



Fairfax County

Youth Survey



**School Year
2012—2013**



Fall 2013



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Fairfax County Public Schools

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2012 Fairfax County Youth Survey

School Year 2012-2013

Risk and Protective Factors of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students

Results and Tabulations

Publication Date: September 2013

A complete copy of this report, as well as the 2001, 2003, 2005, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011

Youth Survey reports, may be found on our website at:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report summarizes the results of the 2012 Fairfax County Youth Survey – *Risk and Protective Factors Survey*. It is a comprehensive, anonymous, and voluntary survey that examines behaviors, experiences, and other factors that influence the health and well-being of the county’s youth. The Fairfax County Board of Supervisors and the Fairfax County School Board co-sponsor the survey to provide information about youth behaviors – those that are positive as well as those that are harmful. These data provide insight into the prevalence and frequency of substance use, violence and delinquency, health and health risk behaviors, as well as positive behaviors of the students. It also measures factors in the youth’s environment that have been shown to protect youth from substance use and other problem behaviors, or increase their risk of engaging in those behaviors.

This is the eighth year that the Fairfax County Youth Survey has been conducted. Significant changes were made in 2010 to the protocol for determining which surveys are valid (i.e., which data to keep and which to eliminate from the analysis). These protocol changes were made to better reflect the methodology used by the national benchmarks. Because of these changes, comparisons should not be made between this year’s data and data from years prior to 2010.

The survey was conducted in the fall of 2012 and resulted in valid responses from 32,027 students in eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades. A simultaneous administration of a separate survey instrument to sixth-grade students (*6th Grade Survey*) resulted in 11,613 valid responses. This report, as well as a report of the 2012 Fairfax County *6th Grade Survey*, can be found at www.fairfaxcounty.gov/youthsurvey.

KEY FINDINGS

Substance Use

- More than two in five Fairfax County students (42.9%) reported drinking alcohol at least once in their lifetime, with over three-fifths of twelfth-grade students (62.5%) having consumed alcohol at least one time.
- One-fifth of the students reported using marijuana in their lifetime (20.5%), ranging from 4.7% of eighth-grade students to over one-third (36.6%) of twelfth-grade students.
- Fewer students reported having ever smoked cigarettes in 2012 compared to 2010. Rates decreased 3.5 percentage points, from 20.1% in 2010, to 16.6% in 2012. The 2012 rates of having ever smoked cigarettes ranged from 7.5% of eighth-grade students to 27.5% of twelfth-grade students.
- Alcohol was the most frequently used substance in the past month. One-fifth of the students (20.0%) reported consuming alcohol in the 30 days prior to the survey, with rates ranging from 6.5% of eighth-grade students to 35.0% of twelfth-grade students. Female students reported a

slightly higher rate of alcohol use in the past month (20.4% of female students vs. 19.6% of male students).

- One in ten students (9.5%) reported binge drinking^{*} in the past two weeks, with rates ranging from 2.1% of eighth-grade students to 18.2% of twelfth-grade students.
- Marijuana was the second most frequently used substance in the past month (11.0%), with rates ranging from 2.3% of eighth-grade students to 19.3% of twelfth-grade students. Male students reported a higher prevalence rate of past month marijuana use (12.9%) than female students (9.1%).
- One in twenty students (5.3%) reported smoking cigarettes in the past month, with 2.1% smoking at least one cigarette per day.
- Inhalants were the only substance with higher rates of usage by eighth-grade students (5.0%) than twelfth-grade students (1.4%). Inhalants were the second most frequently used substance by eighth-grade students, after alcohol. More female students reported using inhalants in the past month than male students (3.1% vs. 2.7%, respectively).
- While male students reported higher rates of use in the past month for most substances investigated in the survey, female students reported slightly higher rates for the following substances: alcohol, prescription painkillers (without a doctor's order), prescription drugs other than painkillers (without a doctor's order), and inhalants.
- Both lifetime and past-month prevalence rates for Fairfax County students were lower than the national comparison data[†] for alcohol, marijuana, and cigarette use. Rates of use among Fairfax County eighth-grade students were less than half the national rates for binge drinking (2.1% vs. 5.1% U.S.), lifetime marijuana use (4.7% vs. 15.2% U.S.), past month marijuana use (2.3% vs. 6.5% U.S.), lifetime cigarette use (7.5% vs. 15.5% U.S.), and past month cigarette use (1.9% vs. 4.9% U.S.).
- Fairfax County youth reported prevalence rates higher than the national rates for past-month use of several substances. The largest difference was in inhalant use (2.9% of Fairfax County students vs. 1.7% U.S.). Slightly higher rates were reported by Fairfax County youth for past month use of LSD, Ecstasy, cocaine, methamphetamine, steroids, and heroin, with overall prevalence rates of Fairfax County students exceeding the national rates by 0.6 percentage points or less.

(See Lifetime Prevalence of Substance Use and Past Month Prevalence of Substance Use on pages 18 and 19.)

^{*} Binge drinking was defined as having consumed five or more alcoholic drinks in a row within the past two weeks.

[†] National data are from the 2012 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2013).

Sexual Activity

- Over one-fifth of Fairfax County youth (21.2%) reported having had sexual intercourse in their lifetime, ranging from 6.8% of eighth-grade students to 38.3% of twelfth-grade students.
- Almost one-fourth of male students reported having had sexual intercourse in their lifetime (24.2%) compared to 18.4% of female students.
- Over two-thirds of the students who reported ever having sexual intercourse (68.7%) used a condom the last time they had sex. Male students were more likely to report using a condom (71.3% vs. 65.4% of female students).
- One-fourth of Fairfax County students (24.3%) reported having had oral sex in their lifetime, ranging from 7.3% of eighth-grade students to 42.7% of twelfth-grade students. More male students reported having had oral sex (27.9%) than female students (21.0%).

Vehicle Safety

- One in ten twelfth-grade students (10.3%) reported driving a vehicle after drinking alcohol, including 5.7% who had done so within the past year. Male twelfth-grade students were more likely to report the behavior in the past year than female twelfth-grade students (7.1% vs. 4.5%, respectively).

Bullying and Cyberbullying

- Over two-fifths of Fairfax County students (41.4%) reported bullying^{*} someone in the past year, and 53.2% reported having been bullied in the past year. Both rates of bullying and of being bullied declined as grade level increased.
- Male students were more likely to report bullying (45.8% vs. 37.2% of female students), while female students were more likely to report having been bullied (55.1% vs. 51.1% of male students).
- The rates of bullying and being bullied were lower in 2012 compared to 2010. The rate of bullying decreased by 8.0 percentage points, while the rate of being bullied decreased by 3.0 percentage points.
- Seven percent of Fairfax County students reported cyberbullying[†] a student who attends their school in the past year.
- One in eight of the students (11.9%) reported having been cyberbullied in the past year by a student at their school, ranging from 10.3% of twelfth-grade students to 13.2% of eighth-grade

^{*} Bullying includes taunting, ridiculing or teasing someone.

[†] Cyberbullying was defined as bullying through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging.

students. Female students were almost twice as likely to report being cyberbullied (15.4% vs. 8.1% of male students).

- Over one-third of the students (36.5%) reported knowing someone who had been really hurt by cyberbullying, including 42.7% of female students and 29.8% of male students.

Other Aggressive Behaviors

- Over one-third of Fairfax County students (37.1%) reported having said something bad about someone's race or culture in the past year, ranging from 31.8% of eighth-grade students to two-fifths of twelfth-grade students (40.0%).
- Male students were more likely to report making derogatory comments to someone about their race or culture in the past year compared to female students (44.0% vs. 30.5%, respectively).
- Over two-fifths of the students (45.3%) reported having something bad said to them about their race or culture in the past year. Rates did not vary substantially among grade levels, but more male students reported experiencing the remarks than female students (47.5% vs. 43.0%).
- The rates of both making and receiving derogatory racial/cultural comments were lower in 2012 than in 2010. The rate of making derogatory comments decreased by 5.9 percentage points, while the rate of experiencing derogatory comments decreased by 3.4 percentage points.
- Over one in six male students (17.5%) reported carrying a weapon other than a handgun in the past year for reasons other than hunting, camping, scouting, or similar activities, and 5.2% of male students reported carrying a handgun (for reasons other than hunting or target shooting). Female students reported much lower rates on both measures (5.9% and 1.5%, respectively).

Physical Activity and Rest

- Most Fairfax County students (86.8%) participated in at least one hour of physical activity* in the past week. Over two-fifths of the students (43.3%) did so on five or more days, and one in five (21.5%) did so on all seven days.
- Rates of physical activity decreased as grade level increased, with 91.0% of eighth-grade students participating in at least one hour of physical activity in the past week, falling to 80.7% of twelfth-grade students.
- Over half of the male students (52.2%) participated in at least an hour of physical activity on five or more days in the past week, compared to one-third (34.9%) of female students.

* Physical activity was defined as activity that increased the student's heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time.

- Less than one-third of students (31.5%) reported getting eight or more hours of sleep on an average school night, ranging from 15.5% of twelfth-grade students to over half (53.9%) of eighth-grade students.
- Male students were more likely to report getting eight or more hours of sleep on an average school night (34.4% vs. 28.6% of female students).

Nutrition

- One-fourth of the students (25.9%) ate fruits and vegetables at least five times per day in the past week, ranging from 23.7% of twelfth-grade students to 29.9% of eighth-grade students.
- Overall, 15.4% of students reported drinking soda or pop (not including diet soda) at least once per day in the past week. Male students reported a higher rate of drinking soda daily (19.3%) than female students (11.6%).

Mental Health

- Over one-third of female students (37.1%) reported feeling so sad or hopeless for two or more weeks in a row in the past year that they stopped doing some usual activities, compared to one-fourth (25.2%) of male students. Students reported higher rates of experiencing the emotion as grade level increased, ranging from 27.7% of eighth-grade students to 33.9% of twelfth-grade students.

Extra-Curricular Activities

- Over three-fourths of Fairfax County students (78.0%) participated in extracurricular activities such as sports, student government, student newspaper, or scouting in the past year, and 72.1% participated in those activities monthly or more frequently.
- Students were more likely to report participating in extracurricular activities as grade level increased, with 68.4% of eighth-grade students participating in the activities at least once a month, increasing to 74.8% of twelfth-grade students.

Civic Behaviors

- Ninety percent of Fairfax County students have volunteered to do community service at least once in their lifetime, and over half (51.8%) do so once a month or more often. Over half of female students (57.4%) volunteered monthly or more often, and 46.0% of male students did so.
- Almost two-thirds of students (64.7%) reported that they spend at least an hour in an average week helping friends or neighbors, and a similar percentage (64.3%) have been a leader in a group or organization in the past year.

- Over half of Fairfax County students reported frequently conserving electricity (63.2%), recycling (60.5%), and conserving water (54.8%), and over one-fourth reported frequently cutting down on the amount of trash they create (27.0%) and buying recyclable products (25.5%).

Protective and Risk Factors

The survey assessed 10 protective factor and 18 risk factor scales. Focusing on protective factors fosters resiliency in our young people, views youth as empowered with strengths rather than confronted by risks, and encourages nurturing young people in order to help them succeed. Reinforcing protective factors can help young people be more resilient when confronting risk factors and risky behaviors.

- The protective factor scales with the largest percentages of students considered to have high protection were:
 - Social Skills: This scale measures social competencies that empower youth to respond appropriately to scenarios that require them to make decisions about substance use or problem behaviors (74.1% with high protection).
 - School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement: This scale measures opportunities to interact with teachers and to participate in school-related activities (69.3% with high protection).
 - Belief in Moral Order: This scale measures the student's sense of "right" or "wrong", such as cheating or being dishonest (66.9% with high protection).
- The protective factor scales with the largest percentages of students considered to have low protection were:
 - Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement: This scale measures the student's opportunities to engage in sports, scouting, 4-H, or service clubs, as well as having adults in the neighborhood that they can talk to about important issues (51.6% with low protection).
 - Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement: This scale measures the level of encouragement and acknowledgement young people receive from their neighbors, as perceived by the youth (48.0% with low protection).
 - Family Attachment: This scale measures the closeness young people feel to their parents, and the level of sharing their thoughts and feelings with them (46.4% with low protection).
- The risk factor scales with the largest percentages of students considered to be at high risk were:
 - Family Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior: This scale measures parents' attitudes toward antisocial behavior (stealing, drawing graffiti, or starting a fight), as perceived by the youth (45.0% with high risk).
 - Family Conflict: This scale measures levels of arguing, yelling, and insulting between family members, as perceived by the youth (41.8% with high risk).

- Sensation Seeking: This scale measures the level that students engage in dangerous risky behaviors (41.1% with high risk).

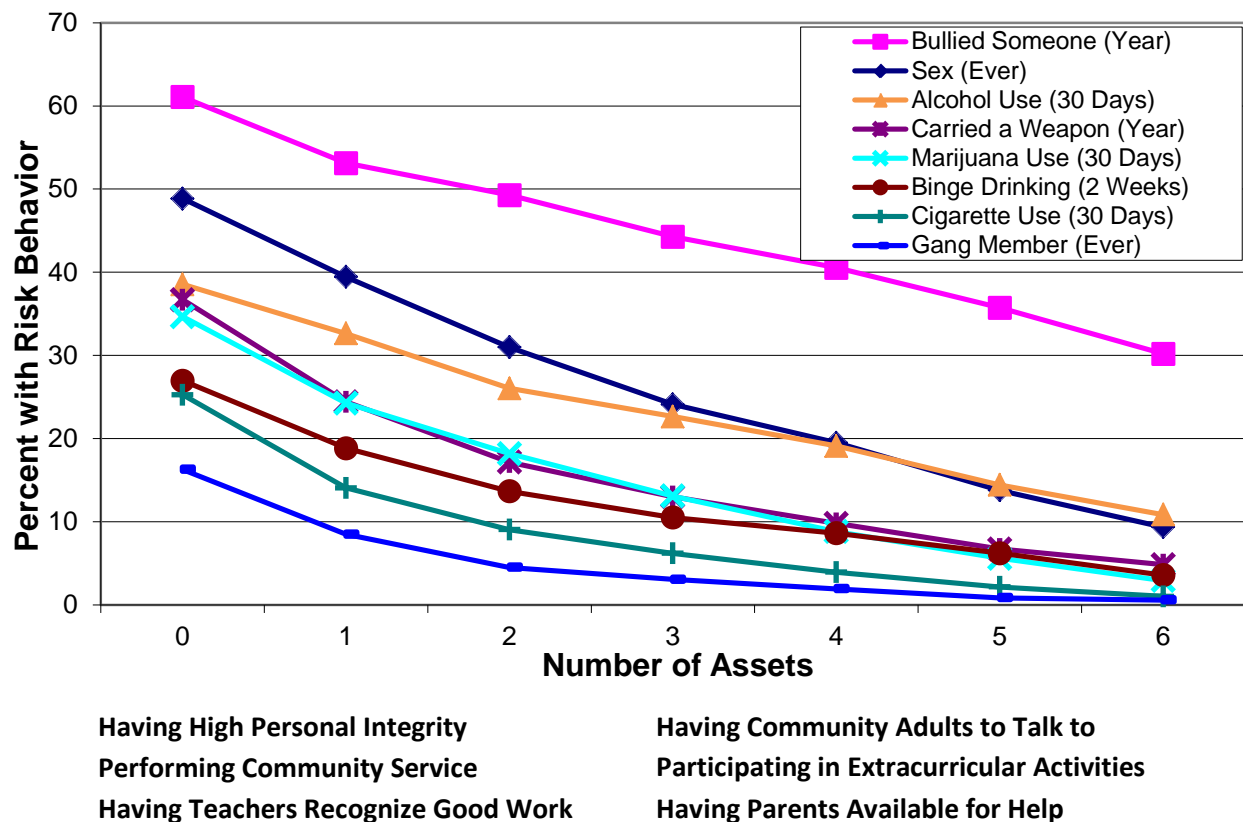
Three to Succeed

The Three to Succeed concept is based on the youth survey analysis that shows how just having three assets (or strengths) dramatically reduces risk behaviors and promotes thriving youth.

Assets are strengths in young people, their families, schools and communities that help them thrive in health, in school and daily life, and in a safe environment. The more assets an individual has in his or her life, the fewer risk behaviors are reported.

Young people in Fairfax County report positive influences from their communities, families, schools, and friends. This support demonstrates the benefits derived from everyone taking a role in ensuring that children are thriving in Fairfax County.

Figure 1. Three to Succeed, Asset Graph for Fairfax County (Grades 8, 10, 12), Fairfax County, 2012



INTRODUCTION

The leading causes of morbidity and mortality among youth and adults in the United States are related to six categories of health-risk behaviors: 1) those that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence; 2) tobacco use; 3) alcohol and other drug use; 4) sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and STDs (including HIV infection); 5) unhealthy dietary behaviors; and 6) physical inactivity. These behaviors often are established during childhood and adolescence, are interrelated, and are preventable (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2012).

To monitor the behaviors and attitudes that affect the health and well-being of Fairfax County youth, the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors and the Fairfax County School Board co-sponsor the Fairfax County Youth Survey. The survey, first administered in 2001, informs our community of essential factors related to youth health and well-being. This information provides a mechanism with which schools, community groups, and governmental agencies can plan, evaluate, and improve programs designed to prevent health problems and promote healthy behaviors. The results of the survey serve as a barometer of the extent to which our community has successfully fostered healthy choices in our youth.

The Fairfax County Youth Survey includes questions on substance use, aggression and other antisocial behaviors, health and health-risk behaviors, mental health, civic engagement, environmental stewardship, and items to measure the levels of risk and protective factors present in the students' environments. Risk and protective factors have been found to put youth at increased risk of, or to protect them from substance use and other problem behaviors. A comprehensive discussion of the Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention is found in Appendix C. Data from the Monitoring the Future Survey^{*} are included in this report to provide a comparison of substance use rates between Fairfax County youth and students across the country.

The survey's administration and the use of the survey's results represent a collaborative effort involving multiple county agencies and Fairfax County Public Schools. The support and contributions of these key individuals and groups, and their commitment to our youth, make the survey possible.

^{*} Monitoring the Future is an annual survey of substance use that is administered to eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students across the nation (Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2013).

SURVEY INSTRUMENT

The 2012 Fairfax County Youth Survey was conducted in the fall of 2012. The survey instrument, *Risk and Protective Factors of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students*, was comprised of 207 questions. The survey derives the majority of its questions from the Communities That Care Youth Survey from the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Other questions are derived from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Youth Risk Behavior Survey and other national surveys.

This is the eighth year the Fairfax County Youth Survey has been conducted. The survey instrument has been modified since it was first administered in 2001, but core questions related to risky and healthy behaviors have remained consistent. Sixth-grade students were included in the survey for the first time in 2005, when one survey instrument was administered to a sample of students in sixth, eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades. Due to concerns with both the length and language of the survey, a separate *6th Grade Survey* was developed for administration in 2008. Also in that year, two separate instruments were administered to eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students: one focusing on risk and protective factors and the other focusing on healthy behaviors. In 2009, the decision was made to administer the two instruments for older students (the *Risk and Protective Factors Survey* and the *Healthy Behaviors Survey*) in alternating years.

The results of the 2012 *6th Grade Survey* are presented in a separate report, which can be found at www.fairfaxcounty.gov/youthsurvey. A more detailed discussion of the history of the Fairfax County Youth Survey is provided in Appendix A, beginning on page 168.

SURVEY ADMINISTRATION

All Fairfax County Public Schools eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students in class at the time of the survey administration were invited to participate. Parents and/or guardians were notified of the survey one month before survey administration. The notice included instructions on where to view the survey instrument and how to exclude their child from participation. In addition, students were informed that the survey was voluntary and that they could choose not to participate in the entire survey, or to skip individual questions they did not want to answer. Instructions from survey administrators and written instructions on the front of all surveys assured students that their answers would be kept strictly confidential. Students completed the self-administered questionnaire during one class period. Responses were entered directly on a computer-scannable booklet.

Students attending alternative high schools were invited to participate in the survey. Because of the limited number of students enrolled at these schools, and the desire to analyze the data by grade, gender, race/ethnicity, and pyramid^{*}, the confidentiality of their responses could not be guaranteed. Therefore, data from students attending alternative high schools are not included in the datasets used for the analyses in this report.

A total of 35,080 eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students participated in the 2012 Fairfax County Youth Survey, representing 89.6% of all eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students enrolled in Fairfax County Public Schools (excluding alternative schools).

Table 1. Response Rate

FCPS Enrollment^a	Number of Respondents	Response Rate
39,162	35,080	89.6%

^aTotal Fairfax County Public Schools enrollment in grades 8, 10, and 12 -- November, 2012, excluding students in the alternative schools. Due to the limited number of students enrolled in the alternative schools, and therefore the inability to ensure the confidentiality of their responses to the survey questions, students at the alternative schools are not included in the survey analysis for this report.

^{*} The Fairfax County Public Schools' system that assigns schools to a pyramid which is comprised of a high school and its feeder elementary and middle schools.

DATA PROCESSING

Significant changes were made in 2010 to the protocol used for validating responses. These changes were made to better align the methodology with those used by the national benchmarks. Changing the criteria used to determine which data to keep and which to eliminate from the analysis can have a significant effect on the results. Therefore, comparisons should not be made between this year's data and data from years prior to 2010.

Questionnaires were eliminated from the analysis if any of the following conditions were met:

- fewer than eight questions were answered
- the student answered "I was not honest at all" on the honesty question
- the student reported use of a fictitious drug (vivoxiline)
- the grade information was missing
- the student's reported age and grade were implausible
- the student provided inconsistent responses regarding substance use and other behaviors
- the student provided pharmacologically implausible patterns of responses (i.e., a combination of drugs and frequencies of use whose cumulative effect would be lethal).
- the student reported being in 8th grade in Pyramid 9

Missing data were not imputed. A more thorough description of the survey administration and validation is presented in Appendix B beginning on page 170.

A total of 3,053 questionnaires were rejected due to meeting at least one of the data cleaning criteria, leaving 32,027 usable questionnaires (91.3%). Table 2 presents the number of usable questionnaires for each year that the Fairfax County Youth Survey has been conducted.

Table 2. Number of Usable Questionnaires (2001-2012)

Year	Number of Usable Questionnaires by Survey Instrument
2001 ^a	11,631
2003 ^a	4,074
2005 ^b	13,235
2008	
Risk & Protective Factors Survey ^a	12,468
Healthy Behaviors Survey ^a	3,988
6 th Grade Survey	3,958
2009	
Healthy Behaviors Survey ^a	29,223
6 th Grade Survey	10,927
2010	
Risk & Protective Factors Survey ^a	30,399
6 th Grade Survey	11,049
2011	
Healthy Behaviors Survey ^a	31,106
6 th Grade Survey	11,238
2012	
Risk & Protective Factors Survey ^a	32,027
6 th Grade Survey	11,613

^aQuestionnaires administered to 8th-, 10th-, and 12th-grade students. ^b Questionnaires administered to 6th-, 8th-, 10th-, and 12th-grade students

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF SURVEYED YOUTH

Race/ethnicity was computed using two questions: 1) “What do you consider yourself to be?” (Response options were “Hispanic or Latino” and “Not Hispanic nor Latino”), and 2) “What do you consider yourself to be (Select one or more)?” (Response options were “American Indian or Alaskan native,” “Asian,” “Black or African-American,” “Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander,” and “White”). For this report, students are referred to as “Hispanic” if they answered “Hispanic or Latino” to the first question, regardless of how they answered the second question. Students who answered “Not Hispanic nor Latino” to the first question and selected only “White” to the second question are referred to as “White.” Students who answered “Not Hispanic nor Latino” to the first question and selected only “Black or African-American” to the second question are referred to as “Black.” Students who answered “Not Hispanic nor Latino” to the first question and selected only “Asian” or only “Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander” to the second question are referred to as “Asian.” Students who answered “Not Hispanic nor Latino” to the first question and selected “American Indian or Alaskan native” or selected multiple responses to the second question are referred to as “Other/Multiple.” Students who did not answer the first question were classified according to their response to the second question. Race/ethnicity was classified as missing for students who did not answer either question, and for students who answered “Not Hispanic nor Latino” on the first question and left the second question blank.

Slightly more than two-fifths of the survey respondents identified themselves as non-Hispanic White (43.6%). The largest minority population among survey respondents was Asian (20.3%), followed by Hispanic students (18.6%). One-fifth of the students (21.3%) reported that a language other than English is the primary language spoken in their home. Demographic characteristics of the students who participated in the survey are compared to the total Fairfax County Public Schools student population in eighth, tenth and twelfth grades in Table 3.

Table 3. Selected Demographic Characteristics of Survey Respondents and Fairfax County Student Population, 2012

	Survey Respondents ^a			FCPS Enrollment ^b	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Grade					
8 th	11,240	35.1	**	13,072	33.4
10 th	10,576	33.0	**	13,432	34.3
12 th	10,211	31.9		12,658	32.3
Gender					
Female	16,166	50.8	***	18,957	48.4
Male	15,684	49.2	***	20,205	51.6
Race/Ethnicity ^c					
White	13,805	43.6	***	18,095	46.2
Black	3,198	10.1		4,028	10.3
Hispanic	5,883	18.6		7,452	19.0
Asian	6,425	20.3		7,816	20.0
Other/Multiple	2,354	7.4	***	1,771	4.5

Note. Data in this table are not weighted.

^aAll percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). ^bTotal enrollment in grades 8, 10, and 12 in Fairfax County Public Schools in November, 2012, excluding students in the alternative schools. Due to the limited number of students enrolled in the alternative schools, and therefore the inability to ensure the confidentiality of their responses to the survey questions, students at the alternative schools are not included in the survey analysis for this report. ^cRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$ (statistically significant differences between the sample and the FCPS enrollment).

Table 4. Primary Language Spoken at Home, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)

	Primary Language Spoken at Home		
	English	Spanish	Other
Overall	78.7	8.7	12.6
Grade			
8 th	76.4	10.5	13.0
10 th	79.7	7.9	12.4
12 th	80.1	7.5	12.4
Gender			
Female	78.8	8.8	12.4
Male	78.7	8.5	12.8
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	95.3	0.2	4.5
Black	87.7	0.2	12.1
Hispanic	51.0	47.7	1.3
Asian	58.0	0.1	41.9
Other/Multiple	92.5	0.4	7.1

Note. Data in this table are not weighted. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

DATA WEIGHTING

The ratio of survey respondents from a given grade within a pyramid to all survey respondents was compared to the ratio of all students enrolled in that grade in that pyramid to all students enrolled in eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades in Fairfax County Public Schools. Corrective weights were applied to the data to ensure proportional representation based on enrollment by grade within each pyramid. The calculations for weighting are described in Appendix B on page 176. Although statistically significant differences were observed among sub-populations of the respondents (grade, gender, and race/ethnicity) and the FCPS enrollment, data were weighted by grade within each pyramid only. Because of the desire to analyze the data at the pyramid level, the number of male and female students in some racial/ethnic groups within a pyramid is small enough to jeopardize the anonymity of their responses if weights by gender or race/ethnicity are applied.

HOW TO INTERPRET RESULTS

This report provides data on both *prevalence* and *frequency* of health-related behaviors.

Lifetime prevalence is the percentage of respondents who report a specified behavior at least once in their lifetime. Lifetime prevalence of substance use is a general indicator of occasional or experimental use of a substance.

Past month prevalence is the percentage of respondents who report a specified behavior at least once in the 30 days prior to the administration of the survey. Monthly prevalence is useful for determining how many students are currently engaging in a specified behavior.

Binge drinking prevalence is the percentage of respondents who report drinking at least five alcoholic drinks in a row in the two weeks prior to administration of the survey.

Frequency describes *how often* or *the number of times* a specific behavior is performed or experienced within the specified timeframe. For example, a student who reports use of marijuana on one or two occasions in the past month and a student who reports using marijuana on 40 or more occasions in the past month are counted equally in the prevalence rate, although their levels of use are dramatically different.

Information about statistical significance is not included in the tables in the report, but differences of a percentage point or more typically would be significant at the 95 percent confidence level for a sample the size of the Fairfax County Youth Survey respondent pool. When the difference between estimates is statistically significant, it means that at a specified level of confidence there is a real or measurable difference between the values that is not due to random variation or chance. A statistically significant difference does not mean that the difference is large or important; this is a judgment that is made by those interpreting the results.

RISK BEHAVIORS

SUBSTANCE USE

Substance use was measured by a set of 23 questions on the 2012 Fairfax County *Risk and Protective Factors Survey*. Students were asked if they had ever used alcohol, marijuana, or cigarettes. In addition, students were asked about their use during the past month of 13 substances, as well as binge drinking in the two weeks prior to the survey. The survey also asked the student's age the first time he or she used a substance.

Over two-fifths of the students (42.9%) reported using alcohol at least once in their lifetime. Marijuana was the second most frequently used substance (20.5%), followed by cigarette use (16.6%).

Alcohol was the most frequently used substance in the past month, with one-fifth of the students (20.0%) reporting using it in the past month. One in ten students (9.5%) reported binge drinking in the past two weeks. Marijuana was the second most frequently used substance in the past month (11.0%).

Past-month prevalence rates increased with grade level for all substances investigated except inhalants, methamphetamines, and steroids. Rates of alcohol use in the past month ranged from 6.5% of eighth-grade students to over one-third (35.0%) of twelfth-grade students. Rates of marijuana use in the past month ranged from 2.3% of eighth-grade students to almost one in five (19.3%) of twelfth-grade students. Inhalants were the only substance with eighth-grade students reporting higher rates of use in the past month than twelfth-grade students (5.0% and 1.4%, respectively).

Lifetime and past-month prevalence rates for Fairfax County students were lower than the national comparison data for alcohol, marijuana, and cigarette use. Rates of use among Fairfax County eighth-grade students were less than half the national rates for binge drinking, and for lifetime and past-month use of marijuana and cigarettes. Fairfax County students reported higher rates of use in the past month for all other drugs for which national comparison data are available (inhalants, LSD, Ecstasy, cocaine, methamphetamines, steroids, and heroin).

Fewer Fairfax County students reported using alcohol, cigarettes, inhalants, and painkillers without a prescription in 2012 compared to 2010. Lifetime use of cigarettes had the largest decrease (3.5 percentage points) followed by lifetime use of alcohol (2.6 percentage point decrease). More students reported using marijuana in 2012 than in 2010 (0.7 percentage points higher for past-month use, and 0.3 percentage points higher for lifetime use). Rates of use were very slightly higher in 2012 compared to 2010 for all other substances queried (0.1 to 0.2 percentage points higher).

The early initiation of substance use is linked to a number of negative outcomes, including use of a greater range of drugs, unintentional injuries, and alcohol and/or drug dependence (Dawson, Goldstein, Chou, Ruan & Grant, 2008; Hingson & Zha, 2009; Warner & White, 2003). The 2012 Fairfax County Youth Survey asked students how old they were when they first used cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana. Responses consisted of one-year responses for ages 11 through 16, and open-ended ranges for extreme

responses (“10 or younger” and “17 or older”). Table 7 presents the mean age of first use for those students who reported ever having used the substance, calculated by using the one-year responses and the upper and lower endpoints for the extreme responses. Cigarettes had the lowest mean age of first use (13.2 years), followed by alcohol use (13.4 years), marijuana use (14.1 years), and then regular alcohol use (14.7 years), which was defined as consuming alcohol at least once a month.

Table 5. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Selected Substances in Their Lifetime, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

	Alcohol	Marijuana	Cigarettes
Overall	42.9	20.5	16.6
Grade			
8 th	23.1	4.7	7.5
10 th	43.6	20.6	15.2
12 th	62.5	36.6	27.5
Gender			
Female	43.1	18.4	15.5
Male	42.7	22.7	17.8
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	45.0	20.9	14.3
Black	39.0	25.6	18.8
Hispanic	51.9	27.4	26.2
Asian	30.7	10.4	11.1
Other/Multiple	47.9	22.4	18.0

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 6. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Selected Substances in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

Substance	Overall	Grade			Gender		Race/Ethnicity ^a				
		8 th	10 th	12 th	Females	Males	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Other/ Multiple
Alcohol	20.0	6.5	19.0	35.0	20.4	19.6	24.2	15.9	22.5	10.5	21.9
Binge Drinking ^b	9.5	2.1	8.5	18.2	8.9	10.2	11.3	7.4	12.2	4.6	9.2
Marijuana	11.0	2.3	11.4	19.3	9.1	12.9	11.2	14.9	14.1	5.2	12.3
Cigarettes	5.3	1.9	4.2	10.2	4.7	6.0	5.1	4.9	7.9	3.2	6.5
Painkillers without a doctor's order	5.3	3.9	5.9	6.1	5.5	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.9	3.9	7.2
Prescription drugs other than painkillers without a doctor's order	4.2	2.0	4.3	6.2	4.3	4.0	4.5	4.0	4.7	2.6	5.6
Inhalants	2.9	5.0	2.3	1.4	3.1	2.7	2.0	4.0	4.9	2.2	4.0
Over-the-counter drugs to get high	1.8	1.1	1.9	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	3.0	1.1	1.9
LSD or other hallucinogens	1.7	0.7	1.7	2.8	1.3	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.1	0.9	2.7
Ecstasy	1.4	0.7	1.4	2.2	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.7	0.8	2.3
Cocaine or crack	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.6
Methamphetamine	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.2
Steroids	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.5	1.4
Heroin	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.9

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table. ^b Binge drinking was defined as having consumed five or more alcoholic drinks in a row within the past two weeks.

Table 7. Mean Age of First Use of Cigarettes, Alcohol, and Marijuana, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

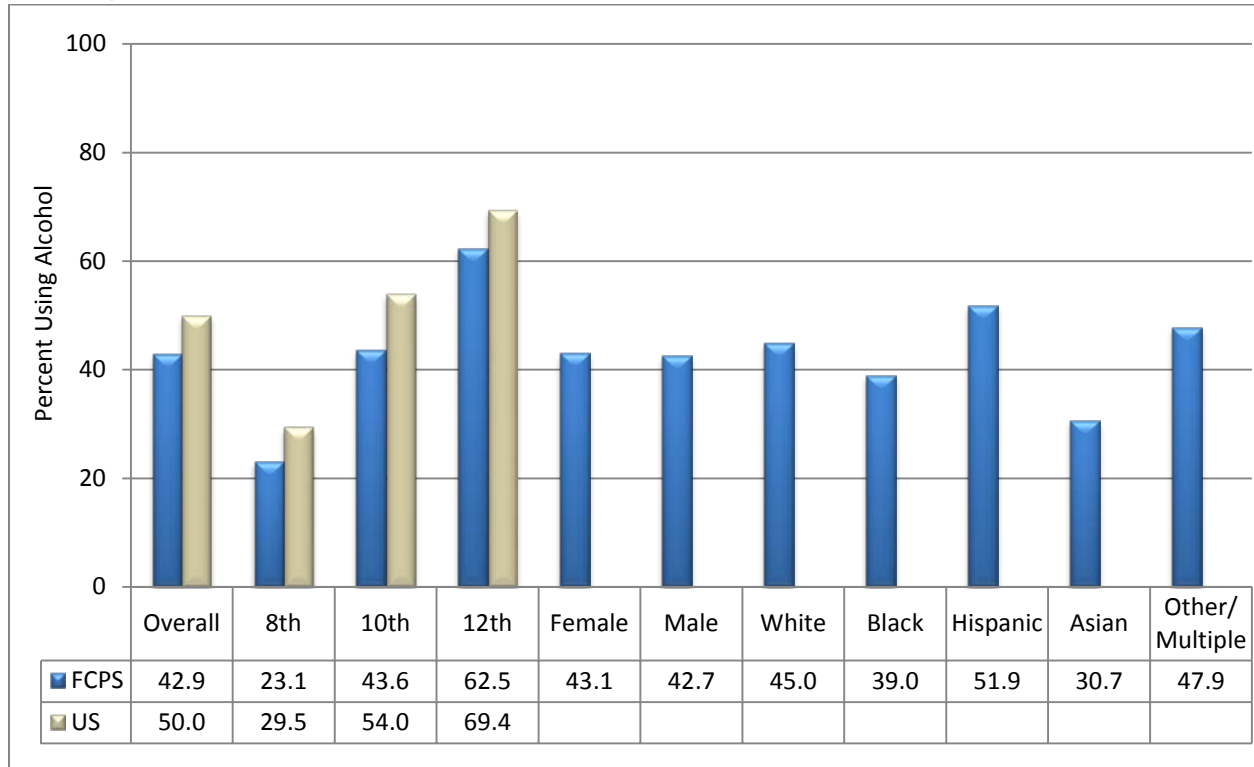
	Cigarette Use	First Alcohol Use	Marijuana Use	Regular Alcohol Use ^a
Overall	13.2	13.4	14.1	14.7
Grade				
8 th	11.1	11.1	11.7	11.7
10 th	12.6	12.9	13.4	13.7
12 th	14.1	14.4	14.8	15.4
Gender				
Female	13.4	13.5	14.3	14.7
Male	13.1	13.2	14.0	14.7
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	13.7	13.7	14.4	15.0
Black	12.7	13.0	13.8	14.4
Hispanic	13.0	13.0	13.9	14.3
Asian	13.1	13.3	14.3	14.8
Other/Multiple	13.1	13.0	13.7	14.4

Note. Mean age of first use is based on students who reported ever having used the substance. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Regular alcohol use was defined as drinking alcoholic beverages at least once or twice a month. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

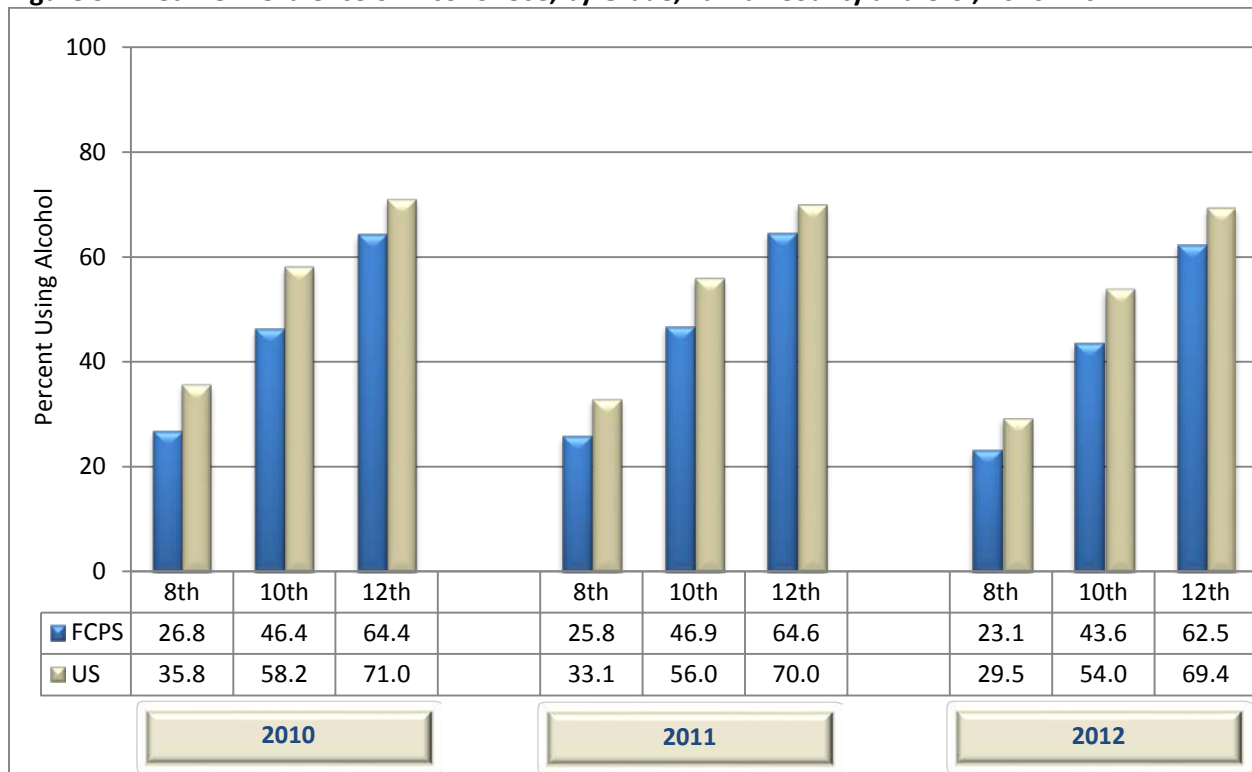
ALCOHOL USE

Figure 2. Lifetime Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2012



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2012 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2013). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure.

