

COUNTY REPORT

ULSTER COUNTY
Youth Development
Survey Results

2014-2015

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2014-2015

Introduction

In total, 2,265 students in grades 7-12 completed this survey. This sample exceeds the minimum required to allow a 5% margin of error and 95% confidence. It is an estimated 20% sample for the County, based on counts reported in the New York State School Report Cards, 2013-14 for Ulster County as a whole. Further non-response can be attributed to student absence and students who opted out of participation.

Participation from students was relatively equal across grade; highest in twelfth grade (figure 1). The overall sample is 52% male, 48% female (figure 1). Approximately 80% of participating students are White, 7% are Black, 8% report being Multiple Races, 6% responded Other, which includes categories of Asian, Alaskan, Native American, Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander, and 15% are Hispanic (figure 2).

Figure 1

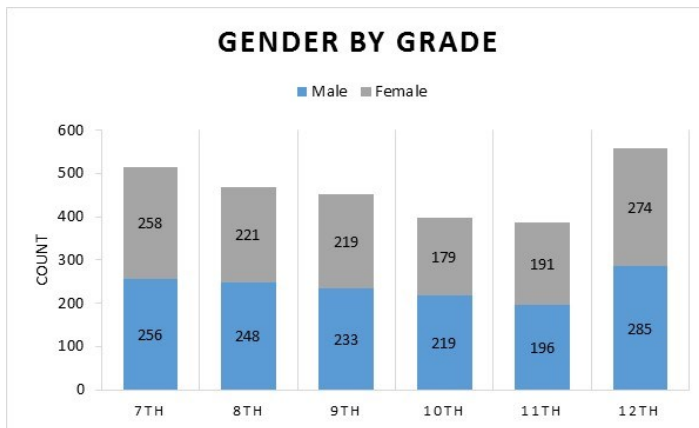


Figure 2

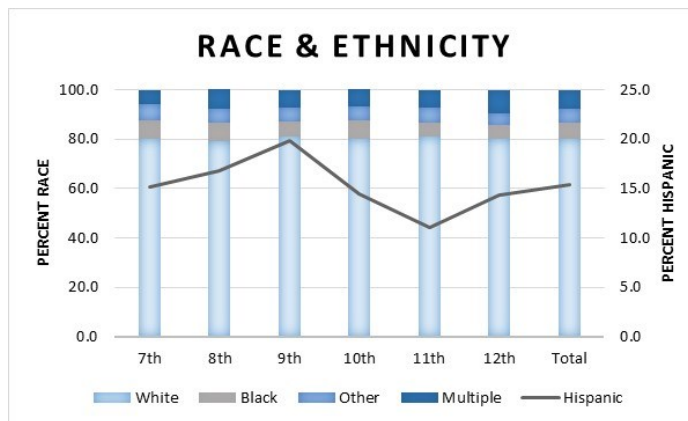
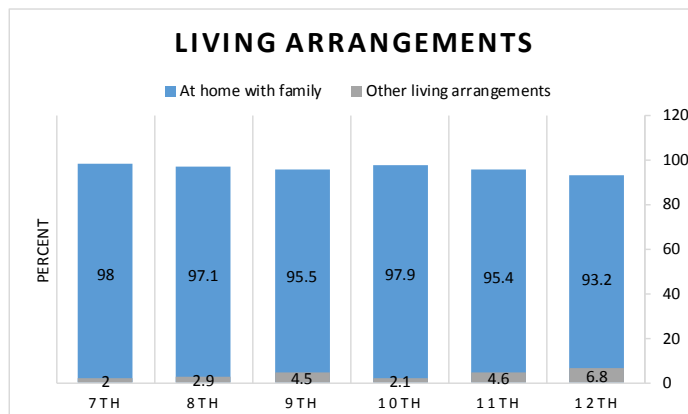


Figure 3



Key Points

- 2,265 respondents in grades 7- 12. 52% are male, 48% are female.
- Approximately 80% of respondents are White, 15% are Hispanic, 7% are Black.
- Most respondents, over 93% for each grade, reside at home with family.

Tobacco Use: Cigarettes

For youth, risk factors associated with smoking include mental health issues (depression, anxiety and stress), aggressive behavior, low self-esteem, and low levels of academic achievement (CDC, 2013). The Centers for Disease Control estimates that almost 9 out of 10 smokers try their first cigarette by age 18. Nationally, 41% of high school students report having tried cigarette smoking; 9% report smoking every day, and 16% report smoking at least once in a 30-day period. 4% acknowledge smoking on school campus (CDC, 2013).

According to the 2014/2015 survey data, 80% of surveyed students report never using cigarettes; use increases with age. The predominant age of initiation is between 12-14 (figure 2). 42% of respondents who report use say that they smoke less than one cigarette a day; over 30% report smoking a pack or more of cigarettes each day, and 27% smoke less than a pack each day (figure 3).

Figure 1

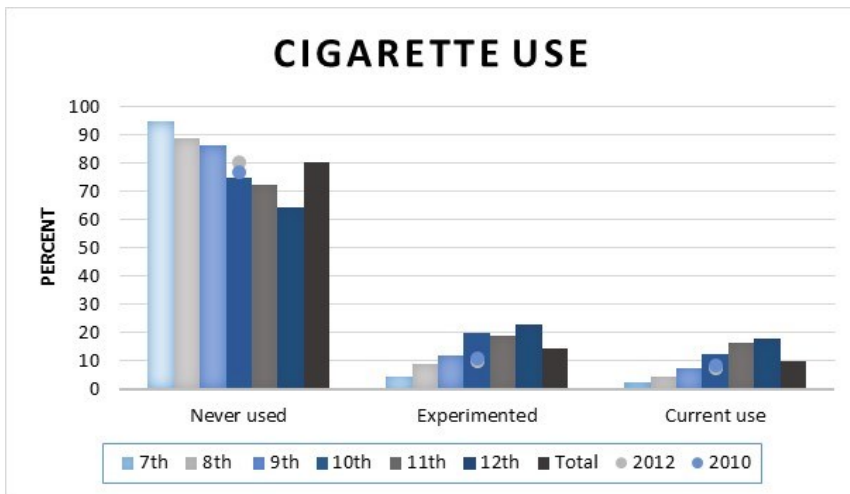


Figure 2

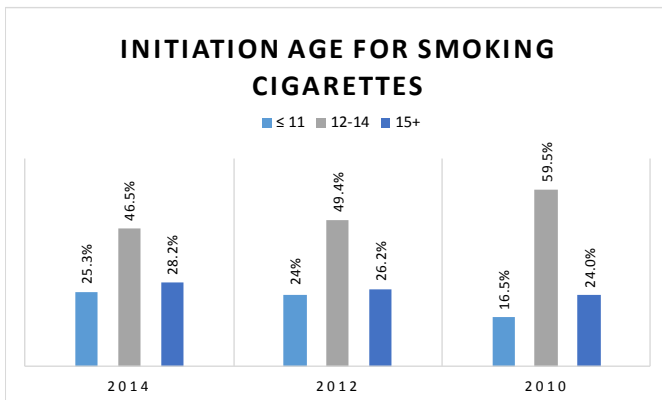
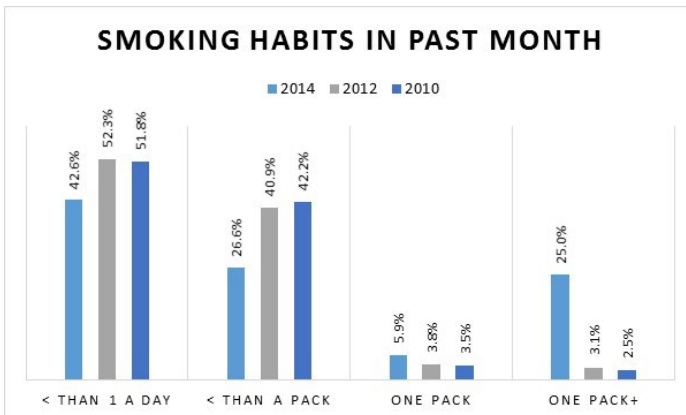


Figure 3



Key Points

- 20% of respondents have used cigarettes, 10% are current users.
- 47% of current users tried their first cigarette between the ages of 12-14; 25% tried their first cigarette before age 11.
- 31% of users smoke a pack or more a day; 27% smoke less than a pack each day.

Tobacco Use: Risk & Other

Use of smokeless tobacco is initiated and established in adolescence. For adolescents, the nicotine in smokeless tobacco products poses risks to adolescent brain development. (CDC, 2014). Nationally, 9% of high school students reported using smokeless tobacco at least once in a 30-day period.

According to 2014/2015 survey results, 14-19% of respondents (lowest for 11th graders) believe that there is no (or little) health risk from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day (figure 1). Smokeless tobacco is reported by 8% of surveyed youth (figure 2). Compared with past years, little change in the use of smokeless tobacco is noted .

Key Points

- 14-19% of students report that smoking is not harmful.
- Only 8% of students report using smokeless tobacco.

