

RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS ANALYSIS

2013 Prevention Needs Assessment

Berkshire County

Prepared by:



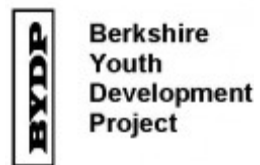
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Berkshire United Way



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Summary

The risks and protective factors analysis for Berkshire County indicates that society is more relaxed in our attitudes towards drugs than most of the nation. Berkshire County also exhibits a higher level of risk factors that contribute towards antisocial behavior and lower opportunities and rewards for participating in prosocial behavior, with most of the risk coming from the community and family.

Introduction

Every two years, Berkshire County school districts collaborate with the Berkshire Youth Development Project (BYDP) to administer a Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (PNAS) to eighth, tenth, and twelfth graders. The survey asks a number of questions aimed at quantifying the prevalence of substance use as well as other risk and protective factors that may contribute to those rates. The first PNAS was administered to Berkshire County youth in 2006 and was repeated every two years in 2007, 2009, 2011 and 2013. This report examines the risk and protective factors that contribute to or protect from substance abuse and how these factors have changed over time.

Risk and Protective Factor Model of Substance Abuse Prevention

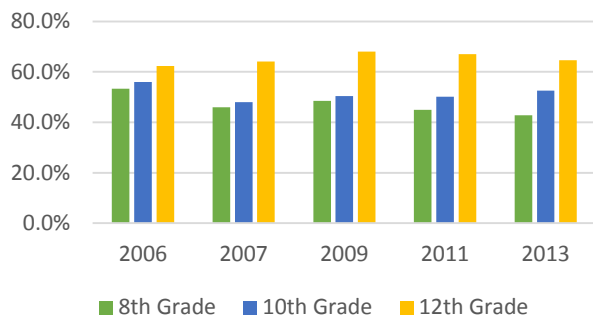
The PNAS includes questions aimed at better understanding the context within which these youth behaviors are occurring. This context is broken down into protective factors and risk factors, each of which is categorized into four domains: peer/individual, community, family, and school. The risks and protective factor model is based on the idea that in order to prevent substance abuse from happening, you need to understand the factors that increase the risk. Risk factors are characteristics that are known to predict increased likelihood of drug use, while protective factors are characteristics that have a positive influence against the risks.

In the following pages, each risk and protective factor for each of the four domains is examined over time as well as compared to the national average. For risks, lower percentages that are descending over time is what is desired. Risks should also be lower than the national percentages. For protective factors, higher rates that are increasing over time is desired, with rates that are higher than national percentages. Each risk/protective factor is analyzed and the status is reported. At the end of each of the four domains, a summary is presented that discusses the overall status of the risks and protective factors related to that domain.

Community Domain

The community domain includes the following risks: laws and norms favorable towards drug use and perceived availability of drugs. The protective factors for the community domain include rewards for prosocial involvement.

Over Time by Age Group



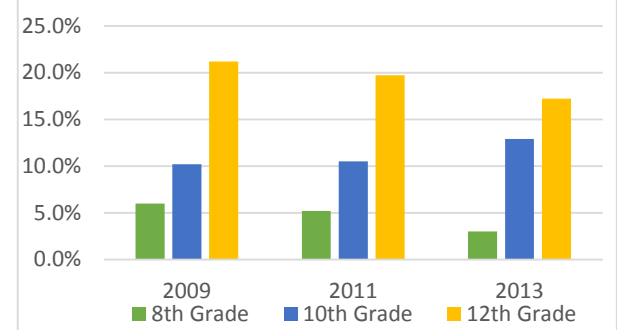
Risk - Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use

Eighth grade has seen declines in attitudes, while 10th grade has remained relatively stable and 12th grade has seen a slight increase. There is an increase in favorable views as youth age.

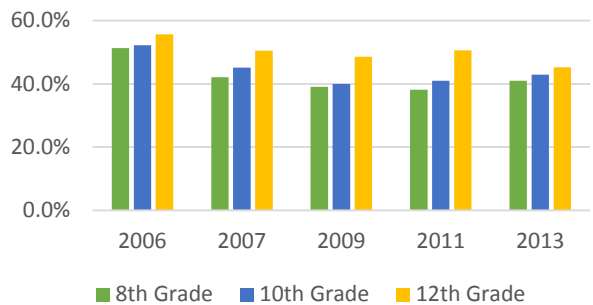
The difference between the county and the nation has declined for 8th grade, however the rate has gone up in 10th grade. The 12th grade difference has gone down, but is still very high.

Overall, the data indicates that youth view the laws and norms in the community towards drug use more favorably than the nation, however the trend in the county is towards increasing favorability as youth age.

Difference between County and Nation



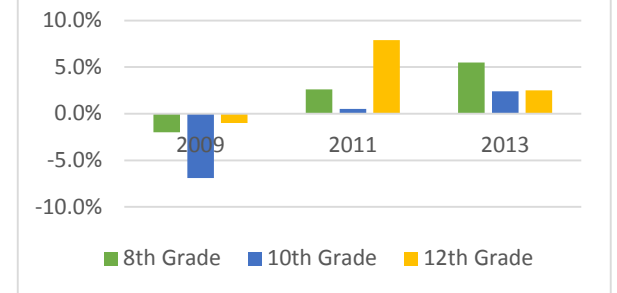
Risk – Perceived Availability of Drugs



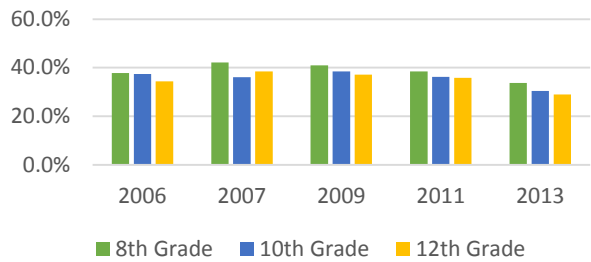
All grades have shown a decline in the perceived availability of drugs since 2006, however there has been a slight increase in 2013 for 8th and 10th grade. There is an increase in perceived availability as youth progress through the grades.

As the perceived availability has declined, the comparison with the nation has risen, indicating that the national rates have dropped significantly.

Overall, the data indicates that the availability of drugs has declined over the last 8 years, however the nation has declined even faster.



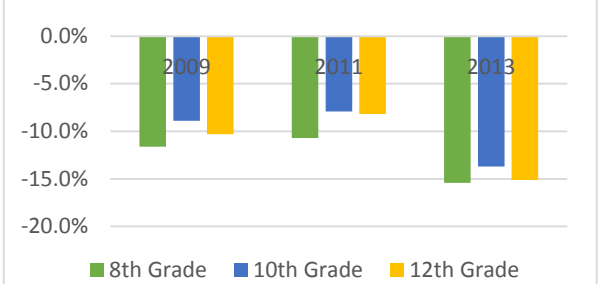
Protective – Rewards for Prosocial Involvement



The rewards for prosocial involvement has been going down the last few years for all grades. There is a decline in rewards as youth progress through the grades.

The difference with the nation is significant in that all grades report a significantly lower reward for prosocial involvement.

Overall, the data indicates that youth feel there are less rewards in the community for being prosocial and it is getting worse, and far less rewards than the nation.



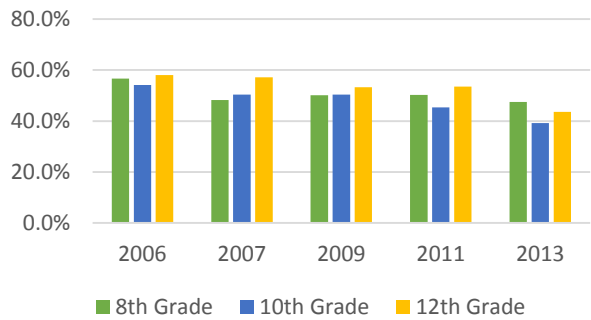
Within the community domain, it appears that youth feel there is more acceptance for drug use among the community (~11% higher than nation) and less rewards for prosocial involvement (~15% less than nation). Part of the lower rewards for prosocial involvement may be due to the rural nature of some of the county and students not knowing their neighbors. This combination will most likely continue over time as there has been no significant change in either area, which in turn will lead to continued drug use.

Family Domain

The family domain includes the following risks: poor family management, family conflicts, sibling drug use, exposure to adult antisocial behavior, parental attitudes favorable towards antisocial behavior and parental attitudes favorable towards drugs. The protective factors associated with the family domain include: family attachments, opportunities for prosocial involvement and rewards for prosocial involvement.

