Youth Data Survey 2009

8th, 10th and 12th grade students from Harrisonburg City and Rockingham County Schools

family support positive family communication other adult relationships caring neighborhood caring school climate parent involvement in schooling community values youth as resources service to others integrity honesty responsibility restraint planning and decision making interpersonal competence cultural competence resistance skills peaceful conflict resolution personal power self-esteem sense of purpose positive

All children and youth need to be surrounded with networks of individuals and institutions that provide them with support, opportunities, boundaries, and structure, and that nurture in them the commitments, values, competencies, and positive identity they need to grow up healthy and competent.

The Vision of Asset Building Communities

view of person future safety family boundaries school boundaries neighborhood boundaries adult role models positive peer influence high expectations creative activities youth programs religious community time

at home achievement motivation school engagement homework bonding to school reading for pleasure caring equality and social justice integrity honesty responsibility restraint planning and decision making interpersonal competence cultural competence resistance skills peaceful conflict resolution personal power self-esteem sense of purpose positive view of person future caring school climate

Forty Developmental Assets, Search Institute

Youth Data Survey 2009

8th, 10th and 12th grade students from Harrisonburg City and Rockingham County

A project supporting the Healthy Community Council's community assessment mission.

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Surveys

PRIDE Survey
Rockingham County/Harrisonburg Youth Survey

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Introduction

Background

The Office on Children and Youth (OCY) at James Madison University's Institute for Innovation in Health and Human Services (IIHHS) is pleased to present the Youth Data Survey 2009 for Harrisonburg and Rockingham County. The OCY has been working with the community since 1996 to provide key data about local youth risk behaviors and produce data which enables the community to develop priority areas around youth issues. Administered by the OCY, the Youth Data Survey (YDS) is a collaborative effort between many community partners including: United Way, Harrisonburg City and Rockingham County Public Schools, Eastern Mennonite High School, James Madison University, Healthy Community Council, Rockingham Memorial Hospital Community Health, and the Strong Families-Great Youth Coalition. Over 50 agency representatives and community volunteers assist with the administration of the survey every two years. The goal of the YDS is to examine the current as well as longitudinal trends around local youth risk behaviors with an approach that taps into the larger community question of what assets we need in our community to help people successfully navigate from infancy to adulthood. The objectives of the YDS for the community are the following: produce reliable information on risk behaviors; assess needs; ascertain gaps in service; assist in determining priority areas; allow agencies access to local data in order to write successful state, federal, and foundation grant applications to address the identified needs; and evaluate progress over time on the impact agency programs have on the local youth. The ultimate goal is to improve the quality of life for the children and youth in Harrisonburg and Rockingham County.

Every two years in October the survey is administered to approximately half of all 8th, 10th, and 12th graders in Harrisonburg City and Rockingham County. The students complete two surveys: one is the nationally recognized Pride Survey; and the other is the locally created Youth Data Survey based in part on the national Youth Risk Behavior Survey. Every 10 years a committee comprised of local agency representatives and interested community members evaluate the survey and make any necessary additions and revisions. JMU students assist OCY staff and help secure and train agency representatives and community volunteers to administer the survey. This report would not be possible without the support of our local schools, community organizations and many dedicated volunteers.

The survey was administered during the last week of October 2009 to youth in Harrisonburg City and Rockingham County. Surveys were completed by 1,889 students (825 females and 811 males) between the ages of 13 and 19.

Navigation

This report presents information on key issues affecting the youth in our community. The first sections of the report present information about the Search Institute's model of asset building. The Quick Facts section gives an overview of the assets and risk factors present in our youth. We have added a bar graph feature to the Quick Facts summary pages. The data is then presented by categories for a more detailed investigation of assets and risk factors. The Youth Sexuality section has been expanded. Following the categories you will find some supporting data on parents. The final section represents a new feature to this year's report—Topical Fact Sheets. These sheets provide at-a-glance information on selected risk factors. The surveys are included in the appendix for your reference.

Additional Information

In addition to the data presented in this report, the OCY is available to make specialized presentations or reports for any interested group. Please contact Kim Hartzler-Weakley at 568-7083 or hartzlkm@jmu.edu with requests. Also, archived data from all administrations of the Youth Data Survey (1997-2007) is available on the OCY web site (theocy.org).

The Power of Assets

Today across the nation hundreds of communities are asking what they can do to strengthen young people's foundations and develop a stronger infrastructure for them. Too few young people grow up experiencing key ingredients for their healthy development. They do not experience support from adults, build relationships across generations, or hear consistent messages about boundaries and values. The result is that communities and the nation are overwhelmed with the problems and needs in the lives of youth. Today the real challenge is to shift our thinking to a new approach-one that addresses deeper causes and needs.

If we only look at the problems of the at-risk behaviors of the youth in our community, it is all too easy to become paralyzed by the overwhelming magnitude of the problems. On the other hand, if we look at the assets within our community and build on those strengths, research tells us, the at-risk behaviors will decrease. This becomes more evident when we examine the research from the Search Institutes model of asset development. The Search Institute has spent the last 25 years examining what helps create resilient youth. They asked the question, why do some children who come from the same neighborhood, seem to thrive while others end up having serious problems. The answers are not simple. Today we are constantly bombarded with messages about problems facing our children and youth: failure in school, violence, alcohol abuse, teen pregnancy and suicide, among others. And we have invested a lot of time and considerable expense in trying to fix these problems. We have taken a "problem solving approach" to reduce or control risky behavior through intervention programs, and when the problem becomes too severe, incarceration or other punishments are implemented. Some of these strategies have been effective, but at the same time they often treat only one aspect of the problem and neglect the cause.

By focusing on problems only, we make some repairs but it does not allow us to reinvent how we treat children and youth. Our history suggests that these measures, while certainly well intentioned have not been able to keep up with the tremendous challenges we are facing today. We see little progress and are discouraged and often disillusioned.

The Search Institutes model of asset building holds a great deal of promise. It is an approach that taps into the caring, creative energies of families, neighborhoods, schools, congregations, work places and youth organizations. With this approach you don't begin with the problems. It starts by asking the larger question, what do you people need to navigate successfully through infancy, childhood, and adolescence? The answer, from the Search Institutes research is a set of essential building blocks that all young people need called developmental assets.

The Search Institute has identified 40 such developmental assets, ranging from having caring neighborhoods and schools to knowing how to resolve conflicts in nonviolent ways. The assets model gives us a common language to understand and talk about what children and youth need. The more assets children and youth have the stronger they become, and the more likely they are to live productive, happy adult lives. When drawn together, these assets are powerful shapers of young people's behavior. The Asset model empowers us to become proactive and provides us with a framework where problems are more manageable and an attitude of vision, hope and celebration pervades community life.

40 Developmental Assets

40 Developmental Assets				
	Туре	Asset Name and Definition		
=	Supportive	Family support Family life provides high levels of love and support.		
External		2. Positive family communication Young persons and her or his parent(s) communicate positively,		
eĽ		and young person is willing to seek advice and counseling from parent(s).		
Ž		3. Other adult relationships Young person receives support from three or more nonparent adults		
Ш		4. Caring neighborhood Young person experiences caring neighbors.		
		 5. Caring school climate School provides a caring, encouraging environment. 6. Parent involvement in schooling Parent(s) are actively involved in helping young person succeed 		
		Parent involvement in schooling Parent(s) are actively involved in helping young person succeed in school.		
	Empowerment	7. Community values youth Young person perceives that adults in the community value youth.		
	,	8. Youth as resources Young people are given useful roles in the community.		
		9. Service to others Young person serves in the community one hour or more per week.		
		10. Safety Young person feels safe at home, at school, and in the neighborhood.		
	Boundaries and	11. Family boundaries Family has clear rules and consequences, and monitors the young person's		
		whereabouts.		
	Expectations	12. School boundaries School provides clear rules and consequences.		
	_	13. Neighborhood boundaries Neighbors take responsibility for monitoring young people's behavior.		
		14. Adult role models Parent(s) and other adults model positive, responsible behavior.		
		15. Positive peer influence Young person's best friends model responsible behavior.		
		16. High expectations Both parent(s) and teachers encourage the young person to do well.		
	Constructive	17. Creative activities Young person spends three or more hours per week in lessons are practice in		
		music, theater or other arts.		
	Use of Time	18. Youth programs Young person spends one hour or more per week in activities in a religious institution.		
		19. Religious community Young person spends one hour or more per week in activities in a religious		
		institution.		
		20. Time at home Young person is out with friends "with nothing special to do" two or fewer nights per		
		week.		
	Commitment to	21. Achievement motivation Young person is motivated to do well in school.		
	Learning	22. School engagement Young person is actively engaged in learning.		
ts		23. Homework Young person reports doing at least one hour of homework every school day.		
Se		24. Bonding to school Young person cares about her or his school.		
Internal Assets		25. Reading for Pleasure Young person reads for pleasure three or more hours per week.		
	Positive Values	26. Caring Young person places high value on helping other people.		
Ja		27. Equality and social justice Young person places high value on promoting equality and reducing		
		hunger and poverty.		
1 te		28. Integrity Young person acts on convictions and stands up for her or his beliefs.		
		29. Honesty Young person "tells the truth even when it is not easy."30. Responsibly Young person accepts and takes personal responsibility.		
		31. Restraint Young person believes it is important not to be sexually active or use alcohol or other		
		drugs.		
	Social	32. Planning and decision-making Young person knows how to plan ahead and make choices.		
	Competence	33. Interpersonal competence Young person has empathy, sensitivity, and friendship skills.		
	Competence	34. Cultural competence Young person has knowledge of and comfort with people of different		
		cultural/racial/ethnic backgrounds.		
		35. Resistance skills Young person can resist negative peer pressure and dangerous situations.		
		36. Peaceful conflict resolution Young person seeks to resolve conflict nonviolently.		
	Positive Identity	37. Personal power Young person feels he or she has control over "things that happen to me."		
	•	38. Self-esteem Young person reports having a high self-esteem.		
		39. Sense of purpose Young person reports that "my life has a purpose."		
		40. Positive view of personal future Young person is optimistic about her or his personal future.		

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MAKE A DIFFERENCE! Ideas for Asset Building

Communities

- Establish a representative "vision team" (up to 30 people) and executive committee (fewer than 10 people) to build commitment, gather information, set priorities, and plan.
- Identify a local coordinator who manages the process and unleashes multiple volunteer-initiated efforts.
- Gather data about youth, adult perceptions, and community resources for asset building. Use surveys (such as Search Institute's *Profiles of Student Life: Attitudes and Behaviors*), focus groups, interviews, town meetings, and other techniques.
- Raise community awareness of the asset-building model, using newsletters, fact sheets, newspaper articles, speeches, cable television, computer networks, and other mechanisms.

Schools

- Make it a priority to provide caring environments for all students.
- Train support staff, teachers, paraprofessionals, administrators, and other school staff in their role in asset building.
- Provide additional opportunities to nurture values deemed crucial by the community.
- Integrate service-learning, values development, relationship-building, the development of social competencies, and other asset-building strategies into the curriculum.

Youth-Serving Organizations

- Involve youth in leadership and program planning.
- Provide a range of structured activities for youth with diverse interests and needs.
- Develop expectations, boundaries, and consequences with youth who participate in programs; enforce appropriate consequences when boundaries are not respected.
- Train volunteers, leaders, and coaches in asset building in young people's developmental needs.

Neighborhoods

- Create neighborhood service projects linking adults and children.
- Coordinate residents to provide safe places where young people can go after school if they would be home alone or if they feel unsafe.
- Organize informal activities (such as pick-up basketball) for young people in the neighborhood.
- Use neighborhood meetings and other settings to educate people about their responsibility and potential for asset building.

Business and Industry

- Develop family-friendly policies that allow parents to be active in their children's lives.
- Provide opportunities for employees to build relationships with youth through mentoring and other volunteer programs, flexible scheduling, and internships for youth.
- Be intentional about nurturing assets (such as support, boundaries, values, and social competencies) in the lives of teenagers employed by the business.
- Become partners in and advocates for initiatives designed to create healthy communities for children and youth.

Health Care Systems

- Serve as visionary leaders in reshaping public consciousness about the health and well-being of children and adolescents.
- Offer information on asset building to parents and teenagers when they seek care.
- Emphasize integrating asset building into health care services. For example, are the clinics, hospitals and other facilities providing a supportive, caring environment for children and youth?
- Provide financial and in-kind support to initiatives within the community that seek to strengthen developmental assets.

Adults

- Build at least one sustained caring relationship with a child or adolescent.
- Pay attention to youth when you see them.
- Model responsible behavior with young people.
- Volunteer to work in a youth program as a coach, group leader, or tutor.

Parents

- Regularly re-negotiate family rules with teenagers so they are developmentally appropriate, and consistently and fairly enforced.
- Talk with your kids about matching personal interests with extracurricular opportunities.
- Stay in contact with teachers about your child's progress.
- Talk with your teenager about life goals, priorities, and dreams.

Young People

- Learn the names of your neighbors (both adults and children). Go out of your way to greet them.
- Write a note (or call) one of the main asset builders in your life, thanking her or him for making a difference in your life.
- Talk about the 40 developmental assets with members of your family. Which assets do family members think are the strongest in your family?
- Even if your family provides a warm, caring, supportive place to grow, also seek support through adults in schools, community organizations, and congregations.

