

**Enfield Youth Services Survey
2011**

Preliminary Results

Processed by ERASE, Inc.

INTRODUCTION:

The following report is prepared by ERASE, Inc for Enfield Youth Services to tabulate and summarize the results of the Enfield Youth Services Survey conducted among Enfield youth in grades 6-12 in November 2011. Throughout this report the percentages reported refer to the percentage of all youth included in the analysis unless otherwise noted.

Throughout the report, data are tabulated by grade. Single factor analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to test for statistical differences between rates among males and females. Results are noted in each section. A significance level of 0.05 was used. In many cases, there were statistical differences identified between males and females. However, it is important to remember that a difference may be statistically significant but "practically irrelevant". The result of these tests should be interpreted with that in mind. For example, although the average age of onset for alcohol among males (12.6 years) is statistically different from the average age of onset for alcohol use among females (13.0 years) this difference may have no practical impact on future prevention activities and may therefore be "practically irrelevant".

SECTION 1: DEMOGRAPHICS

The demographics of the students who participated in the survey are summarized in the tables below. In total 2,642 youth in grades 6-12 enrolled at JFK Middle School (JFK MS), Enrico Fermi High School (EFHS) and Enfield High School (EHS) participated in the survey. Responses from 7 youth were excluded from the analysis because they answered only the initial demographic questions and nothing more. As a result, the following analysis is based on the responses from 2,635 youth. This represents an overall participation rate of 88% based upon Enfield Public Schools' secondary school enrollment of 3,003 students. The sample includes 50% males and 50% females.

Participants by Grade:

Grade	Number (n)	Percent (%)	Percent of Enrollment (%)
6	382	14.5	93.9
7	347	13.2	95.6
8	395	15.0	91.6
9	384	14.6	82.2
10	390	14.8	93.3
11	361	13.7	78.3
12	372	14.1	81.6
No Response	4	0.2	NA
All	2635	100.0	87.7

Participants by Gender:

Gender	Number (n)	Percent (%)
Male	1308	49.6
Female	1316	49.9
No Response	11	0.4
Total	2635	100.0

Mean Age of Participants by Grade :

Grade	Mean Age (years)
6	11.2
7	12.2
8	13.2
9	14.3
10	15.1
11	16.1
12	17.1

Participants by Race/Ethnicity:

Race/Ethnicity	Number (n)	Percent (%)
White Non-Hispanic	1918	72.8
White Hispanic	166	6.3
Black Non-Hispanic	129	4.9
Black Hispanic	74	2.8
Asian or Pacific Islander Non-Hispanic	42	1.6
Asian or Pacific Islander Hispanic	23	0.9
Native American Non-Hispanic	20	0.8
Native American Hispanic	15	0.6
Other	210	8.0
No Response	38	1.4
Total	2635	100.0

Participants by School:

School	Number (n)	Percent (%)
JFK Middle School	1120	42.4
Enfield High School	643	24.3
Fermi High School	845	32.0
Missing	27	1.0
Total	2635	100.0

SECTION II: ALCOHOL USE

1. Alcohol Use Rates

The following tables show the rates of recent (past 30 days) and lifetime (ever) alcohol use reported by Enfield youth in grades 6-12 by school and by grade. Overall, about 46% of youth have consumed alcohol in their lifetime and about 25% have consumed alcohol in the past 30 days. Both lifetime and recent alcohol use tend to increase with increasing grade.

Alcohol Use Rates by School	School			
	JFK MS	EHS	EFHS	Grades 6-12
Lifetime (Ever)	26.1%	62.3%	59.5%	45.8%
Recent (Past 30 days)	10.4%	31.0%	36.3%	23.9%

Gender Differences in Alcohol Use Rates

There is no statistical difference between lifetime or recent alcohol use rates among males and females (ANOVA, $p = 0.973$, $p = 0.582$, respectively).

Alcohol Use Rates by Grade	Grade						
	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
Lifetime (Ever)	12.8%	24.9%	38.3%	48.8%	54.5%	67.8%	74.5%
Recent (Past 30 days)	4.2%	7.1%	16.0%	24.8%	28.3%	40.2%	46.3%

2. Age of Onset for Alcohol Use

All youth were asked how old they were when they first had an alcoholic beverage. For all 1,204 youth who selected an age, the mean age of onset for alcohol use was 12.8 years (standard deviation = 2.0 years). For calculation of the mean, an age of 10 was used for individuals who selected "10 or younger" and 18 was used for individuals who selected "18 or older".

The following table shows the mean age of onset for alcohol use by grade.

Mean Age of Onset for Alcohol Use by Grade	Grade						
	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
Mean Age (years)	10.4	10.8	11.5	12.5	13.2	13.7	13.9
Standard Deviation	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0

Gender Differences in Age of Onset for Alcohol Use

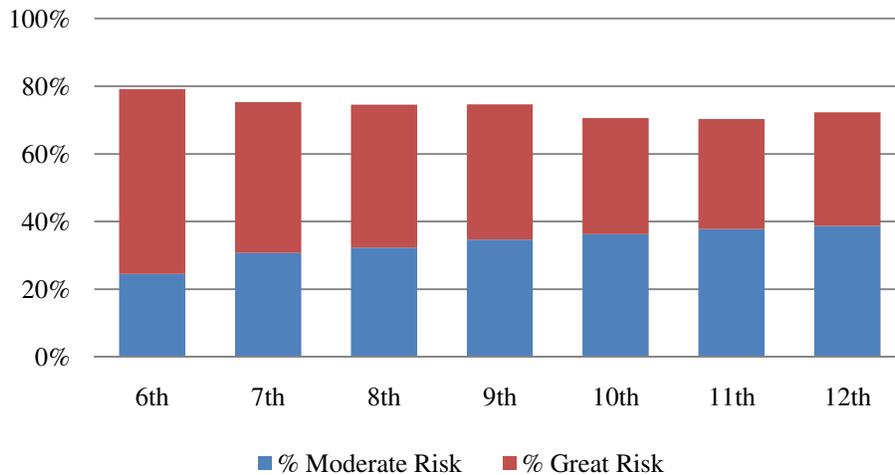
*Among individuals who report an age of onset for alcohol use (individuals who chose "I have never had an alcoholic beverage" were excluded from the analysis), **males** report an **earlier** average age of **onset** for alcohol use than females (ANOVA, $p = 0.0003$). The average age of onset for alcohol use among female students was 13.0 years compared to an average age of onset for alcohol use of 12.6 years among male students.*

3. Perception of Risk for Alcohol Use

Youth were asked "How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they have 5 or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week?" Most Enfield youth (70-80%) feel there is "moderate risk" or "great risk" associated with regular consumption of 5 or more alcoholic beverages once or twice a week. However, 7-11% believe there is "no risk".

Perception of Risk for Alcohol Use	Grade						
	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
No Risk	6.9%	7.2%	9.2%	10.7%	10.3%	9.7%	10.8%
Slight Risk	14.0%	17.4%	16.3%	14.6%	19.1%	20.0%	16.9%
Moderate Risk	24.5%	30.7%	32.3%	34.7%	36.3%	37.8%	38.7%
Great Risk	54.6%	44.6%	42.2%	39.9%	34.3%	32.5%	33.6%

Perception of Risk for Alcohol Use by Grade



Gender Differences in Perception of Risk for Alcohol Use

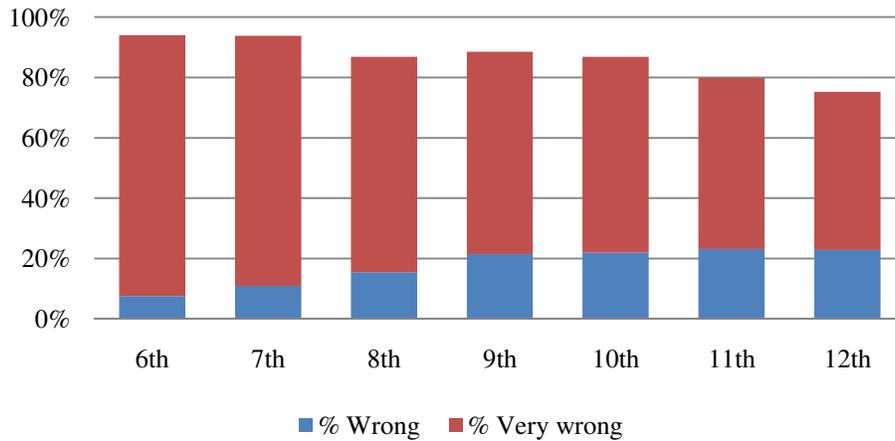
Compared to males, **females** perceive that there is **more risk** associated with regular consumption of alcohol (ANOVA, $p = 0.00$). About 80% of females and about 68% of males believe there is "moderate" or "great risk" associated with consumption of 5 or more drinks once or twice a week.

4. Perception of Parental Disapproval for Alcohol Use

Youth were asked "How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to drink beer, wine or hard liquor regularly?" Nearly all Enfield youth (75-95%) believe that their parents feel it is "wrong" or "very wrong" for them to drink alcoholic beverages regularly.

Perception of Parental Disapproval for Alcohol Use	Grade						
	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
Not at all wrong	2.4%	1.7%	3.0%	4.2%	5.2%	5.9%	9.4%
A little bit wrong	3.7%	4.4%	10.2%	7.3%	8.0%	14.2%	15.4%
Wrong	7.6%	11.0%	15.5%	21.5%	22.0%	23.2%	22.9%
Very wrong	86.4%	82.8%	71.3%	67.0%	64.8%	56.7%	52.3%

Perception of Parental Disapproval for Alcohol Use by Grade



Gender Differences in Perception of Parental Disapproval for Alcohol Use

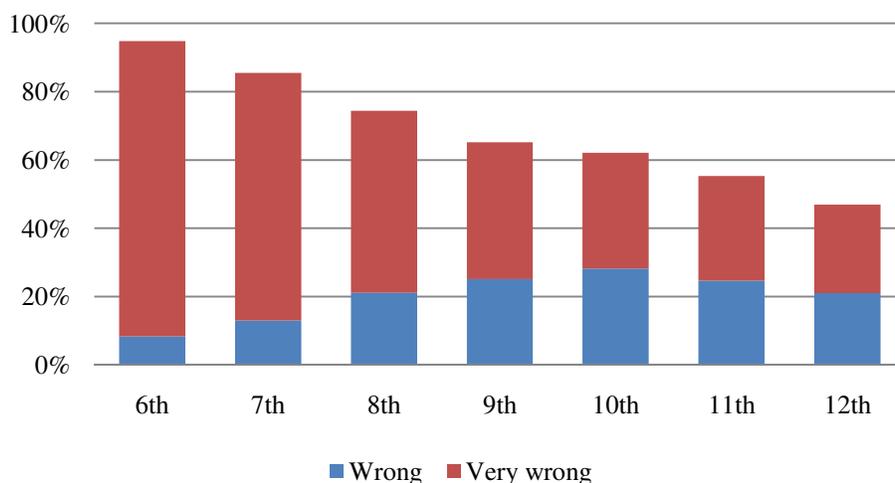
Compared to males, **females** perceive that their parents more strongly **disapprove** of their using alcohol. For example fewer females than males (3.6% vs 5.5%) feel their parents think it would "not be at all wrong" for them to use alcohol regularly. More females than males (71.2% vs 66.4%) feel their parents think it would be "very wrong" for them to use alcohol regularly.

5. Personal Disapproval of Peer Alcohol Use

Youth were asked "How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to drink beer, wine or hard liquor regularly?" The percentage of youth who believe that it is "very wrong" for someone their age to drink alcohol regularly declines sharply from 86% among 6th graders to 26% among 12th graders.

Personal Disapproval of Peer Alcohol Use	Grade						
	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
Not at all wrong	3.1%	4.6%	8.6%	13.9%	11.9%	16.4%	20.2%
A little bit wrong	2.1%	9.8%	17.0%	20.9%	26.1%	28.3%	32.9%
Wrong	8.4%	13.0%	21.1%	25.1%	28.2%	24.7%	21.0%
Very wrong	86.4%	72.5%	53.3%	40.1%	33.9%	30.6%	25.9%

Personal Disapproval of Peer Alcohol Use



Gender Differences in Personal Disapproval of Peer Alcohol Use

Females are more likely than males to **disapprove** of alcohol use among people their own age (ANOVA, $p = 0.000$). About 14% of males but 8% of females feel report that it is "not at all wrong" for someone their age to drink alcohol regularly.

