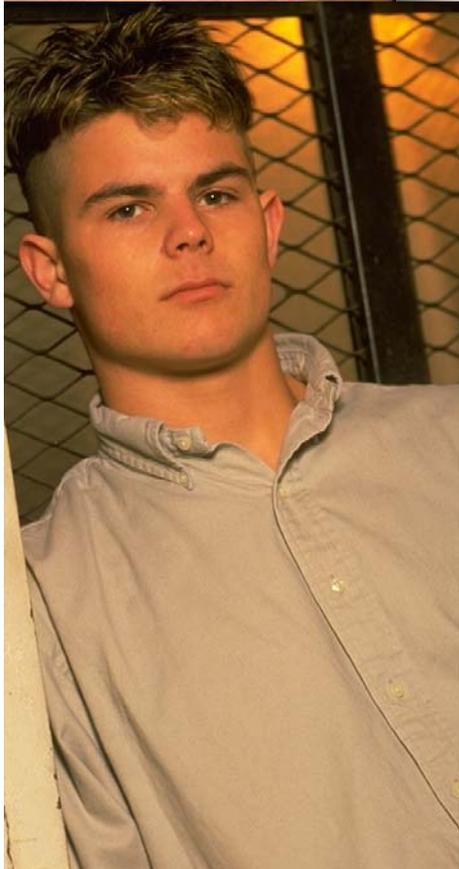




2003 Protective and Risk Factors

Fairfax County Results from the Virginia Community Youth Survey



March 2005
(Revised: July 18, 2005)



Data Compiled by:

Fairfax County Department of Systems Management for Human Services

Fairfax County 2003 Results from the Virginia Community Youth Survey

Protective and Risk Factor Scores

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Executive Summary

This report presents tabulations of Fairfax County student protective and risk factor scores from the *2003 Virginia Community Youth Survey* and data collected as part of the *2001 Fairfax County Communities that Care® Survey*. This report supplements previously released data and includes only protective and risk factor tabulations. In May 2004 Fairfax County published results from the *2003 Virginia Community Youth Survey*, excluding protective and risk factor data. This report follows the publication of results from the statewide *2003 Virginia Community Youth Survey* in February 2005 by the Virginia Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services (DMHMRSAS).

In November 2003, a random sample of 4,239 Fairfax County students in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades completed the *2003 Virginia Community Youth Survey*, representing nearly 13 percent of the total student membership. The population of students surveyed was representative of the demographic composition of the Fairfax County Public Schools as a whole. The protocols used to assess validity on the 2003 data are described in the May 2004 report.¹

Following the publication of the *2001 Fairfax County Communities that Care® Survey*, the methodology used by some youth survey researchers to compute protective and risk factor scores was revised (see the Methodology section for details). The methodology utilized in this report produces tabulations of the percentage of students above, or at or below, a normative risk “cutoff point.” In order to provide data for comparison purposes, protective and risk factor scores for 2001 data were re-calculated and included in this report using the new methodology.

Highlights of Protective and Risk Factor Scores

“Protective factors” indicate resiliency to drug abuse and problem behaviors, while “risk factors” help explain circumstances that may increase the likelihood of problem behaviors. Elevated risk factor scores increase the chance that a young person will be vulnerable to alcohol, tobacco, or other drug use, while high protective factor scores increase a young person’s ability to resist use, and also indicate positive social skills and stronger family support.

Best-practices approaches to using protective and risk factors typically encourage the use of both in developing prevention strategies. Focusing on protective factors fosters resiliency in students, views children as empowered with strengths, rather than confronted by risks, and encourages nurturing children in order to help them succeed. Further, protective factors typically comprise variables which may be more amenable to programmatic impacts than those that comprise risk factors. Reinforcing protective factor processes can help young people be more resilient when confronting risk factors and risky behaviors.

Protective Factor Scores

- **2001-2003 Changes.** Protective factor scores in 2003 were similar to 2001 scores. However, the percentage of students with scores above the cutoff point (indicating high protection) increased for the Community Domain “opportunities for pro-social involvement” and “community rewards for pro-social involvement” factors.
- **2003 Data.** Protective factor scores with the largest percentage of students with scores above the cutoff point (indicating high protection) include:
 - School domain “opportunities for involvement” factor scores.
 - Peer-individual domain “religiosity” and “social skills” factor scores.

¹ See the Fairfax County summary tables from the 2003 Virginia Community Youth Survey at: <http://www.co.fairfax.va.us/comm/demograph/pdf/youth2003.pdf>.

Risk Factor Scores

- 2001-2003 Changes. Again, there is little variation in risk factor scores from 2001 to 2003. Exceptions include the following.
 - Community domain: the percentage of students with elevated risk factor scores increased by over 14 percent for the “high community disorganization” scales. The “community disorganization” factor comprises variables that indicate the student’s perception of personal safety, crime and/or drug selling, fights, lots of empty or abandoned buildings, lots of graffiti your neighborhood, or the place around where you live.
 - Peer-individual domain: the percentage of students at risk in both the “early initiation of drug use” and “attitudes favorable to drug use” scales decreased by 7.6 percent.
- 2003 Data. Risk factor scores with the largest percentage of students with scores above the cutoff point (high risk) include:
 - Family and peer-individual domain: parent and peer-individual “attitudes favorable towards antisocial behavior” factor scores.
 - School domain “academic failure” factor scores.

Significant Relationships between Protective and Risk Factors and Other Variables

This report includes data for statistically significant, substantively important relationships between protective and risk factor scores and population subgroups (grade, sex, any 30-day use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs (ATOD), and respondents who replied “Yes” to the question “Have you ever belonged to a gang?”) Relationships between grade and any 30-day use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs (ATOD) and protective and risk factor scores are somewhat stronger than between protective and risk factors and other variables.

The strongest significant protective factor relationships are between 30-day use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs (ATOD) and the following: peer-individual domain protective factor scores for “social skills” and “belief in the moral order” scales (see Table 4). The strongest significant risk factor relationships were between any 30-day use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs (ATOD) and the following: community domain risk scores for “perceived availability of drugs,” and family domain risk scores for “parental attitudes favorable to drug use,” and peer-individual domain risk factor scores for “early initiation of drugs,” “favorable attitudes toward drug use,” “perceived risk of drug use,” and “friends’ use of drugs” (see Table 5).

Protective and Risk Factor Figures and Tables

Summary of Protective Factor Score Data

In many cases, the percentage of students in the 12th grade with high protection is lower than for other grades, with the exception of the peer-individual domain scores for “religiosity” and “social skills.” The largest percentage of students in the 8th grade with high protection scores are in the peer-individual domain “social skills” and family domain “reward for involvement” factors. In most cases, female respondents have higher protective factor scores than males.

The percentage of respondents with high protective factor scores who report any 30-day use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs (ATOD) or who replied “Yes” to the question “Have you ever belonged to a gang?” is much lower than the overall population, particularly for school and family domain “rewards for pro-social involvement,” and peer-individual domain “social skills” and “belief in the moral order.”

Summary of Risk Factor Score Data

Students in the 12th grade are somewhat more likely to have elevated risk scores, particularly for community domain “perceived availability of drugs,” school domain “low school attachment,” and peer-

individual domain “rewards for antisocial involvement.” A larger percentage of students in the 8th grade have elevated risk scores for community domain “perceived availability of handguns,” and family domain “high family conflict” than do students in other grades. The percentage of female respondents with elevated risk scores for most factors is lower than for male respondents; an exception is the family domain score for “family conflict.”

The percentage of respondents with high risk factor scores who report any 30-day use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs (ATOD) or who replied “Yes” to the question “Have you ever belonged to a gang?” is larger than the overall population for all risk factor scores. Risk factor scores for students with any 30-day of use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs (ATOD) are highest for the following: community domain “perceived availability of drugs,” family domain “parental attitudes favorable toward antisocial behavior,” and peer-individual domain scores for “attitudes favorable toward antisocial behavior,” “antisocial peers,” “peer’s drug use,” and “sensation seeking.”

Figures 3 through 8 are useful for looking at variation in high protective and risk factor scores for the 2003 survey population as a whole, compared to the seven-state Diffusion Consortium Project scores, and compared to population subgroups (grade, sex, any 30-day use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs (ATOD), and respondents who replied “Yes” to the question “Have you ever belonged to a gang?”) Detailed data for Figures 3, 4, and 5 (2003 Protective Factors) are found in Tables 6 and 10. Detailed data for Figures 6, 7, and 8 (2003 Protective Factors) are found in Tables 7 and 11.

Introduction

This report presents tabulations of Fairfax County student protective and risk factor scores from the *2003 Virginia Community Youth Survey*. In November 2003, the *2003 Virginia Community Youth Survey* was administered to a random sample of Fairfax County students as part of an initiative sponsored by a consortium of agencies of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The survey was conducted to obtain valid statewide data about youth behaviors – those that are positive as well as those that are harmful. This information provides insight into the prevalence and frequency of substance abuse, antisocial behaviors and positive behaviors. Survey results provide Fairfax County with a barometer of the effectiveness of our community in fostering healthy choices in our youth and assist in the development of prevention strategies. In 2003, 4,239 students in 8th, 10th, and 12th grades completed the survey, representing nearly 13 percent of the total student membership in the grades surveyed. The population of students surveyed is representative of the demographic composition of the Fairfax County Public Schools as a whole. The protocols used to assess validity on the 2003 data are similar to those used on the 2001 data.

This report supplements previously released data and includes only protective and risk factor tabulations. Based on research conducted by J. David Hawkins, Ph.D., and Richard F. Catalano, Ph.D., the protective and risk factor model theorizes that “protective factors” exist which can help increase resiliency to drug abuse and problem behaviors, while a set of “risk factors” helps explain circumstances that may increase the likelihood of problem behaviors. Elevated risk factor scores increase the chance that a young person will be vulnerable to alcohol, tobacco, or other drug (ATOD) use, while high protective factor scores increase a young person’s ability to resist use, and also indicate positive social skills and stronger family support. Multiple protective and risk factors affect whether or not a young person will use alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs.² An individual’s ability to utilize protective resources while avoiding risks may determine his or her ability to succeed. Protective and risk factors are categorized into four domains: Community, School, Family, and Individual-Peer.

Methodology

The methodology used to compute protective and risk factor scores for Fairfax County was revised after the publication of the *2001 Fairfax County Communities that Care® Survey*. Thus, protective and risk factor summaries published in the *2001 Fairfax County Communities that Care® Survey* report are not comparable to scores published in this report.³ The 2001 methodology compared the scores of every student against an average score for the normative population of the Communities that Care® Survey. A score of 50 indicated the average for the normative population, with scores higher than 50 indicating above average scores, and scores below 50 indicating below average scores. The current methodology indicates the percentage of youth at risk and the percentage of youth with protection on each protective and risk factor scale. In order to provide comparison data for Fairfax County officials, protective and risk factor scores for *2001 Fairfax County Communities that Care® Survey* data were re-calculated and included in this report (see Tables 8 and 9) using the currently accepted methodology.

The scales for protective and risk factors were established using data from the Diffusion Consortium Project, a study of seven states funded by four Federal Agencies: the National Institute of Drug Abuse, Safe and Drug Free Schools Program, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention,

² Hawkins, J. D., Catalano, R. F., & Miller, J. Y. (1992). “Protective and risk factors for alcohol and other drug problems in adolescence and early adulthood: Implications for substance abuse prevention.” *Psychological Bulletin*, 112(1), 64-105.

³ Developmental Research Programs, Inc. September, 1995: Fairfax County, Virginia. *Communities that Care: 2001 Youth Survey Report*; available at < <http://www.co.fairfax.va.us/comm/demogrp/pdf/youth2001.pdf>>.

and Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.⁴ States in the Diffusion Consortium Project included Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Oregon, Utah, and Washington. Data from the Diffusion Consortium Project led to the development of a new methodology for computing protective and risk factor scores, and the development of cutoff points for each protective and risk factor scale that are used to classify a youth as being at risk on risk factor scales or having protection on protective factor scales.⁵ Protective and risk factor scales are constructed using Likert scale question items (see Section VII of this report). Items comprising protective and risk factors were re-coded in order to provide uni-directional ordinal data for protective and risk factor item constructs. For the scaled data, cutoff points were determined by taking the median value for a set of specific responses (plus 0.15 times the standard deviation) for each scale for all the weighted data from all seven participating states in the Diffusion Consortium Project. If an individual's score was above the cutoff point, the respondent was considered at risk (or protected). For a more detailed methodology, definitions, the research basis for protective and risk factor domains, and an item construct dictionary, see the *2003 Virginia Community Youth Survey* report.⁶

Outline

This report is organized as follows. All tables present protective factor data first, followed by risk factor data. Low protective or risk factor scores are at or below the normative cutoff points, while high protective or risk factor scores are above. In figures, a heavy dashed line represents the percentage of youth with high protection or at high risk for the seven-state Diffusion Consortium Project sample upon which the cutoff points were based. The white dots show the percentage of all Fairfax County respondents with high protection or high risk scores.

Section I contains comparative data on overall respondent protective and risk factor scores from 2001 and 2003 surveys.

Section II includes tables of statistically significant measures of association for protective and risk factor scores for 2001 and 2003 data by grade and by sex, and for 2003 data by respondents with any 30-day use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs (ATOD), and for respondents who replied "Yes" to the question "Have you ever belonged to a gang?" Section II also includes figures for 2003 data illustrating the percentage of respondents with high (above the cutoff point) protective and risk factor scores.

Section III includes tables of percentages only (in order to facilitate comparisons across subcategories) of respondents only for the 2003 protective and risk factor data. Tables of 2003 data with numbers and percentages of respondents are included in Section V.

Section IV includes of numbers and percentages of respondents for the 2001 protective and risk factor data. Section VI includes a table of protective and risk factor cutoff points and Cronbach's Alpha reliability coefficients. Section VII lists variables comprising 2003 protective and risk factor items.

⁴ Diffusion Consortium Project. J. David Hawkins, Ph.D., Principal Investigator. Richard F. Catalano, Ph.D., Co-Principal Investigator. Michael W. Arthur, Ph.D. Co-Investigator & Project Director. Funded by: National Institute on Drug Abuse, Department of Health & Human Services, Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, U. S. Department of Education, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, Department of Health & Human Services.

⁵ Briney, J. S., Arthur, M. W., Brooke-Weiss, B. L., & Hawkins, J. D., Abbott, R.D. (2002). "Measuring Community Risk and Protection Using the Communities That Care Youth Survey." Submitted to *Evaluation and Program Planning*.

⁶ Survey and Evaluation Research Laboratory, Center for Public Policy, Virginia Commonwealth University. *The 2003 Virginia Community Youth Survey*. Prepared for the Virginia Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation, and Substance Abuse Services. Principal investigators: Mary A. Moore, Ph.D., Andrea Glaze, M.S., Julie Honnold, Ph.D., James M. Ellis, M.S., and Mary E. Rives, M.S. <http://www.dmhmsas.state.va.us/documents/reports/OSAS-CommunityYouthSurvey2003.pdf>.