Figure 3. Lifetime Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2010 - 2012



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2010, 2011, and 2012 Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2013). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 8. Lifetime Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012
Overall	45.5	45.5	42.9
Grade			
8 th	26.8	25.8	23.1
10 th	46.4	46.9	43.6
12 th	64.4	64.6	62.5
Gender			
Female	45.3	45.1	43.1
Male	45.7	46.0	42.7
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	47.8	48.1	45.0
Black	43.0	41.8	39.0
Hispanic	55.1	55.3	51.9
Asian	32.8	31.6	30.7
Other/Multiple	48.6	49.1	47.9

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 9. Lifetime Frequency of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

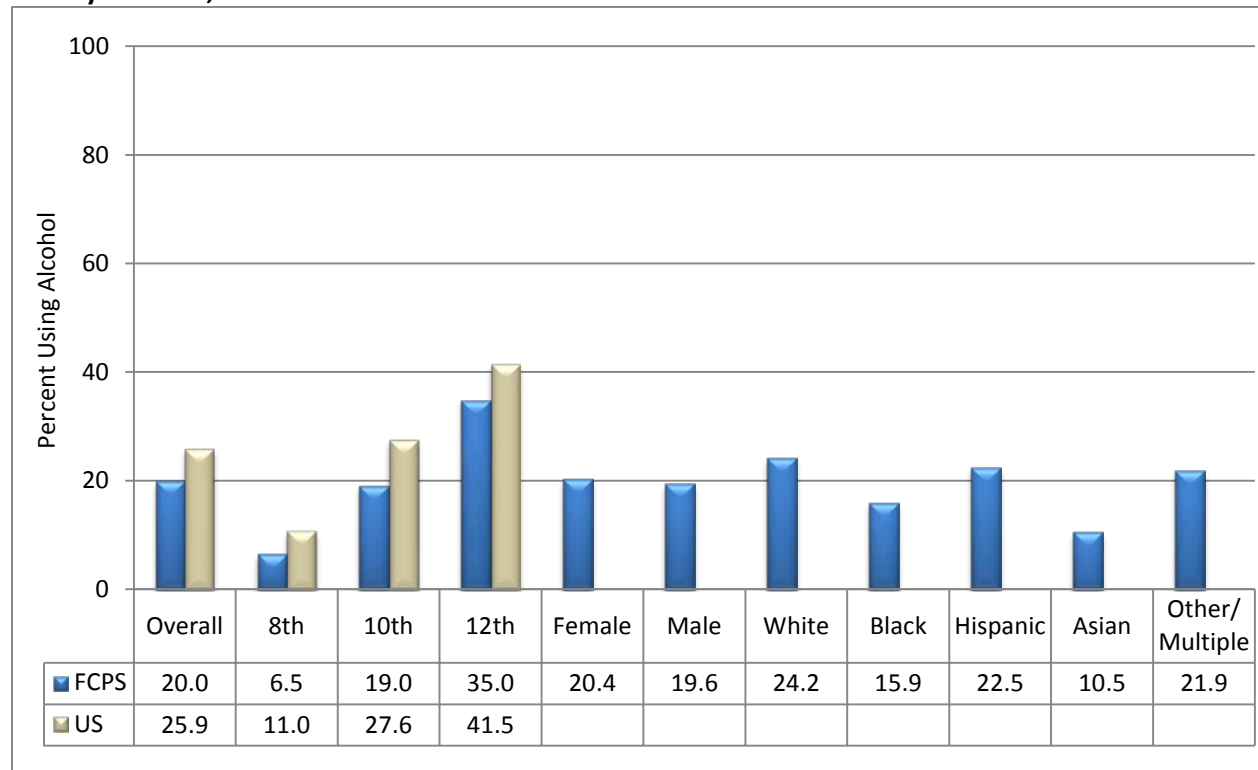
(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	57.1	14.5	8.6	5.4	5.4	3.8	5.3
Grade							
8 th	76.9	13.3	4.7	2.2	1.3	0.8	0.8
10 th	56.4	16.2	9.5	5.8	5.5	3.0	3.6
12 th	37.5	13.9	11.5	8.3	9.5	7.7	11.6
Gender							
Female	56.9	14.8	9.3	5.7	5.3	3.6	4.4
Male	57.3	14.2	7.8	5.1	5.5	3.9	6.1
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	55.0	13.6	8.1	5.5	6.6	4.6	6.6
Black	61.0	14.4	8.6	5.6	4.1	2.5	3.8
Hispanic	48.1	17.9	11.1	6.8	5.9	4.3	5.9
Asian	69.3	13.0	6.9	3.5	3.1	2.0	2.4
Other/Multiple	52.1	15.8	9.9	6.4	5.7	4.2	5.9

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

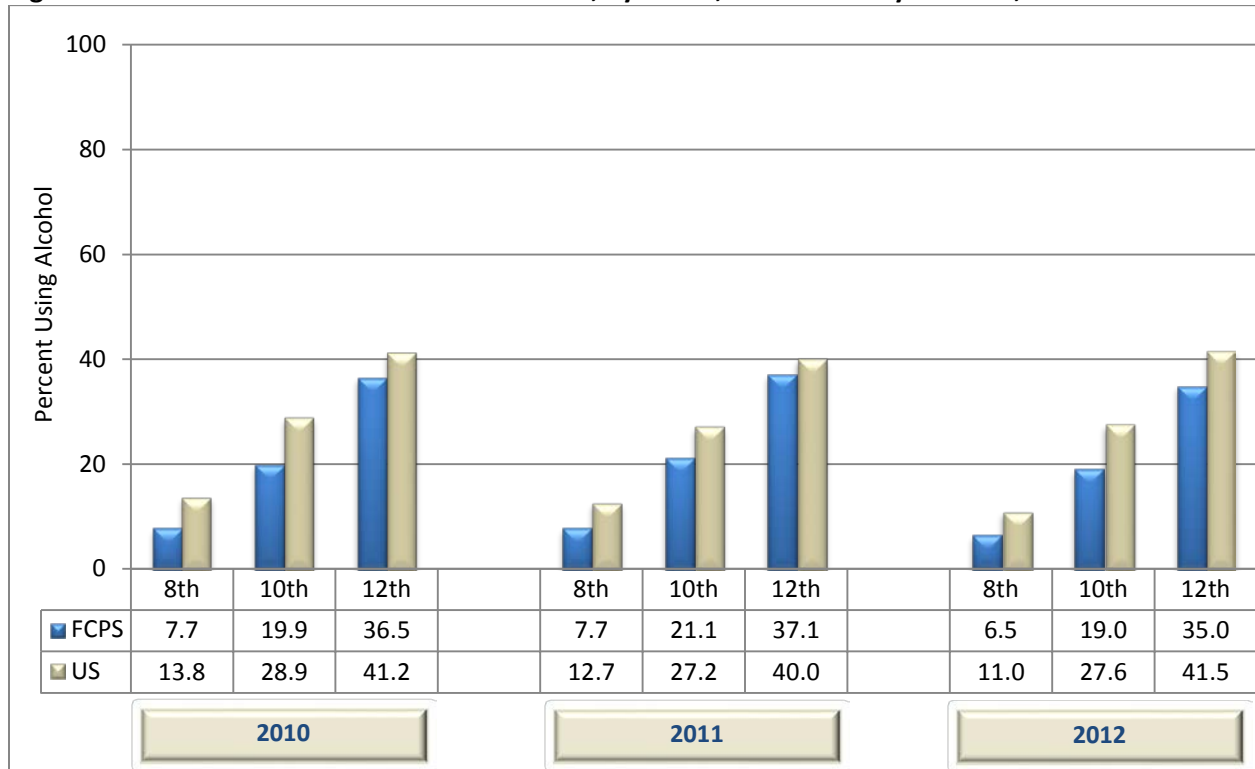
^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 4. Past Month Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2012



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2012 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2013). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure.

Figure 5. Past Month Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2010 - 2012



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2010, 2011, and 2012 Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2013). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 10. Past Month Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012
Overall	21.1	21.8	20.0
Grade			
8 th	7.7	7.7	6.5
10 th	19.9	21.1	19.0
12 th	36.5	37.1	35.0
Gender			
Female	21.1	21.7	20.4
Male	21.1	21.8	19.6
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	25.3	26.1	24.2
Black	16.8	18.5	15.9
Hispanic	23.9	24.0	22.5
Asian	11.6	11.1	10.5
Other/Multiple	21.5	24.0	21.9

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 11. Frequency of Alcohol Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

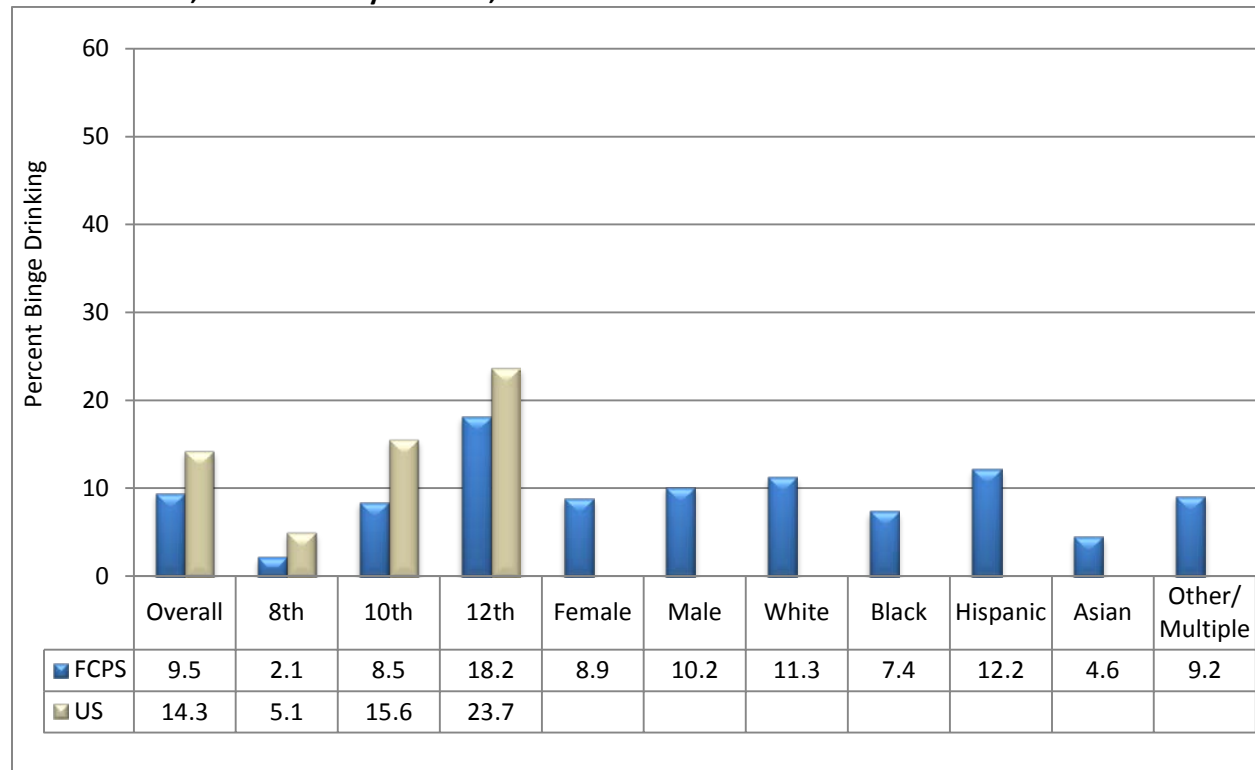
(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	80.0	11.5	4.7	2.0	1.1	0.4	0.4
Grade							
8 th	93.6	4.6	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
10 th	81.0	11.7	4.1	1.5	0.9	0.3	0.4
12 th	65.0	18.3	9.1	4.1	2.0	0.7	0.8
Gender							
Female	79.6	12.7	4.5	1.7	0.9	0.3	0.2
Male	80.4	10.3	4.9	2.2	1.2	0.4	0.7
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	75.9	13.8	5.8	2.6	1.3	0.3	0.4
Black	84.1	8.6	4.1	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.7
Hispanic	77.5	12.7	5.3	2.2	1.3	0.5	0.5
Asian	89.6	6.6	2.1	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2
Other/Multiple	78.1	12.9	5.0	1.9	1.0	0.5	0.6

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

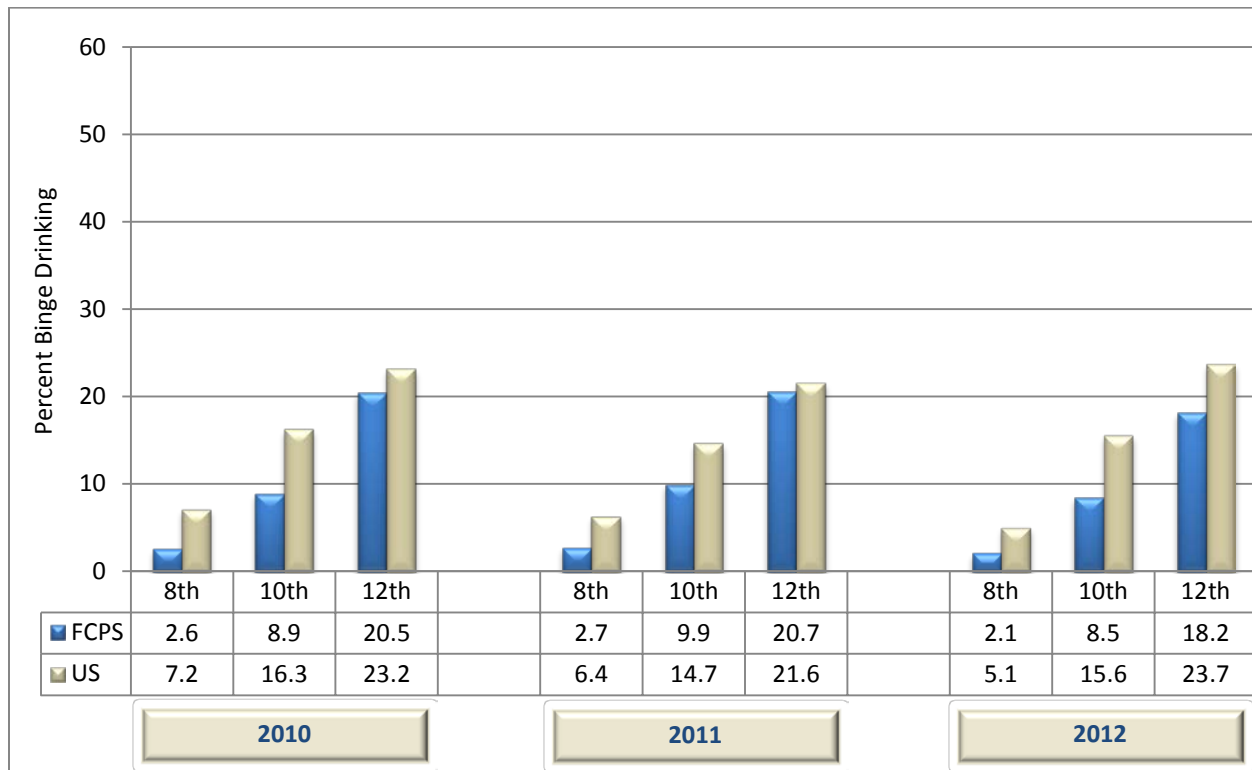
^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 6. Prevalence of Binge Drinking in the Past Two Weeks, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2012



Note. Binge drinking was defined as having consumed five or more alcoholic drinks in a row within the past two weeks. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2012 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2013). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure. The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Figure 7. Prevalence of Binge Drinking in the Past Two Weeks, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2010 - 2012



Note. Binge drinking was defined as having consumed five or more alcoholic drinks in a row within the past two weeks. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2010, 2011, and 2012 Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2013). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Table 12. Prevalence of Binge Drinking in the Past Two Weeks, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012
Overall	10.5	10.9	9.5
Grade			
8 th	2.6	2.7	2.1
10 th	8.9	9.9	8.5
12 th	20.5	20.7	18.2
Gender			
Female	9.4	10.2	8.9
Male	11.6	11.7	10.2
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	12.6	13.5	11.3
Black	8.7	8.9	7.4
Hispanic	12.5	12.1	12.2
Asian	5.2	4.8	4.6
Other/Multiple	10.4	12.4	9.2

Note. Binge drinking was defined as having consumed five or more alcoholic drinks in a row within the past two weeks. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 13. Frequency of Binge Drinking in the Past Two Weeks, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)

	None	Once	Twice	3-5 times	6-9 times	10+ times
Overall	90.5	4.5	2.6	1.6	0.4	0.5
Grade						
8 th	97.9	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2
10 th	91.5	4.2	2.2	1.2	0.4	0.4
12 th	81.8	8.1	5.2	3.3	0.8	0.9
Gender						
Female	91.1	4.5	2.4	1.3	0.3	0.4
Male	89.8	4.4	2.8	1.9	0.5	0.6
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	88.7	5.6	3.0	1.8	0.4	0.4
Black	92.6	2.8	2.3	1.3	0.4	0.6
Hispanic	87.8	5.2	3.6	1.9	0.5	0.9
Asian	95.5	2.2	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.3
Other/Multiple	90.8	4.2	1.9	1.6	0.7	0.8

Note. Binge drinking was defined as having consumed five or more alcoholic drinks in a row within the past two weeks. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 14. Age of First Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

	Mean age of initiation ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	13.4	62.3	12.9	24.9
Grade				
8 th	11.1	81.5	16.6	2.0
10 th	12.9	63.6	12.1	24.3
12 th	14.4	40.9	9.9	49.3
Gender				
Female	13.5	62.2	11.9	26.0
Male	13.2	62.3	14.0	23.8
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	13.7	60.4	10.5	29.1
Black	13.0	65.2	15.1	19.7
Hispanic	13.0	52.6	19.7	27.7
Asian	13.3	74.7	9.4	15.9
Other/Multiple	13.0	56.7	16.8	26.4

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Frequency percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aMean age of initiation is based on students who reported ever having used alcohol. ^bRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 15. Percentage of Students Reporting First Use of Alcohol Before Age 13, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012

	2010	2011	2012
Overall	14.3	15.2	12.9
Grade			
8 th	18.8	19.7	16.6
10 th	13.1	14.2	12.1
12 th	10.7	11.6	9.9
Gender			
Female	13.1	13.4	11.9
Male	15.4	17.1	14.0
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	12.0	13.0	10.5
Black	17.0	16.6	15.1
Hispanic	22.0	22.7	19.7
Asian	10.5	11.3	9.4
Other/Multiple	17.3	18.7	16.8

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 16. Age of First Using Alcohol Regularly, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

	Mean age of initiation ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	14.7	88.1	1.4	10.6
Grade				
8 th	11.7	97.6	1.9	0.5
10 th	13.7	90.6	1.2	8.2
12 th	15.4	75.0	1.0	24.1
Gender				
Female	14.7	87.8	1.3	10.9
Male	14.7	88.3	1.4	10.3
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	15.0	86.6	0.9	12.5
Black	14.4	89.8	1.8	8.4
Hispanic	14.3	83.8	2.8	13.4
Asian	14.8	94.1	0.6	5.3
Other/Multiple	14.4	87.6	1.8	10.6

Note. Regular alcohol use was defined as drinking alcoholic beverages at least once or twice a month. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Frequency percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aMean age of initiation is based on students who reported ever having used alcohol regularly. ^bRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 17. Percentage of Students Reporting First Using Alcohol Regularly Before Age 13, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012

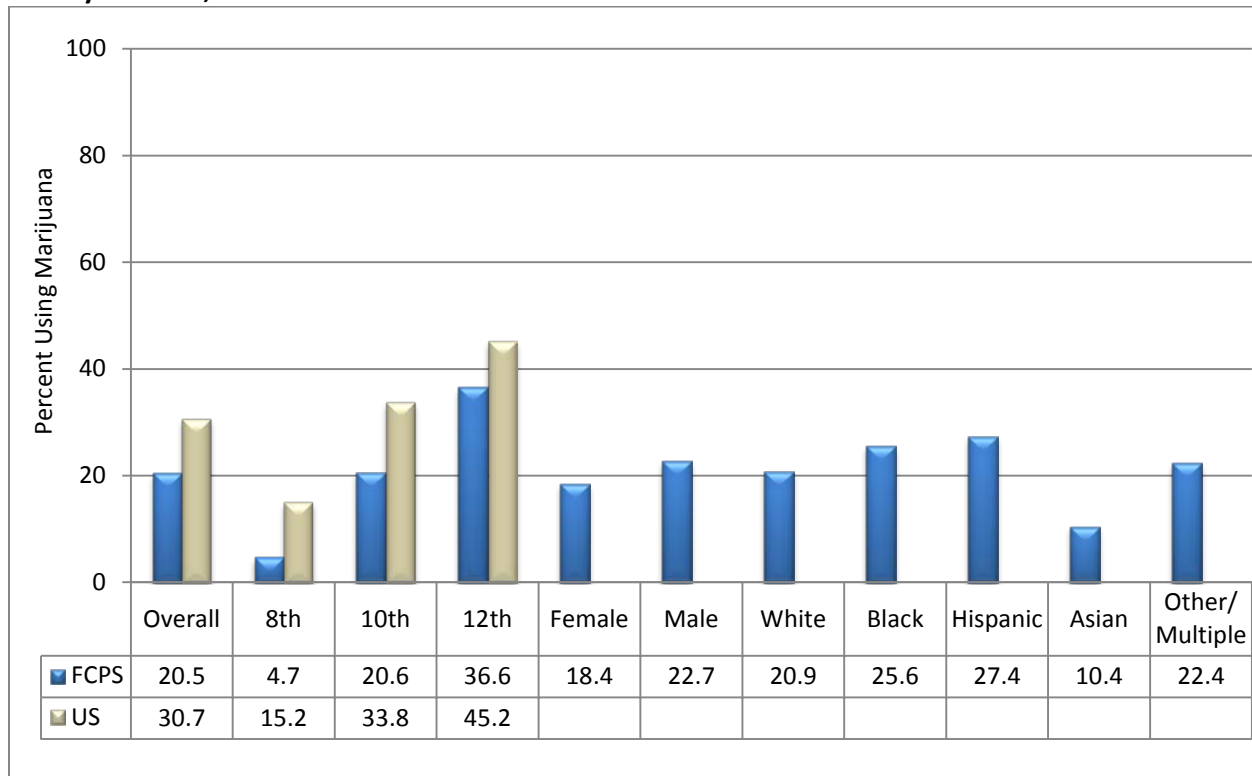
	2010	2011	2012
Overall	1.7	1.8	1.4
Grade			
8 th	2.3	2.7	1.9
10 th	1.6	1.5	1.2
12 th	1.1	1.1	1.0
Gender			
Female	1.6	1.8	1.3
Male	1.8	1.8	1.4
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	1.2	1.0	0.9
Black	2.3	2.4	1.8
Hispanic	3.6	3.9	2.8
Asian	0.6	0.8	0.6
Other/Multiple	2.1	2.7	1.8

Note. Regular alcohol use was defined as drinking alcoholic beverages at least once or twice a month. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

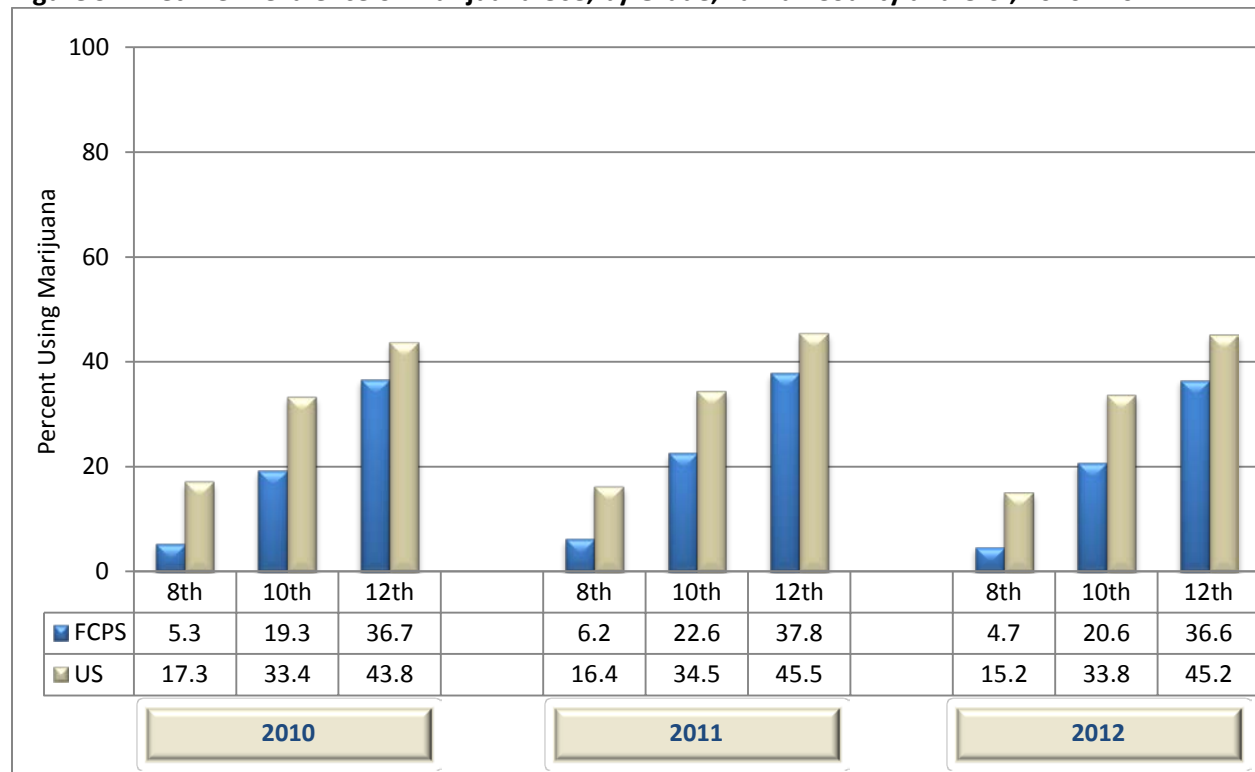
MARIJUANA USE

Figure 8. Lifetime Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2012



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2012 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2013). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure.

Figure 9. Lifetime Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2010 - 2012



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2010, 2011, and 2012 Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2013). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 18. Lifetime Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012
Overall	20.2	22.0	20.5
Grade			
8 th	5.3	6.2	4.7
10 th	19.3	22.6	20.6
12 th	36.7	37.8	36.6
Gender			
Female	17.0	18.9	18.4
Male	23.4	25.2	22.7
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	21.6	23.0	20.9
Black	24.1	27.0	25.6
Hispanic	25.5	27.1	27.4
Asian	10.1	11.3	10.4
Other/Multiple	21.2	24.9	22.4

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 19. Lifetime Frequency of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

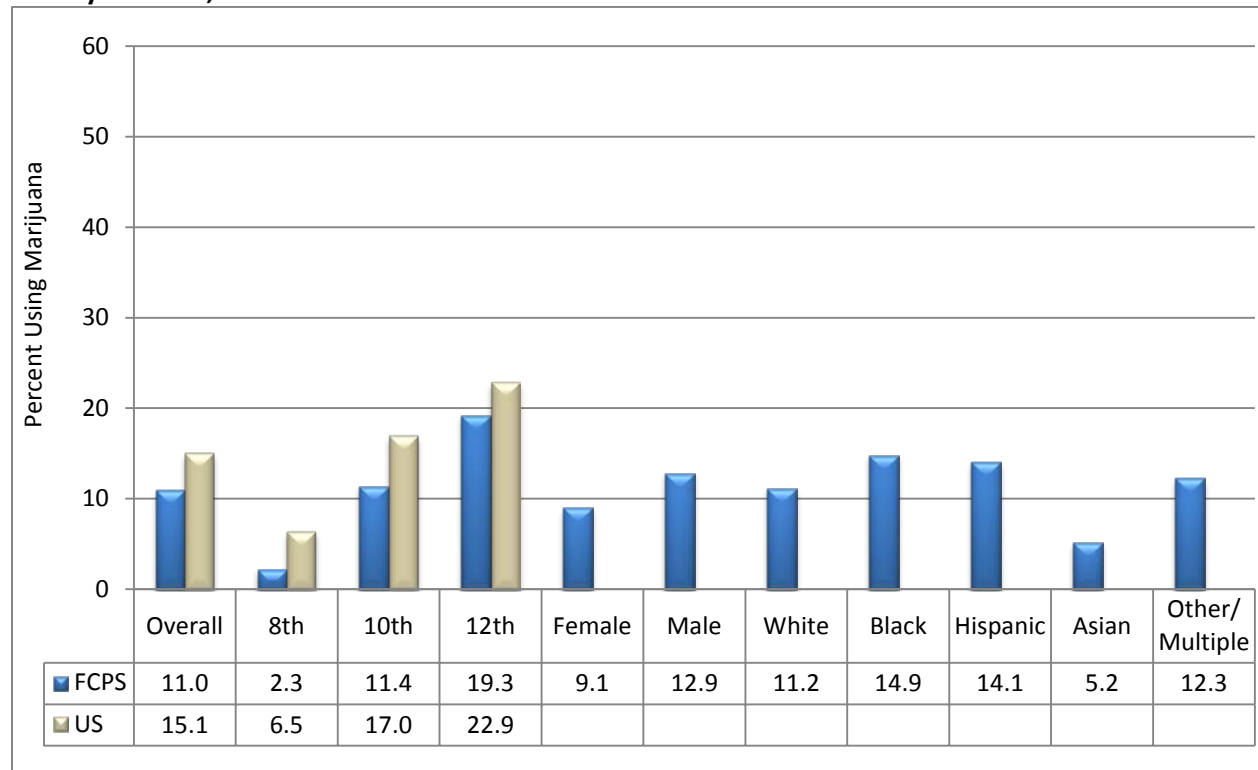
(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	79.5	5.2	2.9	2.1	2.3	2.1	6.0
Grade							
8 th	95.3	2.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7
10 th	79.4	5.5	3.1	2.1	2.5	2.0	5.6
12 th	63.4	7.9	5.0	3.6	4.1	4.0	12.0
Gender							
Female	81.6	5.3	3.4	2.1	2.1	1.9	3.6
Male	77.3	5.1	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.3	8.5
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	79.1	4.8	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.2	6.6
Black	74.4	6.0	3.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	7.7
Hispanic	72.7	7.5	4.3	2.8	3.1	2.5	7.1
Asian	89.6	3.2	1.5	1.0	1.1	0.9	2.8
Other/Multiple	77.7	5.5	2.9	2.1	2.1	2.6	7.2

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

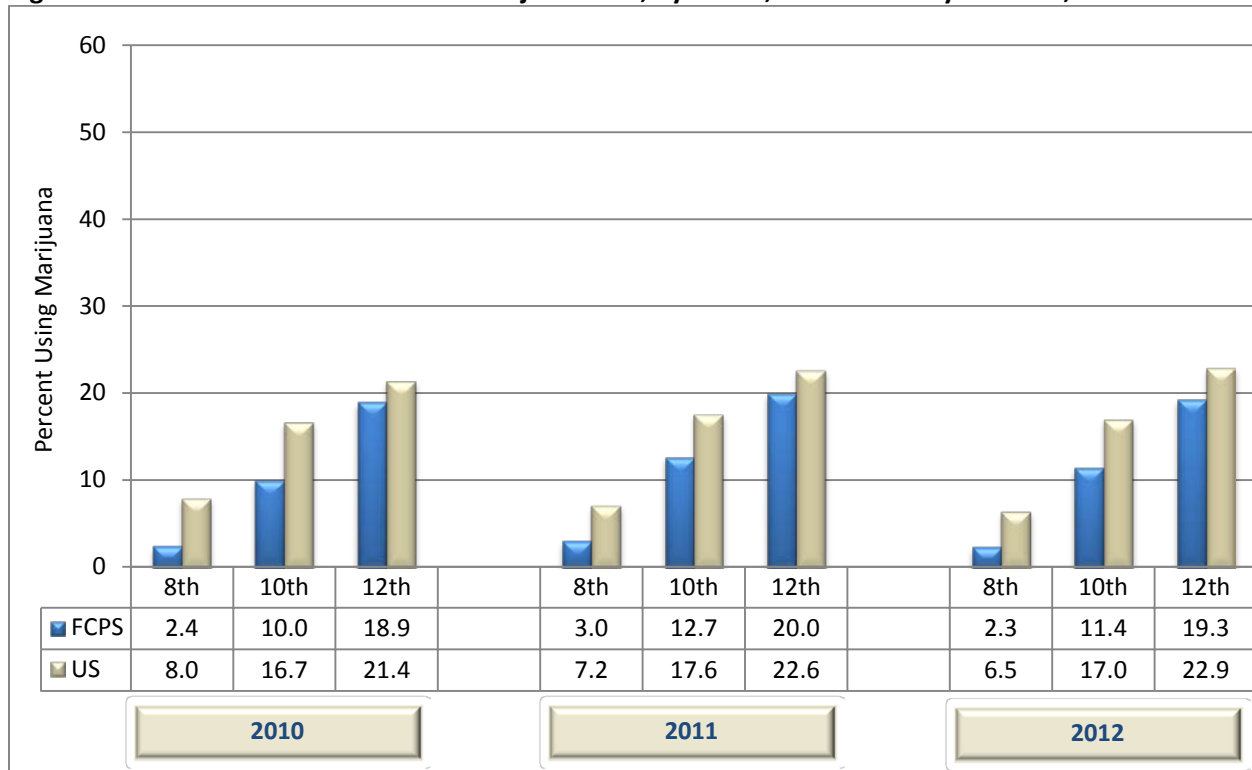
^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 10. Past Month Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2012



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2012 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2013). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure. The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Figure 11. Past Month Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2010 - 2012



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2010, 2011, and 2012 Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2013). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Table 20. Past Month Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012
Overall	10.3	11.8	11.0
Grade			
8 th	2.4	3.0	2.3
10 th	10.0	12.7	11.4
12 th	18.9	20.0	19.3
Gender			
Female	7.5	9.5	9.1
Male	13.1	14.3	12.9
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	11.5	12.6	11.2
Black	12.7	15.5	14.9
Hispanic	11.7	13.4	14.1
Asian	5.0	5.9	5.2
Other/Multiple	10.7	14.4	12.3

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 21. Frequency of Marijuana Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	89.1	4.3	2.0	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.5
Grade							
8 th	97.7	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
10 th	88.6	4.7	2.1	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.3
12 th	80.7	7.0	3.6	2.1	2.2	1.6	2.9
Gender							
Female	90.9	4.2	1.9	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.6
Male	87.1	4.3	2.2	1.3	1.7	1.2	2.3
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	88.8	4.5	2.2	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.4
Black	85.1	5.0	2.7	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.9
Hispanic	85.9	5.5	2.8	1.8	1.5	0.8	1.7
Asian	94.8	2.1	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.8
Other/Multiple	87.8	4.6	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.8

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 22. Age of First Using Marijuana, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

	Mean age of initiation ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	14.1	81.4	2.9	15.7
Grade				
8 th	11.7	96.1	2.9	1.0
10 th	13.4	82.2	3.3	14.5
12 th	14.8	65.2	2.5	32.2
Gender				
Female	14.3	83.8	2.0	14.1
Male	14.0	79.0	3.8	17.3
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	14.4	81.0	2.0	17.0
Black	13.8	76.7	5.2	18.1
Hispanic	13.9	74.8	5.3	19.9
Asian	14.3	90.8	1.2	8.0
Other/Multiple	13.7	80.0	4.4	15.6

