



Report on Our Youth 2000-2001

Harrisonburg City and Rockingham County

**Youth Data Survey given to 8th, 10th and 12th grade students
in Harrisonburg and Rockingham County, Virginia.**

In coordination with the Healthy CommUnity Council

Report on Our Youth 2000-2001

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

Harrisburg and Rockingham County

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Surveys

PRIDE Survey

Harrisburg/Rockingham Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Published December 5, 2001

We would also like to thank United Way of Harrisonburg and Rockingham County
For additional copies of this report or information, contact The Office on Children and Youth, (540) 568-2558 or email, officeonyouth@rcsa.net

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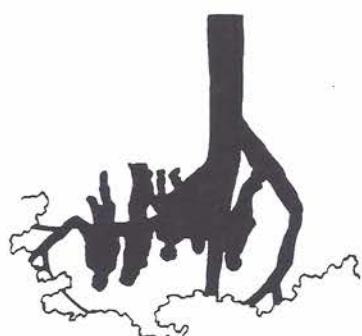
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The Office on Children and Youth Commission is pleased to present the third annual

A Letter to the Community:

December 5, 2001



The Office on Children and Youth Commission

Sincerely,

Our goal in issuing this report is three fold. First, our goal is to provide our community with current data around youth behaviors, examining needs and assets. Second, we want to build a base of longitudinal data to track the behavior of our youth that we can evaluate in light of new programming. And third, we want to stimulate community discussions around our youth issues using quantitative as well as qualitative measurements. The Office on Children and Youth is committed to promoting positive youth development through collaboration and the coordinated examination of needs and assets in the Harrisonburg and Rockingham County community. We appreciate everyone's time and energy in making these 2000 data survey results possible.



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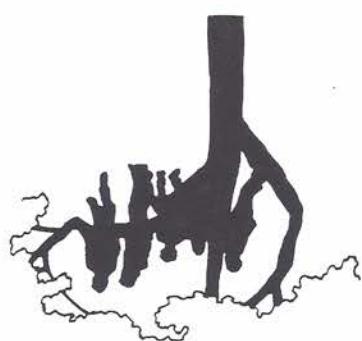
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A Letter to the Community:

December 5, 2001

Office on Children and Youth
Harrisonburg & Rockingham County



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 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.

The Power of Assets

hope and celebration pervades community life.

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

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

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

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

40 Developmental Assets

Make a Difference!

Ideas for Asset Building

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

Young People

- * Talk with your teenager about life goals, priorities, and dreams.
- * Even if your family provides a warm, caring, supportive place to grow, also seek support through adults in schools, community organizations, and congregations.
- * 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.
- * Through policy development, staff training, and resource allocation, make asset development a top priority.

Local Government

- * Listen to what youth say they want.
- * 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.
- * 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 supporters about the developmental needs of young people at risk.
- * Train agency staff and leaders in their role as asset builders.
- * Provide information on asset building to families and others who participate in programs and services.
- * Involve youth as volunteers and leaders in the agency.

Community Organizations

- * Explore how the asset framework may support innovative practices and programs in juvenile detention centres.
- * Build into your planning ways of connecting people across generations.

- Make a Difference!**
- Ideas for Asset Building**
- Communities**
- * Establish a representative "vision team" (up to 30 people) and exclusive 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 meeting 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.
 - * 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.
 - * Develop expectations, boundaries, and consequences with youth who participate in programs; enforce appropriate consequences when boundaries are not respected.
 - * Involve youth in leadership and program planning.
 - * 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 along 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.
 - * 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 initiative designed to create healthy communities for children and youth.
- Schools**
- Youth-Serving Organizations**
- Neighborhoods**
- Business and Industry**
- Health Care System**
- * 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.
 - * Emphasizing integrating asset building into health care services. For example, are the clinics, hospitals and other facilities providing supportive, caring environment for children and youth?
 - * Provide financial and in-kind support to initiatives within the community that seek to strengthen development assets.

Quick Facts on Our Youth, 2000-2001

Who Did We Survey?

Between the ages of 13 and 19

49.2% Female

50.8% Male

1434 Students

92% - Never participate in gangs

73% - Are active in school activities

53% - Are active in community activities

72% - Exercise 3 or more times a week

75% - Never use illicit drugs

84% - Never think about committing suicide

70% - Are not trying to lose weight

72% - Participate in faith-based activities

70% - Are sexually abstinent

41% - Talk to their parents about drugs/alcohol

52% - Think they are about the right weight

54% - Never use tobacco

42% - Never use alcohol

43% - Always wear a seatbelt

Of sexually active students (30% of total):

Risk Factors

Sexual Activity

58% - Use condoms
30% - Monthly
23% - Use no method or withdrawal
19% - Use birth control pills
59% - Annually

13% - Daily
22% - Weekly
30% - Monthly
58% - Use condoms (30% of total):
Tobacco Use

0% - Use birth control shots
19% - Use birth control pills

24% - Weekly
12% - Daily
2% - Annually

5% - Daily
10% - Weekly
14% - Monthly
24% - Annually

Gang Activity

1% - Vomit
2% - Participate a lot
1% - Often
2% - Sometimes
4% - Seldom

Dangerous Weight Loss

1% - Use both vomiting and pills

Make a Difference!

Ideas for Asset Building

- * Establish a representative "vision team" (up to 30 people) and exclusive committee (fewer than 10 people) to build community, 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 Institutes' 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.
- * Train support staff, teachers, paraprofessionals, administrators, and other school staff in asset building.
- * Make it a priority to provide caring environments for all students.

- Schools**
- * Establish a range of structure activities for youth with diverse interests and needs.
- * Develop expectations, boundaries, and consequences with youth who participate in programs; reinforce appropriate consequences when boundaries are not respected.
- * Train volunteers, leaders, and coaches in asset building in young people's developmental needs.
- * 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.

Youth-Serving Organization

- 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

- Health Care System**
- * 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.
- * Emphasizing integrating asset building into health care services. For example, hospitals, clinics, and other facilities providing support to initiatives within the community that seek to strengthen youth.
- * Provide financial and in-kind support to initiatives within the community that seek to strengthen and other facilities providing supportive, caring environment for children and youth?

Developmental Assets

- * Become partners in and advocates for initiative designed to create healthy communities for children and the lives of teenagers employed by the business.
- * Be intentional about nurturing assets (such as support, boundaries, values, and social competencies) in programs, flexible scheduling, and internships for youth.
- * Provide opportunities for employees to build relationship with youth through mentoring and other volunteer

Quick Facts on Our Eighth Graders, 2000-2001

Who Did We Survey?

541 8th graders

38% of the sample

48% Female

52% Male

96% Ages 13 and 14

Assets

73% - Are active in school activities

57% - Are active in community activities

84% - Never use illicit drugs

85% - Never think about committing suicide

70% - Are not trying to lose weight

76% - Participate in faith-based activities

88% - Are sexually abstinent

56% - Talk to their parents about drugs/alcohol

58% - Think they are about the right weight

72% - Never use tobacco

55% - Never use alcohol

38% - Always wear a seatbelt

Risk Factors

Of sexually active 8th graders (12% of total):

54% - Use condoms

40% - Use no method or withdrawal

6% - Use birth control pills

0% - Use birth control shots

Alcohol Use

- 2% - Daily
- 11% - Weekly
- 16% - Monthly
- 45% - Annually

Gang Activity

- 2% - Participate a lot
- 1% - Often
- 3% - Sometimes
- 5% - Seldom

Dangerous Weight Loss

- 1% - Use both vomiting and pills
- 1% - Use pills
- 1% - Vomit

Illlicit Drug Use

- 4% - Daily
- 6% - Weekly
- 9% - Monthly
- 12% - Annually
- 15% - Annually
- Highest users of inhalants

Sexual Activity

- 1% - Use both vomiting and pills
- 1% - Often
- 3% - Sometimes
- 5% - Seldom

Quick Facts on Our Tenth Graders, 2000-2001

Who Did We Survey?

95% Ages 15 and 16

50% Male

50% Female

33% of the sample

477 10th graders

90% - Never participate in gangs

73% - Are active in school activities

52% - Are active in community activities

74% - Exercise 3 or more times a week

71% - Never use illicit drugs

83% - Never think about committing suicide

70% - Are not trying to lose weight

67% - Participate in faith-based activities

68% - Are sexually abstinent

54% - Think they are about the right weight

43% - Talk to their parents about drugs/alcohol

55% - Talk to their parents about problems

56% - Never use tobacco

41% - Never use alcohol

44% - Always wear a seatbelt

0% - Use birth control pills

27% - Use no method or withdrawal

64% - Use condoms

0% sexually active 10th graders (31% of total):

Tobacco Use

13% - Daily

13% - Weekly

22% - Monthly

30% - Monthly

59% - Annually

18% - Annually

Highest levels of experimentation

Ilicit Drug Use

6% - Daily

10% - Weekly

29% - Monthly

30% - Monthly

59% - Annually

18% - Annually

Highest levels of experimentation

Dangerous Weight Loss

1% - Vomiting

1% - Use pills

5% - Use both vomiting and pills

Gang Activity

2% - Participate a lot

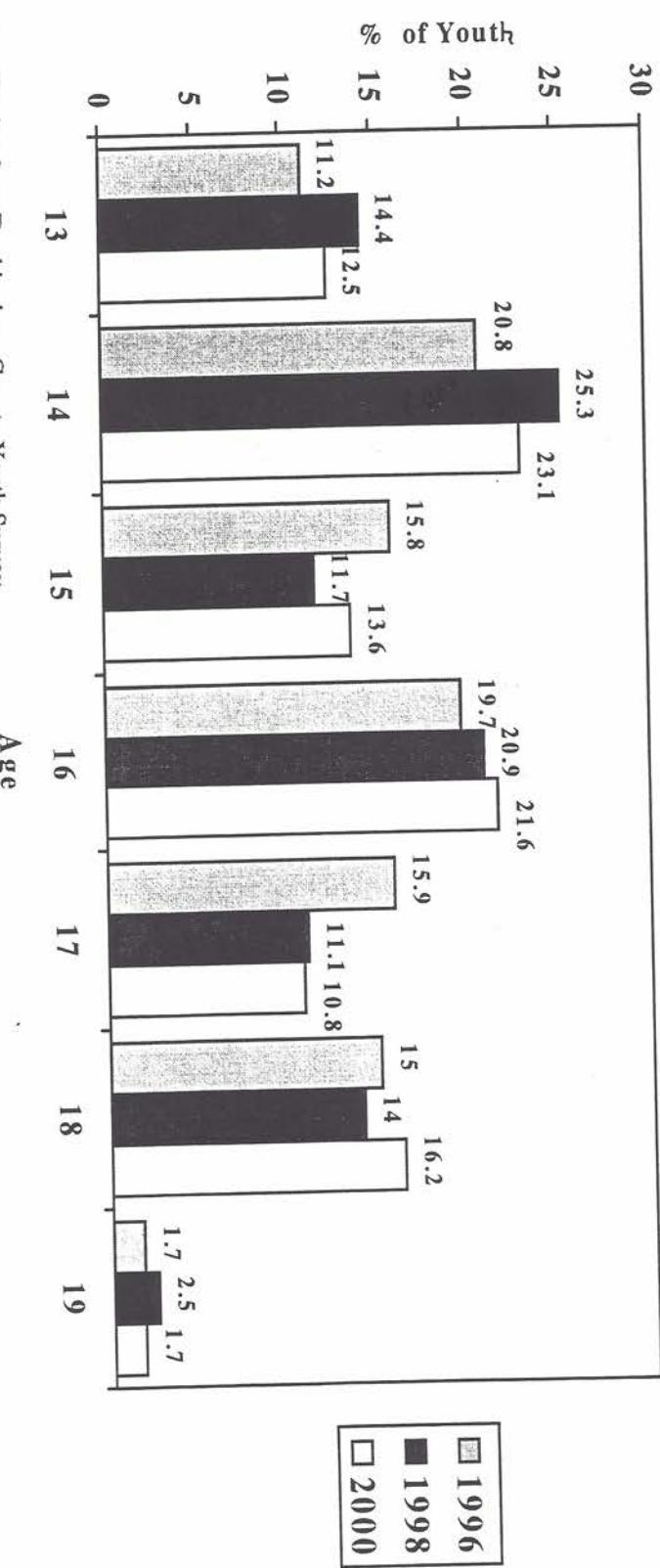
1% - Often

3% - Sometimes

4% - Seldom

Who Did We Survey?	
Quick Facts on Our Twelfth Graders, 2000-2001	
363 12th graders	27% of the sample
78% - Do not drink and drive	50% Female
96% - Never participate in gangs	50% Male
75% - Are active in school activities	95% Ages 17 and 18
50% - Are active in community activities	
54% - Exercise 3 or more times a week	
66% - Never use illicit drugs	
84% - Never think about committing suicide	
72% - Are not trying to lose weight	
67% - Participate in faith-based activities	
46% - Are sexually abstinent	
50% - Talk to their parents about problems	
47% - Think they are about the right weight	
59% - Talk to their parents about drugs/alcohol	
50% - Talk to their parents about drugs/alcohol	
47% - Never use tobacco	
31% - Use no method or withdrawal	
52% - Use condoms	
17% - Use no method or withdrawal	
33% - Annually	
4% - Daily	
13% - Weekly	
18% - Daily	
13% - Monthly	
34% - Weekly	
4% - Daily	
11% - Weekly	
17% - Monthly	
34% - Weekly	
4% - Daily	
13% - Monthly	
44% - Annually	
0% - Use birth control shots	
31% - Use birth control pills	
17% - Use no method or withdrawal	
52% - Use condoms	
Of sexually active 12th graders (54% of total):	
Tobacco Use	Risk Factors
Sexual Activity	
Alcohol Use	
Dangerous Weight Loss	

Demographics Youth by Age



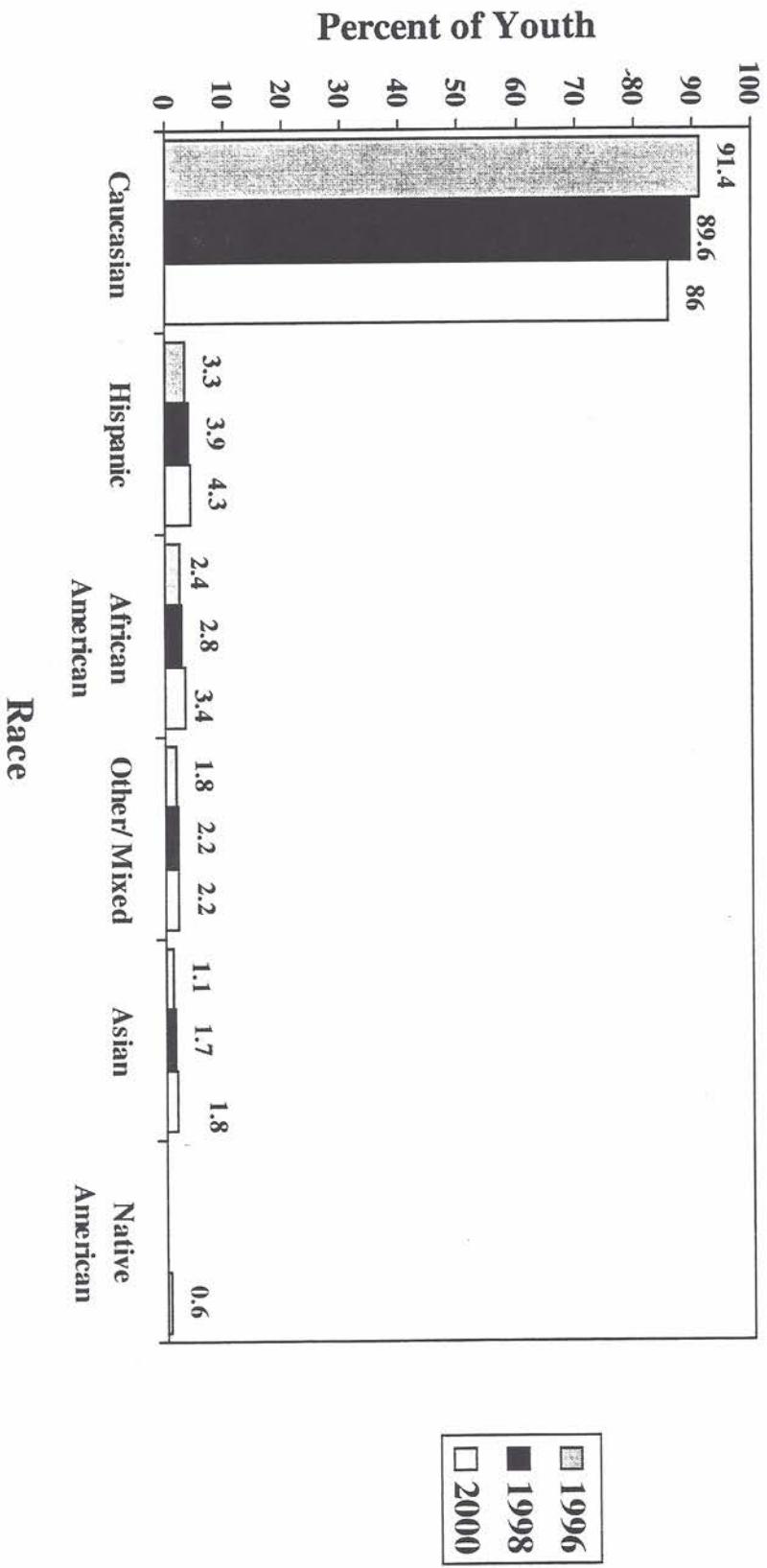
Source: Harrisonburg/Rockingham County Youth Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

- Surveys were completed by a random sample of 519 8th graders, 482 10th graders, and 361 12th graders in Harrisonburg city and Rockingham County schools in 2000.
- 1400 youth were surveyed in 2000, a decrease from 1435 youth in 1998.
- 70.8% of youth surveyed were age 16 and under.