I. Analyzing Protective and Risk Factors

This report includes tabulations of protective and risk factors by other variables. For the Fairfax County *2001 Communities that Care*® Survey data, factors are tabulated for grade and sex. For the Fairfax County *2003 Virginia Community Youth Survey*, factors are tabulated by grade, by sex, by any 30-day use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs (ATOD), and for those respondents who replied “Yes” to the question “Have you ever belonged to a gang?” Percent differences in Tables 2 and 3 are provided only for factors with high protection and high risk; percent differences for low protection and low risk would be the inverse of these numbers.

Since elevated risk scores are associated with negative outcomes, it is preferable to have risk factor scores below the cutoff point, indicating low risk. Alternately, since protective factor scores are associated with better student outcomes, it is preferable to have protective factor scores above the cutoff point, indicating high protection.

Table 1 explains some of the ways prevention specialists may analyze variation in protective and risk factors. When looking at figures and tables, look for variation in percentages of respondents. The measures of association in Tables 4 and 5 indicate which of these relationships are statistically significant, and substantively important.

Table 1. Analyzing Variation in Protective and Risk Factors		
Focus	Example	Offers Support for Theories that...
Relative Percentages at Low Protection/ High Risk	Where a larger percentage of respondents report low protection, or where a larger percentage of respondents report high risk.	Some programs may offer more (or less) support, or resiliency, than do others.
Measures within Protective and Risk Factor Domains	Scores for a factor of programmatic interest (drug use, family conflict, etc.) vary substantially from other scores.	
Comparable Measures across Protective and Risk Factor Domains	Where the percentage of youth at low protection in a factor with multiple domains (i.e., the "opportunities for involvement" scale) differs across the domains.	
Longitudinal: Comparisons of Baseline Data to and between Subsequent Survey Periods	Where the percentage of youth at risk for family conflict in a community prior to implementing a community-wide family and parenting program subsequently decreases after the program is implemented.	
Protective and Risk Factor Measures by Population Subgroup	Variation in factor scores by grade, sex, or incidence of risky behavior.	Some programs may have more of an impact when targeted at specific population subgroups.
Protective and Risk Factor Measures by Regional Comparison	Comparisons to regional or national data. "National" comparisons are actually to the seven-state norms established in the Diffusion Consortium Project. ⁷ Virginia state data is available in the 2003 <i>Virginia Community Youth Survey</i> report. ⁸	Regional attributes (economic and demographic variables, in particular) may impact protective and risk factors.

⁷ Briney, J. S., Arthur, M. W., Brooke-Weiss, B. L., & Hawkins, J. D., Abbott, R.D. (2002). "Measuring Community Risk and Protection Using the Communities that Care Youth Survey." Submitted to *Evaluation and Program Planning*.

⁸ Data cleaning methods differed for Fairfax County and Virginia state databases, which may impact the comparability of state and Fairfax County protective and risk scores. Thus, state data was not included in this report. Virginia state results are available from the Survey and Evaluation Research Laboratory, Center for Public Policy, Virginia Commonwealth University. *The 2003 Virginia Community Youth Survey*. Prepared for the Virginia Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation, and Substance Abuse Services. Principal investigators: Mary A. Moore, Ph.D., Andrea Glaze, M.S. Julie Honnold, Ph.D., James M. Ellis, M.S., and Mary E. Rives, M.S. <http://www.dmhmrsas.state.va.us/documents/reports/OSAS-CommunityYouthSurvey2003.pdf>.

I.a. Protective Factors

Table 2. 2001 Communities that Care® Survey Data and 2003 Virginia Community Youth Survey Scores for Protective Factors by All Grades Together Percentage of Respondents

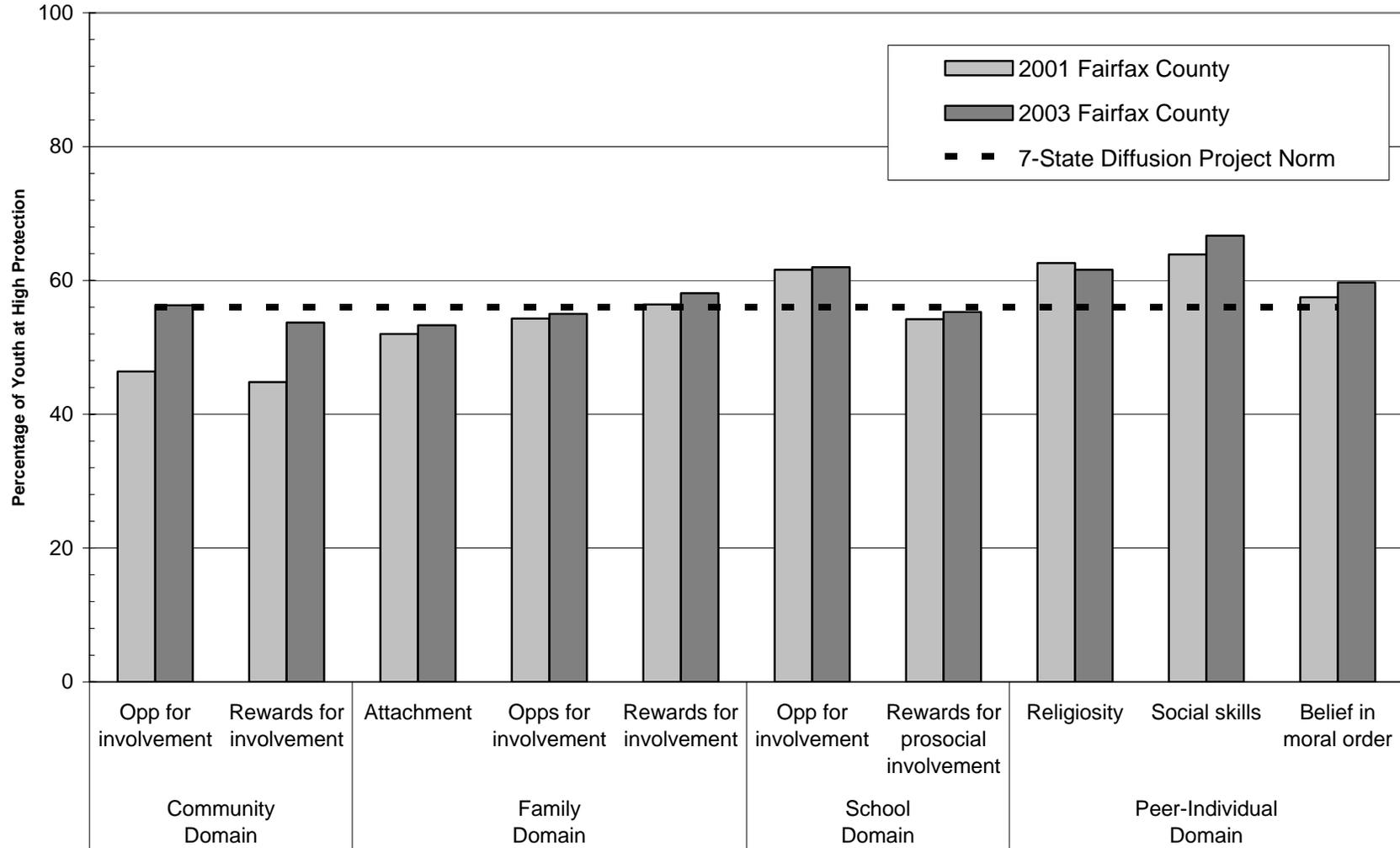
		2001 Fairfax County Communities that Care® Survey	2003 Fairfax County Virginia Community Youth Survey	Percent Difference
Community Domain Protective Factor Scores				
Community opportunities for pro-social involvement scale	Low protection	53.6%	43.7%	
	High protection	46.4%	56.3%	+9.9%
Community rewards for pro-social involvement scale	Low protection	55.2%	46.3%	
	High protection	44.8%	53.7%	+8.9%
Family Domain Protective Factor Scores				
Family attachment scale	Low protection	48.0%	46.7%	
	High protection	52.0%	53.3%	+1.3%
Family opportunities for involvement scale	Low protection	45.7%	45.0%	
	High protection	54.3%	55.0%	+0.7%
Family rewards for involvement scale	Low protection	43.6%	41.9%	
	High protection	56.4%	58.1%	+1.7%
School Domain Protective Factor Scores				
School opportunities for involvement scale	Low protection	38.4%	38.0%	
	High protection	61.6%	62.0%	+0.4%
School rewards for pro-social involvement	Low protection	45.8%	44.7%	
	High protection	54.2%	55.3%	+1.1%
Peer-Individual Domain Protective Factor Scores				
Peer-individual religiosity scale	Low protection	37.4%	38.4%	
	High protection	62.6%	61.6%	-1.0%
Peer-individual social skills scale	Low protection	36.1%	33.3%	
	High protection	63.9%	66.7%	+2.8%
Peer-individual belief in moral order scale	Low protection	42.5%	40.3%	
	High protection	57.5%	59.7%	+2.2%

Source: Fairfax County protective and risk factor scores were computed by the Fairfax County Department of Systems Management for Human Services. The Fairfax County 2001 Communities that Care® Survey included 11,631 valid cases. The Fairfax County 2003 Virginia Community Youth Survey included 4,074 valid cases. Fairfax County percentages and totals are unweighted.

The cutoff points used to classify responses as "high" were provided by the University of Washington's Social Development Research Group (SDRG). Low protection and low risk scores are at or below the cutoff points established. High protection and high risk scores are above the cutoff points established.

Figure 1

Fairfax County Protective Factor Profile
 Percentage of Students ABOVE Cutoff Point (High Protection)



Source: Fairfax County 2001 *Communities that Care*® Survey Data and 2003 *Virginia Community Youth Survey*; Diffusion Consortium Project. J. David Hawkins, Ph.D., Principal Investigator. Richard F. Catalano, Ph.D., Co-Principal Investigator. Michael W. Arthur, Ph.D. Co-Investigator & Project Director. Funded by: National Institute on Drug Abuse, Department of Health & Human Services, Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, U.S. Department of Education, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, Department of Health & Human Services.

I.b. Risk Factors

**Table 3. 2001 Communities that Care® Survey Data
and 2003 Virginia Community Youth Survey
Scores for Risk Factors by All Grades Together
Percentage of Respondents***

		2001 Fairfax County Communities that Care® Survey	2003 Fairfax County Virginia Community Youth Survey	Percent Difference
Community Domain Risk Factor Scores				
Low neighborhood attachment scale	Low risk	61.4%	65.8%	
	High risk	38.6%	34.2%	-4.4%
High community disorganization scale	Low risk	72.4%	58.1%	
	High risk	27.6%	41.9%	+14.3%
Risk score – Transitions and mobility scale	Low risk	58.2%	60.7%	
	High risk	41.8%	39.3%	-2.5%
Laws and norms favorable to drugs scale*	Low risk	*	66.7%	
	High risk	*	33.3%	
Risk score - Perceived availability of drugs scale	Low risk	65.1%	63.1%	
	High risk	34.9%	36.9%	+2.0%
Risk score - Perceived availability of handguns scale	Low risk	82.5%	80.9%	
	High risk	17.5%	19.1%	+1.6%
Family Domain Risk Factor Scores				
Risk score - Poor family management scale	Low risk	54.9%	60.5%	
	High risk	45.1%	39.5%	-5.6%
Risk score - High family conflict scale*	Low risk	*	55.2%	
	High risk	*	44.8%	
Risk score - Family history of antisocial behavior scale	Low risk	73.5%	76.4%	
	High risk	26.5%	23.6%	-2.9%
Risk score - Parental attitudes favor drug use	Low risk	68.6%	69.7%	
	High risk	31.4%	30.3%	-1.1%
Risk score - Parental attitudes favor antisocial behavior	Low risk	56.4%	54.7%	
	High risk	43.6%	45.3%	+1.7%
School Domain Risk Factor Scores				
Risk score - School academic failure scale	Low risk	54.0%	54.6%	
	High risk	46.0%	45.4%	-0.6%

School Domain Risk Factor Scores (continued)

Risk score - Low school commitment scale	Low risk	51.6%	55.4%	
	High risk	48.4%	44.6%	-3.8%

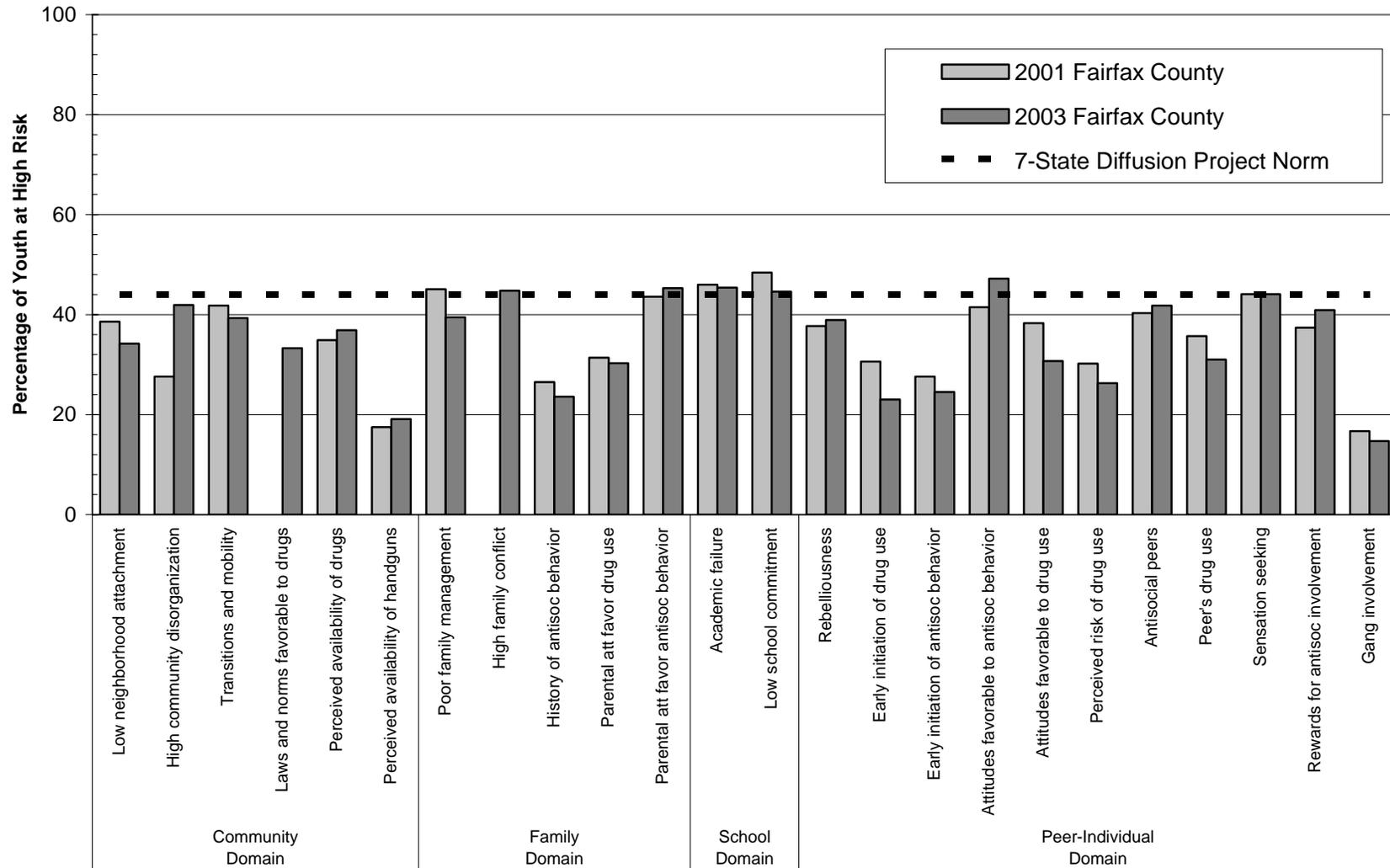
Peer-Individual Domain Risk Factor Scores