Over Time by Age Group

Risk – Poor Family Management

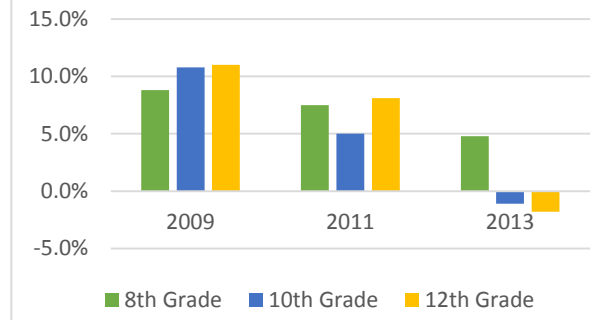


Poor family management has dropped among all grades, with the most significant drop among 10th and 12th grades.

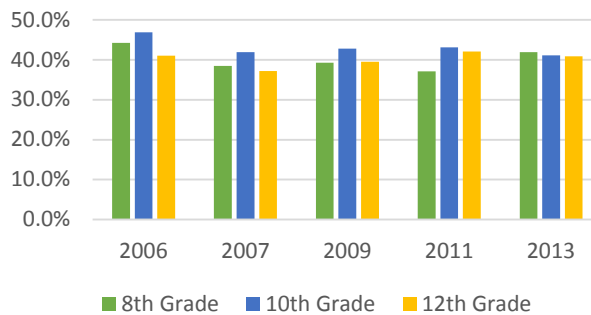
The difference between the county and the nation has dropped so we are actually doing better than the nation for 10th and 12th grades.

Overall, the data indicates that the county is getting better in family management and has improved as compared to the nation to a point where the county is similar to the nation as a whole.

Difference between County and Nation



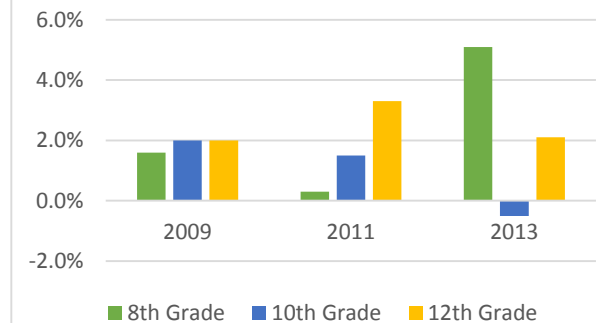
Risk – Family Conflict



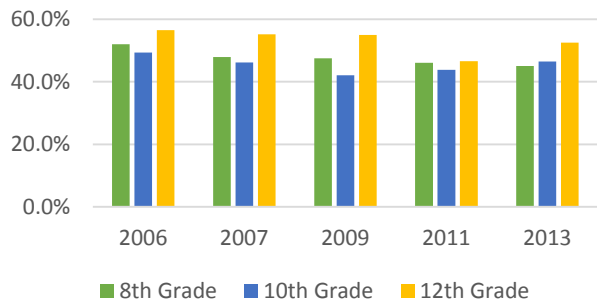
Family conflict has been relatively stable, except for 10th grade which has shown a slight decrease.

8th and 12th grades show a higher rate than the nation, with 10th grade being slightly below.

Overall, the data indicates that family conflicts has remained relatively stable, but is worse than the nation, which indicates a more volatile family environment.



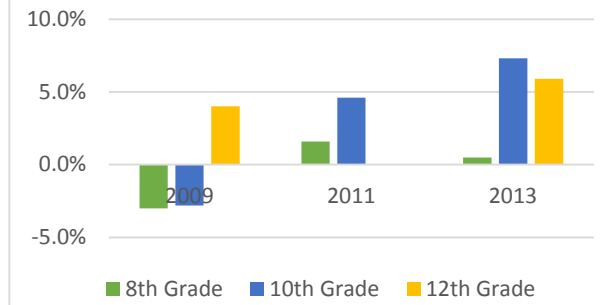
Risk – Sibling Drug Use



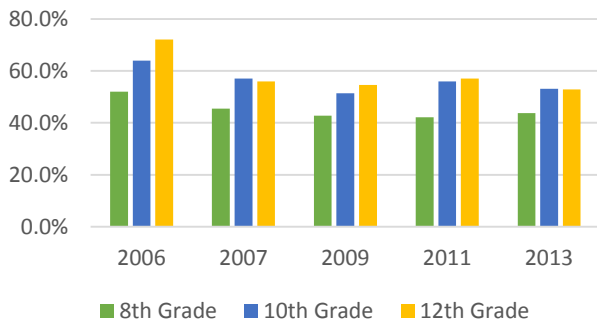
All grades have shown some decline in sibling drug use, however 10th and 12th grades have shown an increase in the last two years. 12th graders tend to show a higher rate of sibling drug use than younger grades.

As compared to the nation, the county has seen an increase rate over the nation.

Overall, the data indicates that while the rate has generally declined over the last 8 years, the national rate has decreased even faster so the county now has a higher rate than the nation.



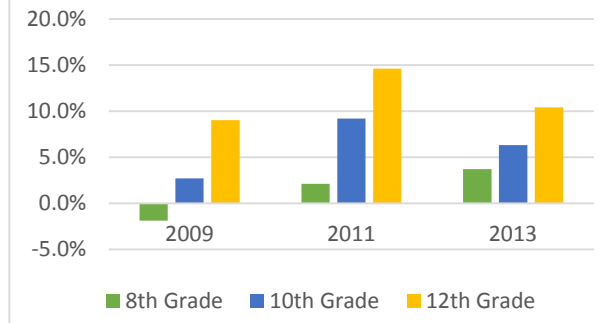
Risk – Exposure to Adult Antisocial Behavior



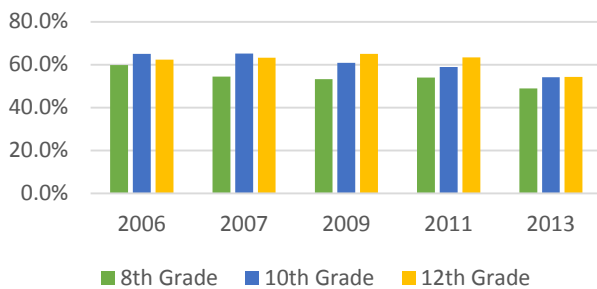
All grades have seen a significant decline in exposure to adult antisocial behavior. 10th and 12th grades show a higher exposure to adult behavior than 8th grade.

The comparison to the nation shows that the county is above the nation.

Overall, the data indicates that the county's youth exposure to adult antisocial behavior is decreasing, but is not decreasing as rapidly as the nation.



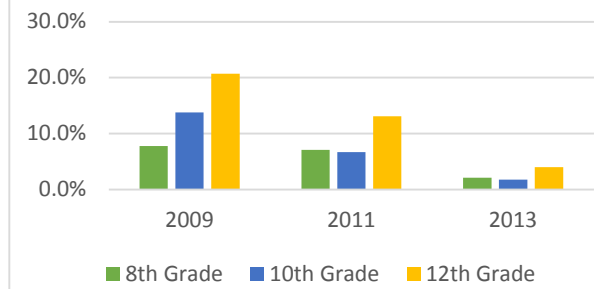
Risk – Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior



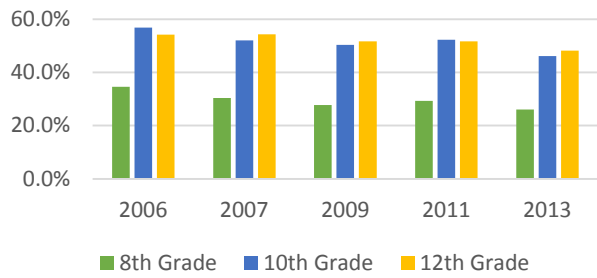
All grades have shown a significant decrease in the parents' attitudes towards antisocial behavior.

The county has, while higher than the nation, has gotten closer to the national rates.

Overall, the data indicates that parental attitudes have become less favorable towards antisocial behavior, while the national rates have become more favorable.



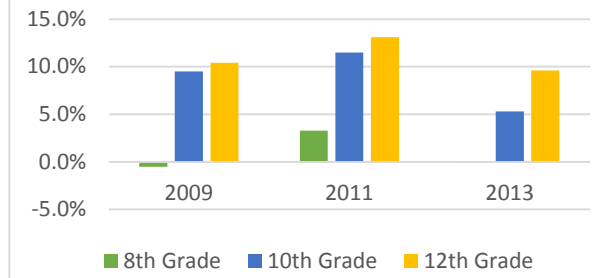
Risk – Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Drugs



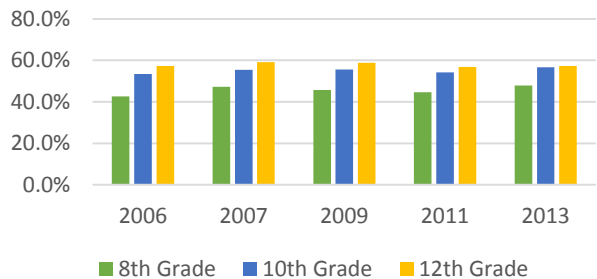
All grades have seen a decrease in parental attitudes toward drugs. 10th and 12th graders show a significantly higher percent of parent favorability than in 8th grades.

