

# 2005 Fairfax County Youth Survey

June 2006

A publication of  
Fairfax County, Virginia and  
Fairfax County Public Schools





## **Sponsors**

### **Fairfax County Board of Supervisors**

**Gerald E. Connolly**  
Chairman

**Sharon Bulova**  
Vice Chair  
Braddock District

**Dana Kauffman**  
Lee District

**Linda Q. Smyth**  
Providence District

**Joan DuBois**  
Dranesville District

**Penelope A. Gross**  
Mason District

**Elaine McConnell**  
Springfield District

**Catherine M. Hudgins**  
Hunter Mill District

**Gerald W. Hyland**  
Mount Vernon District

**Michael R. Frey**  
Sully District

### **Sponsor Representatives**

Anthony H. Griffin  
County Executive

Marguerite M. Kiely,  
Director  
Department of Systems  
Management  
for Human Services

James A. Thur  
Executive Director  
Fairfax-Falls Church  
Community Services  
Board

# 2005 Fairfax County Youth Survey

## Results and Data Tabulations

Revised June 13, 2006



To request this information in an alternative format, call  
703-324-5638 or TTY: 711 (Virginia Relay)

A complete copy of this report, as well as the 2001 and 2003 youth survey reports, may be found on our Web site at:

<http://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/demogrph/youthpdf.htm>

Report prepared by:

**Data and Information Services  
The Southeast Kansas Education Service Center**

P.O. Box 189  
Girard, Kansas 66743  
Phone (620) 724-6281  
Fax (620) 724-7001

Darren Dawson – Program Director  
Lisa Chaney – Research Analyst  
Nancy White – Data Manager

Additional Analyses and Report Narratives  
Prepared by Sara Daleski,  
Fairfax County Department of Systems Management for Human Services  
Research, Analysis, and Project Services Group

## **2005 Fairfax County Youth Survey Team**

Chair: Denise Raybon, Fairfax County Prevention Coordinator  
Department of Systems Management for Human Services

### **Survey Team Members**

Lisa Adler, School Community Coalition  
Ellie Barnes, Office of Student Services, Fairfax County Public Schools  
Kenneth Barter, Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board  
Elise Bengtson, Fairfax Partnership for Youth  
Robert A. Bermingham, Jr., Fairfax County Gang Prevention Coordinator  
Evan Braff, Fairfax County Department of Community and Recreation Services  
Sergeant Kenneth B. Bresson, Youth Services Division, Fairfax County Police Department  
Sara Daleski, Department of Systems Management for Human Services  
Diane Eckert, Safe and Drug Free Schools Section, Fairfax County Public Schools  
Sandi Graumann, Fairfax County Health Department  
Tricia Hutcherson, Fairfax Partnership for Youth  
Clarence Jones, Safe and Drug Free Schools Section, Fairfax County Public Schools  
Jamie MacDonald, Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board  
Ellen O'Brien, Office of Public Affairs  
P.D. O'Keefe, Safe and Drug Free Schools Section, Fairfax County Public Schools  
Elizabeth Payne, Fairfax County Public Schools  
Chris Scales, Fairfax County Department of Community and Recreation Services  
Laura Yager, Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board

## Table of Contents

I. Executive Summary .....	1
II. Comparison to National Data .....	15
III. Fairfax County Substance Use Tables .....	23
IV. Antisocial Behaviors .....	91
IVa. Gang Membership .....	103
V. Bullying and Aggression .....	107
VI. Health, Mental Health, and Safety .....	113
VII. Use of Time .....	119
VIII. Risk and Protective Factors.....	127
Appendix A. Survey Validation.....	157
Appendix B. Variables Comprising 2005 Protective and Risk Factor Items. ....	161
Appendix C. Protective and Risk Factor Cutoff Points and Reliability .....	169
Appendix D. Significant Relationships between Protective and Risk Factors and Other Variables .....	173
Appendix E. Univariate Tables.....	179
Appendix F. Significant Relationships for Crosstabulations.....	201

## Index of Tables

Table 1. Selected demographic characteristics of surveyed youth, Fairfax County, 2005. ....	6
Table 2. Selected characteristics of the home life of surveyed youth, by grade, sex, and ethnicity, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005. ....	7
Table 3. Respondents who have ever used alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs in their lifetime, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005.....	8
Table 4. Past 30-day use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005. ....	9
Table 5. Respondents who have ever used alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs in their lifetime, by grade, Fairfax County, 2003 and 2005. ....	10
Table 6. Past 30-day use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs, by grade, Fairfax County, 2003 and 2005.....	12
Table 7. Lifetime and past 30-day use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs, by grade, Monitoring the Future, 2003 and 2005 (percent of respondents reporting use). ....	17
Table 8. 2003-2005 Percentage point change in lifetime and past 30-day use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs, by grade, Fairfax County and Monitoring the Future. ....	18
Table 9. Percentage point difference in past 30-day use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs, by grade, 2005 Fairfax County and 2005 Monitoring the Future. ....	19
Table 10. Lifetime and 30-day prevalence for alcohol use by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005. ....	27
Table 11. Respondents who have ever used alcohol in their lifetime, Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005.....	29
Table 12. Past 30-day frequency of alcohol use, Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005.....	30
Table 13. Binge drinking, Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005.....	31
Table 14. Respondents who have ever used alcohol in their lifetime, by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005. ....	32
Table 15. Past 30-day frequency of alcohol use, by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005. ....	33
Table 16. Frequency of binge drinking during the past two weeks, by selected demographic characteristics, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005.....	34
Table 17. Lifetime and 30-day prevalence for cigarette use by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005. ....	38
Table 18. Respondents who have ever smoked cigarettes in their lifetime, Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005.....	39
Table 19. Past 30-day frequency of smoking cigarettes, Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005. ....	40
Table 20. Respondents who have ever smoked cigarettes in their lifetime, by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005.....	41
Table 21. Past 30-day frequency of cigarette smoking, by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005. ....	42
Table 22. Lifetime and 30-day prevalence for smokeless tobacco use by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005. ....	43
Table 23. Lifetime and 30-day prevalence for marijuana use by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005. ....	46
Table 24. Respondents who have ever used marijuana in their lifetime, Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005.....	48
Table 25. Past 30-day frequency of marijuana use, Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005. ....	49
Table 26. Respondents who have ever used marijuana in their lifetime, by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005.....	50
Table 27. Past 30-day frequency of marijuana use, by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005. ....	51
Table 28. Lifetime and 30-day prevalence for inhalant use by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005. ....	55



Table 29. Respondents who have ever used inhalants in their lifetime, Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005.....	57
Table 30. Past 30-day frequency of inhalant use, Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005. ....	58
Table 31. Respondents who have ever used inhalants in their lifetime, by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005. ....	59
Table 32. Past 30-day frequency of inhalant use, by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005. ....	60
Table 33. Lifetime and 30-day prevalence for LSD or other hallucinogen use by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005.....	64
Table 34. Lifetime and 30-day prevalence for cocaine and crack use by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005. ....	66
Table 35. Lifetime and 30-day prevalence for methamphetamine use by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005. ....	67
Table 36. Lifetime and 30-day prevalence for steroid use by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005. ....	68
Table 37. Lifetime and 30-day prevalence for heroin use by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005. ....	69
Table 38. Lifetime and 30-day prevalence for painkiller use by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005. ....	70
Table 39. Lifetime and 30-day prevalence for prescription drug other than painkiller use by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005. ....	71
Table 40. Lifetime and 30-day prevalence for ecstasy use by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005. ....	72
Table 41. Lifetime and 30-day prevalence for over the counter drug use by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005.....	73
Table 42. Percent age 12 years or younger at age of first use for selected substances, Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005. ....	76
Table 43. Percent age 12 years or younger at age of onset for alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana, by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005. ....	77
Table 44. Thirty day substance use by attitudes favorable toward substance use.....	80
Table 45. Attitudes favorable toward substance use, Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005...	81
Table 46. Student attitudes favorable toward regular alcohol use, by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005. ....	82
Table 47. Student attitudes favorable toward cigarette smoking, by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005. ....	83
Table 48. Student attitudes favorable toward marijuana smoking, by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005. ....	84
Table 49. Student attitudes favorable toward LSD, cocaine, amphetamine, or another illegal drug use, by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005. ....	85
Table 50. Perceived risk of harm from substance use, Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005.	86
Table 51. Perceived risk of harm from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day, by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005. ....	87
Table 52. Perceived risk of harm from trying marijuana once or twice, by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005. ....	88
Table 53. Perceived risk of harm from smoking marijuana regularly, by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005. ....	89
Table 54. Perceived risk of harm from taking one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day, by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005.....	90
Table 55. Frequency of involvement in delinquent behavior during the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005: attacking someone with intent to harm. ....	93

Table 56. Frequency of involvement in delinquent behavior during the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005: been arrested.....	94
Table 57. Frequency of involvement in delinquent behavior during the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005: carrying a handgun.....	95
Table 58. Frequency of involvement in delinquent behavior during the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005: drunk or high at school.....	96
Table 59. Frequency of involvement in delinquent behavior during the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005: selling drugs.....	97
Table 60. Frequency of involvement in delinquent behavior during the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005: suspension.....	98
Table 61. Frequency of involvement in delinquent behavior during the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005: taking a handgun to school.....	99
Table 62. Frequency of involvement in delinquent behavior during the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005: vehicle theft.....	100
Table 63. Frequency of involvement in delinquent behavior during the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005: carrying a weapon other than a gun.....	101
Table 64. Frequency of involvement in delinquent behavior during the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005: carrying a weapon other than a gun to school.....	102
Table 65. Students reporting that they were ever in a gang, by selected demographic characteristics, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005.....	103
Table 66. For students reporting that they were ever in a gang, percent who state the gang has a name, by selected demographic characteristics, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005.....	104
Table 67. Percent age 12 or younger when they joined a gang, for students reporting that they were ever in a gang, by selected demographic characteristics, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005.....	105
Table 68. For students reporting that they were ever in a gang, percent with one or more of their four best friends in a gang, by selected demographic characteristics, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005.....	106
Table 69. Experience of aggression by illicit drug use, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005.....	108
Table 70. Experience of aggression, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005.....	109
Table 71. Experience of aggression, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005: bullied or teased someone.....	110
Table 72. Experience of aggression, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005: said something bad about someone's race or culture.....	111
Table 73. Frequency of four health behaviors, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005.....	114
Table 74. Substance use and mental health behaviors, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005.....	114
Table 75. Frequency of mental health behaviors, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005.....	115
Table 76. Frequency of mental health behaviors, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005.....	115

Table 77. Frequency of mental health behaviors by selected demographic characteristics: respondents reporting ever considering attempting suicide, Fairfax County, 2005. ....	116
Table 78. Frequency of mental health behaviors by selected demographic characteristics: respondents reporting they were ever so sad or hopeless they could not do their usual activities, Fairfax County, 2005.....	117
Table 79. 2005 Use of time data by language spoken at home, Fairfax County, 2005. ....	122
Table 80. 2005 Use of time data by substance use and gang membership, Fairfax County, 2005.....	123
Table 81. 2001-2005 Percentage point differences for use of time data, by language spoken at home, Fairfax County. ....	124
Table 82. Use of time, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005.....	125
Table 83. Use of time, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005.....	126
Table 84. Percentage of Respondents with Protective Factor Scores Below or Above the National Standard, Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005.....	131
Table 85. Percentage of Respondents with Risk Factor Scores Below or Above the National Standard, Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005.....	134
Table 86. Percentage of students with protective factor scores below or above the national standard, all grades together, by selected characteristics: Fairfax County, 2005 .....	138
Table 87. Percentage of students with risk factor scores below or above the national standard, all grades together, by selected characteristics: Fairfax County, 2005. ....	143
Table 88. Percentage of students with protective factor scores above the national standard, all grades together, by selected characteristics: Fairfax County, 2005 .....	149
Table 89. Percentage of students with risk factor scores above the national standard, all grades together, by selected characteristics: Fairfax County, 2005 .....	150
Table 90. Percentage of students with protective factor scores below or above the national standard, all grades together, by selected characteristics: Fairfax County, 2005 .....	152
Table 91. Percentage of students with risk protective factor scores below or above the national standard, all grades together, by selected characteristics: Fairfax County, 2005. ....	154
Table 92. Protective and Risk Factor Cutoff Points and Reliability .....	170
Table 93. Weak, moderate, and strong relationships between risk and protective factors and selected characteristics: Fairfax County, 2005 .....	174
Table 94. Protective Factor Measures of Association for Selected Characteristics: Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005 .....	176
Table 95. Risk Factor Measures of Association for Selected Characteristics: Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005.....	177

## Index of Figures

Figure 1. Respondents who have ever used alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, and inhalants in their lifetime, for Fairfax County respondents, by grade. ....	11
Figure 2. Past 30-day prevalence of alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, and inhalants, for Fairfax County respondents, by grade.....	13
Figure 3. Percent reporting risk behavior by number of individual assets. ....	14
Figure 4. Respondents who have ever used alcohol, cigarettes and marijuana in their lifetime: Fairfax County respondents compared to Monitoring the Future. ....	20
Figure 5. Past 30-day use of alcohol, cigarettes and marijuana: Fairfax County respondents compared to Monitoring the Future.....	21
Figure 6. 2001, 2003, and 2005 Fairfax County protective factor profile, percentage of students ABOVE national standard (High Protection).....	133
Figure 7. 2001, 2003, and 2005 Fairfax County risk factor profile, percentage of students ABOVE national standard.....	137
Figure 8. 2001, 2003, and 2005 Fairfax County protective factor profile by grade, percentage of students ABOVE national standard (High Protection) .....	140
Figure 9. 2001, 2003, and 2005 Fairfax County protective factor profile by sex, percentage of students ABOVE national standard (High Protection) .....	141
Figure 10. 2001, 2003, and 2005 Fairfax County protective factor profile by any 30-Day substance use, and by ever in a gang, percentage of students ABOVE national standard (High Protection).....	142
Figure 11. 2001, 2003, and 2005 Fairfax County risk factor profile by grade, percentage of students ABOVE national standard (High Risk) .....	146
Figure 12. 2001, 2003, and 2005 Fairfax County risk factor profile by sex, percentage of students ABOVE national standard (High Risk) .....	147
Figure 13. 2001, 2003, and 2005 Fairfax County risk factor profile by any 30-Day substance use, and by ever in a gang, percentage of students ABOVE national standard (High Risk) .....	148

## I. Executive Summary

This report includes data collected from the 2005 Fairfax County Youth Survey, which continues the efforts of youth survey projects conducted in 2001 and 2003. The survey is designed to provide information about youth behaviors – those that are positive as well as those that are harmful. These data are often referred to as risk and asset data and provide insight into the prevalence and frequency of substance abuse, antisocial behaviors, and positive behaviors.

These data provide Fairfax County with a barometer of the effectiveness of our community in fostering healthy choices in our youth. Information from this survey allows the county to monitor trends in substance abuse, mental health, and delinquency, in order to support county efforts to plan, evaluate and improve community and school programs designed to prevent health problems and promote healthy behaviors.

The 2005 youth survey was conducted in December 2005 and resulted in a randomly drawn, statistically valid sample of 13,235 students. The major findings of this study are captured in narratives prefacing each of the following sections:

- Comparisons to National Data
- Substance Use Tables
- Antisocial Behaviors
- Bullying and Aggression
- Health, Mental Health, and Safety
- Use of Time
- Risk and Protective Factors

Some of the more informative findings include the following:

### **Assets**

Young people in Fairfax County report positive influences from their communities, families, schools, and friends that decrease the likelihood they will engage in substance use or problem behaviors. These influences include the following:

- Opportunities to engage in community activities, such as sports, scouting, 4-H, or clubs. These community factors can be strong and positive predictors of successful kids.
- Strong family support, as well as enjoying spending time with parents.
- Positive interactions with teachers, as well as opportunities to participate in school-related activities.
- Social competencies that empower youth to respond appropriately to scenarios that require them to make decisions about substance use or problem behaviors.

### **Substance Use**

Substance usage rates continue, for the most part, to be lower than national usage rates. The use of many substances (particular tobacco and marijuana) has also decreased since the first youth survey in 2001.

- While data indicate that Fairfax County rates of substance use are generally lower than national rates, challenges (such as alcohol and inhalant use) exist.
- Alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana continue to be the most frequently used substances reported in Fairfax County.
- Substance use varies by population characteristics, such as gender, grade, and race and ethnicity.
- Males generally report an earlier age of onset for substance use than do females.

- White and Latino students were nearly twice as likely as Asians or African American students to report using alcohol.
- The use of drugs other than alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, or inhalants is generally low. Prescription drugs and painkillers are the most frequently used other drugs reported in Fairfax County.
- Age of onset for substance use, which is an important predictor of regular adult use, is notable. In Fairfax County, almost 40 percent of all respondents who reported an age of onset reported first smoking cigarettes or ever drinking alcohol at age 12 or younger.

### **Mental Health**

Mental health issues, including depression, impact a number of the county's young people.

- One-third of all respondents reported feeling so sad or hopeless almost every day for weeks or more in row that they stopped doing some usual activities.
- Data from the survey also show that mental health issues have a strong correlation with substance abuse.

### **Vehicle Safety**

Many of our young people report that they have driven a car after drinking alcoholic beverages or ridden in a car with someone who had been drinking.

### **Bullying and Aggression**

Many of the county's kids report being bullied or abused, and some report this is a chronic problem. Kids who are bullied are more likely to report engaging in aggressive or violent behavior and substance abuse, as well.

- Over half of all students reported being bullied or teased, and 10 percent reported that this happened at least 20 times in the past year.
- Over one-third reported that someone had said something bad to them about their race or culture.
- One-fifth of all students reported that they had ever been sexually harassed.

### **Next Steps**

The county set out to discover how its youth were doing, and what is needed to better help young people. To take advantage of opportunities as well as to respond to challenges illuminated by the survey, the county has taken the following steps. In 2005, the county prevention coordinator developed action plans for utilizing survey results, and established ongoing collaborative county and community work groups to translate these results into action.

## Introduction

In December 2005, Fairfax County conducted its third survey of Fairfax County youth to assess youth risks, strengths, and assets. Planning for and administration of the youth survey is a collaborative effort involving multiple county agencies, Fairfax County Public Schools, and the Fairfax Partnership for Youth. The results of these surveys provide parents, residents, service providers, and policymakers with Fairfax County-specific data about youth substance use, mental health, health, and delinquent behaviors. Both school and county agencies use the youth risks, strengths, and assets data in designing and improving programs and services for youth. Data collected through previous surveys were also used in applying for millions of dollars in state and federal grants for prevention, treatment, and after-school programs for youth in county agencies, schools, and community organizations. Having local data on youth risk behaviors is important for many of these grants and improves the county's ability to leverage funding. Data in the survey are also compared to the national Monitoring the Future survey to provide information on comparative trends.

## Fairfax County Survey Administration

The 2005 survey queried Fairfax County Public School students in the sixth, eighth, tenth and twelfth grades from almost every elementary, middle and high school (including the three alternative high schools). Classes were randomly selected by grade from the population of sixth grade classes, and eighth, tenth, and twelfth grade English classes. The survey was administered in classroom settings and took approximately one class period to complete.

A total of 13,235 questionnaires were completed by students, representing nearly one-third of the total student membership in the sixth, eighth, tenth and twelfth grade as of September 2005. September 2005 enrollment as reported by the Fairfax County Public Schools is indicated below.

Grade	As reported on survey	As reported by FCPS <sup>1</sup>	Percent of FCPS
6 <sup>th</sup>	3,133	9,554	32.8%
8 <sup>th</sup>	3,495	10,556	33.1%
10 <sup>th</sup>	3,345	12,225	27.4%
12 <sup>th</sup>	3,199	11,219	28.5%
Total	13,172	43,554	30.2%

\* Includes only those students who reported their grade.

Parents/guardians of the randomly selected survey participants were mailed survey information, provided an opportunity to view the survey, and were provided the opportunity to opt-out their child from the survey. Students were informed that the study was voluntary and that they could opt out of the entire study or skip individual answers they did not feel comfortable answering. Both survey administrator and written instructions on the front of the questionnaire assured students that their answers would be kept strictly confidential.

## Survey Design and Validation

The 2005 survey instrument was similar to that used for the 2001 and 2003 Fairfax County youth surveys. These survey instruments are based on research funded by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and follow nationally set protocols and standards. The survey was originally implemented in a six-state study including Kansas, Maine, Oregon, South Carolina, Washington, and Utah.

<sup>1</sup> Fairfax County Public Schools, *Statistical Report of Student Membership*, September 30, 2005.  
2005 Fairfax County Youth Survey

The surveys provide extremely valuable information, but users of this information need to be aware of issues that may affect the interpretation and comparison of the findings from these surveys. These issues can be loosely categorized into three areas – differences between the survey instruments, challenges associated with collecting data on sensitive topics, and sampling issues. See Appendix A for details.

In all, 14,427 surveys were administered. Of these surveys, 1,192 surveys were deleted based on validity checks conducted (see Appendix A), resulting in a final sample of 13,235 respondents. Table 1 provides detail on how many students were removed from the study based on validity checks. The methodology validating survey responses is discussed in greater detail in the survey validation section of Appendix A.

**Please note the following.**

- **Sixth grade students in data tabulations.** Because this is the first year that sixth grade students were included in the survey, data tables are based on populations both with and without sixth grade students. Tables showing biennial comparisons (from 2005 to 2003, and 2005 to 2001) do not include sixth grade students. All other tables include sixth grade students. Footnotes indicate where sixth grade students are or are not included in data tabulations. Additionally, percentages may not sum to survey totals because not all students responded to all questions, or to 100 percent because of rounding.
- **Tests of statistical significance.** Tests of statistical significance were computed on crosstabulations, and confidence intervals calculated on percentages. Because some tables included empty cells (with no respondents), data were collapsed to compute confidence intervals. Percentages reported from the 2005 survey are within +/- 3.0 percentage points at a 95 percent level of confidence. For a table of sample sizes and significance levels for crosstabulations, see Appendix F.

## **Measuring Substance Use**

Substance use is measured by over 50 items in the survey. The items are comparable to those used in most other survey instruments, including the Monitoring the Future study. The Monitoring the Future (MTF) study is conducted annually by the Survey Research Center in the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan. Comparing and contrasting findings from a community or school district-level survey to relevant data from state or national surveys provides a valuable perspective on the local data. Therefore, Fairfax County's data for alcohol, tobacco, and other drug involvement was compared with the 2005 MTF study which was administered to 47,700 youth in the eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades. While comparable national data may also be available from other sources (the federal Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey, for example), this survey includes only comparisons to the MTF survey.

Respondents were asked about each substance twice. First, they were asked about the number of occasions that they have used a substance ever in their lifetime and, then, the number of occasions they may have used a substance in the past 30 days. Those who may have used a substance once or twice in their lifetime, but not in the past 30 days, are most likely to be experimental users. Those respondents who have used a substance within the past 30 days are more likely to be regular substance users.

## **Demographic Profile of Surveyed Youth**

The survey measures a variety of demographic characteristics. Throughout this report, results are presented individually for each grade level, gender and ethnicity. Table 1 shows the racial/ethnic breakdown of the surveyed population of Fairfax County. For the purposes of this



report, race and ethnicity were combined into one category. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this report.

A majority of students identified themselves as not Hispanic White (53.4 percent). The largest minority population is Asian/Pacific-Islander (19.1 percent).

The ethnic and gender breakdown of the surveyed population as reported by the respondents is indicated below, accompanied by the actual ethnic and gender breakdown of the youth population in all grades as reported by Fairfax County Public Schools:

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>As reported by survey respondents</b>	<b>As reported by FCPS<sup>2</sup></b>
White	48.2%	50.2%
Black	8.0%	10.8%
Hispanic	11.4%	16.0%
Asian	17.3%	17.5%
Other	5.0%	5.6%
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	45.9%	48.1%
Male	43.4%	51.9%

\* Includes only those students who reported their grade.

Table 2 shows characteristics of the home life of surveyed youth. A majority of respondents (80.7 percent) speak English at home, 6.6 percent speak Spanish, and 12.7 percent speak another language. According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census 2004 American Community Survey, only 65.7 percent of Fairfax County residents age 5 to 17 speak only English at home, 10.9 percent speak Spanish, and 23.4 percent speak another language.<sup>3</sup> Although general survey administration data was collected, specific information on the “other” reasons that surveys were not administered prevents knowing, with certainty, the impact of language difficulties on survey response rates.

A greater percentage of self-identified Hispanic or Latino respondents reported speaking English at home rather than Spanish in the 2005 survey than in the 2001 survey. As in previous surveys, most respondents reported that they live in homes with at least two adults.

<sup>2</sup> Fairfax County Public Schools, *Statistical Report of Student Membership by Ethnic Group and Gender*, September 30, 2005.

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2004 American Community Survey.

**Table 1. Selected demographic characteristics of surveyed youth, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	Fairfax County	
	Number of Students	Percent of Students
Overall		
Valid Cases	13,235	91.7%
Grade		
6 <sup>th</sup>	3,133	21.7%
8 <sup>th</sup>	3,495	24.2%
10 <sup>th</sup>	3,345	23.2%
12 <sup>th</sup>	3,199	22.2%
Did Not Respond	63	0.4%
Sex		
Female	6,627	45.9%
Male	6,268	43.4%
Did Not Respond	340	2.4%
Ethnicity		
White	6,947	48.2%
African American	1,161	8.0%
Hispanic or Latino	1,644	11.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,503	17.3%
Other/Multiple	727	5.0%
Did Not Respond	253	1.8%
Ineligible		
Ineligible Students - Total	1,192	
Phenoxydine	281	8.3%
Honesty	214	1.9%
High Use	142	1.5%
Too Much Missing Data	555	1.0%

Notes: "Number of Students: represents the number of students that participated in the Fairfax County survey, by grade, sex, and ethnicity. "Percent of students" indicates the percentage of the overall population represented by students in that category.

Five strategies are used to assess the validity of the surveys. The "Ineligible" section shows the percentage of students who were eliminated under each disqualifying criteria and the total number of students who were removed from the data analysis.

A total number of participating students can be obtained from adding "overall valid cases" and "ineligible students - total."

Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table.

**Table 2. Selected characteristics of the home life of surveyed youth, by grade, sex, and ethnicity, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005.**

		Fairfax County						Average Number of Adults Living in Household
		<i>Primary Language Spoken at Home</i>						
		English %		Spanish %		Other %		
		2001	2005	2001	2005	2001	2005	
Overall								
Valid Cases		77.4	80.7	7.2	6.6	10.1	12.7	2.0
Grade 2001								
6 <sup>th</sup>		N/A	78.0	N/A	9.5	N/A	12.5	2.1
8 <sup>th</sup>		80.6	79.5	9.3	6.7	10.1	13.8	2.1
10 <sup>th</sup>		82.1	82.9	7.2	5.2	10.7	11.9	2.0
12 <sup>th</sup>		83.4	82.4	5.8	5.2	10.8	12.4	2.0
Sex								
Female		82.2	81.2	7.8	6.7	10.0	12.1	2.0
Male		81.4	80.2	7.4	6.4	11.2	13.4	2.0
Ethnicity								
White		98.3	97.3	0.1	0.3	1.6	2.4	2.0
African American		93.1	86.8	0.1	0.4	6.8	12.9	1.9
Hispanic or Latino		33.7	45.8	65.1	52.4	1.2	1.7	2.2
Asian/ Pacific Islander		52.2	51.7	--	0.2	47.8	48.1	2.2
Other/Multiple		66.4	90.3	12.2	0.8	21.4	8.9	2.1

Notes: Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table.

**Table 3. Respondents who have ever used alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs in their lifetime, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005.**

	2001	2003	2005	Change from 2003-2005	Change from 2001-2005
	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	59.3	54.7	54.8	-4.6	-4.5
Cigarettes	42.9	32.1	27.3	-10.8	-15.6
Smokeless Tobacco	9.7	7.4	8.3	-2.3	-1.4
Marijuana	26.2	22.2	19.2	-4.0	-7.0
Inhalants	10.2	10.9	9.8	0.7	-0.4
Methamphetamine	3.7	2.7	2.2	-1.0	-1.5
Cocaine or Crack	--	3.0	3.4	0.4	
LSD or Other Psychedelics	6.1	3.6	4.2	-2.5	-1.9

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey **are not** included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. '%' represents the percentage of valid cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item. The question on cocaine differs in the 2001-2003 surveys. The 2003 survey asks 'have you used cocaine or crack' while the 2001 survey asks only about cocaine.

**Table 4. Past 30-day use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005.**

	2001	2003	2005	Change from 2003-2005	Change from 2001-2005
	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	36.1	29.4	30.6	-6.7	-5.5
Binge Drinking	18.3	14.6	14.0	-3.7	-4.3
Cigarettes	17.8	13.5	9.6	-4.3	-8.2
Smokeless Tobacco	3.2	2.9	2.9	-0.3	-0.3
Marijuana	13.4	11.0	9.2	-2.4	-4.2
Inhalants	2.8	3.7	3.1	0.9	0.3
Methamphetamine	1.3	0.9	0.8	-0.4	-0.5
Cocaine or Crack	*	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.3
LSD or Other	2.3	0.9	1.6	-1.4	-0.7
Psychedelics					

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey **are not** included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. '%' represents the percentage of valid cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item. The question on cocaine differs in the 2001-2003 surveys. The 2003 survey asks 'have you used cocaine or crack' while the 2001 survey asks only about cocaine. Binge drinking is defined as five or more drinks in a row in the last two weeks.

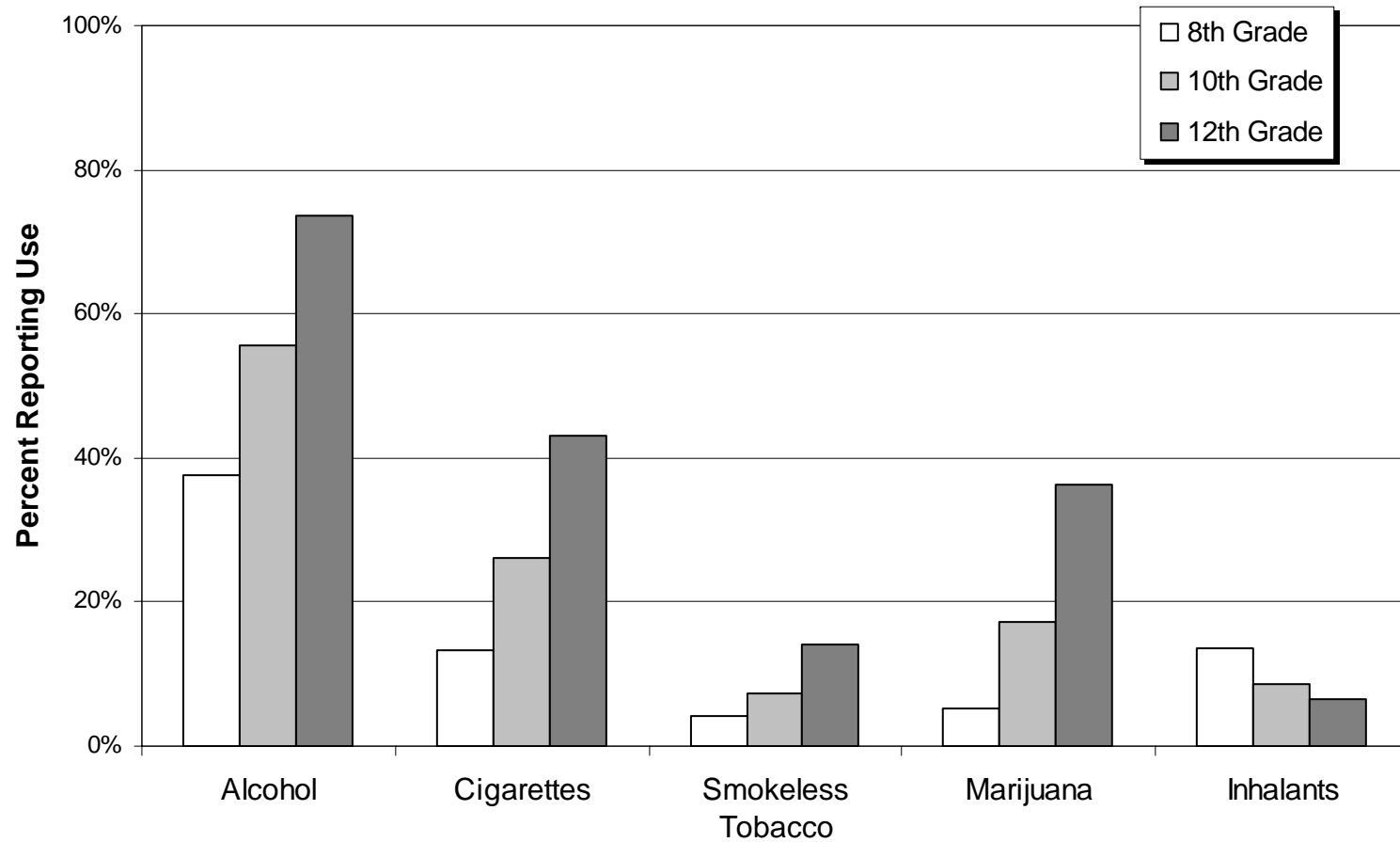
**Table 5. Respondents who have ever used alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs in their lifetime, by grade, Fairfax County, 2003 and 2005.**

	Fairfax County 2003						Fairfax County 2005					
	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade		10 <sup>th</sup> Grade		12 <sup>th</sup> Grade		8 <sup>th</sup> Grade		10 <sup>th</sup> Grade		12 <sup>th</sup> Grade	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Alcohol <sup>1</sup>	520	35.8%	861	59.8%	822	72.4%	1,288	37.1%	1,838	55.6%	2,316	73.3%
Cigarettes <sup>1</sup>	235	16.2%	478	33.2%	577	50.8%	472	13.7%	883	26.8%	1,351	42.8%
Smokeless Tobacco <sup>1</sup>	56	3.9%	108	7.5%	133	11.7%	139	4.0%	237	7.2%	448	14.2%
Marijuana <sup>1</sup>	79	5.4%	346	24.1%	468	41.3%	184	5.3%	571	17.3%	1,151	36.6%
Inhalants	209	14.4%	131	9.1%	100	8.8%	468	13.6%	290	8.8%	209	6.6%
Methamphetamine	10	0.7%	30	2.1%	67	5.9%	43	1.3%	67	2.0%	105	3.3%
Cocaine or Crack	18	1.2%	35	2.4%	66	5.8%	62	1.8%	90	2.7%	184	5.8%
LSD or Other Psychedelics <sup>1</sup>	9	0.6%	49	3.4%	88	7.8%	56	1.6%	121	3.7%	241	7.6%

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey **are not** included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. ‘%’ represents the percentage of valid cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item.

<sup>1</sup> Based on the Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel chi-square statistic, an association exists between year and usage levels controlling for the effects of grade and gender.

Figure 1. Respondents who have ever used alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, and inhalants in their lifetime, for Fairfax County respondents, by grade.



Source: Fairfax County 2005 Youth Survey.

**Table 6. Past 30-day use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs, by grade, Fairfax County, 2003 and 2005.**

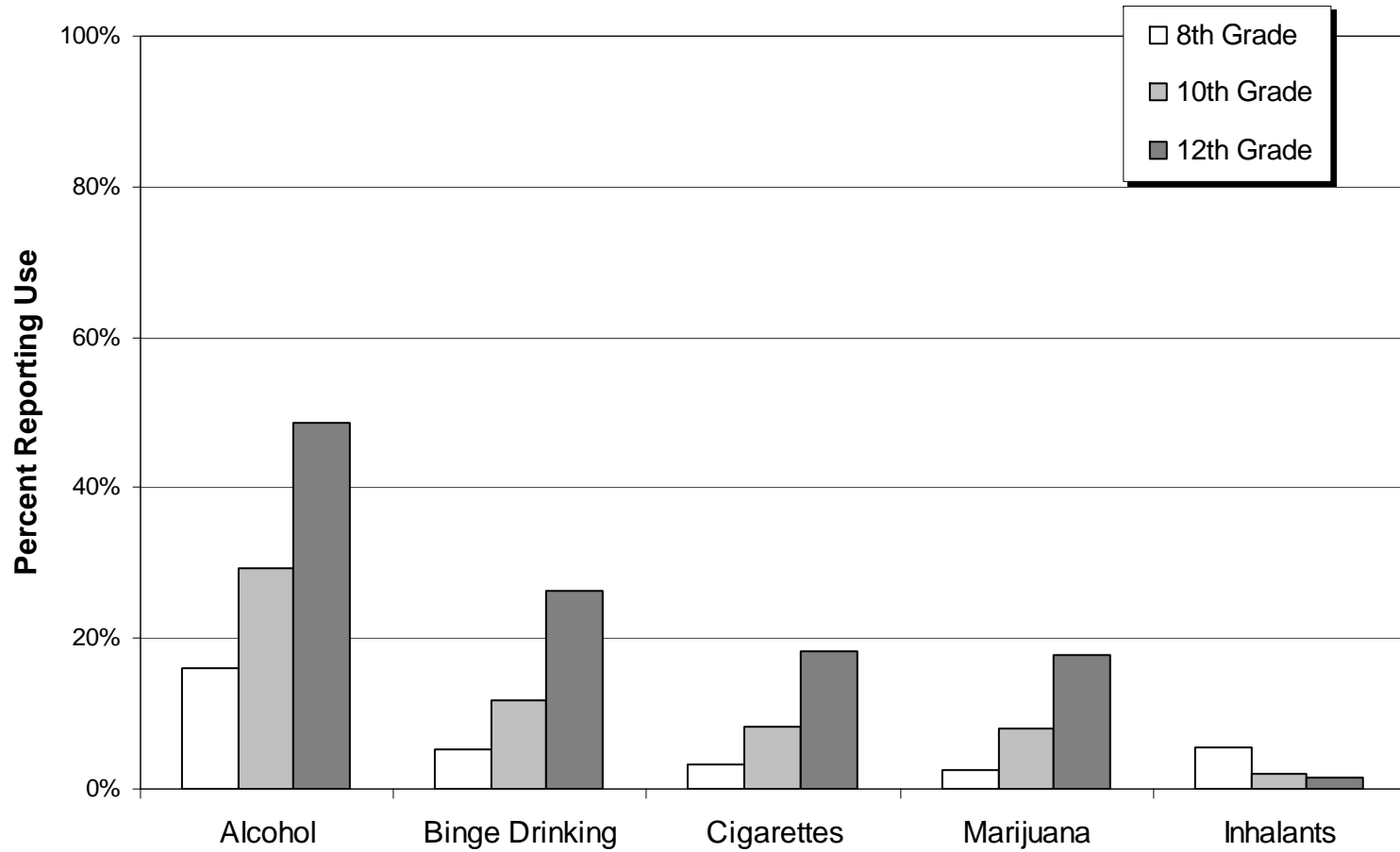
	Fairfax County 2003						Fairfax County 2005					
	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade		10 <sup>th</sup> Grade		12 <sup>th</sup> Grade		8 <sup>th</sup> Grade		10 <sup>th</sup> Grade		12 <sup>th</sup> Grade	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Alcohol <sup>1</sup>	186	12.8%	478	33.2%	518	45.8%	554	16.0%	976	29.5%	1,513	47.9%
Binge Drinking <sup>1</sup>	47	3.2%	228	15.9%	313	27.6%	182	5.3%	383	11.6%	824	26.1%
Cigarettes <sup>1</sup>	60	4.1%	179	12.4%	303	26.7%	114	3.3%	269	8.2%	573	18.2%
Smokeless Tobacco	21	1.4%	40	2.8%	57	5.0%	49	1.4%	87	2.6%	154	4.9%
Marijuana <sup>1</sup>	40	2.8%	167	11.6%	235	20.8%	87	2.5%	266	8.1%	557	17.6%
Inhalants	94	6.5%	39	2.7%	15	1.3%	189	5.5%	72	2.2%	50	1.6%
Methamphetamine	5	0.3%	9	0.6%	22	2.0%	14	0.4%	30	0.9%	33	1.0%
Cocaine or Crack	7	0.5%	9	0.6%	18	1.6%	21	0.6%	40	1.2%	70	2.2%
LSD or Other Psychedelics <sup>1</sup>	4	0.3%	13	0.9%	18	1.6%	36	1.0%	50	1.5%	75	2.4%

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey **are not** included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. '%' represents the percentage of valid cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item.

<sup>1</sup> Based on the Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel chi-square statistic, an association exists between year and usage levels controlling for the effects of grade and gender. ( $\alpha=0.001$  level of significance).



Figure 2. Past 30-day prevalence of alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, and inhalants, for Fairfax County respondents, by grade.



Source: Fairfax County 2005 Youth Survey.

## Assets and Resiliency

In order to address the impact of community, family, school, or peer-individual assets in an individual's life on his or her resiliency against negative behaviors, data were tabulated for both these assets, and variables on which they may have an impact. Although this analysis is possible using many assets, data include those who responded "Yes" or "YES!!" to these six questions:

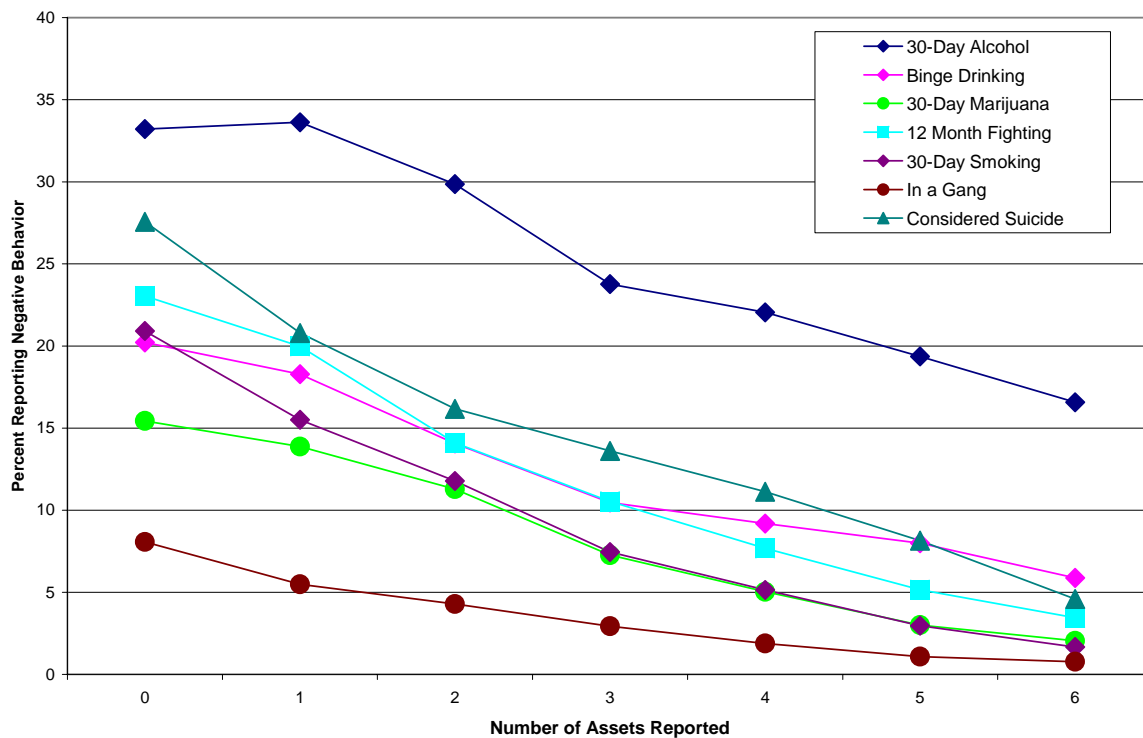
- Are your grades better than most students in your class?
- In my school, students have lots of chances to help decide things like class activities and rules.
- There are lots of adults in my neighborhood I could talk to about something important.
- My parents notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.

Responded "About once a month or more" to the following:

- Participation in school or non-school extra-curricular activities (i.e., sports, 4-H, Boys and Girls Club, pep club, etc.)
- Involvement in religious related activities of volunteer work (i.e. choir, working with the elderly, etc.)

The total number of assets were then tabulated against the following behaviors: 30-day alcohol use, marijuana, and cigarette smoking; binge drinking, past 12-month fighting, ever being in a gang, or considering suicide. As the number of assets increase, the percentage of respondents engaging in risk behaviors decreases (see Figure 3).

**Figure 3. Percent reporting risk behavior by number of individual assets.**



Source: 2005 Fairfax County Youth Survey.

## II. Comparison to National Data

Monitoring The Future (MTF) is a long-term study of American adolescents. MTF uses a national survey administered annually to approximately 50,000 eighth, tenth, and twelfth grade students. No sixth grade students are surveyed in this study. It provides comparative data for which states and counties can evaluate local student perception and behavior with students across the nation. The following summary compared data from the 2003 and 2005 Fairfax County Youth Survey with data from the 2003 and 2005 MTF survey to provide a new context for evaluating student lifetime and current 30-day substance use.

- **Lifetime Use:**

In 2005, the percentages of students in Fairfax County eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades who reported use of alcohol, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, marijuana, inhalants, and methamphetamine were below the percentages reported by other students across the nation.

- **30-Day Use:**

With a couple of exceptions to be discussed below, the percentages of students in Fairfax County eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades reported lower levels of current or 30-day substance use than the national average. The exceptions included:

- 1) A greater percentage of Fairfax County eighth grade students (5.5 percent) reported use of inhalants in the past 30 days than did other eighth grade students across the nation (4.2 percent).
- 2) A slightly greater percentage of Fairfax County eighth grade students (0.9 percent) reported use of Ecstasy in the past 30 days than did other eighth grade students across the nation (0.6 percent).
- 3) A greater percentage of Fairfax County twelfth grade students (47.9 percent) reported alcohol use in the past 30 days than did other twelfth grade students across the nation (47.0 percent).
- 4) A slightly greater percentage of Fairfax County twelfth grade students (1.0 percent) reported use of Ecstasy in the past 30 days than did other twelfth grade students across the nation (0.9 percent).

- **Biennial Trends of Lifetime Use:**

National data showed an increase in inhalant use from 2003 to 2005 in all grades. A similar trend for inhalant use was not reported by students in Fairfax County. Students in Fairfax County reported a reduction in inhalant use from 2003 to 2005 in every grade.

In 2005, use of smokeless tobacco by students in twelfth grade increased from 2003 percentages both in the national data (0.5 percent increase) and also for twelfth grade students in Fairfax County (2.5 percent increase). However, even with the 2.5 percent reported increase by Fairfax County twelfth grade students, the actual percentage of those students (14.2 percent) is below the national average for students who have ever used smokeless tobacco (17.5 percent)

Alcohol use increased from 2003 to 2005 for Fairfax County students in eighth and twelfth grades. National data from MTF showed a decrease in alcohol use from 2003 to 2005 in all grades. Even with the increased use, the percentage of eighth and twelfth grade students in Fairfax County who have

ever used alcohol is below the national average for lifetime alcohol use (3.9 percent lower for eighth grade respondents and 1.8 percent lower for tenth grade respondents).

Students in Fairfax County eighth and tenth grades reported a slight increase from 2003 to 2005 in methamphetamine use. A National data from MTF showed a decrease in methamphetamine use from 2003 to 2005 in all grades. Even with increased use, Fairfax County rates for lifetime methamphetamine use continued to be below the national average.

- **Biennial Trends of 30-Day Use:**

In 2003, a larger percentage of Fairfax County eighth and tenth grade students reported current 30-day use of inhalants than did eighth and tenth grade students in the nation. For students in the eighth grade, the percentage reporting current 30-day use of inhalants was 2.4 percent higher than the national average, and for students in tenth grade it was 0.5 percent higher than the national average. In 2005, only students in eighth grade had more students who reported current 30-day inhalant use than the MTF national sample.

In 2003, a larger percentage of Fairfax County twelfth grade students reported current 30-day use of cigarettes and methamphetamine than did other twelfth grade students in the nation. Fairfax County cigarette use was 2.3 percent higher than the national average and methamphetamine use was 0.3 percent higher than the national average. By 2005, fewer twelfth grade students reported smoking cigarettes; however, more students reported 30-day use of alcohol (0.9 percent higher than the national rate). As in 2003, 2005 reported methamphetamine use by Fairfax County twelfth grade students remained slightly above the national average.

MTF reported a slight increase in smokeless tobacco use between 2003 and 2005 for students in the tenth grade. Fairfax County tenth grade students reported a very slight decrease.

MTF reported a slight increase in inhalant use between 2003 and 2005 for students in eighth and twelfth grades. A very slight increase in inhalant use was also reported by Fairfax County twelfth grade students.

Fairfax County students reported an increase between 2003 and 2005 in alcohol use by students in eighth and twelfth grades. This trend was not reported by other students in the nation.

Students in Fairfax County eighth and tenth grades reported an increase from 2003 to 2005 in current 30-day methamphetamine use. A similar trend was not reported by other students in the nation.

**Table 7. Lifetime and past 30-day use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs, by grade, Monitoring the Future, 2003 and 2005 (percent of respondents reporting use).**

	Lifetime Use					
	Monitoring the Future 2003			Monitoring the Future 2005		
	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade
Alcohol	45.6	66.0	76.6	41.0	63.2	75.1
Cigarettes	28.4	43.0	53.7	25.9	38.9	50.0
Smokeless Tobacco	11.3	14.6	17.0	10.1	14.5	17.5
Marijuana/Hashish	17.5	36.4	46.1	16.5	34.1	44.8
Inhalants	15.8	12.7	11.2	17.1	13.1	11.4
Ecstasy (New)	3.2	5.4	8.3	2.8	4.0	5.4
Methamphetamine (New)	3.9	5.2	6.2	3.1	4.1	4.1
	Past 30-Day Use					
	Monitoring the Future 2003			Monitoring the Future 2005		
	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade
Alcohol	19.7	35.4	47.5	17.1	33.2	47.0
Binge Drinking	11.9	22.2	27.9	10.5	21.0	28.1
Cigarettes	10.2	16.7	24.4	9.3	14.9	23.2
Smokeless Tobacco	4.1	5.3	6.7	3.3	5.6	7.6
Marijuana/Hashish	7.5	17.0	21.2	6.6	15.2	19.8
Inhalants	4.1	2.2	1.5	4.2	2.2	2.0
Ecstasy (New)	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.6	1.0	1.0
Methamphetamine (New)	1.2	1.4	1.7	0.7	1.1	0.9

Sources: The Monitoring the Future Study, the University of Michigan, 2001, 2003, and 2005.

Notes: Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. '%' represents the percentage of valid cases, by grade, that reported use for a given survey item. Monitoring the Future data is not available for sixth grade respondents. Binge drinking is indicated as having "five or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the last two weeks."

**Table 8. 2003-2005 Percentage point change in lifetime and past 30-day use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs, by grade, Fairfax County and Monitoring the Future.**

	Lifetime Use						Past 30-Day Use					
	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade		10 <sup>th</sup> Grade		12 <sup>th</sup> Grade		8 <sup>th</sup> Grade		10 <sup>th</sup> Grade		12 <sup>th</sup> Grade	
	Fairfax County	Monitoring the Future	Fairfax County	Monitoring the Future	Fairfax County	Monitoring the Future	Fairfax County	Monitoring the Future	Fairfax County	Monitoring the Future	Fairfax County	Monitoring the Future
Alcohol	1.3	-4.6	-4.2	-2.8	0.9	-1.5	3.2	-2.6	-3.7	-2.2	2.1	-0.5
Binge Drinking/ Being Drunk							2.1	-1.4	-4.3	-1.2	-1.5	0.2
Cigarettes	-2.5	-2.5	-6.4	-4.1	-8.0	-3.7	-0.8	-0.9	-4.2	-1.8	-8.5	-1.2
Smokeless Tobacco	0.1	-1.2	-0.3	-0.1	2.5	0.5	0.0	-0.8	-0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.9
Marijuana/ Hashish	-0.1	-1.0	-6.8	-2.3	-4.7	-1.3	-0.3	-0.9	-3.5	-1.8	-3.2	-1.4
Inhalants	-0.8	1.3	-0.3	0.4	-2.2	0.2	-1.0	0.1	-0.5	0.0	0.3	0.5
Methamphetamine	0.6	-0.8	-0.1	-1.1	-2.6	-2.1	0.1	-0.5	0.3	-0.3	-1.0	-0.8

Sources: The Monitoring the Future Study, the University of Michigan, 2005 and 2005; Fairfax County results from the Virginia Community Youth Survey, 2003, and 2005 Fairfax County Youth Survey. Monitoring the Future data is not available for sixth grade respondents.