6. Perceived Availability of Alcohol

Perceived availability of alcohol increases steadily with increasing grade. Only 10% of 6th graders but 50% of 12th graders report that it would be "very easy" for them to get alcohol if they wanted to.

Perceived Availability of Alcohol	Grade						
	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
Very easy	10.5%	12.5%	22.4%	27.8%	24.9%	36.4%	50.3%
Sort of easy	9.4%	13.4%	23.7%	26.2%	32.5%	29.4%	28.0%
Sort of hard	13.4%	24.4%	20.9%	25.4%	27.7%	21.3%	15.8%
Very hard	66.7%	49.7%	33.1%	20.6%	14.9%	12.9%	6.0%

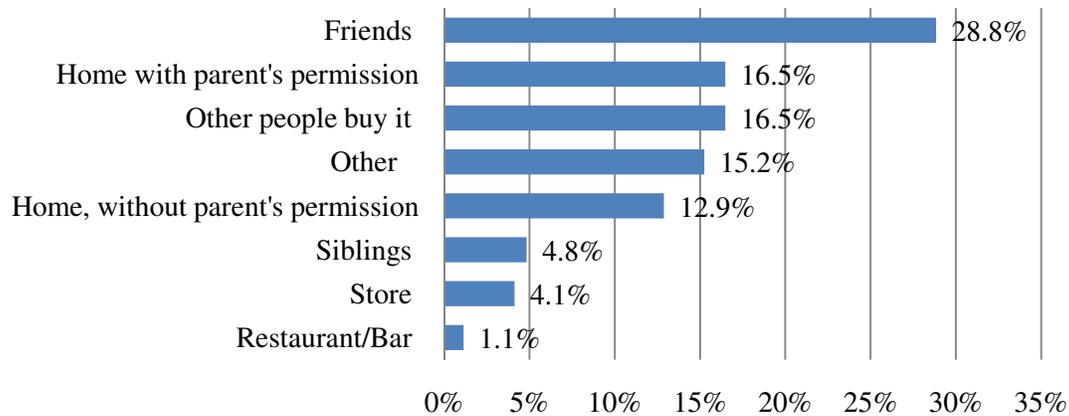
Gender Differences in Perceived Availability of Alcohol

Compared to females, **males** consider alcohol to be **more readily available** (ANOVA, $p = 0.007$). Nearly 30% of males and 23% of females consider alcohol to be "very easy" to get while 28% of males and 31% of females consider alcohol to be "very hard" to get.

7. Sources of Alcohol

Youth were asked from which source they *most often* get alcohol. Responses of the 971 youth who identified a source are summarized in the figure below. Overall, the most commonly cited source was friends (28.8%) and the least common source was restaurant/bar (1.1%).

Percentage* of Enfield Youth Reporting Various Sources of Alcohol

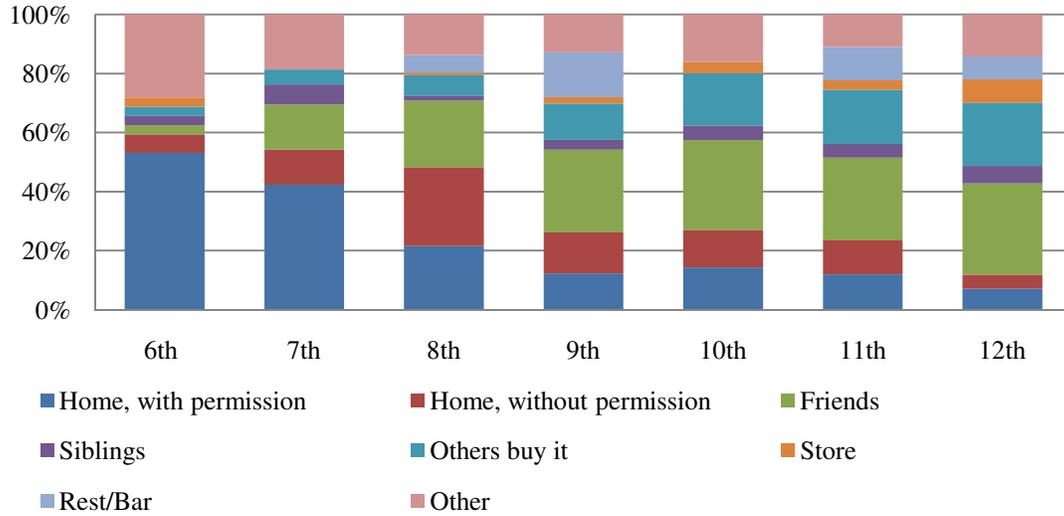


* Percentage of youth who chose a source, not all youth

The following table and figure show the contribution of each source for each grade.

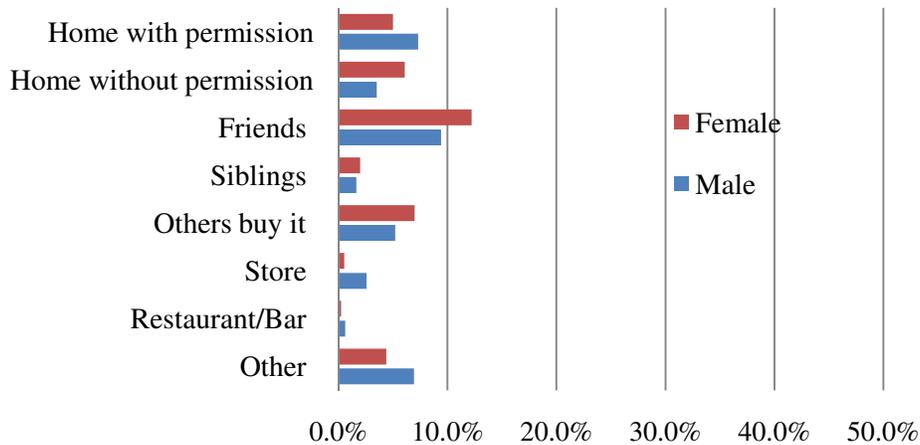
Sources of Alcohol	Grade						
	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
Home, with permission	53.1%	42.4%	22.7%	14.1%	14.4%	13.3%	7.6%
Home, without permission	6.3%	11.9%	28.2%	16.0%	12.7%	12.8%	5.1%
Friends	3.1%	15.3%	23.6%	32.1%	30.4%	31.1%	33.1%
Siblings	3.1%	6.8%	1.8%	3.8%	5.0%	5.1%	6.4%
Others buy it	3.1%	5.1%	7.3%	14.1%	17.7%	20.4%	22.9%
Store	3.1%	0.0%	0.9%	2.6%	3.9%	3.6%	8.5%
Restaurant/Bar	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	17.4%	0.0%	12.5%	8.3%
Other	28.1%	18.6%	14.5%	14.7%	16.0%	12.2%	15.3%

Sources of Alcohol by Grade



With increasing grade, youth appear less likely to report getting alcohol from home with permission and more likely to report getting alcohol from friends or from others who buy it for them.

Sources of Alcohol by Gender



Gender Differences in Sources of Alcohol

There is no statistical difference (ANOVA, $p = 0.140$) between males and females with regard to reported sources of alcohol.

8. Driving While Under the Influence of Alcohol

Youth were asked if they had ever 1) driven a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or 2) ridden as a passenger with a driver under the age of 21 who had been drinking in the past 30 minutes. They were also asked if their parents had ever driven them when they appeared to be drunk or any other family member over the age of 21 had ever driven them when they appeared to be drunk.

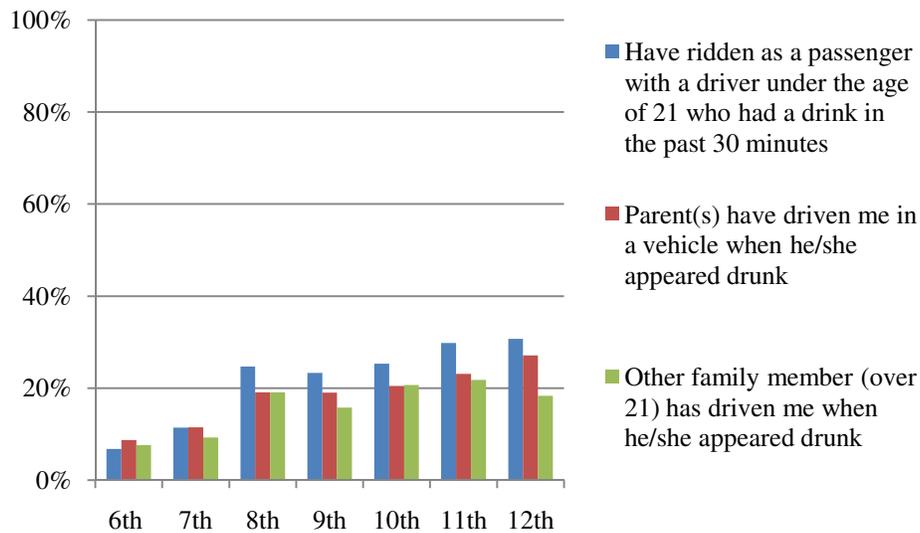
Have driven while under the influence of alcohol *	Age (years)		
	16	17	18
Yes	8.6%	12.5%	18.8%
No	90.6%	87.2%	80.0%
No Response	0.8%	0.3%	1.3%

*Rates are calculated only for youth who report being 16 years of age or older. Although 65 youth reported an age less than 16 and reported having driven a vehicle while under the influence, they are not included in the reported percentages.

Gender Differences in Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol

*Among youth 16 years of age or older, **males** are statistically **more likely** than females to have driven a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol (ANOVA, $p = 0.000$). About 16% of males and 7% of females in this age group report ever having driven a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol.*

Question	Grade						
	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
Have ridden as a passenger with a driver under the age of 21 who had a drink in the past 30 minutes	6.8%	11.4%	24.7%	23.3%	25.3%	29.8%	30.7%
Parent(s) have driven me in a vehicle when he/she appeared drunk	8.7%	11.5%	19.1%	19.0%	20.5%	23.1%	27.1%
Other family member (over 21) has driven me when he/she appeared drunk	7.6%	9.3%	19.1%	15.8%	20.7%	21.8%	18.3%



Gender Differences in Rates of Riding as a Passenger with a Driver Under the Influence
 There is no statistical difference (ANOVA, $p=0.237-0.423$) between males and females with regard to any of these 3 questions related to riding as a passenger with a driver who is under the influence of alcohol. About 22% of youth have ridden as a passenger with an underage driver who had been driving in the past 30 minutes. About 18% of youth have been driven by a parent who appeared to be drunk and about 16% of youth have been driven by another family member who appeared drunk.

9. Intensity of Alcohol Use

Youth were asked 1) on how many occasions in the past 30 days they had used alcohol and 2) when they drank, how many drinks they usually had per occasion. Although 96% of 6th graders report not having consumed alcohol in the past 30 day, the percentage drops to just 54% among 12th graders. Between 1% and 6% of youth report having consumed alcohol on "about everyday" in the past month. Between 1% and 3% of 6-8th graders, 6-7% of 9th and 10th graders and >10% of 11-12th graders report that when they drink they usually have 5 or more drinks per occasion.

Number of Occasions of Alcohol Use in the past 30 days	Grade						
	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
0	95.8%	92.9%	84.0%	75.2%	71.7%	59.8%	53.7%
1	1.3%	2.7%	5.1%	7.9%	10.0%	9.0%	10.8%
2	0.3%	2.1%	2.8%	2.4%	3.9%	7.3%	8.7%
3 to 5	0.5%	0.9%	3.1%	5.5%	4.6%	10.1%	10.3%
6 to 9	0.5%	0.3%	2.5%	1.8%	2.8%	4.2%	4.9%
10 to 19	0.0%	0.3%	0.5%	1.3%	2.8%	4.5%	4.3%
20 to 30	0.0%	0.3%	0.5%	2.6%	2.8%	0.6%	1.4%
About everyday	1.6%	0.6%	1.5%	3.2%	1.3%	4.5%	6.0%

Gender Differences in Number of Occasions of Alcohol Use

Males report **more frequent** use of alcohol than females (ANOVA, $p = 0.035$). About 10% of males and 7% of females consumed alcohol on 6 or more occasions in the past month while 4% of males and 1% of females consumed alcohol on "about everyday" in the past 30 days.

