosocial Involvement</i></b>	Participation in positive school and community activities helps provide protection for youth.
<b><i>Rewards for Prosocial</i></b>	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	Broome County																														
	7th				8th					9th				10th					11th				12th					Total			
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2004	2006	2008	2010	MTF	2004	2006	2008	2010	2004	2006	2008	2010	MTF	2004	2006	2008	2010	2004	2006	2008	2010	MTF	2004	2006	2008	2010
	927	895	1036	1053	932	872	1089	959	*	988	759	865	961	858	825	1018	1016	*	829	865	973	957	685	737	819	927	*	5219	4953	5800	5873

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

Drug Used	Broome County																														
	7th				8th					9th				10th					11th				12th					Total			
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2004	2006	2008	2010	MTF	2004	2006	2008	2010	2004	2006	2008	2010	MTF	2004	2006	2008	2010	2004	2006	2008	2010	MTF	2004	2006	2008	2010
Alcohol	24.2	28.1	31.9	17.5	37.2	43.9	45.0	29.3	36.6	52.7	55.2	53.8	43.1	68.0	70.9	65.0	58.4	59.1	77.1	75.5	74.7	63.9	83.7	82.5	77.0	70.1	72.3	55.3	58.6	57.0	46.8
Cigarettes	10.7	11.1	10.6	8.0	19.0	22.6	19.3	14.5	20.1	32.1	24.6	27.3	19.7	41.1	36.4	31.3	28.2	32.7	44.2	44.0	34.5	34.4	49.3	48.9	38.1	35.9	43.6	31.6	31.0	26.4	23.3
Chewing Tobacco	3.3	4.8	6.8	3.3	6.6	7.3	9.8	8.6	9.6	11.5	9.1	13.7	13.3	13.6	18.0	19.7	18.2	15.2	18.9	19.0	20.9	21.7	19.4	22.6	24.7	19.2	16.3	11.7	13.3	15.6	14.0
Marijuana	3.5	3.7	4.6	2.5	10.7	11.7	10.2	8.7	15.7	22.6	15.7	19.2	16.0	33.1	30.0	30.7	27.9	32.3	41.8	37.5	37.4	36.8	46.0	47.6	40.8	39.8	42.0	24.9	23.9	23.1	21.7
Inhalants	8.1	10.8	12.0	6.9	8.9	15.2	13.7	7.8	14.9	10.7	13.5	12.5	7.8	10.2	14.6	10.5	9.2	12.8	11.6	13.0	8.5	8.2	7.6	10.5	8.8	8.0	9.5	9.6	13.0	11.1	8.0
Hallucinogens	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.3	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.2	2.7	3.1	2.4	5.0	6.5	4.8	3.0	5.2	6.6	6.0	6.0	3.6	9.9	7.5	7.7	3.1	2.4	4.2	4.0	3.9
Cocaine	0.0	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.5	2.0	1.5	1.0	2.6	0.6	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.1	4.1	3.7	2.0	4.6	1.1	5.3	3.6	3.5	0.6	7.3	5.2	4.1	6.0	0.6	3.4	2.7	2.2
Methamphetamines	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.6	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	2.4	1.8	0.8	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.4	3.8	1.6	1.7	2.4	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.0
Amphetamines	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.4	4.4	2.4	3.2	6.0	4.4	3.9	5.1	3.8	8.8	9.1	8.2	6.8	10.3	8.2	8.8	7.3	9.0	7.9	11.1	9.5	11.2	9.9	5.3	6.3	5.5	5.9
Sedatives	n/a	2.3	2.6	2.7	n/a	6.3	4.6	3.9	9.5	n/a	4.8	6.8	5.9	n/a	10.8	10.0	6.5	13.0	n/a	10.3	10.1	7.1	n/a	11.4	9.5	6.5	12.7	n/a	7.5	7.2	5.4
Tranquilizers	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.3	2.1	2.4	2.1	1.1	3.9	2.2	3.1	2.0	1.8	3.9	5.5	4.9	3.0	7.0	4.2	4.8	6.7	3.8	4.1	7.2	5.6	5.8	9.3	2.7	3.8	3.6	2.6
Heroin	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.7	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.9	0.9	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.1
Other Narcotics	3.7	0.7	1.1	0.6	7.7	2.5	2.7	1.2	4.4	10.5	4.6	5.1	3.7	15.5	9.7	10.2	8.1	9.9	18.6	11.8	11.5	11.5	18.0	16.9	15.7	13.5	13.2	11.9	7.5	7.5	6.4
Ecstasy	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.9	0.4	1.1	2.2	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0	3.0	3.1	2.5	2.9	5.5	3.8	2.3	2.3	4.2	3.8	5.1	3.5	4.0	6.5	2.2	2.1	1.7	2.4
Any Drug	12.7	14.1	17.4	10.5	19.3	25.5	24.4	17.3	29.5	31.0	26.6	32.9	22.9	40.4	38.3	40.7	33.1	40.5	46.3	43.4	44.6	40.1	50.1	53.5	47.2	43.9	48.3	32.2	33.0	33.9	27.8

\* See the Monitoring The Future website ( [www.monitoringthefuture.org](http://www.monitoringthefuture.org) )

Drug Used	Broome County																																
	7th				8th					9th				10th					11th				12th					Total					
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2004	2006	2008	2010	MTF	2004	2006	2008	2010	2004	2006	2008	2010	MTF	2004	2006	2008	2010	2004	2006	2008	2010	2004	2006	2008	2010	2004	2006	2008
Binge Drinking	1.8	3.3	8.6	2.4	4.8	10.2	11.3	5.4	7.8	10.6	16.7	21.3	10.6	19.5	24.4	26.5	19.0	17.5	27.0	25.6	31.5	23.0	33.0	37.7	36.9	25.7	25.2	14.9	19.3	22.1	14.3		
1/2 Pack of Cigarettes/Day	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	2.5	1.9	2.5	1.2	5.0	4.7	4.0	3.1	2.4	5.3	5.3	3.5	5.3	4.9	10.5	5.8	4.8	5.0	3.1	3.8	2.9	2.6		

