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Survey Research & Evaluation Services

2009 Prevention Needs Assessment Survey Results

**Report for:
Berkshire County**

Sponsored By:

**Berkshire Youth Development Project including:
Northern Berkshire Community Coalition
Pittsfield Prevention Partnership
South Berkshire Youth Coalition**

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Introduction

2009 Prevention Needs Assessment Survey Profile Report for Berkshire County

This report summarizes the findings from the Prevention Needs Assessment (PNA) Survey that was conducted during 2009 in grades 8, 10, and 12. The results are presented along with comparisons to National data sources such as the Monitoring the Future Survey (only grades 8, 10, and 12 are surveyed) and the Bach Harrison 8-State database.

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 participated, the report is a good

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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.

Table 1. Characteristics of Participants

Student Totals						
Total Students	Berkshire County					
	2006		2007		2009	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	2838	100	2602	100	2867	100
Grade						
8	1119	39.4	992	38.1	970	33.8
10	957	33.7	873	33.6	1010	35.2
12	762	26.8	737	28.3	887	30.9
Gender						
Male	1349	49.1	1213	47.5	1424	50.1
Female	1400	50.9	1338	52.5	1420	49.9
Ethnicity						
Native American	63	2.3	64	2.5	75	2.7
Asian	52	1.9	32	1.2	50	1.8
African American	88	3.2	71	2.8	78	2.8
Pacific Islander	18	0.6	21	0.8	21	0.7
Hispanic	99	3.6	84	3.3	115	4.1
White	2332	84.0	2197	85.2	2349	83.2
Multi-racial or Other	123	4.4	111	4.3	137	4.8

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	✓	✓		✓	

Building a Strategic Prevention Framework

The Prevention Needs Assessment Survey is an important part of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) Strategic Prevention Framework Process. CSAP created this 5-step model to guide states and communities through the process of creating a planned, data-driven, effective, and sustainable prevention program. The information presented in this section is taken from CSAP's Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grants Request for Application.

Step 1: Profile Population Needs, Resources, and Readiness to Address the Problems and Gaps in Service Delivery

- **Community Needs Assessment:** The results of this survey (presented in this Profile Report and in results reported at the State level) will help you to identify needs for prevention. States should consider administering a survey such as the Prevention Needs Assessment Survey biannually to assess adolescent substance use, anti-social behavior, and many of the risk and protective factors that predict adolescent problem behaviors. While planning prevention services, communities are urged to collect and use multiple data sources, including archival and social indicators, assessment of existing resources, key informant interviews, as well as data from this survey.
- **Community Resource Assessment:** It is likely that existing agencies and programs are already addressing some of the prioritized risk and protective factors. It is important to identify the assets and resources already available in the community and the gaps in services and capacity.
- **Community Readiness Assessment:** It is very important for states and communities to have the commitment and support of their members and ample resources to implement effective prevention efforts. Therefore, the readiness and capacity of communities and resources to act should also be assessed.

Step 2: Mobilize and/or Build Capacity to Address Needs: Engagement of key stakeholders at the State and community levels is critical to plan and implement successful prevention activities that will be sustained over time. Some of the key tasks to mobilize the state and communities are to work with leaders and stakeholders to build coalitions, provide training, leverage resources, and help sustain prevention activities.

Step 3: Develop a Comprehensive Strategic Plan: States and communities should develop a strategic plan that articulates not only a vision for the prevention activities, but also strategies for organizing and implementing prevention efforts. The strategic plan should be based on documented needs, build on identified resources/strengths, set measurable objectives, and identify how progress will be monitored. Plans should be adjusted with ongoing needs assessment and monitoring activities. The issue of sustainability should be kept in mind throughout each step of planning and implementation.

Step 4: Implement Evidence-based Prevention Programs and Infrastructure Development Activities: 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 a prioritized risk factor in a community, then mentoring, tutoring, and increased opportunities and rewards for classroom participation can be provided to improve academic performance. After completing Steps 1, 2, and 3, communities will be able to choose prevention programs that fit the Strategic Framework of the community, match the population served, and are scientifically proven to work. The Western Center for the Application of Prevention Technology website (www.westcapt.org) contains a search engine for identifying Best Practice Programs.

Step 5: Monitor Process, Evaluate Effectiveness, Sustain Effective Programs/Activities, and Improve or Replace Those That Fail: Finally, ongoing monitoring and evaluation are essential to determine if the outcomes desired are achieved and to assess program effectiveness, assess service delivery quality, identify successes, encourage needed improvement, and promote sustainability of effective policies, programs, and practices.

Tools for Assessment and Planning

School and Community Improvement Using Survey Data

Why Conduct the Prevention Needs Assessment Survey?

Data from the Prevention Needs Assessment 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 appear to be higher than you would want?
- Which 3-5 protective factors appear to be lower than you would want?
- Which levels of 30-day drug use are increasing and/or unacceptably high?
 - Which substances are your students using the most?
 - At which grades do you see unacceptable usage levels?
- Which levels of antisocial behaviors are increasing and/or unacceptably high?
 - 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 other?
- **Compare your data with statewide, and/or 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 40% of high school seniors to drink alcohol regularly even when the national percentage is 50%?

Use these data for planning.

- **Substance use and antisocial behavior data** – raise awareness about the problems and promote dialogue
- **Risk and protective factor data** – identify exactly where the community needs to take action
- **Promising approaches** – access resources listed on the last page of this report for ideas about 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

Risk Factors
Protective Factors
Substance Use
Antisocial Behaviors

Unacceptable Rate #1	Unacceptable Rate #2	Unacceptable Rate #3	Unacceptable Rate #4

Practical Implications of the PNA

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 Prevention Needs Assessment 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.

How to Read the Charts: Substance Use, Antisocial Behavior, Risk, and Protection

There are four types of charts presented in this report: 1) substance use charts, 2) antisocial behavior and gambling charts, 3) risk factor charts, and 4) protective factor charts. All the charts show the results of the PNA Survey, and the actual percentages from the charts are presented in Tables 3 through 10. Table 11 contains youth perceptions of substance use, and Table 12 contains the information necessary to complete the Drug Free Communities Report.

Substance Use, Antisocial Behavior , and Gambling 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 four 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.
- **Heavy use** includes **binge drinking** (having five or more drinks in a row during the two weeks prior to the survey) and use of **one-half a pack or more of cigarettes per day**.
- **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. For both ever-used and 30-day use, national rates from the Monitoring the Future survey for grades 8, 10, and 12 have been included to allow a comparison of your data to a national sample of students.
- **Antisocial behavior (ASB)** is a measure of the percentage of students who report **any involvement** with the eight antisocial behaviors listed in the charts **during the past year**. In the charts, antisocial behavior will often be abbreviated as ASB.
- **Gambling behavior** is a measure of the percentage of students who engaged in 10 types of gambling as well as an overall measure of gambling in the past year.

How to Read the Charts: Continued

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. Along with the risk and protective factor scales, there are bars that show the percentage of High Risk Youth and percentage of High Protection Youth. High Risk Youth is defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. For 6th grade students, it is the percentage of students who have 7 or more risk factors, for 7th to 9th grade it is 8 or more risk factors, and for 10th to 12th grade, it is 9 or more risk factors. High Protection Youth is defined as the percentage of students in all grades who have 5 or more protective factors operating in their lives.

There are two components of the risk and protective factor charts that are key to understanding the information that the charts contain: 1) the cut-points for the risk and protective factor scales and 2) the blue diamond that indicate a more “national” value.

Cut-Points

Before the percentage of youth at risk on a given scale could be calculated, a scale value or cut-point needed to be determined that would separate the at-risk group from the not at-risk group. The Prevention Needs Assessment (PNA) survey was designed to assess adolescent substance use, anti-social behavior, and the risk and protective factors that predict these adolescent problem behaviors. Since the PNA survey has recently been given to over 300,000 youth nationwide, it was possible to select two groups of youth, one that was more at risk for problem behaviors and another group that was less at risk. A cut-point score was then determined for each risk and protective factor scale that best divided the youth from the two groups into their appropriate group, more at-risk or less at-risk. The criteria for separating youth into the more at-risk and the less at-risk groups included academic grades (the more at-risk group received “D” and “F” grades, the less at-risk group received

“A” and “B” grades), ATOD use (the more at-risk group had more regular use, the less at-risk group had no drug use and use of alcohol or tobacco on only a few occasions), and antisocial behavior (the more at-risk group had two or more serious delinquent acts in the past year, the less at-risk group had no serious delinquent acts).

The cut-points that were determined by analyzing the results of the more at-risk and less at-risk groups will remain constant and will be used to produce the profiles for future surveys.

Since the cut-points for each scale will remain fixed, the percentage of youth above the cut-point on a scale (at-risk) will provide a method for evaluating the progress of prevention programs over time. For example, if the percentage of youth at risk for family conflict in a community prior to implementing a community-wide family/parenting program was 60% and then decreased to 50% one year after the program was implemented, the program would be viewed as helping to reduce family conflict.

Monitoring the Future / 8-State

Levels of risk and protection in your community also can be compared to a more national sample. The yellow diamond on each of the charts represents the percentage of youth at risk or with protection for the eight states across the country upon which the cut-points were developed. On the ATOD charts, it is the national norm from the Monitoring the Future data.

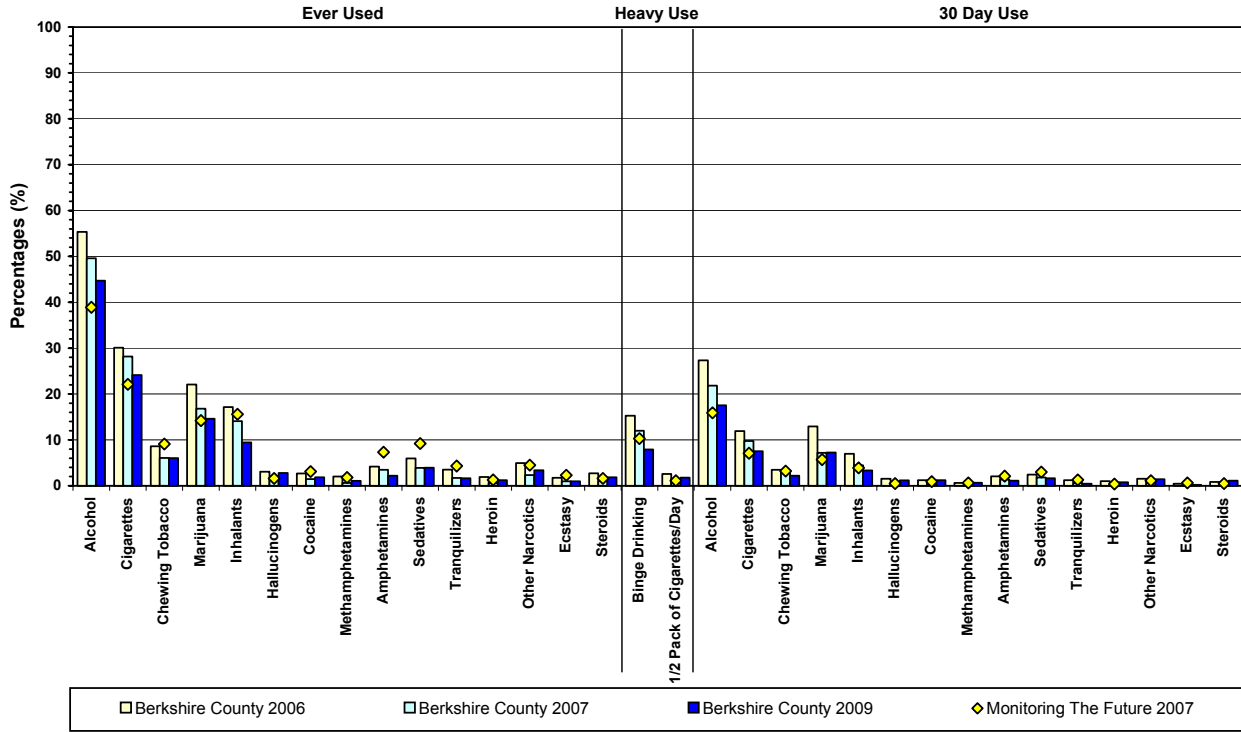
Brief definitions of the risk and protective factors are provided following the profile charts. For more information about risk and protective factors, please refer to the resources listed on the last page of this report under Contacts for Prevention.