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Frequency percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aMean age of initiation is based on students who reported ever having used marijuana. ^bRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 23. Percentage of Students Reporting First Use of Marijuana Before Age 13, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012

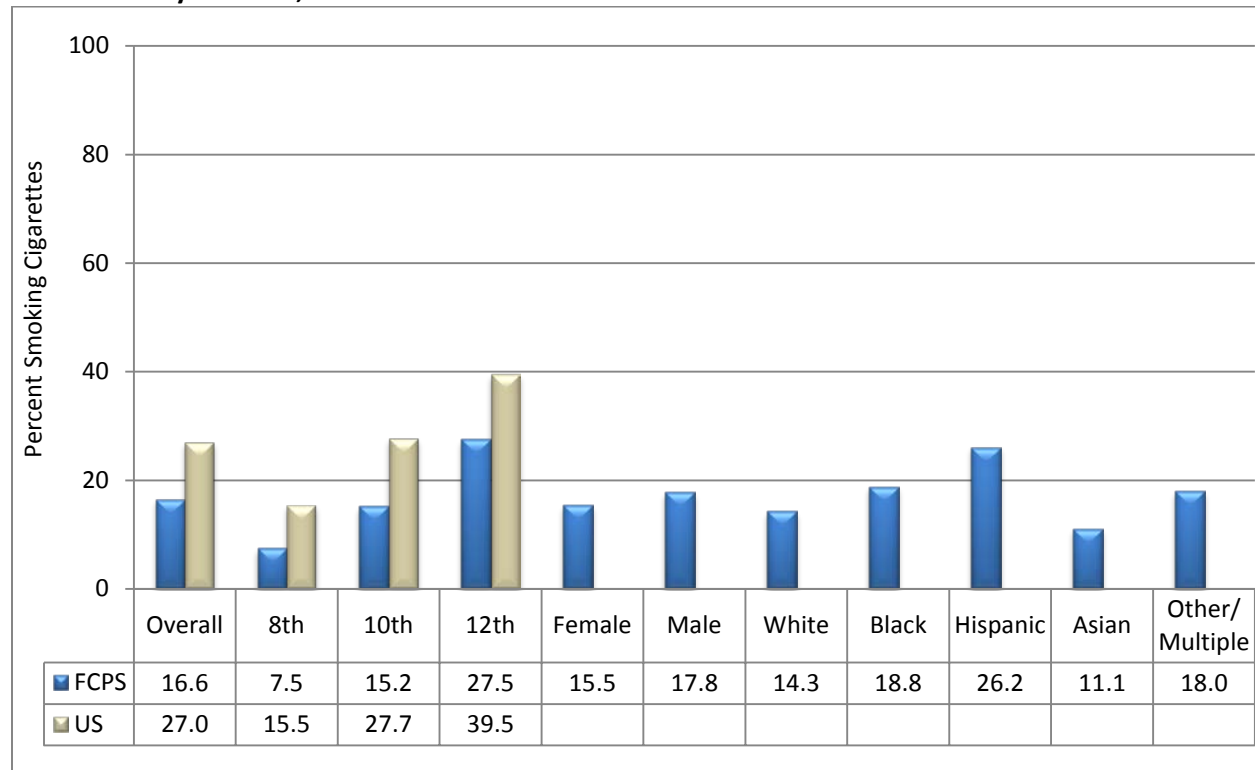
	2010	2011	2012
Overall	2.9	2.7	2.9
Grade			
8 th	3.0	2.9	2.9
10 th	2.8	2.6	3.3
12 th	2.8	2.5	2.5
Gender			
Female	1.8	1.8	2.0
Male	4.0	3.6	3.8
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	2.3	1.9	2.0
Black	5.0	4.7	5.2
Hispanic	5.1	4.4	5.3
Asian	1.0	1.4	1.2
Other/Multiple	3.6	3.5	4.4

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

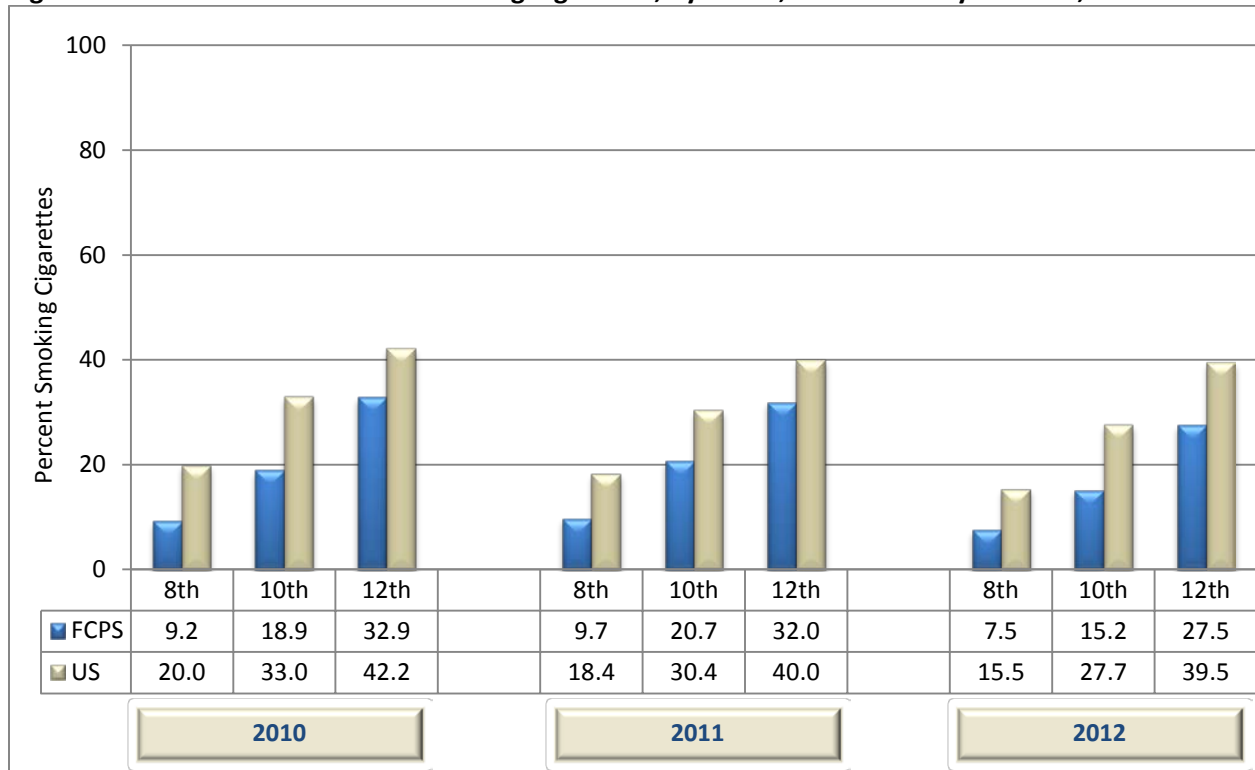
TOBACCO USE

Figure 12. Lifetime Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2012



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2012 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2013). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure.

Figure 13. Lifetime Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2010 - 2012



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2010, 2011, and 2012 Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2013). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 24. Lifetime Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012
Overall	20.1	20.6	16.6
Grade			
8 th	9.2	9.7	7.5
10 th	18.9	20.7	15.2
12 th	32.9	32.0	27.5
Gender			
Female	18.5	18.8	15.5
Male	21.7	22.6	17.8
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	18.3	19.0	14.3
Black	22.2	22.2	18.8
Hispanic	30.3	30.9	26.2
Asian	14.2	13.3	11.1
Other/Multiple	20.1	22.6	18.0

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 25. Lifetime Frequency of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

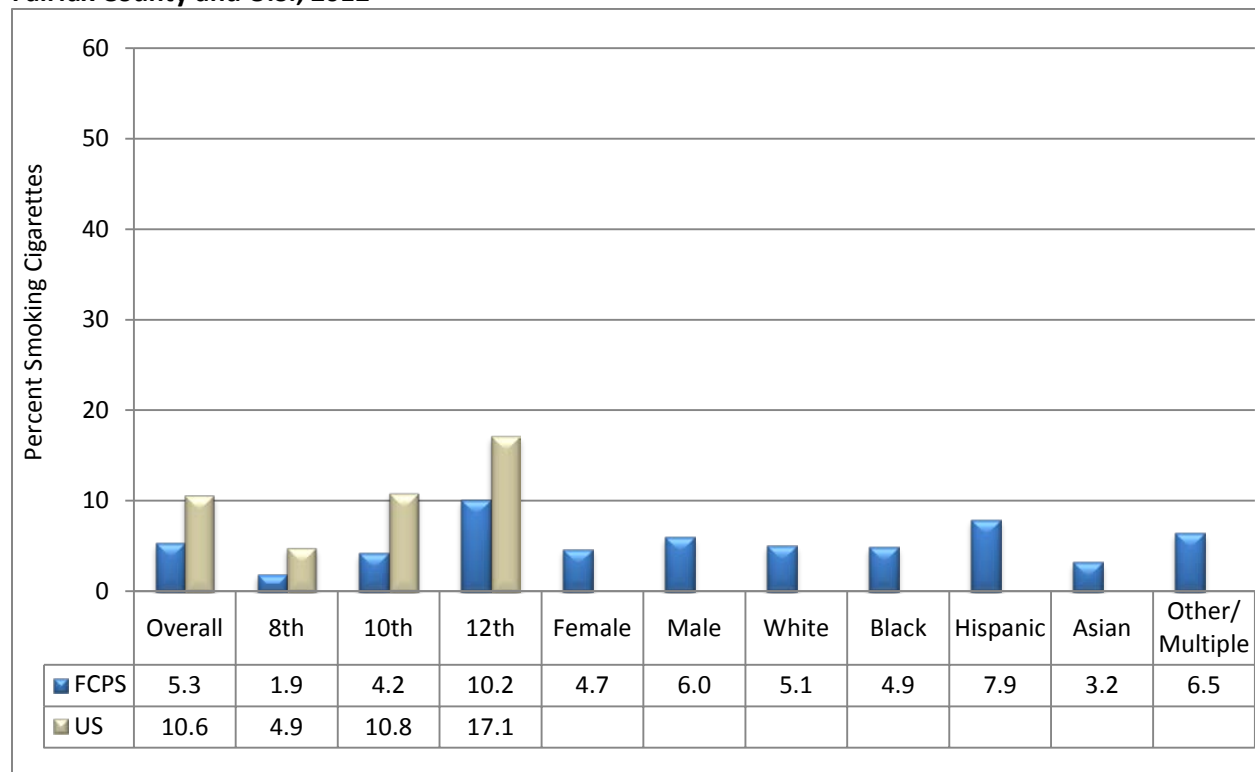
(Values are percentages)

	Never	Once or twice	Once in a while but not regularly	Regularly in the past	Regularly now
Overall	83.4	9.1	4.1	1.7	1.6
Grade					
8 th	92.5	5.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
10 th	84.8	9.2	3.4	1.6	1.1
12 th	72.5	13.1	7.9	3.1	3.4
Gender					
Female	84.6	8.7	3.8	1.6	1.4
Male	82.2	9.6	4.4	1.9	1.9
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	85.7	7.2	3.8	1.5	1.8
Black	81.2	12.3	3.5	1.5	1.5
Hispanic	73.8	14.6	6.7	3.1	1.8
Asian	89.0	6.5	2.4	1.1	1.1
Other/Multiple	82.0	9.5	4.6	1.9	2.1

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

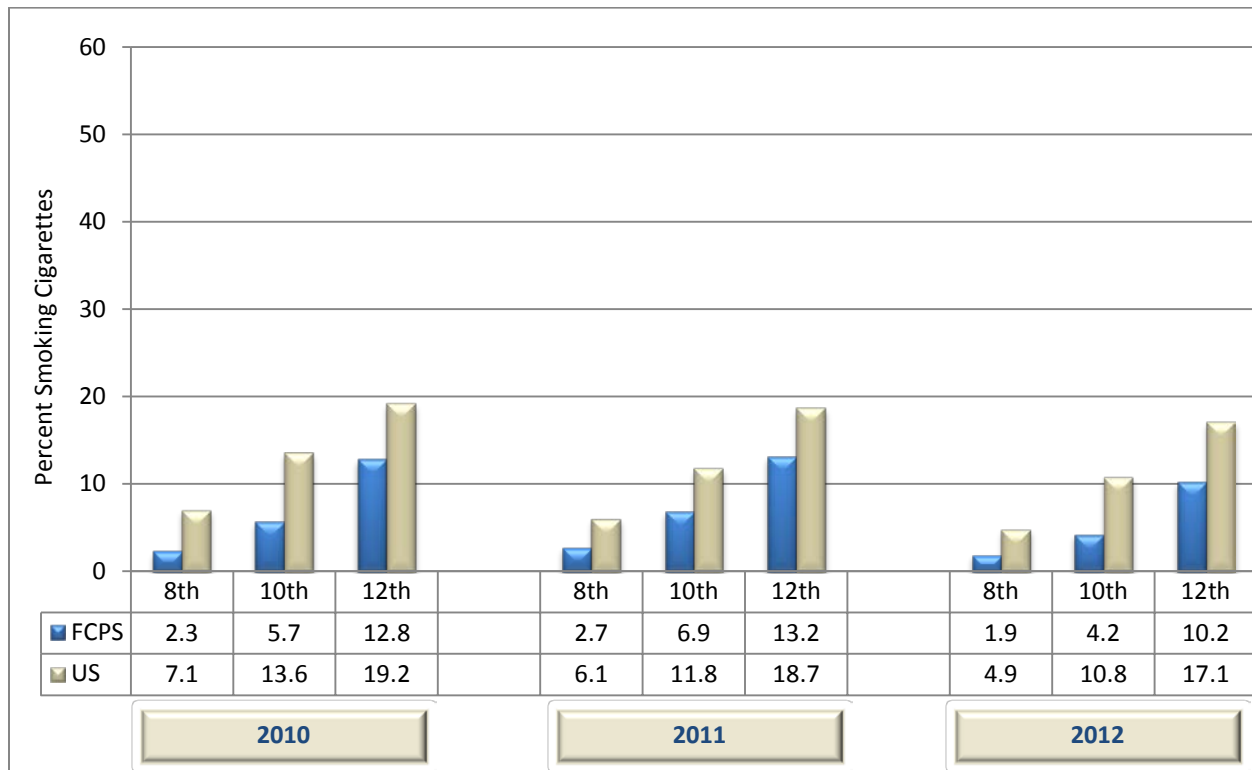
^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 14. Past Month Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2012



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2012 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2013). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure. The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Figure 15. Past Month Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2010 - 2012



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2010, 2011, and 2012 Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2013). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Table 26. Past Month Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012
Overall	6.8	7.5	5.3
Grade			
8 th	2.3	2.7	1.9
10 th	5.7	6.9	4.2
12 th	12.8	13.2	10.2
Gender			
Female	5.7	6.4	4.7
Male	8.0	8.6	6.0
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	7.3	7.9	5.1
Black	5.7	7.1	4.9
Hispanic	9.1	9.8	7.9
Asian	4.3	4.2	3.2
Other/Multiple	6.9	8.9	6.5

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 27. Frequency of Smoking Cigarettes in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)

	Not at all	Less than 1 cigarette per day	1-5 cigarettes per day	About ½ pack per day	About 1 pack per day	About 1½ packs per day	2 or more packs per day
Overall	94.7	3.2	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Grade							
8 th	98.1	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
10 th	95.8	2.7	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
12 th	89.9	5.9	2.9	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.3
Gender							
Female	95.3	2.9	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Male	94.0	3.5	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	94.9	3.0	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Black	95.1	2.7	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Hispanic	92.1	5.3	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2
Asian	96.8	1.7	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Other/Multiple	93.6	4.0	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 28. Age of First Smoking a Cigarette, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

	Mean age of initiation ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	13.2	84.4	5.8	9.8
Grade				
8 th	11.1	93.3	5.8	0.9
10 th	12.6	86.1	5.7	8.2
12 th	14.1	73.5	5.8	20.7
Gender				
Female	13.4	85.5	4.9	9.6
Male	13.1	83.4	6.7	9.9
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	13.7	86.5	3.8	9.7
Black	12.7	82.7	8.2	9.2
Hispanic	13.0	74.9	10.7	14.5
Asian	13.1	90.2	3.7	6.1
Other/Multiple	13.1	83.0	7.0	10.0

Note. Students were asked how old they were when they first smoked a cigarette, even just a puff. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Frequency percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aMean age of initiation is based on students who reported ever having smoked a cigarette, even just a puff. ^bRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 29. Percentage of Students Reporting First Use of Cigarettes Before Age 13, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012

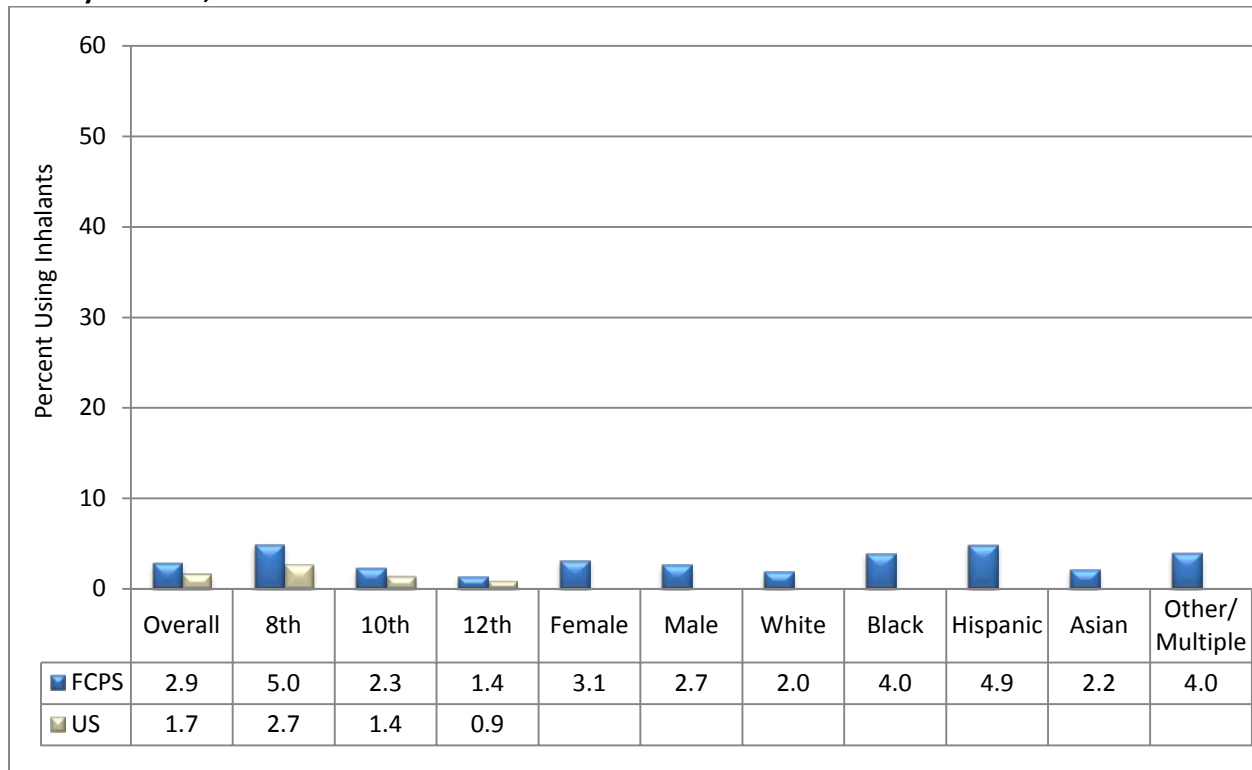
	2010	2011	2012
Overall	7.3	7.6	5.8
Grade			
8 th	7.5	7.9	5.8
10 th	7.1	7.5	5.7
12 th	7.3	7.3	5.8
Gender			
Female	5.7	6.0	4.9
Male	8.9	9.2	6.7
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	4.9	5.1	3.8
Black	11.3	10.4	8.2
Hispanic	12.6	13.3	10.7
Asian	5.7	5.7	3.7
Other/Multiple	7.9	9.2	7.0

Note. Students were asked how old they were when they first smoked a cigarette, even just a puff. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

INHALANTS USE^{*}

Figure 16. Past Month Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2012



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2012 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2013). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure. The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

^{*} Inhalants are fumes or gases that are inhaled to get high. They include common household substances such as glues, aerosols, butane, and solvents. Many household products are the most commonly used inhalants. Inhalant use is more prevalent among younger students, perhaps because they are often the easiest drugs for them to obtain: they are easily accessible, legal to obtain, and relatively cheap.

Table 30. Past Month Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2010 - 2012
(Values are percentages)

	2010		2011		2012	
	FCPS	U.S.	FCPS	U.S.	FCPS	U.S.
Overall	3.9	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.9	1.7
Grade						
8 th	6.9	3.6	4.0	3.2	5.0	2.7
10 th	3.0	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.3	1.4
12 th	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.9

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2010, 2011, and 2012 Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2013). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 31. Past Month Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012
(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012
Overall	3.9	2.5	2.9
Grade			
8 th	6.9	4.0	5.0
10 th	3.0	2.1	2.3
12 th	1.8	1.2	1.4
Gender			
Female	4.3	2.6	3.1
Male	3.6	2.3	2.7
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	2.9	1.8	2.0
Black	4.9	2.9	4.0
Hispanic	6.6	4.3	4.9
Asian	3.1	1.8	2.2
Other/Multiple	5.0	3.6	4.0

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 32. Frequency of Inhalant Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)							
	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	97.1	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Grade							
8 th	95.0	3.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
10 th	97.7	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
12 th	98.6	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Gender							
Female	96.9	2.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Male	97.3	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	98.0	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Black	96.0	2.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Hispanic	95.1	3.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Asian	97.8	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	96.1	2.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

USE OF OTHER DRUGS

Table 33. Past Month Prevalence of Non-medical Use of Painkillers, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012
Overall	5.7	4.2	5.3
Grade			
8 th	4.9	2.9	3.9
10 th	5.7	4.4	5.9
12 th	6.5	5.3	6.1
Gender			
Female	5.7	4.1	5.5
Male	5.7	4.2	5.0
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	6.3	4.3	5.4
Black	5.8	4.8	5.2
Hispanic	5.8	4.6	5.9
Asian	3.6	2.4	3.9
Other/Multiple	6.9	6.6	7.2

Note. Students were asked if they had taken painkillers (such as Oxycontin, Vicodin, Percoset, Codeine, and Opium) without a doctor's order in the past 30 days. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 34. Frequency of Non-medical Use of Painkillers in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	94.7	3.2	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Grade							
8 th	96.1	2.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 th	94.1	3.4	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
12 th	93.9	3.8	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
Gender							
Female	94.5	3.5	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
Male	95.0	2.9	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	94.6	3.4	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
Black	94.8	3.1	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2
Hispanic	94.1	3.4	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2
Asian	96.1	2.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	92.8	4.1	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2

Note. Students were asked if they had taken painkillers (such as Oxycontin, Vicodin, Percoset, Codeine, and Opium) without a doctor's order in the past 30 days. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 35. Past Month Prevalence of Non-medical Use of Other Prescription Drugs, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012
Overall	4.1	3.1	4.2
Grade			
8 th	2.1	1.6	2.0
10 th	4.0	2.9	4.3
12 th	6.2	5.1	6.2
Gender			
Female	4.1	2.9	4.3
Male	4.0	3.4	4.0
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	4.8	3.7	4.5
Black	3.4	3.3	4.0
Hispanic	4.1	3.1	4.7
Asian	2.4	1.7	2.6
Other/Multiple	4.4	4.0	5.6

Note. Students were asked if they had taken a prescription drug other than painkillers (such as Ritalin, Adderal, or Xanax) without a doctor's order in the past 30 days. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 36. Frequency of Non-medical Use of Other Prescription Drugs in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	95.8	2.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Grade							
8 th	98.0	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
10 th	95.7	2.6	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
12 th	93.8	3.6	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2
Gender							
Female	95.7	2.6	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Male	96.0	2.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	95.5	2.7	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
Black	96.0	2.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Hispanic	95.3	2.8	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Asian	97.4	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other/Multiple	94.4	3.1	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1

Note. Students were asked if they had taken a prescription drug other than painkillers (such as Ritalin, Adderal, or Xanax) without a doctor's order in the past 30 days. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 37. Past Month Prevalence of Non-medical Use of Over-the-Counter Drugs, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012
Overall	1.7	1.5	1.8
Grade			
8 th	1.2	1.0	1.1
10 th	1.9	1.7	1.9
12 th	2.0	1.7	2.4
Gender			
Female	1.6	1.4	1.8
Male	1.8	1.5	1.8
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	1.7	1.3	1.6
Black	1.8	1.9	1.7
Hispanic	2.6	2.2	3.0
Asian	0.8	0.6	1.1
Other/Multiple	2.0	2.7	1.9

Note. Students were asked if they had taken over-the-counter drugs to get high in the past 30 days. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 38. Frequency of Non-medical Use of Over-the-Counter Drugs in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	98.2	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Grade							
8 th	98.9	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
10 th	98.1	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
12 th	97.6	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Gender							
Female	98.2	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Male	98.2	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	98.4	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Black	98.3	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2
Hispanic	97.0	1.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Asian	98.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	98.2	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1

Note. Students were asked if they had taken over-the-counter drugs to get high in the past 30 days. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 39. Past Month Prevalence of LSD or Other Hallucinogen Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012
Overall	1.5	1.5	1.7
Grade			
8 th	0.9	0.8	0.7
10 th	1.3	1.6	1.7
12 th	2.4	2.1	2.8
Gender			
Female	1.0	0.9	1.3
Male	2.1	2.1	2.1
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	1.9	1.5	1.8
Black	1.3	1.4	1.8
Hispanic	1.4	2.0	2.1
Asian	0.8	0.8	0.9
Other/Multiple	2.1	2.3	2.7

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 40. Past Month Prevalence of LSD or Other Hallucinogen Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2012

(Values are percentages)

	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	1.7	1.1
Grade		
8 th	0.7	0.6
10 th	1.7	1.2
12 th	2.8	1.6

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aUS (national) data are from the 2012 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2013). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 41. Frequency of LSD or Other Hallucinogen Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	98.3	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Grade							
8 th	99.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
10 th	98.4	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
12 th	97.2	1.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Gender							
Female	98.7	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Male	97.9	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	98.2	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Black	98.3	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Hispanic	97.9	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Asian	99.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	97.3	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 42. Past Month Prevalence of Ecstasy Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012
Overall	1.2	1.2	1.4
Grade			
8 th	0.8	0.6	0.7
10 th	1.1	1.3	1.4
12 th	1.7	1.6	2.2
Gender			
Female	0.8	0.7	1.0
Male	1.6	1.6	1.8
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	1.3	1.1	1.5
Black	1.3	1.5	1.4
Hispanic	1.1	1.4	1.7
Asian	0.8	0.7	0.8
Other/Multiple	1.8	1.8	2.3

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 43. Past Month Prevalence of Ecstasy Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2012

(Values are percentages)

	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	1.4	0.8
Grade		
8 th	0.7	0.5
10 th	1.4	1.0
12 th	2.2	0.9

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aUS (national) data are from the 2012 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2013). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 44. Frequency of Ecstasy Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	98.6	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Grade							
8 th	99.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
10 th	98.6	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
12 th	97.8	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Gender							
Female	99.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	98.2	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	98.6	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Black	98.6	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hispanic	98.3	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Asian	99.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	97.7	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 45. Past Month Prevalence of Cocaine or Crack Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012
Overall	0.8	0.9	0.9
Grade			
8 th	0.7	0.6	0.6
10 th	0.7	1.0	0.9
12 th	1.1	1.1	1.1
Gender			
Female	0.6	0.6	0.6
Male	1.0	1.2	1.1
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	0.8	0.7	0.8
Black	1.1	1.1	0.9
Hispanic	1.2	1.3	1.0
Asian	0.4	0.5	0.6
Other/Multiple	1.0	1.7	1.6

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 46. Past Month Prevalence of Cocaine or Crack Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2012

(Values are percentages)

	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	0.9	0.8
Grade		
8 th	0.6	0.5
10 th	0.9	0.8
12 th	1.1	1.1

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aUS (national) data are from the 2012 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2013). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 47. Frequency of Cocaine or Crack Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	99.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Grade							
8 th	99.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
10 th	99.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
12 th	98.9	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gender							
Female	99.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Male	98.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	99.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Black	99.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Hispanic	99.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Asian	99.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	98.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 48. Past Month Prevalence of Methamphetamine Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012
Overall	0.7	0.7	0.8
Grade			
8 th	0.7	0.6	0.8
10 th	0.6	0.9	0.7
12 th	0.8	0.8	0.9
Gender			
Female	0.5	0.5	0.6
Male	0.9	1.1	1.0
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	0.7	0.5	0.7
Black	0.8	1.2	0.8
Hispanic	0.9	1.0	0.9
Asian	0.4	0.4	0.7
Other/Multiple	0.5	1.6	1.2

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 49. Past Month Prevalence of Methamphetamine Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2012

(Values are percentages)

	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	0.8	0.5
Grade		
8 th	0.8	0.5
10 th	0.7	0.6
12 th	0.9	0.5

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aUS (national) data are from the 2012 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2013). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 50. Frequency of Methamphetamine Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	99.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Grade							
8 th	99.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
10 th	99.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
12 th	99.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Gender							
Female	99.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Male	99.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	99.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Black	99.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Hispanic	99.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Asian	99.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other/Multiple	98.8	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 51. Past Month Prevalence of Steroid Use without a Doctor's Order, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012
Overall	0.6	0.5	0.7
Grade			
8 th	0.8	0.5	0.7
10 th	0.6	0.6	0.6
12 th	0.5	0.5	0.8
Gender			
Female	0.4	0.3	0.5
Male	0.9	0.8	0.9
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	0.5	0.5	0.6
Black	0.7	0.7	0.9
Hispanic	0.9	0.7	0.9
Asian	0.5	0.4	0.5
Other/Multiple	0.8	0.6	1.4

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 52. Past Month Prevalence of Steroid Use without a Doctor's Order, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2012

(Values are percentages)

	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	0.7	0.5
Grade		
8 th	0.7	0.3
10 th	0.6	0.4
12 th	0.8	0.9

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aUS (national) data are from the 2012 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2013). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 53. Frequency of Steroid Use without a Doctor's Order in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	99.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Grade							
8 th	99.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
10 th	99.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
12 th	99.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gender							
Female	99.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	99.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	99.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Black	99.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Hispanic	99.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Asian	99.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	98.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 54. Past Month Prevalence of Heroin Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012
Overall	0.4	0.6	0.6
Grade			
8 th	0.4	0.3	0.3
10 th	0.4	0.7	0.6
12 th	0.5	0.7	0.7
Gender			
Female	0.2	0.3	0.3
Male	0.6	0.8	0.8
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	0.5	0.5	0.5
Black	0.4	0.8	0.5
Hispanic	0.5	0.7	0.7
Asian	0.3	0.3	0.4
Other/Multiple	0.7	1.0	0.9

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 55. Past Month Prevalence of Heroin Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2012

(Values are percentages)

	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	0.6	0.3
Grade		
8 th	0.3	0.2
10 th	0.6	0.4
12 th	0.7	0.3

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aUS (national) data are from the 2012 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2013). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 56. Frequency of Heroin Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)							
	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	99.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Grade							
8 th	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
10 th	99.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
12 th	99.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Gender							
Female	99.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	99.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	99.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Black	99.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Hispanic	99.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Asian	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	99.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

OTHER RISK BEHAVIORS

Over one in five Fairfax County students (21.2%) has had sexual intercourse at least once in their lifetime, ranging from 6.8% of eighth-grade students to 38.3% of twelfth-grade students. More than two-thirds of the students who have had sexual intercourse (68.7%) reported using a condom during their last intercourse. Approximately one-fourth of Fairfax County students (24.3%) reported having oral sex at least once in their lifetime, ranging from 7.3% of eighth-grade students to over two-fifths (42.7%) of twelfth-grade students. Male students were more likely to report having had sexual intercourse (24.2% vs. 18.4% of female students), using a condom (71.3% vs. 65.4% of female students), and having had oral sex (27.9% vs. 21.0% of female students).

One in ten twelfth-grade students (10.3%) reported ever driving a vehicle after they had been drinking alcohol, including 5.7% who had done so within the past year. One-third of the students who drove a vehicle in the past year after drinking (34.2%, or 2.0% of all twelfth-grade students) did so once a month or more frequently. Male twelfth-grade students were more likely to report driving a vehicle after drinking alcohol in the past year than female twelfth-grade students (7.1% vs. 4.5%, respectively).

SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Table 57. Percentage of Students Who Have Had Sexual Intercourse in Their Lifetime, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012

	2010	2011	2012
Overall	22.6	22.6	21.2
Grade			
8 th	9.3	7.5	6.8
10 th	19.9	21.4	19.1
12 th	39.5	39.5	38.3
Gender			
Female	19.8	20.0	18.4
Male	25.5	25.3	24.2
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	21.0	21.8	20.4
Black	31.3	29.5	27.6
Hispanic	33.5	32.4	31.4
Asian	11.5	10.6	10.0
Other/Multiple	25.3	26.7	24.4

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 58. Percentage of Students Who Used a Condom During Their Last Sexual Intercourse, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2012

	2010 ^a	2011 ^b	2012 ^c
Overall	68.2	68.9	68.7
Grade			
8 th	66.0	65.9	64.1
10 th	69.9	71.1	69.5
12 th	67.8	68.2	69.0
Gender			
Female	63.9	65.5	65.4
Male	71.7	71.9	71.3
Race/Ethnicity^d			
White	70.2	72.3	70.6
Black	69.8	68.7	68.1
Hispanic	66.3	65.0	67.7
Asian	63.6	65.8	65.2
Other/Multiple	67.6	66.8	67.1

Note. Only respondents who reported ever having sexual intercourse are included. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a*n* = 6,586. ^b*n* = 6,669. ^c*n* = 6,482. ^dRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 59. Percentage of Students Who Have Had Oral Sex in Their Lifetime, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012

	2010	2011	2012
Overall	26.2	24.7	24.3
Grade			
8 th	10.2	7.7	7.3
10 th	25.1	24.4	23.5
12 th	44.1	42.9	42.7
Gender			
Female	22.3	21.7	21.0
Male	30.1	28.1	27.9
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	28.2	27.5	26.5
Black	32.5	28.7	28.4
Hispanic	30.5	27.6	28.6
Asian	13.7	12.8	13.0
Other/Multiple	29.1	28.9	28.3

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

VEHICLE SAFETY

Table 60. Prevalence of Driving a Vehicle After Drinking Alcohol, 12th-Grade Students Only, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012

(Values are percentages)

	2010 ^a	2011 ^b	2012 ^c
Overall	11.3	16.2	10.3
Gender			
Female	9.7	13.9	9.0
Male	12.8	18.7	11.6
Race/Ethnicity^d			
White	14.5	20.7	13.6
Black	6.5	11.7	8.4
Hispanic	11.3	14.5	8.8
Asian	5.9	8.2	4.6
Other/Multiple	11.9	18.7	11.8

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a*n* = 9,535. ^b*n* = 9,844. ^c*n* = 10,126. ^dRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 61. Frequency of Driving a Vehicle After Drinking Alcohol, 12th-Grade Students Only, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)

	Never	More than a year ago	Less than once a month	About once a month	2-3 times a month	Once a week or more
Overall	89.7	4.6	3.8	0.9	0.6	0.4
Gender						
Female	91.0	4.6	3.1	0.7	0.5	0.2
Male	88.4	4.6	4.5	1.3	0.8	0.6
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	86.4	6.0	5.3	1.3	0.6	0.4
Black	91.6	3.9	2.8	0.3	0.9	0.4
Hispanic	91.2	3.9	3.2	0.7	0.5	0.5
Asian	95.4	2.3	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.1
Other/Multiple	88.2	4.2	4.1	1.4	1.3	0.8

Note. *n* = 10,126. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Frequency percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

DELINQUENT BEHAVIORS AND VICTIMIZATION

AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIORS

The 2012 Fairfax County Youth Survey measured rates of bullying, cyberbullying^{*}, and making derogatory comments about someone's race or culture. Students were asked if they had carried out the behaviors, and if someone had directed the behaviors at them.

Two-fifths of the students (41.4%) indicated that they had bullied someone in the past year. Students were much more likely to report bullying and saying something bad about someone's race or culture (37.1%) than cyberbullying (7.0%). Similarly, students were much more likely to report having been bullied (53.2%) and having something bad said to them about their race or culture (45.3%) than having been cyberbullied (11.9%).

Rates of bullying someone in the past year declined with grade level, ranging from 45.3% of eighth-grade students to 36.3% of twelfth-grade students, while rates of making derogatory racial or cultural comments rose with grade level (31.8% of eighth-grade students vs. 40.0% of twelfth-grade students). Rates of being bullied also declined with grade level, with three in five eighth-grade students (59.4%) reporting being bullied and slightly less than half of the twelfth-grade students (46.1%).

Male students were more likely to report bullying (45.8% vs. 37.2% of female students), making derogatory racial/cultural comments (44.0% vs. 30.5% of female students), and receiving derogatory racial/cultural comments (47.5% vs. 43.0% of female students). Female students were more likely to report having been bullied (55.1% vs. 51.1% of male students) and having been cyberbullied (15.4% vs. 8.1% of male students).

Fewer students in 2012 reported committing or experiencing any of the aggressive behaviors measured by the survey compared to 2010. The largest decrease was in the percentage of students reporting bullying someone in the past year (8.0 percentage points), followed by a decrease in the percentage of students making derogatory racial/cultural comments (5.9 percentage points).