**Table 6. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During the Past 30 Days**

Drug Used	Broome County																																
	7th				8th					9th				10th					11th				12th					Total					
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2004	2006	2008	2010	MTF	2004	2006	2008	2010	2004	2006	2008	2010	MTF	2004	2006	2008	2010	2004	2006	2008	2010	2004	2006	2008	2010	2004	2006	2008
Alcohol	6.0	8.1	13.0	6.6	14.8	16.7	21.0	12.2	14.9	24.5	27.8	33.0	21.5	38.4	38.3	42.5	34.2	30.4	48.0	43.6	48.7	38.6	56.5	55.0	56.9	45.2	43.5	29.6	31.0	34.9	26.2		
Cigarettes	2.3	3.1	4.1	1.7	7.0	7.3	7.2	5.6	6.5	12.3	8.1	11.9	7.9	16.9	13.4	14.4	11.3	13.1	19.1	20.0	13.9	15.5	20.7	25.4	19.5	16.5	20.1	12.5	12.7	11.6	9.7		
Chewing Tobacco	1.3	2.5	3.2	1.2	2.9	3.1	4.7	3.8	3.7	4.7	4.7	7.4	6.0	6.0	9.1	7.5	7.8	6.5	7.2	7.8	11.4	10.2	6.6	9.7	12.5	10.8	8.4	4.6	6.1	7.6	6.6		
Marijuana	0.8	1.2	1.7	1.3	4.8	5.7	5.2	5.0	6.5	11.5	7.5	10.5	8.4	18.3	16.2	16.0	17.8	15.9	20.6	17.2	21.0	21.7	21.2	26.2	25.1	22.8	20.6	12.2	12.0	12.8	12.7		
Inhalants	3.7	3.7	4.9	2.4	3.1	6.2	5.1	2.5	3.8	3.3	4.1	4.5	2.9	2.8	4.2	3.0	3.0	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.4	3.2	2.2	1.2	3.0	3.7	3.8	2.5		
Hallucinogens	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.2	1.8	1.4	1.5	0.5	1.1	2.7	2.4	2.0	0.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.3	1.3		
Cocaine	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.5	1.8	1.4	0.9	1.3	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.6		
Methamphetamines	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4		
Amphetamines	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.9	3.1	2.6	3.7	2.6	3.3	2.9	2.7	3.4	4.0	2.0	3.9	4.9	5.2	3.0	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.7		
Sedatives	n/a	1.0	1.3	0.6	n/a	2.1	2.3	1.3	2.5	n/a	2.4	2.4	2.6	n/a	4.1	4.1	2.8	3.9	n/a	3.6	3.0	3.4	n/a	3.7	4.4	3.2	4.2	n/a	2.8	2.9	2.3		
Tranquilizers	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.4	1.2	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.4	2.4	1.9	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.3	2.0	2.1	1.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.7	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.1		
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4		
Other Narcotics	1.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	3.3	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.3	4.1	2.1	2.6	1.4	6.9	3.4	5.0	3.8	3.0	8.2	4.4	4.5	4.9	6.6	6.6	7.9	6.0	4.1	5.0	2.9	3.5	2.8		
Ecstasy	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.5	1.1	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9		
Any Drug	5.6	5.5	8.3	4.9	9.7	11.6	11.4	8.5	10.7	15.2	13.7	17.6	12.7	22.6	20.6	22.3	21.5	18.2	24.0	20.8	25.4	24.2	25.0	30.1	28.8	26.5	22.7	16.4	16.7	18.5	16.3		

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

Behavior	Broome County																														
	7th				8th					9th				10th					11th				12th					Total			
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2004	2006	2008	2010	BH	2004	2006	2008	2010	2004	2006	2008	2010	BH	2004	2006	2008	2010	2004	2006	2008	2010	BH	2004	2006	2008	2010
Suspended from School	5.9	5.3	6.6	6.0	9.6	10.4	8.7	8.6	15.1	11.3	9.7	12.0	10.4	10.7	11.7	10.7	9.7	12.6	9.3	10.0	7.8	9.3	4.8	9.1	8.2	8.4	9.2	8.8	9.3	9.0	8.7
Drunk or High at School	1.9	2.4	4.1	3.1	7.2	5.8	7.3	5.4	7.5	11.8	9.8	14.0	8.5	17.1	17.7	18.5	15.6	15.0	19.9	18.4	19.9	19.7	18.4	24.3	21.3	17.0	17.7	12.2	12.8	13.8	11.5
Sold Illegal Drugs	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.6	2.9	1.7	2.5	2.9	2.5	5.2	3.9	5.2	4.2	9.8	8.2	8.0	7.5	6.5	8.2	8.6	8.6	8.1	7.0	9.4	8.4	9.5	7.8	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.4
Stolen a Vehicle	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.4	2.3	1.9	2.3	3.0	1.7	3.0	1.8	1.4	3.0	2.6	2.5	1.8	1.6	2.8	1.1	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.1
Been Arrested	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.3	2.2	3.8	4.9	2.9	5.2	4.6	4.1	5.7	3.8	6.3	5.8	5.2	5.3	6.7	5.4	5.5	4.9	6.4	4.7	6.8	4.9	3.7	6.1	4.0	4.6	4.5	3.9
Attacked to Harm	9.2	10.6	10.7	8.6	11.8	15.1	13.8	9.7	16.0	12.4	13.5	15.1	10.5	13.8	16.2	14.6	11.0	15.1	12.5	12.3	10.3	11.6	8.3	10.0	9.6	8.8	11.9	11.4	13.0	12.4	10.0
Carried a Handgun	2.1	1.6	2.4	2.8	4.1	3.4	3.2	4.2	4.8	2.8	2.7	3.9	3.1	2.4	4.0	3.8	4.4	5.2	2.1	3.1	3.1	4.5	2.7	3.1	3.4	4.0	5.2	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.8
Handgun to School	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.6	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.1