Youth Perception of Substance Use

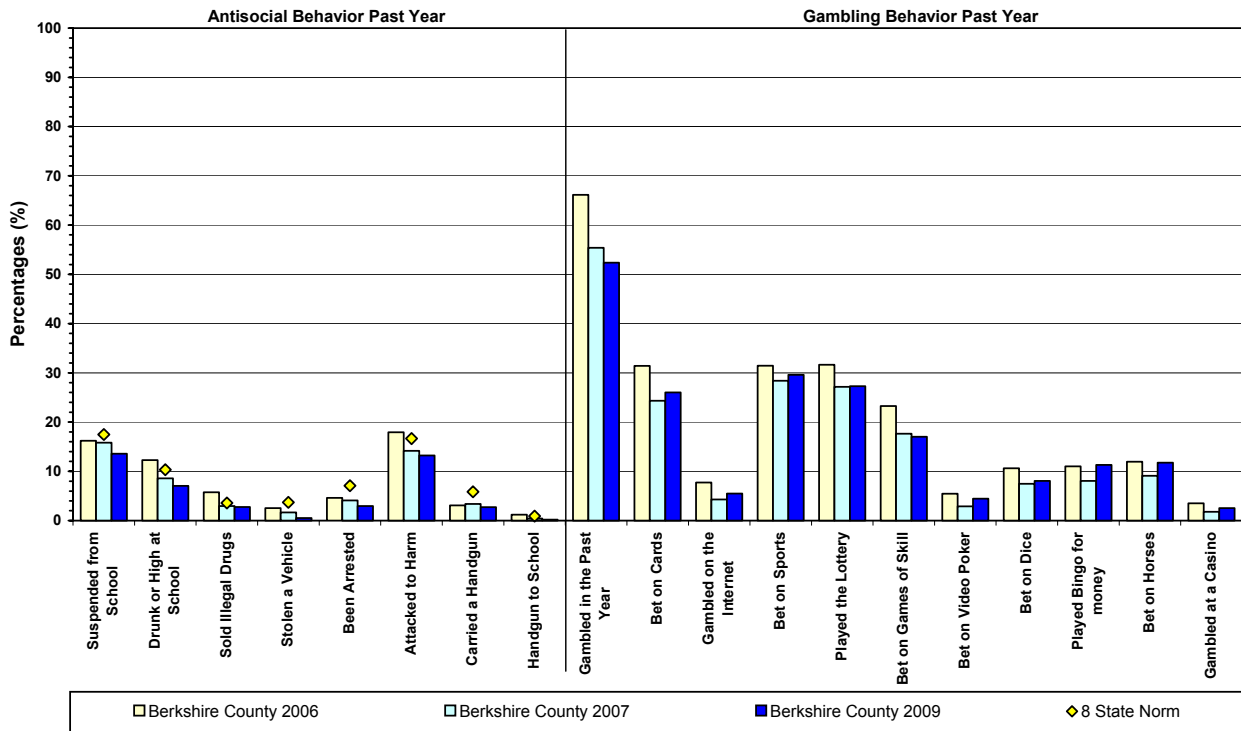
Youth often overestimate the percentage of their peers who are using substances. Youth perceptions of the percentage of their peers who use cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal drugs are shown in Tables 11 and higher.

Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

LIFETIME, 30 DAY & HEAVY ATOD USE
2009 Berkshire County Student Survey, Grade 8

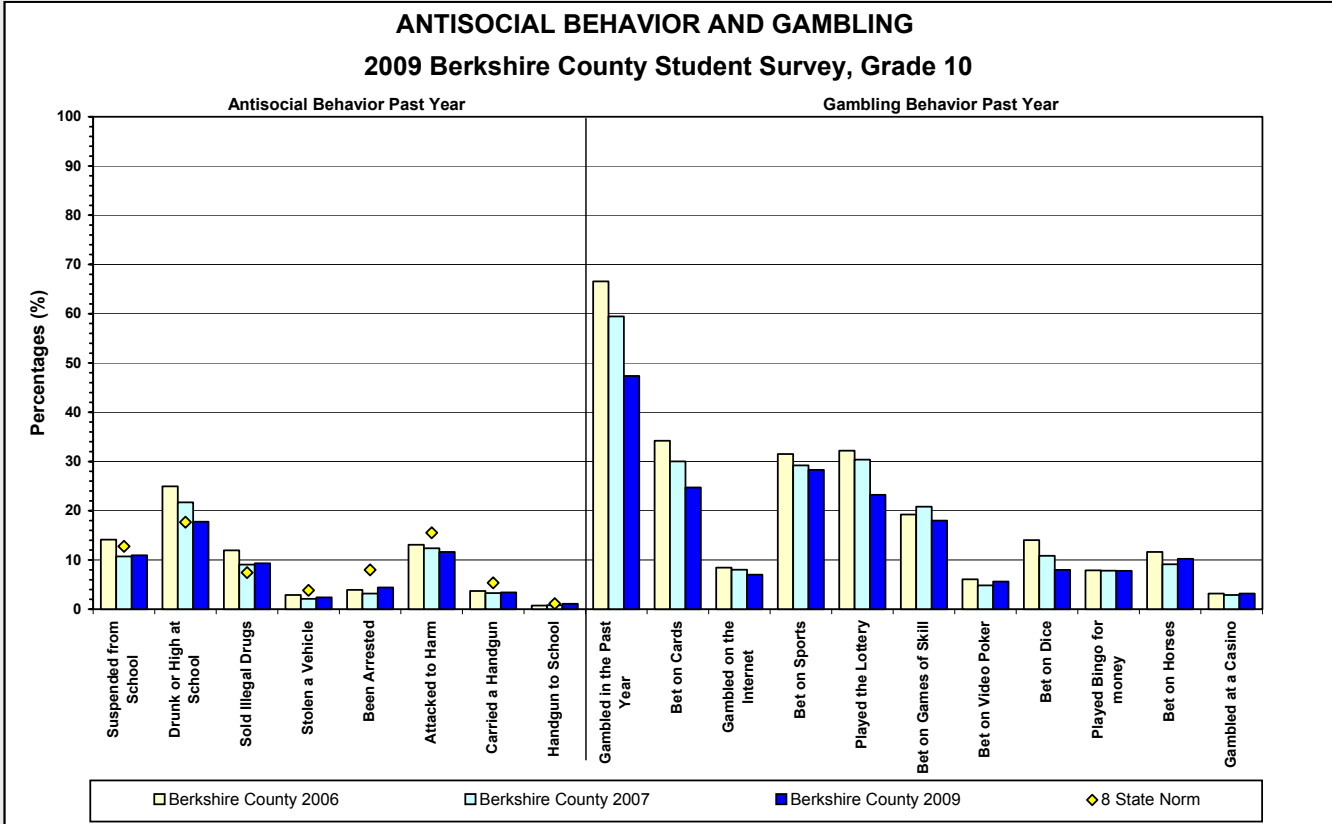
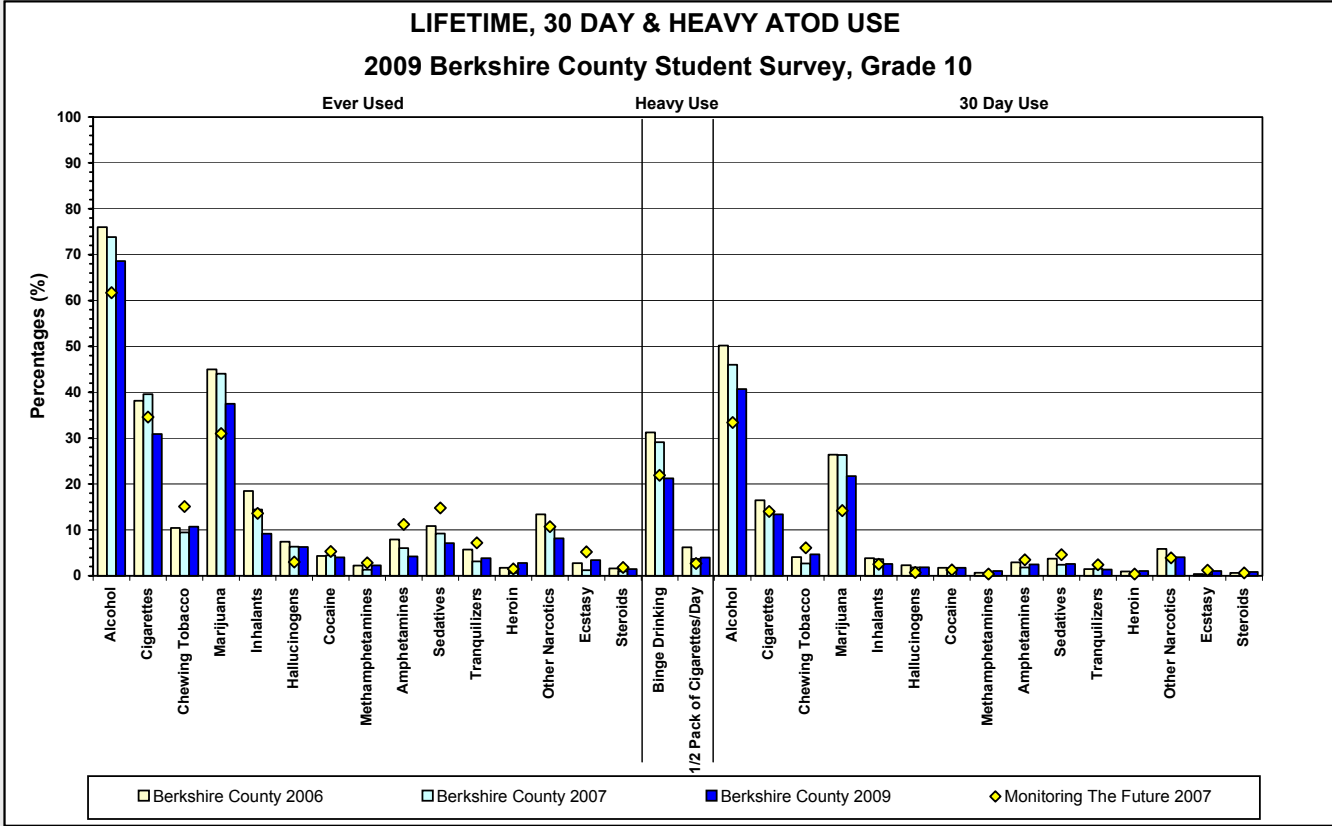


ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND GAMBLING
2009 Berkshire County Student Survey, Grade 8



Because not all of the 8 State Surveys had Gambling Behavior questions, no combined value is available.

Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

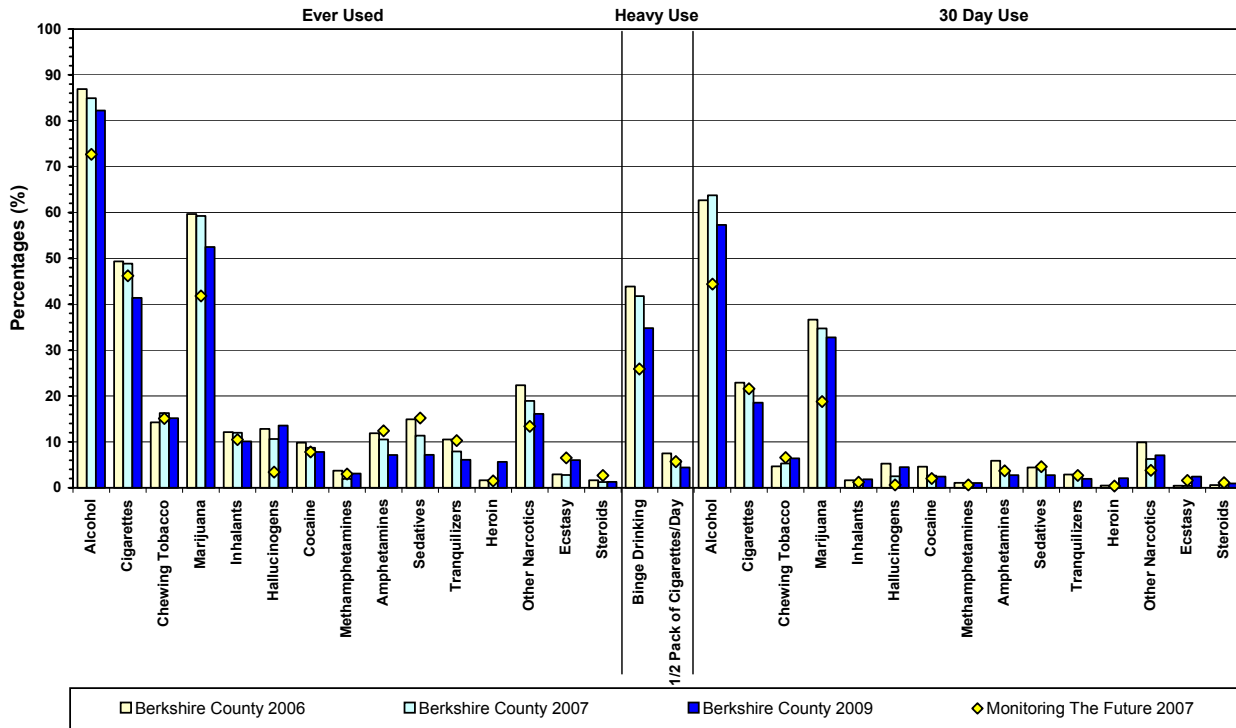


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Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

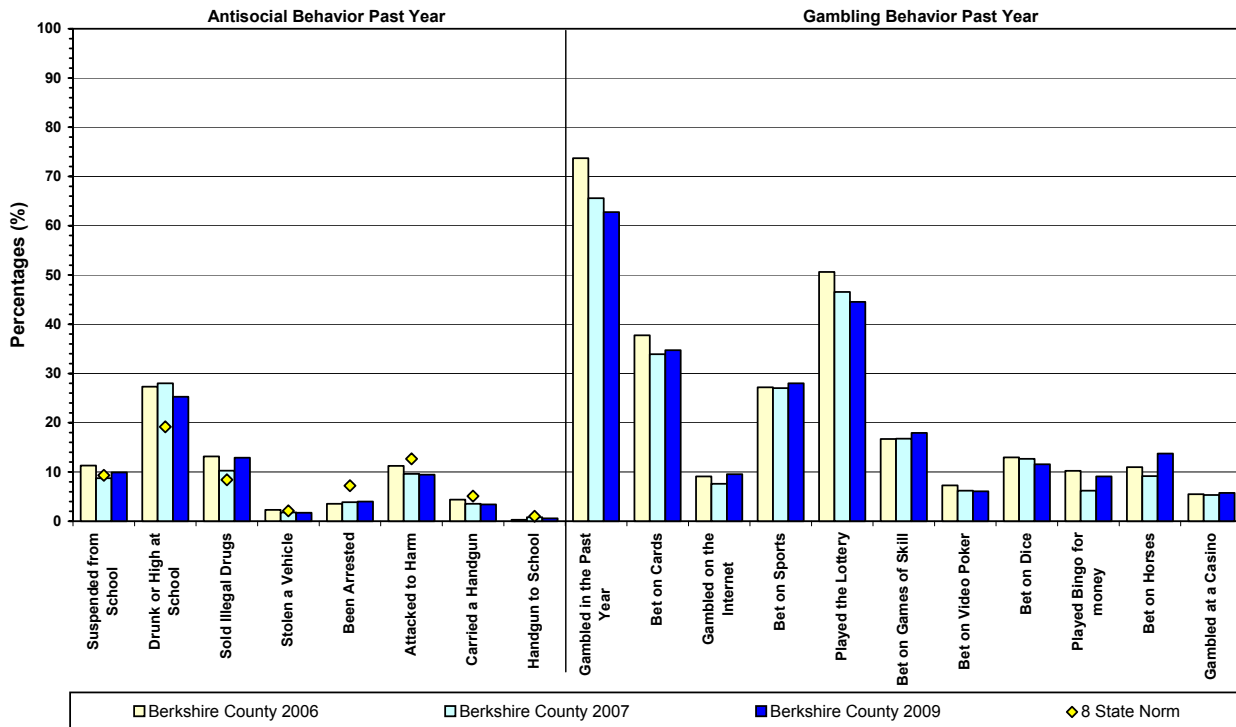
LIFETIME, 30 DAY & HEAVY ATOD USE

2009 Berkshire County Student Survey, Grade 12



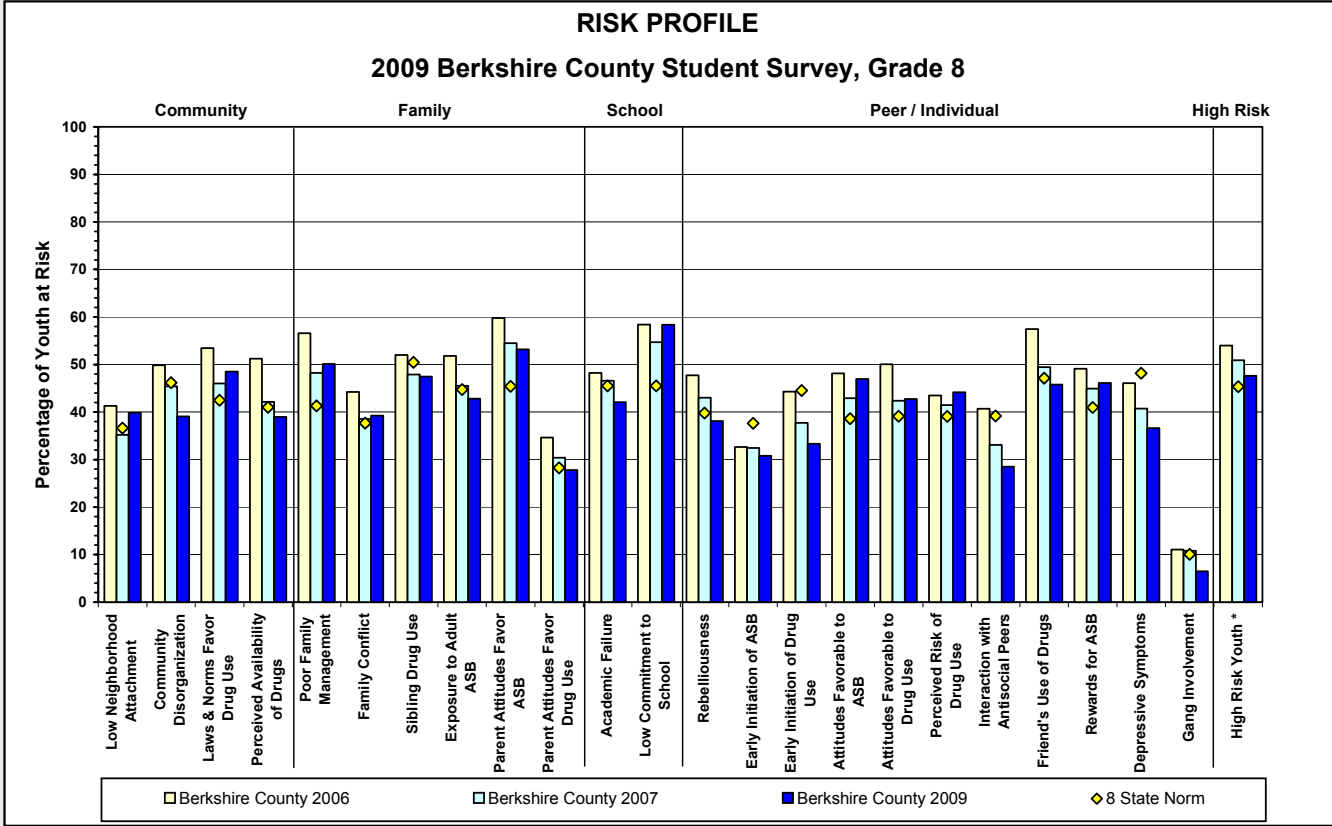
ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND GAMBLING

