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Survey Research & Evaluation Services

2006 Prevention Needs Assessment Survey Results

Report for:

KYDS Coalition

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Introduction

2006 Prevention Needs Assessment Survey Profile Report for KYDS Coalition

This report summarizes the findings from the Broome County Mental Health Department, Prevention Needs Assessment (PNA) Survey that was conducted during the fall of 2006 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 70% 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 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	KYDS Coalition 2002		KYDS Coalition 2004		KYDS Coalition 2006	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	2181	100	5219	100	4953	100
Grade						
7	393	18.0	927	17.8	895	18.1
8	367	16.8	932	17.9	872	17.6
9	360	16.5	988	18.9	759	15.3
10	354	16.2	858	16.4	825	16.7
11	370	17.0	829	15.9	865	17.5
12	337	15.5	685	13.1	737	14.9
Gender						
Male	1095	50.6	2569	49.6	2298	47.6
Female	1068	49.4	2606	50.4	2530	52.4
Ethnicity						
Native American	24	0.9	136	2.5	209	4.3
African American	100	3.7	217	4.0	170	3.5
Asian	90 **	3.3	156 **	2.9	113	2.3
Pacific Islander					27	0.6
Hispanic	46	1.7	133	2.5	115	2.4
White	2261	82.5	4537	83.7	3942	81.2
Multi-racial or Other	218	8.0	239	4.4	277	5.7

** In 2002 and 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
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 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 12 contains youth perceptions of substance use, and Tables 11, 13, and 14 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 5498 students who participated in the survey, 4953 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 8th grade it is 8 or more risk factors, and for 10th and 12th 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.

8-State 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. In developing the 8-State Norm, the contribution of each of eight states was proportional to its percentage of the national population which makes the results more representative of the nation. Further, a review of ATOD use rates from the 8-State database showed them to be very similar to those reported by the MTF survey.

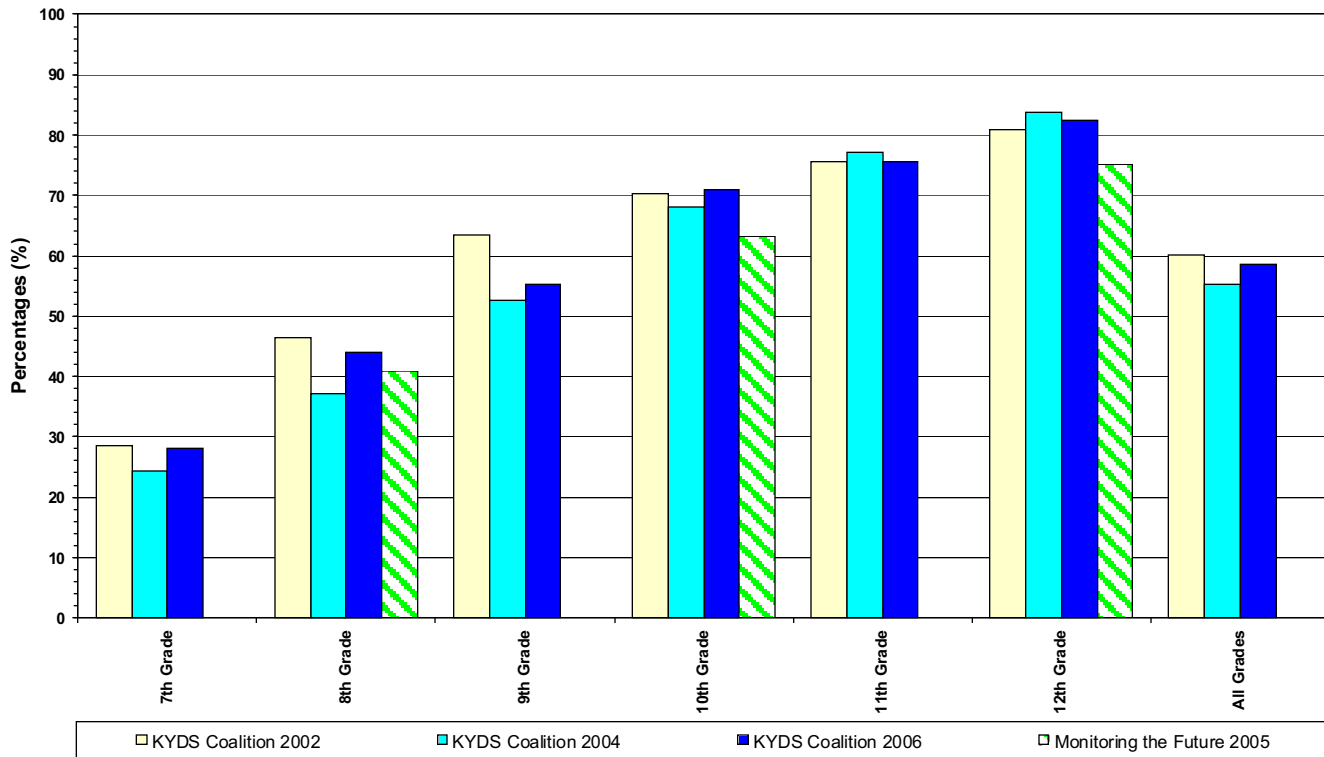
Brief definitions of the risk and protective factors are provided following the profile charts. For more information about risk and protective factors, please refer to the resources listed on the last page of this report under Contacts for Prevention.

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 12.