Risk score - Peer-individual rebelliousness scale	Low risk	62.3%	61.1%	
	High risk	37.7%	38.9%	+1.2%
Risk score - Peer-individual early initiation of drug use scale	Low risk	69.4%	77.0%	
	High risk	30.6%	23.0%	-7.6%
Risk score - Peer-individual early initiation of antisocial behavior scale	Low risk	72.4%	75.5%	
	High risk	27.6%	24.5%	-3.1%
Risk score - Peer-individual attitudes favorable to antisocial behavior scale	Low risk	58.5%	52.8%	
	High risk	41.5%	47.2%	+5.7%
Risk score - Peer-individual attitudes favorable to drug use scale	Low risk	61.7%	69.3%	
	High risk	38.3%	30.7%	-7.6%
Risk score - Peer-individual perceived risk of drug use scale	Low risk	69.8%	73.7%	
	High risk	30.2%	26.3%	-3.9%
Risk score - Peer-individual antisocial peers scale	Low risk	59.7%	58.2%	
	High risk	40.3%	41.8%	+1.5%
Risk score - Peer-individual peer's drug use scale	Low risk	64.3%	69.0%	
	High risk	35.7%	31.0%	-4.7%
Risk score - Peer-individual sensation seeking scale	Low risk	55.9%	55.9%	
	High risk	44.1%	44.1%	+0.0%
Risk score - Peer-individual rewards for antisocial involvement scale	Low risk	62.6%	59.1%	
	High risk	37.4%	40.9%	+3.5%
Risk score - Peer-individual gang involvement scale	Low risk	83.3%	85.3%	
	High risk	16.7%	14.7%	-2.0%

Sources: Fairfax County protective and risk factor scores were computed by the Fairfax County Department of Systems Management for Human Services. The Fairfax County 2001 *Communities that Care* Survey included 11,631 valid cases. The Fairfax County 2003 *Virginia Community Youth Survey* included 4,074 valid cases. The cutoff points used to classify responses as "high" were provided by the University of Washington's Social Development Research Group (SDRG). Fairfax County percentages and totals are unweighted.

* Fairfax County 2001 scores were not calculated for "Community Domain: Laws and Norms Favorable to Alcohol, Cigarette, and Marijuana Use" since Question 82 ("If a kid smokes cigarettes in your neighborhood, or the area around where you live, would he or she be caught by the police?") was not included on the 2001 *Communities that Care* Survey. Scores were also not calculated for "Family Domain: Family Conflict" because of data coding errors for Q2909 on the 2001 survey ("People in my family often insult or yell at each other.")

Figure 2
Fairfax County Risk Factor Profile
Percentage of Students ABOVE Cutoff Point (High Risk)



Source: Fairfax County 2001 *Communities that Care* Survey Data and 2003 *Virginia Community Youth Survey*; Diffusion Consortium Project. J. David Hawkins, Ph.D., Principal Investigator. Richard F. Catalano, Ph.D., Co-Principal Investigator. Michael W. Arthur, Ph.D. Co-Investigator & Project Director. Funded by: National Institute on Drug Abuse, Department of Health & Human Services, Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, U.S. Department of Education, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, Department of Health & Human Services.

II. Protective and Risk Factor Score Relationships to Other Variables

This section includes statistically significant measures of association for the relationships between protective and risk factor scores and grade, gender, any 30-day use of alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs, and those who responded “Yes” to the question “Have you ever belonged to a gang?” Analyzing protective and risk factors by population subgroups may help prevention specialists target programs where they will be most useful. Some prevention efforts, for example, may be more effective with younger students rather than older, or for boys rather than girls.

Data were analyzed to compute significance tests and measures of association to evaluate the statistical relative strength of relationships between protective and risk factors and population subgroups.⁹ For the purposes of this research, measures are included only where the chi-square statistic indicated a statistically significant relationship at the 0.05 level or less. A measure of association (Cramer's V) of 0.10 was used as a minimum threshold to indicate a substantive relationship between factors and other variables.

Using this Data

- Cramer's V ranges from 0 (indicating no association) to 1 (indicating a perfect association). In this table, a Cramer's V measure of 0.25 would indicate a statistically significant, stronger relationship between variables of interest than a Cramer's V measure of 0.10.
- Where a measure is entered in the table, there is a statistically significant, substantively important relationship with a Cramer's V measure greater than 0.09. The number and percentage of respondents for categories comprising variables (different grades, females and males, etc.) are found in the data tables. For example, there is a significant, substantive relationship between the peer-individual domain protective factor score “social skills” and sex in both the 2001 and 2003 data sets. Analyzing data in tables, we see that a smaller proportion of male respondents had scores in the “high protection” category for the “social skills” factor than did females. This would support, for example, conclusions that programs promoting this factor may be more effective with girls than boys, or that girls are more likely to have stronger social skills than are boys.
- Note where factors with measures across domains differ. For example, there is no significant relationship between “rewards for pro-social involvement” in the community domain. However, there are significant relationships between this factor and other variables in the family and school domains.

⁹ Chi-square tests indicate the statistical significance of relationships between two variables. However, the relationship between those variables may not be statistically important. Measures of association are used to help evaluate the relative strength of a statistically significant relationship. For the purposes of this research, measures are included only for where the chi-square statistic indicated a statistically significant relationship at the 0.05 level or less.

**Table 4. Statistically Significant Measures of Association >0.09
for Protective Factor Scores:
by Grade, by Sex, by Respondents with
Any 30-Day Use of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs (ATOD),
and by Respondents Ever in a Gang**

Protective Factor Domain	<u>2001</u>		<u>2003</u>			
	Grade	Sex	Grade	Sex	Any 30-Day ATOD Use	Ever Been in a Gang: YES
Community Domain Protective Factor Scores						
Opportunities for Pro-social Involvement						
Rewards for Pro-social Involvement						
Family Domain Protective Factor Scores						
Attachment					0.11	
Opportunities for Pro-social Involvement					0.14	0.10
Rewards for Pro-social Involvement	0.11		0.12		0.16	0.11
School Domain Protective Factor Scores						
Opportunities for Pro-social Involvement			0.15			
Rewards for Pro-social Involvement	0.14		0.16		0.14	
Peer-Individual Domain Protective Factor Scores						
Religiosity	0.20		0.18			
Social Skills		0.18	0.12	0.16	0.41	0.16
Belief in the Moral Order	0.16	0.18	0.15	0.14	0.31	0.15

**Table 5. Statistically Significant Measures of Association >0.09
for Risk Factor Scores:
by Grade, by Sex, by Respondents with
Any 30-Day Use of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs (ATOD),
and by Respondents Ever in a Gang**

Risk Factor Domain	<u>2001</u>		<u>2003</u>			
	Grade	Sex	Grade	Sex	Any 30-Day ATOD Use	Ever Been in a Gang: YES
Community Domain Risk Factor Scores						
Low Neighborhood Attachment	0.11		0.14			
High Disorganization			0.10		0.12	0.10
High Transitions and Mobility						
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use			0.11		0.22	
Perceived Availability of Drugs	0.18		0.17		0.34	0.12

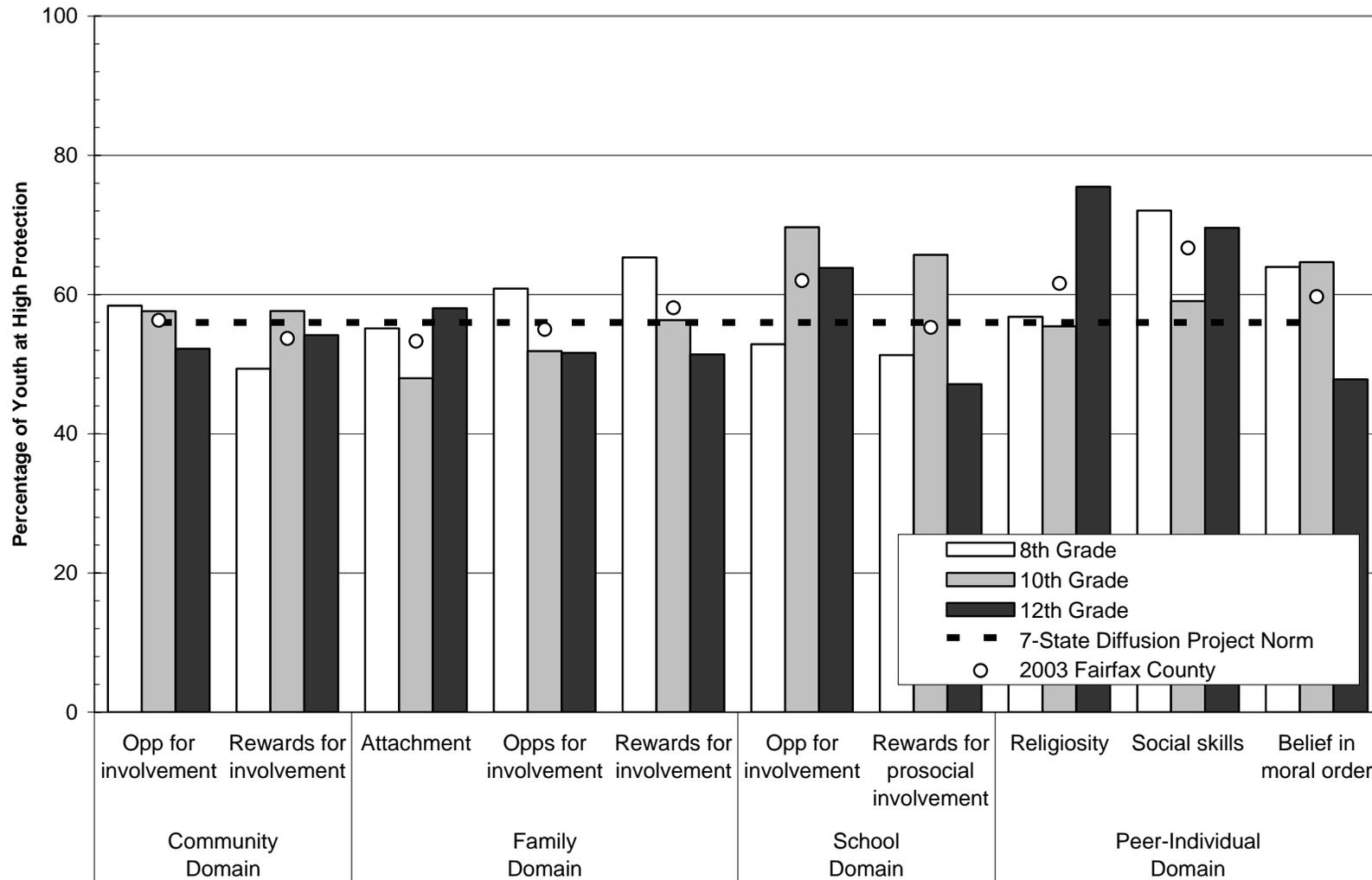
**Table 5. Statistically Significant Measures of Association >0.09
for Risk Factor Scores:
by Grade, by Sex, by Respondents with
Any 30-Day Use of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs (ATOD),
and by Respondents Ever in a Gang**

Risk Factor Domain	<u>2001</u>		<u>2003</u>			
	Grade	Sex	Grade	Sex	Any 30-Day ATOD Use	Ever Been in a Gang: YES
Community Domain Risk Factor Scores (Continued)						
Perceived Availability of Handguns	0.12	0.11	0.14	0.10		0.17
Family Domain Risk Factor Scores						
Poor Family Management		0.10			0.23	0.10
Conflict			0.10			
History of Antisocial Behavior					0.29	0.18
Parental Attitudes Favorable toward Drug Use	0.16		0.18		0.36	
Parental Attitudes Favorable toward Antisocial Behavior		0.11		0.16	0.21	
School Domain Risk Factor Scores						
Academic Failure					0.13	
Low Commitment to School				0.16	0.21	
Peer-Individual Domain Risk Factor Scores						
Rebelliousness					0.27	0.11
Early Initiation of Drugs	0.10		0.16		0.48	0.20
Early Initiation of Problem Behavior		0.23		0.22	0.22	0.23
Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior		0.14			0.27	0.12
Favorable Attitudes toward Drug Use	0.18		0.19		0.47	
Perceived Risks of Drug Use	0.12	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.37	
Interaction with Antisocial Peers		0.14		0.13	0.27	0.17
Friends' Use of Drugs	0.10		0.18		0.50	0.17
Sensation Seeking		0.17		0.19	0.32	0.12
Rewards for Antisocial Involvement	0.10		0.10		0.23	
Gang Involvement					0.13	0.52

* Table includes data only where Chi Square significance at 0.05 level or less and the Cramer's V measure of association is greater than 0.09. Cramer's V was used for this research since variables were both nominal and ordinal, and since comparisons are made of multiple Chi Square test statistics, and a measure generalizable across contingency tables of varying sizes was desired. Cramer's V is also not affected by sample size, and therefore is useful in this case since it may be hypothesized that a statistically significant chi-square was the result of large sample size instead of any substantive relationship between the variables. Measures of association were not calculated for 2001 data for "Community Domain: Laws and Norms Favorable to Alcohol, Cigarette, and Marijuana Use" since Question 82 ("If a kid smokes cigarettes in your neighborhood, or the area around where you live, would he or she be caught by the police?") was not included on the 2001 *Communities that Care* Survey, or for "Family Domain: Family Conflict" because of data coding errors for Q2909 on the 2001 survey ("People in my family often insult or yell at each other.")