^{*} Cyberbullying was defined as bullying through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging.

Table 62. Past Year Prevalence of Selected Aggressive Behaviors, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)

	Prevalence of Having Committed Aggressive Behaviors			Prevalence of Having Experienced Aggressive Behaviors		
	Bullied, taunted, ridiculed, or teased someone	Said something bad about someone's race or culture	Cyberbullied ^a a student attending your school	Been bullied, taunted, ridiculed, or teased	Had something bad said about your race or culture	Been cyberbullied ^a by a student who attends your school
Overall	41.4	37.1	7.0	53.2	45.3	11.9
Grade						
8 th	45.3	31.8	7.4	59.4	44.4	13.2
10 th	42.5	39.6	7.5	53.6	46.5	12.0
12 th	36.3	40.0	6.2	46.1	44.9	10.3
Gender						
Female	37.2	30.5	7.5	55.1	43.0	15.4
Male	45.8	44.0	6.5	51.1	47.5	8.1
Race/Ethnicity^b						
White	40.3	36.3	6.4	56.0	32.0	12.7
Black	45.4	39.2	7.8	46.6	56.6	9.8
Hispanic	42.7	36.3	8.8	50.6	51.8	12.8
Asian	39.0	38.0	5.9	50.8	58.8	9.4
Other/ Multiple	46.5	39.9	8.7	59.1	53.3	14.2

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aCyberbullying was defined as bullying through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging. ^bRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

BULLYING

Table 63. Prevalence of Bullying, Taunting, Ridiculing or Teasing Someone in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012
(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012
Overall	49.4	51.4	41.4
Grade			
8 th	54.5	56.0	45.3
10 th	48.8	51.7	42.5
12 th	44.5	46.1	36.3
Gender			
Female	43.8	46.5	37.2
Male	55.0	56.5	45.8
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	49.2	51.5	40.3
Black	51.0	50.6	45.4
Hispanic	49.5	53.4	42.7
Asian	46.9	48.2	39.0
Other/Multiple	55.3	55.1	46.5

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 64. Frequency of Bullying, Taunting, Ridiculing or Teasing Someone in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

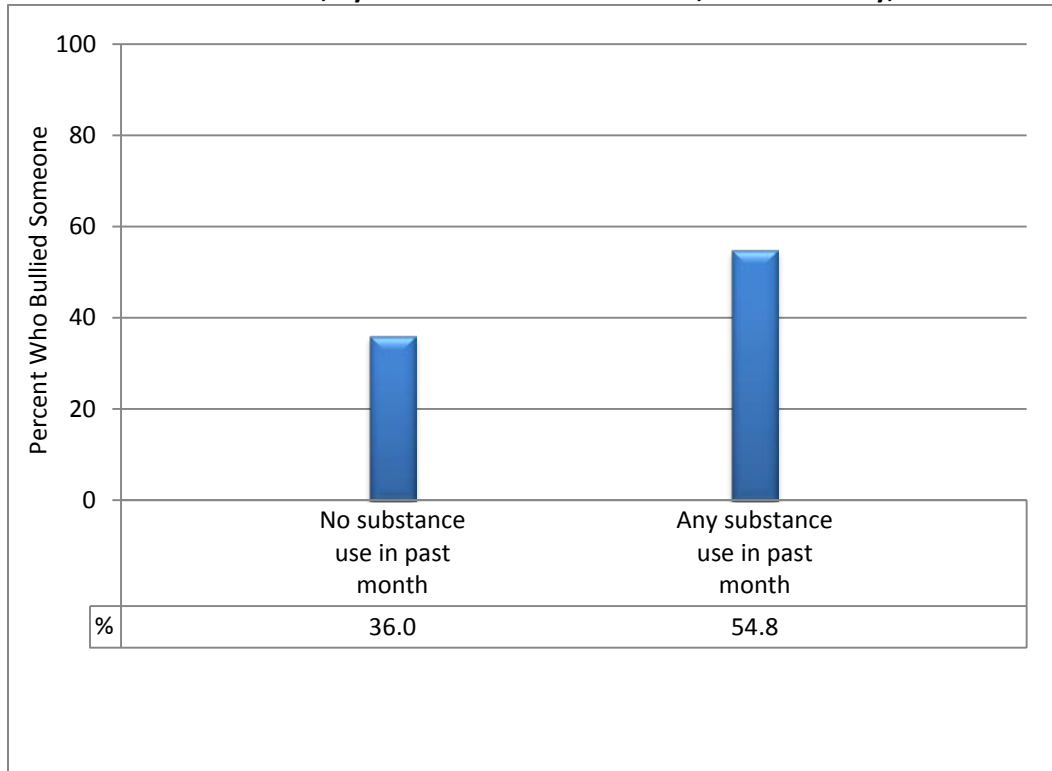
(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	58.6	22.6	6.6	3.4	2.7	1.4	0.6	4.2
Grade								
8 th	54.7	27.6	7.1	3.8	2.4	1.1	0.4	3.0
10 th	57.5	22.5	6.8	3.6	3.1	1.5	0.7	4.4
12 th	63.7	17.6	6.0	2.8	2.7	1.6	0.6	5.1
Gender								
Female	62.8	22.5	6.1	3.0	1.8	1.0	0.4	2.5
Male	54.2	22.7	7.3	3.9	3.7	1.8	0.7	5.9
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	59.7	22.8	6.4	3.3	2.8	1.2	0.5	3.4
Black	54.7	22.9	7.8	3.9	2.6	1.7	0.4	6.1
Hispanic	57.3	23.6	6.8	3.2	2.6	1.4	0.8	4.3
Asian	61.0	21.1	6.1	3.2	2.8	1.3	0.5	4.1
Other/ Multiple	53.5	22.9	7.5	4.7	2.8	2.1	0.6	6.0

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Frequency percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 17. Percentage of Students Who Bullied, Taunted, Ridiculed, or Teased Someone in the Past Year, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2012



Note. Any substance use includes students who reported using any substance (alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs) in the past month. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

Table 65. Prevalence of Having Been Bullied, Taunted, Ridiculed or Teased by Someone in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012
Overall	56.2	52.7	53.2
Grade			
8 th	61.8	58.7	59.4
10 th	55.8	53.2	53.6
12 th	50.6	45.9	46.1
Gender			
Female	56.0	53.2	55.1
Male	56.4	52.1	51.1
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	58.9	55.5	56.0
Black	49.8	47.0	46.6
Hispanic	51.7	51.2	50.6
Asian	55.6	48.6	50.8
Other/Multiple	60.8	58.2	59.1

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 66. Frequency of Having Been Bullied, Taunted, Ridiculed or Teased by Someone in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

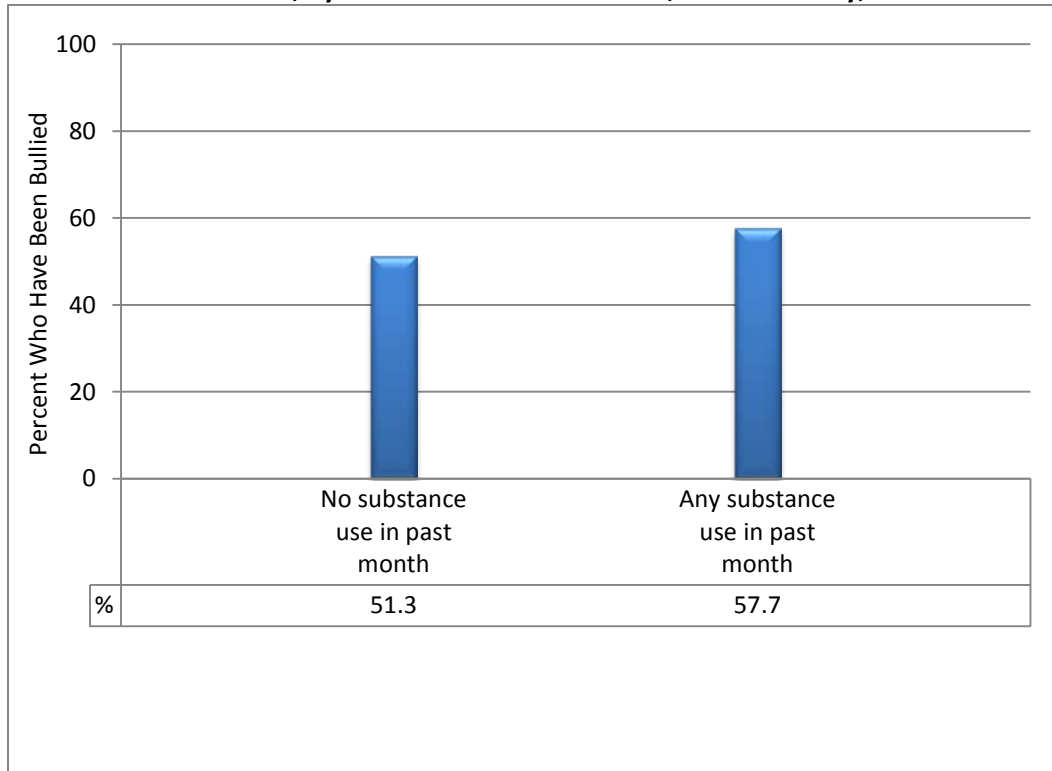
(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	46.9	22.3	10.1	6.1	4.7	2.5	1.2	6.2
Grade								
8 th	40.6	25.8	11.2	6.9	5.3	2.7	1.4	6.2
10 th	46.4	21.7	10.2	6.3	4.8	2.9	1.3	6.4
12 th	53.9	19.3	8.8	5.0	4.1	1.9	0.9	6.1
Gender								
Female	45.0	24.3	11.3	6.5	4.6	2.3	1.3	4.8
Male	48.9	20.2	8.8	5.7	4.9	2.6	1.2	7.7
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	44.0	23.2	10.8	6.5	5.5	2.7	1.2	6.1
Black	53.4	18.8	9.1	5.7	3.3	2.1	1.3	6.3
Hispanic	49.5	22.9	9.6	5.4	4.0	2.2	1.1	5.4
Asian	49.3	21.9	9.4	5.6	4.3	2.1	1.2	6.3
Other/ Multiple	40.9	21.5	10.7	7.2	5.2	3.5	1.6	9.4

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Frequency percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 18. Percentage of Students Who Have Been Bullied, Taunted, Ridiculed, or Teased in the Past Year, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2012



Note. Any substance use includes students who reported using any substance (alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs) in the past month. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

CYBERBULLYING

Table 67. Prevalence of Cyberbullying a Student Who Attends the Same School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012
(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012
Overall	8.8	10.4	7.0
Grade			
8 th	8.9	10.7	7.4
10 th	9.2	11.5	7.5
12 th	8.4	9.0	6.2
Gender			
Female	9.2	10.3	7.5
Male	8.4	10.5	6.5
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	8.5	10.0	6.4
Black	9.2	9.7	7.8
Hispanic	10.0	11.4	8.8
Asian	7.6	10.1	5.9
Other/Multiple	11.1	12.9	8.7

Note. Cyberbullying was defined as bullying through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 68. Frequency of Cyberbullying a Student Who Attends the Same School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	93.0	4.3	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
Grade								
8 th	92.6	5.1	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
10 th	92.5	4.5	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5
12 th	93.8	3.2	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.8
Gender								
Female	92.5	5.3	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Male	93.5	3.2	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.9
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	93.6	4.0	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5
Black	92.2	5.1	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5
Hispanic	91.2	5.5	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5
Asian	94.1	3.4	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6
Other/ Multiple	91.3	4.7	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.7

Note. Cyberbullying was defined as bullying through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Frequency percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 69. Percentage of Students Who Believe They Have the Right to Say Anything Online, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Overall	7.8	16.3	44.9	31.0
Grade				
8 th	6.4	12.6	43.4	37.6
10 th	7.7	16.5	46.2	29.7
12 th	9.3	19.5	45.0	26.3
Gender				
Female	4.6	12.1	45.5	37.8
Male	11.2	20.8	44.4	23.6
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	6.8	14.5	45.9	32.9
Black	10.9	19.1	42.0	28.0
Hispanic	8.9	18.5	45.3	27.4
Asian	7.1	16.4	44.1	32.4
Other/Multiple	9.1	18.1	44.8	28.0

Note. Students were asked if they believe they have the right to say anything they want online, even if what they say hurts someone or violates someone's privacy. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 70. Prevalence of Having Been Cyberbullied in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012
Overall	14.1	15.7	13.0
Grade			
8 th	13.8	15.6	13.7
10 th	14.8	17.2	13.1
12 th	13.7	14.3	12.3
Gender			
Female	18.0	18.6	16.3
Male	10.2	12.7	9.5
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	15.0	16.9	14.2
Black	12.1	12.8	10.6
Hispanic	14.0	14.9	13.2
Asian	12.2	14.2	10.7
Other/Multiple	17.4	19.0	15.6

Note. Cyberbullying was defined as bullying through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 71. Prevalence of Having Been Cyberbullied in the Past Year by a Student Who Attends the Same School, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012
(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012
Overall	12.5	15.0	11.9
Grade			
8 th	13.1	16.0	13.2
10 th	13.4	16.2	12.0
12 th	10.9	12.6	10.3
Gender			
Female	16.0	18.1	15.4
Male	9.0	11.7	8.1
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	13.3	15.9	12.7
Black	10.0	13.3	9.8
Hispanic	12.8	14.9	12.8
Asian	10.8	13.2	9.4
Other/Multiple	15.9	17.2	14.2

Note. Cyberbullying was defined as bullying through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 72. Frequency of Having Been Cyberbullied in the Past Year by a Student Who Attends the Same School, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	88.1	6.1	2.4	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.9
Grade								
8 th	86.8	7.3	2.6	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.9
10 th	88.0	6.1	2.3	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.8
12 th	89.7	5.0	2.3	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.9
Gender								
Female	84.6	8.3	3.3	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.7
Male	91.9	3.9	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.0
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	87.3	6.5	2.7	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.7
Black	90.2	5.3	1.9	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.8
Hispanic	87.2	7.1	2.6	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.8
Asian	90.6	5.0	1.7	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.0
Other/ Multiple	85.8	6.5	2.7	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.6

Note. Cyberbullying was defined as bullying through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Frequency percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 73. Percentage of Students Who Know Someone Really Hurt by Cyberbullying, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Overall	14.1	22.4	29.8	33.7
Grade				
8 th	15.0	22.2	29.1	33.7
10 th	13.9	22.6	30.3	33.3
12 th	13.6	22.4	30.0	34.1
Gender				
Female	17.0	25.7	29.1	28.1
Male	10.9	18.9	30.6	39.6
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	13.5	21.5	29.7	35.3
Black	16.9	24.2	28.5	30.4
Hispanic	15.4	23.5	30.6	30.5
Asian	12.5	22.3	30.1	35.2
Other/Multiple	15.0	23.4	29.7	31.9

Note. Cyberbullying was defined as bullying through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 74. Percentage of Students Who Would Report Cyberbullying Incidents Anonymously, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Overall	35.1	41.3	15.9	7.7
Grade				
8 th	40.5	39.8	13.4	6.4
10 th	33.6	41.6	17.2	7.6
12 th	31.9	42.3	16.8	9.1
Gender				
Female	39.7	42.6	12.8	4.9
Male	30.2	39.9	19.3	10.6
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	36.3	41.4	15.1	7.2
Black	32.6	37.9	18.9	10.6
Hispanic	31.2	42.4	17.9	8.5
Asian	37.4	42.0	14.0	6.5
Other/Multiple	34.8	40.4	16.6	8.3

Note. Cyberbullying was defined as bullying through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

OTHER AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIORS AND VICTIMIZATION

Table 75. Prevalence of Having Said Something Bad about Someone's Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012
(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012
Overall	43.0	40.4	37.1
Grade			
8 th	38.1	33.7	31.8
10 th	44.0	43.0	39.6
12 th	47.3	44.7	40.0
Gender			
Female	35.2	32.0	30.5
Male	51.1	49.4	44.0
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	41.9	40.4	36.3
Black	45.5	41.5	39.2
Hispanic	42.2	39.0	36.3
Asian	44.9	40.6	38.0
Other/Multiple	45.1	42.9	39.9

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 76. Frequency of Having Said Something Bad about Someone's Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	62.9	17.4	5.5	3.0	2.7	1.6	0.8	6.2
Grade								
8 th	68.2	18.6	4.7	2.5	1.8	0.9	0.5	2.8
10 th	60.4	17.8	5.9	3.1	3.1	1.9	0.9	7.0
12 th	60.0	15.8	5.9	3.3	3.3	1.9	1.0	8.7
Gender								
Female	69.5	18.0	4.9	2.4	1.7	1.0	0.4	2.3
Male	56.0	16.8	6.2	3.6	3.8	2.2	1.3	10.2
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	63.7	16.5	5.2	3.0	2.9	1.6	0.8	6.2
Black	60.8	18.8	6.3	2.6	2.7	1.4	1.0	6.5
Hispanic	63.7	18.4	5.2	2.9	2.2	1.6	0.8	5.3
Asian	62.0	18.3	6.0	2.9	2.6	1.4	0.7	6.1
Other/ Multiple	60.1	16.0	5.4	3.2	3.9	2.3	1.3	7.9

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Frequency percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 77. Prevalence of Having Something Bad Said to Them about Their Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012
Overall	48.7	42.5	45.3
Grade			
8 th	47.7	41.6	44.4
10 th	48.8	43.4	46.5
12 th	49.7	42.5	44.9
Gender			
Female	45.0	38.5	43.0
Male	52.5	46.7	47.5
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	34.9	29.0	32.0
Black	59.8	54.5	56.6
Hispanic	55.8	50.6	51.8
Asian	65.2	56.4	58.8
Other/Multiple	56.8	49.0	53.3

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 78. Frequency of Having Something Bad Said to Them about Their Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	54.8	17.3	8.6	5.1	3.9	2.4	1.1	6.9
Grade								
8 th	55.6	19.4	8.8	4.8	3.5	2.2	0.9	4.9
10 th	53.6	17.3	8.6	5.0	4.4	2.7	1.2	7.4
12 th	55.1	15.1	8.5	5.4	3.8	2.4	1.2	8.4
Gender								
Female	57.0	19.0	9.2	5.0	3.4	1.8	0.7	3.9
Male	52.5	15.5	8.0	5.1	4.5	3.1	1.4	9.9
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	68.0	13.1	5.9	3.5	2.9	1.5	0.7	4.3
Black	43.5	19.6	10.4	6.3	4.4	3.4	1.7	10.8
Hispanic	48.2	20.9	10.4	5.7	3.9	2.5	1.3	7.2
Asian	41.2	21.9	11.5	6.8	5.4	3.2	1.1	8.9
Other/ Multiple	46.7	16.6	9.3	6.1	5.6	3.9	1.5	10.4

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Frequency percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 79. Age of First Attacking Someone with Intent to Harm, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

	Mean age of first attack ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	12.0	92.4	4.7	2.9
Grade				
8 th	11.0	94.1	5.3	0.6
10 th	11.9	91.7	4.9	3.4
12 th	12.8	91.4	4.1	4.6
Gender				
Female	12.0	95.2	3.1	1.8
Male	12.0	89.5	6.5	4.0
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	12.1	94.4	3.4	2.2
Black	11.9	87.8	7.8	4.4
Hispanic	12.2	90.6	5.3	4.1
Asian	11.9	93.4	4.4	2.3
Other/Multiple	11.7	88.7	7.8	3.5

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Frequency percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aMean age of initiation is based on students who reported ever having attacked someone. ^bRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

OTHER DELINQUENT BEHAVIORS

Over one-tenth of Fairfax County students (11.6%) reported carrying a weapon other than a handgun (not including for hunting, camping, scouting, or similar activities) in the past year. Male students were three times as likely to report carrying a weapon than female students (17.5% and 5.9%, respectively). A much smaller percentage of students (3.3%) reported carrying a handgun in the past year for reasons other than hunting or target shooting, with 5.2% of male students and 1.5% of female students reporting the behavior. There was little variation in the rates for carrying a gun or other weapon by grade.

The percentage of students reporting ever having belonged to a gang was 2.8%, which was equal to the 2010 rate. Male students were more likely to report having belonged to a gang (3.8% vs. 1.7% of female students), while rates by grade level were almost identical.

Almost one in ten students (8.8%) reported having been suspended from school in the past year, including one in eight male students (12.3%) and 5.4% of female students.

WEAPONS

Table 80. Prevalence of Carrying a Handgun in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012
Overall	3.4	3.2	3.3
Grade			
8 th	3.5	3.2	3.3
10 th	3.3	3.5	3.2
12 th	3.3	3.0	3.5
Gender			
Female	1.4	1.3	1.5
Male	5.3	5.2	5.2
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	2.6	2.7	2.7
Black	4.5	4.3	4.9
Hispanic	5.2	4.5	4.8
Asian	2.3	1.8	2.1
Other/Multiple	4.6	5.1	5.0

Note. Students were instructed to not include carrying a handgun for hunting or target shooting. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 81. Frequency of Carrying a Handgun in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

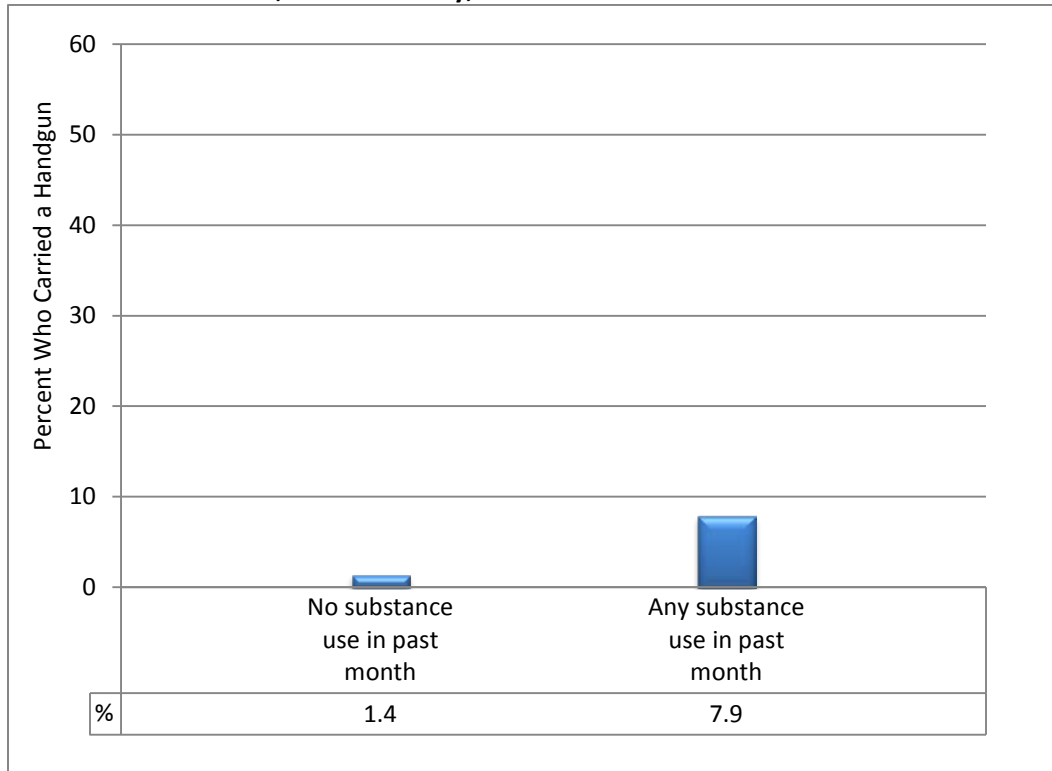
(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	96.7	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
Grade								
8 th	96.7	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
10 th	96.8	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5
12 th	96.5	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7
Gender								
Female	98.5	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Male	94.8	2.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.9
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	97.4	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4
Black	95.2	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.0
Hispanic	95.2	2.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7
Asian	97.9	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3
Other/ Multiple	95.0	2.2	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.0

Note. Students were instructed to not include carrying a handgun for hunting or target shooting. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Frequency percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 19. Percentage of Students Who Carried a Handgun in the Past Year, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2012



Note. Students were instructed to not include carrying a handgun for hunting or target shooting. Any substance use includes students who reported using any substance (alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs) in the past month. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Table 82. Prevalence of Carrying a Weapon Other than a Handgun in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012
Overall	13.8	12.3	11.6
Grade			
8 th	14.4	12.3	11.4
10 th	13.7	12.6	12.0
12 th	13.2	12.0	11.4
Gender			
Female	6.5	6.4	5.9
Male	21.1	18.5	17.5
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	14.1	13.5	11.8
Black	13.3	12.1	11.2
Hispanic	16.3	13.3	13.2
Asian	9.1	7.3	7.8
Other/Multiple	19.0	16.5	16.6

Note. Students were instructed to not include carrying a weapon for hunting, camping, scouting, or similar activities. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 83. Frequency of Carrying a Weapon Other than a Handgun in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

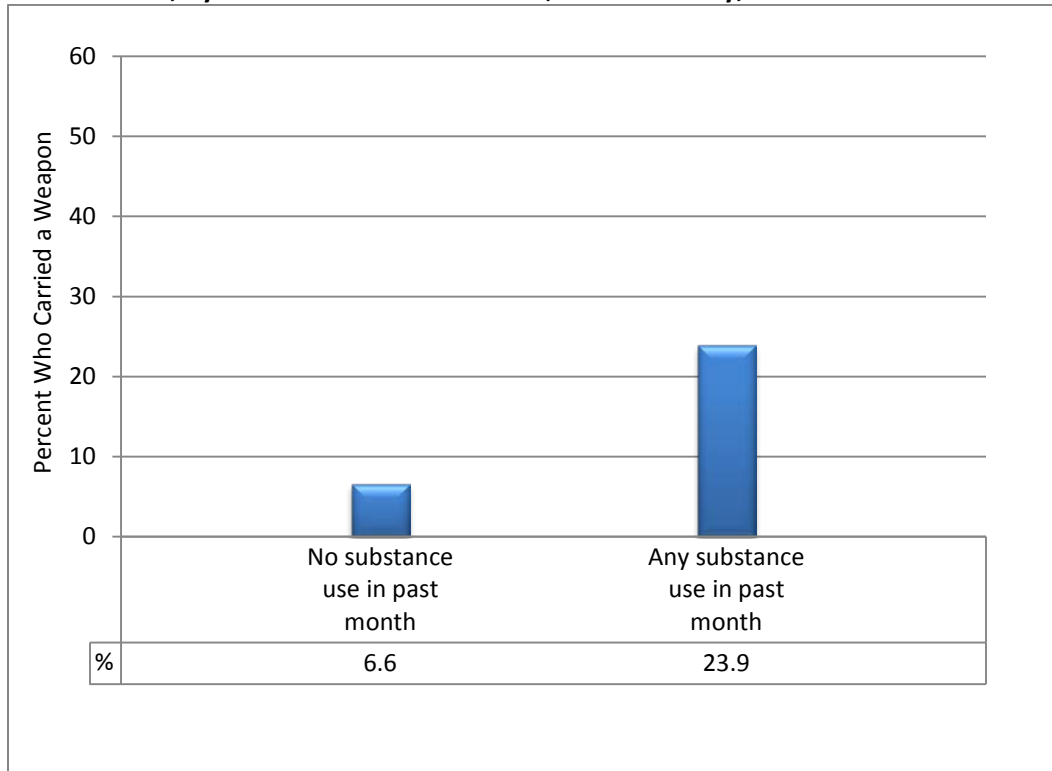
(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	88.4	4.9	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.2	2.2
Grade								
8 th	88.6	5.5	1.7	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.2	1.4
10 th	88.0	5.2	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.2	2.5
12 th	88.6	4.0	1.7	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.3	2.7
Gender								
Female	94.1	3.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.7
Male	82.5	6.6	2.5	1.6	1.7	0.9	0.4	3.8
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	88.2	5.1	1.6	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.3	2.3
Black	88.8	4.0	2.0	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.3	1.9
Hispanic	86.8	5.9	2.2	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.2	1.9
Asian	92.2	3.2	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.7
Other/ Multiple	83.4	6.6	1.9	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.3	3.8

Note. Students were instructed to not include carrying a weapon for hunting, camping, scouting, or similar activities. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Frequency percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 20. Percentage of Students Who Carried a Weapon Other than a Handgun in the Past Year, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2012



Note. Students were instructed to not include carrying a weapon for hunting, camping, scouting, or similar activities. Any substance use includes students who reported using any substance (alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs) in the past month. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Table 84. Age of First Carrying a Handgun, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

	Mean age of first carrying a handgun ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	12.4	96.4	2.1	1.5
Grade				
8 th	11.3	96.5	3.1	0.4
10 th	12.4	96.5	1.7	1.8
12 th	13.5	96.2	1.4	2.4
Gender				
Female	12.2	98.5	0.9	0.6
Male	12.4	94.2	3.3	2.5
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	12.4	96.5	2.0	1.5
Black	12.7	96.0	2.1	2.0
Hispanic	12.4	95.6	2.6	1.9
Asian	12.4	97.8	1.3	1.0
Other/Multiple	11.9	94.9	3.4	1.7

Note. Students were instructed to not include carrying a handgun for hunting or target shooting. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Frequency percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aMean age of initiation is based on students who reported ever having carried a handgun. ^bRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

GANG MEMBERSHIP

Table 85. Lifetime Prevalence of Gang Membership, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012
Overall	2.8	2.9	2.8
Grade			
8 th	2.9	2.7	2.8
10 th	2.6	3.1	2.7
12 th	2.9	2.9	2.8
Gender			
Female	1.5	1.6	1.7
Male	4.2	4.4	3.8
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	1.6	1.8	1.8
Black	5.3	5.1	4.6
Hispanic	5.0	4.7	3.8
Asian	2.1	2.0	2.1
Other/Multiple	3.6	4.2	5.0

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 86. Lifetime Prevalence of Gang Membership by Gang Type, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

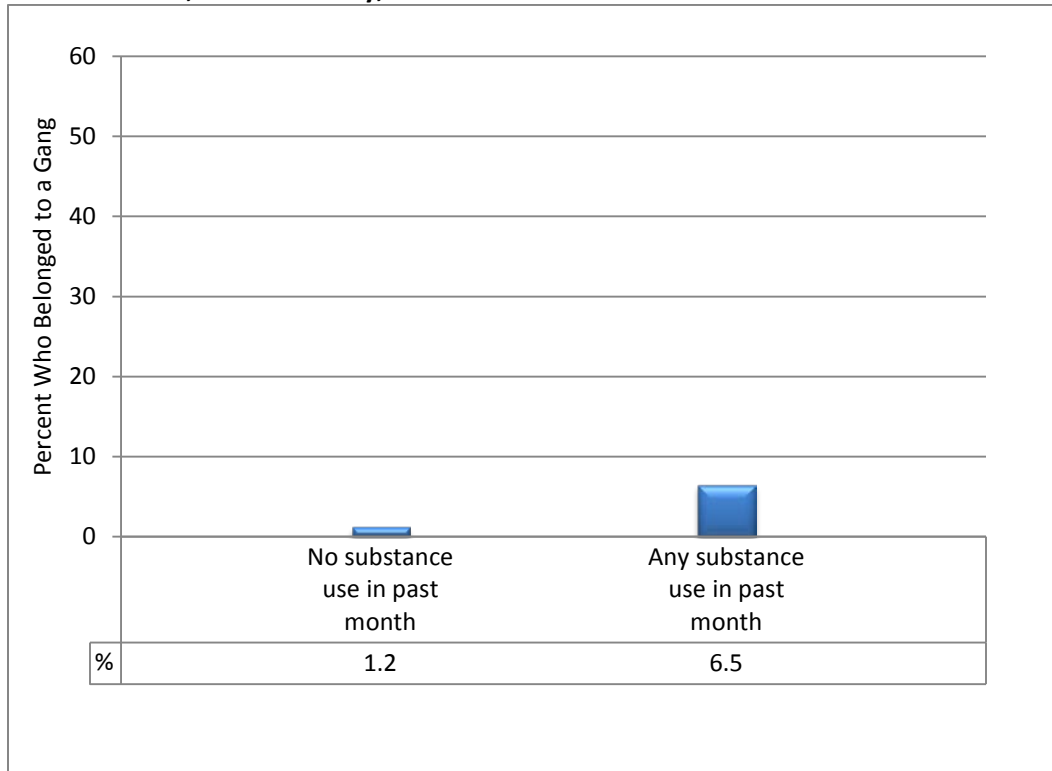
(Values are percentages)

	Belonged to any gang	Belonged to a gang with a name
Overall	2.8	2.3
Grade		
8 th	2.8	2.1
10 th	2.7	2.4
12 th	2.8	2.4
Gender		
Female	1.7	1.4
Male	3.8	3.2
Race/Ethnicity^a		
White	1.8	1.5
Black	4.6	4.2
Hispanic	3.8	3.3
Asian	2.1	1.5
Other/Multiple	5.0	4.2

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 21. Percentage of Students Who Ever Belonged to a Gang, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2012



Note. Any substance use includes students who reported using any substance (alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs) in the past month. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Table 87. Age of First Belonging to a Gang, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

	Mean age of first belonging to a gang ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	12.1	97.1	1.8	1.1
Grade				
8 th	11.6	97.1	2.2	0.7
10 th	12.0	97.1	1.7	1.2
12 th	12.7	97.1	1.4	1.5
Gender				
Female	12.0	98.2	1.1	0.7
Male	12.1	96.0	2.5	1.6
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	12.3	98.2	1.1	0.8
Black	11.6	95.2	3.3	1.5
Hispanic	12.2	96.0	2.2	1.8
Asian	12.3	97.8	1.3	1.0
Other/Multiple	11.6	94.8	3.9	1.4

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Frequency percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aMean age of initiation is based on students who reported ever having belonged to a gang. ^bRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

SCHOOL SUSPENSION AND ARRESTS

Table 88. Prevalence of Being Suspended from School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012
Overall	10.4	8.5	8.8
Grade			
8 th	10.4	8.8	9.0
10 th	11.0	8.9	9.1
12 th	9.8	7.7	8.3
Gender			
Female	6.0	5.5	5.4
Male	14.9	11.6	12.3
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	6.4	4.9	5.4
Black	22.8	19.0	19.2
Hispanic	17.7	15.1	14.6
Asian	6.4	4.5	5.0
Other/Multiple	11.8	9.8	10.5

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 89. Frequency of Being Suspended from School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	91.2	6.5	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Grade								
8 th	91.0	6.6	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
10 th	91.0	6.5	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4
12 th	91.7	6.4	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Gender								
Female	94.6	4.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Male	87.7	8.9	1.9	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	94.7	4.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Black	80.8	13.2	3.5	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4
Hispanic	85.4	10.3	2.4	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4
Asian	95.0	4.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other/ Multiple	89.5	7.2	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.7

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Frequency percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 90. Age of First Being Suspended, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

	Mean age of first being suspended ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	12.0	89.4	6.5	4.1
Grade				
8 th	11.0	91.4	7.7	0.9
10 th	11.8	89.0	6.6	4.4
12 th	12.9	87.9	5.1	7.1
Gender				
Female	12.3	93.8	3.5	2.7
Male	11.9	84.8	9.6	5.6
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	12.0	92.6	4.4	3.0
Black	11.8	78.6	14.5	6.9
Hispanic	12.2	83.5	9.5	7.1
Asian	12.3	94.3	3.2	2.6
Other/Multiple	11.6	86.5	9.6	3.9

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Frequency percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aMean age of initiation is based on students who reported ever having been suspended. ^bRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 91. Age of First Being Arrested, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

	Mean age of first being arrested ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	13.5	97.6	0.8	1.6
Grade				
8 th	11.4	98.8	1.0	0.3
10 th	13.0	97.8	0.7	1.6
12 th	14.5	96.3	0.7	3.0
Gender				
Female	13.6	98.5	0.5	1.0
Male	13.5	96.7	1.1	2.2
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	14.0	98.1	0.5	1.4
Black	13.3	96.5	1.4	2.1
Hispanic	13.3	96.0	1.5	2.5
Asian	13.5	99.0	0.3	0.7
Other/Multiple	13.1	96.3	1.4	2.3

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Frequency percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aMean age of initiation is based on students who reported ever having been arrested. ^bRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

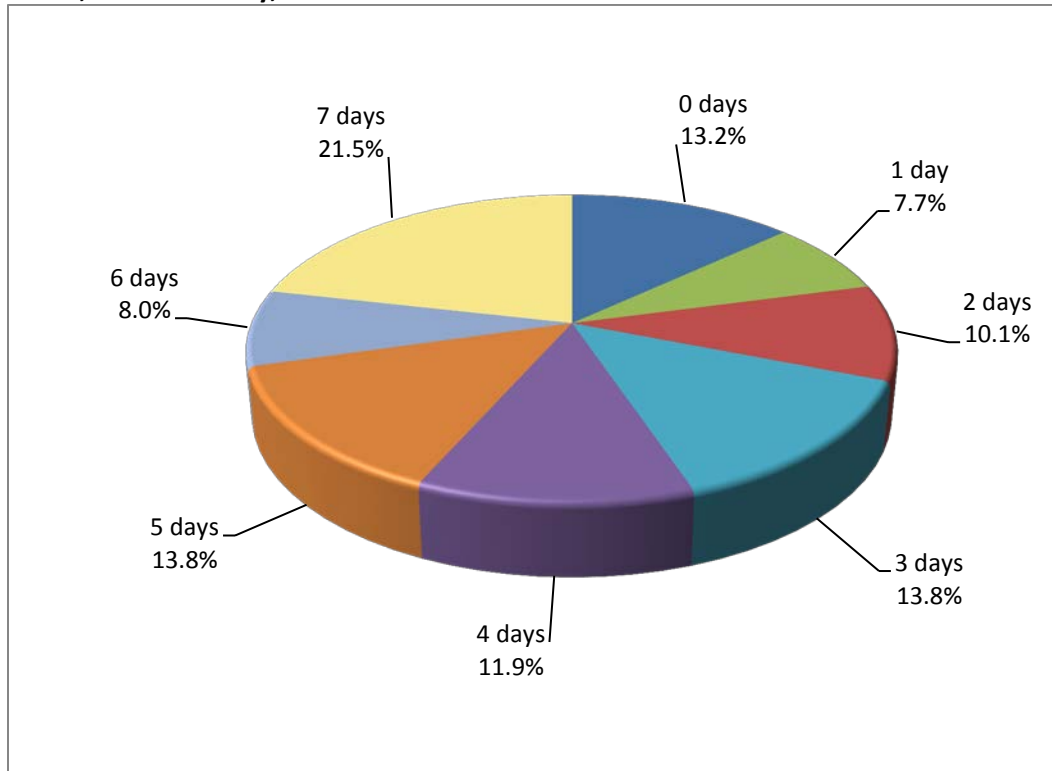
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND REST

The 2012 Fairfax County Youth Survey measured students' physical activity by asking them on how many days in the past week they did any kind of physical activity for at least 60 minutes that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time. Overall, 86.8% of Fairfax County students reported being physically active for 60 or more minutes on at least one day in the past week, and 43.3% reported engaging in at least an hour of physical activity on five or more days in the past week.