2009 Berkshire County Student Survey, Grade 12

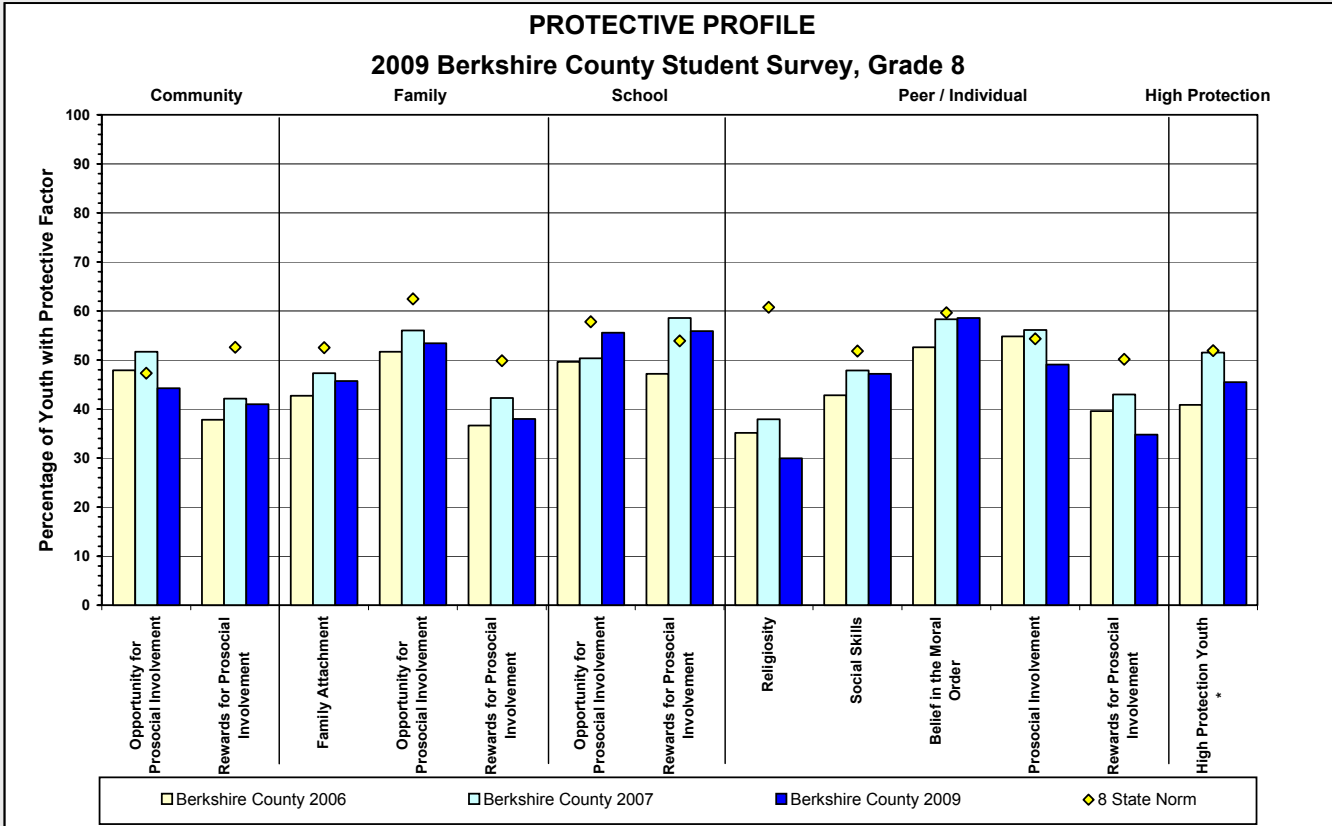


Because not all of the 8 State Surveys had Gambling Behavior questions, no combined value is available.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

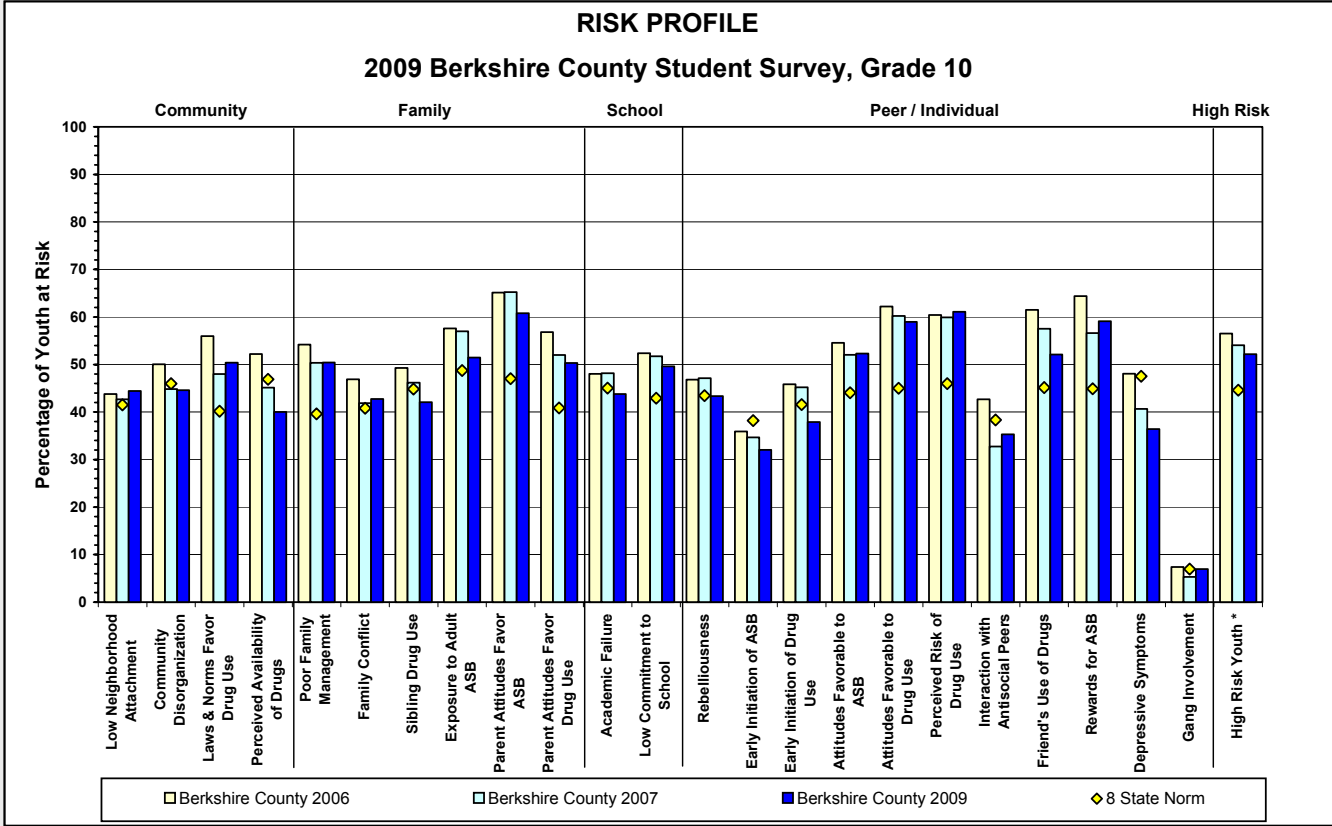


* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (6th grade: 7 or more risk factors, 7th-9th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th-12th graders: 9 or more factors)

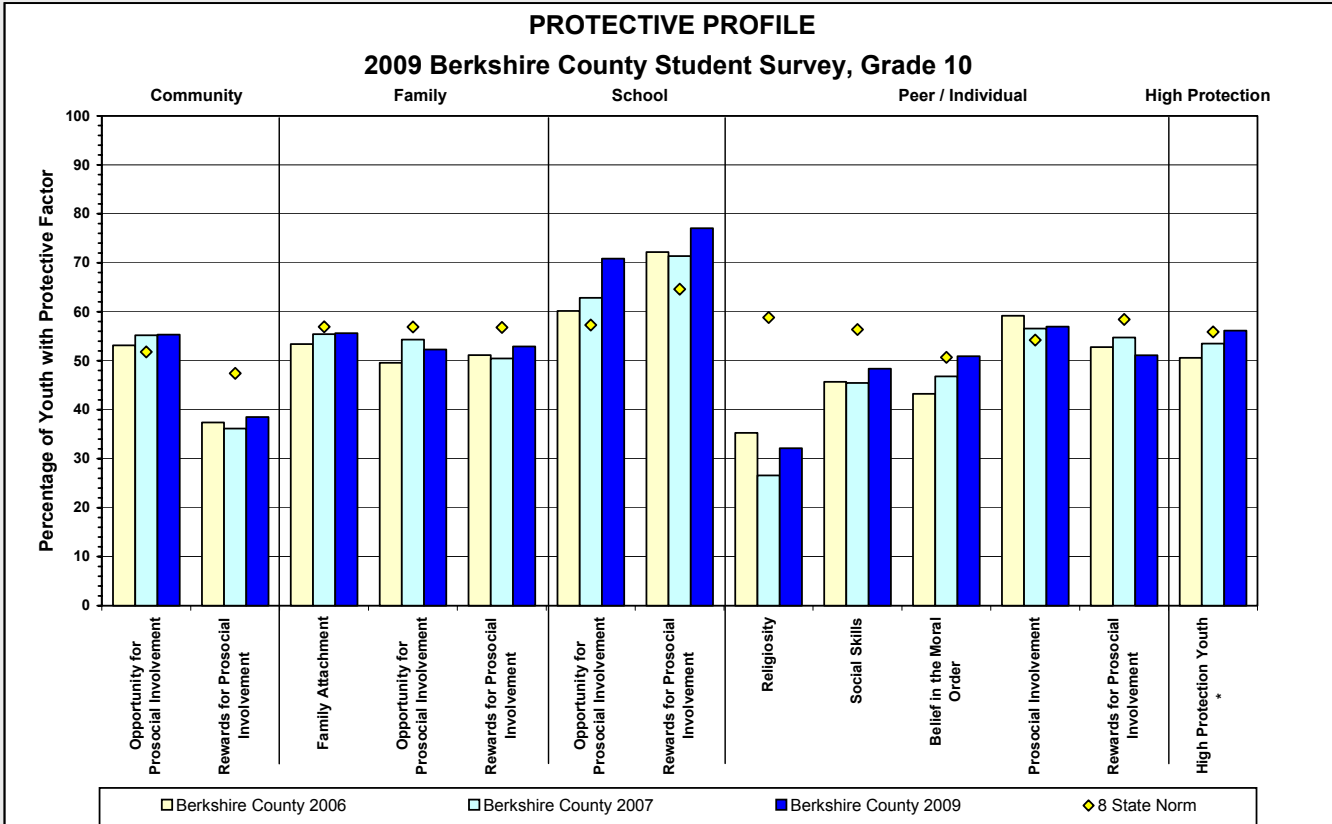


* High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of protective factors operating in their lives. (All grades: 5 or more protective factors)