Congregations

- Intentionally foster intergenerational relationships by providing activities for all ages within the church, synagogue, or other faith community.
- Listen to what youth say they want.
- Regularly offer parent education as part of the congregation's educational programs.
- Make community service a central component of youth programming.
- Network with other congregations and other institutions for mutual learning, support, and programming.

Local Government

- Through policy development, staff training, and resource allocation, make asset development a top priority in the city.
- Initiate community-wide efforts to name shared values and boundaries.
- Partner with other organizations in creating child-friendly public places and safe places for teenagers to gather.
- Help to coordinate and publicize after-school, weekend, and summer opportunities for youth in the city.

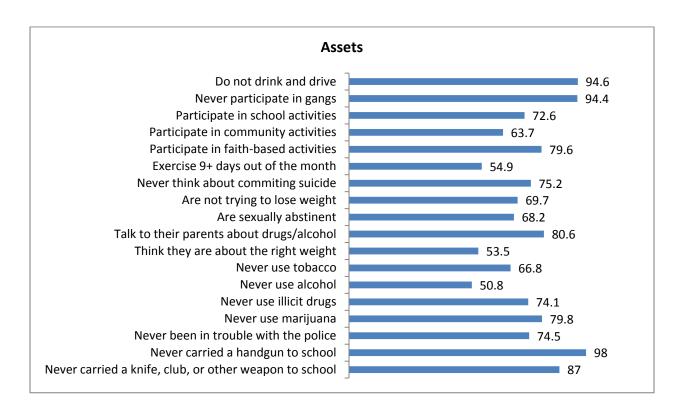
Juvenile Justice

- Use the framework of assets as a tool for case management for juvenile offenders.
- Build connections to positive youth organizations and to schools.
- Educate parents and other support networks about the developmental needs of young people at risk.
- Explore how the asset framework may support innovative practices and programs in juvenile detention centers.

Community Organizations

- Involve youth as volunteers and leaders in the agency.
- Provide information on asset building to families and others who participate in programs and services.
- Train agency staff and leaders in their role as asset builders.
- Build into your planning ways of connecting people across generations.

Quick Facts on Our Youth 2009



Risk Factors

Sexual Activity

Of sexually active youth (31.8%)

15.9% - Use Condoms

4.4% - Use no method

3.3% - Use withdrawal

6.6% - Use birth control

1.7% - Use birth control shot

Alcohol Use

1.8%- Daily

10.4%- Weekly

23.1% - Monthly

49.2% - Annually

Gang Activity

1.0% - Participate a lot

0.8% - Often

1.3% -Sometimes

2.6% - Seldom

Tobacco Use

9.5% - Daily

15.1% - Weekly

19.3% - Monthly

33.2% - Annually

Illicit Drug Use

4.3% -Daily

9.9% - Weekly

14.4% - Monthly

25.9% Annually

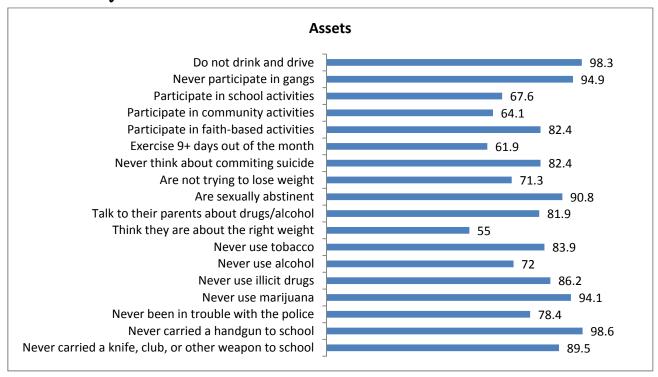
Dangerous Weight Loss

1.8% - Vomit

1.2% - Use Pills

0.6% - Both Vomiting and Pills

Quick Facts on Our 8th Graders 2009



Risk Factors

Sexual Activity

Of sexually active 8th Graders (9.2% of total)

5% - Use condoms

2.2% - Use no method

.7% - Use withdrawal

1.3 % - Use birth control

0% - Use birth control shot

Alcohol Use

0.6% - Daily

3.1% - Weekly

9.0% - Monthly

28% - Annually

Gang Activity

1.1% - Participate a lot

0.9% - Often

1.2% - Sometimes

1.9% - Seldom

Tobacco Use

2.9% - Daily

6.5% - Weekly

8.5% - Monthly

16.1% - Annually

Illicit Drug Use

1.9% - Daily

3.4% - Weekly

5.3% - Monthly

13.8% - Annually

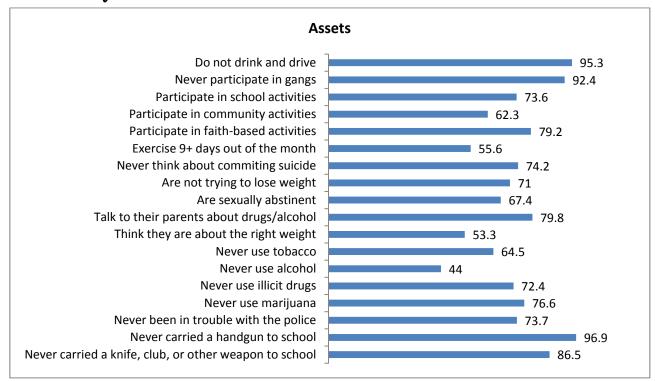
Dangerous Weight Loss

1.4% - Vomit

0.3% - Use Pills

0.5% - Both Vomiting and Pills

Quick Facts on Our 10th Graders 2009



Risk Factors

Sexual Activity

Of sexually active 10th graders (32.6% of total)

17.6% - Use condoms

4.5% - Use no method

4% - Use withdrawal

5.4% - Use birth control pill

1% - Use birth control shot

Alcohol Use

1.8% - Daily

11.9% - Weekly

26.6% - Monthly

56%- Annual

Gang Activity

1% - Participate a lot

1.4% -Often

1.4% - Sometimes

3.7%-Seldom

Tobacco Use

9.2% - Daily

15.5% - Weekly

19.8% - Monthly

3.5% - Annual

Illicit Drug Use

4.1% - Daily

10.1% - Weekly

14.5% - Monthly

27.6% - Annual

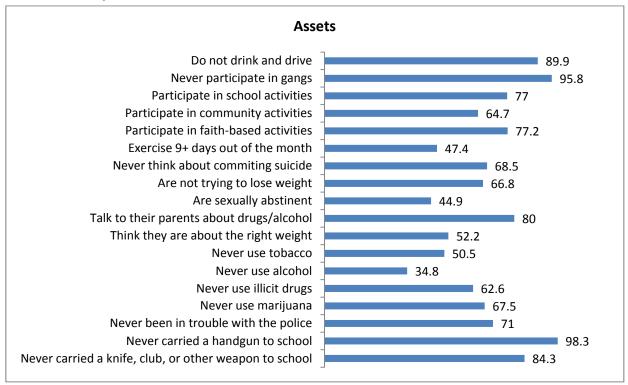
Dangerous Weight Loss

2% -Vomit

1.5% - Use Pills

.3% - Both Vomiting and Pills

Quick Facts on Our 12th Graders 2009



Risk Factors

Sexual Activity

Of sexually active 12th graders (55.1% of total)

25.9% - Use condoms

6.4% - Use no method

5.6% - Use withdrawal

13.2% - Use birth control pill

4% - Use birth control shot

Alcohol Use

3% -Daily

16.8%- Weekly

34.7% - Monthly

65.2% - Annually

Gang Activity

.8% - Participate a lot

0% - Often

1.2% - Sometimes

2.2% - Seldom

Tobacco Use

17% - Daily

24.1%- Weekly

30.6% - Monthly

49.5% - Annual

Illicit Drug Use

7.2% - Daily

16.7% - Weekly

24.1% - Monthly

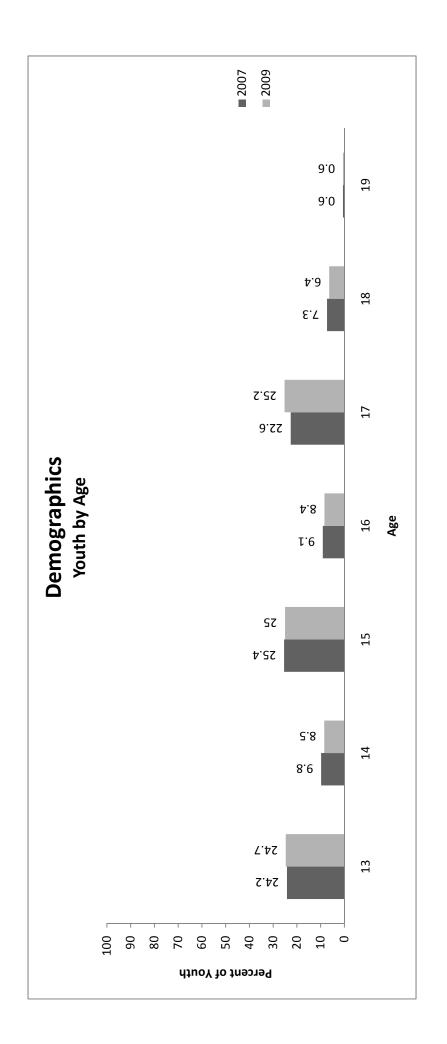
37.4% - Annual

Dangerous Weight Loss

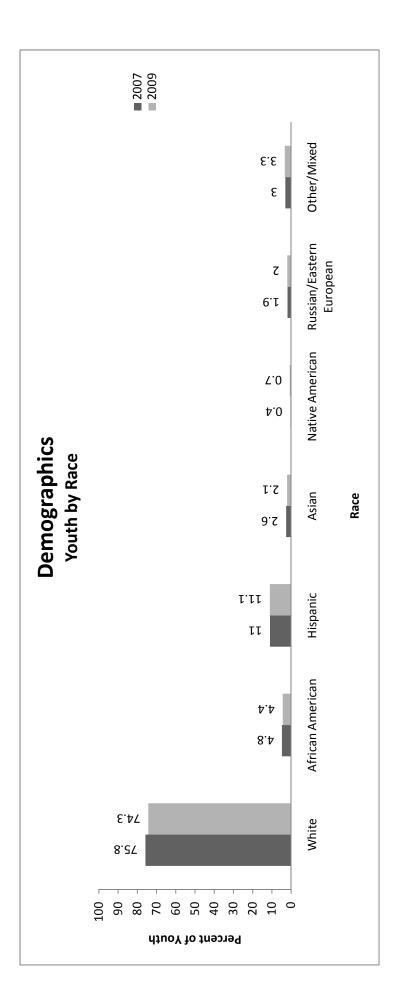
1.8% - Vomit

1.8% - Use Pills

.8% - Both Vomiting and Pills



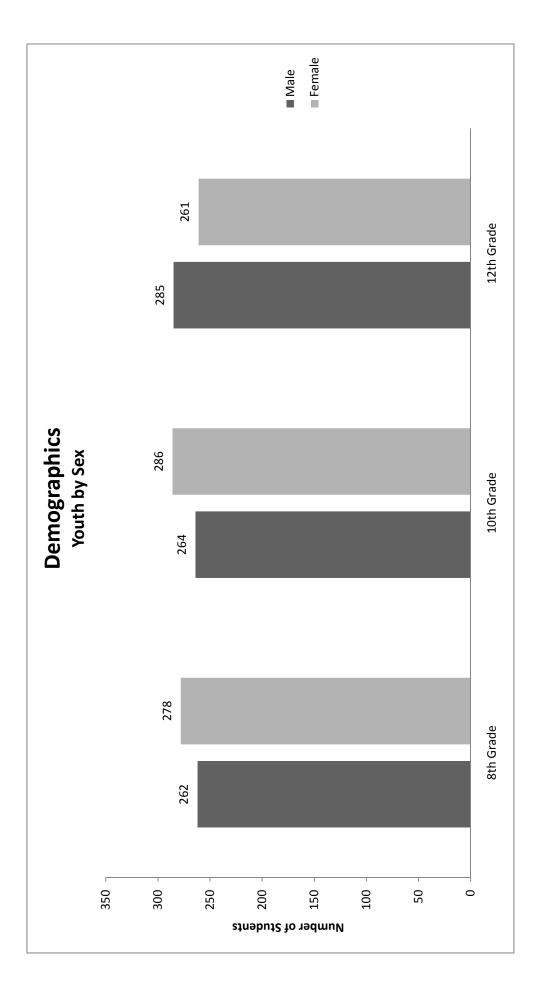
Source: Rockingham County/Harrisonburg Youth Survey



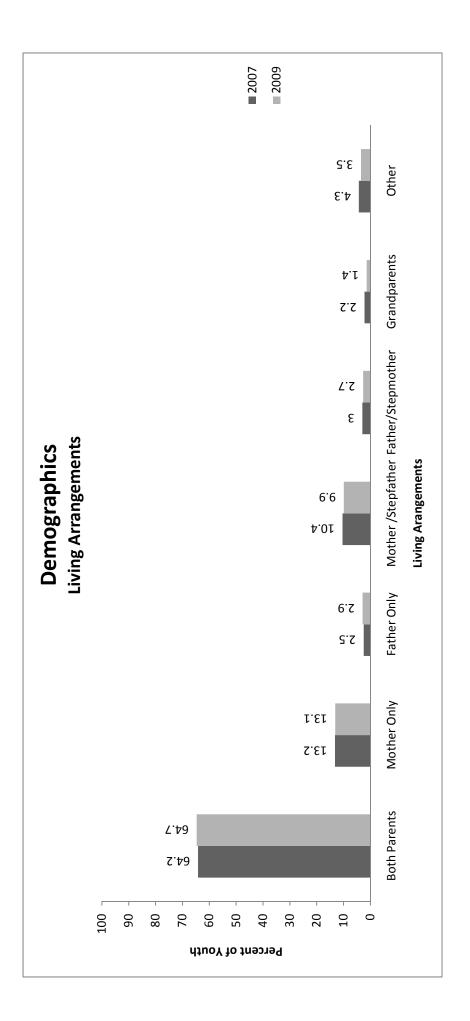
Source: Rockingham County/Harrisonburg Youth Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

The Caucasian, African American and Asian populations have decreased. The other races have slightly increased in the area.