Demographics

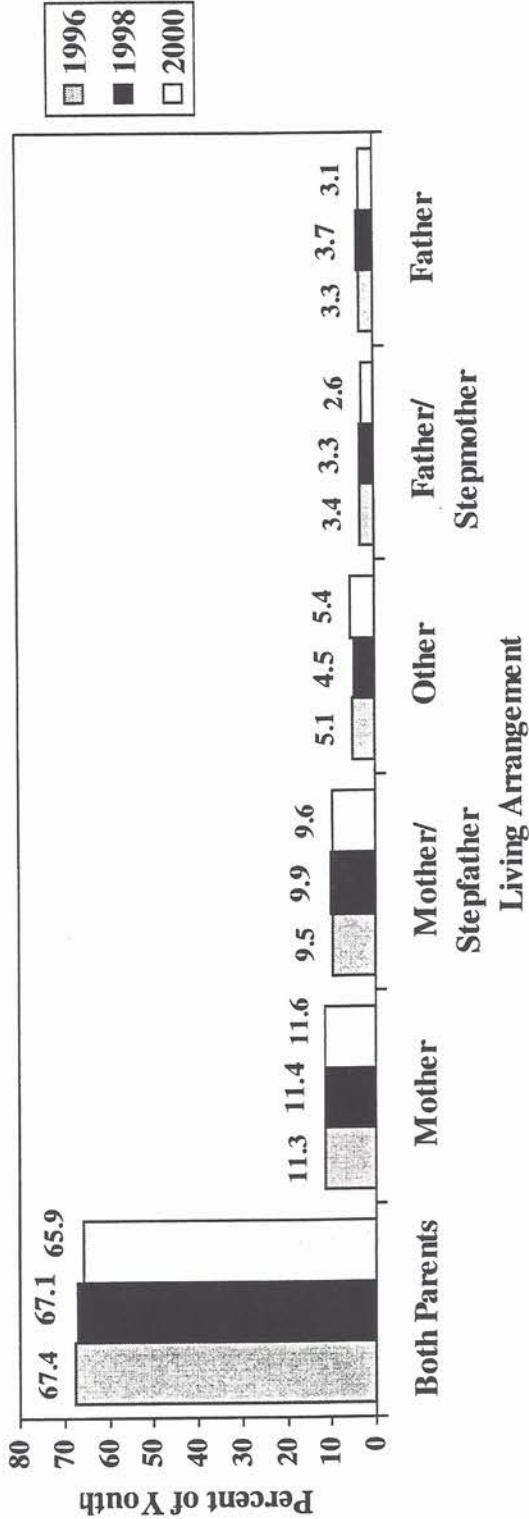
Youth by Race



Source: Harrisonburg/Rockingham County Youth Survey

Demographics

Living Arrangements



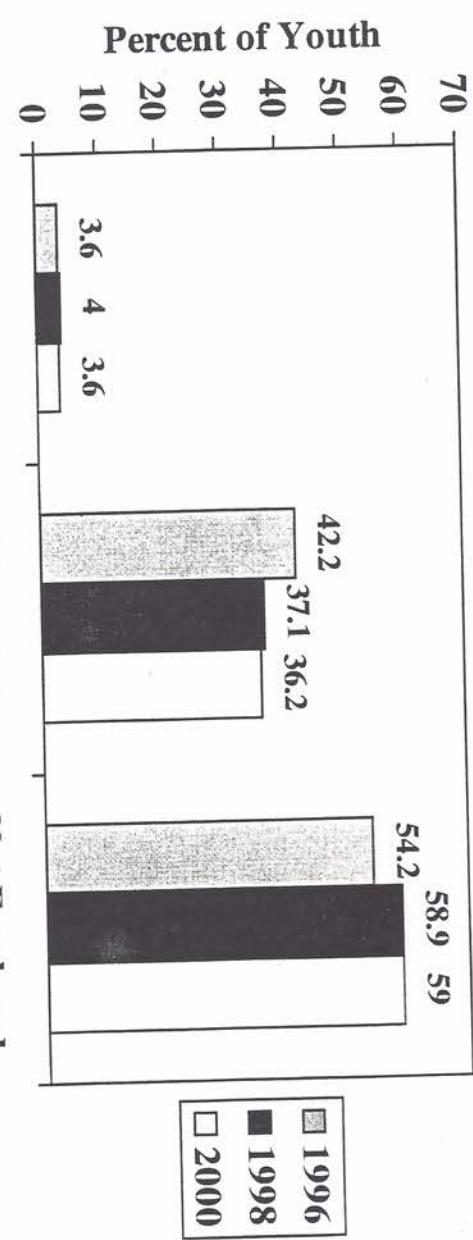
Source: Harrisonburg/Rockingham County Youth Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

- The number of youth living with both parents has remained constant at nearly 7 out of 10 for all three years.
- Nearly 7 out of 10 youth report living with both parents. This number has remained constant over the years surveyed.
(1996-67.4%, 1998-67.1%, 2000-65.9%)
- Youth who report living with one parent are more likely to live with their mother.

Demographics

Youth Employment Status



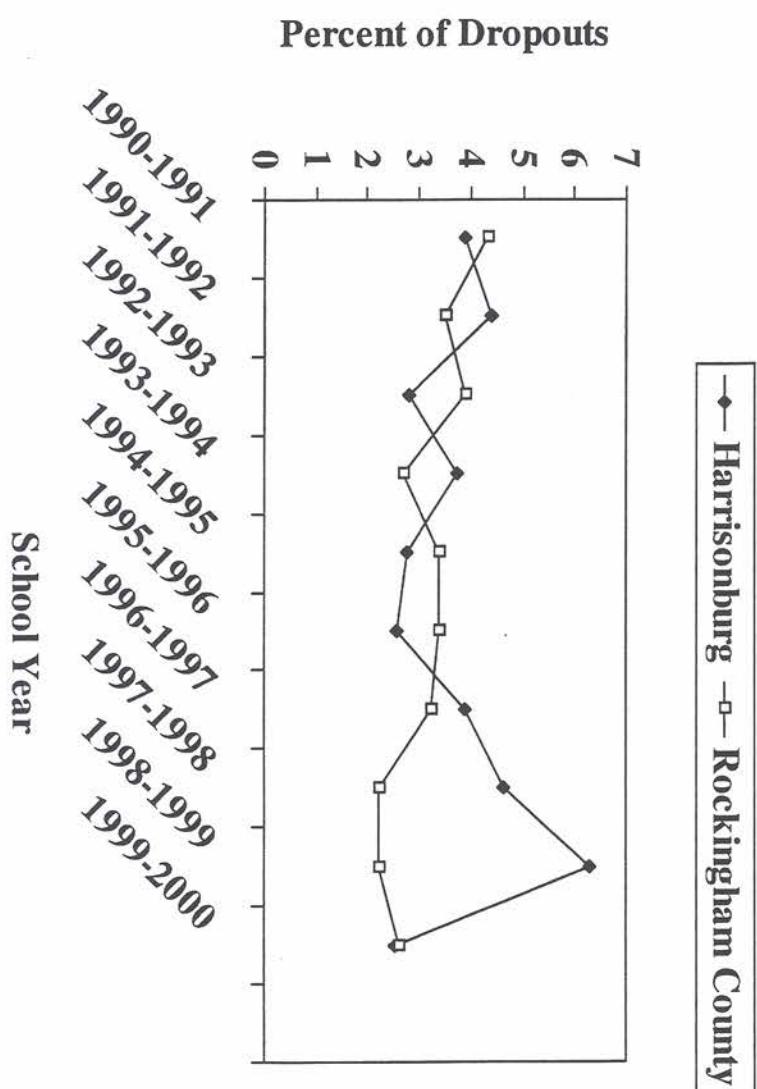
Source: PRIDE Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

- 39.8% of youth are employed, a decrease from 41.1% in 1998.

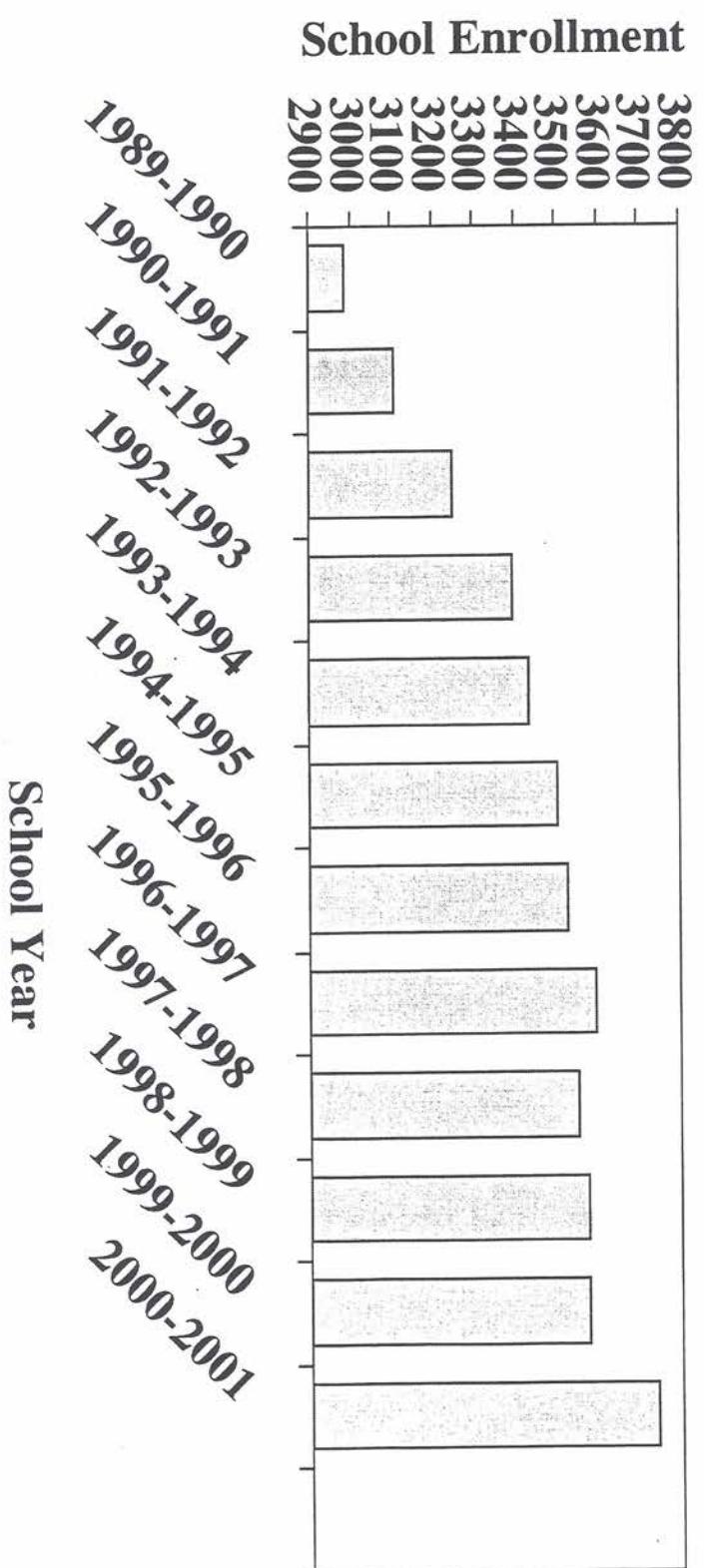
Education

School Dropouts for Harrisonburg & Rockingham County



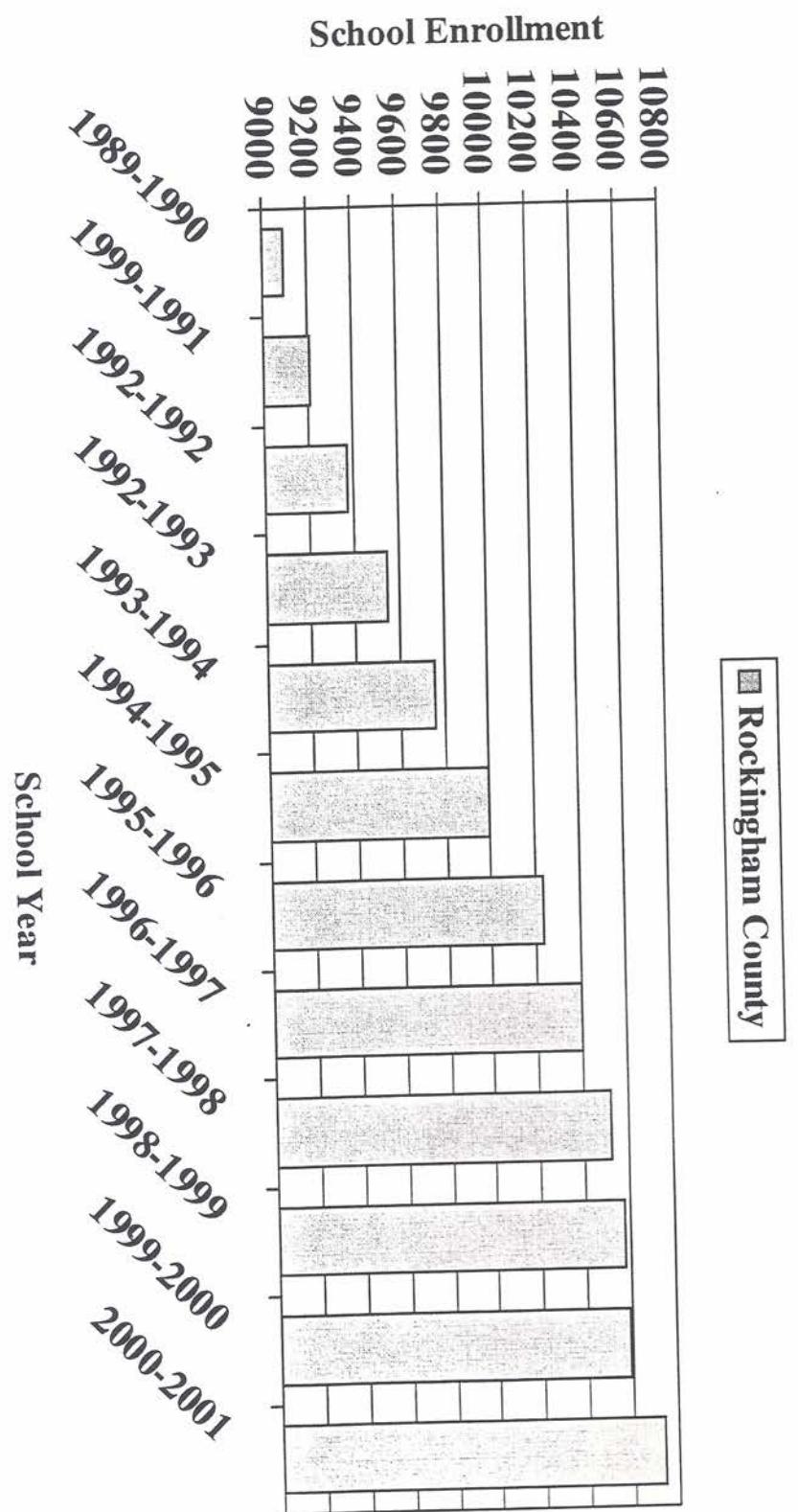
Education

Enrollment Totals for Harrisonburg Public Schools



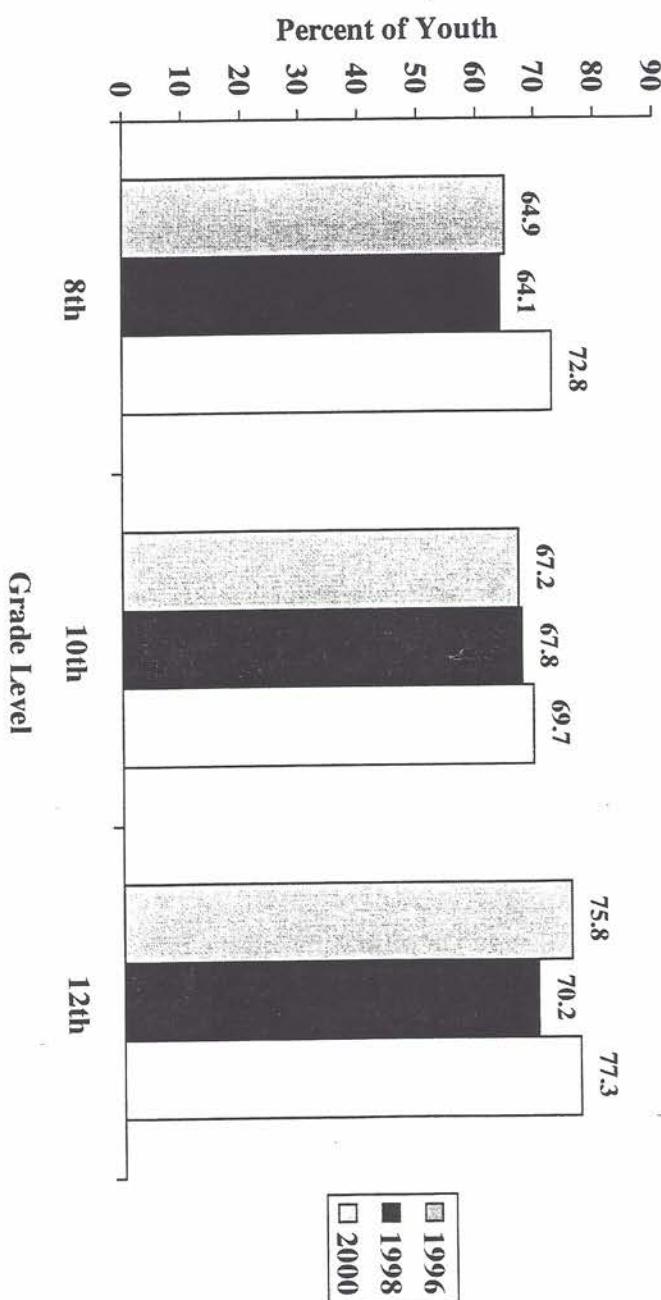
Education

Enrollment Totals for Rockingham County Public Schools



Education

Youth Who Report They Make Good Grades Often or a Lot



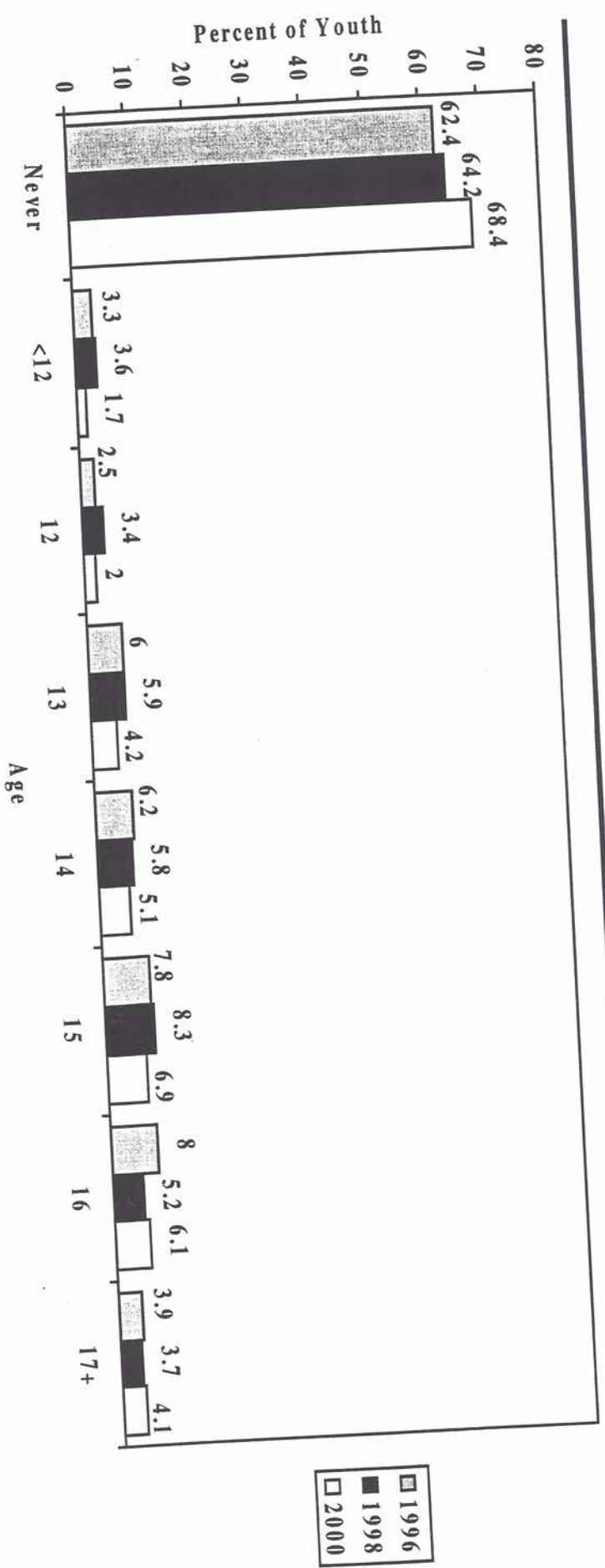
Source: PRIDE Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

- 72.9% of youth report making good grades often or a lot.