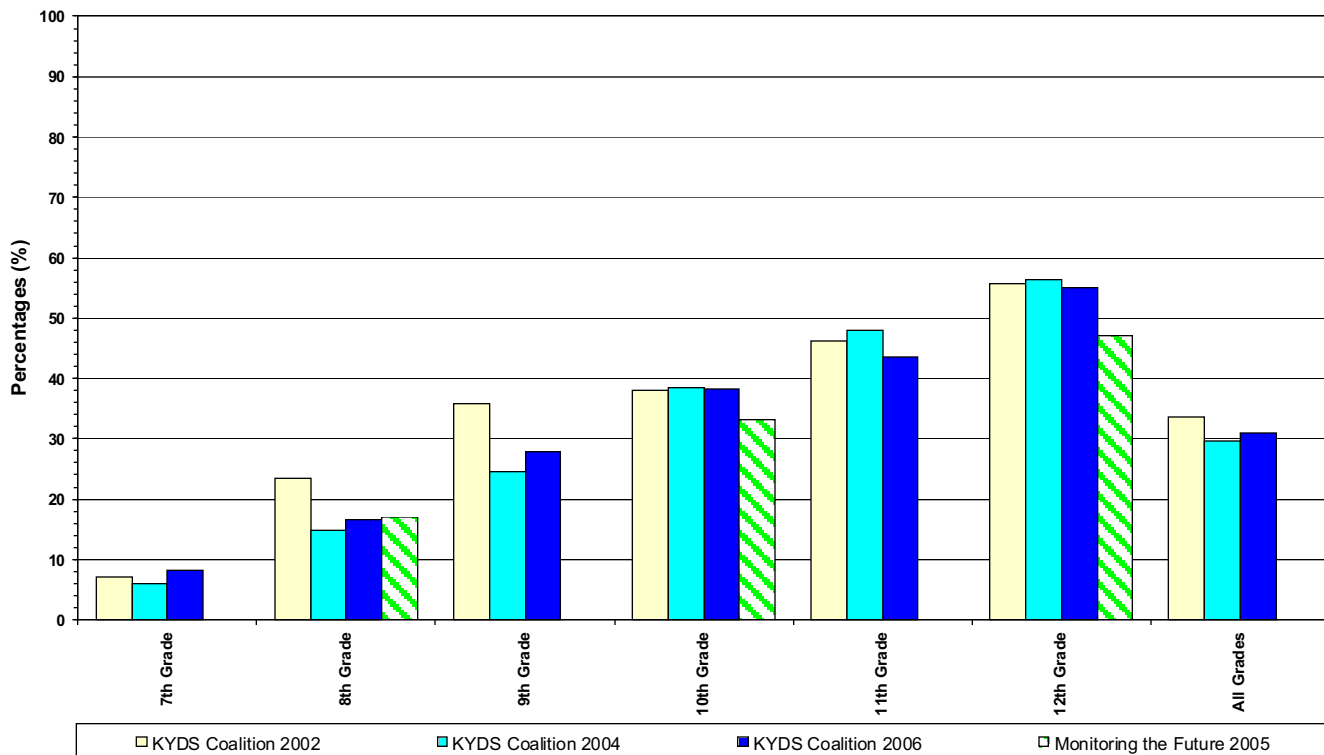
ATOD USE PROFILE

Lifetime Alcohol Use



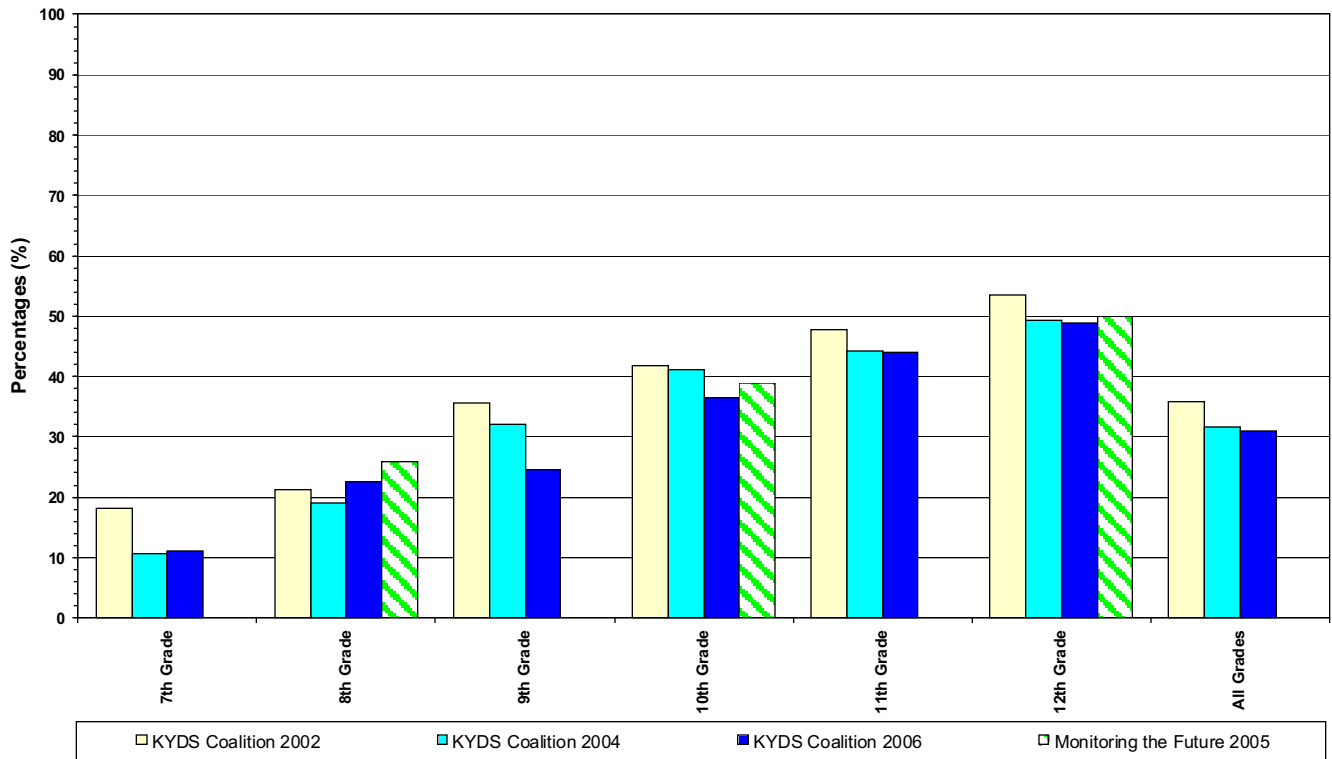
ATOD USE PROFILE

30 Day Alcohol Use



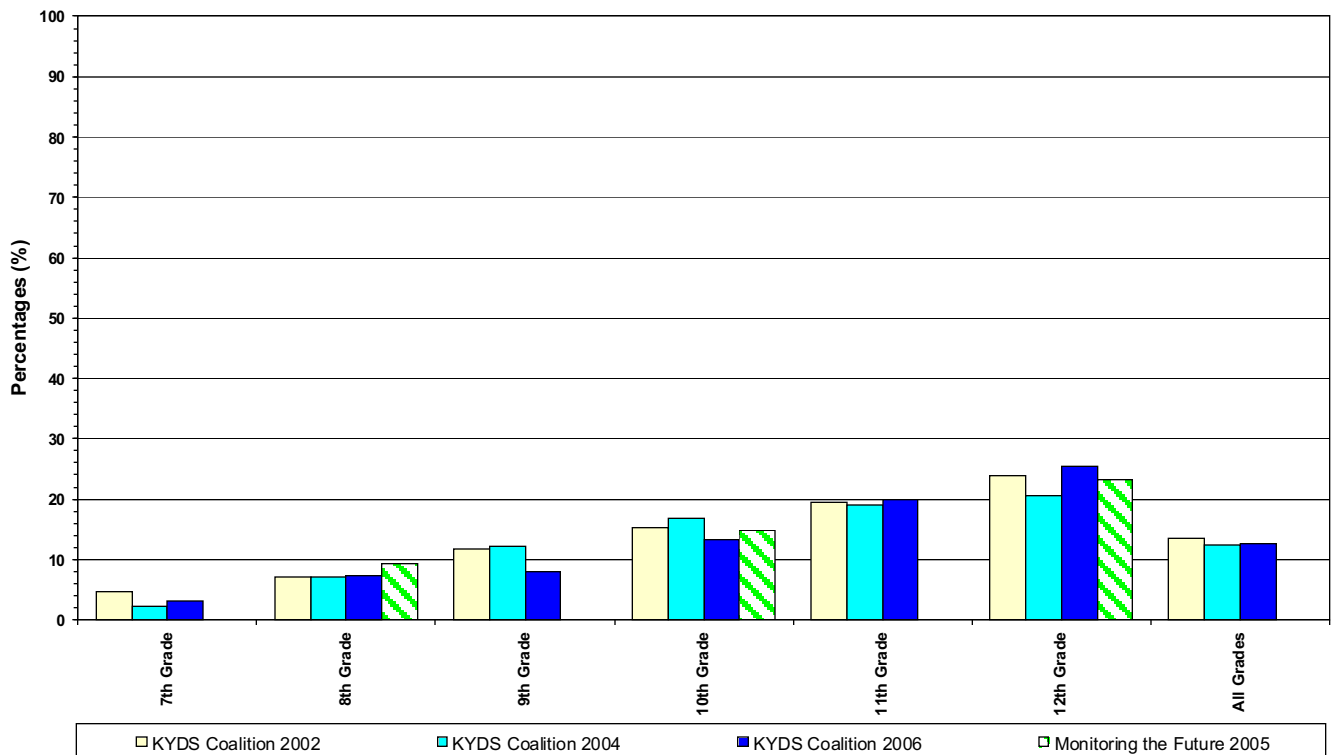
ATOD USE PROFILE

Lifetime Cigarette Use



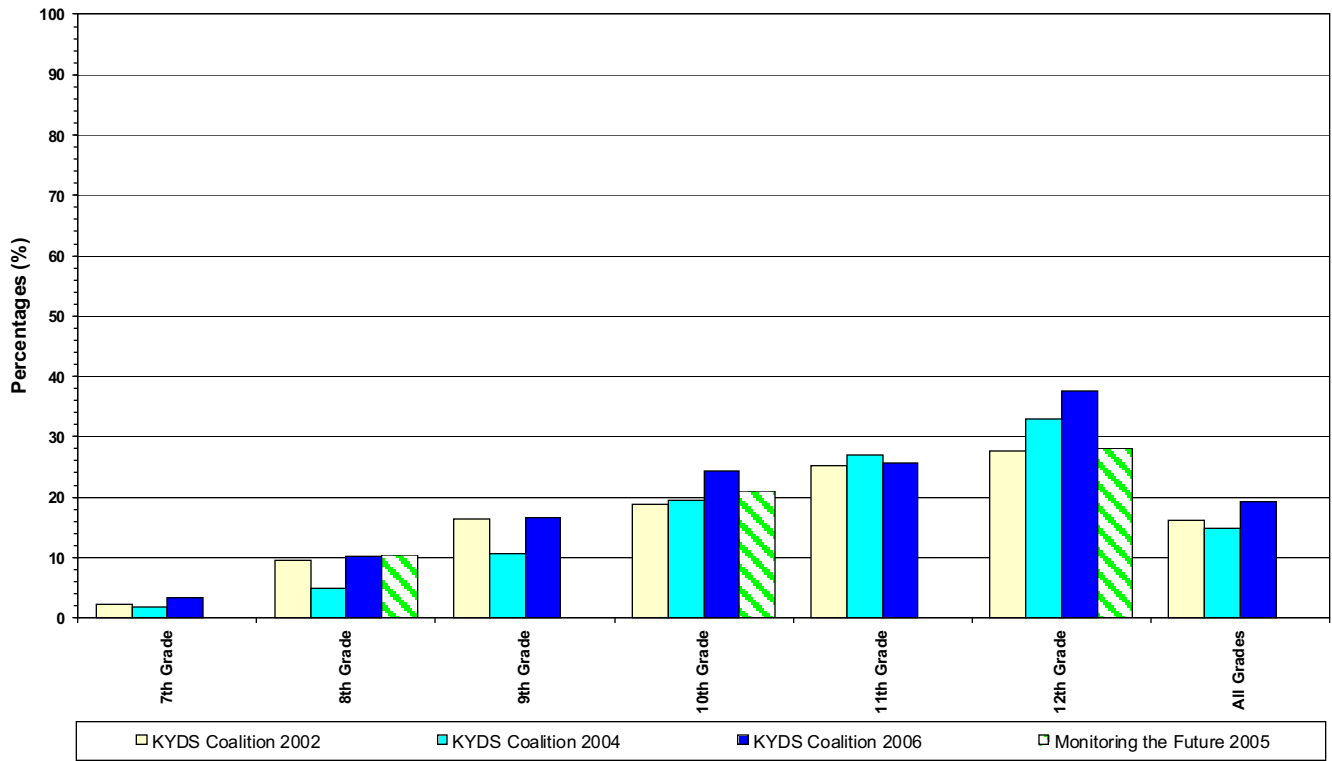
ATOD USE PROFILE

30 Day Cigarette Use



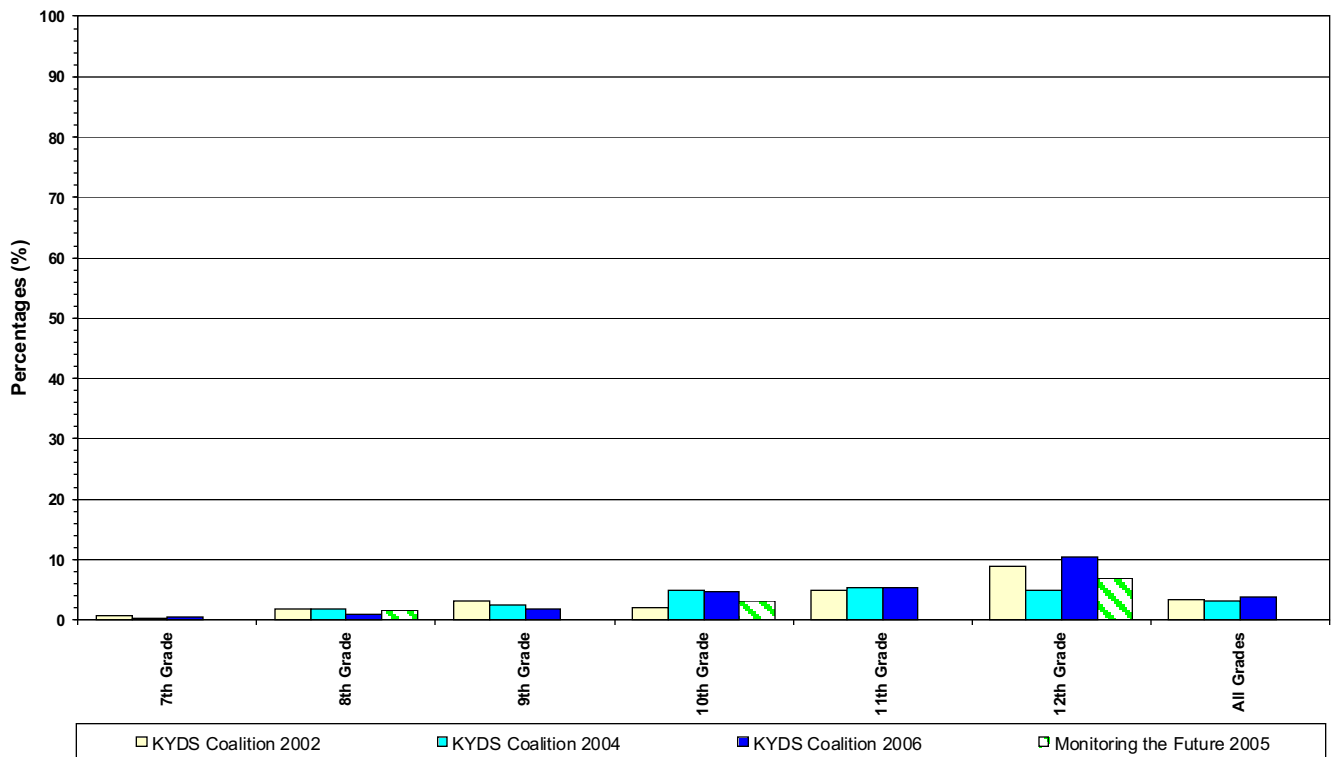
ATOD USE PROFILE

Binge Drinking



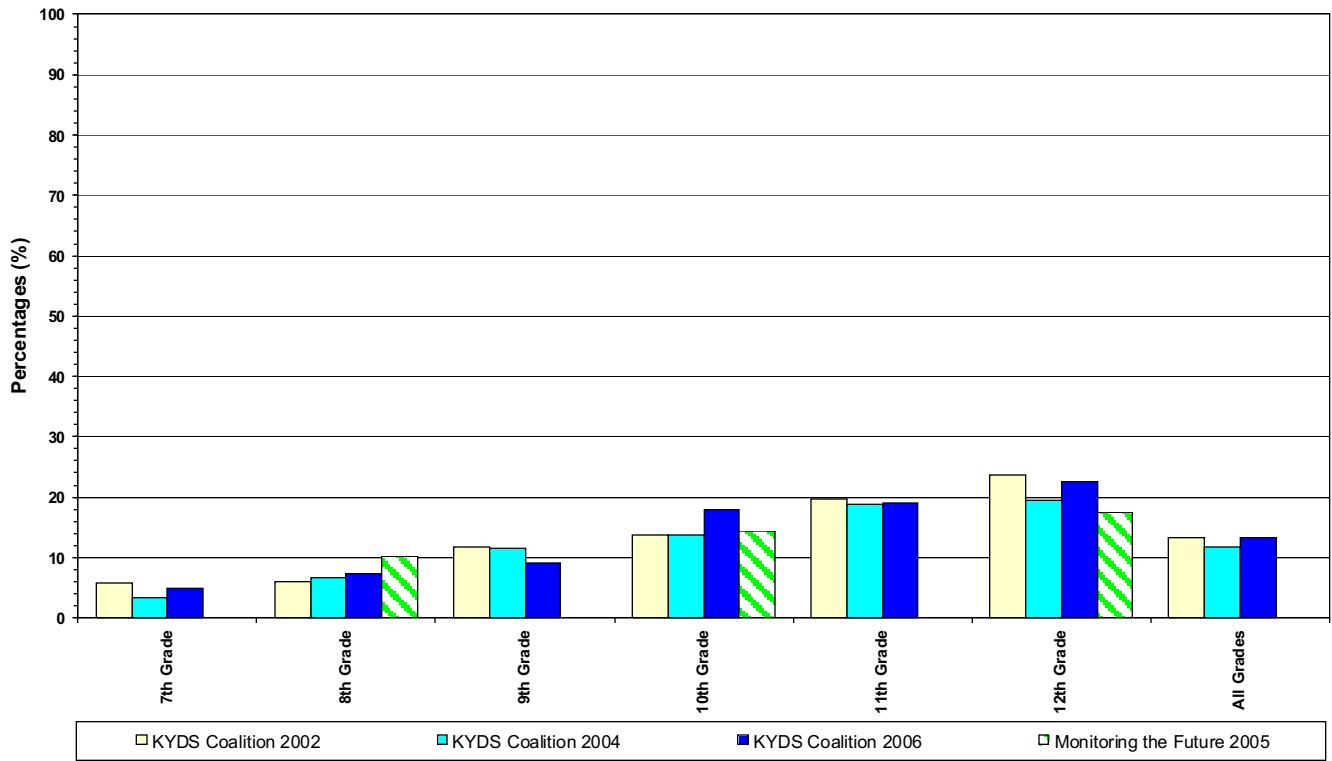
ATOD USE PROFILE

Half a Pack of Cigarettes or More Per Day



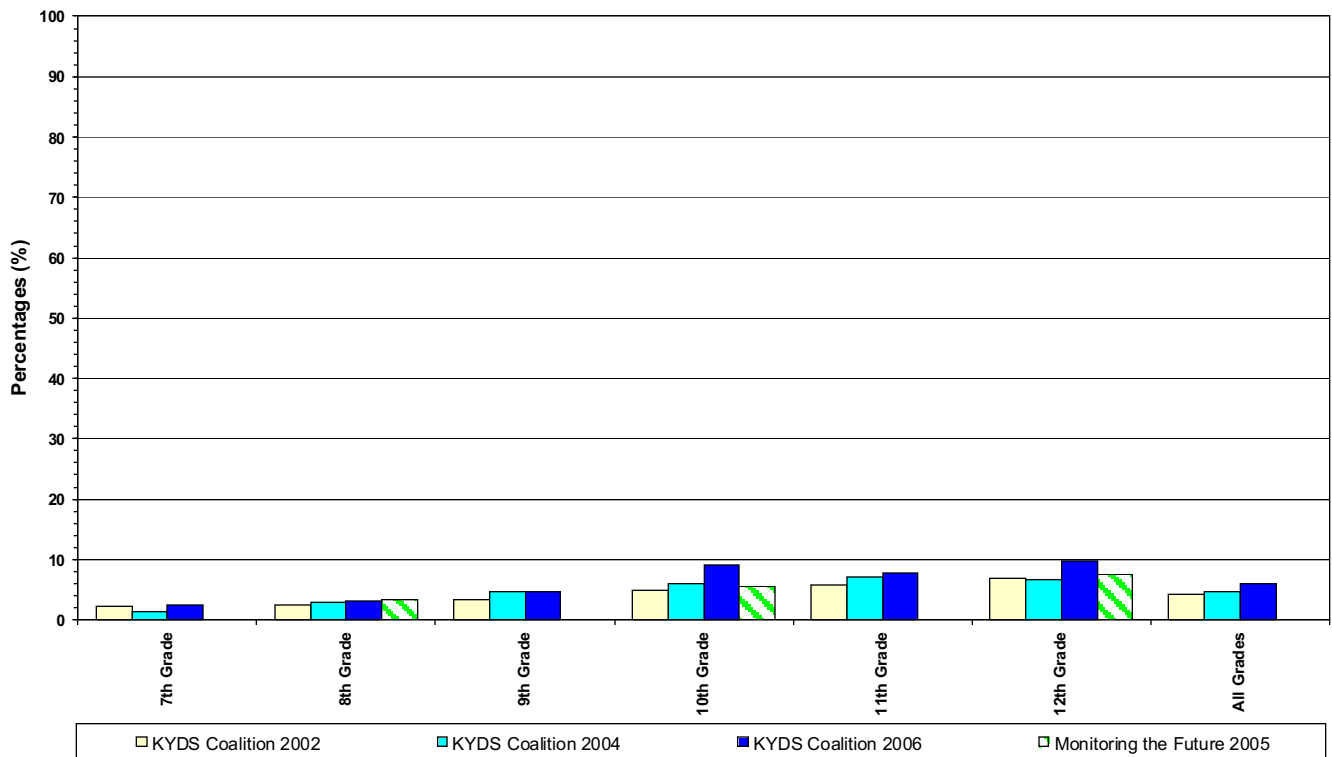
ATOD USE PROFILE

Lifetime Chewing Tobacco Use



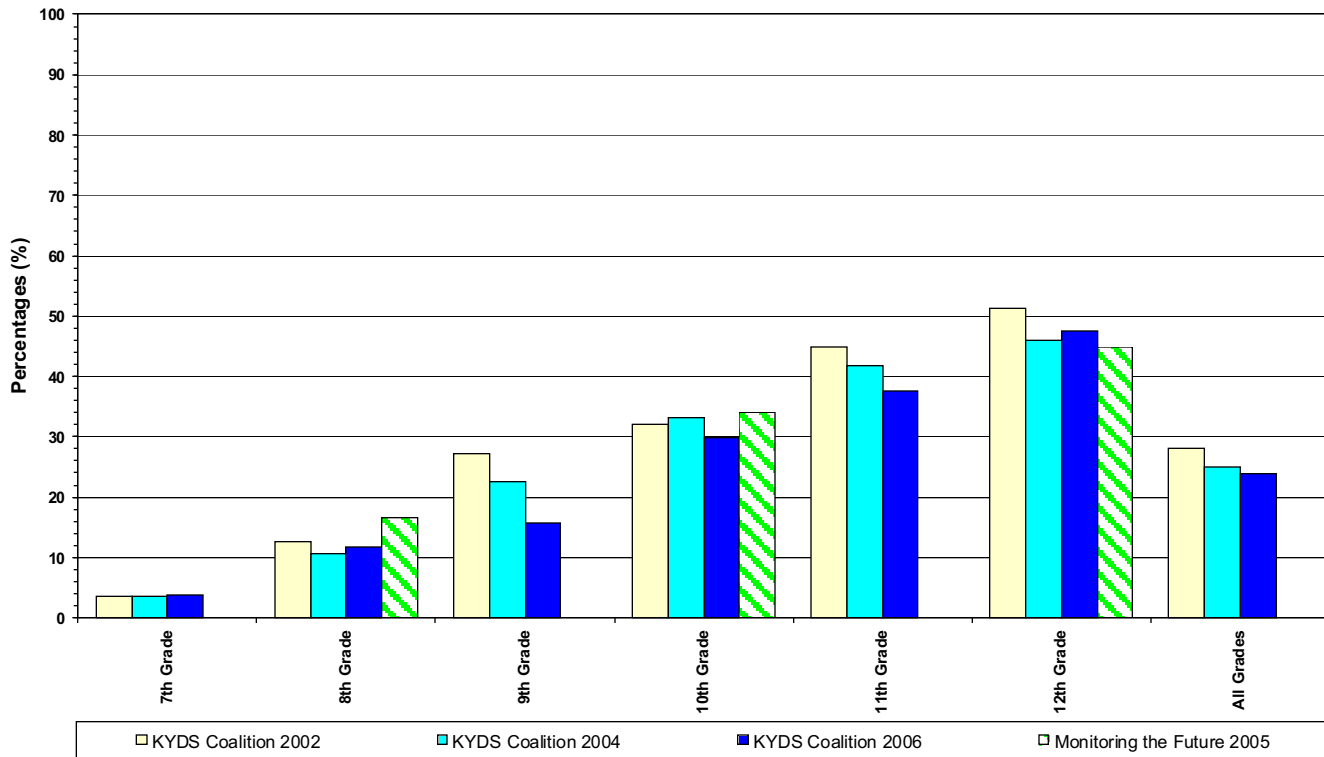
ATOD USE PROFILE

30 Day Chewing Tobacco Use



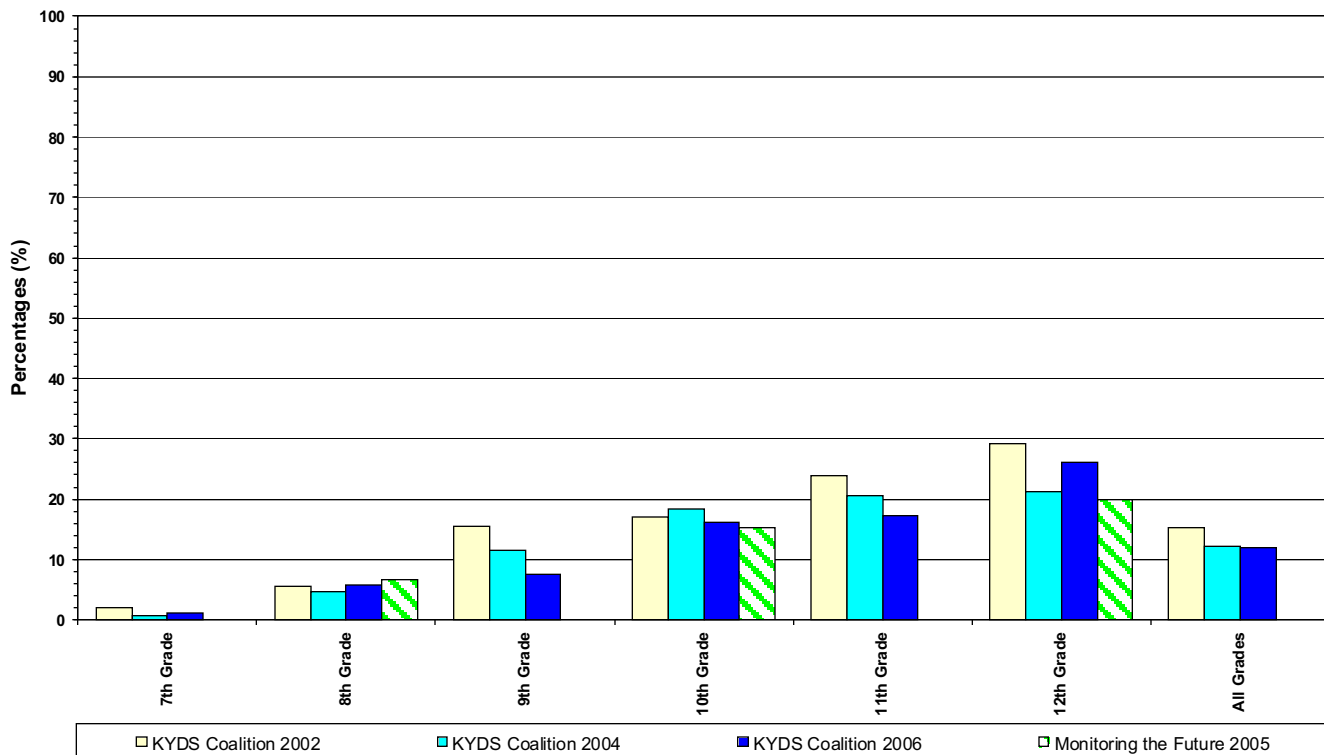
ATOD USE PROFILE

Lifetime Marijuana Use



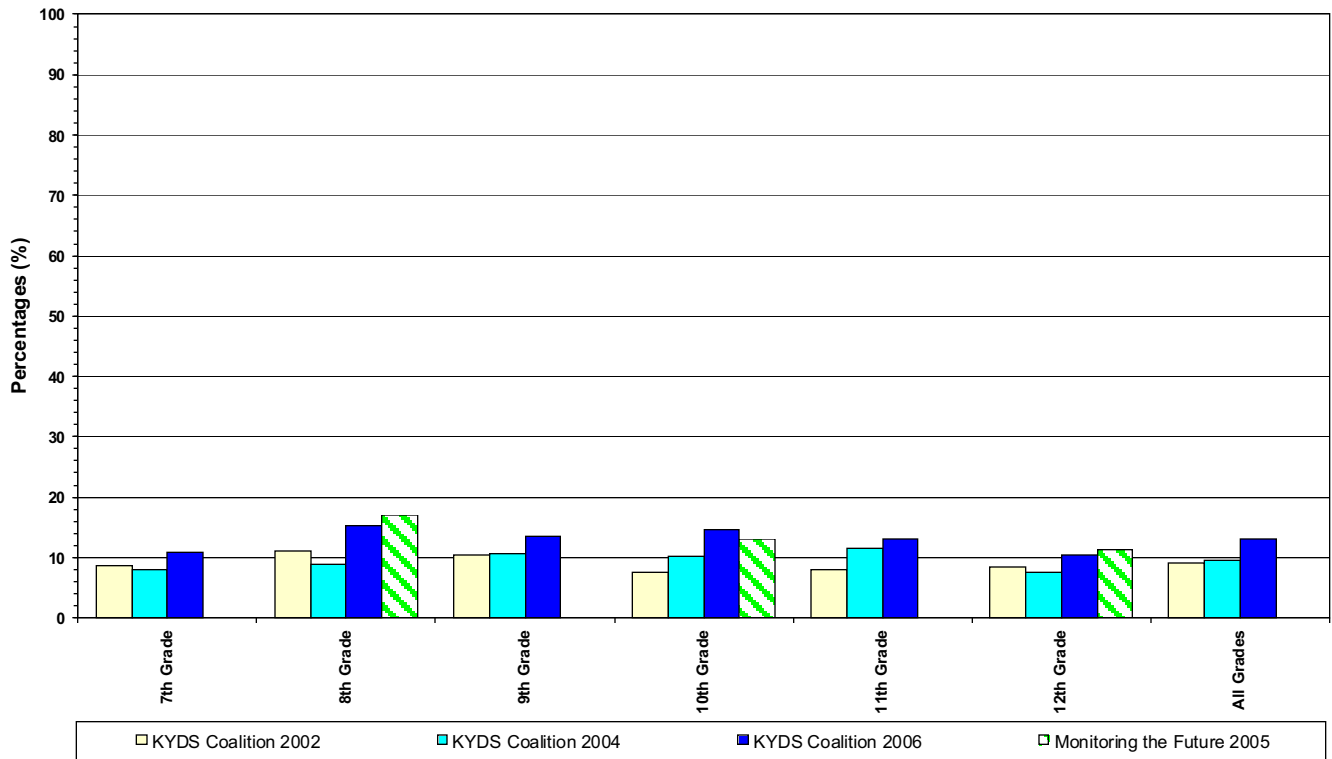
ATOD USE PROFILE

30 Day Marijuana Use



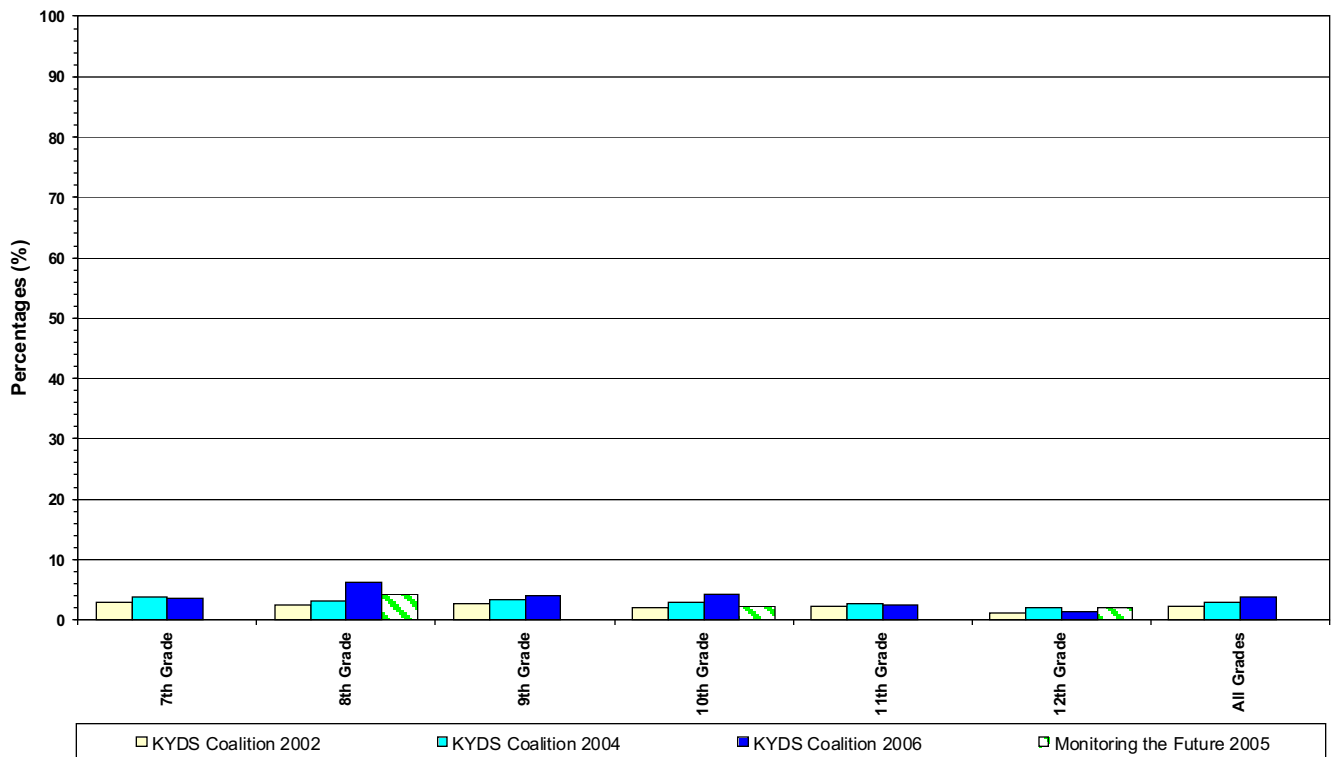
ATOD USE PROFILE

Lifetime Inhalant Use



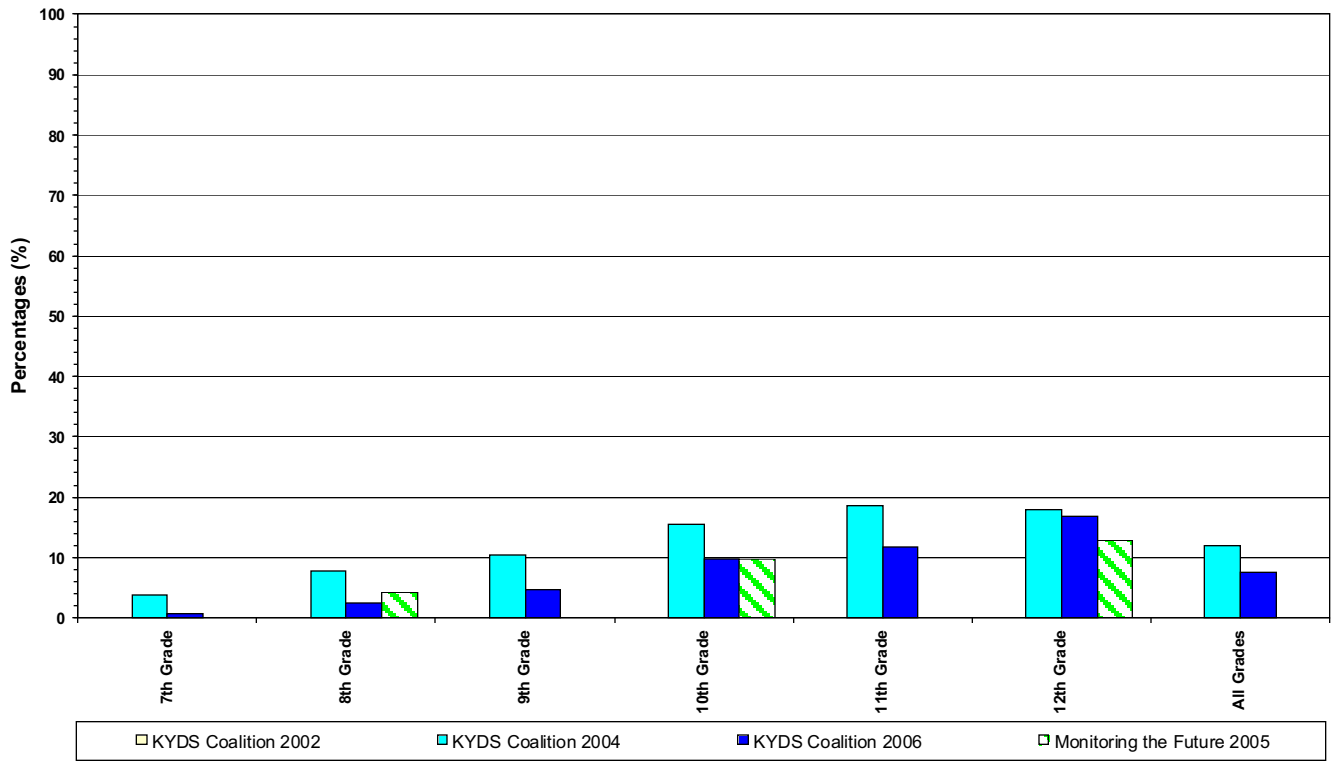
ATOD USE PROFILE

30 Day Inhalant Use



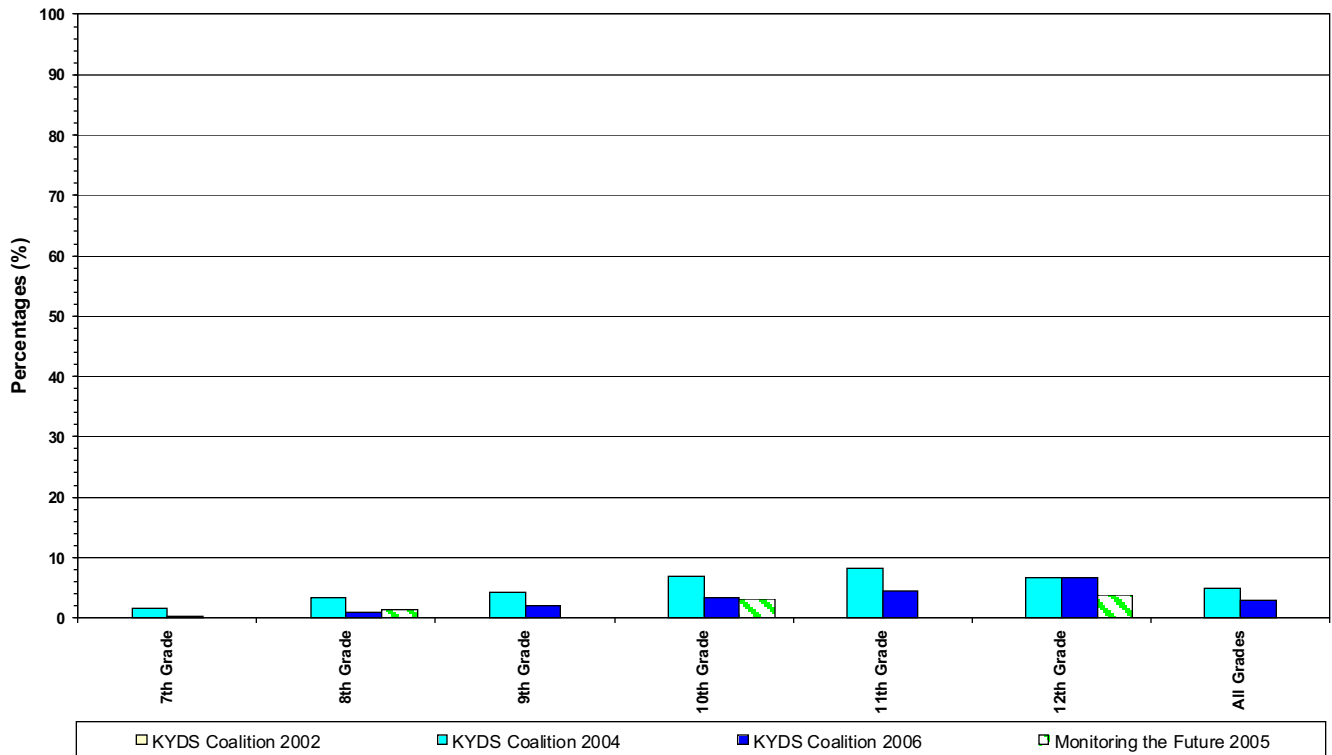
ATOD USE PROFILE

Lifetime Other Narcotics Use



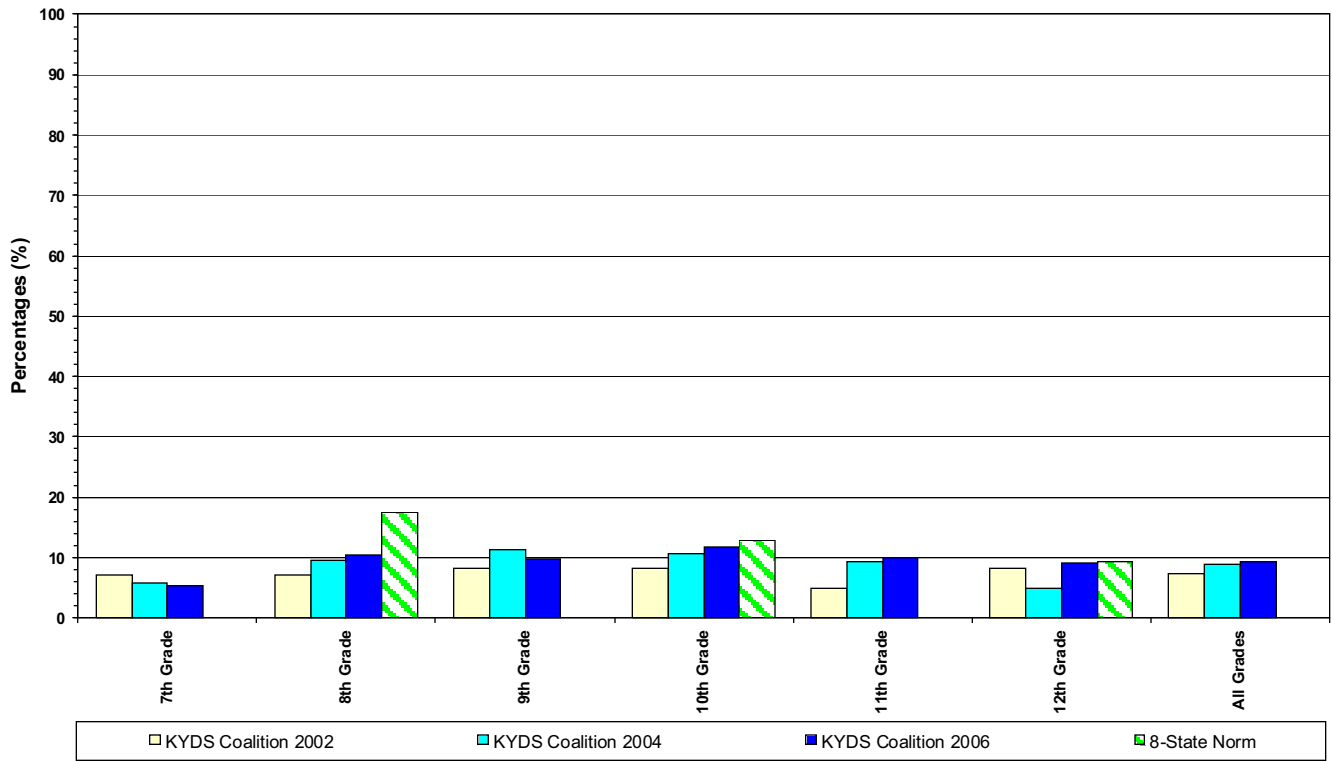
ATOD USE PROFILE

30 Day Other Narcotics Use



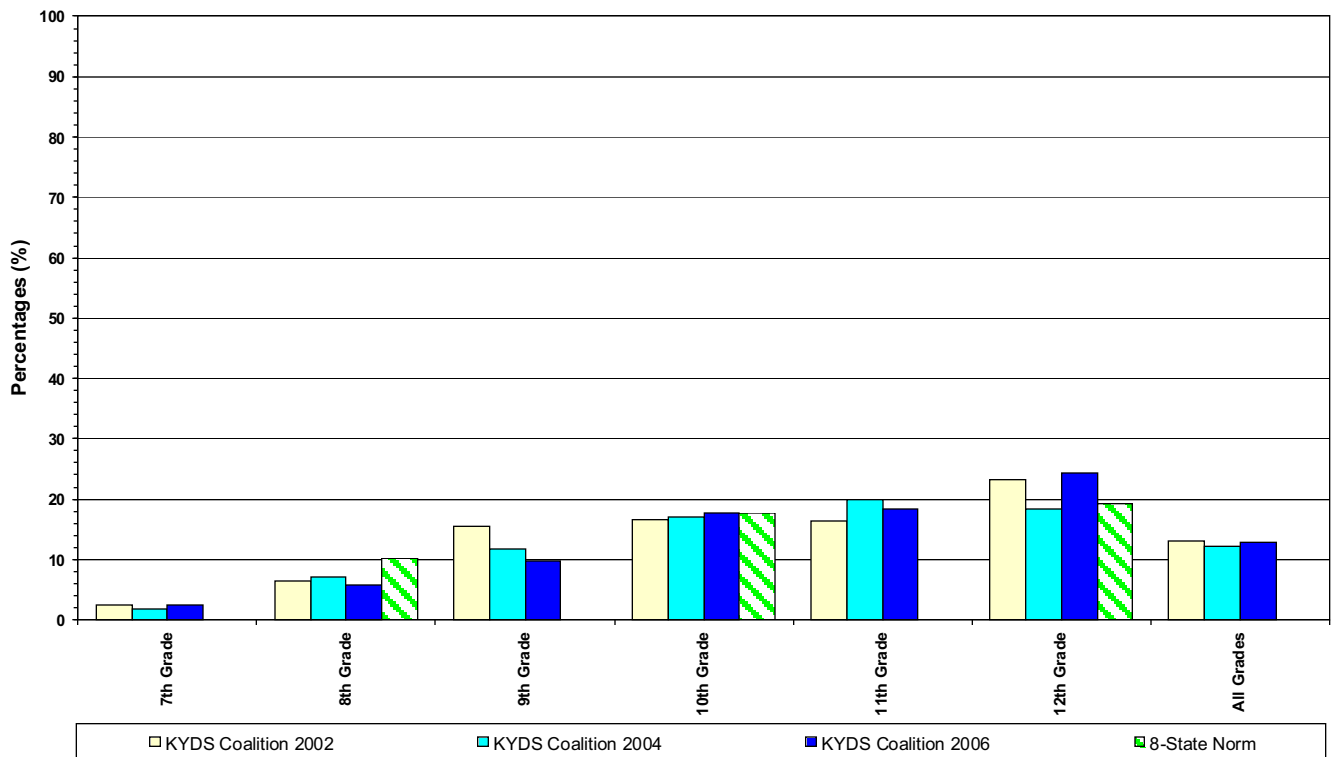
ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR PROFILE

Suspended From School



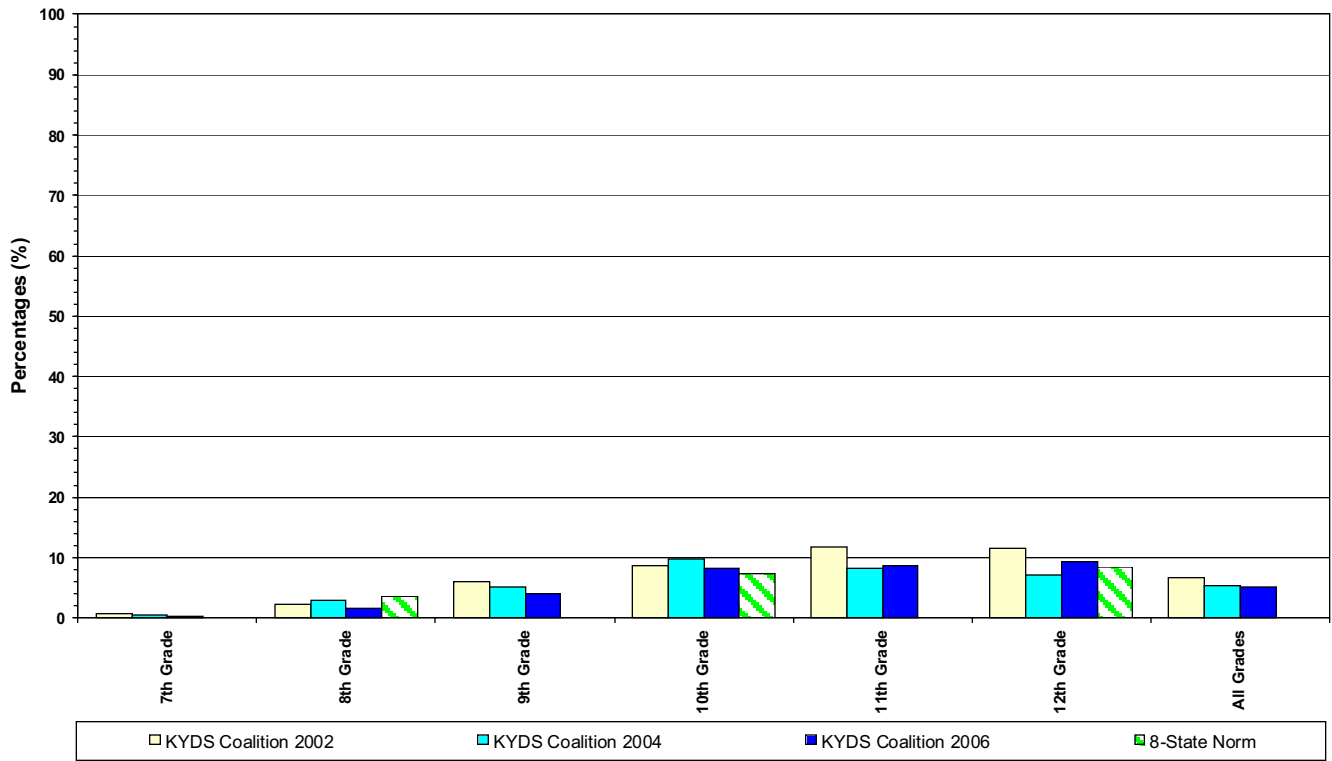
ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR PROFILE