10th and 12th grades shows a higher rate of favorable attitudes than the nation, while 8th grade is around the national rate.

Overall, the data indicates that parental attitudes being favorable towards drugs has declined over the years, but 10th and 12th graders note their parents have a more favorable view of drugs than in 8th grade and also are much higher than the nation.



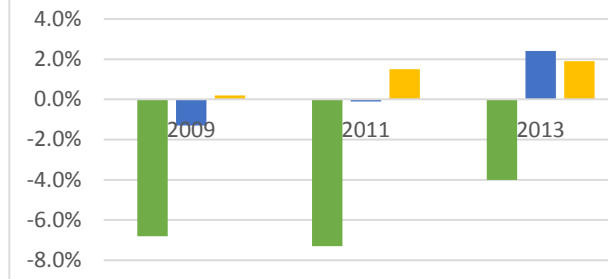
Protective – Family Attachment



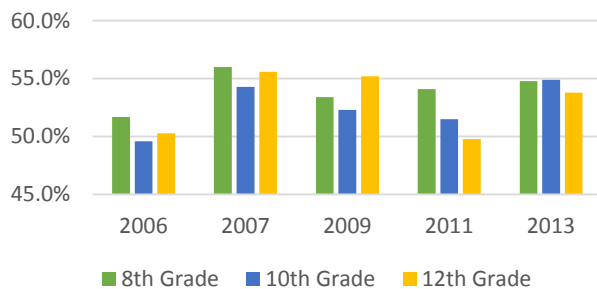
8th and 10th grades have shown a slight increase in family attachment, while 12th grade has remained steady. 8th grade has the lowest feeling of family attachment.

8th grade shows a rate below the national average, but 10th and 12th grades having a higher rate than the nation.

Overall, the data indicates that youth are feeling more attached to their families, but are behind the nation for 8th grade.



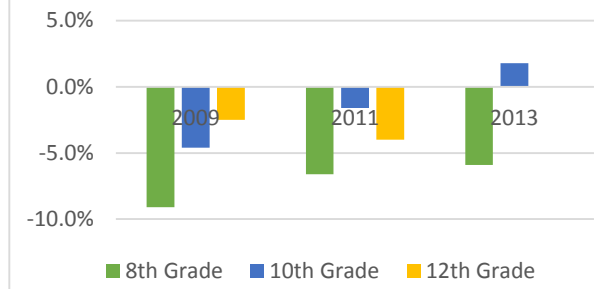
Protective – Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement



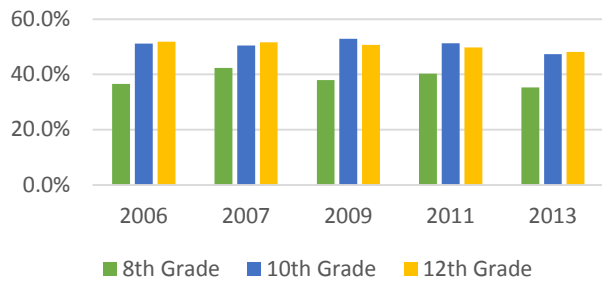
All grades have shown an increase in the opportunities for prosocial involvement, but the data varies widely from year to year.

Youth perception for prosocial involvement has gotten closer to the national averages for 10th and 12th grades, but 8th grade is still below the nation.

Overall, the data indicates that youth have increasing opportunities for prosocial involvement, but not as many as in the nation.



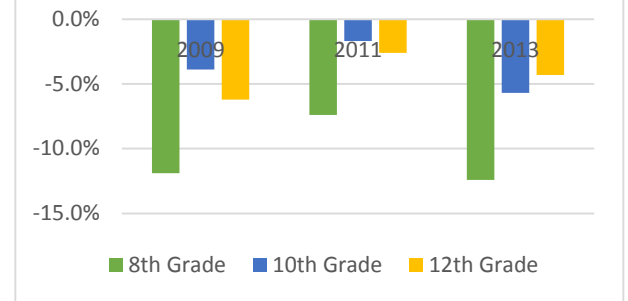
Protective – Rewards for Prosocial Involvement



All grades have seen a decline in the rewards for prosocial involvement.

All grades are behind the national rates for prosocial rewards.

Overall, the data indicates that youth do not feel there are as many rewards for being involved as their used to be as well as fewer rewards than in the nation.



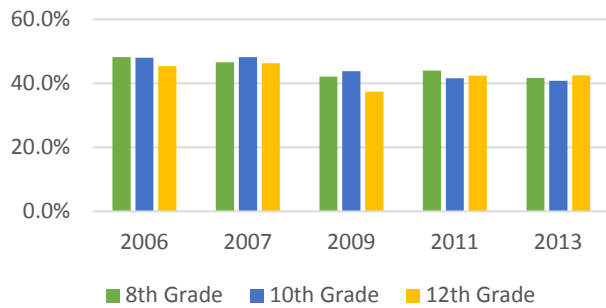
Within the family domain, it appears that all risks and protective factors are improving over time, except for rewards for prosocial involvement, which has been declining. However, all the factors are worse than the national averages (higher risks and lower protective factors). Exposure to adult antisocial behavior (~6.8% higher than nation) and parental attitudes favorable towards drugs (~5.0% higher than nation) are much higher than the national averages, especially among 10th and 12th graders (~7.5% higher than nation). Rewards for prosocial involvement is much lower than national averages (~7.5%), especially among 8th graders (12.4%). Given that poor family management is improving and is getting closer to the national averages, it could be assumed that families are managed well, but the parents relay an open attitude towards drugs and exhibit antisocial behavior.

School Domain

The school domain includes the following risks: academic failure and low commitment to school. The protective factors for the school domain include: opportunities for prosocial involvement and rewards for prosocial involvement.

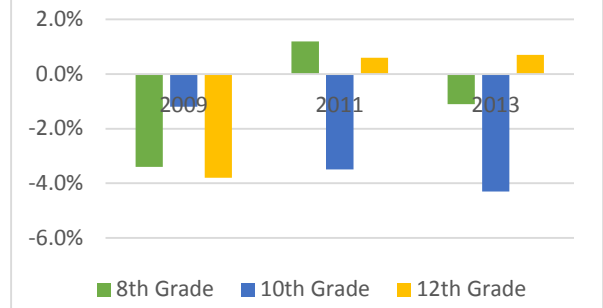
Over Time by Age Group

Risk – Academic Failure

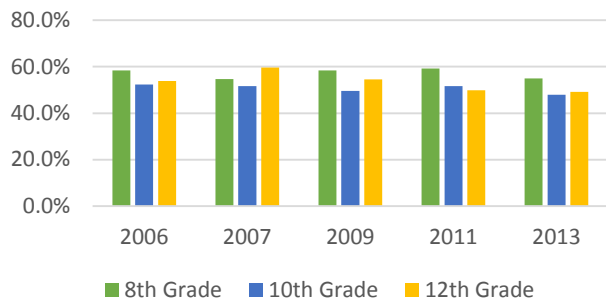


All grades have shown a decline in the rate of academic failure, however it has been steady for the last two years. The national rates are close to the county, however are slightly higher than the county. Overall, the data indicates that academic failure is declining and is better than the national rates generally.

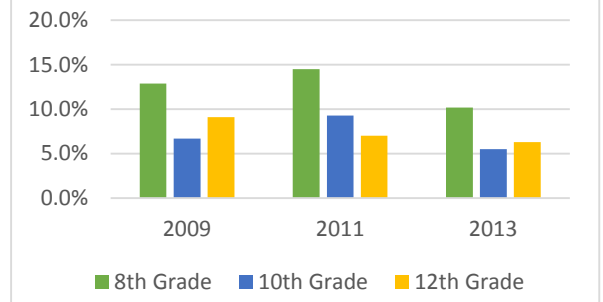
Difference between County and Nation



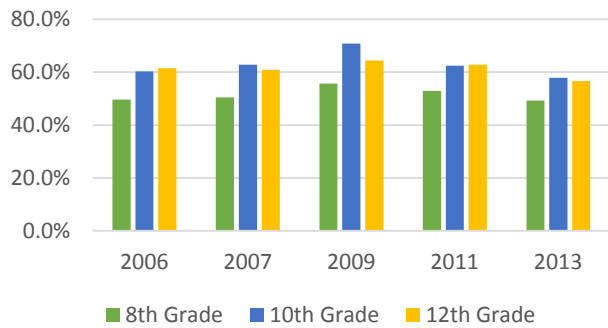
Risk – Low Commitment to School



There has been a slight decline in the youth who have a low-commitment to school. 8th graders tend to have the highest rate of low-commitment to school. The county's low-commitment to school is higher than the national rates, especially among 8th graders. Overall, the data indicates that commitment to school is improving, but is not as good as the nation and that 8th graders are less committed than the older youth.