Figure 3

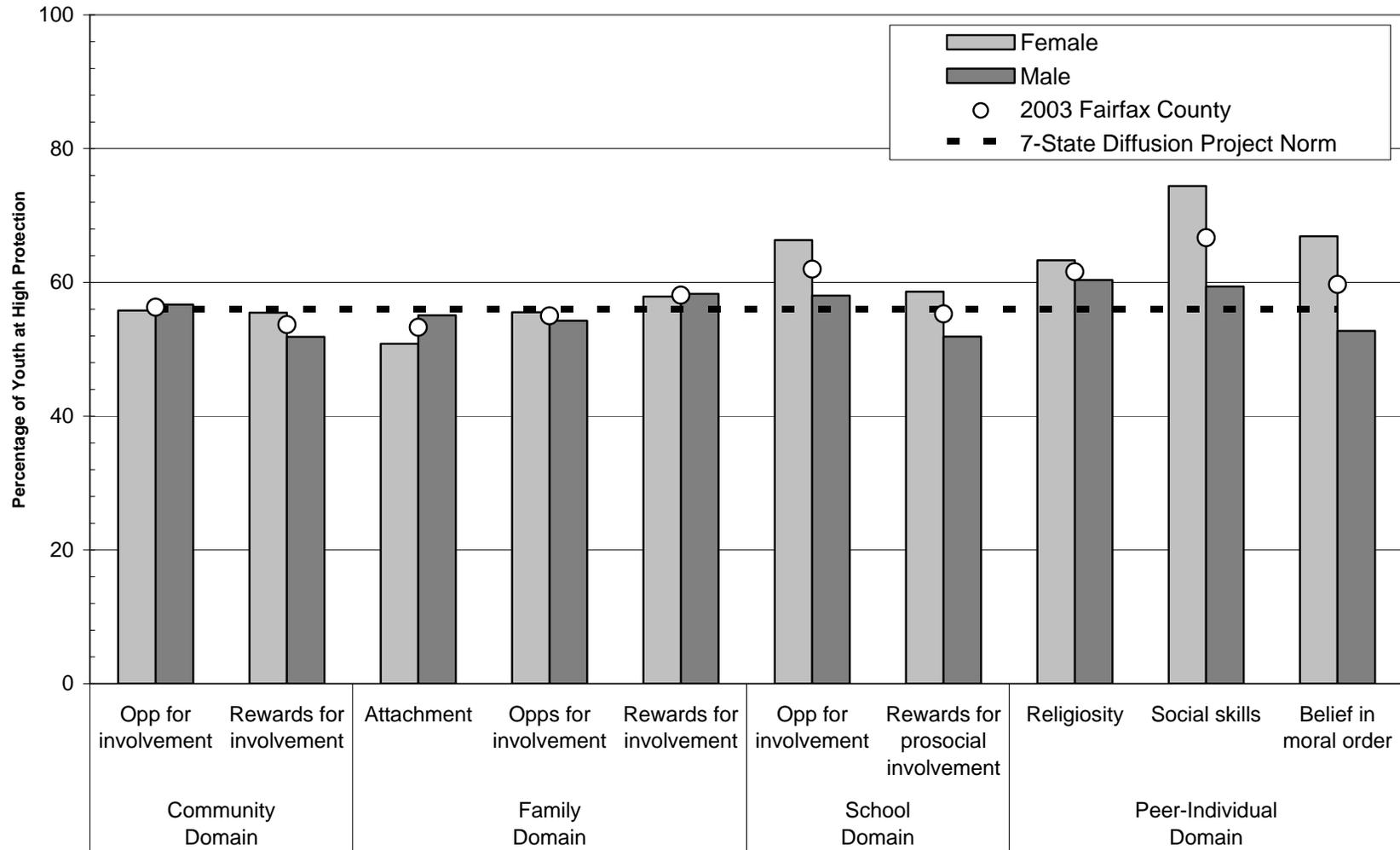
2003 Fairfax County Protective Factor Profile by Grade
 Percentage of Students ABOVE Cutoff Point (High Protection)



Source: Fairfax County 2003 Virginia Community Youth Survey, Diffusion Consortium Project. J. David Hawkins, Ph.D., Principal Investigator. Richard F. Catalano, Ph.D., Co-Principal Investigator. Michael W. Arthur, Ph.D. Co-Investigator & Project Director. Funded by: National Institute on Drug Abuse, Department of Health & Human Services, Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, U.S. Department of Education, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, Department of Health & Human Services.

Figure 4

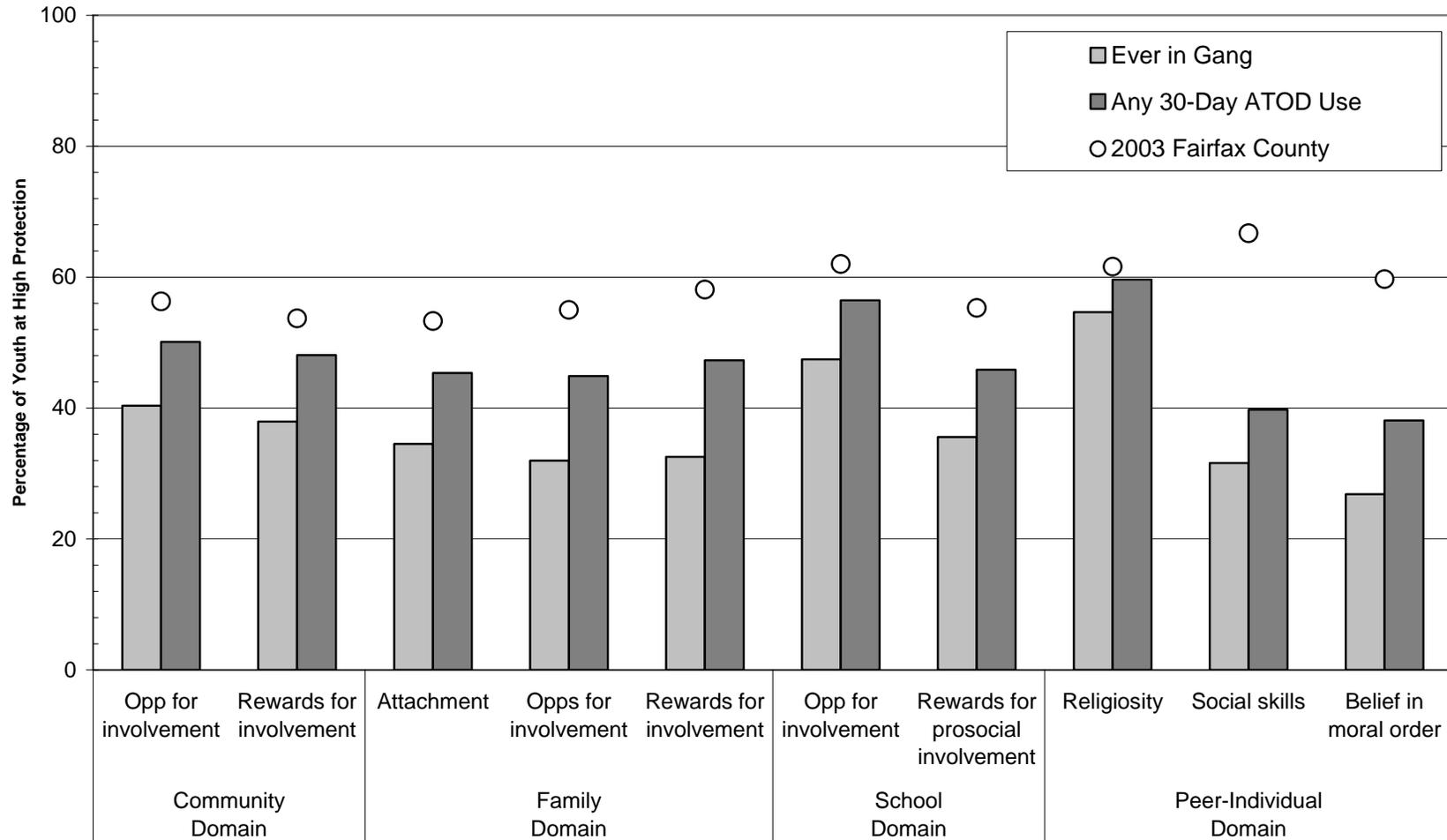
2003 Fairfax County Protective Factor Profile by Sex
 Percentage of Students ABOVE Cutoff Point (High Protection)



Source: Fairfax County 2003 Virginia Community Youth Survey; Diffusion Consortium Project. J. David Hawkins, Ph.D., Principal Investigator. Richard F. Catalano, Ph.D., Co-Principal Investigator. Michael W. Arthur, Ph.D. Co-Investigator & Project Director. Funded by: National Institute on Drug Abuse, Department of Health & Human Services, Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, U.S. Department of Education, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, Department of Health & Human Services.

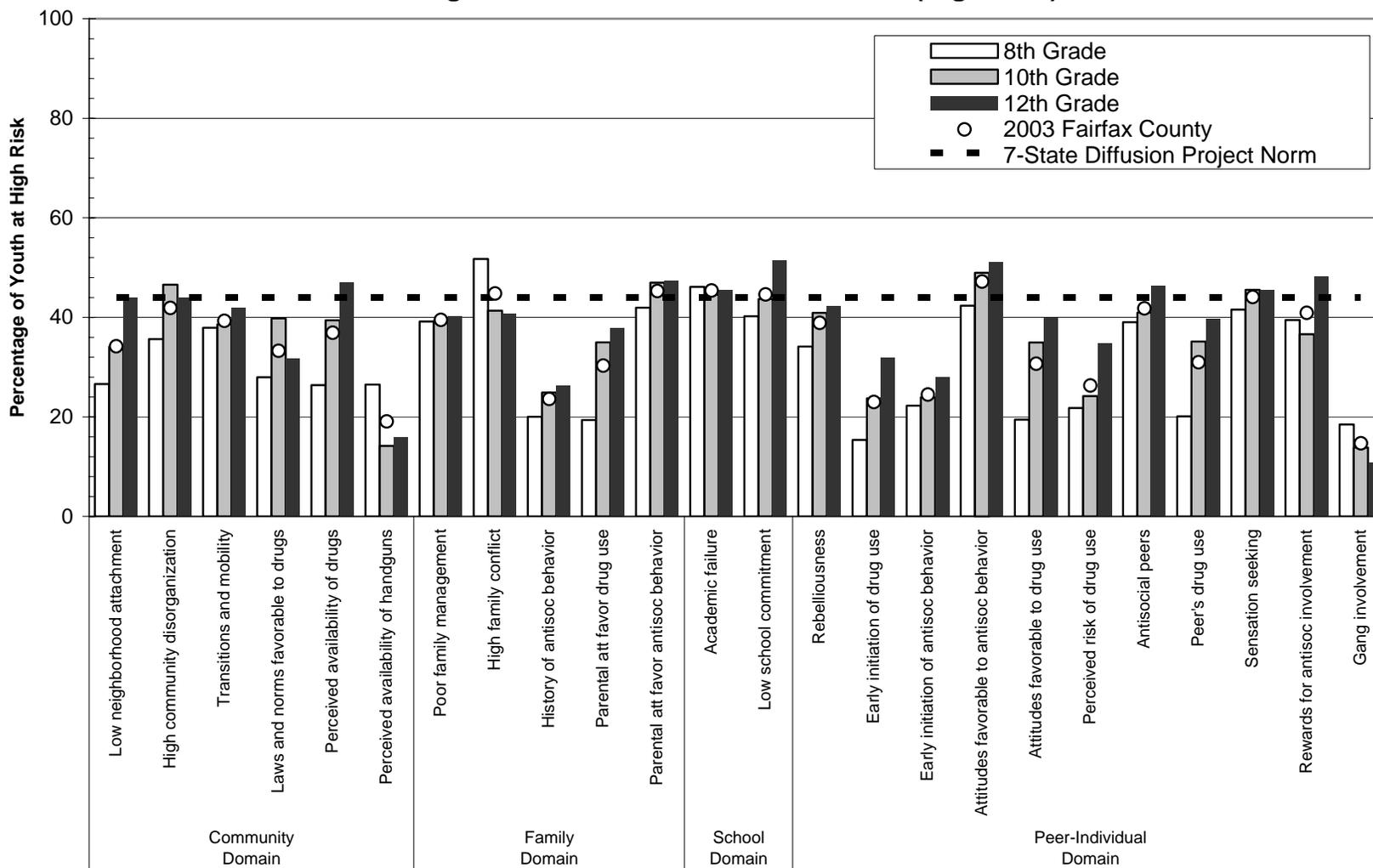
Figure 5

**2003 Fairfax County Protective Factor Profile
by Any 30-Day ATOD Use and by Ever in a Gang
Percentage of Students ABOVE Cutoff Point (High Protection)**



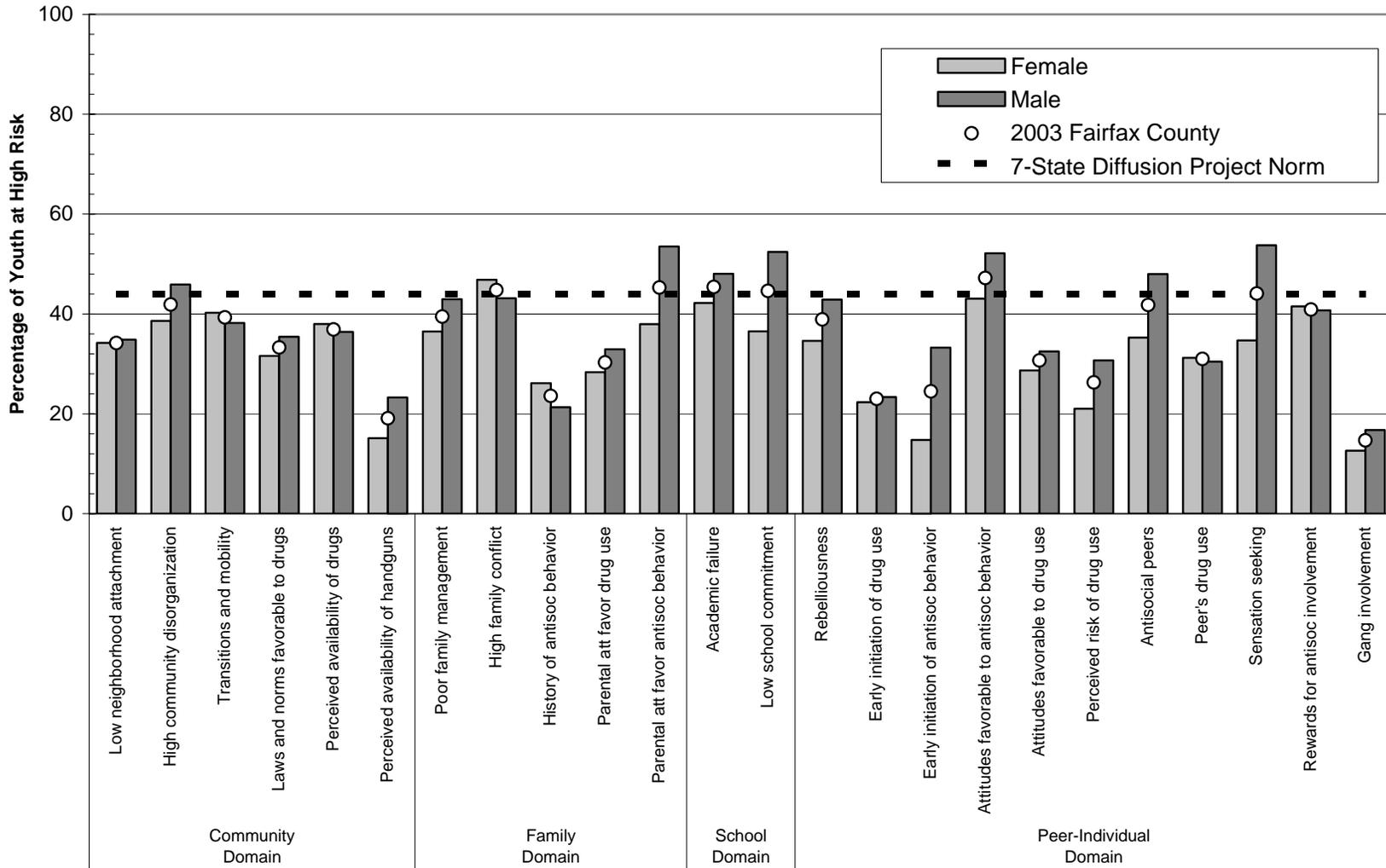
Source: Fairfax County 2003 Virginia Community Youth Survey, Diffusion Consortium Project. J. David Hawkins, Ph.D., Principal Investigator. Richard F. Catalano, Ph.D., Co-Principal Investigator. Michael W. Arthur, Ph.D. Co-Investigator & Project Director. Funded by: National Institute on Drug Abuse, Department of Health & Human Services, Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, U.S. Department of Education, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, Department of Health & Human Services.