Drunk or High at School



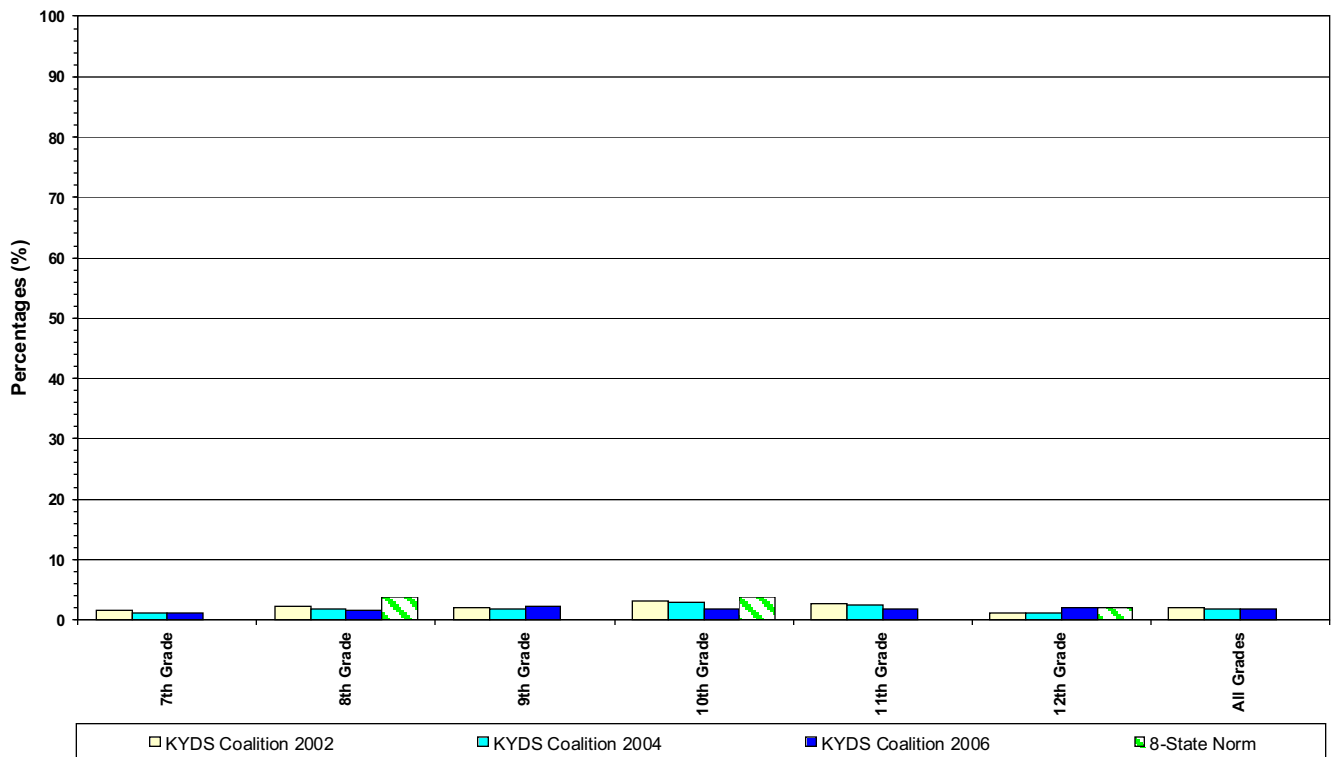
ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR PROFILE

Sold Illegal Drugs



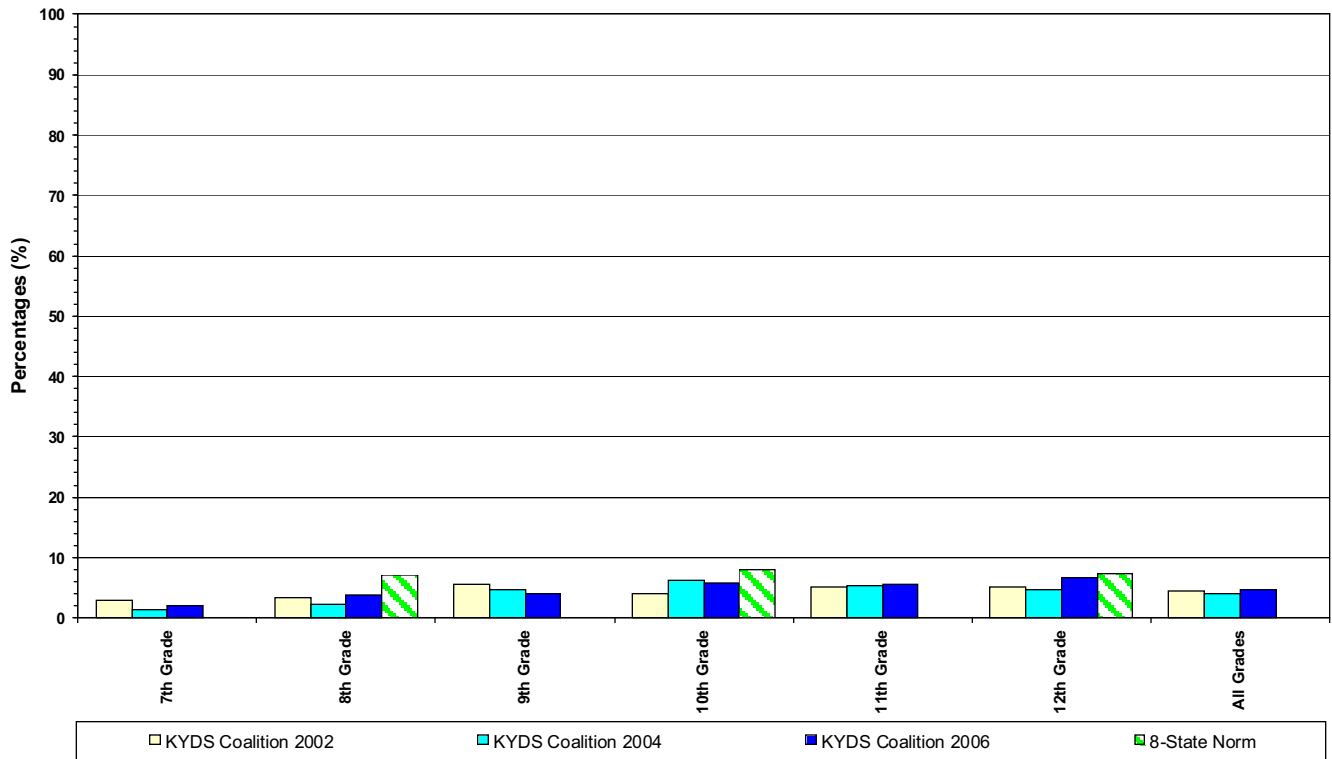
ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR PROFILE

Stolen a Vehicle



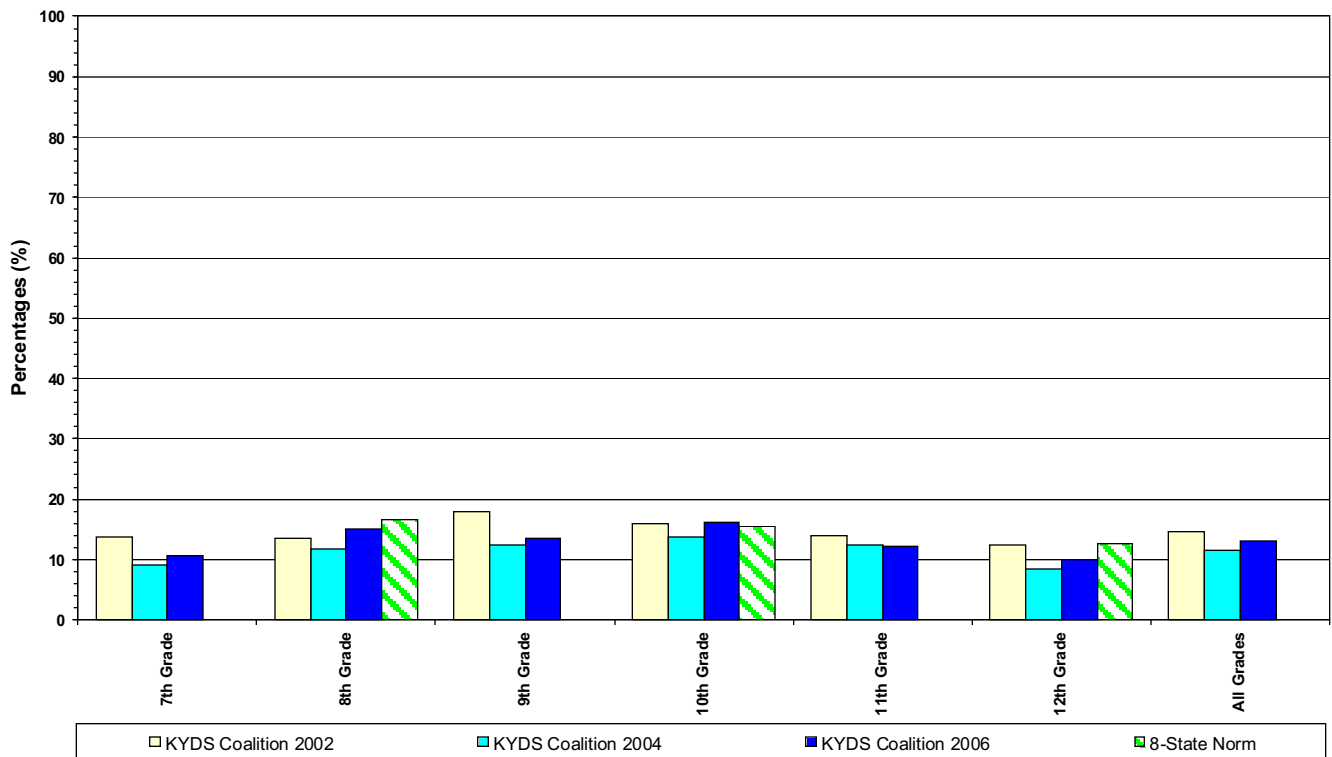
ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR PROFILE

Been Arrested



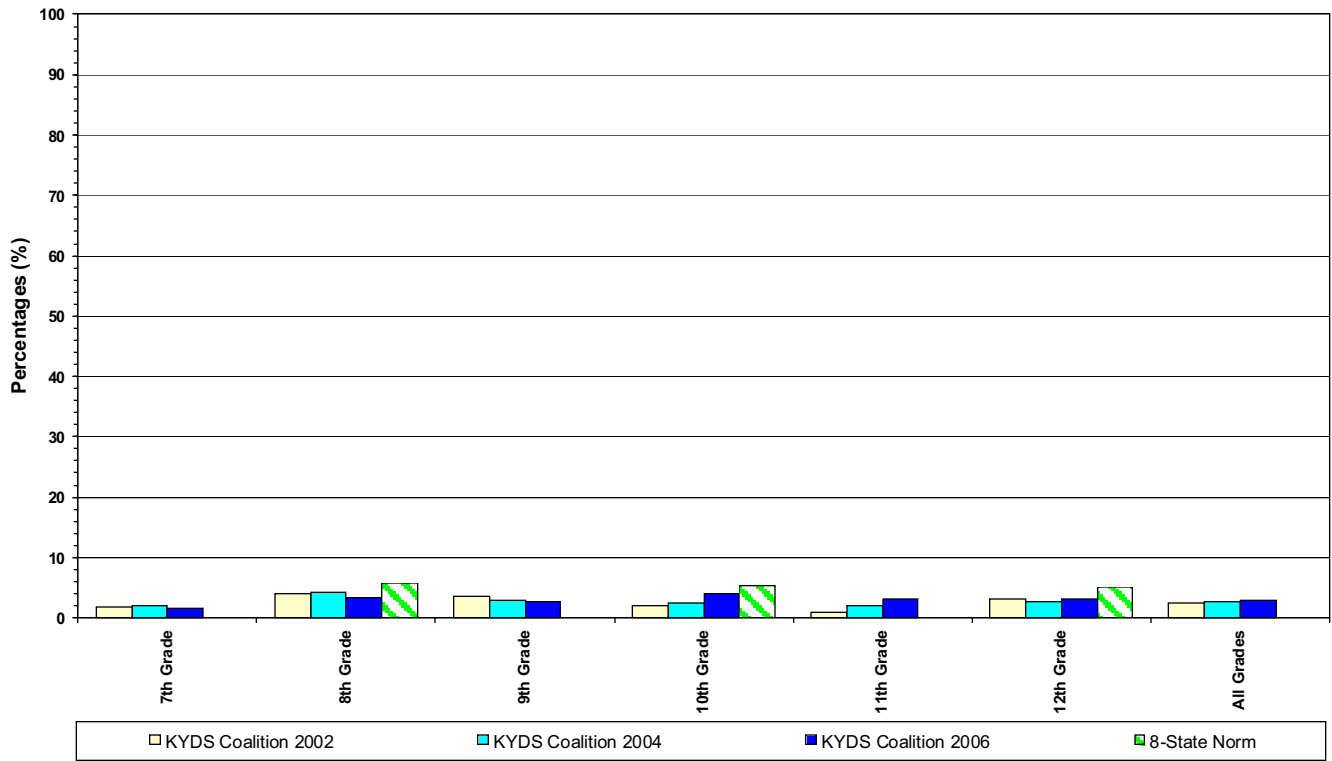
ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR PROFILE

Attacked to Harm



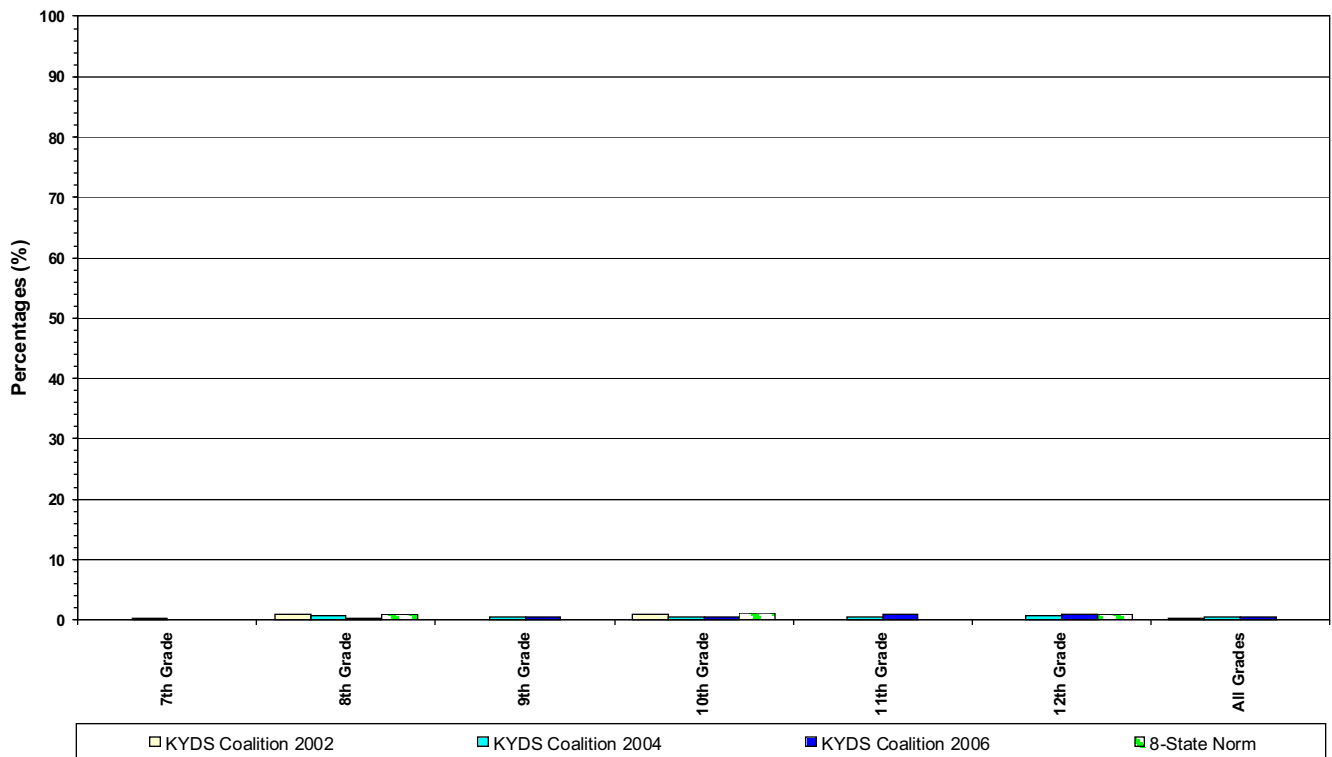
ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR PROFILE

Carried a Handgun



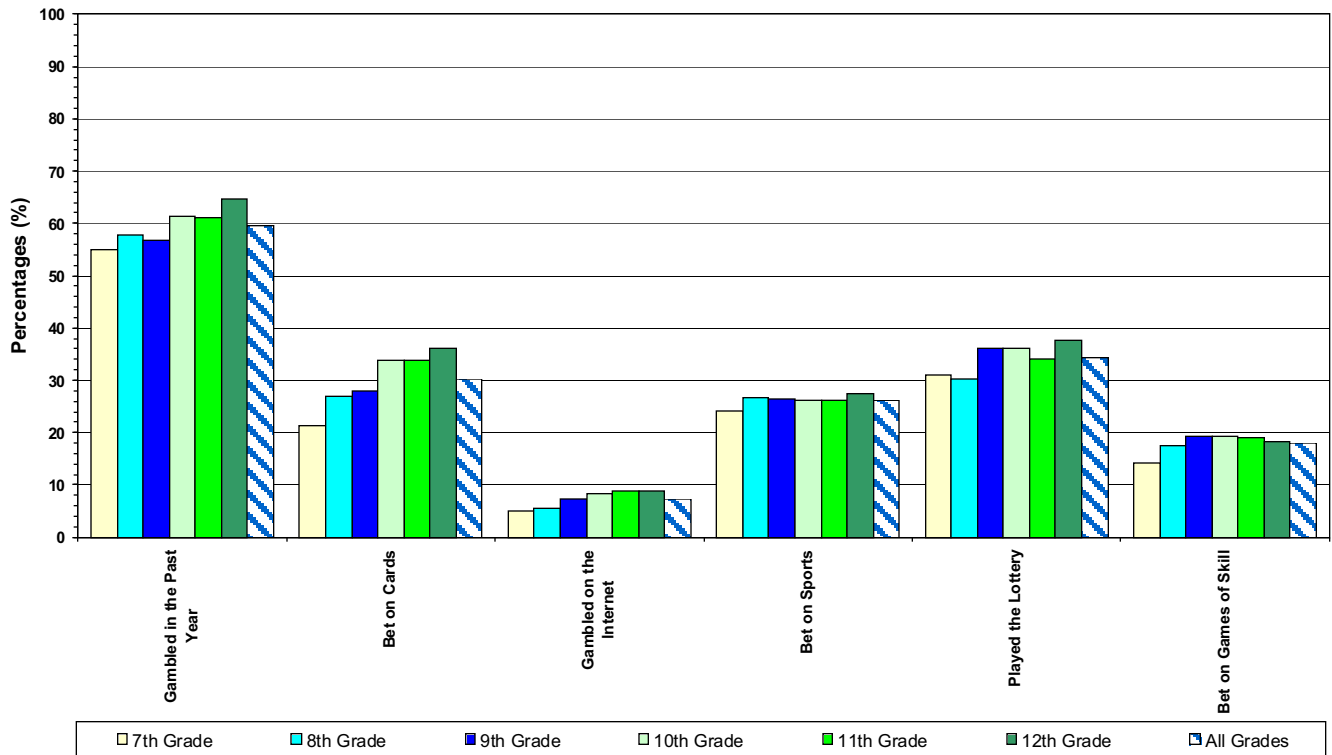
ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR PROFILE