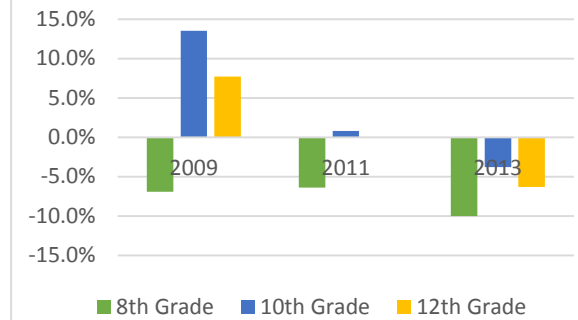
Protective – Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement



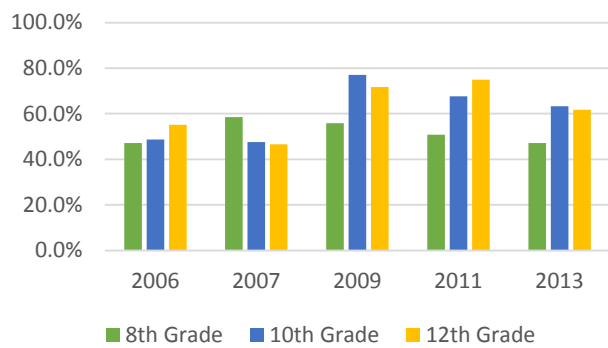
Among all grades, there has been a decline in opportunities for prosocial involvement. 10th and 12th grades have a higher view of opportunities than 8th grade.

All grades currently have a fewer opportunities than others in the nation.

Overall, the data indicates that the county has seen a decline in prosocial involvement opportunities and has fewer opportunities than their peers in the nation.



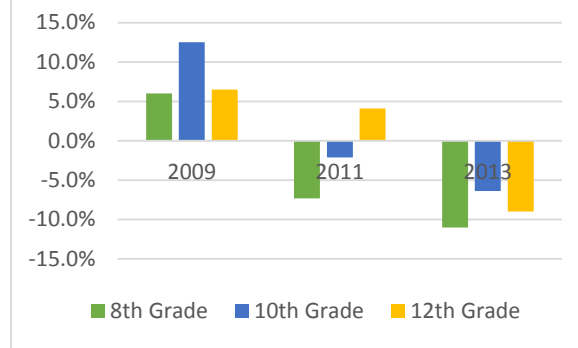
Protective – Rewards for Prosocial Involvement



8th grade has seen a slight decline, however 10th and 12th grades have seen significant increases in the perceived rewards for prosocial involvement. 10th and 12th grades also have a higher view of the rewards than 8th graders.

All grades have seen a decline in relation to the national rates, with all grades below the national numbers.

Overall, the data indicates that the rewards for prosocial involvement have become more significant for most grades however they are not as high as national rates.

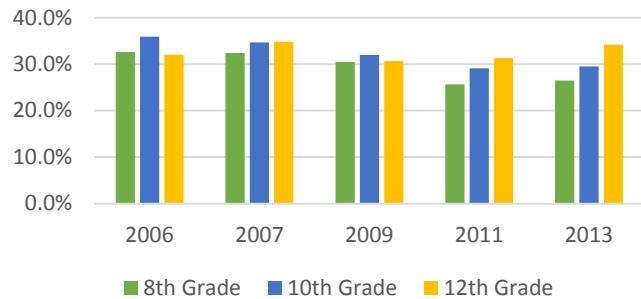


Within the school domain, academic failure has been going down along with being better than the nation (~1.6%), however we are worse than the nation in commitment to school (~7.3%). This indicates that students are somehow doing better in school, while reducing their commitment. In terms of protective factors, opportunities (~6.7%) and rewards for prosocial involvement (~8.8%) are both significantly worse than the nation, however the county was better than the nation just a few years earlier. There has been some slight declines in county attitudes, but national attitudes must be improving in order for our comparison to get significantly worse.

Peer-Individual Domain

The Peer-Individual domain includes the following risks: early initiation of antisocial behavior, early initiation of drug use, attitudes favorable toward antisocial behavior, attitudes favorable toward drug use, perceived risk of drug user, interaction with antisocial peers, friends' use of drugs, rewards for antisocial behavior, depressive symptoms and gang involvement. The protective factors for the peer-individual domain include: religiosity, belief in the moral order, prosocial involvement and rewards for prosocial involvement.

Over Time by Age Group



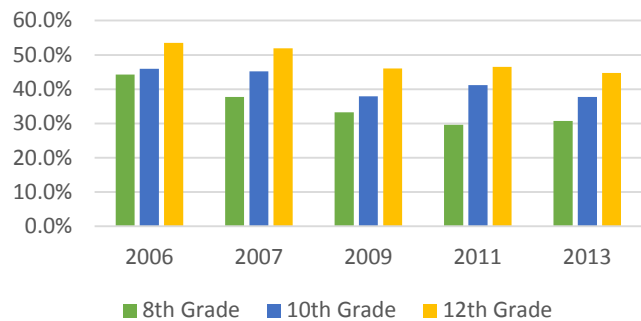
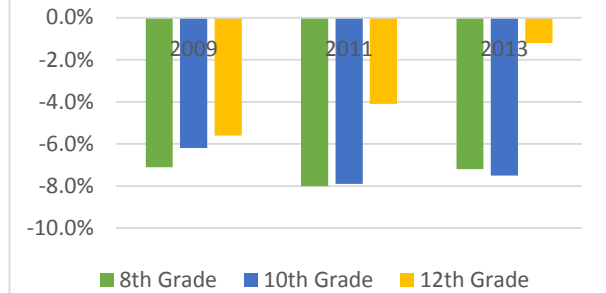
Risk – Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior

8th and 10th grades have seen a significant decline in early initiation of antisocial behavior, but 12th grade has shown a slight increase.

All grades in the county show a lower percentage of early initiation of antisocial behavior than their national peers.

Overall, the data indicates that the early initiation into antisocial behavior is decreasing and is better than the nation.

Difference between County and Nation

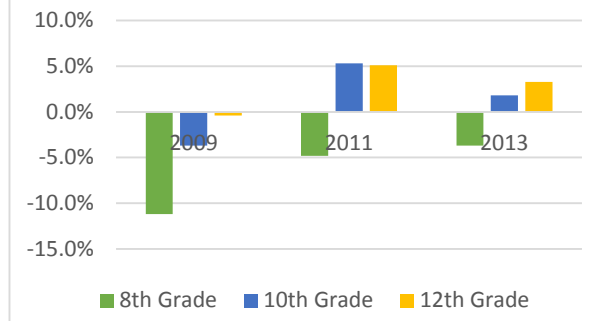


Risk – Early Initiation of Drug Use

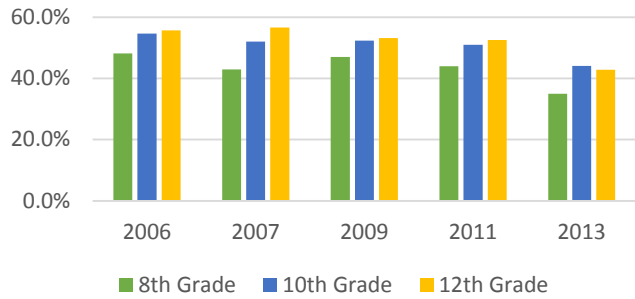
All grades have shown a significant decline in early initiation of drug use. The percent that were initiated early tends to go up the higher the grade you are in.

10th and 12th grades are slightly above the national average, while 8th grade is below the national average.

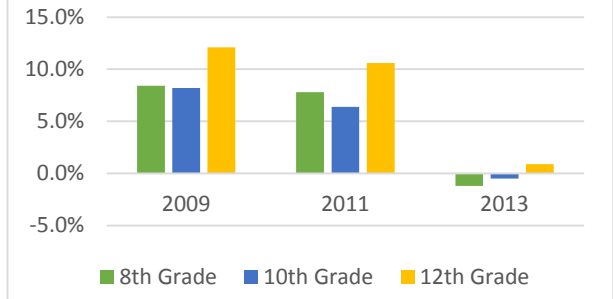
Overall, the data indicates that fewer youth are getting initiated early into drugs, but the rate is generally higher than the nation.