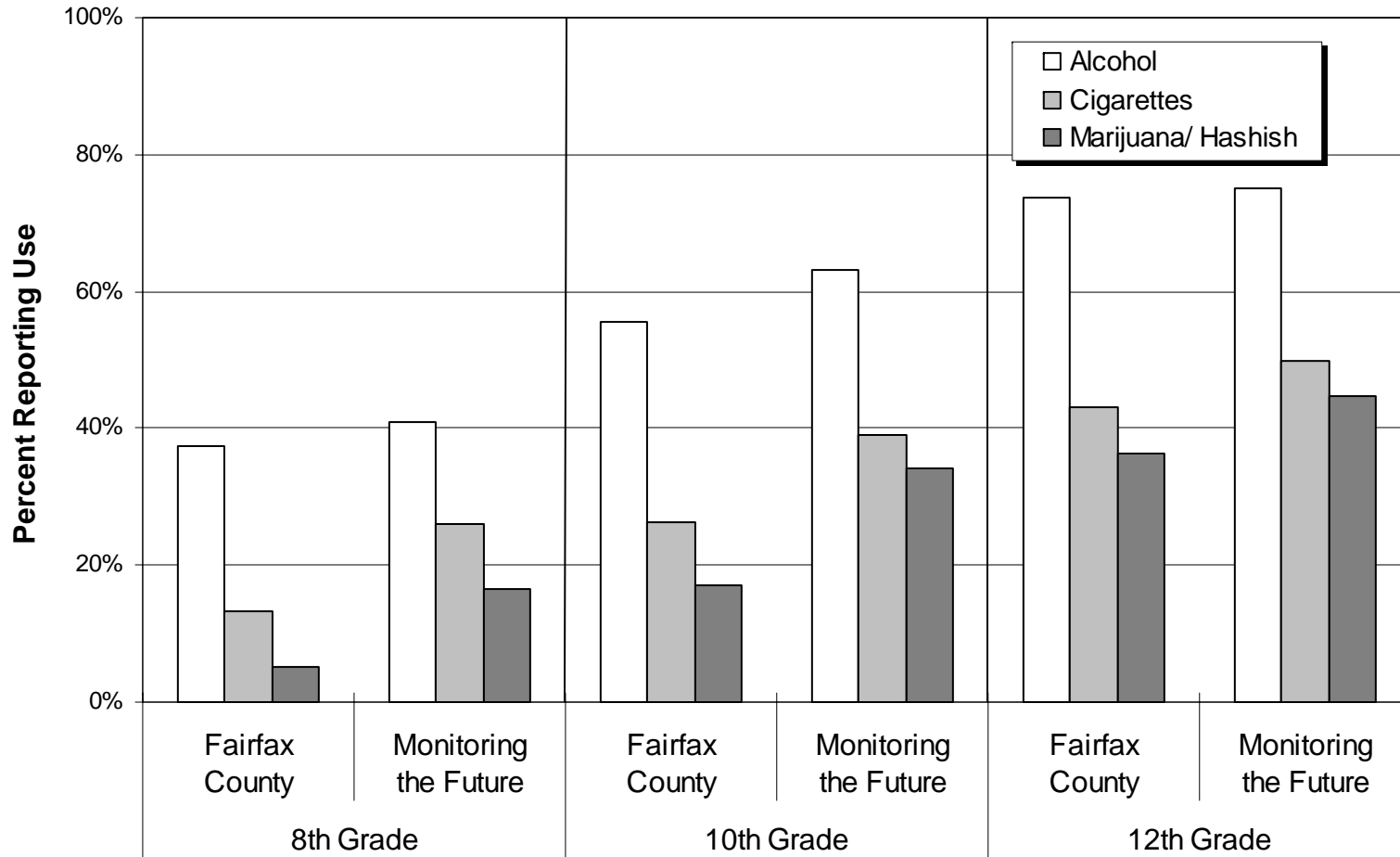
Note: the above table displays the biennial percentage point change in lifetime and past 30-day use for Fairfax County and Monitoring the Future data, and is useful for assessing changes in the county as compared to the nation. For example, for lifetime use of alcohol, Monitoring the Future data indicates that alcohol use in the 8<sup>th</sup> grade has decreased 4.6 percent since 2003, while use has increased in Fairfax County for 8<sup>th</sup> students by 1.3 percent.

**Table 9. Percentage point difference in past 30-day use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs, by grade, 2005 Fairfax County and 2005 Monitoring the Future.**

	Past 30-Day Use								
	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade			10 <sup>th</sup> Grade			12 <sup>th</sup> Grade		
	Monitoring the Future	Fairfax County	Percentage Point Difference	Monitoring the Future	Fairfax County	Percentage Point Difference	Monitoring the Future	Fairfax County	Percentage Point Difference
Alcohol	17.1	16.0	-1.1	33.2	29.5	-3.7	47.0	47.9	0.9
Cigarettes	9.3	3.3	-6.0	14.9	8.2	-6.7	23.2	18.2	-5.0
Smokeless Tobacco	3.3	1.4	-1.9	5.6	2.6	-3.0	7.6	4.9	-2.7
Marijuana/Hashish	6.6	2.5	-4.1	15.2	8.1	-7.1	19.8	17.6	-2.2
Inhalants	4.2	5.5	1.3	2.2	2.2	0.0	2.0	1.6	-0.4
Ecstasy	0.6	0.9	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.3	0.3
Methamphetamine	0.7	0.4	-0.3	1.1	0.9	-0.2	0.9	1.0	0.1

Sources: The Monitoring the Future Study, the University of Michigan, 2005; 2005 Fairfax County Youth Survey. Monitoring the Future data is not available for sixth grade respondents.

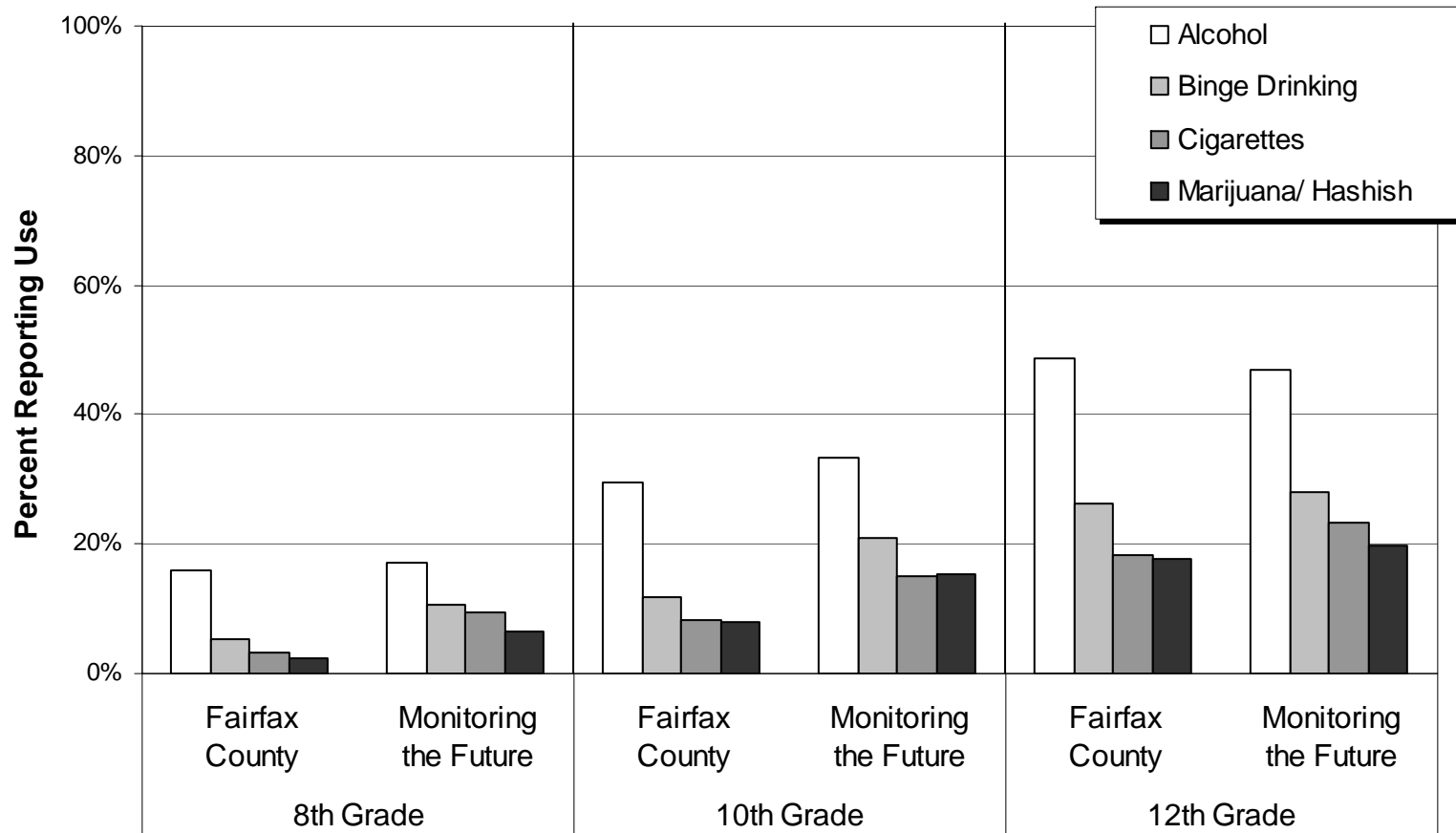
**Figure 4. Respondents who have ever used alcohol, cigarettes and marijuana in their lifetime: Fairfax County respondents compared to Monitoring the Future.**



Sources: The Monitoring the Future Study, the University of Michigan, 2005; Fairfax County 2005 Youth Survey. Monitoring the Future data is not available for sixth grade respondents.



**Figure 5. Past 30-day use of alcohol, cigarettes and marijuana: Fairfax County respondents compared to Monitoring the Future.**



Sources: The Monitoring the Future Study, the University of Michigan, 2005; Fairfax County 2005 Youth Survey.  
 Notes: Monitoring the Future data is not available for sixth grade respondents.



### **III. Fairfax County Substance Use Tables**



## Fairfax County Substance Use: Alcohol

- **Lifetime Use:**

Like other counties around the nation, alcohol is the most used substance by students in Fairfax County. Currently, 37.1 percent of eighth grade students have consumed alcohol at least once in their lifetime. Over half of all students in tenth grade (55.6 percent) and almost three-fourths of students in twelfth grade (73.3 percent) have consumed alcohol at least once in their lifetime.

In 2005, more eighth and twelfth grade students reported trying alcohol than in 2003. Despite increases for these grades, the overall percentage (54.8 percent) of students who have ever used alcohol in their lifetime (excluding sixth grade students) decreased 4.5 percent since 2001.

- **30-Day Use:**

Older students are much more likely to report past 30-day use of alcohol. The percentage of students who reported alcohol consumption in the past 30 days was 16.0 percent for students in eighth grade, 29.5 percent for students in tenth grade, and 47.9 percent for students in twelfth grade. Similar to the pattern for lifetime use, more eighth and twelfth grade students reported current 30-day use than two years ago, although use since 2001 has decreased. Analysis of the reported frequency of consumption showed that most students who consumed alcohol in the past 30 days did so only once or twice.

Similar to the pattern for lifetime use, reports of current 30-day use showed a 3.2 percent increase in eighth grade, 3.7 percent decrease in tenth grade, and 2.1 percent increase in twelfth grade. However, overall 30-day alcohol use (when excluding sixth grade students) decreased by 5.5 percent since 2001.

- **Binge Drinking:**

On the survey, binge drinking is defined as having five or more alcoholic drinks in a row. In 2005, 5.3 percent of students in eighth grade, 11.6 percent of students in tenth grade, and 26.1 percent of students in twelfth grade reported binge drinking.

The percentage of male and female students that reported binge drinking was roughly the same (14.6 percent and 13.4 percent, respectively, when excluding sixth grade students) as was their pattern of consumption. Hispanic or Latino students and white students engaged in binge drinking at higher percentages than did African American or Asian students.

- **Biennial Trends:**

Overall, lifetime alcohol use was down 4.5 percent since 2001, although the data showed a very slight increase since 2003. Current 30-day use was also down by 5.5 percent since 2001, although again there was a slight increase (1.2 percent) since 2003. Reduction was most dramatic for students in the tenth grade. At each grade level, fewer students in Fairfax County reported drinking alcohol in 2005 than in 2001. However, more students in eighth and twelfth grades tried alcohol and more were current 30-day users of alcohol in 2005 than in 2003.

Lifetime use has decreased by 5.5 percent for males and 3.9 percent for females (excluding sixth grade students) since 2001. The percentage of current 30-day users of alcohol (excluding sixth grade students) decreased by 4.6 percent for females and 6.7 percent for males over the past five years.

Although four-year trends demonstrate a reduction in lifetime and current 30-day use of alcohol among all ethnic groups except those that reported “multiple” ethnicity, two year trends in many cases again show increases. The largest decrease was seen among African American students, with a decrease of 7.2 percent in current 30-day use of alcohol and a 6.7 percent reduction in lifetime use of alcohol. The percentage of white students in 2005 who used alcohol in the past 30 days (35.5 percent) approaches that of Hispanic students (37.2 percent). Again, this data excludes those in the sixth grade.

When compared with national student data, fewer students in Fairfax County reported that they had ever used or currently use alcohol. This was true in 2003 and continued to hold true in 2005.

- **Differences by Respondent Grade:**

Alcohol was the most commonly used substance for students in all grades. The percentage of reported use increased as grade level increased. In 2005, more eighth and twelfth grade students reported trying alcohol than reported two years prior. Between grade levels, the largest reported increase in student use was between the sixth and eighth grades.

- **Differences by Respondent Gender:**

Gender did not appear to have an impact on whether a student tried alcohol or not. The same percentage of males and females (54.8 percent, excluding sixth grade students) reported that they had used alcohol at least once in their lives. In Fairfax County, slightly more females than males reported current 30-day alcohol use. Nearly one-third (30.6 percent) of all students surveyed reported that they had used alcohol in the last 30 days.

- **Differences by Respondent Race or Ethnicity:**

Hispanic or Latino, White, and students who reported other or “multiple” ethnicity, were more likely than African American and Asian students to have tried alcohol and to have used alcohol in the past 30 days. The percentage point spread between the highest use group and lowest use group, excluding sixth grade students, was 21.7 percent for lifetime use and 18.3 percent for 30-day use.

**Table 10. Lifetime and 30-day prevalence for alcohol use by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	Students Reporting Use			
	Lifetime		30-Day	
	Number	%	Number	%
Overall Valid Cases	5,902	45.2	3,174	24.3
Grade				
6 <sup>th</sup>	427	14.0	112	3.7
8 <sup>th</sup>	1,288	37.1	554	16.0
10 <sup>th</sup>	1,838	55.6	976	29.5
12 <sup>th</sup>	2,316	73.3	1,513	47.9
Sex				
Female	2,984	45.5	1,639	25.0
Male	2,790	45.2	1,472	23.9
Ethnicity				
White	3,327	48.4	1,974	28.7
African American	461	40.9	188	16.7
Hispanic or Latino	815	50.2	441	27.2
Asian/ Pacific Islander	880	35.7	369	15.0
Other/Multiple	352	48.8	170	23.6

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey are included. All data includes students in the sixth grade. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table. 'Number' represents the valid number of cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item, and '%' represents the percentage of valid cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item.





**Table 11. Respondents who have ever used alcohol in their lifetime, Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005.**

	<b>2001</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>Change from 2003-2005</b>	<b>Change from 2001-2005</b>
	%	%	%	%	%
Overall Valid Cases	59.3	54.7	54.8	0.1	-4.5
Grade					
8 <sup>th</sup>	42.0	35.8	37.1	1.3	-4.9
10 <sup>th</sup>	61.3	59.8	55.6	-4.2	-5.7
12 <sup>th</sup>	76.5	72.4	73.3	0.9	-3.2
Sex					
Female	58.9	55.1	55.0	-0.1	-3.9
Male	60.0	53.9	54.5	0.6	-5.5
Ethnicity					
White	63.4	57.4	57.8	0.4	-5.6
African American	54.4	52.6	47.7	-4.9	-6.7
Hispanic or Latino	68.8	66.1	65.4	-0.7	-3.4
Asian/ Pacific Islander	47.2	42.8	43.7	0.9	-3.5
Other/Multiple	52.6	50.5	57.1	6.6	4.5

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey **are not** included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. '%' represents the percentage of valid cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item.

**Table 12. Past 30-day frequency of alcohol use, Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005.**

	<b>2001</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>Change from 2003-2005</b>	<b>Change from 2001-2005</b>
	%	%	%	%	%
Overall Valid Cases	36.1	29.4	30.6	1.2	-5.5
Grade					
8 <sup>th</sup>	21.0	12.8	16.0	3.2	-5.0
10 <sup>th</sup>	36.0	33.2	29.5	-3.7	-6.5
12 <sup>th</sup>	53.4	45.8	47.9	2.1	-5.5
Sex					
Female	35.7	29.4	31.1	1.7	-4.6
Male	36.8	28.5	30.1	1.6	-6.7
Ethnicity					
White	40.2	34.7	35.5	0.8	-4.7
African American	27.9	23.8	20.7	-3.1	-7.2
Hispanic or Latino	42.9	31.7	37.2	5.5	-5.7
Asian/ Pacific Islander	23.9	18.0	18.9	0.9	-5.0
Other/Multiple	34.0	23.3	28.5	5.2	-5.5

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey **are not** included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. '%' represents the percentage of valid cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item.

**Table 13. Binge drinking, Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005.**

	<b>2001</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>Change from 2003-2005</b>	<b>Change from 2001-2005</b>
	%	%	%	%	%
Overall Valid Cases	18.3	14.6	11.0	-3.6	-7.3
Grade					
8 <sup>th</sup>	7.5	3.2	5.3	2.1	-2.2
10 <sup>th</sup>	17.3	15.9	11.6	-4.3	-5.7
12 <sup>th</sup>	31.0	27.6	26.1	-1.5	-4.9
Sex					
Female	15.6	13.7	13.4	-0.3	-2.2
Male	21.0	15.0	14.6	-0.4	-6.4
Ethnicity					
White	21.8	18.0	16.3	-1.7	-5.5
African American	11.3	9.2	9.5	0.3	-1.8
Hispanic or Latino	21.5	15.9	18.5	2.6	-3.0
Asian/ Pacific Islander	9.8	8.3	7.5	-0.8	-2.3
Other/Multiple	15.6	11.2	13.3	2.1	-2.3

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey **are not** included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. '%' represents the percentage of valid cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item.

**Table 14. Respondents who have ever used alcohol in their lifetime, by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	<i>Prevalence</i>		<i>Number of Occasions</i>					
	<b>Never %</b>	<b>Any Occasion %</b>	<b>1-2 %</b>	<b>3-5 %</b>	<b>6-9 %</b>	<b>10-19 %</b>	<b>20-39 %</b>	<b>40+ %</b>
Overall								
Valid Cases	54.8	45.2	14.6	8.1	5.5	6.0	4.4	6.6
Grade								
6 <sup>th</sup>	86.0	14.0	9.9	2.3	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.3
8 <sup>th</sup>	62.9	37.1	17.6	7.5	4.4	3.4	2.2	2.1
10 <sup>th</sup>	44.4	55.6	17.3	11.6	8.4	7.6	5.3	5.4
12 <sup>th</sup>	26.7	73.3	12.9	10.8	8.4	12.3	9.9	18.9
Sex								
Female	54.5	45.5	14.7	8.8	5.7	5.9	4.4	6.0
Male	54.8	45.2	14.5	7.4	5.5	6.1	4.4	7.3
Ethnicity								
White	51.6	48.4	14.0	8.2	6.1	6.8	5.3	8.0
African American	59.1	40.9	17.2	8.1	4.0	4.3	2.7	4.6
Hispanic or Latino	49.8	50.2	15.9	9.1	6.3	7.0	5.1	6.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	64.3	35.7	13.7	7.4	4.1	4.1	2.4	4.0
Other/Multiple	51.2	48.8	18.6	8.9	6.2	5.3	4.0	5.8

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey are included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Sample sizes on distributions and means are frequently small and may not be representative. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table. The two prevalence categories ("Never" and "Any Occasion") sum to 100% and represent the total number of valid cases for the survey question. The "Number of Occasions" categories sum to the "Any Occasion" category.

**Table 15. Past 30-day frequency of alcohol use, by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	<i>Prevalence</i>		<i>Number of Occasions</i>					
	<b>Never %</b>	<b>Any Occasion %</b>	<b>1-2 %</b>	<b>3-5 %</b>	<b>6-9 %</b>	<b>10-19 %</b>	<b>20-39 %</b>	<b>40+ %</b>
Overall Valid Cases	75.7	24.3	13.6	5.4	2.8	1.7	0.4	0.5
Grade								
6 <sup>th</sup>	96.3	3.7	2.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
8 <sup>th</sup>	84.0	16.0	11.0	2.5	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.2
10 <sup>th</sup>	70.5	29.5	17.4	7.0	2.7	1.8	0.2	0.4
12 <sup>th</sup>	52.1	47.9	23.0	11.6	7.1	4.1	1.0	1.1
Sex								
Female	75.0	25.0	14.4	5.6	2.7	1.8	0.2	0.3
Male	76.1	23.9	13.0	5.2	2.9	1.7	0.5	0.7
Ethnicity								
White	71.3	28.7	15.7	6.6	3.4	2.2	0.4	0.4
African American	83.3	16.7	9.5	3.6	2.0	0.7	0.3	0.5
Hispanic or Latino	72.8	27.2	15.5	5.5	3.2	1.7	0.5	0.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	85.0	15.0	8.8	3.4	1.3	0.9	0.1	0.4
Other/Multiple	76.4	23.6	14.4	3.5	2.4	2.1	0.6	0.7

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey are included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Sample sizes on distributions and means are frequently small and may not be representative. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table. The two prevalence categories ("Never" and "Any Occasion") sum to 100% and represent the total number of valid cases for the survey question. The "Number of Occasions" categories sum to the "Any Occasion" category.

**Table 16. Frequency of binge drinking during the past two weeks, by selected demographic characteristics, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	<i>Prevalence</i>		<i>Number of Occasions</i>				
	<b>Never %</b>	<b>Any Occasion %</b>	<b>1 %</b>	<b>2 %</b>	<b>3-5 %</b>	<b>6-9 %</b>	<b>10+ %</b>
Overall							
Valid Cases	89.0	11.0	4.7	2.8	2.4	0.6	0.6
Grade							
6 <sup>th</sup>	98.9	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
8 <sup>th</sup>	94.7	5.3	2.2	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.5
10 <sup>th</sup>	88.4	11.6	5.9	2.9	1.8	0.5	0.4
12 <sup>th</sup>	73.9	26.1	10.1	6.9	6.7	1.3	1.2
Sex							
Female	89.2	10.8	4.8	2.9	2.2	0.4	0.4
Male	88.7	11.3	4.6	2.7	2.5	0.7	0.8
Ethnicity							
White	87.1	12.9	5.6	3.3	2.9	0.6	0.5
African American	92.4	7.6	3.2	2.1	1.5	0.4	0.4
Hispanic or Latino	86.4	13.6	5.2	3.5	2.8	0.7	1.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	94.0	6.0	2.8	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.4
Other/Multiple	89.0	11.0	4.3	1.8	3.1	0.6	1.3

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey **are** included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Sample sizes on distributions and means are frequently small and may not be representative. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table. Binge drinking is defined as five or more drinks in a row in the last two weeks.

The two prevalence categories ("Never" and "Any Occasion") sum to 100% and represent the total number of valid cases for the survey question. The "Number of Occasions" categories sum to the "Any Occasion" category.



## Fairfax County Substance Use: Tobacco

- **Lifetime Use:**

In Fairfax County, 3.4 percent of sixth grade students, 13.7 percent of eighth grade students, 26.8 percent of tenth grade students, and 42.8 percent of twelfth grade students reported that they had smoked cigarettes at least once. These percentages are lower than those reported in both 2001 and 2003 for the eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades (sixth grade students were not surveyed in 2001). Since 2003, a reduction of 2.5 percent was reported in eighth grade, 6.4 percent in tenth grade and 8.0 percent in twelfth grade. Excluding sixth grade students, there has been an overall decrease in cigarette use of 15.6 percent since 2001.

In Fairfax County in 2005, 1.6 percent of sixth grade students, 4.0 percent of eighth grade students, 7.2 percent of tenth grade students, and 14.2 percent of twelfth grade students reported that they have used smokeless tobacco at least once in their lifetime.

- **30-Day Use:**

Cigarette smoking in all grade levels is the lowest it has been in five years. Students who smoked cigarettes during the 30 days prior to survey administration included 3.3 percent of eighth grade students, 8.2 percent of tenth grade students, and 18.2 percent of twelfth grade students. Compared to 2003, students in eighth grade reported a 0.8 percent decrease, students in tenth grade reported a 4.2 percent decrease, and students in twelfth grade reported an 8.5 percent decrease.

In Fairfax County in 2005, only 0.4 percent of sixth grade students, 1.4 percent of eighth grade students, 2.6 percent of tenth grade students, and 4.9 percent of twelfth grade students reported 30-day use of smokeless tobacco.

- **Biennial Trends:**

Overall lifetime and 30-day tobacco use (excluding sixth grade students) has decreased since 2001 and 2003. Five-year trends in lifetime cigarette use revealed a 13.4 percent reduction by students in eighth grade, a 16.5 percent reduction for students in tenth grade, and a 17.3 percent reduction in twelfth grade. Students in twelfth grade reported the largest five year decrease in current 30-day smoking (11.4 percent).

Five-year and three-year trends revealed consistently across time that roughly the same percentage of males and females have smoked cigarettes and roughly the same percentage of males and females have smoked in the 30 days prior to survey administration.

The largest decrease in lifetime use and 30 day use was reported among White students. Although large decreases were reported since 2001, Hispanic and Latino students continue to have consistently higher percentages of students who reported smoking cigarettes.

When compared with national student data, fewer students in Fairfax County reported that they had ever used or currently use tobacco.



- **Differences by Respondent Grade:**

The percentage of reported lifetime cigarette smoking and 30-day smoking increased as grade level increased. The largest reported increase in student use in both categories was between the tenth and twelfth grades. Between the tenth and twelfth grades, 16 percent more students tried cigarettes and 10 percent more students smoked in the past 30 days. Compared to 2003, overall usage in 2005 decreased the most among twelfth graders who showed an 8 percent decrease.

As with most substances, lifetime and 30-day use of smokeless tobacco also increased as grade level increased. The largest increases in reported use of smokeless tobacco were between the tenth and twelfth grades (7 percent).

- **Differences by Respondent Gender:**

Gender did not appear to have a significant impact on whether a student used tobacco or not. Approximately the same percentage of males and females reported that they had smoked cigarettes at least once in their lives as well as reporting current 30-day smoking. Only 7.6 percent of all students surveyed reported smoking in the last 30 days.

Unlike gender use patterns reported for smoking, use of smokeless tobacco was impacted by gender. Clearly more males than females have used smokeless tobacco in their lifetime and more are also current 30-day users. In 2005, 10.0 percent of males have tried smokeless tobacco and 3.6 percent have used in the past 30 days, whereas 3.8 percent of females have tried smokeless tobacco and 1.2 percent have used in the past 30 days.

- **Differences by Respondent Race/Ethnicity:**

Hispanic or Latino, African American, and students who reported “multiple” ethnicity were more likely than White or Asian students to have smoked in their lifetime. However, Hispanic or Latino students, students who reported “multiple” ethnicity and white students were more likely to have smoked in the past 30 days. The percentage point spread between the highest use group and lowest use group was 14.3 percent for lifetime use and 4.5 percent for 30-day use. Compared to 2001, white students showed the greatest decrease in lifetime tobacco use and 30-day use.

The percentage of students who have used smokeless tobacco at least once in their lifetime was highest for students of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity (8.9 percent), followed by white students (7.6 percent), students who reported “other or multiple” race or ethnicity (6.8 percent), African-American students (5.4 percent), and Asian/Pacific Islander students (4.0 percent). In Fairfax County, current 30-day use of smokeless tobacco is highest among students of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity (3.5 percent), students who reported “other or multiple” ethnicity (2.9 percent) and white students (2.4 percent).

**Table 17. Lifetime and 30-day prevalence for cigarette use by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	Students Reporting Use			
	Lifetime		30-Day	
	Number	%	Number	%
Overall Valid Cases	2,828	21.7	985	7.6
Grade				
6 <sup>th</sup>	104	3.4	20	0.7
8 <sup>th</sup>	472	13.7	114	3.3
10 <sup>th</sup>	883	26.8	269	8.2
12 <sup>th</sup>	1,351	42.8	573	18.2
Sex				
Female	1,429	21.8	495	7.6
Male	1,352	22.0	470	7.6
Ethnicity				
White	1,443	21.1	560	8.2
African American	276	24.4	75	6.6
Hispanic or Latino	499	30.8	153	9.4
Asian/ Pacific Islander	406	16.5	120	4.9
Other/Multiple	159	22.1	64	8.9

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey are included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table. 'Number' represents the valid number of cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item, and '%' represents the percentage of valid cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item.

**Table 18. Respondents who have ever smoked cigarettes in their lifetime, Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005.**

	<b>2001</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>Change from 2003-2005</b>	<b>Change from 2001-2005</b>
	%	%	%	%	%
Overall Valid Cases	42.9	32.1	27.3	-4.8	-15.6
Grade					
8 <sup>th</sup>	27.1	16.2	13.7	-2.5	-13.4
10 <sup>th</sup>	43.3	33.2	26.8	-6.4	-16.5
12 <sup>th</sup>	60.1	50.8	42.8	-8.0	-17.3
Sex					
Female	41.8	31.1	26.9	-4.2	-14.9
Male	44.1	32.1	27.9	-4.2	-16.2
Ethnicity					
White	42.9	30.0	26.4	-3.6	-16.5
African American	44.1	33.3	29.8	-3.5	-14.3
Hispanic or Latino	55.8	48.4	41.5	-6.9	-14.3
Asian/ Pacific Islander	33.8	27.6	20.5	-7.1	-13.3
Other/Multiple	42.9	29.3	27.5	-1.8	-15.4

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey **are not** included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. '%' represents the percentage of valid cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item.

**Table 19. Past 30-day frequency of smoking cigarettes, Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005.**

	<b>2001</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>Change from 2003-2005</b>	<b>Change from 2001-2005</b>
	%	%	%	%	%
Overall Valid Cases	17.8	13.5	9.6	-3.9	-8.2
Grade					
8 <sup>th</sup>	9.3	4.1	3.3	-0.8	-6.0
10 <sup>th</sup>	15.4	12.4	8.2	-4.2	-7.2
12 <sup>th</sup>	29.6	26.7	18.2	-8.5	-11.4
Sex					
Female	17.6	12.7	9.4	-3.3	-8.2
Male	18.0	14.0	9.9	-4.1	-8.1
Ethnicity					
White	18.8	14.0	10.3	-3.7	-8.5
African American	13.8	11.1	8.1	-3.0	-5.7
Hispanic or Latino	21.7	18.4	13.2	-5.2	-8.5
Asian/ Pacific Islander	12.6	10.9	6.2	-4.7	-6.4
Other/Multiple	19.0	10.3	11.1	0.8	-7.9

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey **are not** included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. '%' represents the percentage of valid cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item.

**Table 20. Respondents who have ever smoked cigarettes in their lifetime, by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	<i>Prevalence</i>		<i>Cigarettes Per Day</i>			
	<b>Never %</b>	<b>Any Occasion %</b>	<b>Once Or Twice %</b>	<b>Once in a while but not regularly %</b>	<b>Regularly in the past %</b>	<b>Regularly now %</b>
Overall Valid Cases	78.3	21.7	10.9	5.8	2.2	2.8
Grade						
6 <sup>th</sup>	96.6	3.4	2.5	0.4	0.2	0.3
8 <sup>th</sup>	86.3	13.7	9.3	2.7	1.0	0.7
10 <sup>th</sup>	73.2	26.8	14.9	7.1	2.2	2.5
12 <sup>th</sup>	57.2	42.8	16.6	12.9	5.3	7.9
Sex						
Female	78.2	21.8	11.0	5.6	2.3	2.9
Male	78.0	22.0	10.9	6.0	2.2	2.9
Ethnicity						
White	78.9	21.1	9.7	5.8	2.2	3.4
African American	75.6	24.4	13.8	6.4	2.0	2.2
Hispanic or Latino	69.2	30.8	16.3	8.6	3.3	2.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	83.5	16.5	9.4	3.7	1.6	1.7
Other/Multiple	77.9	22.1	10.4	6.3	2.5	2.9

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey **are** included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Sample sizes on distributions and means are frequently small and may not be representative. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table.

\* The "Average Number of Cigarettes" column shows the average number of cigarettes that a group reported smoking per day during the past 30 days and includes only those who indicated smoking any cigarettes. The two prevalence categories ("Never" and "Any Occasion") sum to 100% and represent the total number of valid cases for the survey question. The "Cigarettes per Day" categories sum to the "Any Occasion" category.

**Table 21. Past 30-day frequency of cigarette smoking, by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	<i>Prevalence</i>		<i>Cigarettes Per Day</i>					
	<b>Never %</b>	<b>Any Occasion %</b>	<b>&lt; 1 %</b>	<b>1-5 %</b>	<b>½ Pack (10) %</b>	<b>1 Pack (20) %</b>	<b>1½ Packs (30) %</b>	<b>&gt;2 Packs (40) %</b>
Overall Valid Cases	92.4	7.6	4.1	2.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1
<b>Grade</b>								
6 <sup>th</sup>	99.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	.	0.1	.	0.1
8 <sup>th</sup>	96.7	3.3	2.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
10 <sup>th</sup>	91.8	8.2	4.9	2.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
12 <sup>th</sup>	81.8	18.2	8.9	5.5	2.4	0.9	0.3	0.2
<b>Sex</b>								
Female	92.4	7.6	4.4	2.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
Male	92.4	7.6	3.9	2.2	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.2
<b>Ethnicity</b>								
White	91.8	8.2	4.3	2.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1
African American	93.4	6.6	3.8	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4
Hispanic or Latino	90.6	9.4	6.3	2.5	0.6	.	.	0.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	95.1	4.9	2.6	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	91.1	8.9	5.0	2.2	0.8	0.4	.	0.4

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey are included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Sample sizes on distributions and means are frequently small and may not be representative. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table.

\* The "Average Number of Cigarettes" column shows the average number of cigarettes that a group reported smoking per day during the past 30 days and includes only those who indicated smoking any cigarettes. The two prevalence categories ("Never" and "Any Occasion") sum to 100% and represent the total number of valid cases for the survey question. The "Cigarettes per Day" categories sum to the "Any Occasion" category.

**Table 22. Lifetime and 30-day prevalence for smokeless tobacco use by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	Students Reporting Use			
	Lifetime		30-Day	
	Number	%	Number	%
Overall Valid Cases	884	6.8	309	2.4
Grade				
6 <sup>th</sup>	50	1.6	13	0.4
8 <sup>th</sup>	139	4.0	49	1.4
10 <sup>th</sup>	237	7.2	87	2.6
12 <sup>th</sup>	448	14.2	154	4.9
Sex				
Female	248	3.8	79	1.2
Male	619	10.0	224	3.6
Ethnicity				
White	520	7.6	166	2.4
African American	61	5.4	23	2.0
Hispanic or Latino	144	8.9	57	3.5
Asian/ Pacific Islander	99	4.0	38	1.5
Other/Multiple	49	6.8	21	2.9

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey **are** included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table. 'Number' represents the valid number of cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item, and '%' represents the percentage of valid cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item.

## Fairfax County Substance Use: Marijuana

- **Lifetime Use:**

Eighty-five percent of students in Fairfax County (including sixth grade students) have never used marijuana. In 2005, 0.7 percent of students in the sixth grade, 5.3 percent of students in eighth grade, 17.3 percent of students in tenth grade, and 36.6 percent of students in twelfth grade reported that they had used marijuana at least once. These percentages are lower than those reported in both 2001 and 2003 in all grades. Since 2003, a reduction of 0.1 percent was reported in eighth grade, 6.8 percent in tenth grade and 4.7 percent in twelfth grade, with an overall decrease (excluding sixth grade students) of 3.0 percent.

- **30-Day Use:**

Current 30-day use of marijuana was reported by less than 0.4 percent of students in sixth grade, 2.5 percent of students in eighth grade, 8.1 percent of students in tenth grade, and 17.6 percent of students in twelfth grade. All grade levels showed some decline in 30-day usage as compared to 2003 data. Compared to 2003, eighth grade students showed a decrease of 0.3 percent, tenth grade showed the greatest decrease at 3.5 percent, and twelfth grade showed a decrease of 3.2 percent, with an overall decrease (excluding sixth grade students) of 1.8 percent.

- **Biennial Trends:**

Overall, reported lifetime marijuana use declined 7.0 percent since 2001 and 3.0 percent since 2003. Current 30-day marijuana use decreased by 4.2 percent since 2001 and 1.8 percent since 2003. Student reported lifetime and current 30-day use of marijuana is at a five-year low in all grades.

Although more males reported both lifetime and current 30-day marijuana use, the ratio of male to female use has remained the same for the past five years.

The trend in lifetime marijuana use (excluding sixth grade students) revealed that students of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity reported the highest percentage of lifetime marijuana use in each of the three survey years. The trend for past 30-day marijuana use however is more varied. In 2001, African-American students had the highest percentage (15.4 percent) of reported current 30-day marijuana use. In 2003 and 2005, the highest percentages of current 30-day use were reported by Hispanic or Latino students (13.9 percent and 10.9 percent, respectively).

- **Differences by Respondent Grade:**

As with other substances, reported use of marijuana increases dramatically with age. Over one-third of all twelfth grade students reported a lifetime use of marijuana (36.6 percent), compared to only 5.3 percent for eighth grade students. From 2001 to 2005, overall lifetime use or 30-day use decreased among all grade levels. Decrease in lifetime use was greatest for tenth and twelfth grade students (8.4 percent and 8.1 percent, respectively). Decreases in the percentage of students reporting lifetime use was greater than for students reporting past 30-day use of marijuana.



- **Differences by Respondent Gender:**

There is a lower incidence of females reporting lifetime marijuana use and current 30-day marijuana as compared to males. Only 7.7 percent of all female students surveyed reported marijuana use in the last 30 days, compared to 10.9 percent for males.

Compared to 2001, lifetime use of marijuana decreased 8.0 percent among males and 5.8 percent for females.

- **Differences by Respondent Race or Ethnicity:**

Asian students were far less likely to have used marijuana than students of other race/ethnicities. The percentage point spread between the highest use group and lowest use group was 15.2 percent for lifetime use and 5.8 percent for 30-day use. Hispanic or Latino, White, and African-American students were more likely to have used marijuana in their lifetime and in the past 30 days.

**Table 23. Lifetime and 30-day prevalence for marijuana use by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	Students Reporting Use			
	Lifetime		30-Day	
	Number	%	Number	%
Overall Valid Cases	1,941	14.9	931	7.1
Grade				
6 <sup>th</sup>	20	0.7	11	0.4
8 <sup>th</sup>	184	5.3	87	2.5
10 <sup>th</sup>	571	17.3	266	8.1
12 <sup>th</sup>	1,151	36.6	557	17.6
Sex				
Female	871	13.3	399	6.1
Male	1,032	16.8	512	8.3
Ethnicity				
White	1,133	16.5	578	8.4
African American	170	15.2	71	6.3
Hispanic or Latino	298	18.4	126	7.8
Asian/ Pacific Islander	208	8.5	100	4.1
Other/Multiple	104	14.5	47	6.5

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey are included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table. 'Number' represents the valid number of cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item, and '%' represents the percentage of valid cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item.



**Table 24. Respondents who have ever used marijuana in their lifetime, Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005.**

	<b>2001</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>Change from 2003-2005</b>	<b>Change from 2001-2005</b>
	%	%	%	%	%
Overall Valid Cases	26.2	22.2	19.2	-3.0	-7.0
Grade					
8 <sup>th</sup>	10.0	5.4	5.3	-0.1	-4.7
10 <sup>th</sup>	25.7	24.1	17.3	-6.8	-8.4
12 <sup>th</sup>	44.7	41.3	36.6	-4.7	-8.1
Sex					
Female	22.6	20.2	16.8	-3.4	-5.8
Male	30.0	23.8	22.0	-1.8	-8.0
Ethnicity					
White	28.4	23.9	20.9	-3.0	-7.5
African American	30.0	25.7	20.0	-5.7	-10.0
Hispanic or Latino	30.0	28.7	25.9	-2.8	-4.1
Asian/ Pacific Islander	14.8	10.8	10.7	-0.1	-4.1
Other/Multiple	24.2	24.0	17.7	-6.3	-6.5

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey **are not** included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. '%' represents the percentage of valid cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item.

**Table 25. Past 30-day frequency of marijuana use, Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005.**

	<b>2001</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>Change from 2003-2005</b>	<b>Change from 2001-2005</b>
	%	%	%	%	%
Overall Valid Cases	13.4	11.0	9.2	-1.8	-4.2
Grade					
8 <sup>th</sup>	5.1	2.8	2.5	-0.3	-2.6
10 <sup>th</sup>	13.3	11.6	8.1	-3.5	-5.2
12 <sup>th</sup>	22.4	20.8	17.6	-3.2	-4.8
Sex					
Female	11.1	9.0	7.7	-1.3	-3.4
Male	15.7	12.5	10.9	-1.6	-4.8
Ethnicity					
White	14.9	12.3	10.6	-1.7	-4.3
African American	15.4	11.2	8.1	-3.1	-7.3
Hispanic or Latino	14.4	13.9	10.9	-3.0	-3.5
Asian/ Pacific Islander	6.3	5.0	5.1	0.1	-1.2
Other/Multiple	12.9	11.6	7.9	-3.7	-5.0

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey **are not** included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. '%' represents the percentage of valid cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item.

**Table 26. Respondents who have ever used marijuana in their lifetime, by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	<i>Prevalence</i>		<i>Number of Occasions</i>					
	<b>Never %</b>	<b>Any Occasion %</b>	<b>1-2 %</b>	<b>3-5 %</b>	<b>6-9 %</b>	<b>10-19 %</b>	<b>20-39 %</b>	<b>40+ %</b>
Overall Valid Cases	85.1	14.9	4.2	2.5	1.6	1.8	1.3	3.5
<b>Grade</b>								
6 <sup>th</sup>	99.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
8 <sup>th</sup>	94.7	5.3	2.3	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8
10 <sup>th</sup>	82.7	17.3	6.3	2.8	2.1	1.8	1.2	3.2
12 <sup>th</sup>	63.4	36.6	8.0	5.6	3.8	5.0	3.9	10.2
<b>Sex</b>								
Female	86.7	13.3	4.0	2.6	1.5	1.7	1.3	2.3
Male	83.2	16.8	4.6	2.4	1.7	1.9	1.4	4.8
<b>Ethnicity</b>								
White	83.5	16.5	4.1	2.7	1.7	2.1	1.7	4.3
African American	84.8	15.2	5.3	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.2	2.9
Hispanic or Latino	81.6	18.4	5.4	3.9	2.6	2.1	1.4	3.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	91.5	8.5	2.9	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.9
Other/Multiple	85.5	14.5	4.6	2.2	1.4	2.1	0.7	3.5

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey are included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Sample sizes on distributions and means are frequently small and may not be representative. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table. The two prevalence categories ("Never" and "Any Occasion") sum to 100% and represent the total number of valid cases for the survey question. The "Number of Occasions" categories sum to the "Any Occasion" category.

**Table 27. Past 30-day frequency of marijuana use, by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	<i>Prevalence</i>		<i>Number of Occasions</i>					
	<b>Never %</b>	<b>Any Occasion %</b>	<b>1-2 %</b>	<b>3-5 %</b>	<b>6-9 %</b>	<b>10-19 %</b>	<b>20-39 %</b>	<b>40+ %</b>
Overall Valid Cases	92.9	7.1	3.2	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8
<b>Grade</b>								
6 <sup>th</sup>	99.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	.	.	0.0
8 <sup>th</sup>	97.5	2.5	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
10 <sup>th</sup>	91.9	8.1	3.8	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.6
12 <sup>th</sup>	82.4	17.6	7.4	2.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	2.5
<b>Sex</b>								
Female	93.9	6.1	3.3	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4
Male	91.7	8.3	3.1	1.5	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.3
<b>Ethnicity</b>								
White	91.6	8.4	3.6	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9
African American	93.7	6.3	2.6	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.1
Hispanic or Latino	92.2	7.8	4.0	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	95.9	4.1	1.8	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6
Other/Multiple	93.5	6.5	3.2	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	1.5

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey are included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Sample sizes on distributions and means are frequently small and may not be representative. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table. The two prevalence categories ("Never" and "Any Occasion") sum to 100% and represent the total number of valid cases for the survey question. The "Number of Occasions" categories sum to the "Any Occasion" category.





## Fairfax County Substance Use: Inhalants

- **Lifetime Use:**

In Fairfax County, 90.5 percent of students (including sixth grade students) reported that they have never used inhalants. Of the 9.5 percent who have used inhalants, almost two-thirds (63.15 percent) have used them only once or twice. Unlike other substances, lifetime inhalant use is more common in younger grades than in older grades.

- **30-Day Use:**

Overall (including sixth grade students), 3.1 percent of students have used inhalants in the past 30 days. Data for 2005 show that current 30-day inhalant use was highest for students in the eighth grade (5.5 percent) followed by sixth grade students (3.0 percent), tenth grade students (2.2 percent) and twelfth grade students (1.6 percent).

- **Biennial Trends:**

Excluding sixth grade students, overall lifetime inhalant use decreased 0.4 percent since 2001 and 1.1 percent since 2003 while current 30-day use increased 0.3 percent since 2001 and decreased 0.6 percent since 2003. Inhalant usage is highest among students in the eighth grade in all reporting years.

Lifetime use increased among eighth grade and tenth grade since 2001 but decreased at all grade levels compared to 2003.

For all years, the percentage of lifetime and 30-day inhalant use was roughly the same for both males and females.

Compared to 2001, most ethnicities showed an increase in lifetime use and 30-day use with one exception: white students reported a 1.3 percent decrease in lifetime use. Since 2003 all ethnicities except African American have reported a decrease in lifetime and 30-day use.

- **Differences by Respondent Grade:**

The percentage of reported lifetime use is highest among students in the eighth grade (13.6 percent). Usage increases from sixth grade to eighth grade and then drops off from eighth grade to tenth grade and does not increase again.

A similar pattern was seen for current 30-day use which is highest among eighth grade students.

The percentage of self-reported lifetime and 30-day inhalant use increased among eighth and tenth grade students from 2001 to 2003. The percentages then decreased for all grades in 2005. Despite the decrease in use in 2005, the percentages of students using inhalants are still as high as or higher than those reported in 2001 for students in eighth and tenth grades.

- **Differences by Respondent Gender:**

Gender did not appear to have a significant impact on whether a student tried inhalants or not or whether they had used inhalants in the past 30 days. A similar percentage of males and females reported that they had used inhalants at least once in their lives and roughly the same percentage reported current 30-day inhalant use.

- **Differences by Respondent Race or Ethnicity:**

In 2005, the largest percentage of students who had ever used inhalants in their lifetime was of “Other or Multiple” ethnicity (14.1 percent). This was followed closely by students who responded to the Hispanic or Latino race category (14.0 percent). 9.9 percent of African-American students reported lifetime use, whereas 8.6 percent of white students and 7.6 percent of Asian students reported they had ever used inhalants.

In 2005, students of “Other or Multiple” race reported the largest percentage of current 30-day inhalant use (5.6 percent) followed by Hispanic or Latino students (4.9 percent), African-American students (3.7 percent), Asian students (2.7 percent), and white students (2.6 percent). These data include sixth grade students.

**Table 28. Lifetime and 30-day prevalence for inhalant use by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	Students Reporting Use			
	Lifetime		30-Day	
	Number	%	Number	%
Overall Valid Cases	1,232	9.5	407	3.1
Grade				
6 <sup>th</sup>	254	8.4	92	3.0
8 <sup>th</sup>	468	13.6	189	5.5
10 <sup>th</sup>	290	8.8	72	2.2
12 <sup>th</sup>	209	6.6	50	1.6
Sex				
Female	617	9.5	206	3.2
Male	579	9.5	188	3.1
Ethnicity				
White	592	8.6	176	2.6
African American	110	9.9	41	3.7
Hispanic or Latino	224	14.0	79	4.9
Asian/ Pacific Islander	186	7.6	66	2.7
Other/Multiple	101	14.1	40	5.6

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey **are** included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table. 'Number' represents the valid number of cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item, and '%' represents the percentage of valid cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item.



**Table 29. Respondents who have ever used inhalants in their lifetime, Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005.**

	<b>2001</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>Change from 2003-2005</b>	<b>Change from 2001-2005</b>
	%	%	%	%	%
Overall Valid Cases	10.2	10.9	9.8	-1.1	-0.4
Grade					
8 <sup>th</sup>	12.5	14.4	13.6	-0.8	1.1
10 <sup>th</sup>	8.5	9.1	8.8	-0.3	0.3
12 <sup>th</sup>	9.1	8.8	6.6	-2.2	-2.5
Sex					
Female	10.3	10.8	10.2	-0.6	-0.1
Male	10.1	11.1	9.3	-1.8	-0.8
Ethnicity					
White	10.3	10.8	9.0	-1.8	-1.3
African American	9.2	7.8	10.0	2.2	0.8
Hispanic or Latino	11.7	14.6	15.0	0.4	3.3
Asian/ Pacific Islander	7.3	8.4	7.6	-0.8	0.3
Other/Multiple	12.0	16.1	14.7	-1.4	2.7

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey **are not** included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. '%' represents the percentage of valid cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item.

**Table 30. Past 30-day frequency of inhalant use, Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005.**

	<b>2001</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>Change from 2003-2005</b>	<b>Change from 2001-2005</b>
	%	%	%	%	%
Overall Valid Cases	2.8	3.7	3.1	-0.6	0.3
Grade					
8 <sup>th</sup>	4.7	6.5	5.5	-1.0	0.8
10 <sup>th</sup>	2.2	2.7	2.2	-0.5	0.0
12 <sup>th</sup>	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.3	0.3
Sex					
Female	2.8	4.1	3.2	-0.9	0.4
Male	2.8	3.2	3.0	-0.2	0.2
Ethnicity					
White	2.3	3.1	2.6	-0.5	0.3
African American	3.4	3.1	4.1	1.0	0.7
Hispanic or Latino	4.4	6.2	4.9	-1.3	0.5
Asian/ Pacific Islander	2.2	2.8	2.5	-0.3	0.3
Other/Multiple	4.3	7.1	6.1	-1.0	1.8

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey **are not** included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. '%' represents the percentage of valid cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item.

**Table 31. Respondents who have ever used inhalants in their lifetime, by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	<i>Prevalence</i>		<i>Number of Occasions</i>					
	<b>Never %</b>	<b>Any Occasion %</b>	<b>1-2 %</b>	<b>3-5 %</b>	<b>6-9 %</b>	<b>10-19 %</b>	<b>20-39 %</b>	<b>40+ %</b>
Overall Valid Cases	90.5	9.5	6.0	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4
<b>Grade</b>								
6 <sup>th</sup>	91.6	8.4	6.0	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3
8 <sup>th</sup>	86.4	13.6	8.1	2.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.5
10 <sup>th</sup>	91.2	8.8	5.9	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4
12 <sup>th</sup>	93.4	6.6	3.6	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5
<b>Sex</b>								
Female	90.5	9.5	5.9	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
Male	90.5	9.5	6.0	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.6
<b>Ethnicity</b>								
White	91.4	8.6	5.2	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4
African American	90.1	9.9	5.7	1.8	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.6
Hispanic or Latino	86.0	14.0	9.2	2.1	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	92.4	7.6	5.2	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4
Other/Multiple	85.9	14.1	8.7	2.1	1.3	0.8	0.3	1.0

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey are included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Sample sizes on distributions and means are frequently small and may not be representative. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table. The two prevalence categories (“Never” and “Any Occasion”) sum to 100% and represent the total number of valid cases for the survey question. The “Number of Occasions” categories sum to the “Any Occasion” category.

**Table 32. Past 30-day frequency of inhalant use, by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	<i>Prevalence</i>		<i>Number of Occasions</i>					
	<b>Never %</b>	<b>Any Occasion %</b>	<b>1-2 %</b>	<b>3-5 %</b>	<b>6-9 %</b>	<b>10-19 %</b>	<b>20-39 %</b>	<b>40+ %</b>
Overall Valid Cases	96.9	3.1	2.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
<b>Grade</b>								
6 <sup>th</sup>	97.0	3.0	2.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
8 <sup>th</sup>	94.5	5.5	4.1	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2
10 <sup>th</sup>	97.8	2.2	1.6	0.3	--	0.2	--	0.1
12 <sup>th</sup>	98.4	1.6	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
<b>Sex</b>								
Female	96.8	3.2	2.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Male	96.9	3.1	2.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
<b>Ethnicity</b>								
White	97.4	2.6	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
African American	96.3	3.7	2.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2
Hispanic or Latino	95.1	4.9	3.7	0.6	--	0.4	0.1	0.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	97.3	2.7	1.8	0.4	0.1	0.2	--	0.2
Other/Multiple	94.4	5.6	4.3	0.8	0.1	--	--	0.3

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey are included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Sample sizes on distributions and means are frequently small and may not be representative. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table. The two prevalence categories ("Never" and "Any Occasion") sum to 100% and represent the total number of valid cases for the survey question. The "Number of Occasions" categories sum to the "Any Occasion" category.





## Fairfax County Substance Use: Other Drugs

The rates of use of drugs other than alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, and inhalants are comparatively low.

- **Lifetime Use:**

For students in Fairfax County the highest percentage of self-reported lifetime usage were for painkillers (9.1 percent), prescription drugs other than painkillers (7.3 percent), and over-the-counter drugs (5.3 percent). The lowest percentages reported were for heroin use (1.2 percent) and steroid use (1.2 percent).