Handgun to School



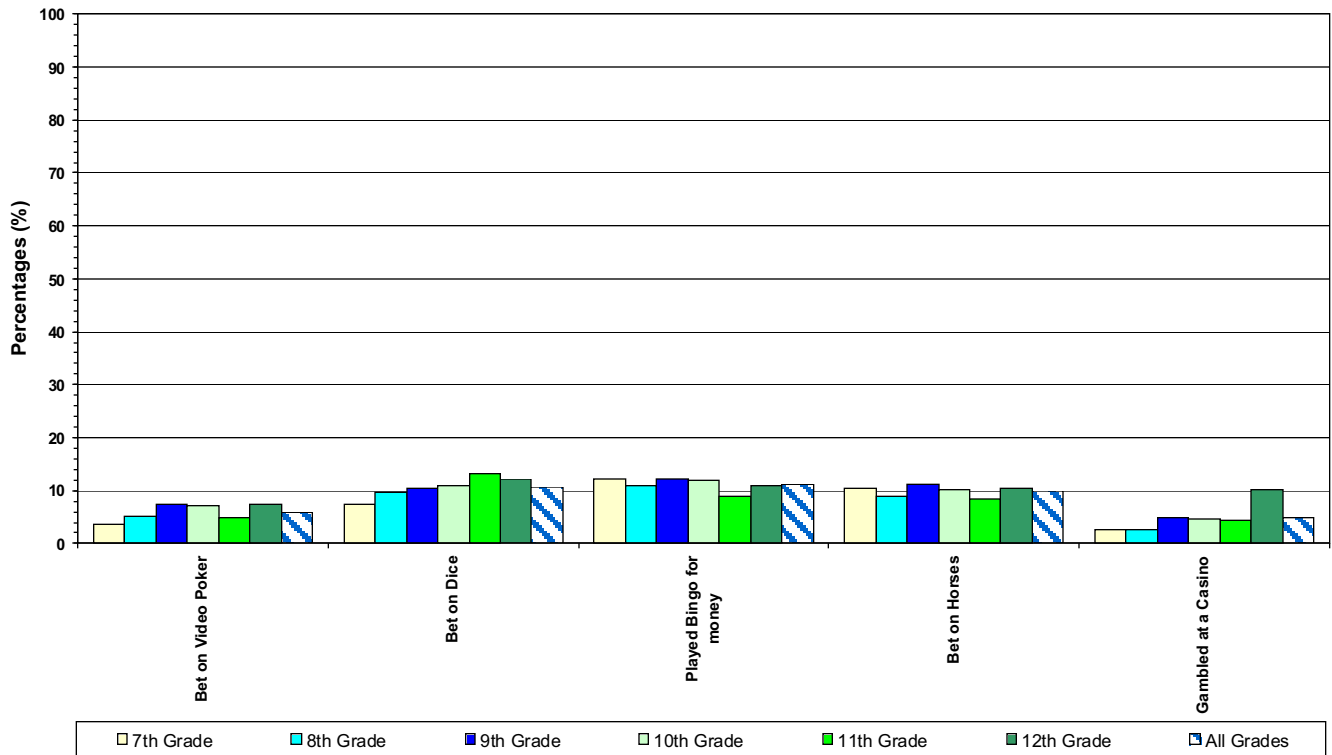
2006 GAMBLING PROFILE

Gambling Behaviors



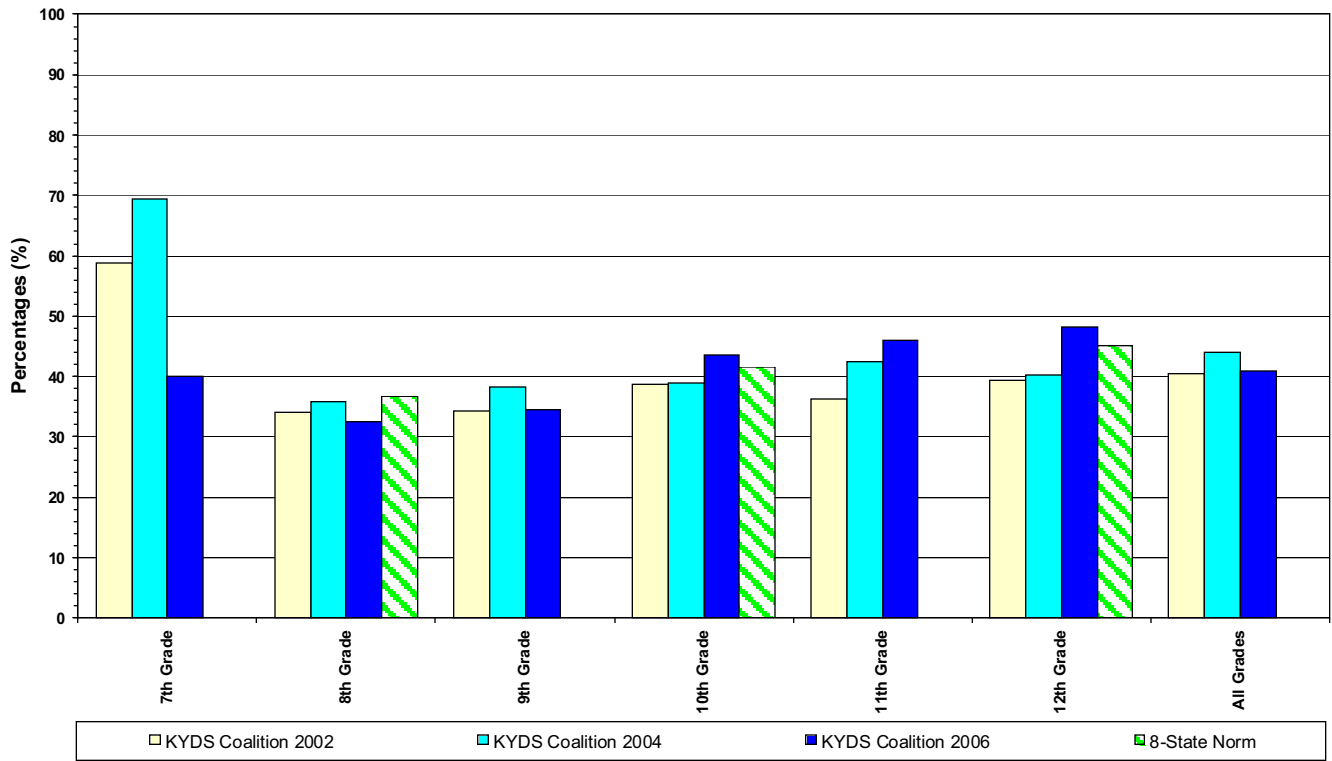
2006 GAMBLING PROFILE

Gambling Behaviors



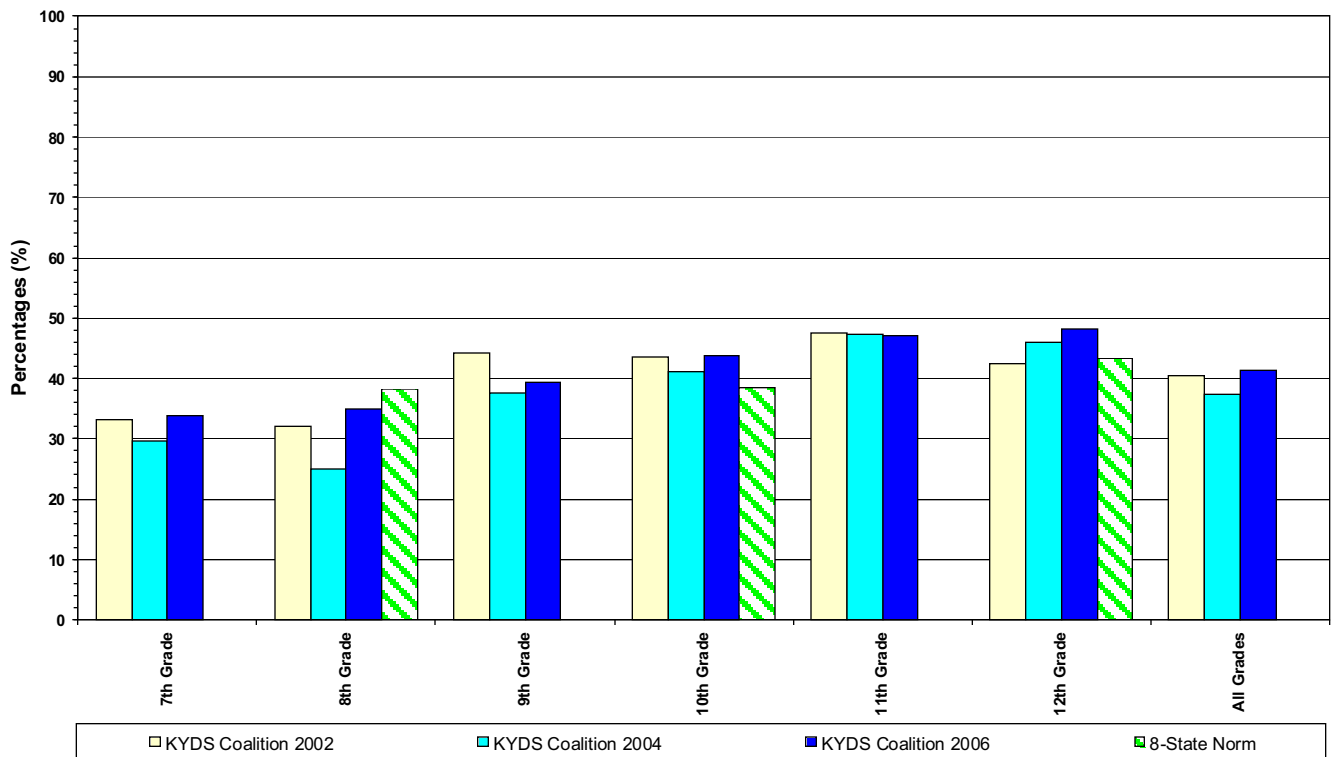
RISK PROFILE

Community - Low Neighborhood Attachment



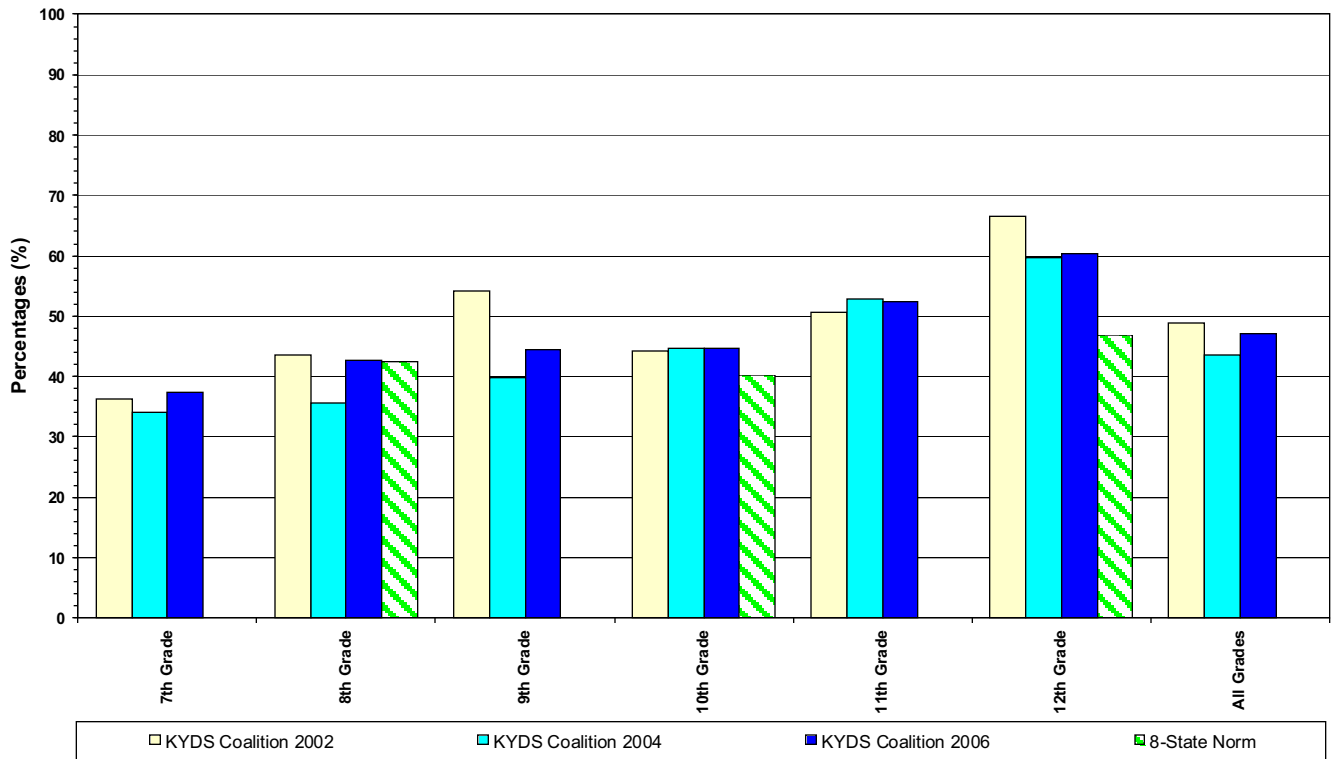
RISK PROFILE

Community - Community Disorganization



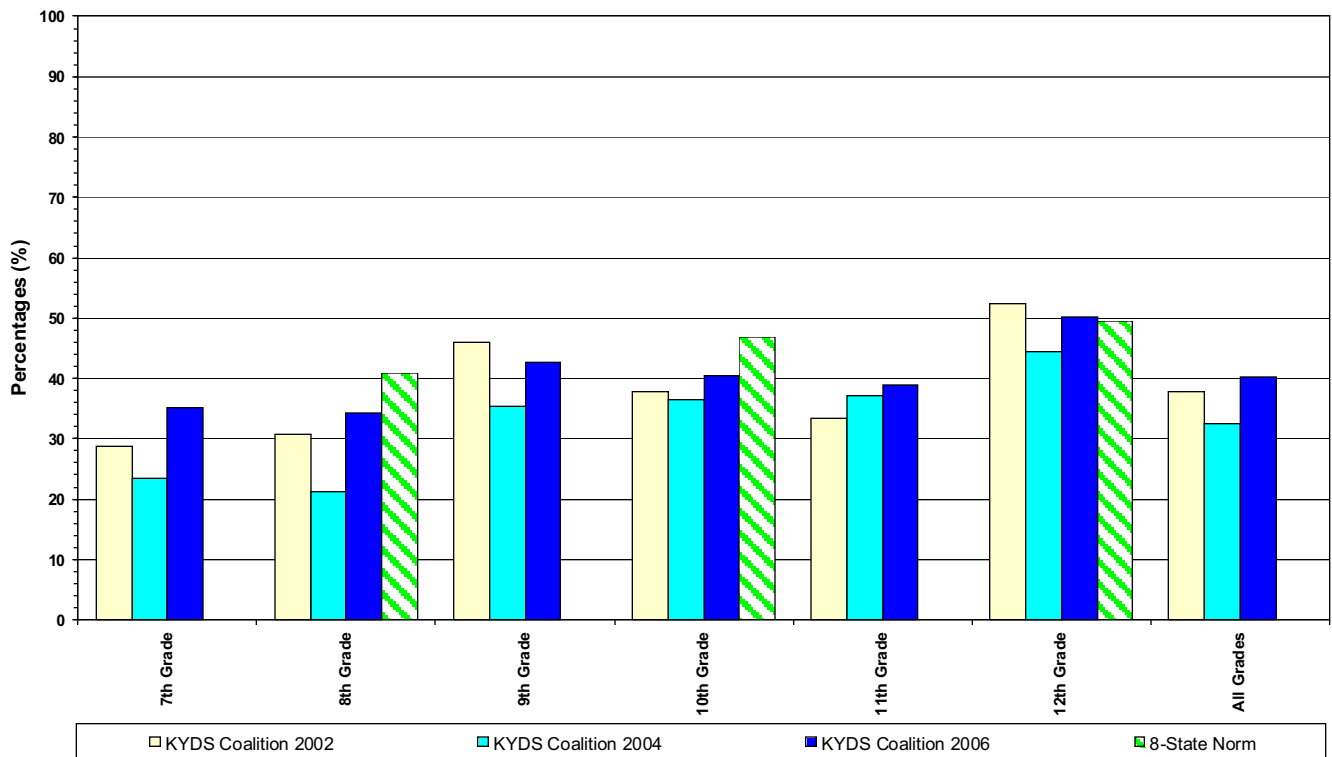
RISK PROFILE

Community - Laws & Norms Favor Drug Use



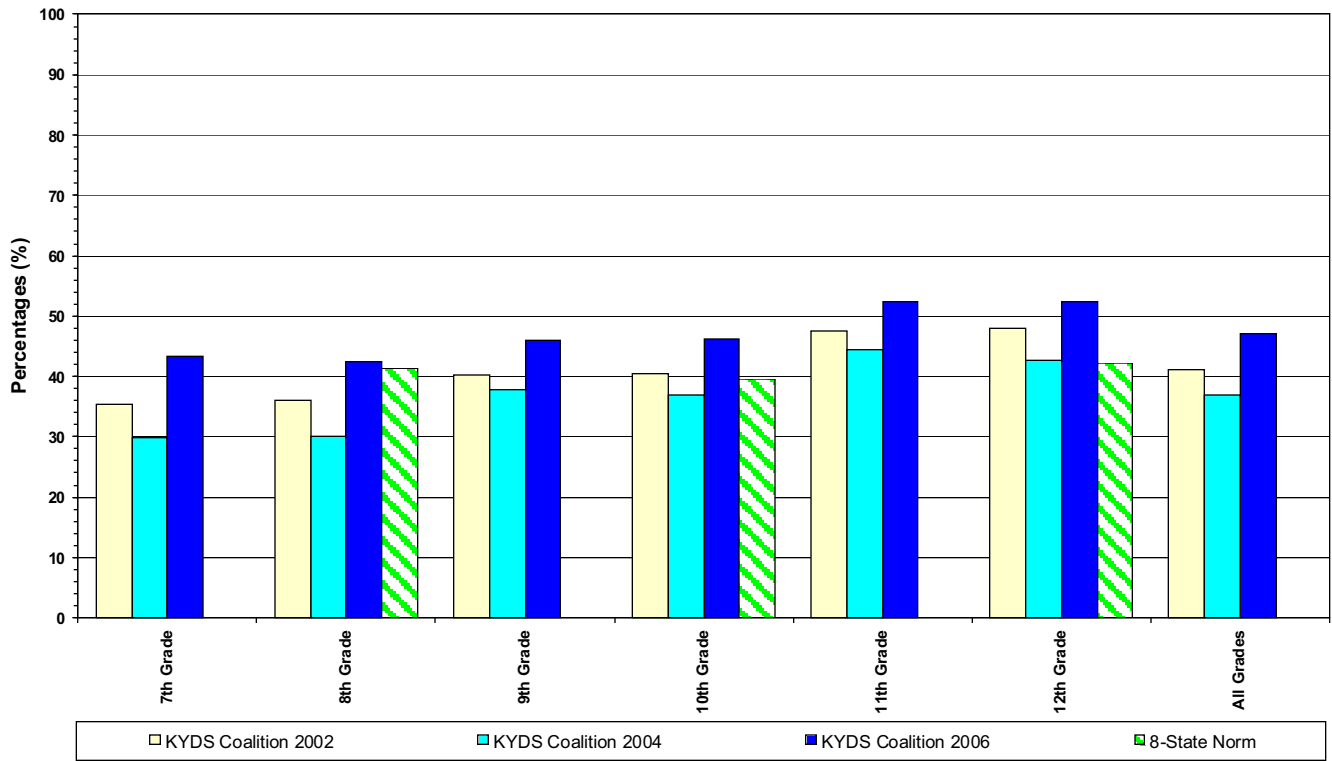
RISK PROFILE

Community - Perceived Availability of Drugs



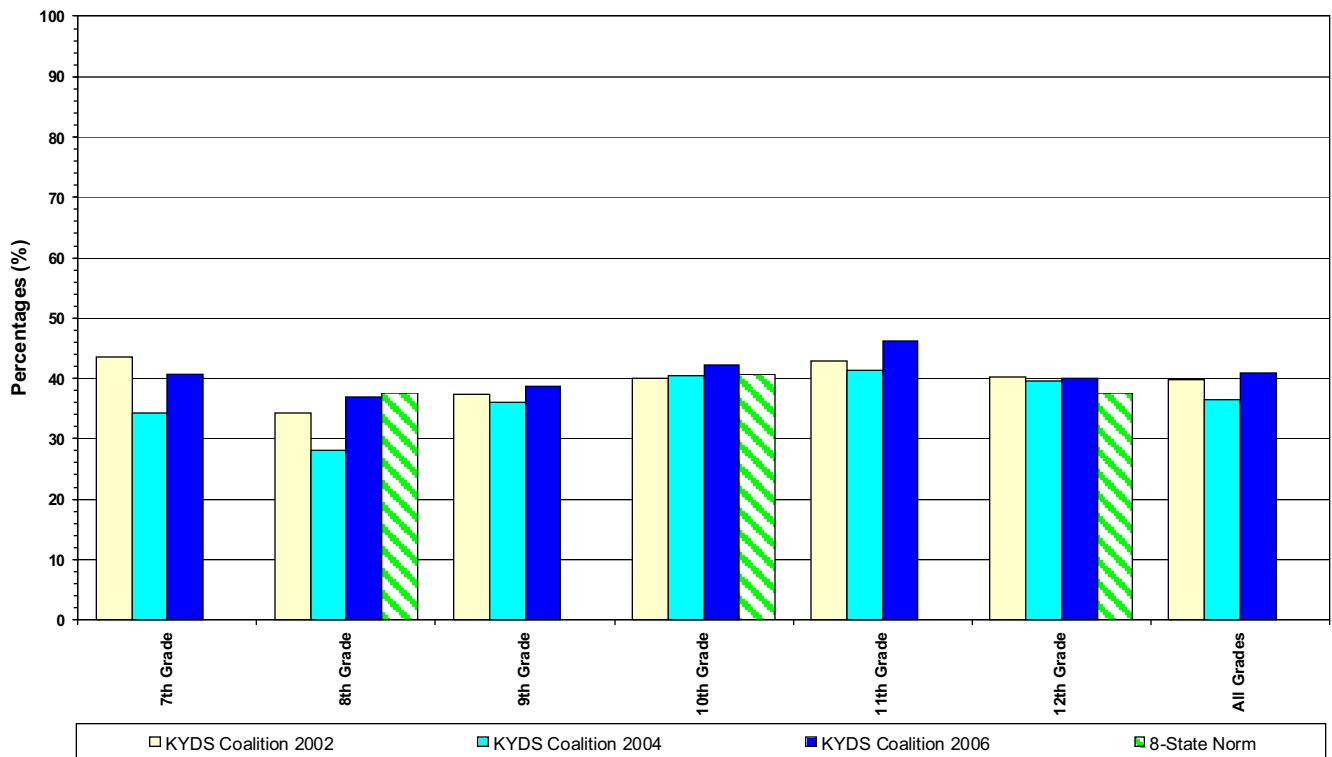
RISK PROFILE

Family - Poor Family Management



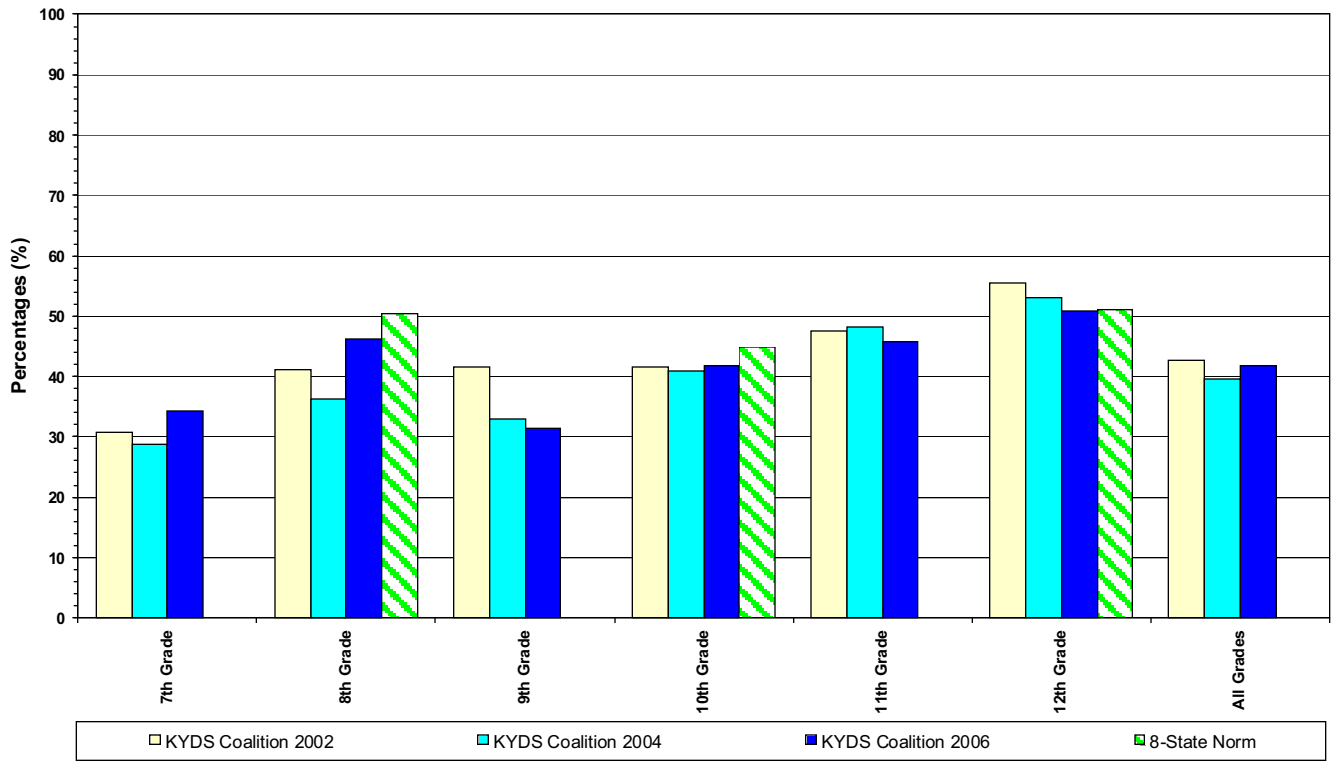
RISK PROFILE

Family - Family Conflict



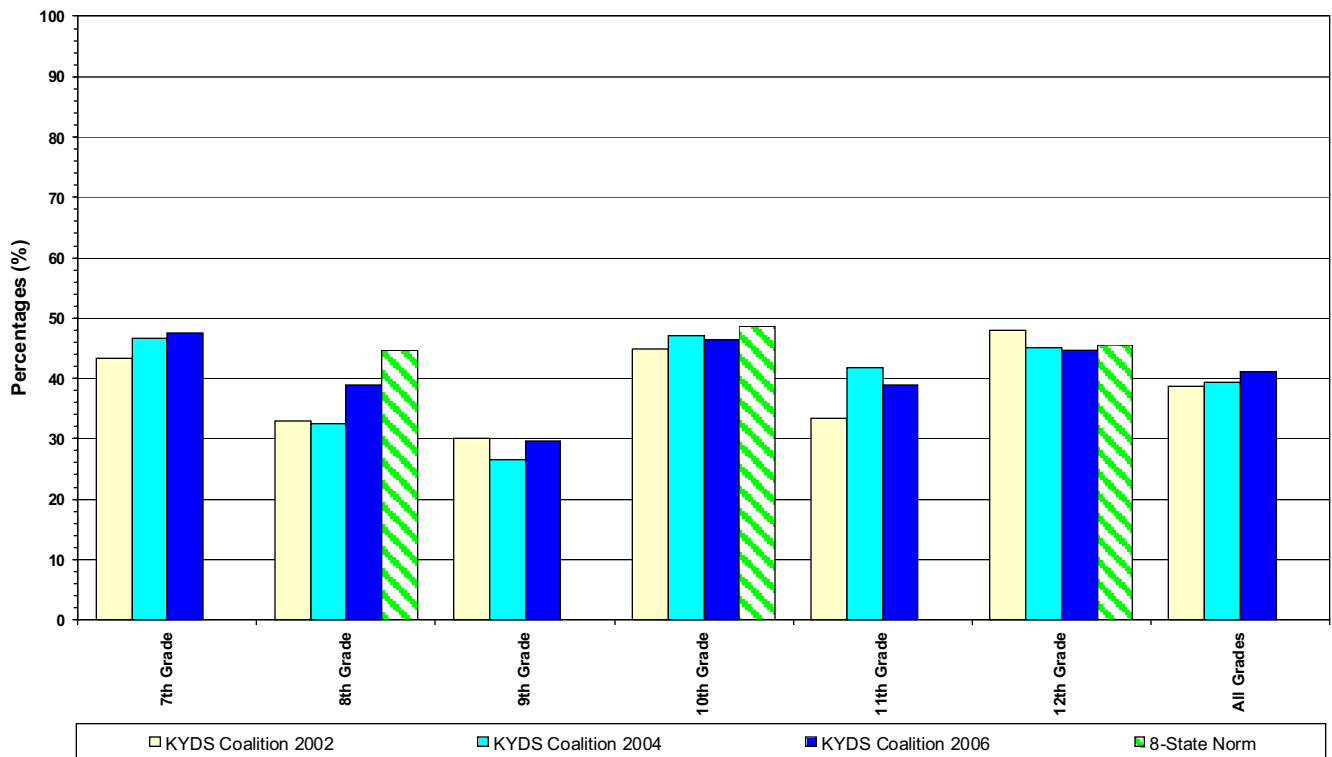
RISK PROFILE

Family - Sibling Drug Use



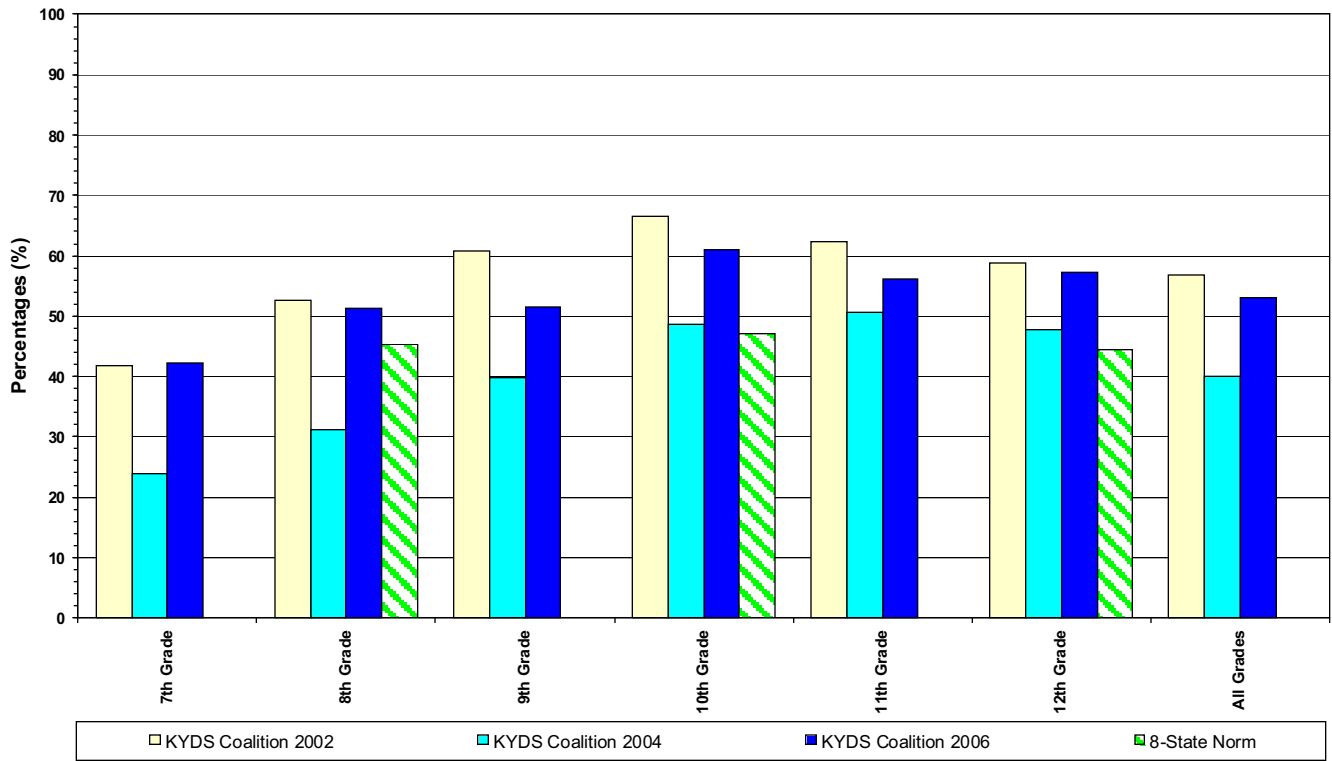
RISK PROFILE

Family - Exposure to Adult Antisocial Behavior



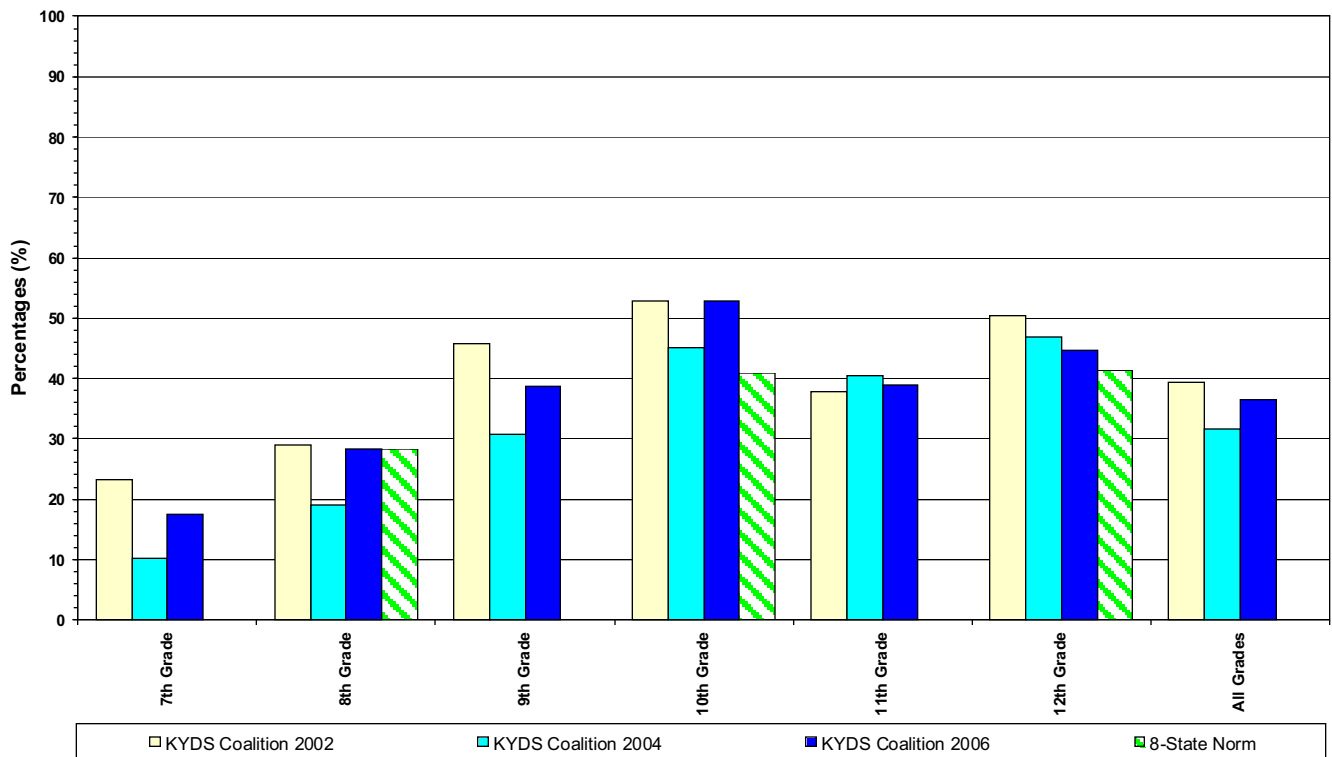
RISK PROFILE

