Town of Suffield

Youth Voices Count Survey Report, Spring 2022

Grades 6-12



March 2022

Survey Conducted by:

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PROGRAM EVALUATION • GRANT PREPARATION • CAPACITY BUILDING

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Introduction

The following report is a summary of data that was gathered during March of 2022 at Suffield Middle School (grades 6-8) and Suffield High School (grades 9-12). Data collected from this student survey will be used in the planning and development of strategies, policies, and practices for the sponsoring organization, the Suffield Local Prevention Council, as well as other educational and social service organizations.

This survey was administered to youth enrolled in Suffield schools to ensure a representative sample and reliable data. Please note that the findings presented in this report are not reflective of the school but are intended to reflect the greater community of Suffield.

It is important to note that COVID-19 greatly disrupted lives beginning in March 2020. The end of this report does include student report of COVID-19 impact on substance use, mental health, educational access, and family lives.

The Youth Voices Count Survey fulfills the following objectives:

- 1. Describes youth's perceptions and experiences regarding substance use, mental health, school environment, social media and online gaming, and other related behaviors among students in grades 6-12 in the year 2022.
- 2. Utilizes information provided by youth, allowing leaders to systematically "hear" from youth, in order to enhance and plan initiatives and activities for youth in the community.

Youth Voices Count Survey Background:

The Youth Voices Count Survey (YVCS) is adapted from the "ERASE Student Survey" which originated out of the Governor's Prevention Initiative for Youth (GPIY) Student Survey, a school survey that was distributed throughout the State of Connecticut in 2000. Other survey influences include: The Connecticut School Health Survey, The Center for Prevention Evaluation and Statistics (CPES) Young Adults Statewide Survey and most importantly, emerging issues for youth today—including vaping, online gaming, and social media-related behaviors.

Youth Voices Count Survey is a product of B. Weyland Smith Consulting, LLC. Located in Wethersfield, Connecticut, B. Weyland Smith Consulting researchers have over 48 years combined experience of survey and statistical research regarding youth behaviors, perspectives, and experiences, specific to substance use, mental health and related risk and protective factors.

Youth Voices Count Survey was established with the support of many youth and professionals in the field of survey development, program evaluation, internet safety and school mental health staff. They provided feedback through document review and focus groups. The core elements of the YVCS are designed to understand youth's current substance use and mental health behaviors and perceptions. These data are aligned with Federal National Outcome Measures for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. This allows for competitive grant applications and ongoing evaluation requirements to be met.

Topics assessed in the YVCS include: substance use, anxiety, depression, e-sports/online gaming, social media perspectives, gambling and accessing resources and supports in the community. Optional add-on topics include bullying/school climate, sexual behavioral and electronic communications. In 2020 COVID impact questions were included as well.



Survey Methodology:

Survey Consent:

The Youth Voices Count Survey was administered in March of 2022 to students in Suffield. Students' guardians received e-mail letters notifying them of the purpose and content of the survey and were able to return a signed "passive consent" form to the school if they did not want their children to participate in the school survey. Guardians were provided an opportunity to review the survey document.

Survey Administration:

All surveys were administered using SurveyMonkey.com website and software. Students were directed to access a link to the survey and an instructional video including an overview of the survey, ensuring anonymity, resources if the survey brought up uncomfortable feelings and informing of their option to decline participation. Any question could be skipped if a student was not comfortable answering a question. Students who chose to not participate in the survey were asked to sit quietly until all classmates finished the survey.

Data Analysis:

Data Processing:

The student survey data was exported from the SurveyMonkey.com website and imported into SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) for data analysis. A total of 19 surveys (1.8% of original sample of 1,046 surveys) were omitted from the sample pool due to lack of any responses other than demographics (17) and survey responses that were implausible (2). The final sample size after surveys were omitted was 1,027 surveys for grades 6-12.

Sample Response Rates:

Response rates by grade level and school are listed in the table below. Please note that there were 2 respondents who did not specify a grade. These cases were retained but will not be included in any grade level reporting. Response rates are calculated as a proportion of the number of surveys included in the sample to the number of total students enrolled in the 2021-2022 school year. Note that total sample counts only contain surveys that were used in the survey report; surveys that were omitted from the sample pool are not included in the following counts.