- **30-Day Use:**

As with lifetime use, the drugs with the highest percentage of self-reported 30-day use were painkillers (3.9 percent), prescription drugs other than painkillers (3.1 percent), and over-the-counter drug use (2.0 percent). The lowest percentages reported were for heroin use (0.6 percent) and steroid use (0.5 percent).

- **Biennial Trends:**

Monitoring The Future provides national data to compare with that of Fairfax County. National data for ecstasy and methamphetamine use are reported in Table 7. The Fairfax County Student Survey also included LSD and other hallucinogens, cocaine and crack, steroid, heroin, painkillers, prescription drugs other than painkillers and over-the-counter drug use in their “other” drug category.

When compared with national student data, fewer students in Fairfax County reported that they had ever used ecstasy or methamphetamine. However, a higher percentage of twelfth grade students reported current 30-day use of ecstasy and nearly equal percentages of tenth and twelfth graders reported current 30-day use of methamphetamine.

- **Differences by Respondent Grade:**

The percentage of reported use for all substances increased as grade level increased. Painkillers, prescription drugs other than painkillers, and over-the-counter drugs were the drugs with the highest percentage of self-reported use for each grade. There were two exceptions to where the reported use for substances increased: more sixth grade than eighth grade students reported 30-day steroid use, more eighth grade than tenth grade students reported 30-day painkiller use.

- **Differences by Respondent Gender:**

A greater percentage of females reported lifetime use of painkillers, prescription drugs other than painkillers, and over-the-counter medications than males. Males were more likely than females to report lifetime use in all other categories.

The percentages of males and females reporting 30-day use of other drugs are very similar.

- **Differences by Respondent Race or Ethnicity:**

For the three highest reportedly used “other” drugs (painkillers, prescription drugs other than painkillers, and over-the-counter drugs), more students of “multiple” ethnicity reported use than students of any other ethnicity. This was also true for 30-day use of all of the “other” drugs.

Hispanic or Latino students reported the second highest lifetime use percentages of LSD or other hallucinogens, cocaine and crack, methamphetamine, steroid, heroin and over-the-counter drug use and the highest percentage of lifetime ecstasy use.

Asian students reported the lowest percentages of “other” drug lifetime and 30-day use, with the exception of steroid use.

**Table 33. Lifetime and 30-day prevalence for LSD or other hallucinogen use by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	Students Reporting Use			
	Lifetime		30-Day	
	Number	%	Number	%
Overall Valid Cases	444	3.4	172	1.3
Grade				
6 <sup>th</sup>	19	0.6	8	0.3
8 <sup>th</sup>	56	1.6	36	1.0
10 <sup>th</sup>	121	3.7	50	1.5
12 <sup>th</sup>	241	7.6	75	2.4
Sex				
Female	199	3.0	74	1.1
Male	235	3.8	92	1.5
Ethnicity				
White	262	3.8	91	1.3
African American	26	2.3	14	1.3
Hispanic or Latino	65	4.0	24	1.5
Asian/ Pacific Islander	55	2.2	20	0.8
Other/Multiple	30	4.2	21	2.9

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey are included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table. 'Number' represents the valid number of cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item, and '%' represents the percentage of valid cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item.



**Table 34. Lifetime and 30-day prevalence for cocaine and crack use by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	Students Reporting Use			
	Lifetime		30-Day	
	Number	%	Number	%
Overall Valid Cases	362	2.8	144	1.1
Grade				
6 <sup>th</sup>	18	0.6	8	0.3
8 <sup>th</sup>	62	1.8	21	0.6
10 <sup>th</sup>	90	2.7	40	1.2
12 <sup>th</sup>	184	5.8	70	2.2
Sex				
Female	183	2.8	72	1.1
Male	169	2.8	66	1.1
Ethnicity				
White	205	3.0	82	1.2
African American	29	2.6	14	1.3
Hispanic or Latino	61	3.8	20	1.2
Asian/ Pacific Islander	36	1.5	11	0.5
Other/Multiple	28	3.9	16	2.2

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey are included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table. 'Number' represents the valid number of cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item, and '%' represents the percentage of valid cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item.

**Table 35. Lifetime and 30-day prevalence for methamphetamine use by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	Students Reporting Use			
	Lifetime		30-Day	
	Number	%	Number	%
Overall Valid Cases	254	2.0	92	0.7
Grade				
6 <sup>th</sup>	32	1.1	12	0.4
8 <sup>th</sup>	43	1.3	14	0.4
10 <sup>th</sup>	67	2.0	30	0.9
12 <sup>th</sup>	105	3.3	33	1.0
Sex				
Female	127	2.0	43	0.7
Male	117	1.9	46	0.8
Ethnicity				
White	136	2.0	45	0.7
African American	17	1.5	9	0.8
Hispanic or Latino	44	2.8	15	0.9
Asian/ Pacific Islander	32	1.3	10	0.4
Other/Multiple	23	3.2	12	1.7

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey are included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table. 'Number' represents the valid number of cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item, and '%' represents the percentage of valid cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item.

**Table 36. Lifetime and 30-day prevalence for steroid use by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	Students Reporting Use			
	Lifetime		30-Day	
	Number	%	Number	%
Overall Valid Cases	155	1.2	67	0.5
Grade				
6 <sup>th</sup>	32	1.1	18	0.6
8 <sup>th</sup>	36	1.1	16	0.5
10 <sup>th</sup>	37	1.1	10	0.3
12 <sup>th</sup>	47	1.5	20	0.6
Sex				
Female	59	0.9	24	0.4
Male	92	1.5	39	0.6
Ethnicity				
White	67	1.0	26	0.4
African American	18	1.6	6	0.5
Hispanic or Latino	29	1.8	10	0.6
Asian/ Pacific Islander	25	1.0	15	0.6
Other/Multiple	15	2.1	9	1.3

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey are included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table. 'Number' represents the valid number of cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item, and '%' represents the percentage of valid cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item.



**Table 37. Lifetime and 30-day prevalence for heroin use by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	Students Reporting Use			
	Lifetime		30-Day	
	Number	%	Number	%
Overall Valid Cases	153	1.2	81	0.6
Grade				
6 <sup>th</sup>	20	0.7	13	0.4
8 <sup>th</sup>	30	0.9	18	0.5
10 <sup>th</sup>	38	1.2	19	0.6
12 <sup>th</sup>	60	1.9	26	0.8
Sex				
Female	62	1.0	30	0.5
Male	83	1.4	46	0.8
Ethnicity				
White	71	1.0	36	0.5
African American	19	1.7	11	1.0
Hispanic or Latino	28	1.8	9	0.6
Asian/ Pacific Islander	21	0.9	14	0.6
Other/Multiple	14	2.0	11	1.6

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey are included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table. 'Number' represents the valid number of cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item, and '%' represents the percentage of valid cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item.

**Table 38. Lifetime and 30-day prevalence for painkiller use by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	Students Reporting Use			
	Lifetime		30-Day	
	Number	%	Number	%
Overall Valid Cases	1,158	9.1	499	3.9
Grade				
6 <sup>th</sup>	76	2.6	41	1.4
8 <sup>th</sup>	261	7.7	139	4.1
10 <sup>th</sup>	302	9.2	119	3.6
12 <sup>th</sup>	507	16.2	195	6.2
Sex				
Female	600	9.3	239	3.7
Male	532	8.8	245	4.1
Ethnicity				
White	707	10.5	287	4.2
African American	77	7.0	41	3.7
Hispanic or Latino	152	9.6	70	4.4
Asian/ Pacific Islander	128	5.3	55	2.3
Other/Multiple	78	11.0	43	6.1

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey are included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table. 'Number' represents the valid number of cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item, and '%' represents the percentage of valid cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item.

**Table 39. Lifetime and 30-day prevalence for prescription drug other than painkiller use by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	Students Reporting Use			
	Lifetime		30-Day	
	Number	%	Number	%
Overall Valid Cases	933	7.3	401	3.1
Grade				
6 <sup>th</sup>	57	1.9	29	1.0
8 <sup>th</sup>	191	5.6	85	2.5
10 <sup>th</sup>	256	7.8	110	3.4
12 <sup>th</sup>	419	13.4	170	5.4
Sex				
Female	522	8.1	216	3.4
Male	388	6.4	174	2.9
Ethnicity				
White	553	8.2	241	3.6
African American	62	5.6	32	2.9
Hispanic or Latino	119	7.5	49	3.1
Asian/ Pacific Islander	123	5.1	39	1.6
Other/Multiple	64	9.1	34	4.8

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey are included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table. 'Number' represents the valid number of cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item, and '%' represents the percentage of valid cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item.

**Table 40. Lifetime and 30-day prevalence for ecstasy use by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	Students Reporting Use			
	Lifetime		30-Day	
	Number	%	Number	%
Overall Valid Cases	344	2.7	121	1.0
Grade				
6 <sup>th</sup>	21	0.7	12	0.4
8 <sup>th</sup>	66	2.0	29	0.9
10 <sup>th</sup>	92	2.8	34	1.0
12 <sup>th</sup>	158	5.0	41	1.3
Sex				
Female	168	2.6	50	0.8
Male	167	2.8	66	1.1
Ethnicity				
White	169	2.5	53	0.8
African American	29	2.7	12	1.1
Hispanic or Latino	66	4.2	21	1.3
Asian/ Pacific Islander	52	2.2	20	0.8
Other/Multiple	26	3.7	15	2.1

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey are included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table. 'Number' represents the valid number of cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item, and '%' represents the percentage of valid cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item.

**Table 41. Lifetime and 30-day prevalence for over the counter drug use by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	Students Reporting Use			
	Lifetime		30-Day	
	Number	%	Number	%
Overall Valid Cases	680	5.3	259	2.0
Grade				
6 <sup>th</sup>	49	1.7	28	1.0
8 <sup>th</sup>	147	4.4	68	2.0
10 <sup>th</sup>	189	5.8	72	2.2
12 <sup>th</sup>	290	9.3	89	2.8
Sex				
Female	357	5.5	136	2.1
Male	308	5.1	112	1.9
Ethnicity				
White	391	5.8	148	2.2
African American	58	5.3	26	2.4
Hispanic or Latino	103	6.5	35	2.2
Asian/ Pacific Islander	69	2.9	23	1.0
Other/Multiple	48	6.8	22	3.1

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey are included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table. 'Number' represents the valid number of cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item, and '%' represents the percentage of valid cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item.



## Age of Onset for Substance Use

Data include only those respondents who reported an age of first use. A frequent question involves the relationship between the age at onset for substance use and past 30-day use. All data indicate that older children are more likely to engage in substance use than are younger children. However, the proportion of respondents who report an early age of onset is reason for concern. If the number of new (and younger) users has implications for future substance use, as research suggests<sup>4</sup>, then prevention efforts focusing on younger students can have important impacts later on.

- **Biennial Trends:**

From the 2003 to the 2005 survey, the percentage of students who first tried a substance at age 12 or younger increased for alcohol and marijuana usage, and dropped for cigarette use.

- **Differences by Respondent Gender:**

Males generally reported a slightly higher percentage for experimentation with substance use than females at age 12 or younger. For both male and female respondents, cigarettes and alcohol are the most frequently used substance at the youngest ages. About 45 percent of the male and 35 percent of the female respondents who report an age of first use tried alcohol or cigarettes at age 12 or younger. Approximately one fourth of those respondents reported the regular use of alcohol or cigarettes at age 12 or younger.

The percentage of male respondents that reported age of onset for all behaviors at age 12 years or younger is in every case larger than the percentage of female respondents. The percentage point spread between male and female age of onset rates at age 12 or younger has also been steadily increasing for three of the four behaviors as well. In 2001, 8.3 percent more male than female respondents reported an age of onset for any use of alcohol at age 12 or younger. For the 2005 survey, 3.0 percent more males than females tried alcohol at this age.

A larger percentage of males reported an earlier age of onset for experimentation with substance use than females. For those respondents who reported using alcohol, almost half (45.7 percent) of males reported experimenting with alcohol at age 12 or younger, for females this percentage was 34.5 percent. For those who reported smoking cigarettes, 44.0 percent of the males tried it at age 12 or younger, where 35.6 percent of female users were 12 or younger at their first use. For those who reported smoking marijuana, 19.0 percent of the males tried it at age 12 or younger, where only 7.8 percent of female users were 12 or younger at their first use.

- **Differences by Respondent Race or Ethnicity:**

Overall, age of onset of substance use varied little between students of different ethnicities. The ages of 12-14 appear to be critical for students as some begin to experiment with various substances.

Whites had the lowest percentages substance usage at age 12 or younger. Other Races followed by African Americans had the greatest percentages of initial and regular alcohol usage, as well as marijuana use, at age 12 or younger. African Americans followed by Asian students reported the greatest percentages of cigarette smoking at age 12 or younger.

---

<sup>4</sup> Gfroerer, Joseph C., Li-Tzy Wu, and Michael A. Penne. 2002. *Initiation of Marijuana Use: Trends, Patterns, and Implications*. The U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies.

**Table 42. Percent age 12 years or younger at age of first use for selected substances, Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005.**

	2001 %		2003 %		2005 %		Change from 2003-2005 %		Change from 2001-2005 %	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Alcohol										
Any use	43.6	35.3	42.4	32.0	45.7	34.5	3.3	2.5	2.1	-0.8
Regular use	12.1	8.5	9.0	8.6	11.7	8.6	2.7	0.0	-0.4	0.1
Cigarette smoking	50.7	45.3	45.0	35.8	44.0	35.6	-1.0	-0.2	-6.7	-9.7
Marijuana smoking	22.4	13.1	16.6	7.0	19.0	7.8	2.4	0.8	-3.4	-5.3

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey are included. Based on the percentage of respondents who reported age of first use.



**Table 43. Percent age 12 years or younger at age of onset for alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana, by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	<b>First alcohol use %</b>	<b>Regular alcohol use %</b>	<b>Cigarette Smoking %</b>	<b>Marijuana Use %</b>
Overall Valid Cases	40.1	10.3	39.7	13.9
<b>Sex</b>				
Female	34.5	8.6	35.6	7.8
Male	45.7	11.7	44.0	19.0
<b>Ethnicity</b>				
White	33.9	6.4	30.5	10.7
African American	50.4	18.6	54.1	26.1
Hispanic or Latino	47.7	18.2	44.8	15.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	44.5	10.6	51.2	14.4
Other Races	51.8	20.2	45.0	23.6

Notes: Students in the sixth grade from the 2005 survey are included. Based on the percentage of respondents who reported age of first use.



## Attitudes Favorable Toward Substance Use

The 2001, 2003, and 2005 youth surveys measured attitudes favorable to substance and illegal drug use, as well as the perceived risk of substance and illegal drug use. Because of space limitations, the survey does not measure attitudes toward every substance or drug. However, the results suggest that prevention initiatives for drugs will differ, since students have widely varying attitudes toward the adverse consequences of use for different drugs. These attitudes also vary for subpopulations of respondents.

Students were asked the following sets of questions to measure attitudes favorable to substance and illegal drug use:

*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)?*

*smoke cigarettes?*

*smoke marijuana?*

*use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or another illegal drug?*

*How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they:*

*smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?*

*try marijuana once or twice?*

*smoke marijuana regularly?*

*take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer wine, liquor) nearly ever day?*

For the first set of questions, the report includes tabulations of students who responded that it is either “a little wrong” or “not wrong at all” to engage in one of these behaviors. For the second set of questions, the report includes tabulations of students who responded that there is either “no risk” or “slight risk” from engaging in one of these behaviors.

- **Biennial Trends:**

The percentage of students with favorable attitudes toward drug use has decreased since 2001, with two exceptions: female and Hispanic or Latino attitudes toward the regular use of alcohol. In 2005, 35.0 percent of females reported a favorable attitude toward regular use of alcohol, the highest in five years. Hispanic or Latino attitudes toward regular use of alcohol increased 9.6 percent from 2003 to 2005 to 40.6 percent, the highest in five years. Favorable attitudes toward regular use of alcohol by males and females increased from 2003 to 2005. The percentage of students with favorable attitudes toward the use of other substances decreased from 2003-2005, except for male attitudes toward cigarette smoking.

- **Differences by Respondent Gender:**

The percentage of males with attitudes favorable to substance use (excluding sixth grade students) was higher than the percentage of females in all categories of substances. Both males and females were more favorable about the use of alcohol and cigarettes and less favorable for use of marijuana and other illegal drugs. The highest percentage point spread between males and females was 5.3 percent with favorable attitudes toward marijuana smoking.

- **Differences by Respondent Race or Ethnicity:**

Favorable attitudes toward substance abuse were lowest among Asian students and African-American students. Students who reported “multiple” ethnicity had the highest percentages of favorable attitudes toward other illegal drug use. Hispanics have the greatest percentage of respondents with attitudes favorable toward alcohol, cigarette, and marijuana use, followed by White respondents.

- **How do attitudes toward substance use impact substance use rates?**

Research suggests that young people with favorable attitudes toward substance use are more likely to engage in subsequent use. The following tables examine the respondents with one or more 30-day uses of alcohol, cigarettes, or marijuana and their corresponding attitudes regarding the use of these substances. These questions also comprise the peer-individual risk factor “attitudes favorable to substance use.”

Data from this survey support these conclusions. Those respondents with attitudes more favorable substance use (as indicated by those who think it is either “a little wrong or not wrong at all” or “no risk or slight risk”) are much more likely to have reported past 30-day substance use. For example, almost two-thirds of those who feel that it is “a little wrong or not wrong at all” to drink alcohol report 30-day use, compared to 8.9 percent for those who think that it is “wrong or very wrong.”

**Table 44. Thirty day substance use by attitudes favorable toward substance use.**

<b>Attitudes toward...</b>	<b>Respondents With Any 30-Day Use of:</b>
<b>...alcohol use</b>	<b>Alcohol</b>
Wrong or Very Wrong	8.9
Little Wrong or Not Wrong at All	64.5
No Risk or Slight Risk	43.0
Moderate or Great Risk	19.5
<b>...cigarette smoking</b>	<b>Cigarette Smoking</b>
Wrong or Very Wrong	1.8
Little Wrong or Not Wrong at All	34.6
No Risk or Slight Risk	18.2
Moderate or Great Risk	6.8
<b>...marijuana use</b>	<b>Marijuana</b>
Wrong or Very Wrong	1.8
Little Wrong or Not Wrong at All	40.7
<b>...marijuana (experimentation)</b>	
No Risk or Slight Risk	17.2
Moderate or Great Risk	1.2
<b>...marijuana (regular use)</b>	
No Risk or Slight Risk	33.9
Moderate or Great Risk	3.7

**Table 45. Attitudes favorable toward substance use, Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005.**

	2001 %		2003 %		2005 %		Change from 2003-2005 %		Change from 2001-2005 %	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Alcohol: regular use	40.0	33.7	33.3	30.5	35.9	35.0	2.6	4.5	-4.1	1.3
Cigarette smoking	33.2	29.1	23.1	23.0	23.4	21.5	0.3	-1.5	-9.8	-7.6
Marijuana smoking	25.7	27.0	20.8	15.6	20.2	14.9	-0.6	-0.7	-5.5	-12.1
LSD, cocaine, amphetamine, or another illegal drug use	8.8	5.6	6.1	4.6	5.5	4.1	-0.6	-0.5	-3.3	-1.5

Notes: Students in the sixth grade **are not** included. Based on the percentage of eighth, tenth, and twelfth grade students participating in the survey who indicated that it is "A little wrong" or "Not wrong at all" for a student to drink alcohol regularly, smoke cigarettes, smoke marijuana, or use illegal drugs.

**Table 46. Student attitudes favorable toward regular alcohol use, by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	2001 %	2003 %	2005 %	Change from 2003-2005 %	Change from 2001-2005 %
Overall Valid Cases	36.9	32.3	35.4	3.1	-1.5
Grade					
8 <sup>th</sup>	17.7	12.8	15.6	2.8	-2.1
10 <sup>th</sup>	39.2	35.9	36.7	0.8	-2.5
12 <sup>th</sup>	56.2	52.6	55.5	2.9	-0.7
Sex					
Female	33.7	30.5	35.0	4.5	1.3
Male	40	33.3	35.9	2.6	-4.1
Ethnicity					
White	41.5	37.3	39.4	2.1	-2.1
African American	29.3	23.6	27.5	3.9	-1.8
Hispanic or Latino	33.6	31.0	40.6	9.6	7.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	29.9	23.6	25.8	2.2	-4.1
Other/Multiple	33.6	31.6	33.3	1.7	-0.3

Notes: Students in the sixth grade **are not** included. Based on the percentage of eighth, tenth, and twelfth grade students participating in the survey who indicated that it is "A little wrong" or "Not wrong at all" for a student to drink alcohol regularly, smoke cigarettes, smoke marijuana, or use illegal drugs.

**Table 47. Student attitudes favorable toward cigarette smoking, by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	2001 %	2003 %	2005 %	Change from 2003-2005 %	Change from 2001-2005 %
Overall Valid Cases	31.2	23.4	22.3	-1.1	-8.9
Grade					
8 <sup>th</sup>	14.7	9.1	8.9	-0.2	-5.8
10 <sup>th</sup>	29.9	23.4	20.9	-2.5	-9.0
12 <sup>th</sup>	50.9	41.6	38.4	-3.2	-12.5
Sex					
Female	29.1	23.0	21.5	-1.5	-7.6
Male	33.2	23.1	23.4	0.3	-9.8
Ethnicity					
White	34.0	25.0	23.5	-1.5	-10.5
African American	25.8	19.5	18.9	-0.6	-6.9
Hispanic or Latino	31.7	26.7	27.8	1.1	-3.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	24.9	19.1	17.0	-2.1	-7.9
Other/Multiple	30.0	21.3	23.4	2.1	-6.6

Notes: Students in the sixth grade **are not** included. Based on the percentage of eighth, tenth, and twelfth grade students participating in the survey who indicated that it is "A little wrong" or "Not wrong at all" for a student to drink alcohol regularly, smoke cigarettes, smoke marijuana, or use illegal drugs.

**Table 48. Student attitudes favorable toward marijuana smoking, by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	2001 %	2003 %	2005 %	Change from 2003-2005 %	Change from 2001-2005 %
Overall Valid Cases	22.7	18.6	17.4	-1.2	-5.3
<b>Grade</b>					
8 <sup>th</sup>	9.0	5.0	5.9	0.9	-3.1
10 <sup>th</sup>	22.2	21.0	16.5	-4.5	-5.7
12 <sup>th</sup>	38.7	33.2	30.7	-2.5	-8.0
<b>Sex</b>					
Female	18.3	15.6	14.9	-0.7	-3.4
Male	27.0	20.8	20.2	-0.6	-6.8
<b>Ethnicity</b>					
White	25.7	20.8	19.6	-1.2	-6.1
African American	24.8	17.2	16.3	-0.9	-8.5
Hispanic or Latino	20.8	18.9	20.1	1.2	-0.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	12.2	12.0	10.0	-2.0	-2.2
Other/Multiple	21.6	18.2	18.0	-0.2	-3.6

Notes: Students in the sixth grade **are not** included. Based on the percentage of eighth, tenth, and twelfth grade students participating in the survey who indicated that it is "A little wrong" or "Not wrong at all" for a student to drink alcohol regularly, smoke cigarettes, smoke marijuana, or use illegal drugs.



**Table 49. Student attitudes favorable toward LSD, cocaine, amphetamine, or another illegal drug use, by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	2001 %	2003 %	2005 %	Change from 2003-2005 %	Change from 2001-2005 %
Overall Valid Cases	7.2	5.3	4.8	-0.5	-2.4
Grade					
8 <sup>th</sup>	3.8	2.5	2.5	0.0	-1.3
10 <sup>th</sup>	6.9	5.3	5.0	-0.3	-1.9
12 <sup>th</sup>	10.9	8.9	6.9	-2.0	-4.0
Sex					
Female	5.6	4.6	4.1	-0.5	-1.5
Male	8.8	6.1	5.5	-0.6	-3.3
Ethnicity					
White	7.9	5.6	5.2	-0.4	-2.7
African American	5.7	2.3	3.1	0.8	-2.6
Hispanic or Latino	6.1	5.9	5.0	-0.9	-1.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	4.7	4.2	3.3	-0.9	-1.4
Other/Multiple	8.6	7.6	6.6	-1.0	-2.0

Notes: Students in the sixth grade **are not** included. Based on the percentage of eighth, tenth, and twelfth grade students participating in the survey who indicated that it is "A little wrong" or "Not wrong at all" for a student to drink alcohol regularly, smoke cigarettes, smoke marijuana, or use illegal drugs.

**Table 50. Perceived risk of harm from substance use, Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005.**

	2001 %		2003 %		2005 %		Change from 2003-2005 %		Change from 2001-2005 %	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day	9.4	5.7	7.0	5.5	7.4	5.1	0.4	-0.4	-2.0	-0.6
Trying marijuana once or twice	54.3	44.7	50.4	42.2	48.7	37.2	-1.7	-5.0	-5.6	-7.5
Smoking marijuana regularly	18.8	10.7	14.7	8.9	16.5	8.5	1.8	-0.4	-2.3	-2.2
Taking one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day	26.8	17.6	21.2	14.5	25.3	16.8	4.1	2.3	-1.5	-0.8

Notes: Students in the sixth grade **are not** included. Based on the percentage of eighth, tenth, and twelfth grade students participating in the survey who indicated that there is "No risk" or "Slight risk" from smoking cigarettes, trying marijuana once or twice, smoking marijuana regularly, or drinking alcohol regularly.

**Table 51. Perceived risk of harm from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day, by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	2001 %	2003 %	2005 %	Change from 2003-2005 %	Change from 2001-2005 %
Overall Valid Cases	7.6	6.3	6.2	-0.1	-1.4
Grade					
8 <sup>th</sup>	8.4	6.3	6.3	0.0	-2.1
10 <sup>th</sup>	7.3	5.6	5.4	-0.2	-1.9
12 <sup>th</sup>	6.3	7.2	6.8	-0.4	0.5
Sex					
Female	5.7	5.5	5.1	-0.4	-0.6
Male	9.4	7	7.4	0.4	-2.0
Ethnicity					
White	5.2	5.4	4.7	-0.7	-0.5
African American	7.5	8.1	11.9	3.8	4.4
Hispanic or Latino	11.4	9.8	9.5	-0.3	-1.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	9.2	6.3	5.9	-0.4	-3.3
Other/Multiple	12.5	5.4	6.6	1.2	-5.9

Notes: Students in the sixth grade **are not** included. Based on the percentage of eighth, tenth, and twelfth grade students participating in the survey who indicated that there is "No risk" or "Slight risk" from smoking cigarettes, trying marijuana once or twice, smoking marijuana regularly, or drinking alcohol regularly.

**Table 52. Perceived risk of harm from trying marijuana once or twice, by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	2001 %	2003 %	2005 %	Change from 2003-2005 %	Change from 2001-2005 %
Overall Valid Cases	49.5	46.5	42.6	-3.9	-6.9
Grade					
eighth	32.3	28.1	25.9	-2.2	-6.4
10 <sup>th</sup>	50.8	50.8	43.5	-7.3	-7.3
12 <sup>th</sup>	67.7	64.5	59.8	-4.7	-7.9
Sex					
Female	44.7	42.2	37.2	-5.0	-7.5
Male	54.3	50.4	48.7	-1.7	-5.6
Ethnicity					
White	54.1	52	47.2	-4.8	-6.9
African American	52.6	47.5	44.1	-3.4	-8.5
Hispanic or Latino	45.2	44.9	42.8	-2.1	-2.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	34.3	31.9	30.2	-1.7	-4.1
Other/Multiple	47.8	45.3	39.3	-6.0	-8.5

Notes: Students in the sixth grade **are not** included. Based on the percentage of eighth, tenth, and twelfth grade students participating in the survey who indicated that there is "No risk" or "Slight risk" from smoking cigarettes, trying marijuana once or twice, smoking marijuana regularly, or drinking alcohol regularly.

**Table 53. Perceived risk of harm from smoking marijuana regularly, by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	2001 %	2003 %	2005 %	Change from 2003-2005 %	Change from 2001-2005 %
Overall Valid Cases	14.8	11.9	12.2	0.3	-2.6
<b>Grade</b>					
8 <sup>th</sup>	8.8	5.4	5.7	0.3	-3.1
10 <sup>th</sup>	13.4	12.2	10.3	-1.9	-3.1
12 <sup>th</sup>	22.3	19.9	21.4	1.5	-0.9
<b>Sex</b>					
Female	10.7	8.9	8.5	-0.4	-2.2
Male	18.8	14.7	16.5	1.8	-2.3
<b>Ethnicity</b>					
White	14.4	13.3	13.3	0.0	-1.1
African American	17.4	14.3	17.5	3.2	0.1
Hispanic or Latino	16.8	12.2	12.3	0.1	-4.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	8.8	6.8	7.4	0.6	-1.4
Other/Multiple	18.8	11.3	11.7	0.4	-7.1

Notes: Students in the sixth grade **are not** included. Based on the percentage of eighth, tenth, and twelfth grade students participating in the survey who indicated that there is "No risk" or "Slight risk" from smoking cigarettes, trying marijuana once or twice, smoking marijuana regularly, or drinking alcohol regularly.

**Table 54. Perceived risk of harm from taking one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day, by selected demographic characteristics, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	2001 %	2003 %	2005 %	Change from 2003-2005 %	Change from 2001-2005 %
Overall Valid Cases	22.2	18.1	20.8	2.7	-1.4
<b>Grade</b>					
8 <sup>th</sup>	21.8	16.6	18.9	2.3	-2.9
10 <sup>th</sup>	20.4	18.2	17.7	-0.5	-2.7
12 <sup>th</sup>	24	19.8	26.0	6.2	2.0
<b>Sex</b>					
Female	17.6	14.5	16.8	2.3	-0.8
Male	26.8	21.2	25.3	4.1	-1.5
<b>Ethnicity</b>					
White	23.2	19.9	23.0	3.1	-0.2
African American	20.4	18.4	19.2	0.8	-1.2
Hispanic or Latino	21.9	18.7	23.1	4.4	1.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	16.2	11.4	14.4	3.0	-1.8
Other/Multiple	25.6	22.4	20.1	-2.3	-5.5

Notes: Students in the sixth grade **are not** included. Based on the percentage of eighth, tenth, and twelfth grade students participating in the survey who indicated that there is "No risk" or "Slight risk" from smoking cigarettes, trying marijuana once or twice, smoking marijuana regularly, or drinking alcohol regularly.

## IV. Antisocial Behaviors

The Fairfax County Youth Survey asked students to respond to a number of questions about student engagement in delinquent behavior. Of ten behaviors, three behaviors 1) “carrying a weapon other than a gun” (15.8 percent), 2) “attacking someone with intent to harm” (10.2 percent), and 3) “being drunk or high at school” (7.8 percent) were reported most frequently by students.

- **Differences by Respondent Grade:**

For students in sixth and eighth grades, the highest percentage of reported delinquent behavior included: “carrying a weapon other than a gun,” “attacking someone with intent to harm,” and “being suspended from school.” Students in the eighth grade reported higher frequencies of “carrying a weapon other than a gun,” “attacking someone with intent to harm,” suspension from school, and “carrying a handgun” than did students in any other grade.

As grade level increased, the pattern of delinquent behavior tended to change. Students in tenth grade had highest frequency of “carrying a weapon other than a gun” and “attacking someone with intent to harm.” However, the next most frequently reported frequency is no longer suspension from school. Rather, in tenth grade, students reported “being drunk or high at school” (8.7 percent).

An even larger shift in delinquent behavior can be seen by students in twelfth grade, who reported “being drunk or high at school” as the most engaged-in delinquent behavior (16.8 percent), “carrying a weapon other than a gun” (16.1 percent), and “attacking someone with intent to harm” (9.1 percent), were again among the most reported delinquent behaviors. For students in twelfth grade, however, selling drugs (8.3 percent) surpassed suspension and other forms of delinquent behavior.

“Carrying a handgun to school” was the least reported delinquent behavior with 0.7 percent at all grade levels followed by “vehicle theft” at 1.7 percent.

- **Differences by Respondent Gender:**

Males were more likely to report delinquent behavior in all categories than females. The greatest percentage point spread between males and females was for those who report “carrying a weapon other than a gun” (18.9 percent) followed by those who report “attacking someone with intent to harm” (7.1 percent).

With the exception of “being drunk or high at school,” the percentage of males reporting delinquent behavior was twice that of females. Only “being drunk or high at school” reported almost gender equity (7.4 percent female; 8.2 percent male).

- **Differences by Respondent Race or Ethnicity:**

Hispanic or Latino, African American, and students who reported other or multiple ethnicities were more likely than Asian or white students to report engaging in delinquent behavior.

Students of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity were more likely than others to report engaging in the delinquent behaviors “being drunk or high at school,” “carrying a weapon other than a gun” to school, “being arrested,” and “vehicle theft.”

More students of other or multiple ethnicity reported “carrying a weapon other than a gun,” “selling drugs,” and “carrying a handgun” than did students of other ethnicities.

More African-American students reported “attacking someone with intent to harm” and more “student suspensions” than did students of other race or ethnicity.



**Table 55. Frequency of involvement in delinquent behavior during the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005: attacking someone with intent to harm.**

	<i>Prevalence</i>		<i>Number of Occasions</i>						
	<b>Never %</b>	<b>Any Occasion %</b>	<b>1-2 %</b>	<b>3-5 %</b>	<b>6-9 %</b>	<b>10-19 %</b>	<b>20-29 %</b>	<b>30-39 %</b>	<b>40+ %</b>
Overall Valid Cases	89.8	10.2	6.2	1.8	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.4
<b>Grade</b>									
6 <sup>th</sup>	93.5	6.5	4.1	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
8 <sup>th</sup>	86.2	13.8	7.9	2.8	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.5
10 <sup>th</sup>	89.1	10.9	6.7	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.5
12 <sup>th</sup>	90.9	9.1	5.6	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4
<b>Sex</b>									
Female	93.2	6.8	4.3	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Male	86.1	13.9	8.2	2.5	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.7
<b>Ethnicity</b>									
White	92.8	7.2	4.9	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2
African American	82.2	17.8	9.1	4.0	1.7	1.4	0.4	0.2	1.0
Hispanic or Latino	84.2	15.8	9.4	3.1	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	89.7	10.3	5.8	2.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.5
Other/Multiple	84.7	15.3	9.2	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.5

Notes: Students in the sixth grade are included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Sample sizes on distributions and means are frequently small and may not be representative. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table.

**Table 56. Frequency of involvement in delinquent behavior during the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005: been arrested.**

	<i>Prevalence</i>		<i>Number of Occasions</i>						
	<b>Never %</b>	<b>Any Occasion %</b>	<b>1-2 %</b>	<b>3-5 %</b>	<b>6-9 %</b>	<b>10-19 %</b>	<b>20-29 %</b>	<b>30-39 %</b>	<b>40+ %</b>
Overall Valid Cases	97.8	2.2	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
<b>Grade</b>									
6 <sup>th</sup>	99.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	--	0.1
8 <sup>th</sup>	97.8	2.2	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	--	--	0.1
10 <sup>th</sup>	97.4	2.6	1.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	--	--	0.2
12 <sup>th</sup>	96.6	3.4	2.6	0.3	0.1	--	0.1	0.1	0.2
<b>Sex</b>									
Female	98.5	1.5	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	--	--	0.1
Male	96.9	3.1	2.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
<b>Ethnicity</b>									
White	98.1	1.9	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	0.1
African American	96.9	3.1	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	--	0.1
Hispanic or Latino	95.9	4.1	3.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	--	--	0.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	98.7	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.1	--	--	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	96.8	3.2	1.7	0.4	0.4	--	--	0.1	0.6

Notes: Students in the sixth grade are included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Sample sizes on distributions and means are frequently small and may not be representative. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table.

**Table 57. Frequency of involvement in delinquent behavior during the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005: carrying a handgun.**

	<i>Prevalence</i>		<i>Number of Occasions</i>						
	<b>Never %</b>	<b>Any Occasion %</b>	<b>1-2 %</b>	<b>3-5 %</b>	<b>6-9 %</b>	<b>10-19 %</b>	<b>20-29 %</b>	<b>30-39 %</b>	<b>40+ %</b>
Overall Valid Cases	96.6	3.4	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
<b>Grade</b>									
6 <sup>th</sup>	97.9	2.1	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
8 <sup>th</sup>	95.8	4.2	2.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4
10 <sup>th</sup>	96.3	3.7	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.6
12 <sup>th</sup>	96.7	3.3	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5
<b>Sex</b>									
Female	98.3	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Male	94.8	5.2	2.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7
<b>Ethnicity</b>									
White	97.1	2.9	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
African American	95.8	4.2	1.5	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7
Hispanic or Latino	95.0	5.0	2.3	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	97.5	2.5	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other/Multiple	94.0	6.0	2.5	0.1	0.6	0.8	--	--	2.0

Notes: Students in the sixth grade are included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Sample sizes on distributions and means are frequently small and may not be representative. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table.

**Table 58. Frequency of involvement in delinquent behavior during the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005: drunk or high at school.**

	<i>Prevalence</i>		<i>Number of Occasions</i>						
	<b>Never %</b>	<b>Any Occasion %</b>	<b>1-2 %</b>	<b>3-5 %</b>	<b>6-9 %</b>	<b>10-19 %</b>	<b>20-29 %</b>	<b>30-39 %</b>	<b>40+ %</b>
Overall Valid Cases	92.2	7.8	3.9	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.8
<b>Grade</b>									
6 <sup>th</sup>	98.8	1.2	0.9	0.0	--	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
8 <sup>th</sup>	95.7	4.3	2.7	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
10 <sup>th</sup>	91.3	8.7	4.5	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.0
12 <sup>th</sup>	83.2	16.8	7.7	2.6	1.7	1.5	0.6	0.7	2.0
<b>Sex</b>									
Female	92.6	7.4	4.1	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6
Male	91.8	8.2	3.8	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.1
<b>Ethnicity</b>									
White	91.6	8.4	4.1	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.8
African American	93.2	6.8	2.6	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.2
Hispanic or Latino	88.5	11.5	6.2	1.9	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	96.0	4.0	2.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Other/Multiple	91.2	8.8	4.0	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	2.1

Notes: Students in the sixth grade **are** included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Sample sizes on distributions and means are frequently small and may not be representative. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table.

**Table 59. Frequency of involvement in delinquent behavior during the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005: selling drugs.**

	<i>Prevalence</i>		<i>Number of Occasions</i>						
	<b>Never %</b>	<b>Any Occasion %</b>	<b>1-2 %</b>	<b>3-5 %</b>	<b>6-9 %</b>	<b>10-19 %</b>	<b>20-29 %</b>	<b>30-39 %</b>	<b>40+ %</b>
Overall Valid Cases	96.5	3.5	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6
<b>Grade</b>									
6 <sup>th</sup>	99.8	0.2	0.0	--	--	--	0.0	0.0	0.1
8 <sup>th</sup>	98.7	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
10 <sup>th</sup>	96.0	4.0	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.8
12 <sup>th</sup>	91.7	8.3	3.1	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.2	1.3
<b>Sex</b>									
Female	98.0	2.0	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Male	94.9	5.1	1.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.1
<b>Ethnicity</b>									
White	96.2	3.8	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6
African American	96.4	3.6	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.7
Hispanic or Latino	96.3	3.7	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	97.8	2.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	--	0.4
Other/Multiple	95.4	4.6	1.1	0.6	0.4	--	0.3	0.4	1.8

Notes: Students in the sixth grade are included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Sample sizes on distributions and means are frequently small and may not be representative. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table.

**Table 60. Frequency of involvement in delinquent behavior during the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005: suspension.**

	<i>Prevalence</i>		<i>Number of Occasions</i>						
	<b>Never %</b>	<b>Any Occasion %</b>	<b>1-2 %</b>	<b>3-5 %</b>	<b>6-9 %</b>	<b>10-19 %</b>	<b>20-29 %</b>	<b>30-39 %</b>	<b>40+ %</b>
Overall Valid Cases	93.6	6.4	4.9	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
<b>Grade</b>									
6 <sup>th</sup>	94.8	5.2	4.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
8 <sup>th</sup>	92.3	7.7	5.7	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	--	0.2
10 <sup>th</sup>	93.5	6.5	5.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
12 <sup>th</sup>	94.1	5.9	4.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.2
<b>Sex</b>									
Female	95.6	4.4	3.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Male	91.5	8.5	6.4	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	--	0.3
<b>Ethnicity</b>									
White	96.0	4.0	3.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	--	0.1
African American	83.1	16.9	11.7	2.1	1.6	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Hispanic or Latino	88.9	11.1	8.2	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	--	0.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	95.5	4.5	3.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	90.8	9.2	5.6	1.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.0

Notes: Students in the sixth grade **are** included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Sample sizes on distributions and means are frequently small and may not be representative. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table.

**Table 61. Frequency of involvement in delinquent behavior during the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005: taking a handgun to school.**

	<i>Prevalence</i>		<i>Number of Occasions</i>						
	<b>Never %</b>	<b>Any Occasion %</b>	<b>1-2 %</b>	<b>3-5 %</b>	<b>6-9 %</b>	<b>10-19 %</b>	<b>20-29 %</b>	<b>30-39 %</b>	<b>40+ %</b>
Overall Valid Cases	99.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
<b>Grade</b>									
6 <sup>th</sup>	99.7	0.3	0.1	--	0.0	--	0.0	0.0	0.1
8 <sup>th</sup>	99.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	--	0.1	0.0	--	0.2
10 <sup>th</sup>	99.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
12 <sup>th</sup>	99.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
<b>Sex</b>									
Female	99.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Male	99.0	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3
<b>Ethnicity</b>									
White	99.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	0.1
African American	98.8	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	--	0.2	--	0.5
Hispanic or Latino	98.3	1.7	0.9	0.2	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	99.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	98.2	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	--	--	--	1.1

Notes: Students in the sixth grade are included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Sample sizes on distributions and means are frequently small and may not be representative. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table.

**Table 62. Frequency of involvement in delinquent behavior during the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005: vehicle theft.**

	<i>Prevalence</i>		<i>Number of Occasions</i>						
	<b>Never %</b>	<b>Any Occasion %</b>	<b>1-2 %</b>	<b>3-5 %</b>	<b>6-9 %</b>	<b>10-19 %</b>	<b>20-29 %</b>	<b>30-39 %</b>	<b>40+ %</b>
Overall Valid Cases	98.3	1.7	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
<b>Grade</b>									
6 <sup>th</sup>	99.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	--	--	0.0	--	0.1
8 <sup>th</sup>	98.2	1.8	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
10 <sup>th</sup>	98.0	2.0	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	--	--	0.3
12 <sup>th</sup>	97.8	2.2	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	--	0.1	0.2
<b>Sex</b>									
Female	98.9	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	--	0.1
Male	97.6	2.4	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
<b>Ethnicity</b>									
White	98.9	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	--	0.0	0.1
African American	97.0	3.0	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	--	0.2
Hispanic or Latino	96.5	3.5	2.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	--	0.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	98.7	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	--	0.1
Other/Multiple	96.9	3.1	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.0

Notes: Students in the sixth grade are included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Sample sizes on distributions and means are frequently small and may not be representative. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table.



**Table 63. Frequency of involvement in delinquent behavior during the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005: carrying a weapon other than a gun.**

	<i>Prevalence</i>		<i>Number of Occasions</i>						
	<b>Never %</b>	<b>Any Occasion %</b>	<b>1-2 %</b>	<b>3-5 %</b>	<b>6-9 %</b>	<b>10-19 %</b>	<b>20-29 %</b>	<b>30-39 %</b>	<b>40+ %</b>
Overall Valid Cases	84.2	15.8	6.5	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.4	3.0
<b>Grade</b>									
6 <sup>th</sup>	90.7	9.3	4.6	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.2
8 <sup>th</sup>	81.2	18.8	7.9	2.7	2.2	1.6	1.0	0.5	2.9
10 <sup>th</sup>	81.8	18.2	7.3	2.5	1.5	1.6	1.2	0.5	3.4
12 <sup>th</sup>	83.9	16.1	5.7	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.4	4.2
<b>Sex</b>									
Female	93.3	6.7	3.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.9
Male	74.4	25.6	10	3.3	2.5	2.3	1.7	0.6	5.2
<b>Ethnicity</b>									
White	83.6	16.4	6.6	2.3	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.4	3.0
African American	83.6	16.4	6.8	1.9	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.4	3.8
Hispanic or Latino	82.2	17.8	8.2	2.7	0.9	1.8	0.7	0.3	3.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	88.4	11.6	4.7	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	2.4
Other/Multiple	80.0	20.0	7.9	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.0	0.8	3.9

Notes: Students in the sixth grade **are** included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Sample sizes on distributions and means are frequently small and may not be representative. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table.

**Table 64. Frequency of involvement in delinquent behavior during the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005: carrying a weapon other than a gun to school.**

	<i>Prevalence</i>		<i>Number of Occasions</i>						
	<b>Never %</b>	<b>Any Occasion %</b>	<b>1-2 %</b>	<b>3-5 %</b>	<b>6-9 %</b>	<b>10-19 %</b>	<b>20-29 %</b>	<b>30-39 %</b>	<b>40+ %</b>
Overall Valid Cases	96.1	3.9	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6
<b>Grade</b>									
6 <sup>th</sup>	99.1	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	--	--	0.1	0.1
8 <sup>th</sup>	96.2	3.8	2.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
10 <sup>th</sup>	94.8	5.2	2.6	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.7
12 <sup>th</sup>	94.5	5.5	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.3
<b>Sex</b>									
Female	97.8	2.2	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3
Male	94.3	5.7	2.8	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.9
<b>Ethnicity</b>									
White	96.8	3.2	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
African American	94.6	5.4	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.0
Hispanic or Latino	94.1	5.9	2.4	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	96.8	3.2	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3
Other/Multiple	94.3	5.7	2.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	--	--	1.8

Notes: Students in the sixth grade **are** included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Sample sizes on distributions and means are frequently small and may not be representative. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table.

## IVa. Gang Membership

**Table 65. Students reporting that they were ever in a gang, by selected demographic characteristics, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	2001 %	2003 %	2005 %	Change from 2003-2005 %	Change from 2001-2005 %
Overall Valid Cases	5.6	4.4	2.8	-1.6	-2.8
<b>Grade</b>					
6 <sup>th</sup>	--	--	1.7		
8 <sup>th</sup>	6.2	5.6	3.6	-2.0	-2.6
10 <sup>th</sup>	5.1	3.5	3.0	-0.5	-2.1
12 <sup>th</sup>	5.1	4.2	2.7	-1.5	-2.4
<b>Sex</b>					
Female	3.9	3.3	1.9	-1.4	-2.0
Male	7.3	5.6	3.8	-1.8	-3.5
<b>Ethnicity</b>					
White	3.3	2.1	1.5	-0.6	-1.8
African American	8.2	8.4	6.8	-1.6	-1.4
Hispanic or Latino	11.4	11.5	5.3	-6.2	-6.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	5.4	4.1	2.4	-1.7	-3.0
Other/Multiple	9.4	5.8	5.0	-0.8	-4.4

Students in the sixth grade are included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Sample sizes on distributions and means are frequently small and may not be representative. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table.

**Table 66. For students reporting that they were ever in a gang, percent who state the gang has a name, by selected demographic characteristics, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	2001 %	2003 %	2005 %	Change from 2003-2005 %	Change from 2001-2005 %
Overall Valid Cases	78.6	84.7	81.8	-2.9	3.2
Grade					
6 <sup>th</sup>	--	--	65.4		
8 <sup>th</sup>	82.2	85.0	82.4	-2.6	0.2
10 <sup>th</sup>	73.8	83.7	82.2	-1.5	8.4
12 <sup>th</sup>	78.6	85.4	89.4	4.0	10.8
Sex					
Female	77.5	86.4	82.1	-4.3	4.6
Male	78.8	81.9	81.5	-0.4	2.7
Ethnicity					
White	72.8	73.3	76.0	2.7	3.2
African American	87.2	96.8	85.9	-10.9	-1.3
Hispanic or Latino	85.7	91.1	87.4	-3.7	1.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	76.5	71.4	76.3	4.9	-0.2
Other/Multiple	77.2	92.3	83.3	-9.0	6.1

Students in the sixth grade are included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Sample sizes on distributions and means are frequently small and may not be representative. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table.

**Table 67. Percent age 12 or younger when they joined a gang, for students reporting that they were ever in a gang, by selected demographic characteristics, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	2001	2003	2005	Change from 2003-2005	Change from 2001-2005
Overall Valid Cases	40.8	37.4	44.9	7.5	4.1
<b>Sex</b>					
Female	37.9	47.7	43.2	-4.5	5.3
Male	42.6	29.9	45.7	15.8	3.1
<b>Ethnicity</b>					
White	42.4	31.3	36.4	5.1	-6.0
African American	46.8	31.6	41.7	10.1	-5.1
Hispanic or Latino	36.8	34.1	46.0	11.9	9.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	36.7	42.9	59.4	16.5	22.7
Other/Multiple	40.7	72.7	52.0	-20.7	11.3

Students in the sixth grade are included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Sample sizes on distributions and means are frequently small and may not be representative. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table.

**Table 68. For students reporting that they were ever in a gang, percent with one or more of their four best friends in a gang, by selected demographic characteristics, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	2001	2003	2005	Change from 2003-2005	Change from 2001-2005
Overall Valid Cases	63.9	81.1	65.1	-16.0	1.2
<b>Grade</b>					
6 <sup>th</sup>	--	--	58.8		
8 <sup>th</sup>	67.5	86.1	71.2	-14.9	3.7
10 <sup>th</sup>	62.2	80.0	58.3	-21.7	-3.9
12 <sup>th</sup>	57.9	73.9	68.7	-5.2	10.8
<b>Sex</b>					
Female	63.9	89.5	66.4	-23.1	2.5
Male	63.5	75.2	65.4	-9.8	1.9
<b>Ethnicity</b>					
White	64.3	75.0	57.8	-17.2	-6.5
African American	69.8	81.2	68.0	-13.2	-1.8
Hispanic or Latino	65.3	88.9	77.0	-11.9	11.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	54.4	67.9	56.9	-11.0	2.5
Other/Multiple	64.5	92.3	68.6	-23.7	4.1

Students in the sixth grade are included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Sample sizes on distributions and means are frequently small and may not be representative. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table.

## V. Bullying and Aggression

Questions about bullying, aggression, and sexual harassment were added to the survey instrument by Fairfax County. Additional data is contained in the section on antisocial behaviors (specifically, questions regarding carrying a weapon, carrying a gun, attacking someone with the intent to harm them). Results include the following:

- Half of all students reported bullying someone else on at least one occasion. Of these, 14.1 percent indicated that they had bullied someone else on 10 or more occasions (compared to 18.8 percent in 2001).
- Over a third of all students reported that they had said something bad about someone's race or culture. Of these, 11.2 percent reported doing so on 10 or more occasions (compared to 10.4 percent in 2001).

Questions were also designed to gather information on the number of times young people felt they were victimized. Questions asked how frequently students had been attacked, been bullied, had someone say something bad about their race or culture, or had been sexually harassed. Being bullied and receiving culturally biased comments were the incidences of victimization with the largest percentage of respondents in the very high frequency categories (40 or more times). Notable highlights include:

- The most frequently cited incidence of victimization is being bullied or teased. Over half of all students reported that they had been bullied in the past year. Of these, 13.0 percent indicated that they had been bullied or teased 10 or more times (compared to 11.8 percent in 2001).
- Over one-third of all respondents reported that someone had said something bad about their race or culture.
- One in five students reported that they were sexually harassed in the previous year. Of these, half indicated the sexual harassment occurred on 10 or more occasions.
- Over 15 percent of respondents reported that they had been attacked by someone who meant to seriously harm them at least once. Of these respondents, most indicated this had occurred only once or twice.

Data suggest a relationship between aggressive behavior and substance abuse, as well. Youth who used drugs in the past 30 days are more likely to report experiences of aggressive behavior. For example, among those report that they ever attacked someone to harm them, 26.6 percent also past 30-day use of illicit drugs (excluding alcohol), compared to only 7.7 percent with no illicit drug use. Those with past 30-day drug use were also much more likely to report taking a weapon other than a gun to school.

**Table 69. Experience of aggression by illicit drug use, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	Past 30-Day Illicit Drug Use (Excluding Alcohol)				Percent Difference
	No Use		Any Use		
	Number	%	Number	%	
Have you ever done any of the following things?					
Attacked someone to harm them	866	7.7	463	26.6	18.9
Taken a weapon to school (not a gun)	262	2.3	247	14.2	11.9

Notes: Students in the sixth grade are included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table. 'Number' represents the valid number of cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item, and '%' represents the percentage of valid cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item. Past 30-day drug use includes all drugs in the survey, excluding, for this table, alcohol and tobacco.