Figure 1

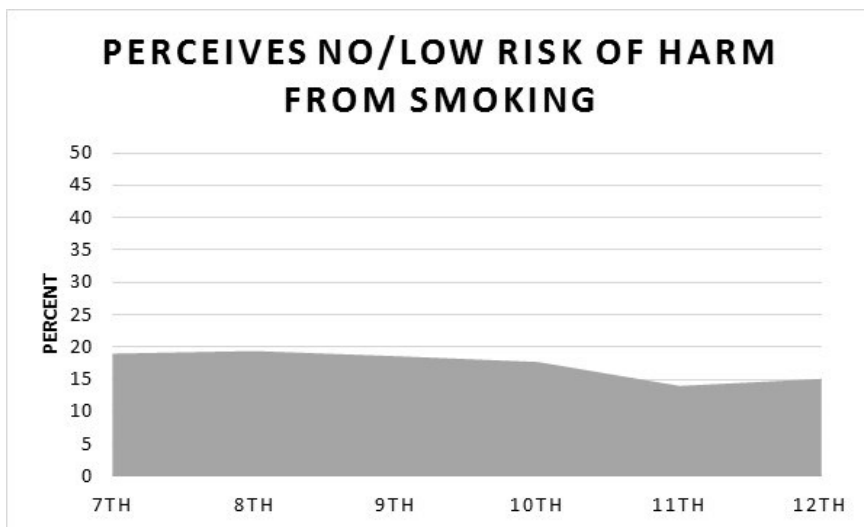
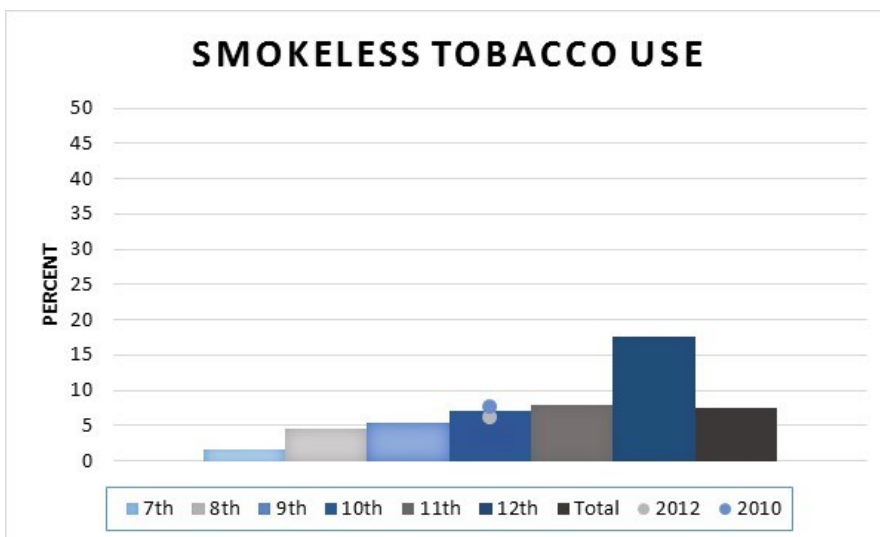


Figure 2



Alcohol Use

For youth, alcohol misuse can impact performance in school, specifically higher absence rates, poor academic performance, increase in aggressive behavior, higher risk for mental health issues (depression, anxiety), interruption in brain development, higher risk for physical and sexual assault (CDC, 2014).

In a national survey, CDC found 35% of high school students drank some alcohol in a 30-day period, 21% binge drank, and 32% either drove while under the influence of alcohol or rode with a driver who had been drinking. Young people who begin drinking before the age of 15 are five times more likely to abuse alcohol or develop a dependence as adults than those who begin drinking at or after age 21 years (CDC, 2014).

According to 2014/2015 survey data, 47% of students report some alcohol consumption; use increases with age (figure 1). Respondents also reported binge drinking; with 20-30% of high school students reporting this behavior (figure 2). 6% of students report binge drinking 2-5 times in the past two weeks and 3% report binge drinking 6 or more times in a two week period.

Figure 1

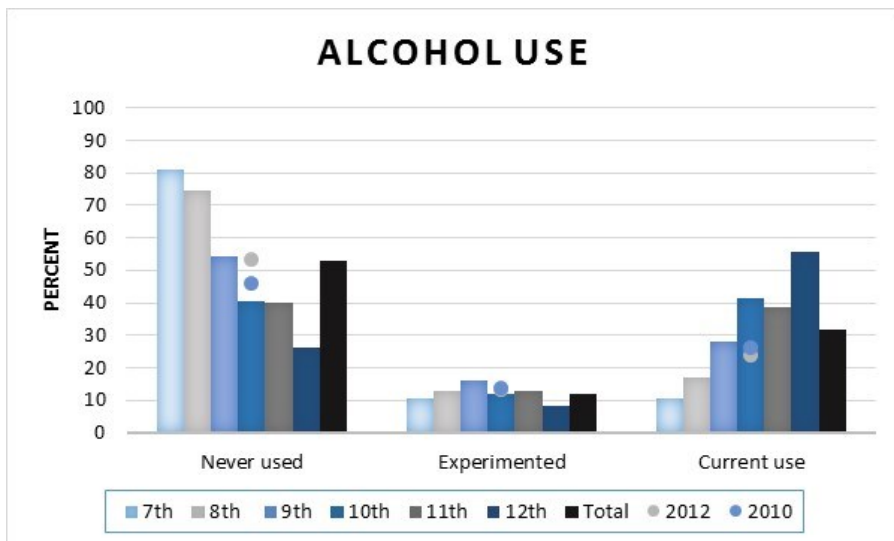
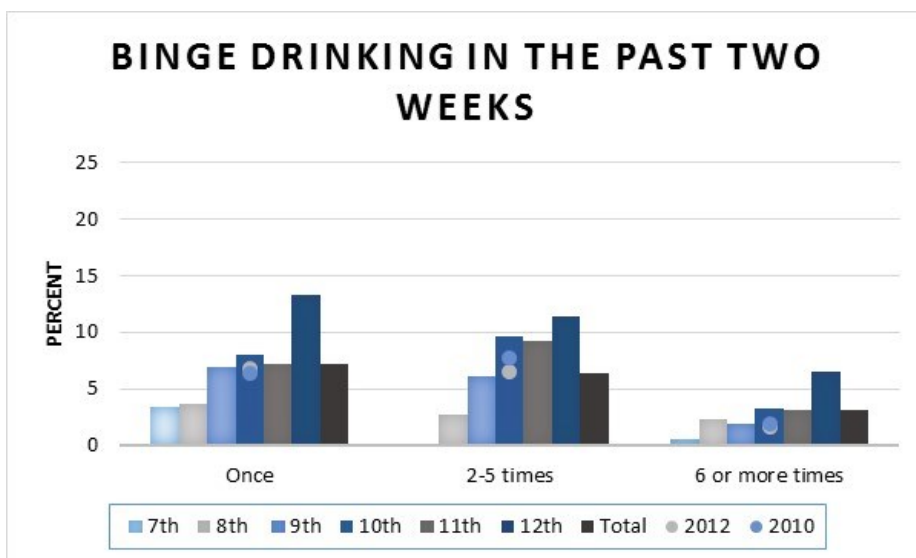


Figure 2



Key Points

- 47% of students have ever consumed alcohol and 32% currently use alcohol.
- Binge drinking is not uncommon: 17% acknowledge bingeing on alcohol over a two week period.

Alcohol Use: Influence

Peers are influential in the use of alcohol for youth. But adults are influential too; binge drinking by adults is a strong predictor of binge drinking by high school and college students living in the same state (CDC, 2014a).

According to 2014/2015 survey data, youth experiment with alcohol, even without their parents' permission; 16% of 7th graders, 35% of 8th graders, 55% of 9th graders, 68% of 10th graders, 73% of 11th graders and 82% of 12th graders claim that some of their friends have tried alcohol without their parents' permission (figure 1). At the same time, most students claim to drink at home with their parents' permission. To obtain alcohol, youth rely on fake identification and older (over age 21) friends and relatives (figure 2).

Key Points

Figure 1

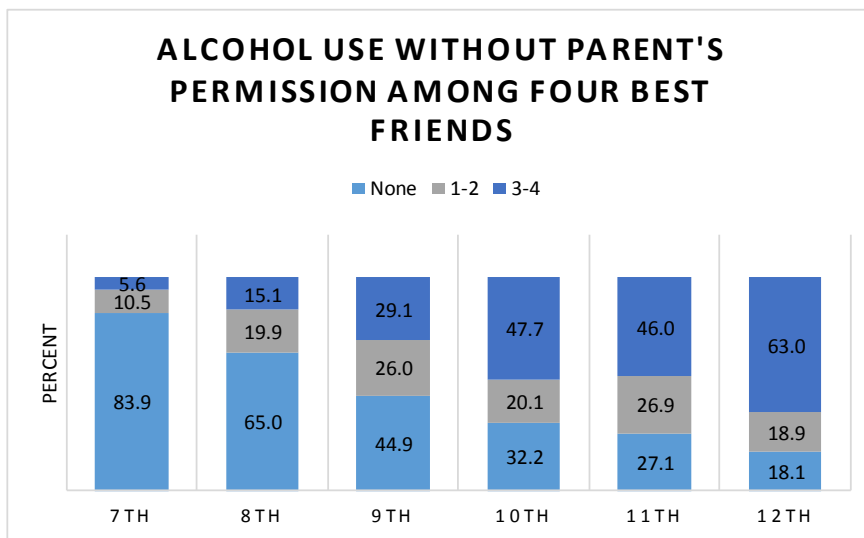
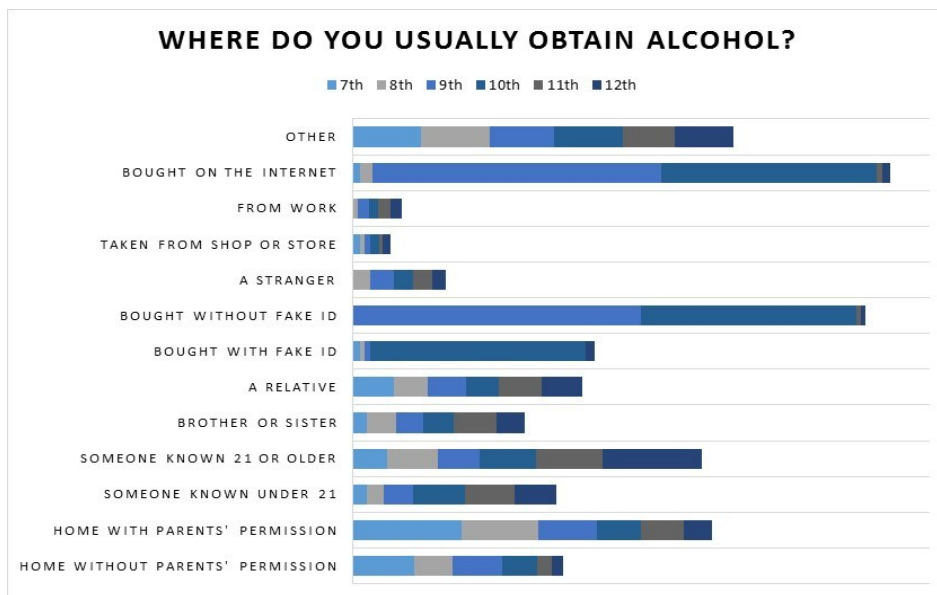


Figure 2



- Students consume alcohol without their parents' permission.
- At the same time, over 30% reported drinking at home with their parents' permission.
- Youth obtain alcohol from fake ID and older friends and relatives.