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

Behavior	Broome County																														
	7th				8th					9th				10th					11th				12th					Total			
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2004	2006	2008	2010	BH	2004	2006	2008	2010	2004	2006	2008	2010	BH	2004	2006	2008	2010	2004	2006	2008	2010	BH	2004	2006	2008	2010
Gambled in the Past Year	n/a	55.1	48.9	36.3	n/a	57.7	53.6	41.6	55.0	n/a	56.9	48.1	41.4	n/a	61.3	48.9	39.4	53.8	n/a	61.1	52.3	39.7	n/a	64.6	56.1	43.1	52.6	n/a	59.5	51.3	40.3
Bet on Cards	n/a	21.4	20.1	12.2	n/a	26.9	24.4	14.8	25.8	n/a	27.9	24.2	15.9	n/a	33.8	22.6	15.8	27.0	n/a	33.9	25.6	18.9	n/a	36.1	27.4	19.0	26.7	n/a	30.2	24.1	16.2
Gambled on the Internet	n/a	5.0	4.6	2.6	n/a	5.5	8.2	3.8	4.5	n/a	7.4	5.8	5.1	n/a	8.4	5.6	6.6	4.0	n/a	8.7	6.6	5.2	n/a	8.9	6.6	5.3	3.7	n/a	7.3	6.3	4.8
Bet on Sports	n/a	24.2	23.4	13.7	n/a	26.8	28.2	14.7	22.8	n/a	26.4	22.9	15.8	n/a	26.2	24.4	16.7	22.5	n/a	26.2	26.0	16.1	n/a	27.5	25.4	15.5	20.5	n/a	26.2	25.2	15.5
Played the Lottery	n/a	31.1	26.1	22.6	n/a	30.2	30.2	25.6	24.0	n/a	36.2	27.9	25.7	n/a	36.1	27.4	23.3	23.5	n/a	34.0	30.9	26.1	n/a	37.8	40.6	29.7	23.9	n/a	34.2	30.4	25.5
Bet on Games of Skill	n/a	14.2	14.5	9.8	n/a	17.5	17.5	12.1	20.1	n/a	19.4	14.6	13.4	n/a	19.2	15.1	12.4	20.5	n/a	19.1	18.8	11.9	n/a	18.3	16.5	10.5	18.8	n/a	18.0	16.3	11.7
Bet on Video Poker	n/a	3.7	4.5	3.4	n/a	5.1	6.3	4.5	5.7	n/a	7.4	5.8	5.7	n/a	7.1	4.1	6.8	5.3	n/a	4.9	5.4	5.4	n/a	7.4	6.6	7.2	5.4	n/a	5.9	5.4	5.5
Bet on Dice	n/a	7.3	9.3	5.0	n/a	9.7	8.8	6.1	12.1	n/a	10.4	8.8	7.9	n/a	11.0	8.4	6.9	11.2	n/a	13.3	8.1	7.1	n/a	12.2	9.0	7.2	10.0	n/a	10.7	8.7	6.7
Played Bingo for money	n/a	12.2	10.5	6.4	n/a	11.0	11.7	9.3	22.7	n/a	12.2	10.0	10.0	n/a	11.8	7.9	8.8	17.7	n/a	9.0	7.4	7.5	n/a	10.8	8.4	9.5	14.0	n/a	11.1	9.3	8.6
Bet on Horses	n/a	10.3	9.5	5.5	n/a	9.0	10.2	8.2	4.6	n/a	11.2	9.7	8.3	n/a	10.1	7.6	8.0	4.7	n/a	8.3	10.5	6.3	n/a	10.4	9.2	8.7	4.6	n/a	9.8	9.4	7.5
Gambled at a Casino	n/a	2.5	2.2	1.8	n/a	2.5	4.8	2.9	1.8	n/a	4.9	4.6	4.4	n/a	4.7	3.0	4.5	2.3	n/a	4.3	5.2	4.2	n/a	10.2	7.8	7.6	6.3	n/a	4.9	4.6	4.3

**Table 9. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection**

Protective Factors	Broome County																														
	7th				8th					9th				10th					11th				12th					Total			
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2004	2006	2008	2010	BH	2004	2006	2008	2010	2004	2006	2008	2010	BH	2004	2006	2008	2010	2004	2006	2008	2010	BH	2004	2006	2008	2010
<b>Community Domain</b>																															
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	56.4	47.3	42.2	45.5	57.3	45.4	46.7	48.4	49.2	53.4	45.1	42.0	44.0	45.4	38.9	39.9	39.7	44.2	42.6	38.5	39.6	42.4	45.6	36.5	40.6	40.5	44.1	50.5	41.9	41.9	43.3
<b>Family Domain</b>																															
Family Attachment	55.1	45.3	45.9	52.8	60.6	50.9	52.2	57.1	51.9	61.3	59.2	54.5	60.3	60.0	53.7	54.3	59.9	54.3	57.0	52.5	57.4	58.2	58.9	52.4	55.0	59.3	55.4	59.0	52.2	53.2	57.9
Opportunity for Prosocial Involvement	62.3	53.0	48.4	54.7	68.7	61.1	60.3	65.4	60.7	61.1	57.2	52.8	59.7	56.8	50.7	53.9	56.0	53.1	54.0	48.8	53.6	56.6	55.3	54.7	52.0	59.3	53.8	59.9	54.2	53.7	58.6
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	69.8	63.7	56.6	60.5	59.1	48.2	50.2	54.3	47.7	65.5	59.2	54.9	55.5	59.8	51.3	50.8	51.9	53.0	57.4	48.7	51.3	49.8	59.8	50.0	49.8	54.3	52.4	61.9	53.4	52.2	54.3
<b>School Domain</b>																															
Opportunity for Prosocial Involvement	78.4	76.5	75.2	76.1	69.4	69.9	65.6	69.3	59.3	69.3	68.5	67.8	63.1	61.7	66.8	64.4	61.5	61.6	62.0	67.3	67.2	61.2	64.3	63.9	63.9	64.6	62.9	67.9	69.0	67.5	66.1
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	67.0	68.2	67.0	64.1	56.3	65.2	59.2	60.1	58.1	72.1	76.4	76.1	68.5	65.6	71.5	73.6	68.4	69.7	66.7	71.6	76.0	70.9	70.4	74.8	74.1	71.7	70.8	66.2	71.1	70.6	67.2
<b>Peer-Individual Domain</b>																															
Religiosity	44.5	40.0	38.7	36.8	54.5	49.7	46.3	45.3	53.5	39.3	36.5	33.7	34.0	51.3	38.3	44.1	41.7	48.9	43.9	39.9	39.1	39.5	40.6	36.3	34.7	34.0	44.3	45.8	40.3	39.8	38.6
Belief in the Moral Order	58.6	57.5	55.8	59.8	75.8	69.0	64.7	72.8	64.6	67.7	57.9	57.3	66.8	58.8	51.3	53.9	62.9	52.9	54.4	51.8	51.4	60.3	58.4	51.2	52.8	61.0	53.8	62.8	56.6	56.2	63.9
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	n/a	n/a	n/a	62.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	53.6	54.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	53.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	47.6	56.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	55.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	50.4	58.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	54.0
Prosocial Involvement	n/a	69.5	65.6	70.8	n/a	67.3	65.6	67.4	50.7	n/a	65.0	63.9	67.8	n/a	57.3	62.5	59.8	53.7	n/a	63.4	64.3	65.5	n/a	59.5	62.9	67.4	54.3	n/a	63.8	64.2	66.5
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	n/a	52.9	46.8	46.7	n/a	54.4	47.4	49.5	51.7	n/a	53.3	43.3	41.3	n/a	55.4	52.4	49.2	59.7	n/a	50.7	46.0	41.3	n/a	48.9	47.4	45.3	51.8	n/a	52.7	47.3	45.6
<b>High Protection *</b>																															
High Protection	n/a	n/a	n/a	73.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	69.7	55.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	64.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	63.3	56.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	62.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	65.2	56.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	66.5

\* Because not all of the scales are included prior to 2010, no direct comparison can be made.

**Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk**

Risk Factors	Broome County																														
	7th				8th					9th				10th					11th				12th					Total			
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2004	2006	2008	2010	BH	2004	2006	2008	2010	2004	2006	2008	2010	BH	2004	2006	2008	2010	2004	2006	2008	2010	BH	2004	2006	2008	2010
<b>Community Domain</b>																															
Low Neighborhood Attachment	69.3	40.0	44.5	45.2	35.8	32.5	33.3	32.1	36.6	38.2	34.6	38.0	38.2	38.8	43.5	46.1	44.2	42.8	42.5	45.9	43.9	42.0	40.3	48.3	46.1	48.4	47.0	44.1	40.9	41.8	41.7
Laws & Norms Favor Drug Use	34.1	37.3	40.7	32.8	35.5	42.7	38.8	34.7	39.8	39.8	44.5	45.4	41.6	44.6	44.7	44.9	42.4	39.7	52.7	52.5	49.2	47.8	59.8	60.3	59.8	54.9	47.4	43.6	47.0	46.2	42.6
Perceived Availability of Drugs	23.5	35.1	38.0	26.5	21.3	34.3	37.4	26.6	35.5	35.3	42.6	45.1	35.3	36.4	40.4	39.7	33.9	40.5	37.2	38.9	41.2	32.5	44.5	50.1	43.0	39.7	42.7	32.5	40.1	40.6	32.6
<b>Family Domain</b>																															
Poor Family Management	29.8	43.3	49.8	44.2	30.1	42.5	46.3	35.4	42.7	37.7	46.1	51.0	45.2	36.9	46.2	45.8	40.8	40.3	44.5	52.3	50.7	45.9	42.7	52.3	49.1	41.5	45.4	36.8	47.1	48.7	42.2
Family Conflict	34.3	40.6	45.3	38.0	28.2	36.9	38.5	32.7	36.8	36.1	38.8	37.5	38.1	40.6	42.2	44.3	43.0	41.6	41.3	46.3	42.6	40.5	39.6	39.9	42.0	42.4	38.8	36.5	40.9	41.7	39.2
Sibling Drug Use	28.7	34.3	34.8	30.7	36.3	46.3	45.9	41.5	44.5	33.0	31.4	37.4	30.3	40.9	41.8	37.1	37.8	39.2	48.2	45.7	44.1	44.3	53.0	50.9	49.7	47.4	46.6	39.5	41.8	41.4	38.6
Exposure to Adult ASB	46.5	47.5	52.5	45.2	32.6	38.9	38.0	32.7	40.0	26.5	29.6	30.2	25.1	47.0	46.4	48.9	42.8	46.8	41.9	38.9	43.4	38.2	45.2	44.7	44.6	41.6	42.5	39.4	41.1	42.9	37.6
Parent Attitudes Favor ASB	23.9	42.2	44.2	35.5	31.2	51.2	49.0	42.0	46.9	39.8	51.6	56.4	44.0	48.6	61.0	57.7	50.9	52.3	50.5	56.1	56.4	48.5	47.9	57.1	59.3	50.9	50.3	40.0	53.1	53.6	45.3
Parent Attitudes Favor Drug Use	10.3	17.5	17.4	12.7	18.9	28.3	28.8	22.4	26.0	30.8	38.6	41.3	30.9	45.2	52.8	49.1	41.3	40.8	40.5	39.0	37.7	36.9	46.9	44.6	48.4	41.9	38.6	31.5	36.5	36.7	31.1
<b>School Domain</b>																															
Academic Failure	30.9	35.5	36.3	28.3	35.7	39.9	37.9	32.8	42.8	37.6	43.3	38.6	33.5	46.5	49.0	40.9	39.1	45.1	41.2	46.4	38.7	37.5	40.8	39.7	38.4	35.4	41.8	38.5	42.3	38.5	34.4
Low Commitment to School	47.8	47.5	50.2	39.5	48.1	49.8	52.5	39.3	44.8	44.6	47.2	51.8	47.3	45.1	50.4	47.6	42.5	42.4	43.8	50.1	47.3	41.9	46.0	47.8	49.8	41.0	42.9	45.9	48.8	49.9	41.9
<b>Peer-Individual Domain</b>																															
Rebelliousness	29.6	42.9	45.8	31.9	26.3	43.2	39.4	29.3	39.0	31.5	46.6	45.4	34.9	35.3	46.3	44.2	39.1	45.5	34.7	48.7	47.0	39.3	37.4	46.8	45.3	35.1	43.6	32.2	45.7	44.4	34.9
Early Initiation of ASB	14.2	17.8	18.3	18.4	18.7	27.0	24.8	21.5	33.7	24.1	27.5	31.6	26.7	26.7	35.7	31.0	28.8	37.0	27.1	30.7	28.2	29.6	23.4	30.9	28.5	26.7	35.4	22.2	28.1	26.9	25.2
Early Initiation of Drug Use	23.8	31.0	35.0	27.0	27.0	34.4	34.3	25.7	34.4	36.1	34.3	38.5	29.2	41.6	39.8	35.8	33.3	35.9	43.1	40.0	35.5	37.1	46.7	46.7	41.3	37.5	41.4	35.7	37.5	36.5	31.5
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	20.8	41.3	42.4	34.8	25.4	41.4	41.3	34.3	36.2	32.5	44.9	48.7	40.2	40.5	49.1	49.1	41.4	44.6	41.7	47.7	47.3	40.9	40.7	48.1	48.8	41.7	41.9	33.0	45.3	46.0	38.8
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	17.4	27.1	32.2	23.0	26.3	34.7	35.8	29.8	32.1	31.7	35.4	40.9	33.0	45.7	48.1	48.9	44.0	43.5	41.7	43.2	44.1	40.0	49.7	52.3	52.3	46.8	43.1	34.5	39.8	41.9	35.9
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	28.1	35.9	38.5	44.0	22.2	32.7	31.8	38.5	37.1	36.0	40.4	46.2	41.8	45.1	51.6	50.1	52.8	47.8	38.7	39.6	39.7	46.4	37.5	45.0	44.4	50.2	40.3	34.3	40.7	41.5	45.6
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	11.9	17.9	20.8	16.6	21.7	23.1	26.6	22.1	34.5	24.8	28.6	31.7	25.7	28.5	33.6	33.8	29.4	36.8	30.0	31.8	30.5	29.3	26.1	33.7	32.2	28.0	33.9	23.5	27.9	29.1	25.1
Friend's Use of Drugs	25.1	27.2	32.4	24.2	34.5	37.1	41.8	31.5	38.7	36.8	37.7	42.6	34.7	45.8	47.3	47.9	40.7	41.8	47.7	46.7	46.2	39.7	46.3	47.2	44.2	37.9	38.1	38.8	40.3	42.4	34.7
Rewards for ASB	27.2	28.1	32.1	29.9	28.5	35.3	40.2	35.4	35.2	45.7	43.6	51.1	51.0	51.5	54.5	52.9	53.0	45.9	55.5	58.6	56.2	60.5	59.3	68.4	63.1	63.2	49.3	43.6	47.5	48.5	48.6
Depressive Symptoms	n/a	36.3	33.2	26.0	n/a	37.7	36.6	29.9	40.4	n/a	41.1	42.1	34.6	n/a	41.3	37.3	38.6	41.6	n/a	40.4	34.6	38.8	n/a	38.6	35.4	32.4	37.7	n/a	39.2	36.4	33.4
Gang Involvement	4.7	7.4	7.7	4.9	6.0	12.0	8.9	6.7	8.9	5.4	9.0	9.7	7.6	6.9	9.8	7.7	7.1	7.4	5.3	7.2	5.4	6.7	3.2	6.1	5.7	5.0	5.5	5.3	8.6	7.6	6.3
<b>High Risk *</b>																															
High Risk	n/a	37.0	40.5	30.0	n/a	44.5	43.7	35.3	42.6	n/a	45.8	53.2	42.6	n/a	49.6	50.5	44.1	44.7	n/a	48.8	47.9	44.3	n/a	54.3	56.4	46.4	44.8	n/a	46.4	48.2	40.3