**Table 70. Experience of aggression, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	<i>Prevalence</i>		<i>Number of Occasions</i>						
	<b>Never %</b>	<b>Any Occasion %</b>	<b>1-2 %</b>	<b>3-5 %</b>	<b>6-9 %</b>	<b>10-19 %</b>	<b>20-29 %</b>	<b>30-39 %</b>	<b>40+ %</b>
How many times has anyone done any of the following to you.....									
Attack you with the idea of seriously hurting you	84.7	15.3	10.7	2.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.6
Threatened or injured you with a weapon, such as a gun, knife, or club	91.4	8.6	5.7	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
Bullied, taunted, ridiculed, or teased you	48.8	51.2	23.5	9.5	5.1	3.8	2.4	1.0	5.8
Said something bad about your race or culture	62.2	37.8	16.6	6.8	4.1	3.2	1.8	0.8	4.6
Sexually harassed you	79.8	20.2	9.8	3.5	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.4	2.3
How many times have you....									
Bullied, taunted, ridiculed, or teased someone	49.9	50.1	24.2	7.3	4.5	4.1	2.4	1.1	6.5
Said something bad about someone's race or culture	64.2	35.8	16.3	5.2	3.2	3.0	1.7	1.0	5.5

Students in the sixth grade are included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Sample sizes on distributions and means are frequently small and may not be representative.

**Table 71. Experience of aggression, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005: bullied or teased someone.**

	<i>Prevalence</i>		<i>Number of Occasions</i>						
	<b>Never %</b>	<b>Any Occasion %</b>	<b>1-2 %</b>	<b>3-5 %</b>	<b>6-9 %</b>	<b>10-19 %</b>	<b>20-29 %</b>	<b>30-39 %</b>	<b>40+ %</b>
Overall									
Valid Cases	49.9	50.1	24.2	7.3	4.5	4.1	2.4	1.1	6.5
Grade									
6 <sup>th</sup>	61.3	38.7	24.2	4.9	2.7	2.2	1.5	0.6	2.7
8 <sup>th</sup>	41.3	58.7	27.1	9.0	5.3	4.9	3.3	1.6	7.6
10 <sup>th</sup>	44.5	55.5	25.6	8.2	5.1	5.0	2.8	1.2	7.7
12 <sup>th</sup>	54.3	45.7	19.6	6.9	4.6	4.2	1.9	1.1	7.4
Sex									
Female	57.1	42.9	23.4	6.2	3.4	2.9	1.7	0.8	4.3
Male	42.1	57.9	24.8	8.6	5.6	5.5	3.1	1.4	8.8
Ethnicity									
White	50.0	50.0	24.3	7.7	4.8	4.3	2.2	1.1	5.6
African American	45.6	54.4	22.9	8.2	5.3	4.2	3.4	1.6	8.9
Hispanic or Latino	48.1	51.9	25.9	7.3	4.4	3.9	2.4	1.4	6.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	53.5	46.5	22.3	6.9	3.8	3.7	2.2	0.9	6.6
Other/Multiple	46.1	53.9	26.8	4.8	3.5	4.1	2.8	1.4	10.6

Notes: Students in the sixth grade are included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Sample sizes on distributions and means are frequently small and may not be representative. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table.

**Table 72. Experience of aggression, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005: said something bad about someone's race or culture.**

	<i>Prevalence</i>		<i>Number of Occasions</i>						
	<b>Never %</b>	<b>Any Occasion %</b>	<b>1-2 %</b>	<b>3-5 %</b>	<b>6-9 %</b>	<b>10-19 %</b>	<b>20-29 %</b>	<b>30-39 %</b>	<b>40+ %</b>
Overall									
Valid Cases	64.2	35.8	16.3	5.2	3.2	3.0	1.7	1.0	5.5
Grade									
6 <sup>th</sup>	90.1	9.9	7.0	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4
8 <sup>th</sup>	66.6	33.4	17.2	5.0	3.1	2.4	1.2	0.6	3.9
10 <sup>th</sup>	51.9	48.1	21.1	7.2	4.2	4.1	2.6	1.7	7.2
12 <sup>th</sup>	49.6	50.4	19.3	7.1	4.7	4.9	2.6	1.4	10.5
Sex									
Female	68.7	31.3	17.2	4.9	2.4	2.4	1.2	0.7	2.6
Male	59.1	40.9	15.4	5.6	4.1	3.6	2.2	1.3	8.7
Ethnicity									
White	63.0	37.0	16.4	5.5	3.3	3.1	1.7	1.1	5.8
African American	62.0	38.0	17.5	5.2	3.6	3.6	2.5	1.1	4.4
Hispanic or Latino	64.7	35.3	16.7	4.9	3.3	2.4	2.0	1.0	4.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	67.0	33.0	15.5	4.7	2.6	2.5	1.2	0.7	5.8
Other/Multiple	63.8	36.2	16.5	4.8	3.1	3.4	1.4	0.7	6.3

Notes: Students in the sixth grade are included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Sample sizes on distributions and means are frequently small and may not be representative. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table.



## VI. Health, Mental Health, and Safety

Table 73 shows student responses on three health behaviors: riding in a car without a seatbelt, riding with a driver who's been drinking, and driving a car after drinking alcohol.

Most respondents (73.8 percent) indicated that they had, on some occasion in the past year, ridden in a car without a seatbelt (compared to 58.6 percent in 2001).

Both the riding in a car with a driver who has been drinking and drinking and driving were reported by students, although the majority of students had never done either. One-fourth of students said they had ridden in a car with a driver who was drinking (that person could have been an adult, of legal drinking age). Additionally, 8.5 percent of respondents indicated that they had driven a car while drinking. This is a decrease from 2001, when 13.7 percent of students reported ever drinking and driving. Controlling the 2005 population to those age 16 and older raises the percentage of those who say they have driven a car when drinking to 19.9 percent (or 13.1 percent, if we omit those respondents who say they have driven a car while drinking, but not in the past year). These rates vary little by gender.

Several questions assessed students' suicidal thoughts and behavior. Three of these questions were also included on the 2001 survey. The percentage of respondents reporting mental health problems has decreased slightly since 2001.

The first question was "During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities?" Among Fairfax County students, 32.3 percent indicated that they had. This rate does not vary greatly by grade. Girls are more likely than boys to report feeling sad or hopeless.

The second question assessed suicidal ideation, "During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?" Among Fairfax County students, 12.9 percent indicated that they had. This rate also varies little by grade, although girls are again more likely than boys to have considered attempting suicide.

The final question asked, "During the past 12 months, how many times did you actually attempt suicide?" Based on the replies of the surveyed students, 3.4 percent indicated that they had ever actually attempted suicide. Once again, this rate varies little by grade.

The relationship between mental health and one or more 30-day uses of alcohol, tobacco, or one of the other illicit drugs included in the survey was also examined. Those with past 30-day substance use were more likely to report mental health problems. Of those who felt so sad or hopeless for days or more in a row that they could not do their usual activities, 42.3 percent also reported a 30-day use of alcohol, tobacco, or one of the other illicit drugs in the survey, compared to 28.4 percent with no use. For those who had considered attempting suicide in the past 12 months, 21.3 percent reported a 30-day use of alcohol, tobacco, or one of the other illicit drugs in the survey, compared to 9.6 percent with no use.

**Table 73. Frequency of four health behaviors, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	<i>Prevalence</i>		<i>Number of Occasions</i>				
	Never %	Any Occasion %	Yes, but not in past year %	Less than once a month %	About once a month %	2 or 3 times a month %	Once a week or more %
Ridden in a car without a seatbelt	26.2	73.8	20.3	13.0	7.0	10.0	23.5
Ridden in a car driven by someone who's been drinking	72.6	27.4	12.9	7.3	3.0	2.6	1.7
Driven a car when you had been drinking	91.5	8.5	3.0	2.4	1.1	0.9	1.0

Notes: Students in the sixth grade **are** included.

The following table illustrates the relationship between past 30-day substance use and mental health.

**Table 74. Substance use and mental health behaviors, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	<b>30-day use of alcohol, tobacco or other drugs</b>		
	No Use	Any Use	All Respondents
Respondents who reported feeling so sad or hopeless almost every day for weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities.	28.4	42.3	33.9
Respondents who, during the past 12 months, ever seriously considered attempting suicide.	9.6	21.3	15.0

Notes: Students in the sixth grade **are** included.

**Table 75. Frequency of mental health behaviors, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	<i>Prevalence</i>		<i>Number of Occasions</i>			
	Never %	Any Occasion %	Seldom %	Occasionally %	Frequently %	Very Frequently %
Felt proud of yourself	3.1	96.9	10.7	35.6	32.4	18.3
Thought that you are no good at all	29.7	70.3	37.4	19.2	8.7	4.9
Felt so worried that you could not do your usual activities	44.5	55.5	28.8	15.6	7.0	4.1
Had trouble sleeping or eating because something is bothering you	34.9	65.1	26.7	20.0	10.7	7.6
Felt easily tired, bored, or distracted because something is bothering you?	26.4	73.6	25.6	23.1	14.6	10.3
Felt lonely or depressed?	37.3	62.7	27.7	16.6	9.2	9.2

**Table 76. Frequency of mental health behaviors, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	2001		2005		Change from 2001-2005
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Respondents who reported feeling so sad or hopeless almost every day for weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities.	3,632	34.9	4,231	32.3	-2.6
Respondents who, during the past 12 months, ever seriously considered attempting suicide.	1,924	18.5	1,682	12.9	-5.6
Respondents who, during the past 12 months, actually attempted suicide.	862	8.3	441	3.4	-4.9

Notes: Students in the sixth grade are included.

**Table 77. Frequency of mental health behaviors by selected demographic characteristics: respondents reporting ever considering attempting suicide, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	2001		2005		Change from 2001-2005
	Number	%	Number	%	Percent Difference
Overall Valid Cases	1,924	18.5	1,487	15.0	-3.5
Grade					
8 <sup>th</sup>	647	18.9	507	14.6	-4.3
10 <sup>th</sup>	656	18.6	500	15.1	-3.5
12 <sup>th</sup>	578	17.6	480	15.2	-2.4
Sex					
Female	1,133	21.9	965	18.9	-3.0
Male	764	15.2	490	10.6	-4.6
Ethnicity					
White	1,005	17.8	713	13.2	-4.6
African American	144	15.8	127	15.3	-0.5
Hispanic or Latino	191	20.4	202	18.0	-2.4
Asian/ Pacific Islander	272	19.8	300	15.7	-4.1
Other/Multiple	287	20.4	125	22.8	2.4

Notes: Students in the sixth grade **are not** included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table. 'Number' represents the valid number of cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item, and '%' represents the percentage of valid cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item.



**Table 78. Frequency of mental health behaviors by selected demographic characteristics: respondents reporting they were ever so sad or hopeless they could not do their usual activities, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	2001		2005		Change from 2001-2005
	Number	%	Number	%	Percent Difference
Overall Valid Cases	3,632	34.9	3,373	33.9	-1.0
<b>Grade</b>					
8 <sup>th</sup>	1,110	32.4	1,109	32.0	-0.4
10 <sup>th</sup>	1,214	34.5	1,093	32.9	-1.6
12 <sup>th</sup>	1,228	37.5	1,171	37.0	-0.5
<b>Sex</b>					
Female	2,039	39.4	2,050	40.1	0.7
Male	1,523	30.2	1,254	27.0	-3.2
<b>Ethnicity</b>					
White	1,749	31.0	1,541	28.6	-2.4
African American	322	35.4	311	37.2	1.8
Hispanic or Latino	389	41.7	501	44.9	3.2
Asian/ Pacific Islander	591	41.7	742	38.8	-2.9
Other/Multiple	537	39.0	219	39.5	0.5

Notes: Students in the sixth grade **are not** included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Racial categories do not include Hispanic persons as they are treated as a separate category in this table. 'Number' represents the valid number of cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item, and '%' represents the percentage of valid cases, by category, that reported use for a given survey item.



## VII. Use of Time

Several questions ask about use of time (in terms of recreational activities, sports, time spent after school, etc.) This section summarizes data from those questions, and includes cross-tabulations for respondents who speak English, Spanish, or another language, as well as respondents who indicate substance use or gang membership.

Questions on use of time include:

*How often do you spend your time on weekdays after school?*

Data include only respondents who indicated they spent one or more hours per day in each of the following activities:

- *watching TV or playing video games*
- *Homework or reading*
- *Helping out around the house*
- *working at a paid job*
- *spending time with friends away from home*
- *spending time at home without any adults present*

*There are lots of chances for students in my school to get involved in sports, clubs, and other school activities outside of class.*

*How many times have you participated in school or non-school extra-curricular activities (sports, 4-H, BGCA, Pep Club, etc.)*

Data include only respondents who indicated they had participated in these activities once a month or more frequently.

*Which of the following activities for people your age are available in your neighborhood?*

- *sports teams*
- *scouting*
- *boys and girls clubs*
- *4-H clubs*
- *clubs*

Table 79 summarizes 2005 data and includes data by language spoken at home, and the percent difference for each population subcategory from all respondents. Table 80 also summarizes 2005 data, and includes data for students who indicate past 30-day substance use or gang membership, and the percent difference for each population subcategory from all respondents. Table 81 includes comparisons of 2001 and 2005 use of time data, and indicates percentage point differences from 2001 to 2005. Tables 82 and 83 contain detailed data for use of time questions.

### **Notable highlights for annual changes and population subcategories:**

#### **2001 and 2005 Survey Data:**

##### **• All Respondents**

Most respondents say they spend their after-school time doing homework or reading, followed by watching TV or playing video games. About half of all respondents spend an hour or more with their friends, or spend time at home (without an adult). About a third spend an hour or more helping out around the house, and one-fourth work (at least one hour or more) at a paid job.

Most report that there are chances to get involved in extracurricular activities.

Only one-third report that they have never (or not in the past year) participated in non-school extra-curricular activities such as sports or clubs.

Sports teams are most frequently reported as available in communities, followed by scouting and “clubs.” About a fourth of respondents have at least one or two activities available in their community.

- **Language Groups**

Spanish-speaking respondents are much more likely to report spending time helping out around the house or working at a paid job, and less likely to report spending time at home without an adult present. Spanish-speaking respondents are less likely than other language groups to report that there are chances to get involved in extracurricular activities. Additionally, almost a fourth of Spanish-speaking respondents report that they have never (or not in the past year) participated in non-school extra-curricular activities such as sports or clubs.

Respondents who speak a language other than English or Spanish are less likely to report spending time with friends away from home than other language groups. This group also is the only language group to spend more time than all respondents doing homework or reading. Respondents who speak another language are also less likely to report participating in non-school extra-curricular activities such as sports or clubs.

Non-English speaking respondents are, *in every case*, less likely than all respondents to report that activities are available for them in their communities. About 30 percent fewer Spanish-speaking and 20 percent “other” language-speaking respondents (in both 2001 and 2005) report that scouting is available than do all respondents. Over 10 percent fewer report that sports teams are available.

- **Gang Members**

Students who report ever being in a gang spend more time than all respondents watching TV or playing video games, spending time with friends away from home, and spending time at home without any adults present. They are also more likely to report working at a paid job.

Students who report ever being in a gang are less likely than all respondents to report that there are chances to get involved in extracurricular activities, and less likely to report participating in non-school extra-curricular activities such as sports or clubs.

- **30-Day Substance Use**

Students who reported *any* past 30-day use of alcohol and any of the substances on the survey were less likely to spend time doing homework or reading, or helping around the house, and more likely to report working at a paid job, spending time with friends away from home, and spending time at home without any adults. These relationships became stronger when alcohol was removed from the group of substances. For example, 18 percent more of the respondents with 30-day substance use (excluding alcohol) reported spending time away from home with friends than did all respondents, and 17.7 percent fewer of the respondents with 30-day substance use (excluding alcohol) reported spending time doing homework or reading.

There is no relationship between substance use and respondents perceptions of the availability of or chances to participate in extracurricular activities. However, those who reported past 30-day substance use (excluding alcohol) were slightly less (5.4 percent) likely to report participating in extracurricular activities.

## **2001-2005 Differences**

- **All Respondents**

From 2001 to 2005, there were decreases in the percentage of respondents who spent one or more hours a day in every activity except for homework and reading (which is a positive indicator). More language minorities, and even those who reported ever being in a gang, reported spending an hour or more doing homework or reading than in 2001.

There was no difference in the percentage of respondents who stated that chances to get involved in extra-curricular activities existed, and more (particularly for Spanish and “other” language speaking respondents) reported that they participated in extra-curricular activities.

Fewer reported spending time watching TV or playing video games. Almost 8 percent fewer respondents also reported working an hour or more at a paid job.

**Table 79. 2005 Use of time data by language spoken at home, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	<b>All Respondents</b>	<b>English Speaking</b>	<b>% Difference (from all respondents)</b>	<b>Spanish Speaking</b>	<b>% Difference from all respondents</b>	<b>Another Language</b>	<b>% Difference from all respondents</b>
<b>How often do you spend your time on weekdays after school (1 or more hours per day):</b>							
watching TV or playing video games	63.1	62.8	<b>-0.3</b>	69.0	<b>5.9</b>	60.6	<b>-2.5</b>
Homework or reading	75.3	75.2	<b>-0.1</b>	67.1	<b>-8.2</b>	80.9	<b>5.6</b>
Helping out around the house	38.7	36.8	<b>-1.9</b>	51.5	<b>12.8</b>	42.9	<b>4.2</b>
working at a paid job	17.2	17.0	<b>-0.2</b>	21.6	<b>4.4</b>	16.2	<b>-1.1</b>
spending time with friends away from home	50.5	52.3	<b>1.8</b>	48.7	<b>-1.8</b>	40.6	<b>-9.9</b>
spending time at home without any adults present	50.1	51.1	<b>1.0</b>	45.2	<b>-5.0</b>	46.2	<b>-3.9</b>
<b>There are lots of chances for students in my school to get involved in sports, clubs, and other school activities outside of class: Yes or YES!!!<sup>1</sup></b>	89.7	90.8	<b>1.1</b>	85.3	<b>-4.4</b>	86.1	<b>-3.6</b>
<b>How many times have you participated in school or non-school extra-curricular activities (sports, 4-H, BGCA, Pep Club, etc.): Once a month or more</b>	66.7	70.8	<b>4.1</b>	42.1	<b>-24.7</b>	54.9	<b>-11.8</b>
<b>Which are available in your neighborhood?<sup>2</sup></b>							
sports teams	81.0	84.7	<b>3.7</b>	61.9	<b>-19.1</b>	68.0	<b>-13.0</b>
scouting	64.9	70.8	<b>5.9</b>	32.8	<b>-32.2</b>	44.9	<b>-20.0</b>
boys and girls clubs	46.9	48.4	<b>1.5</b>	37.6	<b>-9.3</b>	41.3	<b>-5.6</b>
4-H clubs	21.4	22.6	<b>1.2</b>	14.6	<b>-6.8</b>	16.9	<b>-4.5</b>
clubs	61.0	63.9	<b>2.9</b>	46.1	<b>-14.9</b>	50.6	<b>-10.4</b>
Notes: Students in the sixth grade are included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding.							
<sup>1</sup> Data include only respondents who replied "Yes" or "YES!!!"							
<sup>2</sup> Data include only respondents who indicated that these activities were available.							

**Table 80. 2005 Use of time data by substance use and gang membership, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	<b>All Respondents</b>	<b>30 ATOD Use (including alcohol)</b>	<b>% Difference (from all respondents)</b>	<b>30 ATOD Use (excluding alcohol)</b>	<b>% Difference from all respondents</b>	<b>Respondents Ever in a Gang</b>	<b>% Difference from all respondents</b>
<b>How often do you spend your time on weekdays after school (1 or more hours per day):</b>							
watching TV or playing video games	63.1	62.1	<b>-1.0</b>	64.2	<b>1.1</b>	65.9	<b>2.8</b>
Homework or reading	75.3	66.4	<b>-8.9</b>	57.6	<b>-17.7</b>	49.4	<b>-25.9</b>
Helping out around the house	38.7	33.9	<b>-4.8</b>	34.0	<b>-4.7</b>	45.7	<b>7.0</b>
working at a paid job	17.2	29.1	<b>11.9</b>	32.0	<b>14.8</b>	30.2	<b>13.0</b>
spending time with friends away from home	50.5	63.0	<b>12.5</b>	68.5	<b>18.0</b>	66.1	<b>15.6</b>
spending time at home without any adults present	50.1	61.8	<b>11.7</b>	62.9	<b>12.8</b>	60.8	<b>10.7</b>
<b>There are lots of chances for students in my school to get involved in sports, clubs, and other school activities outside of class: <i>Yes or YES!!!</i><sup>1</sup></b>	89.7	90.7	<b>1.0</b>	87.9	<b>-1.8</b>	78.7	<b>-11.0</b>
<b>How many times have you participated in school or non-school extra-curricular activities (sports, 4-H, BGCA, Pep Club, etc.):</b> <i>Once a month or more</i>	66.7	67.2	<b>0.5</b>	61.3	<b>-5.4</b>	53.8	<b>-12.9</b>
<b>Which are available in your neighborhood?<sup>2</sup></b>							
sports teams	81.0	81.8	<b>0.8</b>	78.0	<b>-3.1</b>	70.0	<b>-11.0</b>
scouting	64.9	64.9	<b>0.0</b>	59.6	<b>-5.3</b>	44.6	<b>-20.3</b>
boys and girls clubs	46.9	47.4	<b>0.5</b>	44.5	<b>-2.4</b>	40.2	<b>-6.7</b>
4-H clubs	21.4	22.8	<b>1.4</b>	22.8	<b>1.4</b>	22.0	<b>0.6</b>
clubs	61.0	64.7	<b>3.7</b>	60.0	<b>-1.0</b>	51.9	<b>-9.1</b>
Notes: Students in the sixth grade are included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding.							
<sup>1</sup> Data include only respondents who replied "Yes" or "YES!!!"							
<sup>2</sup> Data include only respondents who indicated that these activities were available.							

**Table 81. 2001-2005 Percentage point differences for use of time data, by language spoken at home, Fairfax County.**

	All Respondents			English Speaking			Spanish Speaking			Another Language		
	2001	2005	2001-2005 % Difference	2001	2005	2001-2005 % Difference	2001	2005	2001-2005 % Difference	2001	2005	2001-2005 % Difference
<b>How often do you spend your time on weekdays after school (1 or more hrs per day):</b>												
watching TV or playing video games	66.5	63.1	-3.4	65.9	62.8	-3.1	72.1	69.0	-3.1	67.3	60.6	-6.7
Homework or reading	70.2	75.3	5.1	70.5	75.2	4.7	61.7	67.1	5.3	75.0	80.9	5.9
Helping out around the house	37.7	38.7	1.0	35.5	36.8	1.3	54.1	51.5	-2.7	39.5	42.9	3.4
working at a paid job	24.6	17.2	-7.4	24.0	17.0	-7.0	31.8	21.6	-10.2	24.3	16.2	-8.1
spending time with friends away from home	54.3	50.5	-3.8	56.1	52.3	-3.9	51.8	48.7	-3.2	44.1	40.6	-3.5
spending time at home without any adults present	57.1	50.1	-7.0	58.2	51.1	-7.1	50.2	45.2	-5.1	53.0	46.2	-6.8
<b>There are lots of chances for students in my school to get involved in sports, clubs, and other school activities outside of class: <i>Yes or YES!!!</i></b>												
	89.7	89.7	0.0	91.0	90.8	-0.2	82.7	85.3	2.6	87.1	86.1	-1.1
<b>How many times have you participated in school or non-school extra-curricular activities (sports, 4-H, BGCA, Pep Club, etc.): <i>Once a month or more</i></b>												
	58.6	66.7	8.1	63.9	70.8	6.9	32.2	42.1	9.9	43.3	54.9	11.6
<b>Which are available in your neighborhood?</b>												
sports teams	85.0	81.0	-4.0	87.7	84.7	-3.0	72.3	61.9	-10.4	75.1	68.0	-7.1
scouting	71.5	64.9	-6.6	76.8	70.8	-6.1	43.6	32.8	-10.8	54.4	44.9	-9.5
boys and girls clubs	58.8	46.9	-11.9	60.6	48.4	-12.2	49.7	37.6	-12.0	51.6	41.3	-10.3
4-H clubs	39.1	21.4	-17.7	40.9	22.6	-18.3	27.4	14.6	-12.8	34.3	16.9	-17.5
clubs	64.3	61.0	-3.3	66.5	63.9	-2.6	53.1	46.1	-7.0	58.4	50.6	-7.8

Notes: Students in the sixth grade are not included. Percents may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

<sup>1</sup>Data include only respondents who replied "Yes" or "YES!!!"

<sup>2</sup>Data include only respondents who indicated that these activities were available.



**Table 82. Use of time, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	<i>Prevalence</i>		<i>Hours</i>				
	<b>None %</b>	<b>Any Occasion %</b>	<b>Less than 1 hour per day %</b>	<b>1-2 hours per day %</b>	<b>3-4 hours per day %</b>	<b>5-6 hours per day %</b>	<b>7 or more hours per day %</b>
How do you spend your time on weekdays after school? About how often do you spend time....							
Watching TV or playing video games	9.2	90.8	27.7	37.1	17.6	4.5	3.8
Doing homework, studying, or reading	2.8	97.2	21.9	44.7	22.3	6.1	2.2
Helping out around the house (chores, babysitting, etc.)	9.7	90.3	51.6	26.5	8.0	2.4	1.8
Working at a paid job	77.5	22.5	5.3	4.7	5.8	4.9	1.8
Spending time with friends away from home	23.9	76.1	25.6	25.0	16.3	5.7	3.5
Spending time at home without any adults present	19.8	80.2	30.0	24.0	16.2	5.8	4.1

Notes: Students in the sixth grade are included.

**Table 83. Use of time, percent of respondents, Fairfax County, 2005.**

	<i>Prevalence</i>		<i>Occasions</i>				
	<b>None %</b>	<b>Any Occasion %</b>	<b>Yes, but not in the past year %</b>	<b>Less than once a month %</b>	<b>About once a month %</b>	<b>2 or 3 times a month %</b>	<b>Once a week or more %</b>
How many times have you done the following things:							
Participated in school or non-school extra-curricular activities?	16.5	83.5	12.6	4.3	5.2	8.3	53.1
Done things for fun with family members?	4.5	95.5	5.0	11.5	15.7	25.4	37.9
Been involved in religious related activities or volunteer work?	19.5	80.5	19.0	13.1	10.8	12.1	25.6
Hung out at a local mall, shopping center, or parking lot?	18.4	81.6	9.1	14.6	15.5	23.5	18.8
Spent time at a friend's house without any parents home?	19.6	80.4	12.6	14.2	12.7	18.7	22.3

Notes: Students in the sixth grade **are** included.

## VIII. Risk and Protective Factors

This section presents tabulations of protective and risk factor scores from the 2005 Fairfax County Youth Survey. **Risk factors** and **protective factors** are composite measures that indicate the degree to which respondents are protected from, or at risk of, circumstances that impact the likelihood of engaging in problem behavior. Each factor is computed using groups of questions from the youth survey. The assessment of risk or protection is based on the comparison of the respondent's average score on those sets of questions that make up each factor to national averages. These aggregated scores facilitate the analysis of large quantities of data. Tables of factors include percentages of students with protective and risk factors of students above or below the national standard. See Appendix B for variables comprising risk and protective factor scores.

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.<sup>5</sup> 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.

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 young people as empowered with strengths rather than confronted by risks, and encourages nurturing young people 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.

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.

Analyzing protective and risk factors by population subgroups may help prevention specialists focus 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.

### Protective and Risk Factor Highlights

#### Percentage of respondents above the national standard.

Fairfax County protective factors with the highest percentage of respondents above the national standard include:

- **Community domain: community opportunities for pro-social involvement.** This factor indicates the percentage of respondents that report having opportunities to engage in pro-social activities, such as sports, scouting, 4-H, or clubs, or that report having caring adults present in

---

<sup>5</sup> 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.

their community. These community opportunities for positive participation decrease the likelihood young people will engage in substance use or problem behaviors.

- **Family domain: family rewards for pro-social involvement.** This factor indicates the extent to which respondents report their parents acknowledging and praising them for good things they do, and that they enjoy spending time with their parents. Reasoning: When parents, siblings, and other family members praise, encourage, and attend to things done well by their child, decreasing the likelihood young people will engage in substance use or problem behaviors.
- **School domain: school opportunities for pro-social involvement.** This factor indicates the degree to which respondents feel that they can interact with teachers and can participate in school-related activities. When young people are given more opportunities to participate meaningfully in important activities at school, they are less likely to engage in drug use problem behaviors.
- **Peer-individual domain: peer-individual social skills.** This factor indicates how youth respond to scenarios that require them to make a decision about the most pro-social option. Young people who are socially competent and engage in positive interpersonal relations with their peers are less likely to use drugs and engage in other problem behaviors.

Fairfax County risk factors with the highest percentage of respondents above the national standard include:

- **Community domain: transitions and mobility.** Moving from school to school disrupts the relationships young people build with peers, teachers, and those in their community. This instability can increase the likelihood that kids will engage in substance use or problem behaviors.
- Communities with high rates of mobility are also at increased risk of crime problems. While some that are new to communities have assets that make them resilient to the negative effects of mobility, others (particularly language minorities) have more challenges when dealing with the impacts of a new community or frequent moves.
- **Family domain: family conflict, parental attitudes favorable to antisocial behavior.** Conflict among family members is associated with antisocial behavior in young people even in two-parent homes. A strong positive association exists between illegal substance use and family conflict. Thus, young people raised in families high in conflict are at risk for both delinquency and drug abuse. Persistent, serious conflict between primary caregivers or between caregivers and young people appears to enhance risk for young people raised in these families.

The “parental attitudes favorable to antisocial behavior” factor indicates the degree to which respondents report their parents would feel it is wrong for the respondent to steal, draw graffiti, or fight with others. Young people who have parents that are more tolerant of antisocial behavior, are more likely to either engage in such behavior or to engage in substance abuse.

- **School domain: low school commitment.** This factor indicates the degree to which students believe schoolwork is interesting and important. Students who enjoy school are more likely to continue their education, and national drug studies show that more educated people typically have lower illegal substance use rates.
- **Peer-individual domain: peer-individual attitudes favorable to antisocial behavior, sensation seeking.** This factor indicates the extent to which respondents feel that engaging in antisocial behaviors for kids their age is wrong. Young people who are accepting of antisocial behavior are more likely to engage in them.

The peer-individual factor for “sensation seeking” indicates the extent to which respondents report

doing dangerous and reckless things. Young people who pursue opportunities for risky behavior are at higher risk for substance use and other problem behaviors.

### **Protective and Risk Factor Measures by Population Subgroup**

How do protective and risk factor scores vary across population subcategories? The following tables present the percentage point differences for elevated protective and risk factor scores between all respondents and selected respondent characteristics. These tables duplicate the data presented in the previous tables. The first column includes the percentage of all respondents (including sixth graders) with elevated protective or risk factor scores. Data is only included for the percentage with scores above the national standard, indicating high levels of protection, and high levels of risk.

The following differences are notable for elevated *protective* factor scores:

- In every case, a smaller percentage of respondents who report that they were ever in a gang have elevated protective factor scores than do all respondents. The same can be said for respondents with any 30-day use of alcohol, tobacco, or one of the other illicit drugs in the survey. The percentage of respondents who report 30-day substance use varies the most from overall scores for the peer-individual domain. This reinforces research which suggests that young people who engage in or associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are at higher risk for engaging in antisocial behavior themselves.
- Eighth grade students have lower protective factor scores than all respondents for “community rewards for pro-social involvement.” This factor indicates the percentage of respondents that reported having opportunities to engage in pro-social activities, or that caring adults are present in their community. Respondents in the eighth grade also have lower scores than do all respondents for both school domain protective factors (opportunities and rewards for pro-social involvement). The school opportunities for pro-social involvement factor indicates the degree to which respondents feel that they can interact with teachers and can participate in school-related activities. The school rewards for pro-social involvement factor indicates the degree to which respondents feel acknowledged by teachers and their parents relative to their (the students) school involvement and performance. One explanation may be that students in the eighth grade are struggling with the new environment and changed peer group of middle school. These students also report higher scores than all respondents for family rewards for pro-social involvement. This factor indicates the extent to which respondents report their parents acknowledge and praise them for good things they do, and also whether or not they enjoy spending time with their parents.
- Students in the tenth grade are less likely than students in all other grades to have elevated protective factor scores for the family domain attachment factor. This factor indicates the extent to which respondents feel close to and can share openly with their mother and father. Students in the tenth grade are more likely than students in all other grades to have elevated protective factor scores for both school domain protective factors.
- For the twelfth grade, protective factor scores for school rewards for pro-social involvement remain above those of all respondents, but the percentage of twelfth grade respondents with elevated scores for the school rewards for pro-social involvement factor drops below that of all respondents. This may reflect graduating students’ feelings about the challenges of impending graduation or leaving a familiar environment.
- A larger percentage of female rather than male respondents have elevated protective factor scores, with two slight exceptions. The percentage of female respondents with elevated protective factor scores is slightly less than all respondents for community opportunities for pro-social involvement and family attachment. A smaller percentage of male respondents have elevated protective factor scores for the peer-individual domain social skills and belief in the moral order

factors. The social skills factor indicates how youth respond to scenarios that require them to make a decision about the most pro-social option. Young people who are socially competent and engage in positive interpersonal relations with their peers are less likely to use drugs and engage in other problem behaviors. The belief in the moral order factor indicates the degree to which respondents feel it is okay to fight, steal, cheat, and be dishonest. Young people with a strong personal sense of what is “right” or “wrong” are less likely to use drugs.

The following differences are notable for elevated *risk* factor scores:

- Male respondents have higher percentages with elevated scores for most risk factors. In particular, almost one tenth of boys in the survey have elevated scores for early initiation of problem behavior, and almost eight percent have elevated scores for sensation seeking. The only risk factor where the percentage of girls with elevated scores was higher than for boys was (as in the past) for the family domain family conflict scale.

Again, for a list of variables comprising factors, see Appendix B.

## Protective Factors

**Table 84. Percentage of Respondents with Protective Factor Scores Below or Above the National Standard, Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005.**

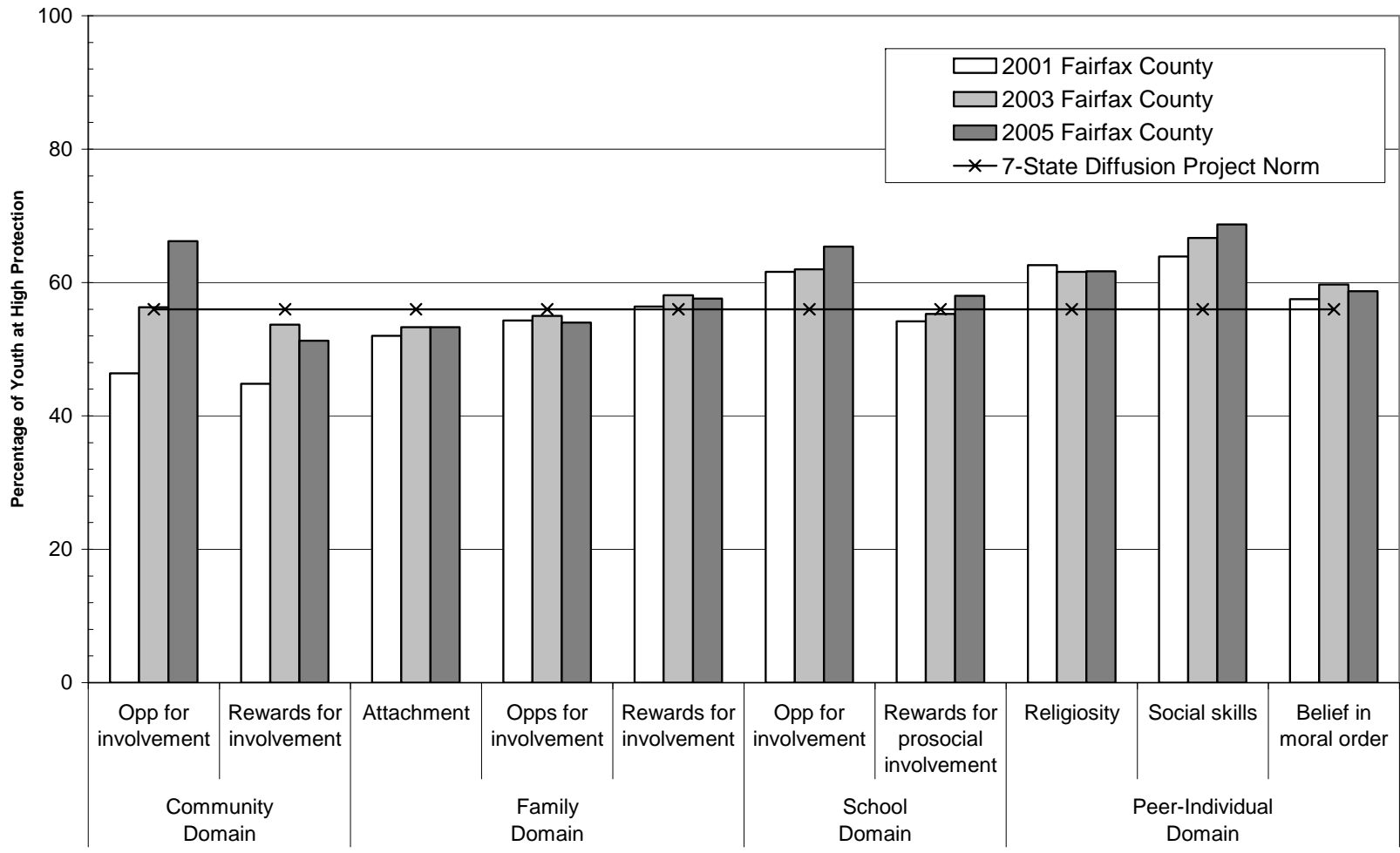
		2001	2003	2005	Change from 2003-2005	Change from 2001-2005
<b>Community Domain Protective Factor Scores</b>						
Community opportunities for pro-social involvement scale	Low protection	53.6	43.7	33.8		
	High protection	46.4	56.3	66.2	9.9	19.8
Community rewards for pro-social involvement scale	Low protection	55.2	46.3	48.7		
	High protection	44.8	53.7	51.3	-2.4	6.5
<b>Family Domain Protective Factor Scores</b>						
Family attachment scale	Low protection	48.0	46.7	46.7		
	High protection	52.0	53.3	53.3	0.0	1.3
Family opportunities for involvement scale	Low protection	45.7	45.0	46.0		
	High protection	54.3	55.0	54.0	-1.0	-0.3
Family rewards for involvement scale	Low protection	43.6	41.9	42.4		
	High protection	56.4	58.1	57.6	-0.5	1.2
<b>School Domain Protective Factor Scores</b>						
School opportunities for involvement scale	Low protection	38.4	38.0	34.6		
	High protection	61.6	62.0	65.4	3.4	3.8
School rewards for pro-social involvement	Low protection	45.8	44.7	42.0		
	High protection	54.2	55.3	58.0	2.7	3.8
<b>Peer-Individual Domain Protective Factor Scores</b>						
Peer-individual religiosity scale	Low protection	37.4	38.4	38.3		
	High protection	62.6	61.6	61.7	0.1	-0.9
Peer-individual social skills scale	Low protection	36.1	33.3	31.3		
	High protection	63.9	66.7	68.7	2.0	4.8
Peer-individual belief in moral	Low protection	42.5	40.3	41.3		

**Table 84. Percentage of Respondents with Protective Factor Scores Below or Above the National Standard, Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005.**

		2001	2003	2005	Change from 2003-2005	Change from 2001-2005
order scale	High protection	57.5	59.7	58.7	-1.0	1.2



**Figure 6. 2001, 2003, and 2005 Fairfax County protective factor profile, percentage of students ABOVE national standard (High Protection)**



Source: 2005 Fairfax County Youth Survey.

## Risk Factors

**Table 85. Percentage of Respondents with Risk Factor Scores Below or Above the National Standard, Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005.**

		2001	2003	2005	Change from 2003-2005	Change from 2001-2005
<b>Community Domain Risk Factor Scores</b>						
Low neighborhood attachment scale	Low risk	61.4	65.8	64.5		
	High risk	38.6	34.2	35.5	1.3	-3.1
High community disorganization scale	Low risk	72.4	58.1	65.5		
	High risk	27.6	41.9	34.5	-7.4	6.9
Risk score – Transitions and mobility scale	Low risk	58.2	60.7	61.8		
	High risk	41.8	39.3	38.2	-1.1	-3.6
Laws and norms favorable to drugs scale*	Low risk	*	66.7	67.8		
	High risk	*	33.3	32.2	-1.1	
Risk score - Perceived availability of drugs scale	Low risk	65.1	63.1	72.4		
	High risk	34.9	36.9	27.6	-9.3	-7.3
Risk score - Perceived availability of handguns scale	Low risk	82.5	80.9	84.3		
	High risk	17.5	19.1	15.7	-3.4	-1.8
<b>Family Domain Risk Factor Scores</b>						
Risk score - Poor family management scale	Low risk	54.9	60.5	61.4		
	High risk	45.1	39.5	38.6	-0.9	-6.5
Risk score - High family conflict scale*	Low risk	*	55.2	57.2		
	High risk	*	44.8	42.8	-2.0	
Risk score - Family history of antisocial behavior scale	Low risk	73.5	76.4	75.9		
	High risk	26.5	23.6	24.1	0.5	-2.4

**Table 85. Percentage of Respondents with Risk Factor Scores Below or Above the National Standard, Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005.**

		2001	2003	2005	Change from 2003-2005	Change from 2001-2005
Risk score - Parental attitudes favorable drug use	Low risk	68.6	69.7	68.7		
	High risk	31.4	30.3	31.3	1.0	-0.1
Risk score - Parental attitudes favorable antisocial behavior	Low risk	56.4	54.7	56.3		
	High risk	43.6	45.3	43.7	-1.6	0.1
<b>School Domain Risk Factor Scores</b>						
Risk score - School academic failure scale	Low risk	54.0	54.6	61.3		
	High risk	46.0	45.4	38.7	-6.7	-7.3
Risk score - Low school commitment scale	Low risk	51.6	55.4	51.1		
	High risk	48.4	44.6	48.9	4.3	0.5
<b>Peer-Individual Domain Risk Factor Scores</b>						
Risk score - Peer-individual rebelliousness scale	Low risk	62.3	61.1	59.8		
	High risk	37.7	38.9	40.2	1.3	2.5
Risk score - Peer-individual early initiation of drug use scale	Low risk	69.4	77.0	80.5		
	High risk	30.6	23.0	19.5	-3.5	-11.1
Risk score - Peer-individual early initiation of antisocial behavior scale	Low risk	72.4	75.5	77.4		
	High risk	27.6	24.5	22.6	-1.9	-5.0
Risk score - Peer-individual attitudes favorable to antisocial behavior scale	Low risk	58.5	52.8	55.2		
	High risk	41.5	47.2	44.8	-2.4	3.3
Risk score - Peer-individual attitudes favorable to drug use scale	Low risk	61.7	69.3	69.0		
	High risk	38.3	30.7	31.0	0.3	-7.3
Risk score -	Low risk	69.8	73.7	73.7		

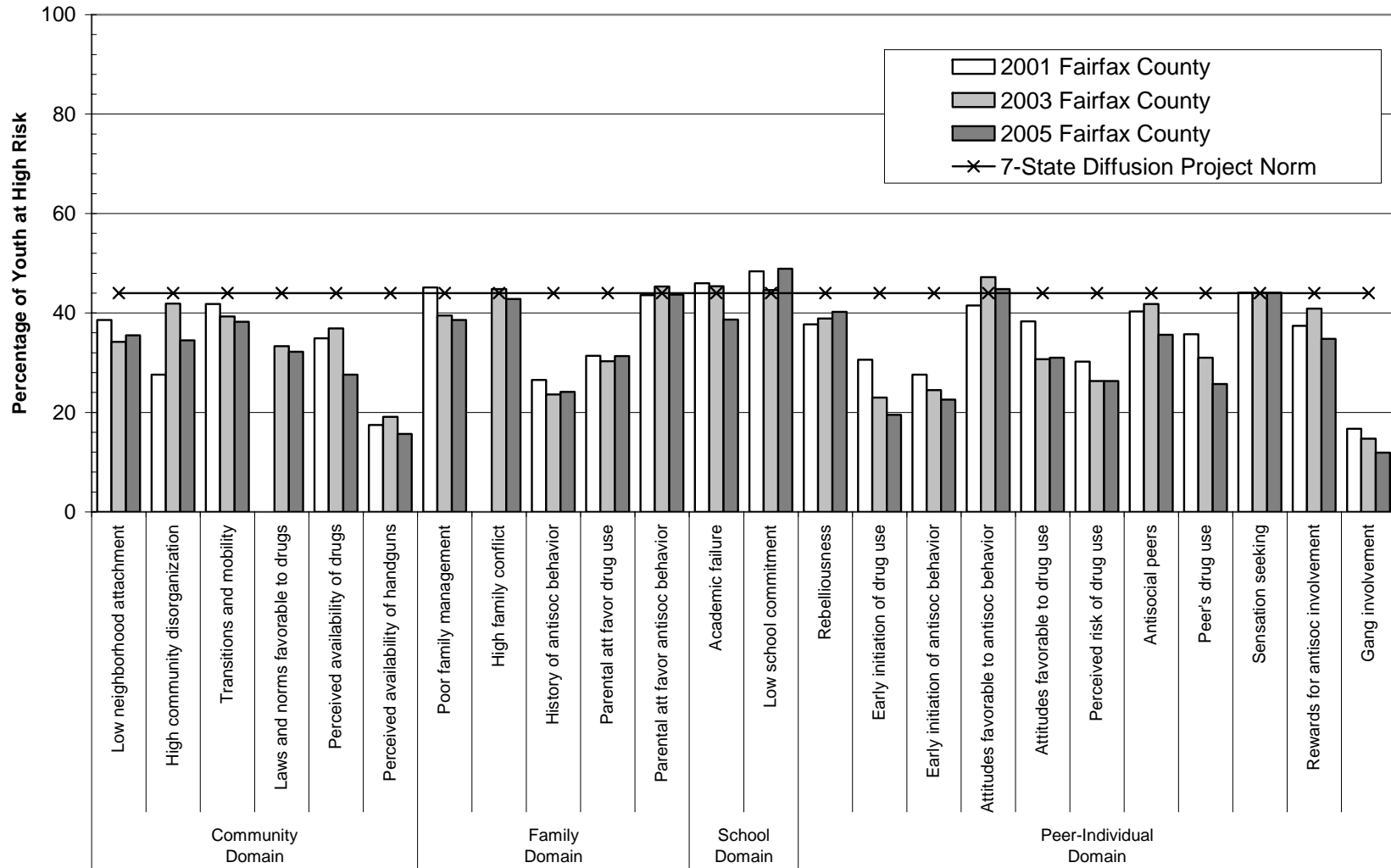
**Table 85. Percentage of Respondents with Risk Factor Scores Below or Above the National Standard, Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005.**

		2001	2003	2005	Change from 2003-2005	Change from 2001-2005
Peer-individual perceived risk of drug use scale	High risk	30.2	26.3	26.3	0.0	-3.9
Risk score - Peer-individual antisocial peers scale	Low risk	59.7	58.2	64.4		
	High risk	40.3	41.8	35.6	-6.2	-4.7
Risk score - Peer-individual peer's drug use scale	Low risk	64.3	69.0	74.3		
	High risk	35.7	31.0	25.7	-5.3	-10.0
Risk score - Peer-individual sensation seeking scale	Low risk	55.9	55.9	55.9		
	High risk	44.1	44.1	44.1	0.0	0.0
Risk score - Peer-individual rewards for antisocial involvement scale	Low risk	62.6	59.1	65.2		
	High risk	37.4	40.9	34.8	-6.1	-2.6
Risk score - Peer-individual gang involvement scale	Low risk	83.3	85.3	88.1		
	High risk	16.7	14.7	11.9	-2.8	-4.8

Source: 2005 Fairfax County Youth Survey.

Notes: Students in the sixth grade **are not** included in tables for biennial comparisons. 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. The 2005 Fairfax County Youth Survey included 13,235 valid cases. Fairfax County percentages 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 7. 2001, 2003, and 2005 Fairfax County risk factor profile, percentage of students ABOVE national standard (High Risk)**



Source: 2005 Fairfax County Youth Survey.

## 2005 Fairfax County Youth Survey Protective and Risk Factors: Percentage of Respondents

**Table 86. Percentage of students with protective factor scores below or above the national standard, all grades together, by selected characteristics: Fairfax County, 2005**

		All Respondents	6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade	Female	Male	Any 30-Day ATOD Use	Ever Been in a Gang: YES
<b>Community Domain Protective Factor Scores</b>										
Community opportunities for involvement	Low protection	32.6	28.2	31.0	35.3	35.1	32.7	32.4	38.8	56.6
	High protection	67.4	71.8	69.0	64.7	64.9	67.3	67.6	61.3	43.4
Community rewards for involvement	Low protection	47.2	42.1	55.4	45.1	45.4	45.2	49.6	51.4	65.0
	High protection	52.8	57.9	44.6	54.9	54.6	54.8	50.5	48.7	35.0
<b>Family Domain Protective Factor Scores</b>										
Family attachment	Low protection	44.8	38.4	46.7	52.5	40.7	45.3	44.7	53.1	66.0
	High protection	55.2	61.6	53.4	47.5	59.3	54.7	55.3	46.9	34.0
Family opportunities for involvement	Low protection	44.3	38.2	43.0	47.7	47.5	43.3	45.6	55.5	68.3
	High protection	55.7	61.8	57.0	52.3	52.5	56.7	54.5	44.5	31.7
Family rewards for involvement	Low protection	42.6	43.2	37.2	43.3	46.8	41.2	44.4	52.0	64.3
	High protection	57.4	56.8	62.8	56.7	53.2	58.8	55.6	48.0	35.7
<b>School Domain Protective Factor Scores</b>										
School opportunities for involvement	Low protection	36.9	44.8	42.4	30.0	30.8	34.1	39.9	39.1	54.7
	High protection	63.1	55.2	57.6	70.0	69.2	65.9	60.1	60.9	45.4
School rewards for pro-social involvement	Low protection	40.9	37.3	46.7	30.9	48.4	38.6	43.5	49.1	61.5
	High protection	59.1	62.8	53.3	69.1	51.6	61.5	56.5	50.9	38.5
<b>Peer-Individual Domain Protective Factor Scores</b>										
Peer-individual	Low protection	38.7	40.1	41.4	48.5	24.5	37.6	39.8	39.4	45.4

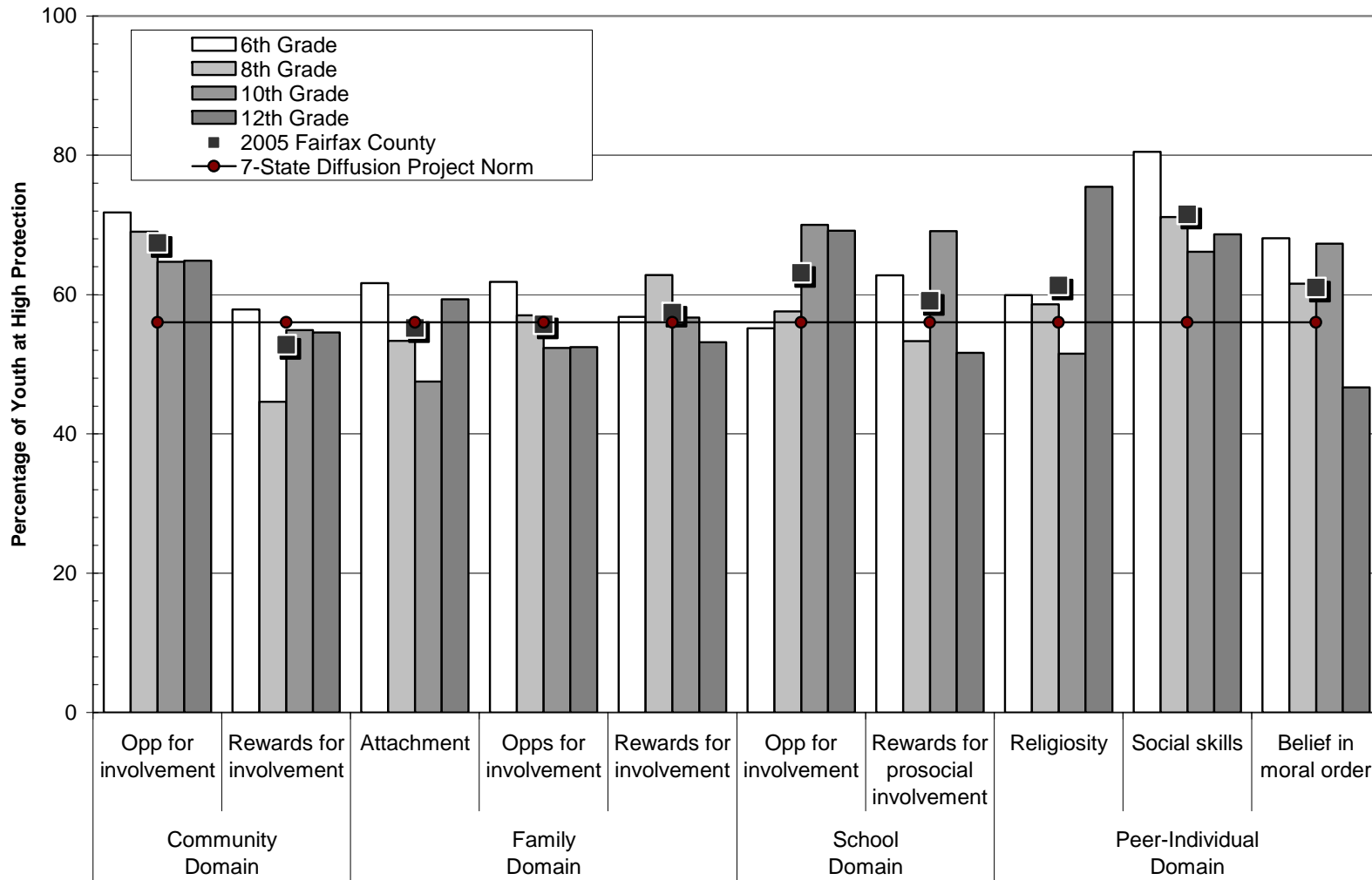
**Table 86. Percentage of students with protective factor scores below or above the national standard, all grades together, by selected characteristics: Fairfax County, 2005**

		All Respondents	6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade	Female	Male	Any 30-Day ATOD Use	Ever Been in a Gang: YES
religiosity	High protection	61.3	59.9	58.6	51.5	75.5	62.4	60.2	60.6	54.6
Peer-individual social skills	Low protection	28.5	19.5	28.9	33.8	31.4	22.6	35.1	54.4	67.7
	High protection	71.5	80.5	71.1	66.2	68.6	77.4	64.9	45.6	32.3
Peer-individual belief in moral order	Low protection	39.0	31.9	38.5	32.7	53.3	32.4	46.2	62.6	76.1
	High protection	61.0	68.1	61.6	67.3	46.7	67.6	53.8	37.4	23.9

Source: 2005 Fairfax County Youth Survey.