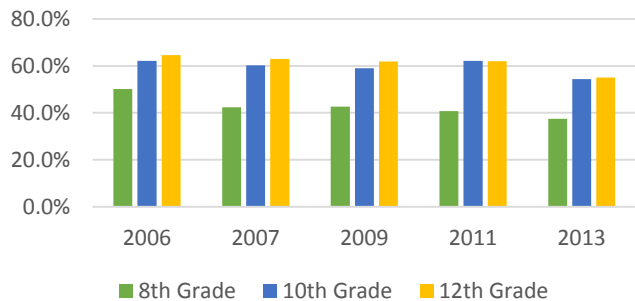
Risk – Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior



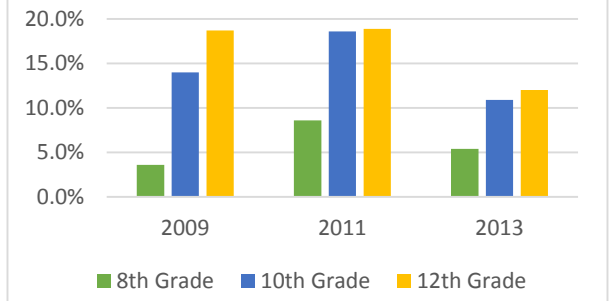
All grades have shown a significant decline in attitudes towards antisocial behavior, with 8th grade being lower than the older youth. The county rates have been declining compared to the national rates and are now mostly at the national rates. Overall, the data indicates that there are less favorable attitudes towards antisocial behavior and we are have about the same rate as the nation.



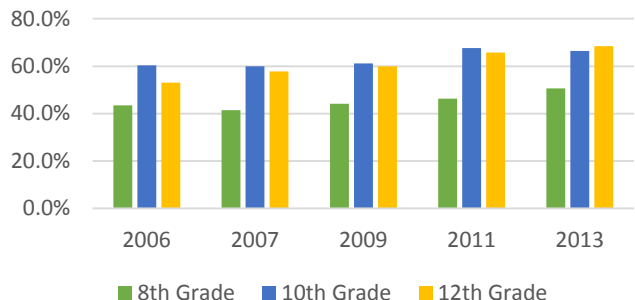
Risk – Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use



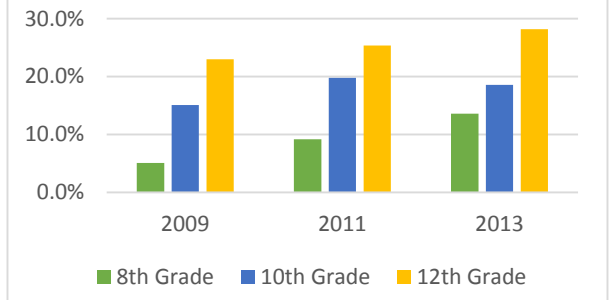
The attitudes towards drug use have declined among all grade levels, with 8th grade having lower levels than 10th and 12th grades. The county has higher favorable rates than the nation, especially among 10th and 12th graders. Overall, the data indicates that while the county is seeing declines in favorable views towards drugs, these views are still much worse than the national views.



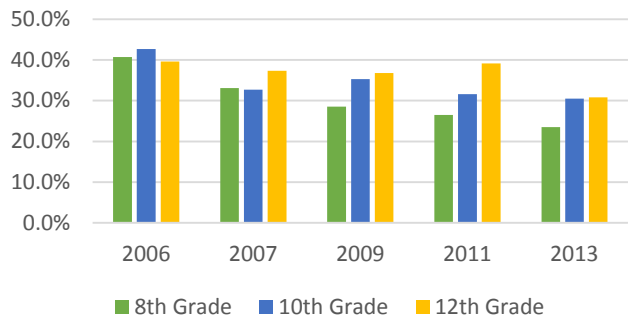
Risk – Perceived Risk of Drug Use



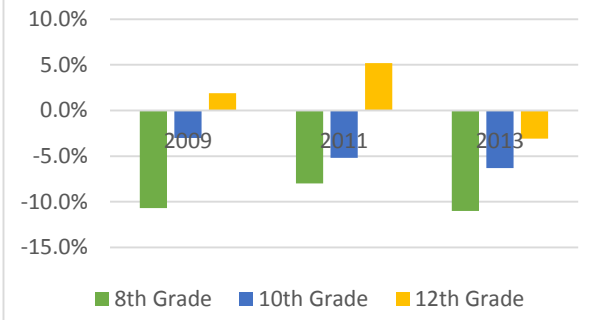
The perceived risk of drug use has been going up among all grades and is higher among 10th and 12th grades. The rates compared to the national rates are much higher and have been increasing. Overall, the perceived risk of drug use is going up and are higher than the national rates.



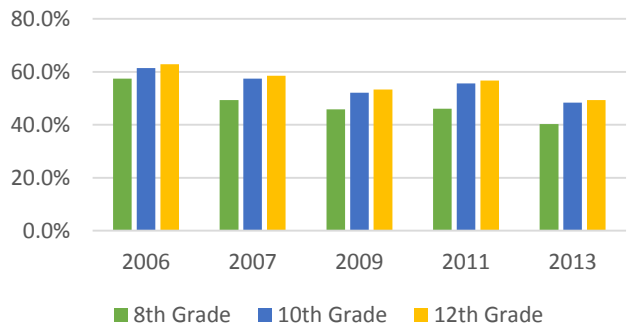
Risk – Interaction with Antisocial Peers



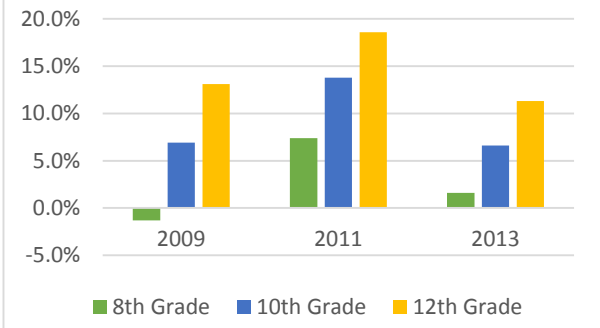
Interaction with antisocial peers has declined significantly across all grades. 10th and 12th grades tend to be a bit higher than 8th grade. All grades show a lower rate of interaction than their national peers. Overall, the data indicates that the county is seeing less interaction with antisocial peers and is doing better than the nation.



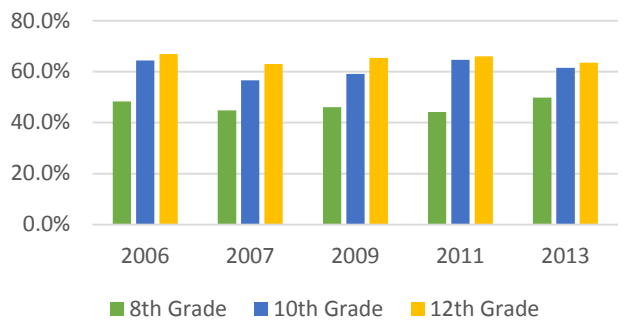
Risk – Friends' Use of Drugs



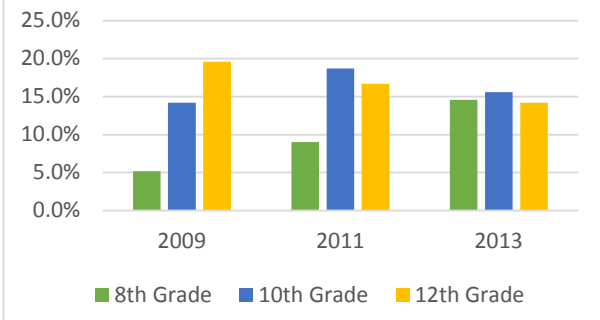
All grades have seen a decrease in friends' use of drugs. 10th and 12th grades have a higher usage among friends than 8th grade. All grades have a higher rate of friends using drugs than the national average, especially among 10th and 12th grades. Overall, the data indicates that while friends using drugs is going down, it is still higher than the national averages.



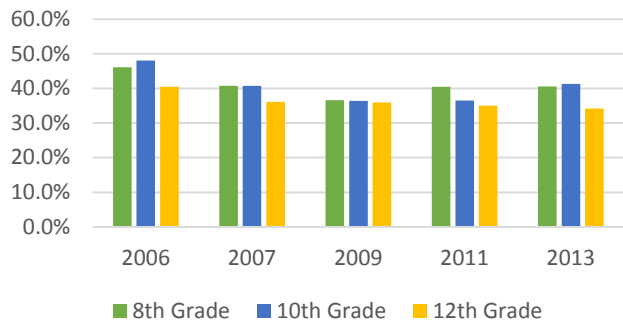
Risk – Rewards for Antisocial Behavior



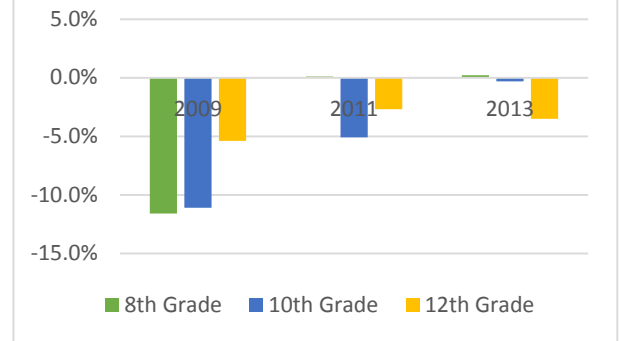
8th graders have shown a slight increase in rewards for antisocial behavior, while 10th and 12th graders have shown a slight decrease. 8th graders are significantly below the 10th and 12th graders in perceived rewards. All grades are significantly above the national averages. Overall, the data indicates that rewards for antisocial behavior goes up as grades progress and have stayed relatively stable, although much higher than national averages.