Family - Parent Attitudes Favor Antisocial Behavior



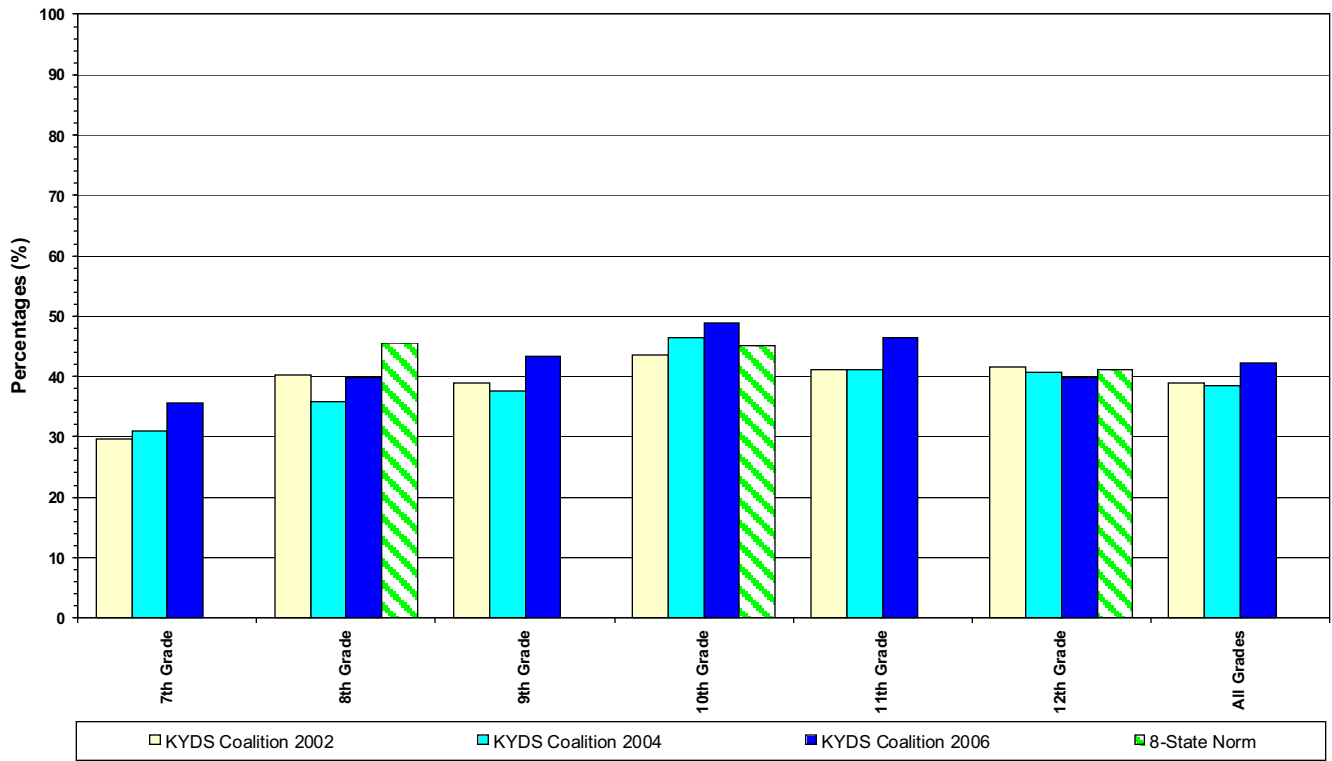
RISK PROFILE

Family - Parent Attitudes Favor Drug Use



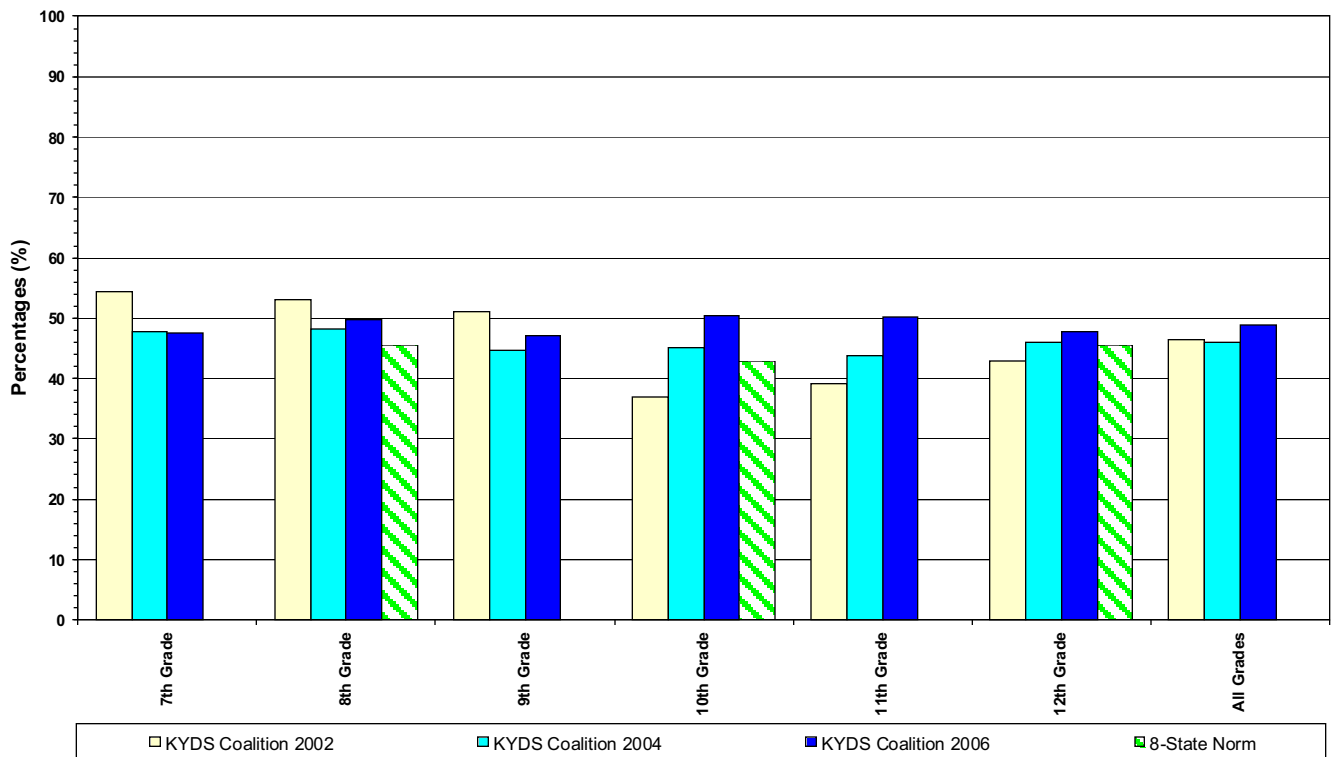
RISK PROFILE

School - Academic Failure



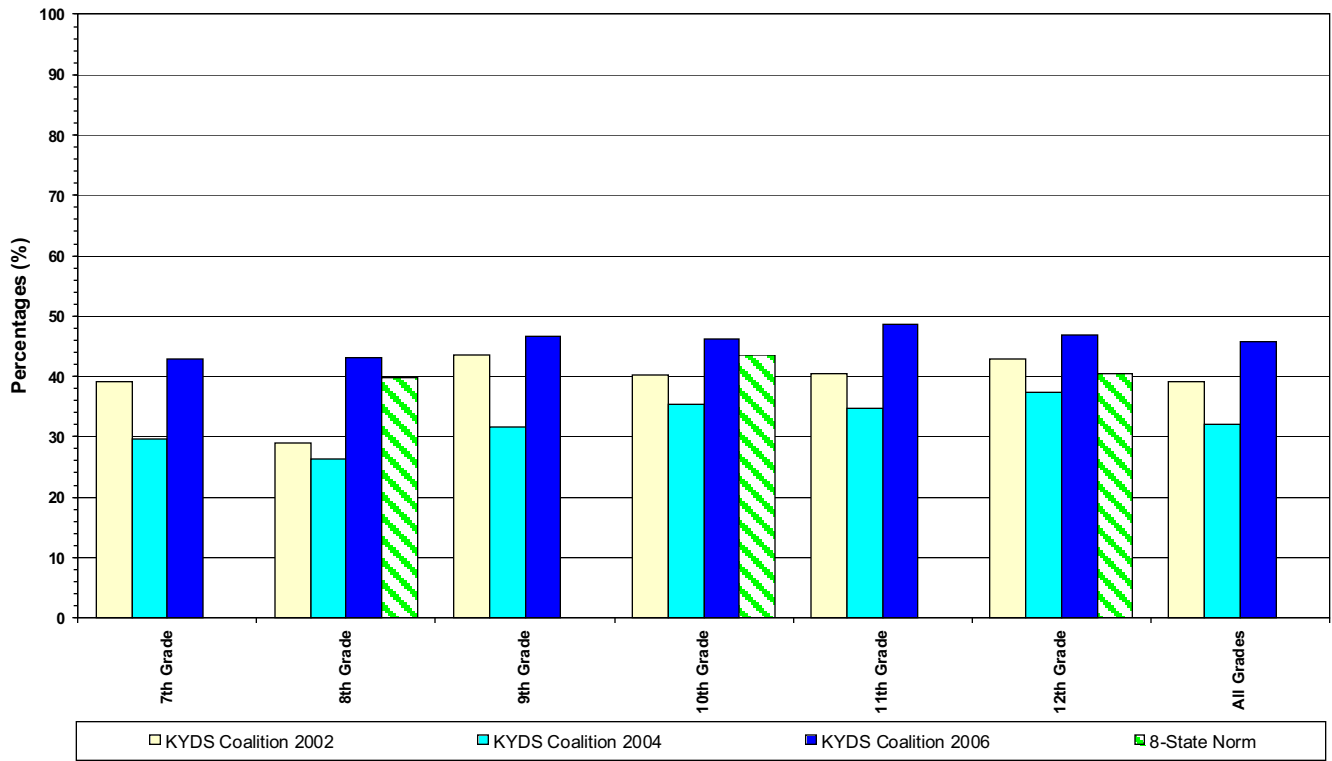
RISK PROFILE

School - Low Commitment to School



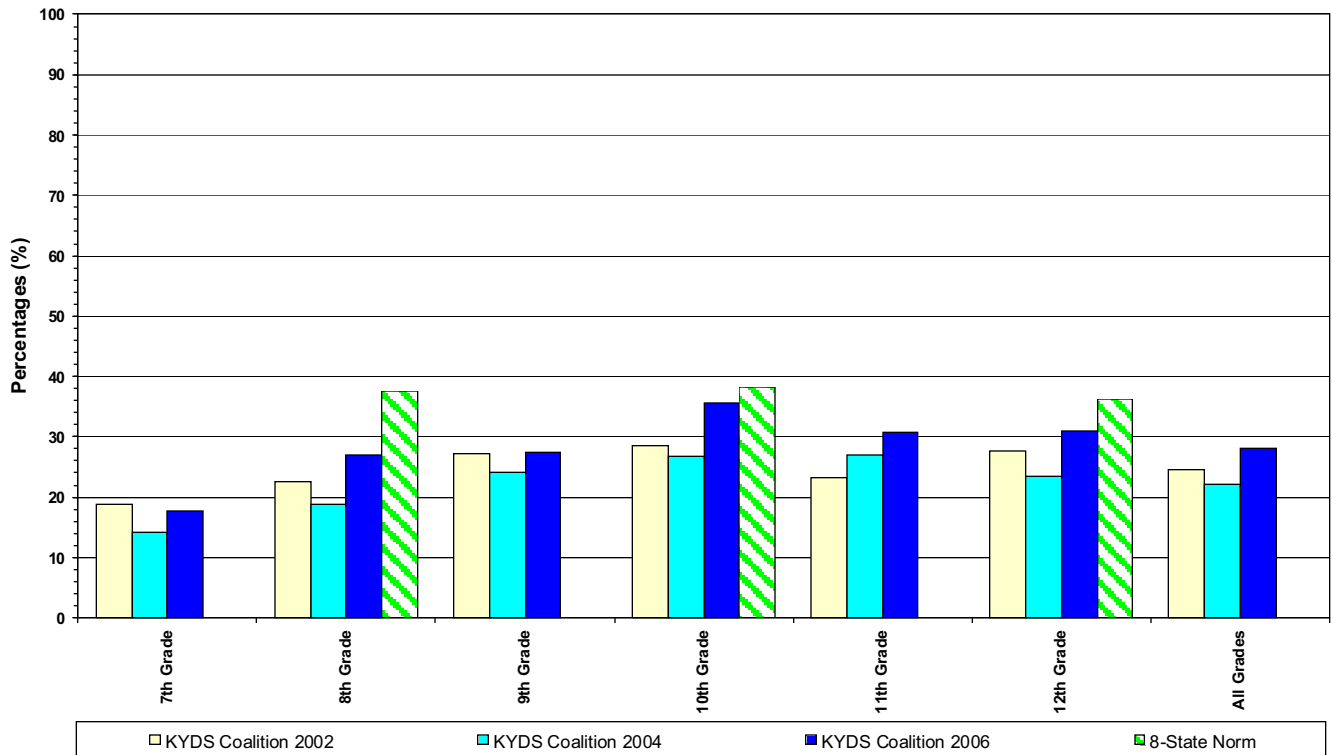
RISK PROFILE

Peer Individual - Rebelliousness



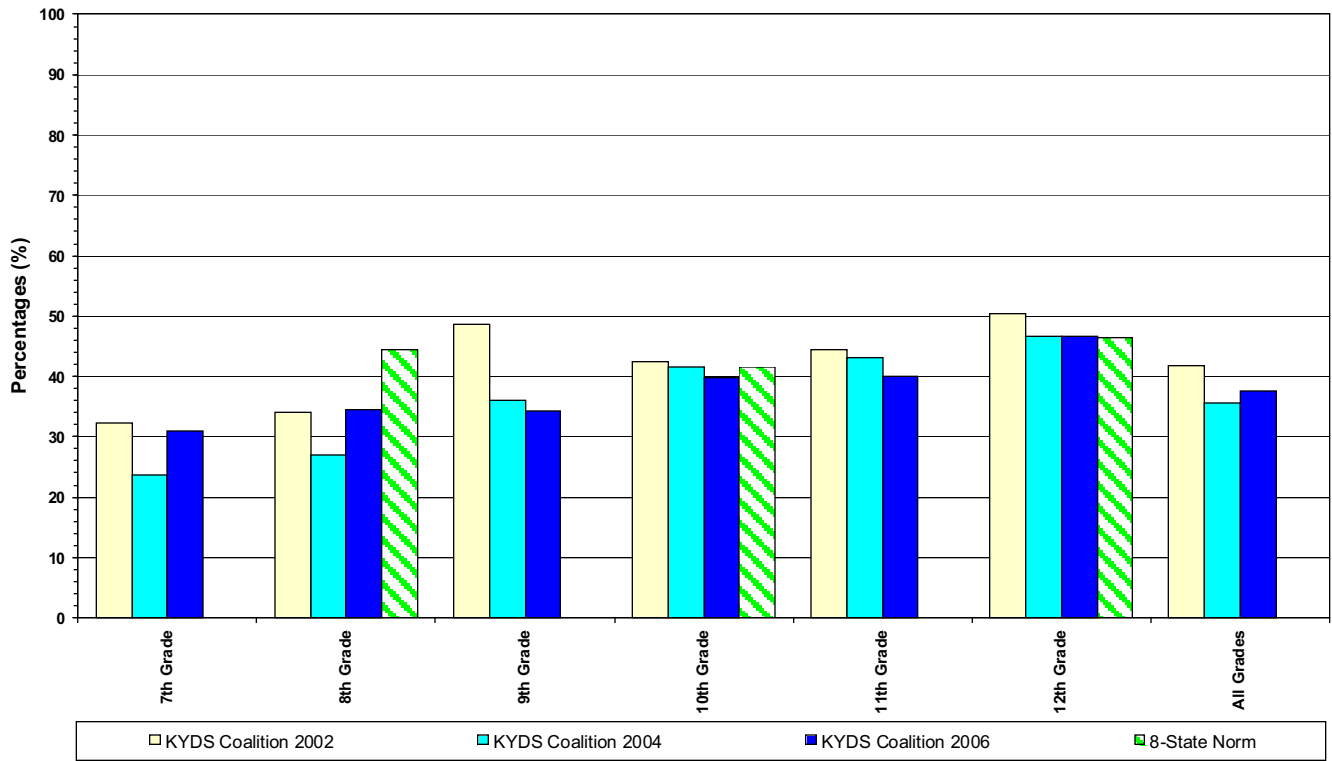
RISK PROFILE

Peer Individual - Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior



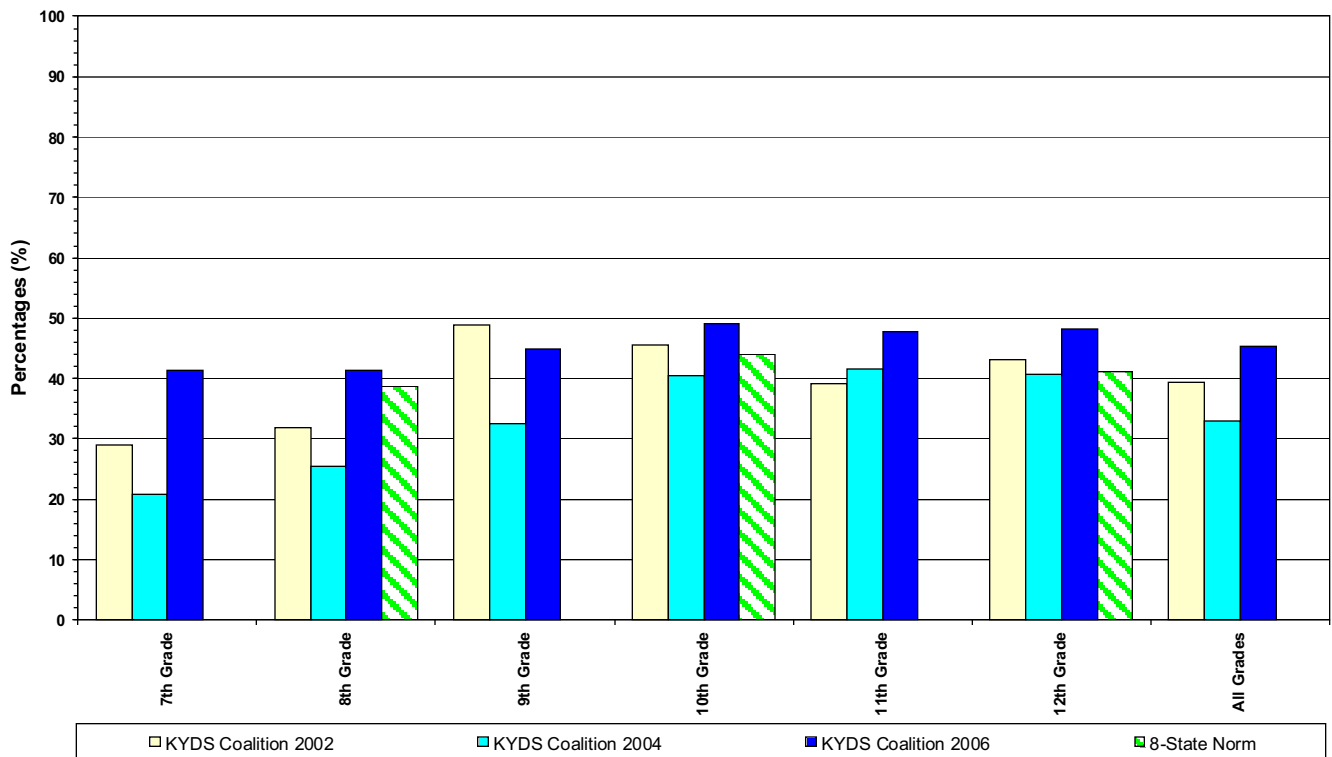
RISK PROFILE

Peer Individual - Early Initiation of Drug Use



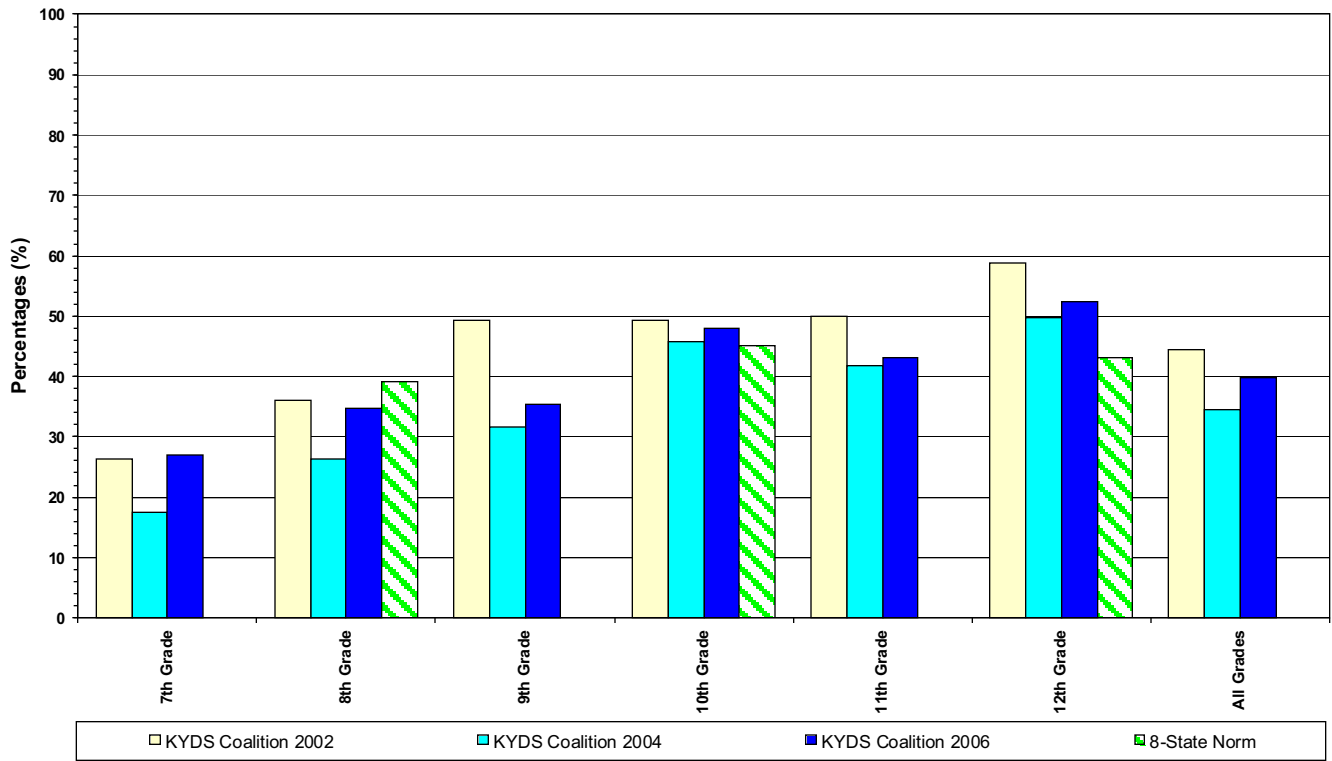
RISK PROFILE

Peer Individual - Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior



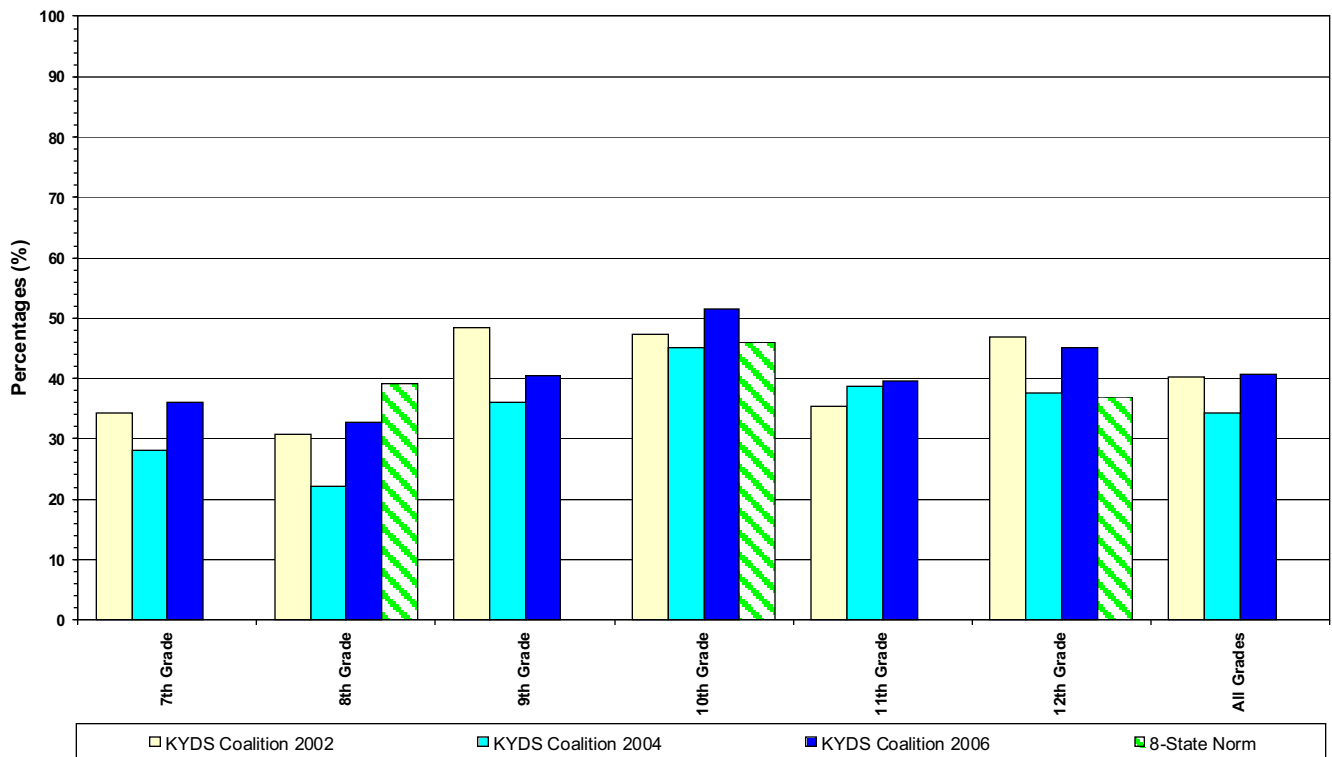
RISK PROFILE

Peer Individual - Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use



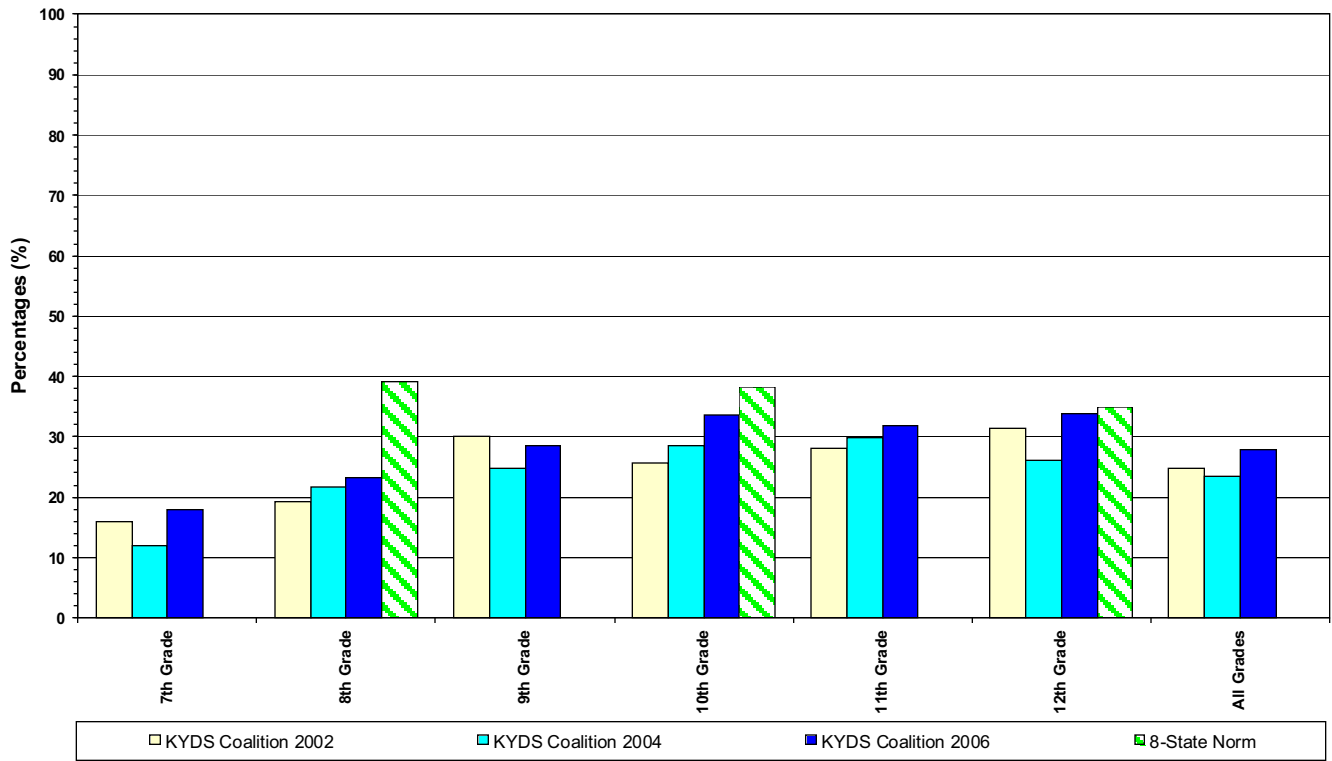
RISK PROFILE

Peer Individual - Perceived Risk of Drug Use