Notes: Students in the sixth grade are included in tables with "all grades included." 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. The 2005 Fairfax County Youth Survey included 13,235 valid cases. Fairfax County percentages are unweighted.

**Figure 8. 2001, 2003, and 2005 Fairfax County protective factor profile by grade, percentage of students ABOVE national standard (High Protection)**

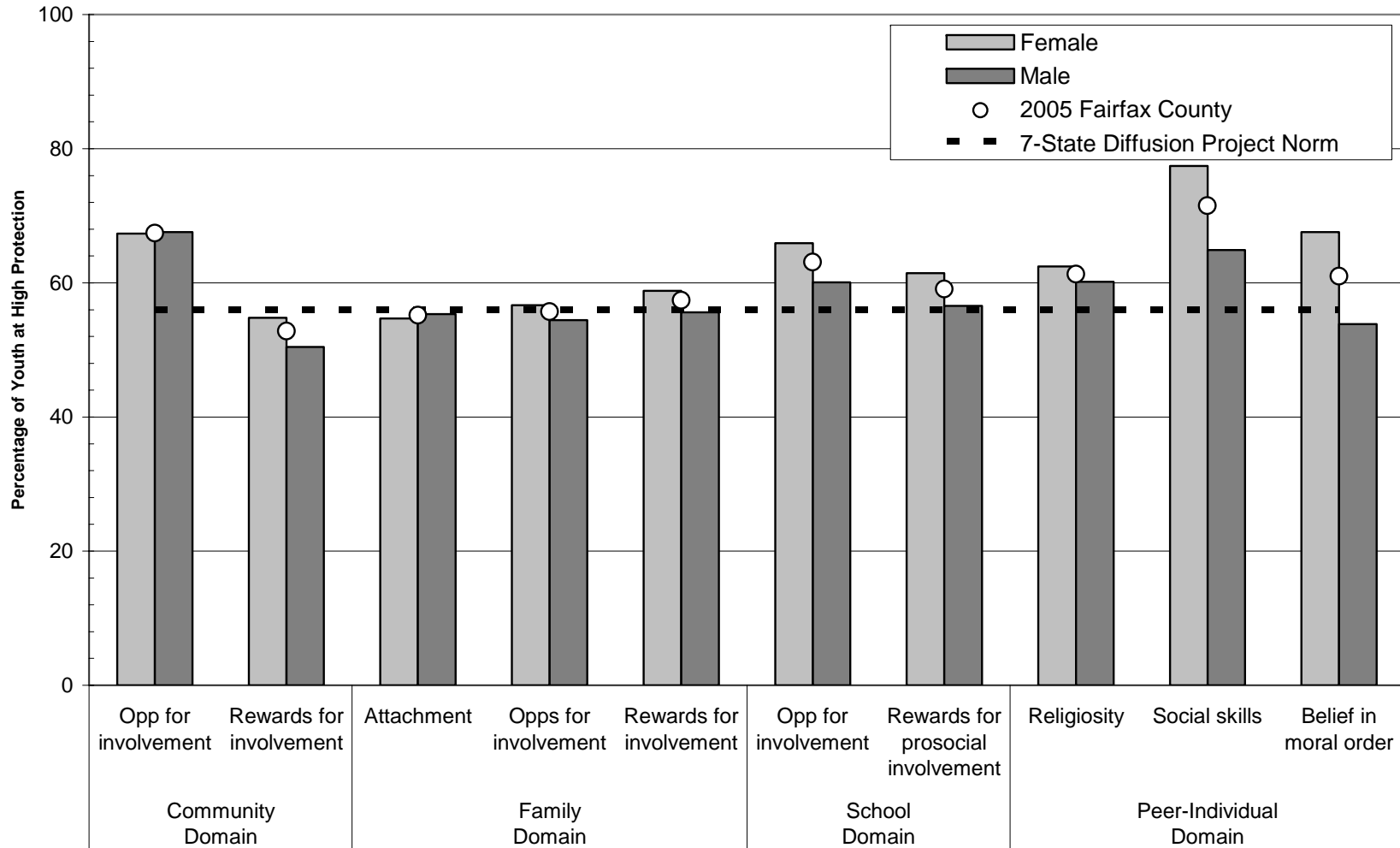


Source: 2005 Fairfax County Youth Survey.



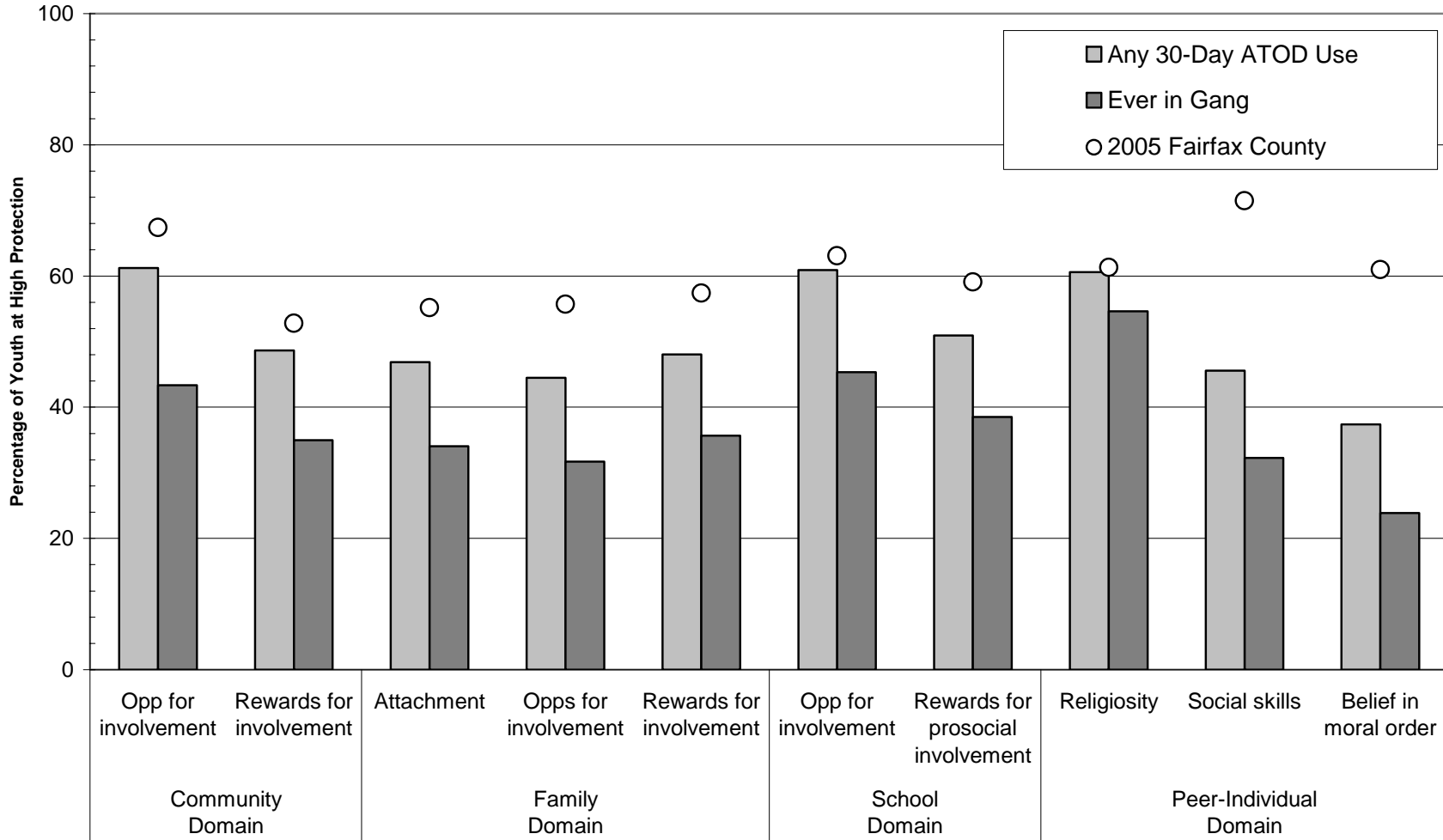
**Figure 9. 2001, 2003, and 2005 Fairfax County protective factor profile by sex, percentage of students ABOVE national standard (High Protection)**

**2005 Fairfax County Protective Factor Profile by Sex  
Percentage of Students ABOVE National Standard (High Protection)**



Source: 2005 Fairfax County Youth Survey.

**Figure 10. 2001, 2003, and 2005 Fairfax County protective factor profile by any 30-Day substance use, and by ever in a gang, percentage of students ABOVE national standard (High Protection)**



Source: 2005 Fairfax County Youth Survey.

**Table 87. Percentage of students with risk factor scores below or above the national standard, all grades together, by selected characteristics: Fairfax County, 2005.**

		All Respondents	6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade	Female	Male	Any 30-Day ATOD Use	Ever Been in a Gang: YES
<b>Community Domain Risk Factor Scores</b>										
Low neighborhood attachment	Low risk	64.6	64.7	72.1	63.4	57.5	65.2	63.8	58.0	47.8
	High risk	35.4	35.3	27.9	36.6	42.5	34.8	36.2	42.0	52.2
High community disorganization	Low risk	66.9	71.7	71.0	63.4	61.7	68.9	64.6	56.0	32.3
	High risk	33.1	28.3	29.0	36.6	38.3	31.1	35.4	44.0	67.7
Transitions and mobility	Low risk	63.1	67.6	61.8	61.1	62.5	62.9	63.4	61.8	38.5
	High risk	36.9	32.4	38.2	38.9	37.5	37.2	36.6	38.2	61.5
Laws and norms favorable to drugs*	Low risk	65.2	56.5	67.9	64.6	70.9	67.4	62.9	56.9	40.3
	High risk	34.8	43.5	32.1	35.4	29.1	32.6	37.1	43.1	59.7
Perceived availability of drugs	Low risk	74.7	82.6	81.8	72.4	62.3	76.0	73.3	52.3	40.9
	High risk	25.3	17.4	18.2	27.6	37.7	24.0	26.7	47.7	59.1
Perceived availability of handguns	Low risk	84.3	--	78.1	88.0	87.2	87.3	81.0	79.8	49.0
	High risk	15.7	--	21.9	12.0	12.8	12.7	19.0	20.2	51.0
<b>Family Domain Risk Factor Scores</b>										
Poor family management	Low risk	62.6	67.1	59.9	64.1	60.1	66.4	58.6	45.8	33.6
	High risk	37.4	33.0	40.1	35.9	39.9	33.6	41.4	54.2	66.4
High family conflict*	Low risk	58.9	64.5	51.0	61.1	59.8	57.3	60.3	50.2	39.1
	High risk	41.1	35.5	49.0	38.9	40.2	42.7	39.7	49.8	60.9
Family history of antisocial behavior	Low risk	75.4	74.1	74.3	76.5	76.8	74.9	76.1	60.9	41.1
	High risk	24.6	25.9	25.7	23.5	23.2	25.1	23.9	39.1	58.9
Parental attitudes favorable drug use	Low risk	73.5	89.8	77.6	64.2	64.2	74.5	72.6	48.4	56.6
	High risk	26.5	10.2	22.4	35.8	35.8	25.5	27.4	51.6	43.4
Parental attitudes	Low risk	60.7	75.7	59.3	54.7	54.8	66.1	55.0	42.7	34.7

**Table 87. Percentage of students with risk factor scores below or above the national standard, all grades together, by selected characteristics: Fairfax County, 2005.**

		All Respondents	6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade	Female	Male	Any 30-Day ATOD Use	Ever Been in a Gang: YES
favorable antisocial behavior	High risk	39.3	24.3	40.7	45.3	45.2	33.9	45.0	57.3	65.4
<b>School Domain Risk Factor Scores</b>										
School academic failure	Low risk	62.2	65.4	62.5	61.7	59.8	64.8	59.7	53.9	32.2
	High risk	37.8	34.6	37.5	38.3	40.3	35.2	40.3	46.1	67.8
Low school commitment	Low risk	52.0	54.8	54.2	51.9	47.0	56.8	46.6	37.9	29.4
	High risk	48.0	45.2	45.8	48.1	53.0	43.2	53.4	62.1	70.6
<b>Peer-Individual Domain Risk Factor Scores</b>										
Peer-individual rebelliousness	Low risk	59.3	57.9	62.7	59.2	57.3	63.1	55.2	41.0	26.9
	High risk	40.7	42.1	37.3	40.9	42.7	36.9	44.8	59.0	73.1
Peer-individual early initiation of drug use	Low risk	81.3	84.0	85.4	81.4	74.4	82.8	79.6	55.8	40.3
	High risk	18.7	16.0	14.6	18.6	25.6	17.2	20.4	44.2	59.7
Peer-individual early initiation of antisocial behavior	Low risk	79.9	87.9	78.3	77.0	76.9	86.9	72.3	66.9	28.7
	High risk	20.1	12.1	21.7	23.0	23.1	13.2	27.7	33.1	71.3
Peer-individual attitudes favorable to antisocial behavior	Low risk	57.7	65.9	59.3	53.1	53.0	63.2	51.9	36.4	19.3
	High risk	42.3	34.1	40.7	46.9	47.0	36.8	48.2	63.6	80.7
Peer-individual attitudes favorable to drug use	Low risk	73.0	85.9	79.2	67.8	59.1	74.8	70.8	42.4	35.3
	High risk	27.0	14.1	20.8	32.2	40.9	25.2	29.2	57.6	64.7
Peer-individual perceived risk of drug use	Low risk	75.4	80.8	77.4	79.0	64.3	80.3	70.1	55.0	55.5
	High risk	24.6	19.2	22.7	21.0	35.7	19.7	29.9	45.0	44.5
Peer-individual antisocial peers	Low risk	68.1	80.1	64.4	66.3	62.5	73.2	62.4	48.1	23.0
	High risk	31.9	19.9	35.6	33.7	37.6	26.8	37.6	51.9	77.1
Peer-individual peer's drug use	Low risk	78.3	91.4	81.1	73.9	67.2	78.5	77.9	49.3	39.7
	High risk	21.7	8.6	19.0	26.1	32.8	21.5	22.1	50.7	60.3

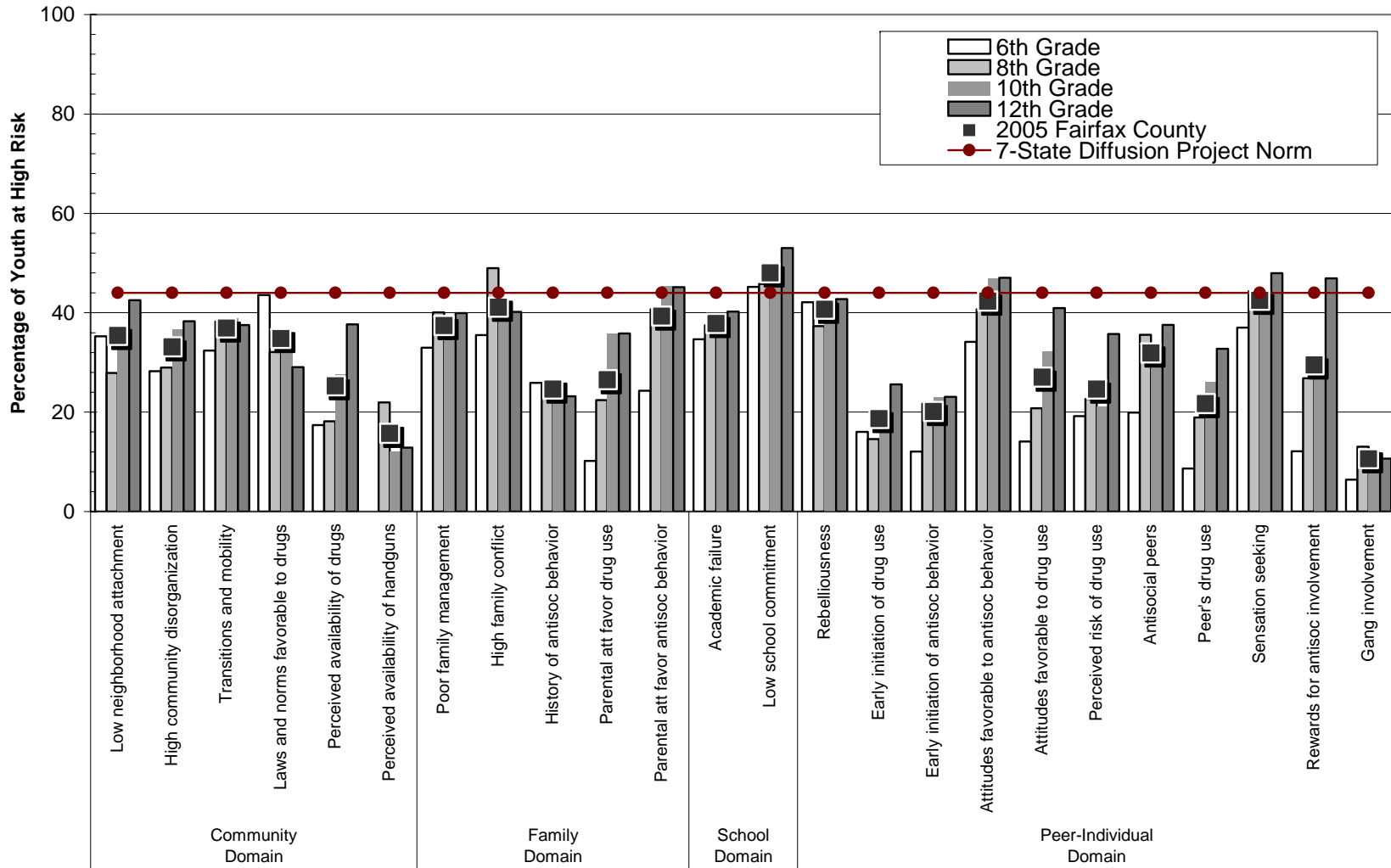
**Table 87. Percentage of students with risk factor scores below or above the national standard, all grades together, by selected characteristics: Fairfax County, 2005.**

		All Respondents	6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade	Female	Male	Any 30-Day ATOD Use	Ever Been in a Gang: YES
Peer-individual sensation seeking	Low risk	57.5	63.0	55.7	59.7	52.1	64.3	50.4	35.6	21.9
	High risk	42.5	37.0	44.3	40.3	47.9	35.7	49.6	64.5	78.1
Peer-individual rewards for antisocial involvement	Low risk	70.5	87.9	73.2	68.5	53.1	71.5	69.3	45.8	46.4
	High risk	29.5	12.2	26.8	31.5	46.9	28.5	30.7	54.2	53.6
Peer-individual gang involvement	Low risk	89.4	93.6	87.0	88.0	89.4	90.7	88.0	81.1	0.0
	High risk	10.6	6.4	13.0	12.0	10.7	9.3	12.0	18.9	100.0

Source: 2005 Fairfax County Youth Survey.

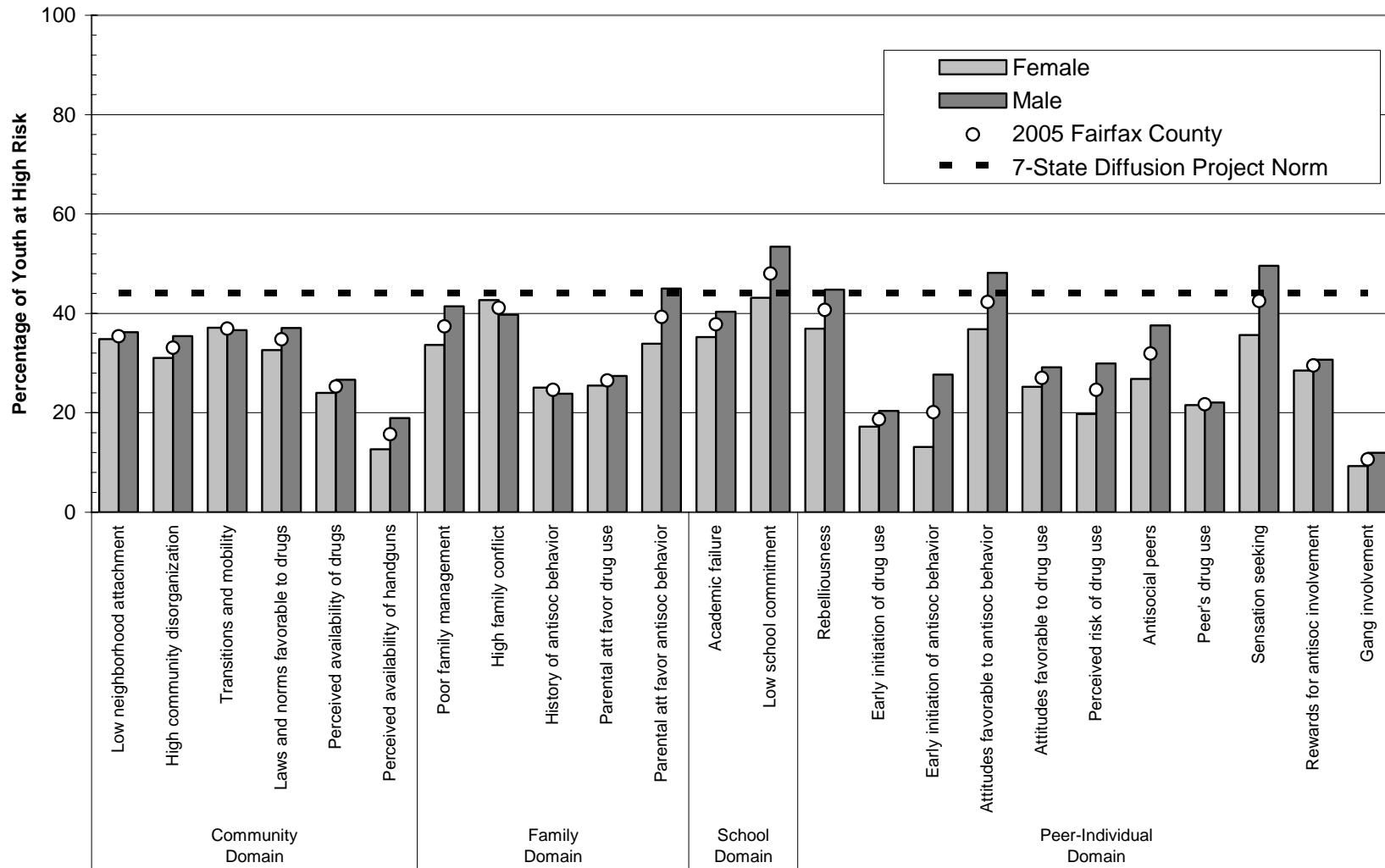
Notes: Students in the sixth grade are included in tables with "all grades included." The cutoff points used to classify responses as "high" were provided by the University of Washington's Social Development Research Group (SDRG). Low protection and low risk scores are at or below the cutoff points established. High protection and high risk scores are above the cutoff points established. The 2005 Fairfax County Youth Survey included 13,235 valid cases. Fairfax County percentages are unweighted.

**Figure 11. 2001, 2003, and 2005 Fairfax County risk factor profile by grade, percentage of students ABOVE national standard (High Risk)**



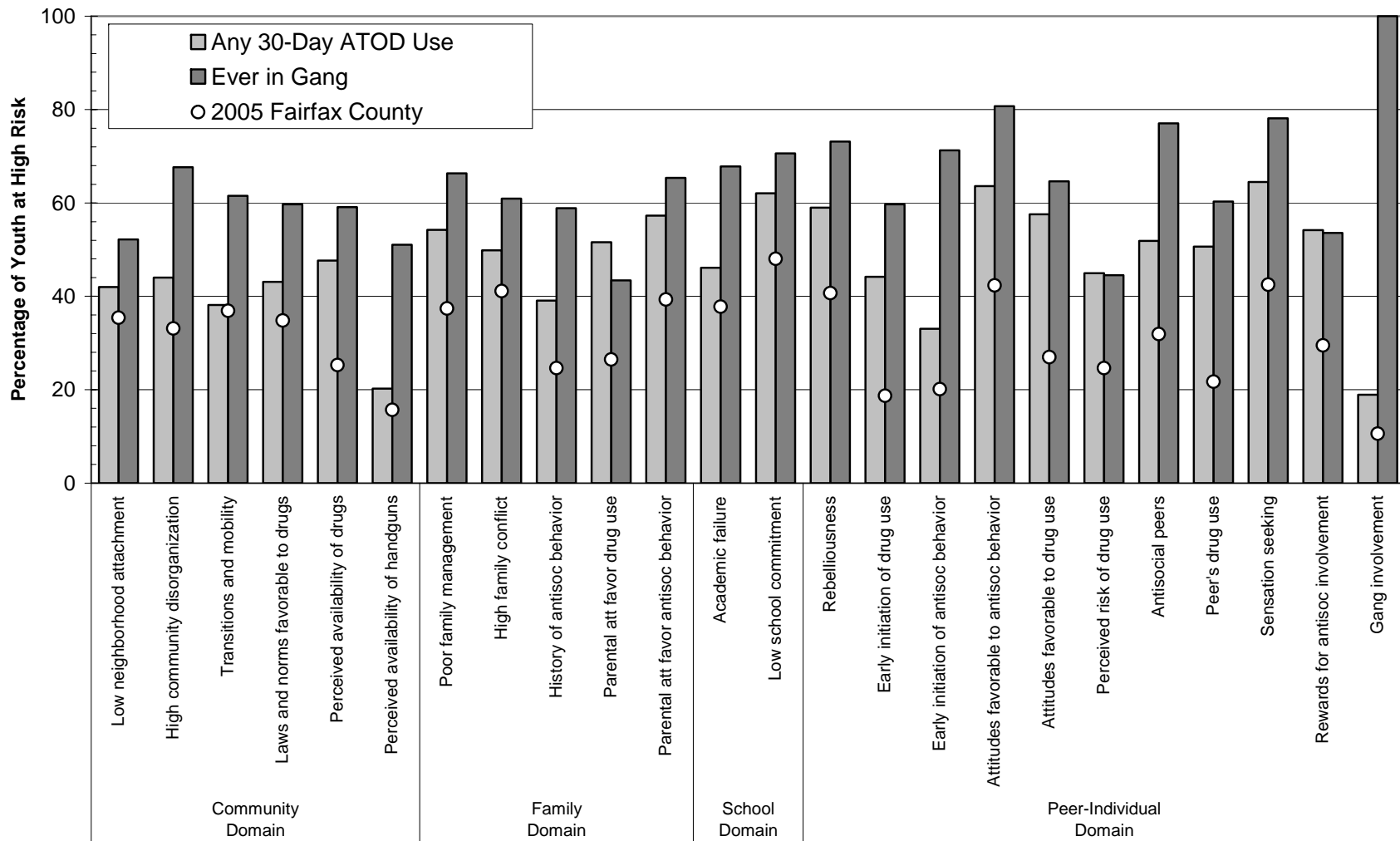
Source: 2005 Fairfax County Youth Survey.

**Figure 12. 2001, 2003, and 2005 Fairfax County risk factor profile by sex, percentage of students ABOVE national standard (High Risk)**



Source: 2005 Fairfax County Youth Survey.

**Figure 13. 2001, 2003, and 2005 Fairfax County risk factor profile by any 30-Day substance use, and by ever in a gang, percentage of students ABOVE national standard (High Risk)**



Source: 2005 Fairfax County Youth Survey.



**Table 88. Percentage of students with protective factor scores above the national standard, all grades together, by selected characteristics: Fairfax County, 2005**

	Percent of All Respondents	6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade	Female	Male	Any 30-Day ATOD Use	Ever Been in a Gang: YES
<b>Community Domain Protective Factor Scores</b>									
<b>Percentage Point Difference (from All Respondents)</b>									
Community opportunities for involvement	<b>67.4</b>	+4.4	+1.6	-2.7	-2.5	-0.1	+0.2	-6.1	-24.0
Community rewards for involvement	<b>52.8</b>	+5.1	-8.2	+2.1	1.8	+2.0	-2.3	-4.1	-17.8
<b>Family Domain Protective Factor Scores</b>									
<b>Percentage Point Difference (from All Respondents)</b>									
Family attachment	<b>55.2</b>	+6.4	-1.8	-7.7	4.1	-0.5	0.1	-8.3	-21.2
Family opportunities for involvement	<b>55.7</b>	+6.1	+1.3	-3.4	-3.2	+1.0	-1.2	-11.2	-24.0
Family rewards for involvement	<b>57.4</b>	-0.6	+5.4	-0.7	-4.2	+1.4	-1.8	-9.4	-21.7
<b>School Domain Protective Factor Scores</b>									
<b>Percentage Point Difference (from All Respondents)</b>									
School opportunities for involvement	<b>63.1</b>	-7.9	-5.5	+6.9	6.1	+2.8	-3.0	-2.2	-17.7
School rewards for pro-social involvement	<b>59.1</b>	+3.7	-5.8	+10.0	-7.5	+2.4	-2.6	-8.2	-20.6
<b>Peer-Individual Domain Protective Factor Scores</b>									
<b>Percentage Point Difference (from All Respondents)</b>									
Peer-individual religiosity	<b>61.3</b>	-1.4	-2.7	-9.8	14.2	+1.1	-1.1	-0.7	-6.7
Peer-individual social skills	<b>71.5</b>	+9.0	-0.4	-5.3	-2.9	+5.9	-6.6	-25.9	-39.2
Peer-individual belief in moral order	<b>61.0</b>	+7.1	+0.6	+6.3	-14.3	+6.6	-7.2	-23.6	-37.1

Source: 2005 Fairfax County Youth Survey.

Notes: Students in the sixth grade are included in tables with "all grades included." 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. The 2005 Fairfax County Youth Survey included 13,235 valid cases. Fairfax County percentages are unweighted.

**Table 89. Percentage of students with risk factor scores above the national standard, all grades together, by selected characteristics: Fairfax County, 2005**

	Percent of All Respondents	6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade	Female	Male	Any 30-Day ATOD Use	Ever Been in a Gang: YES
<b>Community Domain Protective Factor Scores</b>									
		<b>Percentage Point Difference (from All Respondents)</b>							
Low neighborhood attachment	<b>35.4</b>	-0.1	-7.5	+1.2	+7.1	-0.6	+0.8	+6.6	+16.8
High community disorganization	<b>33.1</b>	-4.8	-4.1	+3.5	+5.2	-2.0	+2.3	+10.9	+34.6
Transitions and mobility	<b>36.9</b>	-4.5	+1.3	+2.0	+0.6	+0.3	-0.3	+1.3	+24.6
Laws and norms favorable to drugs*	<b>34.8</b>	+8.7	-2.7	+0.6	-5.7	-2.2	+2.3	+8.3	+24.9
Perceived availability of drugs	<b>25.3</b>	-7.9	-7.1	+2.3	+12.4	-1.3	+1.4	+22.4	+33.8
Perceived availability of handguns	<b>15.7</b>	--	+6.2	-3.7	-2.9	-3.0	+3.3	+4.5	+35.3
<b>Family Domain Protective Factor Scores</b>									
		<b>Percentage Point Difference (from All Respondents)</b>							
Poor family management	<b>37.4</b>	-4.4	+2.7	-1.5	+2.5	-3.8	+4.0	+16.8	+29.0
High family conflict*	<b>41.1</b>	-5.6	+7.9	-2.2	-0.9	1.6	-1.4	+8.7	+19.8
Family history of antisocial behavior	<b>24.6</b>	+1.3	+1.1	-1.1	-1.4	0.5	-0.7	+14.5	+34.3
Parental attitudes favorable drug use	<b>26.5</b>	-16.3	-4.1	+9.3	+9.3	-1.0	+0.9	+25.1	+16.9
Parental attitudes favorable antisocial behavior	<b>39.3</b>	-15.0	+1.4	+6.0	+5.9	-5.4	5.7	+18.0	+26.1
<b>School Domain Protective Factor Scores</b>									
		<b>Percentage Point Difference (from All Respondents)</b>							
School academic failure	<b>37.8</b>	-3.2	-0.3	+0.5	+2.5	-2.6	+2.5	+8.3	+30.0
Low school commitment	<b>48.0</b>	-2.8	-2.2	+0.1	+5.0	-4.8	+5.4	+14.1	+22.6

**Table 89. Percentage of students with risk factor scores above the national standard, all grades together, by selected characteristics: Fairfax County, 2005**

	Percent of All Respondents	6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade	Female	Male	Any 30-Day ATOD Use	Ever Been in a Gang: YES
<b>Peer-Individual Domain Protective Factor Scores</b>									
		<b>Percentage Point Difference (from All Respondents)</b>							
Peer-individual rebelliousness	<b>40.7</b>	+1.4	-3.4	+0.2	+2.0	-3.8	+4.1	+18.3	+32.4
Peer-individual early initiation of drug use	<b>18.7</b>	-2.7	-4.1	-0.1	+6.9	-1.5	+1.7	+25.5	+41.0
Peer-individual early initiation of antisocial behavior	<b>20.1</b>	-8.0	+1.6	+2.9	+3.0	-6.9	+7.6	+13.0	+51.2
Peer-individual attitudes favorable to antisocial behavior	<b>42.3</b>	-8.2	-1.6	+4.6	+4.7	-5.5	+5.9	+21.3	+38.4
Peer-individual attitudes favorable to drug use	<b>27.0</b>	-12.9	-6.2	+5.2	+13.9	-1.8	+2.2	+30.6	+37.7
Peer-individual perceived risk of drug use	<b>24.6</b>	-5.4	-1.9	-3.6	+11.1	-4.9	+5.3	+20.4	+19.9
Peer-individual antisocial peers	<b>31.9</b>	-12.0	+3.7	+1.8	+5.7	-5.1	+5.7	+20.0	+45.2
Peer-individual peer's drug use	<b>21.7</b>	-13.1	-2.7	+4.4	+11.1	-0.2	+0.4	+29.0	+38.6
Peer-individual sensation seeking	<b>42.5</b>	-5.5	1.8	-2.2	+5.4	-6.8	+7.1	+22.0	+35.6
Peer-individual rewards for antisocial involvement	<b>29.5</b>	-17.3	-2.7	+2.0	+17.4	-1.0	+1.2	+24.7	+24.1
Peer-individual gang involvement	<b>10.6</b>	-4.2	+2.4	+1.4	+0.1	-1.3	+1.4	+8.3	+89.4

Source: 2005 Fairfax County Youth Survey.

Notes: Students in the sixth grade are included in tables with "all grades included." 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. The 2005 Fairfax County Youth Survey included 13,235 valid cases. Fairfax County percentages are unweighted.

## 2005 Fairfax County Youth Survey Protective and Risk Factors: Percentage of Respondents

**Table 90. Percentage of students with protective factor scores below or above the national standard, all grades together, by selected characteristics: Fairfax County, 2005**

		All Respon- dents	6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade	Female	Male	Any 30-Day ATOD Use	Ever Been in a Gang: YES	
<b>Community Domain Protective Factor Scores</b>											
Community opportunities for involvement	Low protection	N	2,800	513	697	801	789	1,416	1,317	1,007	124
		%	32.6	28.2	31.0	35.3	35.1	32.7	32.4	38.8	56.6
	High protection	N	5,786	1,307	1,553	1,469	1,457	2,918	2,744	1,592	95
		%	67.4	71.8	69.0	64.7	64.9	67.3	67.6	61.3	43.4
Community rewards for involvement	Low protection	N	5,912	1,223	1,835	1,456	1,398	2,865	2,916	1,845	223
		%	47.2	42.1	55.4	45.1	45.4	45.2	49.6	51.4	65.0
	High protection	N	6,610	1,680	1,479	1,772	1,679	3,475	2,969	1,748	120
		%	52.8	57.9	44.6	54.9	54.6	54.8	50.5	48.7	35.0
<b>Family Domain Protective Factor Scores</b>											
Family attachment	Low protection	N	5,345	1,031	1,454	1,643	1,217	2,740	2,504	1,839	217
		%	44.8	38.4	46.7	52.5	40.7	45.3	44.7	53.1	66.0
	High protection	N	6,582	1,657	1,663	1,488	1,774	3,304	3,100	1,622	112
		%	55.2	61.6	53.4	47.5	59.3	54.7	55.3	46.9	34.0
Family opportunities for involvement	Low protection	N	5,302	1,030	1,346	1,495	1,431	2,634	2,560	1,927	224
		%	44.3	38.2	43.0	47.7	47.5	43.3	45.6	55.5	68.3
	High protection	N	6,676	1,669	1,786	1,642	1,579	3,444	3,060	1,545	104
		%	55.7	61.8	57.0	52.3	52.5	56.7	54.5	44.5	31.7
Family rewards for involvement	Low protection	N	5,100	1,168	1,167	1,358	1,407	2,506	2,494	1,806	211
		%	42.6	43.2	37.2	43.3	46.8	41.2	44.4	52.0	64.3
	High protection	N	6,881	1,537	1,969	1,778	1,597	3,578	3,124	1,669	117
		%	57.4	56.8	62.8	56.7	53.2	58.8	55.6	48.0	35.7
<b>School Domain Protective Factor Scores</b>											
School opportunities for involvement	Low protection	N	4,764	1,329	1,462	994	979	2,215	2,435	1,442	194
		%	36.9	44.8	42.4	30.0	30.8	34.1	39.9	39.1	54.7
	High protection	N	8,136	1,635	1,987	2,318	2,196	4,286	3,662	2,246	161
		%	63.1	55.2	57.6	70.0	69.2	65.9	60.1	60.9	45.4
School rewards for pro-social involvement	Low protection	N	5,288	1,114	1,613	1,024	1,537	2,509	2,660	1,811	217
		%	40.9	37.3	46.7	30.9	48.4	38.6	43.5	49.1	61.5
	High protection	N	7,647	1,877	1,841	2,289	1,640	3,999	3,461	1,880	136
		%	59.1	62.8	53.3	69.1	51.6	61.5	56.5	50.9	38.5

**Table 90. Percentage of students with protective factor scores below or above the national standard, all grades together, by selected characteristics: Fairfax County, 2005**

			All Respon- dents	6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade	Female	Male	Any 30-Day ATOD Use	Ever Been in a Gang: YES
<b>Peer-Individual Domain Protective Factor Scores</b>											
Peer- individual religiosity	Low protection	N	4,778	1,126	1,349	1,552	751	2,347	2,307	1,398	153
		%	38.7	40.1	41.4	48.5	24.5	37.6	39.8	39.4	45.4
	High protection	N	7,554	1,683	1,909	1,649	2,313	3,902	3,483	2,150	184
		%	61.3	59.9	58.6	51.5	75.5	62.4	60.2	60.6	54.6
Peer- individual social skills	Low protection	N	3,700	594	995	1,122	989	1,473	2,150	2,002	239
		%	28.5	19.5	28.9	33.8	31.4	22.6	35.1	54.4	67.7
	High protection	N	9,267	2,456	2,452	2,194	2,165	5,056	3,977	1,677	114
		%	71.5	80.5	71.1	66.2	68.6	77.4	64.9	45.6	32.3
Peer- individual belief in moral order	Low protection	N	5,118	993	1,338	1,089	1,698	2,136	2,865	2,321	274
		%	39.0	31.9	38.5	32.7	53.3	32.4	46.2	62.6	76.1
	High protection	N	7,989	2,118	2,142	2,243	1,486	4,450	3,340	1,387	86
		%	61.0	68.1	61.6	67.3	46.7	67.6	53.8	37.4	23.9

Source: 2005 Fairfax County Youth Survey.

Notes: Students in the sixth grade are included in tables with "all grades included." 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. The 2005 Fairfax County Youth Survey included 13,235 valid cases. Fairfax County percentages are unweighted.

**Table 91. Percentage of students with risk protective factor scores below or above the national standard, all grades together, by selected characteristics: Fairfax County, 2005.**

			All Respon- dents	6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade	Female	Male	Any 30-Day ATOD Use	Ever Been in a Gang: YES
<b>Community Domain Risk Factor Scores</b>											
Low neighborhood attachment	Low risk	N	8,154	1,907	2,407	2,062	1,778	4,158	3,797	2,098	165
		%	64.6	64.7	72.1	63.4	57.5	65.2	63.8	58.0	47.8
	High risk	N	4,475	1,039	930	1,191	1,315	2,221	2,154	1,520	180
		%	35.4	35.3	27.9	36.6	42.5	34.8	36.2	42.0	52.2
High community disorganization	Low risk	N	8,320	2,046	2,339	2,042	1,893	4,338	3,776	2,001	109
		%	66.9	71.7	71.0	63.4	61.7	68.9	64.6	56.0	32.3
	High risk	N	4,113	806	955	1,178	1,174	1,954	2,073	1,574	228
		%	33.1	28.3	29.0	36.6	38.3	31.1	35.4	44.0	67.7
Transitions and mobility	Low risk	N	7,849	1,950	2,023	1,958	1,918	3,967	3,692	2,204	130
		%	63.1	67.6	61.8	61.1	62.5	62.9	63.4	61.8	38.5
	High risk	N	4,584	934	1,252	1,247	1,151	2,345	2,135	1,361	208
		%	36.9	32.4	38.2	38.9	37.5	37.2	36.6	38.2	61.5
Laws and norms favorable to drugs*	Low risk	N	8,062	1,582	2,233	2,070	2,177	4,207	3,670	2,041	137
		%	65.2	56.5	67.9	64.6	70.9	67.4	62.9	56.9	40.3
	High risk	N	4,301	1,220	1,054	1,135	892	2,039	2,161	1,544	203
		%	34.8	43.5	32.1	35.4	29.1	32.6	37.1	43.1	59.7
Perceived availability of drugs	Low risk	N	9,357	2,348	2,727	2,352	1,930	4,812	4,321	1,893	137
		%	74.7	82.6	81.8	72.4	62.3	76.0	73.3	52.3	40.9
	High risk	N	3,163	494	605	897	1,167	1,520	1,572	1,724	198
		%	25.3	17.4	18.2	27.6	37.7	24.0	26.7	47.7	59.1
Perceived availability of handguns	Low risk	N	8,132	0	2,590	2,848	2,694	4,339	3,641	2,695	142
		%	84.3		78.1	88.0	87.2	87.3	81.0	79.8	49.0
	High risk	N	1,514	0	728	390	396	630	852	684	148
		%	15.7		21.9	12.0	12.8	12.7	19.0	20.2	51.0
<b>Family Domain Risk Factor Scores</b>											
Poor family management	Low risk	N	7,495	1,793	1,883	2,013	1,806	4,032	3,291	1,593	111
		%	62.6	67.1	59.9	64.1	60.1	66.4	58.6	45.8	33.6
	High risk	N	4,470	881	1,260	1,128	1,201	2,044	2,325	1,888	219
		%	37.4	33.0	40.1	35.9	39.9	33.6	41.4	54.2	66.4
High family conflict*	Low risk	N	7,126	1,757	1,627	1,931	1,811	3,518	3,427	1,757	131
		%	58.9	64.5	51.0	61.1	59.8	57.3	60.3	50.2	39.1
	High risk	N	4,978	968	1,563	1,231	1,216	2,623	2,257	1,745	204
		%	41.1	35.5	49.0	38.9	40.2	42.7	39.7	49.8	60.9

**Table 91. Percentage of students with risk protective factor scores below or above the national standard, all grades together, by selected characteristics: Fairfax County, 2005.**

			All Respon- dents	6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade	Female	Male	Any 30-Day ATOD Use	Ever Been in a Gang: YES
Family history of antisocial behavior	Low risk	N	9,410	2,123	2,450	2,465	2,372	4,734	4,465	2,190	139
		%	75.4	74.1	74.3	76.5	76.8	74.9	76.1	60.9	41.1
	High risk	N	3,063	743	847	757	716	1,584	1,399	1,405	199
		%	24.6	25.9	25.7	23.5	23.2	25.1	23.9	39.1	58.9
Parental attitudes favorable drug use	Low risk	N	9,037	2,520	2,506	2,045	1,966	4,639	4,189	1,716	189
		%	73.5	89.8	77.6	64.2	64.2	74.5	72.6	48.4	56.6
	High risk	N	3,250	286	725	1,142	1,097	1,585	1,584	1,828	145
		%	26.5	10.2	22.4	35.8	35.8	25.5	27.4	51.6	43.4
Parental attitudes favorable antisocial behavior	Low risk	N	7,449	2,119	1,913	1,739	1,678	4,107	3,169	1,513	114
		%	60.7	75.7	59.3	54.7	54.8	66.1	55.0	42.7	34.7
	High risk	N	4,816	680	1,313	1,441	1,382	2,109	2,591	2,028	215
		%	39.3	24.3	40.7	45.3	45.2	33.9	45.0	57.3	65.4
<b>School Domain Risk Factor Scores</b>											
School academic failure	Low risk	N	7,757	1,800	2,083	2,008	1,866	4,073	3,512	1,942	111
		%	62.2	65.4	62.5	61.7	59.8	64.8	59.7	53.9	32.2
	High risk	N	4,708	954	1,249	1,248	1,257	2,214	2,375	1,661	234
		%	37.8	34.6	37.5	38.3	40.3	35.2	40.3	46.1	67.8
Low school commitment	Low risk	N	6,713	1,638	1,862	1,723	1,490	3,706	2,837	1,395	101
		%	52.0	54.8	54.2	51.9	47.0	56.8	46.6	37.9	29.4
	High risk	N	6,204	1,350	1,575	1,597	1,682	2,816	3,252	2,283	243
		%	48.0	45.2	45.8	48.1	53.0	43.2	53.4	62.1	70.6
<b>Peer-Individual Domain Risk Factor Scores</b>											
Peer-individual rebelliousness	Low risk	N	7,761	1,783	2,183	1,971	1,824	4,148	3,417	1,522	97
		%	59.3	57.9	62.7	59.2	57.3	63.1	55.2	41.0	26.9
	High risk	N	5,318	1,297	1,299	1,361	1,361	2,429	2,771	2,190	264
		%	40.7	42.1	37.3	40.9	42.7	36.9	44.8	59.0	73.1
Peer-individual early initiation of drug use	Low risk	N	10,551	2,553	2,952	2,686	2,360	5,408	4,878	2,059	141
		%	81.3	84.0	85.4	81.4	74.4	82.8	79.6	55.8	40.3
	High risk	N	2,419	487	505	615	812	1,124	1,247	1,630	209
		%	18.7	16.0	14.6	18.6	25.6	17.2	20.4	44.2	59.7
Peer-individual early initiation of antisocial behavior	Low risk	N	10,357	2,669	2,697	2,547	2,444	5,680	4,419	2,466	100
		%	79.9	87.9	78.3	77.0	76.9	86.9	72.3	66.9	28.7
	High risk	N	2,607	367	747	760	733	860	1,692	1,218	248
		%	20.1	12.1	21.7	23.0	23.1	13.2	27.7	33.1	71.3

**Table 91. Percentage of students with risk protective factor scores below or above the national standard, all grades together, by selected characteristics: Fairfax County, 2005.**

		All Respon- dents	6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade	Female	Male	Any 30-Day ATOD Use	Ever Been in a Gang: YES	
Peer-individual attitudes favorable to antisocial behavior	Low risk	N	7,527	2,015	2,061	1,766	1,685	4,152	3,191	1,349	68
		%	57.7	65.9	59.3	53.1	53.0	63.2	51.9	36.4	19.3
	High risk	N	5,512	1,044	1,413	1,560	1,495	2,419	2,963	2,354	284
		%	42.3	34.1	40.7	46.9	47.0	36.8	48.2	63.6	80.7
Peer-individual attitudes favorable to drug use	Low risk	N	9,507	2,628	2,748	2,250	1,881	4,912	4,355	1,572	123
		%	73.0	85.9	79.2	67.8	59.1	74.8	70.8	42.4	35.3
	High risk	N	3,524	430	721	1,070	1,303	1,657	1,793	2,132	225
		%	27.0	14.1	20.8	32.2	40.9	25.2	29.2	57.6	64.7
Peer-individual perceived risk of drug use	Low risk	N	9,719	2,403	2,670	2,613	2,033	5,210	4,275	2,033	193
		%	75.4	80.8	77.4	79.0	64.3	80.3	70.1	55.0	55.5
	High risk	N	3,177	570	782	695	1,130	1,281	1,825	1,662	155
		%	24.6	19.2	22.7	21.0	35.7	19.7	29.9	45.0	44.5
Peer-individual antisocial peers	Low risk	N	8,823	2,430	2,228	2,186	1,979	4,784	3,812	1,777	81
		%	68.1	80.1	64.4	66.3	62.5	73.2	62.4	48.1	23.0
	High risk	N	4,136	604	1,230	1,112	1,190	1,753	2,298	1,915	272
		%	31.9	19.9	35.6	33.7	37.6	26.8	37.6	51.9	77.1
Peer-individual peer's drug use	Low risk	N	10,147	2,772	2,802	2,440	2,133	5,128	4,767	1,821	141
		%	78.3	91.4	81.1	73.9	67.2	78.5	77.9	49.3	39.7
	High risk	N	2,817	262	655	861	1,039	1,407	1,350	1,871	214
		%	21.7	8.6	19.0	26.1	32.8	21.5	22.1	50.7	60.3
Peer-individual sensation seeking	Low risk	N	7,402	1,884	1,908	1,967	1,643	4,175	3,060	1,306	77
		%	57.5	63.0	55.7	59.7	52.1	64.3	50.4	35.6	21.9
	High risk	N	5,465	1,107	1,518	1,327	1,513	2,315	3,011	2,368	275
		%	42.5	37.0	44.3	40.3	47.9	35.7	49.6	64.5	78.1
Peer-individual rewards for antisocial involvement	Low risk	N	9,090	2,631	2,527	2,258	1,674	4,653	4,212	1,681	162
		%	70.5	87.9	73.2	68.5	53.1	71.5	69.3	45.8	46.4
	High risk	N	3,807	364	926	1,037	1,480	1,853	1,866	1,986	187
		%	29.5	12.2	26.8	31.5	46.9	28.5	30.7	54.2	53.6
Peer-individual gang involvement	Low risk	N	11,573	2,840	2,994	2,911	2,828	5,926	5,376	2,985	0
		%	89.4	93.6	87.0	88.0	89.4	90.7	88.0	81.1	0.0
	High risk	N	1,378	194	449	398	337	606	731	695	357
		%	10.6	6.4	13.0	12.0	10.7	9.3	12.0	18.9	100.0

Source: 2005 Fairfax County Youth Survey. Students in the sixth grade are included in tables with "all grades included." "N" refers to the valid number of respondents, and "%" the percentage of respondents, with risk or protective scores at or below or above the cutoff points established. The cutoff points 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. The 2005 Fairfax County Youth Survey included 13,235 valid cases. Fairfax County percentages are unweighted.



## Appendix A. Survey Validation

**Survey Instrument Differences** – Wording, layout and instructions on the 2001, 2003, and 2005 surveys, although similar, were not always identical. Therefore, some variation beyond what might be statistically expected may be due to students interpreting answer categories and questions differently between the two years. Examples of some of these differences include:

- The 2001 and 2005 instruments gave explicit instructions on how to interpret the ‘YES,’ ‘yes,’ ‘no,’ ‘NO’ answer format; the 2003 instrument did not provide these instructions.
- Many of the questions with Likert scale answer categories (i.e. very important, quite important, fairly important, slightly important, not at all important) on the 2003 instrument have a mixed horizontal and vertical layout that makes it difficult to determine the flow of the answer categories.
- Questions have wording differences – ‘On how many occasions (if any) have you used cocaine *or crack* in your lifetime?’ (2003) compared to ‘On how many occasions (if any) have you used cocaine in your lifetime?’ ‘My teachers praise me when I *have done well* in school (2003).’ compared to ‘My teachers praise me when I *work hard* in school (2002).’