Usual Number of Alcoholic Drinks per Occasion in the past 30 days	Grade						
	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
0	95.0%	89.3%	83.4%	74.3%	71.8%	59.5%	54.6%
1	1.8%	4.9%	7.9%	8.9%	5.9%	9.5%	8.4%
2	0.5%	1.7%	3.3%	6.8%	5.2%	8.1%	4.9%
3	0.8%	2.0%	1.3%	2.9%	5.4%	5.0%	6.2%
4	0.3%	0.6%	1.0%	1.3%	4.7%	5.9%	6.5%
5 or more	1.6%	1.4%	3.1%	5.8%	7.0%	12.0%	19.5%

Gender Differences in Number of Drinks per Occasion

Overall, males are more likely to have **more drinks per occasion** than females (ANOVA, $p = 0.006$). For example, 10% of males and 4% of females report usually having 5 or more drinks per occasion. while 15% of males and 20% of females report usually having 1 to 4 drinks per occasion.

Youth were asked specifically about binge drinking behavior (5 or more drinks in a row on a single occasion) in the past 2 weeks. Although about 3% of 6th and 7th graders report having engaged in binge drinking *in the past 2 weeks*, the percentage rises to about 25% among 11th

and 12th graders. Between 1% and 7% of youth have engaged in binge drinking 10 or more times in the past 2 weeks.

Number of times you had 5 or more drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks	Grade						
	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
None	96.8%	96.2%	93.6%	85.9%	85.2%	75.5%	72.8%
Once	1.1%	1.2%	2.0%	2.9%	7.0%	10.0%	7.3%
Twice	0.5%	0.6%	1.0%	3.1%	2.1%	6.1%	5.7%
3 to 5 times	0.3%	0.9%	0.5%	3.1%	1.3%	4.5%	5.9%
6 to 9 times	0.0%	0.3%	0.8%	1.3%	1.3%	0.6%	1.9%
10 or more times	1.3%	0.9%	2.0%	3.7%	3.1%	3.3%	6.5%

Gender Differences in Binge Drinking Behavior

Males report more recent binge drinking behavior than females (ANOVA, $p = 0.00$). About 15% of males and 11% of females report having consumed 5 or more drinks in a row at least once in the past 2 weeks. Nearly 6% of males and about 2% of females report having consumed 5 or more drinks in a row on 6 or more occasions in the past 2 weeks.

10. Underage Drinking Parties

Under Connecticut State Law it is illegal to provide alcohol to youth even on private property. Between 3% and 5% of youth report that their parents have hosted an underage drinking party and between 3% and 30% say they have attended an underage drinking party hosted by an adult over the age of 21.

Parents have hosted an underage drinking party	Grade						
	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
No	85.3%	83.5%	83.6%	85.1%	91.4%	90.5%	88.6%
Yes	2.6%	3.5%	3.6%	6.0%	2.6%	4.2%	5.1%
Unsure	12.1%	13.0%	12.8%	8.9%	6.0%	5.3%	6.2%

Gender Differences in Rate of Parents Hosting Underage Drinking Parties

There is **no statistical difference** (ANOVA, $p = 0.744$) between males and females in terms of reports of parents hosting underage drinking parties. About 4% of males and females report that their parents have hosted an underage drinking party.

Have attended an underage drinking party hosted by an adult over 21	Grade						
	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
No	93.7%	85.8%	82.5%	80.9%	81.3%	64.1%	59.7%
Yes	2.6%	6.1%	10.4%	13.1%	13.5%	30.4%	32.7%
Unsure	3.7%	8.1%	7.1%	6.0%	5.2%	5.6%	7.6%

Gender Differences in Attendance of Underage Drinking Parties

There is **no statistical difference** between the rates of attendance of underage drinking parties among males and females (ANOVA, $p = 0.709$). About 15% of males and females have attended an underage drinking party hosted by an adult.

SECTION III: CIGARETTE USE

1. Cigarette Use Rates

The table below shows the rates of recent (past 30 days) and lifetime (ever) cigarette use reported by Enfield youth in grades 6-12. The percentage of youth who report lifetime cigarette use ranges from 4.5% among 6th graders to 42% among 12th graders. About half as many report recent use.

Cigarette Use Rates by Grade	Grade						
	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
Lifetime (Ever)	4.5%	14.8%	24.0%	29.0%	33.2%	35.6%	42.0%
Recent (Past 30 days)	2.9%	5.5%	12.5%	16.4%	14.8%	20.9%	22.9%

Gender Differences in Cigarette Use Rates

There is no statistical difference between the lifetime (ANOVA, $p = 0.781$) and recent (ANOVA, $p = 0.140$) cigarette use rates among males and females. About 26% of males and females report having smoked cigarettes at least once in their lifetime and about 13.6% report having smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days.

2. Age of Onset for Cigarette Use

All youth were asked how old they were when they first smoked a cigarette. The overall mean age of onset for cigarette use for the 683 youth who selected an age was 12.7 years (standard deviation= 2.0 years). For calculation of the mean, an age of 10 was used for individuals who selected "10 or younger" and 18 was used for individuals who selected "18 or older".

The following table shows the mean age of onset for cigarette use by grade.

Mean Age of Onset for Cigarette Use by Grade	Grade						
	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
Mean Age (years)	10.4	11.2	11.9	12.2	13.2	13.3	13.4
Standard Deviation	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.3

Gender Differences in Age of Onset for Cigarette Use

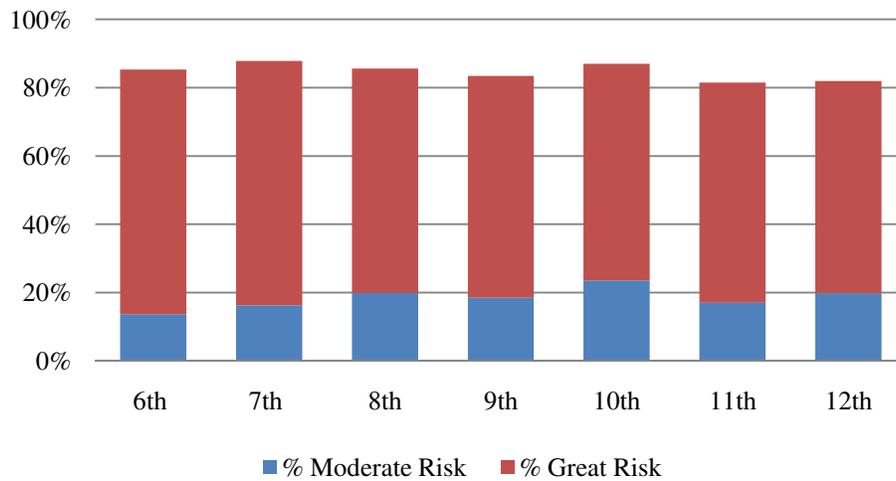
*Among youth who report an age of onset for cigarette use (those who chose "I have never smoked a cigarette were excluded from the analysis), there is **tendency for males to report earlier onset** (12.6 years) than females (12.9 years) although the difference did not achieve statistical significance (ANOVA, $p = 0.06$).*

3. Perception of Risk for Cigarette Use

Youth were asked about the risk associated with smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day.

Perception of Risk for Cigarette Use	Grade						
	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
No Risk	8.4%	4.9%	8.4%	8.7%	7.0%	7.8%	10.8%
Slight Risk	6.3%	7.3%	5.9%	7.9%	6.0%	10.6%	7.3%
Moderate Risk	13.7%	16.3%	19.9%	18.5%	23.6%	17.0%	19.8%
Great Risk	71.6%	71.5%	65.7%	64.9%	63.4%	64.5%	62.1%

Perception of Risk for Cigarette Use by Grade



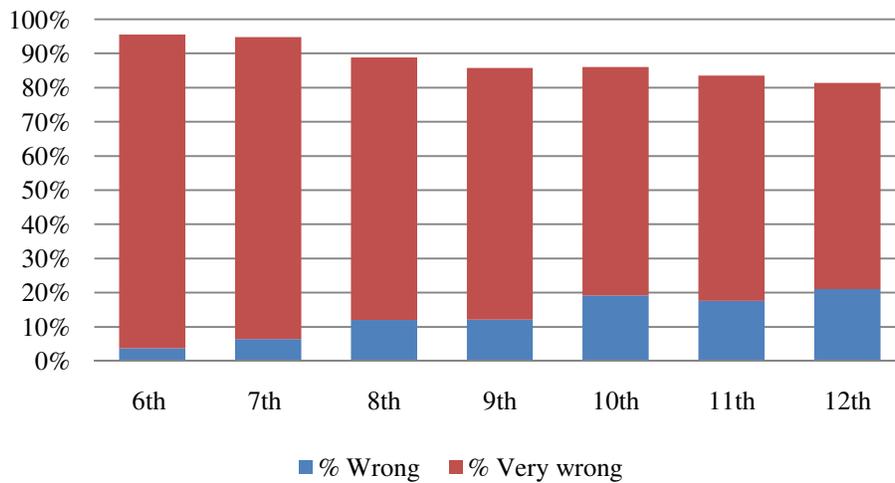
Gender Differences in Perception of Risk for Cigarette Use

Females consider smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day to be **more risky** than do males (ANOVA, $p = 0.0002$). About 70% of females compared to 63% of males feel that there is "great risk" associated with smoking 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day. About 10% of males and 6% of females feel that there is "no risk".

4. Perception of Parental Disapproval for Cigarette Use

Perception of Parental Disapproval for Cigarette Use	Grade						
	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
Not at all wrong	2.6%	1.4%	4.6%	5.8%	4.4%	6.1%	8.4%
A little bit wrong	1.9%	3.8%	6.6%	8.4%	9.6%	10.3%	10.2%
Wrong	3.7%	6.4%	12.0%	12.1%	19.2%	17.6%	21.0%
Very wrong	91.8%	88.4%	76.8%	73.7%	66.8%	65.9%	60.4%

Perceived Parental Disapproval for Cigarette Use by Grade



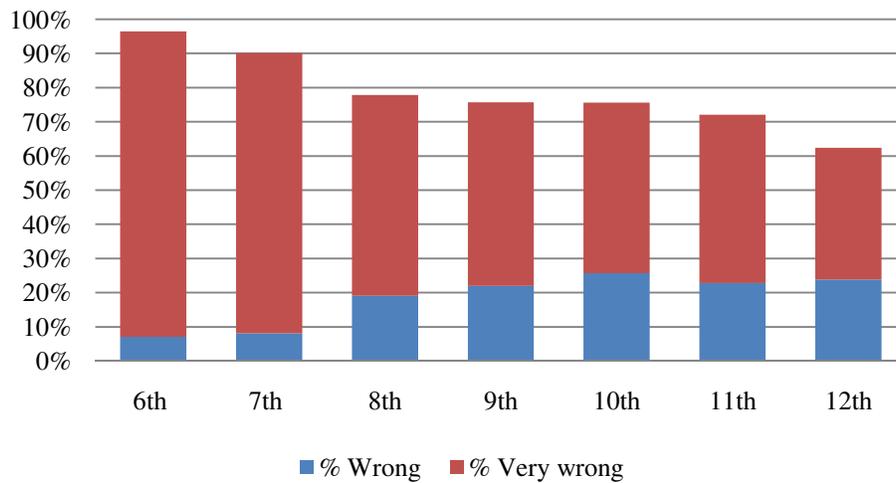
Gender Differences in Perceived Parental Disapproval for Cigarette Use

Compared to males, **females** perceive that their parents more strongly **disapprove** of their use of cigarettes (ANOVA, $p = 0.012$). About 73% of males and 77% of females believe that their parents feel it would be "very wrong" for them to smoke cigarettes.

5. Personal Disapproval of Peer Cigarette Use

Personal Disapproval of Peer Cigarette Use	Grade						
	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
Not at all wrong	1.8%	4.6%	8.2%	11.1%	10.4%	11.1%	17.8%
A little bit wrong	1.6%	5.2%	14.0%	13.2%	14.0%	16.7%	19.7%
Wrong	7.1%	8.1%	19.1%	22.0%	25.7%	22.8%	23.8%
Very wrong	89.4%	82.0%	58.7%	53.7%	49.9%	49.3%	38.6%

Personal Disapproval of Peer Cigarette Use by Grade



Gender Differences in Personal Disapproval of Peer Cigarette Use

Females are more likely than males to **disapprove** of cigarette use by their peers (ANOVA, $p = 0.001$). About 12% of males but 7% of females feel it would be "not at all wrong" for someone their age to smoke cigarettes.