Sexuality

Age at First Time of Sexual Intercourse



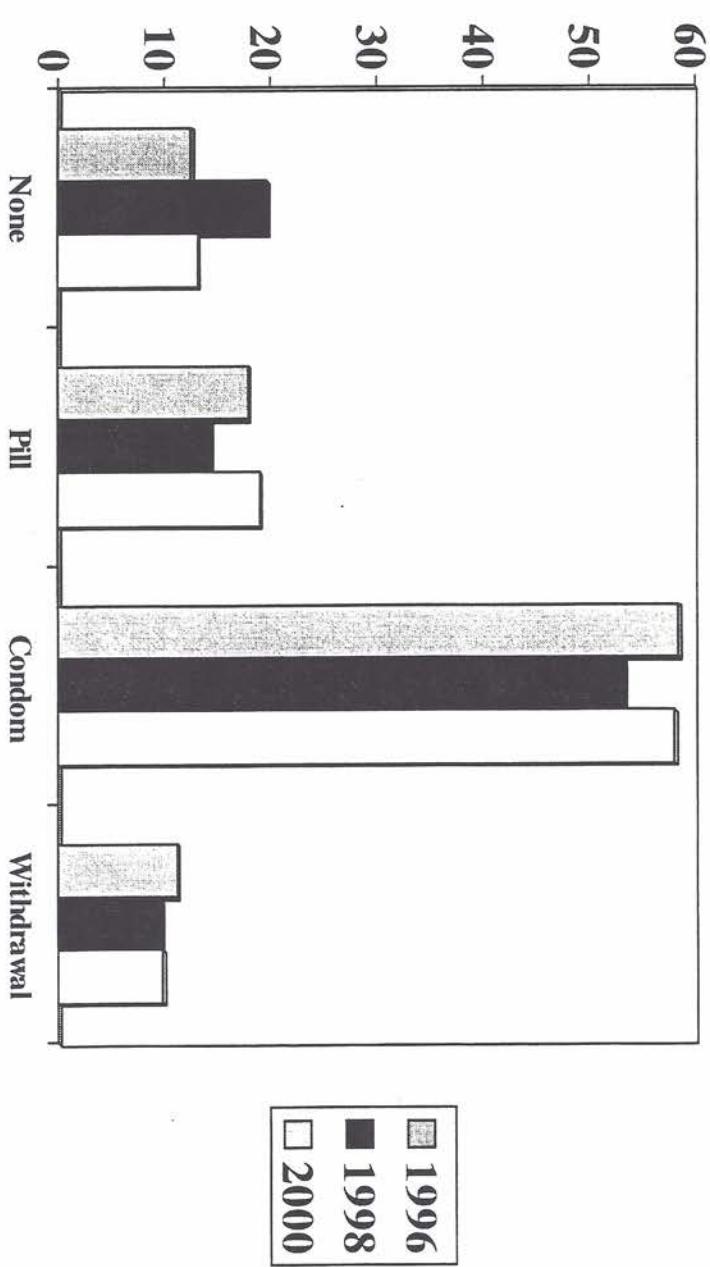
Source: Harrisonburg/Rockingham County Youth Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

- Nearly 70% of youth age 12-18 report never having sexual intercourse.
- 1 out of 5 youth (19.9%) are sexually active by age 15, by age 17, 30.1% are sexually active. These numbers are a decrease from the previous years.

Sexuality

Choice of Contraceptive Method



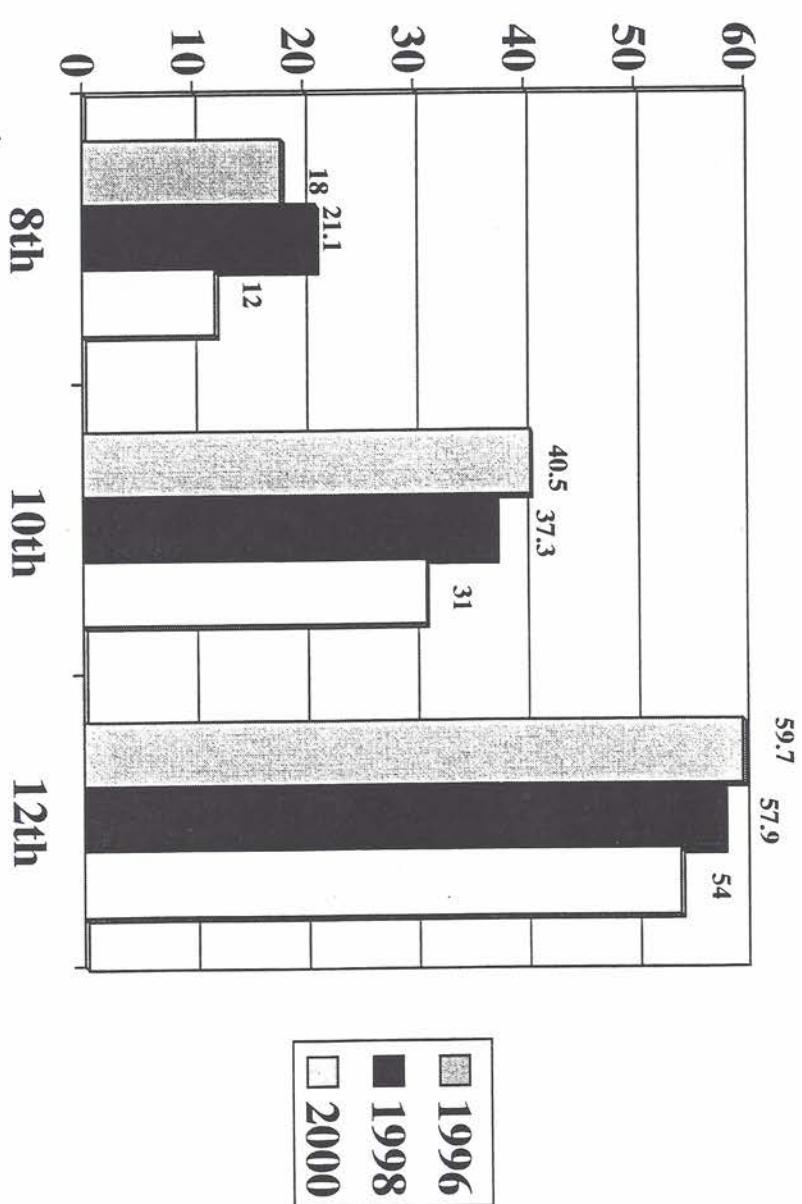
Source: Harrisonburg/Rockingham Youth Survey

What the numbers told us:

70.7% (959) of our youth are NOT sexually active.

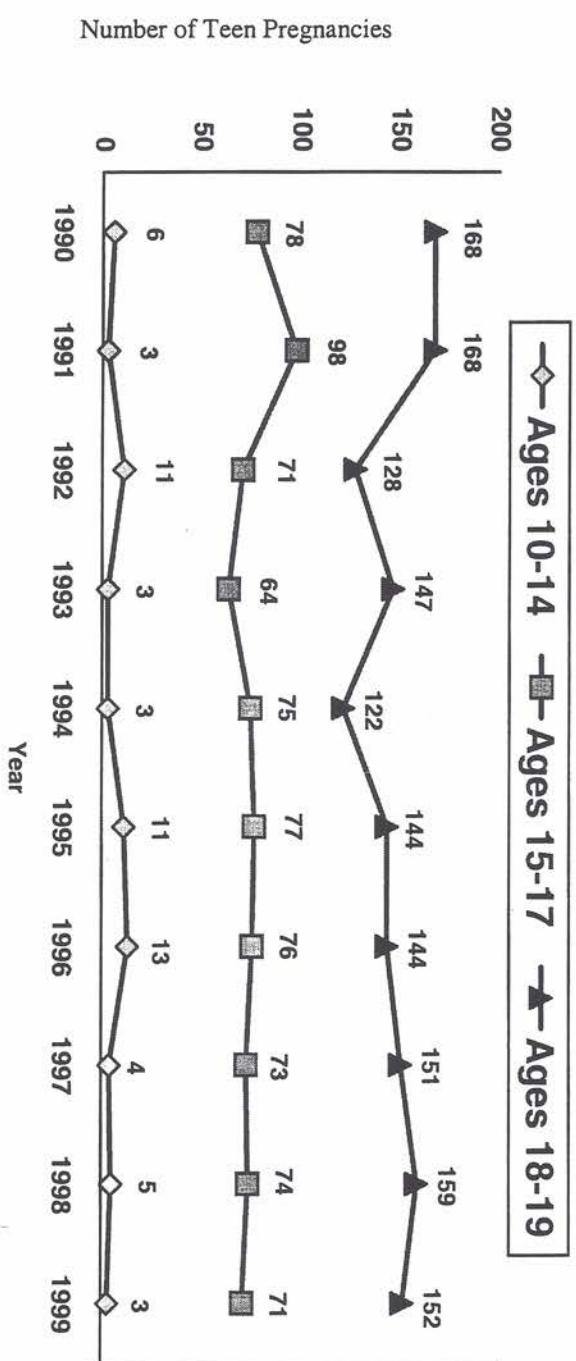
Sexuality

Sexual intercourse by grade level



Birth Facts

Harrisonburg and Rockingham County



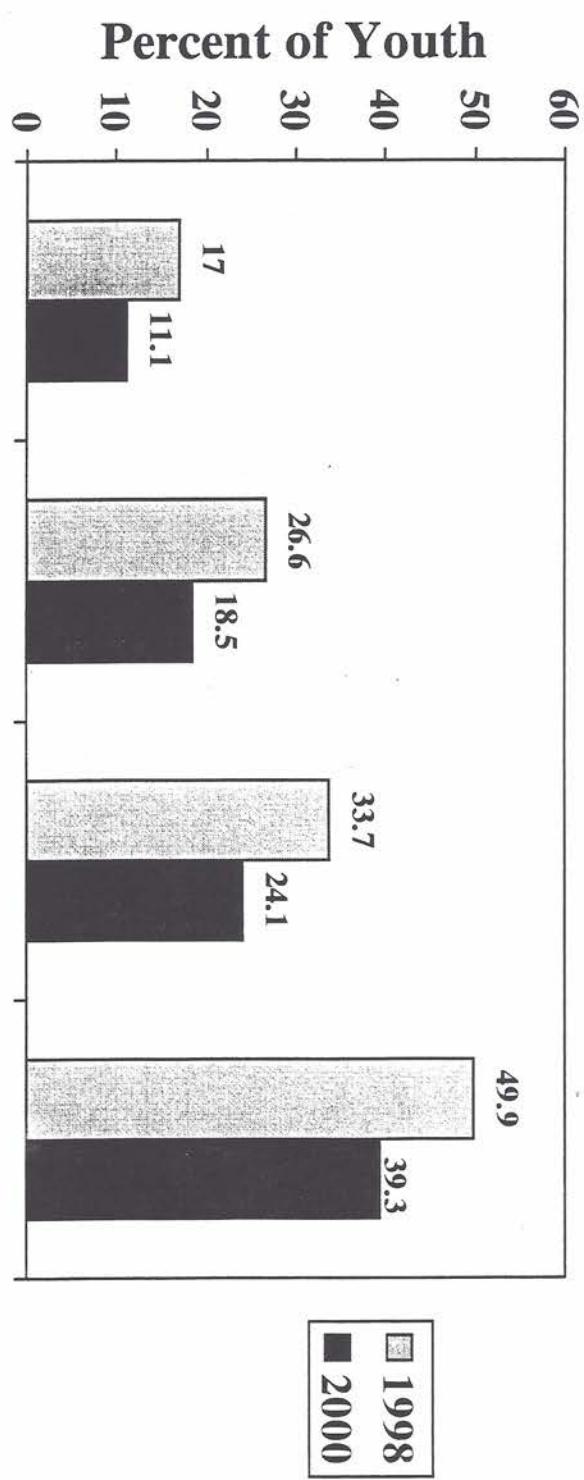
Source: Virginia Center for Health Statistics

What the numbers and other information told us:

- ◆ The number of older teen pregnancies (ages 18-19) declined overall from 1990 to 1999, reaching its lowest in 1994.
- ◆ The number of younger teen pregnancies (ages 15-17 and 10-14) has remained fairly stable from 1990 to 1999.
- ◆ For teens aged 15-19, Rockingham County has a higher teen birth rate (37.9) than the State of Virginia (32.7) and Harrisonburg City (18.6), and all are below the United States' teen birth rate of 49.6. 1999
- ◆ In 1999, 8.5% of Youth aged 15-17, and 20% of Youth aged 18-19 induced termination of their pregnancies. No induced terminations were reported for Youth under age 15.
- ◆ Harrisonburg (3.8) and Rockingham County (5.5) have lower teenage induced termination rates (per 1,000 females) than the State of Virginia (10.4). 1999

Tobacco Use

Frequency of Tobacco Use

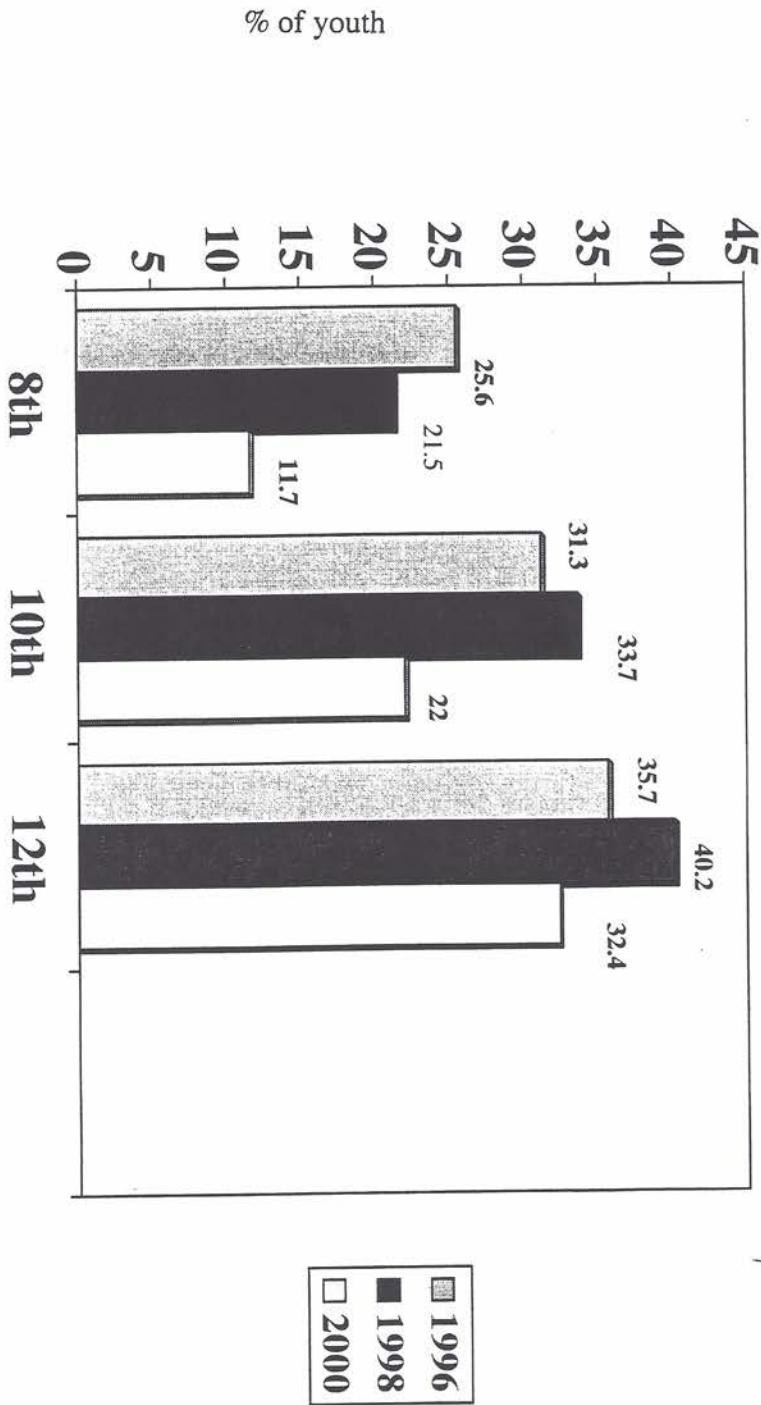


Source: PRIDE Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

- Nearly two thirds (66.1%) have used tobacco products in the past year.
- There is no 1996 or national data to use as a comparison since some of the questions used on the PRIDE survey were new in 1998.
- Over half of our youth (59.4%) have reported never smoking cigarettes. Between the ages of 10-13 almost a fourth (24.4%) of youth had smoked their first cigarette.