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

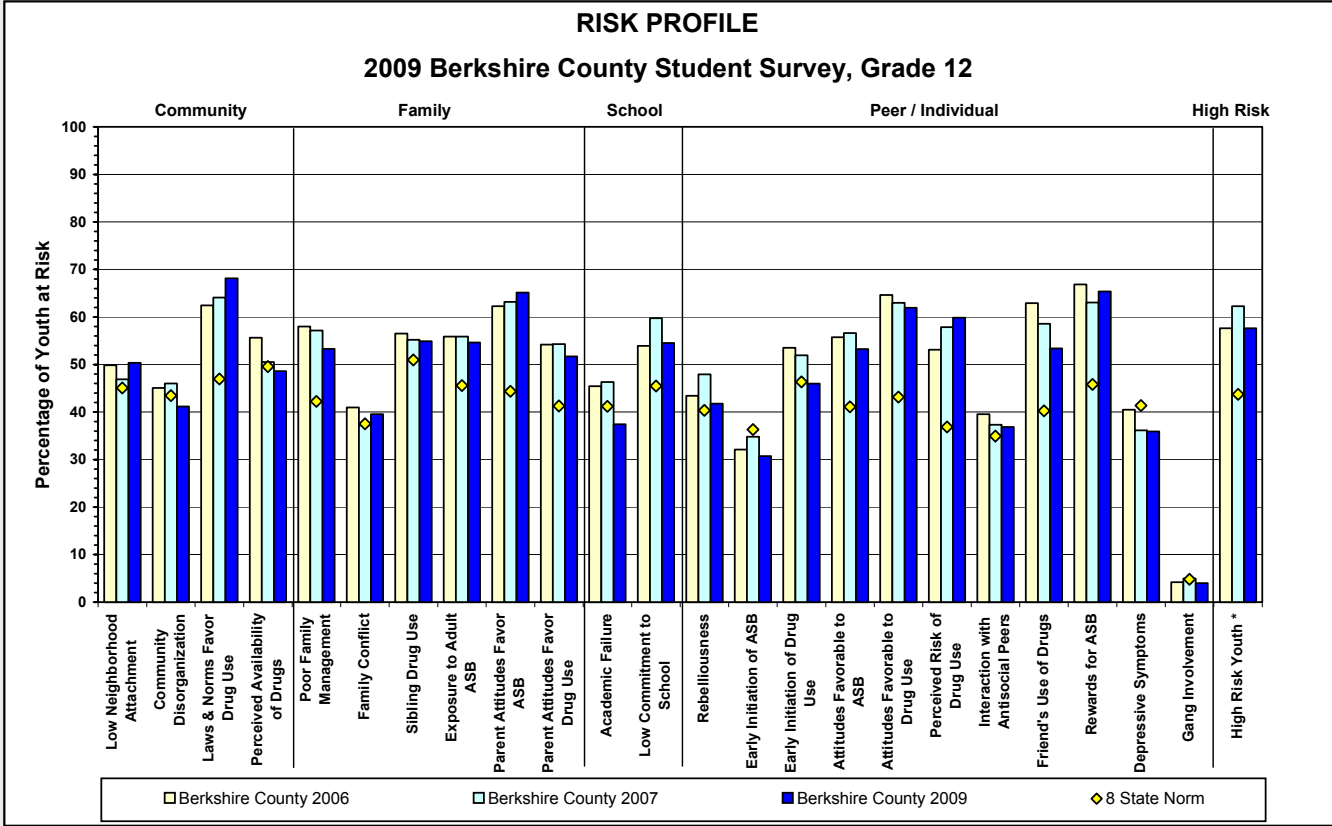


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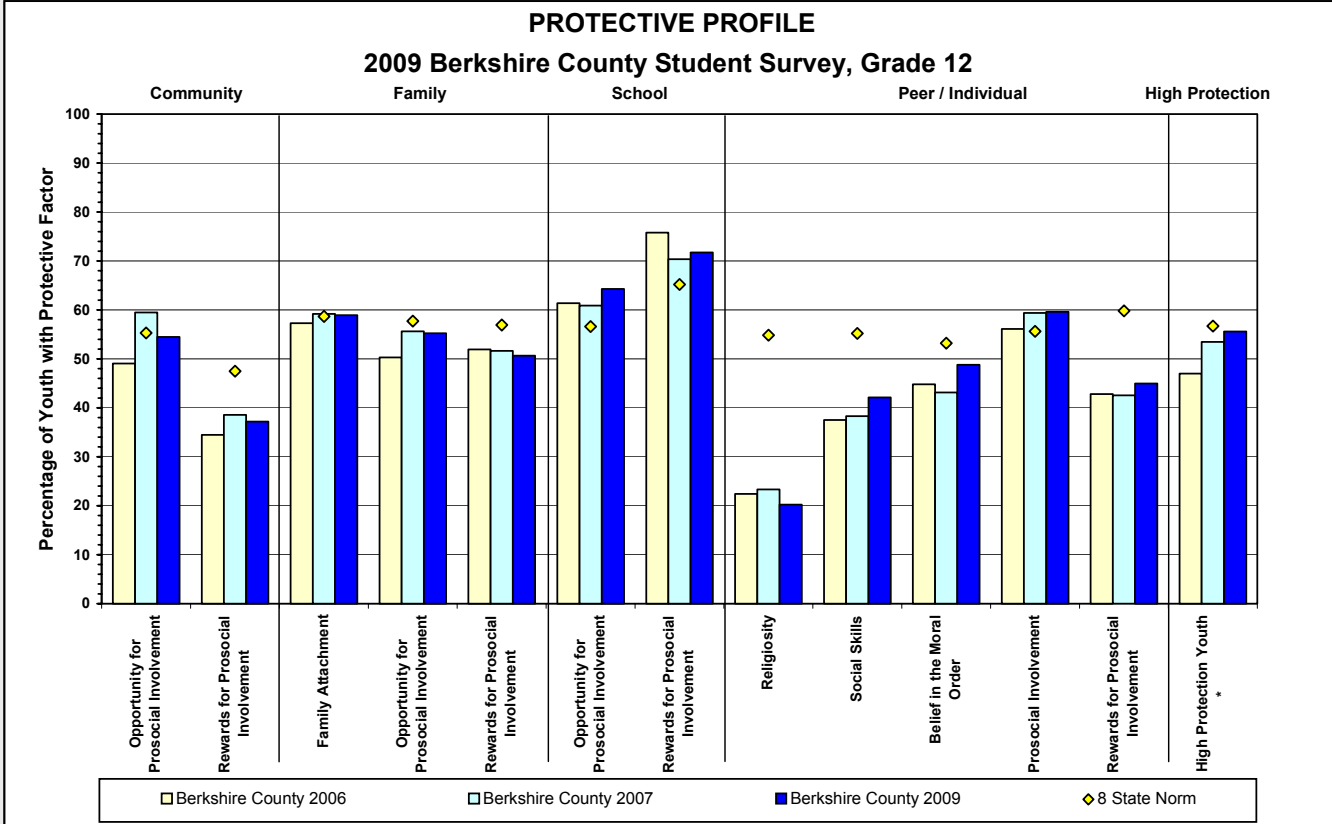


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Risk and Protective Factor Profiles



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Table 2. Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definitions

<i>Community Domain Risk Factors</i>	
<i>Community Disorganization</i>	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.
<i>Low Neighborhood Attachment</i>	A low level of bonding to the neighborhood is related to higher levels of juvenile crime and drug selling.
<i>Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use</i>	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.
<i>Perceived Availability of Drugs</i>	The availability of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal drugs has been related to the use of these substances by adolescents.
<i>Community Domain Protective Factors</i>	
<i>Opportunities for Positive Involvement</i>	When opportunities are available in a community for positive participation, children are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
<i>Rewards for Positive Involvement</i>	Rewards for positive participation in activities helps children bond to the community, thus lowering their risk for substance use.
<i>Family Domain Risk Factors</i>	
<i>Exposure to Adult Antisocial Behavior</i>	When children are raised in a family or are around adults with a history of problem behaviors (e.g., violence or ATOD use), the children are more likely to engage in these behaviors.
<i>Sibling Drug Use</i>	Youth who are raised in a family where their siblings use drugs are more likely to use drugs themselves.
<i>Family Conflict</i>	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.
<i>Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior & Drugs</i>	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.
<i>Poor Family Management</i>	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
<i>Family Domain Protective Factors</i>	
<i>Family Attachment</i>	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.
<i>Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement</i>	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.
<i>Rewards for Prosocial Involvement</i>	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.
<i>School Domain Risk Factors</i>	
<i>Academic Failure</i>	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.
<i>Low Commitment to School</i>	Surveys of high school seniors have shown that the use of hallucinogens, cocaine, heroin, stimulants, and sedatives or non-medically 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.

Table 2. Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definitions (Continued)

<i>School Domain Protective Factors</i>	
<i>Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement</i>	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.
<i>Rewards for Prosocial Involvement</i>	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
<i>Peer-Individual Risk Factors</i>	
<i>Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use</i>	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.
<i>Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use</i>	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.
<i>Friends' Use of Drugs</i>	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.
<i>Interaction with Antisocial Peers</i>	Young people who associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are at higher risk for engaging in antisocial behavior themselves.
<i>Perceived Risk of Drug Use</i>	Young people who do not perceive drug use to be risky are far more likely to engage in drug use.
<i>Rewards for Antisocial Behavior</i>	Young people who receive rewards for their antisocial behavior are at higher risk for engaging further in antisocial behavior and substance use.
<i>Rebelliousness</i>	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.
<i>Depressive Symptoms</i>	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.
<i>Gang Involvement</i>	Youth who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use.
<i>Peer-Individual Protective Factors</i>	
<i>Religiosity</i>	Young people who regularly attend religious services are less likely to engage in problem behaviors.
<i>Social Skills</i>	Young people who are socially competent and engage in positive interpersonal relations with their peers are less likely to use drugs and engage in other problem behaviors.
<i>Belief in the Moral Order</i>	Young people who have a belief in what is "right" or "wrong" are less likely to use drugs.
<i>Prosocial Involvement</i>	Participation in positive school and community activities helps provide protection for youth.
<i>Rewards for Prosocial Involvement</i>	Young people who view working hard in school and the community as rewarding are less likely to engage in problem behavior.

Table 3. Number of Students Who Completed the Survey

Number of Youth	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	2006	2007	2009	MTF 2007	2006	2007	2009	MTF 2007	2006	2007	2009	MTF 2007
	1119	992	970	†	957	873	1010	†	762	737	887	†

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 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		2006	2007	2009	MTF 2007	2006	2007	2009	MTF 2007	2006	2007	2009	MTF 2007
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	55.3	49.6	44.7	38.9	76.0	73.8	68.6	61.7	86.9	84.9	82.2	72.7
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	30.1	28.2	24.1	22.1	38.2	39.6	30.9	34.6	49.3	48.9	41.4	46.2
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	8.6	6.1	6.0	9.1	10.4	9.5	10.7	15.1	14.2	16.3	15.2	15.1
Marijuana	used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil)?	22.1	16.8	14.6	14.2	45.0	44.1	37.5	31.0	59.7	59.3	52.5	41.8
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	17.2	14.1	9.5	15.6	18.5	14.4	9.2	13.6	12.1	12.0	10.1	10.5
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	3.1	1.4	2.8	1.6	7.4	6.4	6.3	3.0	12.8	10.6	13.6	3.4
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	2.7	1.5	1.8	3.1	4.3	4.5	4.0	5.3	9.8	8.7	7.8	7.8
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth)?	2.0	0.6	1.1	1.8	2.2	1.3	2.3	2.8	3.7	1.9	3.1	3.0
Amphetamines	used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	4.2	3.5	2.2	7.3	7.9	6.0	4.2	11.2	11.9	10.5	7.1	12.4
Sedatives	used sedatives (barbiturates, sleeping pills, or downers such as phenobarbital or Tuinal) without a doctor telling you to take them?	6.0	3.9	3.9	9.2	10.8	9.2	7.1	14.8	14.9	11.4	7.2	15.2
Tranquilizers	used tranquilizers (such as Librium, Valium, or Xanax) without a doctor telling you to take them?	3.5	1.7	1.6	4.3	5.7	3.1	3.8	7.2	10.5	7.9	6.1	10.3
Heroin	used heroin or other opiates?	1.9	0.5	1.2	1.3	1.7	0.6	2.8	1.5	1.6	1.4	5.6	1.5
Other Narcotics	used narcotic prescription drugs (such as OxyContin, methadone, morphine, codine, Demerol, Vicodin, Percocet) without a doctor telling you to take them?	5.0	2.3	3.4	4.5	13.4	10.8	8.2	10.7	22.3	18.9	16.1	13.4
Ecstasy	used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy)?	1.7	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.8	1.2	3.4	5.2	2.9	2.8	6.0	6.5
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	2.7	1.1	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.3	2.7

† See the Monitoring The Future website (www.monitoringthefuture.org). Monitoring The Future data is only available for 8th, 10th, and 12th grades.