6. Intensity of Cigarette Use

Youth were asked how many cigarettes they had smoked per day in the past 30 days. Between 1% and 7% of youth report smoking a pack or more per day.

Number of cigarettes smoked per day in the past 30 days	Grade						
	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
None	97.1%	94.5%	87.5%	83.6%	85.2%	79.1%	77.1%
Less than 1 cigarette per	0.5%	2.9%	5.6%	4.7%	4.4%	7.2%	7.5%
1 to 5 cigarettes per day	0.3%	1.4%	3.3%	5.8%	6.2%	6.1%	5.7%
About 1/2 pack a day	0.3%	0.3%	1.8%	1.8%	1.3%	3.3%	2.4%
About 1 pack a day	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	1.1%	1.0%	1.7%	2.2%
About 1 and 1/2 packs a day	1.6%	0.6%	1.3%	2.9%	1.8%	2.5%	5.1%

Gender Differences in Intensity of Cigarette Use

Males report **more frequent** use of cigarettes than do females (ANOVA, $p = 0.002$). Although 85% of males and 87% of females report not having smoked any cigarettes in the past 30 days,

6% of males compared to 3.5% of females report having smoked a 1/2 pack or more per day in the past month.

SECTION IV: MARIJUANA USE

1. Marijuana Use Rates

The table below shows the rates of recent (past 30 days) and lifetime (ever) marijuana use reported by Enfield youth in grades 6-12.

Marijuana Use Rates by Grade	Grade						
	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
Lifetime (Ever)	3.2%	6.4%	20.1%	28.8%	39.8%	46.1%	53.9%
Recent (Past 30 days)	2.7%	5.5%	13.2%	21.4%	26.0%	31.8%	34.4%

Gender Differences in Marijuana Use Rates

*Males tend to report higher lifetime marijuana use than females although the difference is not statistically significant (ANOVA, $p = 0.05$). Approximately 30% of males and 27% of females report lifetime marijuana use. **Males do report statistically higher rates of recent marijuana use (ANOVA, $p = 0.039$). About 21% of males and 18% of females report recent marijuana use.***

2. Age of Onset for Marijuana Use

All youth were asked how old they were when they first smoked marijuana. For all 741 youth who reported an age, the mean age of onset for marijuana use was 13.4 years (standard deviation = 1.9). For calculation of the mean, an age of 10 was used for individuals who selected "10 or younger" and 18 was used for individuals who selected "18 or older".

The following table shows the mean age of onset for marijuana use by grade.

Mean Age of Onset for Marijuana Use by Grade	Grade						
	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
Mean Age (years)	10.6	11.9	12.1	12.4	13.4	14.0	14.1
Standard Deviation	0.8	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.1

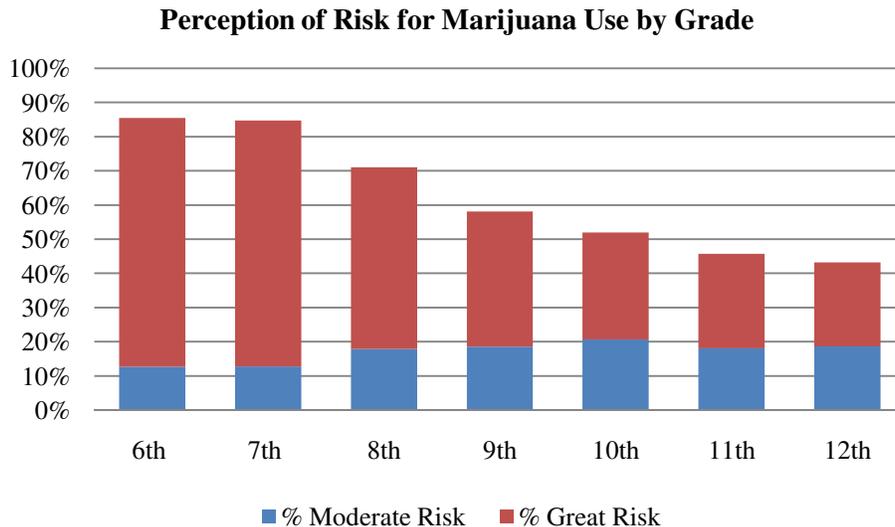
Gender Differences in Age of Onset for Marijuana Use

Among individuals who report an age of onset for marijuana use (individuals who chose "I have never smoked marijuana" were excluded from the analysis), **males** report an **earlier** average age of **onset** than females (ANOVA, $p = 0.003$). The average age of onset for marijuana use among females was 13.6 years compared to an average age of onset for marijuana use of 13.2 years among males.

3. Perception of Risk for Marijuana Use

The percentage of youth who perceive that there is "moderate risk" or "great risk" associated with regular marijuana use declines from about 85% among 6th graders to about 43% among 12th graders.

Perception of Risk for Marijuana Use	Grade						
	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
No Risk	8.4%	7.8%	13.3%	18.7%	27.1%	29.0%	30.8%
Slight Risk	6.1%	7.5%	15.8%	23.2%	20.9%	25.3%	25.9%
Moderate Risk	12.7%	12.8%	17.9%	18.5%	20.7%	18.1%	18.6%
Great Risk	72.8%	71.9%	53.1%	39.6%	31.3%	27.6%	24.6%



Gender Differences in Perception of Risk for Marijuana

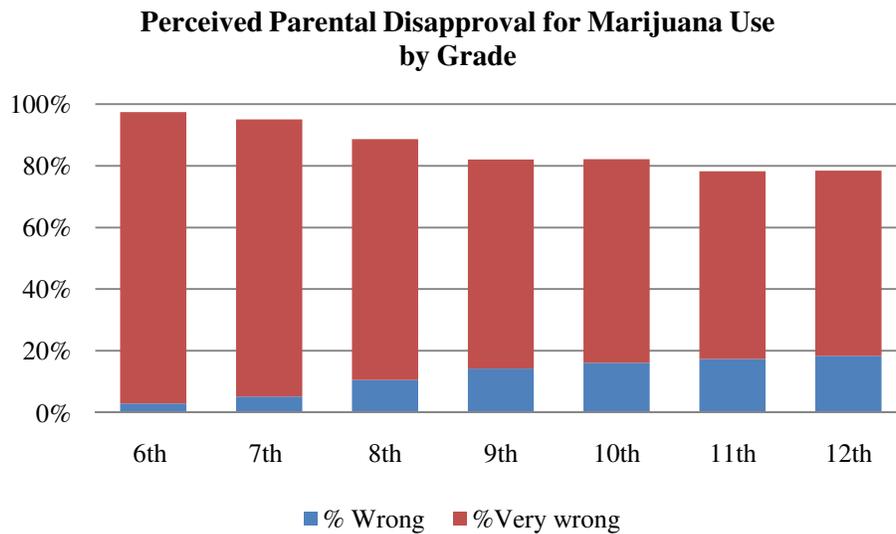
Females are more likely than males to consider regular marijuana use to be **risky** (ANOVA, $p = 0.000$). Approximately 24% of males but 15% of females consider regular marijuana use to be

associated with "no risk" while 42% of males and 49% of female feel it is associated with "great risk".

4. Perception of Parental Disapproval for Marijuana Use

The percentage of youth who perceive that their parents think it would be "very wrong" for them to smoke marijuana ranges from 95% among 6th and 7th graders to 78% among 11th and 12th graders.

Perception of Parental Disapproval for Marijuana Use	Grade						
	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
Not at all wrong	2.1%	3.2%	3.8%	7.9%	7.0%	10.6%	11.1%
A little bit wrong	0.5%	1.7%	7.7%	10.0%	10.9%	11.2%	10.5%
Wrong	2.9%	5.2%	10.5%	14.2%	16.1%	17.3%	18.4%
Very wrong	94.5%	89.8%	78.1%	67.8%	66.0%	60.9%	60.0%



Gender Differences in Perceived Parental Disapproval for Marijuana Use

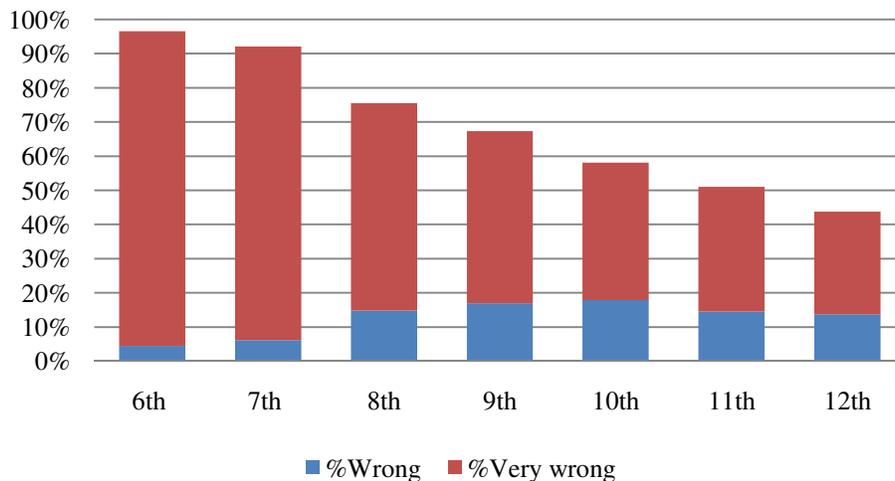
Compared to males, **females** perceive that their parents more strongly **disapprove** of their use of marijuana (ANOVA, $p = 0.011$). Approximately 8% of males compared to 6% of females think their parents feel that it is "not at all wrong" for them to use marijuana while 72% of males and 76% of females think their parents feel it is "very wrong".

5. Personal Disapproval of Peer Marijuana Use

The percentage of youth who feel it is "very wrong" for someone their age to smoke marijuana ranges from about 90% among 6th and 7th graders to 30% among 12th graders.

Personal Disapproval of Peer Marijuana Use	Grade						
	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
Not at all wrong	2.1%	4.7%	11.0%	16.9%	23.3%	26.2%	28.0%
A little bit wrong	1.3%	3.2%	13.5%	15.8%	18.7%	22.8%	28.2%
Wrong	4.5%	6.1%	14.8%	16.9%	17.9%	14.5%	13.7%
Very wrong	92.1%	86.0%	60.7%	50.4%	40.2%	36.5%	30.1%

Personal Disapproval of Peer Marijuana Use by Grade



Gender Differences in Personal Disapproval of Peer Marijuana Use

Females are more likely than males to **disapprove** of marijuana use by their peers (ANOVA, $p = 0.01$). About 67% of males and 71% of females feel it is "wrong" or "very wrong" for someone their age to smoke marijuana.

6. Intensity of Marijuana Use

Youth were asked about the intensity of their marijuana use in the past 30 days. While most youth (66-97%) report not having used marijuana in the past 30 days, 1-10% report having used marijuana on 40 or more occasions in the past 30 days.

Number of occasions you used marijuana in the past 30 days	Grade						
	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
0	97.3%	94.5%	86.8%	78.6%	74.0%	68.2%	65.6%
1 to 2	0.5%	2.6%	3.3%	5.6%	8.6%	7.3%	8.4%
3 to 5	0.0%	0.3%	4.1%	3.7%	2.9%	5.6%	6.2%
6 to 9	0.3%	0.9%	1.5%	1.9%	3.9%	4.5%	3.0%
10 to 19	0.0%	0.6%	0.8%	3.4%	3.1%	4.2%	3.8%
20 to 30	0.3%	0.3%	1.3%	2.4%	2.1%	3.9%	3.3%
40 or more	1.6%	0.9%	2.3%	4.5%	5.5%	6.2%	9.8%

Gender Differences in Intensity of Marijuana Use

Males report **more frequent** use of marijuana than do females (ANOVA, $p = 0.000$). About 80% of males and 82% of females report not having used marijuana in the past 30 days. However, 6% of males compared to 2.5% of females report having used marijuana on 40 or more occasions in the past month.