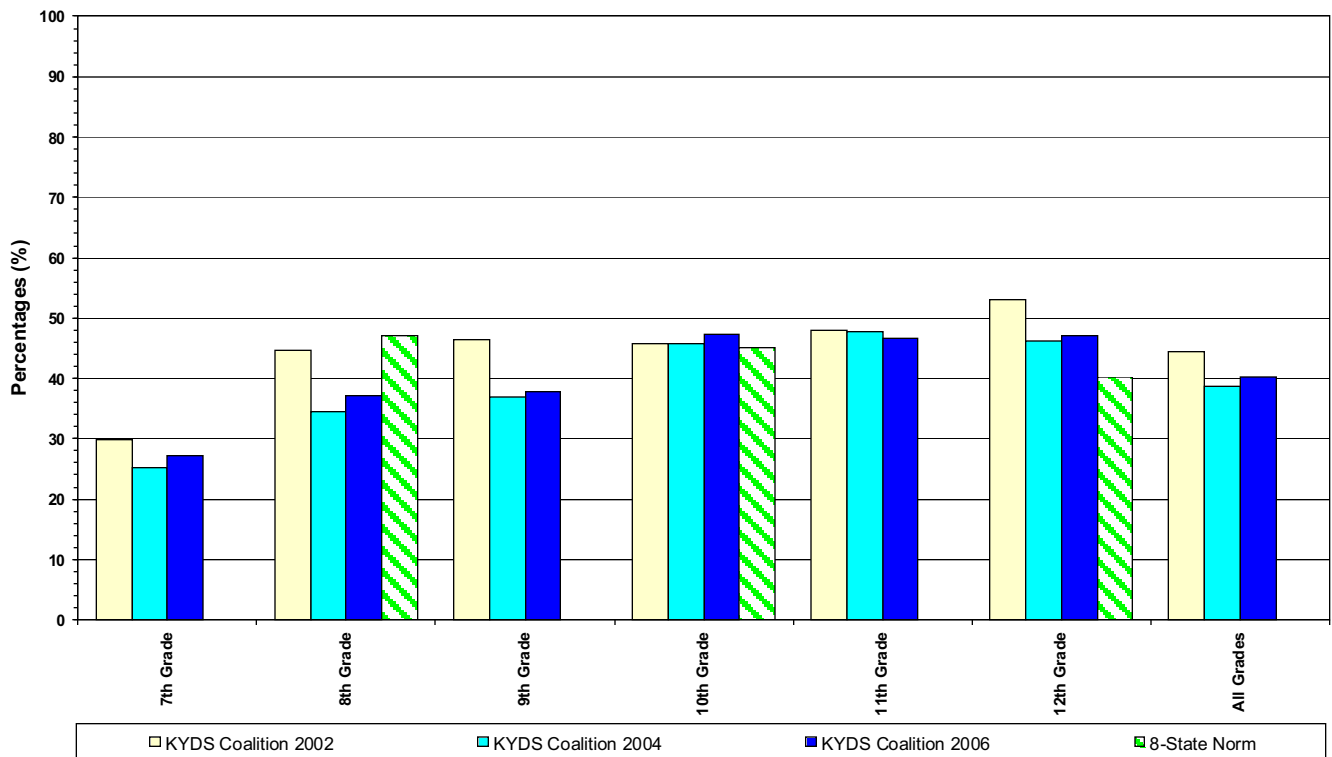
RISK PROFILE

Peer Individual - Interaction with Antisocial Peers



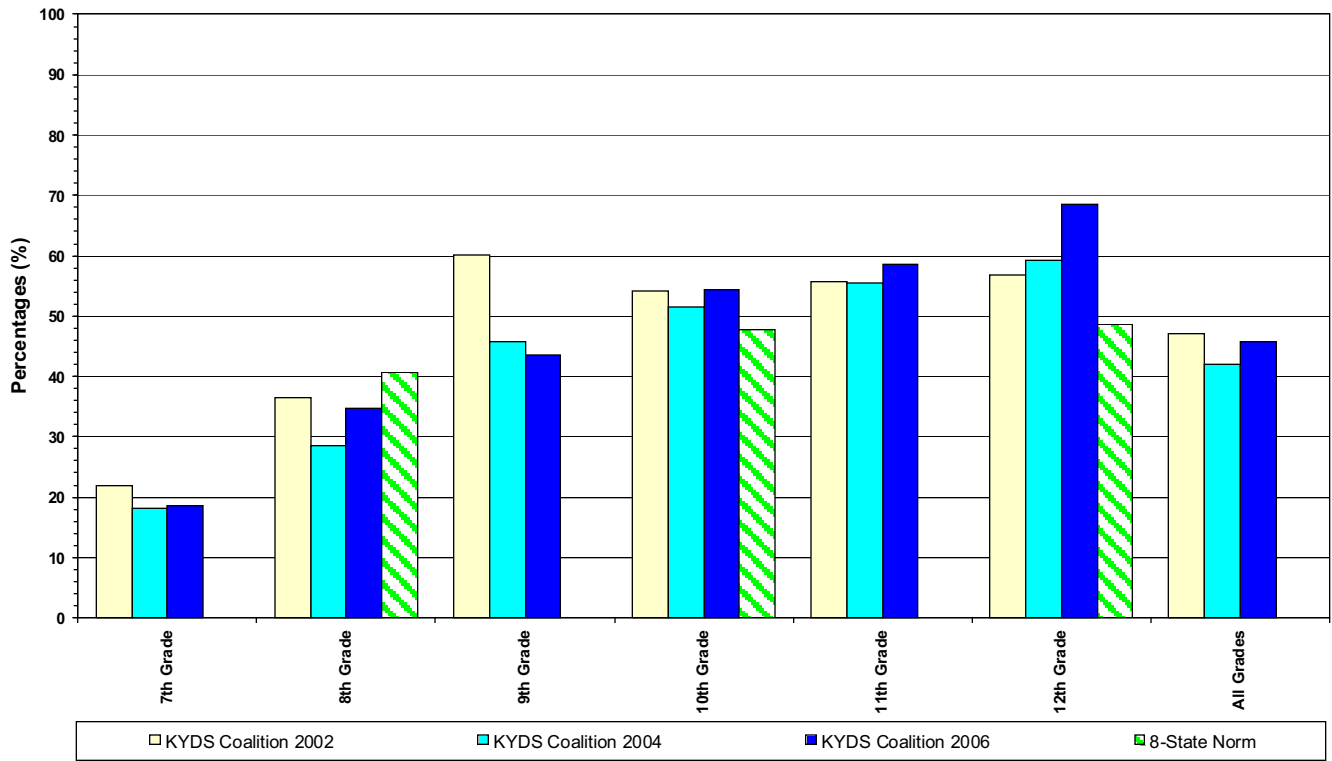
RISK PROFILE

Peer Individual - Friend's Use of Drugs



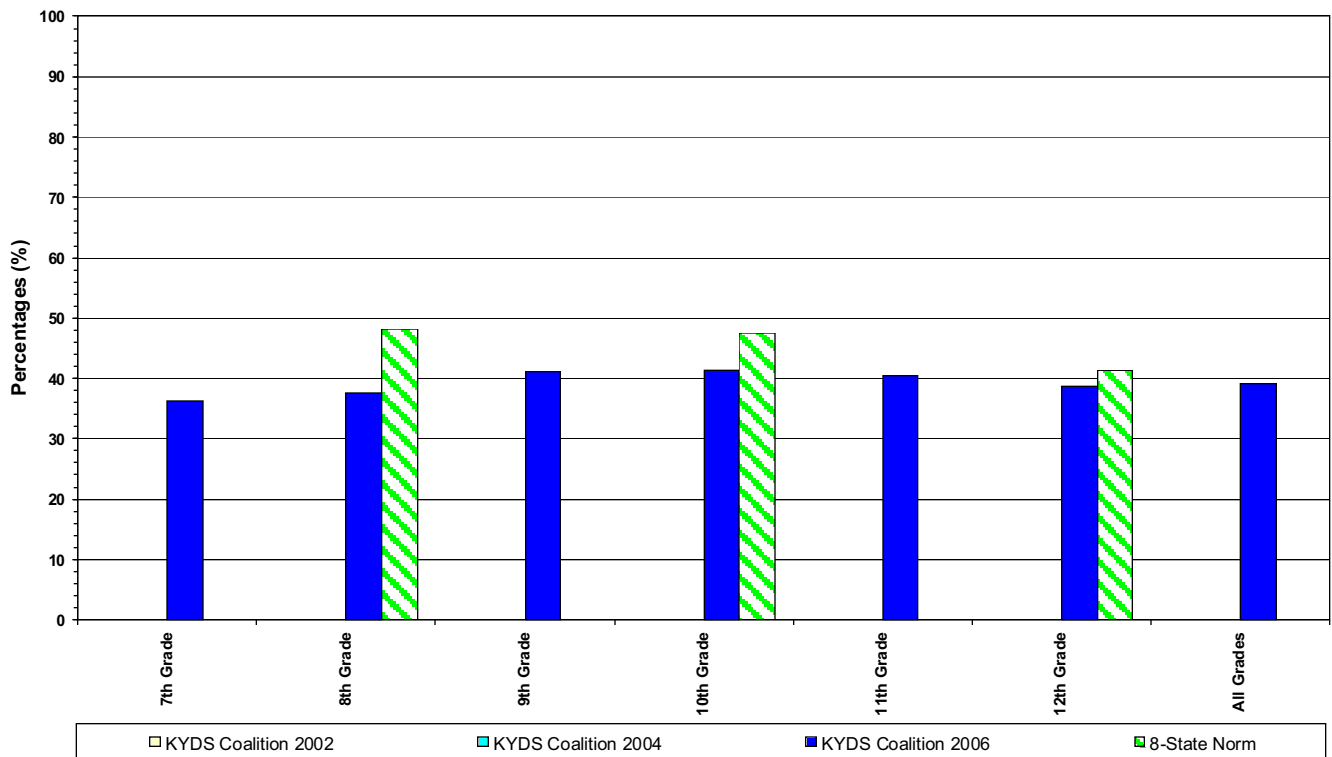
RISK PROFILE

Peer Individual - Rewards for Antisocial Behavior



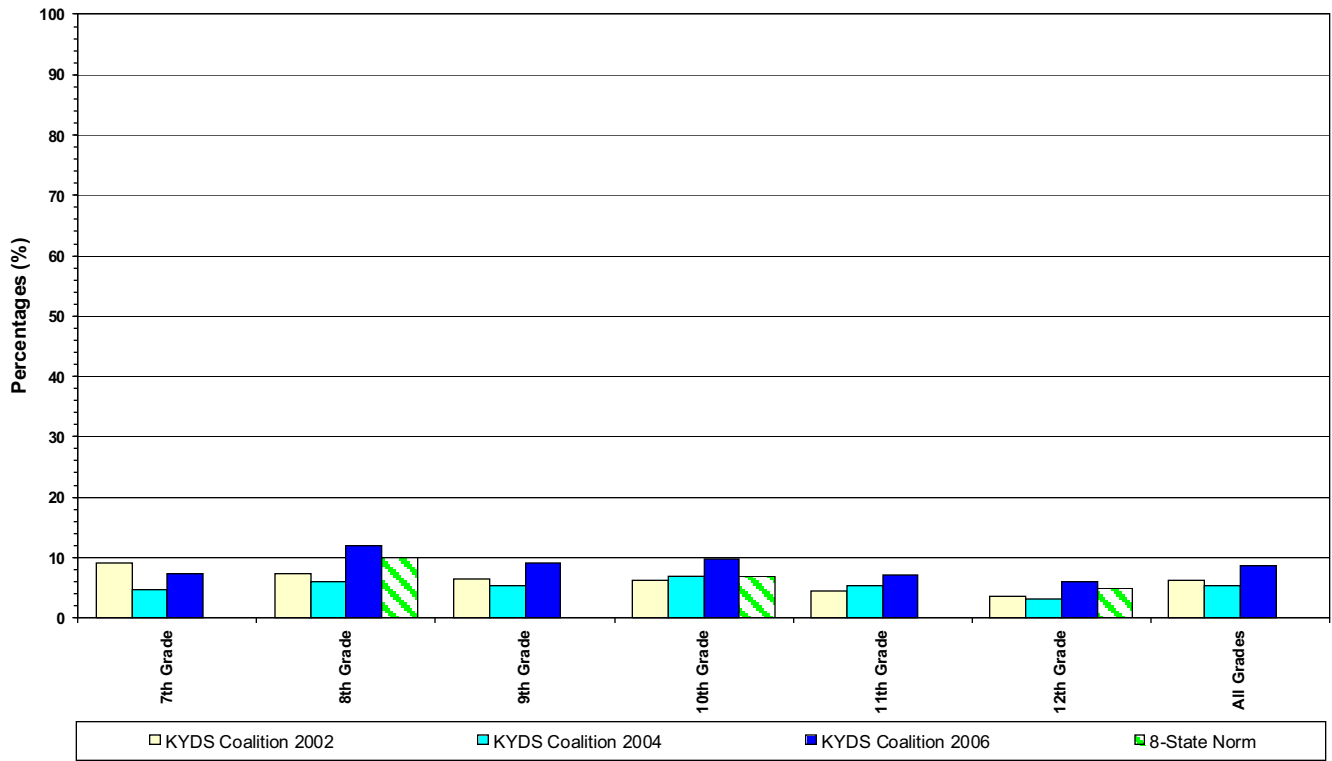
RISK PROFILE

Peer Individual - Depressive Symptoms



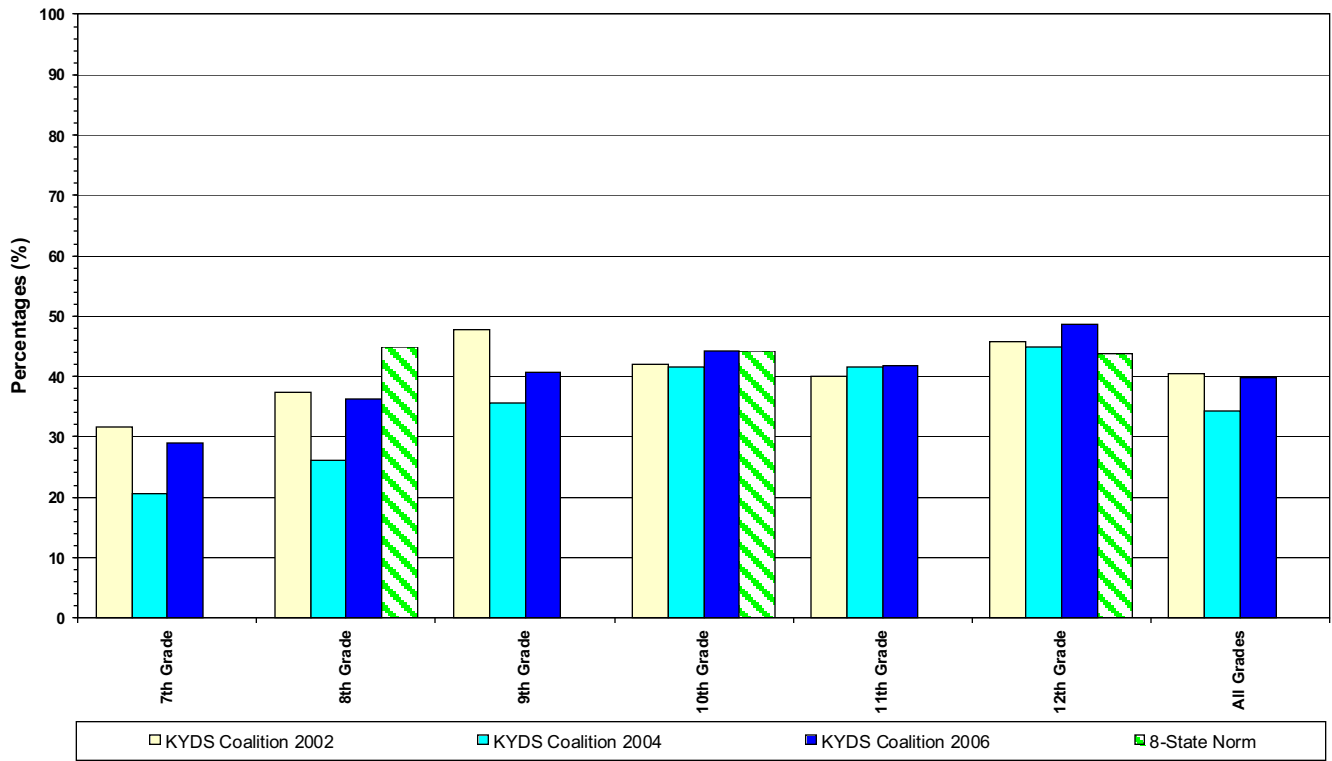
RISK PROFILE

Peer Individual - Gang Involvement



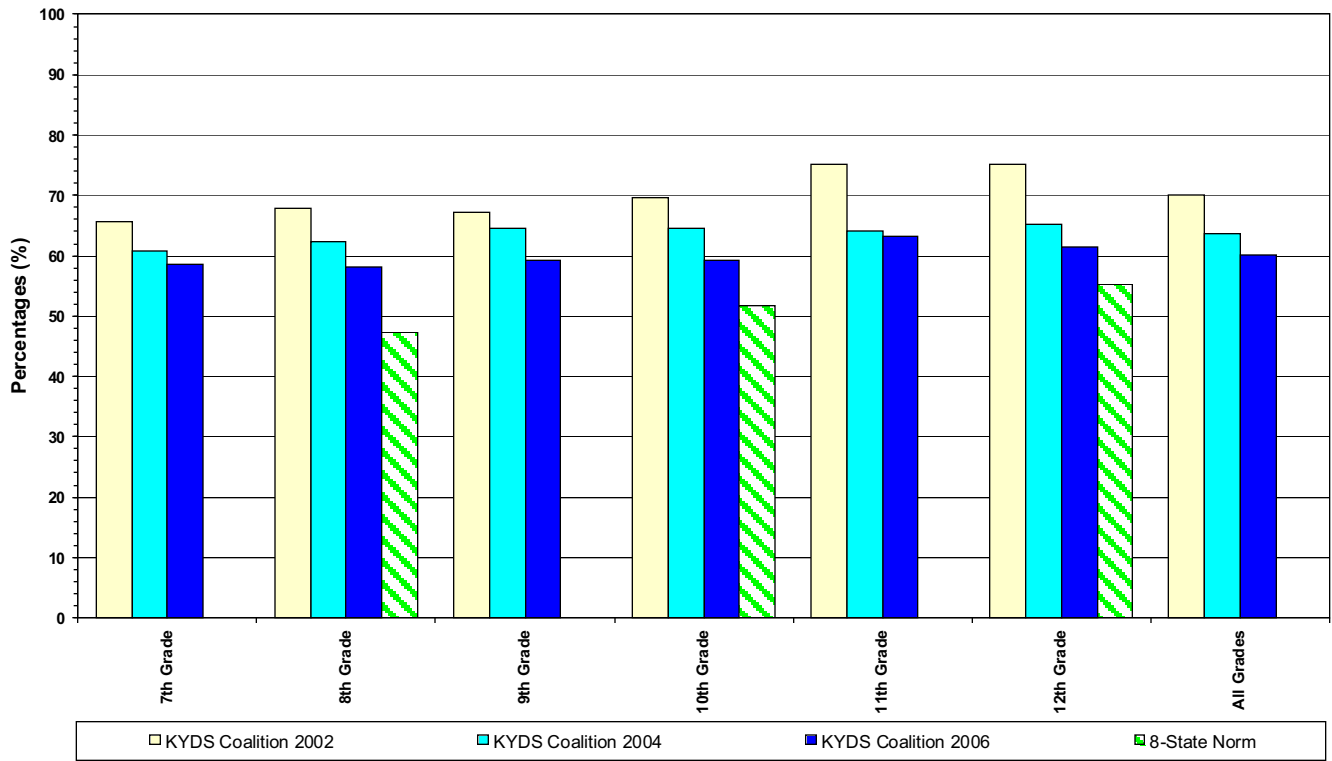
RISK PROFILE

High Risk



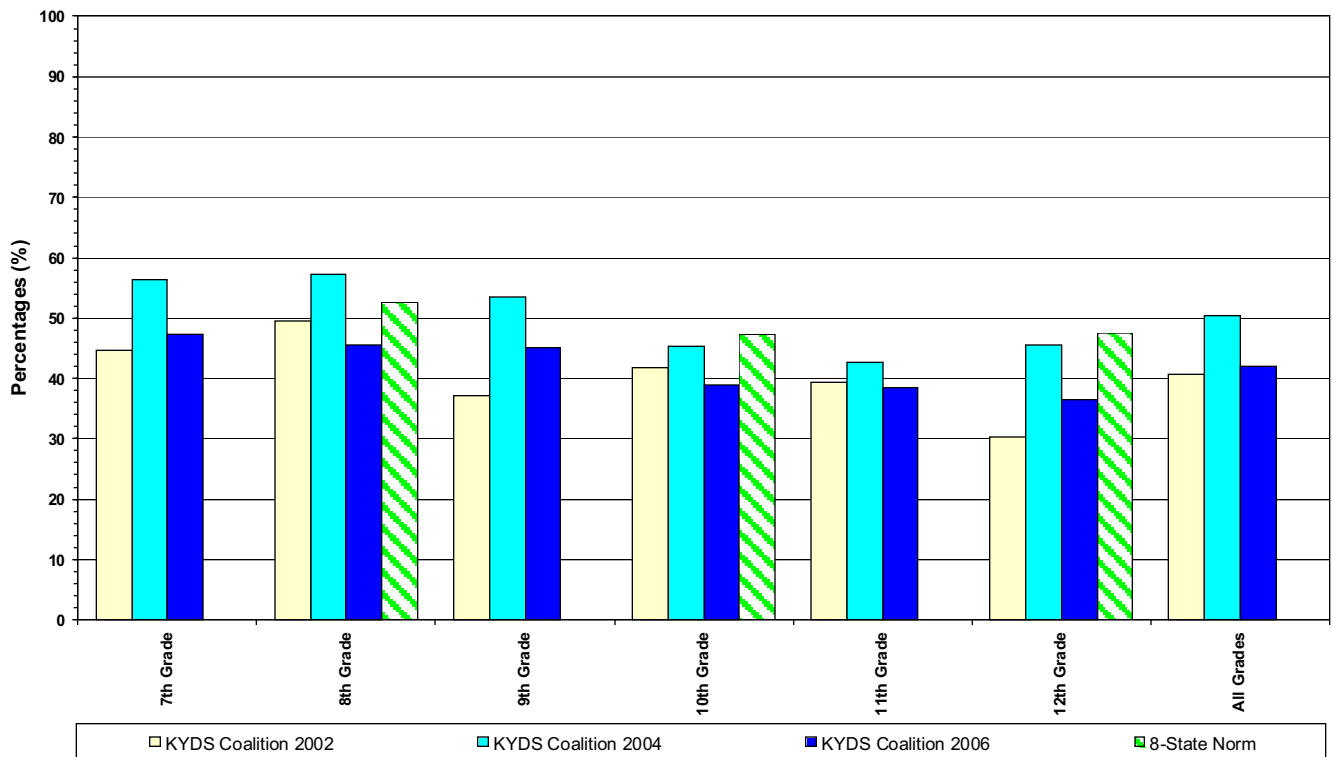
PROTECTIVE PROFILE

Community - Opportunity for Prosocial Involvement



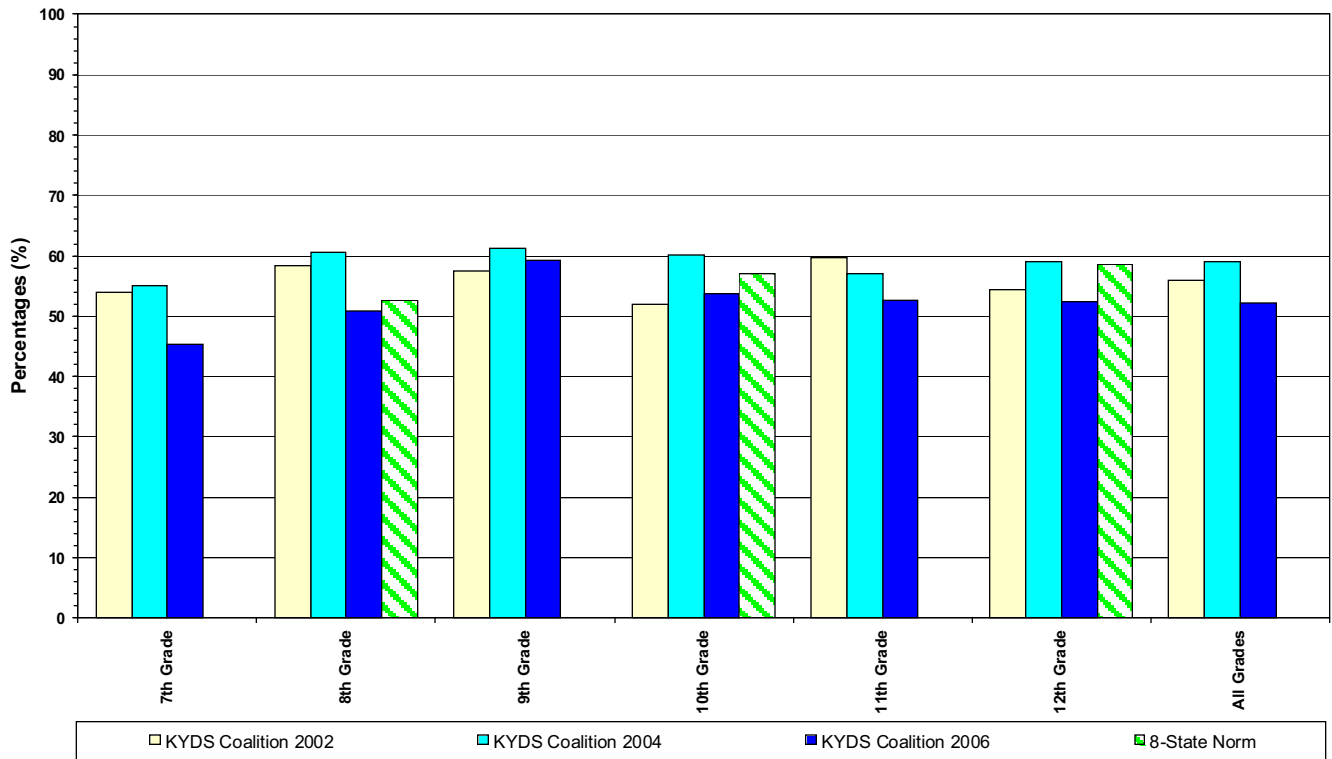
PROTECTIVE PROFILE

Community - Rewards for Prosocial Involvement



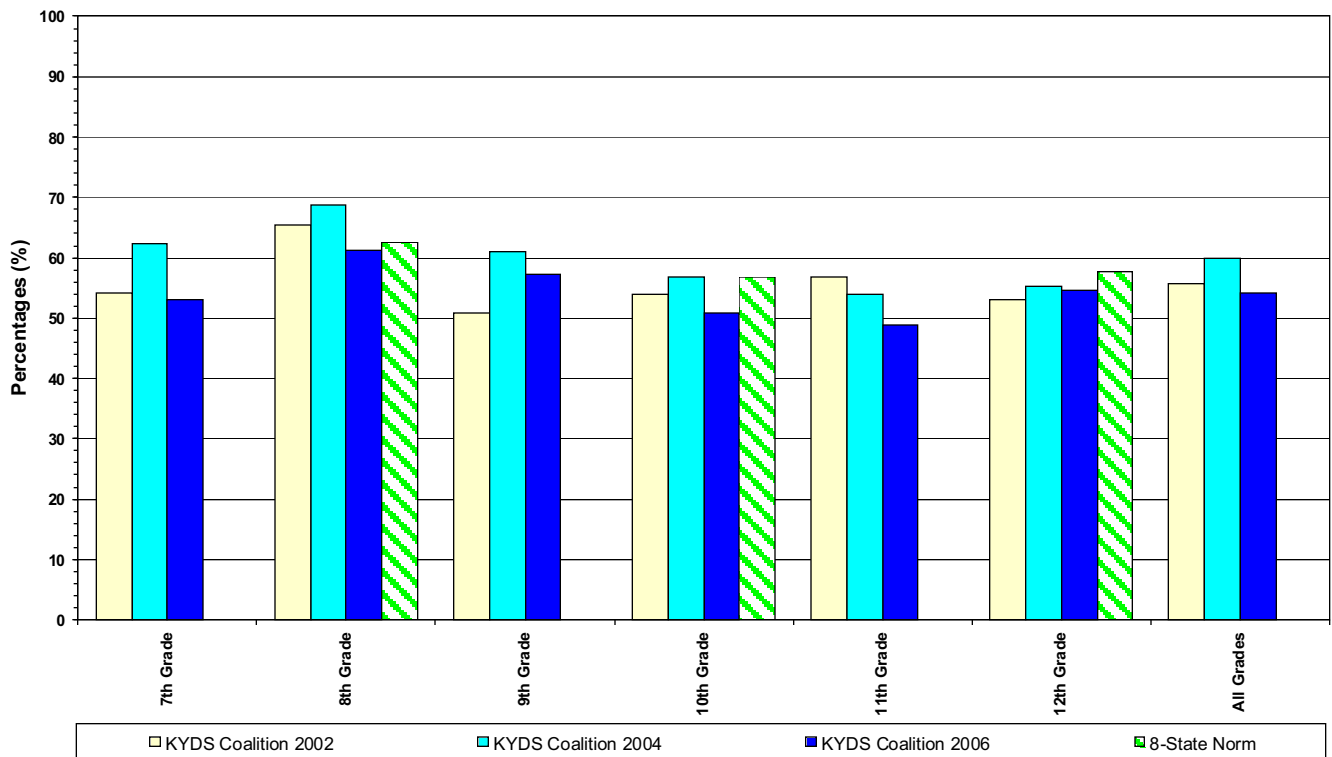
PROTECTIVE PROFILE

Family - Family Attachment



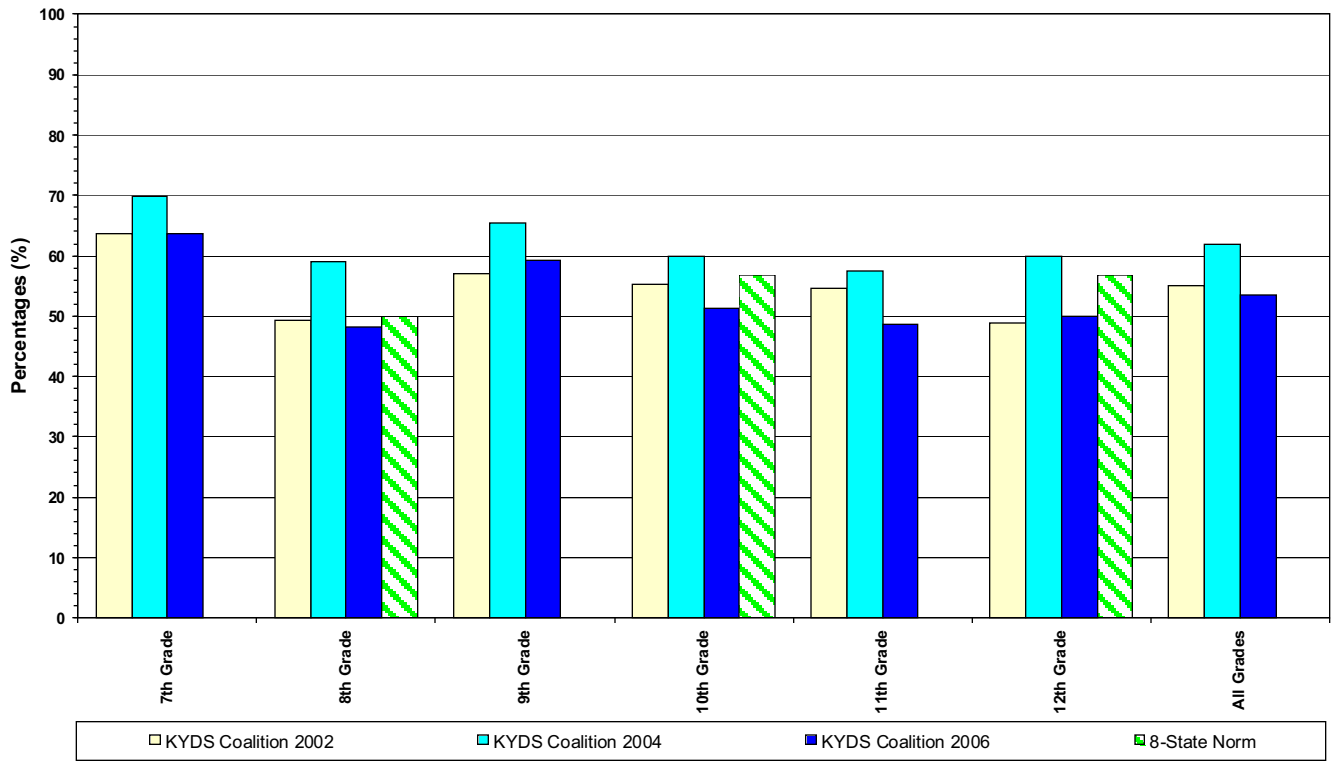
PROTECTIVE PROFILE

Family - Opportunity for Prosocial Involvement



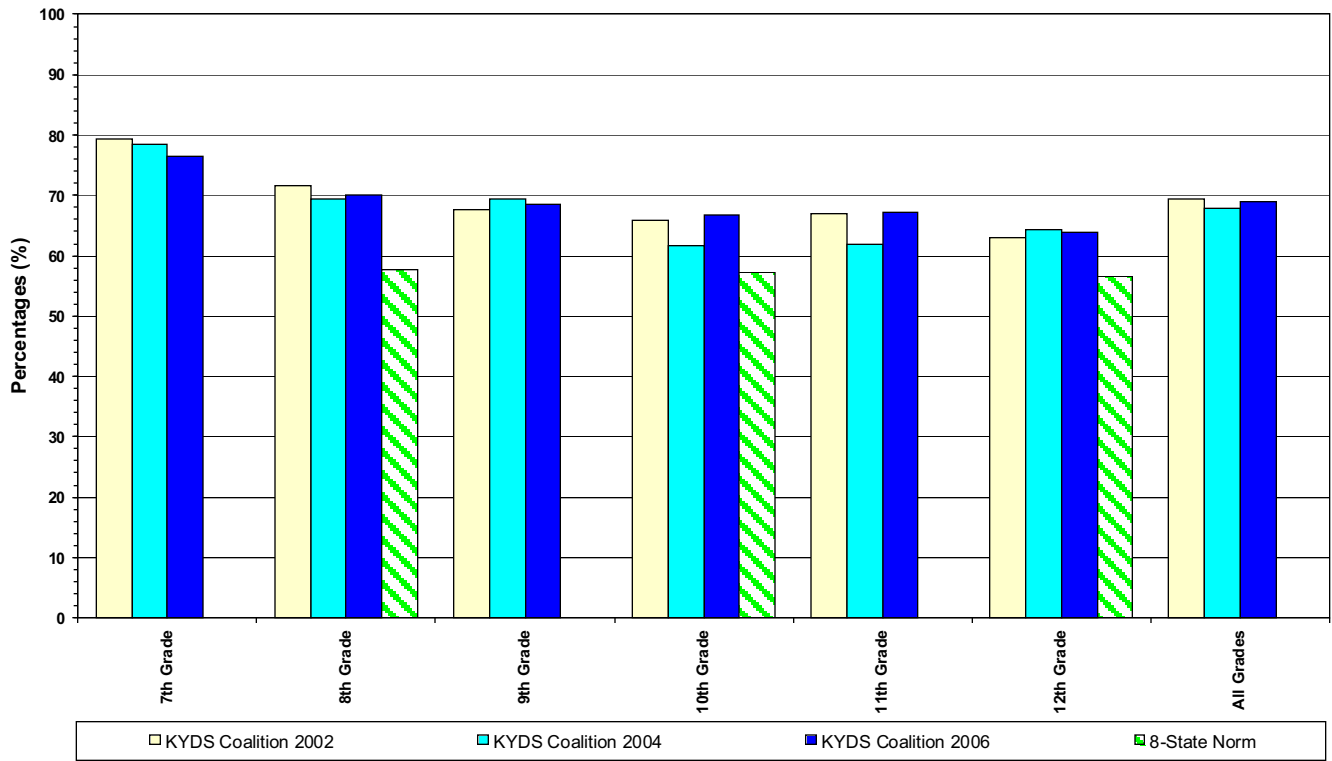