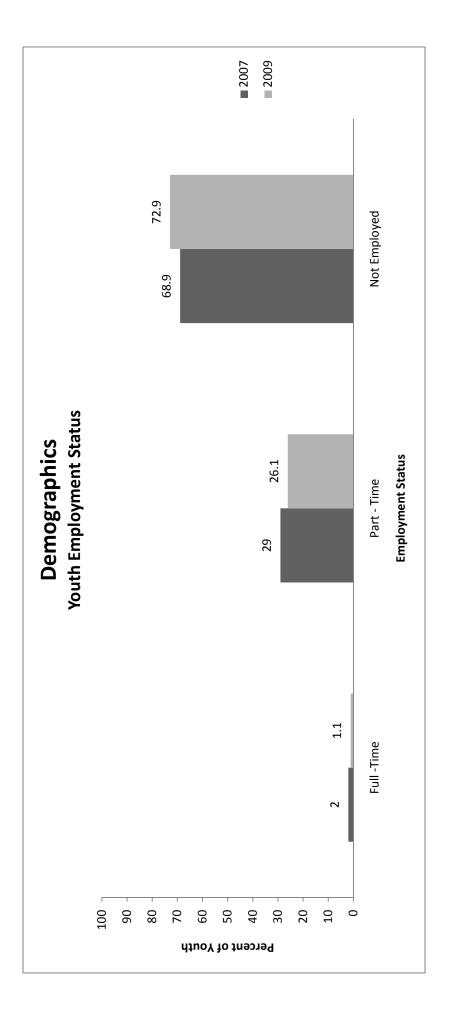
Source: PRIDE Survey



Source: Rockingham County/Harrisonburg Youth Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

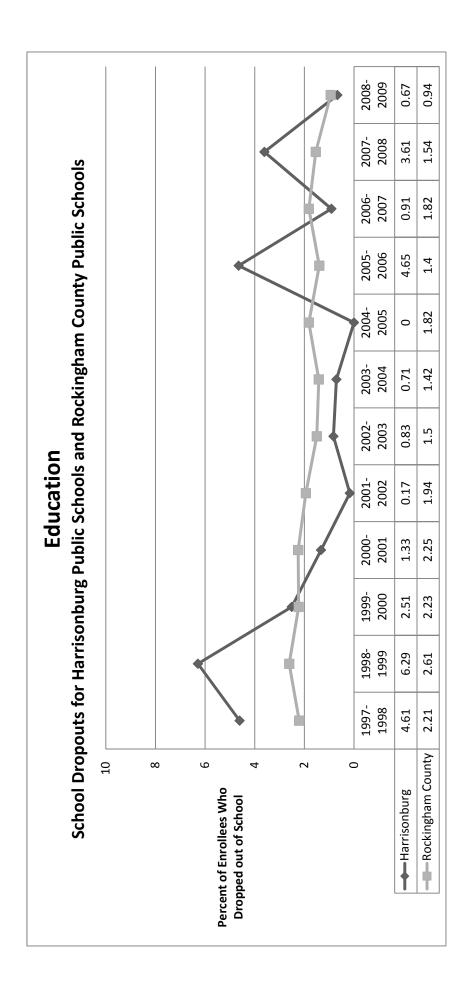
The number of youth living with both parents or living with their father has increased. The other living arrangements have slightly decreased.



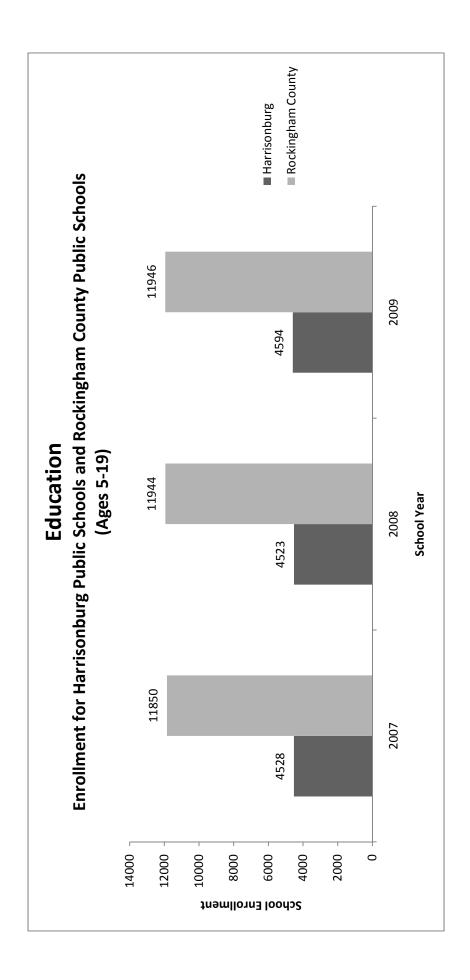
What the numbers and other information told us:

The majority of youth are not employed (72.9%), an increase since 2007.

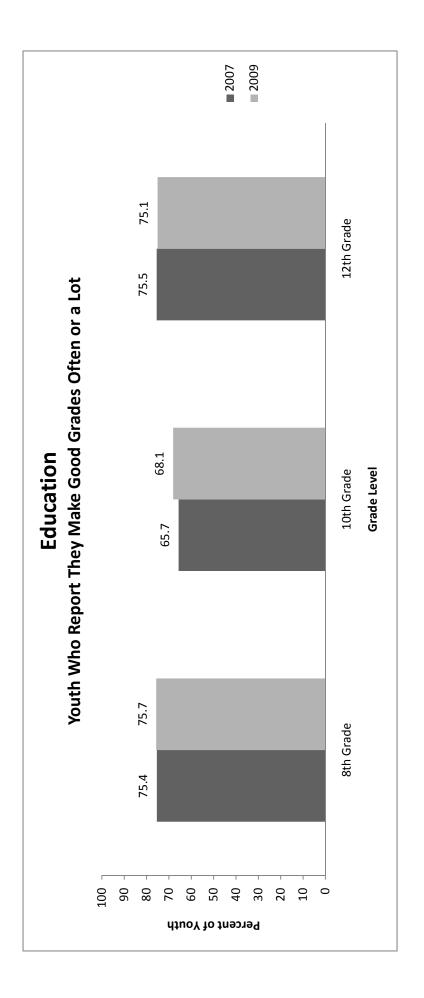
27.2% of youth are employed, a decrease from 31% in 2007.



Source: Virginia Department of Education



Source: Virginia Department of Education

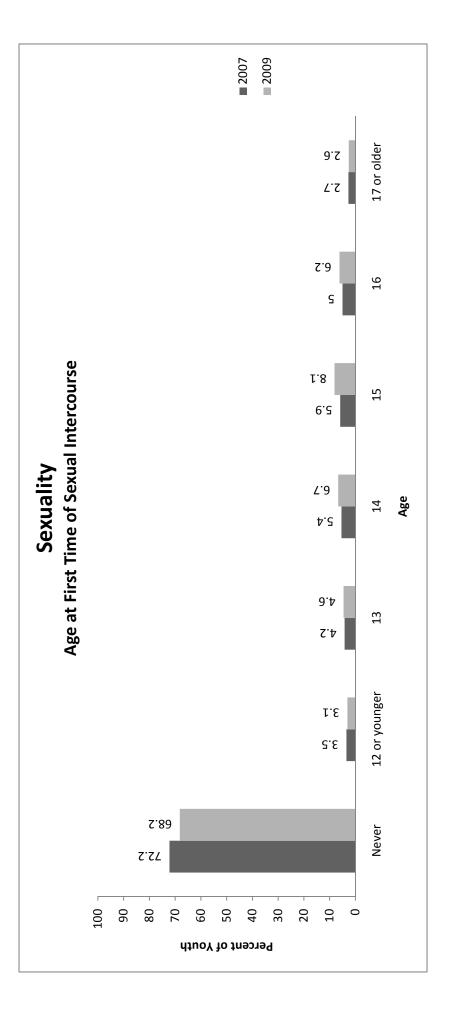


Source: PRIDE Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

73% of youth report making good grades often or a lot, an increase from 2007 (72%).

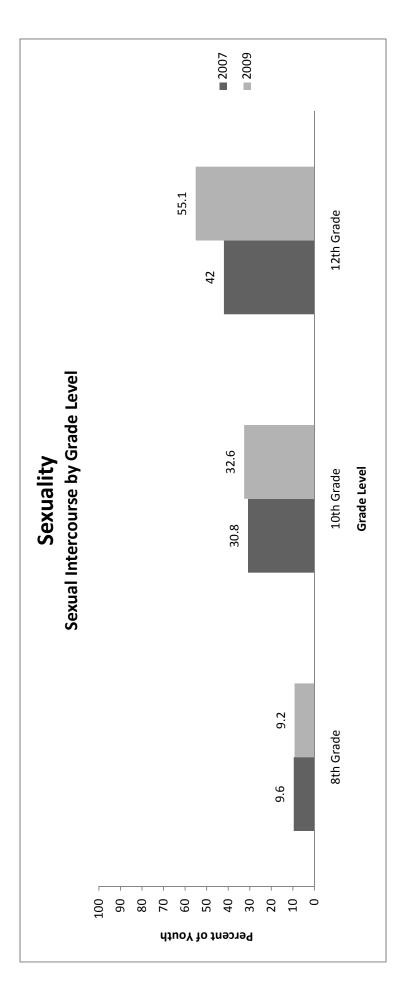
8th and 10th graders show an increase in percentage who make good grades often or a lot, while 12th graders show a slight decrease.



Source: Rockingham County/Harrisonburg Youth Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

The number of youth remaining abstinent has decreased from 72.2% in 2007 to 68.2% in 2009.

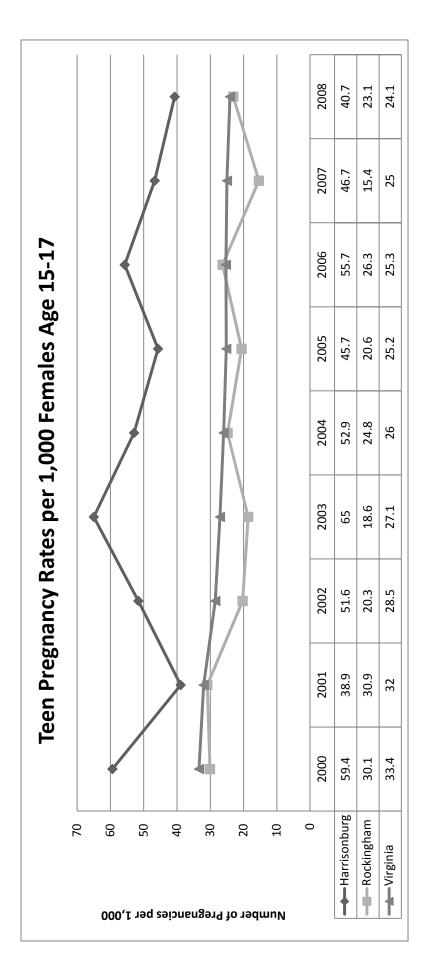


Source: Rockingham County/Harrisonburg Youth Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

Sexual activity has slightly decreased in $8^{\rm th}$ graders, with an increase in $10^{\rm th}$ and $12^{\rm th}$ graders.

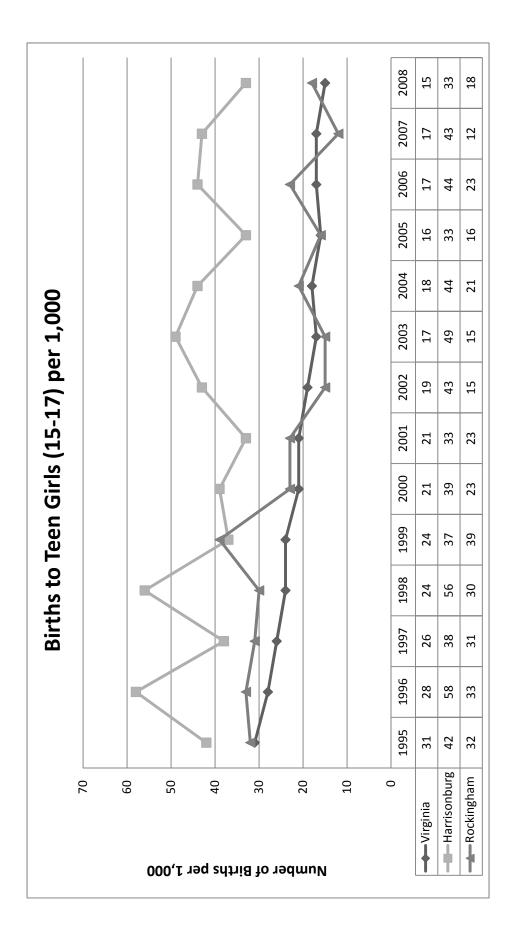
77% of youth agree that abstinence is the only 100% effective way to prevent pregnancy and the spread of sexually transmitted infection(s). This number has increased from 2007 (74.8%).