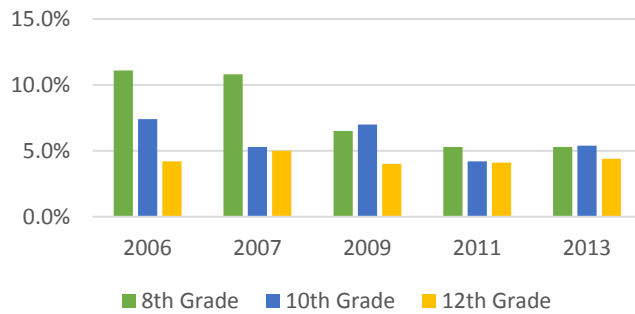
Risk – Depressive Symptoms



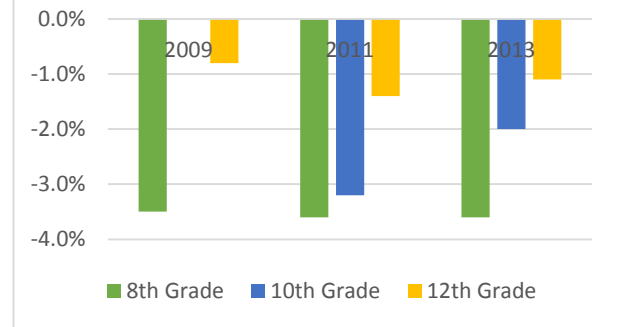
All grades have shown significant declines in depressive symptoms, with 8th and 10th graders more likely to have symptoms than 12th graders. The county, which had been significantly less depressed than the nation is now at about the same levels. Overall, the data indicates that youth have less depressive symptoms, however the nation has been declining at a faster rate.



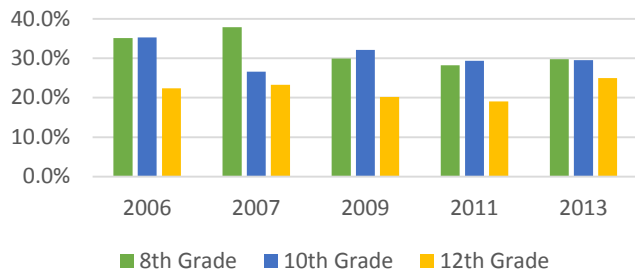
Risk – Gang Involvement



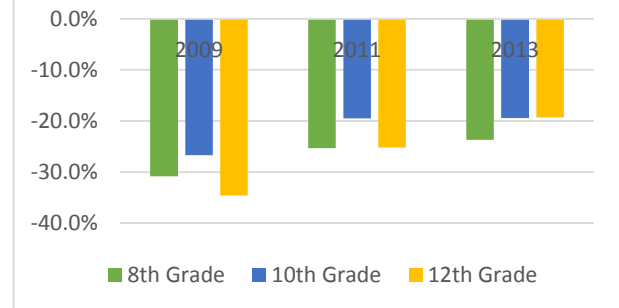
8th and 10th grade students have shown a significant reduction in gang involvement, with both grades having higher rates than 12th grade. All grades are less involved with gangs than their national peers. Overall, the data indicates that gang involvement has decreased since 2006, but remained relatively stable over the last few years and is much better than the national rates.



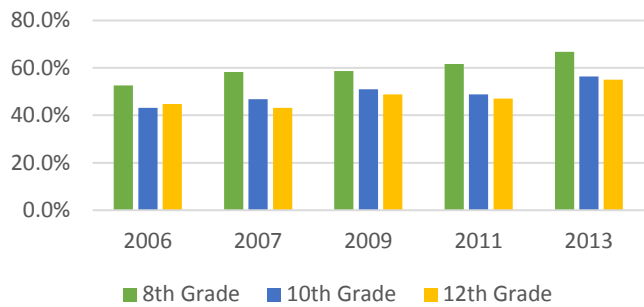
Protective – Religiosity



8th and 10th graders have shown a decrease in their religiosity, however 12th graders have shown an increase. 8th and 10th graders tend to be more religious than 12th graders. All grades are significantly less religious than their national peers. Overall, the data indicates that students are less religious than they were and far less than their national peers.



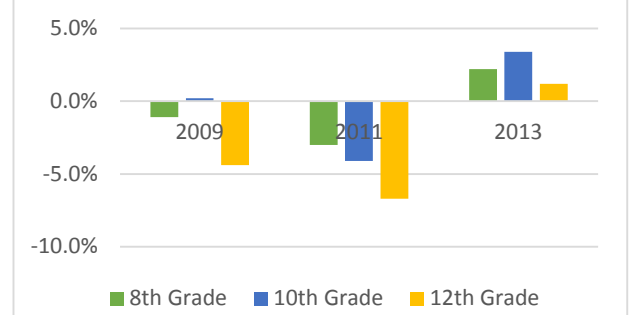
Protective – Belief in the Moral Order



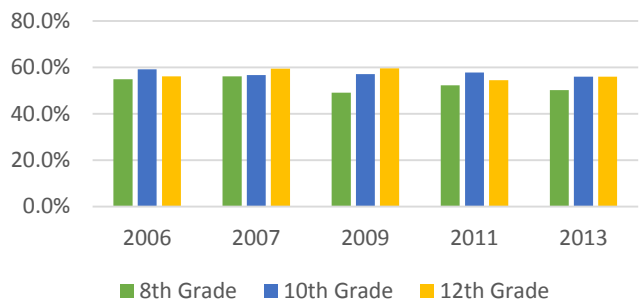
All grades have shown an increase in belief in the moral order. 8th grade exhibits a higher rate of belief than 10th and 12th graders.

The county had historically been below the national averages, however exceeded the national rate in 2013.

Overall, the data indicates that belief in the moral order is increasing and has gotten better than the national rates.



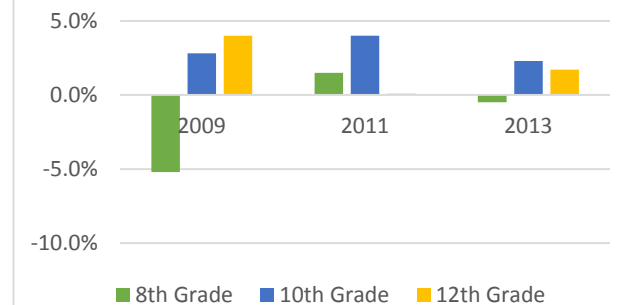
Protective – Prosocial Involvement



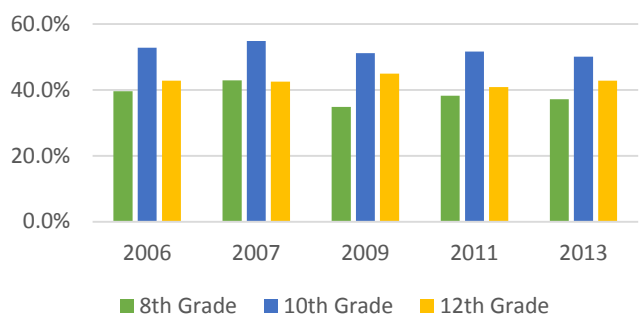
All grades have shown a slight decrease in prosocial involvement, with 10th and 12th grades having a higher rate.

10th and 12th grades consistently have a higher rate in the county than the nation, while 8th grade is close to the national rate.

Overall, the county has stayed relatively stable in prosocial involvement.



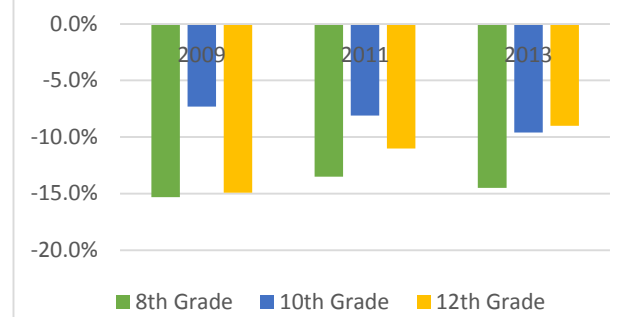
Protective – Rewards for Prosocial Involvement



8th and 10th grades have shown a slight decrease in rewards for prosocial involvement and 12th grade has shown no change. 10th grade consistently has a higher rate than the other grades.

All grades have lower rates than the national averages.

Overall, the data indicates that youth perception of the rewards for prosocial involvement has stayed stable and is less than the national rates.