PROTECTIVE PROFILE

Family - Rewards for Prosocial Involvement



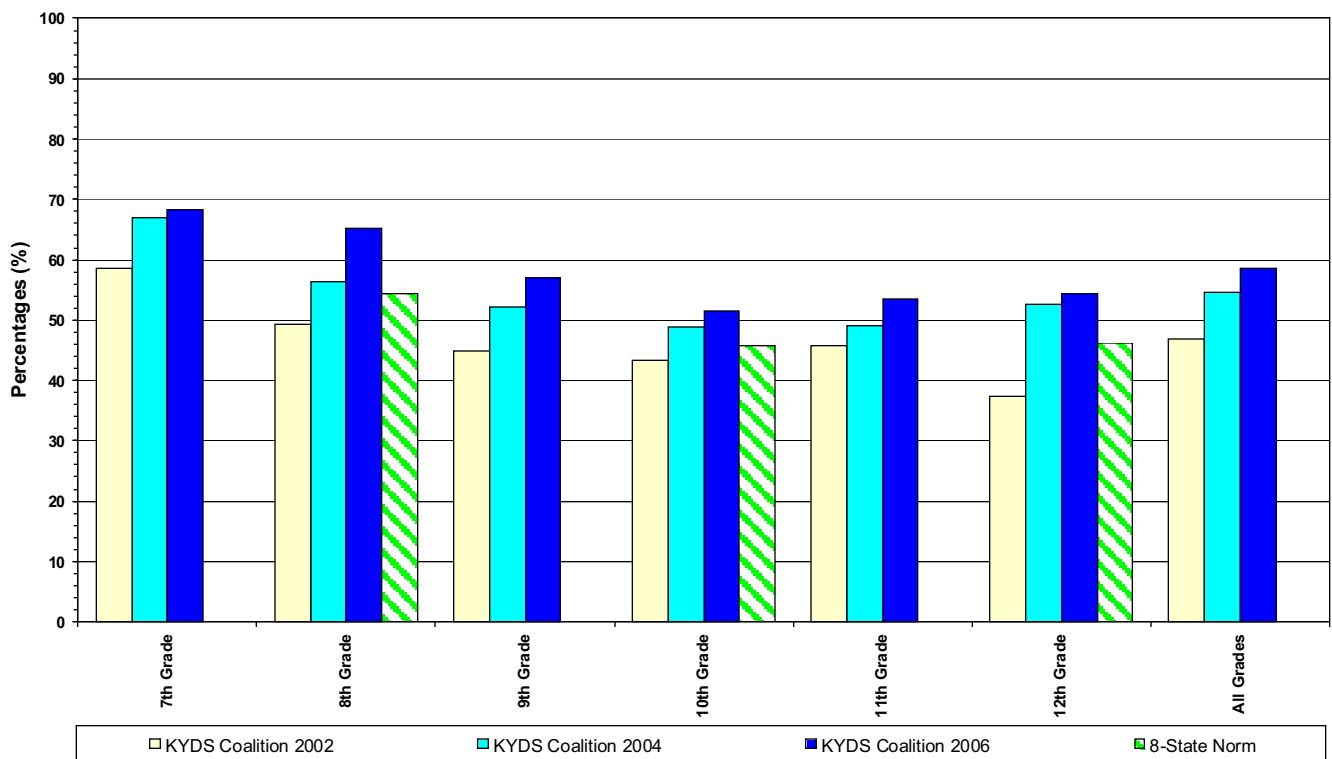
PROTECTIVE PROFILE

School - Opportunity for Prosocial Involvement



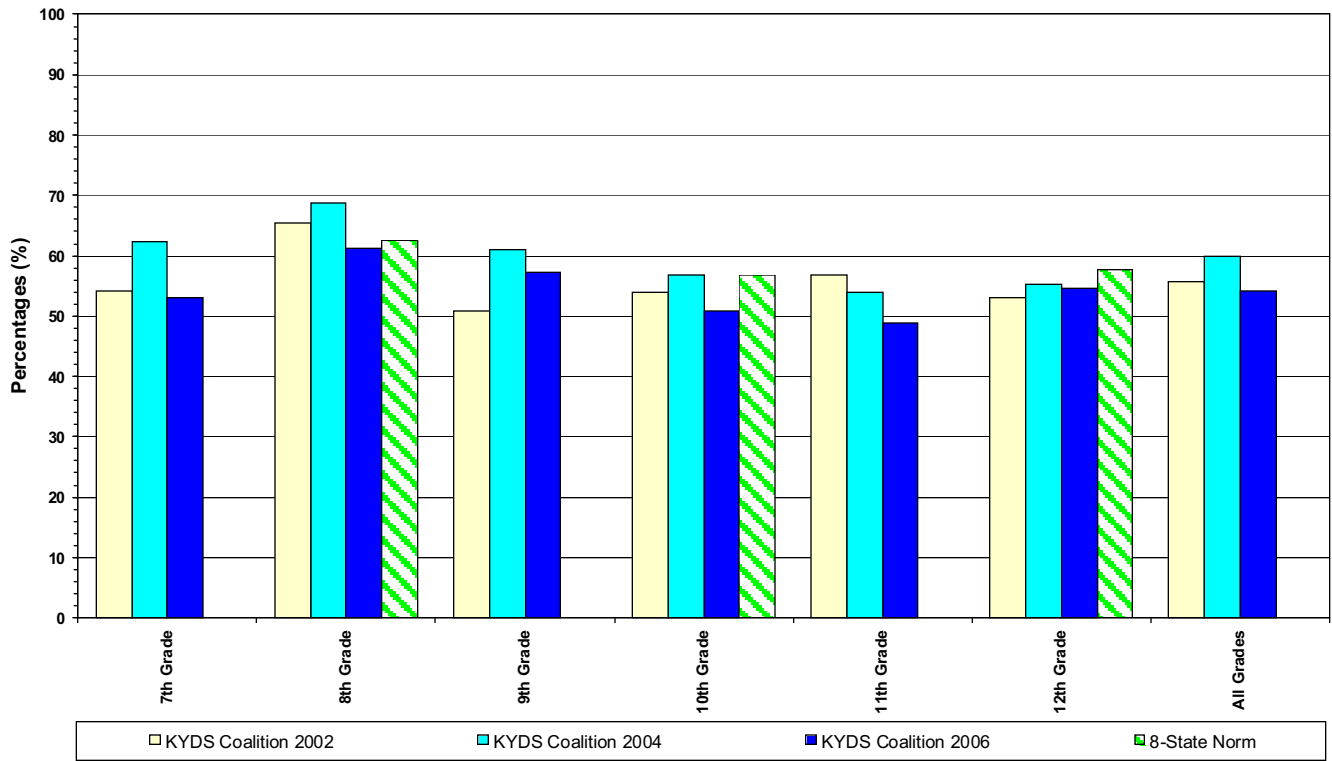
PROTECTIVE PROFILE

School - Rewards for Prosocial Involvement



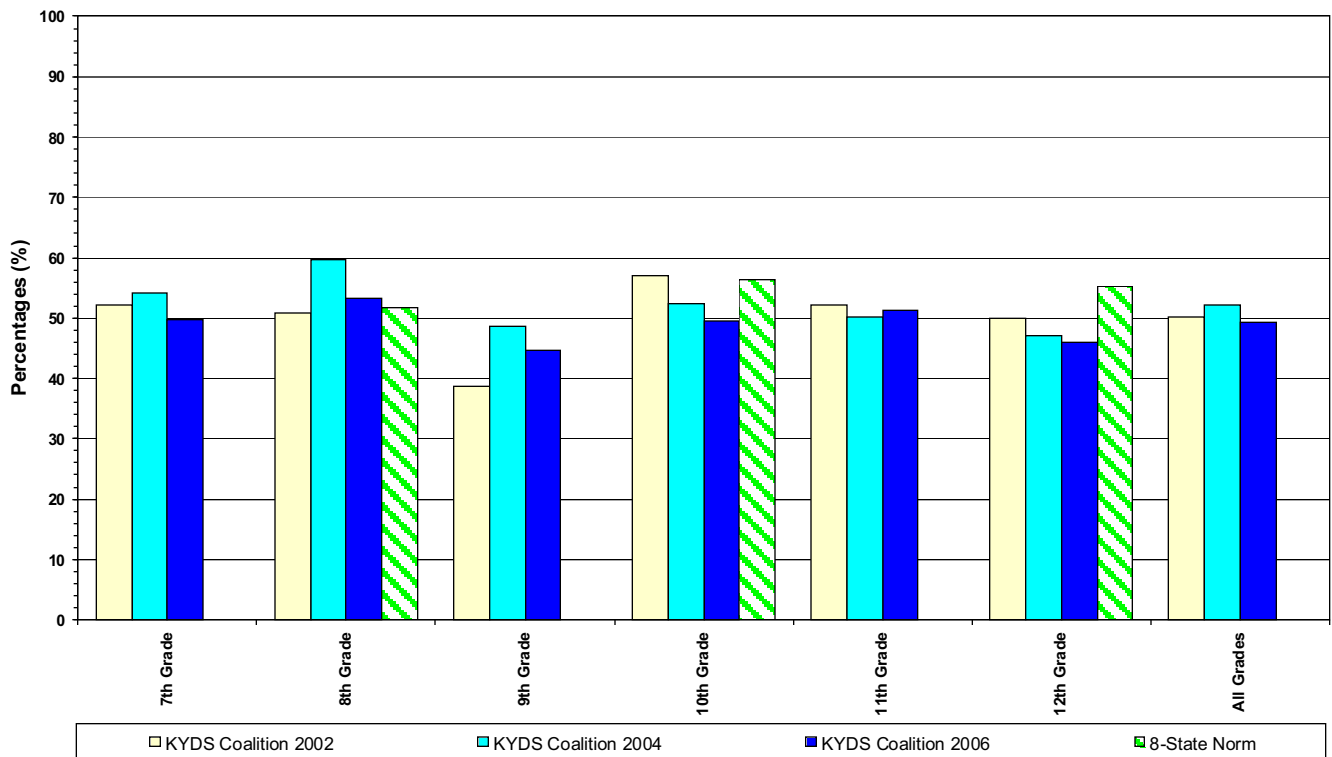
PROTECTIVE PROFILE

Peer Individual - Religiosity



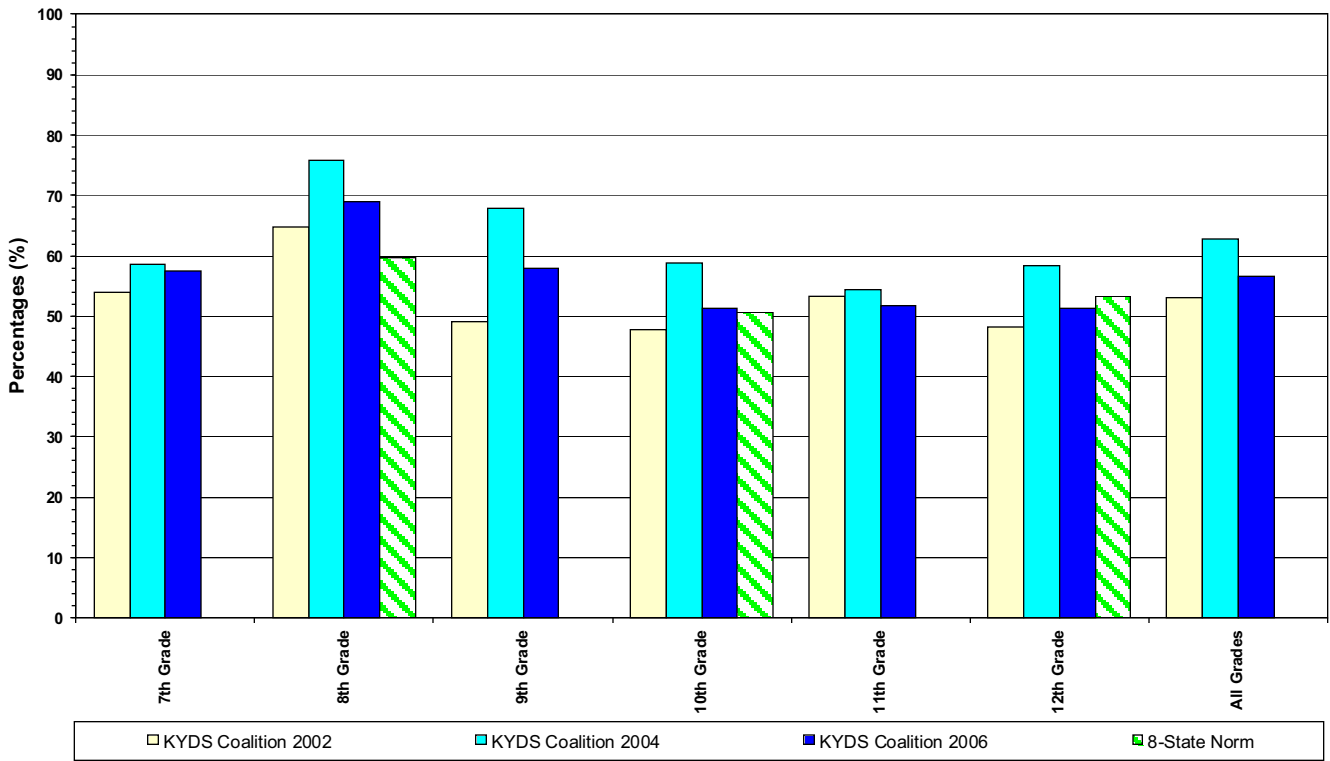
PROTECTIVE PROFILE

Peer Individual - Social Skills



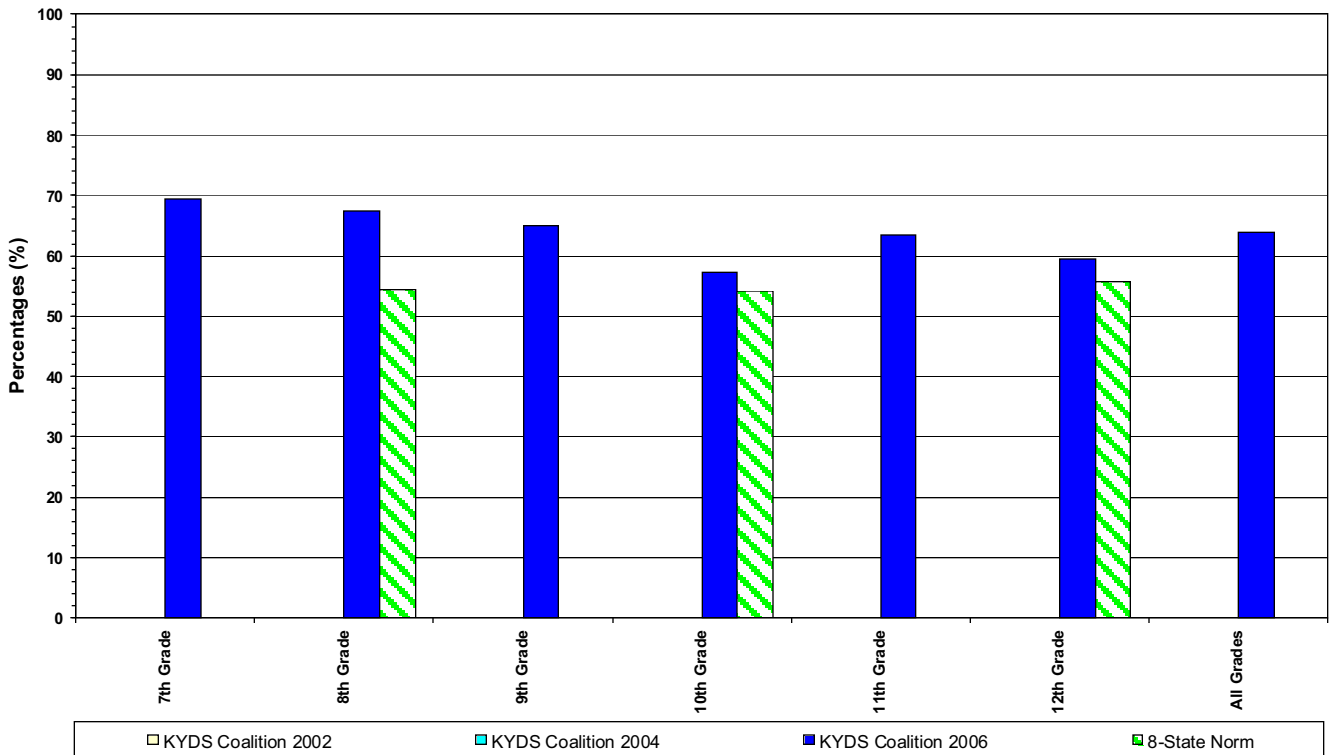
PROTECTIVE PROFILE

Peer Individual - Belief in the Moral Order



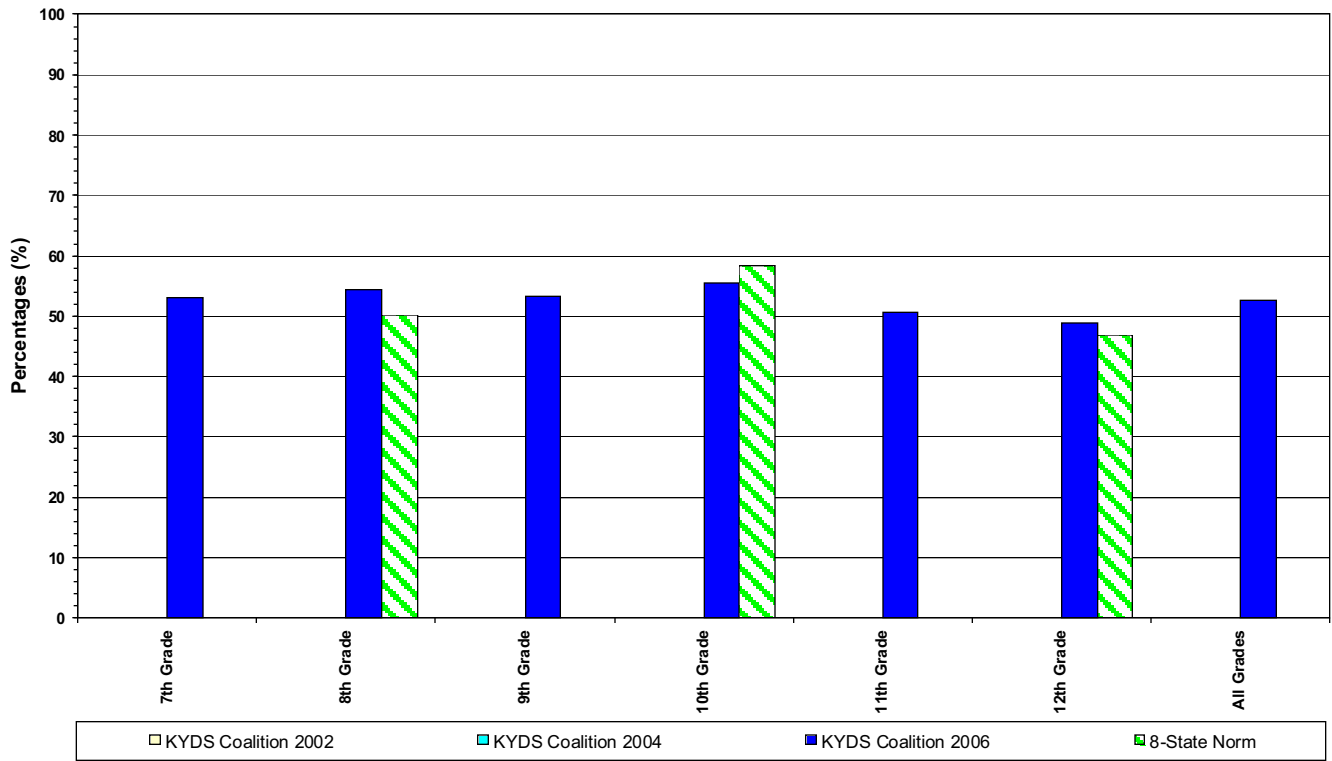
PROTECTIVE PROFILE

Peer Individual - Prosocial Involvement



PROTECTIVE PROFILE

Peer Individual - Rewards for Prosocial Involvement



PROTECTIVE PROFILE

High Protection

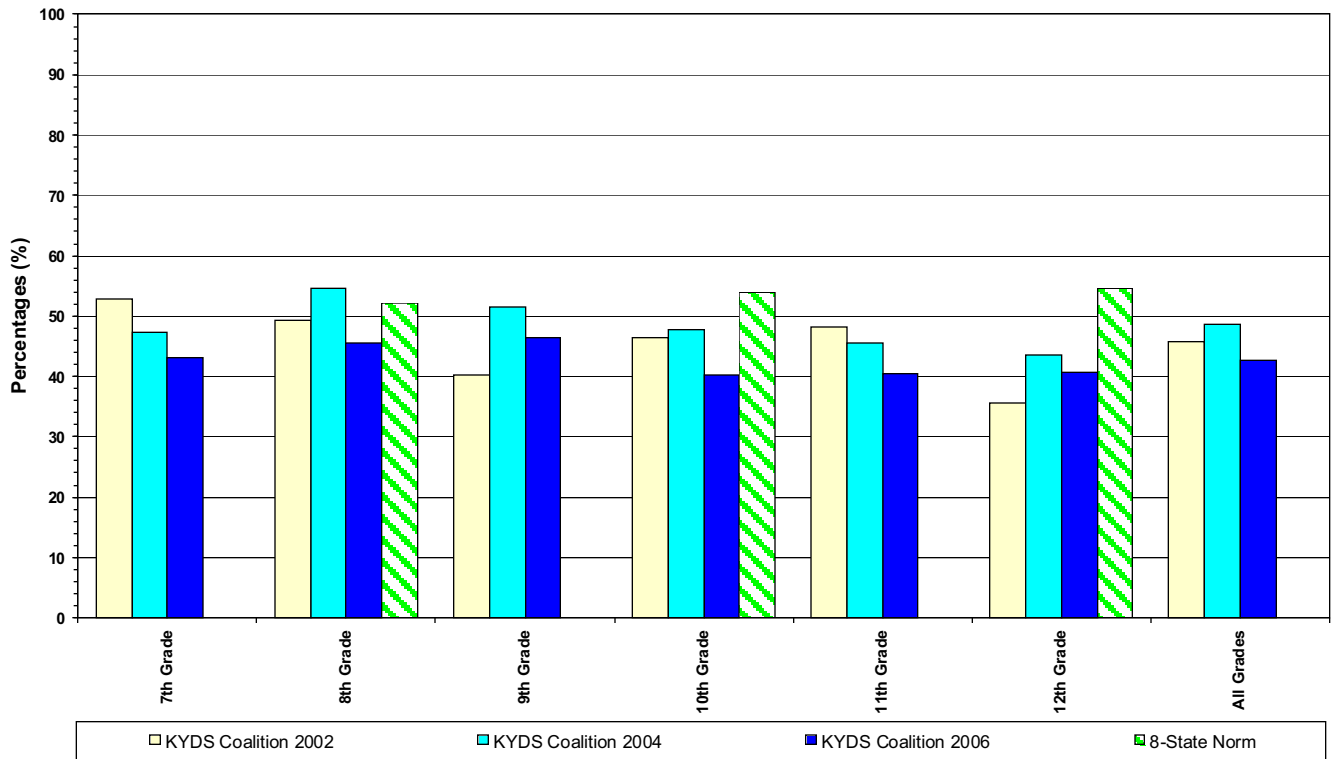


Table 2. Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definitions

<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 & 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)

