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Survey Research & Evaluation Services

2010 Prevention Needs Assessment Survey Results

Report for:

Glen Cove Schools

Sponsored By:

Substance Abuse Free Environment

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Introduction

2010 Prevention Needs Assessment Survey Summary Report for Glen Cove Schools

This report summarizes the findings from the Substance Abuse Free Environment, Prevention Needs Assessment (PNA) Survey that was conducted during the winter of 2010 in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12.

The survey was designed to assess adolescent substance use, anti-social behavior, and the risk and protective factors that predict these adolescent problem behaviors.

Table 1 contains the characteristics of the students who completed the survey from your community. When using the information in this report, please pay attention to the number and percentage of students who participated from your community. If 70% or more of the students and community.

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Table 1. Characteristics of Participants

Total Students	Glen Cove 2008		Glen Cove 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	696	100	514	100
Grade				
6	192	27.6	134	26.1
8	197	28.3	138	26.8
10	153	22.0	117	22.8
12	154	22.1	125	24.3
Gender				
Male	345	51.0	246	49.7
Female	331	49.0	249	50.3
Ethnicity *				
Hispanic	215	32.0	179	29.5
Asian	25	3.7	30	5.0
Pacific Islander	3	0.4	5	0.8
Native American	10	1.5	23	3.8
African American	63	9.4	77	12.7
White	279	41.5	292	48.2
Multi-Racial	77	11.5	n/a	

* In 2010 Ethnicity was multiple choice, and there was no Multi-Racial category.

participated, the report is a good indicator of the levels of substance use, risk, protection, and antisocial behavior. If fewer than 70% participated, a review of who participated should be completed prior to generalizing the results to the entire community.

Risk and Protective Factors

Many states and local agencies have adopted the Risk and Protective Factor Model to guide their prevention efforts. The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention is based on the simple premise that to prevent a problem from happening, we need to identify the factors that increase the risk of that problem developing and then find ways to reduce the risks. Just as medical researchers have found risk factors for heart disease such as diets high in fat, lack of exercise, and smoking; a team of researchers at the University of Washington have defined a set of risk factors for youth problem behaviors.

Risk factors are characteristics of school, community, and family environments, as well as characteristics of students and their peer groups that are known to predict increased likelihood of drug use, delinquency, school dropout, teen pregnancy, and violent behavior among youth. Dr. J. David Hawkins, Dr. Richard F. Catalano, and their colleagues at the University of Washington, Social Development Research Group have investigated the relationship between risk and protective factors and youth problem behavior. For example, they have found that children who live in families with high levels of conflict are more likely to become involved in problem behaviors such as delinquency and drug use than children who live in families with low levels of family conflict.

Risk and Protective Factors

The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Substance Abuse Prevention (Continued)

Protective factors exert a positive influence or buffer against the negative influence of risk, thus reducing the likelihood that adolescents will engage in problem behaviors. Protective factors identified through research reviewed by Drs. Hawkins and Catalano include social bonding to family, school, community and peers; healthy beliefs and clear standards for behavior; and individual characteristics. For bonding to serve as a protective influence, it must occur through involvement with peers and adults who communicate healthy values and set clear standards for behavior. Research on risk and protective factors has important implications for prevention efforts.

The premise of this approach is that in order to promote positive youth development and prevent problem behaviors, it is necessary to address those factors that predict the problem.

By measuring risk and protective factors in a population, prevention programs can be implemented that will reduce the elevated risk factors and increase the protective factors. For example, if academic failure is identified as an elevated risk factor in a community, then mentoring, tutoring, and increased opportunities and rewards for classroom participation can be provided to improve academic performance.

The chart to the right shows the links between the 19 risk factors and the five problem behaviors. The check marks have been placed in the chart to indicate where at least two well designed, published research studies have shown a link between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

Risk Factors	Problem Behaviors				
	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Drop-Out	Violence
Community					
1. Availability of Drugs	✓				✓
2. Availability of Firearms		✓			✓
3. Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms and Crime	✓	✓			✓
4. Transitions and Mobility *	✓	✓		✓	
5. Low Neighborhood Attachment	✓	✓			✓
6. Community Disorganization	✓	✓			✓
7. Extreme Economic Deprivation *	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Family					
8. Family History of the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9. Family Management Problems	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10. Family Conflict	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11. Parental Attitudes Favorable Towards Drugs / Other Problem Behavior	✓	✓			✓
School					
12. Academic Failure	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13. Lack of Commitment to School	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Peer / Individual					
14. Early Initiation of Drug Use / Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15. Rebelliousness	✓	✓		✓	
16. Friends Who Use Drugs / Engage in Other Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
17. Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use / Other Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	
18. Perceived Risks of Drug Use	✓	✓		✓	
19. Peer Rewards for Drug Use	✓	✓		✓	
20. Depressive Symptoms	✓	✓		✓	

How to Read the Charts in this Report

There are five types of charts presented in this report: 1) substance use; 2) antisocial behavior and gambling; 3) risk factors; 4) protective factors; and 5) sources and places of alcohol and cigarette use. If your school or community participated in the 2008 PNA Survey, then comparison data for those administrations will also be included in the charts. The actual percentages from the charts are presented in tables at the end of this report.

Substance Use Charts

This report contains information about alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use (referred to as ATOD use throughout this report) and other problem behaviors of students. The bars on each chart represent the percentage of students in that grade who reported the behavior. The three sections in the charts represent different types of problem behaviors. The definitions of each of the types of behavior are provided below.

- **Ever-used** is a measure of the percentage of students who tried the particular substance at least once in their lifetime and is used to show the percentage of students who have had experience with a particular substance.
- **30-day use** is a measure of the percentage of students who used the substance at least once in the 30 days prior to taking the survey and is a more sensitive indicator of the level of current use of the substance.
- **Heavy use** includes **binge drinking** (having five or more drinks in a row during the two weeks prior to the survey), use of **one-half a pack or more of cigarettes per day, and need for alcohol, drug,** and a combined scale for students that need **either alcohol OR drug treatment.** The need for treatment is defined as students who have used alcohol or drugs on 10 or more occasions in their lifetime and marked three or more of the following six items related to their past year drug or alcohol use: 1) Spent more time using than intended; 2) Neglected some of your usual responsibilities because of use; 3) Wanted to cut down on use; 4) Others objected to your use; 5) Frequently thought about using; 6) Used alcohol or drugs to relieve feelings such as sadness, anger, or boredom. Students could mark whether these items related to their drug use and/or their alcohol use.

Antisocial Behavior and Gambling Charts

- **Antisocial behavior (ASB)** is a measure of the percentage of students who report **any involvement during the past year** with 10 antisocial behaviors: Suspended from school; Drunk or high at school; Sold illegal drugs; Stolen a vehicle; Been arrested; Attacked someone to harm them; Carried a handgun; Taken a handgun to school; Drinking and driving; and Passenger with a drinking driver.
- **Gambling behavior** charts show the percentage of students who engaged in each of the nine types of gambling: Gambled at a casino; Played the lottery; Bet on team sports; Played cards for money; Bet money on horse races; Played bingo for money or prizes; Gambled on the internet; Bet on dice games; Bet on games of personal skill; as well as the percentage for any gambling behavior during the past year.

Risk and Protective Factor Charts

The risk and protective factor charts show the percentage of students at risk and with protection for each of the risk and protective factor scales. The risk and protective factor scales measure specific aspects of a youth's life experience that predict whether he or she will engage in problem behaviors. A definition of each risk and protective factor scale is contained in Table 2. The factors are grouped into four domains: community; family; school; and peer/individual.

- **The bars** on the risk and protective factor charts represent the percentage of students whose answers reflect significant risk or protection. There are bars for the last two administrations of the PNA Survey: 2008 and 2010. By looking at the percentage of youth at risk and with protection over time, it is possible to determine whether the percentage of students at risk or with protection is increasing, decreasing, or staying the same. This information is important when deciding which risk and protective factors warrant attention.

Sources and Places of Alcohol and Cigarette Use Charts

The percentage of students who obtained alcohol and cigarettes from specific sources and the percentage who used alcohol and cigarettes in specific places in the past year is shown in charts for each grade. The percentages are based upon only those students who used alcohol (for alcohol questions) or cigarettes (cigarette questions) in the past year.

How to Read the Charts in this Report (continued)

Dots and Diamonds

The dots on the charts represent the percentage of all of the youth surveyed across Alaska who reported substance use, problem behavior, elevated risk, or elevated protection. The diamonds represent national data from either the Monitoring the Future Survey or the 8-State Norm (described below). A comparison to the statewide and national results provides additional information for your community in determining the relative importance of levels of ATOD use, antisocial behavior, risk, and protection. Information about other students in the state and the nation can be helpful in determining the seriousness of a given level of problem behavior. Scanning across the charts, you can easily determine which factors are most (or least) prevalent for your community. This is the first step in identifying the levels of risk and protection that are operating in your community and which factors your community may choose to address.

The 8-State Norm

The diamonds on the charts allow a comparison between the levels of risk and protection in your community and a more national sample. The 8-State Norm value for each risk and protective factor scale represents the percentage of youth at risk or with protection for eight states across the country. In developing the 8-State Norm, the contribution of each of eight states was proportional to its percentage of the national population, which helps to make the results more representative of youth nationwide. A comparison between the ATOD use rates from the 8-State database and those from the national Monitoring the Future Survey showed the rates to be very similar, which provides added confidence in the validity of the 8-State Norm.

Drug Free Communities Reports

Tables 14, 16, and 18 contain information that needs to be reported by communities with Drug Free Communities Grants such as the perception of the risk of ATOD use, perception of parent and peer disapproval of ATOD use, past 30-day use, and average age of first use.

Practical Implications of the Assessment

No Child Left Behind

The Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities section of the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) requires that schools and communities use six Principles of Effectiveness to guide their decisions and spending on federally funded prevention and intervention programs. First introduced in 1998 by the Department of Education, the Principles of Effectiveness outline a data-driven process for ensuring that prevention programs achieve the desired results. The Principles of Effectiveness stipulate that local prevention programs and activities must:

1. Be based on a needs assessment using objective data regarding the incidence of drug use and violence,
2. Target specific performance objectives,
3. Be based on scientific research and be proven to reduce violence or drug use,
4. Be based on the analysis of predictor variables such as risk and protective factors,
5. Include meaningful and on-going parental input in program implementation, and
6. Have periodic evaluations of established performance measures.

The results of the CACP Survey presented in this report can help your school and community comply with the NCLB Act. The Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior charts provide information related to Principle 1 above. The Risk and Protective Factor charts provide information related to Principle 4. Overall, using the Risk and Protective Factors planning framework helps schools meet all of the Principles of Effectiveness, and thereby assists schools in complying with the NCLB Act.

Tools for Assessment and Planning

School and Community Improvement Using Survey Data

Why Conduct the Risk and Protective Factor Survey?

Data from the CACP Survey can be used to help school and community planners assess current conditions and prioritize areas of greatest need.

Each risk and protective factor can be linked to specific types of interventions that have been shown to be effective in either reducing risk(s) or enhancing protection(s). The steps outlined here will help your school and community make key decisions regarding allocation of resources, how and when to address specific needs, and which strategies are most effective and known to produce results.

What are the numbers telling you?

Review the charts and data tables presented in this report. Using the table below, note your findings as you discuss the following questions.

- Which 3-5 risk factors are of the greatest concern?
- Which 3-5 protective factors are your community's highest priorities?
- Which levels of 30-day drug use are of greatest concern?
    - Which substances are your students using the most?
    - At which grades do you see unacceptable usage levels?
- Which levels of antisocial behaviors are of greatest concern?
    - Which behaviors are your students exhibiting the most?
    - At which grades do you see unacceptable behavior levels?

How to decide if a rate is "unacceptable."

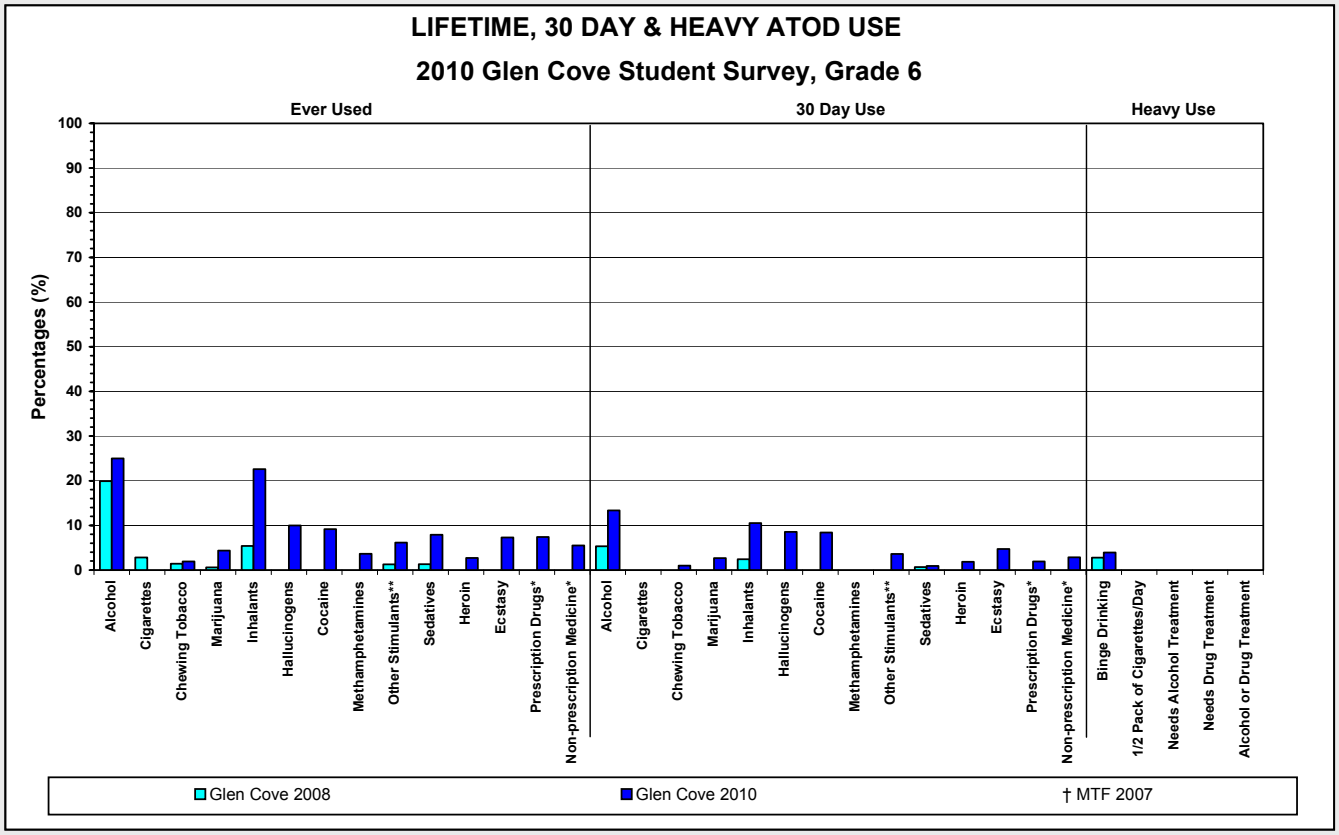
- **Look across the charts** – which items stand out as either much higher or much lower than the others?
- **Compare your data with statewide and national data** – differences of 5% between local and other data are probably significant.
- **Determine the standards and values held within your community** – For example: Is it acceptable in your community for a percentage of high school students to drink alcohol regularly as long as that percentage is lower than the overall state rate?

Use these data for planning.