Sample Response Rates	Sample Count	Population Count	Response Rate (%)
Grade 6	130	141	92.20%
Grade 7	145	144	100%
Grade 8	156	155	100%
Grade 9	153	165	92.73%
Grade 10	156	189	82.54%
Grade 11	140	166	84.34%
Grade 12	145	196	73.98%
Grades 6-8	431	440	97.95%
Grades 9-12	594	716	82.96%
Grades 6-12	1,025	1156	88.67%

The next table below shows the confidence intervals calculated for grades 6-8, 9-12, and 6-12, using a 95% confidence level. A confidence interval means the percentage range you can expect the accurate rates to fall within. Smaller confidence intervals give you more accurate estimates of the actual use rates in the school population (and larger confidence intervals give you less accurate estimates of the actual use rates in the school population).

For example, if 25% of your sample reported using alcohol in the past month, a confidence interval of 2.0 means that if you randomly re-sampled your population 100 times, 95 of those times you would find past month alcohol use rates to fall somewhere between 23% (25-2) and 27% (25+2). In contrast, if your confidence interval is 5 (and 25% of your sample reported using alcohol in the past month), you would typically find past month use rates ranging between 20% (25-5) and 30% (25+5) if you repeatedly re-sampled students in this population.

	Confidence Level	Confidence Interval
Grades 6-8	95.00%	0.68
Grades 9-12	95.00%	1.66
Grades 6-12	95.00%	1.03

Data Reporting:

The survey tool utilized several skip patterns to reduce the time spent on the survey for students, in addition, no question was required to be answered by respondents. Unless otherwise stated, data presented represent the percent of students responding to each question. However, survey response and completion rates are high enough for those questions to make strong estimates of the total population's behavior and perceptions.

Survey Sample Demographics:

The student survey sample consisted of a total of 1,027 students (472 males, 554 females; 1 student did not specify their biological sex or their grade). Refer to the Table below for more descriptions of the sample by grade level.

	6 th grade	7 th grade	8th grade	9th grade	10 th grade	11th grade	12 th grade
Total	130	145	156	153	156	140	145
Female	60	69	84	87	99	74	81
Male	70	76	72	66	57	66	64
Did not Identify	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Statistical Analyses:

Statistical comparisons by biological sex (male/female) were conducted separately for grades 6-8 and grades 9-12 using the Chi-Square (χ^2) technique for key substance use measures (core GPRA measures for alcohol, tobacco, ecigarettes, marijuana, prescription drug use, and gambling).

No statistical analyses for grade level differences in substance use will be included in this report, but substance use percentages by grade level will be included for core GPRA measures for alcohol, tobacco, e-cigarettes, marijuana, prescription drugs, and gambling.

Statistical Comparisons by Race:

We must be careful not to unfairly identify or stereotype a handful of students as using or misusing drugs, given the smaller sample size within specific minority groups in these schools. As also done in the CDC's YRBSS (Youth Risk



Behavior Surveillance System) National Survey, we classified students exclusively as Hispanic or Latino even if they also selected being one or more of the races, such as African American, White, and/or the other category. Black or African American, Asian, American Indian or Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and Other (2 or more races) were combined into an aggregate category titled "All Other Races", to simplify analyses and ensure that no individuals are inadvertently identified due to small sample sizes of specific racial groups. Thus, the core race/ethnicity groups included in the statistical analyses for race differences were: White, Hispanic or Latino, or All Other Races (organized in table below by color).

Race/Ethnicity Category	Grades 6 thru 8	Grades 9 thru 12	Grades 6 thru 12
White	79.35%	79.29%	79.32%
Hispanic or Latino	7.66%	8.92%	8.39%
Black or African American	5.10%	3.54%	4.20%
Asian	4.41%	4.55%	4.49%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.46%	0.17%	0.29%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Other (2 or more races selected or race not Hispanic)	2.32%	3.03%	2.73%
Not Specified	0.70%	0.51%	0.59%

For information regarding race and ethnicity differences in substance use, refer to the national survey reports, such as the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (http://oas.samhsa.gov/nsduh.htm) or the Monitoring the Future Survey (http://monitoringthefuture.org).