Source: Virginia Center for Health Statistics

What the numbers and other information told us:

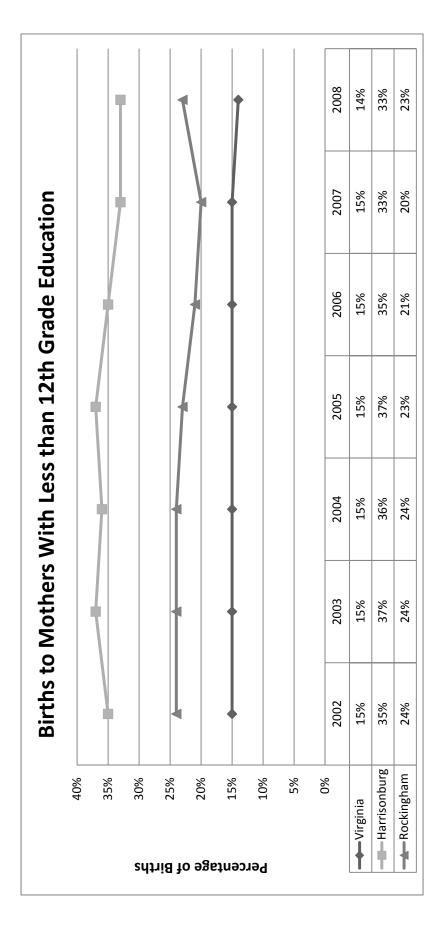
In 2008, the rate of teen pregnancy among females aged 15-17 in Harrisonburg (40.7 per 1,000) is almost double the teen pregnancy rate among females age 15-17 in Virginia (24.1 per 1,000).



Source: Virginia Center for Health Statistics

What the numbers and other information told us:

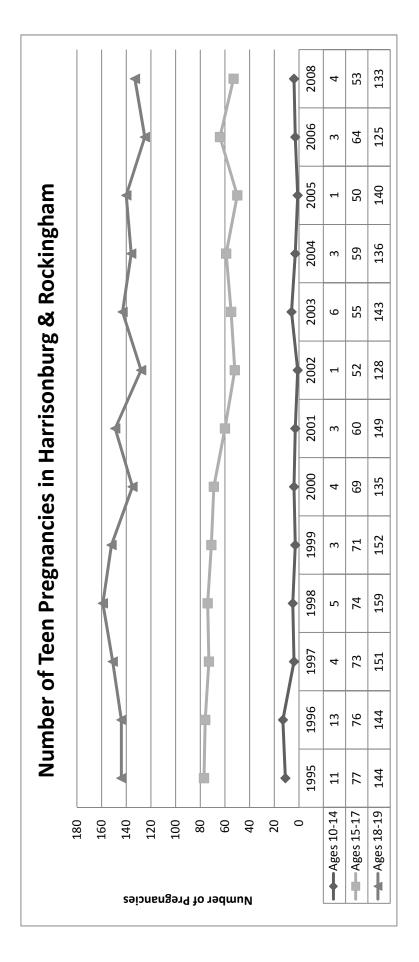
In 2008, the rate of births to teen girls age 15-17 in Harrisonburg (33 per 1,000) is more than double the birth rate among teen girls age 15-17 in Virginia (15 per 1,000).



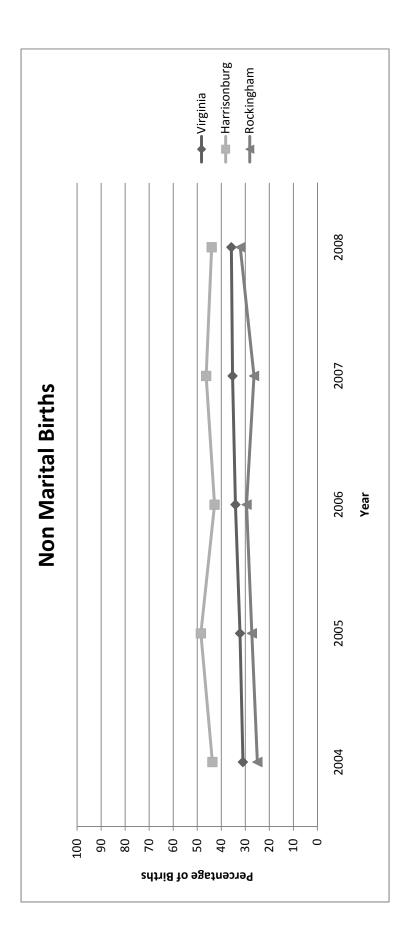
Source: Virginia Center for Health Statistics

What the numbers and other information told us:

In 2008, the percentage of births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education in Harrisonburg (33%) is more than double the percentage for the state of Virginia (14%). The percentage of births to mothers with less than a $12^{\rm th}$ grade education in Rockingham County is significantly higher than the percentage for the state of Virginia as well.



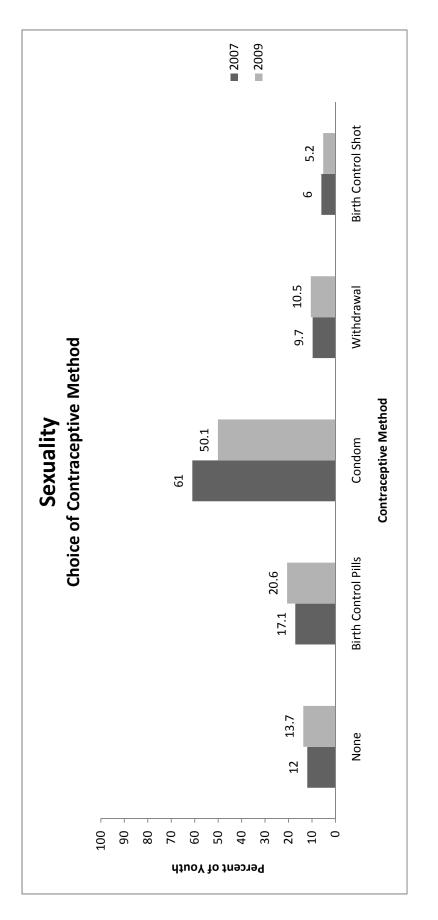
Source: Virginia Center for Health Statistics http://www.vdh.state.va.us/healthstats/index.asp



Source: Virginia Center for Health Statistics http://www.vdh.state.va.us/healthstats/index.asp

What the numbers and other information told us:

The non-marital birth rate in Harrisonburg has consistently been above the non-marital birth rate of Virginia since 2004.



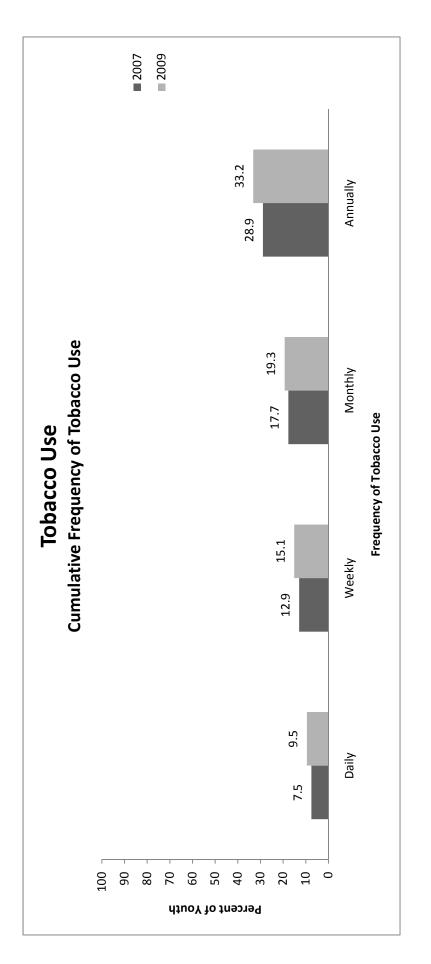
Source: Rockingham County/Harrisonburg Youth Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

Of the youth that are sexually active, a majority (86.4%) use some method of contraceptive, including withdrawal.

Condoms are the most used method of contraceptive.

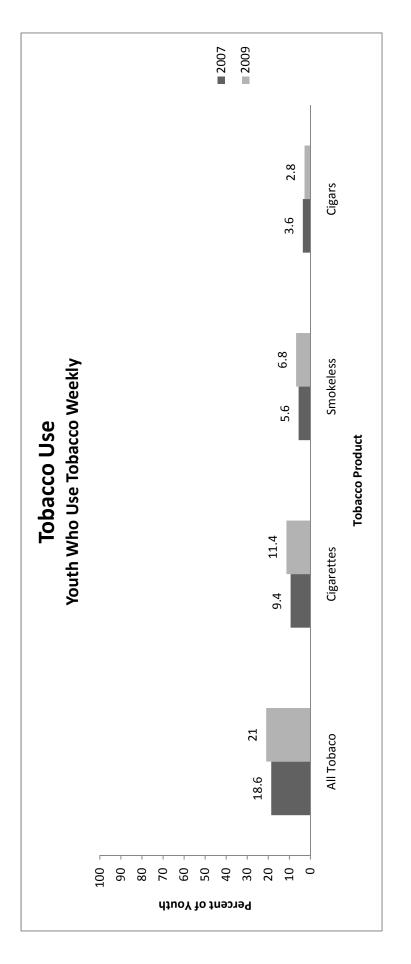
There was a decrease in the use of condoms since 2007 (by 10.9%). There was also a slight decrease in the use of the birth control shot. All other methods saw an increase in use.



What the number and other information told us:

66.8% of youth have not used any tobacco products in the last year, a decrease from 71.1% of youth in 2007.

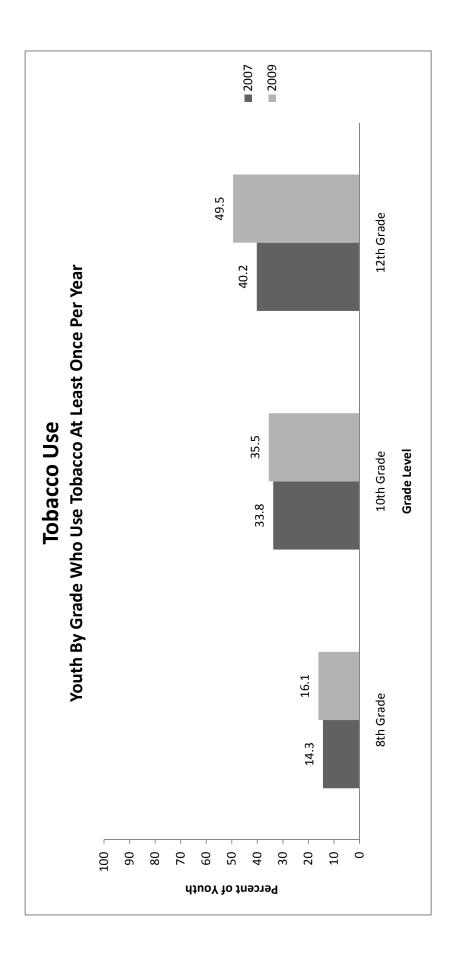
72.5% of youth report never having smoked a cigarette.



What the numbers and other information told us:

Cigarettes are the most popular form of tobacco use.

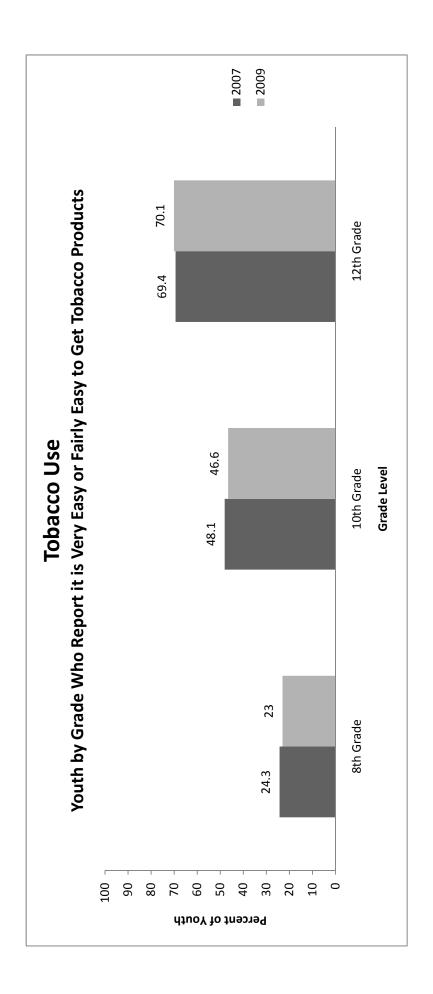
The numbers of youth who use tobacco products have increased from 2007.