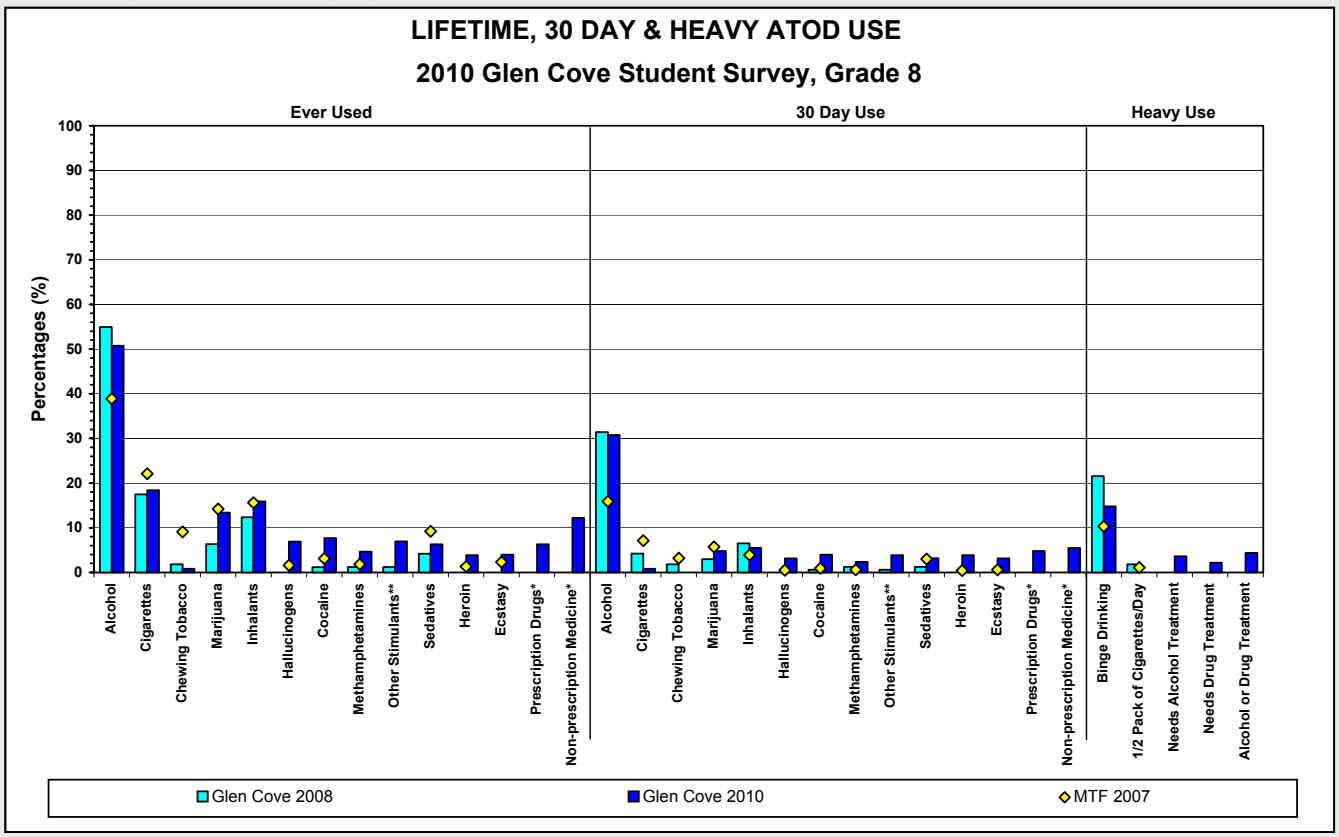
- **Substance use and antisocial behavior data** – identify issues, raise awareness about the problems, and promote school and community dialogue.
- **Risk and protective factor data** – identify key objectives that will help your school or community achieve its prevention goals.
- **The Risk and Protective Factor Planning Model** – guides your prevention planning process. Use the resources listed on the last page of this report, *Contacts for Prevention*, for ideas about prevention programs that have proven effective in addressing the risk factors that are high in your community and improving the protective factors that are low.

MEASURE	Unacceptable Rate #1	Unacceptable Rate #2	Unacceptable Rate #3	Unacceptable Rate #4
Risk Factors				
Protective Factors				
Substance Use				
Antisocial Behaviors				

Substance Use



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported prior to 2010, and Monitoring the Future has no equivalent category.
** Monitoring the Future has no equivalent category.
† Monitoring the Future does not survey 6th grade students.



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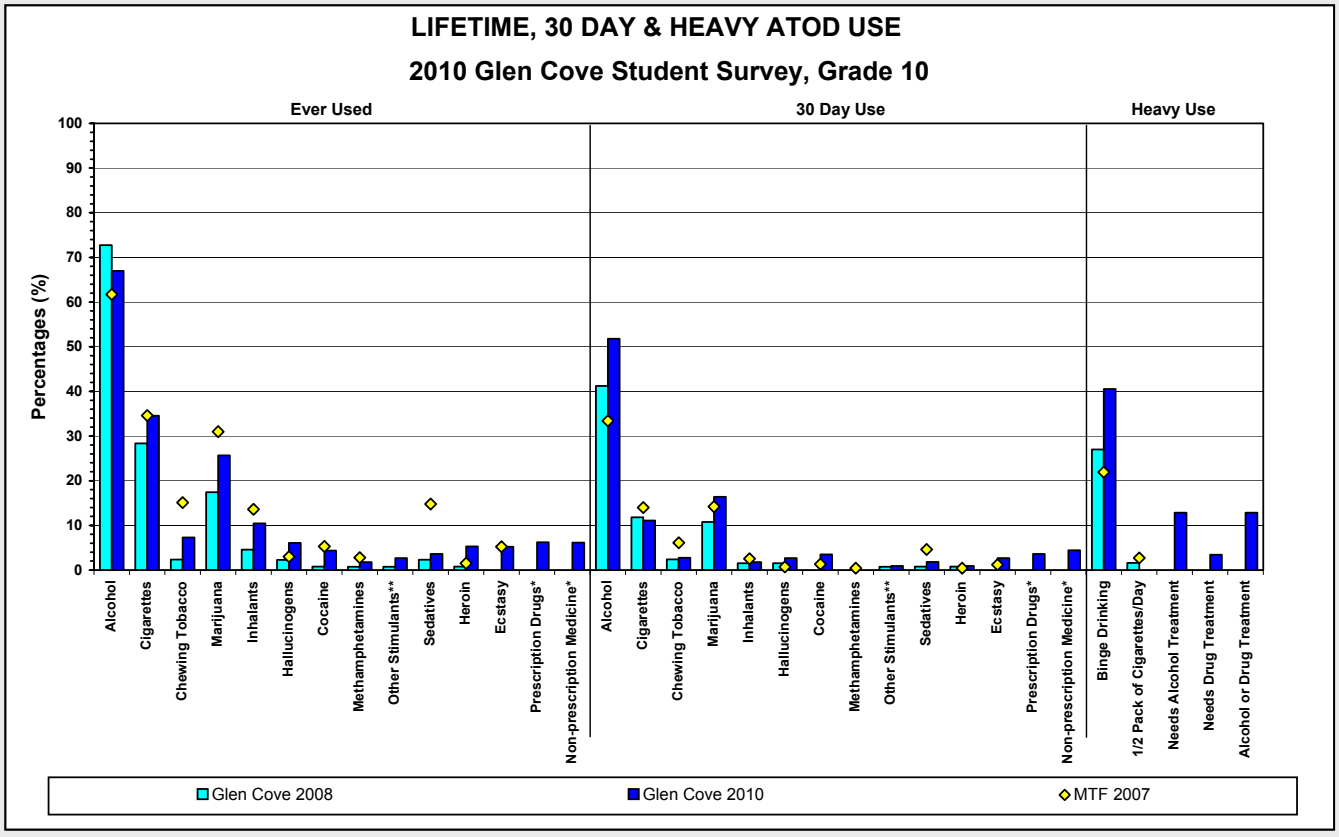
Substance Use



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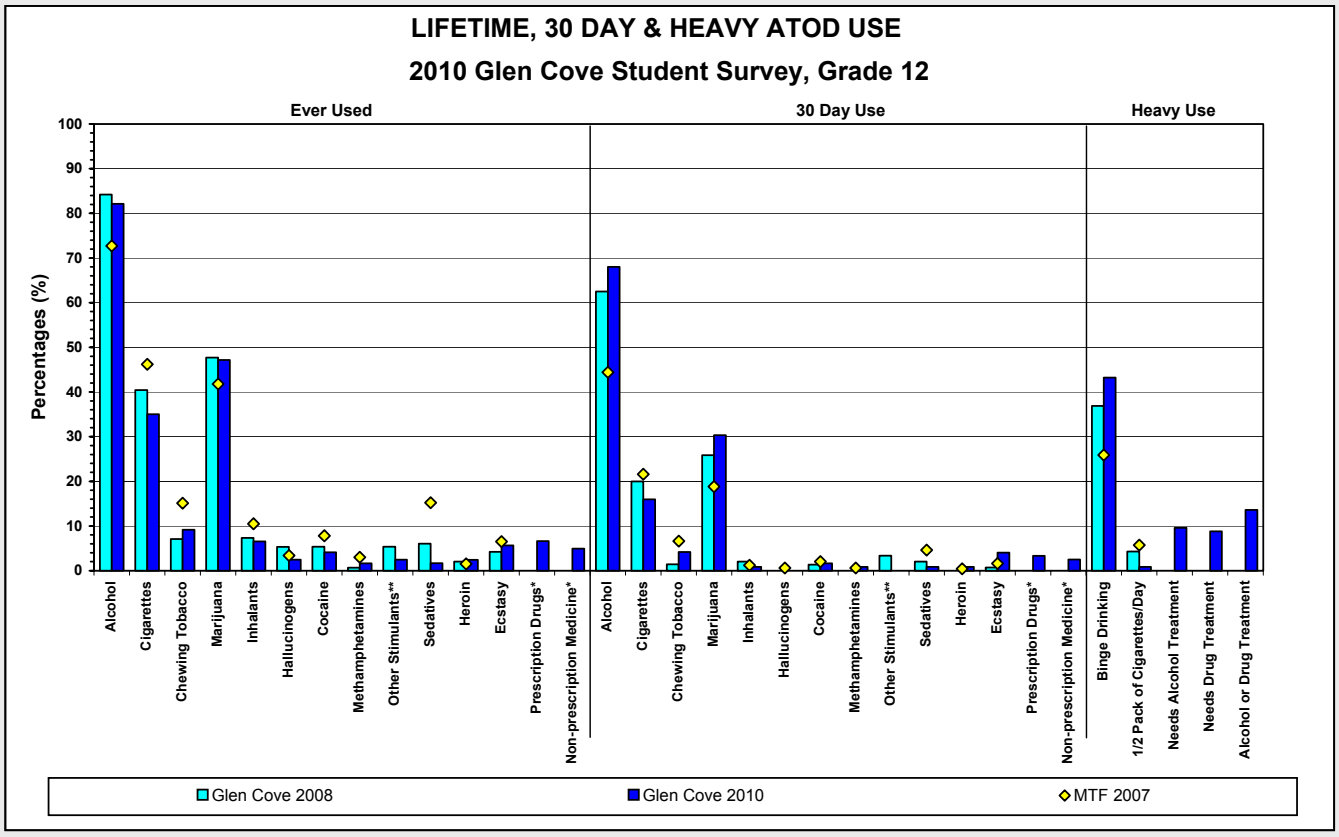

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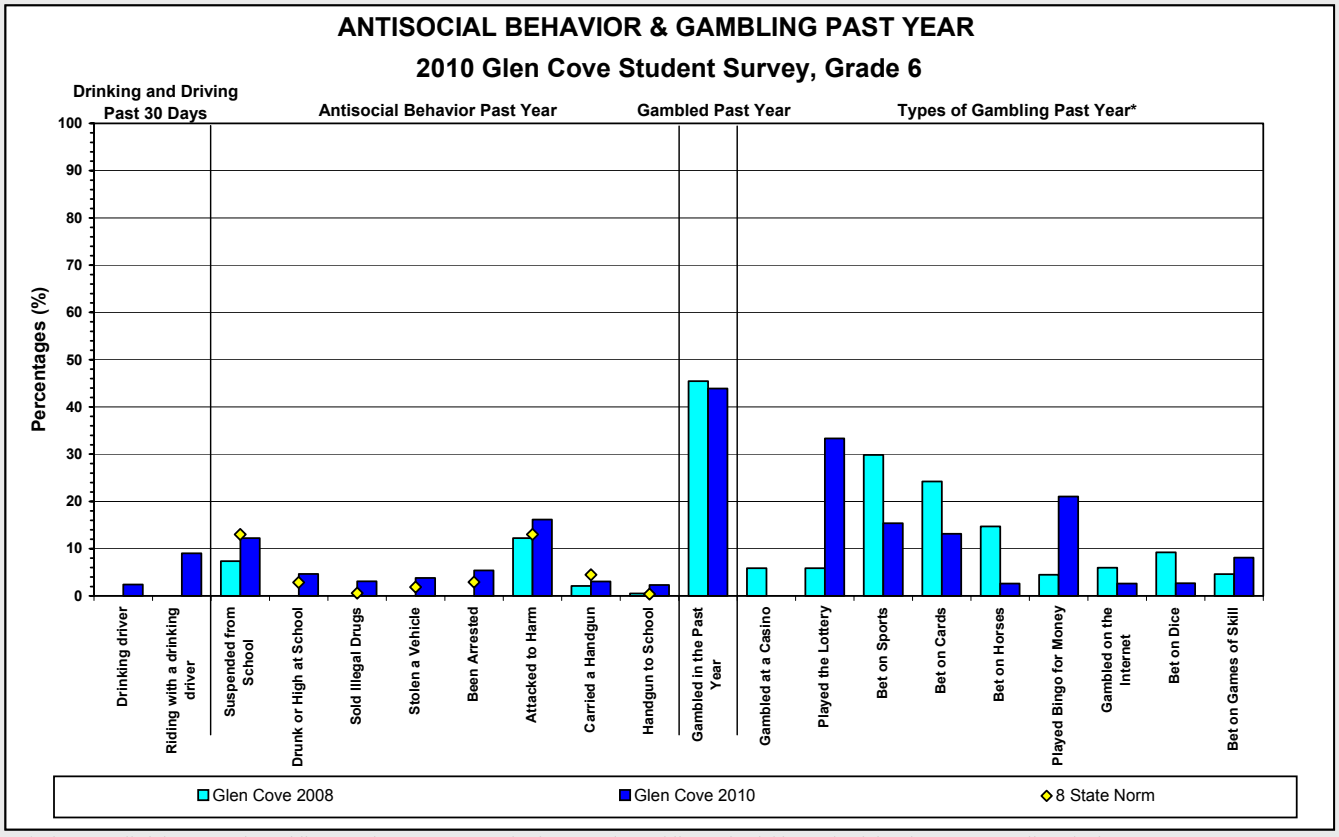
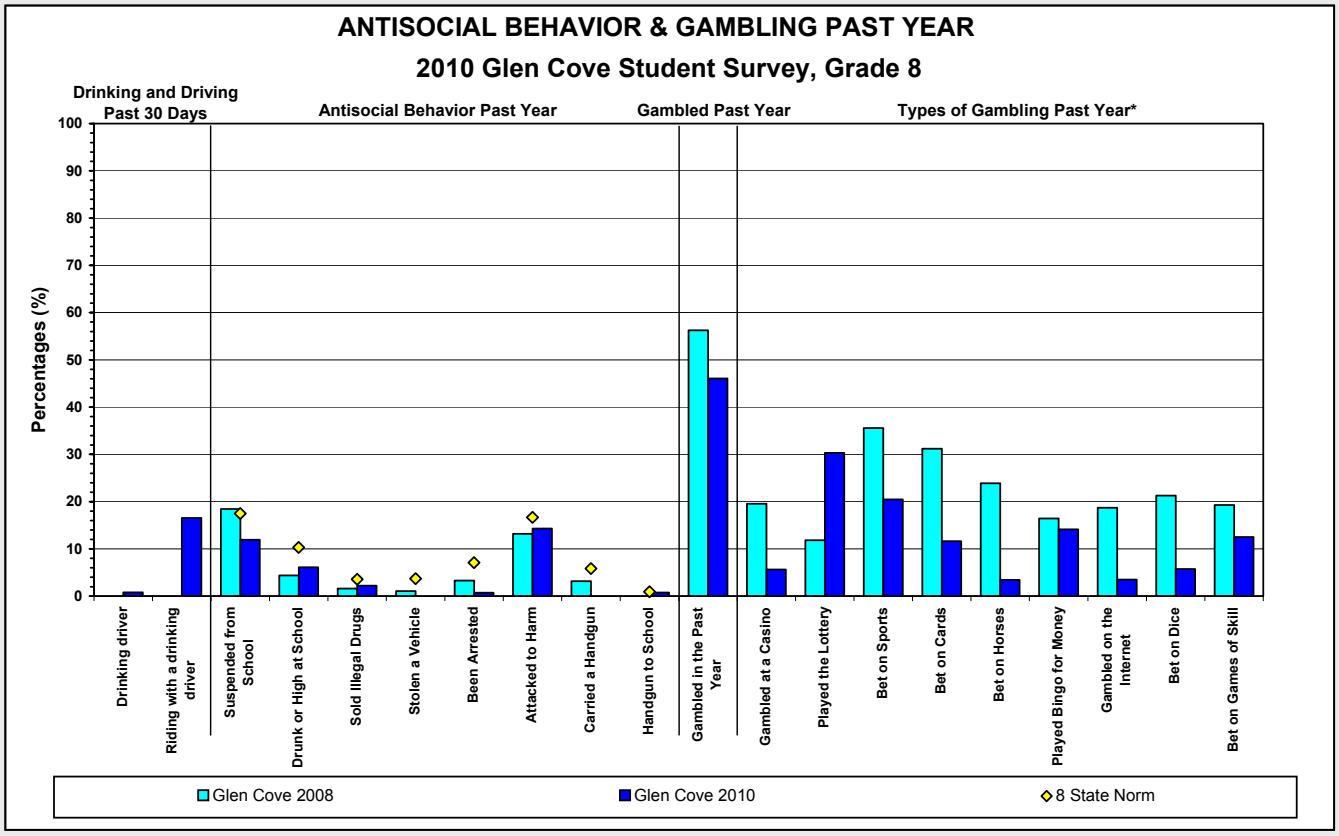


* Since not all eight states ask gambling questions, no 8-State value is reported. Gambling and Drinking and Driving data were not collected prior to 2010.