Statistical Comparisons by Gender Identity:

In the interest of assessing how gender identity may impact youth behavioral health, analysis was done to determine statistically significant differences among students identifying as the same gender as their biological sex (cisgender), and those that reported their gender as "non-binary," "transgender," or "I am not sure right now." Because of the smaller sample size for these categories, they were grouped together for analyses. Statistically significant differences reported are significant at p<0.05. It should be noted that gender identity is different than sexual orientation. Gender identify reflects who you are, while sexual orientation is about who you're attracted to. The Youth Voices Count Survey at this time, collects participant biological sex and gender identity, not sexual orientation. 74 students (7.2%) identified as non-binary, transgender, or "I am not sure right now."

	Gender Identity
Male	471
Female	482
Non-binary	41
Transgender	7
I am not sure right now	26
Did not Identify	0

Executive Summary:

Student Mental Wellbeing:

Anxiety: For grades 6-12, 31.9% of youth reported feelings of anxiety in the past year as occurring almost always (18.8%) and always (13.1%). 32.9% of youth report their feelings of anxiety make things difficult for them in their lives always or almost always.

Sources of Anxiety: For grades 6-8, the most reported sources of stress or worry in their lives are academics, schedule, and peers. For grades 9-12, this was academics, post-high school plans, and schedule. For all grades, financial security ranked as the lowest source of anxiety among the provided choices.

Self-Harm: 19.6% of youth in grades 6-8 reported having thoughts of self-harm and 13.3% report having harmed themselves in their lifetime. For grades 9-12, 29.2% reported having thoughts of self-harm and 19.1% report having harmed themselves in their lifetime.

Depression: 13.8% of youth in grades 6-8 and 30.7% of youth in grades 9-12 reported having "felt sad or hopeless for two or more weeks in a row so much it stopped me from doing my usual activities."

Suicidal Ideation in the Past Year: 8.8% of youth in grades 6-8 and 13.5% of youth in grades 9-12 reported having considered attempting suicide within the past year.

Comfort Seeking Help: For grades 6-12, the source youth felt most comfortable seeking help from was parents (60.4%) and friends (55.7%).

Having a Trusted Adult: 90.5% of youth in grades 6-12 agreed with the statement, "I have at least one adult in my life that I can share my thoughts and feelings with."

Community and School Safety: For grades 6-12, 87.6% of youth agreed with the statement, "I feel safe in my community" and 80.7% agree with the statement, "I feel safe at school."

Bullying:

Bullying Frequency: 58.8% of youth in grades 6-12 report having been bullied in their lifetime, of those youth, 8% experienced this 1 to 5 days in the past month, 2.6% for 6 to 10 days in the past month and 1.5% for 21 days or more in the past month.

Bullying Types: The types of bullying most frequently reported among youth grades 6-12 were mean names or comments, exclusion, and rumors.

Bullying Locations: Bullying most frequently occurs in the hallways, the classroom, at lunch and online.

Gaming and Social Media:

Time Spent Gaming: 69.1% of youth in grades 6-8 and 64.2% of youth in grades 9-12 spend up to four hours playing video games on school nights, while 7.9% (grades 6-8) and 4.4% (grades 9-12) spend five or more hours.

Time Spent on Social Media: For youth in grades 6-12, 54.2% report two to four hours on social media on school nights, while 18.3% report five or more hours.

Gaming Assets and Consequences: For grades 6-12, 48% of youth indicated that as a result of gaming they "felt more connected with others." The most common negative consequence of gaming was "I did not complete my homework or study" (27.7%).

Social Media Assets and Consequences: For grades 6-12, 60.1% of youth indicated that as a result of social media they "felt more connected with others." The most common negative consequence of social media was "I heard or saw things my parents would think is inappropriate" (36.9%).

Substance Use and Gambling Rates:

Youth in Grades 6-8: Alcohol (4.6%) was most used in students' lifetimes, followed by e-cigarettes with Nicotine (1.9%) and with flavored liquids (1.2%). For past month use, alcohol, e-cigarettes with nicotine, tobacco, marijuana, and OTC drugs were all used by 0.5%.

Youth in Grades 9-12: Alcohol (26.4%) was most used in students' lifetimes, followed by marijuana (17.7%) and e-cigarettes with nicotine (15.8%). For past month use, alcohol was used most frequently (9.4%), followed by marijuana (7.9%), and e-cigarettes with Nicotine (7.2%).