SECTION V: HEROIN USE

1. Heroin Use Rates

The table below shows the rates of recent (past 30 days) and lifetime (ever) heroin use reported by Enfield youth in grades 6-12. Overall between 3% and 12% of youth report ever having used heroin. Recent use rates are essentially the same as the lifetime use rates.

Heroin Use Rates by Grade	Grade						
	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
Lifetime (Ever)	2.9%	3.5%	6.1%*	10.3%	7.5%	10.6%	11.8%
Recent (Past 30 days)	2.9%	3.2%	6.9%*	9.0%	7.3%	10.4%	11.1%

* It does not make intuitive sense that the recent use rate should be lower than lifetime use rate. Because of the design of the survey, the recent and lifetime rates are calculated using responses from 2 different questions. These values should be considered to be equal .

Gender Differences in Heroin Use Rates

Lifetime(ANOVA, p = 0.000) and recent(ANOVA, p = 0.000) use of heroin are both statistically higher among males than females. Lifetime heroin use is reported by 10% of males compared to 5% of females. The recent use rates among males and females are the same as the lifetime use rates.

2. Age of Onset for Heroin Use

All youth were asked how old they were when they first used heroin. Overall, the mean age of onset for heroin use for the 197 youth who reported an age was 12.3 years (standard deviation = 2.5 years). For calculation of the mean, an age of 10 was used for individuals who selected "10 or younger" and 18 was used for individuals who selected "18 or older".

Mean Age of Onset Heroin Use by Grade	Grade						
	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
Mean Age (years)	12.0	11.3	11.8	12.0	13.1	12.8	12.3
Standard Deviation	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.9

Gender Differences in Age of Onset for Heroin Use

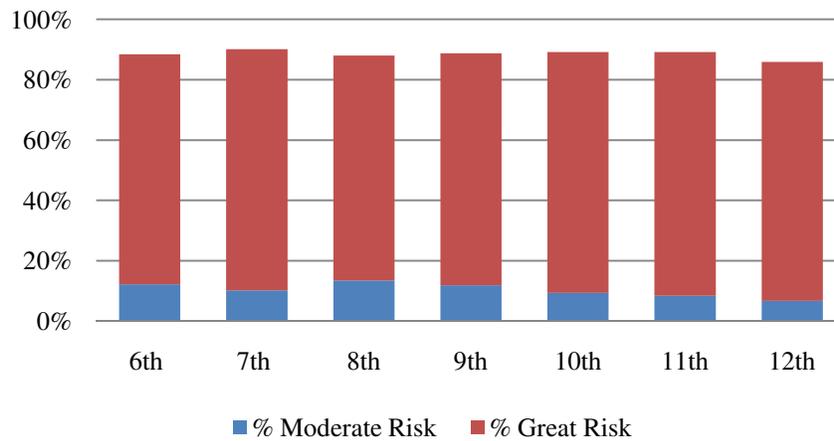
There is no statistical difference between age of onset for heroin among males and females (ANOVA, p = 0.116). The average age of onset for heroin use 12.2 years among males and 12.8 years among females.

3. Perception of Risk for Heroin Use

Although most Enfield youth (>75%) feel there is "great risk" associated with regular heroin use, 6-10% of youth feel there is "no risk" associated with regular heroin use.

Perception of Risk for Heroin Use	Grade						
	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
No Risk	6.3%	7.0%	7.1%	7.7%	7.0%	8.1%	10.5%
Slight Risk	5.3%	2.9%	4.8%	3.7%	3.9%	2.8%	3.5%
Moderate Risk	12.2%	10.2%	13.5%	11.9%	9.4%	8.4%	6.7%
Great Risk	76.2%	79.9%	74.5%	76.8%	79.7%	80.7%	79.2%

Perception of Risk for Heroin Use by Grade



Gender Differences in Perception of Risk for Heroin

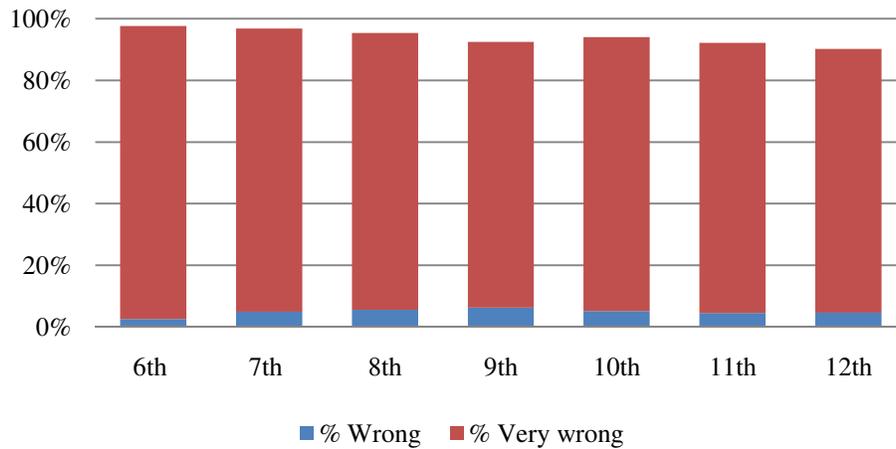
Females are more likely than males to consider regular heroin use to be **risky** (ANOVA, $p = 0.000$). About 75% of males but 82% of females consider regular heroin use to be associated with "great risk".

4. Perception of Parental Disapproval for Heroin Use

Most youth agree that their parents would not approve of their using heroin.

Perception of Parental Disapproval for Heroin Use	Grade						
	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
Not at all wrong	2.1%	2.0%	3.1%	5.8%	3.9%	5.3%	7.0%
A little bit wrong	0.3%	1.2%	1.5%	1.6%	2.1%	2.5%	2.7%
Wrong	2.6%	5.0%	5.6%	6.3%	5.2%	4.5%	4.6%
Very wrong	95.0%	91.8%	89.8%	86.2%	88.8%	87.7%	85.6%

Perceived Parental Disapproval for Heroin Use by Grade



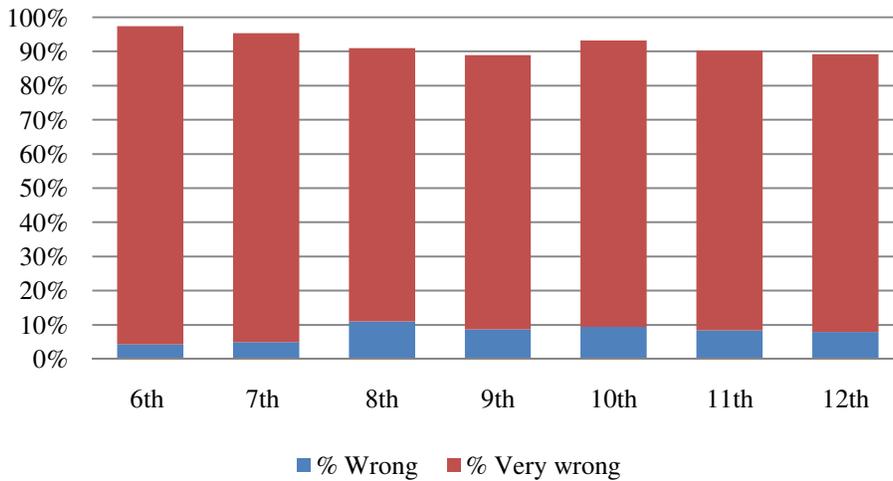
Gender Differences in Perceived Parental Disapproval for Heroin Use

Compared to males, **females** perceive that their parents more strongly **disapprove** of their use of heroin (ANOVA, $p = 0.001$). About 87% of males but 91% of females think their parents feel that it would be very wrong for them to use heroin.

5. Personal Disapproval of Peer Heroin Use

Personal Disapproval of Peer Heroin Use	Grade						
	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
Not at all wrong	1.3%	3.2%	4.1%	5.8%	3.1%	7.0%	7.0%
A little bit wrong	1.3%	1.5%	4.9%	5.3%	3.7%	2.8%	3.8%
Wrong	4.3%	4.9%	11.0%	8.7%	9.4%	8.4%	7.9%
Very wrong	93.1%	90.4%	80.0%	80.2%	83.8%	81.8%	81.3%

Personal Disapproval of Peer Heroin Use by Grade



Gender Differences in Personal Disapproval of Peer Heroin Use

Females are more likely than males to **disapprove** of heroin use by their peers (ANOVA, $p = 0.000$). About 6% of males but 3% of females feel it is "not at all wrong" for someone their age to use heroin.

6. Intensity of Heroin Use

Youth were asked on how many occasions they had used heroin in the past 30 days.

Number of occasions you used heroin in the past 30 days	Grade						
	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
0	97.1%	96.8%	93.1%	91.0%	92.7%	89.6%	88.9%
1 to 2	0.0%	0.9%	2.6%	1.1%	2.3%	0.8%	2.2%
3 to 5	0.5%	0.6%	1.3%	1.1%	1.8%	3.4%	0.8%
6 to 9	1.1%	0.6%	1.0%	1.1%	0.5%	1.4%	0.5%
10 to 19	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	1.1%	0.5%	0.8%	2.2%
20 to 30	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.8%	0.6%	1.4%
40 or more	0.5%	1.2%	1.5%	3.4%	1.3%	3.4%	4.1%

Gender Differences in Intensity of Heroin Use

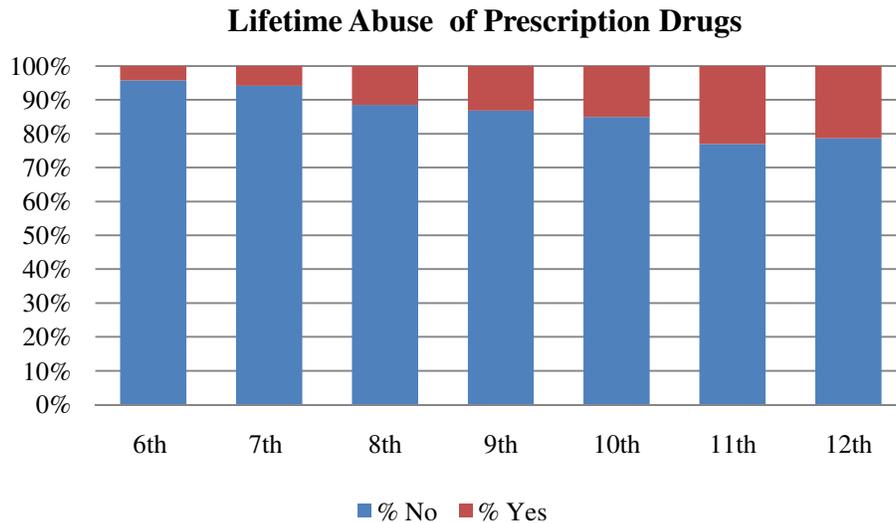
Males report **more intense** heroin use than females (ANOVA, $p = 0.000$). About 90% of males and 95% of females report never having used heroin. However, 6% of males and 3% of females report using heroin on 6 or more occasions in the past month while 3% of males and 1% of females report using heroin on 40 or more occasions in the past 30 days.

SECTION VI: OTHER DRUG USE

1. Abuse of Prescription Drugs Without a Prescription

Youth were asked if they had ever used a prescription drug "just to feel good" or "to get high" and not with a doctor's orders. While most report that they have not, 4-23% report that they have.