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 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		2006	2007	2009	MTF 2007	2006	2007	2009	MTF 2007	2006	2007	2009	MTF 2007
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	27.3	21.8	17.6	15.9	50.2	46.0	40.7	33.4	62.7	63.8	57.3	44.4
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	11.9	9.8	7.5	7.1	16.4	14.2	13.4	14.0	22.9	21.7	18.5	21.6
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	3.5	3.0	2.2	3.2	4.1	2.7	4.7	6.1	4.7	5.3	6.4	6.6
Marijuana	used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil)?	12.9	7.2	7.2	5.7	26.4	26.3	21.7	14.2	36.7	34.7	32.8	18.8
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	7.0	4.4	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.6	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.1	1.8	1.2
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	1.5	0.6	1.2	0.5	2.3	1.8	1.8	0.7	5.3	2.5	4.5	0.6
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	1.2	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.7	0.8	1.7	1.3	4.6	2.6	2.4	2.0
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth)?	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.3	1.0	0.6
Amphetamines	used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2.0	1.4	1.1	2.1	2.9	1.8	2.5	3.5	5.9	3.6	2.8	3.7
Sedatives	used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2.4	1.8	1.6	3.0	3.7	2.4	2.6	4.6	4.4	4.0	2.8	4.6
Tranquilizers	used tranquilizers (such as Librium, Valium, or Xanax) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.2	0.6	0.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.3	2.4	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.7
Heroin	used heroin or other opiates?	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	2.1	0.4
Other Narcotics	used narcotic prescription drugs (such as OxyContin, methadone, morphine, codine, Demerol, Vicodin, Percocet) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.5	0.7	1.4	1.1	5.9	3.8	4.0	3.9	9.9	6.3	7.1	3.8
Ecstasy	used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy)?	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.4	2.4	1.6
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.1

Table 6. Percentage of Students With Heavy ATOD Use

		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		2006	2007	2009	MTF 2007	2006	2007	2009	MTF 2007	2006	2007	2009	MTF 2007
Binge Drinking	How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks?	15.3	12.0	7.9	10.3	31.2	29.1	21.2	21.9	43.9	41.8	34.8	25.9
1/2 Pack of Cigarettes/Day	During the past 30 days, have you smoked 1/2 Pack of cigarettes a day or more?	2.6	1.5	1.7	1.1	6.2	3.7	4.0	2.7	7.5	6.0	4.4	5.7

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

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you: <i>(One or more times)</i>	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	2006	2007	2009	8 State Norm	2006	2007	2009	8 State Norm	2006	2007	2009	8 State Norm
Been Suspended from School	16.2	15.8	13.6	17.5	14.1	10.7	10.9	12.8	11.3	8.7	9.9	9.3
Been Drunk or High at School	12.3	8.6	7.1	10.3	24.9	21.7	17.8	17.7	27.3	28.0	25.3	19.2
Sold Illegal Drugs	5.7	3.0	2.8	3.6	12.0	9.1	9.3	7.4	13.2	10.3	12.9	8.4
Stolen or Tried to Steal a Motor Vehicle	2.5	1.6	0.5	3.7	2.9	2.1	2.4	3.8	2.3	1.8	1.7	2.1
Been Arrested	4.6	4.1	3.0	7.1	3.9	3.2	4.4	8.0	3.5	3.8	4.0	7.2
Attacked Someone with the Idea of Seriously Hurting Them	18.0	14.2	13.2	16.7	13.1	12.4	11.6	15.5	11.2	9.6	9.4	12.7
Carried a Handgun	3.1	3.4	2.7	5.9	3.7	3.3	3.4	5.3	4.4	3.6	3.4	5.1
Carried a Handgun to School	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.6	1.0

Table 8. Percentage of Students Gambling in the Past Year †

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you: (<i>'A few times' or more</i>)	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	2006	2007	2009	8 State Norm	2006	2007	2009	8 State Norm	2006	2007	2009	8 State Norm
Gambled in the Past Year	66.1	55.4	52.4	n/a	66.6	59.4	47.4	n/a	73.7	65.6	62.8	n/a
Bet on Cards	31.4	24.3	26.0	n/a	34.2	30.0	24.7	n/a	37.7	33.9	34.7	n/a
Gambled on the Internet	7.7	4.3	5.5	n/a	8.5	8.0	7.0	n/a	9.1	7.6	9.6	n/a
Bet on Sports	31.5	28.4	29.6	n/a	31.5	29.2	28.3	n/a	27.2	27.0	28.0	n/a
Played the Lottery	31.6	27.2	27.3	n/a	32.2	30.4	23.2	n/a	50.6	46.5	44.5	n/a
Bet on Games of Skill	23.3	17.6	17.0	n/a	19.2	20.8	18.0	n/a	16.7	16.8	17.9	n/a
Bet on Video Poker	5.5	2.9	4.4	n/a	6.1	4.9	5.6	n/a	7.3	6.2	6.1	n/a
Bet on Dice	10.6	7.5	8.1	n/a	14.0	10.8	8.0	n/a	13.0	12.7	11.6	n/a
Played Bingo for money	11.0	8.0	11.3	n/a	7.9	7.8	7.8	n/a	10.2	6.2	9.1	n/a
Bet on Horses	11.9	9.1	11.8	n/a	11.6	9.1	10.2	n/a	11.0	9.2	13.7	n/a
Gambled at a Casino	3.5	1.8	2.5	n/a	3.2	2.9	3.2	n/a	5.5	5.3	5.7	n/a

Table 9. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factors	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	2006	2007	2009	8 State Norm	2006	2007	2009	8 State Norm	2006	2007	2009	8 State Norm
Community Domain												
Opportunity for Prosocial Involvement	47.9	51.7	44.2	47.3	53.1	55.2	55.3	51.8	49.0	59.5	54.5	55.3
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	37.8	42.1	41.0	52.6	37.4	36.1	38.5	47.4	34.4	38.5	37.2	47.5
Family Domain												
Family Attachment	42.7	47.3	45.7	52.5	53.4	55.4	55.6	56.9	57.3	59.2	58.9	58.7
Opportunity for Prosocial Involvement	51.7	56.0	53.4	62.5	49.6	54.3	52.3	56.9	50.3	55.6	55.2	57.7
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	36.6	42.3	38.0	49.9	51.2	50.4	52.9	56.8	51.9	51.6	50.7	56.9
School Domain												
Opportunity for Prosocial Involvement	49.6	50.4	55.6	57.8	60.2	62.8	70.8	57.3	61.4	60.9	64.3	56.6
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	47.2	58.5	55.9	53.9	72.2	71.3	77.1	64.6	75.8	70.3	71.7	65.2
Peer-Individual Domain												
Religiosity	35.1	37.9	29.9	60.7	35.3	26.6	32.1	58.8	22.4	23.3	20.2	54.8
Social Skills	42.8	47.9	47.2	51.8	45.7	45.5	48.4	56.4	37.5	38.3	42.1	55.2
Belief in the Moral Order	52.6	58.3	58.6	59.7	43.2	46.8	50.9	50.7	44.8	43.1	48.8	53.2
Prosocial Involvement	54.8	56.1	49.1	54.3	59.2	56.6	57.0	54.2	56.1	59.4	59.6	55.6
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	39.6	42.9	34.8	50.1	52.8	54.8	51.1	58.4	42.8	42.5	44.9	59.8
High Protection												
High Protection Youth *	40.8	51.5	45.5	51.9	50.6	53.5	56.1	55.9	47.0	53.5	55.6	56.7

† Because not all of the 8 State Surveys had Gambling Behavior questions, no combined value is 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. (All grades: 5 or more protective factors). Because not all Scales were asked in 2003, no value is available.

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factors	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	2006	2007	2009	8 State Norm	2006	2007	2009	8 State Norm	2006	2007	2009	8 State Norm
Community Domain												
Low Neighborhood Attachment	41.3	35.2	39.8	36.6	43.8	42.7	44.4	41.5	49.9	46.9	50.4	45.1
Community Disorganization	49.8	45.4	39.1	46.2	50.1	44.9	44.6	46.0	45.1	46.0	41.2	43.5
Laws & Norms Favor Drug Use	53.4	46.0	48.5	42.5	56.0	48.0	50.4	40.2	62.4	64.1	68.1	46.9
Perceived Availability of Drugs	51.3	42.1	39.0	41.0	52.2	45.1	40.0	46.9	55.6	50.5	48.6	49.6
Family Domain												
Poor Family Management	56.6	48.2	50.1	41.3	54.2	50.4	50.4	39.6	58.0	57.1	53.3	42.3
Family Conflict	44.2	38.5	39.3	37.7	46.9	41.9	42.8	40.8	41.0	37.2	39.5	37.5
Sibling Drug Use	52.0	47.9	47.5	50.5	49.3	46.2	42.1	44.9	56.5	55.2	54.9	50.9
Exposure to Adult ASB	51.8	45.5	42.8	44.7	57.6	57.0	51.4	48.7	55.9	55.9	54.6	45.6
Parent Attitudes Favor ASB	59.8	54.5	53.2	45.4	65.1	65.2	60.8	47.0	62.3	63.2	65.1	44.4
Parent Attitudes Favor Drug Use	34.6	30.4	27.8	28.3	56.8	52.0	50.3	40.8	54.2	54.3	51.7	41.3
School Domain												
Academic Failure	48.2	46.6	42.1	45.5	48.0	48.2	43.8	45.0	45.4	46.3	37.4	41.2
Low Commitment to School	58.4	54.7	58.4	45.5	52.4	51.7	49.6	42.9	53.9	59.7	54.5	45.4
Peer-Individual Domain												
Rebelliousness	47.7	43.0	38.1	39.8	46.8	47.1	43.4	43.5	43.4	47.9	41.8	40.4
Early Initiation of ASB	32.6	32.4	30.8	37.6	35.9	34.7	32.0	38.2	32.1	34.8	30.7	36.3
Early Initiation of Drug Use	44.3	37.7	33.3	44.5	45.9	45.2	37.9	41.6	53.5	51.9	46.0	46.4
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	48.1	42.9	47.0	38.6	54.6	52.0	52.3	44.1	55.7	56.6	53.2	41.1
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	50.1	42.4	42.7	39.1	62.2	60.2	59.0	45.0	64.6	63.0	61.9	43.2
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	43.5	41.5	44.2	39.1	60.4	59.9	61.1	46.0	53.1	57.8	59.9	36.9
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	40.7	33.1	28.5	39.2	42.7	32.7	35.3	38.3	39.6	37.3	36.8	34.9
Friend's Use of Drugs	57.4	49.4	45.8	47.1	61.5	57.5	52.1	45.2	62.9	58.5	53.4	40.3
Rewards for ASB	49.1	44.9	46.1	40.9	64.4	56.6	59.1	44.9	66.9	63.0	65.4	45.8
Depressive Symptoms	46.1	40.7	36.6	48.2	48.0	40.7	36.4	47.5	40.5	36.1	35.9	41.3
Gang Involvement	11.1	10.8	6.5	10.0	7.4	5.3	7.0	7.0	4.2	5.0	4.0	4.8
High Risk												
High Risk Youth *	54.0	50.9	47.6	45.3	56.5	54.1	52.2	44.6	57.6	62.3	57.6	43.7