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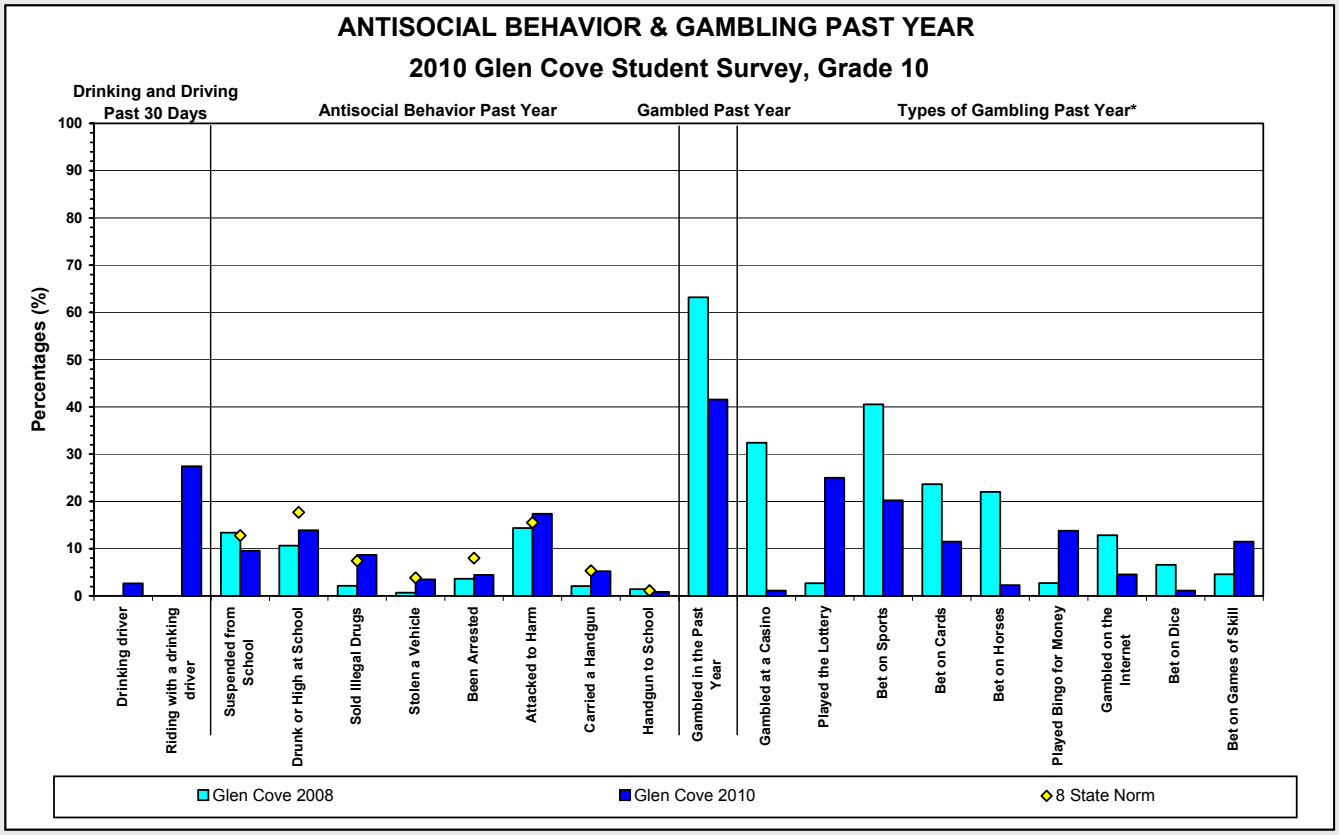

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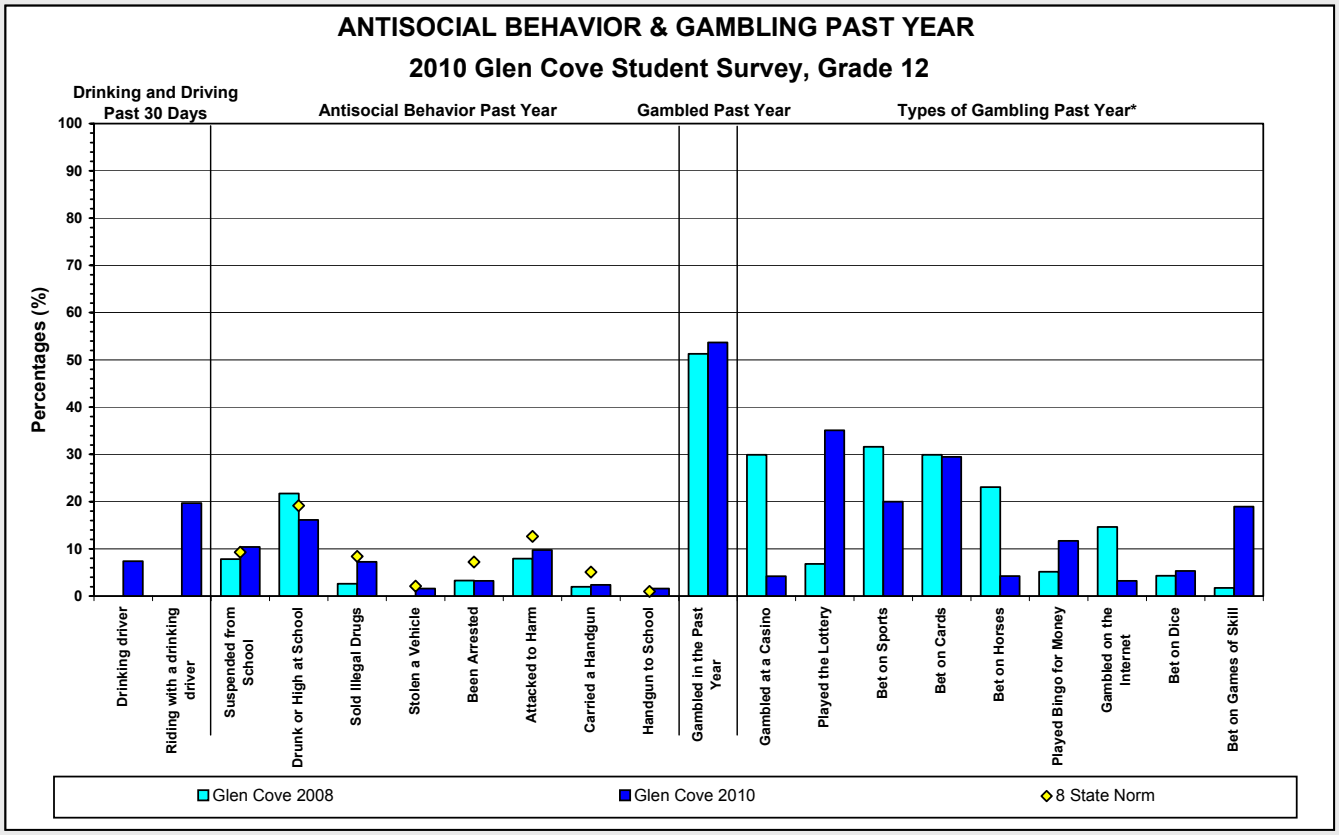

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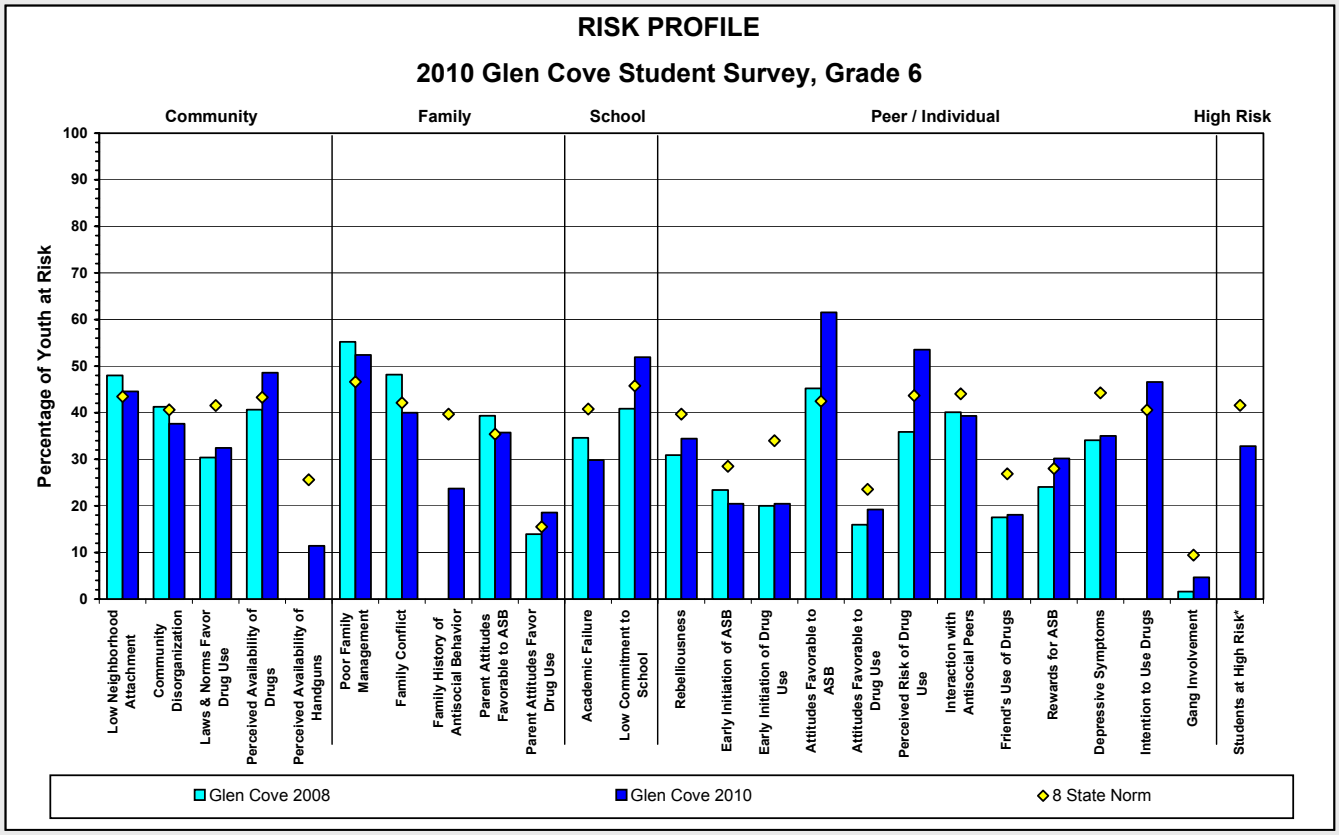
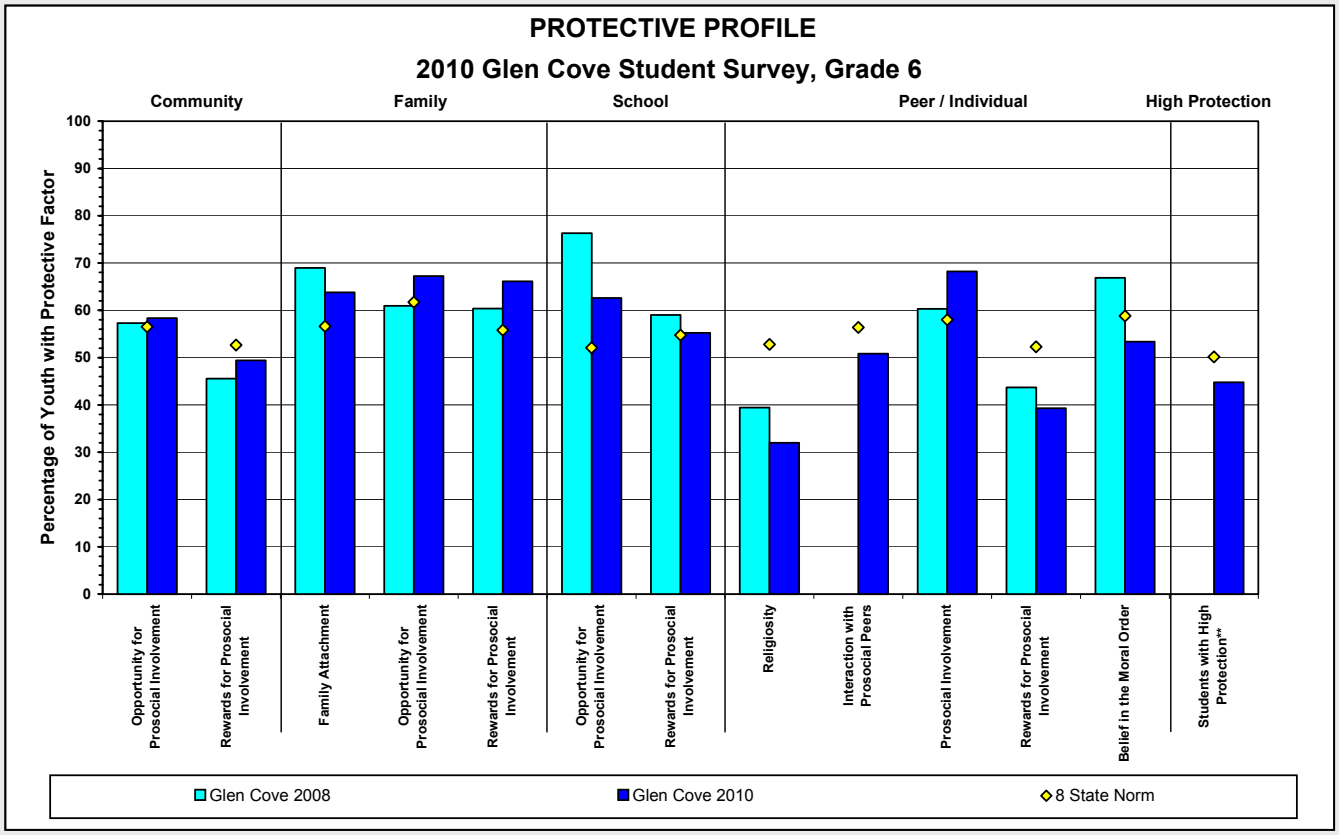
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles



* *High Risk* youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives.
(6th grade: 7 or more risk factors, 8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th and 12th grades: 9 or more risk factors)



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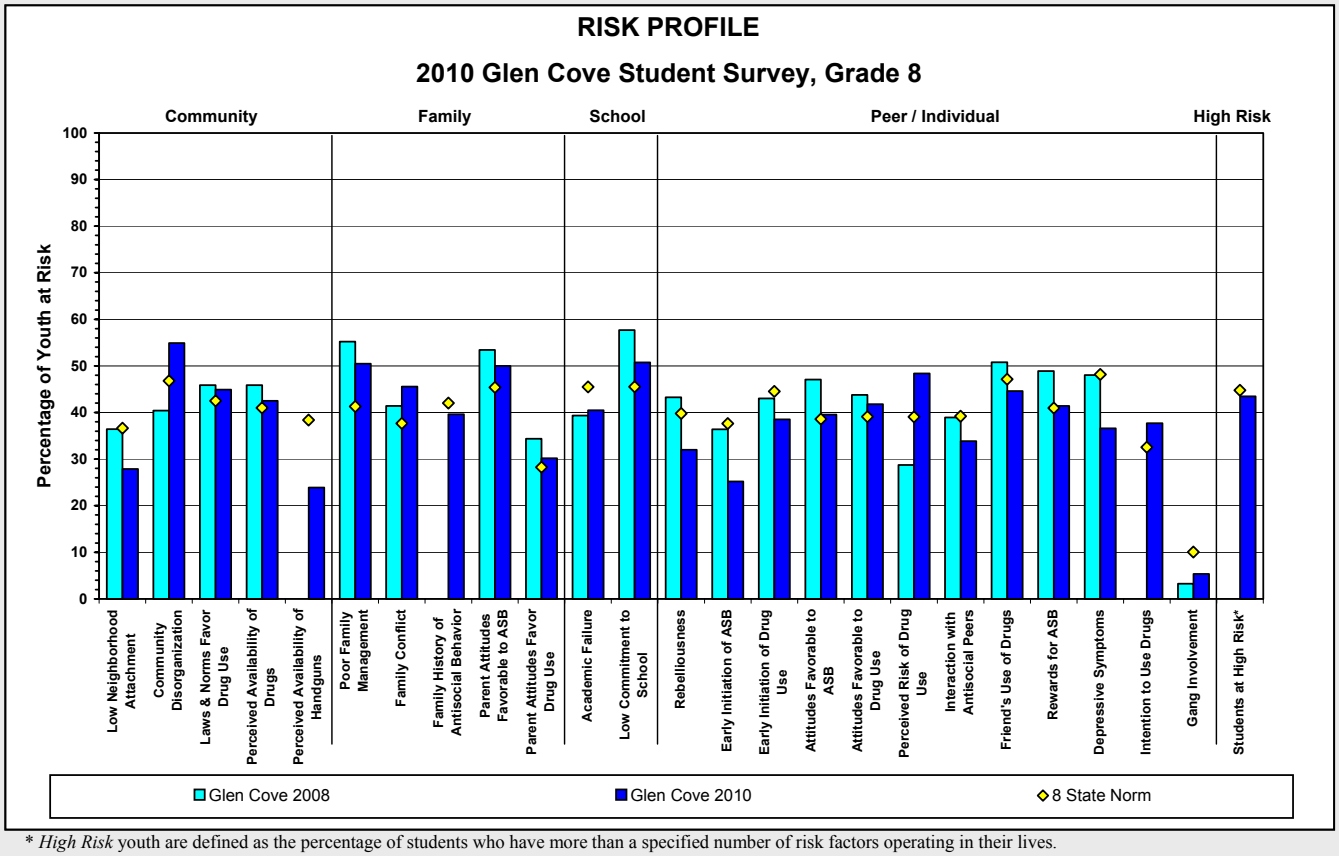
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles



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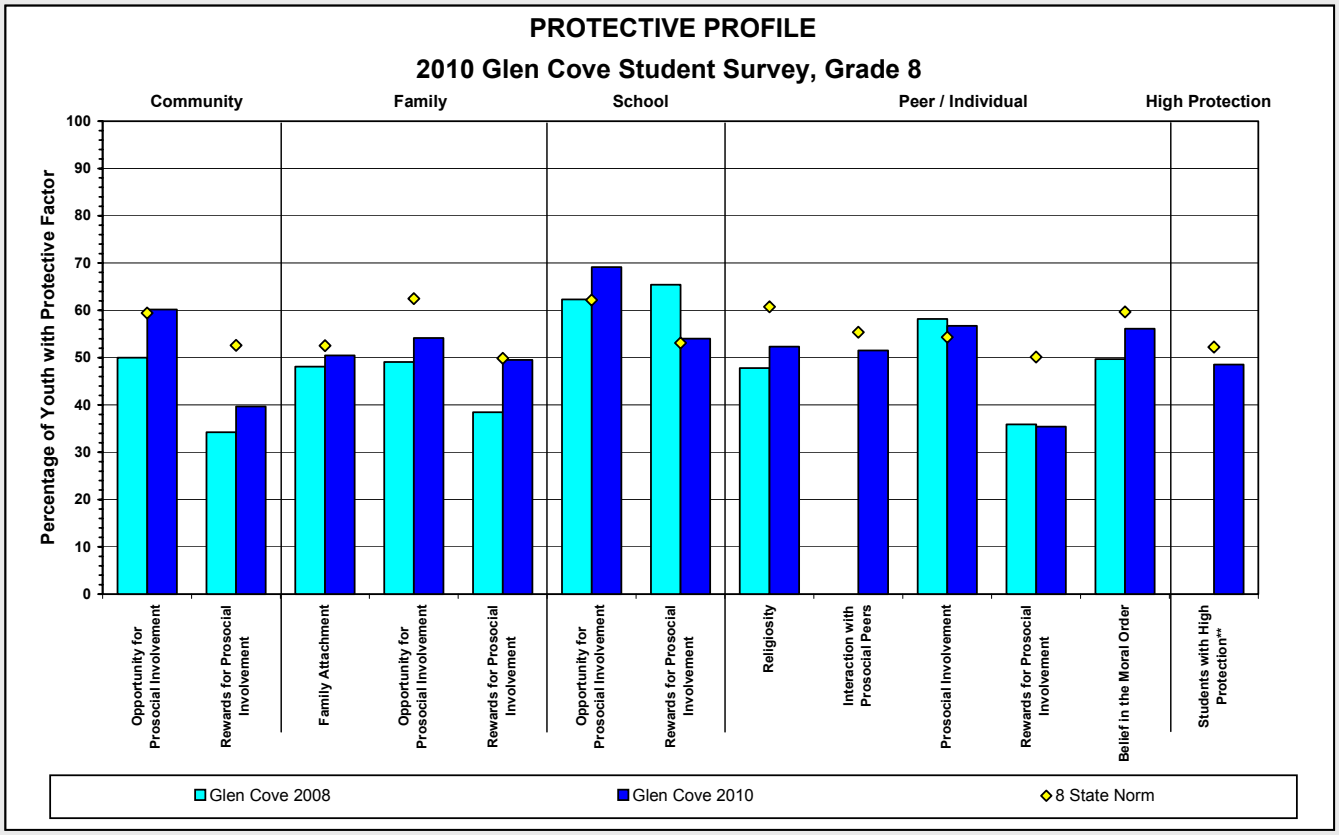

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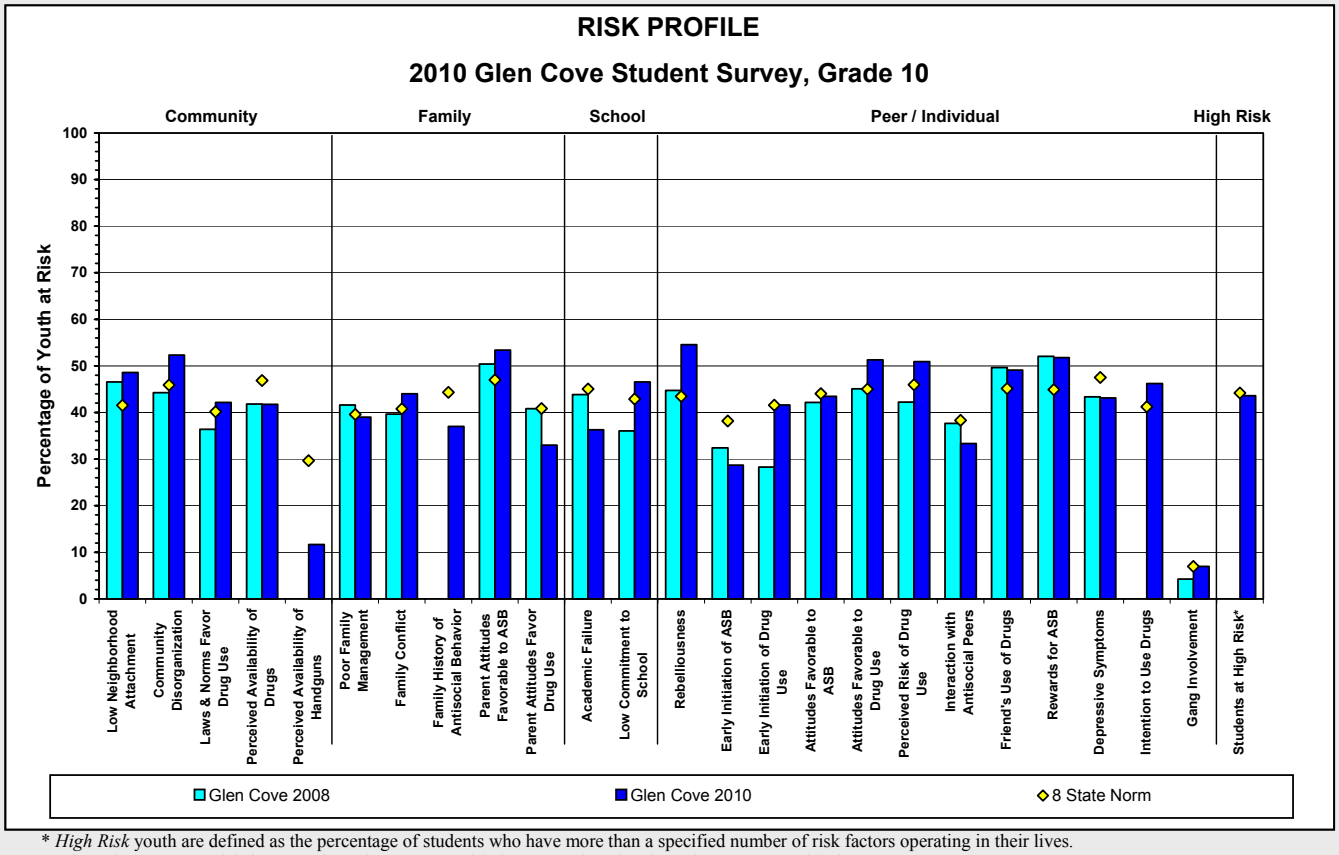

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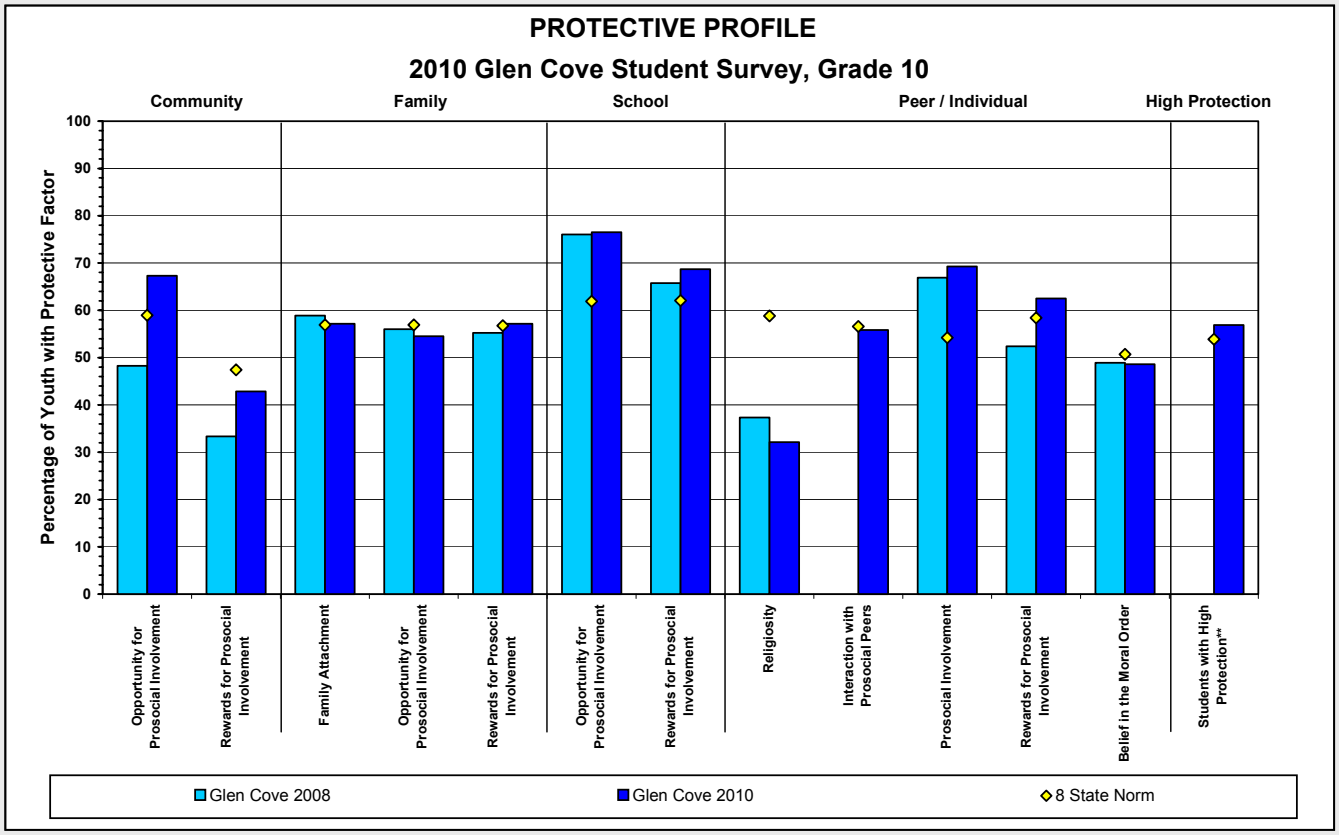

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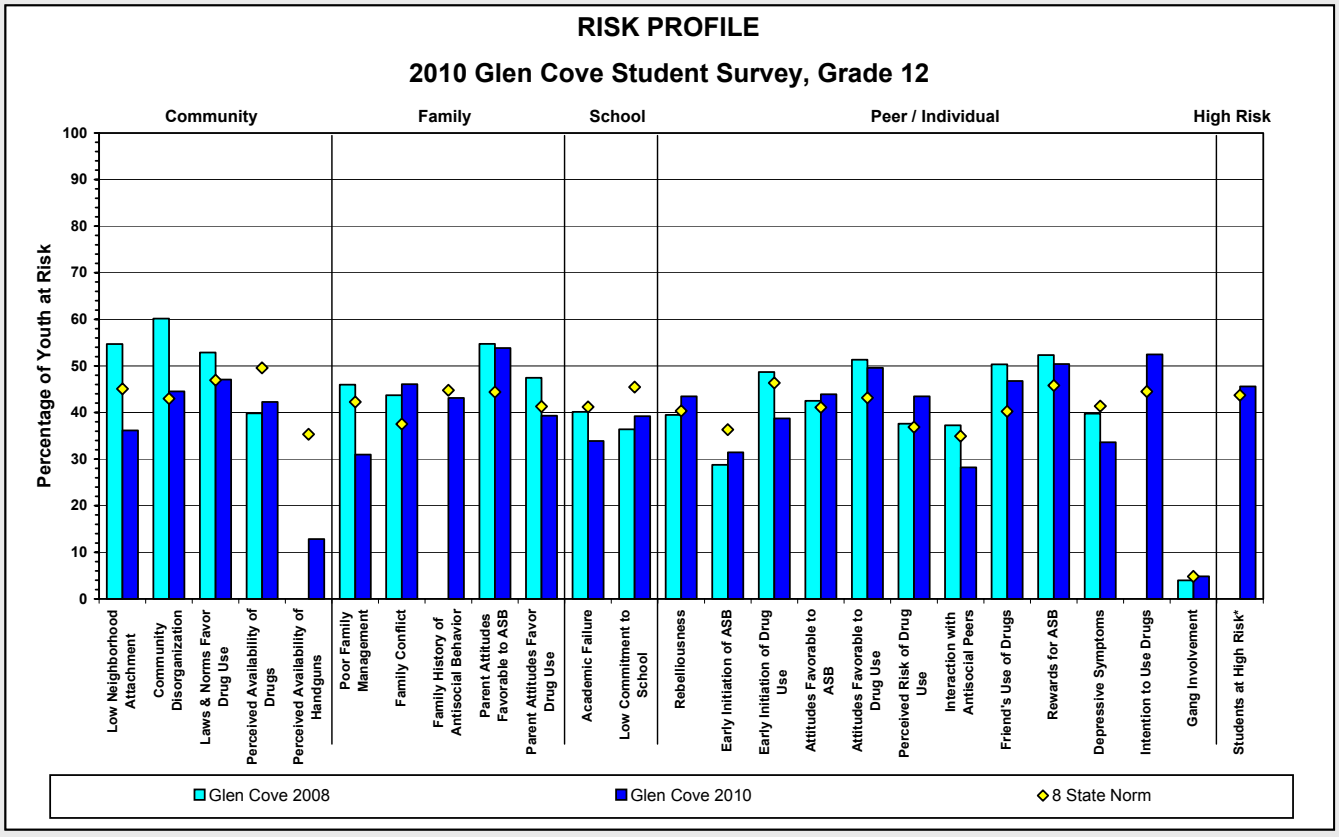

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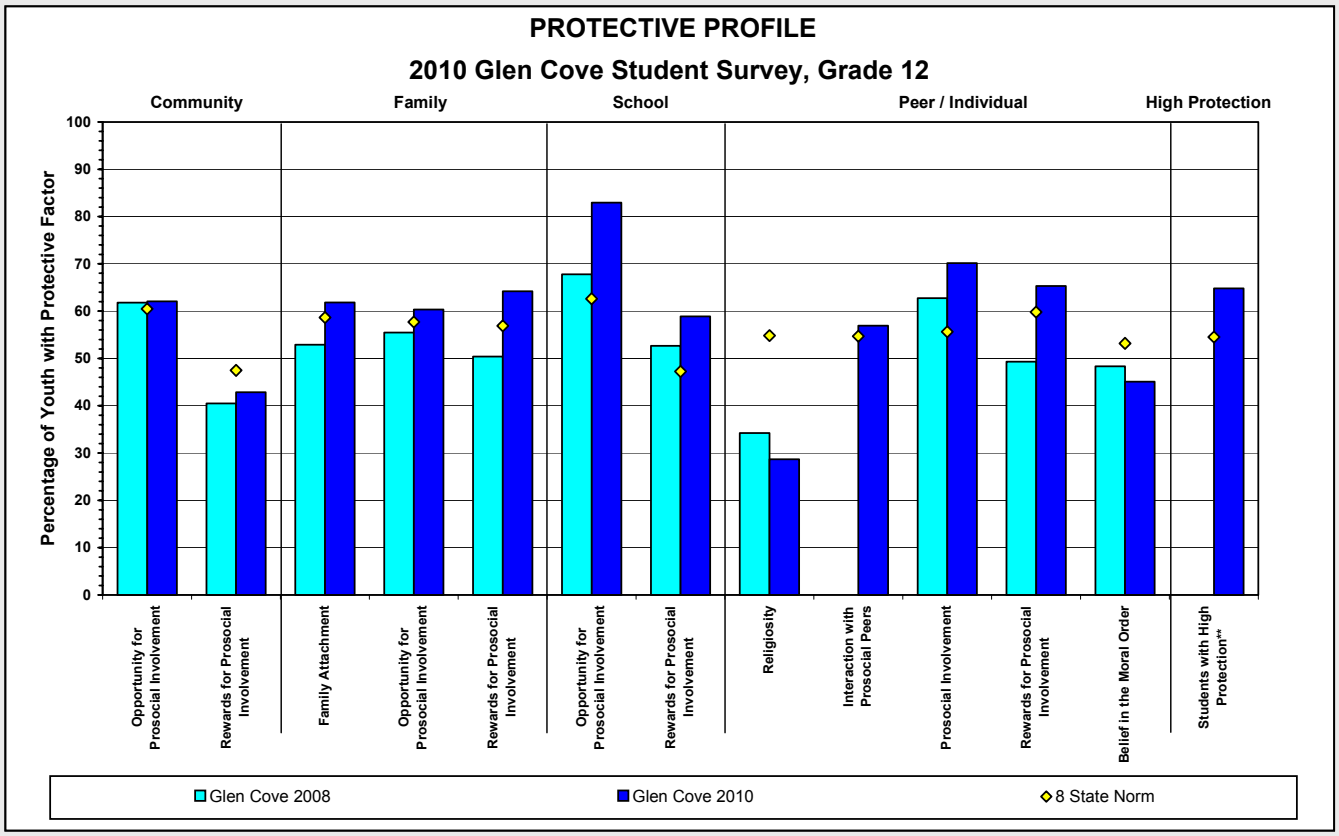