**Sensitive Topics** – Most people feel some degree of discomfort when asked to respond to highly sensitive topic areas such as substance abuse and antisocial behaviors. Therefore, it is not unusual to have some degree of ambiguity in the results of surveys that measure these types of behaviors. Even when respondents are assured confidentiality, they are often reluctant to tell the truth or may feel pressure to respond in a socially acceptable manner. The cleaning and validation protocols associated with the 2005 instrument help reduce some of these inconsistencies. The protocols used to assess validity on the 2005 data are similar to those used on the 2001 and 2003 data. These protocols can be grouped into those that determine the validity of individual surveys and those that correct inconsistencies between questions of an individual survey.

- The following protocols were used to determine the validity of individual surveys.
  - Students who reported using the fictitious drug phenoxydine were deleted from the data set and were not included in the analysis of findings.
  - Students who indicated an unrealistic use of substances during a 30 day period were removed from the data set. Specifically, the strategy was to identify surveys with an unrealistic past 30-day use of marijuana, LSD or other psychedelics, cocaine or crack, and inhalants (alcohol, tobacco, and methamphetamine were not included in this strategy). If the survey indicated past 30-day use on 40 or more occasions, the category of greatest use, on three or more questions, the survey was considered invalid.
  - Students who answered the final question (How honest were you in filling out this survey?) with the most extreme response (I was not honest at all) were removed from the analysis data set.
  - Students who had missing data on all of the questions on which validity checks were performed were removed from the analysis data set.
- The following protocols were used to correct inconsistencies between answers within an individual survey.
  - Students who reported a greater 30-day use than lifetime use of a substance had their lifetime use recoded to equal the 30-day use. This is a standard practice in resolving consistency between short-term and long-term memory items and has

been incorporated into the data cleaning process for this instrument in other CSAP-funded needs assessment states.

- Students who answered that they had never belonged to a gang in both questions 30I and 38 but indicated their gang had no name in question 39 had their answers to question 39 recoded to 'I have never belonged to a gang.'

In addition other inconsistencies between questions were identified but no attempt was made to resolve these inconsistencies because no national protocols have been established. The inconsistencies identified include:

- Students who had inconsistent answers to whether they had siblings on question 5 (Think of where you live most of the time. Which of the following people live there with you?), question 6 (How many brothers and sisters including stepbrothers and stepsisters do you have that are the same age or older than you?), question 7 (How many brothers and sisters including stepbrothers and stepsisters do you have that are younger than you?), and question 111 (Have any of your brothers or sisters ever...?). An example would be a respondent who indicated that he or she lived with a sibling on question 5, but reported no siblings older or younger than themselves on questions 6 and 7.
- Students who had inconsistent answers to question 30 (How old were you when you first...?) and question 40 (How many times in the past year have you...?) on the following items – suspension from school, carried a handgun, taken a handgun to school, got arrested, and/or attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them. For example in question 40 they indicated being suspended from school one or more times but answered question 30 that they 'Never Have' been suspended from school.
- Students who answered inconsistently between question 30 (How old were you when you first belonged to a gang?) and question 38 (Have you ever belonged to a gang?).
- Students who answered inconsistently between question 30 (How old were you when you first smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?) and question 61 (Have you ever smoked cigarettes?).
- Students who answered inconsistently between question 30 (How old were you when you first smoked marijuana?) and question 65 (On how many occasions, if any, have you used marijuana in your lifetime?). Some of this inconsistency may be due to question wording – question 30 asks about *smoking* while question 65 asks about *use*.
- Students who answered inconsistently on one or more of the alcohol questions.
  - Question 30C. How old were you when you first had more than a sip or two of beer, wine, or hard liquor?
  - Question 30D. How old were you when you first began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?
  - Question 63. On how many occasions have you had beer, wine, or hard liquor to drink in your lifetime, more than just a few sips?
  - Question 69. Think back over the last two weeks. How many times have you had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?

Excluding the sibling inconsistencies, approximately 15 percent contained one or more of these inconsistencies with the vast majority containing only one inconsistency. The level of inconsistency has been relatively constant from 2001 to 2005. It is not possible to easily measure the direct effect these inconsistencies have on the survey estimates, but it is important to keep these limitations in mind when interpreting the data. That is, the results from these surveys are estimates and provide barometers for detecting trends.

**Sampling Issues** – Care must be taken when comparing the results between the 2001, 2003, and 2005 surveys. Two surveys of the same items on samples of the same population will rarely yield exactly the same results, but repeated measurements should be consistent from measurement to measurement if the data are reliable. When studies are repeated on different populations, such as in this case, comparisons are made more difficult as characteristics which influence the results may change in the populations over time.



## **Appendix B. Variables Comprising 2005 Protective and Risk Factor Items.**

### **COMMUNITY PROTECTIVE FACTORS**

#### **Opportunities for Pro-social Involvement**

*This factor indicates the percentage of respondents that reported having opportunities to engage in pro-social activities, or that caring adults are present in their community. These community opportunities for positive participation decrease the likelihood young people will engage in substance use or problem behaviors.*

Questions:

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

#### **Rewards for Pro-social Involvement**

*This factor indicates the percentage of respondents that feel their positive behaviors are recognized and acknowledged by their community. These young people are more likely to bond to their community, decreasing the likelihood young people will engage in substance use or problem behaviors.*

Questions:

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

### **COMMUNITY RISK FACTORS**

#### **Low Neighborhood Attachment**

*Where young people lack community engagement, they are more likely to be at risk for substance abuse and problem behavior. Young people with low neighborhood attachment are less likely have others monitoring or supervising their behavior, their parents are less likely to have support networks, and they are less likely to easily find opportunities to socialize with positive peers. These problems can be found in high-income as well as low-income neighborhoods.*

Questions:

- I would like to get out of my neighborhood or the area around where I live.
- If I had to move, I would miss the neighborhood I now live in.
- I like my neighborhood, or the area around where I live.

#### **High Community Disorganization**

*High levels of violence and crime make neighborhoods feel like unsafe places to live. Residents as well as businesses are also less likely to want to move into or stay in disorganized neighborhoods, which are characterized by crime, violence, abandoned buildings, and graffiti.*

Questions:

- I feel safe in my neighborhood, or the place around where I live.
- Does 'crime and/or drug selling' describe your neighborhood or the area around where you live?
- Does 'fights' describe your neighborhood or the area around where you live?
- Does 'lots of empty or abandoned buildings' describe your neighborhood or the area around where you live?
- Does 'lots of graffiti' describe your neighborhood or the area around where you live?

#### **Transitions and Mobility**

*Moving from school to school disrupts the relationships young people build with peers, teachers, and those in their community. This instability can increase the likelihood that kids will engage in substance use or problem behaviors.*

*Communities with high rates of mobility are also at increased risk of crime problems. While some that are new to communities have assets that make them resilient to the negative effects of mobility, others (particularly language minorities) have more challenges when dealing with the impacts of a new community or frequent moves.*

Questions:

- Have you changed homes in the past year?
- Have you changed schools in the past year?
- How many times have you changed schools since kindergarten?
- How many times have you changed homes since kindergarten?

### **Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use**

*This factor indicates the degree to which respondents think kids in their neighborhood would be caught by the police if they engaged in substance use or problem behaviors. Rates of use have declined in states that place legal restrictions on alcohol and tobacco use, raise the legal drinking age, restrict smoking in public places, increase taxes on substances (making them more expensive), or increase the penalties for providing substances to minors. The attitudes of young people may also follow those or laws and norms regarding substance use.*

Questions:

- If a kid drank some beer, wine, or hard liquor in your neighborhood, would he or she be caught by the police?
- If a kid smokes marijuana in your neighborhood, would he or she be caught by the police?
- If a kid carried a handgun in your neighborhood, would he or she be caught by the police?
- If a kid smoked cigarettes in your neighborhood, would he or she be caught by the police?
- How wrong would most adults in your neighborhood think it is for kids your age to use marijuana?
- How wrong would most adults in your neighborhood think it is for kids your age to drink alcohol?
- How wrong would most adults in your neighborhood think it is for kids your age to smoke cigarettes?

### **Perceived Availability of Drugs**

*This factor indicates the degree to which respondents think it is easy for kids to get alcohol, cigarettes, and illegal drugs. Where these substances are more easily available, the likelihood of their use increases.*

Questions:

- If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be for you to get some?
- If you wanted to get some beer, wine, or hard liquor, how easy would it be for you to get some?
- If you wanted to get some marijuana, how easy would it be for you to get some?
- 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**

*The availability of handguns is related to a higher risk of crime.*

Questions:

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

## **FAMILY PROTECTIVE FACTORS**

### **Attachment**

*This factor indicates the extent to which respondents feel close to and can share openly with their mother and father. Reasoning: Young people who feel that they are a valued part of their family, decreasing the likelihood young people will engage in substance use or problem behaviors.*

Questions:

- Do you feel very close to your mother?

- Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your mother?
- Do you feel close to your father?
- Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your father?

### **Opportunities for Pro-social Involvement**

*This factor indicates the extent to which respondents participate in family decision making, have opportunities to do fun things with their parents, and can share problems with their parents.*

Questions:

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

### **Rewards for Pro-social Involvement**

*This factor indicates the extent to which respondents report their parents acknowledging and praising them for good things they do, and that they enjoy spending time with their parents.*

*Reasoning: When parents, siblings, and other family members praise, encourage, and attend to things done well by their child, decreasing the likelihood young people will engage in substance use or problem behaviors.*

Questions:

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

## **FAMILY RISK FACTORS**

### **Poor Family Management**

*This factor indicates the extent to which respondents report that their parents would find out if they engaged in substance use or problem behaviors. The factor also assesses whether or not there are clear family rules, that parents know the whereabouts of their young people, that there are rules about alcohol and drug use, and that parents oversee homework. Young people with parents who provide clear expectations about expected behavior are less likely to engage in substance use and problem behaviors.*

Questions:

- The rules in my family are clear.
- My parents ask if I have gotten my homework done.
- When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.
- Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?
- My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.
- If you drank some beer, wine or hard liquor without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?
- If you carried a handgun without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?
- If you skipped school without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?

### **Family Conflict**

*Conflict among family members is associated with antisocial behavior in young people even in two-parent homes. A strong positive association exists between illegal substance use and family conflict. Thus, young people raised in families high in conflict are at risk for both delinquency and drug abuse. Persistent, serious conflict between primary caregivers or between caregivers and young people appears to enhance risk for young people raised in these families.*

Questions:

- We argue about the same things in my family over and over.
- People in my family have serious arguments.
- People in my family often insult or yell at each other.

### **Family History of Antisocial Behavior**

*This factor indicates the percentage of respondents that report whether they have brothers or sisters or know adults or others that engage in substance abuse or problem behaviors. When young people grow up in families with histories of problem behaviors they are more likely to engage in these behaviors.*

Questions:

- Has anyone in your family ever had a severe alcohol or drug problem?
- Have any of your brothers or sisters ever drunk beer, wine, or hard liquor?
- Have any of your brothers or sisters ever smoked marijuana?
- Have any of your brothers or sisters ever smoked cigarettes?
- Have any of your brothers or sisters ever taken a handgun to school?
- Have any of your brothers or sisters ever been suspended or expelled from school?
- About how many adults have you known personally who in the past year have used marijuana, crack, cocaine, or other drugs?
- About how many adults have you known personally who in the past year have sold or dealt drugs?
- 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?
- About how many adults have you known personally who in the past year have gotten drunk or high?

### **Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use**

*This factor indicates the degree to which respondents report their parents would feel it is wrong for the respondent to engage in substance abuse (drink liquor, smoke marijuana, or smoke cigarettes).*

Questions:

- 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)?
- How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke cigarettes?
- How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke marijuana?

### **Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior**

*This factor indicates the degree to which respondents report their parents would feel it is wrong for the respondent to steal, draw graffiti, or fight. Young people who have parents that are more tolerant of antisocial behavior, are more likely to either engage in such behavior or to engage in substance abuse.*

Questions:

- How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to steal anything worth more than \$5?
- 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)?
- How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to pick a fight with someone?

## **SCHOOL PROTECTIVE FACTORS**

### **Opportunities for Pro-social Involvement**

*This factor indicates the degree to which respondents feel that they can interact with teachers and can participate in school-related activities. When young people are given more opportunities to participate meaningfully in important activities at school, they are less likely to engage in drug use problem behaviors.*

Questions:

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



### **Rewards for Pro-social Involvement**

*This factor indicates the degree to which respondents feel acknowledged by teachers and their parents relative to their (the students) school involvement and performance.*

Questions:

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

## **SCHOOL RISK FACTORS**

### **Academic Failure**

*This factor indicates the respondent's academic performance. Academic failure increases the likelihood that young people will engage in substance abuse and problem behaviors. School performance is also linked to other variables, such as school commitment, relationships with positive peer groups, and opportunities to be involved in positive community activities.*

Questions:

- Putting them all together, what were your grades like last year?
- Are your school grades better than the grades of most students in your class?

### **Low Commitment to School**

*This factor indicates the degree to which students believe schoolwork is interesting and important. Students who enjoy school are more likely to continue their education, and national drug studies show that more educated people typically have lower illegal substance use rates.*

Questions:

- During the last four weeks, how many whole days of school have you missed because you skipped or 'cut'?
- How often do you feel that the school work you are assigned is meaningful and important?
- How interesting are most of your classes to you?
- How important do you think the things you are learning in school are going to be for your later life?
- Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you enjoy being in school?
- Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you hate being in school?
- Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you try to do your best work in school?

## **PEER-INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE FACTORS**

### **Religiosity**

*Involvement in any community activity, including that with religious and spiritual groups, provides connections that can buffer young people from adverse conditions that can put children at risk, and is generally regarded as a positive influence on young people.*

Questions:

- How often do you attend religious services or activities?

### **Social Skills**

*This factor indicates how youth respond to scenarios that require them to make a decision about the most pro-social option. Young people who are socially competent and engage in positive interpersonal relations with their peers are less likely to use drugs and engage in other problem behaviors.*

Questions:

- What would you do if you saw a friend shoplift a CD, and she urged you to shoplift too?
- What would you do if your mother wanted you to stay home, instead of leaving and hanging out with friends?
- What would you do if a teenager who is a stranger deliberately bumped into you while passing on a sidewalk?
- What would you do if a friend offered you a drink containing alcohol at a party?

### **Belief in the Moral Order**

*This factor indicates the degree to which respondents feel it is okay to fight, steal, cheat and be dishonest. Young people with a strong personal sense of what is “right” or “wrong” are less likely to use drugs.*

Questions:

- It is important to be honest with your parents even if they become upset or you get punished.
- I think sometimes it is okay to cheat at school.
- I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.
- It is alright to beat up people if they start the fight.

## **PEER-INDIVIDUAL RISK FACTORS**

### **Rebelliousness**

*This factor indicates the extent to which respondents report defiant behavior. The rationale for this item is that young people who rebel against authority are at higher risk of drug abuse and other problem behaviors. The questions for this factor regard engaging in rebelliousness for its own sake, rather than kids with strong self esteem who are able to resist and stand up to negative peer pressure.*

Questions:

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

### **Early Initiation of Drug Use**

*This factor indicates the age at which respondents first report trying substances. The age of onset of substance use is a strong predictor of future use, as well as frequency of future use.*

Questions:

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

### **Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior**

*Young people who report engaging in aggressive behavior at early ages or who have trouble controlling their impulses are at higher risk for substance use and problem behaviors.*

Questions:

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

### **Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior**

*This factor indicates the extent to which respondents feel that engaging in antisocial behaviors for kids their age is wrong. Young people who are accepting of antisocial behavior are more likely to engage in them.*

Questions:

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

### **Favorable Attitudes toward Drug Use**

*This factor indicates the extent to which respondents feel that drinking, smoking, or taking illicit drugs for youths their age is wrong. Negative attitudes toward substance use decrease the likelihood that kids will engage in subsequent use. Elementary school respondents were much more likely to have strong anti-drug sentiments, but these opinions shift as kids age.*

Questions:

- 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)?
- How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to smoke cigarettes?
- How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to smoke marijuana?
- 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**

*This factor indicates the extent to which respondents feel it is risky to smoke cigarettes, drink, or smoke marijuana. Young people who do not perceive substance use to be dangerous are far more likely to engage in drug use.*

Questions:

- How much do people risk harming themselves if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?
- How much do people risk harming themselves if they smoke or try marijuana once or twice?
- How much do people risk harming themselves if they smoke marijuana regularly?
- 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**

*This factor indicates the number of a respondent's friends who engage in problem behaviors or illegal/antisocial activities. Young people who associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are at higher risk for engaging in antisocial behavior themselves.*

Questions:

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

### **Friends' Use of Drugs**

*This factor indicates the number of a respondent's friends who take drugs, drink alcohol and smoke cigarettes. Young people who associate with peers who engage in alcohol or substance use are much more likely to engage in the same behavior. Peers' drug use is a strong predictor of substance use for youth, regardless of the presence of other enabling protective factors or the absence of other risk factors. Youth that spend time with friends who use drugs are at much higher risk for substance use and other problem behaviors.*

Questions:

- In the past year how many of your four best friends have smoked cigarettes?
- 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?
- In the past year how many of your four best friends have used marijuana?
- In the past year how many of your four best friends have used LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or other illegal drugs?

### **Sensation Seeking**

*This factor indicates the extent to which respondents report doing dangerous and reckless things. Young people who pursue opportunities for risky behavior are at higher risk for substance use and other problem behaviors.*

Questions:

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

### **Rewards for Antisocial Involvement**

*This factor indicates the extent to which respondents feel they would be considered “cool” if they smoked cigarettes, drank, smoked marijuana, or carried a handgun. Young people who receive rewards for antisocial behavior are at higher risk of continuing to engaging in problem behavior and substance use.*

Questions:

- What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you smoked cigarettes?
- What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, at least once or twice a month?
- What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you smoked marijuana?
- What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you carried a handgun?

### **Gang Involvement**

*Membership in a gang is both a predictor of risky behavior, as well as a possible result of exposure to numerous risk factors. Gang members are much more likely to have peers involved in delinquent behavior, criminal activity, and substance abuse. In previous Fairfax County youth surveys, gang membership was a statistically important predictor of elevated risk factors.*

- Have you ever belonged to a gang?
- If you have ever belonged to a gang, did the gang have a name?
- In the past year how many of your four best friends have been members of a gang?
- How old were you when you first belonged to a gang?

## Appendix C. Protective and Risk Factor Cutoff Points and Reliability

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.<sup>6</sup> 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 using the currently accepted methodology.

The methodology utilized in this report produces tabulations of the percentage of students above, or at or below, normative “cutoff point” scales. 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, and Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.<sup>7</sup> 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.<sup>8</sup> 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).

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 0.558 to 0.876, with most scales having alphas over 0.70. These alphas indicate that these scales have reasonable internal consistency, with similar scores over the biennial survey periods.

---

<sup>6</sup> 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/demogrph/pdf/youth2001.pdf>>.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> 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*.

**Table 92. Protective and Risk Factor Cutoff Points and Reliability**

<b>PROTECTIVE FACTORS</b>							
	Reliability			Cut Points			
	2001 Cronbach's Alpha	2003 Cronbach's Alpha	2005 Cronbach's Alpha	Sixth Graders	Eighth Graders	Tenth Graders	Twelfth Graders
<b>Community Domain Protective Factor Scores</b>							
Opportunities for Pro-social Involvement	0.630	0.772	0.876	2.883	2.584	2.587	2.588
Rewards for Pro-social Involvement	0.836	0.821	0.829	2.540	2.537	2.207	2.206
<b>School Domain Protective Factor Scores</b>							
Opportunities for Pro-social Involvement	0.593	0.557	0.558	2.906	2.712	2.720	2.722
Rewards for Pro-social Involvement	0.666	0.674	0.667	2.892	2.646	2.405	2.659
<b>Family Domain Protective Factor Scores</b>							
Family Attachment	0.762	0.756	0.778	3.135	2.887	2.888	2.641
Opportunities for Pro-social Involvement	0.765	0.758	0.770	3.216	2.882	2.884	2.885
Rewards for Pro-social Involvement	0.783	0.778	0.802	3.390	2.895	2.895	2.896
<b>Individual/Peer Domain Protective Factor Scores</b>							
Religiosity	*	*	*	*	2.824	2.819	1.806
Social Skills	0.581	0.571	0.565	3.228	2.884	2.886	2.640
Belief in the Moral Order	0.668	0.696	0.731	3.395	2.899	2.653	2.905
<b>RISK FACTORS</b>							
	Reliability			Cut Points			
	2001 Cronbach's Alpha	2003 Cronbach's Alpha	2005 Cronbach's Alpha	Sixth Graders	Eighth Graders	Tenth Graders	Twelfth Graders

<b>RISK FACTORS</b>							
	Reliability			Cut Points			
	2001 Cronbach's Alpha	2003 Cronbach's Alpha	2005 Cronbach's Alpha	Sixth Graders	Eighth Graders	Tenth Graders	Twelfth Graders
<b>Community Domain Risk Factor Scores</b>							
Low Neighborhood Attachment	0.843	0.854	0.842	1.790	2.126	2.126	2.126
High Community Disorganization	0.799	0.824	0.832	1.493	1.700	1.496	1.498
High Transitions and Mobility	0.687	0.721	0.726	1.993	1.965	1.987	1.949
Laws and Norms Favorable to Alcohol, Cigarette, and Marijuana Use	*	0.803	0.807	1.756	2.254	2.417	2.580
Perceived Availability of Drugs	0.859	0.843	0.857	1.506	2.329	2.917	3.103
Perceived Availability of Handguns	*	*	*	*	1.195	2.159	2.165
<b>School Domain Risk Factor Scores</b>							
Academic Failure	0.710	0.671	0.662	1.478	1.983	1.983	1.973
Low Commitment to School	0.786	0.769	0.772	2.120	2.484	2.625	2.673
<b>Family Domain Risk Factor Scores</b>							
Poor Family Management	0.797	0.808	0.838	1.578	1.848	2.088	2.233
Family Conflict	*	0.767	0.778	1.058	2.120	2.448	2.448
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	0.804	0.796	0.787	1.073	2.042	2.454	2.751
Parental Attitudes Favorable toward Alcohol, Cigarette, and Marijuana Use	0.769	0.733	0.717	1.977	1.083	1.107	1.441
Parental Attitudes Favorable toward Antisocial Behavior	0.724	0.739	0.738	2.106	1.090	1.090	1.088
<b>Peer-Individual Domain Risk Factor Scores</b>							
Rebelliousness	0.666	0.674	0.707	1.608	2.112	2.108	2.107
Early Initiation of Alcohol, Cigarette, and Marijuana Use	0.744	0.734	0.714	0.337	2.104	2.812	2.534
Early Initiation of Problem Behavior	0.535	0.512	0.502	0.205	0.250	0.232	0.208
Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior	0.872	0.757	0.793	1.285	1.697	1.696	1.690
Favorable Attitudes toward Drug Use	0.855	0.851	0.853	1.084	1.616	1.882	2.129

<b>RISK FACTORS</b>							
	Reliability			Cut Points			
	2001 Cronbach's Alpha	2003 Cronbach's Alpha	2005 Cronbach's Alpha	Sixth Graders	Eighth Graders	Tenth Graders	Twelfth Graders
Perceived Risks of Alcohol, Cigarette, and Marijuana Use	0.760	0.732	0.780	1.793	1.872	2.107	2.104
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	0.813	0.817	0.813	0.061	0.104	0.113	0.112
Friends' Use of Drugs	0.852	0.849	0.843	0.110	0.686	1.438	1.933
Sensation Seeking	0.765	0.737	0.729	1.859	2.544	2.870	2.863
Rewards for Antisocial Involvement	0.804	0.840	0.837	1.149	1.420	1.890	1.640
Gang Involvement	0.858	0.862	0.779	0.213	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.



## Appendix D. Significant Relationships between Protective and Risk Factors and 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 sub-groups.<sup>9</sup> 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.

### Using this Data

- 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, 2003, and 2005 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.
- Cramer’s V measures on which the strength of relationships is determined are included in Tables 94 and 95.

---

<sup>9</sup> 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 93. Weak, moderate, and strong relationships between risk and protective factors and selected characteristics: Fairfax County, 2005**

	Grade	Gender	Any 30-Day ATOD Use	Ever Been in a Gang: YES
<b>Community Domain Risk Factor Scores</b>				
	Grade	Sex	30 Day Drug Use	Gang Membership
<b>Community Domain Risk Factor Scores</b>				
Low neighborhood attachment scale	Weak		Very Weak	Very Weak
High community disorganization scale	Very Weak		Weak	Weak
Transitions and mobility scale				Very Weak
Laws and norms favorable to drug use	Very Weak		Moderate	Very Weak
Perceived availability of drugs scale	Moderate		Strong	Weak
Perceived availability of handguns scale	Weak	Very Weak	Very Weak	Moderate
<b>Family Domain Risk Factor Scores</b>				
Poor family management scale		Very Weak	Moderate	Very Weak
Family conflict	Very Weak		Weak	Very Weak
Family history of antisocial behavior scale			Moderate	Weak
Parental attitudes favorable drug use	Weak		Strong	Very Weak
Parental attitudes favorable antisocial behavior		Weak	Moderate	Very Weak
<b>School Domain Risk Factor Scores</b>				
School academic failure scale		Very Weak	Weak	Weak
Low school commitment scale	Very Weak	Very Weak	Moderate	Very Weak
<b>Peer Individual Domain Risk Factor Scores</b>				
Rebelliousness scale		Very Weak	Strong	Weak
Early initiation of drug use scale	Weak		Strong	Moderate
Early initiation of antisocial behavior scale		Moderate	Moderate	Strong
Attitudes favorable to antisocial behavior scale	Very Weak	Weak	Strong	Weak
Attitudes favorable to drug use scale	Moderate		Strong	Weak

**Table 93. Weak, moderate, and strong relationships between risk and protective factors and selected characteristics: Fairfax County, 2005**

	Grade	Gender	Any 30-Day ATOD Use	Ever Been in a Gang: YES
<b>Peer Individual Domain Risk Factor Scores (continued)</b>				
Perceived risk of drug use scale	Moderate	Weak	Strong	Very Weak
Antisocial peers scale		Weak	Strong	Moderate
Peer's drug use scale	Weak		Strong	Moderate
Sensation seeking scale	Very Weak	Moderate	Strong	Weak
Rewards for antisocial involvement scale	Moderate		Strong	Very Weak
Gang involvement scale			Moderate	Strong
<b>Community Domain Protective Factor Scores</b>				
Community opportunities for involvement scale			Very Weak	Very Weak
Community rewards for involvement scale	Very Weak			Very Weak
<b>Family Domain Protective Factor Scores</b>				
Family attach scale	Weak		Weak	Very Weak
Family opportunities for involvement scale			Weak	Very Weak
Family rewards for involvement scale	Very Weak		Weak	Very Weak
<b>School Domain Protective Factor Scores</b>				
School opportunities for involvement scale	Weak		Very Weak	Very Weak
School rewards for pro-social involvement	Moderate		Weak	Very Weak
<b>Peer Individual Domain Protective Factor Scores</b>				
Peer-individual religiosity scale	Moderate			
Peer-individual social skills scale	Very Weak	Weak	Strong	Weak
Peer-individual belief in moral order scale	Moderate	Moderate	Strong	Weak

**Table 94. Protective Factor Measures of Association for Selected Characteristics: Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005**

Protective Factor Domain	<u>2001</u>		<u>2003</u>				<u>2005</u>			
	Grade	Sex	Grade	Sex	Any 30-Day ATOD Use	Ever Been in a Gang: YES	Grade	Sex	Any 30-Day ATOD Use	Ever Been in a Gang: YES
<b>Community Domain Protective Factor Scores</b>										
Opportunities for Pro-social Involvement								0.04	-0.09	0.08
Rewards for Pro-social Involvement							0.10	-0.04	-0.04	0.06
<b>Family Domain Protective Factor Scores</b>										
Attachment					0.11		0.10		-0.10	0.07
Opportunities for Pro-social Involvement					0.14	0.10	0.04		-0.14	0.08
Rewards for Pro-social Involvement	0.11		0.12		0.16	0.11	0.08	-0.02	-0.14	0.08
<b>School Domain Protective Factor Scores</b>										
Opportunities for Pro-social Involvement			0.15				0.12	-0.05	-0.06	0.07
Rewards for Pro-social Involvement	0.14		0.16		0.14		0.16	-0.05	-0.10	0.08
<b>Peer-Individual Domain Protective Factor Scores</b>										
Religiosity	0.20		0.18				0.20	-0.02	-0.02	0.03
Social Skills		0.18	0.12	0.16	0.41	0.16	0.05	-0.14	-0.38	0.15
Belief in the Moral Order	0.16	0.18	0.15	0.14	0.31	0.15	0.17	-0.16	-0.32	0.13

**Table 95. Risk Factor Measures of Association for Selected Characteristics: Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005**

Risk Factor Domain	<u>2001</u>		<u>2003</u>			<u>2005</u>				
	Grade	Sex	Grade	Sex	Any 30-Day ATOD Use	Ever Been in a Gang: YES	Grade	Sex	Any 30-Day ATOD Use	Ever Been in a Gang: YES
<b>Community Domain Risk Factor Scores</b>										
Low Neighborhood Attachment	0.11		0.14				0.12		0.10	
High Disorganization			0.10		0.12	0.10	0.08		0.14	0.12
High Transitions and Mobility										0.09
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use			0.11		0.22		0.06		0.15	0.09
Perceived Availability of Drugs	0.18		0.17		0.34	0.12	0.18		0.34	0.13
Perceived Availability of Handguns	0.12	0.11	0.14	0.10		0.17	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.17
<b>Family Domain Risk Factor Scores</b>										
Poor Family Management		0.10			0.23	0.10		0.08	0.24	0.09
Conflict			0.10				0.10		0.10	
History of Antisocial Behavior					0.29	0.18	0.03	0.02	0.24	0.15
Parental Attitudes Favorable toward Drug Use	0.16		0.18		0.36		0.14	0.03	0.34	
Parental Attitudes Favorable toward Antisocial Behavior		0.11		0.16	0.21			0.12	0.21	
<b>School Domain Risk Factor Scores</b>										
Academic Failure					0.13			0.06	0.11	0.12
Low Commitment to School				0.16	0.21			0.10	0.20	
<b>Peer-Individual Domain Risk Factor Scores</b>										
Rebelliousness					0.27	0.11	0.05		0.27	0.12
Early Initiation of Drugs	0.10		0.16		0.48	0.20	0.12		0.45	0.18

**Table 95. Risk Factor Measures of Association for Selected Characteristics: Fairfax County, 2001, 2003, and 2005**

Risk Factor Domain	<u>2001</u>		<u>2003</u>			<u>2005</u>				
	Grade	Sex	Grade	Sex	Any 30-Day ATOD Use	Ever Been in a Gang: YES	Grade	Sex	Any 30-Day ATOD Use	Ever Been in a Gang: YES
<b>Peer-Individual Domain Risk Factor Scores (continued)</b>										
Early Initiation of Problem Behavior		0.23		0.22	0.22	0.23		0.20	0.19	0.22
Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior		0.14			0.27	0.12		0.11	0.28	0.13
Favorable Attitudes toward Drug Use	0.18		0.19		0.47		0.19	0.05	0.44	0.13
Perceived Risks of Drug Use	0.12	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.37		0.15	0.14	0.33	0.08
Interaction with Antisocial Peers		0.14		0.13	0.27	0.17		0.13	0.26	0.17
Friends' Use of Drugs	0.10		0.18		0.50	0.17	0.13		0.44	0.16
Sensation Seeking		0.17		0.19	0.32	0.12		0.15	0.30	0.12
Rewards for Antisocial Involvement	0.10		0.10		0.23		0.19		0.32	
Gang Involvement					0.13	0.52			0.15	0.49

\* 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.

## Appendix E. Univariate Tables

Q1 How old are you?	Including 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade Students		Excluding 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade Students	
	#	%	#	%
10	31	0.2	3	0
11	2,182	16.5	--	--
12	937	7.1	33	0.3
13	2,471	18.7	2,449	24.4
14	1,026	7.8	1,023	10.2
15	2,421	18.3	2,417	24.1
16	947	7.2	935	9.3
17	2,347	17.8	2,340	23.3
18	776	5.9	768	7.7
19 Or Older	64	0.5	59	0.6

### Q2 What grade are you in?

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	3,133	23.8	--	--
8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	3,495	26.5	3,495	34.8
10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	3,345	25.4	3,345	33.3
12 <sup>th</sup> Grade	3,199	24.3	3,199	31.9

### Q3 Are you:

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Female	6,627	51.4	5,147	52.3
Male	6,268	48.6	4,697	47.7

### Race & Ethnicity

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Other (Not Hispanic)	727	5.6	562	5.7
Asian/ Pacific Islander (Not Hispanic)	2,503	19.3	1,928	19.5
Black (Not Hispanic)	1,161	8.9	843	8.5
Hispanic	1,644	12.7	1,128	11.4
White (Not Hispanic)	6,947	53.5	5,426	54.9

### Think of where you live most of the time. Which of the following people live there with you? Choose all that apply.

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Q5A Mother	12,505	94.5	9,504	71.8
Q5B Foster Mother	46	0.3	35	0.3
Q5C Stepmother	284	2.1	215	1.6
Q5D Grandmother	825	6.2	547	4.1
Q5E Aunt	460	3.5	295	2.2
Q5F Father	10,556	79.8	8,063	60.9
Q5G Foster Father	48	0.4	35	0.3
Q5H Stepfather	717	5.4	562	4.2
Q5I Grandfather	389	2.9	244	1.8
Q5J Uncle	445	3.4	278	2.1
Q5K Other adults	445	3.4	286	2.2
Q5L Sister	6,238	47.1	4,684	35.4
Q5M Stepsister	247	1.9	171	1.3
Q5N Brother	6,495	49.1	4,845	36.6
Q5O Stepbrother	222	1.7	160	1.2
Q5P Other children	410	3.1	284	2.1

### Q6 How many brothers and sisters, including stepbrothers and stepsisters, do you have that are the same age or older than you?

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
0	5,154	39.4	4,034	40.6
1	4,423	33.9	3,349	33.7
2	2,029	15.5	1,530	15.4
3	761	5.8	549	5.5
4	331	2.5	231	2.3
5	154	1.2	109	1.1
6 Or More	214	1.6	145	1.5

### Q7 How many brothers and sisters, including stepbrothers and stepsisters, do you have that are younger than you?

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
0	5,586	42.7	4,211	42.3
1	4,681	35.8	3,580	35.9
2	1,868	14.3	1,433	14.4
3	611	4.7	489	4.9
4	174	1.3	124	1.2
5	84	0.6	63	0.6
6 Or More	82	0.6	59	0.6

### Q8 What language do you use most often at home?

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
English	10,482	80.7	8,064	81.6
Spanish	858	6.6	562	5.7
Another Language	1,655	12.7	1,260	12.7

### Q10 What is the highest level of schooling your father completed?

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Completed Grade School Or Less	175	1.4	147	1.5
Some High School	409	3.2	370	3.7
Completed High School	1,028	8.0	840	8.5
Do Not Know	2,199	17.1	1,227	12.4
Some College	807	6.3	663	6.7
Completed College	4,117	32	3,217	32.5
Grad School After College	4,032	31.3	3,354	33.9
Does Not Apply	101	0.8	72	0.7

### Q11 What is the highest level of schooling your mother completed?

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Completed Grade School Or Less	168	1.3	142	1.4
Some High School	326	2.5	263	2.7
Completed High School	1,285	10.0	1,071	10.8
Do Not Know	1,957	15.2	1,060	10.7
Some College	1,265	9.8	1,035	10.5
Completed College	4,779	37.2	3,791	38.4
Grad School After College	2,997	23.3	2,476	25.1
Does Not Apply	70	0.5	42	0.4

<b>Q12 Putting them all together, what were your grades like last year?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Mostly Fs	62	0.5	49	0.5
Mostly Ds	279	2.2	255	2.6
Mostly Cs	1,809	14.0	1,535	15.5
Mostly Bs	5,405	41.9	4,113	41.6
Mostly As	5,354	41.5	3,928	39.8

<b>Q13A During the LAST FOUR WEEKS how many whole days of school have you missed:</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	9,532	96.6	7,267	96.9
1 Day	153	1.6	106	1.4
2 Days	76	0.8	51	0.7
3 Days	49	0.5	37	0.5
4-5 Days	20	0.2	11	0.1
6-10 Days	6	0.1	3	0.0
11 Or More	30	0.3	21	0.3

<b>Q13B because of illness?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	6,461	57.7	4,808	56.2
2 Days	2,410	21.5	1,890	22.1
2 Days	1,188	10.6	959	11.2
3 Days	555	5.0	450	5.3
4-5 Days	379	3.4	302	3.5
6-10 Days	140	1.3	110	1.3
11 Or More	60	0.5	39	0.5

<b>Q13C because you skipped or "cut"?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	8,511	87.4	6,349	84.7
3 Days	620	6.4	578	7.7
2 Days	261	2.7	243	3.2
3 Days	154	1.6	147	2.0
4-5 Days	106	1.1	102	1.4
6-10 Days	37	0.4	35	0.5
11 Or More	46	0.5	42	0.6

<b>Q13D for other reasons?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	7,359	67.7	5,514	66.2
4 Days	1,859	17.1	1,475	17.7
2 Days	799	7.4	667	8
3 Days	381	3.5	315	3.8
4-5 Days	294	2.7	230	2.8
6-10 Days	110	1.0	80	1.0
11 Or More	60	0.6	45	0.5

<b>Q14 In my school, students have lots of chances to help decide things like class activities and rules.</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	1,885	14.6	1,589	16.0
No	4,973	38.4	4,056	40.9
YES	5,186	40.1	3,704	37.3
YES!	896	6.9	575	5.8

<b>Q15 Teachers ask me to work on special classroom projects.</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	1,891	14.7	1,527	15.4
No	6,389	49.6	5,133	51.9
YES	3,899	30.2	2,828	28.6
YES!	711	5.5	397	4.0

<b>Q16 My teacher notices when I am doing a good job and lets me know about it.</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	783	6.0	656	6.6
No	2,858	22.1	2,434	24.6
YES	7,004	54.1	5,426	54.8
YES!	2,302	17.8	1,379	13.9

<b>Q17 There are a lot of chances for students in my school to get involved in sports, clubs, and other school activities outside of class.</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	457	3.5	316	3.2
No	875	6.7	532	5.4
YES	4,563	35.1	3,412	34.3
YES!	7,095	54.6	5,678	57.1

<b>Q18 There are lots of chances for students at my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one.</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	434	3.4	330	3.3
No	1,842	14.3	1,382	14.0
YES	6,866	53.1	5,537	55.9
YES!	3,782	29.3	2,652	26.8

<b>Q19 I feel safe at my school.</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	418	3.3	335	3.5
No	924	7.3	810	8.4
YES	6,292	49.9	5,369	55.6
YES!	4,964	39.4	3,143	32.5

<b>Q20 The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	2,907	22.4	2,580	26.0
No	5,474	42.2	4,619	46.5
YES	3,472	26.8	2,249	22.7
YES!	1,110	8.6	478	4.8



<b>Q21 My teachers praise me when I have done well in school.</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	1,293	10.0	1,009	10.2
No	4,662	36.0	3,836	38.6
YES	5,754	44.4	4,357	43.8
YES!	1,240	9.6	736	7.4

<b>Q22 Are your school grades better than the grades of most students in your class?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	679	5.3	535	5.4
No	3,720	29.1	2,886	29.3
YES	6,604	51.7	5,107	51.8
YES!	1,778	13.9	1,328	13.5

<b>Q23 I have lots of chances to be a part of class discussions or activities.</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	312	2.4	217	2.2
No	1,299	10.1	970	9.8
YES	7,769	60.2	6,303	63.8
YES!	3,529	27.3	2,389	24.2

<b>Q24 How often do you feel that the school work you are assigned is meaningful and important?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	703	5.3	560	5.6
Seldom	1,829	13.9	1,662	16.6
Sometimes	5,709	43.4	4,638	46.3
Often	2,786	21.2	2,006	20.0
Almost Always	2,131	16.2	1,145	11.4

<b>Q25 How interesting are most of your classes to you?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Very Interesting	728	5.6	377	3.8
Quite Interesting	2,717	20.7	1,739	17.4
Fairly Interesting	5,376	41.0	4,286	42.9
Slightly Dull	3,032	23.1	2,562	25.7
Very Dull	1,256	9.6	1,023	10.2

<b>Q26 How important do you think the things you are learning in school are going to be for your later life?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Very Important	3,524	26.9	1,891	18.9
Quite Important	3,175	24.2	2,354	23.6
Fairly Important	3,479	26.5	3,056	30.6
Slightly Important	2,422	18.5	2,219	22.2
Not At All Important	516	3.9	459	4.6

<b>Q27A Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you enjoy being in school?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	834	6.4	664	6.7
Seldom	1,920	14.8	1,623	16.3
Sometimes	4,842	37.2	3,960	39.9
Often	3,701	28.5	2,743	27.6
Almost Always	1,709	13.1	944	9.5

<b>Q27B Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you hate being in school?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	1,177	9.1	533	5.4
Seldom	3,358	26.0	2,423	24.4
Sometimes	4,435	34.3	3,576	36.1
Often	2,751	21.3	2,411	24.3
Almost Always	1,208	9.3	974	9.8

<b>Q27C Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you try to do your best work in school?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	179	1.4	148	1.5
Seldom	572	4.4	535	5.4
Sometimes	2,407	18.6	2,146	21.6
Often	4,270	32.9	3,458	34.9
Almost Always	5,545	42.7	3,630	36.6

<b>Q28A How do you spend your time on weekdays after school? About how often do you spend time: watching TV or playing video games?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	1,195	9.2	964	9.7
Less Than 1 Hr Per Day	3,603	27.7	2,770	28.0
1 To 2 Hrs Per Day	4,825	37.1	3,624	36.6
3 To 4 Hrs Per Day	2,286	17.6	1,761	17.8
5 To 6 Hrs Per Day	588	4.5	453	4.6
7 Or More Hrs Per Day	497	3.8	336	3.4

<b>Q28B doing homework, studying or reading</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	364	2.8	302	3.1
Less Than 1 Hr Per Day	2,832	21.9	2,079	21.1
1 To 2 Hrs Per Day	5,783	44.7	4,244	43.0
3 To 4 Hrs Per Day	2,885	22.3	2,353	23.8
5 To 6 Hrs Per Day	795	6.1	677	6.9
7 Or More Hrs Per Day	280	2.2	221	2.2

<b>Q28C helping out around the house (chores, babysitting, etc.)</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	1,248	9.7	973	9.9
Less Than 1 Hr Per Day	6,644	51.6	5,319	54.0
1 To 2 Hrs Per Day	3,411	26.5	2,559	26.0
3 To 4 Hrs Per Day	1,025	8.0	664	6.7
5 To 6 Hrs Per Day	314	2.4	187	1.9
7 Or More Hrs Per Day	227	1.8	142	1.4

<b>Q28D working at a paid job</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	9,833	77.5	7,351	75.5
Less Than 1 Hr Per Day	670	5.3	442	4.5
1 To 2 Hrs Per Day	597	4.7	466	4.8
3 To 4 Hrs Per Day	737	5.8	680	7.0
5 To 6 Hrs Per Day	621	4.9	594	6.1
7 Or More Hrs Per Day	234	1.8	205	2.1

<b>Q28E spending time with friends away from home</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	3,047	23.9	2,283	23.3
Less Than 1 Hr Per Day	3,273	25.6	2,586	26.4
1 To 2 Hrs Per Day	3,190	25.0	2,506	25.6
3 To 4 Hrs Per Day	2,080	16.3	1,526	15.6
5 To 6 Hrs Per Day	732	5.7	554	5.7
7 Or More Hrs Per Day	453	3.5	347	3.5

<b>Q28F spending time at home without any adults present.</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	2,553	19.8	1,609	16.3
Less Than 1 Hr Per Day	3,863	30.0	2,818	28.5
1 To 2 Hrs Per Day	3,089	24.0	2,559	25.9
3 To 4 Hrs Per Day	2,079	16.2	1,809	18.3
5 To 6 Hrs Per Day	751	5.8	672	6.8
7 Or More Hrs Per Day	529	4.1	409	4.1

<b>Q29A Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months) how many of your best friends have:</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	9,101	69.8	6,148	61.9
1	1,595	12.2	1,514	15.2
2	941	7.2	907	9.1
3	462	3.5	451	4.5
4	939	7.2	916	9.2

<b>Q29B tried beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example vodka, whiskey or gin) when their parents didn't know about it?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	7,317	56.2	4,458	44.9
1	1,355	10.4	1,227	12.4
2	1,125	8.6	1,071	10.8
3	850	6.5	835	8.4
4	2,367	18.2	2,331	23.5

<b>Q29C used marijuana?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	9,505	73.6	6,535	66.1
1	1,191	9.2	1,163	11.8
2	771	6.0	764	7.7
3	512	4.0	507	5.1
4	939	7.3	919	9.3

<b>Q29D used LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or other illegal drugs?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	11,700	90.1	8,674	87.6
1	674	5.2	643	6.5
2	268	2.1	261	2.6
3	121	0.9	117	1.2
4	221	1.7	209	2.1

<b>Q29E Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months) how many of your best friends have: been suspended from school?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	9,906	76.2	7,402	74.6
1	1,754	13.5	1,382	13.9
2	683	5.3	580	5.8
3	288	2.2	233	2.3
4	373	2.9	321	3.2

<b>Q29F carried a handgun?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	12,309	94.8	9,309	94
1	410	3.2	357	3.6
2	115	0.9	100	1.0
3	37	0.3	35	0.4
4	117	0.9	98	1.0

<b>Q29G sold illegal drugs?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	11,475	88.9	8,454	85.8
1	783	6.1	771	7.8
2	305	2.4	301	3.1
3	133	1.0	131	1.3
4	210	1.6	198	2.0

<b>Q29H stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or a motorcycle?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	12,355	95.1	9,337	94.2
1	402	3.1	360	3.6
2	94	0.7	86	0.9
3	49	0.4	44	0.4
4	98	0.8	83	0.8

<b>Q29I been arrested?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	11,683	89.9	8,676	87.5
1	785	6.0	743	7.5
2	293	2.3	277	2.8
3	109	0.8	102	1.0
4	131	1.0	117	1.2

<b>Q29J dropped out of school?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	12,243	94.2	9,248	93.2
1	530	4.1	472	4.8
2	109	0.8	99	1.0
3	42	0.3	35	0.4
4	78	0.6	66	0.7

<b>Q29K been members of a gang?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	11,885	91.5	8,952	90.3
1	520	4.0	438	4.4
2	223	1.7	196	2.0
3	100	0.8	91	0.9
4	267	2.1	232	2.3

<b>Q30A How old were you when you first smoked marijuana?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never Have	11,180	85.7	8,097	81.5
10 Or Younger	69	0.5	62	0.6
11	45	0.3	41	0.4
12	145	1.1	142	1.4
13	276	2.1	274	2.8
14	425	3.3	422	4.2
15	483	3.7	480	4.8
16	250	1.9	250	2.5
17 Or Older	170	1.3	168	1.7

<b>Q30B How old were you when you first:</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never Have	10,060	77.3	7,105	71.6
10 Or Younger	564	4.3	489	4.9
11	267	2.1	228	2.3
12	344	2.6	336	3.4
13	435	3.3	432	4.4
14	447	3.4	443	4.5
15	446	3.4	443	4.5
16	285	2.2	282	2.8
17 Or Older	168	1.3	168	1.7

<b>Q30C had more than a sip or two of beer, wine, or hard liquor (vodka, whiskey or gin)?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never Have	7,172	55.1	4,558	45.9
10 Or Younger	1,197	9.2	910	9.2
11	494	3.8	374	3.8
12	651	5.0	606	6.1
13	883	6.8	877	8.8
14	909	7.0	902	9.1
15	914	7.0	910	9.2
16	524	4.0	523	5.3
17 Or Older	263	2.0	261	2.6

<b>Q30D How old were you when you first began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never Have	10,766	83	7,721	78.2
10 Or Younger	76	0.6	60	0.6
11	50	0.4	34	0.3
12	102	0.8	92	0.9
13	207	1.6	206	2.1
14	354	2.7	351	3.6
15	593	4.6	588	6.0
16	468	3.6	467	4.7
17 Or Older	360	2.8	359	3.6

<b>Q30E got suspended from school?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never Have	11,652	89.7	8,767	88.5
10 Or Younger	388	3.0	258	2.6
11	189	1.5	135	1.4
12	197	1.5	188	1.9
13	221	1.7	218	2.2
14	160	1.2	159	1.6
15	106	0.8	106	1.1
16	47	0.4	47	0.5
17 Or Older	29	0.2	28	0.3

<b>Q30F got arrested?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never Have	12,618	97.1	9,555	96.4
10 Or Younger	36	0.3	25	0.3
11	24	0.2	17	0.2
12	45	0.3	42	0.4
13	76	0.6	74	0.7
14	56	0.4	56	0.6
15	56	0.4	55	0.6
16	38	0.3	37	0.4
17 Or Older	48	0.4	47	0.5

<b>Q30G carried a handgun?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never Have	12,456	96.6	9,462	96.2
10 Or Younger	125	1.0	98	1.0
11	61	0.5	40	0.4
12	58	0.4	53	0.5
13	58	0.4	56	0.6
14	43	0.3	43	0.4
15	48	0.4	47	0.5
16	22	0.2	22	0.2
17 Or Older	19	0.1	19	0.2

<b>Q30H attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never Have	11,393	87.8	8,552	86.4
10 Or Younger	552	4.3	434	4.4
11	215	1.7	124	1.3
12	197	1.5	177	1.8
13	232	1.8	227	2.3
14	155	1.2	154	1.6
15	117	0.9	117	1.2
16	77	0.6	77	0.8
17 Or Older	36	0.3	36	0.4

<b>Q30I How old were you when you first belonged to a gang?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never Have	12,723	97.8	9,668	97.4
10 Or Younger	62	0.5	50	0.5
11	34	0.3	20	0.2
12	47	0.4	42	0.4
13	51	0.4	49	0.5
14	37	0.3	36	0.4
15	31	0.2	31	0.3
16	15	0.1	15	0.2
17 Or Older	13	0.1	13	0.1

**Q31A How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to take a handgun to school?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Very Wrong	11,594	88.4	8,658	86.7
Wrong	1,196	9.1	1,055	10.6
A Little Bit Wrong	218	1.7	187	1.9
Not Wrong At All	109	0.8	88	0.9

**Q31B steal anything worth more than \$5.00?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Very Wrong	6,072	46.4	4,038	40.5
Wrong	5,108	39.0	4,242	42.5
A Little Bit Wrong	1,639	12.5	1,458	14.6
Not Wrong At All	272	2.1	233	2.3

**Q31C pick a fight with someone?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Very Wrong	4,088	31.4	2,411	24.3
Wrong	5,252	40.4	4,226	42.6
A Little Bit Wrong	3,040	23.4	2,726	27.5
Not Wrong At All	631	4.8	565	5.7

**Q31D to attack someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Very Wrong	9,060	69.5	6,402	64.4
Wrong	2,892	22.2	2,559	25.8
A Little Bit Wrong	833	6.4	760	7.6
Not Wrong At All	255	2.0	214	2.2

**Q31E stay away from school all day when their parents think they are at school?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Very Wrong	6,338	48.4	3,735	37.5
Wrong	4,140	31.6	3,733	37.4
A Little Bit Wrong	2,097	16.0	2,025	20.3
Not Wrong At All	509	3.9	475	4.8

**Q31F drink beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example vodka, whiskey or gin) regularly (at least once or twice a month)?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Very Wrong	6,763	51.7	3,992	40.1
Wrong	2,682	20.5	2,447	24.6
A Little Bit Wrong	2,245	17.2	2,178	21.9
Not Wrong At All	1,395	10.7	1,346	13.5

**Q31G smoke cigarettes?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Very Wrong	8,219	62.8	5,362	53.8
Wrong	2,567	19.6	2,382	23.9
A Little Bit Wrong	1,404	10.7	1,366	13.7
Not Wrong At All	893	6.8	856	8.6

**Q31H smoke marijuana?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Very Wrong	9,369	71.9	6,403	64.4
Wrong	1,891	14.5	1,815	18.3
A Little Bit Wrong	1,069	8.2	1,046	10.5
Not Wrong At All	708	5.4	680	6.8

**Q31I How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or another illegal drug?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Very Wrong	11,431	87.5	8,429	84.6
Wrong	1,129	8.6	1,063	10.7
A Little Bit Wrong	309	2.4	297	3.0
Not Wrong At All	201	1.5	177	1.8

**Q32 I ignore rules that get in my way.**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Very False	4,449	34.0	2,773	27.8
Somewhat False	4,363	33.3	3,459	34.7
Somewhat True	3,855	29.5	3,398	34.1
Very True	416	3.2	345	3.5

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

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	3,618	27.6	1,959	19.7
No	4,135	31.6	3,264	32.7
YES	3,342	25.5	2,940	29.5
YES!	2,007	15.3	1,804	18.1

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

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	436	3.3	354	3.6
No	1,613	12.3	1,497	15.0
YES	5,889	44.9	5,092	51.1
YES!	5,192	39.5	3,027	30.4

**Q35 I do the opposite of what people tell me to just to get them mad.**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Very False	6,682	51.0	4,792	48.0
Somewhat False	3,933	30.0	3,145	31.5
Somewhat True	2,215	16.9	1,847	18.5
Very True	278	2.1	198	2.0

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

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	6,321	48.1	4,061	40.7
No	5,380	40.9	4,659	46.7
YES	1,202	9.1	1,073	10.8
YES!	235	1.8	188	1.9