Alcohol Use: Perceived Risk

Although the percentage of high school youth who drink and drive has reduced by more than half since 1991, 1 in 10 teenagers—almost 1 million—still drink and drive. These intoxicated young drivers are 3 times more likely than experienced drivers to be in a fatal car accident (CDC, 2012).

According to the 2014/2015 survey data, students report an understanding that alcohol can be harmful; more than half state that people risk great or moderate harm by drinking (figure 1). Interestingly, the assessment of risk fluctuates with age with 10th and 12th graders being least likely to view drinking as risky (figure 1). Just under 2% of 7th graders reported driving a vehicle while drinking in the past month; this number climbs dramatically to 7% for 12th graders (figure 2).

Key Points

- More than half of respondents report great or moderate risk associated with drinking.
- 7% of 12th graders report operating a vehicle while drinking in the past month.

Figure 1

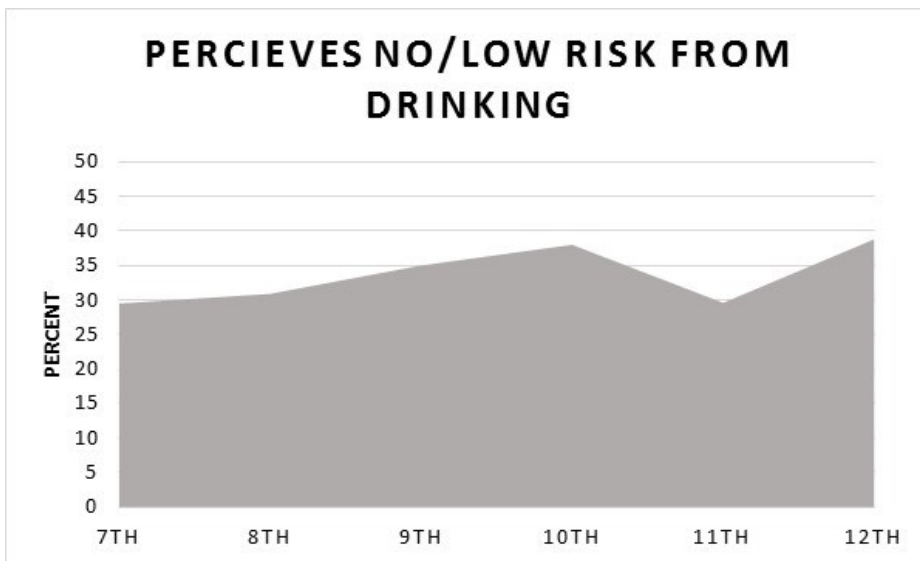
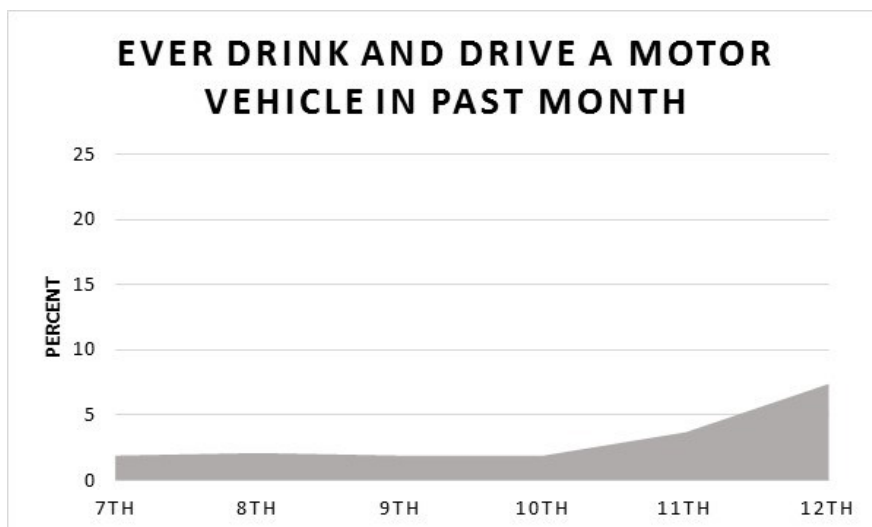


Figure 2



Marijuana Use: Prevalence

Marijuana use is prevalent among adolescents; 15.6% of 8th graders, 34% of 10th graders, and 44% of 12th graders have tried marijuana. Of these, 10% are daily users. Chronic marijuana users can suffer from mental health issues, including panic attacks, anxiety and psychosis, problems with learning and memory, and frequent respiratory infections. Youth who begin use in adolescence risk loss of mental acuity (NIDA, 2014).

According to 2014/2015 survey data, 21% of respondents are current users of marijuana. Marijuana use increases substantially as students get older; 3% of 7th graders are current users compared with 42% of twelve graders (figure 1). Age of initiation is similar to that of cigarettes, with 57% reporting initiation between the ages of 12-14. 33% report that they began marijuana use after the age of 15 (figure 2). Synthetic marijuana is less popular among respondents; approximately 7% of students have tried synthetic marijuana, with about 4% reporting current use (past 30 days) (figure 3).

Key Points

- 42% of 12th graders report current use of marijuana.
- Most respondents were first initiated to marijuana between 12-14 years of age.
- Synthetic marijuana is currently used by approximately 4% of respondents.

Figure 1

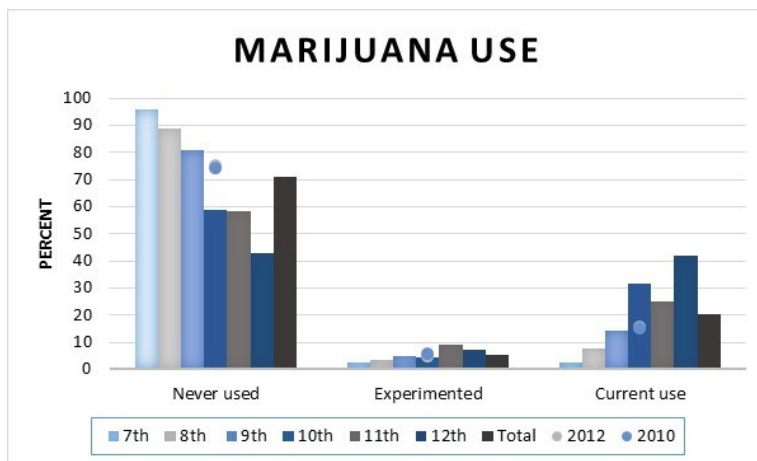


Figure 2

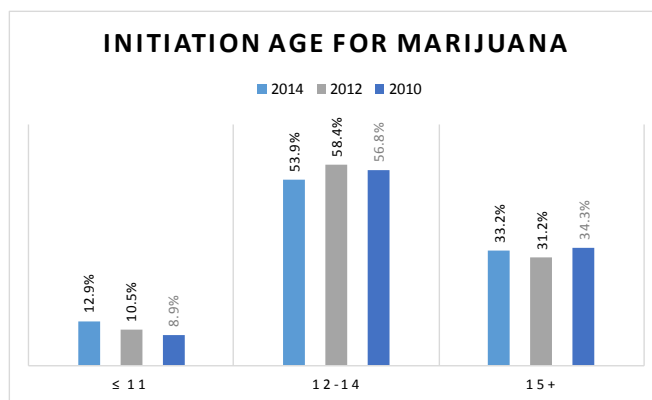
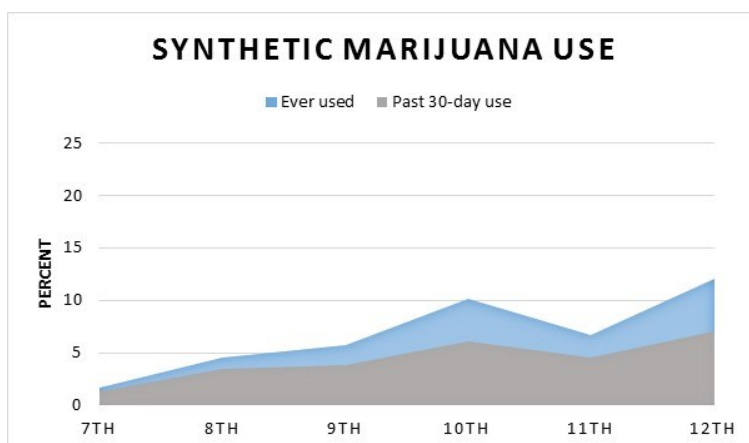


Figure 3



Marijuana Use: Influence

Association with peers who use drugs is a powerful risk factor for drug abuse (NIDA, 2003).