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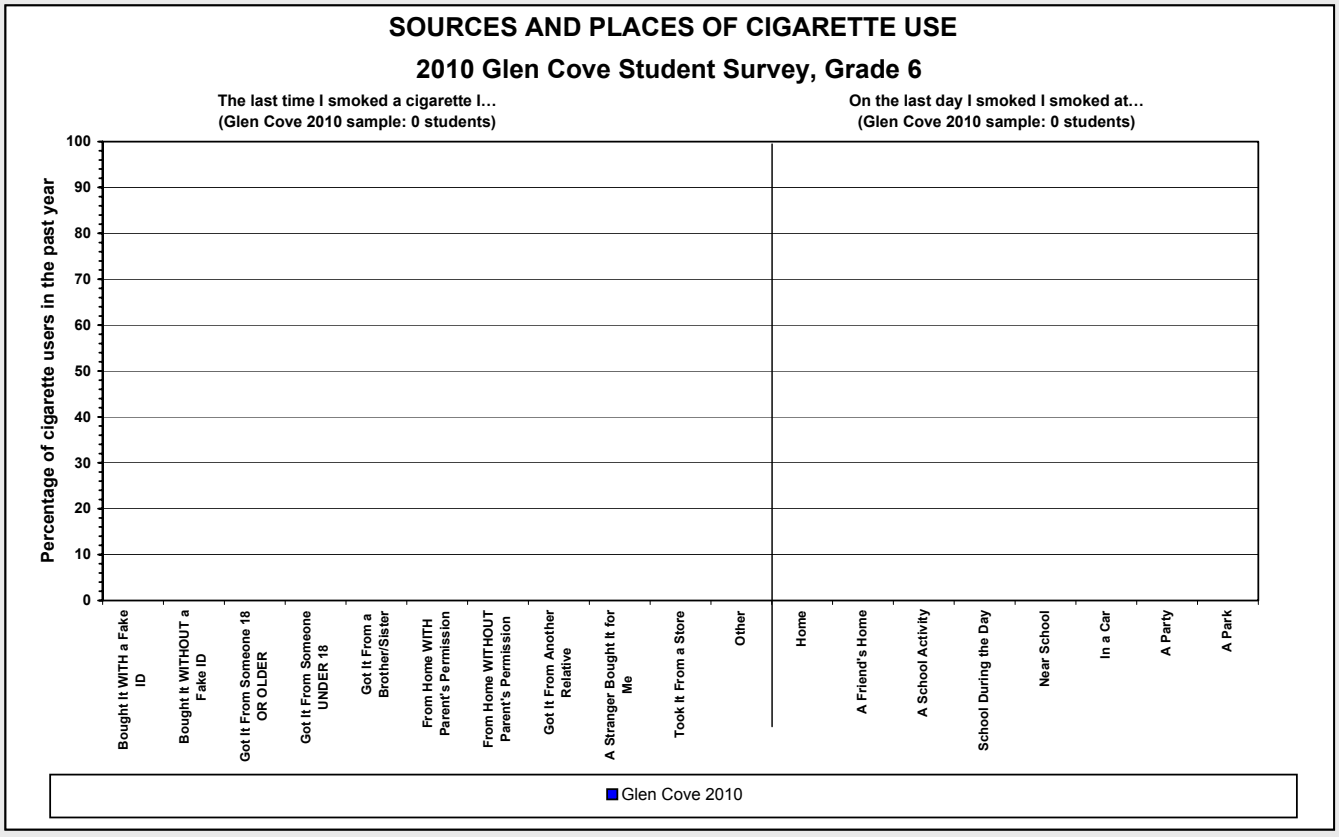

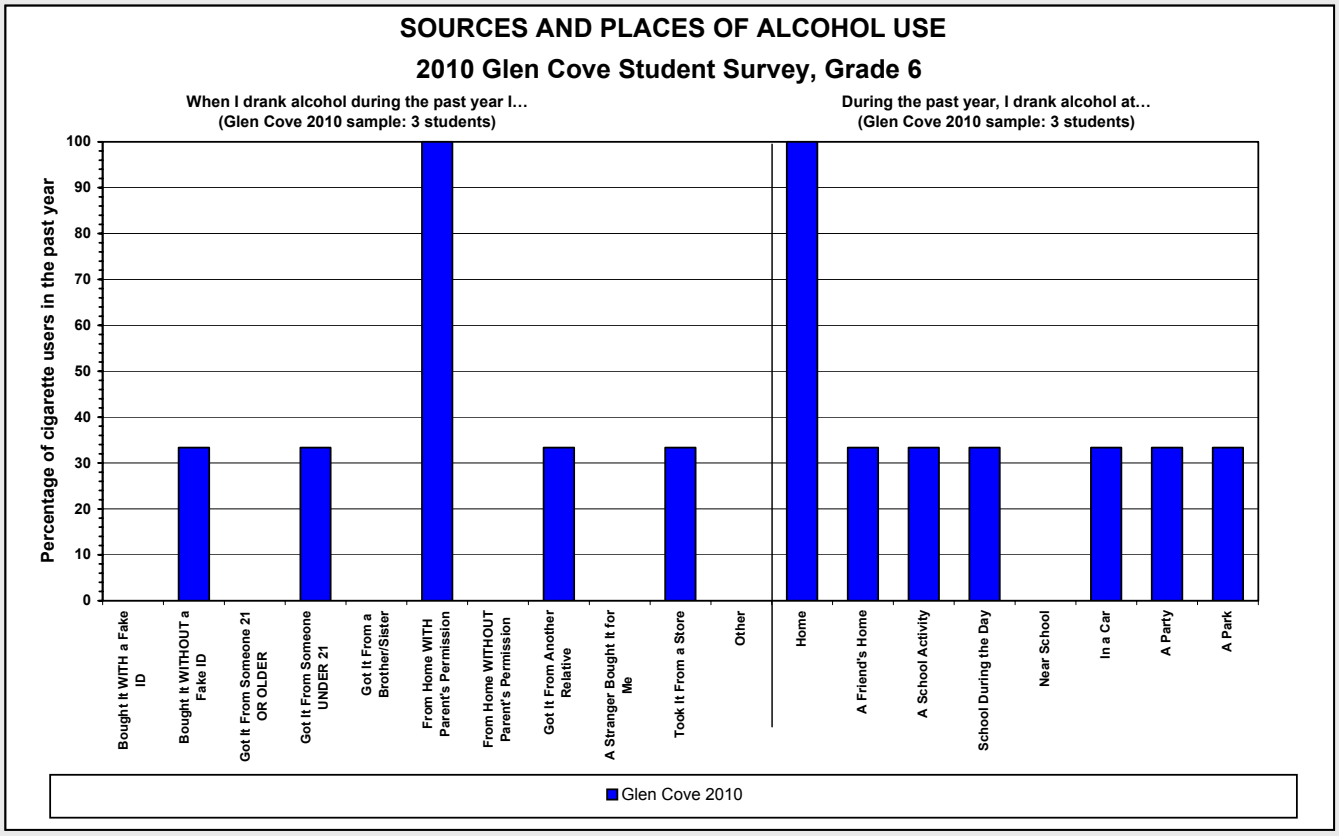

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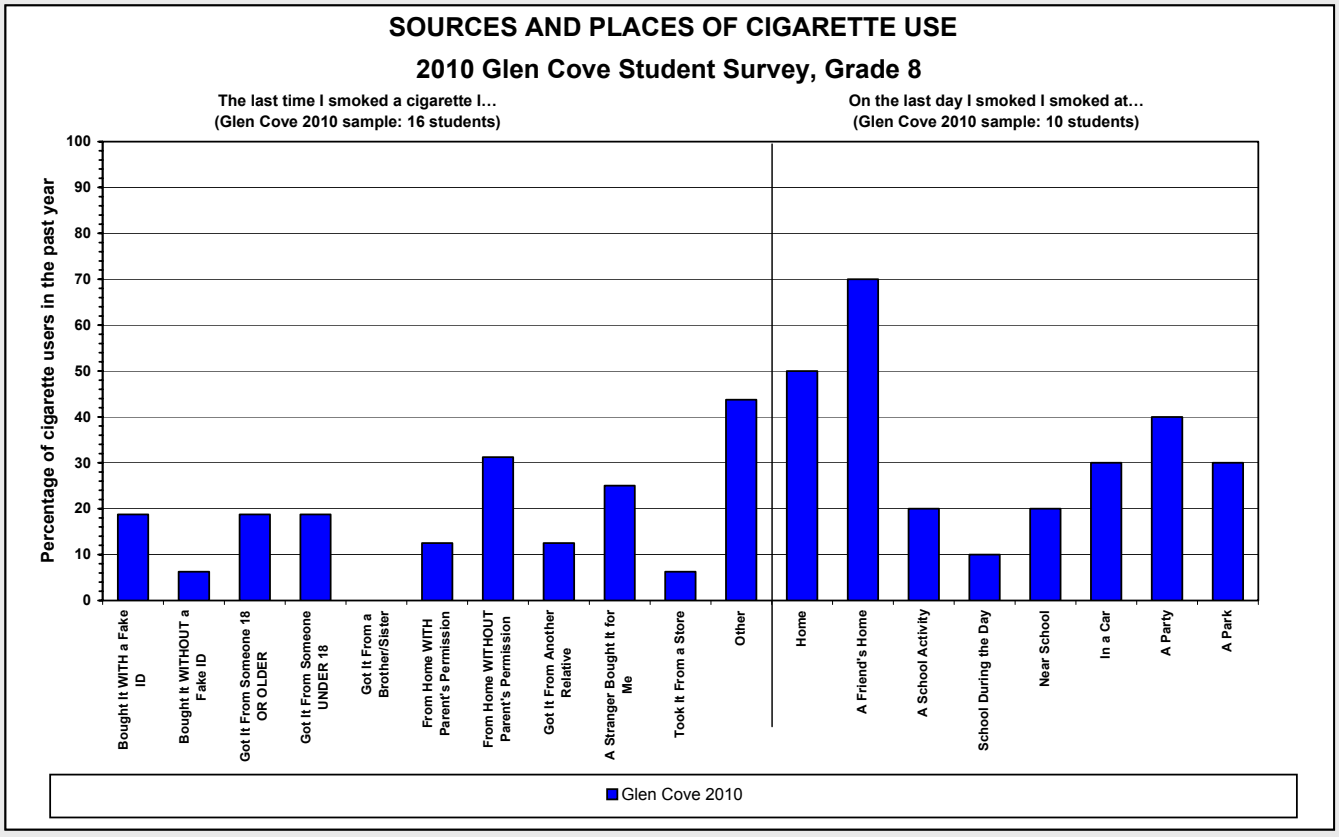