Substance Use Perceptions and Behaviors:

Perceived Risk: For grades 6-8 and 9-12, non-medical use of prescription drugs had the highest perceived risk ratings. Gaming 3 or more hours per day had the lowest perceived risk, followed by gambling in grades 6-8 and marijuana in grades 9-12.

Parental Disapproval: For grades 6-8 parental disapproval was highest for marijuana (97.8%) followed by vaping nicotine and non-medical use of prescription drugs (97.3%). For grades 9-12 parental disapproval was highest for non-medical use of prescription drugs, followed by smoking cigarettes. The lowest rating of perceived parental disapproval was for gaming three or more hours per day.

Friend Disapproval: For grades 6-8 peer disapproval was highest for marijuana, followed by non-medical use of prescription drugs. For grades 9-12, it was highest for non-medical use of prescription drugs, followed by smoking cigarettes. For both, peer disapproval was lowest for gaming three or more hours per day.

Accessibility of Alcohol and Other Drugs-Perception of Ease of Access: For grades 6-8 and 9-12, alcohol was perceived as the easiest to obtain, followed by prescription drugs in grades 6-8 and vape products with nicotine in grades 9-12. Grades 6-8 reported marijuana as the most difficult to obtain, and grades 9-12 reported prescription drugs are the hardest to obtain.

Accessibility of Alcohol and Other Drugs-Sources: Overall, students in grades 6-12 most often access tobacco, vape products, and marijuana from friends/peers. Alcohol is most frequently accessed from home with parents' permission, and prescription drugs are most accessed from home without parents' permission.

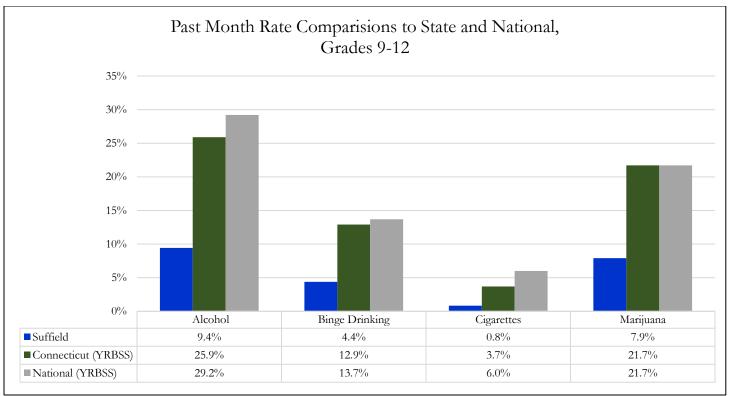
Locations of Substance Use: Vaping products, alcohol, and marijuana are most used "with friends at my home or my friends' home" Prescription drugs not for medical use are the only substance most often used "at home, alone."

Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol or Marijuana/THC: Among youth in grades 11-12, more drove under the influence of marijuana/THC (2.1% past month/6.3% lifetime) than alcohol (1.1% past month/2.8% lifetime).

Other Substance Use: Of substances less commonly used the highest lifetime use rates for grades 6-12 were CBD products (8.6%), and inhalants (3.9%), followed by hallucinogens (1.9%). Heroin/fentanyl was 0.5%, noted here due to community concerns regarding the opioid epidemic in our state and nation.

Toxic Stress: Among the four toxic stress indicators assessed, discrimination was most frequently reported, 23.1% in grades 6-8 and 37.5% in grades 9-12. Housing insecurity was the least common.