Source: PRIDE Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

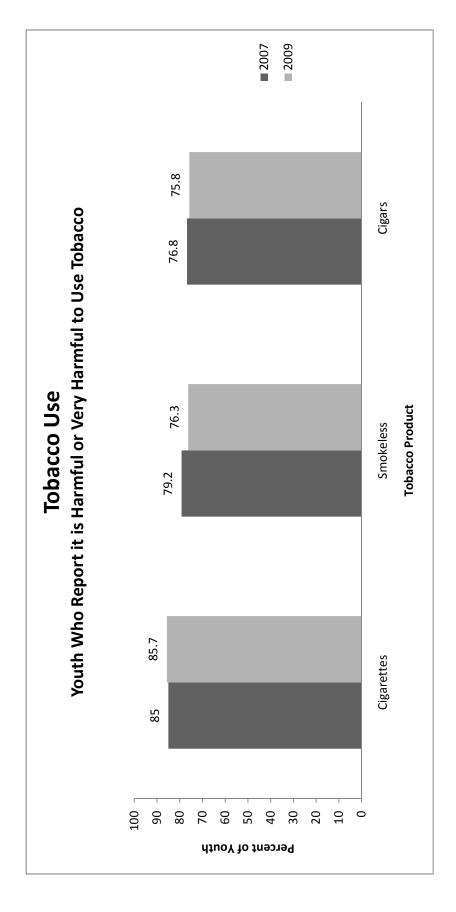
A majority of our youth uses tobacco products at a friend's house but still use tobacco products in the car and at home.



Source: PRIDE Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

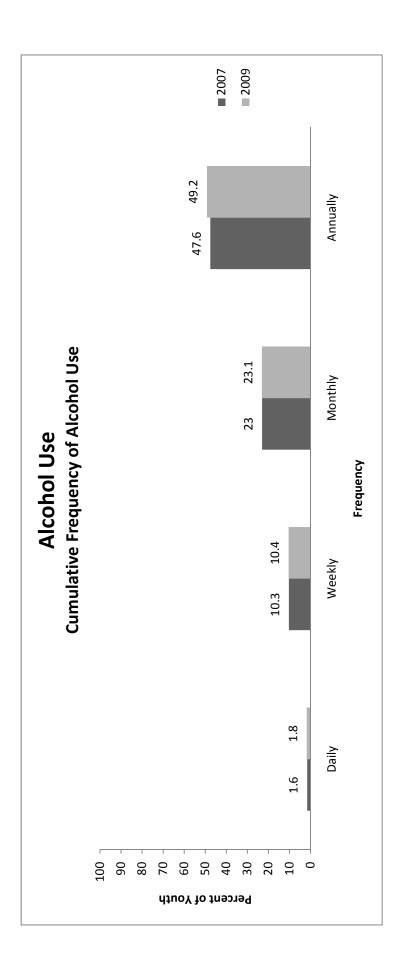
The ease of access to all types of tobacco products has slightly decreased among 8th and 10th graders. The numbers have slightly increased among 12th graders.



What the numbers and other information told us:

The majority of youth perceive tobacco as harmful to your health. The findings show that there has been a slight increase in the perception that cigarettes are harmful from 2007 to 2009. The findings have dropped slightly among the other tobacco products.

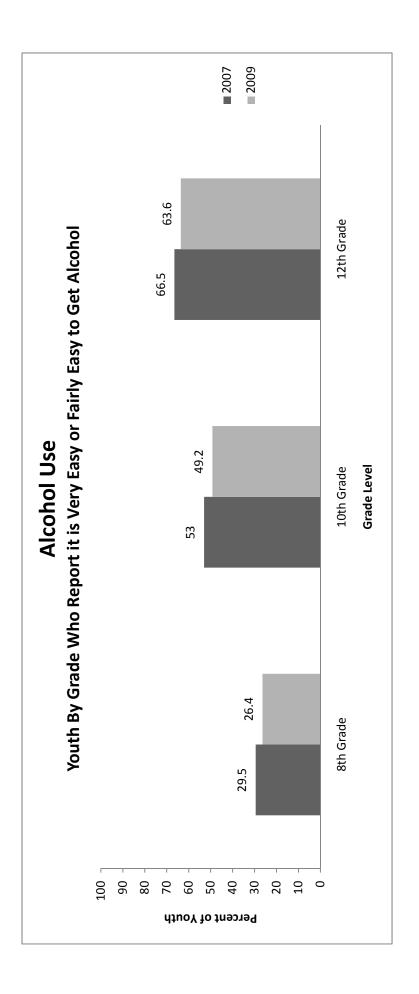
6.2% of youth in 2009 report that there is no harm in smoking cigarettes. This percentage remained the same since 2007.



What the numbers and other information told us:

Annually more students drank beer (39.5%) than wine coolers (35.8%) and liquor (37%). These numbers are higher than the year 2007: annually, 36.9% drank beer, 35% drank wine coolers and 34.5% drank liquor.

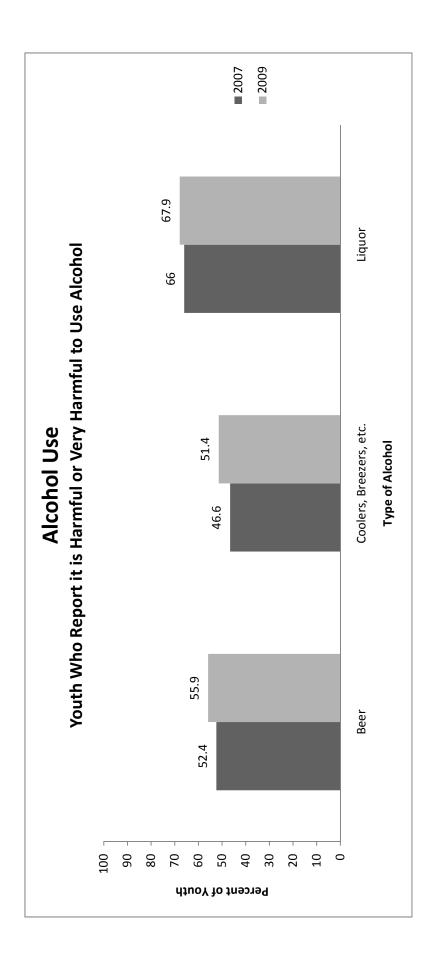
The majority of youth use alcohol on the weekends and at a friend's house.



Source: PRIDE Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

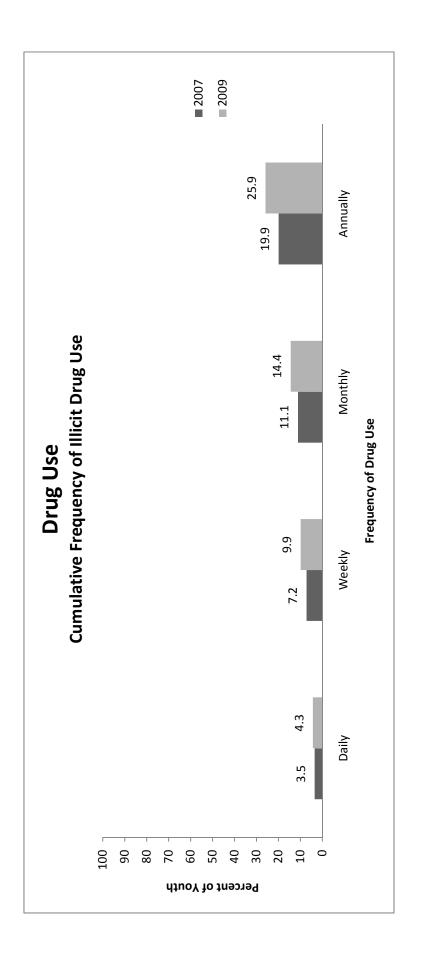
The decreasing numbers across the grade levels show that it is still difficult from previous years for our youth to acquire alcohol.



Source: PRIDE Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

The perceived risk of alcohol has decreased among all types of all alcohol from 2007. Coolers are still thought to be the least harmful of the three types of alcohol.

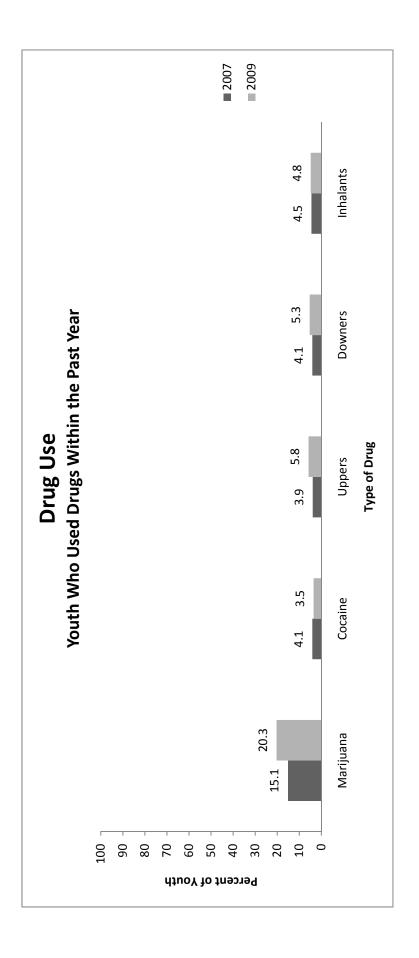


Source: PRIDE Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

There was an increase in the daily, weekly, monthly and annual frequency of drug use since 2007.

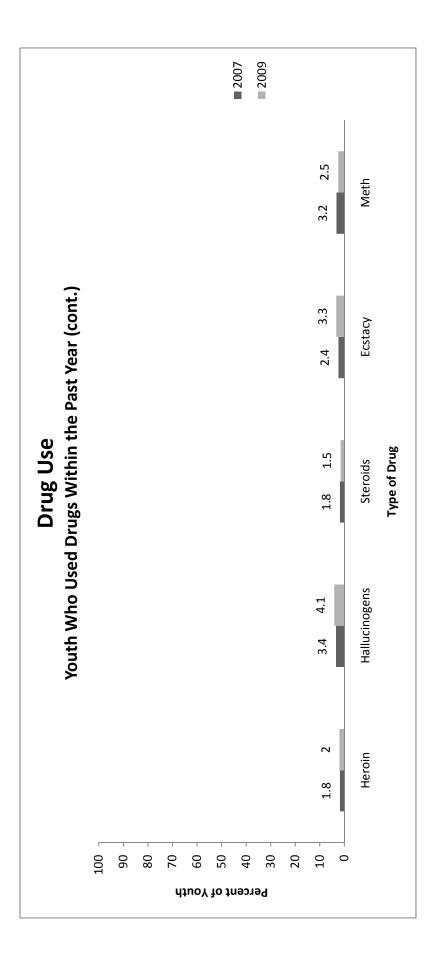
7.7% of 8^{th} graders, 22.9% of 10^{th} graders and 30.4% of 12^{th} graders report that their friends use marijuana often or a lot.



What the numbers and other information told us:

The amount of cocaine use had decreased in the past year while the use of uppers, downers and inhalants has increased.

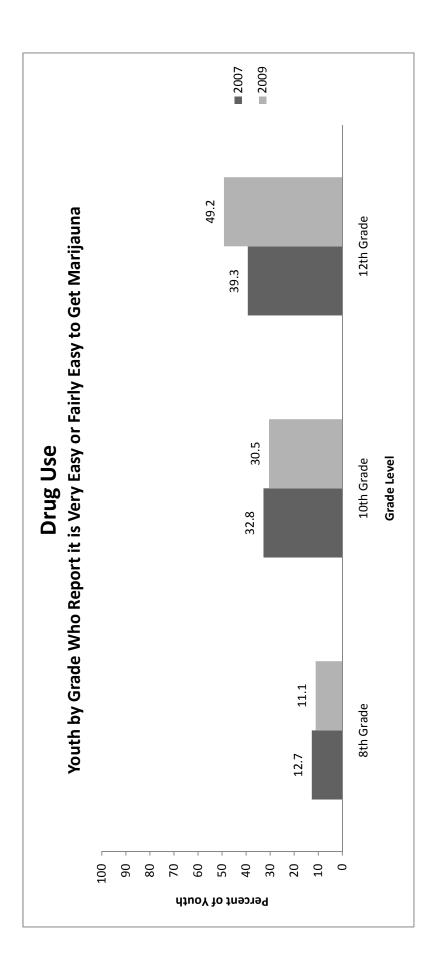
The use of marijuana has significantly increased since 2007.