A higher percentage of male students reported being physically active on five or more days in the past week (52.2% vs. 34.9% of female students). Rates of physical activity on at least five days in the past week declined with grade level, ranging from almost half of eighth-grade students (47.2%) to approximately one-third of twelfth-grade students (36.1%).

Less than one-third of students (31.5%) reported getting eight or more hours of sleep on an average school night. Rates dropped dramatically with grade level, with over half of the eighth-grade students (53.9%) getting eight or more hours of sleep on an average school night, compared to 15.5% of twelfth-grade students. Male students were more likely to report getting eight or more hours of sleep (34.4%) than female students (28.6%).

Figure 22. Frequency of Physical Activity for at Least One Hour per Day in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2012



Note. Physical activity was defined as participating in 60 or more minutes of physical activity that increased the student's heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table 92. Prevalence of Physical Activity on Five or More Days in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012
Overall	42.6	41.9	43.3
Grade			
8 th	48.7	46.0	47.2
10 th	43.0	43.7	46.3
12 th	35.8	35.9	36.1
Gender			
Female	32.9	33.3	34.9
Male	52.4	51.1	52.2
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	49.5	49.3	49.7
Black	39.8	41.4	41.8
Hispanic	35.6	34.8	36.7
Asian	33.6	31.4	34.5
Other/Multiple	46.1	44.5	49.6

Note. Physical activity was defined as participating in 60 or more minutes of physical activity that increased the student's heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 93. Frequency of Physical Activity for at Least One Hour per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

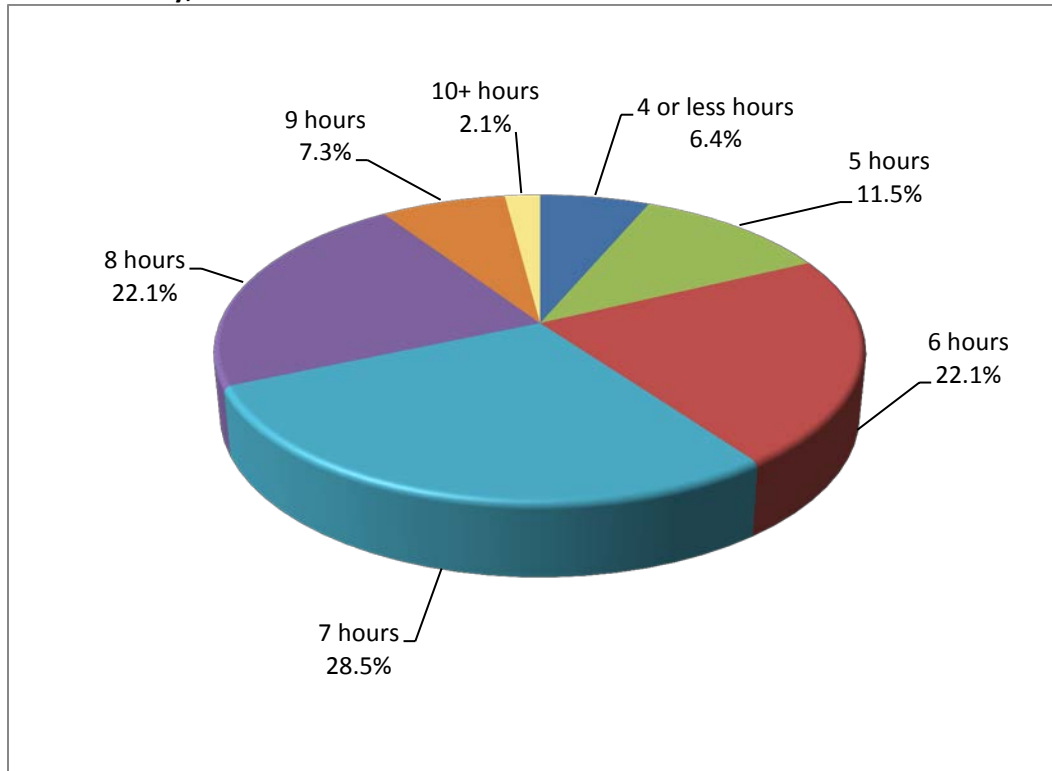
(Values are percentages)

	0 days	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days
Overall	13.2	7.7	10.1	13.8	11.9	13.8	8.0	21.5
Grade								
8 th	9.0	6.7	9.7	14.3	13.2	15.5	8.4	23.3
10 th	11.5	7.0	9.5	13.6	12.1	14.3	8.8	23.3
12 th	19.3	9.5	11.1	13.6	10.3	11.7	6.8	17.7
Gender								
Female	16.6	9.2	12.2	15.0	12.2	13.1	7.2	14.6
Male	9.6	6.2	7.9	12.5	11.6	14.7	8.9	28.6
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	9.7	6.1	9.0	12.9	12.6	14.6	10.0	25.0
Black	17.3	8.4	10.0	13.0	9.6	12.0	7.0	22.8
Hispanic	15.6	9.3	11.5	15.2	11.8	13.0	5.9	17.7
Asian	16.8	9.5	11.8	15.2	12.2	13.3	5.9	15.3
Other/Multiple	11.5	7.0	8.2	13.2	10.6	15.3	8.6	25.6

Note. Physical activity was defined as participating in 60 or more minutes of physical activity that increased the student's heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 23. Number of Hours of Sleep that Students Get on an Average School Night, Fairfax County, 2012



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table 94. Prevalence of Sleeping Eight or More Hours on an Average School Night, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012
Overall	33.0	33.2	31.5
Grade			
8 th	54.4	55.9	53.9
10 th	27.4	27.0	25.1
12 th	16.9	16.5	15.5
Gender			
Female	30.3	29.8	28.6
Male	35.8	36.9	34.4
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	34.6	35.1	32.8
Black	34.5	34.2	32.6
Hispanic	33.9	34.6	33.4
Asian	27.9	28.0	26.2
Other/Multiple	31.4	31.1	31.0

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 95. Number of Hours of Sleep that Students Get on an Average School Night, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)

	4 or less hours	5 hours	6 hours	7 hours	8 hours	9 hours	10+ hours
Overall	6.4	11.5	22.1	28.5	22.1	7.3	2.1
Grade							
8 th	3.2	4.2	11.7	27.0	34.4	15.6	3.9
10 th	6.3	12.3	24.5	31.9	19.6	4.2	1.3
12 th	9.9	18.1	30.1	26.5	12.3	2.2	1.0
Gender							
Female	7.0	13.1	23.2	28.1	20.7	6.3	1.6
Male	5.8	9.8	21.0	29.0	23.6	8.3	2.5
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	4.7	9.8	22.0	30.7	23.8	7.4	1.7
Black	7.7	12.0	20.5	27.2	21.0	8.2	3.4
Hispanic	6.3	11.0	21.3	28.2	22.4	8.2	2.8
Asian	9.0	15.2	24.4	25.1	18.6	6.1	1.5
Other/Multiple	7.5	12.3	20.8	28.4	22.1	6.7	2.2

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

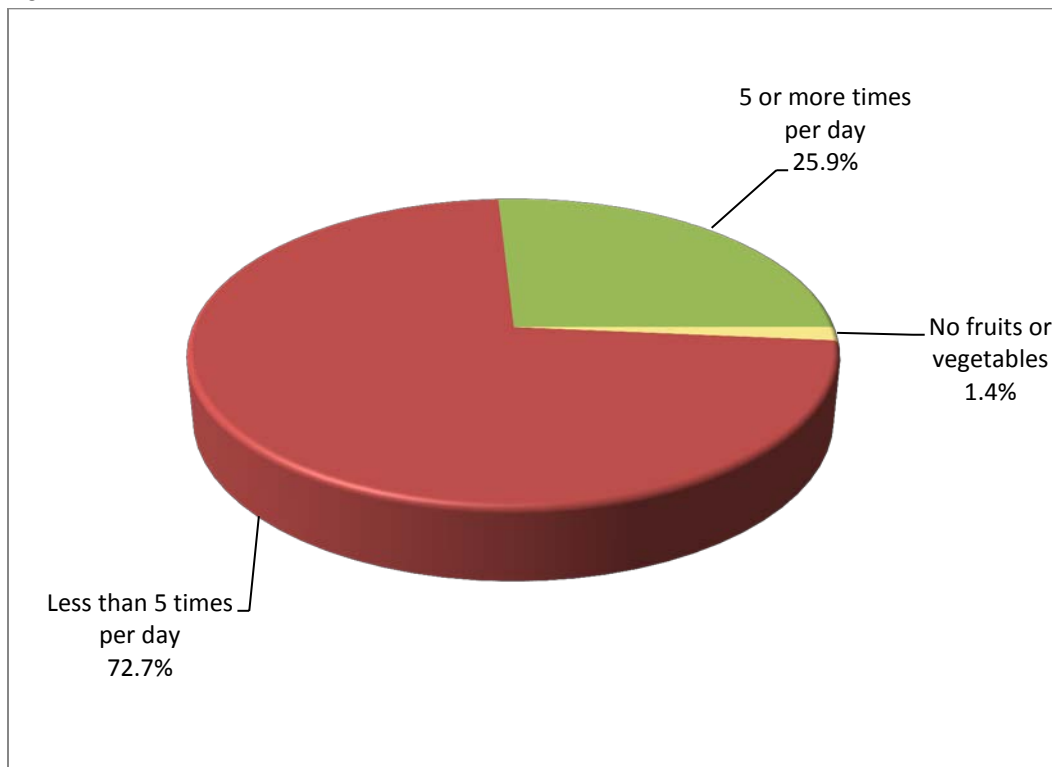
NUTRITION

One-quarter of Fairfax County students (25.9%) reported eating fruits and vegetables five or more times per day in the past week. Consumption of fruits and vegetables decreased with grade level, ranging from 29.9% of eighth-grade students eating them five or more times per day in the past week, to 23.7% of twelfth-grade students.

A majority of Fairfax County students (65.3%) drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (not including diet soda) at least once in the past week. Approximately one in seven students (15.4%) reported drinking soda daily in the past week. Male students reported a higher rate of drinking soda daily (19.3%) than female students (11.6%).

Four out of five Fairfax County students (80.8%) reported never going hungry because of a lack of food in the home, while 7.7% of the students said they were hungry sometimes, most of the time, or always due to a lack of food.

Figure 24. Frequency of Eating Fruits and Vegetables in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2012



Note. Fruits and vegetables do not include fruit juice, french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table 96. Prevalence of Eating Fruits and Vegetables Five or More Times Per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012
Overall	25.0	26.4	25.9
Grade			
8 th	28.6	31.1	29.9
10 th	24.8	25.2	24.0
12 th	21.5	22.9	23.7
Gender			
Female	23.7	25.2	24.5
Male	26.4	27.6	27.4
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	24.9	26.3	26.1
Black	20.4	21.2	21.4
Hispanic	24.4	25.4	24.6
Asian	27.6	28.6	28.5
Other/Multiple	26.6	30.5	26.5

Note. Fruits and vegetables do not include fruit juice, french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 97. Frequency of Eating Fruits and Vegetables in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)

	No fruits or vegetables	Less than 5 times per day	5 or more times per day
Overall	1.4	72.7	25.9
Grade			
8 th	1.4	68.7	29.9
10 th	1.5	74.5	24.0
12 th	1.5	74.8	23.7
Gender			
Female	1.1	74.4	24.5
Male	1.8	70.8	27.4
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	1.0	72.9	26.1
Black	2.8	75.8	21.4
Hispanic	2.0	73.5	24.6
Asian	1.0	70.5	28.5
Other/Multiple	1.9	71.6	26.5

Note. Fruits and vegetables do not include fruit juice, french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 98. Frequency of Eating Fruits in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)

	0 times	1-3 times	4-6 times	Once per day	2 times per day	3 times per day	4+ times per day
Overall	5.8	21.8	16.2	17.1	20.4	9.8	9.0
Grade							
8 th	5.5	19.3	15.4	17.3	20.1	10.9	11.4
10 th	5.9	22.6	16.3	16.7	21.0	9.4	8.2
12 th	5.8	23.6	16.9	17.3	20.0	9.1	7.3
Gender							
Female	5.6	23.3	15.8	17.2	20.6	10.3	7.3
Male	6.0	20.3	16.6	16.9	20.1	9.3	10.8
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	4.3	18.0	15.9	18.8	23.4	11.8	7.8
Black	10.6	29.3	15.7	13.7	14.3	6.6	9.8
Hispanic	6.7	26.6	17.4	14.9	16.5	7.8	10.1
Asian	5.0	22.4	16.2	17.7	20.4	8.9	9.5
Other/Multiple	7.3	20.5	15.4	16.3	20.7	9.7	10.2

Note. Fruit does not include fruit juice. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 99. Frequency of Eating Green Salad in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)

	0 times	1-3 times	4-6 times	Once per day	2 times per day	3 times per day	4+ times per day
Overall	26.3	37.1	14.6	13.7	4.4	1.3	2.6
Grade							
8 th	29.2	33.9	13.8	13.9	4.7	1.5	3.0
10 th	26.0	38.2	15.1	13.1	4.1	1.2	2.4
12 th	23.8	39.2	15.0	14.2	4.4	1.1	2.3
Gender							
Female	23.2	39.7	15.8	14.2	4.3	1.2	1.6
Male	29.7	34.4	13.4	13.2	4.5	1.3	3.5
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	22.8	37.8	16.8	16.2	3.8	0.9	1.7
Black	35.4	35.9	11.3	9.4	3.9	1.1	3.0
Hispanic	28.2	35.7	13.0	12.9	5.1	1.6	3.5
Asian	26.8	38.4	12.8	11.7	5.2	2.0	3.1
Other/Multiple	29.2	35.0	15.6	12.2	4.1	1.0	2.8

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 100. Frequency of Eating Potatoes in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)

	0 times	1-3 times	4-6 times	Once per day	2 times per day	3 times per day	4+ times per day
Overall	31.9	47.7	10.5	5.2	1.9	0.9	1.9
Grade							
8 th	35.3	44.3	10.0	5.5	2.0	1.0	2.1
10 th	31.7	49.1	10.5	4.5	1.7	0.8	1.8
12 th	28.8	49.8	11.2	5.6	2.0	0.8	1.7
Gender							
Female	34.0	50.2	8.5	4.3	1.3	0.6	1.0
Male	29.8	45.0	12.6	6.2	2.5	1.1	2.7
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	29.1	53.3	10.3	4.3	1.3	0.6	1.2
Black	41.8	38.1	9.7	4.9	2.0	1.1	2.4
Hispanic	31.7	43.2	11.6	7.1	2.6	1.3	2.5
Asian	33.2	45.0	10.5	5.7	2.4	1.1	2.2
Other/Multiple	32.3	47.6	10.4	5.2	1.9	0.6	2.1

Note. Students were instructed not to include french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 101. Frequency of Eating Carrots in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)

	0 times	1-3 times	4-6 times	Once per day	2 times per day	3 times per day	4+ times per day
Overall	40.5	36.6	10.6	6.7	2.5	1.0	2.1
Grade							
8 th	40.7	33.2	11.2	7.4	3.3	1.4	2.8
10 th	41.5	36.9	10.5	6.1	2.3	0.8	2.0
12 th	39.2	39.9	10.2	6.5	1.9	0.7	1.6
Gender							
Female	41.8	37.2	10.1	6.5	2.2	0.8	1.4
Male	39.1	36.2	11.2	6.9	2.7	1.2	2.9
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	34.3	40.3	12.4	7.9	2.5	0.8	1.7
Black	56.1	27.6	5.9	4.8	2.5	0.8	2.4
Hispanic	44.5	32.6	9.7	6.5	2.5	1.5	2.7
Asian	42.6	37.6	9.4	5.1	2.4	1.0	2.0
Other/Multiple	40.9	34.9	11.6	6.5	2.5	1.0	2.7

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 102. Frequency of Eating Other Vegetables in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)

	0 times	1-3 times	4-6 times	Once per day	2 times per day	3 times per day	4+ times per day
Overall	12.2	28.2	20.4	17.7	11.7	4.8	5.0
Grade							
8 th	12.9	25.7	19.3	17.9	12.1	5.6	6.4
10 th	12.6	28.2	20.5	17.9	11.7	4.5	4.6
12 th	11.1	30.7	21.6	17.1	11.4	4.2	4.0
Gender							
Female	10.9	28.6	20.5	18.6	12.3	5.1	4.0
Male	13.6	27.8	20.4	16.6	11.1	4.5	6.0
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	9.3	27.6	21.7	20.5	12.8	4.5	3.5
Black	19.9	31.5	18.4	12.7	7.9	3.8	5.8
Hispanic	18.9	31.8	19.3	13.4	7.9	3.8	5.0
Asian	8.9	24.6	19.5	18.2	14.7	6.8	7.4
Other/Multiple	10.9	28.3	20.7	17.6	12.0	4.9	5.6

Note. Students were instructed not to include green salad, potatoes, or carrots. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 103. Frequency of Drinking Soda or Pop in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)

	0 times	1-3 times	4-6 times	Once per day	2 times per day	3 times per day	4+ times per day
Overall	34.8	37.9	12.0	6.8	4.2	1.7	2.7
Grade							
8 th	31.4	39.4	12.5	7.1	4.6	1.9	3.2
10 th	36.1	37.5	12.0	6.5	4.0	1.6	2.3
12 th	36.8	36.7	11.6	6.7	3.9	1.7	2.6
Gender							
Female	40.3	38.3	9.8	5.5	3.1	1.3	1.8
Male	28.9	37.5	14.3	8.2	5.3	2.2	3.7
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	37.2	37.7	11.8	6.8	3.7	1.4	1.7
Black	30.6	36.2	13.7	7.0	4.9	2.8	4.8
Hispanic	26.1	36.6	14.7	8.6	6.5	2.6	5.0
Asian	40.2	40.0	9.3	5.0	2.6	1.2	1.7
Other/Multiple	33.4	38.5	12.0	6.7	4.6	1.7	3.1

Note. Students were instructed not to include diet soda. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 104. Prevalence of Drinking Soda or Pop At Least One Time Per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2012

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012
Overall	18.9	17.6	15.4
Grade			
8 th	20.2	18.4	16.7
10 th	18.0	17.2	14.4
12 th	18.5	17.1	15.0
Gender			
Female	14.9	13.1	11.6
Male	23.2	22.4	19.3
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	17.4	16.7	13.4
Black	23.3	22.1	19.5
Hispanic	27.0	23.7	22.6
Asian	13.0	11.3	10.6
Other/Multiple	19.9	18.3	16.1

Note. Students were instructed not to include diet soda. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 105. Frequency of Going Hungry in the Past Month Due to Lack of Food in the Home, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Most of the Time	Always
Overall	80.8	11.5	5.5	1.2	0.9
Grade					
8 th	79.8	12.4	5.8	1.2	0.9
10 th	80.8	11.5	5.4	1.4	1.0
12 th	81.8	10.7	5.4	1.2	1.0
Gender					
Female	82.4	10.4	5.3	1.1	0.8
Male	79.1	12.7	5.7	1.4	1.1
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	88.4	7.2	3.0	0.7	0.7
Black	73.7	15.2	8.8	1.5	0.9
Hispanic	69.4	17.4	9.3	2.5	1.4
Asian	78.3	13.7	6.0	1.2	0.9
Other/Multiple	79.9	12.0	5.4	1.4	1.4

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

MENTAL HEALTH

Fairfax County students were asked if, during the past 12 months, they ever felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities. Three in ten Fairfax County students (31.3%) reported feeling this sad or hopeless, including over one-third of female students (37.1%) and one-fourth (25.2%) of male students. Rates of students reporting depressive symptoms increased with grade level, ranging from 27.7% of eighth-grade students to 33.9% of twelfth-grade students.

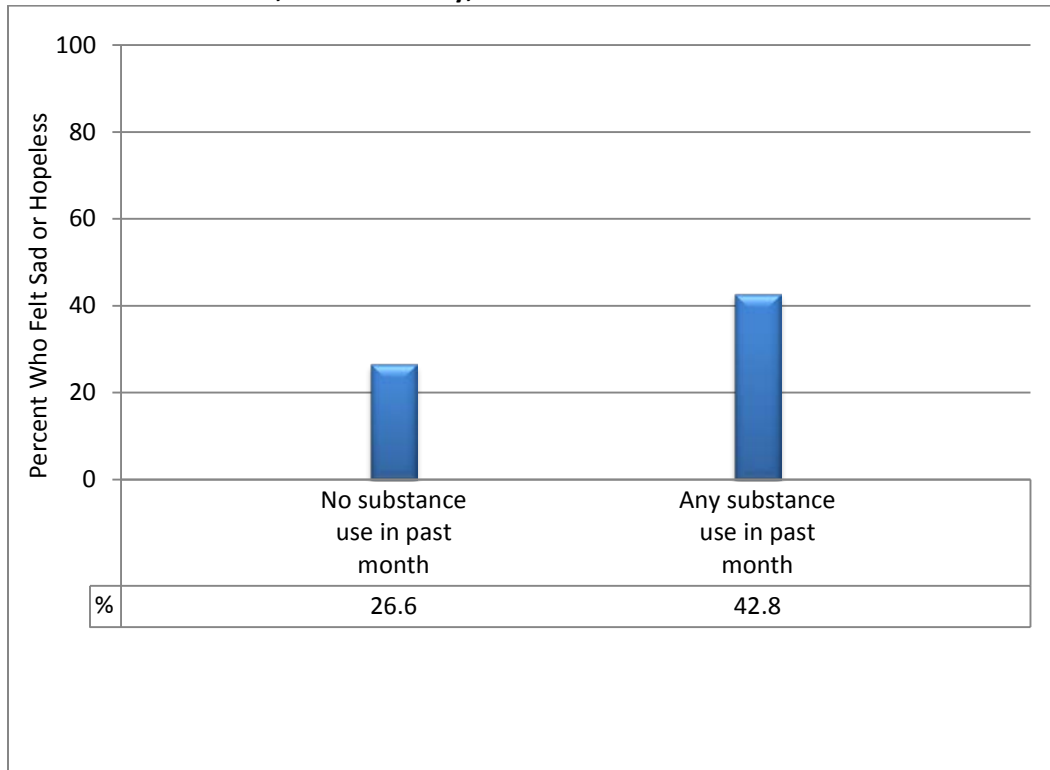
Table 106. Percentage of Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2012

	2010	2011	2012
Overall	32.2	29.2	31.3
Grade			
8 th	29.0	24.9	27.7
10 th	32.6	30.7	32.3
12 th	35.3	32.0	33.9
Gender			
Female	36.5	35.1	37.1
Male	27.9	23.0	25.2
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	27.8	25.3	26.6
Black	32.9	28.1	30.8
Hispanic	40.8	37.6	40.8
Asian	32.7	28.6	30.8
Other/Multiple	36.5	34.5	35.6

Note. Students were asked if they ever felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 25. Percentage of Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless in the Past Year, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2012



Note. Students were asked if they ever felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities. Any substance use includes students who reported using any substance (alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs) in the past month. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

EXTRACURRICULAR AND CIVIC BEHAVIORS

EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Students were asked how frequently they have participated in school or non-school extracurricular activities, such as sports, student government, student newspaper, or scouting. Over three-fourths of Fairfax County students (78.0%) reported participating in an extracurricular activity in the past year, and over half (56.0%) did so at least once a week. Almost one in ten students (9.3%) has never participated in an extracurricular activity.

Table 107. Frequency of Participating in Extracurricular Activities, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)

	Never	I've done it but not in past year	Less than once a month	About once a month	2 – 3 times a month	Once a week or more
Overall	9.3	12.7	5.9	6.6	9.4	56.0
Grade						
8 th	10.7	14.1	6.9	7.2	9.6	51.5
10 th	9.5	12.3	5.3	6.2	8.7	58.1
12 th	7.7	11.8	5.6	6.5	9.9	58.4
Gender						
Female	8.9	13.2	5.5	6.9	10.0	55.5
Male	9.7	12.2	6.3	6.4	8.8	56.6
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	5.3	9.6	5.2	5.8	8.2	66.1
Black	12.0	15.4	6.9	7.7	10.0	48.1
Hispanic	18.0	19.6	7.1	6.8	9.5	38.9
Asian	9.0	12.1	6.0	7.9	11.4	53.6
Other/Multiple	7.0	11.8	5.3	5.6	9.5	60.8

Note. Students were asked how many times they have participated in school or non-school extracurricular activities (e.g., sports, student government, student newspaper, scouting, etc.). All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

CIVIC BEHAVIORS

Ninety percent of Fairfax County students have volunteered to do community service at least once in their lifetime and over half (51.8%) do so once a month or more often. Almost two-thirds of the students (64.7%) reported that they spend at least an hour in an average week helping friends or neighbors and a similar percentage (64.3%) have been a leader in a group or organization in the past year.

Students were asked how frequently they perform the following activities: recycling, turning off lights/electrical appliances, cutting down on the amount of trash they create, conserving water in their home or yard, and buying biodegradable or recyclable products. Over half of the students reported frequently conserving electricity (63.2%), recycling (60.5%), and conserving water (54.8%), and over one-fifth reported frequently cutting down on the amount of trash they create (27.0%) and buying biodegradable/recyclable products (25.5%).

A large majority of students believe that their actions can improve the quality of the environment, with 85.6% agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement.

Table 108. Frequency of Volunteering to Do Community Service, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)

	Never	I've done it but not in past year	Less than once a month	About once a month	2 – 3 times a month	Once a week or more
Overall	10.0	18.1	20.1	19.1	18.4	14.3
Grade						
8 th	10.7	9.7	18.8	23.4	23.7	13.8
10 th	11.7	28.4	21.9	15.8	12.5	9.8
12 th	7.6	15.7	19.5	18.4	19.2	19.6
Gender						
Female	7.2	16.4	19.0	19.7	20.7	17.1
Male	13.0	19.8	21.2	18.6	16.0	11.4
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	6.1	15.6	23.9	22.6	20.0	11.8
Black	16.6	22.6	18.2	15.8	14.4	12.4
Hispanic	18.4	23.2	16.0	15.2	14.5	12.8
Asian	7.4	16.1	16.3	17.7	20.0	22.5
Other/Multiple	9.4	17.9	21.5	17.9	20.3	13.0

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 109. Frequency of Helping Friends or Neighbors in an Average Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)

	0 hours	1 hour	2 hours	3-5 hours	6-10 hours	11+ hours
Overall	35.3	27.8	19.0	13.0	2.8	2.1
Grade						
8 th	31.7	32.2	19.8	12.1	2.2	1.9
10 th	41.2	26.5	17.3	10.8	2.4	1.8
12 th	32.3	25.1	20.2	16.1	3.9	2.5
Gender						
Female	32.1	28.2	20.5	14.5	3.1	1.7
Male	38.5	27.6	17.6	11.4	2.6	2.4
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	32.8	31.6	19.6	11.8	2.7	1.6
Black	42.3	20.9	17.4	13.9	2.9	2.7
Hispanic	41.9	23.3	17.8	11.8	2.8	2.4
Asian	30.5	27.1	20.5	16.5	3.2	2.2
Other/Multiple	37.6	27.5	16.9	12.3	2.9	2.8

Note. Students were asked how many hours in an average week they spend helping friends or neighbors, or helping other people without getting paid (such as helping out at a hospital, daycare center, food shelf, youth program, community service agency or doing other things) to make their city a better place for people to live. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 110. Frequency of Being a Leader in a Group or Organization in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)

	Never	Once	Twice	3-4 times	5 or more times
Overall	35.8	20.0	15.1	13.6	15.6
Grade					
8 th	38.3	22.0	14.5	12.8	12.4
10 th	41.4	20.4	14.0	11.3	12.9
12 th	27.3	17.6	16.9	16.7	21.4
Gender					
Female	35.7	20.6	15.7	13.4	14.6
Male	35.7	19.3	14.5	13.8	16.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	30.7	20.1	16.0	15.0	18.2
Black	37.6	20.9	14.5	12.5	14.5
Hispanic	47.1	19.5	12.6	10.1	10.7
Asian	35.4	20.6	15.8	13.6	14.6
Other/Multiple	35.4	17.5	15.2	14.8	17.1

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 111. Frequency of Recycling, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012
(Values are percentages)

	Never	Sometimes	Frequently
Overall	11.4	28.1	60.5
Grade			
8 th	10.8	31.9	57.3
10 th	12.1	27.1	60.9
12 th	11.4	25.4	63.2
Gender			
Female	11.4	27.9	60.7
Male	11.4	28.3	60.3
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	6.8	21.3	71.9
Black	22.0	36.2	41.8
Hispanic	19.1	34.9	46.0
Asian	9.5	33.2	57.3
Other/Multiple	11.9	26.3	61.8

Note. Students were asked how often they recycle things such as newspapers, cans, and glass. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 112. Frequency of Turning Off Lights and Electrical Appliances, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)

	Never	Sometimes	Frequently
Overall	4.8	32.0	63.2
Grade			
8 th	5.3	35.1	59.6
10 th	4.6	31.4	64.1
12 th	4.7	29.8	65.6
Gender			
Female	4.4	31.2	64.4
Male	5.3	32.9	61.8
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	3.6	31.1	65.3
Black	7.3	37.3	55.4
Hispanic	7.3	35.7	57.0
Asian	3.8	28.7	67.5
Other/Multiple	5.3	30.7	64.0

Note. Students were asked how often they turn off lights and electrical appliances (such as TVs and computers) when not in use. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 113. Frequency of Cutting Down on the Amount of Trash and Garbage They Create, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)

	Never	Sometimes	Frequently
Overall	26.5	46.5	27.0
Grade			
8 th	23.3	48.6	28.1
10 th	28.5	45.9	25.7
12 th	27.5	45.2	27.3
Gender			
Female	28.1	46.8	25.1
Male	24.9	46.2	29.0
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	25.6	46.8	27.6
Black	33.6	43.6	22.8
Hispanic	29.7	46.8	23.4
Asian	22.1	47.3	30.7
Other/Multiple	26.5	46.1	27.4

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 114. Frequency of Conserving Water, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)

	Never	Sometimes	Frequently
Overall	11.6	33.6	54.8
Grade			
8 th	10.0	32.6	57.4
10 th	11.8	32.7	55.5
12 th	12.8	35.6	51.6
Gender			
Female	10.7	32.9	56.4
Male	12.5	34.4	53.1
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	10.2	33.6	56.2
Black	17.2	38.1	44.8
Hispanic	15.5	36.5	48.0
Asian	8.1	29.5	62.4
Other/Multiple	11.9	32.0	56.1

Note. Students were asked how often they conserve water in their home or yard (such as shutting off the faucet when brushing their teeth). All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 115. Frequency of Buying Biodegradable or Recyclable Products, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

(Values are percentages)

	Never	Sometimes	Frequently
Overall	24.0	50.6	25.5
Grade			
8 th	22.8	50.9	26.3
10 th	24.7	50.4	24.9
12 th	24.2	50.6	25.2
Gender			
Female	24.3	50.9	24.8
Male	23.5	50.4	26.1
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	18.5	51.6	29.9
Black	37.5	44.6	18.0
Hispanic	32.7	48.1	19.2
Asian	21.4	54.0	24.6
Other/Multiple	23.7	49.6	26.7

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 116. Percentage of Students Who Believe Their Actions Can Improve the Quality of the Environment, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2012

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Overall	33.2	52.4	11.1	3.3
Grade				
8 th	35.3	51.5	9.7	3.4
10 th	31.3	53.4	12.2	3.1
12 th	33.3	52.1	11.3	3.3
Gender				
Female	34.5	53.6	9.6	2.2
Male	31.8	51.1	12.7	4.4
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	32.7	53.4	10.9	3.0
Black	31.2	52.3	12.6	4.0
Hispanic	30.5	53.1	12.3	4.1
Asian	38.1	50.2	9.2	2.5
Other/Multiple	32.8	50.5	12.8	3.9

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Risk and protective factors are aspects of a student's life that may either increase (risk factors) or decrease (protective factors) the student's risk of using substances or becoming involved in other risky activities. Both risk and protective factors exist in four domains: school, community, family, and peer-individual. The 2012 Fairfax County *Risk and Protective Factors Survey* utilized 114 questions from the nationally-recognized Communities That Care Youth Survey to assess levels of risk and protection on 10 protective factor and 18 risk factor scales. The scales consisted of between one and ten questions.

A student's score for a given scale was compared to a national cut-off score that has been set for each risk and protective factor scale for each grade level, based on a multi-state dataset of the Communities That Care Youth Survey. Students whose scores fall above this cut-off score are considered to be at high risk or high protection for that scale, and those that fall below the cut-off score are considered to be at low risk or low protection for that scale. Some data presented in this report (i.e., low and high risk/protection scores for all students combined, by gender, by substance use, and by gang membership) have combined all grade levels and indicate the percentage of students who fell on either side of the cut-off score appropriate to their grade level.

The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention is based on the premise that to prevent a problem behavior, risk and protective factors need to be identified, and steps taken to augment the protective factors and reduce the risk factors. A more complete discussion of risk and protective factors, how they are measured and scored, and the questions comprising the scales may be found in Appendix C beginning on page 177. The internal reliability of the scales is discussed in Appendix B.

PROTECTIVE AND RISK FACTOR HIGHLIGHTS

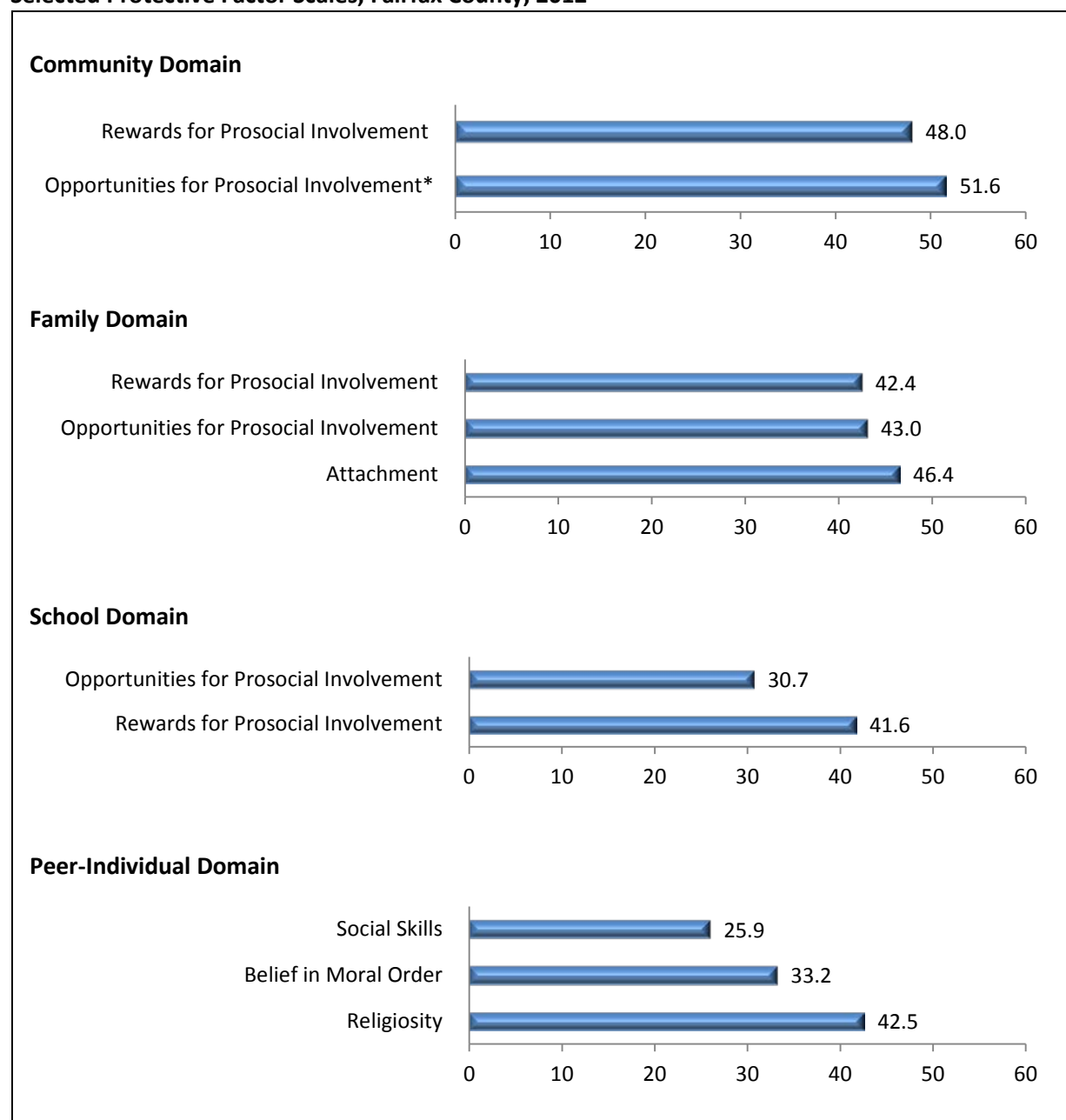
Among the protective factor scales measured in the 2012 Fairfax County Youth Survey, those with the largest percentages of students with low protection were in the community and family domains:

- **Community Domain: Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement** (51.6% with low protection). This scale measures the level of opportunities in the community available to youth for positive participation. These include opportunities to engage in sports, scouting, 4-H, or service clubs, as well as having adults present in the neighborhood to whom youth can talk about something important.
- **Community Domain: Rewards for Prosocial Involvement** (48.0 % with low protection). This scale measures the level of encouragement and acknowledgement young people receive from their neighbors, as perceived by the youth.
- **Family Domain: Family Attachment** (46.4 % with low protection). This scale measures the level of closeness young people feel to their parents, and the level of sharing their thoughts and feelings with their parents.
- **Family Domain: Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement** (43.0 % with low protection). This scale measures the level of opportunities youth have to share thoughts with their parents about family decisions that affect them, to ask their parents for help with personal problems, and to do fun things with their parents.