* 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-9th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th-12th graders: 9 or more factors)

Table 11. Drug Free Communities Report *

Outcomes	Definition	Substance	Berkshire County 2006											
			Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		Total †		Male		Female	
			Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Perception of Risk <i>(People are at Moderate or Great Risk of harming themselves if they...)</i>	drink 1 or two drinks nearly every day	Alcohol	71.6	978	73.6	850	70.4	705	71.9	2533	67.1	1209	77.1	1260
	smoke 1 or more packs or cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	88.7	1023	90.3	880	90.8	709	89.8	2612	89.1	1244	90.6	1299
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	83.8	960	72.3	846	62.2	695	73.9	2501	70.5	1193	77.4	1252
Perception of Parent Disapproval <i>(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)</i>	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	91.6	969	82.0	844	68.0	696	81.8	2509	80.1	1179	83.9	1264
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	95.1	937	90.2	796	85.2	670	90.7	2403	91.2	1130	90.4	1210
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	95.0	899	88.6	763	84.1	643	89.8	2305	89.3	1085	90.6	1164
Perception of Peer Disapproval <i>(I think it is Wrong or Very Wrong for someone my age to...)</i>	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	72.9	969	49.8	833	37.1	674	55.4	2476	56.0	1178	54.8	1239
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	81.7	931	68.2	801	57.1	650	70.4	2382	71.9	1137	69.1	1187
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	80.7	905	61.1	786	51.9	640	66.2	2331	64.5	1101	68.1	1172
Past 30-Day Use	at least one use in the Past 30 Days	Alcohol	27.3	1035	50.2	887	62.7	726	44.7	2648	43.3	1247	45.4	1329
		Cigarettes	11.9	963	16.4	821	22.9	681	16.5	2465	14.1	1146	18.6	1254
		Marijuana	12.9	1005	26.4	837	36.7	693	23.9	2535	26.2	1197	21.3	1278
			Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number
Average Age of Onset **	average age	Alcohol	12.0	607	13.3	674	14.2	635	13.2	1916	13.1	881	13.3	976
		Cigarettes	11.8	326	12.5	375	13.7	391	12.7	1092	12.7	489	12.8	570
		Marijuana	12.5	217	13.6	410	14.6	450	13.8	1077	13.6	524	14.0	520

* 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."

† Total represents respondents in all grades

Table 12. Youth Perceptions of Substance Use

Now think about all the students in your grade at school. How many of them do you think:	Substance	Berkshire County 2006							
		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
a. smoke one or more cigarettes a day?	None (0%)	78	7.4	24	2.6	5	0.7	107	3.9
	Few (1-10%)	295	27.9	122	13.3	83	11.3	500	18.5
	Some (11-30%)	287	27.2	238	26.0	192	26.1	717	26.5
	Half or less (31-50%)	191	18.1	235	25.6	176	23.9	602	22.2
	Half or more (51-70%)	142	13.4	186	20.3	173	23.5	501	18.5
	Most (71-90%)	52	4.9	99	10.8	93	12.7	244	9.0
	Almost All (91-100%)	12	1.1	13	1.4	13	1.8	38	1.4
b. drank alcohol sometime in the past month?	None (0%)	59	5.7	12	1.3	6	0.8	77	2.9
	Few (1-10%)	189	18.3	24	2.7	6	0.8	219	8.2
	Some (11-30%)	227	22.0	50	5.6	19	2.6	296	11.1
	Half or less (31-50%)	196	19.0	136	15.1	63	8.7	395	14.9
	Half or more (51-70%)	175	17.0	220	24.4	135	18.6	530	20.0
	Most (71-90%)	142	13.8	323	35.9	315	43.4	780	29.4
	Almost All (91-100%)	42	4.1	135	15.0	181	25.0	358	13.5
c. used marijuana sometime in the past month?	None (0%)	133	12.8	24	2.7	9	1.2	166	6.3
	Few (1-10%)	356	34.2	77	8.8	37	5.1	470	17.8
	Some (11-30%)	197	18.9	150	17.1	102	14.1	449	17.0
	Half or less (31-50%)	153	14.7	194	22.1	142	19.6	489	18.5
	Half or more (51-70%)	111	10.7	186	21.2	203	28.0	500	18.9
	Most (71-90%)	69	6.6	184	21.0	167	23.0	420	15.9
	Almost All (91-100%)	23	2.2	62	7.1	65	9.0	150	5.7
d. used an illegal drug in the past month (not including marijuana)?	None (0%)	276	26.8	62	7.0	30	4.1	368	14.0
	Few (1-10%)	469	45.6	349	39.5	258	35.6	1076	40.8
	Some (11-30%)	129	12.5	212	24.0	228	31.4	569	21.6
	Half or less (31-50%)	78	7.6	136	15.4	102	14.1	316	12.0
	Half or more (51-70%)	46	4.5	71	8.0	58	8.0	175	6.6
	Most (71-90%)	22	2.1	38	4.3	30	4.1	90	3.4
	Almost All (91-100%)	9	0.9	15	1.7	19	2.6	43	1.6

Table 13. Drug Free Communities Report *

Outcomes	Definition	Substance	Berkshire County 2007											
			Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		Total †		Male		Female	
			Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Perception of Risk <i>(People are at Moderate or Great Risk of harming themselves if they...)</i>	drink 1 or two drinks nearly every day	Alcohol	72.5	956	72.2	839	69.2	720	71.5	2515	64.5	1160	77.8	1306
	smoke 1 or more packs or cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	90.2	965	89.4	843	90.4	722	90.0	2530	88.9	1167	91.1	1314
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	86.6	946	70.1	833	59.7	718	73.4	2497	69.6	1144	76.7	1304
Perception of Parent Disapproval <i>(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)</i>	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	90.3	914	82.7	805	68.0	704	81.3	2423	80.5	1095	82.1	1281
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	95.0	918	92.1	813	88.0	710	92.0	2441	93.1	1108	90.9	1287
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	95.5	919	90.0	807	82.8	704	90.0	2430	89.1	1101	90.7	1282
Perception of Peer Disapproval <i>(I think it is Wrong or Very Wrong for someone my age to...)</i>	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	76.8	979	50.5	854	36.8	730	56.7	2563	56.8	1191	56.8	1323
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	83.2	979	69.0	854	60.2	729	71.9	2562	74.3	1191	70.2	1321
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	85.8	975	64.1	856	50.8	728	68.6	2559	68.0	1191	69.1	1318
Past 30-Day Use	at least one use in the Past 30 Days	Alcohol	21.8	962	46.0	830	63.8	720	41.8	2512	41.3	1161	42.1	1302
		Cigarettes	9.8	933	14.2	817	21.7	715	14.7	2465	13.8	1129	15.2	1288
		Marijuana	7.2	950	26.3	824	34.7	717	21.4	2491	22.2	1148	20.9	1292
			Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number
Average Age of Onset **	average age	Alcohol	12.1	479	13.5	637	14.2	621	13.3	1737	13.2	788	13.4	912
		Cigarettes	11.8	278	12.7	353	13.6	374	12.8	1005	12.7	439	12.8	541
		Marijuana	12.4	160	13.8	382	14.6	440	14.0	982	13.8	468	14.1	489

* 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."

† Total represents respondents in all grades

Table 14. Youth Perceptions of Substance Use

Now think about all the students in your grade at school. How many of them do you think:	Substance	Berkshire County 2007							
		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
a. smoke one or more cigarettes a day?	None (0%)	114	11.7	15	1.8	3	0.4	132	5.2
	Few (1-10%)	339	34.7	122	14.3	78	10.7	539	21.0
	Some (11-30%)	249	25.5	233	27.3	207	28.3	689	26.9
	Half or less (31-50%)	141	14.4	203	23.8	194	26.5	538	21.0
	Half or more (51-70%)	96	9.8	170	20.0	157	21.5	423	16.5
	Most (71-90%)	31	3.2	90	10.6	78	10.7	199	7.8
	Almost All (91-100%)	8	0.8	19	2.2	14	1.9	41	1.6
b. drank alcohol sometime in the past month?	None (0%)	80	8.2	15	1.8	1	0.1	96	3.7
	Few (1-10%)	232	23.7	20	2.3	2	0.3	254	9.9
	Some (11-30%)	202	20.7	64	7.5	17	2.3	283	11.1
	Half or less (31-50%)	202	20.7	123	14.4	66	9.0	391	15.3
	Half or more (51-70%)	134	13.7	243	28.5	149	20.4	526	20.5
	Most (71-90%)	97	9.9	280	32.8	318	43.6	695	27.1
	Almost All (91-100%)	31	3.2	108	12.7	177	24.2	316	12.3
c. used marijuana sometime in the past month?	None (0%)	205	20.9	24	2.8	4	0.5	233	9.1
	Few (1-10%)	366	37.3	108	12.7	30	4.1	504	19.6
	Some (11-30%)	172	17.5	155	18.2	101	13.8	428	16.7
	Half or less (31-50%)	108	11.0	175	20.5	130	17.8	413	16.1
	Half or more (51-70%)	79	8.0	188	22.0	208	28.5	475	18.5
	Most (71-90%)	35	3.6	144	16.9	186	25.5	365	14.2
	Almost All (91-100%)	17	1.7	59	6.9	71	9.7	147	5.7
d. used an illegal drug in the past month (not including marijuana)?	None (0%)	367	37.6	69	8.1	21	2.9	457	17.9
	Few (1-10%)	417	42.7	345	40.6	284	39.0	1046	40.9
	Some (11-30%)	110	11.3	212	24.9	180	24.7	502	19.6
	Half or less (31-50%)	41	4.2	101	11.9	113	15.5	255	10.0
	Half or more (51-70%)	27	2.8	75	8.8	83	11.4	185	7.2
	Most (71-90%)	9	0.9	32	3.8	35	4.8	76	3.0
	Almost All (91-100%)	6	0.6	16	1.9	12	1.6	34	1.3

Table 15. Drug Free Communities Report *

Outcomes	Definition	Substance	Berkshire County 2009											
			Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		Total †		Male		Female	
			Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Perception of Risk <i>(People are at Moderate or Great Risk of harming themselves if they...)</i>	drink 1 or two drinks nearly every day	Alcohol	72.4	920	67.8	957	68.1	861	69.4	2738	63.8	1355	75.0	1362
	smoke 1 or more packs or cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	88.3	931	87.7	967	88.9	868	88.3	2766	87.3	1367	89.4	1378
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	82.3	906	69.2	948	58.1	857	70.1	2711	64.4	1337	75.9	1354
Perception of Parent Disapproval <i>(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)</i>	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	93.5	898	85.1	949	69.1	854	82.9	2701	81.9	1323	83.7	1357
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	95.8	898	92.1	951	88.9	855	92.3	2704	92.2	1326	92.4	1357
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	96.1	890	88.2	942	80.4	845	88.3	2677	86.4	1314	90.4	1343
Perception of Peer Disapproval <i>(I think it is Wrong or Very Wrong for someone my age to...)</i>	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	78.7	955	53.5	997	43.1	880	58.8	2832	56.2	1406	61.0	1404
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	83.8	956	69.4	996	61.7	878	71.9	2830	72.2	1406	71.5	1402
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	84.9	954	63.2	998	49.6	881	66.3	2833	62.9	1409	69.6	1402
Past 30-Day Use	at least one use in the Past 30 Days	Alcohol	17.6	928	40.7	973	57.3	869	38.2	2770	38.8	1369	37.7	1380
		Cigarettes	7.5	915	13.4	962	18.5	858	13.1	2735	13.4	1348	12.7	1366
		Marijuana	7.2	925	21.7	966	32.8	860	20.3	2751	24.4	1359	16.3	1371
			Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number
Average Age of Onset **	average age	Alcohol	12.0	430	13.4	696	14.5	721	13.5	1847	13.3	908	13.7	926
		Cigarettes	11.8	229	12.9	352	13.8	412	13.0	993	13.0	480	13.1	506
		Marijuana	12.4	138	13.8	380	14.6	484	14.0	1002	13.8	533	14.2	466

* 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."