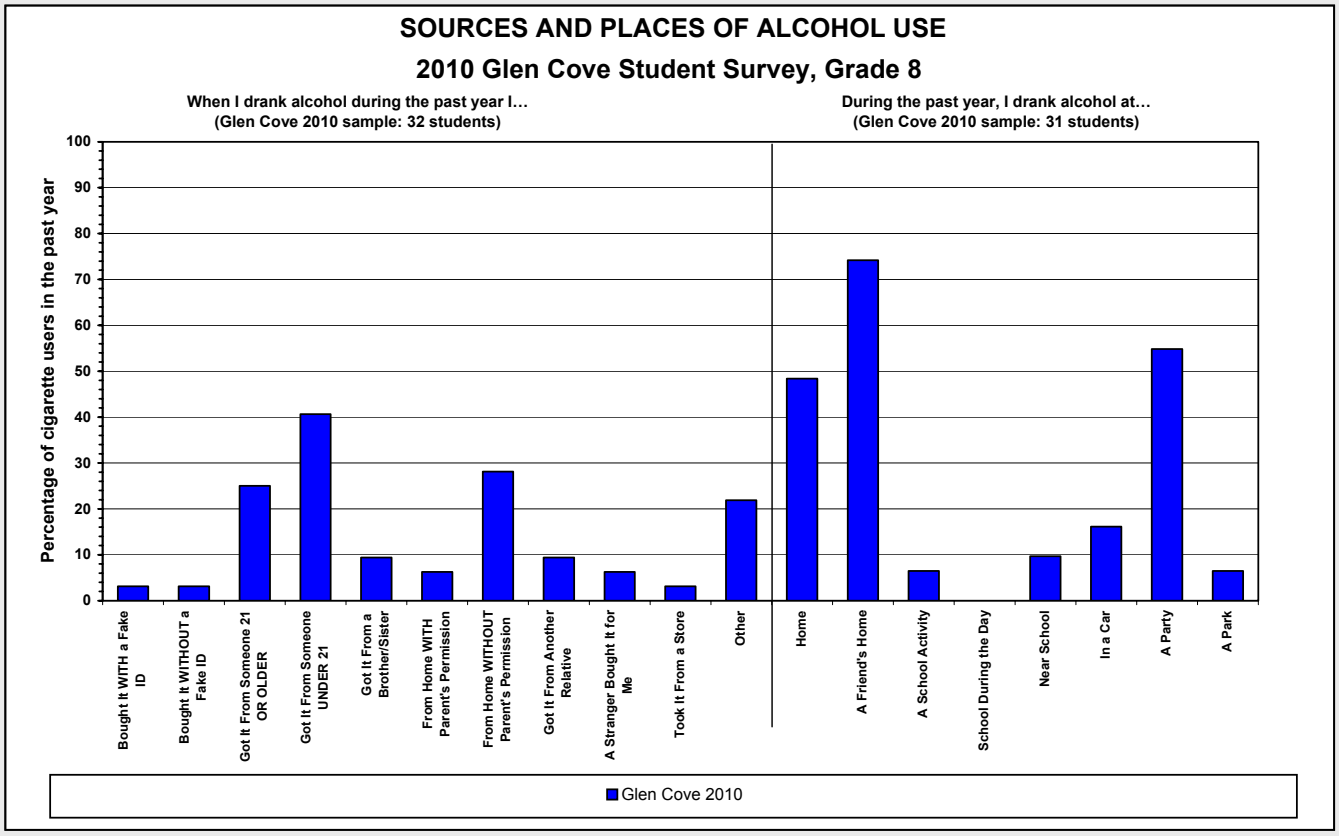

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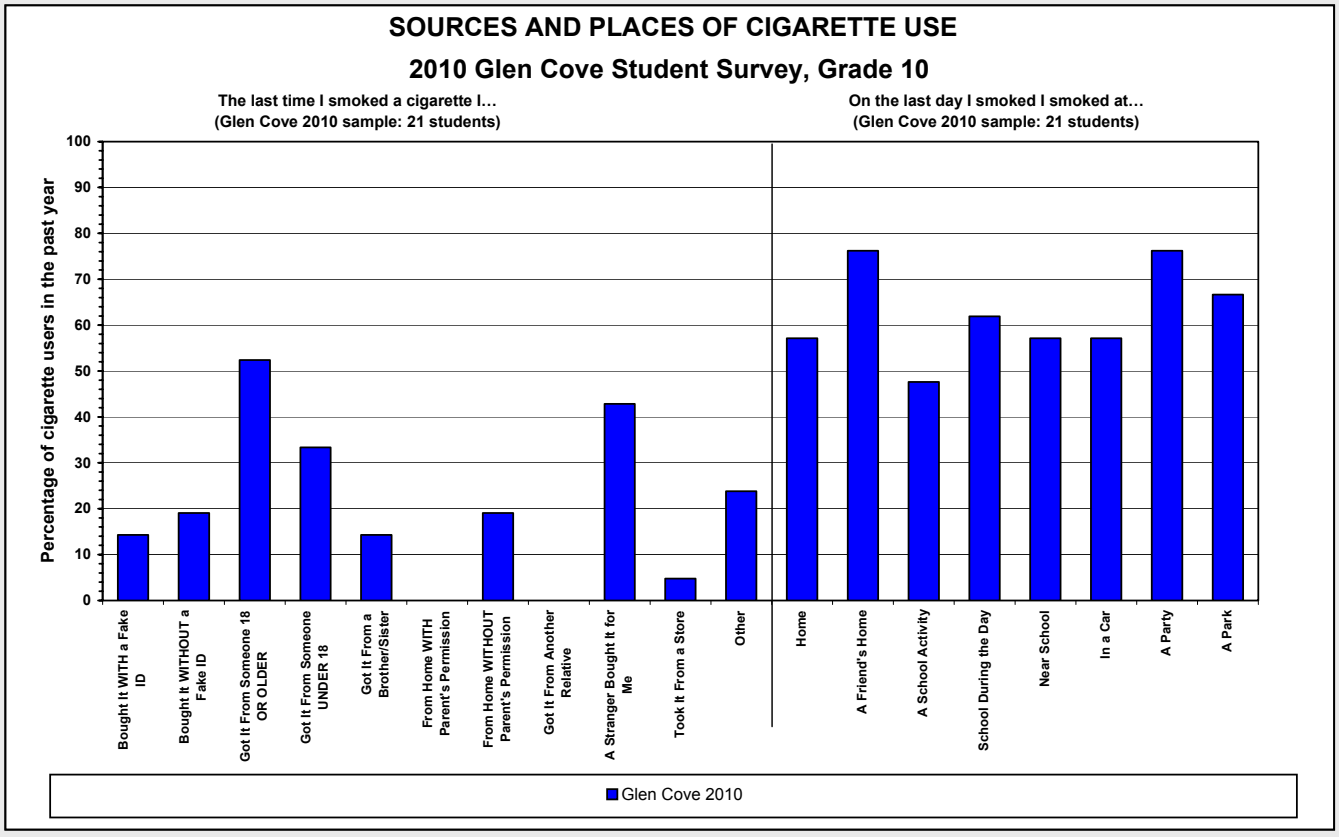
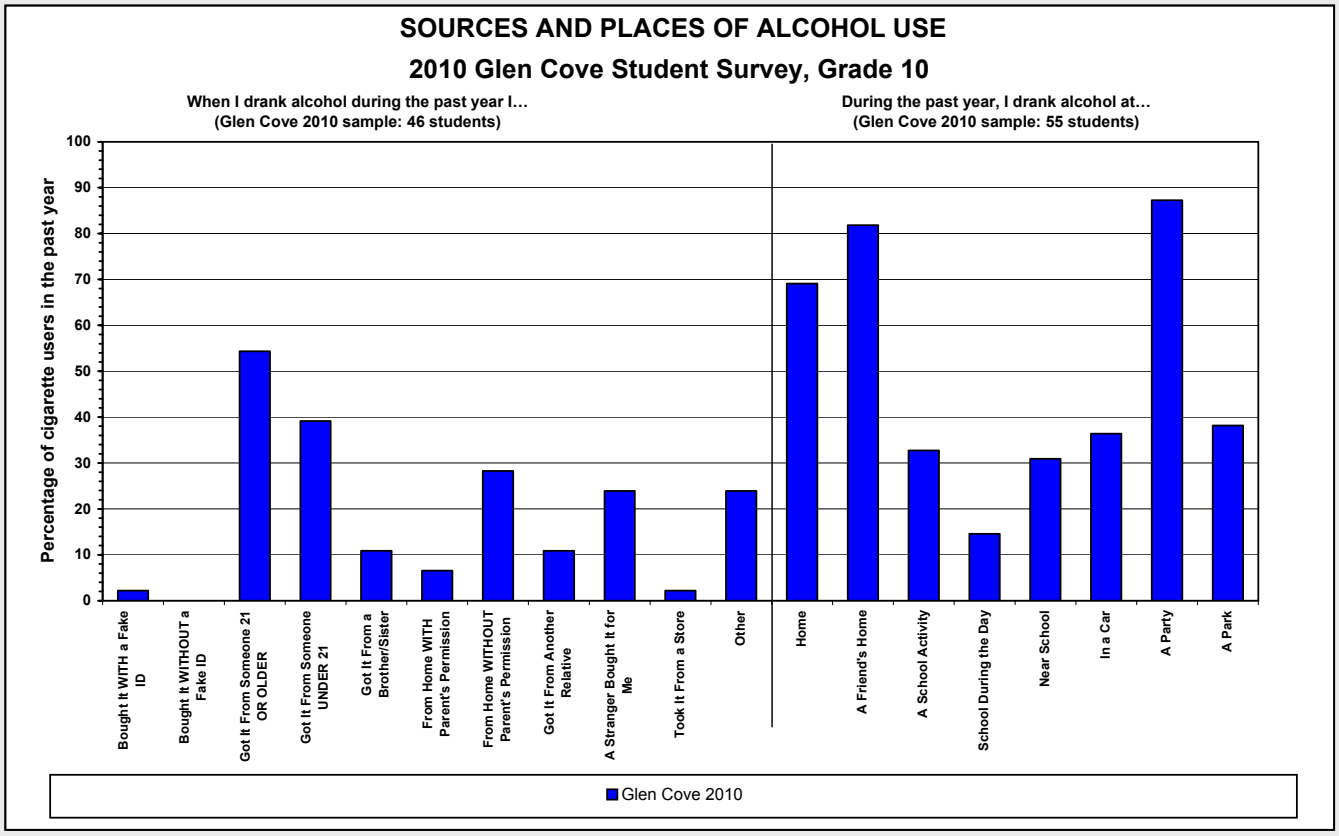
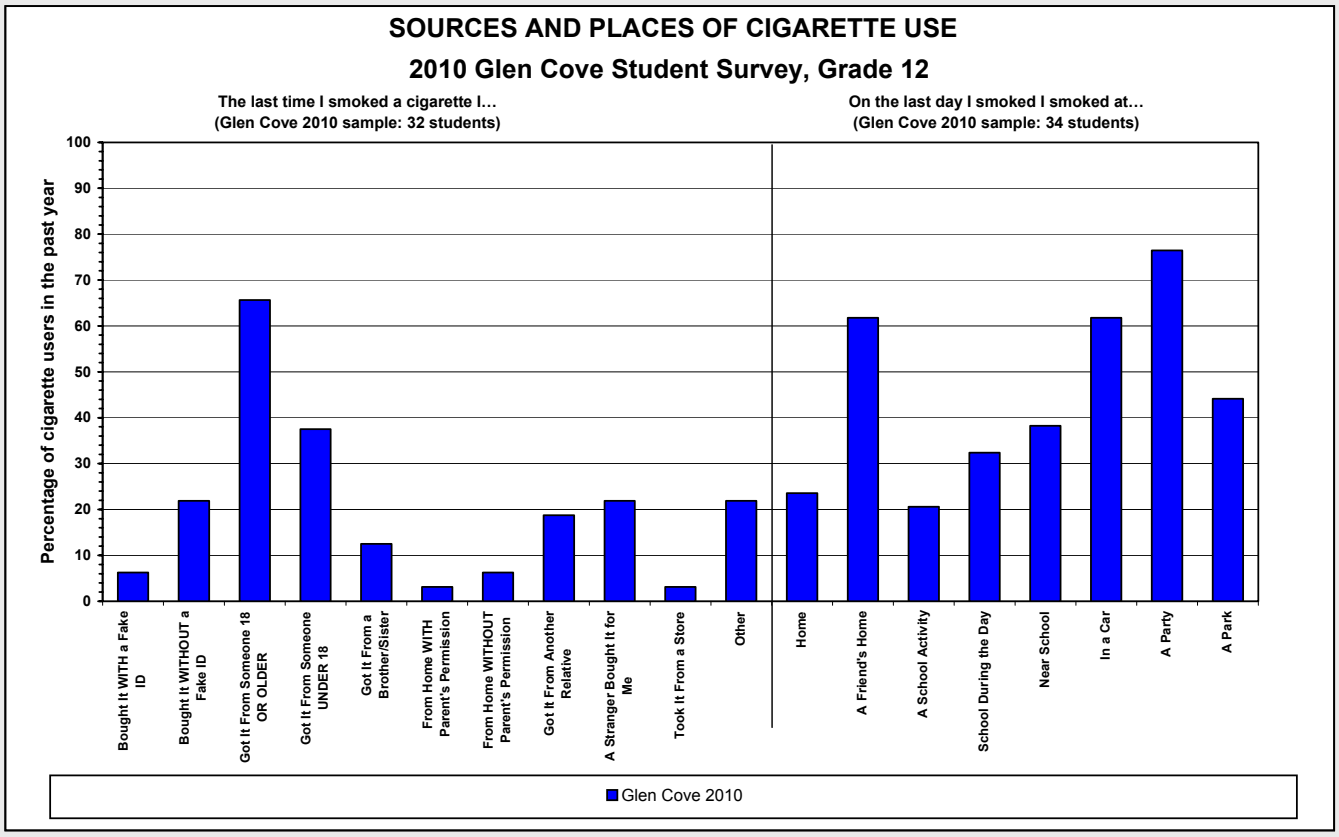
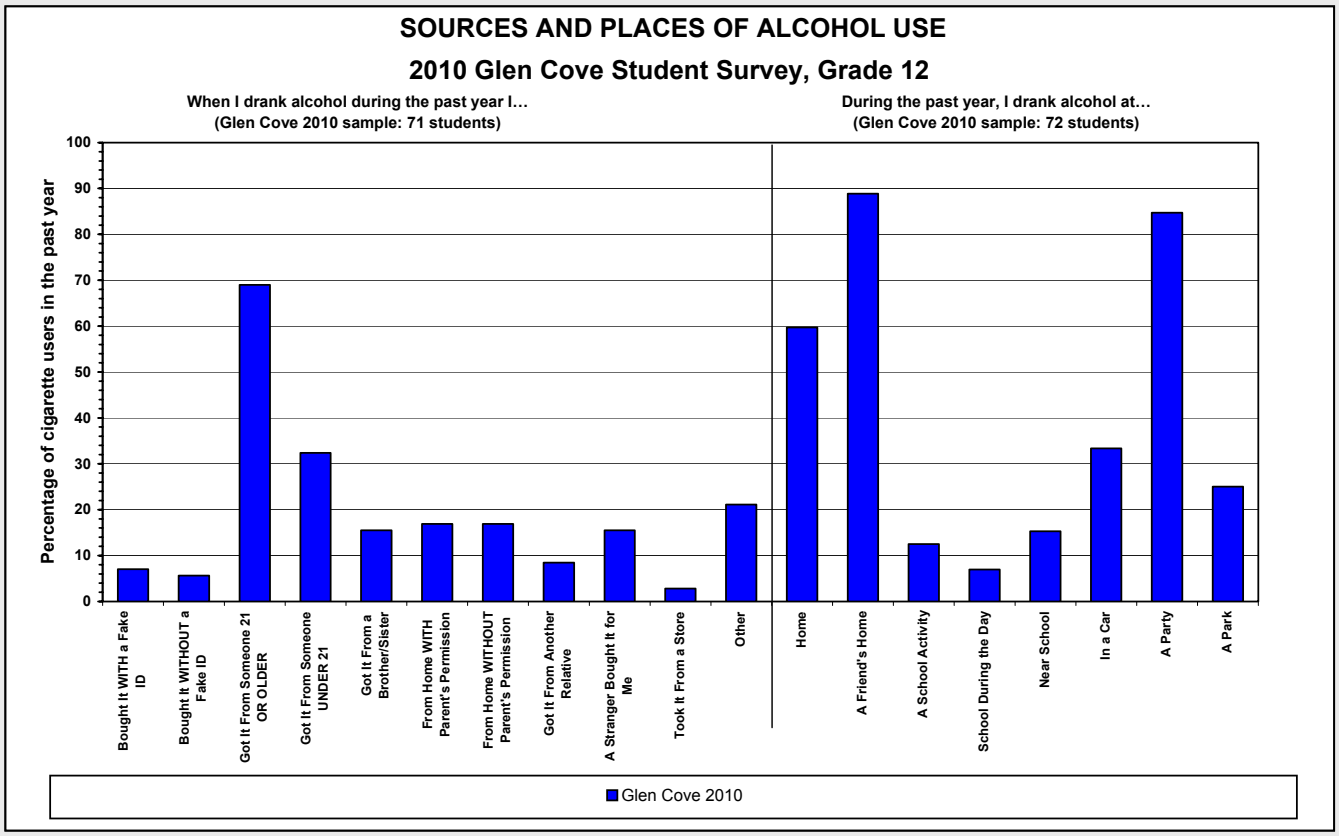




Sources and Places of Use





Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

Table 2. Scales that Measure the Risk and Protective Factors Shown in the Profiles

Community Domain Risk Factors	
Community Disorganization	Research has shown that neighborhoods with high population density, lack of natural surveillance of public places, physical deterioration, and high rates of adult crime also have higher rates of juvenile crime and drug selling.
Low Neighborhood Attachment	A low level of bonding to the neighborhood is related to higher levels of juvenile crime and drug selling.
Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use	Research has shown that legal restrictions on alcohol and tobacco use, such as raising the legal drinking age, restricting smoking in public places, and increased taxation have been followed by decreases in consumption. Moreover, national surveys of high school seniors have shown that shifts in normative attitudes toward drug use have preceded changes in prevalence of use.
Perceived Availability of Drugs and Handguns	The availability of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal drugs has been related to the use of these substances by adolescents. The availability of handguns is also related to a higher risk of crime and substance use by adolescents.
Community Domain Protective Factors	
Opportunities for Positive Involvement	When opportunities are available in a community for positive participation, children are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Positive Involvement	Rewards for positive participation in activities helps children bond to the community, thus lowering their risk for substance use.
Family Domain Risk Factors	
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	When children are raised in a family with a history of problem behaviors (e.g., violence or ATOD use), the children are more likely to engage in these behaviors.
Family Conflict	Children raised in families high in conflict, whether or not the child is directly involved in the conflict, appear at risk for both delinquency and drug use.
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior & Drugs	In families where parents use illegal drugs, are heavy users of alcohol, or are tolerant of children's use, children are more likely to become drug abusers during adolescence. The risk is further increased if parents involve children in their own drug (or alcohol) using behavior, for example, asking the child to light the parent's cigarette or get the parent a beer from the refrigerator.
Poor Family Management	Parents' use of inconsistent and/or unusually harsh or severe punishment with their children places them at higher risk for substance use and other problem behaviors. Also, parents' failure to provide clear expectations and to monitor their children's behavior makes it more likely that they will engage in drug abuse whether or not there are family drug problems.
Family Domain Protective Factors	
Family Attachment	Young people who feel that they are a valued part of their family are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Opportunities for Positive Involvement	Young people who are exposed to more opportunities to participate meaningfully in the responsibilities and activities of the family are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Positive Involvement	When parents, siblings, and other family members praise, encourage, and attend to things done well by their child, children are less likely to engage in substance use and problem behaviors.
School Domain Risk Factors	
Low Commitment to School	Surveys of high school seniors have shown that the use of hallucinogens, cocaine, heroin, stimulants, and sedatives or nonmedically prescribed tranquilizers is significantly lower among students who expect to attend college than among those who do not. Factors such as liking school, spending time on homework, and perceiving the coursework as relevant are also negatively related to drug use.
Academic Failure	Beginning in the late elementary grades (grades 4-6) academic failure increases the risk of both drug abuse and delinquency. It appears that the experience of failure itself, for whatever reasons, increases the risk of problem behaviors.

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

Table 2. Scales that Measure the Risk and Protective Factors Shown in the Profiles (cont'd)

School Domain Protective Factors	
Opportunities for Positive Involvement	When young people are given more opportunities to participate meaningfully in important activities at school, they are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Positive Involvement	When young people are recognized and rewarded for their contributions at school, they are less likely to be involved in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Peer-Individual Risk Factors	
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use	Early onset of drug use predicts misuse of drugs. The earlier the onset of any drug use, the greater the involvement in other drug use and the greater frequency of use. Onset of drug use prior to the age of 15 is a consistent predictor of drug abuse, and a later age of onset of drug use has been shown to predict lower drug involvement and a greater probability of discontinuation of use.
Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use	During the elementary school years, most children express anti-drug, anti-crime, and pro-social attitudes and have difficulty imagining why people use drugs or engage in antisocial behaviors. However, in middle school, as more youth are exposed to others who use drugs and engage in antisocial behavior, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. Youth who express positive attitudes toward drug use and antisocial behavior are more likely to engage in a variety of problem behaviors, including drug use.
Friends' Use of Drugs	Young people who associate with peers who engage in alcohol or substance abuse are much more likely to engage in the same behavior. Peer drug use has consistently been found to be among the strongest predictors of substance use among youth. Even when young people come from well-managed families and do not experience other risk factors, spending time with friends who use drugs greatly increases the risk of that problem developing.
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are at higher risk for engaging in antisocial behavior themselves.
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	Young people who do not perceive drug use to be risky are far more likely to engage in drug use.
Rewards for Antisocial Behavior	Young people who receive rewards for their antisocial behavior are at higher risk for engaging further in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Rebelliousness	Young people who do not feel part of society, are not bound by rules, don't believe in trying to be successful or responsible, or who take an active rebellious stance toward society, are at higher risk of abusing drugs. In addition, high tolerance for deviance, a strong need for independence and normlessness have all been linked with drug use.
Intention to Use ATODs	Many prevention programs focus on reducing the intention of participants to use ATODs later in life. Reduction of intention to use ATODs often follows successful prevention interventions.
Depressive Symptoms	Young people who are depressed are overrepresented in the criminal justice system and are more likely to use drugs. Survey research and other studies have shown a link between depression and other youth problem behaviors.
Gang Involvement	Youth who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use.
Peer-Individual Protective Factors	
Religiosity	Young people who regularly attend religious services are less likely to engage in problem behaviors.
Belief in the Moral Order	Young people who have a belief in what is "right" or "wrong" are less likely to use drugs.
Prosocial Involvement	Participation in positive school and community activities helps provide protection for youth.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who view working hard in school and the community are less likely to engage in problem behavior.
Involvement with Prosocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in prosocial behavior are more protected from engaging in antisocial behavior and substance use.