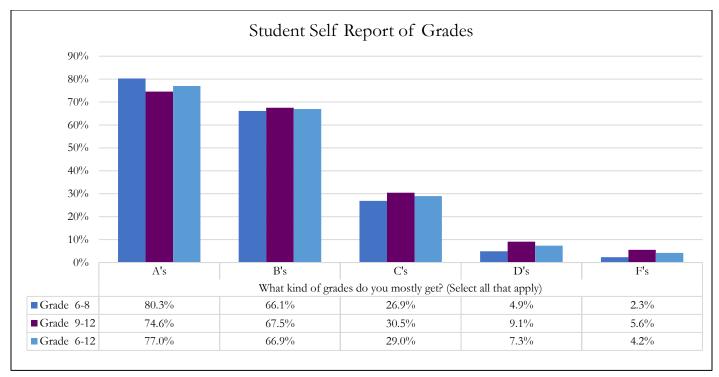
Source: YRBSS 2019

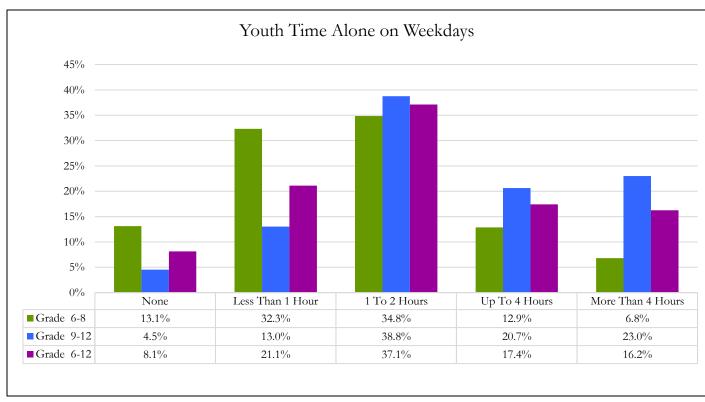
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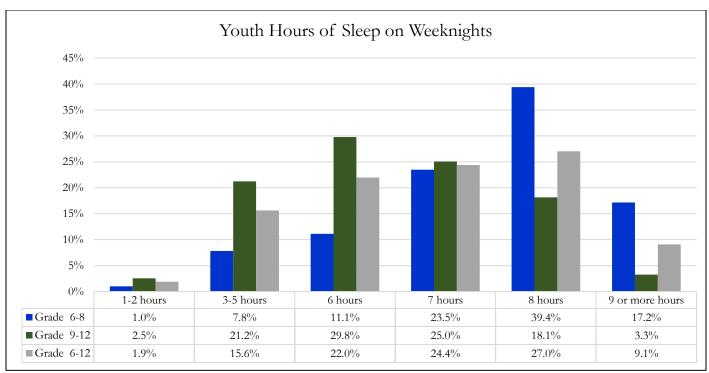
For the following sections, tests for statistically significance difference were performed by biological sex, gender identity, and race and ethnicity for grades 6-8 and 9-12. Race was grouped into three categories to allow for accurate statistical analysis and to ensure that students in race categories that represent a small number of students are not inadvertently identified. The categories are white, Hispanic, and All Other Races. Any statistically significant difference in these groups is noted under the chart it applies to and on pages 33 and 34 where a list of associations with substance use are provided. There are instances where significance testing indicates differences among categories, however they are less statistically reliable due to small numbers and thus are not reported here.

^{*}It should be noted that YRBSS data presented here is from 2019, the most recent year available, prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. Many youth report less substance use and less access to substances during the pandemic, thus comparisons during this time period should be interpreted with caution.

Youth Lifestyles:

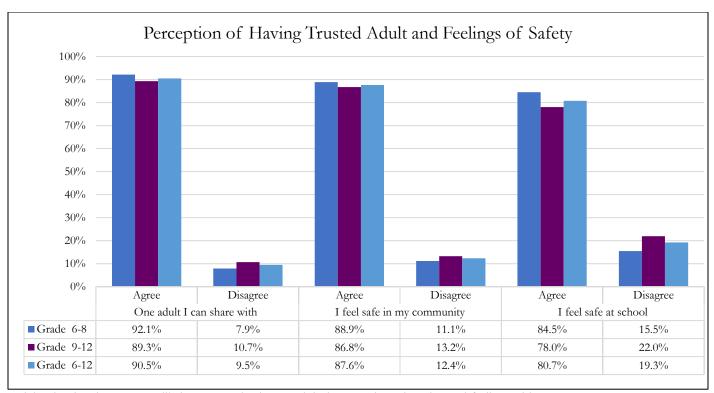






^{*}High school females report sleeping less than males.

^{*}Middle school youth who identified as transgender, non-binary, or unsure are reporting sleeping less than their cisgender peers.