The percentage of respondents who have friends who tried marijuana increased dramatically as students get older from 9% of 7th graders, to 79% of 12th graders (figure 1). Many respondents (over half of all high school students) report knowing an adult who uses marijuana (figure 2). Similarly, about half of the students report having a sibling who has used marijuana. The perceived risk of using marijuana decreases as youth get older. Ease of acquisition increases dramatically as students move from 8th to 12th grade (figure 3).

Figure 1

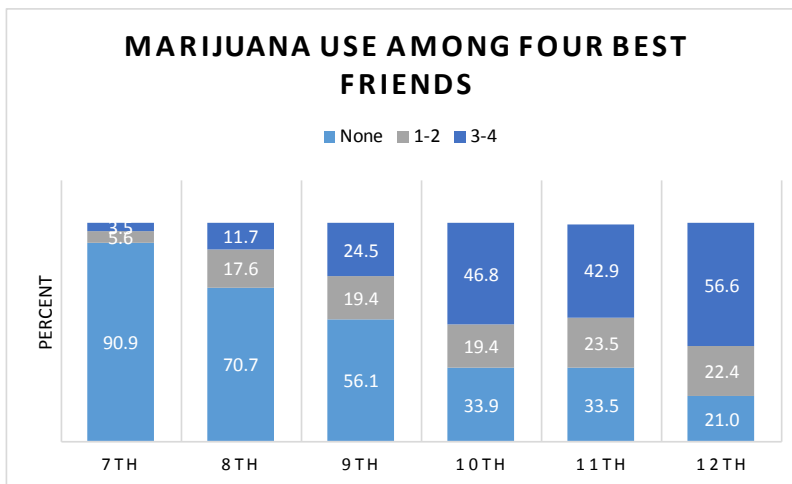


Figure 2

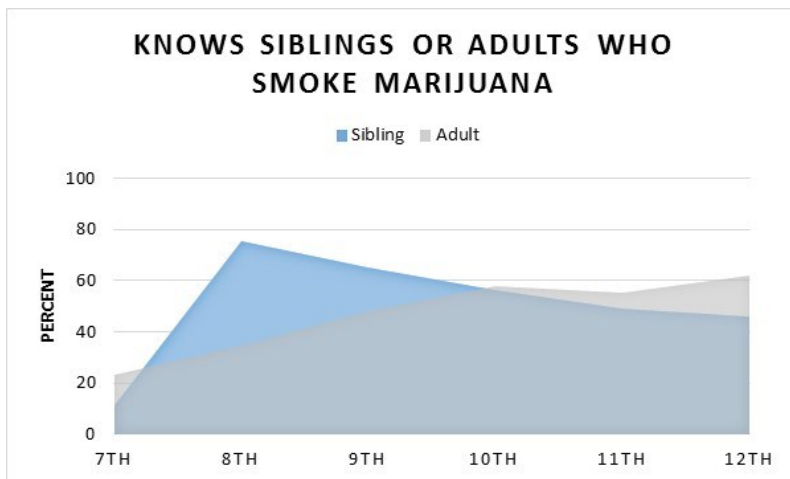
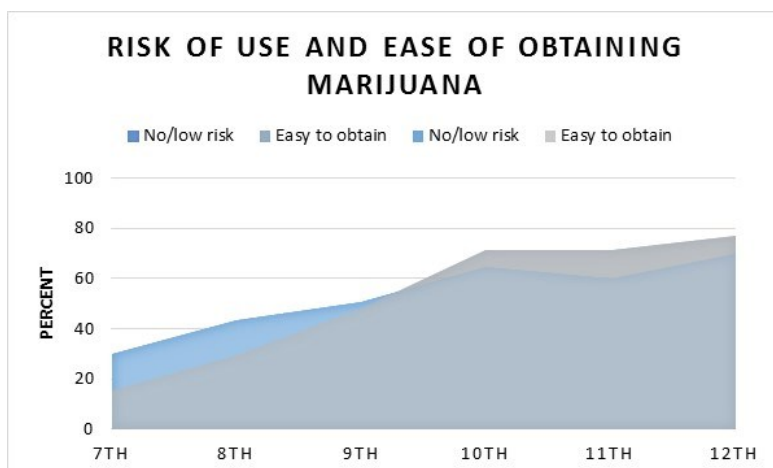


Figure 3



Key Points

- 79% of 12th graders have friends who have tried marijuana, a dramatic increase from 9% of 7th graders.
- Between 23% (7th graders) and 62% (12th graders) of respondents know an adult who uses marijuana.
- Marijuana is more easily obtained as students get older.

Opiate Use: Prevalence

Adolescents' abuse of prescription drugs often involves the use of opiates and opioids. In a national survey, the Centers for Disease Control found that 17.8% of students had taken prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription at least once in the course of their lifetime (CDC, 2014b). This same survey found that 2.2% of students reported having used heroin at least once in their lifetime.

Prescription opiates had the most current use; almost 6% of respondents report using prescription opiates in the past 30 days, an increase from 2012. 3% have used heroin in the past 30 days; almost 6% have ever used heroin or opiates (figure 1). Initiation to these drugs begins in later adolescence: 37% of users were over 14 when they first used opiates; 30% first tried them before the age of 11 (figure 2).

Figure 1

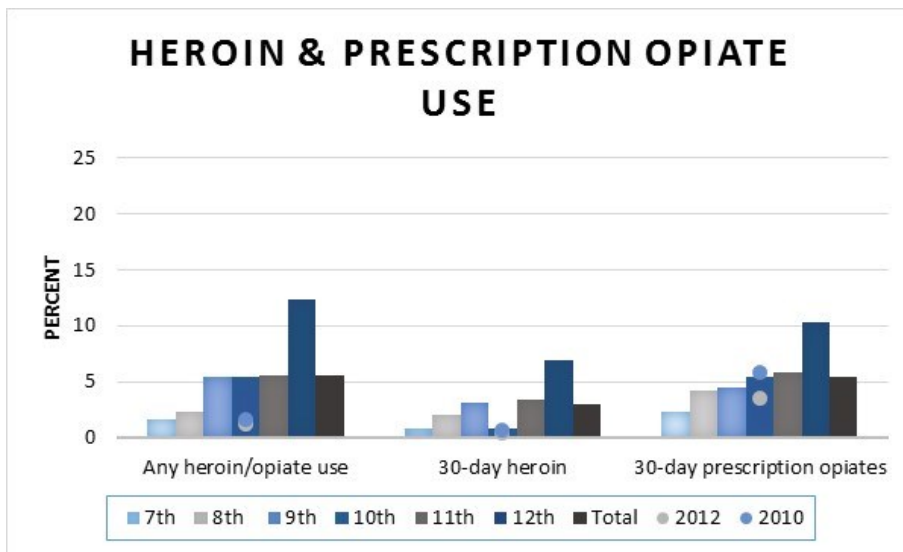
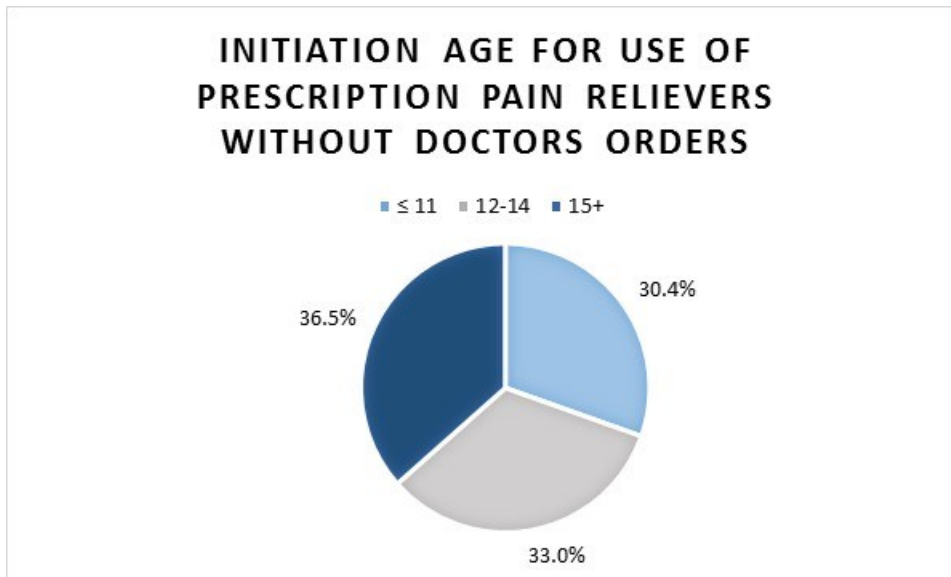


Figure 2



Key Points

- Respondents report greater use of prescription rather than nonprescription opiates.
- 37% of respondents were 15 or older when they first used opiates; 30% first tried them before the age of 11.

Opiate Use: Risk

Opioid abuse can lead to respiratory depression, addiction, and in some cases death (drugabuse.gov, 2014).

According to 2014/2015 survey results, obtaining prescription drugs is more acceptable among high school students (figure 1). Approximately 15% of middle school students report that it was easy to obtain prescription opiates; this nearly doubles among high school students. A sense of the riskiness of obtaining prescription opiates varies among the grades (figure 2).