<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</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		KYDS Coalition																					
		7th			8th			9th			10th			11th			12th			Total			
2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006
393	927	895	367	932	872	*	360	988	759	354	858	825	*	370	829	865	337	685	737	*	2181	5219	4953

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

Drug Used	KYDS Coalition																								
	7th			8th			9th			10th			11th			12th			Total						
2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006		
Alcohol	28.5	24.2	28.1	46.4	37.2	43.9	41.0	63.4	52.7	55.2	70.2	68.0	70.9	63.2	75.7	77.1	75.5	80.8	83.7	82.5	75.1	75.1	60.1	55.3	58.6
Cigarettes	18.1	10.7	11.1	21.3	19.0	22.6	25.9	35.6	32.1	24.6	41.8	41.1	36.4	38.9	47.7	44.2	44.0	53.6	49.3	48.9	50.0	50.0	35.9	31.6	31.0
Chewing Tobacco	5.9	3.3	4.8	6.0	6.6	7.3	10.1	11.7	11.5	9.1	13.8	13.6	18.0	14.5	19.8	18.9	19.0	23.7	19.4	22.6	17.5	13.2	11.7	13.3	13.3
Marijuana	3.6	3.5	3.7	12.7	10.7	11.7	16.5	27.2	22.6	15.7	32.0	33.1	30.0	34.1	45.0	41.8	37.5	51.2	46.0	47.6	44.8	28.0	24.9	23.9	23.9
Inhalants	8.7	8.1	10.8	11.0	8.9	15.2	17.1	10.3	10.7	13.5	7.6	10.2	14.6	13.1	7.9	11.6	13.0	8.4	7.6	10.5	11.4	9.0	9.0	9.6	13.0
Hallucinogens	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.7	1.9	3.8	3.1	1.6	2.2	3.4	2.4	5.0	5.8	5.8	5.2	6.6	6.1	3.6	9.9	8.8	3.1	2.4	4.2	4.2
Cocaine	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	2.0	3.7	0.0	0.6	1.7	0.8	1.1	4.1	5.2	1.1	1.1	5.3	0.6	0.6	7.3	8.0	0.5	0.6	3.4	3.4
Methamphetamines	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.1	3.1	0.6	0.8	1.3	2.0	1.3	2.4	4.1	0.8	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.4	3.8	4.5	0.8	1.2	1.8	1.8
Amphetamines	n/a	1.1	1.2	n/a	2.4	4.4	7.4	n/a	4.4	3.9	n/a	8.8	9.1	11.6	n/a	8.2	8.8	n/a	7.9	11.1	12.9	n/a	5.3	6.3	6.3
Sedatives	n/a	n/a	2.3	n/a	n/a	6.3	7.9	n/a	n/a	4.8	n/a	10.8	11.0	11.0	n/a	n/a	10.3	n/a	n/a	11.4	10.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.5
Tranquilizers	n/a	0.3	0.6	n/a	2.1	2.4	4.1	n/a	2.2	3.1	n/a	3.9	5.5	7.1	n/a	4.2	4.8	n/a	4.1	7.2	9.9	n/a	2.7	3.8	3.8
Heroin	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.5	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.4	1.5	0.3	0.9	1.4	1.5	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.1
Other Narcotics	n/a	3.7	0.7	n/a	7.7	2.5	4.2	n/a	10.5	4.6	n/a	15.5	9.7	9.8	n/a	18.6	11.8	n/a	18.0	16.9	12.8	n/a	11.9	7.5	7.5
Ecstasy	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.7	1.3	0.9	2.8	3.4	1.3	1.4	5.7	3.0	3.1	4.0	4.4	3.8	2.3	5.8	3.8	5.1	5.4	3.5	2.2	2.1	2.1
Steroids	n/a	n/a	1.1	n/a	n/a	1.8	1.7	n/a	n/a	2.1	n/a	n/a	2.1	2.0	n/a	n/a	1.6	n/a	n/a	2.5	2.6	n/a	n/a	1.8	1.8
Any Drug	12.2	12.7	14.1	19.1	19.3	25.5	30.0	31.9	31.0	26.6	34.2	40.4	38.3	42.1	47.3	46.3	43.4	53.4	50.1	53.5	53.5	32.5	32.2	33.0	33.0

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

Table 5. Percentage of Students With Heavy Use of Alcohol and Cigarettes

Drug Used	KYDS Coalition																						
	7th			8th			9th			10th			11th			12th			Total				
	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006		
Binge Drinking	2.3	1.8	3.3	9.5	4.8	10.2	16.3	10.6	16.7	18.8	19.5	24.4	21.0	25.2	27.0	25.6	27.7	33.0	37.7	28.1	16.3	14.9	19.3
1/2 Pack of Cigarettes/Day	0.8	0.3	0.4	1.9	1.7	1.0	1.7	3.1	2.5	1.9	2.0	5.0	4.7	3.1	4.9	5.3	8.8	4.9	10.5	6.9	3.5	3.1	3.8

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

Drug Used	KYDS Coalition																						
	7th			8th			9th			10th			11th			12th			Total				
	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006		
Alcohol	7.2	6.0	8.1	23.4	14.8	16.7	17.1	35.7	27.8	38.0	38.4	38.3	33.2	46.2	48.0	43.6	55.6	56.5	55.0	47.0	33.7	29.6	31.0
Cigarettes	4.6	2.3	3.1	7.1	7.0	7.3	9.3	11.7	12.3	8.1	15.3	13.4	14.9	19.6	19.1	20.0	23.9	20.7	25.4	23.2	13.4	12.5	12.7
Chewing Tobacco	2.3	1.3	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.3	4.7	4.7	4.8	6.0	9.1	5.6	7.2	7.8	6.9	6.6	9.7	7.6	4.2	4.6	6.1
Marijuana	2.1	0.8	1.2	5.5	4.8	5.7	6.6	15.4	11.5	7.5	17.1	18.3	16.2	23.9	20.6	17.2	29.1	21.2	26.2	19.8	15.2	12.2	12.0
Inhalants	2.8	3.7	3.7	2.5	3.1	6.2	4.2	2.8	3.3	4.1	2.0	2.8	4.2	2.2	2.2	2.5	1.2	1.9	1.4	2.0	2.3	3.0	3.7
Hallucinogens	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.2	1.8	1.5	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.5	2.7	1.9	0.7	0.5	1.3
Cocaine	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5	1.8	2.3	0.5	0.5	1.0
Methamphetamines	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.3
Amphetamines	n/a	0.8	0.7	n/a	1.1	1.5	2.3	n/a	1.9	1.4	n/a	3.1	2.6	3.7	n/a	2.9	2.7	n/a	2.0	3.9	n/a	1.9	2.1
Sedatives	n/a	n/a	1.0	n/a	n/a	2.1	2.5	n/a	n/a	2.4	n/a	4.1	3.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.6	n/a	3.7	3.3	n/a	n/a	2.8
Tranquilizers	n/a	0.1	0.2	n/a	0.5	0.1	1.3	n/a	0.8	1.3	n/a	1.4	2.4	2.3	n/a	1.4	1.3	n/a	1.2	2.1	n/a	0.9	1.2
Heroin	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other Narcotics	n/a	1.6	0.2	n/a	3.3	1.0	1.3	n/a	4.1	2.1	n/a	6.9	3.4	3.2	n/a	8.2	4.4	n/a	6.6	3.9	n/a	5.0	2.9
Ecstasy	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	1.7	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5
Steroids	n/a	n/a	0.5	n/a	n/a	0.4	0.5	n/a	n/a	0.8	n/a	0.9	0.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.5	n/a	1.4	0.9	n/a	n/a	0.7
Any Drug	5.1	5.6	5.5	7.6	9.7	11.6	11.2	17.2	15.2	13.7	18.4	22.6	20.6	18.4	25.4	24.0	20.8	29.4	30.1	24.2	16.9	16.4	16.7

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

Behavior	KYDS Coalition																							
	7th			8th			9th			10th			11th			12th			Total					
	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	8 - State	2002	2004	2006		
Suspended from School	7.2	5.9	5.3	7.2	9.6	10.4	17.5	8.1	11.3	9.7	8.3	10.7	11.7	12.8	4.9	9.3	10.0	8.2	4.8	9.1	9.3	7.3	8.8	9.3
Drunk or High at School	2.6	1.9	2.4	6.4	7.2	5.8	10.3	15.4	11.8	9.8	16.5	17.1	17.7	17.7	16.3	19.9	18.4	23.3	18.4	24.3	19.2	13.1	12.2	12.8
Sold Illegal Drugs	0.8	0.4	0.2	2.2	2.9	1.7	3.6	6.0	5.2	3.9	8.7	9.8	8.2	7.4	11.8	8.2	8.6	11.5	7.0	9.4	8.4	6.7	5.4	5.2
Stolen a Vehicle	1.5	1.1	1.2	2.2	1.8	1.7	3.7	1.9	1.9	2.3	3.1	3.0	1.8	3.8	2.7	2.5	1.8	1.2	1.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8
Been Arrested	2.9	1.5	2.1	3.4	2.2	3.8	7.1	5.6	4.6	4.1	4.0	6.3	5.8	8.0	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.2	4.7	6.8	7.2	4.4	4.0	4.6
Attacked to Harm	13.8	9.2	10.6	13.5	11.8	15.1	16.7	17.9	12.4	13.5	15.9	13.8	16.2	15.5	14.0	12.5	12.3	12.5	8.3	10.0	12.7	14.6	11.4	13.0
Carried a Handgun	1.8	2.1	1.6	3.9	4.1	3.4	5.9	3.7	2.8	2.7	2.0	2.4	4.0	5.3	0.8	2.1	3.1	3.0	2.7	3.1	5.1	2.5	2.7	3.0
Handgun to School	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.5

Table 8. Percentage of Students Gambling in the Past Year

Behavior	KYDS Coalition																						
	7th			8th			9th			10th			11th			12th			Total				
	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	8 - State	2002	2004	2006	
Gambled in the Past Year	n/a	n/a	55.1	n/a	n/a	57.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	56.9	n/a	n/a	61.3	n/a	n/a	61.1	n/a	n/a	64.6	n/a	n/a	59.5
Bet on Cards	n/a	n/a	21.4	n/a	n/a	26.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	27.9	n/a	n/a	33.8	n/a	n/a	33.9	n/a	n/a	36.1	n/a	n/a	30.2
Gambled on the Internet	n/a	n/a	5.0	n/a	n/a	5.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.4	n/a	n/a	8.4	n/a	n/a	8.7	n/a	n/a	8.9	n/a	n/a	7.3
Bet on Sports	n/a	n/a	24.2	n/a	n/a	26.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	26.4	n/a	n/a	26.2	n/a	n/a	26.2	n/a	n/a	27.5	n/a	n/a	26.2
Played the Lottery	n/a	n/a	31.1	n/a	n/a	30.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	36.2	n/a	n/a	36.1	n/a	n/a	34.0	n/a	n/a	37.8	n/a	n/a	34.2
Bet on Games of Skill	n/a	n/a	14.2	n/a	n/a	17.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	19.4	n/a	n/a	19.2	n/a	n/a	19.1	n/a	n/a	18.3	n/a	n/a	18.0
Bet on Video Poker	n/a	n/a	3.7	n/a	n/a	5.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.4	n/a	n/a	7.1	n/a	n/a	4.9	n/a	n/a	7.4	n/a	n/a	5.9
Bet on Dice	n/a	n/a	7.3	n/a	n/a	9.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10.4	n/a	n/a	11.0	n/a	n/a	13.3	n/a	n/a	12.2	n/a	n/a	10.7
Played Bingo for money	n/a	n/a	12.2	n/a	n/a	11.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	12.2	n/a	n/a	11.8	n/a	n/a	9.0	n/a	n/a	10.8	n/a	n/a	11.1
Bet on Horses	n/a	n/a	10.3	n/a	n/a	9.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	11.2	n/a	n/a	10.1	n/a	n/a	8.3	n/a	n/a	10.4	n/a	n/a	9.8
Gambled at a Casino	n/a	n/a	2.5	n/a	n/a	2.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.9	n/a	n/a	4.7	n/a	n/a	4.3	n/a	n/a	10.2	n/a	n/a	4.9

Table 9. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factors		KYDS Coalition																							
		7th			8th			9th			10th			11th			12th			Total					
		2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006
Community Domain																									
Opportunity for Prosocial Involvement		65.6	60.7	58.6	67.9	62.4	58.0	47.3	67.1	64.6	59.3	69.7	64.4	59.2	51.8	75.2	64.0	63.2	75.1	65.3	61.5	55.3	70.0	63.5	60.0
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement		44.7	56.4	47.3	49.5	57.3	45.4	52.6	37.2	53.4	45.1	41.9	45.4	38.9	47.4	39.5	42.6	38.5	30.3	45.6	36.5	47.5	40.7	50.5	41.9
Family Domain																									
Family Attachment		54.0	55.1	45.3	58.3	60.6	50.9	52.5	57.4	61.3	59.2	52.0	60.0	53.7	56.9	59.6	57.0	52.5	54.3	58.9	52.4	58.7	55.9	59.0	52.2
Opportunity for Prosocial Involvement		54.2	62.3	53.0	65.3	68.7	61.1	62.5	50.9	61.1	57.2	54.0	56.8	50.7	56.9	56.9	54.0	48.8	53.1	55.3	54.7	57.7	55.8	59.9	54.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement		63.7	69.8	63.7	49.3	59.1	48.2	49.9	57.1	65.5	59.2	55.2	59.8	51.3	56.8	54.5	57.4	48.7	48.9	59.8	50.0	56.9	55.0	61.9	53.4
School Domain																									
Opportunity for Prosocial Involvement		79.4	78.4	76.5	71.7	69.4	69.9	57.8	67.7	69.3	68.5	65.8	61.7	66.8	57.3	66.9	62.0	67.3	63.1	64.3	63.9	56.6	69.3	67.9	69.0
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement		58.6	67.0	68.2	49.3	56.3	65.2	54.4	44.8	52.2	57.0	43.3	48.9	51.5	45.8	45.8	49.0	53.5	37.4	52.7	54.5	46.3	46.8	54.6	58.5
Peer-Individual Domain																									
Religiosity		44.1	44.5	40.0	56.5	54.5	49.7	60.7	41.3	39.3	36.5	50.7	51.3	38.3	58.8	47.5	43.9	39.9	38.0	40.6	36.3	54.8	46.5	45.8	40.3
Social Skills		52.2	54.1	49.8	50.7	59.8	53.2	51.8	38.6	48.6	44.7	57.0	52.3	49.6	56.4	52.2	50.3	51.3	50.0	47.1	46.0	55.2	50.1	52.2	49.3
Belief in the Moral Order		54.0	58.6	57.5	64.8	75.8	69.0	59.7	49.0	67.7	57.9	47.8	58.8	51.3	50.7	53.4	54.4	51.8	48.1	58.4	51.2	53.2	53.0	62.8	56.6
Prosocial Involvement		n/a	n/a	69.5	n/a	n/a	67.3	54.3	n/a	n/a	65.0	n/a	n/a	57.3	54.2	n/a	n/a	63.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	59.5	n/a	n/a	63.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement		n/a	n/a	52.9	n/a	n/a	54.4	50.1	n/a	n/a	53.3	n/a	n/a	55.4	58.4	n/a	n/a	50.7	n/a	n/a	48.9	46.9	n/a	n/a	52.7
High Protection		52.9	47.2	43.1	49.3	54.5	45.5	52.2	40.3	51.4	46.4	46.3	47.8	40.2	53.9	48.1	45.5	40.5	35.6	43.5	40.7	54.5	45.7	48.6	42.7

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factors	KYDS Coalition																							
	7th			8th			9th			10th			11th			12th			Total					
	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006			
Community Domain																								
Low Neighborhood Attachment	58.8	69.3	40.0	34.0	35.8	32.5	36.6	34.3	38.2	34.6	38.7	38.8	43.5	41.5	36.2	42.5	45.9	39.3	40.3	48.3	45.1	40.5	44.1	40.9
Community Disorganization	33.2	29.5	33.8	32.2	24.9	35.0	38.2	44.3	37.6	39.3	43.6	41.2	43.8	38.4	47.5	47.3	47.0	42.5	46.0	48.2	43.3	40.4	37.3	41.3
Laws & Norms Favor Drug Use	36.4	34.1	37.3	43.5	35.5	42.7	42.5	54.1	39.8	44.5	44.3	44.6	44.7	40.2	50.6	52.7	52.5	66.6	59.8	60.3	46.9	48.8	43.6	47.0
Perceived Availability of Drugs	28.7	23.5	35.1	30.7	21.3	34.3	41.0	45.9	35.3	42.6	37.8	36.4	40.4	46.9	33.4	37.2	38.9	52.3	44.5	50.1	49.6	37.7	32.5	40.1
Family Domain																								
Poor Family Management	35.3	29.8	43.3	36.0	30.1	42.5	41.3	40.3	37.7	46.1	40.5	36.9	46.2	39.6	47.6	44.5	52.3	48.0	42.7	52.3	42.3	41.1	36.8	47.1
Family Conflict	43.6	34.3	40.6	34.4	28.2	36.9	37.7	37.3	36.1	38.8	40.0	40.6	42.2	40.8	42.9	41.3	46.3	40.3	39.6	39.9	37.5	39.8	36.5	40.9
Sibling Drug Use	30.8	28.7	34.3	41.0	36.3	46.3	50.5	41.7	33.0	31.4	41.6	40.9	41.8	44.9	47.5	48.2	45.7	55.4	53.0	50.9	50.9	42.6	39.5	41.8
Exposure to Adult ASB	43.4	46.5	47.5	32.9	32.6	38.9	44.7	30.0	26.5	29.6	44.8	47.0	46.4	48.7	33.4	41.9	38.9	48.0	45.2	44.7	45.6	38.7	39.4	41.1
Parent Attitudes Favor ASB	41.8	23.9	42.2	52.5	31.2	51.2	45.4	60.9	39.8	51.6	66.5	48.6	61.0	47.0	62.3	50.5	56.1	58.8	47.9	57.1	44.4	56.9	40.0	53.1
Parent Attitudes Favor Drug Use	23.3	10.3	17.5	29.0	18.9	28.3	28.3	45.8	30.8	38.6	52.7	45.2	52.8	40.8	37.7	40.5	39.0	50.3	46.9	44.6	41.3	39.4	31.5	36.5
School Domain																								
Academic Failure	29.6	30.9	35.5	40.3	35.7	39.9	45.5	39.0	37.6	43.3	43.5	46.5	49.0	45.0	41.1	41.2	46.4	41.6	40.8	39.7	41.2	39.0	38.5	42.3
Low Commitment to School	54.5	47.8	47.5	53.0	48.1	49.8	45.5	51.1	44.6	47.2	37.0	45.1	50.4	42.9	39.1	43.8	50.1	42.8	46.0	47.8	45.4	46.4	45.9	48.8
Peer-Individual Domain																								
Rebelliousness	39.2	29.6	42.9	28.9	26.3	43.2	39.8	43.6	31.5	46.6	40.2	35.3	46.3	43.5	40.4	34.7	48.7	42.9	37.4	46.8	40.4	39.1	32.2	45.7
Early Initiation of ASB	18.9	14.2	17.8	22.5	18.7	27.0	37.6	27.3	24.1	27.5	28.6	26.7	35.7	38.2	23.2	27.1	30.7	27.7	23.4	30.9	36.3	24.6	22.2	28.1
Early Initiation of Drug Use	32.4	23.8	31.0	34.1	27.0	34.4	44.5	48.6	36.1	34.3	42.5	41.6	39.8	41.6	44.5	43.1	40.0	50.3	46.7	46.7	46.4	41.8	35.7	37.5
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	29.0	20.8	41.3	31.9	25.4	41.4	38.6	48.8	32.5	44.9	45.6	40.5	49.1	44.1	39.2	41.7	47.7	43.1	40.7	48.1	41.1	39.3	33.0	45.3
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	26.3	17.4	27.1	36.0	26.3	34.7	39.1	49.2	31.7	35.4	49.4	45.7	48.1	45.0	49.9	41.7	43.2	58.7	49.7	52.3	43.2	44.4	34.5	39.8
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	34.3	28.1	35.9	30.8	22.2	32.7	39.1	48.5	36.0	40.4	47.3	45.1	51.6	46.0	35.5	38.7	39.6	46.9	37.5	45.0	36.9	40.3	34.3	40.7
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	16.0	11.9	17.9	19.2	21.7	23.1	39.2	30.1	24.8	28.6	25.7	28.5	33.6	38.3	28.0	30.0	31.8	31.3	26.1	33.7	34.9	24.8	23.5	27.9
Friend's Use of Drugs	29.9	25.1	27.2	44.7	34.5	37.1	47.1	46.5	36.8	37.7	45.8	45.8	47.3	45.2	48.0	47.7	46.7	53.0	46.3	47.2	40.3	44.3	38.8	40.3
Rewards for ASB	21.9	18.1	18.5	36.5	28.5	34.7	40.7	60.2	45.7	43.6	54.2	51.5	54.5	47.7	55.6	55.5	58.6	56.8	59.3	68.4	48.7	47.0	42.0	45.7
Depressive Symptoms	n/a	n/a	36.3	n/a	n/a	37.7	48.2	n/a	n/a	41.1	n/a	n/a	41.3	47.5	n/a	n/a	40.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	38.6	41.3	n/a	39.2
Gang Involvement	9.1	4.7	7.4	7.2	6.0	12.0	10.0	6.5	5.4	9.0	6.3	6.9	9.8	7.0	4.4	5.3	7.2	3.6	3.2	6.1	4.8	6.2	5.3	8.6
High Risk	31.6	20.6	28.9	37.3	26.1	36.2	44.8	47.8	35.5	40.7	42.1	41.6	44.2	44.2	40.0	41.6	41.8	45.7	44.8	48.6	43.7	40.5	34.4	39.8

Table 11. Drug Free Communities Report *

Outcomes		Definition	Substance	KYDS Coalition 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
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	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	
Perception of Parent Disapproval <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	
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	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	
Past 30-Day Use	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	
Average Age of Onset **			Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	
		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"

Table 12. Youth Perceptions of Substance Use

Substance		KYDS Coalition 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	
Now think about all the students in your grade at school. How many of them do you think:	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	
	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	
b. drank alcohol sometime in the past month?	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	
	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	
c. used marijuana sometime in the past month?	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	
	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	
	d. used an illegal drug in the past month (not including marijuana)?	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 13. Drug Free Communities Report *

Outcomes		Definition	Substance	KYDS Coalition 2004												Total †				
				Grade 7		Grade 8		Grade 9		Grade 10		Grade 11		Grade 12		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	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	4955
	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
Perception of Parent Disapproval <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
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	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
Past 30-Day Use	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
Average Age of Onset **		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"

Table 14. Drug Free Communities Report *

Outcomes		Definition	Substance	KYDS Coalition 2002																	
				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
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	75.5	364	79.6	329	67.3	327	76.2	324	76.5	344	70.3	303	69.6	990	79.1	984	74.3	1991	
	smoke 1 or more packs or cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	92.1	368	91.3	334	90.0	330	95.4	326	94.2	345	90.0	301	90.4	994	94.0	995	92.2	2004	
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	93.6	362	91.0	332	83.9	323	79.6	323	76.4	339	69.0	300	78.1	981	87.0	982	82.6	1979	
Perception of Parent Disapproval <i>(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)</i>	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	95.8	384	95.3	361	88.9	350	86.1	345	83.1	360	72.1	326	86.0	1063	88.3	1046	87.2	2126	
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	97.4	386	96.1	357	92.8	346	90.5	348	89.0	364	84.0	324	92.1	1062	91.4	1049	91.8	2125	
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	98.7	378	98.6	346	95.4	345	93.0	342	93.1	361	89.9	328	94.7	1042	95.0	1042	94.9	2100	
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	91.6	371	83.3	336	59.8	323	57.0	321	49.0	347	42.7	307	65.2	997	64.0	993	64.7	2005	
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	92.5	371	87.1	334	72.9	328	71.6	324	64.7	346	54.6	302	74.8	992	74.2	996	74.5	2005	
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	95.3	365	90.9	328	72.7	330	71.2	326	64.0	347	53.8	299	71.9	987	78.2	993	75.2	1995	
Past 30-Day Use	at least one use in the Past 30 Days	Alcohol	7.2	389	23.4	363	35.7	350	38.0	347	46.2	366	55.6	331	35.0	1072	32.8	1057	33.7	2146	
		Cigarettes	4.6	388	7.1	365	11.7	360	15.3	354	19.6	368	23.9	330	13.9	1083	13.1	1065	13.4	2165	
		Marijuana	2.1	388	5.5	363	15.4	357	17.1	350	23.9	364	29.1	333	17.7	1077	12.6	1060	15.2	2155	
Average Age of Onset **		Alcohol	11.0	95	11.7	149	12.4	220	13.2	239	13.7	269	14.0	264	12.9	633	13.2	594	13.0	1236	
		Cigarettes	10.9	70	11.5	83	12.1	133	12.6	150	13.2	178	13.5	182	12.4	390	12.8	402	12.6	796	
		Marijuana	11.6	13	11.9	44	13.0	100	13.6	113	14.4	170	15.0	181	13.8	344	14.2	274	14.0	621	

*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"

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

COUNTY RESOURCES

KYDS Coalition
Broome County Mental Health Department
One Hawley Street
Binghamton, New York 13901
607-778-1146
www.kydscoalition.org

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