Source: PRIDE Surveys

What the numbers and other information told us:

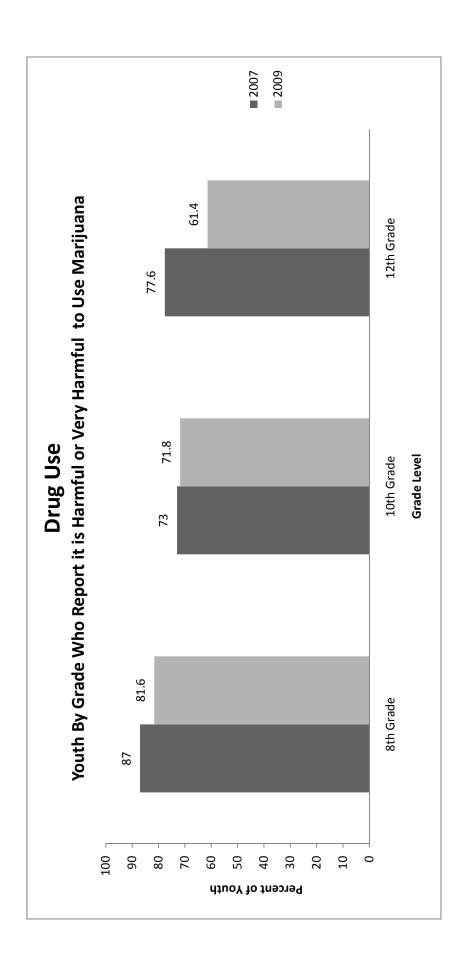
There has been a slight increase of Hallucinogens and Ecstasy surveyed since 2007. There has been a slight decrease of Steroids and Meth. The use of Heroin has stayed the same.



Source: PRIDE Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

Between 8th and 10th graders, the rate has slightly decreased. In 12th grade, there was a 9.9% increase in youth who felt marijuana was fairly easy or very easy to obtain.



Source: PRIDE Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

There was a drop in percentage among all grade levels who view marijuana as harmful or very harmful.

Youth Nationwide Who Use Illicit Drugs

Source: PRIDE National Survey

PRIDE	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Annually
2007	4.6%	8.8%	12.2%	20.1%
2009	4.8%	8.9%	12.3%	20.3%

Harrisonburg/Rockingham Youth Data Survey

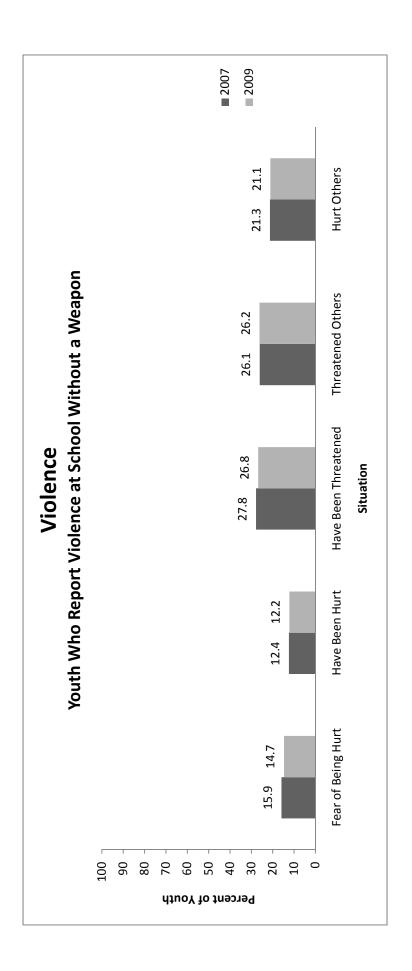
Source: PRIDE Survey

PRIDE	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Annually
2007	3.5%	7.2%	11.1%	19.9%
2009	4.3%	%6.6	14.4%	25.9%

What the numbers and other information told us:

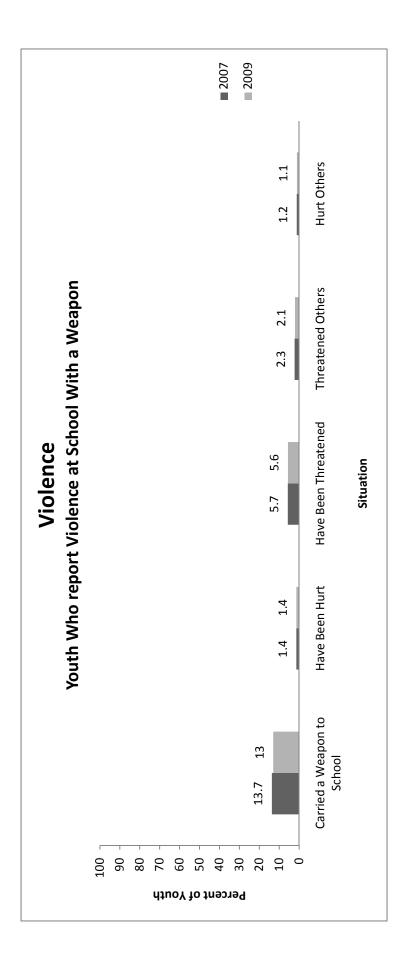
The numbers of illicit drug use has significantly increased in Harrisonburg City/ Rockingham County. The numbers of illicit drug use nationally has slightly increased or has stayed the same.

The Harrisonburg/ Rockingham daily use of illicit drugs is lower than the national average; however, the weekly, monthly and annual use is higher than the national average.



What the numbers and other information told us:

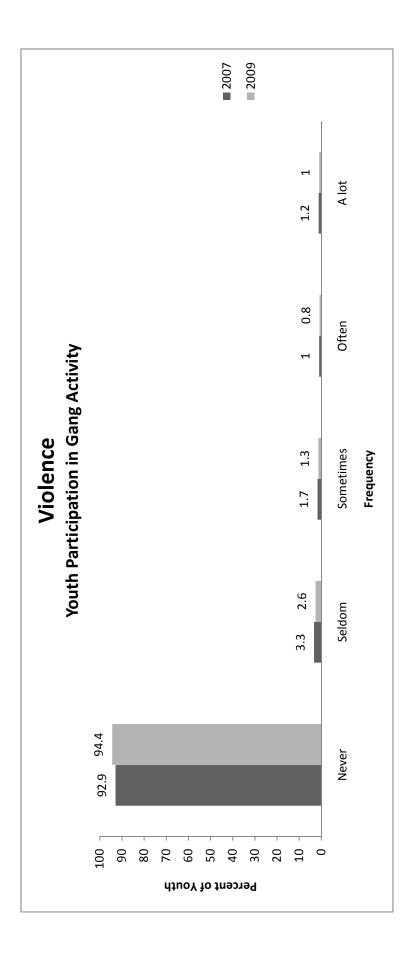
The youth report shows a slight decrease among students reporting violence at school without a weapon.



What the numbers and other information told us:

There was a slight decrease in violence situations when students reported carrying a weapon to school (0.7%).

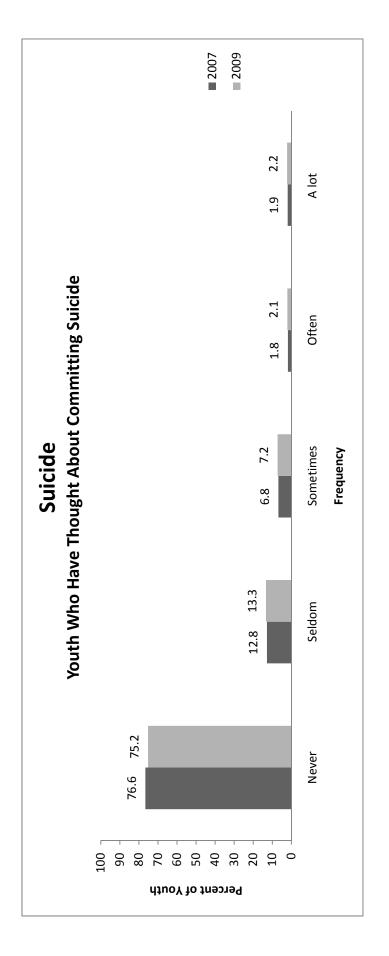
The other situations show little change from 2007.



What the numbers and other information told us:

Most youth (94.4%) reported never participating in gang activities, which is a slight increase from 2007 (92.9%).

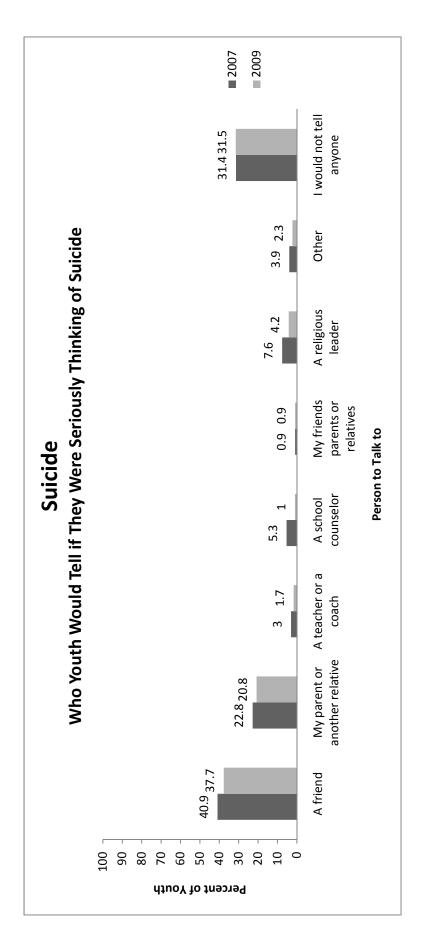
There is a small decrease in students reporting gang participation.



What the numbers and other information told us:

75.2% of youth have never thought of committing suicide, a small decrease from 2007 by 1.4%.

The youth report shows an increase in students who have thought about committing suicide in Seldom (by 0.5%), Sometimes (by 0.4%), Often (by 0.3%), and in A Lot (by 0.3%).

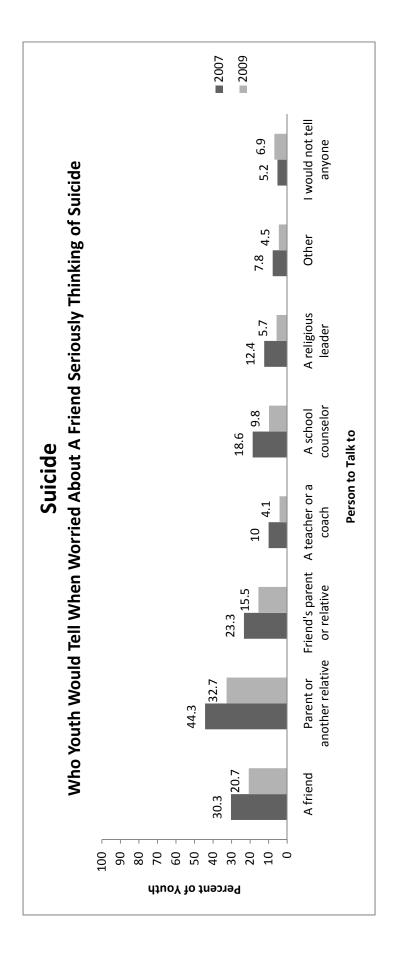


Source: Rockingham County/ Harrisonburg Youth survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

In 2009, fewer students reported a person they would talk to if they were thinking about suicide.

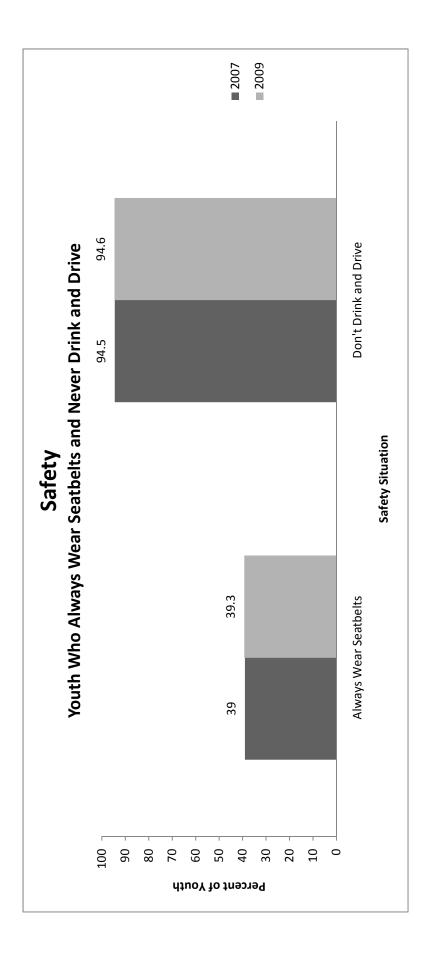
31.5% of youth said that they would not tell anyone if they were considering suicide. This number has stayed about the same as 2007.



Source: Rockingham County/ Harrisonburg Youth Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

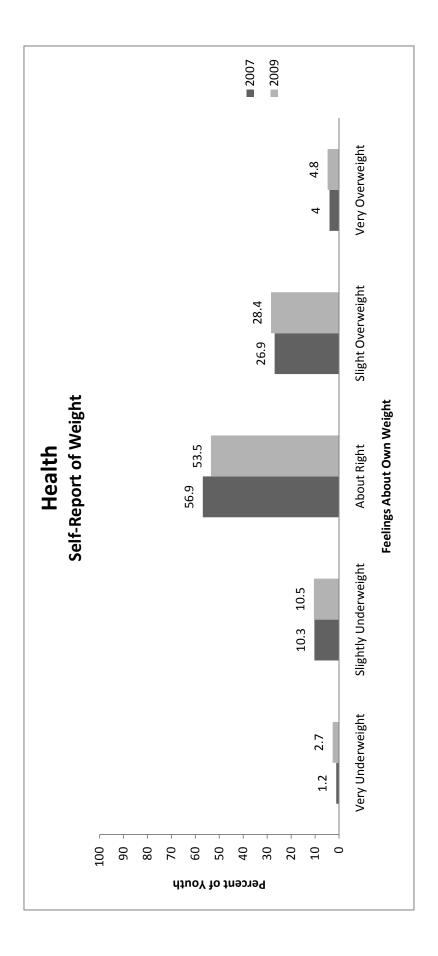
There was a significant increase in the amount of youth who would not confide in anyone if they had a friend who was seriously thinking of suicide.