Figure 1

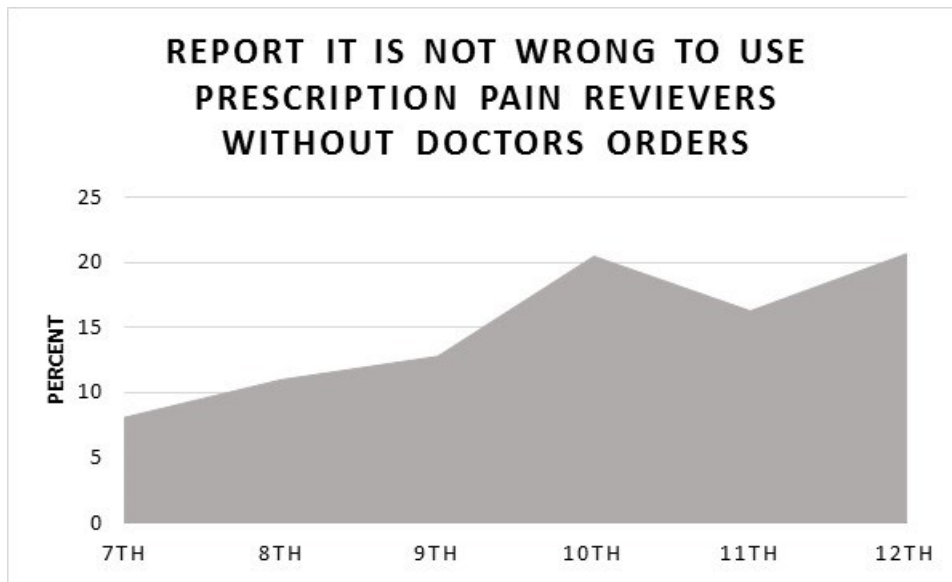
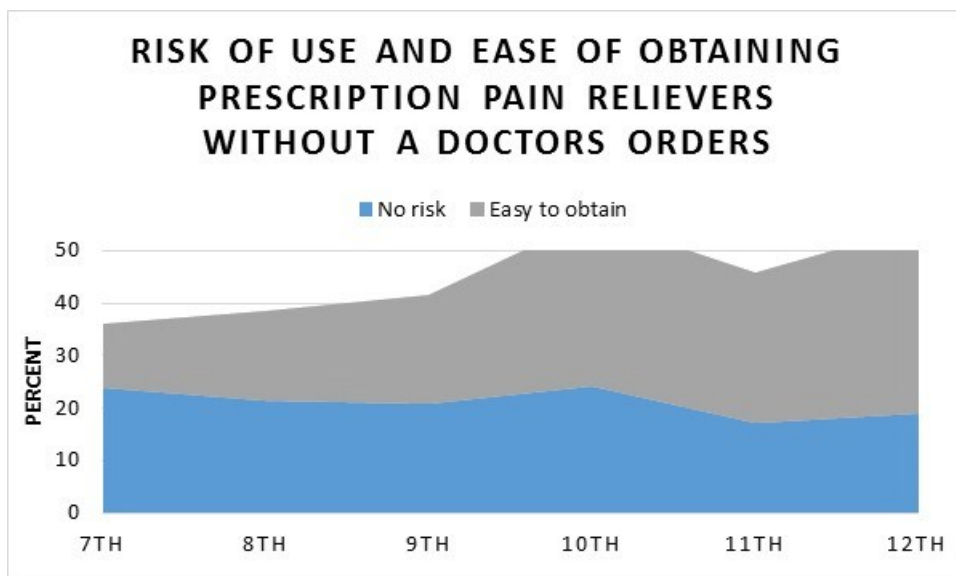


Figure 2



Key Points

- More than half of respondents report that it is difficult to obtain prescription opiates.
- Obtaining prescription opiates is more acceptable among high school students.

Other Drugs

According to the Center for Disease Control, an estimated 7.1% of students have used psychedelic/hallucinogenic drugs in their lifetime. Adverse health effects include nausea, chills, vomiting, and reduction in mental abilities; overdose is not uncommon (NIDA, 2006).

According to the 2014/2015 survey results, 7% of students have used psychedelics; 4% are regular users (past 30 days). 5% of respondents claim to have used crack/cocaine (figure 1). Peer experimentation with other illegal drugs increases as youth get older from 5% (7th graders) to 31% (12 grade). It is more acceptable, and easier, to obtain illegal drugs for older students (figure 3).

Figure 1

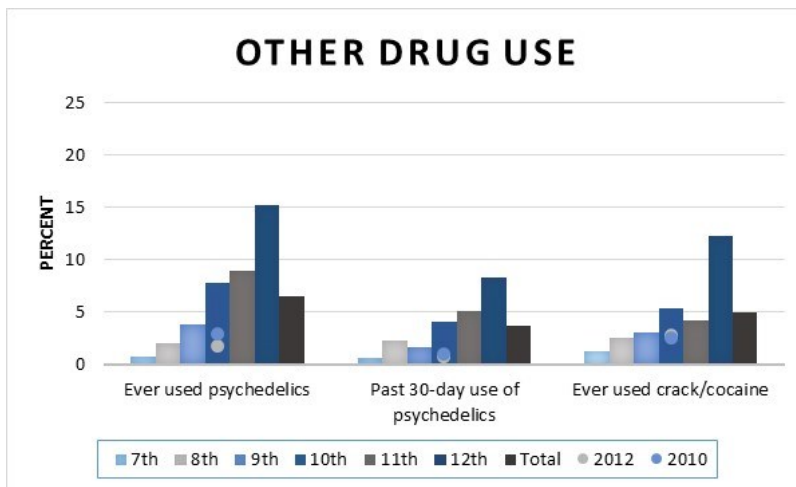


Figure 2

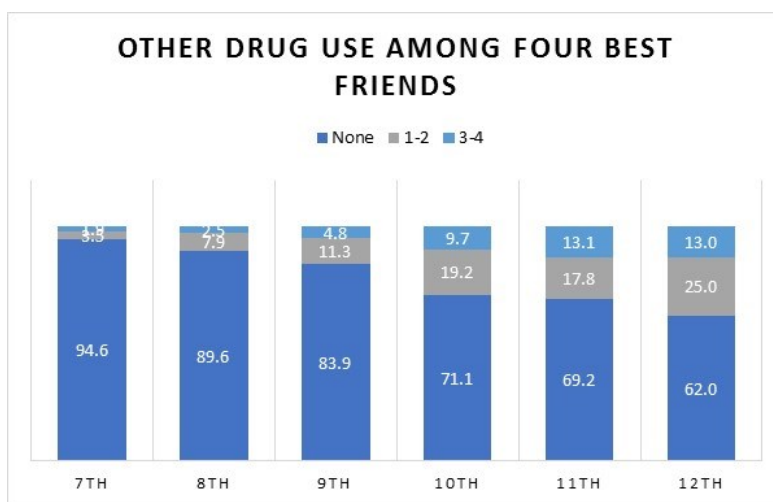
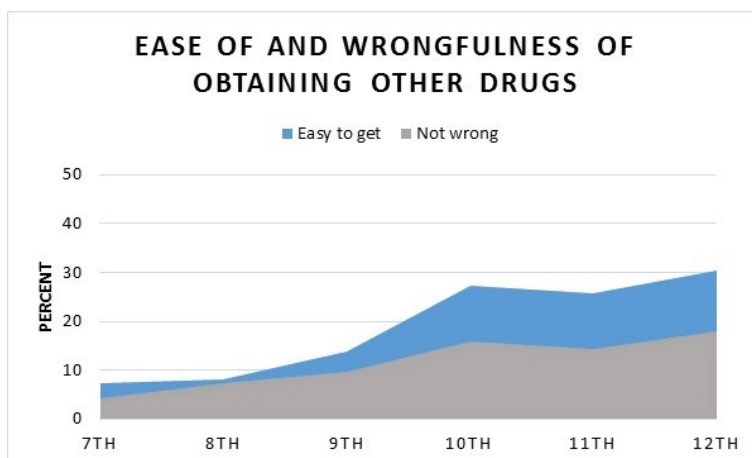


Figure 3



Key Points

- 7% of respondents have used psychedelic drugs, 5% have used crack/cocaine.
- Peer experimentation with drugs increases as students get older, from 5% of 7th graders to 38% of 12th graders.
- Older students feel that it is easier—and more acceptable—to obtain psychedelic drugs than younger students.

Violence

Statistics about violence indicate substantial risk. Over the course of a year, 24.7% of students reported being in a physical fight (CDC, 2014: 8). Bullying is also an issue of violence and can lead to students being physically injured, emotionally distressed, having increased mental health issues, and having trouble in school. In 2011, 20% of high school students reported being bullied at school in the past year; rates of bullying in middle school are even higher (CDC, 2013). A national survey of youth and gun violence found that 5.5% of students have carried a handgun and 5.2% of students carried some type of weapon on school property within a 30-day period (CDC, 2014b).

According to the 2014/2015 survey results, violence is fairly accepted; 40% of respondents report that it is acceptable to fight back if someone else initiates the fight. 20% admit to having bullied a peer. 9% claim that they have attacked a peer with the intent to harm (figure 1). Approximately 27% of respondents claim that they have been the object of bullying in school and 21% have been the object of cyberbullying (figure 2). According to the 2014/2015 survey results, approximately 2% of 7th graders, 3-4% of 8th-11th graders and 6% of 12th graders report ever have carrying a handgun to school (figure 3).