† Total represents respondents in all grades

Table 16. Youth Perceptions of Substance Use

Now think about all the students in your grade at school. How many of them do you think:	Substance	Berkshire County 2009							
		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
a. smoke one or more cigarettes a day?	None (0%)	132	13.9	26	2.6	18	2.1	176	6.2
	Few (1-10%)	376	39.5	159	15.9	164	18.7	699	24.7
	Some (11-30%)	237	24.9	287	28.7	270	30.8	794	28.1
	Half or less (31-50%)	108	11.3	248	24.8	217	24.7	573	20.2
	Half or more (51-70%)	66	6.9	167	16.7	130	14.8	363	12.8
	Most (71-90%)	22	2.3	83	8.3	63	7.2	168	5.9
	Almost All (91-100%)	12	1.3	29	2.9	16	1.8	57	2.0
b. drank alcohol sometime in the past month?	None (0%)	94	9.9	24	2.4	17	1.9	135	4.8
	Few (1-10%)	270	28.4	40	4.0	15	1.7	325	11.5
	Some (11-30%)	238	25.0	100	10.0	27	3.1	365	12.9
	Half or less (31-50%)	165	17.3	179	18.0	101	11.5	445	15.7
	Half or more (51-70%)	106	11.1	236	23.7	182	20.7	524	18.5
	Most (71-90%)	63	6.6	296	29.7	326	37.1	685	24.2
	Almost All (91-100%)	16	1.7	122	12.2	210	23.9	348	12.3
c. used marijuana sometime in the past month?	None (0%)	223	23.5	37	3.7	25	2.8	285	10.1
	Few (1-10%)	359	37.8	112	11.2	66	7.5	537	19.0
	Some (11-30%)	157	16.5	179	17.9	103	11.7	439	15.5
	Half or less (31-50%)	103	10.8	201	20.1	172	19.6	476	16.8
	Half or more (51-70%)	56	5.9	198	19.8	210	23.9	464	16.4
	Most (71-90%)	39	4.1	194	19.4	213	24.3	446	15.8
	Almost All (91-100%)	13	1.4	77	7.7	89	10.1	179	6.3
d. used an illegal drug in the past month (not including marijuana)?	None (0%)	406	42.6	92	9.2	61	6.9	559	19.8
	Few (1-10%)	356	37.4	410	41.2	334	38.0	1100	38.9
	Some (11-30%)	98	10.3	243	24.4	223	25.4	564	19.9
	Half or less (31-50%)	50	5.2	120	12.0	131	14.9	301	10.6
	Half or more (51-70%)	26	2.7	78	7.8	71	8.1	175	6.2
	Most (71-90%)	10	1.0	38	3.8	42	4.8	90	3.2
	Almost All (91-100%)	7	0.7	15	1.5	17	1.9	39	1.4

Table 17. Additional Questions

Question	Response	Berkshire County 2009							
		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
If you drank ALCOHOL (beer, wine, or hard liquor) and not just a sip or taste in the past year, how did you USUALLY get it?	I did not drink alcohol in the past year	507	69.8	329	40.5	175	24.9	1011	45.1
	I bought it myself with a fake ID	1	0.1	8	1.0	6	0.9	15	0.7
	I bought it myself without a fake ID	1	0.1	4	0.5	5	0.7	10	0.4
	I got it from someone I know age 21 or older	49	6.7	158	19.4	279	39.7	486	21.7
	I got it from someone I know under age 21	24	3.3	126	15.5	102	14.5	252	11.2
	I got it from my brother or sister	10	1.4	29	3.6	18	2.6	57	2.5
	I got it from home with my parent's permission	25	3.4	40	4.9	31	4.4	96	4.3
	I got it from home without my parent's permission	48	6.6	47	5.8	10	1.4	105	4.7
	I got it from another relative	23	3.2	20	2.5	14	2.0	57	2.5
	A stranger bought it for me	1	0.1	6	0.7	11	1.6	18	0.8
	I took it from a store or shop	2	0.3	1	0.1	2	0.3	5	0.2
	Other	35	4.8	45	5.5	50	7.1	130	5.8
In the past year, I have been discriminated against or harassed by other students, teachers, or school staff because _____ (Choose all that apply.)	I have not been discriminated against or harassed in the past year.	501	58.8	615	67.4	588	69.9	1704	65.4
	Of my race	40	4.7	50	5.5	27	3.2	117	4.5
	Of my sex	14	1.6	26	2.9	25	3.0	65	2.5
	Of my religion	17	2.0	26	2.9	15	1.8	58	2.2
	I have a disability	9	1.1	22	2.4	4	0.5	35	1.3
	Of my weight	83	9.7	61	6.7	38	4.5	182	7.0
	Of my clothing, hairstyle, tattoos or piercings, etc.	96	11.3	80	8.8	37	4.4	213	8.2
	Of my sexual orientation	31	3.6	40	4.4	24	2.9	95	3.6
If you have ever used narcotics other than heroin (such as methadone, opium, Demerol, Vicodin, OxyContin, and Percocet) without a doctor telling you to take them, what was the source of your narcotics? (Choose all that apply.)	Parent's medications	68	8.0	60	6.6	38	4.5	166	6.4
	Other family member's meds	39	4.6	40	4.4	38	4.5	117	4.5
	Friends	27	3.2	57	6.3	77	9.2	161	6.2
	Drug supplier	10	1.2	20	2.2	38	4.5	68	2.6
	Physician	6	0.7	15	1.6	16	1.9	37	1.4
	Dentist	8	0.9	11	1.2	6	0.7	25	1.0
	Internet	7	0.8	4	0.4	7	0.8	18	0.7
	Not applicable	526	61.7	597	65.5	506	60.2	1629	62.5

Table 17 continued. Additional Questions

During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?	Yes	97	13.7	134	17.1	83	12.0	314	14.4
	No	609	86.3	650	82.9	606	88.0	1865	85.6
During the past 12 months, did you make a plan about how you would attempt suicide?	Yes	83	11.9	99	12.7	61	8.8	243	11.2
	No	616	88.1	681	87.3	631	91.2	1928	88.8
During the past 12 months, did you actually attempt suicide?	Yes	61	8.8	74	9.5	42	6.1	177	8.2
	No	632	91.2	704	90.5	644	93.9	1980	91.8
If you attempted suicide during the past 12 months, did any attempt result in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.	I did not attempt suicide during the past 12 months.	523	74.6	585	74.1	548	78.6	1656	75.7
	Yes	95	13.6	110	13.9	71	10.2	276	12.6
	No	83	11.8	95	12.0	78	11.2	256	11.7
During the past 30 days, did you go without eating for 24 hours or more (also called fasting) to lose weight or keep from gaining weight?	Yes	97	13.9	120	15.4	98	14.2	315	14.5
	No	602	86.1	660	84.6	592	85.8	1854	85.5
During the past 30 days, did you go take any diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or keep from gaining weight?	Yes	40	5.8	39	5.0	49	7.1	128	5.9
	No	651	94.2	737	95.0	640	92.9	2028	94.1
During the past 30 days, did you vomit or take laxatives to lose weight or keep from gaining weight?	Yes	49	7.1	47	6.1	48	7.0	144	6.7
	No	639	92.9	729	93.9	641	93.0	2009	93.3
Have you ever been referred to someone because of a mental health issue?	Yes	111	16.3	139	18.0	153	22.0	403	18.7
	No	572	83.7	634	82.0	541	78.0	1747	81.3
If you were referred to someone because of a mental health issue, did you seek help?	I did not attempt suicide during the past 12 months.	499	73.2	543	70.2	479	69.9	1521	71.0
	Yes	106	15.5	141	18.2	130	19.0	377	17.6
	No	77	11.3	90	11.6	76	11.1	243	11.3
During the past 12 months, were you in a physical fight on school property?	Yes	110	16.3	83	10.9	51	7.6	244	11.6
	No	564	83.7	676	89.1	622	92.4	1862	88.4
During the past 12 months, did you ever feel unsafe on school property?	Yes	170	25.4	168	22.1	141	20.7	479	22.7
	No	499	74.6	593	77.9	539	79.3	1631	77.3
During the past 12 months, did you engage in self-injurious behavior?	Yes	89	14.1	133	17.8	100	15.1	322	15.8
	No	540	85.9	613	82.2	564	84.9	1717	84.2

Table 17 continued. Additional Questions

<i>The following questions are about adults that you know. When answering these questions, DO NOT count your parents or relatives.</i>									
How many adults have you know for two years or more who give you lots of encouragement when they see you?	0	97	14.4	92	11.9	66	9.6	255	11.9
	1	90	13.4	111	14.3	84	12.3	285	13.3
	2	98	14.5	161	20.7	146	21.3	405	19.0
	3 or 4	180	26.7	183	23.6	191	27.9	554	25.9
	5 or more	209	31.0	229	29.5	198	28.9	636	29.8
How many adults have you know for two years or more who you look forward to spending time with?	0	108	15.9	105	13.6	85	12.4	298	13.9
	1	118	17.4	132	17.1	101	14.7	351	16.4
	2	124	18.3	189	24.4	152	22.2	465	21.8
	3 or 4	158	23.3	168	21.7	195	28.5	521	24.4
	5 or more	170	25.1	180	23.3	152	22.2	502	23.5
How many adults have you know for two years or more who talk to you at least once a month?	0	91	13.7	82	10.7	46	6.8	219	10.4
	1	104	15.7	119	15.6	83	12.2	306	14.5
	2	85	12.8	138	18.0	108	15.9	331	15.7
	3 or 4	127	19.1	148	19.3	172	25.4	447	21.2
	5 or more	257	38.7	278	36.3	269	39.7	804	38.2
Overall, how many different organized activities have you been involved with in the past year?	0	145	22.9	128	17.8	125	20.0	398	20.1
	1 or 2	214	33.8	256	35.6	188	30.1	658	33.3
	3 or 4	146	23.0	184	25.6	151	24.2	481	24.3
	5 or more	129	20.3	151	21.0	161	25.8	441	22.3

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

(From this web-site, the programs and services provided by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, and Center for Mental Health Services can be accessed)

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/>

CSAP's Centers for the Advancement of Prevention Technologies (all five CSAP Centers can be accessed through this web site)

<http://captus.samhsa.gov/home.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/>

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