Figure 6
2003 Fairfax County Risk Factor Profile by Grade
Percentage of Students ABOVE Cutoff Point (High Risk)



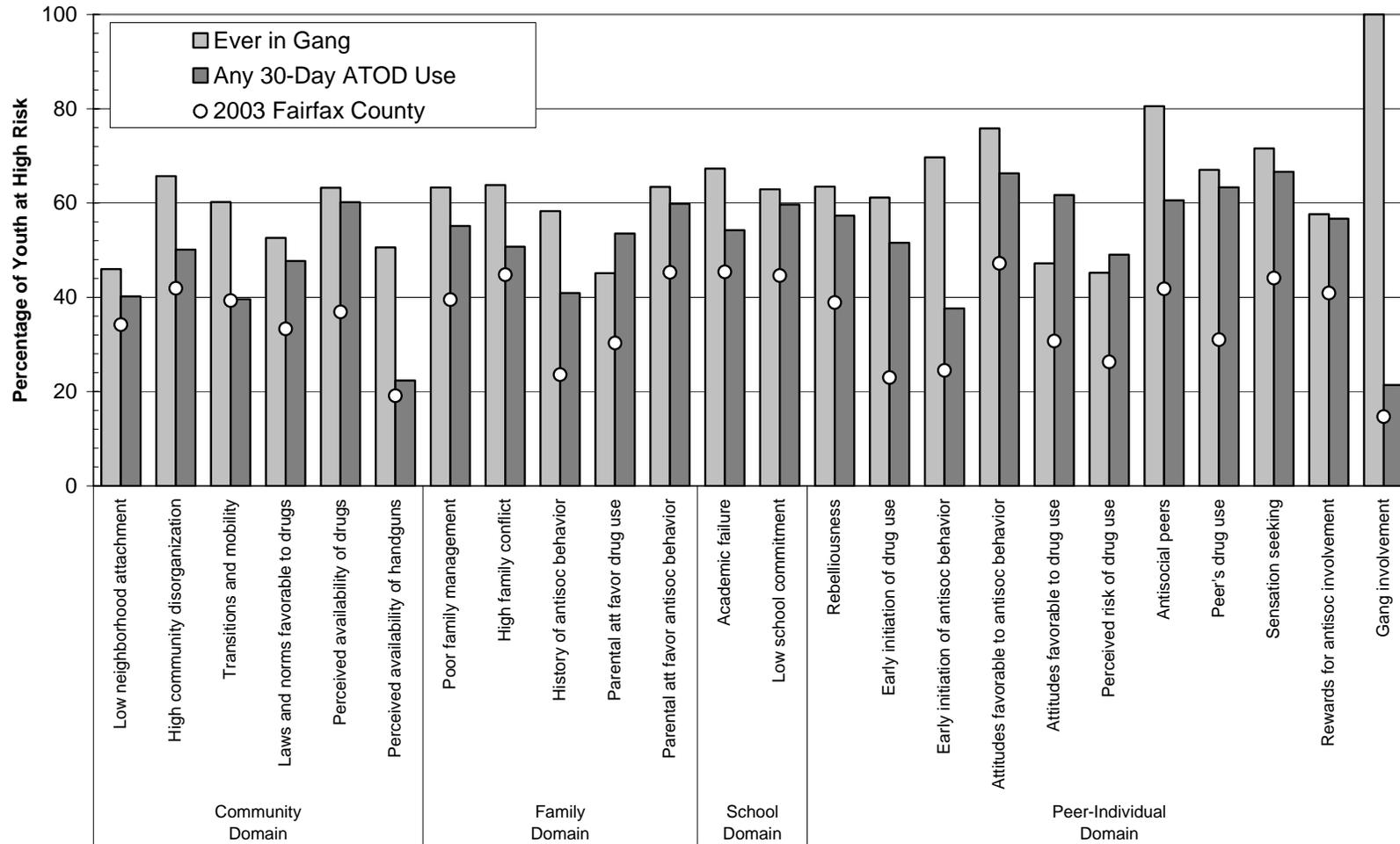
Source: Fairfax County 2003 Virginia Community Youth Survey; Diffusion Consortium Project. J. David Hawkins, Ph.D., Principal Investigator. Richard F. Catalano, Ph.D., Co-Principal Investigator. Michael W. Arthur, Ph.D. Co-Investigator & Project Director. Funded by: National Institute on Drug Abuse, Department of Health & Human Services, Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, U.S. Department of Education, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, Department of Health & Human Services.

Figure 7
2003 Fairfax County Risk Factor Profile by Sex
Percentage of Students ABOVE Cutoff Point (High Risk)



Source: Fairfax County 2003 Virginia Community Youth Survey; Diffusion Consortium Project. J. David Hawkins, Ph.D., Principal Investigator. Richard F. Catalano, Ph.D., Co-Principal Investigator. Michael W. Arthur, Ph.D. Co-Investigator & Project Director. Funded by: National Institute on Drug Abuse, Department of Health & Human Services, Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, U.S. Department of Education, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, Department of Health & Human Services.

Figure 8
2003 Fairfax County Risk Factor Profile
by Any 30-Day ATOD Use and by Ever in a Gang
Percentage of Students ABOVE Cutoff Point (High Risk)



Source: Fairfax County 2003 Virginia Community Youth Survey; Diffusion Consortium Project. J. David Hawkins, Ph.D., Principal Investigator. Richard F. Catalano, Ph.D., Co-Principal Investigator. Michael W. Arthur, Ph.D. Co-Investigator & Project Director. Funded by: National Institute on Drug Abuse, Department of Health & Human Services, Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, U.S. Department of Education, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, Department of Health & Human Services.

III. 2003 Fairfax County Virginia Community Youth Survey Protective and Risk Factors: Percentage of Respondents

Table 6. Fairfax County 2003 Virginia Community Youth Survey Scores for Protective Factors by All Grades Together, by Grade, by Sex, by Respondents with Any 30-Day Use of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs (ATOD), and by Respondents Ever in a Gang: Percentage of Respondents

		All Respondents	8 th Grade	10 th Grade	12 th Grade	Female	Male	Any 30-Day ATOD Use	Ever Been in a Gang: YES
Community Domain Protective Factor Scores									
Community opportunities for involvement	Low protection	43.7%	41.6%	42.4%	47.8%	44.2%	43.3%	49.9%	59.6%
	High protection	56.3%	58.4%	57.6%	52.2%	55.8%	56.7%	50.1%	40.4%
Community rewards for involvement	Low protection	46.3%	50.6%	42.4%	45.8%	44.5%	48.1%	51.9%	62.1%
	High protection	53.7%	49.4%	57.6%	54.2%	55.5%	51.9%	48.1%	37.9%
Family Domain Protective Factor Scores									
Family attachment	Low protection	46.7%	44.9%	52.0%	42.0%	49.2%	44.9%	54.7%	65.5%
	High protection	53.3%	55.1%	48.0%	58.0%	50.8%	55.1%	45.3%	34.5%
Family opportunities for involvement	Low protection	45.0%	39.1%	48.1%	48.4%	44.5%	45.7%	55.1%	68.0%
	High protection	55.0%	60.9%	51.9%	51.6%	55.5%	54.3%	44.9%	32.0%
Family rewards for involvement	Low protection	41.9%	34.7%	43.7%	48.6%	42.1%	41.7%	52.7%	67.5%
	High protection	58.1%	65.3%	56.3%	51.4%	57.9%	58.3%	47.3%	32.5%
School Domain Protective Factor Scores									
School opportunities for involvement	Low protection	38.0%	47.1%	30.3%	36.2%	33.7%	42.0%	43.5%	52.6%
	High protection	62.0%	52.9%	69.7%	63.8%	66.3%	58.0%	56.5%	47.4%

**Table 6. Fairfax County 2003 Virginia Community Youth Survey
Scores for Protective Factors by All Grades Together, by Grade, by Sex,
by Respondents with Any 30-Day Use of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs (ATOD),
and by Respondents Ever in a Gang: Percentage of Respondents**

		All Respondents	8 th Grade	10 th Grade	12 th Grade	Female	Male	Any 30-Day ATOD Use	Ever Been in a Gang: YES
School rewards for pro-social involvement	Low protection	44.7%	48.7%	34.3%	52.9%	41.4%	48.1%	54.1%	64.4%
	High protection	55.3%	51.3%	65.7%	47.1%	58.6%	51.9%	45.9%	35.6%
Peer-Individual Domain Protective Factor Scores									
Peer-individual religiosity	Low protection	38.4%	43.2%	44.6%	24.5%	36.7%	39.6%	40.4%	45.3%
	High protection	61.6%	56.8%	55.4%	75.5%	63.3%	60.4%	59.6%	54.7%
Peer-individual social skills	Low protection	33.3%	27.9%	40.9%	30.4%	25.6%	40.6%	60.2%	68.4%
	High protection	66.7%	72.1%	59.1%	69.6%	74.4%	59.4%	39.8%	31.6%
Peer-individual belief in moral order	Low protection	40.3%	36.0%	35.3%	52.2%	33.1%	47.2%	61.9%	73.2%
	High protection	59.7%	64.0%	64.7%	47.8%	66.9%	52.8%	38.1%	26.8%

**Table 7. Fairfax County 2003 Virginia Community Youth Survey
Scores for Risk Factors by All Grades Together, by Grade, by Sex,
by Respondents with Any 30-Day Use of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs (ATOD),
and by Respondents Ever in a Gang: Percentage of Respondents**

		All Respondents	8 th Grade	10 th Grade	12 th Grade	Female	Male	Any 30-Day ATOD Use	Ever Been in a Gang: YES
Community Domain Risk Factor Scores									
Low neighborhood attachment	Low risk	65.8%	73.4%	65.9%	56.1%	65.8%	65.1%	59.8%	54.0%
	High risk	34.2%	26.6%	34.1%	43.9%	34.2%	34.9%	40.2%	46.0%
High community disorganization	Low risk	58.1%	64.4%	53.4%	56.1%	61.4%	54.1%	49.9%	34.3%
	High risk	41.9%	35.6%	46.6%	43.9%	38.6%	45.9%	50.1%	65.7%
Transitions and mobility	Low risk	60.7%	62.1%	61.4%	58.1%	59.7%	61.8%	60.4%	39.8%
	High risk	39.3%	37.9%	38.6%	41.9%	40.3%	38.2%	39.6%	60.2%
Laws and norms favorable to drugs*	Low risk	66.7%	72.0%	60.2%	68.3%	68.4%	64.6%	52.3%	47.4%
	High risk	33.3%	28.0%	39.8%	31.7%	31.6%	35.4%	47.7%	52.6%
Perceived availability of drugs	Low risk	63.1%	73.6%	60.6%	52.9%	62.0%	63.6%	39.8%	36.8%
	High risk	36.9%	26.4%	39.4%	47.1%	38.0%	36.4%	60.2%	63.2%
Perceived availability of handguns	Low risk	80.9%	73.5%	85.8%	84.2%	84.9%	76.7%	77.6%	49.4%
	High risk	19.1%	26.5%	14.2%	15.8%	15.1%	23.3%	22.4%	50.6%
Family Domain Risk Factor Scores									
Poor family management	Low risk	60.5%	60.8%	60.7%	59.7%	63.5%	57.0%	44.9%	36.7%
	High risk	39.5%	39.2%	39.3%	40.3%	36.5%	43.0%	55.1%	63.3%
High family conflict*	Low risk	55.2%	48.3%	58.6%	59.3%	53.2%	56.8%	49.2%	36.2%
	High risk	44.8%	51.7%	41.4%	40.7%	46.8%	43.2%	50.8%	63.8%
Family history of antisocial behavior	Low risk	76.4%	80.0%	75.1%	73.7%	73.9%	78.7%	59.1%	41.7%
	High risk	23.6%	20.0%	24.9%	26.3%	26.1%	21.3%	40.9%	58.3%

**Table 7. Fairfax County 2003 Virginia Community Youth Survey
Scores for Risk Factors by All Grades Together, by Grade, by Sex,
by Respondents with Any 30-Day Use of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs (ATOD),
and by Respondents Ever in a Gang: Percentage of Respondents**

		All Respondents	8 th Grade	10 th Grade	12 th Grade	Female	Male	Any 30-Day ATOD Use	Ever Been in a Gang: YES
Parental attitudes favor drug use	Low risk	69.7%	80.6%	65.0%	62.1%	71.7%	67.1%	46.5%	54.9%
	High risk	30.3%	19.4%	35.0%	37.9%	28.3%	32.9%	53.5%	45.1%
Parental attitudes favor antisocial behavior	Low risk	54.7%	58.1%	53.0%	52.6%	62.0%	46.5%	40.2%	36.6%
	High risk	45.3%	41.9%	47.0%	47.4%	38.0%	53.5%	59.8%	63.4%
School Domain Risk Factor Scores									
School academic failure	Low risk	54.6%	53.9%	55.4%	54.5%	57.8%	52.0%	45.8%	32.7%
	High risk	45.4%	46.1%	44.6%	45.5%	42.2%	48.0%	54.2%	67.3%
Low school commitment	Low risk	55.4%	59.8%	56.3%	48.5%	63.5%	47.6%	40.3%	37.1%
	High risk	44.6%	40.2%	43.7%	51.5%	36.5%	52.4%	59.7%	62.9%
Peer-Individual Domain Risk Factor Scores									
Peer-individual rebelliousness	Low risk	61.1%	65.8%	59.1%	57.8%	65.4%	57.1%	42.7%	36.5%
	High risk	38.9%	34.2%	40.9%	42.2%	34.6%	42.9%	57.3%	63.5%
Peer-individual early initiation of drug use	Low risk	77.0%	84.6%	76.3%	68.1%	77.7%	76.6%	48.4%	38.9%
	High risk	23.0%	15.4%	23.7%	31.9%	22.3%	23.4%	51.6%	61.1%
Peer-individual early initiation of antisocial behavior	Low risk	75.5%	77.7%	76.1%	72.0%	85.2%	66.7%	62.4%	30.3%
	High risk	24.5%	22.3%	23.9%	28.0%	14.8%	33.3%	37.6%	69.7%
Peer-individual attitudes favorable to antisocial behavior	Low risk	52.8%	57.6%	51.0%	48.9%	56.9%	47.8%	33.7%	24.2%
	High risk	47.2%	42.4%	49.0%	51.1%	43.1%	52.2%	66.3%	75.8%
Peer-individual attitudes favorable to drug use	Low risk	69.3%	80.6%	65.1%	60.1%	71.3%	67.5%	38.3%	52.8%
	High risk	30.7%	19.4%	34.9%	39.9%	28.7%	32.5%	61.7%	47.2%