Figure 1

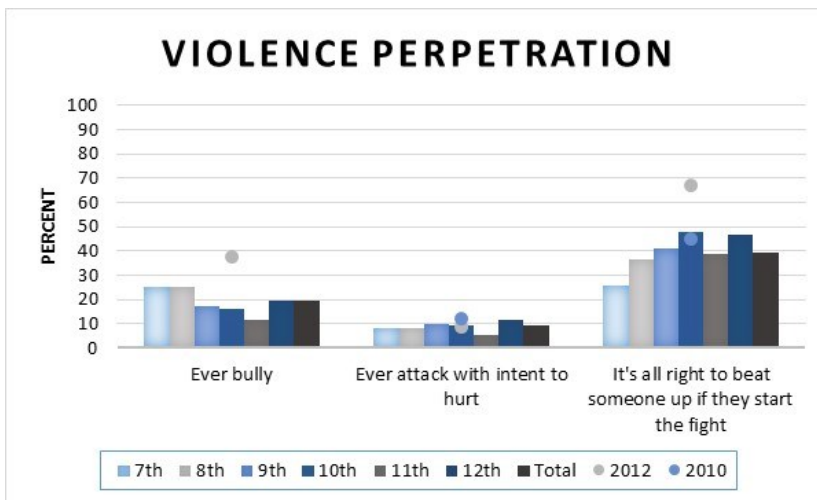


Figure 2

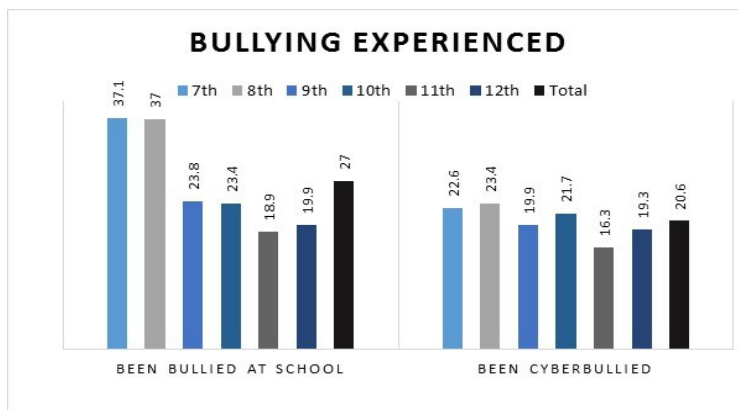
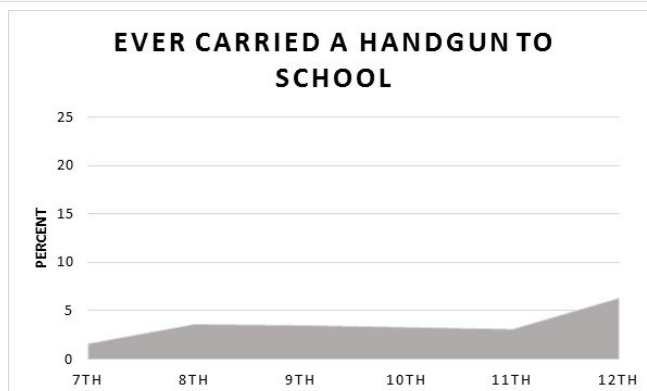


Figure 3



Key Points

- 40% of respondents believe it is acceptable to fight back if someone else initiates the fight.
- Almost 9% claim that they have fought with the intent to harm the other party.
- 27% of respondents have been the object of bullying in school.
- Between 2-6% of respondents claim to have carried a handgun to school.

Depression & Suicide Risk

Depression is a mood disorder in which a person feels sadness, loss of pleasure, guilt, and hopelessness (UMD, 2013). Approximately 11% of adolescents have a depressive disorder by the age of 18 (NIMH, ND:1). Depression is linked to trouble sleeping, fatigue, difficulty concentrating, and suicidal thoughts (UMD, 2013). The US Surgeon General identifies that peer intervention, social media and mobile apps are effective means to prevent youth suicide (USHHS, 2012)

Taking the entire sample together, depression is an issue for at least a quarter of the respondents: 25% claim that sometimes life is not worth it, 34% claim that at times, they feel like they are no good at all, 21% state that they are inclined to feel like they are a failure, and 35% claim to have felt depressed most days in the past year. Reports of depressive feelings increase as students get older (figure 2). Nearly three-quarters of the students feel they know what to do if someone is at risk of hurting themselves. Approximately 18% have heard of SPEAK.

Key Points

- Approximately 25% of respondents report that sometimes they feel life is not worth it.
- Approximately 35% of respondents report feeling depressed most days in the past year.

Figure 1

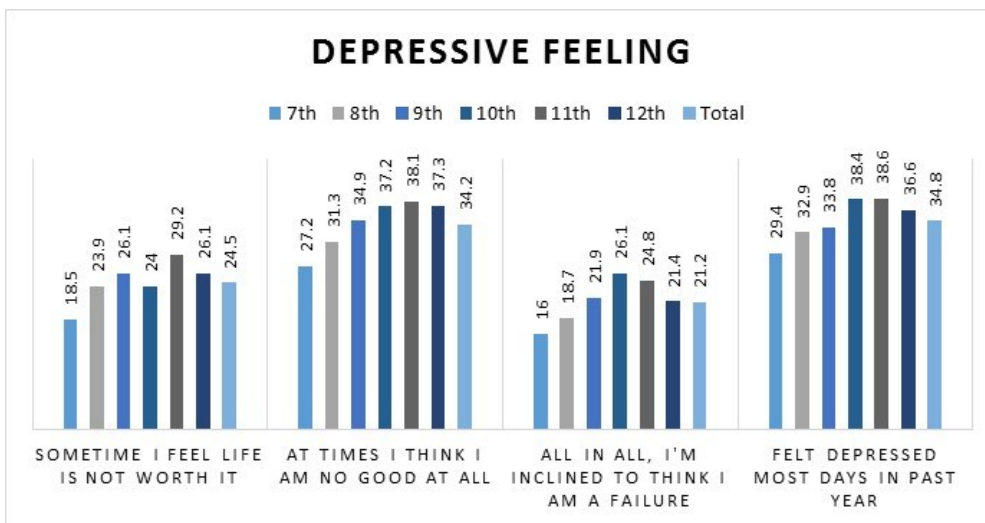


Figure 2

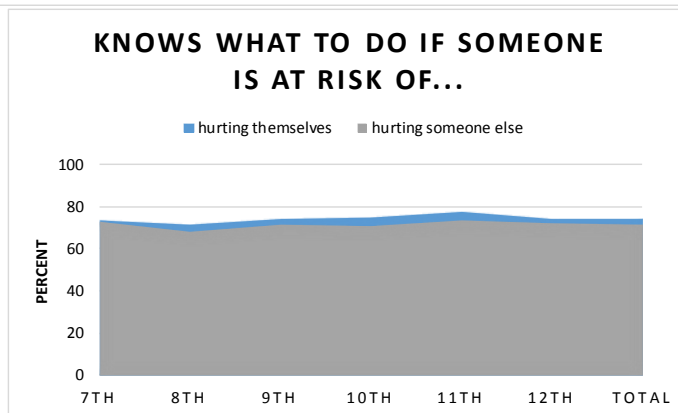
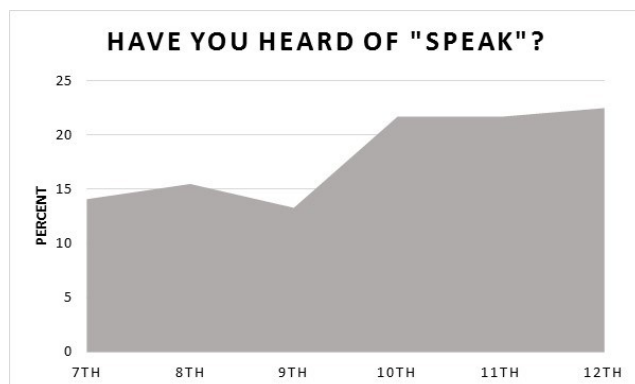


Figure 3



PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Family

Clear rules at home, in the context of a loving and respectful environment, are highly protective against youth risk behaviors. Conversely, a lack of clear rules and a lack positive role models not only increase the likelihood of engaging in risk behaviors (van der Vorst et al., 2006), but most youth (80%) feel that it is their parent's role to tell them whether to engage or not and the child's role to listen (Jackson, 2002).

Students report relatively high levels of family communication (ranging 5.7--7.2 on a 12-point scale). Younger students tend to report the greatest level of communication. Similarly students tend to report moderately high levels of clear rules within their homes (ranging 6.0--8.5 on a 12-point scale); once again younger students report the highest levels (figure 1). Most students report that their parent would feel it would be wrong to drink alcohol, use drugs and engage in other risk behaviors; these levels were lowest for marijuana use, fighting and gambling with less than 90% reporting parental disapproval for these behaviors.

Key Points

- Students report relatively high levels of family communication; reports are highest among younger students.
- Students report moderately high levels of clear rules within their homes; reports are highest among younger students.
- High level of perceived parental disapproval are reported.