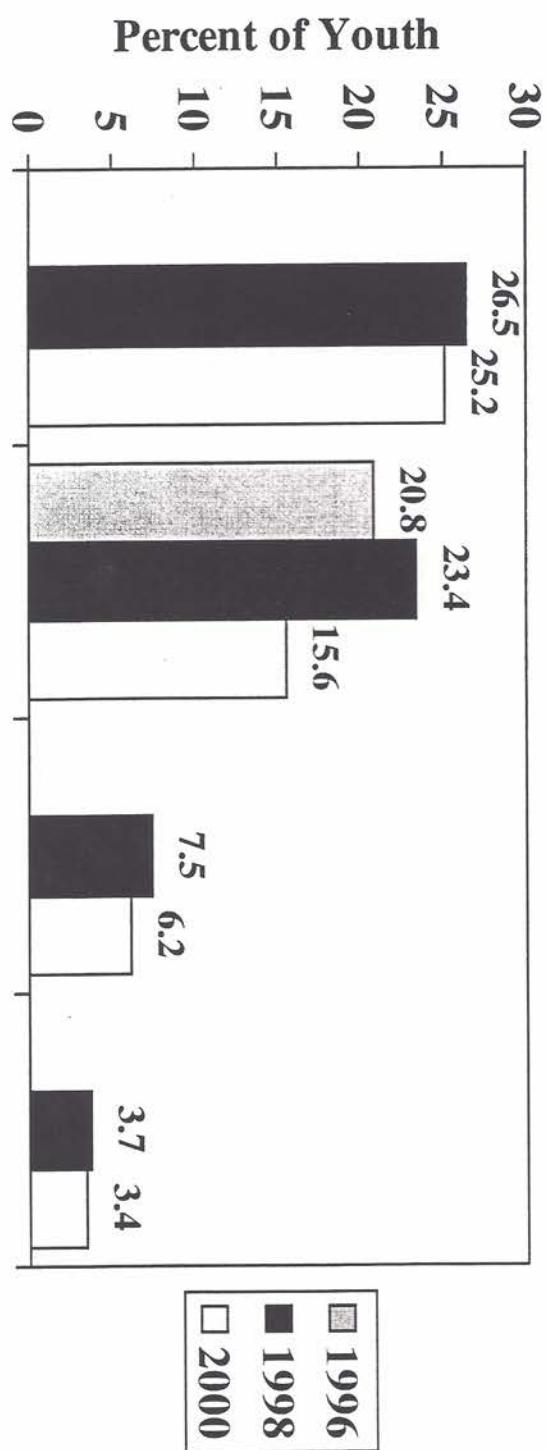
Tobacco Use Use by Grade



Source: PRIDE Survey

Tobacco Use

Youth Who Use Tobacco Weekly



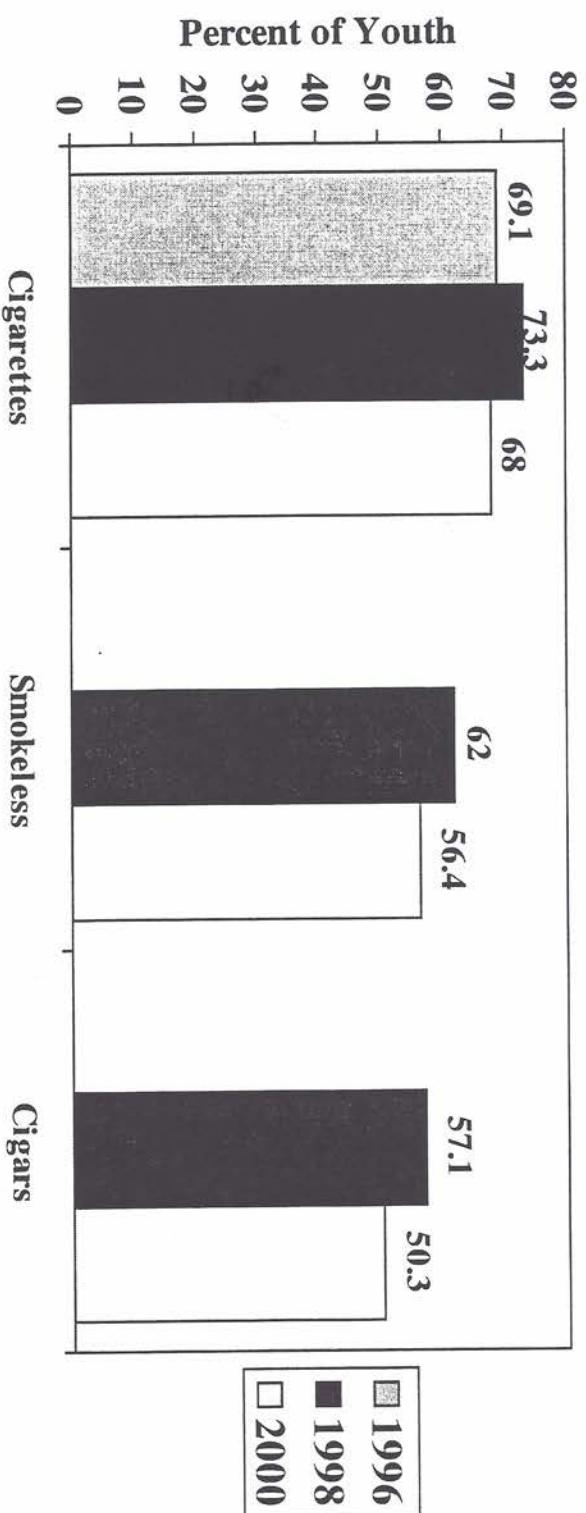
Source: PRIDE Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

- More than one fourth (25.2%) use tobacco on a weekly basis, with cigarettes being the most popular.
- There is no 1996 or national data to compare to smokeless tobacco or cigar use, since these were new in 1998.
- Most youth use tobacco products on the weekends, except those who smoke cigarettes which are more likely to be used at a variety of times.
- Less than 2.2% of youth report using tobacco during school.

Tobacco Use

Youth Who Report it Fairly or Very Easy to Get Tobacco Products



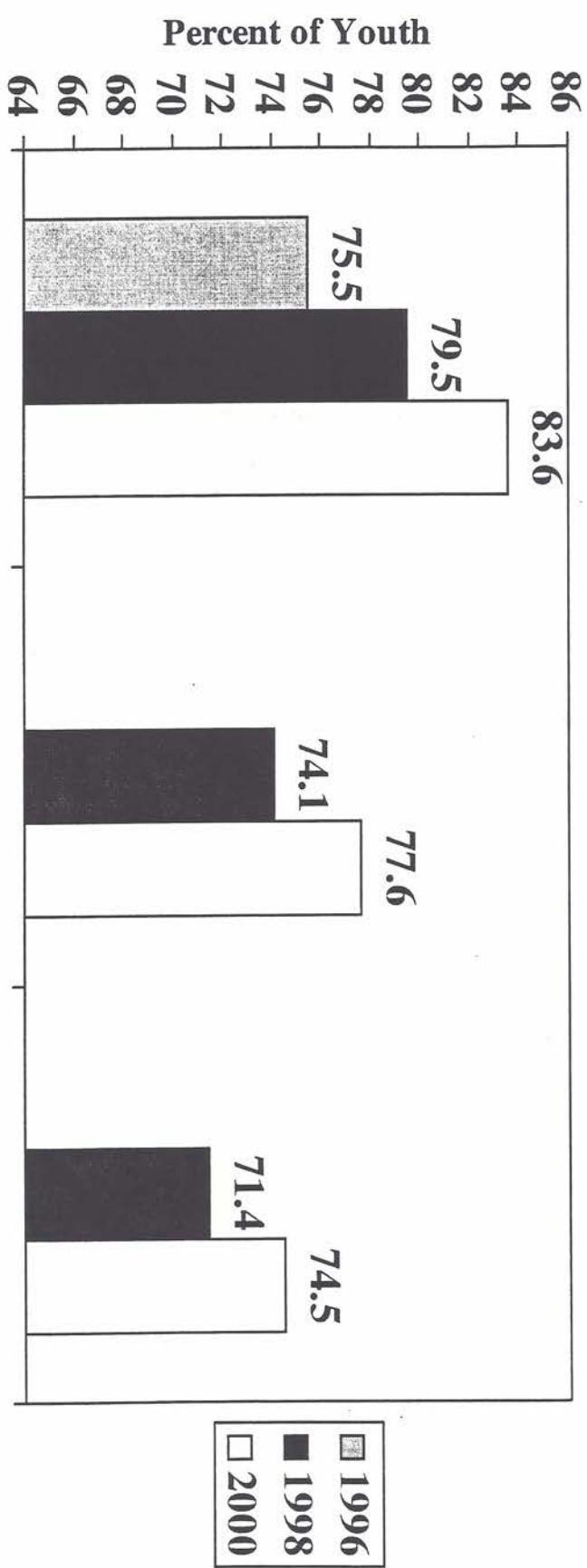
Source: PRIDE Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

- All tobacco products are fairly or very easy for our youth to get, with cigarettes being the easiest to obtain (68%).
- There is no 1996 data for smokeless tobacco or cigars, since these were new questions on the PRIDE survey in 1998.

Tobacco Use

Youth Who Report it is Very Harmful or Harmful to Use Tobacco



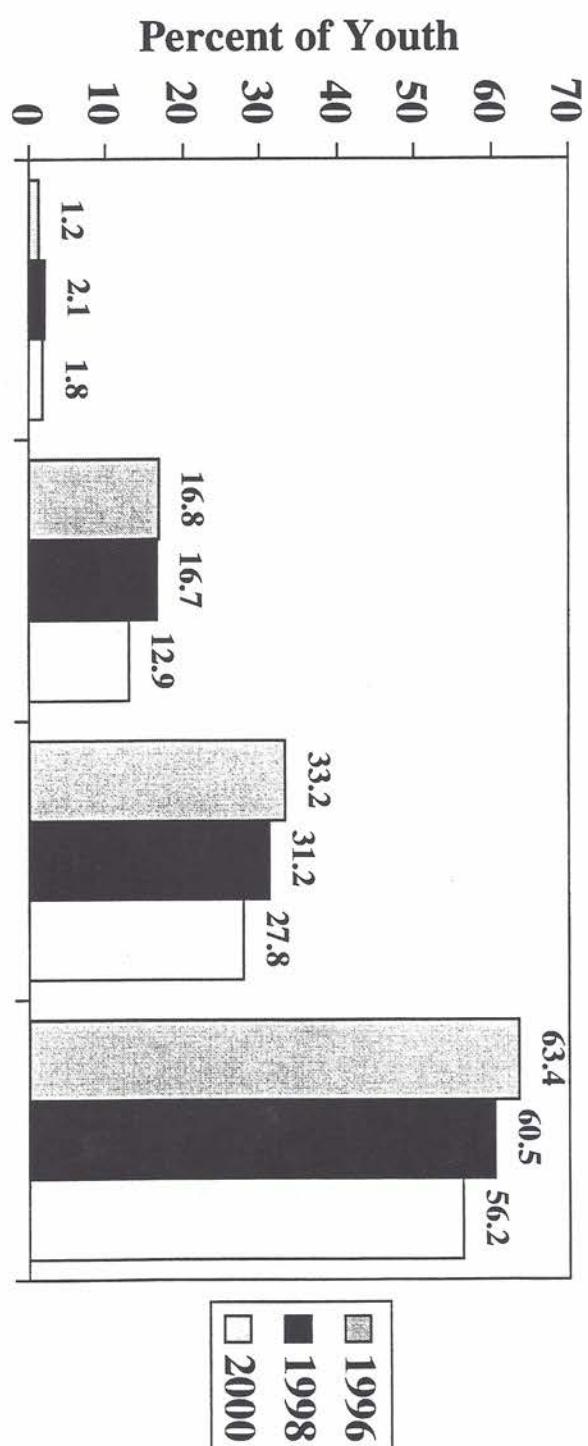
Source: PRIDE Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

- Most youth report that tobacco products are harmful or very harmful to your health.
- 2.8% of youth in 2000 report that there is no harm in smoking cigarettes, which is down from 1996 and 1998 (3.7% and 3.5% respectively).
- There is no 1996 data for smokeless tobacco or cigars, since these were new questions on the PRIDE survey in 1998.

Alcohol Use

Frequency of Alcohol Use

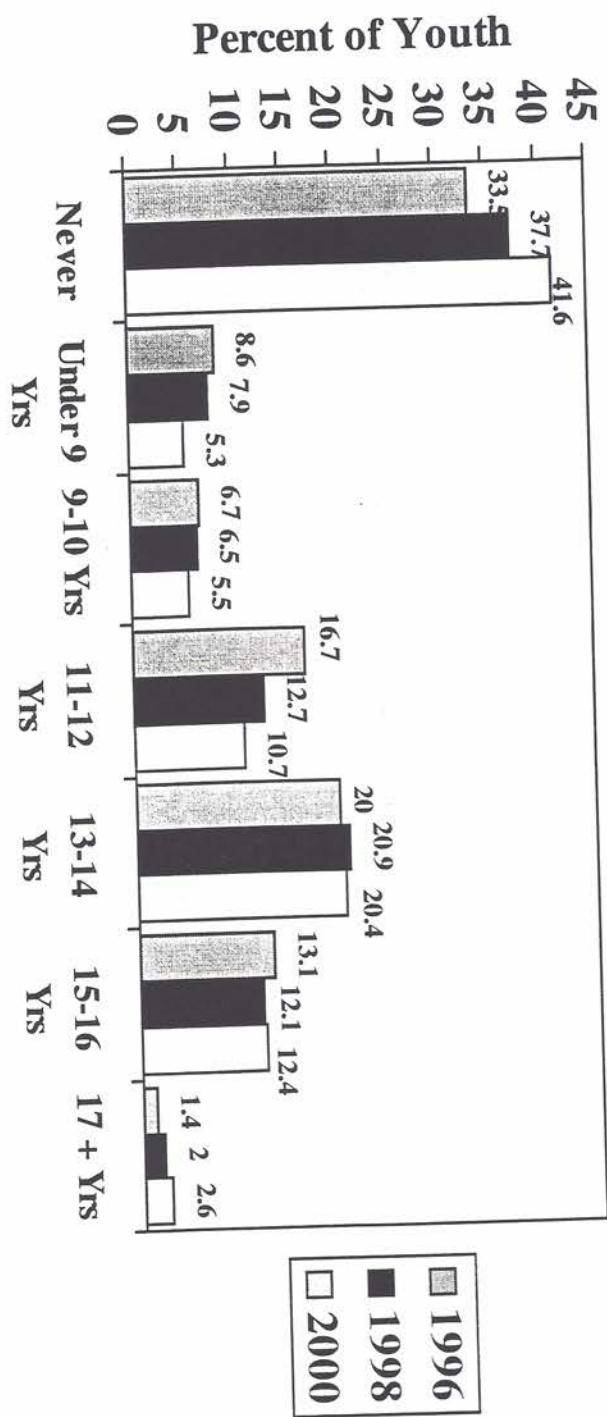


Source: PRIDE Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

- More students drank beer (45.6%) than wine coolers(41.8%) and liquor (37.2%).
- The majority of Youth never drink alcohol in their homes (68.7%).
- The majority of youth drink on weekends(36.1%).

Alcohol Use Age at First Drink of Alcohol



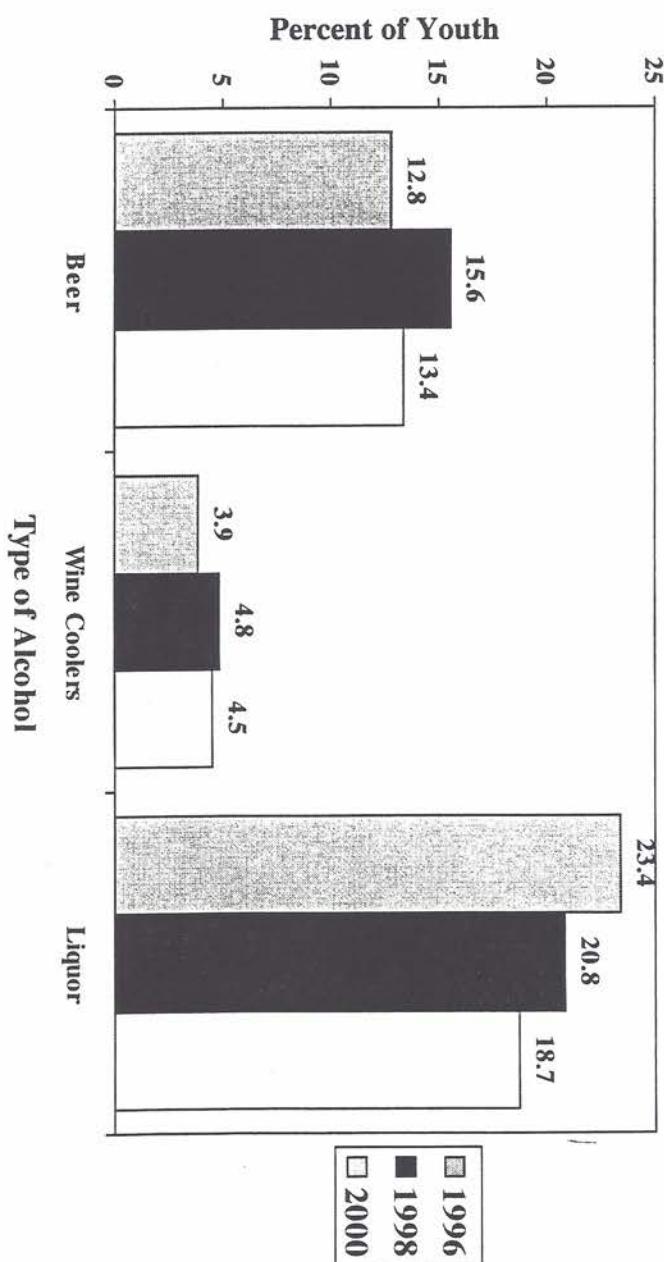
Source: Harrisonburg/Rockingham County Youth Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

- More youth are abstaining with 41.6% never having tried alcohol, an increase from 1996 and 1998.
- Many of our youth, 43.5% tried alcohol for the first time between the ages of 11 and 16.