Have used a prescription drug without a doctor's orders	Grade						
	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
No	95.8%	94.2%	88.5%	86.8%	85.0%	77.0%	78.7%
Yes	4.2%	5.8%	11.5%	13.2%	15.0%	23.0%	21.3%

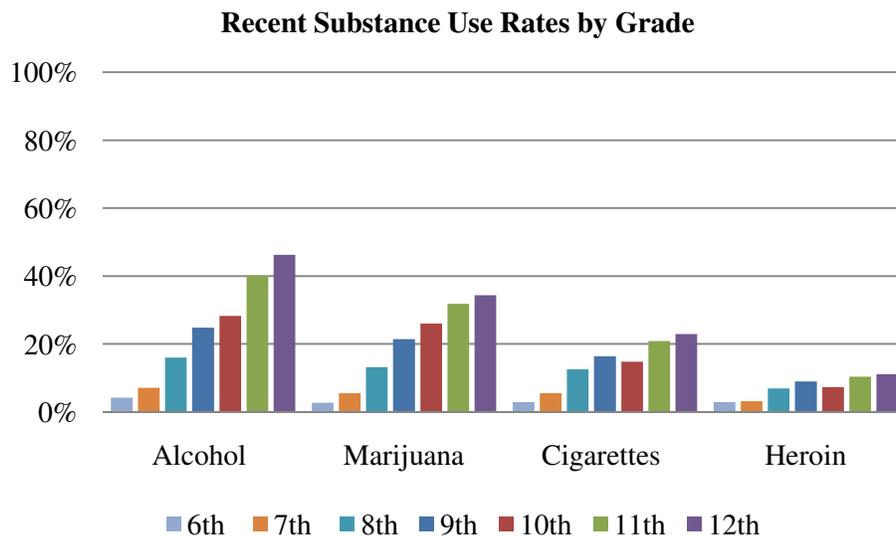
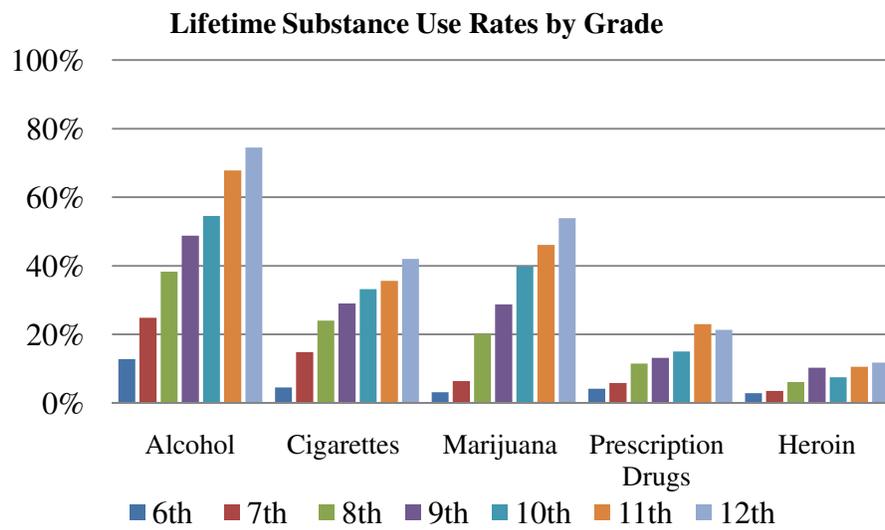


Gender Differences in Prescription Drug Abuse

There is no statistical difference between males and females in the prevalence of lifetime abuse of prescription drugs (ANOVA, $p = 0.079$). About 13% of males and females report lifetime abuse of prescription drugs.

SECTION VII: DISCUSSION

1. Substance Use Rates

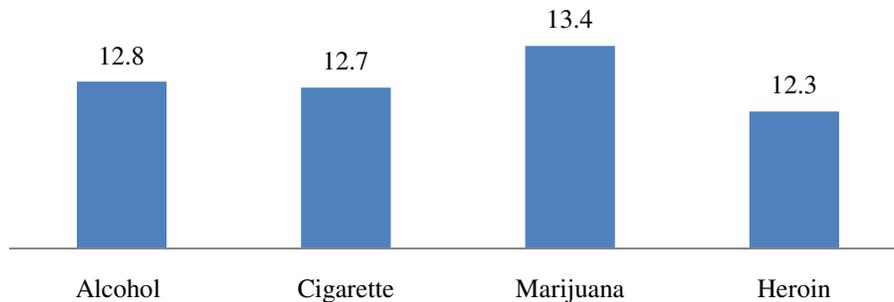


Among the substances about which Enfield youth were asked, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. Recent use rates for alcohol and cigarettes are equal to 30-65% of the lifetime rates. This suggests that not all youth who experiment with these substances continue to use them. The recent use rates for marijuana are 64-86% of the lifetime rates. This would suggest that many youth who experiment with marijuana continue to use it. For heroin, the recent use rates are 87-100% of the lifetime use rates suggesting that nearly all youth who try heroin continue to use it.

Overall, about 10% of Enfield youth reported ever having used a prescription medication to "get high" or "feel good". Enfield youth were not asked specifically what prescription medications they were mis-using. In other communities, commonly mis-used prescription medications include narcotic pain killers and ADHD medications. Although these products are legal, they are powerful chemical that can have harmful and even lethal side effects when used incorrectly.

2. Age of Onset of Use

Mean Age (in years) for Onset of Use by Substance

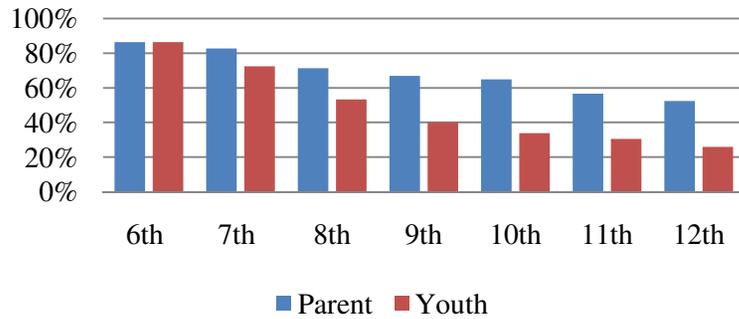


The mean ages of onset of use for all substances were between 12 and 13.5 years of age. This age range tends to correspond to the time that most youth are in middle school and may represent a time during (or prior to) which prevention efforts should be targeted. The mean age of onset for marijuana tended to be latest (13.4 years) and the mean age of onset for heroin tended to be earliest (12.3 years).

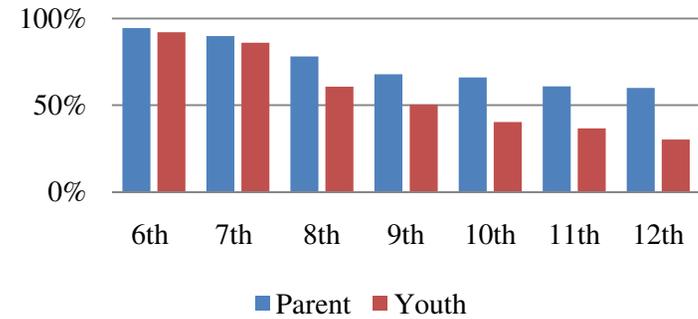
3. Relationship between Parental and Personal Disapproval of Substance Use

In general, Enfield youth tend to be more permissive of substance use than they perceive their parents to be. The following figures show perceived parental disapproval rates and youth disapproval rates for use of various substances. Of the substances in the survey, youth are in closest agreement with their parents with regard to heroin.

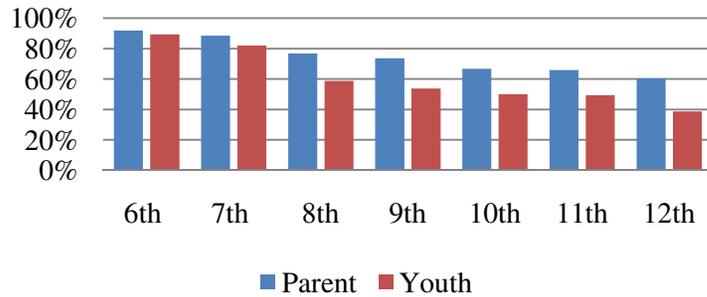
Comparison of Disapproval Rates for Alcohol Use



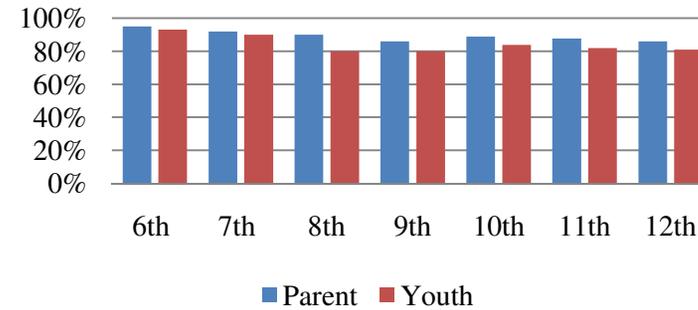
Comparison of Disapproval Rates for Marijuana Use



Comparison of Disapproval Rates for Cigarette Use



Comparison of Disapproval Rates for Heroin Use



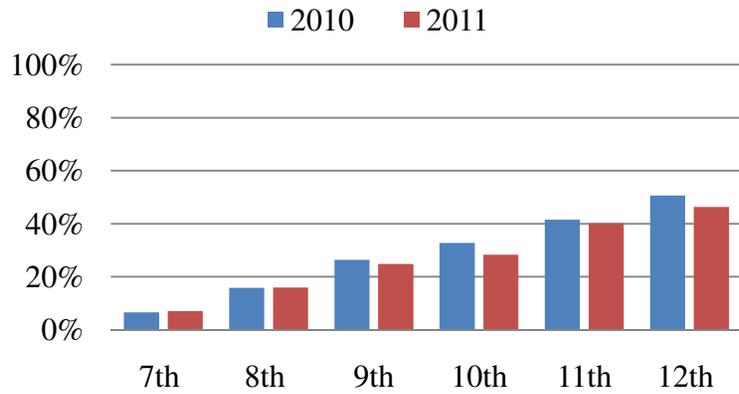
Note: Parent bars correspond to the percentage of youth who perceive that their parents think it would be "very wrong" for them to use. Youth bars correspond to the percentage of youth who think it is "very wrong" for someone their age to use

SECTION IX: COMPARISON OF ENFIELD 2010 and 2011 DATA

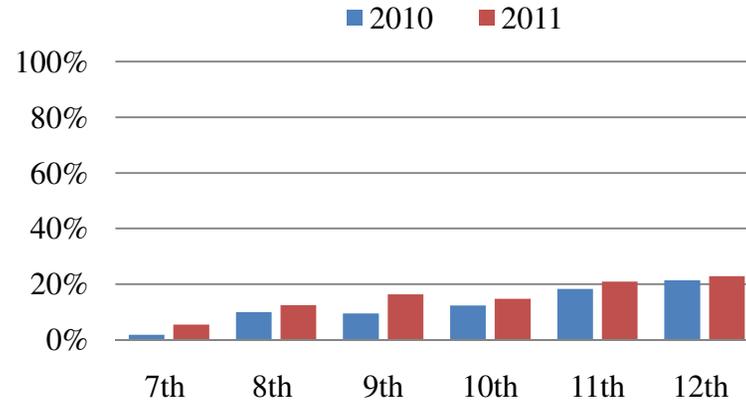
1. Recent Substance Use Rates in 2010, 2011

Grade	Alcohol		Cigarette		Marijuana	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
6	NA	4.2%	NA	2.9%	NA	2.7%
7	6.6%	7.1%	1.8%	5.5%	2.1%	5.5%
8	15.8%	16.0%	9.9%	12.5%	7.9%	13.2%
9	26.4%	24.8%	9.5%	16.4%	14.0%	21.4%
10	32.8%	28.3%	12.4%	14.8%	22.5%	26.0%
11	41.5%	40.2%	18.3%	20.9%	31.8%	31.8%
12	50.7%	46.3%	21.4%	22.9%	37.3%	34.4%

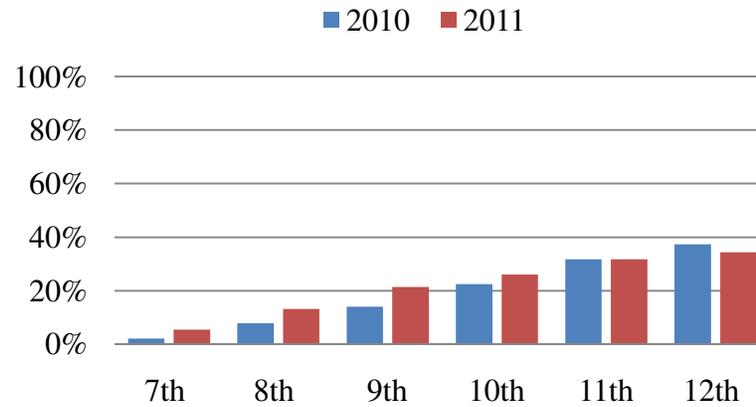
Comparison of Recent Alcohol Use Rates



Comparison of Recent Cigarette Use Rates



Comparison of Recent Marijuana Use Rates



2. Age of Onset of Use in 2010, 2011

Grade	Alcohol		Cigarettes		Marijuana	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Mean (Grades 7-9)*	12.9	12.9	12.8	12.8	13.7	13.4