Within the peer-individual domain, two main areas are analyzed – antisocial behavior and drugs. For antisocial behavior, fewer youth are initiated early into antisocial behavior than in the nation (~5.3%), but attitudes towards it is about the same. Youth report they have less interaction with antisocial peers (~6.8%), but they see much higher rewards for antisocial behavior than the nation (~14.8%). They also see far fewer rewards for prosocial involvement (~11.0%). These factors may indicate that antisocial behavior is looked up to by youth, but because they don't see it among their peers they don't act on it.

As for drugs, we have been seeing a decrease in favorable attitudes towards drugs (~9%) and an increase in perceived risk of drugs (~9%), however both are substantially higher than national rates (~9.4% and ~20.1% respectively). Youth do not appear to be having early initiation into drugs at a different rate than the nation and the rate is decreasing and their friends rate of drug use is decreasing, although still higher than the nation (~6.5%).

Several other items are included in the peer-individual domain. Religiosity is going down and the county is far below national rates (~20.8%), but belief in the moral order is going up and is around the national rate.

Conclusions

In looking for trends among all the domains, there is a theme that comes out that we as a society are more relaxed in our attitudes towards drugs than most of the nation as the community, family and peer-individual domains both present higher than average attitudes towards drugs. There is also a major trend when looking at antisocial behavior. Across all the domains, there is a higher level in risk factors that contribute towards antisocial behavior and lower opportunities and rewards for participating in prosocial behavior. Within antisocial behavior, most of the heightened risks appear to come from the community and family domains, with a much smaller risk coming from school and peer-individual domains.

Appendix

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

Community Domain Risk Factors	
Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use	Research has shown that legal restrictions on alcohol and tobacco use, such as raising the legal drinking age, restricting smoking in public places, and increased taxation have been followed by decreases in consumption. Moreover, national surveys of high school seniors have shown that shifts in normative attitudes toward drug use have preceded changes in prevalence of use.
Perceived Availability of Drugs	The availability of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal drugs has been related to the use of these substances by adolescents.
Community Domain Protective Factors	
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Rewards for positive participation in activities helps youth bond to the community, thus lowering their risk for substance use.
Family Domain Risk Factors	
Poor Family Management	Parents' use of inconsistent and/or unusually harsh or severe punishment with their children places them at higher risk for substance use and other problem behaviors. Also, parents' failure to provide clear expectations and to monitor their children's behavior makes it more likely that they will engage in drug abuse whether or not there are family drug problems.
Family Conflict	Children raised in families high in conflict, whether or not the child is directly involved in the conflict, appear at risk for both delinquency and drug use.
Sibling Drug Use and Exposure to Adult Antisocial Behavior	When children are raised in a family with a history of problem behaviors (e.g., violence or ATOD use), the children are more likely to engage in these behaviors.
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior and Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Drugs	In families where parents use illegal drugs, are heavy users of alcohol, or are tolerant of children's use, children are more likely to become drug abusers during adolescence. The risk is further increased if parents involve children in their own drug (or alcohol) using behavior, for example, asking the child to light the parent's cigarette or get the parent a beer from the refrigerator.
Family Domain Protective Factors	
Family Attachment	Young people who feel that they are a valued part of their family are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are exposed to more opportunities to participate meaningfully in the responsibilities and activities of the family are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When parents, siblings, and other family members praise, encourage, and attend to things done well by their child, children are less likely to engage in substance use and problem behaviors.

School Domain Risk Factors	
Academic Failure	Beginning in the late elementary grades (grades 4-6) academic failure increases the risk of both drug abuse and delinquency. It appears that the experience of failure itself, for whatever reasons, increases the risk of problem behaviors.
Low Commitment to School	Surveys of high school seniors have shown that the use of drugs 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.
School Domain Protective Factors	
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are given more opportunities to participate meaningfully in important activities at school, they are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are recognized and rewarded for their contributions at school, they are less likely to be involved in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Peer-Individual Risk Factors	
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior and Early Initiation of Drug Use	Early onset of drug use predicts misuse of drugs. The earlier the onset of any drug use, the greater the involvement in other drug use and the greater frequency of use. Onset of drug use prior to the age of 15 is a consistent predictor of drug abuse, and a later age of onset of drug use has been shown to predict lower drug involvement and a greater probability of discontinuation of use.
Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior and Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use	During the elementary school years, most children express anti-drug, anti-crime, and pro-social attitudes and have difficulty imagining why people use drugs or engage in antisocial behaviors. However, in middle school, as more youth are exposed to others who use drugs and engage in antisocial behavior, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. Youth who express positive attitudes toward drug use and antisocial behavior are more likely to engage in a variety of problem behaviors, including drug use.
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	Young people who do not perceive drug use to be risky are far more likely to engage in drug use.
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are at higher risk for engaging in antisocial behavior themselves.
Friends' Use of Drugs	Young people who associate with peers who engage in alcohol or substance abuse are much more likely to engage in the same behavior. Peer drug use has consistently been found to be among the strongest predictors of substance use among youth. Even when young people come from well-managed families and do not experience other risk factors, spending time with friends who use drugs greatly increases the risk of that problem developing.
Rewards for Antisocial Behavior	Young people who receive rewards for their antisocial behavior are at higher risk for engaging further in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Depressive Symptoms	Young people who are depressed are overrepresented in the criminal justice system and are more likely to use drugs. Survey research and other studies have shown a link between depression and youth problem behaviors.
Gang Involvement	Youth who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use.

Peer-Individual Protective Factors	
Religiosity	Young people who regularly attend religious services are less likely to engage in problem behaviors.
Belief in the Moral Order	Young people who have a belief in what is “right” or “wrong” are less likely to use drugs.
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in prosocial behavior are more protected from engaging in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Prosocial Involvement	Participation in positive school and community activities helps provide protection for youth.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are rewarded for working hard in school and the community are less likely to engage in problem behavior.

Community Domain Table

Grade	Year	Laws & Norms Favor Drug Use	Perceived Availability of Drugs	Rewards for Prosocial Involvement
8 th Grade	2006	53.4%	51.3%	37.8%
	2007	46.0%	42.1%	42.1%
	2009	48.5%	39.0%	41.0%
	2011	45.0%	38.1%	38.5%
	2013	42.8%	41.0%	33.8%
	BH Norm 2009	42.5%	41.0%	52.6%
	BH Norm 2011	39.8%	35.5%	49.2%
	BH Norm 2013	39.8%	35.5%	49.2%
10 th Grade	2006	56.0%	52.2%	37.4%
	2007	48.0%	45.1%	36.1%
	2009	50.4%	40.0%	38.5%
	2011	50.2%	41.0%	36.3%
	2013	52.6%	42.9%	30.5%
	BH Norm 2009	40.2%	46.9%	47.4%
	BH Norm 2011	39.7%	40.5%	44.2%
	BH Norm 2013	39.7%	40.5%	44.2%
12 th Grade	2006	62.4%	55.6%	34.4%
	2007	64.1%	50.5%	38.5%
	2009	68.1%	48.6%	37.2%
	2011	67.1%	50.6%	35.9%
	2013	64.6%	45.2%	29.0%
	BH Norm 2009	46.9%	49.6%	47.5%
	BH Norm 2011	47.4%	42.7%	44.1%
	BH Norm 2013	47.4%	42.7%	44.1%

Family Domain Table

Grade	Year	Poor Family Management	Family Conflict	Sibling Drug Use	Exposure to Adult Antisocial Behavior	Parent Attitudes Favor Antisocial Behavior	Parent Attitudes Favor Drug Use	Family Attachment	Opportunity for Prosocial Involvement	Rewards for Prosocial Involvement
8 th Grade	2006	56.6%	44.2%	52.0%	52.0%	59.8%	34.6%	42.7%	51.7%	36.6%
	2007	48.2%	38.5%	47.9%	45.5%	54.5%	30.4%	47.3%	56.0%	42.3%
	2009	50.1%	39.3%	47.5%	42.8%	53.2%	27.8%	45.7%	53.4%	38.0%
	2011	50.2%	37.1%	46.1%	42.1%	54.0%	29.3%	44.6%	54.1%	40.3%
	2013	47.5%	41.9%	45.0%	43.7%	49.0%	26.1%	47.9%	54.8%	35.3%
	BH Norm 2009	41.3%	37.7%	50.5%	44.7%	45.4%	28.3%	52.5%	62.5%	49.9%
	BH Norm 2011	42.7%	36.8%	44.5%	40.0%	46.9%	26.0%	51.9%	60.7%	47.7%
	BH Norm 2013	42.7%	36.8%	44.5%	40.0%	46.9%	26.0%	51.9%	60.7%	47.7%
10 th Grade	2006	54.2%	46.9%	49.3%	63.9%	65.1%	56.8%	53.4%	49.6%	51.2%
	2007	50.4%	41.9%	46.2%	57.0%	65.2%	52.0%	55.4%	54.3%	50.4%
	2009	50.4%	42.8%	42.1%	51.4%	60.8%	50.3%	55.6%	52.3%	52.9%
	2011	45.3%	43.1%	43.8%	56.0%	59.0%	52.3%	54.2%	51.5%	51.3%
	2013	39.2%	41.1%	46.5%	53.1%	54.1%	46.1%	56.7%	54.9%	47.3%
	BH Norm 2009	39.6%	40.8%	44.9%	48.7%	47.0%	40.8%	56.9%	56.9%	56.8%
	BH Norm 2011	40.3%	41.6%	39.2%	46.8%	52.3%	40.8%	54.3%	53.1%	53.0%
	BH Norm 2013	40.3%	41.6%	39.2%	46.8%	52.3%	40.8%	54.3%	53.1%	53.0%
12 th Grade	2006	58.0%	41.0%	56.5%	72.1%	62.3%	54.2%	57.3%	50.3%	51.9%
	2007	57.1%	37.2%	55.2%	55.9%	63.2%	54.3%	59.2%	55.6%	51.6%
	2009	53.3%	39.5%	54.9%	54.6%	65.1%	51.7%	58.9%	55.2%	50.7%
	2011	53.5%	42.1%	46.6%	57.1%	63.4%	51.7%	56.9%	49.8%	49.8%
	2013	43.6%	40.9%	52.5%	52.9%	54.3%	48.2%	57.3%	53.8%	48.1%
	BH Norm 2009	42.3%	37.5%	50.9%	45.6%	44.4%	41.3%	58.7%	57.7%	56.9%
	BH Norm 2011	45.4%	38.8%	46.6%	42.5%	50.3%	38.6%	55.4%	53.8%	52.4%
	BH Norm 2013	45.4%	38.8%	46.6%	42.5%	50.3%	38.6%	55.4%	53.8%	52.4%