Alcohol Use

Youth Who Get Bombed or Very High When Using Alcohol



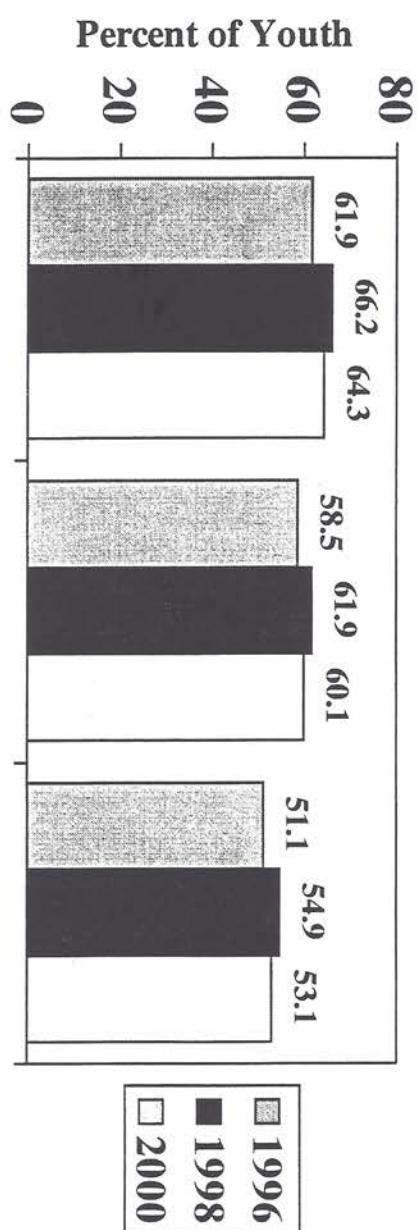
Source: PRIDE Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

- When youth drink liquor, they are more likely to get bombed or very high (18.7%) than when drinking beer(13.4%) or wine coolers(4.5%).
- Less youth in 2000(13.4%) got bombed or very high when drinking beer than in 1998(15.6%).

Alcohol Use

Youth Who Report it is Fairly Easy or Very Easy to Get Alcohol



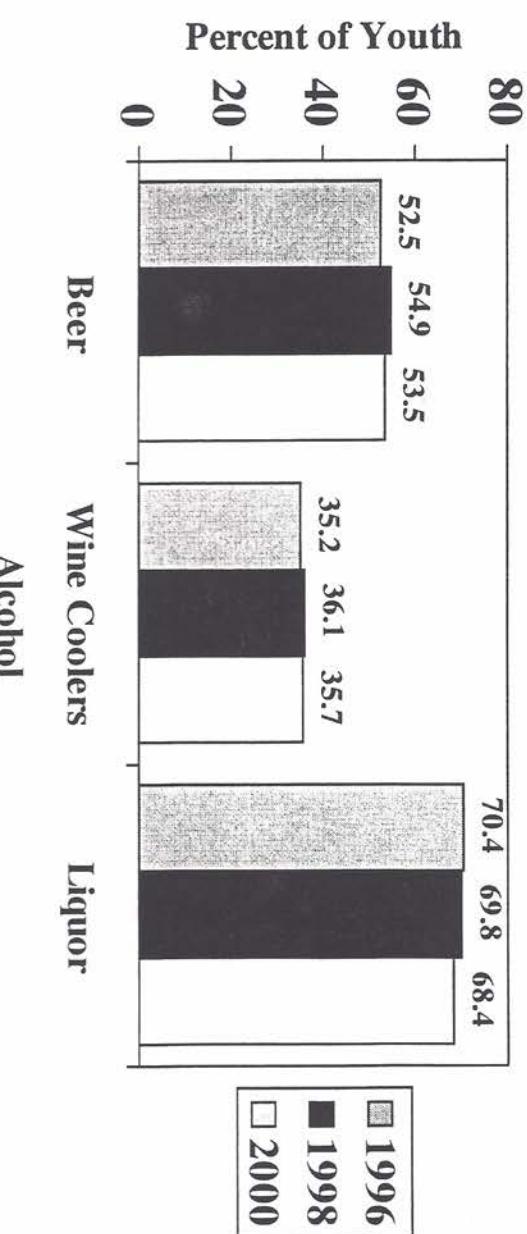
Source: PRIDE Survey

What our numbers or other information told us:

- Many youth report that alcohol is easy to get.,,
- Beer is the easiest alcoholic beverage for youth to get (64.3%) over wine coolers(60.1%) and liquor(53.1%).

Alcohol Use

Youth Who Report it is Harmful or Very Harmful to Use Alcohol



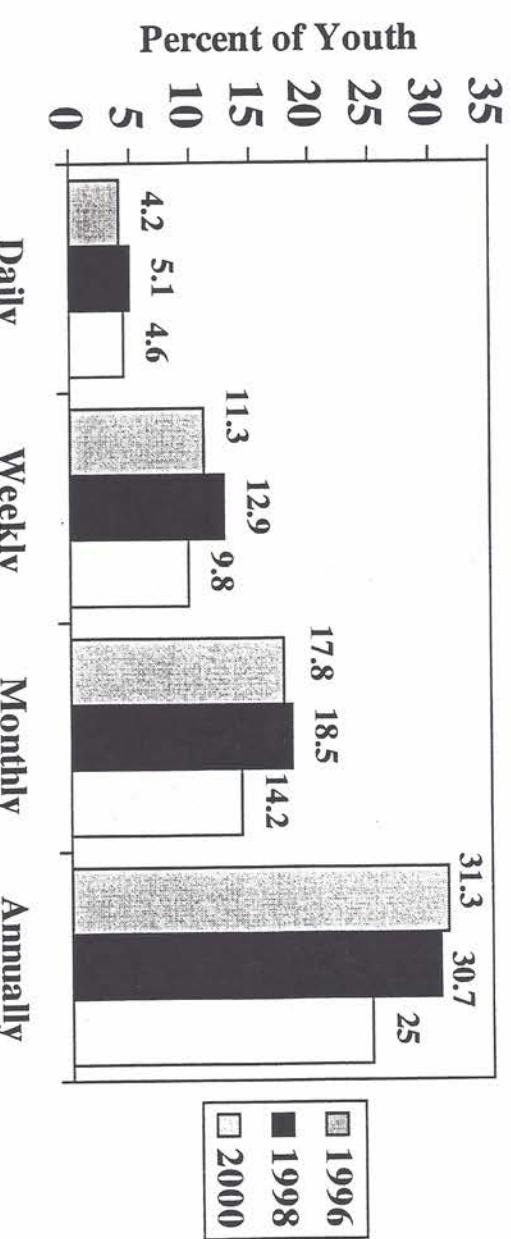
Source: PRIDE Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

- Many youth report that beer (53.5%) and liquor (68.4%) are harmful or very harmful to your health, yet few youth report the same for wine coolers (35.7%).
- Youth reports of the harmful effects are similar from 1996 through 2000.

Drug Use

Frequency of Illicit Drug Use

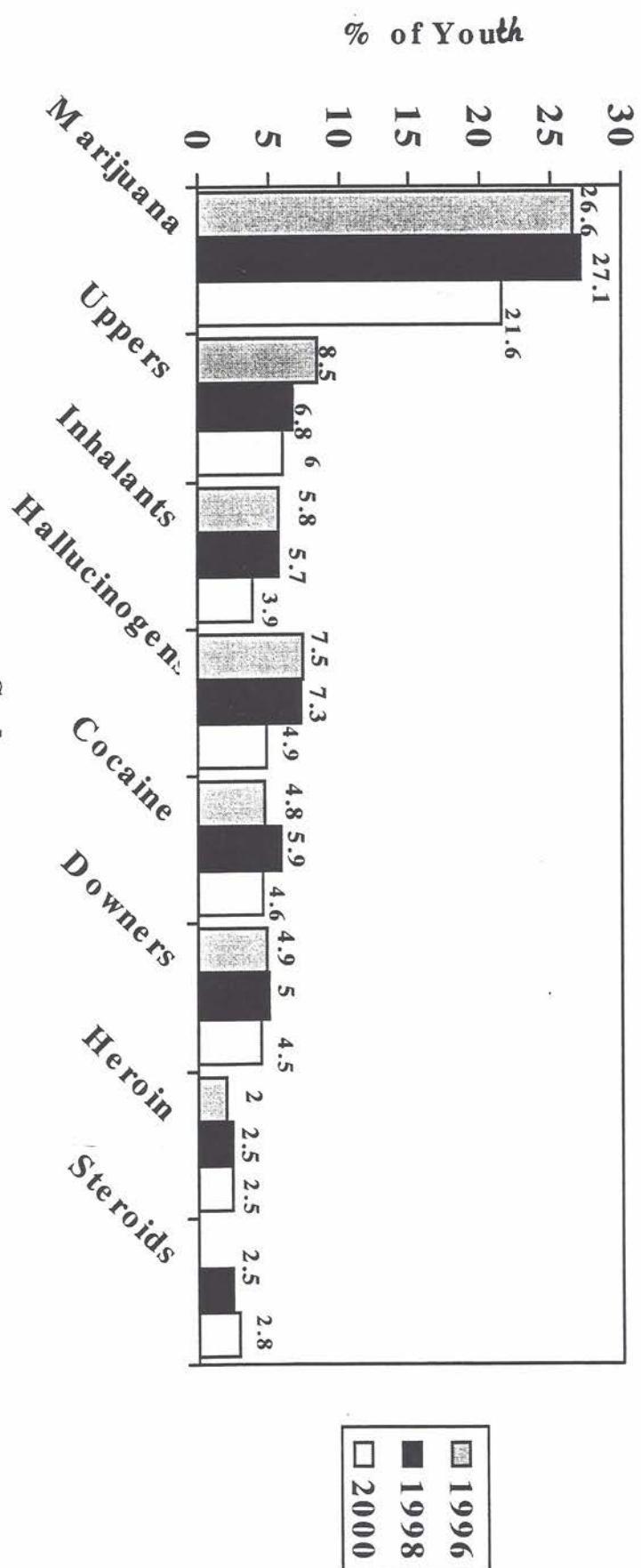


Source: PRIDE Survey

What our numbers and other information told us:

- One fourth of all youth report that several or most of their friends smoke marijuana, while 5% or less report their friends using other types of illicit drugs.
- Youth use drugs most often on the weekends, followed by week nights. Except steroids, which youth are more likely to use at all items.
- Few youth (1.7% or less) report using drugs during school hours.

Drug Use Youth Who Use Drugs



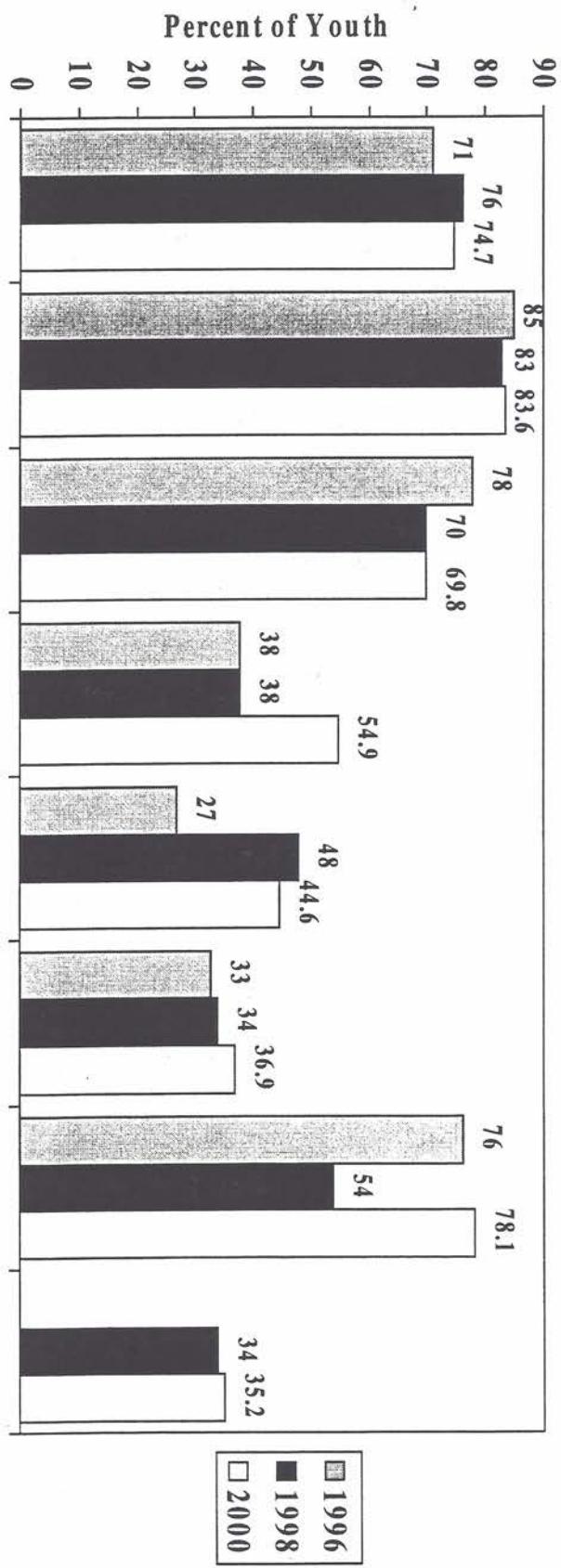
Source: PRIDE Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

- Youth report a higher annual usage of marijuana (21.6%) and cocaine(4.6%) than youth nation wide(19.9% and 3.7% respectively; 1999-2000 National PRIDE Survey).
- Steroids represent a new question on the 1998 PRIDE Survey, therefore there is no 1996 data.

Drug Use

Youth Who Get Bombed or Very High When Using Drugs



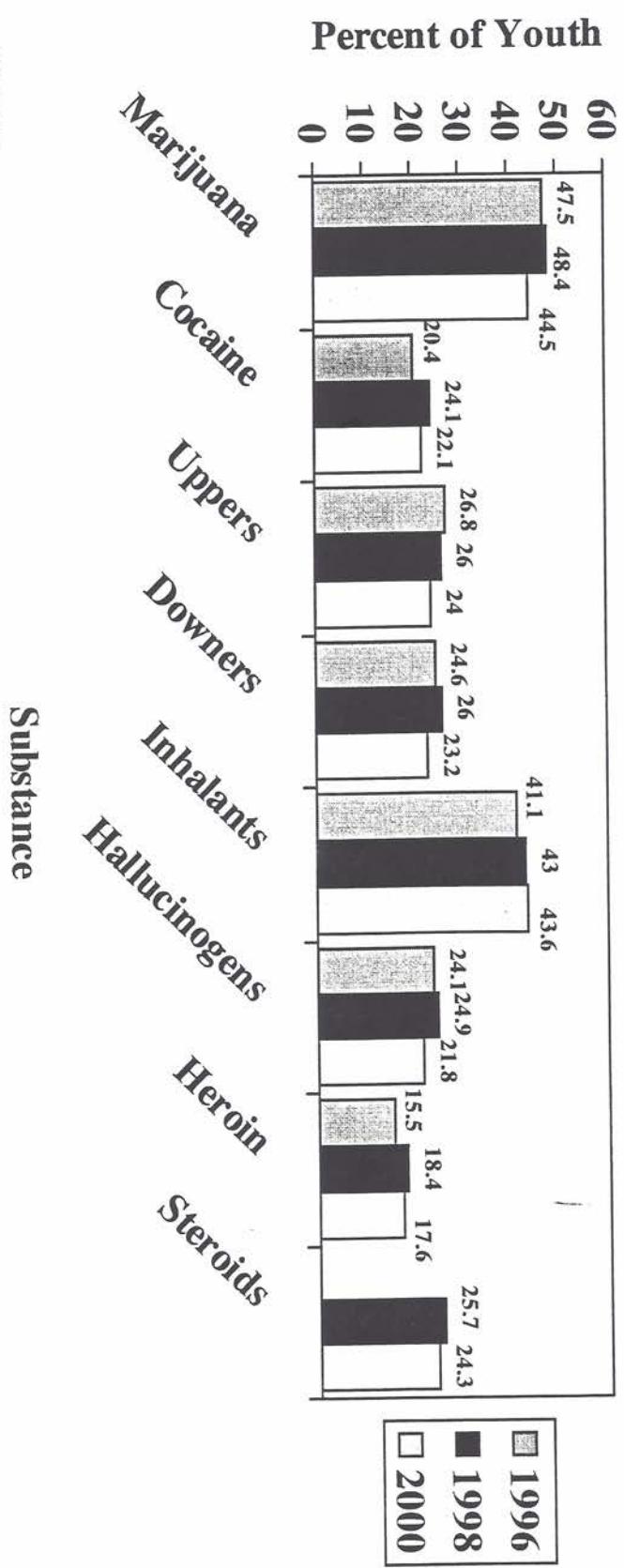
Source: PRIDE Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

- Youth who use marijuana(74.6%), hallucinogens(83.6%) and cocaine (69.8%) and heroin(78.1%) are more likely to get bombed or very high.
- Roughly half of the youth using uppers or downers report getting bombed or very high.
- More than a third of youth using inhalants or steroids report getting bombed or very high.

Drug Use

Youth Who Report it is Very Easy of Fairly Easy to Get Drugs



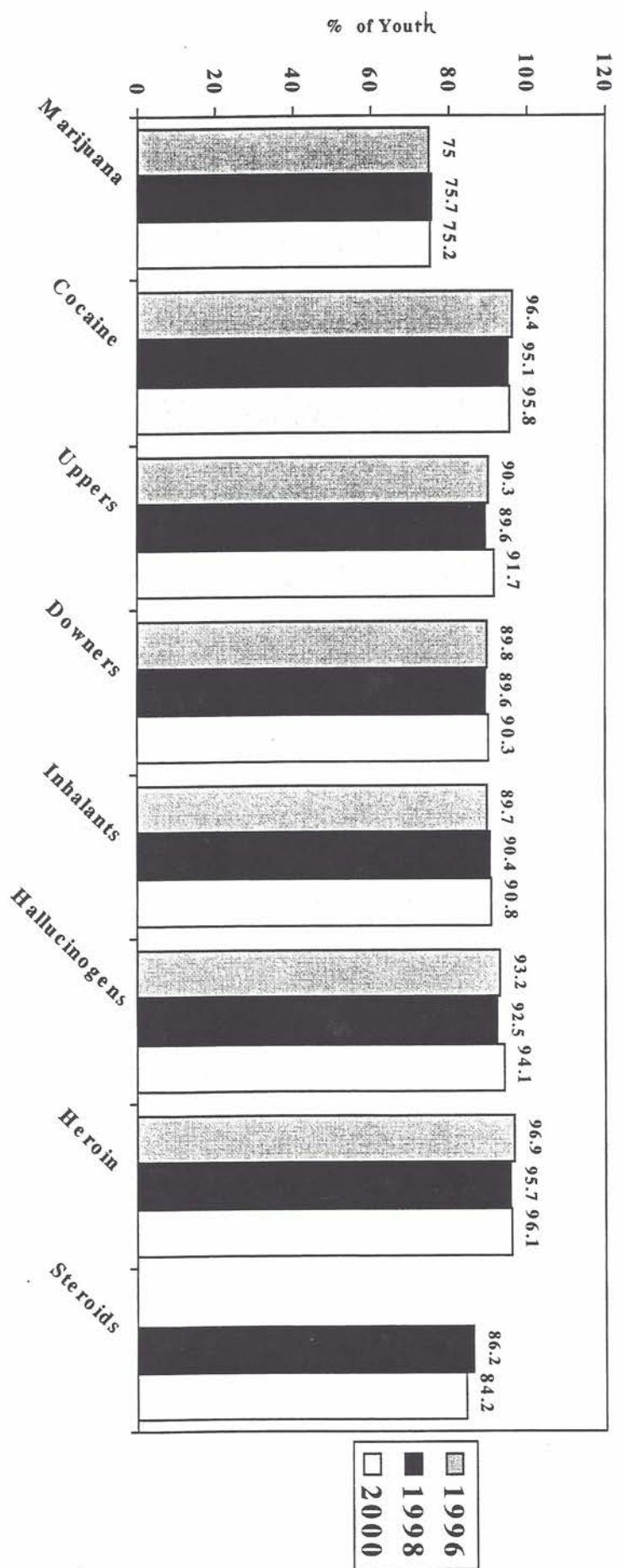
Source: PRIDE Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

- Youth report that the easiest drugs for them to get are marijuana(44.5%) and inhalants(43.6%).
- One fourth of youth report that it is very easy or fairly easy to get cocaine, uppers, downers, hallucinogens and steroids.
- 1998 is the first year that steroids were added to the PRIDE Survey, therefore there is no 1996 data.