Source: PRIDE Survey

What the numbers and information told us:

There was not a significant change among youth who wear seatbelts or youth who do not drink and drive from 2007 to 2009.

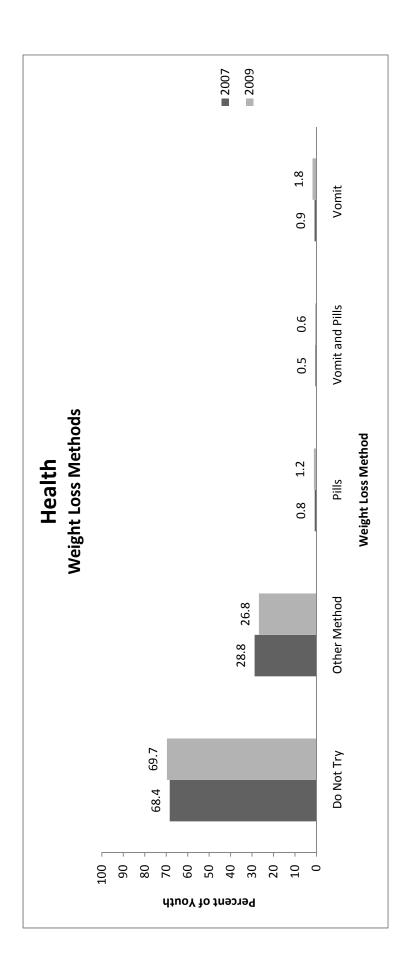


Source: Rockingham County/ Harrisonburg Youth Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

There was a decrease by 3.4% among the amount of youth who feel that they are about the right weight since 2007.

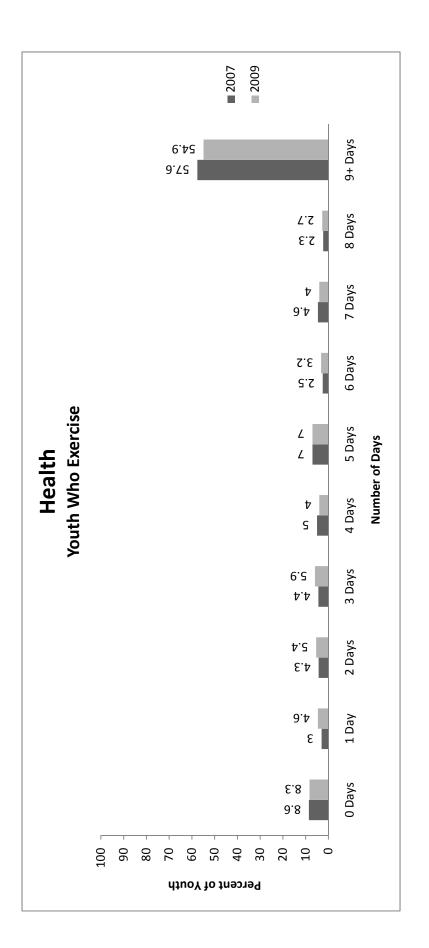
There has been a slight increase of the amount of youth who feel that they are very underweight, slightly underweight, slight overweight and very overweight.



Source: Rockingham County/ Harrisonburg Youth Survey

What the numbers and information told us:

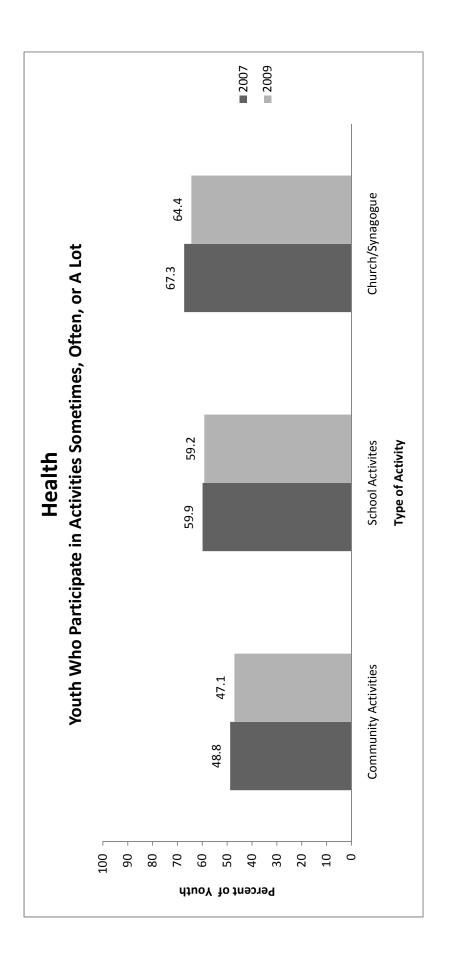
There was a slight increase in the percentage of youth who have not tried a weight loss method by 1.3%.



Source: Rockingham County/Harrisonburg Youth Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

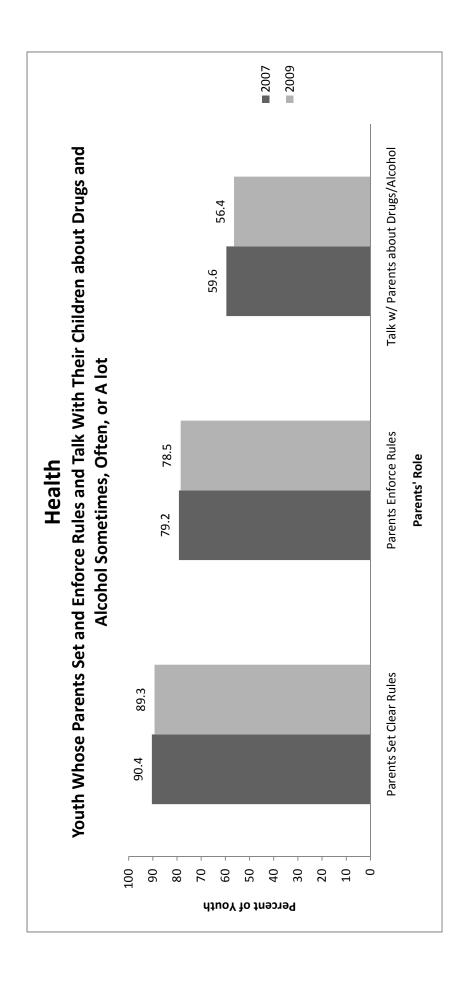
Over half the youth (54.9%) report exercising more than 9 days throughout the month. This is a 2.7% decrease since 2007.



What the numbers and other information told us:

A large number of the youth reported going to church or synagogue (64.4%).

There was a decrease in youth participating in community activities (1.7%), school activities (0.7%) and church/synagogue (2.9%).



What the numbers and other information told us:

The majority of parents set clear rules for youth (89.3); however it is a 1.1% decrease from 2007.

The report shows a decrease in parents talking to their children/teens about rules and drugs/alcohol.

Parental Information

Reported by Youth

Parent's Employment Status

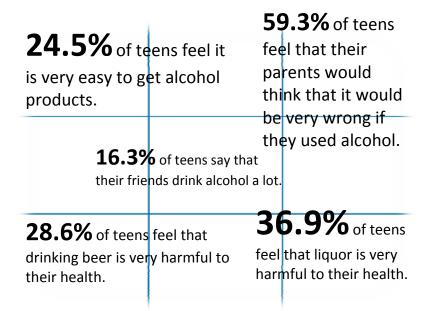
	Full-Time	Part - Time	Not Employed
Father	86.5%	6.1%	7.4%
Mother	62.8%	20.9%	16.4%

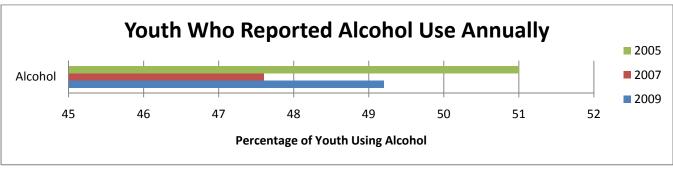
Education Level of Parents

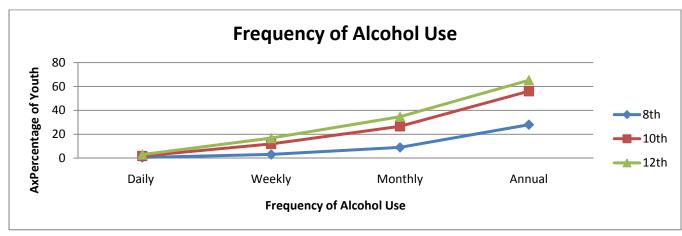
	Some High School	High school Graduate	Some College	College Graduate
Father	18.3%	36.5%	10.9%	34.3%
Mother	14.2%	31.2%	15.5%	39.2%

Source: Harrisonburg/Rockingham County Youth Survey

Youth Data Survey 2009 Alcohol Use

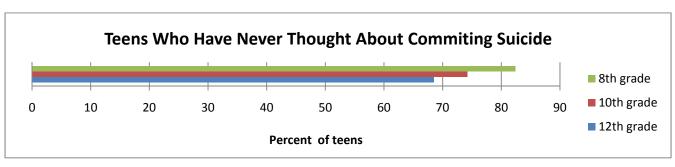


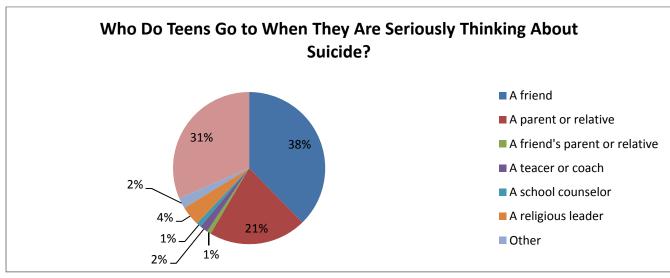




Youth Data Survey 2009 Depression and Suicide

32.7% of teems would **75.2%** of say that tell a parent or relative if they they never have thought about committing suicide. were worried about a friend committing suicide. **97.7%** of teens say that they have not intentionally hurt their bodies in the last six months. **31.5** % of teens **37.7%** of teens say would not tell anyone would tell a friend if they if they were seriously were seriously thinking thinking about suicide. about committing suicide.





Youth Data Survey 2009 Drug Use

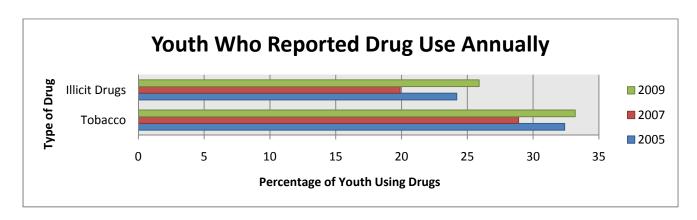
50.8% of teens report they have used marijuana.

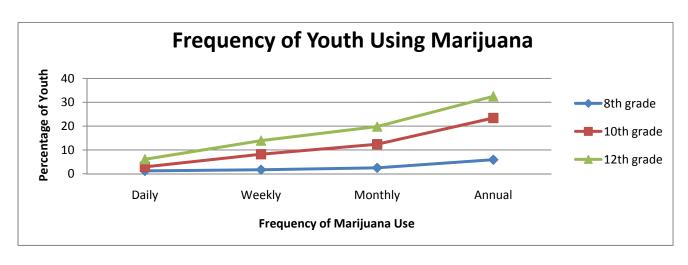
15.1% of teens report they use tobacco weekly.

57.9% of teens feel that using marijuana is very harmful to their health.

20.2% of teens report they use are used marijuana.

28.3 % of teens say it is very easy to get tobacco products.





Youth Data Survey 2009

Exercise and Nutrition

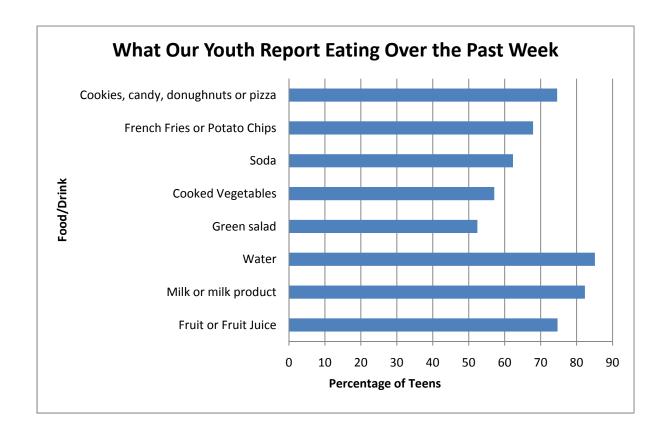
54.9% of teens say that during the past 30 days they participated in physical activities at least nine days for twenty minutes.