\* Because not all of the scales are included in 2004, no direct comparison can be made.

**Table 11. Drug Free Communities Report \***

Outcomes	Definition	Substance	Broome County 2010																	
			Grade 7		Grade 8		Grade 9		Grade 10		Grade 11		Grade 12		Male		Female		Total †	
			Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
<b>Perception of Risk</b> <i>(People are at Moderate or Great Risk of harming themselves if they...)</i>	drink 1 or two drinks nearly every day	Alcohol	72.7	933	70.2	898	71.2	872	67.4	935	69.0	882	67.9	865	65.4	2503	73.5	2837	69.7	5385
	smoke 1 or more packs or cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	82.1	955	85.4	918	87.1	897	86.7	956	85.0	904	88.3	879	84.1	2549	87.2	2914	85.7	5509
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	85.8	929	82.6	896	80.6	863	71.0	935	67.3	878	65.6	867	71.1	2491	79.7	2833	75.6	5368
<b>Perception of Parent Disapproval</b> <i>(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)</i>	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	96.7	890	93.2	881	89.8	893	82.5	922	79.3	884	71.4	871	84.8	2442	86.1	2854	85.5	5341
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	98.4	884	96.7	881	94.0	890	92.1	924	90.7	882	89.6	873	93.4	2446	93.8	2843	93.6	5334
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	98.9	874	97.2	866	93.5	881	91.0	909	88.4	880	88.0	864	92.1	2421	93.5	2810	92.8	5274
<b>Perception of Peer Disapproval</b> <i>(I think it is Wrong or Very Wrong for someone my age to...)</i>	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	94.1	1006	85.4	941	75.6	936	62.5	992	61.0	933	52.7	902	71.4	2666	72.8	2996	72.2	5710
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	95.0	1009	90.5	937	84.7	940	79.0	990	74.9	932	67.9	897	82.3	2664	82.3	2993	82.2	5705
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	96.5	1008	90.2	937	83.9	938	73.7	990	68.5	933	65.0	899	77.4	2664	82.2	2993	79.9	5705
<b>Past 30-Day Use</b>	at least one use in the Past 30 Days	Alcohol	6.6	957	12.2	909	21.5	901	34.2	964	38.6	911	45.2	883	25.9	2543	26.5	2933	26.2	5525
		Cigarettes	1.7	939	5.6	900	7.9	911	11.3	959	15.5	904	16.5	873	10.3	2537	9.1	2904	9.7	5486
		Marijuana	1.3	947	5.0	905	8.4	897	17.8	954	21.7	900	22.8	869	14.6	2517	10.9	2906	12.7	5472
			Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number
<b>Average Age of Onset **</b>	average age	Alcohol	11.1	258	11.9	348	12.7	451	13.4	633	13.6	645	14.2	667	12.9	1410	13.4	1567	13.1	3002
		Cigarettes	11.3	91	11.6	143	12.4	204	12.7	309	12.9	350	13.7	357	12.6	680	12.9	758	12.8	1454
		Marijuana	11.6	24	12.1	90	13.1	157	13.4	299	14.1	361	14.5	379	13.5	665	14.1	629	13.8	1310

\*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. (In order to report individual grades accurately, the grade must have a minimum of twenty students reporting data. The "Total" sample may contain additional data from grades that did not make the sample cutoff, and so may exceed the sum of the individual grade columns displayed.)

**Table 12. Youth Perceptions of Substance Use**

Now think about all the students in your grade at school. How many of them do you think:	Substance	Broome County 2010													
		Grade 7		Grade 8		Grade 9		Grade 10		Grade 11		Grade 12		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>a. smoke one or more cigarettes a day?</b>	None (0%)	434	42.1	225	23.8	107	11.3	101	10.1	74	7.9	62	6.8	1003	17.4
	Few (1-10%)	405	39.2	372	39.4	183	19.4	140	13.9	89	9.5	116	12.7	1305	22.6
	Some (11-30%)	113	10.9	198	21.0	233	24.7	222	22.1	259	27.5	227	24.9	1252	21.7
	Half or less (31-50%)	51	4.9	76	8.1	190	20.1	219	21.8	217	23.1	215	23.6	968	16.8
	Half or more (51-70%)	17	1.6	31	3.3	133	14.1	181	18.0	171	18.2	145	15.9	678	11.7
	Most (71-90%)	7	0.7	33	3.5	69	7.3	104	10.4	107	11.4	103	11.3	423	7.3
	Almost All (91-100%)	5	0.5	9	1.0	30	3.2	37	3.7	24	2.6	43	4.7	148	2.6
<b>b. drank alcohol sometime in the past month?</b>	None (0%)	397	38.3	198	21.0	99	10.5	84	8.4	54	5.7	39	4.3	871	15.1
	Few (1-10%)	360	34.7	319	33.9	98	10.4	68	6.8	34	3.6	29	3.2	908	15.7
	Some (11-30%)	145	14.0	184	19.5	153	16.2	98	9.8	70	7.4	52	5.7	702	12.1
	Half or less (31-50%)	63	6.1	106	11.3	161	17.1	163	16.3	128	13.5	138	15.1	759	13.1
	Half or more (51-70%)	37	3.6	73	7.7	180	19.1	200	19.9	251	26.6	189	20.7	930	16.1
	Most (71-90%)	23	2.2	44	4.7	181	19.2	262	26.1	300	31.7	317	34.7	1127	19.5
	Almost All (91-100%)	11	1.1	18	1.9	70	7.4	128	12.8	108	11.4	149	16.3	484	8.4
<b>c. used marijuana sometime in the past month?</b>	None (0%)	647	62.8	341	36.1	141	15.0	112	11.2	69	7.3	57	6.3	1367	23.7
	Few (1-10%)	277	26.9	310	32.8	206	21.9	160	16.0	110	11.7	94	10.3	1157	20.1
	Some (11-30%)	54	5.2	130	13.8	186	19.8	188	18.7	151	16.0	165	18.1	874	15.1
	Half or less (31-50%)	24	2.3	70	7.4	136	14.5	136	13.6	186	19.7	174	19.1	726	12.6
	Half or more (51-70%)	16	1.6	43	4.6	122	13.0	156	15.6	195	20.7	171	18.8	703	12.2
	Most (71-90%)	5	0.5	38	4.0	98	10.4	157	15.7	157	16.7	175	19.2	630	10.9
	Almost All (91-100%)	7	0.7	12	1.3	51	5.4	94	9.4	74	7.9	75	8.2	313	5.4
<b>d. used an illegal drug in the past month (not including marijuana)?</b>	None (0%)	668	64.9	425	45.0	200	21.3	171	17.1	120	12.8	92	10.1	1676	29.1
	Few (1-10%)	261	25.3	331	35.1	300	31.9	324	32.3	321	34.1	328	36.0	1865	32.3
	Some (11-30%)	55	5.3	94	10.0	188	20.0	192	19.2	200	21.3	208	22.8	937	16.2
	Half or less (31-50%)	19	1.8	40	4.2	109	11.6	119	11.9	130	13.8	115	12.6	532	9.2
	Half or more (51-70%)	11	1.1	26	2.8	64	6.8	100	10.0	87	9.3	69	7.6	357	6.2
	Most (71-90%)	8	0.8	16	1.7	55	5.8	54	5.4	52	5.5	63	6.9	248	4.3
	Almost All (91-100%)	8	0.8	12	1.3	25	2.7	42	4.2	30	3.2	36	4.0	153	2.7