**Q37A How many times have you: done what felt good no matter what?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	3,383	27.3	2,130	22.3
Done It But Not In Past Year	2,273	18.3	1,645	17.2
Less Than Once A Month	1,786	14.4	1,568	16.4
About Once A Month	1,290	10.4	1,123	11.8
Two Or Three Times A Month	1,376	11.1	1,198	12.5
Once A Week Or More	2,289	18.5	1,889	19.8

**Q37B Done something dangerous because someone dared you to do it.**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	6,812	52.7	4,478	45.3
Done It But Not In Past Year	3,136	24.2	2,657	26.9
Less Than Once A Month	1,514	11.7	1,390	14.1
About Once A Month	748	5.8	702	7.1
Two Or Three Times A Month	442	3.4	410	4.2
Once A Week Or More	285	2.2	242	2.4

**Q37C Done crazy things even if they are a little dangerous.**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	4,705	36.6	2,863	29.1
Done It But Not In Past Year	3,206	24.9	2,494	25.4
Less Than Once A Month	2,093	16.3	1,864	19.0
About Once A Month	1,237	9.6	1,151	11.7
Two Or Three Times A Month	904	7.0	833	8.5
Once A Week Or More	724	5.6	630	6.4

**Q37D Ridden in a car or other vehicle without wearing a seatbelt?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	3,397	26.2	2,218	22.4
Done It But Not In Past Year	2,627	20.3	1,818	18.4
Less Than Once A Month	1,681	13.0	1,340	13.5
About Once A Month	907	7.0	768	7.8
Two Or Three Times A Month	1,288	10.0	1,130	11.4
Once A Week Or More	3,043	23.5	2,617	26.5

**Q37E Ridden in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	9,361	72.6	6,706	68.0
Done It But Not In Past Year	1,668	12.9	1,440	14.6
Less Than Once A Month	939	7.3	855	8.7
About Once A Month	381	3.0	354	3.6
Two Or Three Times A Month	335	2.6	318	3.2
Once A Week Or More	216	1.7	193	2.0

**Q37F Driven a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	11,778	91.5	8,814	89.4
Done It But Not In Past Year	389	3.0	370	3.8
Less Than Once A Month	315	2.4	307	3.1
About Once A Month	145	1.1	142	1.4
Two Or Three Times A Month	114	0.9	112	1.1
Once A Week Or More	135	1.0	115	1.2

**Q37G Participated in school or non-school extra-curricular activities (i.e. sports, 4-H, Boys and Girls Club, Pep Club, etc.)?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	2,111	16.5	1,319	13.4
Done It But Not In Past Year	1,618	12.6	1,222	12.4
Less Than Once A Month	548	4.3	443	4.5
About Once A Month	673	5.2	566	5.7
Two Or Three Times A Month	1,059	8.3	869	8.8
Once A Week Or More	6,817	53.1	5,453	55.2

**Q37H Done things for fun with family members (other than watching TV)?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	586	4.5	423	4.3
Done It But Not In Past Year	647	5.0	500	5.1
Less Than Once A Month	1,478	11.5	1,236	12.5
About Once A Month	2,020	15.7	1,643	16.7
Two Or Three Times A Month	3,272	25.4	2,597	26.3
Once A Week Or More	4,890	37.9	3,461	35.1

**Q37I How many times have you: been involved in religious related activities or volunteer work (i.e. choir, working with elderly, etc.)?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	2,497	19.5	1,715	17.4
Done It But Not In Past Year	2,435	19.0	1,886	19.1
Less Than Once A Month	1,679	13.1	1,349	13.7
About Once A Month	1,381	10.8	1,117	11.3
Two Or Three Times A Month	1,549	12.1	1,237	12.5
Once A Week Or More	3,275	25.6	2,555	25.9

**Q37J Hung out at a local mall, shopping center, or parking lot?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	2,367	18.4	1,020	10.3
Done It But Not In Past Year	1,173	9.1	839	8.5
Less Than Once A Month	1,872	14.6	1,540	15.6
About Once A Month	1,985	15.5	1,703	17.3
Two Or Three Times A Month	3,021	23.5	2,641	26.8
Once A Week Or More	2,417	18.8	2,117	21.5

**Q37K Spent time at a friend's house without any parents home?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	2,525	19.6	1,090	11.0
Done It But Not In Past Year	1,623	12.6	1,069	10.8
Less Than Once A Month	1,829	14.2	1,440	14.6
About Once A Month	1,642	12.7	1,426	14.5
Two Or Three Times A Month	2,409	18.7	2,196	22.3
Once A Week Or More	2,871	22.3	2,647	26.8

**Q38 Have you ever belonged to a gang?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
YES	369	2.8	311	3.1
No	12,739	97.2	9,650	96.9

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

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
YES	336	2.6	292	3.0
No	255	2.0	206	2.1
N/A or Don't Know	12,443	95.5	9,398	95.0

**Q40A How many times in the past year (the last 12 months) have you carried a weapon other than a handgun such as a knife or club?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	10,990	84.2	8,183	82.3
1 To 2 Times	842	6.5	697	7.0
3 To 5 Times	279	2.1	233	2.3
6 To 9 Times	197	1.5	173	1.7
10 To 19 Times	176	1.3	155	1.6
20 To 29 Times	125	1.0	108	1.1
30 To 39 Times	52	0.4	46	0.5
40 + Times	391	3.0	350	3.5

**Q40B How many times in the past year (the last 12 months) have you: taken a weapon other than a handgun such as a knife or club to school?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	12,546	96.1	9,480	95.2
1 To 2 Times	252	1.9	230	2.3
3 To 5 Times	69	0.5	67	0.7
6 To 9 Times	47	0.4	46	0.5
10 To 19 Times	29	0.2	29	0.3
20 To 29 Times	18	0.1	18	0.2
30 To 39 Times	16	0.1	14	0.1
40 + Times	78	0.6	73	0.7

**Q40C bullied, taunted, ridiculed, or teased someone?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	6,485	49.9	4,613	46.5
1 To 2 Times	3,141	24.2	2,400	24.2
3 To 5 Times	948	7.3	798	8.0
6 To 9 Times	582	4.5	498	5.0
10 To 19 Times	536	4.1	467	4.7
20 To 29 Times	309	2.4	265	2.7
30 To 39 Times	146	1.1	128	1.3
40 + Times	839	6.5	751	7.6

**Q40D said something bad about someone's race or culture?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	8,348	64.2	5,586	56.3
1 To 2 Times	2,118	16.3	1,899	19.1
3 To 5 Times	679	5.2	636	6.4
6 To 9 Times	411	3.2	393	4.0
10 To 19 Times	384	3.0	372	3.7
20 To 29 Times	217	1.7	209	2.1
30 To 39 Times	126	1	124	1.2
40 + Times	719	5.5	704	7.1

**Q40E been suspended from school?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	12,195	93.6	9,263	93.3
1 To 2 Times	634	4.9	509	5.1
3 To 5 Times	100	0.8	77	0.8
6 To 9 Times	39	0.3	33	0.3
10 To 19 Times	22	0.2	20	0.2
20 To 29 Times	9	0.1	7	0.1
30 To 39 Times	3	0.0	3	0.0
40 + Times	23	0.2	20	0.2

**Q40F carried a handgun?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	12,586	96.6	9,558	96.3
1 To 2 Times	200	1.5	162	1.6
3 To 5 Times	65	0.5	54	0.5
6 To 9 Times	40	0.3	34	0.3
10 To 19 Times	44	0.3	40	0.4
20 To 29 Times	20	0.2	18	0.2
30 To 39 Times	18	0.1	16	0.2
40 + Times	52	0.4	48	0.5

**Q40G How many times in the past year (the last 12 months) have you sold illegal drugs?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	12,531	96.5	9,467	95.6
1 To 2 Times	166	1.3	164	1.7
3 To 5 Times	65	0.5	65	0.7
6 To 9 Times	50	0.4	50	0.5
10 To 19 Times	37	0.3	37	0.4
20 To 29 Times	39	0.3	36	0.4
30 To 39 Times	13	0.1	11	0.1
40 + Times	79	0.6	75	0.8

<b>Q40H stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or a motorcycle?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	12,819	98.3	9,747	98
1 To 2 Times	134	1.0	119	1.2
3 To 5 Times	30	0.2	27	0.3
6 To 9 Times	13	0.1	13	0.1
10 To 19 Times	14	0.1	13	0.1
20 To 29 Times	4	0.0	3	0.0
30 To 39 Times	3	0.0	3	0.0
40 + Times	24	0.2	21	0.2
<b>Q40I been arrested?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	12,627	97.8	9,608	97.3
1 To 2 Times	204	1.6	195	2.0
3 To 5 Times	44	0.3	41	0.4
6 To 9 Times	13	0.1	11	0.1
10 To 19 Times	6	0.0	5	0.1
20 To 29 Times	3	0.0	2	0.0
30 To 39 Times	2	0.0	2	0.0
40 + Times	15	0.1	13	0.1
<b>Q40J attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	11,688	89.8	8,813	88.7
1 To 2 Times	805	6.2	676	6.8
3 To 5 Times	235	1.8	195	2.0
6 To 9 Times	103	0.8	89	0.9
10 To 19 Times	81	0.6	71	0.7
20 To 29 Times	33	0.3	31	0.3
30 To 39 Times	14	0.1	13	0.1
40 + Times	58	0.4	49	0.5
<b>Q40K been drunk or high?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	12,006	92.2	8,960	90.2
1 To 2 Times	511	3.9	483	4.9
3 To 5 Times	160	1.2	156	1.6
6 To 9 Times	97	0.7	97	1.0
10 To 19 Times	70	0.5	68	0.7
20 To 29 Times	35	0.3	32	0.3
30 To 39 Times	30	0.2	30	0.3
40 + Times	107	0.8	102	1.0
<b>Q40L taken a handgun to school?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	12,940	99.3	9,861	99.2
1 To 2 Times	23	0.2	19	0.2
3 To 5 Times	16	0.1	16	0.2
6 To 9 Times	7	0.1	6	0.1
10 To 19 Times	5	0.0	4	0.0
20 To 29 Times	5	0.0	4	0.0
30 To 39 Times	3	0.0	2	0.0
40 + Times	27	0.2	24	0.2

<b>Q41A How many times in the past year (the last 12 months) has anyone done any of the following TO YOU: attacked you with the idea of seriously hurting you?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	11,060	84.7	8,468	85.1
1 To 2 Times	1,392	10.7	1,060	10.7
3 To 5 Times	293	2.2	200	2.0
6 To 9 Times	101	0.8	76	0.8
10 To 19 Times	69	0.5	48	0.5
20 To 29 Times	41	0.3	30	0.3
30 To 39 Times	17	0.1	12	0.1
40 + Times	79	0.6	58	0.6
<b>Q41B threatened or injured you with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	11,912	91.4	9,029	90.8
1 To 2 Times	737	5.7	596	6.0
3 To 5 Times	169	1.3	141	1.4
6 To 9 Times	63	0.5	52	0.5
10 To 19 Times	42	0.3	39	0.4
20 To 29 Times	31	0.2	24	0.2
30 To 39 Times	12	0.1	12	0.1
40 + Times	64	0.5	50	0.5
<b>Q41C bullied, taunted, ridiculed, or teased you?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	6,334	48.8	4,896	49.4
1 To 2 Times	3,055	23.5	2,313	23.3
3 To 5 Times	1,239	9.5	918	9.3
6 To 9 Times	663	5.1	500	5.0
10 To 19 Times	493	3.8	387	3.9
20 To 29 Times	309	2.4	227	2.3
30 To 39 Times	136	1.0	105	1.1
40 + Times	750	5.8	569	5.7
<b>Q41D said something bad about your race or culture?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	8,083	62.2	5,715	57.6
1 To 2 Times	2,161	16.6	1,782	18
3 To 5 Times	878	6.8	742	7.5
6 To 9 Times	529	4.1	460	4.6
10 To 19 Times	410	3.2	377	3.8
20 To 29 Times	235	1.8	206	2.1
30 To 39 Times	106	0.8	92	0.9
40 + Times	596	4.6	550	5.5
<b>Q41E sexually harassed you?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	10,368	79.8	7,541	75.9
1 To 2 Times	1,267	9.8	1,142	11.5
3 To 5 Times	456	3.5	414	4.2
6 To 9 Times	239	1.8	215	2.2
10 To 19 Times	188	1.4	170	1.7
20 To 29 Times	120	0.9	112	1.1
30 To 39 Times	50	0.4	48	0.5
40 + Times	305	2.3	287	2.9

**Q42A What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you smoked cigarettes?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No Or Very Little Chance	9,797	75.4	6,966	70.2
Little Chance	1,690	13.0	1,561	15.7
Some Chance	998	7.7	939	9.5
Pretty Good Chance	313	2.4	286	2.9
Very Good Chance	194	1.5	167	1.7

**Q42B What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, at least once or twice a month?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No Or Very Little Chance	8,322	64.2	5,485	55.4
Little Chance	1,652	12.8	1,550	15.7
Some Chance	1,495	11.5	1,441	14.6
Pretty Good Chance	944	7.3	908	9.2
Very Good Chance	542	4.2	517	5.2

**Q42C smoked marijuana?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No Or Very Little Chance	9,472	73.1	6,568	66.3
Little Chance	1,411	10.9	1,348	13.6
Some Chance	1,110	8.6	1,078	10.9
Pretty Good Chance	572	4.4	547	5.5
Very Good Chance	394	3.0	364	3.7

**Q42D carried a handgun?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No Or Very Little Chance	11,286	87.1	8,466	85.5
Little Chance	843	6.5	732	7.4
Some Chance	373	2.9	334	3.4
Pretty Good Chance	180	1.4	149	1.5
Very Good Chance	270	2.1	220	2.2

**Q43 You are looking at the CD's in the music store with a friend. You look up and see her slip a CD under her coat. She smiles and says "Which one do you want? Go ahead, take it while nobody's around." There is no one in sight, no employees or other customers. What would you do now?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Ignore Her	2,290	17.5	1,981	19.9
Grab A CD And Leave The Store	977	7.5	915	9.2
Tell Her To Put The CD Back	4,726	36.2	2,833	28.5
Ask Her To Put The CD Back	5,058	38.8	4,202	42.3

**Q44 It is 8:00 on a weeknight and you are about to go over to a friend's house when your mother asks you where you are going. You say, "Oh, just going to go hang out with some friends." She says, "No, you'll just get into trouble if you go out. Stay home tonight." What would you do now?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Leave The House Anyway	546	4.2	496	5.0
Explain And Ask If You Can Go	9,578	73.8	7,489	75.8
Not Say Anything And Start Watching TV	1,540	11.9	731	7.4
Get Into An Argument With Your Parent	1,312	10.1	1,168	11.8

**Q45 You are visiting another part of town and you do not know any of the people your age there. You are walking down the street, and some teenager you do not know is walking toward you. He is about your size, and as he is about to pass you he deliberately bumps into you and you almost lose your balance. What would you say or do?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Push The Person Back	1,124	8.7	908	9.2
Say Excuse Me And Keep Walking	6,794	52.6	4,899	49.8
Say Watch Where You Are Going And Keep Walking	3,374	26.1	2,585	26.3
Swear At The Person And Walk Away	1,627	12.6	1,453	14.8

**Q46 You are at a party at someone's house, and one of your friends offers you a drink containing alcohol. What would you say or do?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Drink It	3,200	24.6	3,123	31.6
Say No Thanks And Suggest They Leave	4,512	34.7	2,901	29.3
Just Say No Thanks, And Walk Away	3,823	29.4	2,900	29.3
Make Up A Good Excuse And Leave	1,465	11.3	970	9.8

**Q47 I think sometimes it is okay to cheat at school.**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	4,511	34.4	2,354	23.7
No	4,604	35.1	3,806	38.3
YES	3,351	25.5	3,168	31.8
YES!	652	5.0	621	6.2

**Q48 I like to see how much I can get away with.**

	Inc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade		Exc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Very False	5,198	39.9	3,106	31.3
Somewhat False	3,660	28.1	3,036	30.6
Somewhat True	3,435	26.4	3,129	31.5
Very True	720	5.5	658	6.6



**Q49 During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
YES	4,231	32.3	3,373	33.9
No	8,858	67.7	6,583	66.1

**Q50 Have any of your close friends or relatives ever tried to kill themselves?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No	10,027	76.8	7,191	72.5
Yes, And They Lived	2,368	18.1	2,151	21.7
Yes, And They Died	667	5.1	581	5.9

**Q51 During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
YES	1,682	12.9	1,487	15.0
No	11,334	87.1	8,459	85.0

**Q52 During the past 12 months, how many times did you actually attempt suicide?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
YES	441	3.4	395	4.0
No	12,619	96.6	9,564	96.0

**Q53 It is important to think before you act.**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	164	1.3	125	1.3
No	458	3.5	384	3.9
YES	5,300	40.5	4,473	45.0
YES!	7,151	54.7	4,955	49.9

**Q54 Do you have to have everything right away?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	1,734	13.4	1,034	10.5
No	8,003	61.8	6,224	62.9
YES	2,426	18.7	2,005	20.3
YES!	793	6.1	629	6.4

**Q55 Do you often switch from activity to activity rather than sticking to one thing at a time?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	1,781	13.7	1,156	11.6
No	5,662	43.7	4,480	45.1
YES	4,522	34.9	3,511	35.4
YES!	1,006	7.8	776	7.8

**Q56 I often do things without thinking about what will happen.**

	Inc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade		Exc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	2,419	18.6	1,484	15.0
No	5,477	42.2	4,338	43.8
YES	4,131	31.8	3,315	33.5
YES!	951	7.3	760	7.7

**Q57A How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they:**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No Risk	371	2.9	185	1.9
Slight Risk	541	4.2	427	4.3
Moderated Risk	2,339	18	1,892	19
Great Risk	9,745	75	7,429	74.8

**Q57B try marijuana once or twice?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No Risk	1,757	13.6	1,549	15.6
Slight Risk	3,095	23.9	2,675	27.0
Moderated Risk	3,572	27.6	2,653	26.7
Great Risk	4,528	35.0	3,042	30.7

**Q57C smoke marijuana regularly?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No Risk	521	4.1	324	3.3
Slight Risk	947	7.4	874	8.9
Moderated Risk	2,043	16.0	1,802	18.4
Great Risk	9,239	72.5	6,787	69.3

**Q57D take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No Risk	753	5.8	523	5.3
Slight Risk	1,947	15.0	1,537	15.5
Moderated Risk	3,741	28.9	2,992	30.2
Great Risk	6,506	50.3	4,858	49.0

**Q58A Over the past three months, how often have you:**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	402	3.1	290	2.9
Seldom	1,383	10.7	1,160	11.7
Occasionally	4,617	35.6	3,744	37.8
Frequently	4,206	32.4	3,122	31.5
Very Frequently	2,370	18.3	1,581	16.0

**Q58B thought that you are no good at all?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	3,818	29.7	2,669	27.1
Seldom	4,808	37.4	3,679	37.4
Occasionally	2,470	19.2	2,041	20.8
Frequently	1,122	8.7	939	9.6
Very Frequently	626	4.9	503	5.1

**Q58C felt so worried you could not do usual activities?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	5,709	44.5	3,904	39.8
Seldom	3,694	28.8	3,015	30.7
Occasionally	2,003	15.6	1,699	17.3
Frequently	903	7.0	773	7.9
Very Frequently	523	4.1	427	4.3

**Q58D had trouble sleeping or eating because something is bothering you?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	4,509	34.9	3,143	31.9
Seldom	3,451	26.7	2,669	27.1
Occasionally	2,583	20.0	2,129	21.6
Frequently	1,382	10.7	1,138	11.5
Very Frequently	983	7.6	787	8.0

**Q58E Over the past three months, how often have you felt easily tired, bored, or distracted because something is bothering you?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	3,402	26.4	2,118	21.5
Seldom	3,298	25.6	2,486	25.3
Occasionally	2,971	23.1	2,480	25.2
Frequently	1,880	14.6	1,634	16.6
Very Frequently	1,332	10.3	1,127	11.4

**Q58F felt lonely or depressed?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	4,807	37.3	3,445	34.9
Seldom	3,566	27.7	2,748	27.8
Occasionally	2,146	16.6	1,757	17.8
Frequently	1,190	9.2	983	10.0
Very Frequently	1,185	9.2	935	9.5

**Q59 Have you ever used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, or chewing tobacco)?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	12,162	93.2	9,097	91.7
Once	351	2.7	316	3.2
Twice	135	1	127	1.3
3-5 Times	136	1	133	1.3
6-9 Times	79	0.6	73	0.7
10 Or More Times	183	1.4	175	1.8

**Q60 How frequently have you used smokeless tobacco during the past 30 days?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	12,722	97.6	9,622	97.1
Once Or Twice	137	1.1	131	1.3
Once In A While But Not Regularly	95	0.7	88	0.9
About Once A Day	35	0.3	32	0.3
More Than Once A Day	42	0.3	39	0.4

**Q61 Have you ever smoked cigarettes?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	10,206	78.3	7,206	72.7
Once Or Twice	1,418	10.9	1,335	13.5
Once In A While But Not Regularly	751	5.8	735	7.4
Regularly In The Past	288	2.2	278	2.8
Regularly Now	371	2.8	358	3.6

**Q62 How often have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Not At All	12,057	92.4	8,956	90.4
Less Than One Cigarette Per Day	541	4.1	528	5.3
One To Five Cigarettes Per Day	281	2.2	276	2.8
About One-Half Pack Per Day	93	0.7	92	0.9
About One Pack Per Day	38	0.3	34	0.3
About One And One Half Packs Per Day	13	0.1	13	0.1
Two Or More Packs Per Day	19	0.1	13	0.1

**Q63 On how many occasions have you had beer, wine, or hard liquor to drink in your lifetime? (more than just a few sips)**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	7,151	54.8	4,496	45.2
1-2 Occasions	1,908	14.6	1,590	16.0
3-5 Occasions	1,060	8.1	987	9.9
6-9 Occasions	724	5.5	693	7.0
10-19 Occasions	777	6	758	7.6
20-39 Occasions	571	4.4	565	5.7
40 Or More Occasions	862	6.6	849	8.5

**Q64 On how many occasions (if any) have you had beer, wine, or hard liquor during the past 30 days?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	9,884	75.7	6,899	69.4
1-2 Occasions	1,780	13.6	1,683	16.9
3-5 Occasions	702	5.4	684	6.9
6-9 Occasions	361	2.8	353	3.6
10-19 Occasions	224	1.7	221	2.2
20-39 Occasions	46	0.4	44	0.4
40 Or More Occasions	61	0.5	58	0.6

**Q65 On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana in your lifetime?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	11,079	85.1	8,004	80.8
1-2 Occasions	547	4.2	538	5.4
3-5 Occasions	320	2.5	313	3.2
6-9 Occasions	209	1.6	202	2.0
10-19 Occasions	234	1.8	231	2.3
20-39 Occasions	175	1.3	171	1.7
40 Or More Occasions	456	3.5	451	4.6

**Q66 On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana during the past30 days?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	12,104	92.9	9,015	90.8
1-2 Occasions	414	3.2	408	4.1
3-5 Occasions	161	1.2	155	1.6
6-9 Occasions	93	0.7	88	0.9
10-19 Occasions	94	0.7	94	0.9
20-39 Occasions	59	0.5	58	0.6
40 Or More Occasions	110	0.8	107	1.1

**Q67 On how many occasions (if any) have you used LSD or other hallucinogens (acid, angel dust, special k, shrooms) in your lifetime?**

	Inc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade		Exc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	12,577	96.6	9,516	95.8
1-2 Occasions	225	1.7	214	2.2
3-5 Occasions	78	0.6	77	0.8
6-9 Occasions	50	0.4	48	0.5
10-19 Occasions	30	0.2	28	0.3
20-39 Occasions	17	0.1	15	0.2
40 Or More Occasions	44	0.3	36	0.4

**Q68 On how many occasions (if any) have you used LSD or other hallucinogens (acid, angel dust, special k, shrooms) in the past 30 days?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	12,810	98.7	9,749	98.4
1-2 Occasions	103	0.8	101	1.0
3-5 Occasions	18	0.1	17	0.2
6-9 Occasions	13	0.1	12	0.1
10-19 Occasions	6	0	6	0.1
20-39 Occasions	10	0.1	9	0.1
40 Or More Occasions	22	0.2	16	0.2

**Q69 Think back over the last two weeks. How many times have you had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	11,616	89	8,540	86.0
Once	611	4.7	592	6.0
Twice	364	2.8	359	3.6
3-5 Times	307	2.4	298	3.0
6-9 Times	73	0.6	71	0.7
10 Or More Times	79	0.6	69	0.7

**Q70 On how many occasions (if any) have you used cocaine or crack in your lifetime?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	12,625	97.2	9,566	96.6
1-2 Occasions	177	1.4	162	1.6
3-5 Occasions	70	0.5	68	0.7
6-9 Occasions	32	0.2	32	0.3
10-19 Occasions	27	0.2	24	0.2
20-39 Occasions	21	0.2	19	0.2
40 Or More Occasions	35	0.3	31	0.3

**Q71 On how many occasions (if any) have you used cocaine or crack in the past 30 days?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	12,812	98.9	9,754	98.7
1-2 Occasions	80	0.6	72	0.7
3-5 Occasions	25	0.2	24	0.2
6-9 Occasions	20	0.2	20	0.2
10-19 Occasions	7	0.1	6	0.1
20-39 Occasions	5	0.0	4	0.0
40 Or More Occasions	7	0.1	5	0.1

**Q72 On how many occasions (if any) have you sniffed glue, breathed (huffed) the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays in order to get high in your lifetime?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	11,734	90.5	8,916	90.2
1-2 Occasions	773	6	587	5.9
3-5 Occasions	210	1.6	167	1.7
6-9 Occasions	86	0.7	78	0.8
10-19 Occasions	67	0.5	55	0.6
20-39 Occasions	39	0.3	33	0.3
40 Or More Occasions	57	0.4	47	0.5

**Q73 On how many occasions (if any) have you sniffed glue, breathed (huffed) the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays in order to get high in the past 30 days?**

	Inc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade		Exc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	12,544	96.9	9,563	96.9
1-2 Occasions	296	2.3	228	2.3
3-5 Occasions	56	0.4	39	0.4
6-9 Occasions	12	0.1	10	0.1
10-19 Occasions	22	0.2	20	0.2
20-39 Occasions	4	0.0	2	0.0
40 Or More Occasions	17	0.1	12	0.1

**Q74 On how many occasions (if any) have you taken methamphetamine (speed, crystal, crank, or ice) in your lifetime?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	12,575	98.0	9,637	97.8
1-2 Occasions	126	1.0	105	1.1
3-5 Occasions	43	0.3	36	0.4
6-9 Occasions	18	0.1	17	0.2
10-19 Occasions	18	0.1	17	0.2
20-39 Occasions	16	0.1	14	0.1
40 Or More Occasions	33	0.3	26	0.3

**Q75 On how many occasions (if any) have you taken methamphetamine (speed, crystal, crank, or ice) in the past 30 days?**

	Inc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade		Exc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	12,741	99.3	9,775	99.2
1-2 Occasions	45	0.4	42	0.4
3-5 Occasions	18	0.1	13	0.1
6-9 Occasions	7	0.1	7	0.1
10-19 Occasions	5	0.0	4	0.0
20-39 Occasions	5	0.0	4	0.0
40 Or More Occasions	12	0.1	7	0.1

**Q76 On how many occasions (if any) have you taken steroids without a Doctor's order in your lifetime?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	12,750	98.8	9,728	98.8
1-2 Occasions	87	0.7	66	0.7
3-5 Occasions	18	0.1	16	0.2
6-9 Occasions	6	0.0	4	0.0
10-19 Occasions	10	0.1	8	0.1
20-39 Occasions	9	0.1	9	0.1
40 Or More Occasions	25	0.2	17	0.2

**Q77 On how many occasions (if any) have you taken steroids without a Doctor's order in the past 30 days?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	12,840	99.5	9,803	99.5
1-2 Occasions	30	0.2	19	0.2
3-5 Occasions	11	0.1	11	0.1
6-9 Occasions	2	0	1	0
10-19 Occasions	5	0	4	0
20-39 Occasions	4	0	4	0
40 Or More Occasions	15	0.1	7	0.1

**Q80 On how many occasions (if any) have you used heroin in your lifetime?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	12,642	98.8	9,684	98.7
1-2 Occasions	81	0.6	73	0.7
3-5 Occasions	13	0.1	10	0.1
6-9 Occasions	9	0.1	9	0.1
10-19 Occasions	11	0.1	8	0.1
20-39 Occasions	4	0.0	2	0.0
40 Or More Occasions	35	0.3	26	0.3

**Q81 On how many occasions (if any) have you used heroin in the past 30 days?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	12,679	99.4	9,728	99.4
1-2 Occasions	34	0.3	27	0.3
3-5 Occasions	12	0.1	10	0.1
6-9 Occasions	7	0.1	6	0.1
10-19 Occasions	4	0.0	3	0.0
20-39 Occasions	1	0.0	1	0.0
40 Or More Occasions	23	0.2	16	0.2

**Q82 On how many occasions (if any) have you taken painkillers (such as Oxycontin, Vicodin, Percoset, Codeine, and opium) without a Doctor's order in your lifetime?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	11,620	90.9	8,712	89.1
1-2 Occasions	493	3.9	451	4.6
3-5 Occasions	263	2.1	248	2.5
6-9 Occasions	128	1	122	1.2
10-19 Occasions	94	0.7	85	0.9
20-39 Occasions	44	0.3	40	0.4
40 Or More Occasions	136	1.1	124	1.3

**Q83 On how many occasions (if any) have you taken painkillers (such as Oxycontin, Vicodin, Percoset, Codeine, and opium) without a Doctor's order in the past 30 days?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	12,278	96.1	9,330	95.4
1-2 Occasions	303	2.4	277	2.8
3-5 Occasions	87	0.7	83	0.8
6-9 Occasions	37	0.3	35	0.4
10-19 Occasions	32	0.3	26	0.3
20-39 Occasions	12	0.1	11	0.1
40 Or More Occasions	28	0.2	21	0.2

**Q84 On how many occasions (if any) have you taken a prescription drug other than painkillers without a Doctor's order (such as Ritalin, Adderal, or Xanax) in your lifetime?**

	Inc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade		Exc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	11,862	92.7	8,920	91.2
1-2 Occasions	449	3.5	420	4.3
3-5 Occasions	180	1.4	167	1.7
6-9 Occasions	77	0.6	71	0.7
10-19 Occasions	71	0.6	70	0.7
20-39 Occasions	56	0.4	52	0.5
40 Or More Occasions	100	0.8	86	0.9

**Q85 On how many occasions (if any) have you a prescription drug other than painkillers without a Doctor's order (such as Ritalin, Adderal, or Xanax) in the past 30 days?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	12,375	96.9	9,412	96.3
1-2 Occasions	230	1.8	212	2.2
3-5 Occasions	78	0.6	74	0.8
6-9 Occasions	26	0.2	25	0.3
10-19 Occasions	20	0.2	19	0.2
20-39 Occasions	16	0.1	15	0.2
40 Or More Occasions	31	0.2	20	0.2

**Q86 On how many occasions (if any) have you used ecstasy in your lifetime?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	12,307	97.3	9,431	96.8
1-2 Occasions	200	1.6	186	1.9
3-5 Occasions	43	0.3	41	0.4
6-9 Occasions	33	0.3	33	0.3
10-19 Occasions	20	0.2	19	0.2
20-39 Occasions	7	0.1	6	0.1
40 Or More Occasions	41	0.3	31	0.3

**Q87 On how many occasions (if any) have you used ecstasy in the past 30 days?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	12,520	99	9,647	98.9
1-2 Occasions	68	0.5	63	0.6
3-5 Occasions	14	0.1	12	0.1
6-9 Occasions	7	0.1	7	0.1
10-19 Occasions	6	0	6	0.1
20-39 Occasions	3	0	2	0
40 Or More Occasions	23	0.2	14	0.1

**Q88 On how many occasions (if any) have you taken over-the-counter drugs to get high in your lifetime?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	12,071	94.7	9,140	93.6
1-2 Occasions	301	2.4	280	2.9
3-5 Occasions	115	0.9	106	1.1
6-9 Occasions	80	0.6	73	0.7
10-19 Occasions	62	0.5	58	0.6
20-39 Occasions	35	0.3	34	0.3
40 Or More Occasions	87	0.7	75	0.8

**Q89 On how many occasions (if any) have you taken over-the-counter drugs to get high in the past 30 days?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	12,478	98	9,531	97.7
1-2 Occasions	141	1.1	127	1.3
3-5 Occasions	46	0.4	41	0.4
6-9 Occasions	25	0.2	22	0.2
10-19 Occasions	20	0.2	19	0.2
20-39 Occasions	10	0.1	9	0.1
40 Or More Occasions	17	0.1	11	0.1

**Q90A How easy or hard would it be for you to get: some beer, wine or hard liquor (for example: vodka, whiskey or gin)**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Very Hard	4,097	32.4	2,068	21.3
Sort Of Hard	2,330	18.4	1,913	19.7
Sort Of Easy	2,963	23.4	2,711	27.9
Very Easy	3,266	25.8	3,038	31.2

**Q90B some cigarettes**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Very Hard	5,273	41.9	3,055	31.6
Sort Of Hard	2,120	16.9	1,810	18.7
Sort Of Easy	1,978	15.7	1,794	18.5
Very Easy	3,199	25.4	3,019	31.2

**Q90C drugs like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Very Hard	9,033	72	6,351	65.8
Sort Of Hard	2,109	16.8	1,996	20.7
Sort Of Easy	898	7.2	849	8.8
Very Easy	506	4	456	4.7

**Q90D a handgun**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Very Hard	9,486	75.6	6,926	71.8
Sort Of Hard	1,779	14.2	1,597	16.6
Sort Of Easy	711	5.7	623	6.5
Very Easy	569	4.5	500	5.2

**Q90E some marijuana**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Very Hard	7,212	57.4	4,525	46.8
Sort Of Hard	1,447	11.5	1,360	14.1
Sort Of Easy	1,638	13	1,591	16.5
Very Easy	2,266	18	2,190	22.7

**Q91A Would a kid in your neighborhood, or the area around where you live, be caught by the police if he or she: smoked marijuana**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	2,113	16.9	1,536	16.0
No	4,444	35.6	3,990	41.6
YES	3,299	26.4	2,533	26.4
YES!	2,620	21	1,529	15.9

**Q91B drank some beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example: vodka, whiskey, or gin)**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	2,881	23	2,270	23.6
No	5,188	41.5	4,507	46.8
YES	2,705	21.6	1,909	19.8
YES!	1,738	13.9	937	9.7

<b>Q91C carried a handgun</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	1,944	15.6	1,357	14.1
No	3,298	26.4	2,951	30.8
YES	4,006	32.1	3,291	34.3
YES!	3,234	25.9	1,995	20.8

<b>Q91D smokes cigarettes</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	3,526	28.2	2,874	29.9
No	4,809	38.5	4,142	43.1
YES	2,432	19.5	1,671	17.4
YES!	1,723	13.8	924	9.6

**Q92A How wrong would most adults in your neighborhood, or the area around where you live, think it is for kids your age to: use marijuana?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Very Wrong	10,576	83.9	7,757	80.4
Wrong	1,487	11.8	1,403	14.5
A Little Bit Wrong	374	3	348	3.6
Not Wrong At All	169	1.3	139	1.4

<b>Q92B drink alcohol?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Very Wrong	8,101	64.3	5,539	57.5
Wrong	2,762	21.9	2,511	26.0
A Little Bit Wrong	1,406	11.2	1,306	13.5
Not Wrong At All	326	2.6	284	2.9

<b>Q92C smoke cigarettes?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Very Wrong	8,601	68.3	5,970	61.9
Wrong	2,522	20	2,325	24.1
A Little Bit Wrong	1,099	8.7	1,019	10.6
Not Wrong At All	370	2.9	328	3.4

**Q93A About how many adults have you known personally who in the past year have: used marijuana, crack, cocaine, or other drugs?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	9,160	72.9	6,632	68.9
1 Adult	1,416	11.3	1,193	12.4
2 Adults	842	6.7	770	8.0
3 Or 4 Adults	529	4.2	490	5.1
5 Or More Adults	616	4.9	545	5.7

<b>Q93B sold or dealt drugs?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	10,846	86.6	8,096	84.3
2 Adult	822	6.6	731	7.6
2 Adults	391	3.1	366	3.8
3 Or 4 Adults	210	1.7	194	2.0
5 Or More Adults	257	2.1	220	2.3

**Q93C done other things that could get them in trouble with the police, like stealing, selling stolen goods, mugging or assaulting others, etc?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	10,226	81.7	7,596	79.1
3 Adult	1,099	8.8	935	9.7
2 Adults	500	4	456	4.8
3 Or 4 Adults	272	2.2	256	2.7
5 Or More Adults	418	3.3	357	3.7

<b>Q93D have gotten drunk or high?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	5,882	47	3,908	40.7
4 Adult	2,062	16.5	1,545	16.1
2 Adults	1,297	10.4	1,150	12.0
3 Or 4 Adults	1,004	8	920	9.6
5 Or More Adults	2,258	18.1	2,080	21.7

**Q94 If I had to move, I would miss the neighborhood I now live in.**

	Inc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade		Exc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	1,140	9	937	9.7
No	1,871	14.8	1,604	16.6
YES	4,434	35	3,618	37.3
YES!	5,239	41.3	3,528	36.4

**Q95 My neighbors notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	4,513	35.7	3,719	38.5
No	4,595	36.4	3,637	37.7
YES	2,630	20.8	1,808	18.7
YES!	894	7.1	496	5.1

**Q96 I like my neighborhood, or the area around where I live.**

	Inc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade		Exc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	955	7.6	792	8.2
No	1,356	10.8	1,118	11.6
YES	5,493	43.6	4,543	47.1
YES!	4,799	38.1	3,189	33.1

**Q97 There are lots of adults in my neighborhood I could talk to about something important.**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	3,446	27.4	2,941	30.6
No	3,848	30.6	3,145	32.7
YES	3,353	26.7	2,468	25.7
YES!	1,928	15.3	1,067	11.1

**Q98A How much do each of the following statements describe your neighborhood or the area around where you live? Crime and/or drug selling**

	Inc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade		Exc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	8,491	67.8	6,088	63.5
No	2,785	22.2	2,434	25.4
YES	942	7.5	816	8.5
YES!	307	2.5	255	2.7

**Q98B Fights**

	Inc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade		Exc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	7,590	60.8	5,611	58.6
No	3,136	25.1	2,633	27.5
YES	1,299	10.4	1,011	10.6
YES!	461	3.7	326	3.4

**Q98C lots of empty or abandoned buildings**

	Inc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade		Exc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	9,727	77.9	7,314	76.4
No	2,462	19.7	2,056	21.5
YES	197	1.6	134	1.4
YES!	105	0.8	75	0.8

**Q98D lots of graffiti**

	Inc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade		Exc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	9,045	72.6	6,825	71.3
No	2,617	21	2,189	22.9
YES	544	4.4	391	4.1
YES!	251	2	165	1.7

**Q99 People move in and out of my neighborhood a lot.**

	Inc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade		Exc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	1,813	14.4	1,242	12.9
No	6,007	47.7	4,656	48.3
YES	3,651	29	2,906	30.1
YES!	1,135	9	835	8.7

**Q100 How many times have you changed homes since kindergarten?**

	Inc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade		Exc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	3,877	30.7	2,822	29.2
1-2 Times	4,448	35.2	3,371	34.9
3-4 Times	2,493	19.7	1,944	20.1
5-6 Times	1,036	8.2	866	9.0
7 Or More Times	774	6.1	651	6.7

**Q101 There are people in my neighborhood, or the area around where I live, who are proud of me when I do something well.**

	Inc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade		Exc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	1,990	16	1,648	17.2
No	3,665	29.4	2,950	30.9
YES	5,131	41.1	3,901	40.8
YES!	1,686	13.5	1,061	11.1

**Q102A Which of the following activities for people your age are available in your community? sports teams**

	Inc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade		Exc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	
	#	%	#	%
YES	10,106	81	7,839	81.9
No	763	6.1	586	6.1
N/A or Don't Know	1,606	12.9	1,147	12.0

**Q102B scouting**

	Inc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade		Exc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	
	#	%	#	%
YES	8,052	64.9	6,270	65.7
No	1,161	9.4	836	8.8
N/A or Don't Know	3,202	25.8	2,439	25.6

**Q102C boys and girls clubs**

	Inc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade		Exc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	
	#	%	#	%
YES	5,795	46.9	4,482	47.1
No	1,416	11.5	1,049	11.0
N/A or Don't Know	5,145	41.6	3,977	41.8

**Q102D 4 -H Clubs**

	Inc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade		Exc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	
	#	%	#	%
YES	2,620	21.4	2,152	22.7
No	1,514	12.4	1,117	11.8
N/A or Don't Know	8,096	66.2	6,192	65.4

**Q102E service clubs**

	Inc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade		Exc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	
	#	%	#	%
YES	7,544	61	6,124	64.3
No	1,038	8.4	721	7.6
N/A or Don't Know	3,789	30.6	2,678	28.1

**Q103 Have you changed schools in the past year (the last 12 months)?**

	Inc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade		Exc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	
	#	%	#	%
YES	1,733	14.1	1,169	12.3
No	10,546	85.9	8,297	87.7

**Q104 I feel safe in my neighborhood, or the area around where I live.**

	Inc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade		Exc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	313	2.5	209	2.2
No	836	6.7	632	6.6
YES	5,743	45.8	4,612	48.1
YES!	5,634	45	4,126	43.1

**Q105 How many times have you changed schools since kindergarten?**

	Inc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade		Exc. 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	
	#	%	#	%
None	3,288	26.4	2,187	23.0
1-2 Times	4,375	35.1	3,260	34.2
3-4 Times	3,082	24.7	2,541	26.7
5-6 Times	1,131	9.1	1,008	10.6
7 Or More Times	591	4.7	525	5.5

<b>Q106 I would like to get out of my neighborhood, or the area around where I live.</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	4,430	35.7	2,870	30.2
No	4,952	39.9	4,048	42.6
YES	2,157	17.4	1,856	19.5
YES!	886	7.1	735	7.7

<b>Q107 Have you changed homes in the past year (the last 12 months)?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
YES	2,001	16.1	1,440	15.1
No	10,436	83.9	8,076	84.9

<b>Q108 There are people in my neighborhood, or the area around where I live, who encourage me to do my best.</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	1,625	13.1	1,313	13.9
No	3,521	28.5	2,917	30.8
YES	5,039	40.8	3,908	41.3
YES!	2,175	17.6	1,328	14.0

<b>Q109 How often do you attend religious services or activities?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never	2,454	19.8	1,978	20.8
Rarely	3,166	25.6	2,489	26.1
1-2 Times A Month	2,076	16.8	1,577	16.6
About Once A Week Or More	4,692	37.9	3,479	36.5

<b>Q110A How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to: drink beer, wine, or hard liquor?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Very Wrong	8,901	72.1	6,285	66.3
Wrong	1,978	16	1,812	19.1
A Little Bit Wrong	1,154	9.3	1,091	11.5
Not Wrong At All	317	2.6	288	3.0

<b>Q110B smoke cigarettes?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Very Wrong	10,581	85.8	7,841	82.8
Wrong	1,255	10.2	1,173	12.4
A Little Bit Wrong	368	3	345	3.6
Not Wrong At All	121	1	107	1.1

<b>Q110C smoke marijuana?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Very Wrong	11,365	92.4	8,570	90.7
Wrong	639	5.2	609	6.4
A Little Bit Wrong	202	1.6	198	2.1
Not Wrong At All	89	0.7	76	0.8

<b>Q110D steal anything worth more than \$5.00?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Very Wrong	10,184	83	7,647	81.1
Wrong	1,637	13.3	1,400	14.9
A Little Bit Wrong	346	2.8	300	3.2
Not Wrong At All	100	0.8	80	0.8

<b>Q110E How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to draw graffiti, write things, or draw pictures on buildings or other property (without the owner's permission)?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Very Wrong	10,602	86.7	7,924	84.4
Wrong	1,253	10.2	1,147	12.2
A Little Bit Wrong	265	2.2	240	2.6
Not Wrong At All	105	0.9	83	0.9

<b>Q110F pick a fight with someone?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Very Wrong	8,045	65.4	5,779	61.2
Wrong	2,986	24.3	2,552	27.0
A Little Bit Wrong	1,060	8.6	951	10.1
Not Wrong At All	203	1.7	166	1.8

<b>Q111A Have any of your brothers or sisters ever:</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
YES	4,903	40.1	4,299	45.7
No	6,403	52.3	4,406	46.9
N/A or Don't Know	928	7.6	697	7.4

<b>Q111B smoked marijuana?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
YES	2,312	18.9	2,027	21.6
No	8,960	73.4	6,645	70.8
N/A or Don't Know	939	7.7	710	7.6

<b>Q111C smoked cigarettes?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
YES	3,070	25.1	2,627	28.0
No	8,206	67.2	6,042	64.4
N/A or Don't Know	931	7.6	706	7.5

<b>Q111D taken a handgun to school?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
YES	691	5.7	452	4.8
No	10,532	86.5	8,188	87.4
N/A or Don't Know	951	7.8	724	7.7

<b>Q111E been suspended or expelled from school?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
YES	2,174	17.9	1,698	18.2
No	9,051	74.5	6,950	74.3
N/A or Don't Know	929	7.6	706	7.5



**Q112 The rules in my family are clear.**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	194	1.6	162	1.7
No	1,155	9.5	1,027	11.0
YES	5,471	44.9	4,483	47.9
YES!	5,357	44	3,686	39.4

**Q113 Has anyone in your family ever had a severe alcohol or drug problem?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
YES	2,458	20.4	2,105	22.6
No	9,568	79.6	7,191	77.4

**Q114 People in my family often insult or yell at each other.**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	2,888	23.7	1,872	19.9
No	5,353	43.9	4,303	45.8
YES	2,889	23.7	2,356	25.1
YES!	1,061	8.7	871	9.3

**Q115 When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	400	3.3	291	3.1
No	1,125	9.2	1,045	11.1
YES	5,383	44.2	4,673	49.8
YES!	5,262	43.2	3,376	36.0

**Q116 We argue about the same things in my family over and over.**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	2,000	16.7	1,068	11.5
No	4,490	37.4	3,509	37.7
YES	4,014	33.4	3,450	37.1
YES!	1,503	12.5	1,269	13.7

**Q117 My parents want me to call if I am going to be late getting home.**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	286	2.4	185	2.0
No	563	4.7	435	4.7
YES	4,625	38.3	3,920	42.0
YES!	6,616	54.7	4,788	51.3

**Q118 If you drank some beer, wine or hard liquor (for example: vodka, whiskey or gin) without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	1,294	10.8	1,127	12.1
No	3,655	30.4	3,478	37.4
YES	2,860	23.8	2,370	25.5
YES!	4,206	35.0	2,314	24.9

**Q119 My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	427	3.6	340	3.7
No	1,336	11.2	1,244	13.4
YES	3,310	27.7	2,954	31.9
YES!	6,887	57.6	4,716	51.0

**Q120 If you carried a handgun without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	732	6.1	609	6.6
No	1,790	15.0	1,677	18.1
YES	2,755	23.0	2,403	26.0
YES!	6,682	55.9	4,560	49.3

**Q121 If you skipped school without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	855	7.1	728	7.8
No	2,174	18.1	2,078	22.4
YES	3,263	27.1	2,865	30.8
YES!	5,729	47.7	3,618	38.9

**Q122 My parents notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never Or Almost Never	886	7.3	760	8.1
Sometimes	2,916	24.0	2,489	26.6
Often	4,167	34.2	3,271	34.9
All The Time	4,201	34.5	2,849	30.4

**Q123 Do you feel very close to your mother?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	512	4.2	457	4.9
No	1,205	9.9	1,109	11.9
YES	4,351	35.8	3,681	39.4
YES!	6,076	50.0	4,098	43.9

**Q124 Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your mother?**

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	957	7.9	816	8.7
No	2,983	24.5	2,557	27.4
YES	5,014	41.2	3,933	42.1
YES!	3,219	26.4	2,042	21.8

<b>Q125 My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	923	7.7	766	8.3
No	2,680	22.3	2,270	24.5
YES	5,750	47.9	4,535	48.9
YES!	2,646	22.1	1,709	18.4

<b>Q126 How often do your parents tell you that they are proud of you for something you have done?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Never Or Almost Never	908	7.5	801	8.6
Sometimes	2,954	24.4	2,497	26.8
Often	4,446	36.7	3,447	37.0
All The Time	3,796	31.4	2,571	27.6

<b>Q127 Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your father?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	1,914	16.0	1,596	17.2
No	3,616	30.2	3,048	32.9
YES	4,535	37.8	3,480	37.6
YES!	1,924	16.0	1,131	12.2

<b>Q128 Do you enjoy spending time with your mother?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	529	4.4	469	5.1
No	1,171	9.7	1,082	11.7
YES	5,895	49.1	4,997	54.0
YES!	4,420	36.8	2,713	29.3

<b>Q129 Do you enjoy spending time with your father?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	929	7.8	816	8.9
No	1,373	11.5	1,259	13.7
YES	5,694	47.9	4,779	52.1
YES!	3,895	32.8	2,324	25.3

<b>Q130 If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	1,014	8.5	877	9.5
No	1,951	16.3	1,752	18.9
YES	4,921	41.0	4,140	44.7
YES!	4,108	34.3	2,483	26.8

<b>Q131 Do you feel very close to your father?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	1,235	10.4	1,088	11.9
No	2,321	19.6	2,045	22.3
YES	4,505	38.0	3,725	40.6
YES!	3,809	32.1	2,312	25.2

<b>Q132 My parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them.</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	756	6.3	668	7.2
No	2,725	22.8	2,388	25.9
YES	4,989	41.7	4,094	44.4
YES!	3,503	29.3	2,081	22.5

<b>Q133 My parents ask if I have gotten my homework done.</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	536	4.5	484	5.2
No	1,188	9.9	1,091	11.8
YES	4,498	37.6	3,874	42.0
YES!	5,730	47.9	3,779	41.0

<b>Q134 People in my family have serious arguments.</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	2,971	24.9	1,892	20.5
No	5,298	44.4	4,313	46.8
YES	2,457	20.6	2,058	22.3
YES!	1,197	10.0	958	10.4

<b>Q135 Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
No!	404	3.4	330	3.6
No	1,392	11.7	1,216	13.2
YES	4,818	40.4	4,109	44.6
YES!	5,317	44.6	3,559	38.6

<b>Q136 How important were these questions?</b>				
	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
Very Important	3,472	28.7	3,057	32.8
Quite Important	3,533	29.2	2,997	32.2
Fairly Important	3,437	28.4	2,456	26.4
Slightly Important	1,674	13.8	810	8.7

---

**Q137 How honest were you in filling out this survey?**

---

	Inc. 6th Grade		Exc. 6th Grade	
	#	%	#	%
I Was Very Honest	9,415	77.2	7,157	76.2
I Was Honest Pretty Much Of The Time	2,382	19.5	1,916	20.4
I Was Honest Some Of The Time	297	2.4	234	2.5
I Was Honest Once In A While	103	0.8	80	0.9

---



## Appendix F. Significant Relationships for Crosstabulations

** No tests can be computed for these relationships because at least one table cell has a 0 frequency. Where the Chi Square probability is less than 0.05 (as indicated by "Pr > ChiSq") a statistically significant relationship exists between the subpopulation variable (grade, sex or race) and the variable of interest. Where the Chi Square probability is greater than 0.05, no statistically significant relationship exists. The effective sample size used in calculations is included.							
		Grade		Sex		Race	
		Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size
<b>2005 Data, Variable Response Categories NOT Collapsed, 6th Grade Students Included</b>							
Q8	What language do you use most often at home?	<.0001	12,942	0.0853	12,681	<.0001	12,763
Q63	On how many occasions have you had beer, wine, or hard liquor to drink in your lifetime? (more than just a few sips)	<.0001	12,996	0.0215	12,725	<.0001	12,810
Q64	On how many occasions (if any) have you had beer, wine, or hard liquor during the past 30 days?	<.0001	13,001	0.0013	12,729	<.0001	12,815
Q69	Think back over the last two weeks. How many times have you had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?	<.0001	12,991	0.0321	12,722	<.0001	12,808
Q61	Have you ever smoked cigarettes?	<.0001	12,976	0.9324	12,704	<.0001	12,788
Q62	How often have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?	**	**	0.1711	12,711	**	**
Q59	Have you ever used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, or chewing tobacco)?	<.0001	12,988	<.0001	12,717	<.0001	12,799
Q60	How frequently have you used smokeless tobacco during the past 30 days?	<.0001	12,972	<.0001	12,702	0.0289	12,788
Q65	On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana in your lifetime?	<.0001	12,962	<.0001	12,693	<.0001	12,777
Q66	On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana in the past 30 days?	**	**	<.0001	12,707	<.0001	12,794
Q72	On how many occasions (if any) have you sniffed glue, breathed (huffed) the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays in order to get high in your lifetime?	<.0001	12,907	0.3753	12,643	<.0001	12,730
Q73	On how many occasions (if any) have you sniffed glue, breathed (huffed) the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays in order to get high in the past 30 days?	**	**	0.2423	12,628	**	**
Q67	On how many occasions (if any) have you used LSD or other hallucinogens (acid, angel dust, special k, shrooms) in your lifetime?	<.0001	12,962	0.0887	12,693	0.0032	12,780

\*\* No tests can be computed for these relationships because at least one table cell has a 0 frequency. Where the Chi Square probability is less than 0.05 (as indicated by "Pr > ChiSq" a statistically significant relationship exists between the subpopulation variable (grade, sex or race) and the variable of interest. Where the Chi Square probability is greater than 0.05, no statistically significant relationship exists. The effective sample size used in calculations is included.