The risk factor scales with the largest percentages of students considered to be at high risk were in the family and peer-individual domains:

- **Family Domain: Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior** (45.0% with high risk). This scale measures the level of positive parental attitudes toward stealing something worth more than \$5, drawing graffiti, and picking a fight with someone, as perceived by the youth.
- **Family Domain: Family Conflict** (41.8 % with high risk). This scale measures the level of arguing, yelling, and insulting in the family, as perceived by the youth.
- **Peer-Individual Domain: Sensation Seeking** (41.1 % with high risk). This scale measures the level that students engage in dangerous, risky behaviors: doing what feels good no matter what, doing something dangerous when dared to, and doing something crazy even if it is a little dangerous.
- **Peer-Individual Domain: Favorable Attitudes Toward Antisocial Behavior** (37.3% with high risk). This scale measures the level of positive attitudes expressed by youth toward taking a handgun to school, stealing something worth more than \$5, picking a fight with or attacking someone, and skipping school without their parent's awareness.

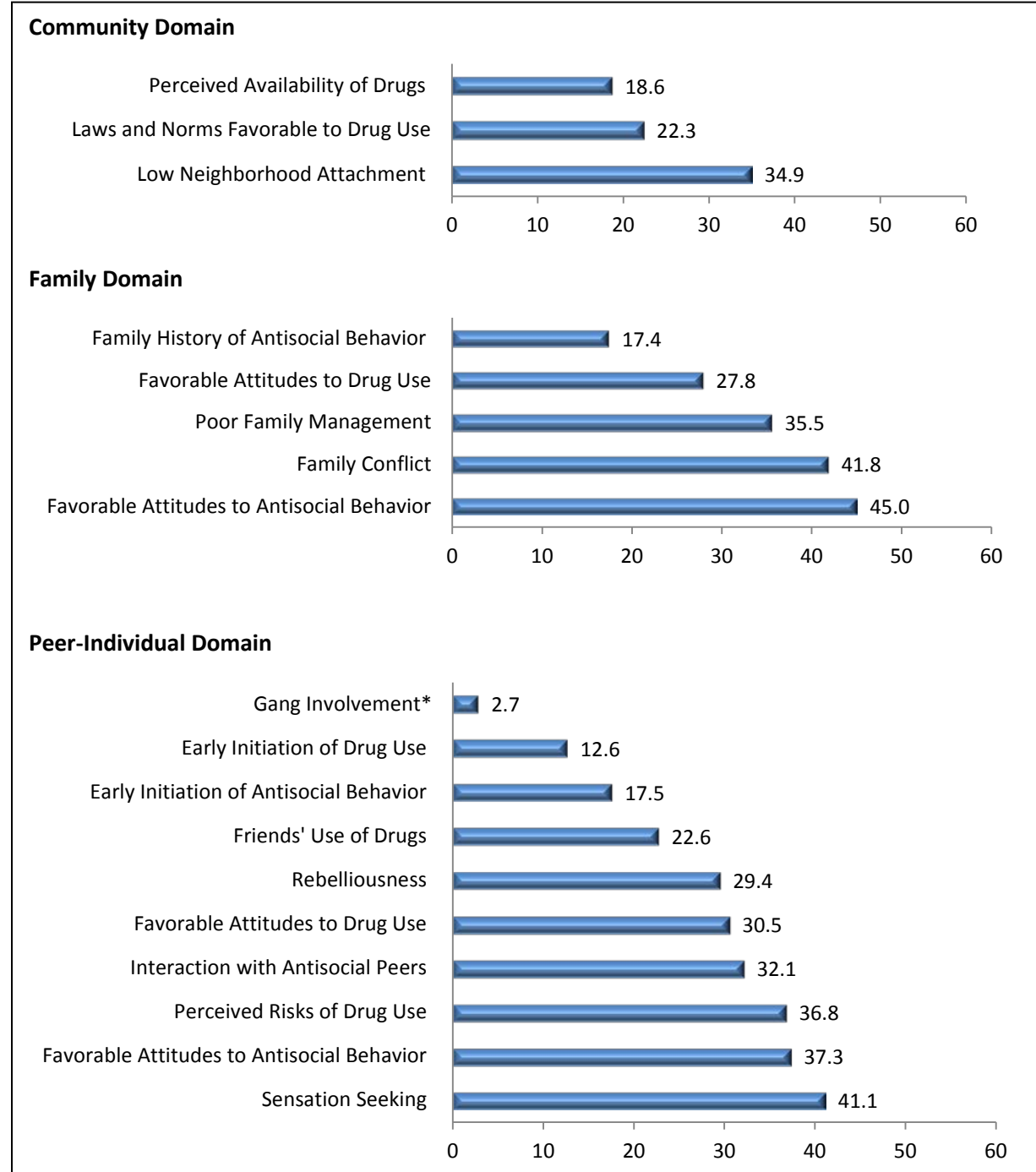
Figure 26. Percentage of Students with Low Protection (Scoring Below National Standards) for Selected Protective Factor Scales, Fairfax County, 2012



Note. The national standards (cut-points) for categorizing scores as low or high protection are provided by the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington. Separate cut-point scores are established for each grade. Scores have been aggregated from the grade-specific calculations. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

* The original Communities That Care scale is comprised of six items. Five of the items related to the availability of extracurricular activities were consolidated into one item on the Fairfax County Youth Survey – *Risk and Protective Factors Survey*.

Figure 27. Percentage of Students with High Risk (Scoring Above National Standards) for Selected Risk Factor Scales, Fairfax County, 2012



Note. The national standards (cut-points) for categorizing scores as low or high risk are provided by the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington. Separate cut-point scores are established for each grade. Scores have been aggregated from the grade-specific calculations. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

* The scale is missing one item out of four items from the original Communities That Care scale.

Protective and Risk Factor Measures by Grade

Protective Factor Scales

Percentages of students considered at low protection increased as grade level increased for three of the protective factor scales: Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement, Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement, and Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement. Rates of low protection decreased slightly with grade level for the School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement scale. Levels of protection between grades varied most between tenth- and twelfth-grade students for Religiosity (24.9 percentage points) and Belief in Moral Order (20.6 percentage points), and between eighth- and twelfth-grade students for Belief in Moral Order (20.6 percentage points).

Risk Factor Scales

Percentages of students considered to be at high risk increased as grade level increased for almost all of the risk factor scales. The largest increases in percentages between eighth- and twelfth-grade students were for Peer-Individual Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use (19.8 percentage points), Peer-Individual Perceived Risks of Drug Use (19.2 percentage points), and Low Neighborhood Attachment (16.7 percentage points). The percentage of students considered to be at high risk decreased somewhat as grade level increased for one risk factor scale: Community Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use.

Eighth Grade

Protective Factor Scales

The protective factor scales with the largest percentage of eighth-grade students considered at low protection were Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement (52.1%), Religiosity (47.0%), and Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement (45.2%).

Risk Factor Scales

The risk factor scales with the largest percentage of eighth-grade students considered to be at high risk were Family Conflict (45.2%), Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior (41.8%), and Sensation Seeking (38.7%).

Tenth Grade

Protective Factor Scales

More than half of tenth-grade students were considered at low protection for three of the protective factor scales: Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement (52.8%), Family Attachment (52.4%), and Religiosity (52.4%).

Risk Factor Scales

The risk factor scales with the largest percentages of tenth-grade students considered to be at high risk were Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior (45.7%), Family Conflict (39.7%), and Sensation Seeking (39.6%).

Twelfth Grade

Protective Factor Scales

The protective factor scales with the largest percentages of twelfth-grade students considered at low protection were Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement (56.6%), School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement (47.8%) and Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement (47.3%).

Risk Factor Scales

The risk factor scales with the largest percentages of twelfth-grade students considered to be at high risk were Perceived Risks of Drug Use (47.6%), Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior (47.2%), and Sensation Seeking (45.1%).

Protective and Risk Factor Measures by Gender

Protective Factor Scales

There was little variation in the percentage of students considered at low protection between genders, except for the Belief in Moral Order and Social Skills protective factor scales. For both of these scales, a higher percentage of male students were considered at low protection (12.9 percentage point difference between genders on the Belief in Moral Order scale and 11.3 percentage point difference on Social Skills scale). Percentage point differences on the other protective factor scales ranged from 0.3 percentage point for Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement to 4.2 percentage points for Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement.

Risk Factor Scales

Greater percentages of male students were considered to be at high risk for almost all of the risk factor scales. The largest differences were in Peer-Individual Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior (14.4 percentage points, Sensation Seeking (14.0 percentage points), and Peer-Individual Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior (13.7 percentage points). Greater percentages of female students were considered to be at high risk for Family Conflict (7.0 percentage points), Low Neighborhood Attachment (4.7 percentage points), and Family History of Antisocial Behavior (1.7 percentage points).

Female Students

Protective Factor Scales

The protective factor scales with the largest percentages of female students considered at low protection were Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement (53.6%), Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement (48.3%), and Family Attachment (47.0%).

Risk Factor Scales

The risk factor scales with the largest percentages of female students considered to be at high risk were Family Conflict (45.1%), Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior (38.7%), and Low Neighborhood Attachment (37.2%).

Male Students

Protective Factor Scales

The protective factor scales with the largest percentages of male students considered at low protection were Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement (49.4%), Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement (47.5%), and Family Attachment (45.9%).

Risk Factor Scales

The risk factor scales with the largest percentages of male students considered to be at high risk were Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior (51.7%), Sensation Seeking (48.2%), and Peer-Individual Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior (44.6%).

Protective and Risk Factor Measures by 30-day Substance Use and Gang Membership

Protective Factor Scales

Higher percentages of students who used alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs in the past month or who have ever belonged to a gang were considered to be at low protection for every protective factor scale measured by the survey, compared to those who did not use substances or belong to a gang. More than half of the students who used alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs in the past month were considered at low protection for eight of the ten protective factor scales. The largest differences by substance use were observed for the Social Skills scale, where 52.0% of students who used substances in the past month were considered to have low protection, compared to 15.3% of the students who didn't use substances; and the Belief in Moral Order scale, where 57.7% of students who used substances in the past month were considered to have low protection, compared to 22.9% of the students who didn't use substances. Over half of the students who have ever belonged to a gang were considered to have low protection for all but one of the protective factor scales (Religiosity, 46.7%). Large differences in rates of low protection based on gang membership were observed in all of the scales except for Religiosity (4.4 percentage point difference). Differences on the other scales ranged from 18.7 percentage points (Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement) to 45.1 percentage points (Social Skills).

Risk Factor Scales

Higher percentages of students who used alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs in the past month or who have ever belonged to a gang were considered to be at high risk for every risk factor scale measured by the survey, compared to those who did not use substances or belong to a gang. More than half of the students who used alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs in the past month were considered at high risk for 11 of the 18 risk factor scales, while a majority of students who ever belonged to a gang were considered at high risk for all but one of the risk factor scales. The highest rates of high risk among students who used alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs in the past month were observed on the Perceived Risks of Drug Use scale (66.6%), Sensation Seeking scale (66.1%), and Peer-Individual Favorable Attitudes toward Drug Use scale (65.2%). For students who have ever belonged to a gang, the risk factor scales with the largest percentages considered to be at high risk were Gang Involvement (100%), Peer-Individual Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior (79.8%), and Peer-Individual Interaction with Antisocial Peers (78.2%).

Table 117. Percentage of Students with Protective Factor Scores Below the National Standard (Low Protection), by Grade, Fairfax County, 2010 and 2012

		2010	2012
Community Domain Protective Factor Scales			
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement ^a	8 th	44.4	45.2
	10 th	53.4	52.8
	12 th	56.6	56.6
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	8 th	51.4	52.1
	10 th	42.8	45.4
	12 th	44.2	46.6
Family Domain Protective Factor Scales			
Family Attachment	8 th	47.3	42.5
	10 th	54.2	52.4
	12 th	45.4	43.8
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	8 th	40.3	36.8
	10 th	45.9	45.3
	12 th	47.2	46.5
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	8 th	36.6	35.5
	10 th	44.8	44.1
	12 th	47.2	47.3
School Domain Protective Factor Scales			
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	8 th	36.4	32.0
	10 th	31.5	30.4
	12 th	30.8	29.6
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	8 th	45.8	43.1
	10 th	31.8	34.5
	12 th	46.8	47.8
Peer-Individual Domain Protective Factor Scales			
Religiosity	8 th	46.4	47.0
	10 th	50.7	52.4
	12 th	26.8	27.5
Belief in Moral Order	8 th	35.9	26.5
	10 th	31.4	26.5
	12 th	50.7	47.1
Social Skills	8 th	25.5	21.4
	10 th	33.0	30.2
	12 th	28.1	26.0

Note. The national standards (cut-points) for categorizing scores as low or high protection are provided by the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a The original Communities That Care scale is comprised of six items. Five of the items related to the availability of extracurricular activities were consolidated into one item on the Fairfax County Youth Survey – *Risk and Protective Factors Survey*.

Table 118. Percentage of Students with Protective Factor Scores Below the National Standard (Low Protection), by Gender, Fairfax County, 2010 and 2012

		2010	2012
Community Domain Protective Factor Scales			
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement ^a	Female	53.2	53.6
	Male	49.6	49.4
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Female	45.8	48.3
	Male	46.5	47.5
Family Domain Protective Factor Scales			
Family Attachment	Female	49.7	47.0
	Male	48.3	45.9
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	Female	44.6	43.9
	Male	44.4	42.0
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Female	42.4	42.2
	Male	43.2	42.5
School Domain Protective Factor Scales			
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	Female	31.5	30.5
	Male	34.3	30.9
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Female	40.2	42.5
	Male	42.4	40.7
Peer-Individual Domain Protective Factor Scales			
Religiosity	Female	39.7	40.9
	Male	43.3	44.0
Belief in Moral Order	Female	32.2	26.8
	Male	45.9	39.7
Social Skills	Female	22.1	20.4
	Male	35.8	31.7

Note. The national standards (cut-points) for categorizing scores as low or high protection are provided by the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington. Separate cut-point scores are established for each grade. Scores have been aggregated from the grade-specific calculations. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aThe original Communities That Care scale is comprised of six items. Five of the items related to the availability of extracurricular activities were consolidated into one item on the Fairfax County Youth Survey – *Risk and Protective Factors Survey*.

Table 119. Percentage of Students with Protective Factor Scores Below the National Standard (Low Protection), by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2010 and 2012

		2010	2012
Community Domain Protective Factor Scales			
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement ^a	No substance use	48.0	48.4
	Any use	59.2	59.4
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	No substance use	43.6	46.2
	Any use	51.4	52.2
Family Domain Protective Factor Scales			
Family Attachment	No substance use	44.7	42.1
	Any use	59.1	57.2
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	No substance use	39.5	37.9
	Any use	56.2	55.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	No substance use	38.0	37.8
	Any use	54.0	53.5
School Domain Protective Factor Scales			
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	No substance use	29.8	27.5
	Any use	39.4	37.9
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	No substance use	37.1	37.0
	Any use	50.9	52.5
Peer-Individual Domain Protective Factor Scales			
Religiosity	No substance use	40.8	42.3
	Any use	43.1	42.5
Belief in Moral Order	No substance use	28.7	22.9
	Any use	63.1	57.7
Social Skills	No substance use	17.2	15.3
	Any use	55.8	52.0

Note. Any substance use includes students who reported using any substance (alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs) in the past month. The national standards (cut-points) for categorizing scores as low or high protection are provided by the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington. Separate cut-point scores are established for each grade. Scores have been aggregated from the grade-specific calculations. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aThe original Communities That Care scale is comprised of six items. Five of the items related to the availability of extracurricular activities were consolidated into one item on the Fairfax County Youth Survey – *Risk and Protective Factors Survey*.

Table 120. Percentage of Students with Protective Factor Scores Below the National Standard (Low Protection), by Gang Involvement, Fairfax County, 2010 and 2012

		2010	2012
Community Domain Protective Factor Scales			
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement ^a	Never belonged to a gang	50.9	50.9
	Belonged to a gang	68.8	69.9
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Never belonged to a gang	45.5	47.3
	Belonged to a gang	63.8	66.0
Family Domain Protective Factor Scales			
Family Attachment	Never belonged to a gang	48.3	45.6
	Belonged to a gang	68.9	68.7
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	Never belonged to a gang	43.8	42.1
	Belonged to a gang	65.2	66.4
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Never belonged to a gang	42.1	41.5
	Belonged to a gang	63.1	64.1
School Domain Protective Factor Scales			
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	Never belonged to a gang	32.2	29.6
	Belonged to a gang	51.8	53.9
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Never belonged to a gang	40.4	40.6
	Belonged to a gang	63.3	64.1
Peer-Individual Domain Protective Factor Scales			
Religiosity	Never belonged to a gang	41.3	42.3
	Belonged to a gang	48.1	46.7
Belief in Moral Order	Never belonged to a gang	37.6	31.5
	Belonged to a gang	79.2	75.7
Social Skills	Never belonged to a gang	27.3	24.3
	Belonged to a gang	73.5	69.4

Note. The national standards (cut-points) for categorizing scores as low or high protection are provided by the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington. Separate cut-point scores are established for each grade. Scores have been aggregated from the grade-specific calculations. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a The original Communities That Care scale is comprised of six items. Five of the items related to the availability of extracurricular activities were consolidated into one item on the Fairfax County Youth Survey – *Risk and Protective Factors Survey*.

Table 121. Percentage of Students with Risk Factor Scores Above the National Standard (High Risk), by Grade, Fairfax County, 2010 and 2012

		2010	2012
Community Domain Risk Factor Scales			
Low Neighborhood Attachment	8 th	26.0	26.4
	10 th	35.6	35.3
	12 th	43.7	43.1
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	8 th	25.3	25.0
	10 th	22.9	22.9
	12 th	19.0	19.0
Perceived Availability of Drugs	8 th	14.2	12.8
	10 th	18.2	18.0
	12 th	25.1	25.1
Family Domain Risk Factor Scales			
Poor Family Management	8 th	38.5	35.9
	10 th	35.8	33.5
	12 th	36.6	37.3
Family Conflict	8 th	48.8	45.2
	10 th	41.6	39.7
	12 th	41.1	40.8
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	8 th	17.4	15.7
	10 th	19.8	17.6
	12 th	20.5	18.7
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use	8 th	18.6	17.6
	10 th	32.2	31.5
	12 th	32.9	34.1
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	8 th	45.9	41.8
	10 th	49.6	45.7
	12 th	49.6	47.2
Peer-Individual Domain Risk Factor Scales			
Rebelliousness	8 th	28.3	22.3
	10 th	35.0	31.6
	12 th	36.8	34.5
Early Initiation of Drug Use	8 th	9.0	7.3
	10 th	13.9	12.7
	12 th	20.0	18.0
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior	8 th	16.1	14.6
	10 th	19.8	18.3
	12 th	22.3	19.6
Favorable Attitudes Toward Antisocial Behavior	8 th	38.3	30.7
	10 th	43.4	39.2
	12 th	44.5	42.1
Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use	8 th	20.2	19.0
	10 th	31.5	33.8
	12 th	38.9	38.8

Table 121 (continued). Percentage of Students with Risk Factor Scores Above the National Standard (High Risk), by Grade, Fairfax County, 2010 and 2012

		2010	2012
Perceived Risks of Drug Use	8 th	25.0	28.4
	10 th	29.5	34.6
	12 th	42.8	47.6
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	8 th	37.6	29.5
	10 th	38.0	32.2
	12 th	40.6	34.6
Friends' Use of Drugs	8 th	17.5	13.8
	10 th	25.9	24.4
	12 th	32.9	29.9
Sensation Seeking	8 th	42.0	38.7
	10 th	38.3	39.6
	12 th	46.3	45.1
Gang Involvement ^a	8 th	2.9	2.7
	10 th	2.6	2.7
	12 th	2.8	2.8

Note. The national standards (cut-points) for categorizing scores as low or high risk are provided by the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aThe scale is missing one item out of four items from the original Communities That Care scale.

Table 122. Percentage of Students with Risk Factor Scores Above the National Standard (High Risk), by Gender, Fairfax County, 2010 and 2012

		2010	2012
Community Domain Risk Factor Scales			
Low Neighborhood Attachment	Female	36.4	37.2
	Male	33.6	32.5
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	Female	20.0	19.9
	Male	24.9	24.8
Perceived Availability of Drugs	Female	16.8	16.3
	Male	21.3	21.1
Family Domain Risk Factor Scales			
Poor Family Management	Female	34.0	32.9
	Male	40.0	38.1
Family Conflict	Female	46.3	45.1
	Male	41.2	38.1
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	Female	19.5	18.2
	Male	19.0	16.5
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use	Female	25.3	25.7
	Male	30.6	30.2
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	Female	41.0	38.7
	Male	55.9	51.7
Peer-Individual Domain Risk Factor Scales			
Rebelliousness	Female	31.2	27.6
	Male	35.4	31.4
Early Initiation of Drug Use	Female	12.4	11.6
	Male	15.9	13.7
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior	Female	11.9	10.8
	Male	27.0	24.5
Favorable Attitudes Toward Antisocial Behavior	Female	34.6	30.2
	Male	49.4	44.6
Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use	Female	25.7	27.5
	Male	34.3	33.6
Perceived Risks of Drug Use	Female	24.9	30.6
	Male	39.7	43.2
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	Female	31.3	26.2
	Male	46.1	38.1
Friends' Use of Drugs	Female	23.2	21.3
	Male	27.3	24.0
Sensation Seeking	Female	34.3	34.2
	Male	49.9	48.2
Gang Involvement ^a	Female	1.5	1.7
	Male	4.1	3.8

Note. The national standards (cut-points) for categorizing scores as low or high risk are provided by the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington. Separate cut-point scores are established for each grade. Scores have been aggregated from the grade-specific calculations. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a The scale is missing one item out of four items from the original Communities That Care scale.

Table 123. Percentage of Students with Risk Factor Scores Above the National Standard (High Risk), by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2010 and 2012

		2010	2012
Community Domain Risk Factor Scales			
Low Neighborhood Attachment	No substance use	31.2	31.8
	Any use	43.5	42.3
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	No substance use	18.5	18.5
	Any use	30.9	31.3
Perceived Availability of Drugs	No substance use	10.9	10.5
	Any use	37.8	39.0
Family Domain Risk Factor Scales			
Poor Family Management	No substance use	28.9	28.0
	Any use	55.2	53.8
Family Conflict	No substance use	39.9	37.7
	Any use	52.6	51.7
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	No substance use	11.1	10.2
	Any use	38.1	35.2
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use	No substance use	18.0	18.0
	Any use	51.0	52.4
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	No substance use	40.9	37.9
	Any use	65.2	62.3
Peer-Individual Domain Risk Factor Scales			
Rebelliousness	No substance use	24.6	21.0
	Any use	53.3	50.0
Early Initiation of Drug Use	No substance use	3.8	3.4
	Any use	39.9	37.1
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior	No substance use	13.3	11.8
	Any use	33.5	31.7
Favorable Attitudes Toward Antisocial Behavior	No substance use	31.9	27.9
	Any use	65.2	60.0
Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use	No substance use	15.6	16.6
	Any use	63.4	65.2
Perceived Risks of Drug Use	No substance use	20.3	24.6
	Any use	59.5	66.6
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	No substance use	28.9	22.4
	Any use	60.7	54.9
Friends' Use of Drugs	No substance use	11.6	9.8
	Any use	56.8	54.4
Sensation Seeking	No substance use	31.8	30.9
	Any use	65.9	66.1
Gang Involvement ^a	No substance use	1.0	1.2
	Any use	6.8	6.6

Note. Any substance use includes students who reported using any substance (alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs) in the past month. The national standards (cut-points) for categorizing scores as low or high risk are provided by the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington. Separate cut-point scores are established for each grade. Scores have been aggregated from the grade-specific calculations. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a The scale is missing one item out of four items from the original Communities That Care scale.

Table 124. Percentage of Students with Risk Factor Scores Above the National Standard (High Risk), by Gang Involvement, Fairfax County, 2010 and 2012

		2010	2012
Community Domain Risk Factor Scales			
Low Neighborhood Attachment	Never belonged to a gang	34.5	34.4
	Belonged to a gang	47.7	45.5
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	Never belonged to a gang	21.6	21.4
	Belonged to a gang	44.2	50.5
Perceived Availability of Drugs	Never belonged to a gang	18.0	17.6
	Belonged to a gang	52.2	53.8
Family Domain Risk Factor Scales			
Poor Family Management	Never belonged to a gang	35.7	34.3
	Belonged to a gang	70.7	69.5
Family Conflict	Never belonged to a gang	43.4	41.3
	Belonged to a gang	56.0	58.3
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	Never belonged to a gang	18.1	16.3
	Belonged to a gang	55.7	55.0
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use	Never belonged to a gang	27.1	27.0
	Belonged to a gang	50.8	52.5
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	Never belonged to a gang	47.5	44.1
	Belonged to a gang	73.4	71.4
Peer-Individual Domain Risk Factor Scales			
Rebelliousness	Never belonged to a gang	32.0	28.0
	Belonged to a gang	70.6	70.8
Early Initiation of Drug Use	Never belonged to a gang	12.8	11.4
	Belonged to a gang	58.3	50.4
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior	Never belonged to a gang	17.7	16.0
	Belonged to a gang	70.0	63.3
Favorable Attitudes Toward Antisocial Behavior	Never belonged to a gang	40.5	35.6
	Belonged to a gang	82.6	79.8
Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use	Never belonged to a gang	28.5	29.0
	Belonged to a gang	69.7	70.5
Perceived Risks of Drug Use	Never belonged to a gang	30.8	35.5
	Belonged to a gang	66.9	69.7
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	Never belonged to a gang	37.1	30.4
	Belonged to a gang	82.6	78.2
Friends' Use of Drugs	Never belonged to a gang	23.8	21.2
	Belonged to a gang	67.3	65.0
Sensation Seeking	Never belonged to a gang	40.9	39.8
	Belonged to a gang	76.2	77.9
Gang Involvement ^a	Never belonged to a gang	0.0	0.0
	Belonged to a gang	100.0	100.0

Note. The national standards (cut-points) for categorizing scores as low or high risk are provided by the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington. Separate cut-point scores are established for each grade. Scores have been aggregated from the grade-specific calculations. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aThe scale is missing one item out of four items from the original Communities That Care scale.

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APPENDIX A. HISTORY OF FAIRFAX COUNTY YOUTH SURVEYS

In 1999, Fairfax County convened a Youth Survey Work Group sponsored collaboratively by the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, Fairfax County Public School Board, Fairfax County Human Services Council, and Fairfax County Partnership for Youth. The workgroup reviewed national youth surveys and made the recommendation to design the 2001 Fairfax County Youth Survey using the Communities That Care Youth Survey, with additional items related to safety, mental health, use of leisure time, and violence from the CDC's Youth Risk Behavior Survey. Classes were randomly selected from eighth- and tenth-grade Physical Education courses and twelfth-grade Government courses. A total of 11,951 students participated in the survey, representing just over 37% of the students in eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades.

In 2003, the county participated in the Virginia Community Youth Survey sponsored by the Commonwealth of Virginia. The questionnaire was comprised of items from the Communities That Care Youth Survey with almost all items in common with the 2001 Fairfax County Youth Survey. Students in eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades from randomly-selected English classes were surveyed. A total of 4,239 questionnaires were completed by students, representing nearly 13% of the total FCPS student membership in those grades.

In 2005, additional items on substance use and risk factors were added to the previous survey instrument. Students in the sixth grade were included in the survey for the first time. Classes were randomly selected from all sixth-grade classes, and eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade English classes. Almost every elementary, middle, and high school (including the three alternative high schools) were represented. 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 grades.

In 2008, the Fairfax County Youth Survey Team weighed the desire to add more questions to the questionnaire related to youth's use of time, general health, and other behaviors against the need to keep the instrument at a length that would allow for completion within one class period as specified by survey protocol. In order to include a larger number of items, the questions were divided into two instruments: the *Healthy Behaviors Survey* and the *Risk and Protective Factors Survey*. These questionnaires were administered to eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students. To allow for year-to-year comparisons, both instruments included 39 "core questions." The *Risk and Protective Factors Survey* included additional questions about risk and protective factors while the *Healthy Behaviors Survey* included additional questions about health, health risks, and outcomes. A separate *6th Grade Survey* was developed for administration in 2008 due to concerns with both the length and language of the questionnaires for use with older students. The 2008 *6th Grade Survey* had fewer questions but included most of the core items in the other questionnaires.

For the eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade survey, English classrooms were randomly selected from every school. The number of classrooms selected was proportional to the pyramid size to ensure a representative sample to allow for generalized survey results. (The Fairfax County Public School system is divided into 24 pyramids comprised of a high school and its feeder elementary and middle schools. The alternative high schools form an additional pyramid as does Thomas Jefferson High School for Science and Technology for purposes of this survey only). Of the selected classrooms, 75% received the

Risk and Protective Factors Survey and 25% received the *Healthy Behaviors Survey*. The sixth-grade sampling utilized a two-step process. First, schools containing sixth-grade classrooms were randomly selected proportionately by pyramid. Then, sixth-grade classrooms within the selected schools were randomly selected to participate in the *6th Grade Survey*.

In 2009, the decision was made to administer the Fairfax County Youth Survey every year, alternating between the *Healthy Behaviors Survey* and the *Risk and Protective Factors Survey* for the eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades and administering the *6th Grade Survey* annually. A census approach has been utilized since 2009, giving all students in the targeted grades the opportunity to participate in the surveys. In 2009 the survey data were weighted by grade and race. Since 2010 the survey data have been weighted by grade within each pyramid to allow generalization of survey results to the entire population.

Table 125. Instruments Used to Survey Fairfax County Youth, 2001-2012

<i>Year</i>	<i>Survey</i>	<i>Targeted Population</i>	<i>Number of Questions</i>	<i>National Comparison</i>
2001	Fairfax County Youth Survey	8th, 10th, 12th	228	MTF
2003	Virginia Community Youth Survey	8th, 10th, 12th	135	MTF
2005	Fairfax County Youth Survey	6th, 8th, 10th, 12th	137	MTF (for 8th, 10th, and 12th)
2008	Fairfax County Youth Survey : Risk and Protective Factors Survey	8th, 10th, 12th	154	MTF
	Fairfax County Youth Survey: Healthy Behaviors Survey	8th, 10th, 12th	109	YRBS
	Fairfax County Youth Survey: 6 th Grade Survey	6th	62	None
2009	Fairfax County Youth Survey: Healthy Behaviors Survey	8th, 10th, 12th	151	MTF & YRBS
	Fairfax County Youth Survey: 6 th Grade Survey	6th	82	None
2010	Fairfax County Youth Survey: Risk and Protective Factors Survey	8th, 10th, 12th	203	MTF
	Fairfax County Youth Survey: 6 th Grade Survey	6th	84	None
2011	Fairfax County Youth Survey: Healthy Behaviors Survey	8th, 10th, 12th	155	MTF & YRBS
	Fairfax County Youth Survey: 6 th Grade Survey	6th	84	None
2012	Fairfax County Youth Survey: Risk and Protective Factors Survey	8th, 10th, 12th	207	MTF
	Fairfax County Youth Survey: 6 th Grade Survey	6th	84	None

APPENDIX B. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SURVEY VALIDITY, RELIABILITY, AND SAMPLING

The validity of a survey is the extent to which it measures what its designers intend it to measure. Reliability is an estimate of how consistently survey items measure the same concept each time they are administered under the same conditions and with the same subjects. To ensure the validity and reliability of the information about student behaviors, the 2012 Fairfax County Youth Survey used items from nationally-validated youth surveys. The majority of the items are from the Communities That Care Youth Survey. Other questions are derived from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Youth Risk Behavior Survey, selected Search Institute surveys, and the National Environmental Education and Training Foundation's Roper Survey.

The 2012 Fairfax County Youth Survey used a nonrandom sampling procedure (i.e., invited all students in eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades to participate). A nonrandom sampling procedure limits the extent to which the results of the survey can be generalized to populations other than the sample who completed the survey. This type of sample selection may also introduce sampling bias, meaning that one or more shared characteristics systematically may differentiate those who completed the survey from those who did not.

The 2012 Fairfax County *Risk and Protective Factors Survey* had a response rate of 89.6%. Table 3 on page 14 presents a comparison of the students who completed the survey and the total enrollment figures, by selected demographic characteristics. Statistical differences ($p < .01$) were observed for grade-level, gender, and racial/ethnic sub-groups: for example, female students were over-represented in the sample and students identifying themselves as White were under-represented. However, because the data are analyzed at the pyramid level, and the number of male and female students in some racial/ethnic groups within a pyramid is small enough to jeopardize the anonymity of their responses, the data were weighted by grade within pyramid only.

Internal reliability coefficients describe the consistency of results across sets of items (e.g., multiple-item scales). Cronbach's alpha is commonly used as an indicator of internal consistency when there are multiple items that are grouped to measure a single construct. It describes the degree to which a set of items measure the same thing. Cronbach's alpha can range in value from 0 to 1 and increases as the inter-correlation among items increase. A commonly-accepted rule of thumb is that an alpha of 0.6 - 0.7 indicates acceptable reliability and an alpha of 0.8 or higher indicates good reliability.

Internal reliability measures for the item sets (risk and protective factor scales) contained in the 2012 Fairfax County *Risk and Protective Factors Survey* are shown in Table 126. The alpha values in the 2012 survey ranged from 0.423 to 0.961.

Table 126. Internal Reliability of Risk and Protective Factor Scales

<i>Item Set</i>	<i>Number of Questions</i>	<i>Cronbach's Alpha</i>
Belief in Moral Order	4	.682
Social Skills	4	.555
Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement ^a	2	.423
Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	3	.830
Family Attachment	4	.794
Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	3	.787
Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	4	.792
School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	5	.619
School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	4	.703
Sensation Seeking	3	.694
Rebelliousness	3	.732
Early Initiation of Drug Use	4	.740
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior	4	.467
Perceived Risks of Drug Use	4	.769
Peer-Individual Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior	5	.775
Peer-Individual Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use	4	.832
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	6	.797
Friends' Use of Drugs	4	.825
Gang Involvement ^b	3	.961
Family Conflict	3	.845
Poor Family Management	8	.835
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	10	.673
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use	3	.707
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	3	.690
Low Neighborhood Attachment	3	.835
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	6	.742
Perceived Availability of Drugs	4	.821

^a The original Communities That Care scale is comprised of six items. Five of the items related to the availability of extracurricular activities were consolidated into one item on the Fairfax County Youth Survey – *Risk and Protective Factors Survey*. ^b The scale is missing one item out of four items from the original Communities That Care scale.

DATA PROCESSING METHODOLOGY

The following eight conditions were used to clean the 2012 Fairfax County *Risk and Protective Factors Survey* data. Missing data were not imputed.

Condition 1: Blank Surveys

There were a total of 207 questions on the survey instrument, including seven questions that asked about students' demographic information. Cases where students provided seven or fewer responses were eliminated from the data analysis.

Condition 2: Truthfulness

An item near the end of the survey instrument asked students, "How honest were you in filling out this survey?" The response options for this question were:

- I was very honest.
- I was honest pretty much of the time.
- I was honest some of the time.
- I was honest once in a while.
- I was not honest at all.

Cases where students responded "I was not honest at all" were eliminated from the data analysis.

Condition 3: Vivoxiline (vivo) Use

There were two items on "vivoxiline (vivo)" use – in their lifetime and during the past 30 days. The drug is fictitious. It was created by the instrument developers to check the validity of students' responses. Cases where students reported any use (> 0 occasions) were eliminated from the data analysis.

Condition 4: Missing Grade Information

Cases where students did not provide an answer to the grade question were eliminated from the data analysis.

Condition 5: Implausible Age and Grade Combination

Cases where the student's combination of age and grade are implausible (e.g., a 10-year-old in the twelfth grade) were eliminated. The following ranges were considered plausible:

- 8th grade: 11 through 16 years old
- 10th grade: 13 through 18 years old
- 12th grade: 15 years or older

Condition 6: Substance Use and Other Behavior Inconsistencies

Responses to the following questions were examined for consistency. Surveys with three or more inconsistent responses were eliminated from the data analysis. Surveys with fewer than three inconsistencies were kept in the dataset but the inconsistent responses were set to missing.

- *Lifetime and 30-day use* – if a student indicated use in the past 30 days, but responded “0 occasions” for lifetime use for:
 - cigarettes
 - alcohol
 - marijuana
- *Binge drinking and lifetime or 30-day alcohol use* – if a student reported binge drinking in the past two weeks and responded “0 occasions” to either lifetime or 30-day alcohol use.
- *Age of onset and age* – if a student’s indicated age of first involvement is older than the student’s current age for the following behaviors: using marijuana, smoking cigarettes, drinking alcohol (more than a sip or two), drinking alcohol regularly, having been suspended from school, having been arrested, having carried a handgun, having attacked someone, and having belonged to a gang.
- *Sexual behavior* – The following two circumstances were used to determine inconsistent responses to the sexual behaviors questions:

	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use a condom?
Inconsistent Pattern #1	No	Yes
Inconsistent Pattern #2	Yes	I have never had sexual intercourse

(If a student answered “No” to ever having sexual intercourse, and “No” to using a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse, the response to the condom use question was set to missing but was not counted as an inconsistency.)