**Table 13. Drug Free Communities Report \***

Outcomes	Definition	Substance	Broome County 2008																	
			Grade 7		Grade 8		Grade 9		Grade 10		Grade 11		Grade 12		Male		Female		Total †	
			Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
<b>Perception of Risk</b> <i>(People are at Moderate or Great Risk of harming themselves if they...)</i>	drink 1 or two drinks nearly every day	Alcohol	76.6	972	75.6	1034	70.7	816	71.1	950	72.8	929	71.2	782	68.5	2620	77.9	2756	73.2	5483
	smoke 1 or more packs or cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	91.7	999	91.3	1063	88.8	850	90.1	988	90.3	950	91.1	801	89.8	2687	91.3	2858	90.6	5651
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	92.6	980	89.4	1043	80.9	826	77.3	968	74.1	931	70.3	785	77.3	2632	85.2	2793	81.3	5533
<b>Perception of Parent Disapproval</b> <i>(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)</i>	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	93.7	894	90.0	1013	83.2	827	81.1	944	76.9	926	68.2	785	80.5	2544	84.7	2745	82.6	5389
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	96.7	906	95.4	1020	92.5	830	90.3	956	91.5	936	87.6	791	92.1	2570	92.7	2767	92.5	5439
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	98.3	901	96.9	1011	92.1	824	91.3	950	90.9	929	88.8	783	92.0	2546	94.4	2750	93.2	5398
<b>Perception of Peer Disapproval</b> <i>(I think it is Wrong or Very Wrong for someone my age to...)</i>	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	90.2	1028	80.7	1085	65.3	857	57.4	1012	50.2	967	45.1	814	65.4	2770	66.7	2881	65.9	5763
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	93.8	1027	87.6	1085	77.5	853	73.3	1006	72.9	963	62.5	813	78.7	2760	78.7	2875	78.7	5747
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	95.5	1021	90.8	1075	79.4	850	71.8	1002	68.7	962	62.5	814	75.9	2750	82.0	2863	78.9	5724
<b>Past 30-Day Use</b>	at least one use in the Past 30 Days	Alcohol	13.0	992	21.0	1067	33.0	848	42.5	988	48.7	951	56.9	805	34.1	2692	35.4	2850	34.9	5651
		Cigarettes	4.1	943	7.2	1044	11.9	837	14.4	972	13.9	938	19.5	799	11.2	2610	11.8	2820	11.6	5533
		Marijuana	1.7	979	5.2	1066	10.5	841	16.0	981	21.0	941	25.1	797	14.9	2668	10.6	2831	12.8	5605
			Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number
<b>Average Age of Onset **</b>	average age	Alcohol	11.1	340	11.8	496	12.6	480	13.2	669	13.9	711	14.3	625	12.9	1601	13.2	1650	13.0	3321
		Cigarettes	11.1	120	11.7	229	12.1	259	12.7	345	13.3	358	13.8	346	12.7	790	12.7	826	12.7	1657
		Marijuana	11.5	35	12.6	112	13.0	169	13.6	308	14.3	371	14.6	342	13.7	700	14.0	606	13.8	1337

\*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. (In order to report individual grades accurately, the grade must have a minimum of twenty students reporting data. The "Total" sample may contain additional data from grades that did not make the sample cutoff, and so may exceed the sum of the individual grade columns displayed.)