School Domain

Grade	Year	Academic Failure	Low Commitment to School	Opportunity for Prosocial Involvement	Rewards for Prosocial Involvement
8 th Grade	2006	48.2%	58.4%	49.6%	47.2%
	2007	46.6%	54.7%	50.4%	58.5%
	2009	42.1%	58.4%	55.6%	55.9%
	2011	44.0%	59.3%	52.9%	50.8%
	2013	41.7%	55.0%	49.3%	47.1%
	BH Norm 2009	45.5%	45.5%	62.5%	49.9%
	BH Norm 2011	42.8%	44.8%	59.3%	58.1%
	BH Norm 2013	42.8%	44.8%	59.3%	58.1%
10 th Grade	2006	48.0%	52.4%	60.2%	48.7%
	2007	48.2%	51.7%	62.8%	47.6%
	2009	43.8%	49.6%	70.8%	77.1%
	2011	41.6%	51.7%	62.4%	67.6%
	2013	40.8%	47.9%	57.8%	63.3%
	BH Norm 2009	45.0%	42.9%	57.3%	64.6%
	BH Norm 2011	45.1%	42.4%	61.6%	69.7%
	BH Norm 2013	45.1%	42.4%	61.6%	69.7%
12 th Grade	2006	45.4%	53.9%	61.4%	55.1%
	2007	46.3%	59.7%	60.9%	46.6%
	2009	37.4%	54.5%	64.3%	71.7%
	2011	42.4%	49.9%	62.8%	74.9%
	2013	42.5%	49.2%	56.6%	61.8%
	BH Norm 2009	41.2%	45.4%	56.6%	65.2%
	BH Norm 2011	41.8%	42.9%	62.9%	70.8%
	BH Norm 2013	41.8%	42.9%	62.9%	70.8%

Peer-Individual Domain (Risk Factors)

Grade	Year	Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior	Early Initiation of Drug Use	Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	Perceived Risk of Drug Use	Interaction with Antisocial Peers	Friend's Use of Drugs	Rewards for Antisocial Behavior	Depressive Symptoms	Gang Involvement
8th Grade	2006	32.6%	44.3%	48.1%	50.1%	43.5%	40.7%	57.4%	48.3%	46.1%	11.1%
	2007	32.4%	37.7%	42.9%	42.4%	41.5%	33.1%	49.4%	44.8%	40.7%	10.8%
	2009	30.5%	33.3%	47.0%	42.7%	44.2%	28.5%	45.8%	46.1%	36.6%	6.5%
	2011	25.7%	29.6%	44.0%	40.7%	46.3%	26.5%	46.1%	44.2%	40.5%	5.3%
	2013	26.5%	30.7%	35.0%	37.5%	50.7%	23.5%	40.3%	49.8%	40.6%	5.3%
	BH Norm 2009	37.6%	44.5%	38.6%	39.1%	39.1%	39.2%	47.1%	40.9%	48.2%	10.0%
	BH Norm 2011	33.7%	34.4%	36.2%	32.1%	37.1%	34.5%	38.7%	35.2%	40.4%	8.9%
	BH Norm 2013	33.7%	34.4%	36.2%	32.1%	37.1%	34.5%	38.7%	35.2%	40.4%	8.9%
10th Grade	2006	35.9%	45.9%	54.6%	62.2%	60.4%	42.7%	61.5%	64.4%	48.0%	7.4%
	2007	34.7%	45.2%	52.0%	60.2%	59.9%	32.7%	57.5%	56.6%	40.7%	5.3%
	2009	32.0%	37.9%	52.3%	59.0%	61.1%	35.3%	52.1%	59.1%	36.4%	7.0%
	2011	29.1%	41.2%	51.0%	62.1%	67.6%	31.6%	55.6%	64.6%	36.5%	4.2%
	2013	29.5%	37.7%	44.1%	54.4%	66.4%	30.5%	48.4%	61.5%	41.3%	5.4%
	BH Norm 2009	38.2%	41.6%	44.1%	45.0%	46.0%	38.3%	45.2%	44.9%	47.5%	7.0%
	BH Norm 2011	37.0%	35.9%	44.6%	43.5%	47.8%	36.8%	41.8%	45.9%	41.6%	7.4%
	BH Norm 2013	37.0%	35.9%	44.6%	43.5%	47.8%	36.8%	41.8%	45.9%	41.6%	7.4%
12th Grade	2006	32.1%	53.5%	55.7%	64.6%	53.1%	39.6%	62.9%	66.9%	40.5%	4.2%
	2007	34.8%	51.9%	56.6%	63.0%	57.8%	37.3%	58.5%	63.0%	36.1%	5.0%
	2009	30.7%	46.0%	53.2%	61.9%	59.9%	36.8%	53.4%	65.4%	35.9%	4.0%
	2011	31.3%	46.5%	52.5%	62.0%	65.7%	39.1%	56.7%	66.0%	35.0%	4.1%
	2013	34.2%	44.7%	42.8%	55.1%	68.5%	30.8%	49.4%	63.5%	34.2%	4.4%
	BH Norm 2009	36.3%	46.4%	41.1%	43.2%	36.9%	34.9%	40.3%	45.8%	41.3%	4.8%
	BH Norm 2011	35.4%	41.4%	41.9%	43.1%	40.3%	33.9%	38.1%	49.3%	37.7%	5.5%
	BH Norm 2013	35.4%	41.4%	41.9%	43.1%	40.3%	33.9%	38.1%	49.3%	37.7%	5.5%

Peer-Individual Domain (Protective Factors)

Grade	Year	Religiosity	Belief in the Moral Order	Prosocial Involvement	Rewards for Prosocial Involvement
8th Grade	2006	35.1%	52.6%	54.8%	39.6%
	2007	37.9%	58.3%	56.1%	42.9%
	2009	29.9%	58.6%	49.1%	34.8%
	2011	28.2%	61.6%	52.2%	38.2%
	2013	29.8%	66.8%	50.2%	37.2%
	BH Norm 2009	60.7%	59.7%	54.3%	50.1%
	BH Norm 2011	53.5%	64.6%	50.7%	51.7%
	BH Norm 2013	53.5%	64.6%	50.7%	51.7%
10th Grade	2006	35.3%	43.2%	59.2%	52.8%
	2007	26.6%	46.8%	56.6%	54.8%
	2009	32.1%	50.9%	57.0%	51.1%
	2011	29.4%	48.8%	57.7%	51.6%
	2013	29.5%	56.3%	56.0%	50.1%
	BH Norm 2009	58.8%	50.7%	54.2%	58.4%
	BH Norm 2011	48.9%	52.9%	53.7%	59.7%
	BH Norm 2013	48.9%	52.9%	53.7%	59.7%
12th Grade	2006	22.4%	44.8%	56.1%	42.8%
	2007	23.3%	43.1%	59.4%	42.5%
	2009	20.2%	48.8%	59.6%	44.9%
	2011	19.1%	47.1%	54.4%	40.8%
	2013	25.0%	55.0%	56.0%	42.8%
	BH Norm 2009	54.8%	53.2%	55.6%	59.8%
	BH Norm 2011	44.3%	53.8%	54.3%	51.8%
	BH Norm 2013	44.3%	53.8%	54.3%	51.8%