- **Gang involvement:** The following four circumstances were used to determine inconsistent responses to the gang involvement questions:

	Have you ever belonged to a gang?	If you ever belonged to a gang, did the gang have a name?
Inconsistent Pattern #1	No	Yes
Inconsistent Pattern #2	Yes	I have never been in a gang

	Have you ever belonged to a gang?	How old were you when you first belonged to a gang?
Inconsistent Pattern #3	No	10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17+
Inconsistent Pattern #4	Yes	Never have

(If a student answered “No” to ever having belonged to a gang, and “No” to if the gang had a name, the response to the gang name question was set to missing but was not counted as an inconsistency.)

Condition 7: Pharmacological Implausibility

The over-reporting of substance use was examined through patterns of responses that are pharmacologically implausible (i.e., a combination of drugs and frequencies of use whose cumulative effect would be lethal). The 30-day use of the following substances was examined: alcohol, marijuana, LSD or other hallucinogens, cocaine/crack, inhalants, methamphetamine, Ecstasy, steroids, heroin, painkillers, prescription drugs, and over-the-counter drugs (cigarettes were not included). Cases where students reported at least “20 or more occasions” for five or more of the substances were eliminated from data analysis.

Condition 8: Pyramid 9 with Grade 8

Since the Fairfax County Public Schools’ Pyramid 9 does not include an eighth grade, cases where students from Pyramid 9 indicated being in eighth grade were eliminated. Table 127 presents the number of surveys eliminated from the analysis at each step of the data cleaning process.

Table 127. Number of Usable Questionnaires, Fairfax County, 2012

	Number	Percent
Rejected questionnaires		
Blank questionnaires	213	0.6
“Not honest at all” responses	688	2.0
Reported fictitious drug use	1,279	3.6
No grade reported	249	0.7
Rejected by age check	166	0.5
Rejected by consistency check	377	1.1
Rejected by dose check	81	0.2
Total number of usable questionnaires	32,027	91.3
Total	35,080	100.0

DATA ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

The ratio of survey respondents from a specific grade within a given pyramid* to all survey respondents (all pyramids) was compared to the ratio of all students enrolled in that grade within that pyramid to all students enrolled in eighth, tenth and twelfth grades in all Fairfax County Public Schools. Corrective weights were applied to the data to ensure proportional representation based on the total student enrollment in each grade in each pyramid. Each record was weighted by the factor

$$w_{ij} = \frac{X_{ij} \div X}{Y_{ij} \div Y}$$

Where

X_{ij} = # of students enrolled in Grade i , Pyramid j

X = total # of students enrolled in Grades 8, 10, and 12, in Pyramids 1-25

Y_{ij} = # of survey respondents in Grade i , Pyramid j

Y = total # of survey respondents in Grades 8, 10, and 12, in Pyramids 1-25

($i = 8, 10, 12; 1 \leq j \leq 25$)

Respondents from the alternative school (Pyramid 26) are not included in the analysis. Because of the small number of students in the alternative schools, when analyzing data by grade, gender, and race/ethnicity, their anonymity could not be ensured.

SAS 9.3 was used to generate all tables in this report. The SAS and SPSS data analysis programs use slightly different weighting processes so readers using SPSS for data analysis may receive slightly different outputs (0.1% or less).

* The Fairfax County Public Schools' system that assigns schools to a pyramid which is comprised of a high school and its feeder elementary and middle schools.

APPENDIX C. ASSESSING RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Researchers have identified risk factors that can reliably predict adolescent substance use and other problem behaviors such as delinquency, violence, and dropping out of school. Protective factors that reduce the likelihood that youth will engage in problem behaviors have also been identified (Hawkins, Catalano, & Miller, 1992). These factors are found in four areas of a child's environment: school, community, family, and peer-individual. The risk and protective factor model of prevention is based on the premise that to prevent substance use and other problem behaviors, the factors that are known to increase the risk of the problem behavior must be identified and reduced, and conditions that buffer youth from the risk factors should be augmented.

The 2012 Fairfax County *Risk and Protective Factors Survey* measured risk and protective factors in the community, family, school, and individual-peer domains, using 114 items from the Communities That Care (CTC) Youth Survey. The CTC survey instrument was developed by Drs. J. David Hawkins and Richard F. Catalano of the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington to measure a broad array of risk and protective factors among youth. It contains 158 items scaled to measure 38 risk and protective factor constructs (scales). The CTC survey does not measure all risk and protective factors identified by research as predictive of adolescent substance abuse and delinquency, while some of the risk factors are measured by more than one scale. Validation studies have established the reliability and validity of the CTC instrument's risk and protective factor scales across gender, racial/ethnic, and age groups (Arthur, Hawkins, Pollard, Catalano, & Baglioni, 2002) and the utility of the scales in predicting a community's levels of substance use prevalence (Hawkins, Van Horn, & Arthur, 2004).

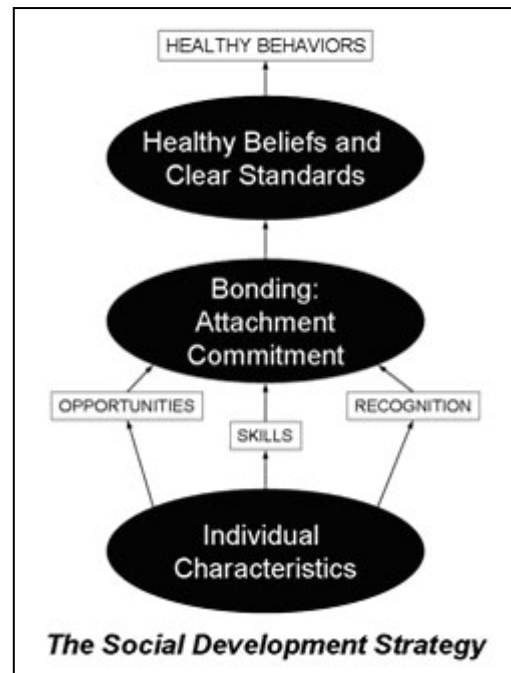
Risk Factors

Risk factors are characteristics of school, community, and family environments, and of students and their peer groups, that increase the likelihood that an individual will engage in problem behaviors such as substance use, delinquency, dropping out of school, and violence. Although different groups may have greater exposure to a given risk factor, the risk factors have similar effects regardless of race/ethnicity. For example, some racial groups are more likely to be exposed to economic deprivation, but the effects of poverty as a risk factor are the same, regardless of race. The 20 risk factors identified by Hawkins, Catalano, and Miller (1992) are presented in the following chart.

Domain	Risk Factors	Problem Behaviors				
		Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Drop-Out	Violence
Community	Availability of Drugs	✓				✓
	Availability of Firearms		✓			✓
	Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms, and Crime	✓	✓			✓
	Media portrayal of violence					✓
	Transitions and Mobility	✓	✓		✓	
	Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization	✓	✓			✓
	Extreme Economic Deprivation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Family	Family History of the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Family Management Problems	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Family Conflict	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Favorable Parental Attitudes and Involvement in the Problem Behavior	✓	✓			✓
School	Academic Failure Beginning in Late Elementary School	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Lack of Commitment to School	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Peer and Individual	Early and Persistent Antisocial Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Rebelliousness	✓	✓		✓	
	Friends Who Engage in the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Gang Involvement	✓	✓			✓
	Favorable Attitudes Toward the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Early Initiation of the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Constitutional Factors (e.g., sensation seeking, lack of impulse control)	✓	✓			✓

Protective Factors

Protective factors enhance a young person's ability to resist risks and make good decisions. Protective factors include strong bonding to family, school, community and peers. These groups support the development of healthy behaviors for children by setting and communicating healthy beliefs and clear standards for youth behavior. Young people are more likely to follow the standards for behavior set by these groups if bonds are strong. Strong bonds are encouraged by providing young people with **opportunities** to make meaningful contributions, by teaching them the **skills** they need to be successful in these new opportunities, and by **recognizing** their contributions. For bonding to serve as a protective influence, it must occur through involvement with peers and adults who communicate healthy values and set clear standards for behavior.



Measuring Levels of Risk and Protection

The Communities That Care (CTC) Youth Survey provides a mechanism to measure risk and protective factors using sets of survey items called scales. Some risk factors are measured by more than one scale. For instance, the risk factor “Favorable Parental Attitudes and Involvement in the Problem Behavior” is measured by two risk factor scales: “Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use” and “Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior”. The 2012 Fairfax County *Risk and Protective Factors Survey* measured 14 risk factors using 18 risk factor scales, and 10 protective factors, each of which was measured by a single scale. Each of the scales included in the survey, and the questions comprising the scales, are described below.

A survey respondent’s score for each scale was compared to a national standard to determine if the score falls above or below the standard (cut-point). The cut-points indicate the threshold above which a student is considered to be at high risk or protection, or below which a student is considered to be at low risk or protection. The national cut-points were established by the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington. They were calculated using a database of over 310,000 CTC survey records of students in sixth through twelfth grades, collected in six states during 2000 through 2002. Sample weights were applied to the records in the database to establish national representativeness in terms of gender, grade, ethnicity, urbanicity, and socioeconomic status. Cut-points were established separately for each grade level.

The national cut-points provide a mechanism to interpret the scores of the Fairfax County students by determining what proportion of the surveyed youth have scores above and below the national standard. This information provides community leaders with a tool for setting prevention priorities. The risk and protective factor scores are analyzed by grade level to identify changes in problems and protection as youth develop, allowing prevention planners to target their prevention efforts as precisely as possible.

VARIABLES COMPRISING THE 2012 FAIRFAX COUNTY RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTOR SCALES

The following scales from the Communities That Care Youth Survey were included in the 2012 Fairfax County *Risk and Protective Factors Survey*. A description of each scale and the specific questions on the survey instrument that make up the scale are provided.

Community Protective Factor Scales

Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement

This factor indicates the extent to which respondents report having opportunities to engage in prosocial 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 there sports teams or other extracurricular activities for people your age available in your community?

Note: The Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement scale in the Communities That Care Youth Survey is comprised of six items. Five of the items related to the availability of extracurricular activities (sports teams, scouting, boys and girls clubs, 4-H clubs, and service clubs) were consolidated into one item on the Fairfax County Youth Survey.

Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

This factor indicates the extent to which respondents 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 they will engage in substance use or problem behaviors.

Questions:

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

Family Protective Factor Scales

Attachment

This factor indicates the extent to which respondents feel close to and can share openly with their mother and father. Young people who feel that they are a valued part of their family are less likely to 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 very close to your father?
- Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your father?

Opportunities for Prosocial 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 Prosocial Involvement

This factor indicates the extent to which respondents report their parents acknowledge and praise them for good things they do, and that they enjoy spending time with their parents. When parents, siblings, and other family members praise, encourage, and attend to things done well by their child, the likelihood young people will engage in substance use or problem behaviors decreases.

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?

School Protective Factor Scales

Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement

This factor indicates the degree to which respondents feel 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 substance use and other 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 Prosocial Involvement

This factor indicates the degree to which respondents feel acknowledged by teachers and their parents relative to their 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.

Peer-Individual Protective Factor Scales

Religiosity

Young people who regularly attend religious services are less likely to engage in problem behaviors.

Question:

- How often do you attend religious services or activities?

Belief in the Moral Order

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

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.

Social Skills

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

Questions (rephrased from actual survey questions for brevity):

- 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?

Community Risk Factor Scales

Low Neighborhood Attachment

Where young people lack community engagement, they are more likely to be at risk for substance use and other problem behaviors. Young people with low neighborhood attachment are less likely to 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.

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 other 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 follow those laws and norms regarding substance use.

Questions:

- Would a kid in your neighborhood, or the area around where you live, be caught by the police if he or she drank some beer, wine, or hard liquor?
- Would a kid in your neighborhood, or the area around where you live, be caught by the police if he or she smoked marijuana?
- Would a kid in your neighborhood, or the area around where you live, be caught by the police if he or she carried a handgun?
- 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?
- How wrong would most adults in your neighborhood, or the area around where you live, think it is for kids your age to drink alcohol?
- How wrong would most adults in your neighborhood, or the area around where you live, 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:

- How easy or hard would it be for you to get some beer, wine, or hard liquor?
- How easy or hard would it be for you to get some cigarettes?
- How easy or hard would it be for you to get drugs like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines?
- How easy or hard would it be for you to get some marijuana?

Family Risk Factor Scales

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 other problem behaviors. The factor also assesses whether or not there are clear family rules, that parents know the whereabouts of their children, 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 other 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

Children raised in families high in conflict, whether or not the child is directly involved in the conflict, appear to be at risk for both delinquency and substance use. Conflict between family members appears to be more important than family structure (e.g., whether the family is headed by two biological parents, a single parent, or another primary caregiver).

Questions:

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

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 use or other 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 them to use substances.

Questions:

- How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor?
- 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 use.

Questions:

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

Peer-Individual Risk Factor Scales

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 substance use and other problem behaviors. The questions for this factor regard engaging in rebelliousness for its own sake, rather than youth 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 other 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 stay away from school all day when their parents think they are at school?

Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use

This factor indicates the extent to which respondents feel that drinking, smoking, or taking illicit drugs for youth their age is wrong. Negative attitudes toward substance use decrease the likelihood that kids will engage in subsequent use.

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 Risks of Drug Use

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

Questions:

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

Interaction with Antisocial Peers

This scale 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' substance use is a strong predictor of substance use for youth, regardless of the presence of other protective factors or the absence of other risk factors. Youth that spend time with friends who use substances 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?

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 use.

Questions:

- Have you ever belonged to a gang?
- If you have ever belonged to a gang, did the gang have a name?
- How old were you when you first belonged to a gang?

Note: The Gang Involvement scale is missing one item from the original Communities That Care scale.

APPENDIX D. UNIVARIATE TABLES*

Q1 How old are you?

	Number	Valid %
11	1	0.0
12	112	0.4
13	8,010	25.0
14	2,623	8.2
Valid 15	8,086	25.3
16	2,880	9.0
17	7,705	24.1
18	2,413	7.5
19 or older	193	0.6
Total	32,024	100.0
Missing System	3	
Total	32,027	

Q2 What grade are you in?

	Number	Valid %
8th	10,690	33.4
Valid 10th	10,985	34.3
12th	10,352	32.3
Total	32,027	100.0

Q3 Gender

	Number	Valid %
Female	16,186	50.8
Valid Male	15,665	49.2
Total	31,851	100.0
Missing System	176	
Total	32,027	

Q4 & Q5 Race/Ethnicity

	Number	Valid %
White	13,735	43.4
Black	3,237	10.2
Valid Hispanic	5,967	18.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	6,380	20.2
Multiple	2,348	7.4
Total	31,667	100.0
Missing System	360	
Total	32,027	

Q6 Think of where you live most of the time. Which of the following people live there with you?

	Number	Valid % ^a
Mother	30,284	94.8
Father	24,843	77.7
Stepmother	830	2.6
Stepfather	2,068	6.5
Grandmother(s)	2,551	8.0
Valid Grandfather(s)	1,245	3.9
Foster parent	120	0.4
Other adults	2,261	7.1
Sister(s)	15,571	48.7
Brother(s)	16,450	51.5
Stepsister(s)	540	1.7
Stepbrother(s)	594	1.9
Other children	1,130	3.5

^a Denominator = 31,960. Students who did not respond to any of the multiple choice items on Q6 are excluded from the calculations (missing = 67).

Q7 What language do you use most often at home?

	Number	Valid %
English	24,280	78.6
Valid Spanish	2,729	8.8
Another language	3,891	12.6
Total	30,900	100.0
Missing System	1,127	
Total	32,027	

Q8 Putting them all together, what were your grades like last year?

	Number	Valid %
Mostly Fs	270	0.9
Mostly Ds	501	1.6
Valid Mostly Cs	3,843	12.3
Mostly Bs	11,708	37.4
Mostly As	15,015	47.9
Total	31,338	100.0
Missing System	689	
Total	32,027	

*Univariate tables reflect weighted data. Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100.0.

Q9 During the last 4 weeks, how many days of school have you missed because you skipped or cut?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	None	24,654	77.6
	1 day	2,798	8.8
	2 days	1,424	4.5
	3 days	1,059	3.3
	4-5 days	966	3.0
	6-10 days	430	1.4
	11 or more	434	1.4
	Total	31,764	100.0
Missing	System	263	
Total		32,027	

Q10 How often do you come to classes without your homework finished?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Usually	2,799	8.8
	Sometimes	17,731	55.7
	Never	11,275	35.5
	Total	31,804	100.0
Missing	System	223	
Total		32,027	

Q11 I know how to use a computer to do things like schoolwork, finding information, or typing papers.

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Strongly agree	23,805	74.6
	Agree	6,905	21.7
	Not sure	727	2.3
	Disagree	238	0.8
	Strongly disagree	222	0.7
	Total	31,896	100.0
Missing	System	131	
Total		32,027	

Q12 I can do well in school if I want to.

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Strongly agree	21,499	67.5
	Agree	8,583	26.9
	Not sure	1,356	4.3
	Disagree	279	0.9
	Strongly disagree	155	0.5
	Total	31,872	100.0
Missing	System	155	
Total		32,027	

Q13 In my school, students have lots of chances to help decide things like class activities and rules.

		Number	Valid %
Valid	NO!!	4,776	15.1
	no	12,481	39.4
	yes	11,798	37.3
	YES!!	2,620	8.3
	Total	31,675	100.0
Missing	System	352	
Total		32,027	

Q14 Teachers ask me to work on special classroom projects.

		Number	Valid %
Valid	NO!!	3,832	12.2
	no	15,912	50.6
	yes	10,041	31.9
	YES!!	1,654	5.3
	Total	31,439	100.0
Missing	System	588	
Total		32,027	

Q15 My teacher notices when I am doing a good job and lets me know about it.

		Number	Valid %
Valid	NO!!	2,624	8.3
	no	9,115	28.7
	yes	15,918	50.2
	YES!!	4,081	12.9
	Total	31,737	100.0
Missing	System	290	
Total		32,027	

Q16 There are lots of chances for students in my school to get involved in sports, clubs, and other school activities outside of class.

		Number	Valid %
Valid	NO!!	460	1.4
	no	1,276	4.0
	yes	11,694	36.7
	YES!!	18,421	57.8
	Total	31,852	100.0
Missing	System	175	
Total		32,027	

Q17 There are lots of chances for students at my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one.

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	717	2.3
	no	3,693	11.6
Valid	yes	17,159	54.1
	YES!!	10,179	32.1
	Total	31,747	100.0
Missing	System	280	
Total		32,027	

Q21 I have lots of chances to be a part of class discussions or activities.

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	586	1.9
	no	2,885	9.1
Valid	yes	20,499	64.6
	YES!!	7,745	24.4
	Total	31,715	100.0
Missing	System	312	
Total		32,027	

Q18 I feel safe at my school.

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	1,130	3.6
	no	2,501	7.9
Valid	yes	17,857	56.4
	YES!!	10,192	32.2
	Total	31,679	100.0
Missing	System	348	
Total		32,027	

Q22 I think sometimes it is okay to cheat at school.

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	12,127	38.3
	no	11,809	37.3
Valid	yes	6,323	20.0
	YES!!	1,379	4.4
	Total	31,638	100.0
Missing	System	389	
Total		32,027	

Q19 The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	6,194	19.6
	no	14,100	44.5
Valid	yes	8,845	27.9
	YES!!	2,534	8.0
	Total	31,673	100.0
Missing	System	354	
Total		32,027	

Q23 During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row...

		Number	Valid %
	Yes	9,882	31.3
Valid	No	21,723	68.7
	Total	31,605	100.0
Missing	System	422	
Total		32,027	

Q20 My teachers praise me when I have done well in school.

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	3,548	11.2
	no	12,430	39.3
Valid	yes	13,222	41.8
	YES!!	2,411	7.6
	Total	31,611	100.0
Missing	System	416	
Total		32,027	

Q24 How many of your best friends (up to 4) have smoked cigarettes?

		Number	Valid %
	None	23,157	73.1
	1	3,320	10.5
Valid	2	2,193	6.9
	3	1,068	3.4
	4	1,953	6.2
	Total	31,691	100.0
Missing	System	336	
Total		32,027	

Q25 How many of your best friends (up to 4) have tried beer, wine, or hard liquor when their parents didn't know about it?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	None	17,258	54.5
	1	3,432	10.8
	2	2,939	9.3
	3	2,025	6.4
	4	6,019	19.0
	Total	31,673	100.0
Missing	System	354	
Total		32,027	

Q26 How many of your best friends (up to 4) have used marijuana?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	None	20,318	64.0
	1	3,227	10.2
	2	2,334	7.4
	3	1,614	5.1
	4	4,256	13.4
	Total	31,750	100.0
Missing	System	277	
Total		32,027	

Q27 How many of your best friends (up to 4) have used LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or other illegal drugs?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	None	28,044	88.3
	1	1,800	5.7
	2	844	2.7
	3	359	1.1
	4	714	2.3
	Total	31,761	100.0
Missing	System	266	
Total		32,027	

Q28 How many of your best friends (up to 4) have been suspended from school?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	None	24,619	77.5
	1	3,819	12.0
	2	1,658	5.2
	3	658	2.1
	4	1,012	3.2
	Total	31,766	100.0
Missing	System	261	
Total		32,027	

Q29 How many of your best friends (up to 4) have carried a handgun?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	None	30,277	95.3
	1	828	2.6
	2	273	0.9
	3	114	0.4
	4	293	0.9
	Total	31,784	100.0
Missing	System	243	
Total		32,027	

Q30 How many of your best friends (up to 4) have sold illegal drugs?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	None	27,302	86.0
	1	2,187	6.9
	2	988	3.1
	3	460	1.5
	4	815	2.6
	Total	31,753	100.0
Missing	System	274	
Total		32,027	

Q31 How many of your best friends (up to 4) have stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	None	30,530	96.0
	1	681	2.1
	2	243	0.8
	3	102	0.3
	4	243	0.8
	Total	31,798	100.0
Missing	System	229	
Total		32,027	

Q32 How many of your best friends (up to 4) have been arrested?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	None	28,520	89.7
	1	1,903	6.0
	2	686	2.2
	3	285	0.9
	4	403	1.3
	Total	31,797	100.0
Missing	System	230	
Total		32,027	

Q33 How many of your best friends (up to 4) have dropped out of school?

		Number	Valid %
	None	30,071	94.6
	1	1,132	3.6
Valid	2	288	0.9
	3	99	0.3
	4	189	0.6
	Total	31,779	100.0
Missing	System	248	
Total		32,027	

Q34 How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to take a handgun to school?

		Number	Valid %
	Very wrong	26,836	84.2
	Wrong	3,832	12.0
Valid	A little bit wrong	890	2.8
	Not wrong at all	331	1.0
	Total	31,889	100.0
Missing	System	138	
Total		32,027	

Q35 How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to steal anything worth more than \$5?

		Number	Valid %
	Very wrong	15,457	48.6
	Wrong	11,877	37.3
Valid	A little bit wrong	3,800	11.9
	Not wrong at all	679	2.1
	Total	31,813	100.0
Missing	System	214	
Total		32,027	

Q36 How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to pick a fight with someone?

		Number	Valid %
	Very wrong	9,833	30.9
	Wrong	12,823	40.3
Valid	A little bit wrong	7,345	23.1
	Not wrong at all	1,831	5.8
	Total	31,831	100.0
Missing	System	196	
Total		32,027	

Q37 How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to attack someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?

		Number	Valid %
	Very wrong	22,456	70.6
	Wrong	7,227	22.7
Valid	A little bit wrong	1,685	5.3
	Not wrong at all	461	1.5
	Total	31,830	100.0
Missing	System	197	
Total		32,027	

Q38 How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to stay away from school all day when their parents think they are at school?

		Number	Valid %
	Very wrong	14,451	45.4
	Wrong	11,608	36.5
Valid	A little bit wrong	4,636	14.6
	Not wrong at all	1,116	3.5
	Total	31,811	100.0
Missing	System	216	
Total		32,027	

Q39 How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly?

		Number	Valid %
	Very wrong	15,083	47.4
	Wrong	7,450	23.4
Valid	A little bit wrong	5,547	17.4
	Not wrong at all	3,726	11.7
	Total	31,807	100.0
Missing	System	220	
Total		32,027	

Q40 How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to smoke cigarettes?

		Number	Valid %
	Very wrong	20,093	63.2
	Wrong	7,188	22.6
Valid	A little bit wrong	2,888	9.1
	Not wrong at all	1,631	5.1
	Total	31,799	100.0
Missing	System	228	
Total		32,027	

Q41 How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to smoke marijuana?

		Number	Valid %
	Very wrong	17,860	56.2
	Wrong	6,003	18.9
Valid	A little bit wrong	3,903	12.3
	Not wrong at all	4,012	12.6
	Total	31,778	100.0
Missing	System	249	
Total		32,027	

Q42 How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or another illegal drug?

		Number	Valid %
	Very wrong	26,051	82.0
	Wrong	4,051	12.7
Valid	A little bit wrong	1,114	3.5
	Not wrong at all	570	1.8
	Total	31,786	100.0
Missing	System	241	
Total		32,027	

Q43 It is alright to beat up people if they start the fight.

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	7,091	22.4
	no	10,784	34.1
Valid	yes	8,621	27.2
	YES!!	5,171	16.3
	Total	31,667	100.0
Missing	System	360	
Total		32,027	

Q44 It is important to be honest with your parents even if they become upset or you get punished.

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	1,027	3.2
	no	3,556	11.2
Valid	yes	16,164	51.0
	YES!!	10,948	34.5
	Total	31,695	100.0
Missing	System	332	
Total		32,027	

Q45 I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	11,530	36.6
	no	16,257	51.6
Valid	yes	3,153	10.0
	YES!!	595	1.9
	Total	31,535	100.0
Missing	System	492	
Total		32,027	

Q46 I ignore rules that get in my way.

		Number	Valid %
	Very false	12,115	38.4
	Somewhat false	10,964	34.8
Valid	Somewhat true	7,389	23.4
	Very true	1,071	3.4
	Total	31,539	100.0
Missing	System	488	
Total		32,027	

Q47 I do the opposite of what people tell me to just to get them mad.

		Number	Valid %
	Very false	16,733	53.1
	Somewhat false	8,660	27.5
Valid	Somewhat true	5,071	16.1
	Very true	1,046	3.3
	Total	31,510	100.0
Missing	System	517	
Total		32,027	

Q48 How many times have you done what felt good no matter what?

		Number	Valid %
	Never	7,616	25.4
	I've done it, but not in the past year	4,474	14.9
	Less than once a month	4,076	13.6
Valid	About once a month	3,725	12.4
	Two or three times a month	4,187	14.0
	Once a week or more	5,880	19.6
	Total	29,958	100.0
Missing	System	2,069	
Total		32,027	

Q49 How many times have you done something dangerous because someone dared you to do it?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Never	15,915	50.5
	I've done it, but not in the past year	8,072	25.6
	Less than once a month	3,916	12.4
	About once a month	1,912	6.1
	Two or three times a month	1,061	3.4
	Once a week or more	647	2.1
	Total	31,522	100.0
Missing	System	505	
Total		32,027	

Q50 How many times have you done crazy things even if they are a little dangerous?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Never	10,493	33.4
	I've done it, but not in the past year	8,408	26.7
	Less than once a month	5,383	17.1
	About once a month	3,239	10.3
	Two or three times a month	2,210	7.0
	Once a week or more	1,731	5.5
	Total	31,464	100.0
Missing	System	563	
Total		32,027	

Q51 I like to see how much I can get away with.

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Very false	14,877	47.2
	Somewhat false	8,799	27.9
	Somewhat true	6,215	19.7
	Very true	1,602	5.1
	Total	31,493	100.0
Missing	System	534	
Total		32,027	

Q52 How important is accepting responsibility for my actions when I make a mistake or get in trouble.

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Extremely important	11,520	36.4
	Quite important	13,251	41.9
	Not sure	3,831	12.1
	Somewhat important	2,509	7.9
	Not important	535	1.7
	Total	31,647	100.0
Missing	System	380	
Total		32,027	

Q53 How important is doing my best even when I have to do a job I don't like.

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Extremely important	12,072	38.2
	Quite important	12,570	39.7
	Not sure	3,555	11.2
	Somewhat important	2,818	8.9
	Not important	623	2.0
	Total	31,637	100.0
Missing	System	390	
Total		32,027	

Q54 I am able to save my money for something I really want.

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Strongly agree	15,530	49.0
	Agree	10,968	34.6
	Not sure	2,541	8.0
	Disagree	1,880	5.9
	Strongly disagree	782	2.5
	Total	31,701	100.0
Missing	System	326	
Total		32,027	

Q55 When things don't go well for me, I am good at finding a way to make things better.

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Strongly agree	8,664	27.4
	Agree	14,339	45.3
	Not sure	6,067	19.2
	Disagree	1,969	6.2
	Strongly disagree	625	2.0
	Total	31,663	100.0
Missing	System	364	
Total		32,027	

Q56 I feel as if I can solve most problems in my life.

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Strongly agree	8,257	26.1
	Agree	13,122	41.5
	Not sure	6,515	20.6
	Disagree	2,683	8.5
	Strongly disagree	1,054	3.3
	Total	31,631	100.0
Missing	System	396	
Total		32,027	

Q57 I try to find different solutions to the problem.

		Number	Valid %
Valid	A lot	13,368	42.4
	Sometimes	15,117	47.9
	A little	2,554	8.1
	Never	518	1.6
	Total	31,557	100.0
Missing	System	470	
Total		32,027	

Q58 How many times have you participated in school or non-school extracurricular activities?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Never	2,928	9.3
	I've done it, but not in the past year	4,014	12.7
	Less than once a month	1,863	5.9
	About once a month	2,094	6.6
	Two or three times a month	2,961	9.4
	Once a week or more	17,651	56.0
	Total	31,510	100.0
Missing	System	517	
Total		32,027	

Q59 How many times have you volunteered to do community service?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Never	3,157	10.0
	I've done it, but not in the past year	5,691	18.1
	Less than once a month	6,329	20.1
	About once a month	6,030	19.1
	Two or three times a month	5,789	18.4
	Once a week or more	4,504	14.3
	Total	31,499	100.0
Missing	System	528	
Total		32,027	

Q60 Have you ever belonged to a gang?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Yes	861	2.8
	No	30,441	97.3
	Total	31,301	100.0
Missing	System	726	
Total		32,027	

Q61 How old were you when you first belonged to a gang?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Never have	30,311	97.1
	10 or younger	299	1.0
	11	105	0.3
	12	147	0.5
	13	147	0.5
	14	93	0.3
	15	48	0.2
	16	24	0.1
	17 or older	40	0.1
	Total	31,212	100.0
Missing	System	815	
Total		32,027	

Q62 If you have ever belonged to a gang, did the gang have a name?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Yes	711	2.3
	No	255	0.8
	I have never been in a gang	29,898	96.9
	Total	30,863	100.0
Missing	System	1,164	
Total		32,027	

Q63 How many times in the past year have you carried a weapon other than a handgun?

		Number	Valid %
	Never	27,959	88.4
	1 to 2 times	1,543	4.9
	3 to 5 times	527	1.7
	6 to 9 times	320	1.0
Valid	10 to 19 times	319	1.0
	20 to 29 times	183	0.6
	30 to 39 times	76	0.2
	40 or more times	695	2.2
	Total	31,623	100.0
Missing	System	404	
Total		32,027	

Q66 How many times in the past year have you bullied, taunted, ridiculed, or teased someone?

		Number	Valid %
	Never	18,425	58.6
	1 to 2 times	7,105	22.6
	3 to 5 times	2,089	6.6
	6 to 9 times	1,069	3.4
Valid	10 to 19 times	856	2.7
	20 to 29 times	433	1.4
	30 to 39 times	175	0.6
	40 or more times	1,309	4.2
	Total	31,460	100.0
Missing	System	567	
Total		32,027	

Q64 How many times in the past year have you carried a handgun?

		Number	Valid %
	Never	30,618	96.7
	1 to 2 times	530	1.7
	3 to 5 times	152	0.5
	6 to 9 times	73	0.2
Valid	10 to 19 times	71	0.2
	20 to 29 times	39	0.1
	30 to 39 times	26	0.1
	40 or more times	165	0.5
	Total	31,673	100.0
Missing	System	354	
Total		32,027	

Q67 How many times in the past year have you said something bad about someone's race or culture?

		Number	Valid %
	Never	19,813	62.9
	1 to 2 times	5,483	17.4
	3 to 5 times	1,739	5.5
	6 to 9 times	930	3.0
Valid	10 to 19 times	862	2.7
	20 to 29 times	495	1.6
	30 to 39 times	257	0.8
	40 or more times	1,937	6.2
	Total	31,517	100.0
Missing	System	510	
Total		32,027	

Q65 How many times in the past year have you sold illegal drugs?

		Number	Valid %
	Never	30,112	95.1
	1 to 2 times	578	1.8
	3 to 5 times	224	0.7
	6 to 9 times	146	0.5
Valid	10 to 19 times	129	0.4
	20 to 29 times	86	0.3
	30 to 39 times	48	0.2
	40 or more times	332	1.1
	Total	31,655	100.0
Missing	System	372	
Total		32,027	

Q68 How many times in the past year have you been suspended from school?

		Number	Valid %
	Never	28,830	91.2
	1 to 2 times	2,048	6.5
	3 to 5 times	397	1.3
	6 to 9 times	142	0.5
Valid	10 to 19 times	74	0.2
	20 to 29 times	26	0.1
	30 to 39 times	15	0.1
	40 or more times	84	0.3
	Total	31,616	100.0
Missing	System	411	
Total		32,027	

Q69 How many times in the past year has anyone bullied, taunted, ridiculed, or teased you?

		Number	Valid %
	Never	14,738	46.9
	1 to 2 times	7,015	22.3
	3 to 5 times	3,174	10.1
	6 to 9 times	1,913	6.1
Valid	10 to 19 times	1,488	4.7
	20 to 29 times	781	2.5
	30 to 39 times	386	1.2
	40 or more times	1,963	6.2
	Total	31,459	100.0
Missing	System	568	
Total		32,027	

Q72 How many times in the past year have you been cyberbullied by a student who attends your school?

		Number	Valid %
	Never	27,779	88.1
	1 to 2 times	1,936	6.1
	3 to 5 times	755	2.4
	6 to 9 times	364	1.2
Valid	10 to 19 times	223	0.7
	20 to 29 times	130	0.4
	30 to 39 times	64	0.2
	40 or more times	269	0.9
	Total	31,520	100.0
Missing	System	507	
Total		32,027	

Q70 How many times in the past year has anyone said something bad about your race or culture?

		Number	Valid %
	Never	17,233	54.8
	1 to 2 times	5,439	17.3
	3 to 5 times	2,712	8.6
	6 to 9 times	1,595	5.1
Valid	10 to 19 times	1,232	3.9
	20 to 29 times	762	2.4
	30 to 39 times	342	1.1
	40 or more times	2,163	6.9
	Total	31,477	100.0
Missing	System	550	
Total		32,027	

Q73 How many times in the past year have you cyberbullied a student attending your school?

		Number	Valid %
	Never	29,304	93.0
	1 to 2 times	1,352	4.3
	3 to 5 times	334	1.1
	6 to 9 times	174	0.6
Valid	10 to 19 times	103	0.3
	20 to 29 times	55	0.2
	30 to 39 times	31	0.1
	40 or more times	169	0.5
	Total	31,522	100.0
Missing	System	505	
Total		32,027	

Q71 During the past 12 months, have you ever been electronically bullied...?

		Number	Valid %
	Yes	4,107	13.0
Valid	No	27,438	87.0
	Total	31,545	100.0
Missing	System	482	
Total		32,027	

Q74 You are looking at the CDs in the music store with a friend...What would you do now?

		Number	Valid %
	Ignore her	6,316	20.2
	Grab a CD and leave the store	2,232	7.1
Valid	Tell her to put the CD back	10,862	34.7
	Act like it is a joke, and ask her to put the CD back	11,921	38.1
	Total	31,330	100.0
Missing	System	697	
Total		32,027	

Q75 It is 8:00 on a weeknight and you are about to go over to a friend's house...What would you do now?

		Number	Valid %
	Leave the house anyway	1,717	5.5
Valid	Explain what you are going to do with your friends, tell your parent when you will get home and ask if you can go out	23,827	76.3
	Not say anything and start watching TV	3,446	11.0
	Get into an argument with your parent	2,249	7.2
	Total	31,238	100.0
Missing	System	789	
Total		32,027	

Q76 You are visiting another part of town and you do not know any of the people your age there...What would you say or do?

		Number	Valid %
	Push the person back	2,772	8.9
	Say 'Excuse me' and keep walking	16,994	54.8
Valid	Say 'Watch where you are going' and keep walking	7,278	23.5
	Swear at the person and walk away	3,949	12.7
	Total	30,993	100.0
Missing	System	1,034	
Total		32,027	

Q77 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?

		Number	Valid %
	Drink it	7,828	25.1
	Tell your friend 'No thanks, I do not drink' and suggest you and your friend go do something else	9,797	31.4
Valid	Just say 'No thanks' and walk away	9,259	29.6
	Make up a good excuse, tell your friend you have something else to do and leave	4,350	13.9
	Total	31,234	100.0
Missing	System	793	
Total		32,027	

Q78 How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?

		Number	Valid %
	No risk	1,089	3.5
	Slight risk	1,195	3.8
Valid	Moderate risk	4,283	13.6
	Great risk	24,841	79.1
	Total	31,408	100.0
Missing	System	619	
Total		32,027	

Q79 How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they try marijuana once or twice?