**Table 14. Youth Perceptions of Substance Use**

Now think about all the students in your grade at school. How many of them do you think:	Substance	Broome County 2008													
		Grade 7		Grade 8		Grade 9		Grade 10		Grade 11		Grade 12		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>a. smoke one or more cigarettes a day?</b>	None (0%)	310	30.2	159	14.8	42	4.9	38	3.8	19	2.0	13	1.6	581	10.1
	Few (1-10%)	433	42.2	468	43.5	203	23.8	188	18.7	157	16.3	128	15.8	1577	27.5
	Some (11-30%)	171	16.7	228	21.2	232	27.2	288	28.6	298	31.0	230	28.4	1447	25.2
	Half or less (31-50%)	64	6.2	136	12.6	179	21.0	223	22.1	212	22.0	180	22.2	994	17.3
	Half or more (51-70%)	32	3.1	52	4.8	113	13.3	154	15.3	177	18.4	158	19.5	686	12.0
	Most (71-90%)	12	1.2	21	2.0	60	7.0	77	7.6	76	7.9	74	9.1	320	5.6
	Almost All (91-100%)	4	0.4	12	1.1	23	2.7	40	4.0	23	2.4	28	3.5	130	2.3
<b>b. drank alcohol sometime in the past month?</b>	None (0%)	231	22.6	106	9.9	38	4.5	32	3.2	16	1.7	8	1.0	431	7.5
	Few (1-10%)	396	38.7	282	26.2	79	9.3	50	5.0	26	2.7	12	1.5	845	14.7
	Some (11-30%)	183	17.9	264	24.5	144	16.9	104	10.3	72	7.5	46	5.7	813	14.2
	Half or less (31-50%)	100	9.8	168	15.6	149	17.5	145	14.4	129	13.4	97	11.9	788	13.7
	Half or more (51-70%)	59	5.8	140	13.0	196	23.0	265	26.3	220	22.9	189	23.2	1069	18.6
	Most (71-90%)	36	3.5	86	8.0	186	21.8	295	29.3	343	35.7	314	38.6	1260	22.0
	Almost All (91-100%)	18	1.8	30	2.8	61	7.2	116	11.5	156	16.2	147	18.1	528	9.2
<b>c. used marijuana sometime in the past month?</b>	None (0%)	552	53.9	301	27.9	85	9.9	57	5.7	35	3.6	10	1.2	1040	18.1
	Few (1-10%)	332	32.4	425	39.4	254	29.6	227	22.5	154	16.0	123	15.1	1515	26.4
	Some (11-30%)	69	6.7	170	15.8	180	21.0	226	22.4	177	18.4	173	21.3	995	17.3
	Half or less (31-50%)	25	2.4	85	7.9	135	15.8	162	16.1	191	19.8	166	20.4	764	13.3
	Half or more (51-70%)	25	2.4	48	4.4	99	11.6	147	14.6	184	19.1	173	21.3	676	11.8
	Most (71-90%)	15	1.5	30	2.8	67	7.8	129	12.8	153	15.9	123	15.1	517	9.0
	Almost All (91-100%)	7	0.7	20	1.9	37	4.3	60	6.0	69	7.2	45	5.5	238	4.1
<b>d. used an illegal drug in the past month (not including marijuana)?</b>	None (0%)	616	60.0	411	38.2	171	20.0	110	10.9	75	7.8	55	6.8	1438	25.1
	Few (1-10%)	297	28.9	442	41.1	358	41.9	443	44.0	417	43.3	384	47.2	2341	40.8
	Some (11-30%)	55	5.4	114	10.6	150	17.6	216	21.4	209	21.7	191	23.5	935	16.3
	Half or less (31-50%)	26	2.5	59	5.5	81	9.5	107	10.6	118	12.3	75	9.2	466	8.1
	Half or more (51-70%)	20	1.9	23	2.1	45	5.3	66	6.6	85	8.8	55	6.8	294	5.1
	Most (71-90%)	8	0.8	18	1.7	29	3.4	41	4.1	42	4.4	32	3.9	170	3.0
	Almost All (91-100%)	5	0.5	8	0.7	20	2.3	24	2.4	17	1.8	21	2.6	95	1.7

**Table 15. Drug Free Communities Report \***

Outcomes	Definition	Substance	Broome County 2006																	
			Grade 7		Grade 8		Grade 9		Grade 10		Grade 11		Grade 12		Male		Female		Total †	
			Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
<b>Perception of Risk</b> <i>(People are at Moderate or Great Risk of harming themselves if they...)</i>	drink 1 or two drinks nearly every day	Alcohol	79.9	820	73.6	791	75.5	681	69.2	763	75.1	794	68.7	690	69.5	2079	77.9	2362	73.8	4539
	smoke 1 or more packs or cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	91.2	834	91.0	820	90.8	692	88.4	764	90.3	801	91.2	708	89.6	2118	91.7	2396	90.5	4619
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	92.7	821	90.9	790	85.0	672	79.4	751	75.9	792	72.8	692	79.8	2070	86.6	2350	83.0	4518
<b>Perception of Parent Disapproval</b> <i>(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)</i>	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	95.2	777	90.4	769	86.0	692	79.5	753	76.1	800	71.2	697	81.5	2046	84.7	2338	83.2	4488
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	97.7	775	96.4	777	93.5	692	89.3	751	90.0	793	86.3	695	92.2	2042	92.4	2340	92.3	4483
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	98.3	761	96.7	766	93.1	680	91.3	748	91.9	776	89.1	688	93.3	2016	93.8	2304	93.5	4419
<b>Perception of Peer Disapproval</b> <i>(I think it is Wrong or Very Wrong for someone my age to...)</i>	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	91.9	861	81.5	842	70.1	729	54.2	803	52.4	837	40.6	716	65.3	2219	66.7	2460	65.9	4788
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	93.5	858	88.7	835	81.7	725	73.8	794	67.4	838	62.2	714	78.5	2208	78.3	2447	78.3	4764
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	96.9	859	90.5	840	83.9	719	72.9	798	71.4	835	64.1	710	77.9	2202	83.3	2448	80.4	4761
<b>Past 30-Day Use</b>	at least one use in the Past 30 Days	Alcohol	8.1	850	16.7	832	27.8	719	38.3	785	43.6	828	55.0	716	31.0	2169	30.3	2450	31.0	4730
		Cigarettes	3.1	803	7.3	792	8.1	694	13.4	763	20.0	800	25.4	698	13.0	2082	12.2	2363	12.7	4550
		Marijuana	1.2	850	5.7	822	7.5	706	16.2	783	17.2	808	26.2	710	14.3	2162	9.7	2413	12.0	4679
			Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number
<b>Average Age of Onset **</b>	average age	Alcohol	11.1	248	11.7	393	12.5	409	13.2	573	13.8	642	14.2	599	13.0	1347	13.2	1443	13.1	2864
		Cigarettes	11.0	118	11.5	192	12.0	202	12.5	310	13.0	382	13.6	366	12.6	728	12.6	799	12.6	1570
		Marijuana	11.4	31	12.2	92	13.2	113	13.5	247	14.2	318	14.4	355	13.6	558	13.9	558	13.8	1156

\*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. (In order to report individual grades accurately, the grade must have a minimum of twenty students reporting data. The "Total" sample may contain additional data from grades that did not make the sample cutoff, and so may exceed the sum of the individual grade columns displayed.)