Drug Use

Youth Who Report it Very Harmful or Harmful to Use Drugs



Source: PRIDE Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

- The majority of youth report that all illicit drugs are harmful or very harmful to your health.
- 75.2% of youth report that marijuana is less harmful than all other drugs.

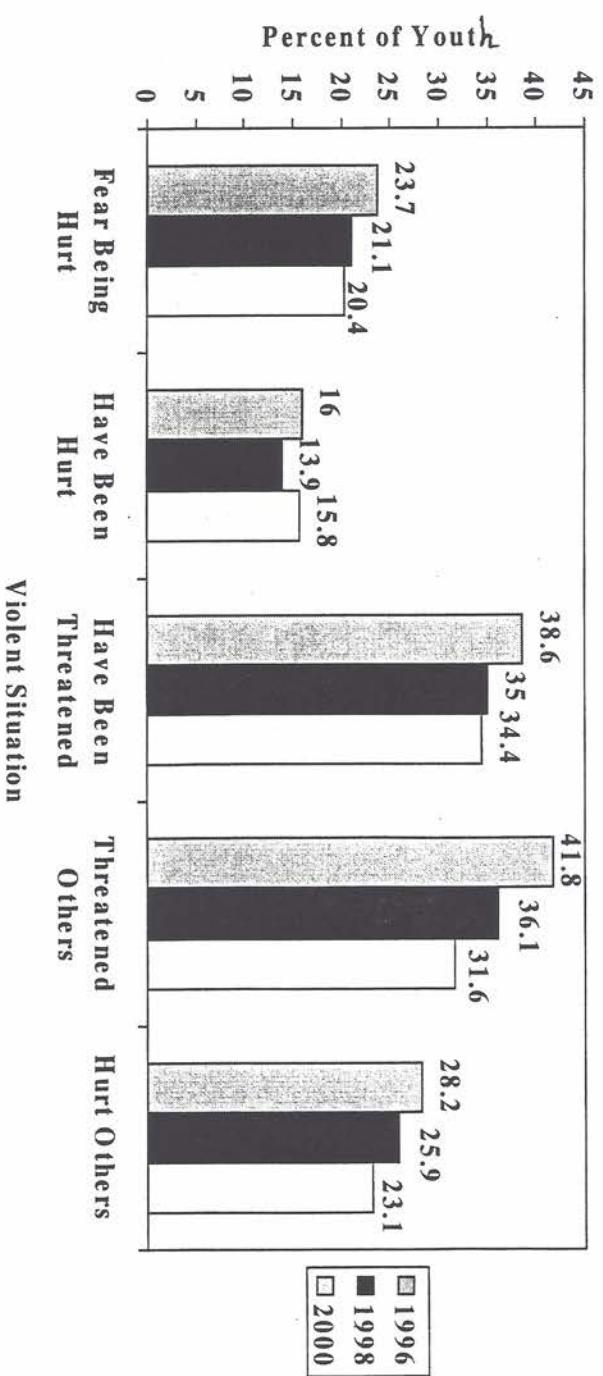
Youth nationwide who use illicit drugs:

PRIDE	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Annually
1996	5.2%	12.5%	18.3%	29.5%
1998	5.0%	11.8%	17.1%	28.7%
2000	4.4%	9.6%	13.9%	23.6%

Source: Pride National Survey

Violence

Youth Who Report Violence at School Without a Weapon



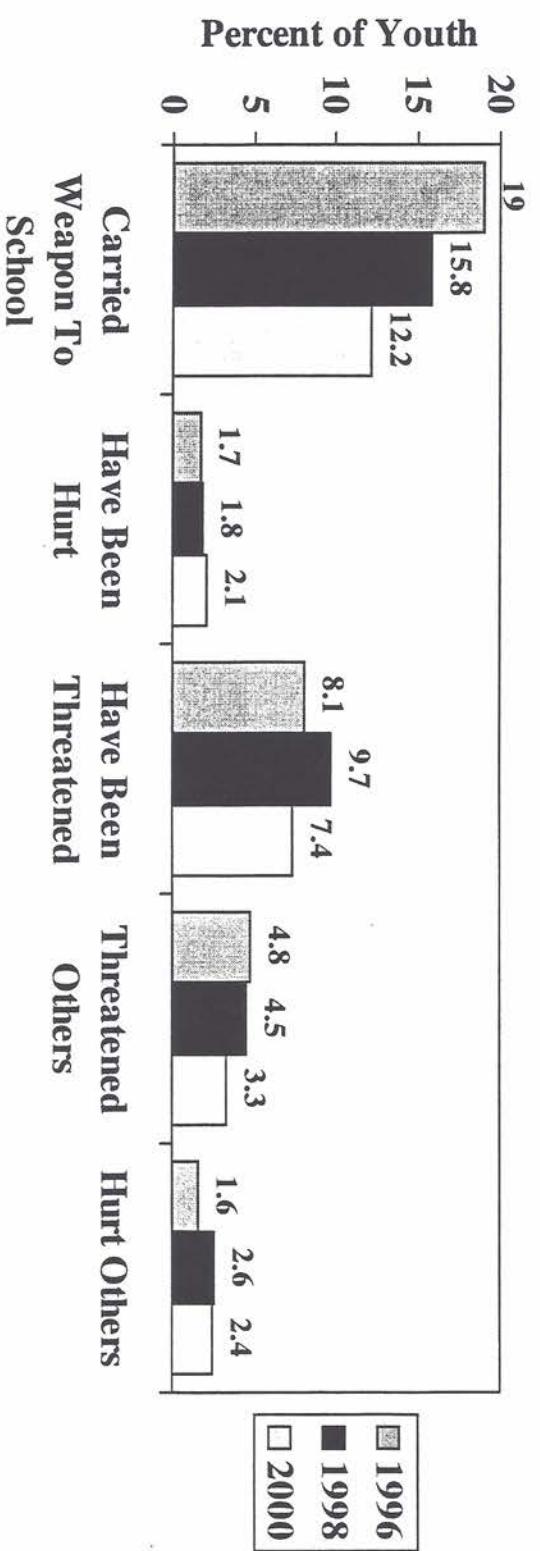
Source: PRIDE Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

- Most violent situations without weapons in school have decreased from 1996 to 2000.
- 5.2% of youth have threatened a teacher, a decrease from 1998 at 7.4%.
- 10% of youth have threatened their parent or guardian.
- 18.1% of youth report getting in trouble with police.
- Of youth exhibiting threatening behavior, 51.8% report using liquor, 33.8% report using marijuana, 8.6% report using inhalants, and 9% report using cocaine.
- Since 1997, Rockingham County Schools have participated with the Sheriff's Office in a "Community Policing Partnership." The primary feature of this partnership is the acquisition of state and federal funds to place School Resource Officers in each of the middle and high schools.

Violence

Youth Who Report Violence At School With A Weapon



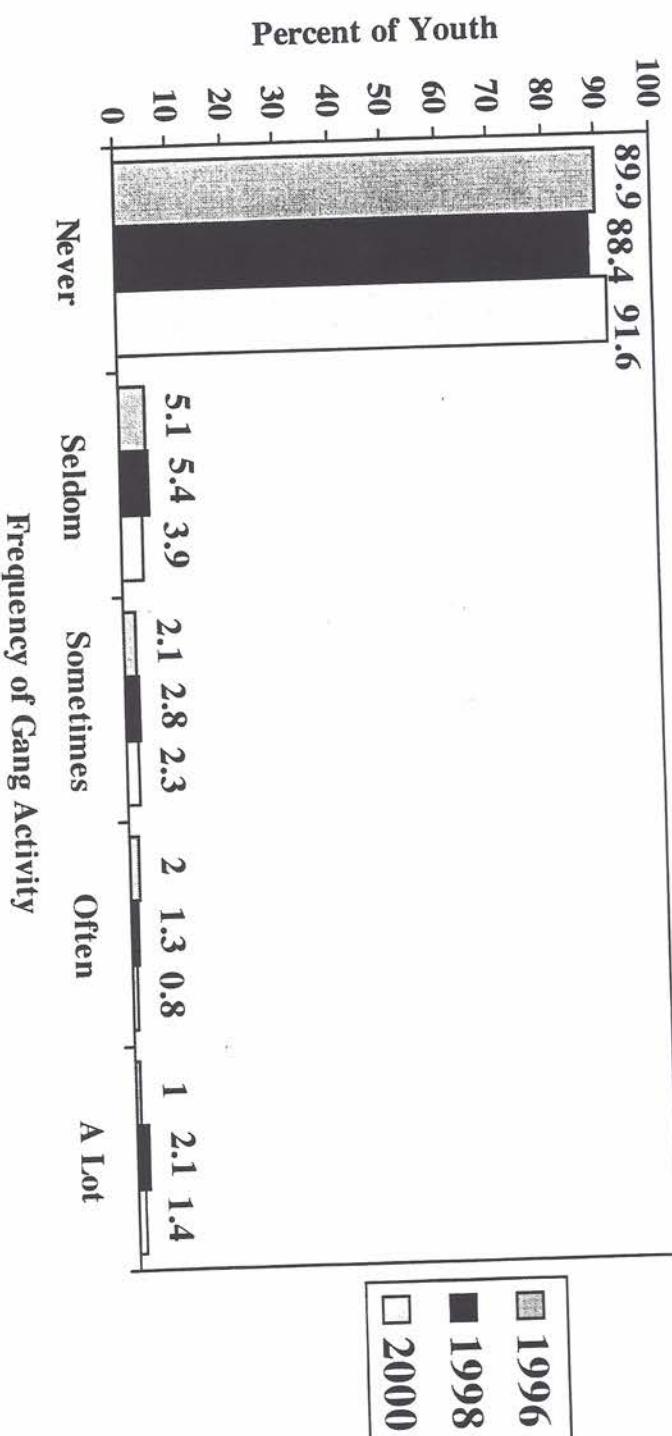
Source: PRIDE Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

- Most violent situations with a weapon have decreased from 1996 to 2000.
- Less youth carried weapons(knife, club, other weapon) to school in 2000 (12.2%) than in 1998 (15.8%).
- 1.7% of youth carry a gun to school, a decrease from 1998 (2.4%).
- Youth who carry guns to school report using cocaine (41.7%), inhalants(37.5%), marijuana (66.7%), and inhalants(82.6%).

Violence

Youth Participation in Gang Activity



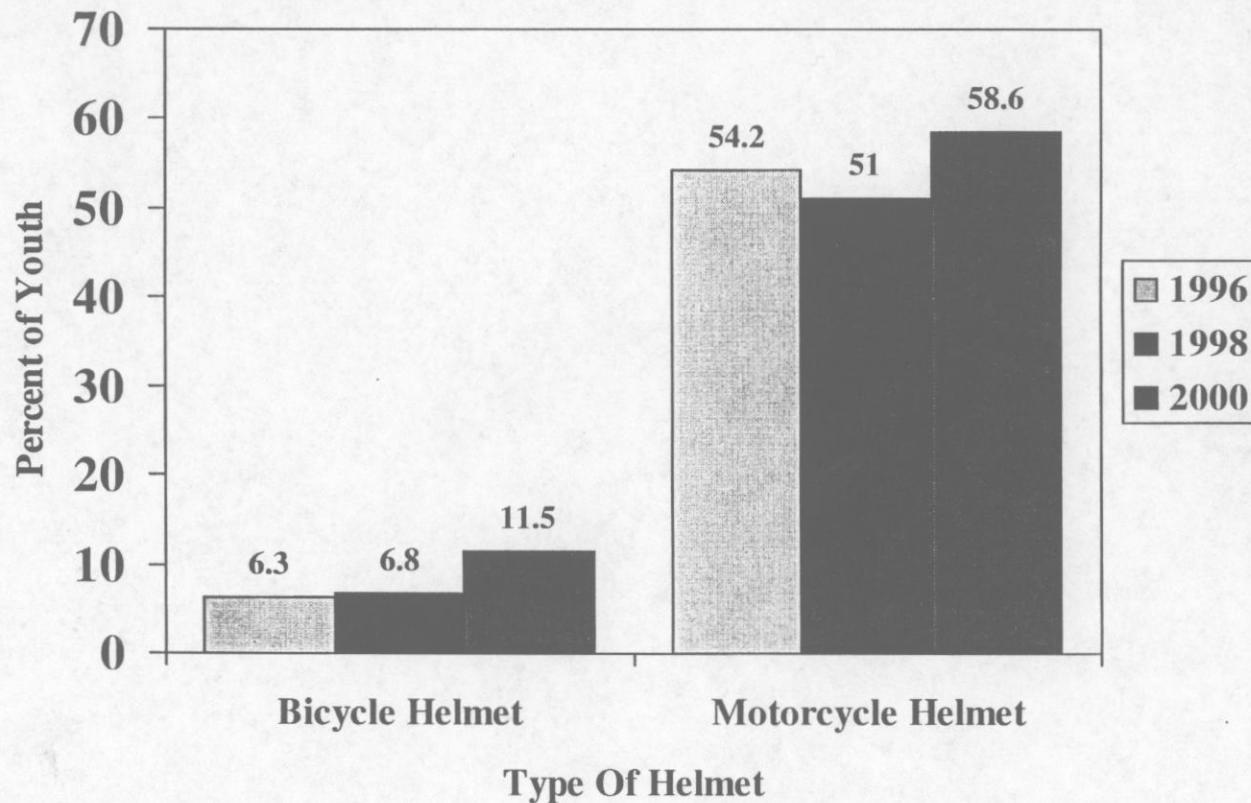
Source: PRIDE Survey

What our numbers and other information told us:

- Most youth (91.6%) have never participated in gang activities.
- Youth who are in a gang report using liquor(61.1%), marijuana(52.6%), inhalants(20.9%) and cocaine(29.3%).
- When asked how to define a gang, youth responded: 64.5% as involved in a harmful or negative behavior, 6.9% as living in the same neighborhood, 2.6% as hanging out on a corner wearing the same clothes, .5% as being on a sports team, and 22.6% thought that all of the above defined a gang.
- 60.9% of youth report that there are gangs in their school, neighborhood and community.

Safety

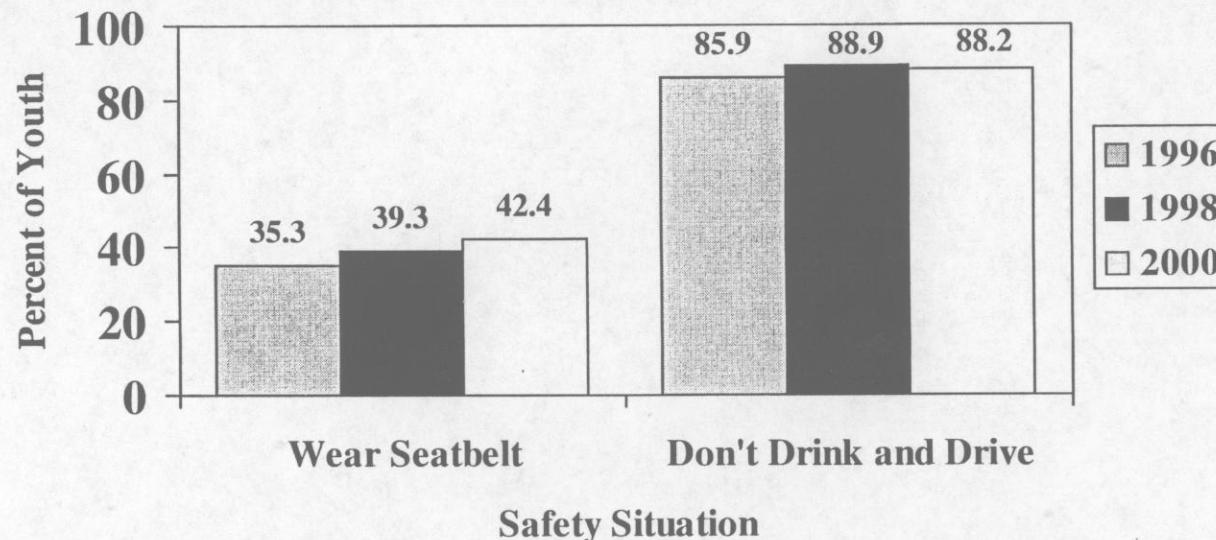
Youth Who Wear Helmets When Riding



Source: Harrisonburg/Rockingham County Youth Survey

Safety

Youth Who Always Wear Seatbelts and Never Drink and Drive



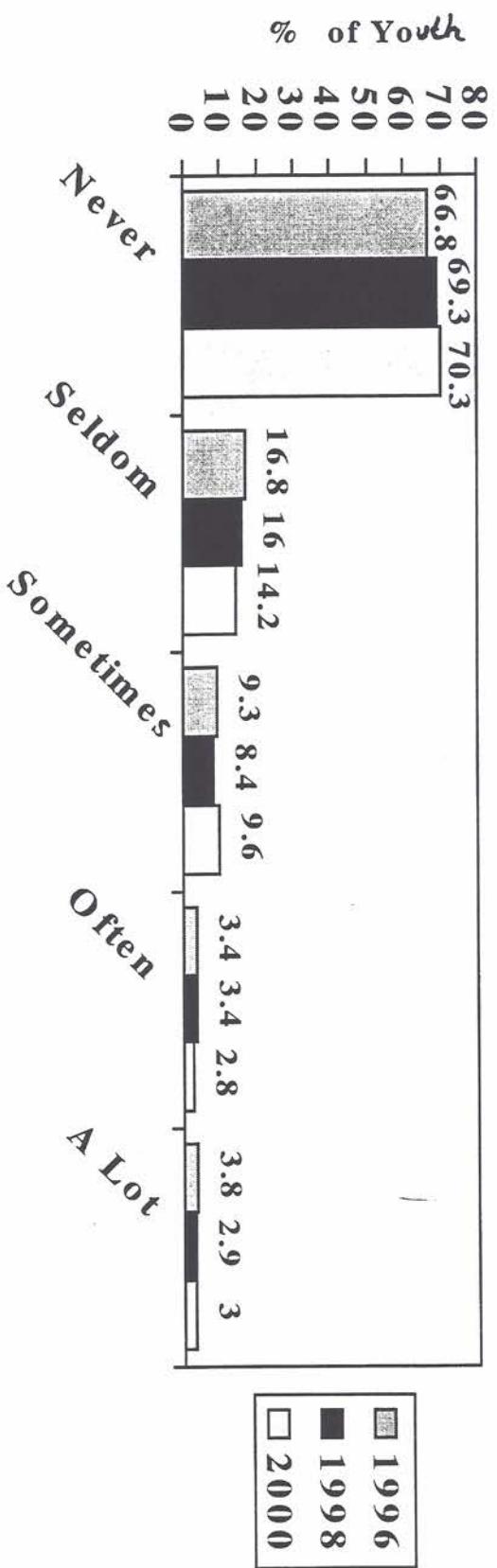
Source: Harrisonburg/Rockingham County Youth Survey

What our numbers and other information told us:

- Most youth report never drinking and driving (88.2%).
- At least once a month, 4.5% of youth report drinking and driving.
- Less than half of youth (42.4%) report wearing seatbelts.