*Mean for Grades 7-9 is reported for comparison to 2010 data

3. Perception of Risk in 2010, 2011

Perception of Risk for Alcohol Use

Grade	No Risk		Slight Risk		Moderate Risk		Great Risk	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
6	NA	6.9%	NA	14.0%	NA	24.5%	NA	54.6%
7	4.0%	7.2%	16.1%	17.4%	37.6%	30.7%	42.2%	44.6%
8	6.8%	9.2%	20.1%	16.3%	34.0%	32.3%	39.1%	42.2%
9	6.9%	10.7%	18.8%	14.6%	41.8%	34.7%	32.3%	39.9%
10	6.0%	10.3%	19.9%	19.1%	43.3%	36.3%	30.9%	34.3%
11	7.4%	9.7%	21.1%	20.0%	41.4%	37.8%	30.1%	32.5%
12	8.7%	10.8%	18.4%	16.9%	45.4%	38.7%	27.3%	33.6%

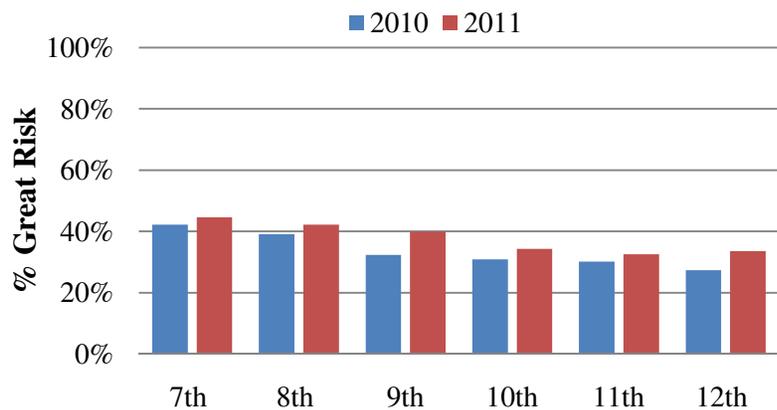
Perception of Risk for Cigarette Use

Grade	No Risk		Slight Risk		Moderate Risk		Great Risk	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
6	NA	8.4%	NA	6.3%	NA	13.7%	NA	71.6%
7	4.1%	4.9%	11.2%	7.3%	20.3%	16.3%	64.4%	71.5%
8	7.5%	8.4%	9.2%	5.9%	23.9%	19.9%	59.4%	65.7%
9	3.8%	8.7%	7.6%	7.9%	21.2%	18.5%	67.4%	64.9%
10	4.4%	7.0%	7.3%	6.0%	19.1%	23.6%	68.9%	63.4%
11	6.1%	7.8%	7.9%	10.6%	22.4%	17.0%	63.6%	64.5%
12	7.6%	10.8%	6.6%	7.3%	20.8%	19.8%	65.0%	62.1%

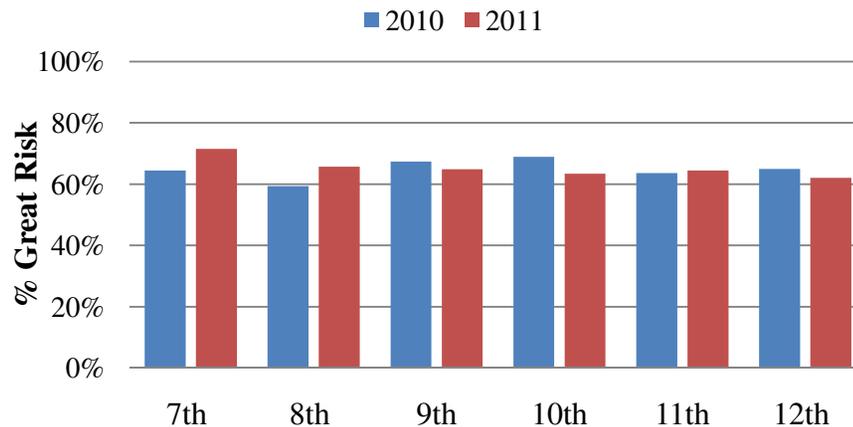
Perception of Risk for Marijuana Use

Grade	No Risk		Slight Risk		Moderate Risk		Great Risk	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
6	NA	8.4%	NA	6.1%	NA	12.7%	NA	72.8%
7	3.9%	7.8%	8.6%	7.5%	15.1%	12.8%	72.4%	71.9%
8	8.8%	13.3%	11.7%	15.8%	21.9%	17.9%	57.6%	53.1%
9	9.3%	18.7%	20.0%	23.2%	23.6%	18.5%	47.0%	39.6%
10	16.5%	27.1%	20.7%	20.9%	22.7%	20.7%	39.6%	31.3%
11	17.2%	29.0%	24.9%	25.3%	27.0%	18.1%	30.8%	27.6%
12	21.8%	30.8%	25.0%	25.9%	28.7%	18.6%	24.5%	24.6%

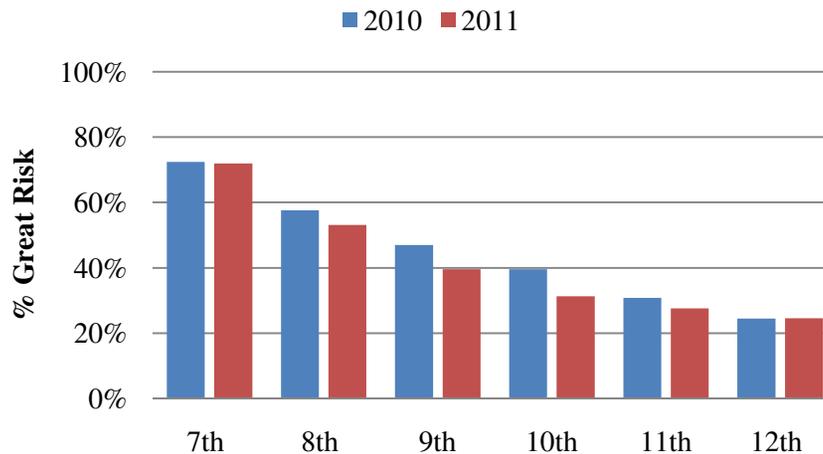
Comparison of Perception of Harm - Alcohol



Comparison of Perception of Harm - Cigarettes



Comparison of Perception of Harm - Marijuana



4. Perception of Parental Disapproval in 2010, 2011

Perception of Parental Disapproval for Alcohol Use

Grade	Not at all wrong		A little bit wrong		Wrong		Very Wrong	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
6	NA	2.4%	NA	3.7%	NA	7.6%	NA	86.4%
7	1.2%	1.7%	7.0%	4.4%	16.6%	11.0%	75.3%	82.8%
8	2.3%	3.0%	5.4%	10.2%	22.2%	15.5%	70.2%	71.3%
9	2.6%	4.2%	10.9%	7.3%	21.9%	21.5%	64.6%	67.0%
10	1.6%	5.2%	10.9%	8.0%	28.4%	22.0%	59.1%	64.8%
11	2.5%	5.9%	15.2%	14.2%	25.4%	23.2%	56.8%	56.7%
12	6.0%	9.4%	14.9%	15.4%	26.9%	22.9%	52.2%	52.3%

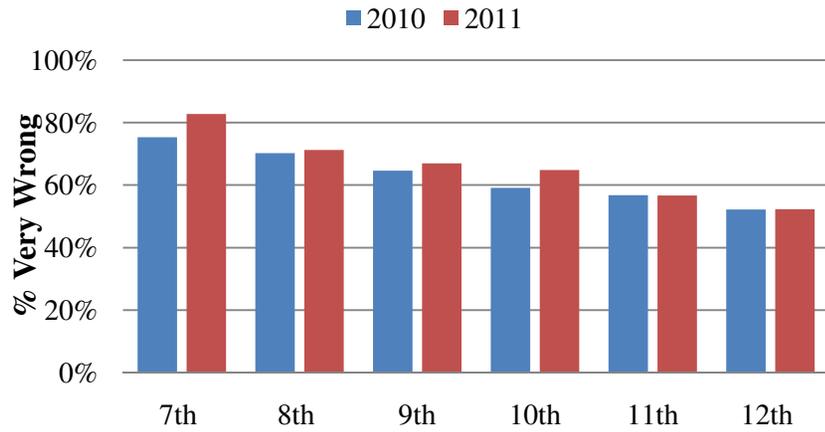
Perception of Parental Disapproval for Cigarette Use

Grade	Not at all wrong		A little bit wrong		Wrong		Very Wrong	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
6	NA	2.6%	NA	1.9%	NA	3.7%	NA	91.8%
7	1.2%	1.4%	5.3%	3.8%	12.4%	6.4%	81.1%	88.4%
8	0.9%	4.6%	6.4%	6.6%	12.1%	12.0%	80.6%	76.8%
9	1.7%	5.8%	7.7%	8.4%	20.1%	12.1%	70.6%	73.7%
10	2.7%	4.4%	7.8%	9.6%	16.0%	19.2%	73.5%	66.8%
11	3.9%	6.1%	8.6%	10.3%	23.9%	17.6%	63.3%	65.9%
12	7.4%	8.4%	12.4%	10.2%	19.8%	21.0%	60.3%	60.4%

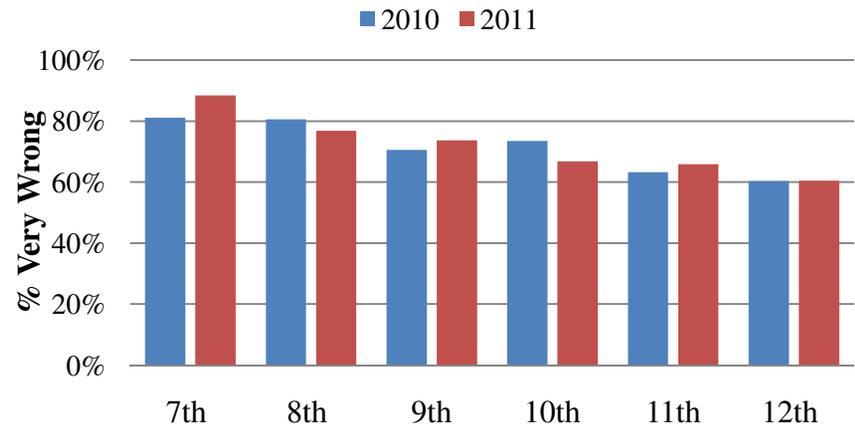
Perception of Parental Disapproval for Marijuana Use

Grade	Not at all wrong		A little bit wrong		Wrong		Very Wrong	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
6	NA	2.1%	NA	0.5%	NA	2.9%	NA	94.5%
7	1.2%	3.2%	2.1%	1.7%	6.3%	5.2%	90.5%	89.8%
8	1.2%	3.8%	4.1%	7.7%	11.7%	10.5%	83.0%	78.1%
9	2.4%	7.9%	6.7%	10.0%	13.0%	14.2%	77.9%	67.8%
10	3.6%	7.0%	7.4%	10.9%	16.3%	16.1%	72.1%	66.0%
11	4.9%	10.6%	8.4%	11.2%	15.6%	17.3%	71.2%	60.9%
12	7.1%	11.1%	13.2%	10.5%	16.1%	18.4%	63.7%	60.0%

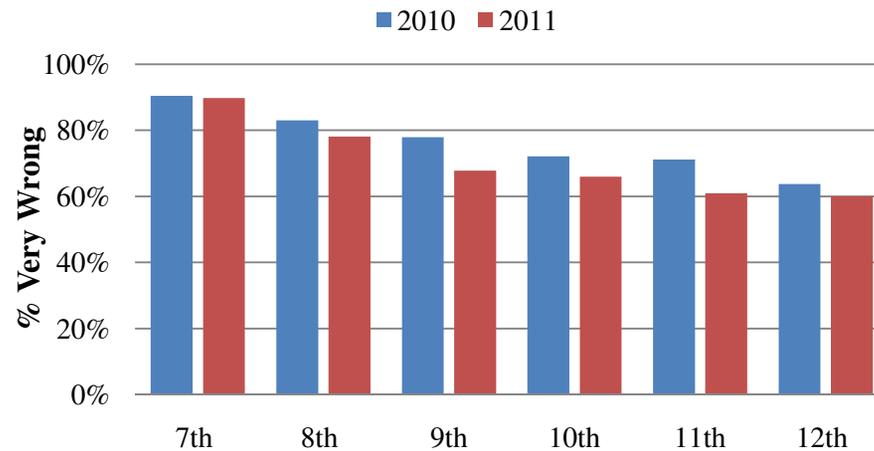
Perception of Parental Disapproval - Alcohol