Figure 1

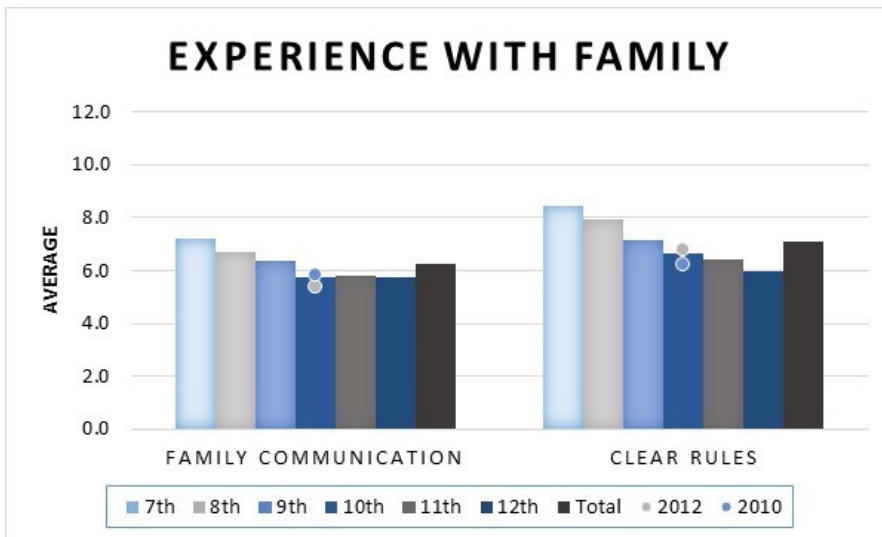
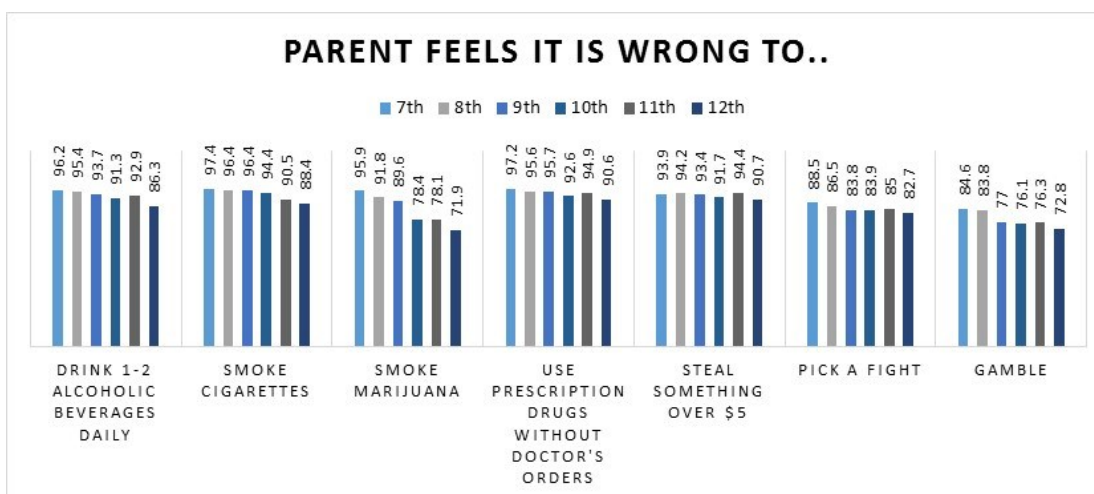


Figure 2



School

Positive relationships between teachers and students are a strong factor in promoting a youth's well-being and preventing risk behaviors (CDC, 2013). Along the same lines, students are more likely to have higher attendance and academic performance if they feel that they are connected to their school (CDC, 2009).

Survey results from 2014/2015 show students' perception of their school experience and their community. In figure 1, the measure of school interaction, which measures interactions between teachers and students as well as teachers and the home, shows little difference across the grades and is moderate to weak for all youth (ranging 4.4—4.8 on a 12-point scale). The measure of school impact, which includes youth perceptions of the meaning that their education holds for them now and in the future, is even weaker (2.2—3.1). The 8th graders appear most positive about the meaningfulness of school; this sentiment declines among older students.

Sexuality Education: Overall, three quarters of the students report an understanding that sexual activity puts a person at risk for sexually transmitted disease or causing pregnancy; this knowledge was lowest for younger students (figure 2).

Figure 1

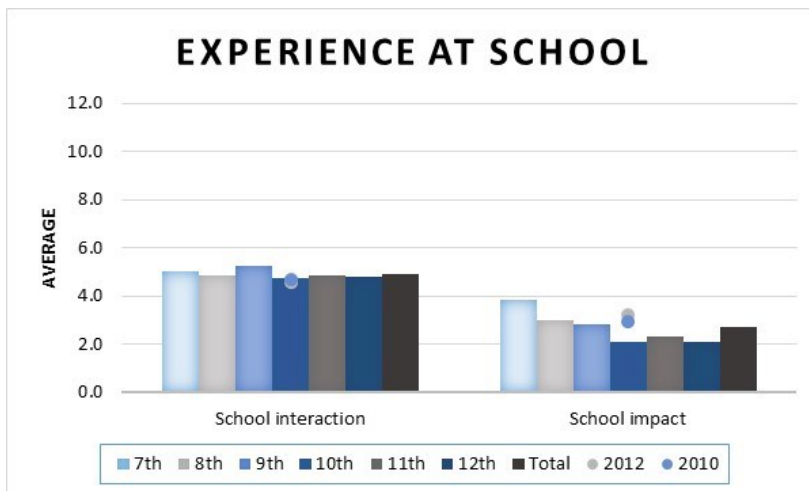
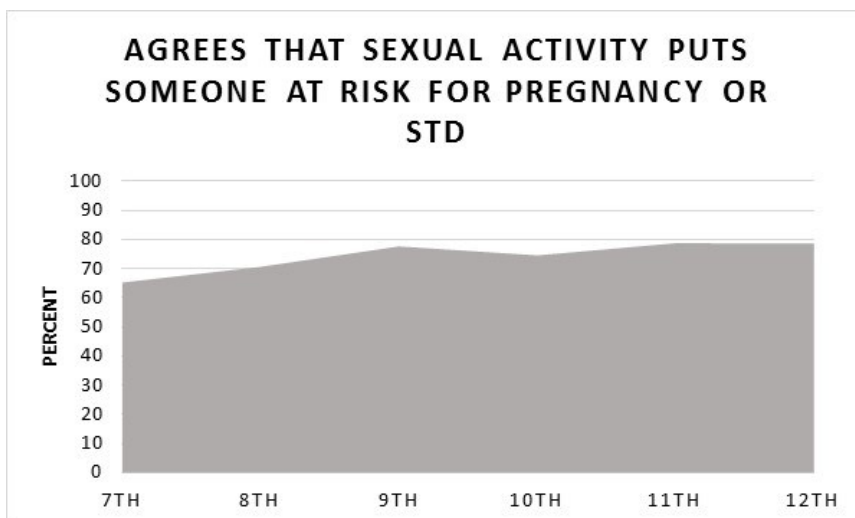


Figure 2



Key Points

- Students report moderate relationships with teachers. This relationship is fairly consistent across grade levels.
- Youth report that their education does not hold much meaning for them now and into the future. This feeling decreases as youth get older.

APPENDIX A: COMPOSITE MEASURES

<p>School Interaction</p>	<p>Students have chances to help decide things in the class My teachers notice when I am doing a good job and let me know Talk with a teacher one on one School lets parents know when I have done well Teachers praise me when I work hard Lots of chances to be part of class discussion</p>
<p>School Impact</p>	<p>School work was meaningful and important How important are school things later in life How interesting are courses? How often did you enjoy being in school?</p>
<p>Neighborhood Cohesion</p>	<p>safe in the neighborhood I'd like to get out of my neighborhood There are people who encourage me to best in my neighborhood There are fights in my neighborhood There is crime or drug selling There are lots of abandoned or empty buildings</p>
<p>Participation</p>	<p>Participation in clubs or orgs Participation clubs or orgs outside of school volunteered community service</p>
<p>Family Communication</p>	<p>parents ask me about family decisions If I had a personal problem I could go to my parents Parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them close to mother share thoughts and feelings with mother enjoy spending time with mother Close to father Share thoughts and feelings with father</p>
<p>Family Rules</p>	<p>The rules in my family are clear If you skipped school would you be caught My parents ask if I've gotten my homework done Would your parents know if you didn't come home on time My family has clear rules about alcohol My family has clear rules about drug use It is important to be honest with parents When I am not home my parents know where I am If I drank alcohol would you be caught?</p>

Appendix B: Sources

- Centers for Disease Control. (2014). *More than a quarter-million youth who had never smoked a cigarette used e-cigarettes in 2013*. <http://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2014/p0825-e-cigarettes.html>
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Appendix C. Data Tables

Grade	Gender	
	Male	Female
7th	256	258
8th	248	221
9th	233	219
10th	219	179
11th	196	191
12th	285	274
Total	1437	1342

Grade	Race/Ethnicity				
	White	Black	Other	Multiple	Hispanic
7th	80.0	7.8	6.6	5.6	15.2
8th	79.0	7.7	5.4	8.4	16.8
9th	81.0	6.1	5.5	7.3	19.8
10th	80.0	7.6	5.5	7.3	14.5
11th	81.0	5.7	6.0	7.1	11.1
12th	80.0	5.7	4.8	9.4	14.4
Total	80.0	6.8	5.6	7.6	15.4

	Living Situation	
	At home with family	Other living arrangements
7th	98.0	2.0
8th	97.1	2.9
9th	95.5	4.5
10th	97.9	2.1
11th	95.4	4.6
12th	93.2	6.8

Cigarette/Tobacco Use

	Never used	Experimented	Current use
7th	94.9	4.4	2.3
8th	88.9	8.6	4.3
9th	86.2	11.9	7.2
10th	74.6	19.9	12.5
11th	72.2	18.9	16.3
12th	64.5	22.9	17.8
Total	80.3	14.3	9.9
2012	80.4	9.6	7.3
2010	77.0	11.0	8.5

Age of First Time Using Cigarettes

	≤ 11	12-14	15+
2014	25.3	46.5	28.2
2012	24.0	49.4	26.2
2010	16.5	59.5	24.0

Amount of Cigarettes Smoked per day

	< than 1 a day	< than a pack	one pack	one pack+
2014	42.6	26.6	5.9	25.0
2012	52.3	40.9	3.8	3.1
2010	51.8	42.2	3.5	2.5

*Among those
who smoke

How much risk from smoking?