Mental Health

Youth Who Have Thought About Suicide



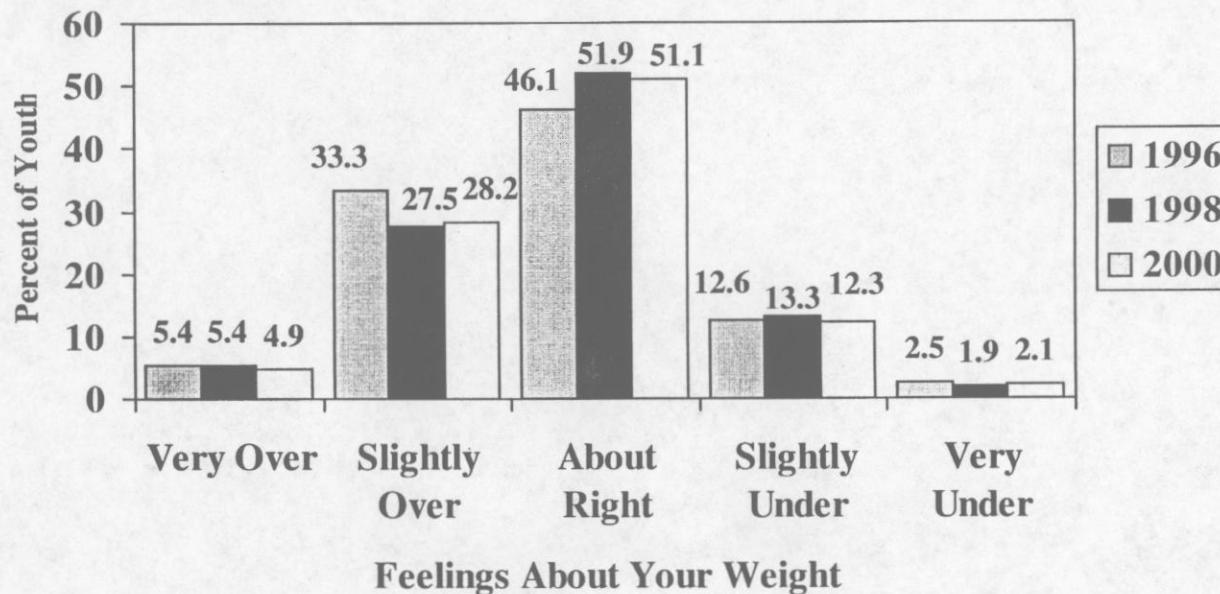
Source: PRIDE Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

- 29.6% of youth have considered committing suicide.
- 15.5% have seriously considered suicide, more than 1998 (14.7%, Source: Harrisonburg/Rockingham County Youth Survey).
- Youth who think about suicide often or a lot have reported using liquor (59.8%), marijuana (42.2%), inhalants(14.6%), and cocaine (14.1%).

Health

Self-Report of Weight

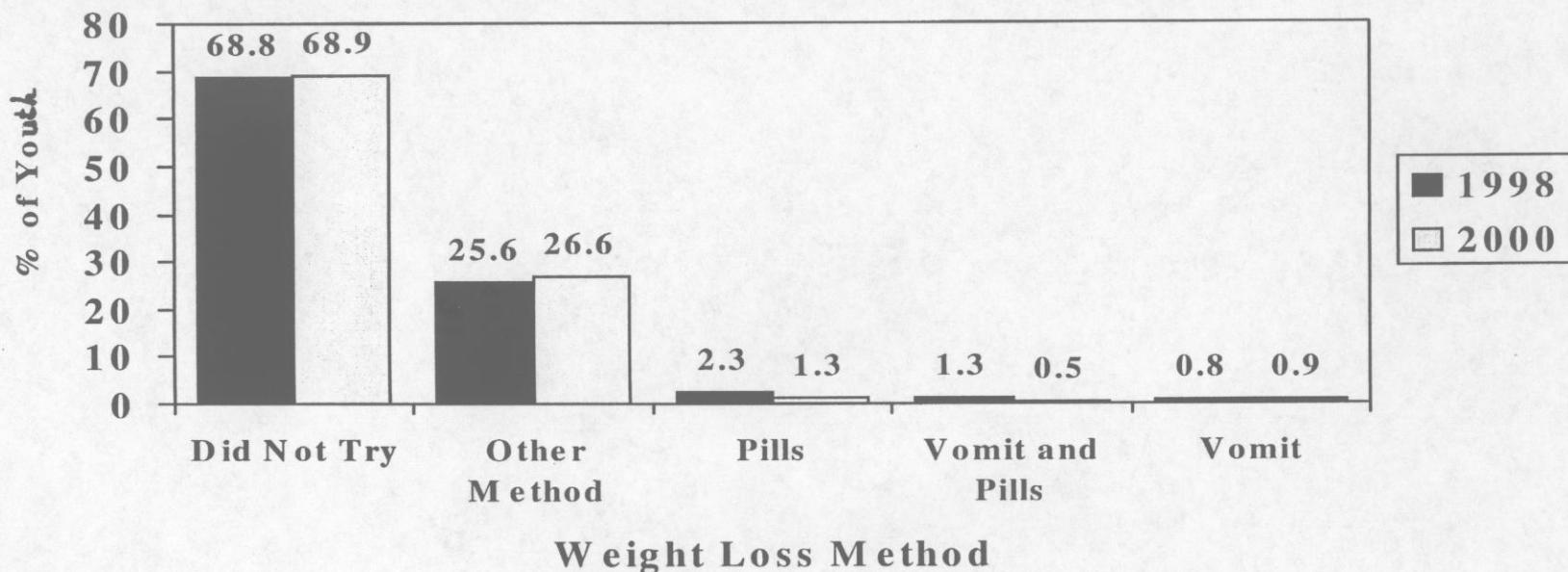


Source: Harrisonburg/Rockingham County Youth Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

- Over half (51.1%) of youth report that their weight is about right.
- In a day, 43.9% of youth report that they did not eat cooked vegetables and 51.7% report that they did not eat green salad.
- 16.4-23.1% of youth eat two or more of the following foods a day: hamburgers, hot dogs, sausages, french fries, chips, cookies, donuts, pies or cakes.

Health Weight Loss Methods



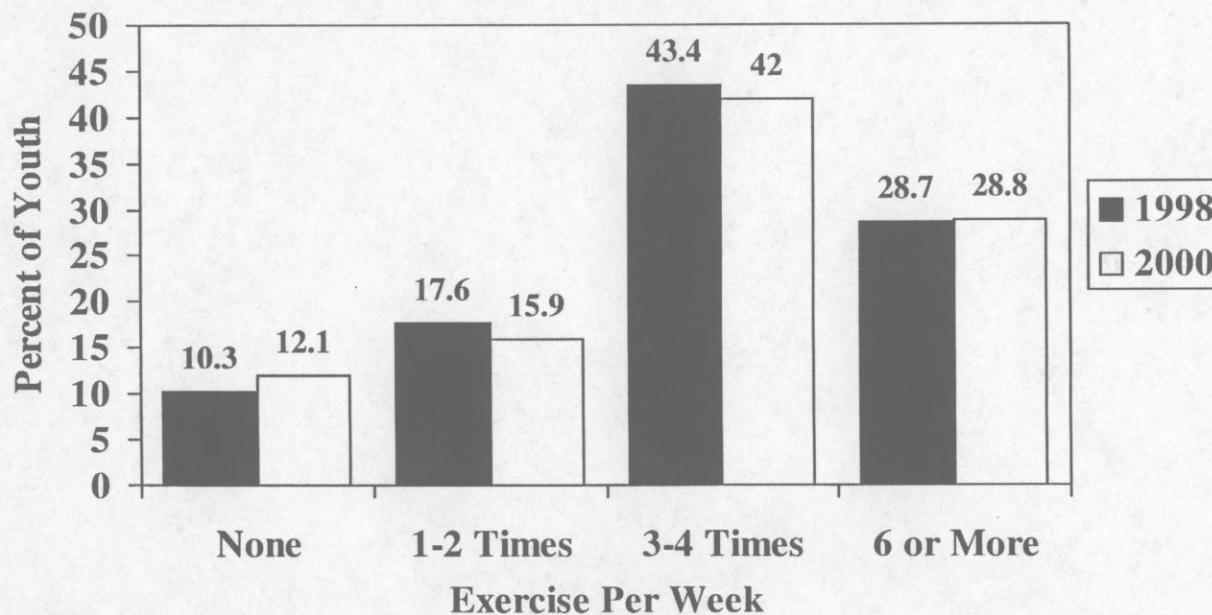
Source: Harrisonburg/Rockingham County Youth Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

- 68.9% of youth are not actively trying to lose weight or keep from gaining weight.
- 2.7% of our youth use diet pills, vomiting or a combination of both to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight.

Health

Youth Who Exercise



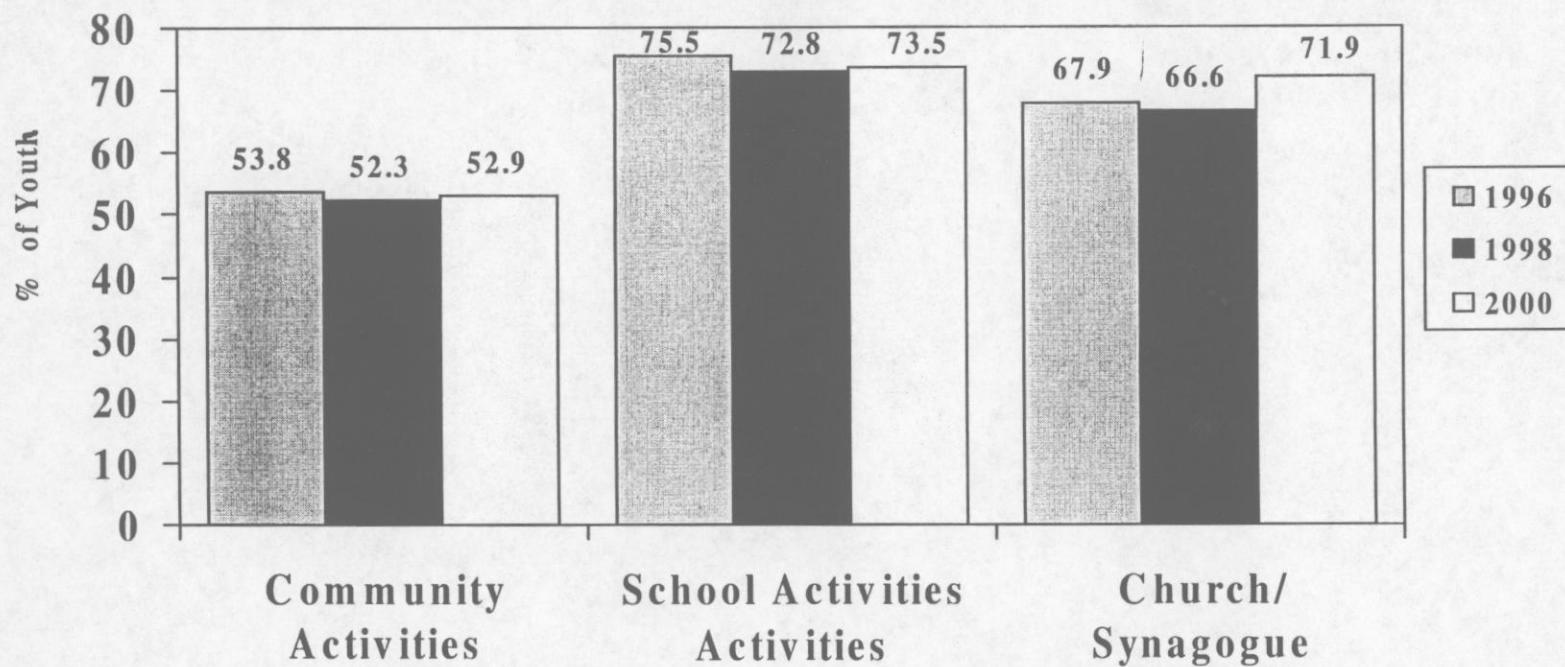
Source: Harrisonburg/Rockingham County Youth Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

- 70.8% of our youth exercise 3 or more times a week.
- In general, less youth are exercising now than in 1998.

Health

Youth Who Participate Sometimes, Often Or A Lot in Activities



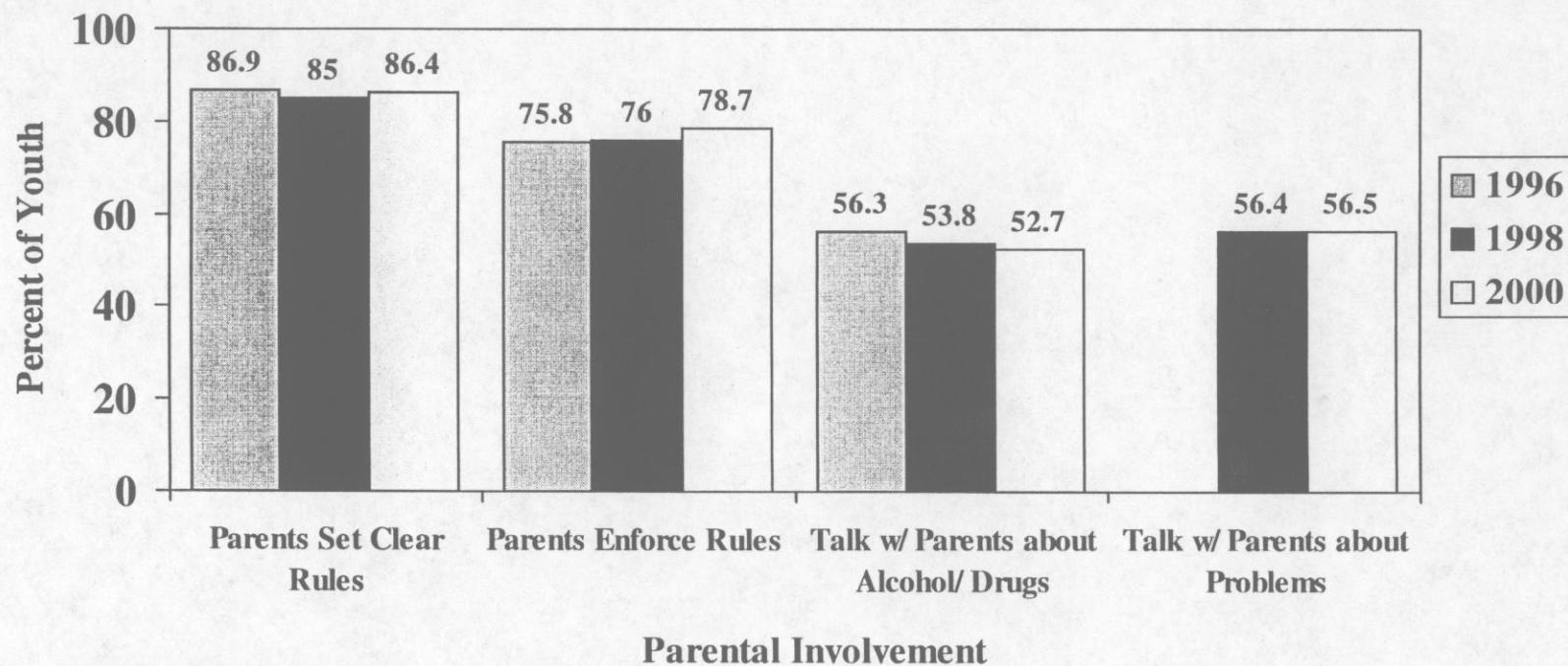
Source: PRIDE Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

- Most youth are likely to participate in school activities (73.5%), such as team sports, band and clubs, followed by attending church/synagogue (71.9%) and community activities(52.9%) such as scouts, recreation teams, and youth clubs.

Health

Parents Who Sometimes, Often or A Lot Set and Enforce Rules And Talk With Their Children About Drugs, Alcohol, or Problems



Source: PRIDE Survey

What the numbers and other information told us:

86.4% of youth's parents set clear rules sometimes, often or a lot, yet only 78.7% enforce rules.

More than half of the youths parents (52.7%) talk with their children sometimes, often or a lot about the problems of alcohol and drugs.

56.5% of youth talk with their parents sometimes, often, or a lot about their problems.

No 1996 data is available since the question was new in the 1998 survey.