**Table 7. Fairfax County 2003 Virginia Community Youth Survey
Scores for Risk Factors by All Grades Together, by Grade, by Sex,
by Respondents with Any 30-Day Use of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs (ATOD),
and by Respondents Ever in a Gang: Percentage of Respondents**

		All Respondents	8 th Grade	10 th Grade	12 th Grade	Female	Male	Any 30-Day ATOD Use	Ever Been in a Gang: YES
Peer-individual perceived risk of drug use	Low risk	73.7%	78.2%	75.8%	65.2%	79.0%	69.3%	50.9%	54.8%
	High risk	26.3%	21.8%	24.2%	34.8%	21.0%	30.7%	49.1%	45.2%
Peer-individual antisocial peers	Low risk	58.2%	61.0%	59.0%	53.7%	64.7%	52.0%	39.4%	19.4%
	High risk	41.8%	39.0%	41.0%	46.3%	35.3%	48.0%	60.6%	80.6%
Peer-individual peer's drug use	Low risk	69.0%	79.9%	64.9%	60.4%	68.8%	69.5%	36.7%	33.0%
	High risk	31.0%	20.1%	35.1%	39.6%	31.2%	30.5%	63.3%	67.0%
Peer-individual sensation seeking	Low risk	55.9%	58.4%	54.5%	54.5%	65.3%	46.2%	33.4%	28.4%
	High risk	44.1%	41.6%	45.5%	45.5%	34.7%	53.8%	66.6%	71.6%
Peer-individual rewards for antisocial involvement	Low risk	59.1%	60.5%	63.4%	51.8%	58.5%	59.3%	43.3%	42.4%
	High risk	40.9%	39.5%	36.6%	48.2%	41.5%	40.7%	56.7%	57.6%
Peer-individual gang involvement	Low risk	85.3%	81.5%	86.1%	89.2%	87.4%	83.2%	78.6%	0.0%
	High risk	14.7%	18.5%	13.9%	10.8%	12.6%	16.8%	21.4%	100.0%

Source: 2003 Virginia Community Youth Survey, Survey and Evaluation Research Laboratory, Virginia Commonwealth University (October 2004). Fairfax County protective and risk factor scores were computed by the Fairfax County Department of Systems Management for Human Services. The Fairfax County 2003 Virginia Community Youth Survey included 4,074 valid cases. Fairfax County percentages and totals are unweighted.

The cutoff points used to classify responses as "high" were provided by the University of Washington's Social Development Research Group (SDRG). Low protection and low risk scores are at or below the cutoff points established. High protection and high risk scores are above the cutoff points established.

IV. 2001 Communities that Care © Survey Protective and Risk Factors: Number and Percentage of Students

**Table 8. Fairfax County 2001 Communities that Care© Survey Data
Scores for Protective Factors by All Grades Together, by Grade, and by Sex
Number and Percentage of Students***

		All Respondents		8 th Grade		10 th Grade		12 th Grade		Female		Male	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Community Domain Protective Factor Scores													
Community opportunities for involvement scale	Low protection	5,524	53.6%	1,767	49.8%	1,884	53.5%	1,873	57.9%	2,710	52.7%	2,731	54.6%
	High protection	4,782	46.4%	1,784	50.2%	1,635	46.5%	1,363	42.1%	2,435	47.3%	2,269	45.4%
Community rewards for involvement scale	Low protection	5,944	55.2%	2,200	58.7%	1,864	50.9%	1,880	56.0%	2,852	53.2%	3,001	57.3%
	High protection	4,827	44.8%	1,549	41.3%	1,801	49.1%	1,477	44.0%	2,504	46.8%	2,236	42.7%
Family Domain Protective Factor Scores													
Family attachment scale	Low protection	4,899	48.0%	1,550	45.2%	1,888	53.7%	1,461	44.9%	2,489	48.9%	2,319	47.0%
	High protection	5,297	52.0%	1,881	54.8%	1,625	46.3%	1,791	55.1%	2,603	51.1%	2,614	53.0%
Family opportunities for involvement scale	Low protection	4,730	45.7%	1,440	41.1%	1,691	47.6%	1,599	48.5%	2,284	44.2%	2,362	47.1%
	High protection	5,625	54.3%	2,067	58.9%	1,863	52.4%	1,695	51.5%	2,879	55.8%	2,652	52.9%
Family rewards for involvement scale	Low protection	4,504	43.6%	1,259	36.2%	1,650	46.5%	1,595	48.5%	2,174	42.2%	2,243	44.9%
	High protection	5,816	56.4%	2,223	63.8%	1,900	53.5%	1,693	51.5%	2,976	57.8%	2,753	55.1%
School Domain Protective Factor Scores													
School opportunities for involvement scale	Low protection	4,301	38.4%	1,710	42.9%	1,364	36.1%	1,227	35.9%	2,002	36.3%	2,207	40.2%
	High protection	6,889	61.6%	2,278	57.1%	2,417	63.9%	2,194	64.1%	3,507	63.7%	3,282	59.8%
School rewards for pro-social involvement	Low protection	5,136	45.8%	1,962	49.0%	1,372	36.2%	1,802	52.6%	2,447	44.3%	2,600	47.3%
	High protection	6,084	54.2%	2,045	51.0%	2,418	63.8%	1,621	47.4%	3,079	55.7%	2,900	52.7%
Peer-Individual Domain Protective Factor Scores													
Peer-individual religiosity scale	Low protection	4,117	37.4%	1,583	40.7%	1,739	46.6%	795	23.4%	1,981	36.3%	2,060	38.4%
	High protection	6,896	62.6%	2,308	59.3%	1,990	53.4%	2,598	76.6%	3,480	63.7%	3,305	61.6%

**Table 8. Fairfax County 2001 Communities that Care® Survey Data
Scores for Protective Factors by All Grades Together, by Grade, and by Sex
Number and Percentage of Students***

		All Respondents		8 th Grade		10 th Grade		12 th Grade		Female		Male	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Peer-individual social skills scale	Low protection	3,976	36.1%	1,288	32.8%	1,513	40.7%	1,175	34.8%	1,509	27.6%	2,402	44.8%
	High protection	7,036	63.9%	2,635	67.2%	2,201	59.3%	2,200	65.2%	3,955	72.4%	2,960	55.2%
Peer-individual belief in moral order scale	Low protection	4,774	42.5%	1,575	39.3%	1,346	35.4%	1,853	54.0%	1,866	33.7%	2,820	51.1%
	High protection	6,464	57.5%	2,431	60.7%	2,456	64.6%	1,577	46.0%	3,664	66.3%	2,694	48.9%

**Table 9. Fairfax County 2001 Communities that Care® Survey Data
Scores for Risk Factors by All Grades Together, by Grade, and by Sex
Number and Percentage of Students ***

		All Respondents		8 th Grade		10 th Grade		12 th Grade		Female		Male	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Community Domain Risk Factor Scores													
Low neighborhood attachment scale	Low risk	6,647	61.4%	2,573	68.2%	2,228	60.6%	1,846	54.7%	3,323	61.8%	3,204	60.8%
	High risk	4,178	38.6%	1,199	31.8%	1,450	39.4%	1,529	45.3%	2,053	38.2%	2,067	39.2%
High community disorganization scale	Low risk	7,757	72.4%	2,804	75.6%	2,507	68.6%	2,446	73.1%	3,982	74.6%	3,647	70.1%
	High risk	2,955	27.6%	907	24.4%	1,146	31.4%	902	26.9%	1,354	25.4%	1,557	29.9%
Transitions and mobility scale	Low risk	6,225	58.2%	2,274	61.7%	2,086	57.2%	1,865	55.6%	3,079	57.8%	3,048	58.7%
	High risk	4,463	41.8%	1,413	38.3%	1,558	42.8%	1,492	44.4%	2,248	42.2%	2,141	41.3%
Perceived availability of drugs scale	Low risk	7,046	65.1%	2,858	75.4%	2,350	64.1%	1,838	54.7%	3,549	66.2%	3,388	64.2%
	High risk	3,773	34.9%	934	24.6%	1,318	35.9%	1,521	45.3%	1,812	33.8%	1,891	35.8%
Perceived availability of handguns scale	Low risk	8,848	82.5%	2,899	76.8%	3,197	87.7%	2,752	83.2%	4,589	86.6%	4,128	78.6%
	High risk	1,879	17.5%	875	23.2%	450	12.3%	554	16.8%	708	13.4%	1,124	21.4%

**Table 9. Fairfax County 2001 Communities that Care® Survey Data
Scores for Risk Factors by All Grades Together, by Grade, and by Sex
Number and Percentage of Students ***

		All Respondents		8 th Grade		10 th Grade		12 th Grade		Female		Male	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Family Domain Risk Factor Scores													
Poor family management scale	Low risk	5,698	54.9%	1,981	55.9%	1,956	55.1%	1,761	53.6%	3,114	59.8%	2,492	49.8%
	High risk	4,679	45.1%	1,565	44.1%	1,592	44.9%	1,522	46.4%	2,090	40.2%	2,511	50.2%
Family history of antisocial behavior scale	Low risk	7,736	73.5%	2,713	75.1%	2,628	73.2%	2,395	72.2%	3,797	72.2%	3,820	75.1%
	High risk	2,784	26.5%	900	24.9%	964	26.8%	920	27.8%	1,465	27.8%	1,266	24.9%
Parental attitudes favor drug use	Low risk	7,319	68.6%	2,910	79.1%	2,317	63.7%	2,092	62.5%	3,784	71.1%	3,402	65.9%
	High risk	3,343	31.4%	768	20.9%	1,321	36.3%	1,254	37.5%	1,539	28.9%	1,762	34.1%
Parental attitudes favor antisocial behavior	Low risk	6,009	56.4%	2,147	58.4%	2,001	55.0%	1,861	55.7%	3,285	61.8%	2,607	50.5%
	High risk	4,648	43.6%	1,528	41.6%	1,637	45.0%	1,483	44.3%	2,034	38.2%	2,555	49.5%
School Domain Risk Factor Scores													
School academic failure scale	Low risk	5,884	54.0%	2,117	54.9%	2,027	55.0%	1,740	51.9%	3,107	57.7%	2,693	50.5%
	High risk	5,016	46.0%	1,741	45.1%	1,661	45.0%	1,614	48.1%	2,279	42.3%	2,635	49.5%
Low school commitment scale	Low risk	5,782	51.6%	2,225	55.8%	1,975	52.1%	1,582	46.1%	3,109	56.2%	2,582	47.0%
	High risk	5,429	48.4%	1,763	44.2%	1,818	47.9%	1,848	53.9%	2,420	43.8%	2,909	53.0%
Peer-Individual Domain Risk Factor Scores													
Peer-individual rebelliousness scale	Low risk	6,992	62.3%	2,632	65.8%	2,312	60.9%	2,048	59.7%	3,668	66.4%	3,202	58.1%
	High risk	4,238	37.7%	1,368	34.2%	1,486	39.1%	1,384	40.3%	1,858	33.6%	2,308	41.9%
Peer-individual early initiation of drug use scale	Low risk	7,650	69.4%	2,910	74.1%	2,637	70.4%	2,103	62.7%	3,924	71.9%	3,601	66.9%
	High risk	3,378	30.6%	1,017	25.9%	1,108	29.6%	1,253	37.3%	1,534	28.1%	1,781	33.1%
Peer-individual early initiation of antisocial behavior scale	Low risk	8,140	72.4%	3,010	75.1%	2,754	72.4%	2,376	69.4%	4,591	82.7%	3,428	62.4%
	High risk	3,096	27.6%	997	24.9%	1,051	27.6%	1,048	30.6%	959	17.3%	2,069	37.6%

**Table 9. Fairfax County 2001 Communities that Care® Survey Data
Scores for Risk Factors by All Grades Together, by Grade, and by Sex
Number and Percentage of Students ***

		All Respondents		8 th Grade		10 th Grade		12 th Grade		Female		Male	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Peer-individual attitudes favorable to antisocial behavior scale	Low risk	6,528	58.5%	2,320	58.2%	2,154	57.2%	2,054	60.3%	3,594	65.4%	2,827	51.6%
	High risk	4,633	41.5%	1,669	41.8%	1,614	42.8%	1,350	39.7%	1,904	34.6%	2,648	48.4%
Peer-individual attitudes favorable to drug use scale	Low risk	6,938	61.7%	2,911	72.6%	2,285	60.0%	1,742	50.8%	3,666	66.2%	3,171	57.5%
	High risk	4,308	38.3%	1,100	27.4%	1,523	40.0%	1,685	49.2%	1,875	33.8%	2,342	42.5%
Peer-individual perceived risk of drug use scale	Low risk	7,785	69.8%	2,902	73.2%	2,785	73.7%	2,098	61.5%	4,215	76.4%	3,449	63.3%
	High risk	3,366	30.2%	1,061	26.8%	993	26.3%	1,312	38.5%	1,300	23.6%	2,000	36.7%
Peer-individual antisocial peers scale	Low risk	6,688	59.7%	2,519	62.9%	2,283	60.2%	1,886	55.3%	3,689	66.7%	2,903	52.9%
	High risk	4,517	40.3%	1,488	37.1%	1,507	39.8%	1,522	44.7%	1,841	33.3%	2,580	47.1%
Peer-individual peer's drug use scale	Low risk	7,214	64.3%	2,805	70.1%	2,431	64.1%	1,978	57.9%	3,637	65.8%	3,458	63.0%
	High risk	3,998	35.7%	1,197	29.9%	1,361	35.9%	1,440	42.1%	1,891	34.2%	2,035	37.0%
Peer-individual sensation seeking scale	Low risk	6,222	55.9%	2,280	57.4%	2,149	57.2%	1,793	52.8%	3,533	64.4%	2,584	47.4%
	High risk	4,903	44.1%	1,694	42.6%	1,607	42.8%	1,602	47.2%	1,954	35.6%	2,865	52.6%
Peer-individual rewards for antisocial involvement scale	Low risk	6,810	62.6%	2,404	62.1%	2,539	68.8%	1,867	56.4%	3,359	62.2%	3,332	63.0%
	High risk	4,063	37.4%	1,468	37.9%	1,153	31.2%	1,442	43.6%	2,045	37.8%	1,960	37.0%
Peer-individual gang involvement scale	Low risk	9,268	83.3%	3,280	82.8%	3,157	83.7%	2,831	83.5%	4,757	86.1%	4,373	80.8%
	High risk	1,854	16.7%	679	17.2%	614	16.3%	561	16.5%	765	13.9%	1,040	19.2%

* Source: Fairfax County 2001 Communities that Care® Survey Data. Fairfax County protective and risk factor scores were computed by the Fairfax County Department of Systems Management for Human Services. The Fairfax County 2001 Communities that Care® Survey included 11,631 valid cases. Fairfax County percentages and totals are unweighted. The cutoff points used to classify responses as "high" were provided by the University of Washington's Social Development Research Group (SDRG). Low protection and low risk scores are at or below the cutoff points established. High protection and high risk scores are above the cutoff points established.