Perception of Parental Disapproval - Cigarettes



Perception of Parental Disapproval - Marijuana



5. Personal Disapproval of Peer Use in 2010, 2011

Personal Disapproval of Peer Alcohol Use

Grade	Not at all wrong		A little bit wrong		Wrong		Very Wrong	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
6	NA	3.1%	NA	2.1%	NA	8.4%	NA	86.4%
7	3.7%	4.6%	9.2%	9.8%	17.2%	13.0%	69.6%	72.5%
8	8.2%	8.6%	15.1%	17.0%	24.4%	21.1%	52.3%	53.3%
9	8.1%	13.9%	30.7%	20.9%	25.5%	25.1%	35.7%	40.1%
10	12.2%	11.9%	31.4%	26.1%	26.5%	28.2%	29.9%	33.9%
11	15.3%	16.4%	32.4%	28.3%	26.2%	24.7%	26.2%	30.6%
12	18.2%	20.2%	32.4%	32.9%	28.7%	21.0%	20.8%	25.9%

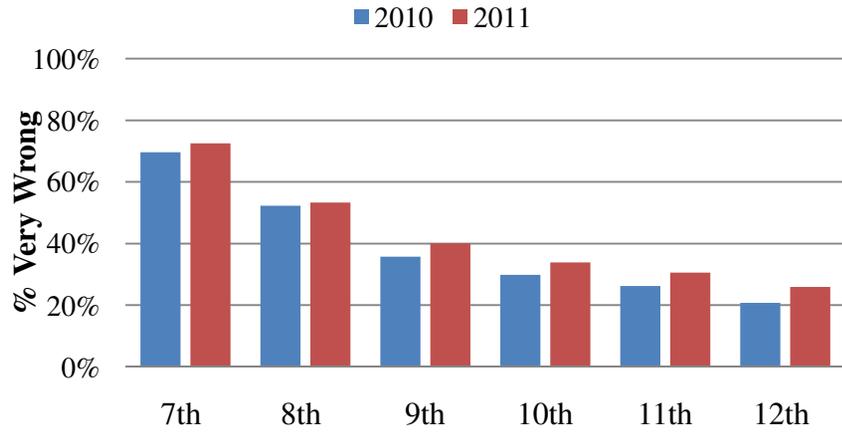
Personal Disapproval of Peer Cigarette Use

Grade	Not at all wrong		A little bit wrong		Wrong		Very Wrong	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
6	NA	1.8%	NA	1.6%	NA	7.1%	NA	89.4%
7	1.8%	4.6%	6.8%	5.2%	13.4%	8.1%	78.0%	82.0%
8	3.8%	8.2%	10.7%	14.0%	18.2%	19.1%	67.3%	58.7%
9	4.3%	11.1%	15.4%	13.2%	24.3%	22.0%	56.0%	53.7%
10	6.9%	10.4%	15.4%	14.0%	25.6%	25.7%	52.1%	49.9%
11	9.0%	11.1%	17.6%	16.7%	30.6%	22.8%	42.7%	49.3%
12	13.4%	17.8%	19.5%	19.7%	25.0%	23.8%	41.1%	38.6%

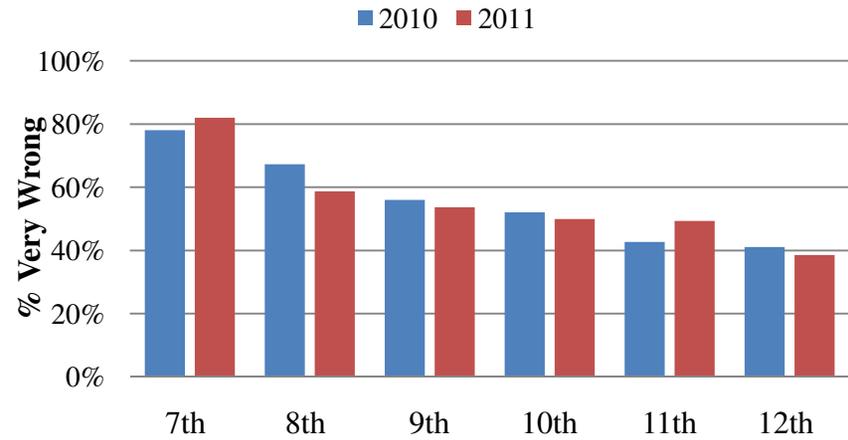
Personal Disapproval of Peer Marijuana Use

Grade	Not at all wrong		A little bit wrong		Wrong		Very Wrong	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
6	NA	2.1%	NA	1.3%	NA	4.5%	NA	92.1%
7	2.7%	4.7%	6.2%	3.2%	6.2%	6.1%	84.9%	86.0%
8	4.7%	11.0%	11.7%	13.5%	13.2%	14.8%	70.5%	60.7%
9	9.1%	16.9%	17.9%	15.8%	19.1%	16.9%	53.9%	50.4%
10	16.6%	23.3%	20.9%	18.7%	20.6%	17.9%	41.9%	40.2%
11	21.7%	26.2%	23.5%	22.8%	21.9%	14.5%	32.9%	36.5%
12	22.2%	28.0%	33.0%	28.2%	15.0%	13.7%	29.8%	30.1%

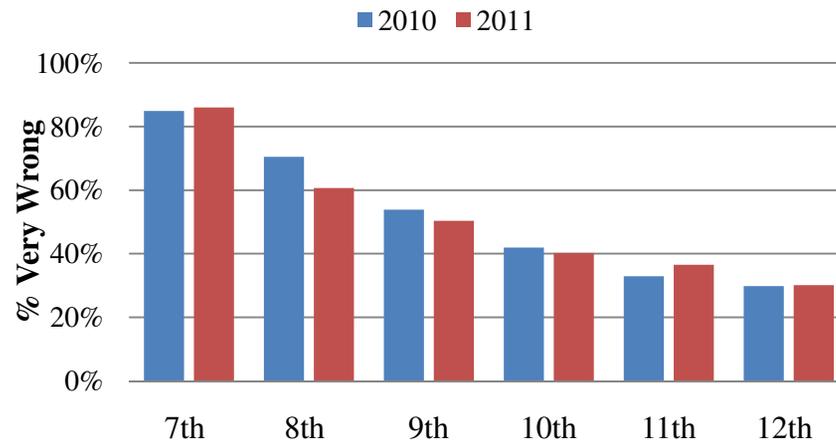
Personal Disapproval of Peer Alcohol Use



Personal Disapproval of Peer Cigarette Use



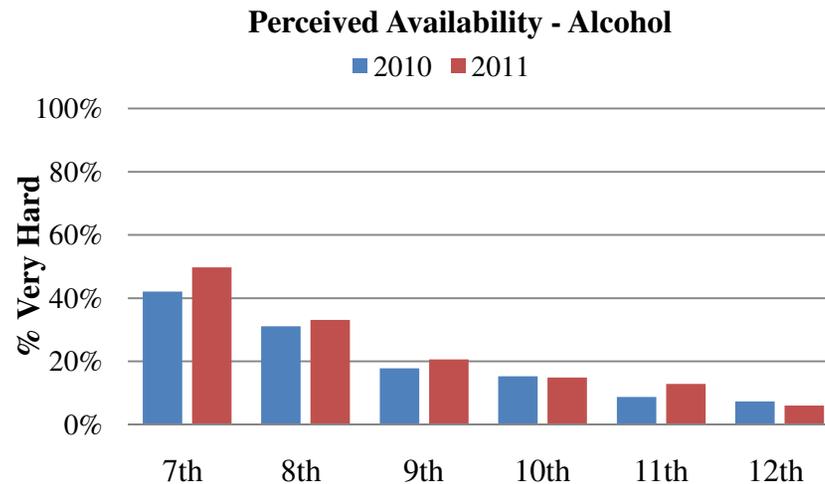
Personal Disapproval of Peer Marijuana Use



6. Perceived Availability in 2010, 2011

Perceived Availability of Alcohol

Grade	Very easy		Sort of Easy		Sort of Hard		Very Hard	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
6	NA	10.5%	NA	9.4%	NA	13.4%	NA	66.7%
7	20.0%	12.5%	17.9%	13.4%	20.0%	24.4%	42.1%	49.7%
8	22.3%	22.4%	22.0%	23.7%	24.6%	20.9%	31.1%	33.1%
9	28.3%	27.8%	27.3%	26.2%	26.6%	25.4%	17.8%	20.6%
10	29.1%	24.9%	32.2%	32.5%	23.3%	27.7%	15.3%	14.9%
11	33.9%	36.4%	35.8%	29.4%	21.5%	21.3%	8.8%	12.9%
12	44.9%	50.3%	29.3%	28.0%	18.5%	15.8%	7.4%	6.0%



7. Other Questions

Have driven while under the influence of alcohol *	Age (years)					
	16		17		18	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Yes (%)	6.3%	8.6%	16.5%	12.5%	20.7%	18.8%

*Calculated only for youth who report age 16 or greater

Have used a prescription drug without a doctor's orders (% yes)	Grade						
	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
2010	NA	6.5%	5.9%	7.0%	9.2%	11.9%	14.3%
2011	4.2%	5.8%	11.5%	13.2%	15.0%	23.0%	21.3%

SECTION X: NATIONAL AND STATE DATA FOR REFERENCE

These data are taken from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) survey of 2009. The national survey is conducted by the United States Centers for Disease Control. There are also state/local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys conducted by state and local agencies. The Connecticut School Health Survey is the Connecticut component of the YRBSS. National data (as reported in Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) Volume 59, Number SS-5, June 4, 2010) and State data (http://www.ct.gov/dph/lib/dph/hisr/pdf/yrbs2009_ct_summary_tables.pdf) are provided below.

Percentage of youth who smoked cigarettes on one or more occasion in the past 30 days

Grade	Enfield (%)	Connecticut (%)	National (%)
9	16.4	15.0	13.5
10	14.8	13.6	18.3
11	20.9	18.5	22.3
12	22.9	24.5	25.2

Percentage of youth who had at least one drink of alcohol in the past 30 days

Grade	Enfield (%)	Connecticut (%)	National (%)
9	24.8	32.6	31.5
10	28.3	35.5	40.6
11	40.2	51.4	45.7
12	46.3	57.6	51.7

Percentage of youth who had 5 or more drinks in a row in the past 30 days

Grade	Enfield* (%)	Connecticut (%)	National (%)
9	NA	15.2	15.3
10	NA	18.4	22.3
11	NA	29.5	28.3
12	NA	35.9	33.5

** The Enfield survey asks in the past 2 weeks, YRBSS asks past 30 days.*

Percentage of youth who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days

Grade	Enfield* (%)	Connecticut (%)	National (%)
9	NA	25.8	27.5
10	NA	21.9	28.0
11	NA	27.0	29.4
12	NA	31.5	28.2

***Enfield question is Ever while YRBSS is Recent.*

Percentage of youth who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking in the past 30 days

Grade	Enfield* (%)	Connecticut (%)	National (%)
9	NA	4.3	5.0
10	NA	4.3	8.3
11	NA	10.0	11.4
12	NA	16.5	15.4

*Enfield question is Ever while YRBSS is Recent.

Percentage of youth who used marijuana in the past 30 days

Grade	Enfield (%)	Connecticut (%)	National (%)
9	21.4	15.7	15.5
10	26.0	18.6	21.1
11	31.8	24.9	23.2
12	34.4	29.3	24.6

Percentage of youth who have ever used heroin

Grade	Enfield (%)	Connecticut (%)	National (%)
9	10.3	3.2	2.1
10	7.5	1.6	2.2
11	10.6	3.3	3.2
12	11.8	4.7	2.5

Percentage of youth who have ever taken a prescription drug, without a doctor's prescription, to get high

Grade	Enfield (%)	Connecticut (%)	National (%)
9	13.2	8.3	15.1
10	15.0	6.9	18.2
11	23.0	10.3	22.7
12	21.3	12.6	25.8