62.3% of teens reported drinking soda over the past week.

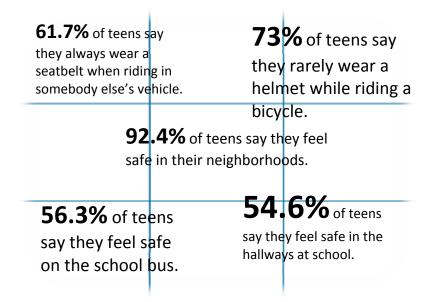
91.7% of teens say that they have exercised for at least 20 minutes during the past 30 days.

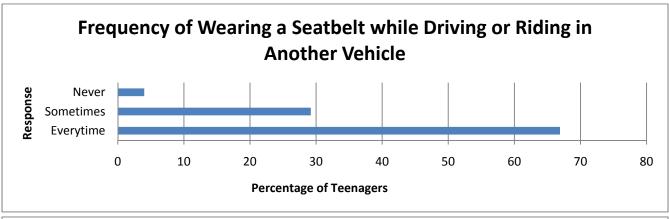
89.6% of teens have **not** been told by a doctor that they are overweight.

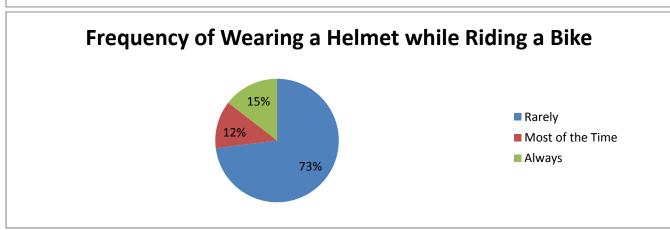
85.1 % of teens reported drinking water over the past week.



Youth Data Survey 2009 Safety

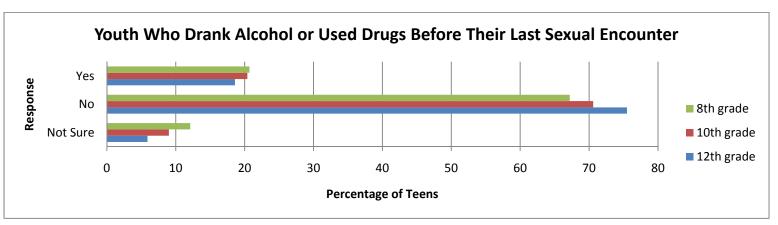


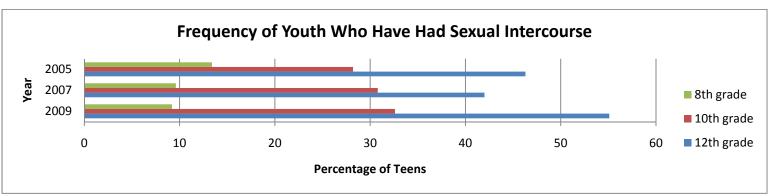




Youth Data Survey 2009 Sexuality

68.2% of teens **19.6%** of teens say they drank alcohol or used drugs before the say that they are last time they had sexual sexually abstinent. intercourse. **50.1%** of teens who are sexually active say that they use condoms. **77%** of teens agree **13.7%** of teens who are sexually that abstinence is the active say that they do not use any only 100% effective form of protection. way to prevent pregnancy.





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PRIDE Surveys • Use a No. 2 pencil only CORRECT: INCOR		THE PRIDE QUESTIONNAIRE FOR GRADES 6-12 May not be used without permission of Pride Surveys						
I. PERSONAL AND FAMILY INF	ORMATION		may market bear mineral permission of Findo Garreyo.					
1. Ethnic Origin: 3. Age:	4. Grade:	5. Do you live with	7. Do your parents have a job?					
White 10 years of	old or less 6	Oboth parents	father? mother?					
African American 11 years o	old 07	omother only	O Yes, full-time					
Hispanic/Latino 12 years o	The second secon	Ofather only	O Yes, part-time O					
Asian/Pacific Islander 13 years o		omother & stepfather	O No O					
Native American 14 years o		Ofather & stepmother	8. What is the educational level of your					
Mixed Origin 15 years o		Oother						
Other 16 years o		6. Do you have a job?	father? mother?					
2. Sex: 017 years o		Yes, full-time						
Male 018 years o		Yes, part-time	high school graduate					
Female 019 years o		ONo	o some college					
O to years o	id of more	ONO	o college graduate					
II. STUDENT INFORMATION	18 3 6 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18							
1. Do you make good grades?	0000		you when you break the rules?					
2. Do you take part in school specific to an 2	0000							
3. Do you take part in school sports teams?	0000		0000					
4. Do you take part in school activities such a			about committing suicide?					
band, clubs, etc?	0000		e tobacco (cigarettes, etc.)?					
5. Do you take part in community activities s	2000		alcohol (beer, liquor, etc.)?					
as scouts, rec. teams, youth clubs, etc.?	0000		e marijuana (pot, hash, etc.)?					
6. Do you attend church, synagogue, etc.?	0000		more glasses of beer, coolers,					
7. Do your parents talk with you about the pr		breezers or liquor w	vithin a few hours?					
tobacco, alcohol and drug use?	0000	0	and the manufactured serving and					
8. Do your teachers talk with you about the p		04 0	YES NO					
tobacco, alcohol and drug use?	0000	The American	sk any students to take a drug test?					
9. Have you skipped school without your		22. Do you think that yo						
parents' permission in the past year?	0000		ou that you are overweight?					
10. Does your school set clear rules on			r sold drugs AT school?					
using drugs at school?	0000		r sold drugs when NOT at school?					
11. Does your school set clear rules on	-112		gun for protection or as a weapon					
bullying or threatening other students at so			of in the past year?					
III. WITHIN THE PAST YEAR HOW OFTEN HAVE YOU		IV. WHAT EFFECT YOU MOST (GET WHEN	OFTEN (S) (S)					
1. Smoked cigarettes?		1. Drink beer?						
2. Used smokeless tobacco (chew, etc.)?	000000	2. Drink coolers, breez	zers, etc.?					
3. Smoked cigars?	000000	Drink liquor (whiske)	ey, vodka, etc.)?					
4. Drank beer?	000000	4. Smoke marijuana (p	pot, hash, etc.)?					
5. Drank coolers, breezers, hard lemonade, etc.?	000000	O	- Trimeral State of the State o					
6. Drank liquor (whiskey, vodka, rum, etc.)?	000000	O V. DO YOU FEE	L THE					
7. Smoked marijuana (pot, hash, etc.)?	000000	○ FOLLOWING	ARE HARMFUL					
8. Used cocaine (crack, etc.)?	000000	O TO YOUR HE	ALIH?					
9. Used uppers (stimulants, etc.)?	000000		138 131 131					
10. Used downers (depressants, etc.)?	000000							
11. Used inhalants (glue, gas, etc.)?	000000	 Using smokeless to 	bacco (chew ,etc.)?					
12. Used hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, etc.)?	000000	3. Smoking cigars?	0000					
13. Used heroin (opiates)?	000000	4. Drinking beer?	0000					
14. Used steroids?	000000	Drinking coolers, br	eezers, hard lemonade, etc.?					
15. Used ecstasy (MDMA)?	000000	6. Drinking liquor (whis						
16. Used meth (crystal, ice, crank, etc.)?	000000							
17. Used prescription drugs (such as Ritalin,			hink people risk harming themselves (physically					
Adderall, Xanax) to get high?	000000	or in other ways) if t	they take one or two drinks of an alcoholic					
18. Used prescription pain killers (like Vicodin,			ne, liquor) nearly every day?					
OxyContin, or Percocet) to get high?	000000	O No Risk	Moderate Risk					
19. Used over-the-counter drugs (to get high)?		O Slight Risk	Great Risk					

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ROCKINGHAM COUNTY - HARRISONBURG YOUTH SURVEY

Page 1

SCHOOL CODE

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	INSTRUCTIONS USE NO. 2 PENCIL ONLY		GHT	WRONG	• FII	SE A NO. 2 PENCIL LL THE OVAL COMPLE O NOT MAKE ANY STR	TELY AY MARKS
1.	Ethnic Origin: White Male Slack Female Signature State Stat	old old old old old old	0	/hat is your gr ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 10 ○ 11 ○ 12	ade?	5. Do you live v Both pare Mother or Father on Mother ar Father an Grandpar Other	nts nly ly nd Stepfather d Stepmother
6.	When you rode a bike in the last 12 Months, did you wear a helmet? I did not ride a bicycle during the past 12 months Rarely wore a helmet Most of the time wore a helmet Always wore a helmet	14. H	oarents ☐ Yes ☐ No lave ye	s/guardians or ou ever had se	other adu		ly?
7.	If you were being physically harmed or hurt, who would you tell? Parent/family member or relative Friend(s) Church leader School teacher School Counselor Other No one		○ No	sexual inte	ercourse fo or younger	you when you h r the first time? rugs before you	
8.	Have you ever been pressured by anyone to take part in a sexual act against your will? Yes No	S	exual	intercourse that so	e LAST TI	ME?	AU SA CO
9.	If you have intentionally harmed your body in the past 6 months, please select each method you have used: (Select all that apply) I have never intentionally tried to harm myself I have cut myself I have scratched myself I have hit or punched myself I have carved names/symbols into my skin Other	16. T	The LA nethod PREGN I ha No Birt Cor With	ST TIME you I I did you or yo IANCY? (Select we never had s method was us h Control pills ndoms hdrawal	our partne et only ON sexual inter	rcourse	
10.	During the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol? I do not drive 0 times 1 time 2 or 3 times 4 or 5 times	17. E	o you effective exuall Yes	e way to prev y transmitted	ent pregna infection(s	s the only 100% ancy and the sp s) (STI/STD's)?	
11	O 6 or more times During your life, how many times have you taken	9	☐ Yes☐ No	omfortable wit	п ту воау	y size:	
	PRESCRIPTION medication that WAS NOT prescribed for you? O times 1 time 2 or 3 times 4 or 5 times		VerSligAboSlig	you think of y underweight htly underweig out the right we htly overweight y overweight	ht ight		
12.	Do you wear a seatbelt when driving or riding in another vehicle? Every time Sometimes Never	C	lid you I die I ma I to I ma	do to lose we d not try to lose ade myself von ok diet pills ade myself von	ight or kee weight nit nit and took	ONE of the follo ep from gaining a diet pills ut did not vomit o	weight?

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY - HARRISONBURG YOUTH SURVEY

Page 2

21. On how many of the past 30 days did you exercise or participate in sports activities for at least 20 minutes THAT MADE YOU SWEAT AND BREATHE HARD, such as basketball, jogging, fast dancing, swimming laps, tennis, fast bicycling, or similar aerobic activities? 0 days 1 day 2 days	 29. Have you ever been suspended from school? Yes No 30. If you are in a gang, does your gang do the following things? (Select all that apply) Get in fights with other gangs
 3 days 4 days 5 days 6 days 7 days 8 days 9 days + 	Provide protection for each other Steal things or rob people Tagging or Graffiti Steal cars Sell marijuana Sell other illegal drugs Damage or destroy property I am not in a gang
The next question asks about food you ate in the past 7 days. Think about all meals and snacks you ate over the past week. Be sure to include food you ate at home, at school, at restaurants, or anywhere else.	31. I feel safe in my neighborhood. Yes No
22. Over the past week did you eat or drink: Fruit or Fruit Juice Milk products (milk, cheese, yogurt) Water Soda Energy Drinks Green salad	32. When I am not at home, one of my parents/guardian knows where I am and who I am with. Yes No
Cooked Vegetables Hamburger, hot dogs or sausage French fries or potato chips Cookies, candy, doughnuts or pizza	33. My parents/guardians ask if I've gotten my homeword done. Yes No
23. Are there gangs in your: (Select all that apply) School Neighborhood Community	34. Who would you tell if you were worried that a friend is seriously thinking of suicide? A friend My parent or another relative My friends parents or relative
24. Have you ever seen gang activity in your: (Select all that apply) Have never seen gang activity School Neighborhood The community	 A teacher or coach A school counselor A religious leader (my minister, priest, rabbi, or youth leader) Other I would not tell anyone
25. Have you ever been asked to join a gang? Yes No	35. If you were seriously thinking of suicide, who would you tell? A friend
26. Have you ever felt threatened or harmed by a gang member(s)? Yes No	 My parents or another relative A teacher or coach A school counselor A community counselor A religious leader (my minister, priest, rabbi, or
27. Are you, or have you ever been a member of a gang? ☐ Yes ☐ If yes, do any of the following describe your gang? (Select all that apply) ☐ You can join before age 13 ☐ There are initiation rites	church youth leader) Other I would not tell anyone
The gang has established leaders The gang has regular meetings The gang has specific rules or codes Gang members have specific roles There are roles for each age group The gang has symbols or colors There are specific roles for girls	36. Over the last 12 months I have lived with: (Select all that apply) I have lived in the same place all 12 months Parents or guardian A friend Another relative A shelter
28. What is the language you use most often at home? □ English □ Spanish □ Another Language	☐ A foster home ☐ I had no where to live ☐ Other