Data Tables

Table 3. Number of Students Who Completed the Survey

Number of Youth	Grade 6		Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			Total	
	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010	MTF 2007	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010	MTF 2007	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010	MTF 2007	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010
	192	134	197	138	†	153	117	†	154	125	†	696	514

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

In your lifetime, on how many occasions (if any) have you: (One or more occasions)		Grade 6		Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			Total	
		Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010	MTF 2007	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010	MTF 2007	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010	MTF 2007	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010
Alcohol	Had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	19.9	25.0	54.9	50.7	38.9	72.7	67.0	61.7	84.2	82.1	72.7	56.2	55.8
Cigarettes	Smoked cigarettes?	2.8	0.0	17.5	18.4	22.1	28.3	34.5	34.6	40.4	35.0	46.2	21.9	22.4
Chewing Tobacco	Used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	1.4	1.9	1.8	0.8	9.1	2.3	7.3	15.1	7.1	9.2	15.1	3.1	4.8
Marijuana	Used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil)?	0.6	4.3	6.3	13.4	14.2	17.4	25.7	31.0	47.7	47.2	41.8	17.1	22.8
Inhalants	Sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	5.4	22.6	12.4	15.9	15.6	4.6	10.4	13.6	7.3	6.6	10.5	7.6	14.0
Hallucinogens	Used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.0	10.0	0.0	6.9	1.6	2.3	6.1	3.0	5.3	2.5	3.4	1.8	6.4
Cocaine	Used cocaine or crack?	0.0	9.2	1.2	7.7	3.1	0.8	4.3	5.3	5.4	4.1	7.8	1.8	6.4
Methamphetamines	Used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth)?	0.0	3.6	1.2	4.7	1.8	0.8	1.8	2.8	0.7	1.6	3.0	0.7	2.9
Other Stimulants**	Used stimulants other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.3	6.1	1.2	6.9	n/a	0.8	2.7	n/a	5.4	2.5	n/a	2.2	4.6
Sedatives	Used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.3	7.9	4.2	6.3	9.2	2.3	3.6	14.8	6.0	1.7	15.2	3.5	4.9
Heroin	Used heroin or other opiates?	0.0	2.7	0.0	3.9	1.3	0.8	5.3	1.5	2.0	2.4	1.5	0.7	3.6
Ecstasy	Used MDMA (X, E, Ecstasy)?	0.0	7.3	0.0	3.9	2.3	0.0	5.2	5.2	4.2	5.6	6.5	1.0	5.5
Prescription Drugs*	Used prescription drugs (such as Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, Oxycontin or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them?	n/a	7.4	n/a	6.3	n/a	n/a	6.2	n/a	n/a	6.6	n/a	n/a	6.6
Non-Prescription Cough Medicine*	Used a non-prescription cough or cold medicine (robos, DMX, etc.) to get high and not for medical reasons?	n/a	5.5	n/a	12.2	n/a	n/a	6.1	n/a	n/a	4.9	n/a	n/a	7.4

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

* Substance categories that were not measured and reported prior to 2010.

** Substance categories that were not measured and reported prior to 2010, and Monitoring the Future does not have an equivalent value.

Data Tables

Table 5. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During The Past 30 Days

In the past 30 days, on how many occasions (if any) have you: (One or more occasions)		Grade 6		Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			Total	
		Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010	MTF 2007	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010	MTF 2007	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010	MTF 2007	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010
Alcohol	Had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	5.3	13.3	31.4	30.8	15.9	41.2	51.8	33.4	62.5	68.0	44.4	34.0	40.7
Cigarettes	Smoked cigarettes?	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.8	7.1	11.8	11.1	14.0	20.0	16.0	21.6	8.7	7.3
Chewing Tobacco	Used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	0.0	1.0	1.8	0.0	3.2	2.4	2.7	6.1	1.4	4.2	6.6	1.4	2.0
Marijuana	Used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil)?	0.0	2.7	3.0	4.8	5.7	10.8	16.4	14.2	25.9	30.3	18.8	9.3	13.6
Inhalants	Sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	2.4	10.5	6.5	5.5	3.9	1.5	1.8	2.5	2.0	0.8	1.2	3.3	4.6
Hallucinogens	Used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.0	8.5	0.0	3.1	0.5	1.5	2.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	3.6
Cocaine	Used cocaine or crack?	0.0	8.4	0.6	3.9	0.9	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.0	0.5	4.3
Methamphetamines	Used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth)?	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.9
Other Stimulants**	Used stimulants other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	0.0	3.6	0.6	3.9	n/a	0.8	0.9	n/a	3.4	0.0	n/a	1.2	2.1
Sedatives	Used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them?	0.6	0.9	1.2	3.2	3.0	0.8	1.8	4.6	2.0	0.8	4.6	1.2	1.7
Heroin	Used heroin or other opiates?	0.0	1.8	0.0	3.9	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.2	1.9
Ecstasy	Used MDMA (X, E, Ecstasy)?	0.0	4.7	0.0	3.1	0.6	0.0	2.7	1.2	0.7	4.0	1.6	0.2	3.6
Prescription Drugs*	Used prescription drugs (such as Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, Oxycontin or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them?	n/a	1.9	n/a	4.8	n/a	n/a	3.6	n/a	n/a	3.3	n/a	n/a	3.5
Non-prescription cough medicine*	Used a non-prescription cough or cold medicine (robos, DMX, etc.) to get high and not for medical reasons?	n/a	2.8	n/a	5.5	n/a	n/a	4.4	n/a	n/a	2.5	n/a	n/a	3.8

* Substance categories that were not measured and reported prior to 2010.

** Substance categories that were not measured and reported prior to 2010, and Monitoring the Future does not have an equivalent value.

Data Tables

Table 6. Percentage of Students With Heavy ATOD Use and Need for Alcohol/Drug Treatment

Heavy Use and Treatment Needs		Grade 6			Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			Total	
		Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010	8 State Norm	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010	8 State Norm	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010	8 State Norm	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010	8 State Norm	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010
Binge Drinking	How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks?	2.8	3.9	n/a	21.6	14.8	10.3	27.0	40.5	21.9	36.9	43.2	25.9	21.8	26.0
1/2 Pack of Cigarettes/Day	During the past 30 days, have you smoked a half a pack of cigarettes a day or more?	0.0	0.0	n/a	1.8	0.0	1.1	1.6	0.0	2.7	4.3	0.8	5.7	1.9	0.4
Needs Alcohol Treatment	Answered "Yes" to at least 3 alcohol treatment questions and has used alcohol on 10 or more occasions.	n/a	0.0	n/a	n/a	3.6	n/a	n/a	12.8	n/a	n/a	9.6	n/a	n/a	6.2
Needs Drug Treatment	Answered "Yes" to at least 3 drug treatment questions and has used any drug on 10 or more occasions.	n/a	0.0	n/a	n/a	2.2	n/a	n/a	3.4	n/a	n/a	8.8	n/a	n/a	3.5
Alcohol or Drug Treatment	Needs alcohol and/or drug treatment.	n/a	0.0	n/a	n/a	4.3	n/a	n/a	12.8	n/a	n/a	13.6	n/a	n/a	7.4

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

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you: (*One or more times*)	Grade 6			Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			Total	
	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010	8 State Norm	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010	8 State Norm	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010	8 State Norm	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010	8 State Norm	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010
Been Suspended from School	7.4	12.2	13.0	18.4	11.9	17.5	13.4	9.6	12.8	7.8	10.4	9.3	11.9	11.1
Been Drunk or High at School	0.0	4.7	2.8	4.4	6.1	10.3	10.6	13.9	17.7	21.7	16.1	19.2	8.4	10.0
Sold Illegal Drugs	0.0	3.1	0.6	1.6	2.2	3.6	2.1	8.7	7.4	2.6	7.3	8.4	1.5	5.2
Stolen or Tried to Steal a Motor Vehicle	0.0	3.8	1.9	1.1	0.0	3.7	0.7	3.5	3.8	0.0	1.6	2.1	0.4	2.2
Been Arrested	0.0	5.4	2.9	3.3	0.7	7.1	3.6	4.5	8.0	3.3	3.2	7.2	2.4	3.4
Attacked Someone with the Idea of Seriously Hurting Them	12.2	16.2	13.0	13.2	14.3	16.7	14.4	17.4	15.5	7.9	9.8	12.7	12.0	14.4
Carried a Handgun	2.1	3.1	4.5	3.2	0.0	5.9	2.1	5.2	5.3	2.0	2.4	5.1	2.4	2.6
Carried a Handgun to School	0.5	2.3	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.0	1.6	1.0	0.5	1.4

Table 8. Percentage of Students Responding to Drinking and Driving Questions in the Past Month

Drinking Behavior	Grade 6			Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			Total	
	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010	8 State Norm	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010	8 State Norm	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010	8 State Norm	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010	8 State Norm	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010
Driven after Drinking Alcohol	n/a	2.4	n/a	n/a	0.8	n/a	n/a	2.7	n/a	n/a	7.4	n/a	n/a	3.3
Been a Passenger With Drinking Driver	n/a	9.0	n/a	n/a	16.5	n/a	n/a	27.4	n/a	n/a	19.7	n/a	n/a	18.0

Data Tables

Table 9. Percentage of Students Gambling in the Past Year *

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you: (*'A few times' or more*)	Grade 6			Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			Total	
	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010	8 State Norm	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010	8 State Norm	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010	8 State Norm	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010	8 State Norm	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010
Gambled in the Past Year	45.5	43.9	n/a	56.3	46.1	n/a	63.2	41.6	n/a	51.3	53.7	n/a	55.0	46.8
Gambled at a Casino	5.9	0.0	n/a	19.6	5.6	n/a	32.4	1.1	n/a	29.9	4.2	n/a	23.5	3.2
Played the Lottery	5.9	33.3	n/a	11.9	30.3	n/a	2.7	25.0	n/a	6.8	35.1	n/a	7.2	30.6
Bet on Sports	29.9	15.4	n/a	35.6	20.5	n/a	40.5	20.2	n/a	31.6	20.0	n/a	34.9	19.6
Bet on Cards	24.2	13.2	n/a	31.2	11.6	n/a	23.6	11.5	n/a	29.9	29.5	n/a	27.9	17.3
Bet on Horses	14.7	2.6	n/a	23.9	3.4	n/a	22.0	2.3	n/a	23.1	4.3	n/a	21.7	3.3
Played Bingo for Money	4.5	21.1	n/a	16.4	14.1	n/a	2.7	13.8	n/a	5.2	11.7	n/a	8.1	14.1
Gambled on the Internet	6.0	2.6	n/a	18.7	3.5	n/a	12.8	4.5	n/a	14.7	3.2	n/a	14.2	3.6
Bet on Dice	9.2	2.7	n/a	21.3	5.7	n/a	6.6	1.1	n/a	4.3	5.3	n/a	11.2	3.9
Bet on Games of Skill	4.6	8.1	n/a	19.3	12.5	n/a	4.6	11.5	n/a	1.7	18.9	n/a	8.6	13.7

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factors	Grade 6			Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			Total	
	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010	8 State Norm	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010	8 State Norm	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010	8 State Norm	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010	8 State Norm	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010
Community Domain														
Opportunity for Prosocial Involvement	57.3	58.3	56.5	50.0	60.2	59.4	48.3	67.3	58.9	61.8	62.1	60.5	54.0	62.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	45.5	49.4	52.7	34.2	39.7	52.6	33.3	42.9	47.4	40.5	42.9	47.5	37.9	43.3
Family Domain														
Family Attachment	69.0	63.8	56.6	48.1	50.5	52.5	58.9	57.1	56.9	52.9	61.8	58.7	56.6	57.6
Opportunity for Prosocial Involvement	60.9	67.2	61.7	49.1	54.1	62.5	56.0	54.5	56.9	55.5	60.4	57.7	55.0	58.1
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	60.4	66.1	55.8	38.5	49.5	49.9	55.3	57.1	56.8	50.4	64.2	56.9	50.2	58.5
School Domain														
Opportunity for Prosocial Involvement	76.3	62.6	52.1	62.3	69.1	62.2	76.0	76.5	61.9	67.8	82.9	62.6	70.4	72.5
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	59.0	55.2	54.8	65.4	54.0	53.1	65.8	68.7	62.1	52.7	58.9	47.2	60.8	58.8
Peer-Individual Domain														
Religiosity	39.4	32.0	52.8	47.8	52.3	60.7	37.3	32.1	58.8	34.2	28.7	54.8	40.1	36.6
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	n/a	50.8	56.4	n/a	51.5	55.4	n/a	55.9	56.6	n/a	56.9	54.7	n/a	53.7
Prosocial Involvement	60.3	68.2	58.0	58.2	56.7	54.3	66.9	69.3	54.2	62.7	70.2	55.6	61.7	65.9
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	43.7	39.3	52.3	35.9	35.4	50.1	52.4	62.5	58.4	49.3	65.3	59.8	44.8	50.4
Belief in the Moral Order	66.9	53.4	58.8	49.7	56.1	59.7	48.9	48.6	50.7	48.3	45.1	53.2	53.9	50.8
Total Protection														
Students with High Protection**	n/a	44.8	50.1	n/a	48.6	52.2	n/a	56.9	53.9	n/a	64.8	54.5	n/a	53.4

* Because not all of the 8 State Surveys had Gambling Behavior questions, no values are available

** High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of protective factors operating in their lives. (6th grade: 4 or more protective factors, 7th-12th grades: 5 or more protective factors)

Data Tables

Table 11. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factors	Grade 6			Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			Total	
	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010	8 State Norm	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010	8 State Norm	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010	8 State Norm	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010	8 State Norm	Glen Cove 2008	Glen Cove 2010
Community Domain														
Low Neighborhood Attachment	48.0	44.6	43.5	36.4	27.9	36.6	46.6	48.6	41.5	54.7	36.1	45.1	45.9	38.6
Community Disorganization	41.3	37.6	40.6	40.4	54.9	46.8	44.2	52.3	45.9	60.2	44.5	43.0	46.8	47.8
Laws & Norms Favor Drug Use	30.4	32.4	41.5	45.9	44.9	42.5	36.4	42.2	40.2	52.9	47.1	46.9	42.8	42.6
Perceived Availability of Drugs	40.7	48.6	43.3	45.9	42.5	41.0	41.8	41.7	46.9	39.8	42.2	49.6	42.3	43.3
Family Domain														
Perceived Availability of Handguns	n/a	11.4	25.6	n/a	23.9	38.4	n/a	11.7	29.7	n/a	12.8	35.3	n/a	15.4
Poor Family Management	55.2	52.4	46.6	55.2	50.5	41.3	41.6	39.0	39.6	46.0	31.0	42.3	49.8	42.1
Family Conflict	48.2	40.0	42.1	41.4	45.5	37.7	39.7	44.0	40.8	43.7	46.1	37.5	43.1	44.4
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	n/a	23.7	39.7	n/a	39.6	42.0	n/a	37.0	44.3	n/a	43.1	44.8	n/a	37.4
Parent Attitudes Favorable to ASB	39.3	35.7	35.4	53.4	50.0	45.4	50.4	53.4	47.0	54.7	53.8	44.4	49.9	49.5
Parent Attitudes Favor Drug Use	13.9	18.6	15.5	34.4	30.2	28.3	40.8	33.0	40.8	47.4	39.3	41.3	34.5	31.5
School Domain														
Academic Failure	34.6	29.8	40.8	39.3	40.5	45.5	43.8	36.3	45.0	40.1	33.9	41.2	39.2	35.2
Low Commitment to School	40.9	51.9	45.8	57.7	50.7	45.5	36.1	46.6	42.9	36.4	39.2	45.4	43.5	47.2
Peer-Individual Domain														
Rebelliousness	30.9	34.4	39.7	43.3	32.0	39.8	44.8	54.5	43.5	39.5	43.4	40.4	39.3	40.7
Early Initiation of ASB	23.4	20.5	28.5	36.4	25.2	37.6	32.4	28.7	38.2	28.8	31.5	36.3	30.2	26.3
Early Initiation of Drug Use	20.0	20.5	34.0	43.0	38.5	44.5	28.3	41.6	41.6	48.7	38.7	46.4	34.6	34.5
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	45.2	61.5	42.5	47.1	39.6	38.6	42.1	43.5	44.1	42.5	43.9	41.1	44.5	47.2
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	16.0	19.2	23.5	43.8	41.8	39.1	45.1	51.3	45.0	51.3	49.6	43.2	37.9	40.0
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	35.9	53.5	43.7	28.8	48.4	39.1	42.2	50.9	46.0	37.6	43.4	36.9	35.8	48.9
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	40.1	39.3	44.1	38.9	33.8	39.2	37.7	33.3	38.3	37.3	28.2	34.9	38.6	33.6
Friend's Use of Drugs	17.6	18.1	26.9	50.8	44.6	47.1	49.7	49.1	45.2	50.3	46.8	40.3	41.2	39.8
Rewards for ASB	24.0	30.2	28.0	48.9	41.4	40.9	52.1	51.8	44.9	52.3	50.4	45.8	43.5	43.4
Depressive Symptoms	34.1	35.0	44.3	48.0	36.6	48.2	43.4	43.1	47.5	39.7	33.6	41.3	41.3	36.9
Intention to Use Drugs	n/a	46.6	40.6	n/a	37.7	32.5	n/a	46.2	41.2	n/a	52.5	44.5	n/a	45.7
Gang Involvement	1.6	4.7	9.4	3.3	5.3	10.0	4.2	7.0	7.0	4.0	4.8	4.8	3.2	5.4
High Risk														
Students at High Risk*	n/a	32.8	41.6	n/a	43.5	44.8	n/a	43.6	44.2	n/a	45.6	43.7	n/a	41.2

* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives.
(6th grade: 7 or more risk factors, 7th-8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 9th-12th graders: 9 or more factors)

Data Tables

Table 12. Sources and Places of Student Cigarette Use

The last time I smoked a cigarette I…	Grade 6	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
	Glen Cove 2010	Glen Cove 2010	Glen Cove 2010	Glen Cove 2010	Glen Cove 2010
*Sample size **	*0*	*16*	*21*	*32*	*69*
Bought It WITH a Fake ID	0.0	18.8	14.3	6.3	11.6
Bought It WITHOUT a Fake ID	0.0	6.3	19.0	21.9	17.4
Got It From Someone 18 OR OLDER	0.0	18.8	52.4	65.6	50.7
Got It From Someone UNDER 18	0.0	18.8	33.3	37.5	31.9
Got It From a Brother/Sister	0.0	0.0	14.3	12.5	10.1
From Home WITH Parent's Permission	0.0	12.5	0.0	3.1	4.3
From Home WITHOUT Parent's Permission	0.0	31.3	19.0	6.3	15.9
Got It From Another Relative	0.0	12.5	0.0	18.8	11.6
A Stranger Bought It for Me	0.0	25.0	42.9	21.9	29.0
Took It From a Store	0.0	6.3	4.8	3.1	4.3
Other	0.0	43.8	23.8	21.9	27.5
On the last day I smoked, I smoked at…	Grade 6	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
	Glen Cove 2010	Glen Cove 2010	Glen Cove 2010	Glen Cove 2010	Glen Cove 2010
*Sample size **	*0*	*10*	*21*	*34*	*65*
Home	0.0	50.0	57.1	23.5	38.5
A Friend's Home	0.0	70.0	76.2	61.8	67.7
A School Dance, a Game, or Other Event	0.0	20.0	47.6	20.6	29.2
School During the Day	0.0	10.0	61.9	32.4	38.5
Near School	0.0	20.0	57.1	38.2	41.5
In a Car	0.0	30.0	57.1	61.8	55.4
A Party	0.0	40.0	76.2	76.5	70.8
A Park or Beach	0.0	30.0	66.7	44.1	49.2

* Sample size represents the number of youth who answered the question, not including students reporting no cigarette use in the past year. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results and yearly trends to the entire community.