		Grade		Sex		Race	
		Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size
Q68	On how many occasions (if any) have you used LSD or other hallucinogens (acid, angel dust, special k, shrooms) in the past 30 days?	**	**	0.119	12,656	**	**
Q70	On how many occasions (if any) have you used cocaine or crack in your lifetime?	**	**	0.4707	12,664	**	**
Q71	On how many occasions (if any) have you used cocaine or crack in the past 30 days?	**	**	0.8607	12,635	**	**
Q74	On how many occasions (if any) have you taken methamphetamine (speed, crystal, crank, or ice) in your lifetime?	<.0001	12,771	0.3572	12,512	**	**
Q76	On how many occasions (if any) have you taken steroids without a Doctor's order in your lifetime?	**	**	0.0086	12,586	**	**
Q80	On how many occasions (if any) have you used heroin in your lifetime?	**	**	0.0262	12,477	**	**
Q81	On how many occasions (if any) have you used heroin in the past 30 days?	**	**	0.1621	12,444	**	**
Q82	On how many occasions (if any) have you taken painkillers (such as Oxycontin, Vicodin, Percoset, Codeine, and opium) without a Doctor's order in your lifetime?	<.0001	12,721	0.0042	12,463	<.0001	12,549
Q83	On how many occasions (if any) have you taken painkillers (such as Oxycontin, Vicodin, Percoset, Codeine, and opium) without a Doctor's order in the past 30 days?	<.0001	12,720	0.05	12,459	**	**
Q84	On how many occasions (if any) have you taken a prescription drug other than painkillers without a Doctor's order (such as Ritalin, Adderal, or Xanax) in your lifetime?	**	**	<.0001	12,475	<.0001	12,566
Q85	On how many occasions (if any) have you a prescription drug other than painkillers without a Doctor's order (such as Ritalin, Adderal, or Xanax) in the past 30 days?	**	**	0.035	12,457	**	**
Q86	On how many occasions (if any) have you used ecstasy in your lifetime?	**	**	0.3481	12,336	**	**
Q87	On how many occasions (if any) have you used ecstasy in the past 30 days?	**	**	0.1328	12,328	**	**
Q88	On how many occasions (if any) have you taken over-the-counter drugs to get high in your lifetime?	<.0001	12,693	0.0587	12,435	<.0001	12,525

\*\* No tests can be computed for these relationships because at least one table cell has a 0 frequency. Where the Chi Square probability is less than 0.05 (as indicated by "Pr > ChiSq" a statistically significant relationship exists between the subpopulation variable (grade, sex or race) and the variable of interest. Where the Chi Square probability is greater than 0.05, no statistically significant relationship exists. The effective sample size used in calculations is included.

		Grade		Sex		Race	
		Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size
Q89	On how many occasions (if any) have you taken over-the-counter drugs to get high in the past 30 days?	0.0022	12,681	0.0715	12,424	**	**
Q31F	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example vodka, whiskey or gin) regularly (at least once or twice a month)?	<.0001	13,025	0.0072	12,752	<.0001	12,840
Q31G	smoke cigarettes?	<.0001	13,026	0.0301	12,753	<.0001	12,841
Q31H	smoke marijuana?	<.0001	12,982	<.0001	12,710	<.0001	12,797
Q31I	How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or another illegal drug?	<.0001	13,013	<.0001	12,738	0.001	12,828
Q42A	What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you smoked cigarettes?	<.0001	12,934	0.0009	12,662	<.0001	12,761
Q42B	What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, at least once or twice a month?	<.0001	12,898	0.0213	12,625	<.0001	12,726
Q42C	smoked marijuana?	<.0001	12,901	0.0147	12,629	<.0001	12,726
Q57A	How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they:	<.0001	12,936	<.0001	12,670	<.0001	12,755
Q57B	try marijuana once or twice?	<.0001	12,892	<.0001	12,628	<.0001	12,712
Q57C	smoke marijuana regularly?	<.0001	12,690	<.0001	12,434	<.0001	12,514
Q57D	take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day?	<.0001	12,888	<.0001	12,624	<.0001	12,706
Q40F	carried a handgun?	0.0008	12,967	<.0001	12,697	**	**
Q40K	been drunk or high?	**	**	0.0042	12,689	<.0001	12,780
Q40G	How many times in the past year (the last 12 months) have you sold illegal drugs?	**	**	<.0001	12,656	**	**
Q40L	taken a handgun to school?	**	**	0.0059	12,699	**	**
Q40A	How many times in the past year (the last 12 months) have you carried a weapon other than a handgun such as a knife or club?	<.0001	12,994	<.0001	12,721	<.0001	12,816
Q40B	How many times in the past year (the last 12 months) have you: taken a weapon other than a handgun such as a knife or club to school?	**	**	<.0001	12,724	**	**
Q40C	bullied, taunted, ridiculed, or teased someone?	<.0001	12,928	<.0001	12,658	<.0001	12,752
Q40J	attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	<.0001	12,960	<.0001	12,691	<.0001	12,783
Q40D	said something bad about someone's race or culture?	<.0001	12,945	<.0001	12,676	0.1005	12,769
Q31C	pick a fight with someone?	<.0001	12,955	<.0001	12,681	<.0001	12,772

\*\* No tests can be computed for these relationships because at least one table cell has a 0 frequency. Where the Chi Square probability is less than 0.05 (as indicated by "Pr > ChiSq" a statistically significant relationship exists between the subpopulation variable (grade, sex or race) and the variable of interest. Where the Chi Square probability is greater than 0.05, no statistically significant relationship exists. The effective sample size used in calculations is included.

		Grade		Sex		Race	
		Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size
Q31D	to attack someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	<.0001	12,984	<.0001	12,713	<.0001	12,802
Q45	You are visiting another part of town and you do not know any of the people your age there. You are walking down the street, and some teenager you do not know is walking toward you. He is about your size, and as he is about to pass you he deliberately bumps into you and you almost lose your balance. What would you say or do?	<.0001	12,862	<.0001	12,597	<.0001	12,683
Q33	It is alright to beat up people if they start the fight.	<.0001	13,042	<.0001	12,773	<.0001	12,857
Q41A	How many times in the past year (the last 12 months) has anyone done any of the following TO YOU: attacked you with the idea of seriously hurting you?	0.0001	12,995	<.0001	12,725	<.0001	12,817
Q41B	threatened or injured you with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club?	**	**	<.0001	12,703	<.0001	12,794
Q41C	bullied, taunted, ridiculed, or teased you?	<.0001	12,922	<.0001	12,652	<.0001	12,743
Q41D	said something bad about your race or culture?	<.0001	12,940	<.0001	12,671	<.0001	12,765
Q41E	sexually harassed you?	<.0001	12,936	<.0001	12,664	<.0001	12,760
Q37A	How many times have you: done what felt good no matter what?	<.0001	12,342	<.0001	12,087	<.0001	12,189
Q37B	Done something dangerous because someone dared you to do it.	<.0001	12,878	<.0001	12,610	<.0001	12,711
Q37C	Done crazy things even if they are a little dangerous.	<.0001	12,811	<.0001	12,548	<.0001	12,646
Q37D	Ridden in a car or other vehicle without wearing a seatbelt?	<.0001	12,884	<.0001	12,622	<.0001	12,717
Q37E	Ridden in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	<.0001	12,844	0.0003	12,582	<.0001	12,679
Q37F	Driven a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	<.0001	12,818	0.0028	12,552	<.0001	12,650
Q49	During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities?	<.0001	13,031	<.0001	12,760	<.0001	12,847
Q50	Have any of your close friends or relatives ever tried to kill themselves?	<.0001	13,002	<.0001	12,729	<.0001	12,821
Q51	During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?	<.0001	12,959	<.0001	12,689	<.0001	12,776
Q52	During the past 12 months, how many times did you actually attempt suicide?	<.0001	13,001	<.0001	12,730	<.0001	12,817



\*\* No tests can be computed for these relationships because at least one table cell has a 0 frequency. Where the Chi Square probability is less than 0.05 (as indicated by "Pr > ChiSq" a statistically significant relationship exists between the subpopulation variable (grade, sex or race) and the variable of interest. Where the Chi Square probability is greater than 0.05, no statistically significant relationship exists. The effective sample size used in calculations is included.

		Grade		Sex		Race	
		Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size
Q58A	Over the past three months, how often have you:	<.0001	12,921	<.0001	12,655	<.0001	12,740
Q58B	thought that you are no good at all?	<.0001	12,787	<.0001	12,525	<.0001	12,611
Q58C	felt so worried you could not do usual activities?	<.0001	12,777	<.0001	12,517	<.0001	12,602
Q58D	had trouble sleeping or eating because something is bothering you?	<.0001	12,851	<.0001	12,589	<.0001	12,676
Q58E	Over the past three months, how often have you felt easily tired, bored, or distracted because something is bothering you?	<.0001	12,826	<.0001	12,565	<.0001	12,652
Q58F	felt lonely or depressed?	<.0001	12,836	<.0001	12,576	<.0001	12,659
Q37G	Participated in school or non-school extra-curricular activities (i.e. sports, 4-H, Boys and Girls Club, Pep Club, etc.)?	<.0001	12,768	<.0001	12,508	<.0001	12,606
Q37H	Done things for fun with family members (other than watching TV)?	<.0001	12,833	<.0001	12,572	<.0001	12,666
Q37I	How many times have you: been involved in religious related activities or volunteer work (i.e. choir, working with elderly, etc.)?	<.0001	12,756	<.0001	12,500	<.0001	12,597
Q37J	Hung out at a local mall, shopping center, or parking lot?	<.0001	12,776	<.0001	12,512	<.0001	12,612
Q37K	Spent time at a friend's house without any parents home?	<.0001	12,841	0.9004	12,577	<.0001	12,676
Q28A	How do you spend your time on weekdays after school? About how often do you spend time watching TV or playing video games?	<.0001	12,939	<.0001	12,668	<.0001	12,757
Q28B	doing homework, studying or reading	<.0001	12,886	<.0001	12,614	<.0001	12,705
Q28C	helping out around the house (chores, babysitting, etc.)	<.0001	12,815	<.0001	12,550	<.0001	12,633
Q28D	working at a paid job	<.0001	12,637	0.0082	12,377	<.0001	12,463
Q28E	spending time away from home with friends.	<.0001	12,722	<.0001	12,454	<.0001	12,541
Q28F	spending time at home without any adults present.	<.0001	12,812	0.0008	12,546	<.0001	12,633
Q38	Have you ever belonged to a gang?	<.0001	13,048	<.0001	12,776	<.0001	12,864
Q39	If you have ever belonged to a gang, did the gang have a name?	<.0001	12,974	<.0001	12,703	<.0001	12,796
Q29K	Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months) how many of your best friends have: been members of a gang?	<.0001	12,940	0.0004	12,669	<.0001	12,764
Q30I	How old were you when you first belonged to a gang?	**	**	<.0001	12,685	<.0001	12,780
<b>2005 Data, Variable Response Categories NOT Collapsed, 6th Grade Students Excluded</b>							

\*\* No tests can be computed for these relationships because at least one table cell has a 0 frequency. Where the Chi Square probability is less than 0.05 (as indicated by "Pr > ChiSq" a statistically significant relationship exists between the subpopulation variable (grade, sex or race) and the variable of interest. Where the Chi Square probability is greater than 0.05, no statistically significant relationship exists. The effective sample size used in calculations is included.

		Grade		Sex		Race	
		Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size
Q8	What language do you use most often at home?	0.0017	9,886	0.0924	9,701	<.0001	9,745
Q63	On how many occasions have you had beer, wine, or hard liquor to drink in your lifetime? (more than just a few sips)	<.0001	9,938	0.0035	9,743	<.0001	9,789
Q64	On how many occasions (if any) have you had beer, wine, or hard liquor during the past 30 days?	<.0001	9,942	0.0014	9,747	<.0001	9,793
Q69	Think back over the last two weeks. How many times have you had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?	<.0001	9,929	0.0183	9,736	<.0001	9,780
Q61	Have you ever smoked cigarettes?	<.0001	9,912	0.7217	9,718	<.0001	9,764
Q62	How often have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?	<.0001	9,912	0.0937	9,719	**	**
Q59	Have you ever used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, or chewing tobacco)?	<.0001	9,921	<.0001	9,728	<.0001	9,772
Q60	How frequently have you used smokeless tobacco during the past 30 days?	<.0001	9,912	<.0001	9,719	0.014	9,764
Q65	On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana in your lifetime?	<.0001	9,910	<.0001	9,717	<.0001	9,761
Q66	On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana in the past 30 days?	<.0001	9,925	<.0001	9,731	<.0001	9,777
Q72	On how many occasions (if any) have you sniffed glue, breathed (huffed) the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays in order to get high in your lifetime?	<.0001	9,883	0.1767	9,692	<.0001	9,735
Q67	On how many occasions (if any) have you used LSD or other hallucinogens (acid, angel dust, special k, shrooms) in your lifetime?	<.0001	9,934	0.0711	9,740	**	**
Q68	On how many occasions (if any) have you used LSD or other hallucinogens (acid, angel dust, special k, shrooms) in the past 30 days?	0.0032	9,910	0.1657	9,717	**	**
Q70	On how many occasions (if any) have you used cocaine or crack in your lifetime?	**	**	0.6357	9,711	**	**
Q71	On how many occasions (if any) have you used cocaine or crack in the past 30 days?	**	**	0.6827	9,694	**	**
Q74	On how many occasions (if any) have you taken methamphetamine (speed, crystal, crank, or ice) in your lifetime?	<.0001	9,852	0.4488	9,661	**	**

\*\* No tests can be computed for these relationships because at least one table cell has a 0 frequency. Where the Chi Square probability is less than 0.05 (as indicated by "Pr > ChiSq" a statistically significant relationship exists between the subpopulation variable (grade, sex or race) and the variable of interest. Where the Chi Square probability is greater than 0.05, no statistically significant relationship exists. The effective sample size used in calculations is included.

		Grade		Sex		Race	
		Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size
Q76	On how many occasions (if any) have you taken steroids without a Doctor's order in your lifetime?	**	**	0.0045	9,659	**	**
Q81	On how many occasions (if any) have you used heroin in the past 30 days?	**	**	0.1247	9,604	**	**
Q82	On how many occasions (if any) have you taken painkillers (such as Oxycontin, Vicodin, Percoset, Codeine, and opium) without a Doctor's order in your lifetime?	<.0001	9,782	0.0075	9,595	<.0001	9,636
Q83	On how many occasions (if any) have you taken painkillers (such as Oxycontin, Vicodin, Percoset, Codeine, and opium) without a Doctor's order in the past 30 days?	0.0002	9,783	0.1143	9,593	**	**
Q84	On how many occasions (if any) have you taken a prescription drug other than painkillers without a Doctor's order (such as Ritalin, Adderal, or Xanax) in your lifetime?	<.0001	9,786	<.0001	9,596	<.0001	9,641
Q85	On how many occasions (if any) have you a prescription drug other than painkillers without a Doctor's order (such as Ritalin, Adderal, or Xanax) in the past 30 days?	<.0001	9,777	0.1177	9,587	**	**
Q86	On how many occasions (if any) have you used ecstasy in your lifetime?	<.0001	9,747	0.3738	9,558	**	**
Q87	On how many occasions (if any) have you used ecstasy in the past 30 days?	**	**	0.292	9,561	**	**
Q88	On how many occasions (if any) have you taken over-the-counter drugs to get high in your lifetime?	<.0001	9,766	0.1379	9,579	<.0001	9,621
Q89	On how many occasions (if any) have you taken over-the-counter drugs to get high in the past 30 days?	0.4388	9,760	0.3491	9,574	**	**
Q31F	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example vodka, whiskey or gin) regularly (at least once or twice a month)?	<.0001	9,963	0.0034	9,770	<.0001	9,814
Q31G	smoke cigarettes?	<.0001	9,966	0.0163	9,774	<.0001	9,817
Q31H	smoke marijuana?	<.0001	9,944	<.0001	9,753	<.0001	9,796
Q31I	How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or another illegal drug?	<.0001	9,966	<.0001	9,773	0.0016	9,817
Q42A	What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you smoked cigarettes?	<.0001	9,919	0.0006	9,727	<.0001	9,772
Q42B	What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, at least once or twice a month?	<.0001	9,901	0.0844	9,709	<.0001	9,755

\*\* No tests can be computed for these relationships because at least one table cell has a 0 frequency. Where the Chi Square probability is less than 0.05 (as indicated by "Pr > ChiSq" a statistically significant relationship exists between the subpopulation variable (grade, sex or race) and the variable of interest. Where the Chi Square probability is greater than 0.05, no statistically significant relationship exists. The effective sample size used in calculations is included.

		Grade		Sex		Race	
		Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size
Q42C	smoked marijuana?	<.0001	9,905	0.0035	9,713	<.0001	9,759
Q57A	How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they:	0.0038	9,933	<.0001	9,742	<.0001	9,785
Q57B	try marijuana once or twice?	<.0001	9,919	<.0001	9,728	<.0001	9,771
Q57C	smoke marijuana regularly?	<.0001	9,787	<.0001	9,602	<.0001	9,642
Q57D	take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day?	<.0001	9,910	<.0001	9,719	<.0001	9,762
Q40J	attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	<.0001	9,937	<.0001	9,746	<.0001	9,792
Q40F	carried a handgun?	0.1727	9,930	<.0001	9,738	**	**
Q40K	been drunk or high?	<.0001	9,928	0.0024	9,736	<.0001	9,783
Q40G	How many times in the past year (the last 12 months) have you sold illegal drugs?	<.0001	9,905	<.0001	9,715	**	**
Q40L	taken a handgun to school?	**	**	0.0081	9,744	**	**
Q40A	How many times in the past year (the last 12 months) have you carried a weapon other than a handgun such as a knife or club?	0.0014	9,945	<.0001	9,752	<.0001	9,800
Q40B	How many times in the past year (the last 12 months) have you: taken a weapon other than a handgun such as a knife or club to school?	<.0001	9,957	<.0001	9,765	**	**
Q40C	bullied, taunted, ridiculed, or teased someone?	<.0001	9,920	<.0001	9,728	<.0001	9,775
Q40D	said something bad about someone's race or culture?	<.0001	9,923	<.0001	9,731	0.1407	9,781
Q31C	pick a fight with someone?	<.0001	9,928	<.0001	9,735	<.0001	9,781
Q31D	to attack someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	0.0304	9,935	<.0001	9,745	<.0001	9,790
Q45	You are visiting another part of town and you do not know any of the people your age there. You are walking down the street, and some teenager you do not know is walking toward you. He is about your size, and as he is about to pass you he deliberately bumps into you and you almost lose your balance. What would you say or do?	<.0001	9,845	<.0001	9,657	<.0001	9,701
Q33	It is alright to beat up people if they start the fight.	<.0001	9,967	<.0001	9,774	<.0001	9,818
Q41A	How many times in the past year (the last 12 months) has anyone done any of the following TO YOU: attacked you with the idea of seriously hurting you?	0.0002	9,952	<.0001	9,761	<.0001	9,807
Q41B	threatened or injured you with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club?	0.0901	9,943	<.0001	9,752	**	**

\*\* No tests can be computed for these relationships because at least one table cell has a 0 frequency. Where the Chi Square probability is less than 0.05 (as indicated by "Pr > ChiSq" a statistically significant relationship exists between the subpopulation variable (grade, sex or race) and the variable of interest. Where the Chi Square probability is greater than 0.05, no statistically significant relationship exists. The effective sample size used in calculations is included.

		Grade		Sex		Race	
		Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size
Q41C	bullied, taunted, ridiculed, or teased you?	<.0001	9,915	<.0001	9,723	<.0001	9,771
Q41D	said something bad about your race or culture?	<.0001	9,924	<.0001	9,733	<.0001	9,782
Q41E	sexually harassed you?	0.7374	9,929	<.0001	9,736	<.0001	9,788
Q37A	How many times have you: done what felt good no matter what?	<.0001	9,553	<.0001	9,367	<.0001	9,423
Q37B	Done something dangerous because someone dared you to do it.	<.0001	9,879	<.0001	9,688	<.0001	9,738
Q37C	Done crazy things even if they are a little dangerous.	<.0001	9,835	<.0001	9,648	<.0001	9,696
Q37D	Ridden in a car or other vehicle without wearing a seatbelt?	<.0001	9,891	<.0001	9,704	<.0001	9,751
Q37E	Ridden in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	<.0001	9,866	0.001	9,677	<.0001	9,729
Q37F	Driven a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	<.0001	9,860	<.0001	9,669	<.0001	9,718
Q49	During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities?	<.0001	9,956	<.0001	9,764	<.0001	9,808
Q50	Have any of your close friends or relatives ever tried to kill themselves?	<.0001	9,923	<.0001	9,728	<.0001	9,775
Q51	During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?	0.7925	9,946	<.0001	9,754	<.0001	9,796
Q52	During the past 12 months, how many times did you actually attempt suicide?	0.6216	9,959	<.0001	9,766	<.0001	9,809
Q58A	Over the past three months, how often have you:	<.0001	9,897	<.0001	9,704	<.0001	9,749
Q58B	thought that you are no good at all?	<.0001	9,831	<.0001	9,642	<.0001	9,685
Q58C	felt so worried you could not do usual activities?	<.0001	9,818	<.0001	9,629	<.0001	9,672
Q58D	had trouble sleeping or eating because something is bothering you?	<.0001	9,866	<.0001	9,675	<.0001	9,719
Q58E	Over the past three months, how often have you felt easily tired, bored, or distracted because something is bothering you?	<.0001	9,845	<.0001	9,655	<.0001	9,699
Q58F	felt lonely or depressed?	<.0001	9,868	<.0001	9,677	<.0001	9,720
Q37G	Participated in school or non-school extra-curricular activities (i.e. sports, 4-H, Boys and Girls Club, Pep Club, etc.)?	<.0001	9,872	<.0001	9,685	<.0001	9,732
Q37H	Done things for fun with family members (other than watching TV)?	<.0001	9,860	<.0001	9,672	<.0001	9,718

\*\* No tests can be computed for these relationships because at least one table cell has a 0 frequency. Where the Chi Square probability is less than 0.05 (as indicated by "Pr > ChiSq" a statistically significant relationship exists between the subpopulation variable (grade, sex or race) and the variable of interest. Where the Chi Square probability is greater than 0.05, no statistically significant relationship exists. The effective sample size used in calculations is included.

		Grade		Sex		Race	
		Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size
Q37I	How many times have you: been involved in religious related activities or volunteer work (i.e. choir, working with elderly, etc.)?	<.0001	9,859	<.0001	9,670	<.0001	9,719
Q37J	Hung out at a local mall, shopping center, or parking lot?	<.0001	9,860	<.0001	9,671	<.0001	9,720
Q37K	Spent time at a friend's house without any parents home?	<.0001	9,868	0.6248	9,678	<.0001	9,729
Q28A	How do you spend your time on weekdays after school? About how often do you spend time watching TV or playing video games?	<.0001	9,908	<.0001	9,715	<.0001	9,760
Q28B	doing homework, studying or reading	<.0001	9,876	<.0001	9,685	<.0001	9,728
Q28C	helping out around the house (chores, babysitting, etc.)	<.0001	9,844	<.0001	9,655	<.0001	9,695
Q28D	working at a paid job	<.0001	9,738	0.1526	9,550	<.0001	9,594
Q28E	spending time away from home with friends.	<.0001	9,802	<.0001	9,609	<.0001	9,654
Q28F	spending time at home without any adults present.	<.0001	9,876	0.0137	9,683	<.0001	9,728
Q38	Have you ever belonged to a gang?	0.0858	9,961	<.0001	9,769	<.0001	9,814
Q39	If you have ever belonged to a gang, did the gang have a name?	0.0004	9,896	<.0001	9,704	<.0001	9,753
Q29K	Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months) how many of your best friends have: been members of a gang?	<.0001	9,909	0.001	9,718	<.0001	9,762
Q30I	How old were you when you first belonged to a gang?	**	**	<.0001	9,731	<.0001	9,777
<b>2005 Data, Variable Response Categories Collapsed, 6th Grade Students Included</b>							
Q8	What language do you use most often at home?	<.0001	12,942	0.0853	12,681	<.0001	12,763
Q63	On how many occasions have you had beer, wine, or hard liquor to drink in your lifetime? (more than just a few sips)	<.0001	12,996	0.7677	12,725	<.0001	12,810
Q64	On how many occasions (if any) have you had beer, wine, or hard liquor during the past 30 days?	<.0001	13,001	0.1432	12,729	<.0001	12,815
Q69	Think back over the last two weeks. How many times have you had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?	<.0001	12,991	0.3201	12,722	<.0001	12,808
Q61	Have you ever smoked cigarettes?	<.0001	12,976	0.806	12,704	<.0001	12,788
Q62	How often have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?	<.0001	12,981	0.8673	12,711	<.0001	12,794
Q59	Have you ever used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, or chewing tobacco)?	<.0001	12,988	<.0001	12,717	<.0001	12,799

\*\* No tests can be computed for these relationships because at least one table cell has a 0 frequency. Where the Chi Square probability is less than 0.05 (as indicated by "Pr > ChiSq" a statistically significant relationship exists between the subpopulation variable (grade, sex or race) and the variable of interest. Where the Chi Square probability is greater than 0.05, no statistically significant relationship exists. The effective sample size used in calculations is included.

		Grade		Sex		Race	
		Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size
Q60	How frequently have you used smokeless tobacco during the past 30 days?	<.0001	12,972	<.0001	12,702	0.0013	12,788
Q65	On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana in your lifetime?	<.0001	12,962	<.0001	12,693	<.0001	12,777
Q66	On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana in the past 30 days?	<.0001	12,977	<.0001	12,707	<.0001	12,794
Q72	On how many occasions (if any) have you sniffed glue, breathed (huffed) the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays in order to get high in your lifetime?	<.0001	12,907	0.9787	12,643	<.0001	12,730
Q73	On how many occasions (if any) have you sniffed glue, breathed (huffed) the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays in order to get high in the past 30 days?	<.0001	12,892	0.7971	12,628	<.0001	12,717
Q67	On how many occasions (if any) have you used LSD or other hallucinogens (acid, angel dust, special k, shrooms) in your lifetime?	<.0001	12,962	0.016	12,693	0.0004	12,780
Q68	On how many occasions (if any) have you used LSD or other hallucinogens (acid, angel dust, special k, shrooms) in the past 30 days?	<.0001	12,924	0.0689	12,656	0.0007	12,743
Q70	On how many occasions (if any) have you used cocaine or crack in your lifetime?	<.0001	12,929	0.888	12,664	<.0001	12,753
Q71	On how many occasions (if any) have you used cocaine or crack in the past 30 days?	<.0001	12,898	0.897	12,635	0.001	12,722
Q74	On how many occasions (if any) have you taken methamphetamine (speed, crystal, crank, or ice) in your lifetime?	<.0001	12,771	0.8829	12,512	0.0018	12,598
Q75	On how many occasions (if any) have you taken methamphetamine (speed, crystal, crank, or ice) in the past 30 days?	0.0015	12,774	0.5374	12,515	0.0074	12,601
Q76	On how many occasions (if any) have you taken steroids without a Doctor's order in your lifetime?	0.3064	12,846	0.0019	12,586	0.005	12,673
Q77	On how many occasions (if any) have you taken steroids without a Doctor's order in the past 30 days?	0.2193	12,848	0.0307	12,585	0.0282	12,675

\*\* No tests can be computed for these relationships because at least one table cell has a 0 frequency. Where the Chi Square probability is less than 0.05 (as indicated by "Pr > ChiSq" a statistically significant relationship exists between the subpopulation variable (grade, sex or race) and the variable of interest. Where the Chi Square probability is greater than 0.05, no statistically significant relationship exists. The effective sample size used in calculations is included.

		Grade		Sex		Race	
		Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size
Q80	On how many occasions (if any) have you used heroin in your lifetime?	<.0001	12,737	0.0321	12,477	0.0084	12,566
Q81	On how many occasions (if any) have you used heroin in the past 30 days?	0.2411	12,702	0.0337	12,444	0.011	12,533
Q82	On how many occasions (if any) have you taken painkillers (such as Oxycontin, Vicodin, Percoset, Codeine, and opium) without a Doctor's order in your lifetime?	<.0001	12,721	0.311	12,463	<.0001	12,549
Q83	On how many occasions (if any) have you taken painkillers (such as Oxycontin, Vicodin, Percoset, Codeine, and opium) without a Doctor's order in the past 30 days?	<.0001	12,720	0.3099	12,459	<.0001	12,550
Q84	On how many occasions (if any) have you taken a prescription drug other than painkillers without a Doctor's order (such as Ritalin, Adderal, or Xanax) in your lifetime?	<.0001	12,737	0.0004	12,475	<.0001	12,566
Q85	On how many occasions (if any) have you a prescription drug other than painkillers without a Doctor's order (such as Ritalin, Adderal, or Xanax) in the past 30 days?	<.0001	12,719	0.144	12,457	<.0001	12,550
Q86	On how many occasions (if any) have you used ecstasy in your lifetime?	<.0001	12,594	0.5805	12,336	0.0006	12,429
Q87	On how many occasions (if any) have you used ecstasy in the past 30 days?	0.0036	12,584	0.0631	12,328	0.0044	12,420
Q88	On how many occasions (if any) have you taken over-the-counter drugs to get high in your lifetime?	<.0001	12,693	0.3047	12,435	<.0001	12,525
Q89	On how many occasions (if any) have you taken over-the-counter drugs to get high in the past 30 days?	<.0001	12,681	0.3313	12,424	0.0005	12,512
Q31F	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example vodka, whiskey or gin) regularly (at least once or twice a month)?	<.0001	13,025	0.5852	12,752	<.0001	12,840
Q31G	smoke cigarettes?	<.0001	13,026	0.0883	12,753	<.0001	12,841
Q31H	smoke marijuana?	<.0001	12,982	<.0001	12,710	<.0001	12,797
Q31I	How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or another illegal drug?	<.0001	13,013	0.0018	12,738	0.0002	12,828
Q42A	What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you smoked cigarettes?	<.0001	12,934	0.3487	12,662	<.0001	12,761
Q42B	What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, at least once or twice a month?	<.0001	12,898	0.0063	12,625	<.0001	12,726



\*\* No tests can be computed for these relationships because at least one table cell has a 0 frequency. Where the Chi Square probability is less than 0.05 (as indicated by "Pr > ChiSq" a statistically significant relationship exists between the subpopulation variable (grade, sex or race) and the variable of interest. Where the Chi Square probability is greater than 0.05, no statistically significant relationship exists. The effective sample size used in calculations is included.

		Grade		Sex		Race	
		Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size
Q42C	smoked marijuana?	<.0001	12,901	0.0029	12,629	<.0001	12,726
Q57A	How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they:	<.0001	12,936	<.0001	12,670	<.0001	12,755
Q57B	try marijuana once or twice?	<.0001	12,892	<.0001	12,628	<.0001	12,712
Q57C	smoke marijuana regularly?	<.0001	12,690	<.0001	12,434	<.0001	12,514
Q57D	take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day?	<.0001	12,888	<.0001	12,624	<.0001	12,706
Q40J	attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	<.0001	12,960	<.0001	12,691	<.0001	12,783
Q40I	been arrested?	<.0001	12,857	<.0001	12,594	<.0001	12,680
Q40F	carried a handgun?	<.0001	12,967	<.0001	12,697	<.0001	12,789
Q40K	been drunk or high?	<.0001	12,957	0.0653	12,689	<.0001	12,780
Q40G	How many times in the past year (the last 12 months) have you sold illegal drugs?	<.0001	12,922	<.0001	12,656	0.0024	12,745
Q40E	been suspended from school?	0.0003	12,966	<.0001	12,698	<.0001	12,789
Q40L	taken a handgun to school?	0.0378	12,967	<.0001	12,699	<.0001	12,791
Q40H	stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or a motorcycle?	<.0001	12,982	<.0001	12,715	<.0001	12,805
Q40A	How many times in the past year (the last 12 months) have you carried a weapon other than a handgun such as a knife or club?	<.0001	12,994	<.0001	12,721	<.0001	12,816
Q40B	How many times in the past year (the last 12 months) have you: taken a weapon other than a handgun such as a knife or club to school?	<.0001	12,994	<.0001	12,724	<.0001	12,818
Q40C	bullied, taunted, ridiculed, or teased someone?	<.0001	12,928	<.0001	12,658	<.0001	12,752
Q40D	said something bad about someone's race or culture?	<.0001	12,945	<.0001	12,676	0.0053	12,769
Q31C	pick a fight with someone?	<.0001	12,955	<.0001	12,681	<.0001	12,772
Q31D	to attack someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	<.0001	12,984	<.0001	12,713	<.0001	12,802
Q45	You are visiting another part of town and you do not know any of the people your age there. You are walking down the street, and some teenager you do not know is walking toward you. He is about your size, and as he is about to pass you he deliberately bumps into you and you almost lose your balance. What would you say or do?	<.0001	12,862	<.0001	12,597	<.0001	12,683
Q33	It is alright to beat up people if they start the fight.	<.0001	13,042	<.0001	12,773	<.0001	12,857

\*\* No tests can be computed for these relationships because at least one table cell has a 0 frequency. Where the Chi Square probability is less than 0.05 (as indicated by "Pr > ChiSq" a statistically significant relationship exists between the subpopulation variable (grade, sex or race) and the variable of interest. Where the Chi Square probability is greater than 0.05, no statistically significant relationship exists. The effective sample size used in calculations is included.

		Grade		Sex		Race	
		Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size
Q41A	How many times in the past year (the last 12 months) has anyone done any of the following TO YOU: attacked you with the idea of seriously hurting you?	<.0001	12,995	<.0001	12,725	<.0001	12,817
Q41B	threatened or injured you with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club?	<.0001	12,971	<.0001	12,703	<.0001	12,794
Q41C	bullied, taunted, ridiculed, or teased you?	<.0001	12,922	<.0001	12,652	<.0001	12,743
Q41D	said something bad about your race or culture?	<.0001	12,940	<.0001	12,671	<.0001	12,765
Q41E	sexually harassed you?	<.0001	12,936	<.0001	12,664	<.0001	12,760
Q37A	How many times have you: done what felt good no matter what?	<.0001	12,342	<.0001	12,087	0.6087	12,189
Q37B	Done something dangerous because someone dared you to do it.	<.0001	12,878	<.0001	12,610	<.0001	12,711
Q37C	Done crazy things even if they are a little dangerous.	<.0001	12,811	<.0001	12,548	<.0001	12,646
Q37D	Ridden in a car or other vehicle without wearing a seatbelt?	<.0001	12,884	0.003	12,622	0.0003	12,717
Q37E	Ridden in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	<.0001	12,844	0.0016	12,582	<.0001	12,679
Q37F	Driven a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	<.0001	12,818	0.0001	12,552	<.0001	12,650
Q49	During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities?	<.0001	13,031	<.0001	12,760	<.0001	12,847
Q50	Have any of your close friends or relatives ever tried to kill themselves?	<.0001	13,002	<.0001	12,729	<.0001	12,821
Q51	During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?	<.0001	12,959	<.0001	12,689	<.0001	12,776
Q52	During the past 12 months, how many times did you actually attempt suicide?	<.0001	13,001	<.0001	12,730	<.0001	12,817
Q58A	Over the past three months, how often have you:	0.0762	12,921	<.0001	12,655	<.0001	12,740
Q58B	thought that you are no good at all?	<.0001	12,787	<.0001	12,525	<.0001	12,611
Q58C	felt so worried you could not do usual activities?	<.0001	12,777	<.0001	12,517	<.0001	12,602
Q58D	had trouble sleeping or eating because something is bothering you?	<.0001	12,851	<.0001	12,589	0.6355	12,676
Q58E	Over the past three months, how often have you felt easily tired, bored, or distracted because something is bothering you?	<.0001	12,826	<.0001	12,565	0.0158	12,652

\*\* No tests can be computed for these relationships because at least one table cell has a 0 frequency. Where the Chi Square probability is less than 0.05 (as indicated by "Pr > ChiSq" a statistically significant relationship exists between the subpopulation variable (grade, sex or race) and the variable of interest. Where the Chi Square probability is greater than 0.05, no statistically significant relationship exists. The effective sample size used in calculations is included.

		Grade		Sex		Race	
		Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size
Q58F	felt lonely or depressed?	<.0001	12,836	<.0001	12,576	0.0028	12,659
Q37G	Participated in school or non-school extra-curricular activities (i.e. sports, 4-H, Boys and Girls Club, Pep Club, etc.)?	<.0001	12,768	<.0001	12,508	<.0001	12,606
Q37H	Done things for fun with family members (other than watching TV)?	0.0009	12,833	<.0001	12,572	<.0001	12,666
Q37I	How many times have you: been involved in religious related activities or volunteer work (i.e. choir, working with elderly, etc.)?	<.0001	12,756	<.0001	12,500	<.0001	12,597
Q37J	Hung out at a local mall, shopping center, or parking lot?	<.0001	12,776	<.0001	12,512	0.0314	12,612
Q37K	Spent time at a friend's house without any parents home?	<.0001	12,841	0.7468	12,577	<.0001	12,676
Q28A	How do you spend your time on weekdays after school? About how often do you spend time watching TV or playing video games?	<.0001	12,939	<.0001	12,668	0.0046	12,757
Q28B	doing homework, studying or reading	<.0001	12,886	<.0001	12,614	<.0001	12,705
Q28C	helping out around the house (chores, babysitting, etc.)	0.0003	12,815	0.0002	12,550	<.0001	12,633
Q28D	working at a paid job	<.0001	12,637	0.1755	12,377	<.0001	12,463
Q28E	spending time away from home with friends.	<.0001	12,722	<.0001	12,454	<.0001	12,541
Q28F	spending time at home without any adults present.	<.0001	12,812	0.8104	12,546	<.0001	12,633
Q38	Have you ever belonged to a gang?	<.0001	13,048	<.0001	12,776	<.0001	12,864
Q39	If you have ever belonged to a gang, did the gang have a name?	<.0001	12,974	<.0001	12,703	<.0001	12,796
Q29K	Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months) how many of your best friends have: been members of a gang?	<.0001	12,940	0.0009	12,669	<.0001	12,764
Q30I	How old were you when you first belonged to a gang?	<.0001	12,958	<.0001	12,685	<.0001	12,780
<b>2005 Data, Variable Response Categories Collapsed, 6th Grade Students Excluded</b>							
Q8	What language do you use most often at home?	0.0017	9,886	0.0924	9,701	<.0001	9,745
Q63	On how many occasions have you had beer, wine, or hard liquor to drink in your lifetime? (more than just a few sips)	<.0001	9,938	0.6262	9,743	<.0001	9,789
Q64	On how many occasions (if any) have you had beer, wine, or hard liquor during the past 30 days?	<.0001	9,942	0.2458	9,747	<.0001	9,793
Q69	Think back over the last two weeks. How many times have you had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?	<.0001	9,929	0.0895	9,736	<.0001	9,780
Q61	Have you ever smoked cigarettes?	<.0001	9,912	0.279	9,718	<.0001	9,764

\*\* No tests can be computed for these relationships because at least one table cell has a 0 frequency. Where the Chi Square probability is less than 0.05 (as indicated by "Pr > ChiSq" a statistically significant relationship exists between the subpopulation variable (grade, sex or race) and the variable of interest. Where the Chi Square probability is greater than 0.05, no statistically significant relationship exists. The effective sample size used in calculations is included.

		Grade		Sex		Race	
		Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size
Q62	How often have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?	<.0001	9,912	0.4032	9,719	<.0001	9,763
Q59	Have you ever used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, or chewing tobacco)?	<.0001	9,921	<.0001	9,728	<.0001	9,772
Q60	How frequently have you used smokeless tobacco during the past 30 days?	<.0001	9,912	<.0001	9,719	0.0002	9,764
Q65	On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana in your lifetime?	<.0001	9,910	<.0001	9,717	<.0001	9,761
Q66	On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana in the past 30 days?	<.0001	9,925	<.0001	9,731	<.0001	9,777
Q72	On how many occasions (if any) have you sniffed glue, breathed (huffed) the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays in order to get high in your lifetime?	<.0001	9,883	0.1434	9,692	<.0001	9,735
Q73	On how many occasions (if any) have you sniffed glue, breathed (huffed) the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays in order to get high in the past 30 days?	<.0001	9,874	0.6138	9,683	<.0001	9,726
Q67	On how many occasions (if any) have you used LSD or other hallucinogens (acid, angel dust, special k, shrooms) in your lifetime?	<.0001	9,934	0.0073	9,740	0.0004	9,784
Q68	On how many occasions (if any) have you used LSD or other hallucinogens (acid, angel dust, special k, shrooms) in the past 30 days?	<.0001	9,910	0.0927	9,717	0.0049	9,761
Q70	On how many occasions (if any) have you used cocaine or crack in your lifetime?	<.0001	9,902	0.8803	9,711	0.0002	9,754
Q71	On how many occasions (if any) have you used cocaine or crack in the past 30 days?	<.0001	9,885	0.9647	9,694	0.0099	9,737
Q74	On how many occasions (if any) have you taken methamphetamine (speed, crystal, crank, or ice) in your lifetime?	<.0001	9,852	0.902	9,661	0.0038	9,706
Q75	On how many occasions (if any) have you taken methamphetamine (speed, crystal, crank, or ice) in the past 30 days?	0.0079	9,852	0.8321	9,662	0.104	9,705

\*\* No tests can be computed for these relationships because at least one table cell has a 0 frequency. Where the Chi Square probability is less than 0.05 (as indicated by "Pr > ChiSq" a statistically significant relationship exists between the subpopulation variable (grade, sex or race) and the variable of interest. Where the Chi Square probability is greater than 0.05, no statistically significant relationship exists. The effective sample size used in calculations is included.

		Grade		Sex		Race	
		Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size
Q76	On how many occasions (if any) have you taken steroids without a Doctor's order in your lifetime?	0.2151	9,848	0.0003	9,659	0.1909	9,703
Q77	On how many occasions (if any) have you taken steroids without a Doctor's order in the past 30 days?	0.1467	9,849	0.0014	9,658	0.6291	9,702
Q80	On how many occasions (if any) have you used heroin in your lifetime?	0.0008	9,812	0.0279	9,623	0.0535	9,666
Q81	On how many occasions (if any) have you used heroin in the past 30 days?	0.2804	9,791	0.0065	9,604	0.1359	9,645
Q82	On how many occasions (if any) have you taken painkillers (such as Oxycontin, Vicodin, Percoset, Codeine, and opium) without a Doctor's order in your lifetime?	<.0001	9,782	0.2879	9,595	<.0001	9,636
Q83	On how many occasions (if any) have you taken painkillers (such as Oxycontin, Vicodin, Percoset, Codeine, and opium) without a Doctor's order in the past 30 days?	<.0001	9,783	0.3015	9,593	<.0001	9,638
Q84	On how many occasions (if any) have you taken a prescription drug other than painkillers without a Doctor's order (such as Ritalin, Adderal, or Xanax) in your lifetime?	<.0001	9,786	0.0003	9,596	<.0001	9,641
Q85	On how many occasions (if any) have you a prescription drug other than painkillers without a Doctor's order (such as Ritalin, Adderal, or Xanax) in the past 30 days?	<.0001	9,777	0.1525	9,587	<.0001	9,633
Q86	On how many occasions (if any) have you used ecstasy in your lifetime?	<.0001	9,747	0.3621	9,558	0.0002	9,602
Q87	On how many occasions (if any) have you used ecstasy in the past 30 days?	0.2114	9,751	0.043	9,561	0.0347	9,606
Q88	On how many occasions (if any) have you taken over-the-counter drugs to get high in your lifetime?	<.0001	9,766	0.4061	9,579	<.0001	9,621
Q89	On how many occasions (if any) have you taken over-the-counter drugs to get high in the past 30 days?	0.0720	9,760	0.3232	9,574	0.0002	9,615
Q31F	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example vodka, whiskey or gin) regularly (at least once or twice a month)?	<.0001	9,963	0.3205	9,770	<.0001	9,814
Q31G	smoke cigarettes?	<.0001	9,966	0.0327	9,774	<.0001	9,817
Q31H	smoke marijuana?	<.0001	9,944	<.0001	9,753	<.0001	9,796
Q31I	How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or another illegal drug?	<.0001	9,966	0.001	9,773	0.0004	9,817

\*\* No tests can be computed for these relationships because at least one table cell has a 0 frequency. Where the Chi Square probability is less than 0.05 (as indicated by "Pr > ChiSq" a statistically significant relationship exists between the subpopulation variable (grade, sex or race) and the variable of interest. Where the Chi Square probability is greater than 0.05, no statistically significant relationship exists. The effective sample size used in calculations is included.

		Grade		Sex		Race	
		Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size
Q42A	What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you smoked cigarettes?	<.0001	9,919	0.3339	9,727	<.0001	9,772
Q42B	What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, at least once or twice a month?	<.0001	9,901	0.0189	9,709	<.0001	9,755
Q42C	smoked marijuana?	<.0001	9,905	0.0014	9,713	<.0001	9,759
Q57A	How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they:	0.0529	9,933	<.0001	9,742	<.0001	9,785
Q57B	try marijuana once or twice?	<.0001	9,919	<.0001	9,728	<.0001	9,771
Q57C	smoke marijuana regularly?	<.0001	9,787	<.0001	9,602	<.0001	9,642
Q57D	take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day?	<.0001	9,910	<.0001	9,719	<.0001	9,762
Q40J	attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	<.0001	9,937	<.0001	9,746	<.0001	9,792
Q40I	been arrested?	0.0161	9,877	<.0001	9,687	<.0001	9,732
Q40F	carried a handgun?	0.1627	9,930	<.0001	9,738	<.0001	9,785
Q40K	been drunk or high?	<.0001	9,928	0.0247	9,736	<.0001	9,783
Q40G	How many times in the past year (the last 12 months) have you sold illegal drugs?	<.0001	9,905	<.0001	9,715	0.0017	9,761
Q40E	been suspended from school?	0.0084	9,932	<.0001	9,741	<.0001	9,787
Q40L	taken a handgun to school?	0.6881	9,936	<.0001	9,744	<.0001	9,791
Q40H	stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or a motorcycle?	0.6363	9,946	<.0001	9,756	<.0001	9,801
Q40A	How many times in the past year (the last 12 months) have you carried a weapon other than a handgun such as a knife or club?	0.0118	9,945	<.0001	9,752	<.0001	9,800
Q40B	How many times in the past year (the last 12 months) have you: taken a weapon other than a handgun such as a knife or club to school?	0.0014	9,957	<.0001	9,765	<.0001	9,812
Q40C	bullied, taunted, ridiculed, or teased someone?	<.0001	9,920	<.0001	9,728	<.0001	9,775
Q40D	said something bad about someone's race or culture?	<.0001	9,923	<.0001	9,731	0.0041	9,781
Q31C	pick a fight with someone?	<.0001	9,928	<.0001	9,735	<.0001	9,781
Q31D	to attack someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	0.6624	9,935	<.0001	9,745	<.0001	9,790

\*\* No tests can be computed for these relationships because at least one table cell has a 0 frequency. Where the Chi Square probability is less than 0.05 (as indicated by "Pr > ChiSq" a statistically significant relationship exists between the subpopulation variable (grade, sex or race) and the variable of interest. Where the Chi Square probability is greater than 0.05, no statistically significant relationship exists. The effective sample size used in calculations is included.

		Grade		Sex		Race	
		Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size
Q45	You are visiting another part of town and you do not know any of the people your age there. You are walking down the street, and some teenager you do not know is walking toward you. He is about your size, and as he is about to pass you he deliberately bumps into you and you almost lose your balance. What would you say or do?	<.0001	9,845	<.0001	9,657	<.0001	9,701
Q33	It is alright to beat up people if they start the fight.	<.0001	9,967	<.0001	9,774	<.0001	9,818
Q41A	How many times in the past year (the last 12 months) has anyone done any of the following TO YOU: attacked you with the idea of seriously hurting you?	<.0001	9,952	<.0001	9,761	<.0001	9,807
Q41B	threatened or injured you with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club?	0.0066	9,943	<.0001	9,752	<.0001	9,799
Q41C	bullied, taunted, ridiculed, or teased you?	<.0001	9,915	<.0001	9,723	<.0001	9,771
Q41D	said something bad about your race or culture?	0.0002	9,924	<.0001	9,733	<.0001	9,782
Q41E	sexually harassed you?	0.7364	9,929	<.0001	9,736	<.0001	9,788
Q37A	How many times have you: done what felt good no matter what?	<.0001	9,553	<.0001	9,367	0.0013	9,423
Q37B	Done something dangerous because someone dared you to do it.	<.0001	9,879	<.0001	9,688	<.0001	9,738
Q37C	Done crazy things even if they are a little dangerous.	<.0001	9,835	<.0001	9,648	<.0001	9,696
Q37D	Ridden in a car or other vehicle without wearing a seatbelt?	<.0001	9,891	0.0015	9,704	<.0001	9,751
Q37E	Ridden in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	<.0001	9,866	0.0106	9,677	<.0001	9,729
Q37F	Driven a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	<.0001	9,860	<.0001	9,669	<.0001	9,718
Q49	During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities?	<.0001	9,956	<.0001	9,764	<.0001	9,808
Q50	Have any of your close friends or relatives ever tried to kill themselves?	<.0001	9,923	<.0001	9,728	<.0001	9,775
Q51	During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?	0.7925	9,946	<.0001	9,754	<.0001	9,796
Q52	During the past 12 months, how many times did you actually attempt suicide?	0.6216	9,959	<.0001	9,766	<.0001	9,809
Q58A	Over the past three months, how often have you:	0.1065	9,897	0.0003	9,704	<.0001	9,749

\*\* No tests can be computed for these relationships because at least one table cell has a 0 frequency. Where the Chi Square probability is less than 0.05 (as indicated by "Pr > ChiSq" a statistically significant relationship exists between the subpopulation variable (grade, sex or race) and the variable of interest. Where the Chi Square probability is greater than 0.05, no statistically significant relationship exists. The effective sample size used in calculations is included.

		Grade		Sex		Race	
		Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size	Pr > ChiSq	Sample Size
Q58B	thought that you are no good at all?	<.0001	9,831	<.0001	9,642	<.0001	9,685
Q58C	felt so worried you could not do usual activities?	<.0001	9,818	<.0001	9,629	<.0001	9,672
Q58D	had trouble sleeping or eating because something is bothering you?	<.0001	9,866	<.0001	9,675	0.0684	9,719
Q58E	Over the past three months, how often have you felt easily tired, bored, or distracted because something is bothering you?	<.0001	9,845	<.0001	9,655	0.0558	9,699
Q58F	felt lonely or depressed?	<.0001	9,868	<.0001	9,677	0.0084	9,720
Q37G	Participated in school or non-school extra-curricular activities (i.e. sports, 4-H, Boys and Girls Club, Pep Club, etc.)?	<.0001	9,872	<.0001	9,685	<.0001	9,732
Q37H	Done things for fun with family members (other than watching TV)?	0.0016	9,860	<.0001	9,672	<.0001	9,718
Q37I	How many times have you: been involved in religious related activities or volunteer work (i.e. choir, working with elderly, etc.)?	0.0299	9,859	<.0001	9,670	<.0001	9,719
Q37J	Hung out at a local mall, shopping center, or parking lot?	<.0001	9,860	<.0001	9,671	0.0115	9,720
Q37K	Spent time at a friend's house without any parents home?	<.0001	9,868	0.3852	9,678	<.0001	9,729
Q28A	How do you spend your time on weekdays after school? About how often do you spend time watching TV or playing video games?	<.0001	9,908	<.0001	9,715	0.003	9,760
Q28B	doing homework, studying or reading	<.0001	9,876	<.0001	9,685	<.0001	9,728
Q28C	helping out around the house (chores, babysitting, etc.)	0.0002	9,844	0.0331	9,655	<.0001	9,695
Q28D	working at a paid job	<.0001	9,738	0.3783	9,550	<.0001	9,594
Q28E	spending time away from home with friends.	<.0001	9,802	<.0001	9,609	<.0001	9,654
Q28F	spending time at home without any adults present.	0.1324	9,876	0.9491	9,683	<.0001	9,728
Q38	Have you ever belonged to a gang?	0.0858	9,961	<.0001	9,769	<.0001	9,814
Q39	If you have ever belonged to a gang, did the gang have a name?	0.0004	9,896	<.0001	9,704	<.0001	9,753
Q29K	Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months) how many of your best friends have: been members of a gang?	<.0001	9,909	0.0016	9,718	<.0001	9,762
Q30I	How old were you when you first belonged to a gang?	0.0020	9,924	<.0001	9,731	<.0001	9,777