Supporting Data

Parental Information

Reported by Youth

Parent's Employment Status

	Full-Time	Part-Time	Not Employed
Father	92.7%	3.4%	3.9%
Mother	67.1%	18.4%	14.5%

Educational Level of Parents

	No High School Degree	High School Graduate	College Graduate
Father	14.2%	29.6%	42.3%
Mother	10%	29.7%	45.4%

Source: Harrisonburg/Rockingham County Youth Survey

Concerns of Area Youth

What are the youth of our community concerned about? In the fall of 2001, the Office on Children and Youth conducted an informal survey with 85 area teens. The students were asked to write down one issue they were concerned about in their school or community. Here's what they had to say:

- A large number of the teens (38%) were concerned with the lack of recreational opportunities available in the community. Responses included:
 - "Lack of stuff to do"
 - "We need more places to hang out"
 - "Things to keep teens out of trouble"
 - "Lack of interesting, fun activities and places for teens to hang out"
 - "Lack of inexpensive fun things to do"
 - "We need at Teen Center"
 - "We need more teen dance clubs"
 - "We need something to do like an ice skating rink and a hockey league"
 - "We need more parks—places to go and be outdoors"
 - "We need a hang out place with a game room, pool tables, and stuff to do"
- Many teens (26%) were concerned with the use of alcohol, drugs, and tobacco products by teens in the community. Typical concerns included:
 - "Teenage drug use"
 - "Drug and cigarette addictions in our community"
 - "Increasing number of high-school students addicted to cigarettes and marijuana"
 - "Underage drinking"
- Other community-wide concerns included:
 - "The increased amount of teen pregnancies"
 - "Terrorist attacks and getting involved in a war"
 - "Crime"
 - "Safety of our neighborhoods"
 - "Too many stop lights"
 - "Starving people and children without money for food, medicine, and clothing"
 - "The way older people treat and respect youth"
 - "Lack of Culture in Harrisonburg"
 - "Dress codes in school have taken away our freedom of expression"
 - "The growth of racism in Harrisonburg focused on Hispanic individuals"
 - "Peer pressure"
 - "Environmental problems and the lack of recycling"
 - "Sexual assault"
 - "Child abuse"
 - "We need a confidential place for teens to go regarding their health"
 - "Lack of youth representation in policy or law making"
 - "Lack of morals"
 - "Not being accepted"
 - "So many conservatives"

Youth Council Survey

At the 2000 Teen Health Fair held at area high schools, the Youth Council distributed a survey. The Youth Council is a group of teens with representatives from all the area high schools, organized by the Office on Children and Youth, that represents and discusses the needs of youth in the community. The Youth Council wanted to know what was going on with youth to better represent them. Below are the results.

Returned surveys: 364

Plan to graduate: 357 (98%)

How often do you feel stressed out?

Feels stressed	Total
always	7%
often	27%
occasionally	41%
very rarely	21%
never	4%

Some reasons people felt stressed: school, homework, teachers, parents, family, friends, boyfriends/girlfriends, sports, everything, future, work, life.

How often do you feel depressed?

Feels depressed	Total
always	2%
often	8%
occasionally	30%
very rarely	48%
never	10%

Do you feel supported by parents and other adults?

Supported by	Total
parents	82%
adults	85%

Which adults do you feel supported by?

Adults	Total
teachers	49%
family	73%
friends	76%
coaches	33%
church/clergy	37%
neighbors	29%

What activities would you like more of in your school or community?

Sports: karate, lacrosse, field hockey, cricket, badminton, hockey, gymnastics, swimming, girls' football, better coverage of girls, no mandatory PE . . .

Clubs: debate, church, journalism, art, computer, bicycle, chess, sign language, cheerleading, karate, community service, places to go for dancing . . .

Arts: drama, dance, music, art programs, meringue, punk shows, teen's musical theater, hip-hop acknowledgement, Latin and swing dance . . .

What would you like to say to adults in this community?

*Loosen up, kids are not as bad as they seem.
Let students go on strike.*

*Listen to what teenagers have to say
(many said this).*

Don't be so hard on us.

You're the best.

We need help.

Keep up the good work and support, we need it.

Support and believe in us.

Build things with teens in mind.

We are not monsters.

Help youth get involved in community activities.

What's up?!?!

Jesus loves you.

Thank you (many said this).

Don't drink!

You're doing a good job.

Give us a chance.

We aren't all bad.

We want respect.

Appendix



THE PRIDE QUESTIONNAIRE FOR GRADES 6-12

• USE NO. 2 PENCIL ONLY

May not be used without permission
PRIDE, Inc.

I. PERSONAL AND FAMILY INFORMATION

1. Ethnic origin:	3. Age:	4. Grade:	5. Do you live with:	7. Do your parents have a job?
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> African American <input type="radio"/> Hispanic/Latino <input type="radio"/> Asian/Pacific Islander <input type="radio"/> Native American <input type="radio"/> Mixed Origin	<input type="radio"/> 10 years old or less <input type="radio"/> 11 years old <input type="radio"/> 12 years old <input type="radio"/> 13 years old <input type="radio"/> 14 years old <input type="radio"/> 15 years old <input type="radio"/> 16 years old <input type="radio"/> 17 years old <input type="radio"/> 18 years old <input type="radio"/> 19 years old or more	<input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 11 <input type="radio"/> 12	<input type="radio"/> both parents <input type="radio"/> mother only <input type="radio"/> father only <input type="radio"/> mother & stepfather <input type="radio"/> father & stepmother <input type="radio"/> other	father? <input type="radio"/> Yes, full-time <input type="radio"/> No mother? <input type="radio"/> Yes, part-time <input type="radio"/> No
2. Sex:			6. Do you have a job?	8. What is the educational level of your
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female			<input type="radio"/> Yes, full-time <input type="radio"/> Yes, part-time <input type="radio"/> No	father? <input type="radio"/> some high school <input type="radio"/> high school graduate mother? <input type="radio"/> some college <input type="radio"/> college graduate

II. STUDENT INFORMATION

	M T H E R I C S							
1. Do you make good grades?	<input type="radio"/>							
2. Do you get into trouble at school?	<input type="radio"/>							
3. Do you take part in school activities such as sports teams, band, clubs, etc.?	<input type="radio"/>							
4. Do you take part in community activities such as scouts, rec. teams, youth clubs, etc.?	<input type="radio"/>							
5. Do you attend church, synagogue, etc.?	<input type="radio"/>							
6. Do you drink alcohol at home?	<input type="radio"/>							
7. Do you use drugs at home?	<input type="radio"/>							
8. Have you threatened to harm a teacher?	<input type="radio"/>							
9. Have you threatened to harm one or both of your parents, guardian, etc.?	<input type="radio"/>							
10. Do your parents talk with you about the problems of alcohol/drugs?	<input type="radio"/>							
11. I talk with my parents about my problems.	<input type="radio"/>							
12. Do your friends talk with you about the problems of alcohol/drugs?	<input type="radio"/>							
13. Do your parents set clear rules for you?	<input type="radio"/>							
14. Do your parents punish you when you break the rules?	<input type="radio"/>							
15. Have you been in trouble with the police?	<input type="radio"/>							
16. Do you take part in gang activities?	<input type="radio"/>							
17. Have you thought about committing suicide?	<input type="radio"/>							
18. Do your teachers talk with you about the dangers of alcohol/drugs?	<input type="radio"/>							
19. While <u>NOT AT SCHOOL</u> have you stolen something worth \$5.00 or more?	<input type="radio"/>							
20. While <u>NOT AT SCHOOL</u> have you carried a gun for protection or as a weapon?	<input type="radio"/>							
21. Are you in a PRIDE group: America's PRIDE, Club PRIDE or PRIDE Pals?	<input type="radio"/>							
							NO	YES

III. DO YOU FEEL THE FOLLOWING DRUGS ARE HARMFUL TO YOUR HEALTH?

1. Cigarettes?	.....	○
2. Smokeless tobacco (snuff, etc.)?	.....	○
3. Cigars?	.....	○
4. Beer?	.....	○
5. Wine coolers?	.....	○
6. Liquor?	.....	○
7. Marijuana?	.....	○
8. Cocaine (crack, etc.)?	.....	○
9. Uppers (stimulants)?	.....	○
10. Downers (depressants)?	.....	○
11. Inhalants (glue, etc.)?	.....	○
12. Hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, etc.)?	.....	○
13. Heroin (opiates)?	.....	○
14. Steroids?	.....	○

**IV. WITHIN THE PAST
YEAR HOW OFTEN
HAVE YOU**

V. HOW MANY OF YOUR FRIENDS

1. Smoke cigarettes?
2. Use smokeless tobacco (snuff, etc.)?
3. Smoke Cigars?
4. Drink beer?
5. Drink wine coolers?
6. Drink liquor?
7. Smoke marijuana?
8. Use cocaine (crack, etc.)?
9. Use uppers (stimulants)?
10. Use downers (depressants)?
11. Use inhalants (glue, etc.)?
12. Use hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, etc.)?
13. Use heroin (opiates)?
14. Use steroids?

	NONE	A FEW	SEVERAL	MOST
1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
13.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
14.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

VI. WHAT EFFECT DO YOU MOST OFTEN GET WHEN YOU

1. Smoke cigarettes?
2. Use smokeless tobacco (snuff, etc.)?
3. Smoke cigars?
4. Drink beer?
5. Drink wine coolers?
6. Drink liquor?
7. Smoke marijuana?
8. Use cocaine (crack, etc.)?
9. Use uppers (stimulants)?
10. Use downers (depressants)?
11. Use inhalants (glue, etc.)?
12. Use hallucinogens (LSD, etc.)?
13. Use heroin (opiates)?
14. Use steroids?

	DO NOT USE	NO HIGH	A LITTLE	VERY HIGH	BOMBED/STONED
1.	<input type="radio"/>				
2.	<input type="radio"/>				
3.	<input type="radio"/>				
4.	<input type="radio"/>				
5.	<input type="radio"/>				
6.	<input type="radio"/>				
7.	<input type="radio"/>				
8.	<input type="radio"/>				
9.	<input type="radio"/>				
10.	<input type="radio"/>				
11.	<input type="radio"/>				
12.	<input type="radio"/>				
13.	<input type="radio"/>				
14.	<input type="radio"/>				

VII. WHEN DO YOU

(You may mark more than 1 response for each question)

1. Smoke cigarettes?
2. Use smokeless tobacco (snuff, etc.)?
3. Smoke cigars?
4. Drink beer?
5. Drink wine coolers?
6. Drink liquor?
7. Smoke marijuana?
8. Use cocaine (crack, etc.)?
9. Use uppers (stimulants)?
10. Use downers (depressants)?
11. Use inhalants (glue, etc.)?
12. Use hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, etc.)?
13. Use heroin (opiates)?
14. Use steroids?

	DO NOT USE	BEFORE SCHOOL	DURING SCHOOL	AFTER SCHOOL	WEEKNIGHTS	WEEKENDS
1.	<input type="radio"/>					
2.	<input type="radio"/>					
3.	<input type="radio"/>					
4.	<input type="radio"/>					
5.	<input type="radio"/>					
6.	<input type="radio"/>					
7.	<input type="radio"/>					
8.	<input type="radio"/>					
9.	<input type="radio"/>					
10.	<input type="radio"/>					
11.	<input type="radio"/>					
12.	<input type="radio"/>					
13.	<input type="radio"/>					
14.	<input type="radio"/>					

VIII. WHILE AT SCHOOL HAVE YOU

(In the past year)

1. Carried a gun?
2. Carried a knife, club or other weapon?
3. Threatened a student with a gun, knife or club?
4. Threatened to hurt a student by hitting, slapping or kicking?
5. Hurt a student by using a gun, knife or club?
6. Hurt a student by hitting, slapping or kicking?
7. Been threatened with a gun, knife or club by a student?
8. Had a student threaten to hit, slap or kick you?
9. Been afraid a student may hurt you?
10. Been hurt by a student using a gun, knife or club?
11. Been hurt by a student who hit, slapped or kicked you?

	NEVER	ONE TIME	2-5 TIMES	6 OR MORE TIMES
1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

IX. WHEN DID YOU FIRST

1. Smoke cigarettes?
2. Use smokeless tobacco (snuff, etc.)?
3. Smoke cigars?
4. Drink beer?
5. Drink wine coolers?
6. Drink liquor?
7. Smoke marijuana?
8. Use cocaine (crack, etc.)?
9. Use uppers (stimulants)?
10. Use downers (depressants)?
11. Use inhalants (glue, etc.)?
12. Use hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, etc.)?
13. Use heroin (opiates)?
14. Use steroids?

	NEVER USED	UNDER 10	10-11	12-13	14-15	16-17	18-19	OVER 20
1.	<input type="radio"/>							
2.	<input type="radio"/>							
3.	<input type="radio"/>							
4.	<input type="radio"/>							
5.	<input type="radio"/>							
6.	<input type="radio"/>							
7.	<input type="radio"/>							
8.	<input type="radio"/>							
9.	<input type="radio"/>							
10.	<input type="radio"/>							
11.	<input type="radio"/>							
12.	<input type="radio"/>							
13.	<input type="radio"/>							
14.	<input type="radio"/>							

X. HOW EASY IS IT TO GET

1. Cigarettes?
2. Smokeless tobacco (snuff, etc.)?
3. Cigars?
4. Beer?
5. Wine coolers?
6. Liquor?
7. Marijuana?
8. Cocaine (crack, etc.)?
9. Uppers (stimulants)?
10. Downers (depressants)?
11. Inhalants (glue, etc.)?
12. Hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, etc.)?
13. Heroin (opiates)?
14. Steroids?

	CANNOT GET	VERY DIFFICULT	FAIRLY DIFFICULT	VERY EASY
1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
13.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
14.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY - HARRISONBURG YOUTH SURVEY

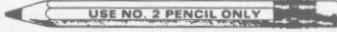
Page 1

SCHOOL CODE

①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨
①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨
①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨
①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨
①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨
①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨

FORM 3532 (4/99) 0987654321

INSTRUCTIONS



RIGHT
● ● ●

WRONG
☒ ○ ✎ ○

- USE A NO. 2 PENCIL
- FILL THE OVAL COMPLETELY
- DO NOT MAKE ANY STRAY MARKS

1. Ethnic origin:
- White
 - Black
 - Hispanic/Latino
 - Asian
 - Native American
 - Other

3. Age:
- 13 years old
 - 14 years old
 - 15 years old
 - 16 years old
 - 17 years old
 - 18 years old
 - 19 years old or older

5. Do you live with:
- both parents
 - mother only
 - father only
 - mother & stepfather
 - father & stepmother
 - other

7. Do your parents have a job?
- father? mother?
- Yes, full-time Yes, full-time
 - Yes, part-time Yes, part-time
 - No No

2. What is your sex
- Male
 - Female

4. Grade:
- 8
 - 9
 - 10
 - 11
 - 12

6. Do you have a job?
- Yes, full-time
 - Yes, part-time
 - No

8. What is the education level of your father?
- mother?

- some high school some high school
- high school graduate high school graduate
- some college some college
- college graduate college graduate

9. How often do you wear a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else?

- Never
- Rarely
- Sometime
- Most of the time
- Always

10. When you rode a motorcycle during the past month, how often did you wear a helmet?

- I did not ride a motorcycle during the past 12 months
- Never wore a helmet
- Rarely wore a helmet
- Sometimes wore a helmet
- Most of the time wore a helmet
- Always wore a helmet

11. During the past 12 months, how many times did you ride a bicycle?

- 0 times
- 1 - 10 times
- 11 - 20 times
- 21 - 39 times
- 40 or more times

12. When you rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, how often did you wear a helmet?

- I did not ride a bicycle during the past 12 months
- Never wore a helmet
- Rarely wore a helmet
- Sometimes wore a helmet
- Most of the time wore a helmet
- Always wore a helmet

13. During the past 30 days, how many times did YOU drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?

- 0 times
- 1 time
- 2 or 3 times
- 4 or 5 times
- 6 or more times

Sometimes people feel so depressed and hopeless that they may consider attempting suicide, that is taking some action to end their own life.

14. During the past 12 months, did you ever SERIOUSLY consider attempting suicide?
- Yes
 - No

15. During the past 12 months, did you use CHEWING TOBACCO, such as Redman, Levi Garret, or Beechnut, or SNUFF, such as Skoal, Bandits, or Copenhagen?

- No, I did not use chewing tobacco or snuff during the past 30 days
- Yes, chewing TOBACCO only
- Yes, SNUFF only
- Yes, BOTH CHEWING TOBACCO AND SNUFF

For this question, drinking alcohol does not include drinking a few sips of wine for religious purposes.

16. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol other than a few sips?

- I never had a drink of alcohol other than a few sips
- Less than 9 years old
- 9 or 10 years old
- 11 or 12 years old
- 13 or 14 years old
- 15 or 16 years old
- 17 or more years old

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY - HARRISONBURG YOUTH SURVEY

Page 2

This question asks about Marijuana, which is also called grass or pot.

17. How old were you when you tried Marijuana for the first time?

- I have never tried marijuana
- Less than 9 years old
- 9 or 10 years old
- 11 or 12 years old
- 13 or 14 years old
- 15 or 16 years old
- 17 or more years old

18. During your life, how many times have you taken STEROID pills or shots without a doctor's prescription?

- 0 times
- 1 or 2 times
- 3 to 9 times
- 10 to 19 times
- 20 to 39 times
- 40 or more times

19. During your life, have you ever injected (shot up) any illegal drug?

- Yes
- No

20. Have you ever talked about AIDS/HIV infection with your parents or other adults in your family?

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

21. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the first time?

- I have never had sexual intercourse
- Less than 12 years old
- 12 years old
- 13 years old
- 14 years old
- 15 years old
- 16 years old
- 17 or more years old

22. Did you drink alcohol or use drugs before you had sexual intercourse the LAST TIME?

- I have never had sexual intercourse
- Yes
- No
- Some other method
- Not sure

23. The LAST TIME you had sexual intercourse, what ONE method did you or your partner use to PREVENT PREGNANCY? (Select only ONE response).

- I have never had sexual intercourse
- No method was used to prevent pregnancy
- Birth control pills
- Condoms
- Withdrawal
- Birth control shot

The next 2 questions ask about body weight.

24. How do YOU think of yourself?

- Very underweight
- Slightly underweight
- About the right weight
- Slightly overweight
- Very overweight

25. During the past 7 days, which ONE of the following did you do to lose weight or keep from gaining weight?

- I did not try to lose weight
- I made myself vomit
- I took diet pills
- I made myself vomit and took diet pills
- I used some other method but did not vomit or take diet pills

26. On how many of the past 7 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?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 0 days | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 days |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 day | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 days |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 days | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 days |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 days | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 days |

The next question asks about food you ate yesterday. Think about all meals and snacks you ate yesterday, from the time you got up until the time you went to bed. Be sure to include food you ate at home, at school, at restaurants, or anywhere else.

27. Yesterday did you eat or drink:

	No	Yes, once only	Yes, twice or more
Fruit?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fruit Juice?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Green Salad?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cooked Vegetables?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hamburger, hot dogs or sausage?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
French fries or potato chips?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cookies, doughnuts, pie or cake?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

28. Do you consider the group you hang out with a gang?

- No
- Yes
- I don't know

29. Gangs are defined as:

- A group of youths who hang out and live in the same neighborhood
- A group of youths who hang out on a corner wearing the same clothes
- A group of youths involved in harmful and negative behavior
- A sports team
- All of the above

30. Do you think that there are gangs in your school, neighborhood or community?

- No
- Yes
- I don't know