V. 2003 Virginia Community Youth Survey Protective and Risk Factors: Number and Percentage of Students in Protective and Risk Factor Categories

Table 10. Fairfax County 2003 Virginia Community Youth Survey Scores for Protective Factors by All Grades Together, by Grade, by Sex, by Respondents with Any 30-Day Use of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs (ATOD), and by Respondents Ever in a Gang: Number and Percentage of Students*

		All Respondents		8 th Grade		10 th Grade		12 th Grade		Female		Male		Any 30-Day ATOD Use		Ever Been in a Gang: YES	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Community Domain Protective Factor Scores																	
Community opportunities for involvement	Low protection	1,664	43.7%	562	41.6%	582	42.4%	520	47.8%	775	44.2%	769	43.3%	646	49.9%	99	59.6%
	High protection	2,148	56.3%	789	58.4%	791	57.6%	568	52.2%	978	55.8%	1,007	56.7%	649	50.1%	67	40.4%
Community rewards for involvement	Low protection	1,834	46.3%	715	50.6%	606	42.4%	513	45.8%	811	44.5%	890	48.1%	691	51.9%	108	62.1%
	High protection	2,127	53.7%	697	49.4%	824	57.6%	606	54.2%	1,010	55.5%	959	51.9%	640	48.1%	66	37.9%
Family Domain Protective Factor Scores																	
Family attachment	Low protection	1,784	46.7%	597	44.9%	729	52.0%	458	42.0%	860	49.2%	805	44.9%	710	54.7%	110	65.5%
	High protection	2,039	53.3%	734	55.1%	672	48.0%	633	58.0%	889	50.8%	987	55.1%	589	45.3%	58	34.5%
Family opportunities for involvement	Low protection	1,742	45.0%	529	39.1%	679	48.1%	534	48.4%	789	44.5%	827	45.7%	723	55.1%	117	68.0%
	High protection	2,125	55.0%	823	60.9%	732	51.9%	570	51.6%	985	55.5%	982	54.3%	589	44.9%	55	32.0%
Family rewards for involvement	Low protection	1,617	41.9%	467	34.7%	614	43.7%	536	48.6%	746	42.1%	752	41.7%	690	52.7%	114	67.5%
	High protection	2,239	58.1%	880	65.3%	792	56.3%	567	51.4%	1,025	57.9%	1,051	58.3%	619	47.3%	55	32.5%
School Domain Protective Factor Scores																	
School opportunities for involvement	Low protection	1,533	38.0%	685	47.1%	438	30.3%	410	36.2%	618	33.7%	797	42.0%	587	43.5%	92	52.6%
	High protection	2,498	62.0%	768	52.9%	1,006	69.7%	724	63.8%	1,217	66.3%	1,102	58.0%	761	56.5%	83	47.4%
School rewards for pro-social involvement	Low protection	1,800	44.7%	705	48.7%	495	34.3%	600	52.9%	758	41.4%	913	48.1%	731	54.1%	114	64.4%
	High protection	2,227	55.3%	743	51.3%	949	65.7%	535	47.1%	1,074	58.6%	985	51.9%	619	45.9%	63	35.6%

**Table 10. Fairfax County 2003 Virginia Community Youth Survey
Scores for Protective Factors by All Grades Together, by Grade, by Sex,
by Respondents with Any 30-Day Use of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs (ATOD),
and by Respondents Ever in a Gang: Number and Percentage of Students***

		All Respondents		8 th Grade		10 th Grade		12 th Grade		Female		Male		Any 30-Day ATOD Use		Ever Been in a Gang: YES	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Peer-Individual Domain Protective Factor Scores																	
Peer-individual religiosity	Low protection	1,517	38.4%	604	43.2%	638	44.6%	275	24.5%	668	36.7%	731	39.6%	536	40.4%	78	45.3%
	High protection	2,435	61.6%	794	56.8%	794	55.4%	847	75.5%	1,153	63.3%	1,113	60.4%	792	59.6%	94	54.7%
Peer-individual social skills	Low protection	1,335	33.3%	403	27.9%	588	40.9%	344	30.4%	468	25.6%	766	40.6%	809	60.2%	119	68.4%
	High protection	2,675	66.7%	1,040	72.1%	848	59.1%	787	69.6%	1,360	74.4%	1,120	59.4%	534	39.8%	55	31.6%
Peer-individual belief in moral order	Low protection	1,629	40.3%	525	36.0%	511	35.3%	593	52.2%	610	33.1%	895	47.2%	835	61.9%	131	73.2%
	High protection	2,410	59.7%	932	64.0%	935	64.7%	543	47.8%	1,233	66.9%	1,000	52.8%	514	38.1%	48	26.8%

**Table 11. Fairfax County 2003 Virginia Community Youth Survey
Scores for Risk Factors by All Grades Together, by Grade, by Sex,
by Respondents with Any 30-Day Use of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs (ATOD),
and by Respondents Ever in a Gang: Number and Percentage of Students**

		All Respondents		8 th Grade		10 th Grade		12 th Grade		Female		Male		Any 30-Day ATOD Use		Ever Been in a Gang: YES	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Community Domain Risk Factor Scores																	
Low neighborhood attachment	Low risk	2,631	65.8%	1,048	73.4%	947	65.9%	636	56.1%	1,202	65.8%	1,220	65.1%	801	59.8%	94	54.0%
	High risk	1,367	34.2%	380	26.6%	490	34.1%	497	43.9%	625	34.2%	653	34.9%	538	40.2%	80	46.0%
High community disorganization	Low risk	2,300	58.1%	912	64.4%	763	53.4%	625	56.1%	1,118	61.4%	1,000	54.1%	662	49.9%	60	34.3%
	High risk	1,659	41.9%	505	35.6%	665	46.6%	489	43.9%	703	38.6%	848	45.9%	665	50.1%	115	65.7%
Transitions and mobility	Low risk	2,399	60.7%	871	62.1%	878	61.4%	650	58.1%	1,088	59.7%	1,138	61.8%	802	60.4%	68	39.8%
	High risk	1,553	39.3%	532	37.9%	552	38.6%	469	41.9%	733	40.3%	703	38.2%	526	39.6%	103	60.2%
Laws and norms favorable to drugs*	Low risk	2,636	66.7%	1,015	72.0%	857	60.2%	764	68.3%	1,236	68.4%	1,195	64.6%	699	52.3%	82	47.4%
	High risk	1,314	33.3%	394	28.0%	566	39.8%	354	31.7%	571	31.6%	656	35.4%	638	47.7%	91	52.6%
Perceived availability of drugs	Low risk	2,505	63.1%	1,046	73.6%	865	60.6%	594	52.9%	1,121	62.0%	1,190	63.6%	535	39.8%	64	36.8%
	High risk	1,466	36.9%	375	26.4%	563	39.4%	528	47.1%	687	38.0%	681	36.4%	808	60.2%	110	63.2%
Perceived availability of handguns	Low risk	3,181	80.9%	1,034	73.5%	1,217	85.8%	930	84.2%	1,525	84.9%	1,416	76.7%	1,028	77.6%	85	49.4%
	High risk	749	19.1%	373	26.5%	201	14.2%	175	15.8%	272	15.1%	430	23.3%	296	22.4%	87	50.6%
Family Domain Risk Factor Scores																	
Poor family management	Low risk	2,341	60.5%	827	60.8%	855	60.7%	659	59.7%	1,128	63.5%	1,032	57.0%	588	44.9%	62	36.7%
	High risk	1,530	39.5%	533	39.2%	553	39.3%	444	40.3%	648	36.5%	777	43.0%	722	55.1%	107	63.3%
High family conflict*	Low risk	2,159	55.2%	664	48.3%	834	58.6%	661	59.3%	953	53.2%	1,040	56.8%	651	49.2%	63	36.2%
	High risk	1,753	44.8%	712	51.7%	588	41.4%	453	40.7%	840	46.8%	790	43.2%	671	50.8%	111	63.8%
Family history of antisocial behavior	Low risk	3,048	76.4%	1,137	80.0%	1,080	75.1%	831	73.7%	1,348	73.9%	1,469	78.7%	791	59.1%	73	41.7%
	High risk	939	23.6%	285	20.0%	358	24.9%	296	26.3%	477	26.1%	398	21.3%	548	40.9%	102	58.3%

**Table 11. Fairfax County 2003 Virginia Community Youth Survey
Scores for Risk Factors by All Grades Together, by Grade, by Sex,
by Respondents with Any 30-Day Use of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs (ATOD),
and by Respondents Ever in a Gang: Number and Percentage of Students**

		All Respondents		8 th Grade		10 th Grade		12 th Grade		Female		Male		Any 30-Day ATOD Use		Ever Been in a Gang: YES	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Parental attitudes favor drug use	Low risk	2,750	69.7%	1,127	80.6%	927	65.0%	696	62.1%	1,295	71.7%	1,236	67.1%	616	46.5%	96	54.9%
	High risk	1,194	30.3%	271	19.4%	499	35.0%	424	37.9%	512	28.3%	607	32.9%	710	53.5%	79	45.1%
Parental attitudes favor antisocial behavior	Low risk	2,156	54.7%	811	58.1%	756	53.0%	589	52.6%	1,120	62.0%	857	46.5%	532	40.2%	64	36.6%
	High risk	1,787	45.3%	586	41.9%	670	47.0%	531	47.4%	685	38.0%	986	53.5%	793	59.8%	111	63.4%
School Domain Risk Factor Scores																	
School academic failure	Low risk	2,108	54.6%	737	53.9%	774	55.4%	597	54.5%	1,018	57.8%	942	52.0%	594	45.8%	52	32.7%
	High risk	1,752	45.4%	631	46.1%	622	44.6%	499	45.5%	743	42.2%	871	48.0%	704	54.2%	107	67.3%
Low school commitment	Low risk	2,237	55.4%	870	59.8%	815	56.3%	552	48.5%	1,168	63.5%	904	47.6%	543	40.3%	66	37.1%
	High risk	1,803	44.6%	586	40.2%	632	43.7%	585	51.5%	672	36.5%	996	52.4%	804	59.7%	112	62.9%
Peer-Individual Domain Risk Factor Scores																	
Peer-individual rebelliousness	Low risk	2,477	61.1%	960	65.8%	859	59.1%	658	57.8%	1,205	65.4%	1,089	57.1%	578	42.7%	65	36.5%
	High risk	1,574	38.9%	498	34.2%	595	40.9%	481	42.2%	638	34.6%	818	42.9%	777	57.3%	113	63.5%
Peer-individual early initiation of drug use	Low risk	3,098	77.0%	1,227	84.6%	1,099	76.3%	772	68.1%	1,421	77.7%	1,450	76.6%	649	48.4%	68	38.9%
	High risk	926	23.0%	223	15.4%	342	23.7%	361	31.9%	408	22.3%	442	23.4%	691	51.6%	107	61.1%
Peer-individual early initiation of antisocial behavior	Low risk	3,050	75.5%	1,132	77.7%	1,100	76.1%	818	72.0%	1,569	85.2%	1,264	66.7%	840	62.4%	53	30.3%
	High risk	988	24.5%	324	22.3%	346	23.9%	318	28.0%	272	14.8%	630	33.3%	507	37.6%	122	69.7%
Peer-individual attitudes favorable to antisocial behavior	Low risk	2,138	52.8%	842	57.6%	740	51.0%	556	48.9%	1,049	56.9%	911	47.8%	454	33.7%	43	24.2%
	High risk	1,911	47.2%	619	42.4%	710	49.0%	582	51.1%	794	43.1%	993	52.2%	894	66.3%	135	75.8%
Peer-individual attitudes favorable to drug use	Low risk	2,800	69.3%	1,173	80.6%	942	65.1%	685	60.1%	1,315	71.3%	1,281	67.5%	516	38.3%	94	52.8%
	High risk	1,243	30.7%	283	19.4%	506	34.9%	454	39.9%	529	28.7%	617	32.5%	831	61.7%	84	47.2%

**Table 11. Fairfax County 2003 Virginia Community Youth Survey
Scores for Risk Factors by All Grades Together, by Grade, by Sex,
by Respondents with Any 30-Day Use of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs (ATOD),
and by Respondents Ever in a Gang: Number and Percentage of Students**

		All Respondents		8 th Grade		10 th Grade		12 th Grade		Female		Male		Any 30-Day ATOD Use		Ever Been in a Gang: YES	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Peer-individual perceived risk of drug use	Low risk	2,965	73.7%	1,134	78.2%	1,091	75.8%	740	65.2%	1,447	79.0%	1,310	69.3%	687	50.9%	97	54.8%
	High risk	1,059	26.3%	316	21.8%	348	24.2%	395	34.8%	385	21.0%	580	30.7%	662	49.1%	80	45.2%
Peer-individual antisocial peers	Low risk	2,345	58.2%	887	61.0%	852	59.0%	606	53.7%	1,190	64.7%	982	52.0%	529	39.4%	34	19.4%
	High risk	1,681	41.8%	568	39.0%	591	41.0%	522	46.3%	648	35.3%	906	48.0%	813	60.6%	141	80.6%
Peer-individual peer's drug use	Low risk	2,778	69.0%	1,161	79.9%	936	64.9%	681	60.4%	1,266	68.8%	1,311	69.5%	492	36.7%	58	33.0%
	High risk	1,246	31.0%	292	20.1%	507	35.1%	447	39.6%	574	31.2%	574	30.5%	850	63.3%	118	67.0%
Peer-individual sensation seeking	Low risk	2,233	55.9%	843	58.4%	779	54.5%	611	54.5%	1,191	65.3%	866	46.2%	446	33.4%	50	28.4%
	High risk	1,762	44.1%	600	41.6%	651	45.5%	511	45.5%	633	34.7%	1,007	53.8%	890	66.6%	126	71.6%
Peer-individual rewards for antisocial involvement	Low risk	2,374	59.1%	880	60.5%	910	63.4%	584	51.8%	1,070	58.5%	1,120	59.3%	581	43.3%	75	42.4%
	High risk	1,644	40.9%	574	39.5%	526	36.6%	544	48.2%	760	41.5%	770	40.7%	760	56.7%	102	57.6%
Peer-individual gang involvement	Low risk	3,435	85.3%	1,182	81.5%	1,243	86.1%	1,010	89.2%	1,603	87.4%	1,574	83.2%	1,055	78.6%	0	0.0%
	High risk	590	14.7%	268	18.5%	200	13.9%	122	10.8%	232	12.6%	317	16.8%	287	21.4%	176	100.0%

Source: 2003 Virginia Community Youth Survey, Survey and Evaluation Research Laboratory, Virginia Commonwealth University (October 2004). Fairfax County protective and risk factor scores were computed by the Fairfax County Department of Systems Management for Human Services. The Fairfax County 2003 Virginia Community Youth Survey included 4,074 valid cases. Fairfax County percentages and totals are unweighted.