Data Tables

Table 13. Sources and Places of Student Alcohol Use

When I drank Alcohol in the past year I…	Grade 6	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
	Glen Cove 2010	Glen Cove 2010	Glen Cove 2010	Glen Cove 2010	Glen Cove 2010
*Sample size **	*3*	*32*	*46*	*71*	*152*
Bought It WITH a Fake ID	0.0	3.1	2.2	7.0	4.6
Bought It WITHOUT a Fake ID	33.3	3.1	0.0	5.6	3.9
Got It From Someone 21 OR OLDER	0.0	25.0	54.3	69.0	53.9
Got It From Someone UNDER 21	33.3	40.6	39.1	32.4	36.2
Got It From a Brother/Sister	0.0	9.4	10.9	15.5	12.5
From Home WITH Parent's Permission	100.0	6.3	6.5	16.9	13.2
From Home WITHOUT Parent's Permission	0.0	28.1	28.3	16.9	22.4
Got It From Another Relative	33.3	9.4	10.9	8.5	9.9
A Stranger Bought It for Me	0.0	6.3	23.9	15.5	15.8
Took It From a Store	33.3	3.1	2.2	2.8	3.3
Other	0.0	21.9	23.9	21.1	21.7
During the past year, I drank alcohol at…	Grade 6	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
	Glen Cove 2010	Glen Cove 2010	Glen Cove 2010	Glen Cove 2010	Glen Cove 2010
*Sample size **	*3*	*31*	*55*	*72*	*161*
Home	100.0	48.4	69.1	59.7	61.5
A Friend's Home	33.3	74.2	81.8	88.9	82.6
A School Dance, a Game, or Other Event	33.3	6.5	32.7	12.5	18.6
School During the Day	33.3	0.0	14.5	6.9	8.7
Near School	0.0	9.7	30.9	15.3	19.3
In a Car	33.3	16.1	36.4	33.3	31.1
A Party	33.3	54.8	87.3	84.7	78.9
A Park or Beach	33.3	6.5	38.2	25.0	26.1

* Sample size represents the number of youth who answered the question, not including students reporting no alcohol use in the past year. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results and yearly trends to the entire community.

Data Tables

Table 14. Drug Free Communities Report *

Outcomes	Definition	Substance	Glen Cove 2008													
			Grade 6		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		Male		Female		Total †	
			Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Perception of Risk ***(People are at Moderate or Great Risk of harming themselves if they...)***	drink 1 or two drinks nearly every day	Alcohol	77.5	169	74.8	163	73.9	134	81.8	148	71.8	291	82.6	310	77.0	614
	smoke 1 or more packs or cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	84.8	171	89.4	170	89.9	138	93.3	149	86.2	298	91.8	316	89.2	628
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	83.5	170	87.8	164	81.8	132	70.7	150	75.5	294	86.4	309	81.2	616
Perception of Parent Disapproval ***(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)***	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	95.0	121	85.6	160	83.2	119	71.5	137	81.8	253	84.6	272	83.6	537
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	98.4	122	97.5	160	96.6	119	88.2	136	95.3	254	95.2	272	95.2	537
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	98.3	120	98.7	155	98.3	118	93.4	137	96.4	249	97.8	269	97.2	530
Perception of Peer Disapproval ***(I think it is Wrong or Very Wrong for someone my age to...)***	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	97.3	188	72.0	189	59.0	144	47.4	152	71.1	329	70.3	327	70.7	673
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	98.9	188	89.2	186	77.5	142	68.0	153	86.0	328	83.3	324	84.6	669
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	100.0	187	92.4	185	85.2	142	63.4	153	84.4	327	88.5	323	86.4	667
Past 30-Day Use	at least one use in the Past 30 Days	Alcohol	5.3	169	31.4	172	41.2	131	62.5	152	32.9	301	34.6	309	34.0	624
		Cigarettes	0.0	141	4.2	166	11.8	127	20.0	140	8.5	272	9.0	290	8.7	574
		Marijuana	0.0	167	3.0	169	10.8	130	25.9	147	9.8	295	8.9	305	9.3	613
			Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Nuuber	Age	Number	Age	Number
Average Age of Onset **	average age	Alcohol	10.6	37	11.6	111	13.5	106	13.9	123	12.4	185	13.1	183	12.8	377
		Cigarettes	11.0	6	11.5	36	13.7	41	14.0	76	13.1	78	13.4	78	13.2	159
		Marijuana	.	0	12.3	9	13.9	26	14.9	75	14.1	52	14.9	55	14.5	110

*The “Number” column represents the sample size (the number of youth who answered the question). The "Percent" column represents the percentage of youth in the sample answering the question as specified.

**For Average Age of Onset, “Number” represents the number of youth who reported any age of first use for the specified substance other than "Never Used."

†The "Total" column represents responses from students in *all* grades surveyed. (In order to report individual grades accurately, the grade must have a minimum of twenty students reporting data. The "Total" sample may contain additional data from grades that did not make the sample cutoff, and so may exceed the sum of the individual grade columns displayed.)

Data Tables

Table 15. Youth Perceptions of Substance Use

Now think about all the students in your grade at school. How many of them do you think:	Substance	Glen Cove 2008									
		Grade 6		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
a. smoke one or more cigarettes a day?	None (0%)	129	68.3	40	21.3	9	6.4	1	0.7	179	26.7
	Few (1-10%)	45	23.8	63	33.5	11	7.8	5	3.3	124	18.5
	Some (11-30%)	6	3.2	47	25.0	21	14.9	18	11.8	92	13.7
	Half or less (31-50%)	2	1.1	17	9.0	38	27.0	34	22.2	91	13.6
	Half or more (51-70%)	5	2.6	14	7.4	28	19.9	46	30.1	93	13.9
	Most (71-90%)	2	1.1	5	2.7	24	17.0	31	20.3	62	9.2
	Almost All (91-100%)	0	0.0	2	1.1	10	7.1	18	11.8	30	4.5
b. drank alcohol sometime in the past month?	None (0%)	92	48.7	31	16.4	3	2.1	1	0.7	127	18.9
	Few (1-10%)	62	32.8	34	18.0	7	5.0	1	0.7	104	15.5
	Some (11-30%)	16	8.5	27	14.3	9	6.4	2	1.3	54	8.0
	Half or less (31-50%)	12	6.3	29	15.3	10	7.1	12	7.8	63	9.4
	Half or more (51-70%)	5	2.6	28	14.8	26	18.6	28	18.3	87	13.0
	Most (71-90%)	1	0.5	27	14.3	50	35.7	63	41.2	141	21.0
	Almost All (91-100%)	1	0.5	13	6.9	35	25.0	46	30.1	95	14.2
c. used marijuana sometime in the past month?	None (0%)	154	81.5	63	33.3	15	10.7	1	0.7	233	34.8
	Few (1-10%)	24	12.7	69	36.5	18	12.9	8	5.3	119	17.8
	Some (11-30%)	5	2.6	33	17.5	27	19.3	21	13.8	86	12.8
	Half or less (31-50%)	2	1.1	9	4.8	22	15.7	24	15.8	57	8.5
	Half or more (51-70%)	3	1.6	8	4.2	25	17.9	42	27.6	78	11.6
	Most (71-90%)	1	0.5	6	3.2	23	16.4	32	21.1	62	9.3
	Almost All (91-100%)	0	0.0	1	0.5	10	7.1	24	15.8	35	5.2
d. used an illegal drug in the past month (not including marijuana)?	None (0%)	152	80.9	91	48.4	24	17.1	5	3.3	272	40.8
	Few (1-10%)	26	13.8	61	32.4	52	37.1	56	37.1	195	29.2
	Some (11-30%)	5	2.7	16	8.5	28	20.0	33	21.9	82	12.3
	Half or less (31-50%)	2	1.1	8	4.3	13	9.3	25	16.6	48	7.2
	Half or more (51-70%)	2	1.1	6	3.2	8	5.7	10	6.6	26	3.9
	Most (71-90%)	1	0.5	5	2.7	7	5.0	17	11.3	30	4.5
	Almost All (91-100%)	0	0.0	1	0.5	8	5.7	5	3.3	14	2.1

Data Tables

Table 16. Drug Free Communities Report *

Outcomes	Definition	Substance	Glen Cove 2010													
			Grade 6		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		Male		Female		Total †	
			Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Perception of Risk ***(People are at Moderate or Great Risk of harming themselves if they...)***	drink 1 or two drinks nearly every day	Alcohol	61.1	113	63.1	122	71.7	106	73.3	120	63.9	216	71.8	227	67.2	461
	smoke 1 or more packs or cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	78.6	117	88.7	124	94.5	109	96.7	122	89.1	221	90.1	233	89.6	472
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	80.7	109	75.7	115	72.8	103	74.8	119	72.5	207	80.3	223	76.0	446
Perception of Parent Disapproval ***(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)***	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	95.7	69	89.6	115	88.5	104	70.7	116	84.4	179	85.6	208	84.9	404
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	98.6	71	97.4	116	99.0	103	92.3	117	98.4	183	95.7	207	96.6	407
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	100.0	69	98.3	115	96.1	102	91.4	116	98.4	182	93.7	205	96.0	402
Perception of Peer Disapproval ***(I think it is Wrong or Very Wrong for someone my age to...)***	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	92.3	130	73.9	134	52.2	115	47.2	123	67.6	238	67.3	245	67.1	502
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	95.4	130	87.3	134	73.7	114	75.6	123	84.5	238	83.7	245	83.4	501
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	96.9	128	87.2	133	70.4	115	62.6	123	80.4	235	80.4	245	79.8	499
Past 30-Day Use	at least one use in the Past 30 Days	Alcohol	13.3	120	30.8	130	51.8	112	68.0	122	42.5	228	39.5	238	40.7	484
		Cigarettes	0.0	99	0.8	124	11.1	108	16.0	119	6.8	206	7.1	226	7.3	450
		Marijuana	2.7	113	4.8	125	16.4	110	30.3	122	15.3	222	12.0	233	13.6	470
			Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Nuuber	Age	Number	Age	Number
Average Age of Onset **	average age	Alcohol	11.2	25	11.7	68	12.7	78	14.2	102	12.7	134	13.1	128	12.9	273
		Cigarettes	12.8	6	12.0	23	12.6	35	14.4	50	13.0	50	13.5	56	13.3	114
		Marijuana	13.5	4	12.5	18	13.7	31	15.3	61	14.4	58	14.3	51	14.4	114

*The “Number” column represents the sample size (the number of youth who answered the question). The "Percent" column represents the percentage of youth in the sample answering the question as specified.

**For Average Age of Onset, “Number” represents the number of youth who reported any age of first use for the specified substance other than "Never Used."

†The "Total" column represents responses from students in *all* grades surveyed. (In order to report individual grades accurately, the grade must have a minimum of twenty students reporting data. The "Total" sample may contain additional data from grades that did not make the sample cutoff, and so may exceed the sum of the individual grade columns displayed.)

Data Tables

Table 17. Youth Perceptions of Substance Use

Now think about all the students in your grade at school. How many of them do you think:	Substance	Glen Cove 2010									
		Grade 6		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
a. smoke one or more cigarettes a day?	None (0%)	68	51.5	27	20.0	10	8.8	4	3.2	109	21.6
	Few (1-10%)	41	31.1	37	27.4	14	12.3	12	9.7	104	20.6
	Some (11-30%)	8	6.1	28	20.7	27	23.7	28	22.6	91	18.0
	Half or less (31-50%)	7	5.3	20	14.8	21	18.4	31	25.0	79	15.6
	Half or more (51-70%)	4	3.0	11	8.1	22	19.3	30	24.2	67	13.3
	Most (71-90%)	1	0.8	10	7.4	18	15.8	17	13.7	46	9.1
	Almost All (91-100%)	3	2.3	2	1.5	2	1.8	2	1.6	9	1.8
b. drank alcohol sometime in the past month?	None (0%)	66	50.8	23	17.3	6	5.3	4	3.2	99	19.8
	Few (1-10%)	33	25.4	21	15.8	2	1.8	2	1.6	58	11.6
	Some (11-30%)	16	12.3	16	12.0	7	6.2	4	3.2	43	8.6
	Half or less (31-50%)	6	4.6	16	12.0	12	10.6	8	6.5	42	8.4
	Half or more (51-70%)	5	3.8	22	16.5	27	23.9	22	17.7	76	15.2
	Most (71-90%)	1	0.8	26	19.5	29	25.7	53	42.7	109	21.8
	Almost All (91-100%)	3	2.3	9	6.8	30	26.5	31	25.0	73	14.6
c. used marijuana sometime in the past month?	None (0%)	99	76.7	37	27.8	10	8.8	7	5.6	153	30.7
	Few (1-10%)	15	11.6	27	20.3	13	11.5	8	6.5	63	12.6
	Some (11-30%)	8	6.2	16	12.0	18	15.9	12	9.7	54	10.8
	Half or less (31-50%)	2	1.6	20	15.0	22	19.5	25	20.2	69	13.8
	Half or more (51-70%)	3	2.3	15	11.3	22	19.5	32	25.8	72	14.4
	Most (71-90%)	0	0.0	15	11.3	17	15.0	33	26.6	65	13.0
	Almost All (91-100%)	2	1.6	3	2.3	11	9.7	7	5.6	23	4.6
d. used an illegal drug in the past month (not including marijuana)?	None (0%)	94	73.4	57	42.9	17	14.9	13	10.5	181	36.3
	Few (1-10%)	19	14.8	37	27.8	38	33.3	55	44.4	149	29.9
	Some (11-30%)	6	4.7	19	14.3	25	21.9	22	17.7	72	14.4
	Half or less (31-50%)	3	2.3	9	6.8	12	10.5	14	11.3	38	7.6
	Half or more (51-70%)	4	3.1	3	2.3	12	10.5	10	8.1	29	5.8
	Most (71-90%)	0	0.0	4	3.0	8	7.0	7	5.6	19	3.8
	Almost All (91-100%)	2	1.6	4	3.0	2	1.8	3	2.4	11	2.2

Contacts for Prevention

NATIONAL RESOURCES

United States Department of Health and Human Services (USDHHS)
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration (SAMHSA)
1 Choke Cherry Rd., Rm. 8-1054
Rockville, Maryland 20857
240-276-2000
info@samhsa.hhs.org
www.samhsa.gov

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration (SAMHSA)
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)
1 Choke Cherry Rd., Ste 4-1057
Rockville, Maryland 20857
240-276-2420
info@samhsa.hhs.org
http://prevention.samhsa.gov/

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)
Central Center for Applied Prevention Technology (CAPT)
2720 Hwy. 10
Mounds View, Minnesota 55112
1-800-782-1878
centralcapt@miph.org
http://www.ccapt.org/

CSAP's Southwestern CAPT
Southwestern Regional Center for the Advancement of Prevention Technology
http://captus.samhsa.gov/southwest/southwest.cfm

National Institutes of Health (NIH)
National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)
6001 Executive Blvd., Rm. 5213
Bethesda, Maryland 20892-9561
301-443-1124
Information@lists.nida.nih.gov
http://www.nida.nih.gov/

STATE RESOURCES

New York State
Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (OASAS),
Division of Prevention and Treatment
prevention@oasas.state.ny.us
www.oasas.state.ny.us

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