**Table 16. Youth Perceptions of Substance Use**

Now think about all the students in your grade at school. How many of them do you think:	Substance	Broome County 2006													
		Grade 7		Grade 8		Grade 9		Grade 10		Grade 11		Grade 12		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>a. smoke one or more cigarettes a day?</b>	None (0%)	286	33.0	130	15.3	41	5.6	26	3.3	25	3.0	7	1.0	515	10.7
	Few (1-10%)	408	47.1	366	43.1	167	22.8	116	14.5	94	11.2	76	10.5	1227	25.5
	Some (11-30%)	86	9.9	174	20.5	209	28.5	204	25.5	230	27.4	176	24.2	1079	22.4
	Half or less (31-50%)	56	6.5	99	11.7	159	21.7	186	23.3	220	26.2	185	25.5	905	18.8
	Half or more (51-70%)	18	2.1	49	5.8	103	14.0	159	19.9	151	18.0	149	20.5	629	13.1
	Most (71-90%)	9	1.0	22	2.6	43	5.9	81	10.1	88	10.5	92	12.7	335	7.0
	Almost All (91-100%)	4	0.5	9	1.1	12	1.6	27	3.4	31	3.7	41	5.6	124	2.6
<b>b. drank alcohol sometime in the past month?</b>	None (0%)	231	26.9	85	10.1	39	5.4	25	3.1	24	2.9	5	0.7	409	8.6
	Few (1-10%)	337	39.3	231	27.4	83	11.4	35	4.4	20	2.4	6	0.8	712	14.9
	Some (11-30%)	154	17.9	204	24.2	116	16.0	64	8.0	47	5.6	32	4.4	617	12.9
	Half or less (31-50%)	67	7.8	136	16.1	144	19.8	118	14.8	105	12.5	56	7.8	626	13.1
	Half or more (51-70%)	32	3.7	108	12.8	167	23.0	218	27.4	206	24.6	157	21.8	888	18.6
	Most (71-90%)	23	2.7	66	7.8	138	19.0	242	30.4	301	36.0	314	43.6	1084	22.7
	Almost All (91-100%)	14	1.6	13	1.5	39	5.4	95	11.9	134	16.0	150	20.8	445	9.3
<b>c. used marijuana sometime in the past month?</b>	None (0%)	537	62.2	267	31.7	85	11.7	47	5.9	33	3.9	13	1.8	982	20.5
	Few (1-10%)	256	29.7	369	43.8	235	32.5	158	19.9	124	14.8	82	11.4	1224	25.6
	Some (11-30%)	38	4.4	96	11.4	161	22.2	158	19.9	190	22.7	131	18.1	774	16.2
	Half or less (31-50%)	15	1.7	56	6.6	106	14.6	149	18.7	153	18.3	162	22.4	641	13.4
	Half or more (51-70%)	7	0.8	26	3.1	75	10.4	152	19.1	158	18.9	146	20.2	564	11.8
	Most (71-90%)	3	0.3	19	2.3	45	6.2	95	11.9	129	15.4	139	19.3	430	9.0
	Almost All (91-100%)	7	0.8	10	1.2	17	2.3	36	4.5	49	5.9	49	6.8	168	3.5
<b>d. used an illegal drug in the past month (not including marijuana)?</b>	None (0%)	592	68.9	379	45.0	145	20.0	79	10.0	56	6.7	43	6.0	1294	27.1
	Few (1-10%)	208	24.2	329	39.1	320	44.1	325	41.0	348	41.7	290	40.3	1820	38.1
	Some (11-30%)	38	4.4	74	8.8	132	18.2	183	23.1	216	25.9	181	25.1	824	17.3
	Half or less (31-50%)	11	1.3	29	3.4	58	8.0	94	11.9	102	12.2	94	13.1	388	8.1
	Half or more (51-70%)	3	0.3	16	1.9	39	5.4	66	8.3	53	6.4	58	8.1	235	4.9
	Most (71-90%)	3	0.3	10	1.2	20	2.8	31	3.9	39	4.7	28	3.9	131	2.7
	Almost All (91-100%)	4	0.5	5	0.6	11	1.5	14	1.8	20	2.4	26	3.6	80	1.7

**Table 17. Drug Free Communities Report \***

Outcomes	Definition	Substance	Broome County 2004																	
			Grade 7		Grade 8		Grade 9		Grade 10		Grade 11		Grade 12		Male		Female		Total †	
			Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
<b>Perception of Risk</b> <i>(People are at Moderate or Great Risk of harming themselves if they...)</i>	drink 1 or two drinks nearly every day	Alcohol	80.4	847	78.3	882	70.8	939	71.8	815	66.2	790	68.5	647	68.9	2400	77.0	2482	72.9	4920
	smoke 1 or more packs or cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	89.8	849	92.2	884	93.2	942	93.2	822	92.9	785	95.4	653	91.0	2410	94.3	2489	92.7	4935
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	91.2	843	91.2	878	86.3	932	80.9	810	79.1	788	82.9	645	82.0	2387	89.0	2472	85.5	4896
<b>Perception of Parent Disapproval</b> <i>(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)</i>	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	97.4	768	94.9	838	89.9	904	84.5	807	76.3	764	69.5	633	85.4	2276	86.8	2404	86.1	4714
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	99.1	767	96.4	840	94.6	906	91.7	804	88.9	765	87.8	632	93.7	2274	93.0	2406	93.3	4714
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	99.2	758	98.1	829	95.8	901	93.5	795	93.0	758	92.4	632	94.9	2256	95.8	2384	95.4	4673
<b>Perception of Peer Disapproval</b> <i>(I think it is Wrong or Very Wrong for someone my age to...)</i>	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	95.2	867	84.9	897	72.1	954	60.1	822	47.4	795	42.4	655	69.0	2437	68.2	2515	68.6	4990
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	96.4	863	90.1	892	81.6	948	75.3	819	71.0	791	63.2	652	81.8	2429	79.3	2498	80.6	4965
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	97.9	868	93.2	891	84.2	948	75.4	820	72.1	795	70.2	654	82.4	2433	83.5	2508	83.0	4976
<b>Past 30-Day Use</b>	at least one use in the Past 30 Days	Alcohol	6.0	915	14.8	922	24.5	970	38.4	847	48.0	809	56.5	666	29.6	2519	29.6	2572	29.6	5129
		Cigarettes	2.3	913	7.0	922	12.3	979	16.9	845	19.1	810	20.7	668	12.4	2530	12.6	2570	12.5	5137
		Marijuana	0.8	910	4.8	920	11.5	972	18.3	841	20.6	810	21.2	665	13.2	2516	11.3	2565	12.2	5118
			Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number
<b>Average Age of Onset **</b>	average age	Alcohol	11.0	176	11.7	310	12.6	470	13.2	558	13.8	619	14.4	548	13.1	1290	13.3	1370	13.2	2681
		Cigarettes	10.9	106	11.3	184	12.2	317	12.6	365	13.0	372	13.6	346	12.5	814	12.6	862	12.6	1690
		Marijuana	11.5	29	11.9	94	13.0	211	13.6	278	14.3	345	14.8	319	13.7	671	14.0	597	13.8	1276

\*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. (In order to report individual grades accurately, the grade must have a minimum of twenty students reporting data. The "Total" sample may contain additional data from grades that did not make the sample cutoff, and so may exceed the sum of the individual grade columns displayed.)

# 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](mailto:info@samhsa.hhs.org)

[www.samhsa.gov](http://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](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto:prevention@oasas.state.ny.us)  
[www.oasas.state.ny.us](http://www.oasas.state.ny.us)

## COUNTY RESOURCES

Broome County Mental Health Department  
One Hawley Street  
Binghamton, New York 13901  
607-778-1146  
[www.kydscoalition.org](http://www.kydscoalition.org)

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