The cutoff points used to classify responses as "high" were provided by the University of Washington's Social Development Research Group (SDRG). Low protection and low risk scores are at or below the cutoff points established. High protection and high risk scores are above the cutoff points established.

VI. Protective and Risk Factor Cutoff Points and Reliability

Cronbach's coefficient alpha is a measure of internal consistency of multiple-item scales. Computation of alpha is based on the reliability of a test relative to other tests with same number of items, and measuring the same construct of interest. Alpha coefficients range in value from 0 to 1 and describe the reliability of factors extracted from dichotomous (questions with two answers) and/or multi-category questions or scales. The higher the alpha score, the more reliable the generated scale is.

The alphas for these scales ranged from 0.557 to 0.859, with most scales having alphas over 0.70. These alphas indicate that these scales have reasonable internal consistency.

Table 12. Protective and Risk Factor Cutoff Points and Reliability

	Reliability		Cut Points		
	2001 Cronbach's Alpha	2003 Cronbach's Alpha	Eighth Graders	Tenth Graders	Twelfth Graders
PROTECTIVE FACTORS					
Community Domain Protective Factor Scores					
Opportunities for Pro-social Involvement	0.630	0.772	2.584	2.587	2.588
Rewards for Pro-social Involvement	0.836	0.821	2.537	2.207	2.206
School Domain Protective Factor Scores					
Opportunities for Pro-social Involvement	0.593	0.557	2.712	2.720	2.722
Rewards for Pro-social Involvement	0.666	0.674	2.646	2.405	2.659
Family Domain Protective Factor Scores					
Family Attachment	0.762	0.756	2.887	2.888	2.641
Opportunities for Pro-social Involvement	0.765	0.758	2.882	2.884	2.885
Rewards for Pro-social Involvement	0.783	0.778	2.895	2.895	2.896
Individual/Peer Domain Protective Factor Scores					
Religiosity	*	*	2.824	2.819	1.806
Social Skills	0.581	0.571	2.884	2.886	2.640
Belief in the Moral Order	0.668	0.696	2.899	2.653	2.905
RISK FACTORS					
	Reliability		Cut Points		
	2001 Cronbach's Alpha	2003 Cronbach's Alpha	Eighth Graders	Tenth Graders	Twelfth Graders
Community Domain Risk Factor Scores					
Low Neighborhood Attachment	0.843	0.854	2.126	2.126	2.126
High Community Disorganization	0.799	0.824	1.700	1.496	1.498
High Transitions and Mobility	0.687	0.721	1.965	1.987	1.949
Laws and Norms Favorable to Alcohol, Cigarette, and Marijuana Use	*	0.803	2.254	2.417	2.580
Perceived Availability of Drugs	0.859	0.843	2.329	2.917	3.103
Perceived Availability of Handguns	*	*	1.195	2.159	2.165
School Domain Risk Factor Scores					
Academic Failure	0.710	0.671	1.983	1.983	1.973

RISK FACTORS					
	Reliability		Cut Points		
	2001 Cronbach's Alpha	2003 Cronbach's Alpha	Eighth Graders	Tenth Graders	Twelfth Graders
School Domain Risk Factor Scores (continued)					
Low Commitment to School	0.786	0.769	2.484	2.625	2.673
Family Domain Risk Factor Scores					
Poor Family Management	0.797	0.808	1.848	2.088	2.233
Family Conflict	*	0.767	2.120	2.448	2.448
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	0.804	0.796	2.042	2.454	2.751
Parental Attitudes Favorable toward Alcohol, Cigarette, and Marijuana Use	0.769	0.733	1.083	1.107	1.441
Parental Attitudes Favorable toward Antisocial Behavior	0.724	0.739	1.090	1.090	1.088
Peer - Individual Domain Risk Factor Scores					
Rebelliousness	0.666	0.674	2.112	2.108	2.107
Early Initiation of Alcohol, Cigarette, and Marijuana Use	0.744	0.734	2.104	2.812	2.534
Early Initiation of Problem Behavior	0.535	0.512	0.250	0.232	0.208
Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior	0.872	0.757	1.697	1.696	1.690
Favorable Attitudes toward Drug Use	0.855	0.851	1.616	1.882	2.129
Perceived Risks of Alcohol, Cigarette, and Marijuana Use	0.760	0.732	1.872	2.107	2.104
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	0.813	0.817	0.104	0.113	0.112
Friends' Use of Drugs	0.852	0.849	0.686	1.438	1.933
Sensation Seeking	0.765	0.737	2.544	2.870	2.863
Rewards for Antisocial Involvement	0.804	0.840	1.420	1.890	1.640
Gang Involvement	0.858	0.862	0.281	0.249	0.219

* Cronbach's Alpha inter-item reliability scores were not calculated for 2001 data for "Community Domain: Laws and Norms Favorable to Alcohol, Cigarette, and Marijuana Use" since Question 82 ("If a kid smokes cigarettes in your neighborhood, or the area around where you live, would he or she be caught by the police?") was not included on the 2001 *Communities that Care* Survey. Cronbach's Alpha was also not calculated for "Family Domain: Family Conflict" because of data coding errors for Q2909 on the 2001 survey ("People in my family often insult or yell at each other.") Univariate protective and risk factors with no inter-item constructs ("Individual-Peer Domain: Religiosity" and "Community Domain: Perceived Availability of Handguns") were also not calculated.

VII. Variables Comprising 2003 Protective and Risk Factor Items

COMMUNITY PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Opportunities for Pro-social Involvement

- Q88 There are lots of adults in my neighborhood I could talk to about something important.
Q93A Are sports teams available in your community for people your age?
Q93B Is scouting available in your community for people your age?
Q93C Are boys and girls clubs available in your community for people your age?
Q93D Are 4-H clubs available in your community for people your age?
Q93E Are service clubs available in your community for people your age?

Rewards for Pro-social Involvement

- Q92 There are people in my neighborhood who encourage me to do my best.
Q99 There are people in my neighborhood who encourage me to do my best.
Q86 My neighbors notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.

FAMILY PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Attachment

- Q115 Do you feel very close to your mother?
Q116 Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your mother?
Q123 Do you feel close to your father?
Q119 Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your father?

Opportunities for Pro-social Involvement

- Q122 If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.
Q124 My parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them.
Q117 My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.

Rewards for Pro-social Involvement

- Q114 My parents notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.
Q118 How often do you parents tell you that they are proud of you for something you have done?
Q120 Do you enjoy spending time with your mother?
Q121 Do you enjoy spending time with your father?

SCHOOL PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Opportunities for Pro-social Involvement

- Q15 In my school, students have lots of chances to help decide things like class activities and rules.
Q16 Teachers ask me to work on special classroom projects.
Q18 There are a lot of chances for students in my school to get involved in sports, clubs, and other school activities outside of class.
Q19 There are lots of chances for students at my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one.
Q24 I have lots of chances to be a part of class discussions or activities.

Rewards for Pro-social Involvement

- Q17 My teacher notices when I am doing a good job and lets me know about it.
Q20 I feel safe at my school.
Q21 The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.
Q22 My teachers praise me when I have done well in school.

PEER-INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Religiosity

- Q100 How often do you attend religious services or activities?

Social Skills

- Q42 What would you do if you saw a friend shoplift a CD, and she urged you to shoplift too?
Q43 What would you do if your mother wanted you to stay home, instead of leaving and hanging out with friends?

Q44 What would you do if a teenager who is a stranger deliberately bumped into you while passing on a sidewalk?

Q45 What would you do if a friend offered you a drink containing alcohol at a party?

Belief in the Moral Order

Q34 It is important to be honest with your parents even if they become upset or you get punished.

Q46 I think sometimes it is okay to cheat at school.

Q36 I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.

Q33 It is alright to beat up people if they start the fight.

COMMUNITY RISK FACTORS

Low Neighborhood Attachment

Q97 I would like to get out of my neighborhood or the area around where I live.

Q85 If I had to move, I would miss the neighborhood I now live in.

Q87 I like my neighborhood, or the area around where I live.

High Community Disorganization

Q95 I feel safe in my neighborhood, or the place around where I live.

Q89A Does 'crime and/or drug selling' describe your neighborhood or the area around where you live?

Q89B Does 'fights' describe your neighborhood or the area around where you live?

Q89C Does 'lots of empty or abandoned buildings' describe your neighborhood or the area around where you live?

Q89D Does 'lots of graffiti' describe your neighborhood or the area around where you live?

Transitions and Mobility

Q98 Have you changed homes in the past year?

Q94 Have you changed schools in the past year?

Q96 How many times have you changed schools since kindergarten?

Q91 How many times have you changed homes since kindergarten?

Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use

Q78 If a kid drank some beer, wine, or hard liquor in your neighborhood, would he or she be caught by the police?

Q76 If a kid smokes marijuana in your neighborhood, would he or she be caught by the police?

Q80 If a kid carried a handgun in your neighborhood, would he or she be caught by the police?

Q82 If a kid smoked cigarettes in your neighborhood, would he or she be caught by the police?

Q83A How wrong would most adults in your neighborhood think it is for kids your age to use marijuana?

Q83B How wrong would most adults in your neighborhood think it is for kids your age to drink alcohol?

Q83C How wrong would most adults in your neighborhood think it is for kids your age to smoke cigarettes?

Perceived Availability of Drugs

Q75 If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be for you to get some?

Q74 If you wanted to get some beer, wine or hard liquor, how easy would it be for you to get some?

Q81 If you wanted to get some marijuana, how easy would it be for you to get some?

Q77 If you wanted to get drugs like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines, how easy would it be for you to get some?

Perceived Availability of Handguns

Q79 If you wanted to get a handgun, how easy would it be for you to get one?

FAMILY RISK FACTORS

Poor Family Management

Q104 The rules in my family are clear.

Q125 My parents ask if I have gotten my homework done.

Q107 When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.

Q127 Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?

Q111 My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.

Q110 If you drank some beer, wine or hard liquor without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?

Q112 If you carried a handgun without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?

Q113 If you skipped school without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?

Family Conflict

Q108 We argue about the same things in my family over and over.

Q126 People in my family have serious arguments.

Q106 People in my family often insult or yell at each other.

Family History of Antisocial Behavior

Q105 Has anyone in your family ever had a severe alcohol or drug problem?

Q103A Have any of your brothers or sisters ever drunk beer, wine, or hard liquor?

Q103B Have any of your brothers or sisters ever smoked marijuana?

Q103C Have any of your brothers or sisters ever smoked cigarettes?

Q103D Have any of your brothers or sisters ever taken a handgun to school?

Q103E Have any of your brothers or sisters ever been suspended or expelled from school?

Q84A About how many adults have you known personally who in the past year have used marijuana, crack, cocaine, or other drugs?

Q84B About how many adults have you known personally who in the past year have sold or dealt drugs?

Q84C About how many adults have you known personally who in the past year have done other things that could get them in trouble with the police?

Q84D About how many adults have you known personally who in the past year have gotten drunk or high?

Parental Attitudes Favorable Towards Drug Use

Q101A How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly (at least once or twice a month)?

Q101B How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke cigarettes?

Q101C How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke marijuana?

Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior

Q101D How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to steal anything worth more than \$5.00?

Q101E How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to draw graffiti, write things, or draw pictures on buildings (without the owner's permission)?"

Q101F How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to pick a fight with someone?

SCHOOL RISK FACTORS

Academic Failure

Q13 Putting them all together, what were your grades like last year?

Q23 Are your school grades better than the grades of most students in your class?

Low Commitment to School

Q14B During the last four weeks, how many whole days of school have you missed because you skipped or 'cut'?

Q25 How often do you feel that the school work you are assigned is meaningful and important?

Q26 How interesting are most of your classes to you?

Q27 How important do you think the things you are learning in school are going to be for your later life?

Q28A Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you enjoy being in school?

Q28B Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you hate being in school?

Q28C Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you try to do your best work in school?

PEER-INDIVIDUAL RISK FACTORS

Rebelliousness

- Q47 I like to see how much I can get away with.
Q32 I ignore rules that get in my way.
Q35 I do the opposite of what people tell me to just to get them mad.

Early Initiation of Drug Use

- Q30B How old were you when you first smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?
Q30C How old were you when you first had more than a sip or two of beer, wine, or hard liquor?
Q30D How old were you when you first began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?
Q30A How old were you when you first smoked marijuana?

Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior

- Q30E How old were you when you first got suspended from school?
Q30F How old were you when you first got arrested?
Q30G How old were you when you first carried a handgun?
Q30H How old were you when you first attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?

Favorable Attitudes towards Antisocial Behavior

- Q31A How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to take a handgun to school?
Q31B How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to steal anything worth more than \$5.00?
Q31D How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to attack someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?
Q31C How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to pick a fight with someone?
Q31E How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to get suspended from school?

Favorable Attitudes towards Drug Use

- Q31F How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly (at least once or twice a month)?
Q31G How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to smoke cigarettes?
Q31H How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to smoke marijuana?
Q31I How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or another illegal drug?

Perceived Risk of Drug Use

- Q52A How much do people risk harming themselves if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?
Q52B How much do people risk harming themselves if they smoke try marijuana once or twice?
Q52C How much do people risk harming themselves if they smoke marijuana regularly?
Q52D How much do people risk harming themselves if they take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?

Interaction with Antisocial Peers

- Q29E In the past year how many of your four best friends have been suspended from school?
Q29F In the past year how many of your four best friends have carried a handgun?
Q29G In the past year how many of your four best friends have sold illegal drugs?
Q29H In the past year how many of your four best friends have stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle?
Q29I In the past year how many of your four best friends have been arrested?
Q29J In the past year how many of your four best friends have dropped out of school?

Friends' Use of Drugs

- Q29A In the past year how many of your four best friends have smoked cigarettes?
Q29B In the past year how many of your four best friends have tried beer, wine, or hard liquor when their parents didn't know about it?
Q29C In the past year how many of your four best friends have used marijuana?
Q29D In the past year how many of your four best friends have used LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or other illegal drugs?

Sensation Seeking

- Q37A How many times have you done what felt good no matter what?
Q37B How many times have you done something dangerous because someone dared you to do it?
Q37C How many times have you done crazy things even if they are a little dangerous?

Rewards for Antisocial Involvement

Q41A What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you smoked cigarettes?

Q41B What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, at least once or twice a month?

Q41C What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you smoked marijuana?

Q41D What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you carried a handgun?

Gang Involvement

Q38 Have you ever belonged to a gang?

Q39 If you have ever belonged to a gang, did the gang have a name?

Q29K In the past year how many of your four best friends have been members of a gang?

Q30I How old were you when you first belonged to a gang?