	No/low	Moderate to great
7th	19.0	81.0
8th	19.4	80.6
9th	18.6	81.4
10th	17.7	82.3
11th	14.0	86.0
12th	15.1	84.9

Smokeless Tobacco

7th	1.7
8th	4.5
9th	5.3
10th	7.1
11th	8.0
12th	17.5
Total	7.6
2012	6.3
2010	7.7

Alcohol Experimentation and Current Use

	Never used	Experimented	Current use
7th	80.8	10.8	10.7
8th	74.6	12.7	16.9
9th	54.4	16.2	28.0
10th	40.7	12.1	41.6
11th	40.3	12.8	38.6
12th	26.2	8.4	55.7
Total	53.1	12.0	31.9
2012	53.6	13.5	23.9
2010	46.0	14.0	26.4

Binge Drinking in the Past 2 Weeks

	Once	2-5 times	6 or more times
7th	3.4	0.2	0.6
8th	3.7	2.8	2.3
9th	6.9	6.2	2.0
10th	8.0	9.7	3.3
11th	7.2	9.2	3.2
12th	13.3	11.4	6.6
Total	7.2	6.4	3.1
2012	6.8	6.5	1.7
2010	6.4	7.8	1.9

How many of 4 best friends drink?

	None	1-2	3-4
7th	83.9	10.5	5.6
8th	65.0	19.9	15.1
9th	44.9	26.0	29.1
10th	32.2	20.1	47.7
11th	27.1	26.9	46.0
12th	18.1	18.9	63.0

Ever Drank and Drove a Motor Vehicle in the Past Month

7th	1.9
8th	2.1
9th	1.9
10th	1.9
11th	3.7
12th	7.4

Methods of Procuring Alcohol

	Home without parents' permission	Home with parents' permission	Someone known under 21	Someone known 21 or older	Brother or sister
7th	17.0	30.2	3.8	9.4	3.8
8th	10.7	21.4	4.8	14.3	8.3
9th	13.8	16.3	8.1	11.4	7.3
10th	9.6	12.0	14.4	15.6	8.4
11th	4.0	12.1	13.9	18.5	12.1
12th	3.4	7.7	11.4	27.7	7.7

	A relative	Bought with fake ID	Bought without fake ID	A stranger
7th	11.3	1.9	0.0	0.0
8th	9.5	1.2	0.0	4.8
9th	10.6	1.6	8.0	6.5
10th	9.0	6.0	6.0	5.4
11th	12.1	0.0	1.2	5.2
12th	11.1	2.5	1.2	3.7

	Taken from shop or store	From work	Bought on the internet	Other
7th	1.9	0.0	1.9	18.9
8th	1.2	1.2	3.6	19.0
9th	1.6	3.3	8.0	17.9
10th	2.4	2.4	6.0	19.2
11th	1.2	3.5	1.7	14.5
12th	2.2	3.1	2.2	16.3

Perceived Risk of drinking

	None	Slight	Moderate	Great
7th	11.3	18.2	29.5	41.0
8th	11.8	19.1	32.8	36.3
9th	12.5	22.5	32.8	32.3
10th	12.2	25.8	35.6	26.4
11th	9.5	20.1	35.9	34.5
12th	11.4	27.4	35.7	25.4

Marijuana Use

	Never used	Experimented	Current use
7th	95.8	2.5	2.7
8th	88.7	3.6	7.7
9th	81.0	4.8	14.4
10th	58.8	4.3	31.4
11th	58.1	9.2	25.0
12th	43.0	7.3	41.7
Total	71.1	5.2	20.5
2012	75.1	4.8	15.6
2010	74.2	5.7	15.2

Age of first time that you smoked marijuana

	≤ 11	12-14	15+
2014	12.9	53.9	33.2
2012	10.5	58.4	31.2
2010	8.9	56.8	34.3

Synthetic Marijuana Use

	Ever used	Past 30-day use
7th	1.7	1.3
8th	4.5	3.4
9th	5.7	3.8
10th	10.1	6.1
11th	6.7	4.5
12th	12.1	7.0
Total	6.8	4.3

Marijuana Use Amongst Four Best Friends

	None	1-2	3-4
7th	90.9	5.6	3.5
8th	70.7	17.6	11.7
9th	56.1	19.4	24.5
10th	33.9	19.4	46.8
11th	33.5	23.5	42.9
12th	21.0	22.4	56.6

Knows Siblings or Adults Who Smoke
Marijuana

	Sibling	Adult
7th	11.1	23.0
8th	16.3	34.7
9th	26.3	47.8
10th	30.7	57.7
11th	41.1	55.5
12th	47.1	62.1

Risk of Use and Ease of Obtaining Marijuana

	No/low risk	Easy to obtain
7th	30.0	15.3
8th	43.3	29.5
9th	50.6	47.9
10th	64.7	71.4
11th	60.2	71.5
12th	70.0	77.0

Heroin and Prescription Opiate Use

	Any heroin/opiate use	30-day heroin	30-day prescription opiates
7th	1.7	0.8	2.3
8th	2.3	2.1	4.3
9th	5.5	3.1	4.5
10th	5.4	0.8	5.4
11th	5.6	3.4	5.9
12th	12.4	7.0	10.3
Total	5.6	3.0	5.5
2012	1.3	0.5	3.5
2010	1.7	0.7	5.8

Age of First Time Using Prescription Pain Relievers without Doctor's Orders

	≤ 11	12-14	15+
2014	30.4%	33.0%	36.5%

Report it is not wrong to use Prescription Pain Relievers without Doctor's Orders

	Not wrong
7th	8.1
8th	11.0
9th	12.8
10th	20.5
11th	16.3
12th	20.7

Risk of Use and Ease of Obtaining Prescription Pain Relievers without Doctor's Order

	No risk	Easy to obtain
7th	23.8	12.2
8th	21.3	17.2
9th	20.8	20.8
10th	24.1	32.2
11th	17.3	28.6
12th	19.0	35.7

Other Drug Use

	Ever used psychedelics	Past 30-day use of psychedelics	Ever used crack and/or cocaine
7th	0.8	0.6	1.3
8th	2.0	2.3	2.5
9th	3.8	1.7	3.1
10th	7.8	4.1	5.4
11th	8.9	5.1	4.2
12th	15.2	8.3	12.3
Total	6.5	3.7	5.0
2012	1.8	0.7	2.8
2010	2.9	1.0	2.5

4 best friends use of other drugs (i.e. LSD or other psychedelics)

	3-4	1-2	None
7th	1.9	3.5	94.6
8th	2.5	7.9	89.6
9th	4.8	11.3	83.9
10th	9.7	19.2	71.1
11th	13.1	17.8	69.2
12th	13.0	25.0	62.0

Ease and Wrongfulness of Obtaining Other Drugs

	Easy to get	Not wrong
7th	7.4	4.3
8th	8.2	7.2
9th	13.9	9.7
10th	27.2	15.9
11th	25.8	14.4
12th	30.5	17.9

Violence Perpetration

	Ever bullied someone else	Ever attacked someone with intent to hurt	I agree that it is all right to beat someone up if they start the fight
7th	25.1	8.2	25.7
8th	25.0	8.3	36.4
9th	17.1	9.8	40.9
10th	16.3	9.4	48.0
11th	11.4	5.6	39.0
12th	19.5	11.8	46.8
Total	19.5	9.1	39.4
2012	37.6	8.6	67.1
2010		11.9	44.9

Bullying Experienced

	Been bullied at school	Been cyberbullied
7th	37.1	22.6
8th	37.0	23.4
9th	23.8	19.9
10th	23.4	21.7
11th	18.9	16.3
12th	19.9	19.3
Total	27.0	20.6

Ever carried a handgun to school

7th	1.6
8th	3.6
9th	3.5
10th	3.3
11th	3.1
12th	6.3

Depressive Feelings

	Sometime I feel life is not worth it	At times I think I am no good at all	All in all, I'm inclined to think I am a failure	Felt depressed most days in past year
7th	18.5	27.2	16.0	29.4
8th	23.9	31.3	18.7	32.9
9th	26.1	34.9	21.9	33.8
10th	24.0	37.2	26.1	38.4
11th	29.2	38.1	24.8	38.6
12th	26.1	37.3	21.4	36.6
Total	24.5	34.2	21.2	34.8

Knows what to do if someone is at risk of..

	hurting themselves	hurting someone else
	73.6	72.8
7th	71.3	68.1
8th	74.1	71.7
9th	74.8	70.9
10th	77.6	73.7
11th	73.8	72.3
12th	74.1	71.5

Have you heard of SPEAK?

	Yes
7th	14.1
8th	15.5
9th	13.3
10th	21.7
11th	21.7
12th	22.5
Total	18.4

Family Experience Composite Scores

	Family communication	Clear rules
7th	7.2	8.5
8th	6.7	7.9
9th	6.4	7.1
10th	5.7	6.6
11th	5.8	6.4
12th	5.7	6.0
Total	6.3	7.1
2012	5.4	6.8
2010	5.9	6.2

Parents feel it would be wrong for you to...

	Drink 1-2 alcoholic beverages daily	Smoke cigarettes	Smoke marijuana
7th	96.2	97.4	95.9
8th	95.4	96.4	91.8
9th	93.7	96.4	89.6
10th	91.3	94.4	78.4
11th	92.9	90.5	78.1
12th	86.3	88.4	71.9
Total	92.4	93.8	84.0

	Use prescription drugs without doctor's orders	Steal something over \$5	Pick a fight	Gamble
7th	97.2	93.9	88.5	84.6
8th	95.6	94.2	86.5	83.8
9th	95.7	93.4	83.8	77.0
10th	92.6	91.7	83.9	76.1
11th	94.9	94.4	85.0	76.3
12th	90.6	90.7	82.7	72.8
Total	94.3	92.9	85.0	78.3

School Experience Composite Scores

	School interaction	School impact
	5.0	3.8
7th	4.9	3.0
8th	5.3	2.8
9th	4.7	2.1
10th	4.9	2.3
11th	4.8	2.1
12th	4.9	2.7
Total	4.6	3.2
2012	4.7	3.0
2010		

Understands that sexual activity puts teenagers

	Yes
7th	65.2
8th	70.6
9th	77.6
10th	74.5
11th	78.7
12th	78.6
Total	74.6