		Number	Valid %
	No risk	8,561	27.3
	Slight risk	7,874	25.1
Valid	Moderate risk	6,940	22.2
	Great risk	7,940	25.4
	Total	31,315	100.0
Missing	System	712	
Total		32,027	

Q80 How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they smoke marijuana regularly?

		Number	Valid %
	No risk	3,498	11.1
	Slight risk	4,866	15.5
Valid	Moderate risk	5,966	19.0
	Great risk	17,083	54.4
	Total	31,413	100.0
Missing	System	614	
Total		32,027	

Q81 How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?

		Number	Valid %
	No risk	2,188	7.0
	Slight risk	4,752	15.1
Valid	Moderate risk	9,344	29.8
	Great risk	15,094	48.1
	Total	31,379	100.0
Missing	System	648	
Total		32,027	

Q82 Have you ever smoked cigarettes in your lifetime?

		Number	Valid %
	Never	26,246	83.4
	Once or twice	2,869	9.1
	Once in a while but not regularly	1,293	4.1
Valid	Regularly in the past	546	1.7
	Regularly now	517	1.6
	Total	31,471	100.0
Missing	System	556	
Total		32,027	

Q83 How often have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?

		Number	Valid %
	Not at all	29,796	94.7
	Less than one cigarette per day	1,008	3.2
	One to five cigarettes per day	426	1.4
	About one-half pack per day	112	0.4
Valid	About one pack per day	49	0.2
	About one and one half packs per day	16	0.1
	Two or more packs per day	68	0.2
	Total	31,475	100.0
Missing	System	552	
Total		32,027	

Q84 On how many occasions have you...had beer, wine, or hard liquor in your lifetime?

		Number	Valid %
	0 occasions	17,866	57.1
	1-2 occasions	4,528	14.5
	3-5 occasions	2,677	8.6
Valid	6-9 occasions	1,693	5.4
	10-19 occasions	1,688	5.4
	20-39 occasions	1,174	3.8
	40 or more occasions	1,646	5.3
	Total	31,271	100.0
Missing	System	756	
Total		32,027	

Q85 On how many occasions have you...had beer, wine, or hard liquor during the past 30 days?

		Number	Valid %
	0 occasions	25,073	80.0
	1-2 occasions	3,590	11.5
	3-5 occasions	1,472	4.7
Valid	6-9 occasions	611	2.0
	10-19 occasions	330	1.1
	20-39 occasions	116	0.4
	40 or more occasions	138	0.4
	Total	31,330	100.0
Missing	System	697	
Total		32,027	

Q86 Think back over the last two weeks. How many times have you had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?

		Number	Valid %
	None	28,379	90.5
	Once	1,395	4.5
	Twice	810	2.6
Valid	3-5 times	485	1.6
	6-9 times	134	0.4
	10 or more times	157	0.5
	Total	31,360	100.0
Missing	System	667	
Total		32,027	

Q87 How many times have you driven a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?

		Number	Valid %
	Never	30,081	95.9
	I've done it, but not in the past year	588	1.9
	Less than once a month	439	1.4
Valid	About once a month	122	0.4
	Two or three times a month	76	0.2
	Once a week or more	71	0.2
	Total	31,376	100.0
Missing	System	651	
Total		32,027	

Q88 On how many occasions have you used marijuana in your lifetime?

		Number	Valid %
	0 occasions	24,886	79.5
	1-2 occasions	1,613	5.2
	3-5 occasions	906	2.9
Valid	6-9 occasions	643	2.1
	10-19 occasions	711	2.3
	20-39 occasions	650	2.1
	40 or more occasions	1,890	6.0
	Total	31,299	100.0
Missing	System	728	
Total		32,027	

Q90 On how many occasions have you used marijuana during the past 30 days?

		Number	Valid %
	0 occasions	27,827	89.1
	1-2 occasions	1,328	4.3
	3-5 occasions	631	2.0
Valid	6-9 occasions	366	1.2
	10-19 occasions	385	1.2
	20-39 occasions	257	0.8
	40 or more occasions	453	1.5
	Total	31,246	100.0
Missing	System	781	
Total		32,027	

Q91 On how many occasions have you used LSD or other hallucinogens in the past 30 days?

		Number	Valid %
	0 occasions	30,654	98.3
	1-2 occasions	320	1.0
	3-5 occasions	89	0.3
Valid	6-9 occasions	47	0.2
	10-19 occasions	28	0.1
	20-39 occasions	15	0.1
	40 or more occasions	34	0.1
	Total	31,186	100.0
Missing	System	841	
Total		32,027	

Q92 On how many occasions have you used cocaine or crack in the past 30 days?

		Number	Valid %
	0 occasions	30,949	99.1
	1-2 occasions	127	0.4
	3-5 occasions	47	0.2
Valid	6-9 occasions	17	0.1
	10-19 occasions	23	0.1
	20-39 occasions	12	0.0
	40 or more occasions	47	0.2
	Total	31,222	100.0
Missing	System	805	
Total		32,027	

Q93 On how many occasions have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can...in the past 30 days?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	0 occasions	30,322	97.1
	1-2 occasions	604	1.9
	3-5 occasions	136	0.4
	6-9 occasions	73	0.2
	10-19 occasions	33	0.1
	20-39 occasions	21	0.1
	40 or more occasions	45	0.1
	Total	31,235	100.0
Missing	System	792	
Total		32,027	

Q94 On how many occasions have you used methamphetamine in the past 30 days?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	0 occasions	30,900	99.2
	1-2 occasions	122	0.4
	3-5 occasions	38	0.1
	6-9 occasions	30	0.1
	10-19 occasions	14	0.0
	20-39 occasions	12	0.0
	40 or more occasions	34	0.1
	Total	31,150	100.0
Missing	System	877	
Total		32,027	

Q96 On how many occasions have you used Ecstasy in the past 30 days?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	0 occasions	30,691	98.6
	1-2 occasions	282	0.9
	3-5 occasions	72	0.2
	6-9 occasions	33	0.1
	10-19 occasions	16	0.1
	20-39 occasions	6	0.0
	40 or more occasions	28	0.1
	Total	31,127	100.0
Missing	System	900	
Total		32,027	

Q97 On how many occasions have you taken steroids without a doctor's order in the past 30 days?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	0 occasions	31,060	99.3
	1-2 occasions	118	0.4
	3-5 occasions	31	0.1
	6-9 occasions	15	0.1
	10-19 occasions	15	0.1
	20-39 occasions	12	0.0
	40 or more occasions	27	0.1
	Total	31,280	100.0
Missing	System	747	
Total		32,027	

Q98 On how many occasions have you used heroin in the past 30 days?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	0 occasions	31,030	99.4
	1-2 occasions	71	0.2
	3-5 occasions	22	0.1
	6-9 occasions	14	0.0
	10-19 occasions	17	0.1
	20-39 occasions	13	0.0
	40 or more occasions	37	0.1
	Total	31,203	100.0
Missing	System	824	
Total		32,027	

Q99 On how many occasions have you taken painkillers without a doctor's order in the past 30 days?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	0 occasions	29,553	94.7
	1-2 occasions	1,003	3.2
	3-5 occasions	336	1.1
	6-9 occasions	133	0.4
	10-19 occasions	89	0.3
	20-39 occasions	38	0.1
	40 or more occasions	48	0.2
	Total	31,201	100.0
Missing	System	826	
Total		32,027	

Q100 On how many occasions have you taken a prescription drug other than painkillers without a doctor's order in the past 30 days?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	0 occasions	29,917	95.8
	1-2 occasions	776	2.5
	3-5 occasions	241	0.8
	6-9 occasions	90	0.3
	10-19 occasions	76	0.2
	20-39 occasions	68	0.2
	40 or more occasions	48	0.2
	Total	31,216	100.0
Missing	System	811	
Total		32,027	

Q101 On how many occasions have you taken over-the-counter drugs to get high in the past 30 days?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	0 occasions	30,639	98.2
	1-2 occasions	352	1.1
	3-5 occasions	87	0.3
	6-9 occasions	53	0.2
	10-19 occasions	41	0.1
	20-39 occasions	12	0.0
	40 or more occasions	21	0.1
	Total	31,205	100.0
Missing	System	822	
Total		32,027	

Q102 How old were you when you first smoked marijuana?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Never have	24,701	81.4
	10 or younger	241	0.8
	11	190	0.6
	12	452	1.5
	13	863	2.9
	14	1,403	4.6
	15	1,231	4.1
	16	1,024	3.4
	17 or older	223	0.7
	Total	30,329	100.0
Missing	System	1,698	
Total		32,027	

Q103 How old were you when you first smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Never have	25,928	84.4
	10 or younger	798	2.6
	11	417	1.4
	12	560	1.8
	13	650	2.1
	14	828	2.7
	15	700	2.3
	16	633	2.1
	17 or older	190	0.6
	Total	30,704	100.0
Missing	System	1,323	
Total		32,027	

Q104 How old were you when you first had more than a sip or two of beer, wine, or hard liquor?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Never have	18,328	62.3
	10 or younger	1,713	5.8
	11	749	2.5
	12	1,331	4.5
	13	1,415	4.8
	14	2,148	7.3
	15	1,831	6.2
	16	1,543	5.2
	17 or older	381	1.3
	Total	29,439	100.0
Missing	System	2,588	
Total		32,027	

Q105 How old were you when you first began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly; that is, at least once or twice a month?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Never have	26,356	88.1
	10 or younger	135	0.5
	11	76	0.3
	12	194	0.7
	13	297	1.0
	14	668	2.2
	15	769	2.6
	16	1,057	3.5
	17 or older	378	1.3
	Total	29,930	100.0
Missing	System	2,097	
Total		32,027	

Q106 How old were you when you first got suspended from school?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Never have	27,664	89.4
	10 or younger	1,085	3.5
	11	410	1.3
	12	511	1.7
	13	503	1.6
	14	403	1.3
	15	185	0.6
	16	135	0.4
	17 or older	40	0.1
	Total	30,935	100.0
Missing	System	1,092	
Total		32,027	

Q109 How old were you when you first attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Never have	28,505	92.4
	10 or younger	862	2.8
	11	245	0.8
	12	357	1.2
	13	304	1.0
	14	277	0.9
	15	147	0.5
	16	117	0.4
	17 or older	40	0.1
	Total	30,853	100.0
Missing	System	1,174	
Total		32,027	

Q107 How old were you when you first got arrested?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Never have	30,346	97.6
	10 or younger	106	0.3
	11	48	0.2
	12	95	0.3
	13	96	0.3
	14	142	0.5
	15	88	0.3
	16	114	0.4
	17 or older	55	0.2
	Total	31,090	100.0
Missing	System	937	
Total		32,027	

Q110 Have you ever had sexual intercourse?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Yes	6,529	21.2
	No	24,225	78.8
	Total	30,754	100.0
Missing	System	1,273	
Total		32,027	

Q111 The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use a condom?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	I have never had sexual intercourse	23,520	78.3
	Yes	4,468	14.9
	No	2,053	6.8
	Total	30,040	100.0
Missing	System	1,987	
Total		32,027	

Q108 How old were you when you first carried a handgun?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Never have	29,868	96.4
	10 or younger	282	0.9
	11	164	0.5
	12	201	0.7
	13	131	0.4
	14	135	0.4
	15	94	0.3
	16	80	0.3
	17 or older	32	0.1
	Total	30,986	100.0
Missing	System	1,041	
Total		32,027	

Q112 Have you ever had oral sex?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Yes	7,526	24.3
	No	23,397	75.7
	Total	30,923	100.0
Missing	System	1,104	
Total		32,027	

Q113 Which of the following best describes you?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Heterosexual (straight)	28,164	91.1
	Gay or lesbian	331	1.1
	Bisexual	973	3.2
	Not sure	1,446	4.7
	Total	30,914	100.0
Missing	System	1,113	
Total		32,027	

Q114 During the past 7 days how many times did you eat fruit?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	I did not eat fruit during the past 7 days	1,794	5.8
	1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	6,788	21.8
	4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	5,032	16.2
	1 time per day	5,323	17.1
	2 times per day	6,337	20.4
	3 times per day	3,045	9.8
	4 or more times per day	2,794	9.0
	Total	31,113	100.0
Missing	System	914	
Total		32,027	

Q115 During the past 7 days how many times did you eat green salad?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	I did not eat green salad during the past 7 days	8,198	26.3
	1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	11,543	37.1
	4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	4,556	14.6
	1 time per day	4,271	13.7
	2 times per day	1,361	4.4
	3 times per day	399	1.3
	4 or more times per day	794	2.6
	Total	31,122	100.0
Missing	System	905	
Total		32,027	

Q116 During the past 7 days how many times did you eat potatoes?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	I did not eat potatoes during the past 7 days	9,932	31.9
	1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	14,841	47.7
	4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	3,273	10.5
	1 time per day	1,614	5.2
	2 times per day	583	1.9
	3 times per day	273	0.9
	4 or more times per day	577	1.9
	Total	31,093	100.0
Missing	System	934	
Total		32,027	

Q117 During the past 7 days how many times did you eat carrots?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	I did not eat carrots during the past 7 days	12,584	40.5
	1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	11,378	36.6
	4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	3,292	10.6
	1 time per day	2,075	6.7
	2 times per day	767	2.5
	3 times per day	309	1.0
	4 or more times per day	657	2.1
	Total	31,061	100.0
Missing	System	966	
Total		32,027	

Q118 During the past 7 days how many times did you eat other vegetables?

	Number	Valid %
I did not eat other vegetables during the past 7 days	3,790	12.2
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	8,738	28.2
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	6,333	20.4
1 time per day	5,471	17.7
2 times per day	3,635	11.7
3 times per day	1,477	4.8
4 or more times per day	1,544	5.0
Total	30,989	100.0
Missing System	1,038	
Total	32,027	

Q119 During the past 7 days how many times did you drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop, such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite?

	Number	Valid %
I did not drink soda or pop during the past 7 days	10,773	34.8
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	11,736	37.9
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	3,724	12.0
1 time per day	2,097	6.8
2 times per day	1,292	4.2
3 times per day	533	1.7
4 or more times per day	839	2.7
Total	30,993	100.0
Missing System	1,034	
Total	32,027	

Q120 During the past 7 days, on how many days were you physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day?

	Number	Valid %
0 days	4,074	13.2
1 day	2,377	7.7
2 days	3,119	10.1
3 days	4,271	13.8
4 days	3,677	11.9
5 days	4,279	13.8
6 days	2,477	8.0
7 days	6,633	21.5
Total	30,908	100.0
Missing System	1,119	
Total	32,027	

Q121 On an average school night, how many hours of sleep do you get?

	Number	Valid %
4 or less hours	1,980	6.4
5 hours	3,544	11.5
6 hours	6,818	22.1
7 hours	8,803	28.5
8 hours	6,825	22.1
9 hours	2,258	7.3
10 or more hours	636	2.1
Total	30,864	100.0
Missing System	1,163	
Total	32,027	

Q122 How easy or hard would it be for you to get some beer, wine, or hard liquor?

	Number	Valid %
Very hard	9,531	31.0
Sort of hard	7,343	23.9
Sort of easy	7,427	24.1
Very easy	6,495	21.1
Total	30,796	100.0
Missing System	1,231	
Total	32,027	

Q123 How easy or hard would it be for you to get some cigarettes?

		Number	Valid %
	Very hard	13,579	44.1
	Sort of hard	6,191	20.1
Valid	Sort of easy	4,747	15.4
	Very easy	6,254	20.3
	Total	30,772	100.0
Missing	System	1,255	
Total		32,027	

Q124 How easy or hard would it be for you to get drugs like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines?

		Number	Valid %
	Very hard	23,308	76.0
	Sort of hard	4,541	14.8
Valid	Sort of easy	1,823	5.9
	Very easy	1,003	3.3
	Total	30,675	100.0
Missing	System	1,352	
Total		32,027	

Q125 How easy or hard would it be for you to get some marijuana?

		Number	Valid %
	Very hard	15,489	50.5
	Sort of hard	4,019	13.1
Valid	Sort of easy	4,377	14.3
	Very easy	6,811	22.2
	Total	30,696	100.0
Missing	System	1,331	
Total		32,027	

Q126 Would a kid in your neighborhood be caught by the police if he or she smoked marijuana?

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	4,499	14.7
	no	11,855	38.8
Valid	yes	8,955	29.3
	YES!!	5,287	17.3
	Total	30,597	100.0
Missing	System	1,430	
Total		32,027	

Q127 Would a kid in your neighborhood be caught by the police if he or she drank some beer, wine, or hard liquor?

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	5,557	18.2
	no	14,198	46.4
Valid	yes	7,282	23.8
	YES!!	3,580	11.7
	Total	30,617	100.0
Missing	System	1,410	
Total		32,027	

Q128 Would a kid in your neighborhood be caught by the police if he or she carried a handgun?

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	4,002	13.1
	no	8,570	28.1
Valid	yes	10,512	34.5
	YES!!	7,383	24.2
	Total	30,466	100.0
Missing	System	1,561	
Total		32,027	

Q129 How wrong would most adults in your neighborhood think it is for kids your age to use marijuana?

		Number	Valid %
	Very wrong	22,064	71.8
	Wrong	6,289	20.5
Valid	A little bit wrong	1,789	5.8
	Not wrong at all	607	2.0
	Total	30,749	100.0
Missing	System	1,278	
Total		32,027	

Q130 How wrong would most adults in your neighborhood think it is for kids your age to drink alcohol?

		Number	Valid %
	Very wrong	17,524	57.1
	Wrong	8,547	27.8
Valid	A little bit wrong	3,659	11.9
	Not wrong at all	979	3.2
	Total	30,708	100.0
Missing	System	1,319	
Total		32,027	

Q131 How wrong would most adults in your neighborhood think it is for kids your age to smoke cigarettes?

		Number	Valid %
	Very wrong	19,964	64.9
	Wrong	7,542	24.5
Valid	A little bit wrong	2,427	7.9
	Not wrong at all	840	2.7
	Total	30,773	100.0
Missing	System	1,254	
Total		32,027	

Q132 How many adults have you known personally who in the past year have used marijuana, crack, cocaine, or other drugs?

		Number	Valid %
	None	22,710	73.9
	1 adult	3,217	10.5
Valid	2 adults	1,928	6.3
	3 or 4 adults	1,469	4.8
	5 or more adults	1,426	4.6
	Total	30,750	100.0
Missing	System	1,277	
Total		32,027	

Q133 How many adults have you known personally who in the past year have sold or dealt drugs?

		Number	Valid %
	None	26,778	87.1
	1 adult	1,796	5.8
Valid	2 adults	879	2.9
	3 or 4 adults	625	2.0
	5 or more adults	673	2.2
	Total	30,751	100.0
Missing	System	1,276	
Total		32,027	

Q134 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...?

		Number	Valid %
	None	26,135	85.1
	1 adult	2,151	7.0
Valid	2 adults	994	3.2
	3 or 4 adults	695	2.3
	5 or more adults	751	2.4
	Total	30,726	100.0
Missing	System	1,301	
Total		32,027	

Q135 How many adults have you known personally who in the past year have gotten drunk or high?

		Number	Valid %
	None	15,251	49.7
	1 adult	4,680	15.3
Valid	2 adults	3,063	10.0
	3 or 4 adults	2,769	9.0
	5 or more adults	4,897	16.0
	Total	30,660	100.0
Missing	System	1,367	
Total		32,027	

Q136 If I had to move, I would miss the neighborhood I now live in.

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	2,908	9.5
	no	5,308	17.3
Valid	yes	11,138	36.3
	YES!!	11,347	37.0
	Total	30,700	100.0
Missing	System	1,327	
Total		32,027	

Q137 My neighbors notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	10,392	33.9
	no	12,455	40.6
Valid	yes	5,940	19.4
	YES!!	1,861	6.1
	Total	30,648	100.0
Missing	System	1,379	
Total		32,027	

Q138 I like my neighborhood, or the area around where I live.

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	2,194	7.2
	no	3,499	11.4
Valid	yes	14,608	47.7
	YES!!	10,333	33.7
	Total	30,634	100.0
Missing	System	1,393	
Total		32,027	

Q139 There are lots of adults in my neighborhood I could talk to about something important.

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	7,882	25.8
	no	10,529	34.4
Valid	yes	8,740	28.6
	YES!!	3,451	11.3
	Total	30,603	100.0
Missing	System	1,424	
Total		32,027	

Q140 There are people in my neighborhood, or the area around where I live, who are proud of me when I do something well.

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	5,764	19.0
	no	9,363	30.8
Valid	yes	11,550	38.0
	YES!!	3,698	12.2
	Total	30,374	100.0
Missing	System	1,653	
Total		32,027	

Q141 How much does the following statement describe your neighborhood: crime and/or drug selling?

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	16,988	55.9
	no	9,729	32.0
Valid	yes	2,979	9.8
	YES!!	684	2.3
	Total	30,380	100.0
Missing	System	1,647	
Total		32,027	

Q142 How many times have you changed homes since kindergarten?

		Number	Valid %
	None	11,134	36.6
	1-2 times	9,446	31.0
Valid	3-4 times	5,522	18.1
	5-6 times	2,497	8.2
	7 or more times	1,848	6.1
	Total	30,447	100.0
Missing	System	1,580	
Total		32,027	

Q143 Are there sports teams or other extracurricular activities for people your age available in your community?

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	1,657	5.5
	no	3,423	11.3
Valid	yes	12,433	41.0
	YES!!	12,850	42.3
	Total	30,362	100.0
Missing	System	1,665	
Total		32,027	

Q144 I feel safe in my neighborhood, or the area around where I live.

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	886	2.9
	no	2,319	7.6
Valid	yes	15,280	50.3
	YES!!	11,881	39.1
	Total	30,365	100.0
Missing	System	1,662	
Total		32,027	

Q145 I would like to get out of my neighborhood or the area around where I live.

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	9,035	29.9
	no	12,698	42.0
Valid	yes	5,844	19.3
	YES!!	2,643	8.8
	Total	30,221	100.0
Missing	System	1,806	
Total		32,027	

Q146 There are people in my neighborhood, or the area around where I live, who encourage me to do my best.

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	4,192	13.9
	no	9,026	29.9
Valid	yes	12,686	42.0
	YES!!	4,320	14.3
	Total	30,224	100.0
Missing	System	1,803	
Total		32,027	

Q147 How often do you attend religious services or activities?

		Number	Valid %
	Never	7,122	23.5
	Rarely	8,721	28.8
Valid	1-2 times a month	4,559	15.0
	About once a week or more	9,927	32.7
	Total	30,328	100.0
Missing	System	1,699	
Total		32,027	

Q148 How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly?

		Number	Valid %
	Very wrong	21,291	70.8
	Wrong	5,237	17.4
Valid	A little bit wrong	2,710	9.0
	Not wrong at all	844	2.8
	Total	30,083	100.0
Missing	System	1,944	
Total		32,027	

Q149 How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke cigarettes?

		Number	Valid %
	Very wrong	26,416	87.8
	Wrong	2,758	9.2
Valid	A little bit wrong	651	2.2
	Not wrong at all	261	0.9
	Total	30,085	100.0
Missing	System	1,942	
Total		32,027	

Q150 How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke marijuana?

		Number	Valid %
	Very wrong	26,014	86.5
	Wrong	2,672	8.9
Valid	A little bit wrong	983	3.3
	Not wrong at all	419	1.4
	Total	30,087	100.0
Missing	System	1,940	
Total		32,027	

Q151 How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to steal anything worth more than \$5?

		Number	Valid %
	Very wrong	25,117	83.5
	Wrong	4,051	13.5
Valid	A little bit wrong	714	2.4
	Not wrong at all	189	0.6
	Total	30,071	100.0
Missing	System	1,956	
Total		32,027	

Q152 How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to draw graffiti, write things, or draw pictures on buildings or other property?

		Number	Valid %
	Very wrong	24,289	80.8
	Wrong	4,398	14.6
Valid	A little bit wrong	1,034	3.4
	Not wrong at all	334	1.1
	Total	30,055	100.0
Missing	System	1,972	
Total		32,027	

Q153 How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to pick a fight with someone?

		Number	Valid %
	Very wrong	18,239	61.0
	Wrong	7,942	26.6
Valid	A little bit wrong	3,049	10.2
	Not wrong at all	682	2.3
	Total	29,912	100.0
Missing	System	2,115	
Total		32,027	

Q154 Have any of your brothers or sisters ever drunk beer, wine, or hard liquor?

		Number	Valid %
	Yes	10,567	34.9
	No	14,036	46.4
Valid	I do not know	3,293	10.9
	I do not have any brothers or sisters	2,354	7.8
	Total	30,251	100.0
Missing	System	1,776	
Total		32,027	

Q155 Have any of your brothers or sisters ever smoked marijuana?

		Number	Valid %
	Yes	5,341	17.7
	No	18,687	62.1
Valid	I do not know	3,772	12.5
	I do not have any brothers or sisters	2,318	7.7
	Total	30,117	100.0
Missing	System	1,910	
Total		32,027	

Q156 Have any of your brothers or sisters ever smoked cigarettes?

		Number	Valid %
	Yes	5,122	17.0
	No	19,233	63.9
Valid	I do not know	3,425	11.4
	I do not have any brothers or sisters	2,314	7.7
	Total	30,095	100.0
Missing	System	1,932	
Total		32,027	

Q157 Have any of your brothers or sisters ever taken a handgun to school?

		Number	Valid %
	Yes	278	0.9
	No	25,933	86.1
Valid	I do not know	1,571	5.2
	I do not have any brothers or sisters	2,343	7.8
	Total	30,126	100.0
Missing	System	1,901	
Total		32,027	

Q158 Have any of your brothers or sisters ever been suspended or expelled from school?

		Number	Valid %
	Yes	3,768	12.5
	No	22,521	74.5
Valid	I do not know	1,609	5.3
	I do not have any brothers or sisters	2,329	7.7
	Total	30,226	100.0
Missing	System	1,801	
Total		32,027	

Q159 The rules in my family are clear.

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	744	2.5
	no	2,901	9.6
Valid	yes	13,947	46.1
	YES!!	12,652	41.8
	Total	30,244	100.0
Missing	System	1,783	
Total		32,027	

Q160 Has anyone in your family ever had a severe alcohol or drug problem?

		Number	Valid %
	Yes	6,384	21.2
Valid	No	23,714	78.8
	Total	30,098	100.0
Missing	System	1,929	
Total		32,027	

Q161 When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	678	2.3
	no	3,097	10.3
Valid	yes	14,628	48.5
	YES!!	11,791	39.1
	Total	30,195	100.0
Missing	System	1,832	
Total		32,027	

Q162 If you drank some beer, wine, or hard liquor without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	2,692	9.0
	no	10,869	36.3
Valid	yes	8,344	27.9
	YES!!	8,038	26.8
	Total	29,943	100.0
Missing	System	2,084	
Total		32,027	

Q163 My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	706	2.4
	no	3,700	12.3
Valid	yes	10,665	35.5
	YES!!	14,968	49.8
	Total	30,039	100.0
Missing	System	1,988	
Total		32,027	

Q164 My parents notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.

		Number	Valid %
	Never or almost never	2,691	8.9
	Sometimes	9,058	30.1
Valid	Often	9,321	31.0
	All the time	9,024	30.0
	Total	30,094	100.0
Missing	System	1,933	
Total		32,027	

Q165 How often do your parents tell you that they are proud of you for something you have done?

		Number	Valid %
	Never or almost never	3,217	10.7
	Sometimes	8,779	29.2
Valid	Often	9,619	32.0
	All the time	8,437	28.1
	Total	30,052	100.0
Missing	System	1,975	
Total		32,027	

Q166 My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	3,103	10.4
	no	7,581	25.4
Valid	yes	13,483	45.2
	YES!!	5,675	19.0
	Total	29,843	100.0
Missing	System	2,184	
Total		32,027	

Q167 Do you enjoy spending time with your mother?

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	1,320	4.4
	no	2,735	9.2
Valid	yes	13,734	46.1
	YES!!	11,978	40.2
	Total	29,767	100.0
Missing	System	2,260	
Total		32,027	

Q168 Do you enjoy spending time with your father?

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	2,267	7.7
	no	3,414	11.6
Valid	yes	13,335	45.1
	YES!!	10,538	35.7
	Total	29,553	100.0
Missing	System	2,474	
Total		32,027	

Q169 If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	2,273	7.6
	no	5,020	16.8
Valid	yes	12,461	41.7
	YES!!	10,135	33.9
	Total	29,888	100.0
Missing	System	2,139	
Total		32,027	

Q170 My parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them.

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	1,805	6.1
	no	6,765	22.7
Valid	yes	13,285	44.5
	YES!!	7,971	26.7
	Total	29,826	100.0
Missing	System	2,201	
Total		32,027	

Q171 If you carried a handgun without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	1,375	4.6
	no	4,569	15.4
Valid	yes	9,239	31.1
	YES!!	14,510	48.9
	Total	29,694	100.0
Missing	System	2,333	
Total		32,027	

Q175 Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your father?

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	4,723	16.0
	no	10,666	36.2
Valid	yes	9,871	33.5
	YES!!	4,201	14.3
	Total	29,462	100.0
Missing	System	2,565	
Total		32,027	

Q172 If you skipped school without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	1,360	4.6
	no	4,497	15.1
Valid	yes	10,154	34.0
	YES!!	13,820	46.3
	Total	29,831	100.0
Missing	System	2,196	
Total		32,027	

Q176 Do you feel very close to your father?

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	3,238	11.0
	no	5,746	19.5
Valid	yes	11,582	39.3
	YES!!	8,887	30.2
	Total	29,453	100.0
Missing	System	2,574	
Total		32,027	

Q173 Do you feel very close to your mother?

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	1,478	5.0
	no	3,704	12.5
Valid	yes	11,025	37.1
	YES!!	13,552	45.5
	Total	29,759	100.0
Missing	System	2,268	
Total		32,027	

Q177 My parents ask if I have gotten my homework done.

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	1,152	3.9
	no	3,687	12.4
Valid	yes	12,655	42.4
	YES!!	12,347	41.4
	Total	29,842	100.0
Missing	System	2,185	
Total		32,027	

Q174 Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your mother?

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	2,783	9.4
	no	8,315	28.0
Valid	yes	11,557	38.9
	YES!!	7,078	23.8
	Total	29,733	100.0
Missing	System	2,294	
Total		32,027	

Q178 Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	1,049	3.5
	no	5,532	18.6
Valid	yes	12,898	43.4
	YES!!	10,246	34.5
	Total	29,725	100.0
Missing	System	2,302	
Total		32,027	

Q179 People in my family often insult or yell at each other.

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	5,361	18.1
	no	13,354	45.1
Valid	yes	7,646	25.8
	YES!!	3,283	11.1
	Total	29,644	100.0
Missing	System	2,383	
Total		32,027	

Q180 We argue about the same things in my family over and over.

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	4,267	14.4
	no	10,951	37.0
Valid	yes	10,555	35.6
	YES!!	3,840	13.0
	Total	29,613	100.0
Missing	System	2,414	
Total		32,027	

Q181 People in my family have serious arguments.

		Number	Valid %
	NO!!	7,007	23.7
	no	13,686	46.3
Valid	yes	6,187	20.9
	YES!!	2,703	9.1
	Total	29,584	100.0
Missing	System	2,443	
Total		32,027	

Q182 During the past 30 days, how often did you go hungry because there was not enough food in your home?

		Number	Valid %
	Never	24,013	80.8
	Rarely	3,426	11.5
Valid	Sometimes	1,641	5.5
	Most of the time	365	1.2
	Always	276	0.9
	Total	29,721	100.0
Missing	System	2,306	
Total		32,027	

Q183 How often do you recycle things such as newspapers, cans, and glass?

		Number	Valid %
	Frequently	17,655	60.5
Valid	Sometimes	8,182	28.1
	Never	3,337	11.4
	Total	29,174	100.0
Missing	System	2,853	
Total		32,027	

Q184 How often do you turn off lights and electrical appliances when not in use?

		Number	Valid %
	Frequently	18,665	63.2
Valid	Sometimes	9,460	32.0
	Never	1,432	4.8
	Total	29,557	100.0
Missing	System	2,470	
Total		32,027	

Q185 How often do you try to cut down on the amount of trash and garbage you create?

		Number	Valid %
	Frequently	7,938	27.0
Valid	Sometimes	13,682	46.5
	Never	7,807	26.5
	Total	29,427	100.0
Missing	System	2,600	
Total		32,027	

Q186 How often do you conserve water in your home or yard?

		Number	Valid %
	Frequently	16,118	54.8
Valid	Sometimes	9,890	33.6
	Never	3,402	11.6
	Total	29,410	100.0
Missing	System	2,617	
Total		32,027	

Q187 How often do you buy biodegradable or recyclable products?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Frequently	7,453	25.5
	Sometimes	14,822	50.6
	Never	7,013	24.0
	Total	29,288	100.0
Missing	System	2,739	
Total		32,027	

Q188 I believe that my actions can improve the quality of the environment.

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Strongly agree	9,729	33.2
	Agree	15,337	52.4
	Disagree	3,257	11.1
	Strongly disagree	961	3.3
	Total	29,283	100.0
Missing	System	2,744	
Total		32,027	

Q189 During an average week, how many hours do you spend helping friends or neighbors...

		Number	Valid %
Valid	0 hours	10,268	35.3
	1 hour	8,102	27.8
	2 hours	5,544	19.0
	3-5 hours	3,781	13.0
	6-10 hours	825	2.8
	11 or more hours	597	2.1
	Total	29,116	100.0
Missing	System	2,911	
Total		32,027	

Q190 During the last 12 months, how many times have you been a leader in a group or organization?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Never	10,475	35.8
	Once	5,857	20.0
	Twice	4,426	15.1
	3-4 times	3,976	13.6
	5 or more times	4,566	15.6
	Total	29,299	100.0
Missing	System	2,728	
Total		32,027	

Q191 During the last 12 months, how many times have you helped make sure that all people are treated fairly?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Never	5,670	19.5
	Once	4,745	16.3
	Twice	4,243	14.6
	3-4 times	5,827	20.0
	5 or more times	8,655	29.7
	Total	29,140	100.0
Missing	System	2,887	
Total		32,027	

Q192 During the last 12 months, how many times have you stood up for what you believed, even when it was unpopular to do so?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Never	4,254	14.6
	Once	4,410	15.2
	Twice	4,382	15.1
	3-4 times	5,907	20.3
	5 or more times	10,153	34.9
	Total	29,107	100.0
Missing	System	2,920	
Total		32,027	

Q193 In the past 30 days, how often have you read about issues affecting the public, politics...

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Frequently	12,032	41.2
	Sometimes	12,520	42.8
	Never	4,678	16.0
	Total	29,230	100.0
Missing	System	2,797	
Total		32,027	

Q194 During the last 12 months, have you used your political voice as a result of reading about politics, political campaigns...

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Yes	7,968	27.4
	No	21,102	72.6
	Total	29,071	100.0
Missing	System	2,956	
Total		32,027	

Q195 How important is participating in a democratic process to you?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Very important	11,036	37.9
	Quite important	7,117	24.5
	Fairly important	5,379	18.5
	Slightly important	3,037	10.4
	Not at all important	2,545	8.7
	Total	29,115	100.0
Missing	System	2,912	
Total		32,027	

Q196 People who know me would say being good at planning ahead is...

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Not at all like me	2,908	10.0
	A little like me	5,743	19.7
	Somewhat like me	8,550	29.3
	Quite like me	6,983	24.0
	Very much like me	4,973	17.1
	Total	29,157	100.0
Missing	System	2,870	
Total		32,027	

Q197 People who know me would say giving up when things get hard for me is...

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Not at all like me	12,989	44.6
	A little like me	8,600	29.6
	Somewhat like me	4,858	16.7
	Quite like me	1,594	5.5
	Very much like me	1,066	3.7
	Total	29,107	100.0
Missing	System	2,920	
Total		32,027	

Q198 People who know me would say knowing how to say 'no' when someone wants me to do things I know are wrong or dangerous is...

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Not at all like me	1,421	4.9
	A little like me	2,897	10.0
	Somewhat like me	3,704	12.8
	Quite like me	7,345	25.3
	Very much like me	13,683	47.1
	Total	29,050	100.0
Missing	System	2,977	
Total		32,027	

Q199 People who know me would say thinking through the possible good and bad results of different choices before I make decisions is...

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Not at all like me	1,690	5.8
	A little like me	3,257	11.2
	Somewhat like me	6,332	21.9
	Quite like me	8,558	29.5
	Very much like me	9,143	31.6
	Total	28,980	100.0
Missing	System	3,047	
Total		32,027	

Q200 I know of someone who has been really hurt by cyberbullying.

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Strongly agree	4,104	14.1
	Agree	6,509	22.4
	Disagree	8,672	29.8
	Strongly disagree	9,786	33.7
	Total	29,070	100.0
Missing	System	2,957	
Total		32,027	

Q201 I would report cyberbullying incidents, if I could do so without anyone knowing it was me.

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Strongly agree	10,162	35.1
	Agree	11,932	41.3
	Disagree	4,598	15.9
	Strongly disagree	2,226	7.7
	Total	28,917	100.0
Missing	System	3,110	
Total		32,027	

Q202 I have the right to say anything I want online, even if what I say hurts someone or violates someone's privacy.

		Number	Valid %
Valid	Strongly agree	2,258	7.8
	Agree	4,708	16.3
	Disagree	12,985	44.9
	Strongly disagree	8,945	31.0
	Total	28,897	100.0
Missing	System	3,130	
Total		32,027	

Q203 How honest were you in filling out this survey?

		Number	Valid %
Valid	I was very honest	20,853	71.9
	I was honest pretty much of the time	6,870	23.7
	I was honest some of the time	992	3.4
	I was honest once in a while	297	1.0
	Total	29,012	100.0
Missing	System	3,015	
Total		32,027	

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