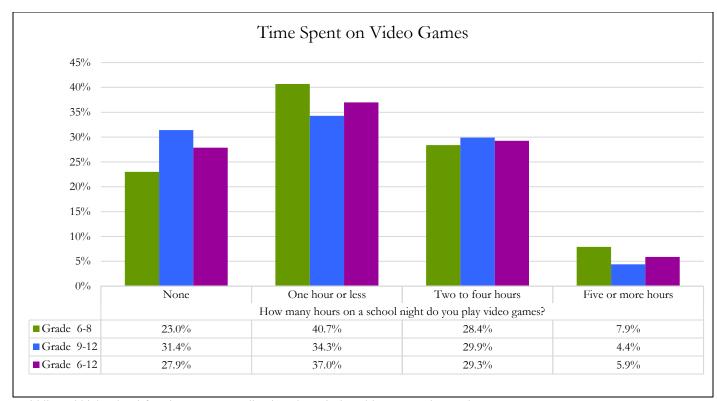
^{*}High school males are more likely to report having an adult they can share thoughts and feelings with.

^{*}Middle and high school youth who identified as transgender, non-binary, or unsure were less likely to report having an adult they can share with, less likely to report feeling safe in their community, and less likely to report feeling safe at school.



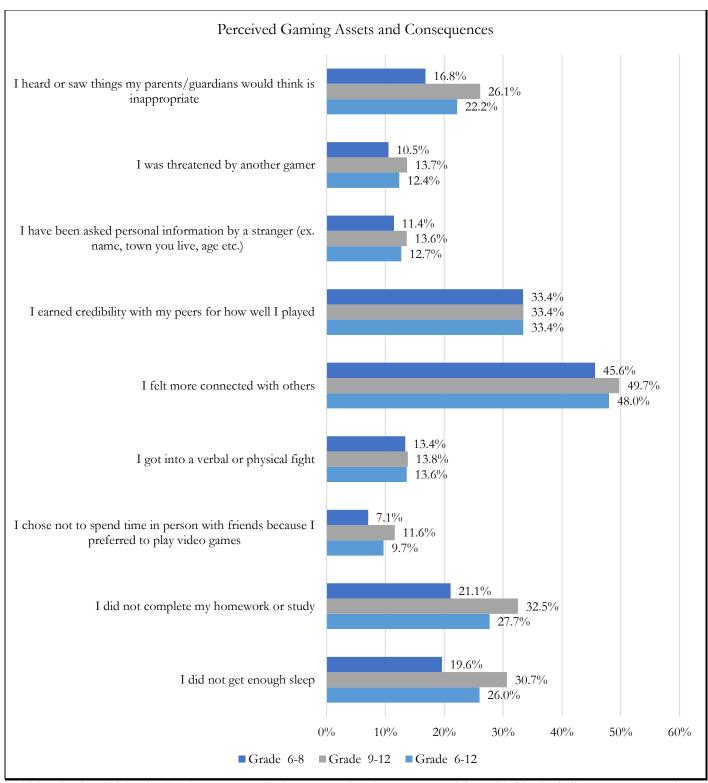
^{*}Middle and high school males are more likely to report feeling safe in their community and safe at school.

Gaming:



^{*}Middle and high school females report spending less time playing video games than males.





^{*}Middle school and high school males were more likely to report choosing not to spend time with friends, feeling more connected to others, and feeling they earned credibility.

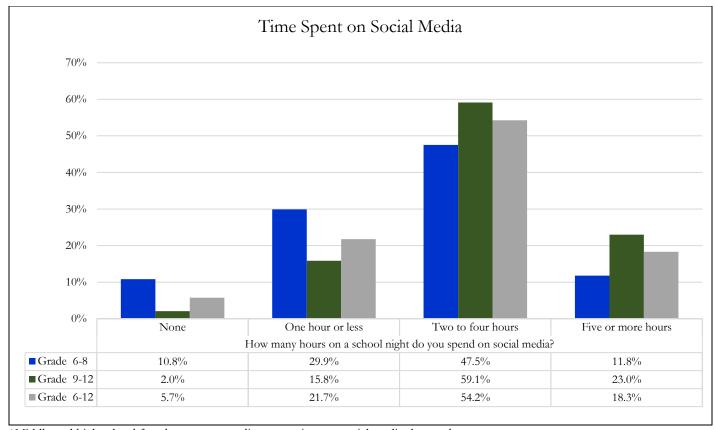
^{*}High school white youth were less likely to report not spending time with friends than Hispanic youth.



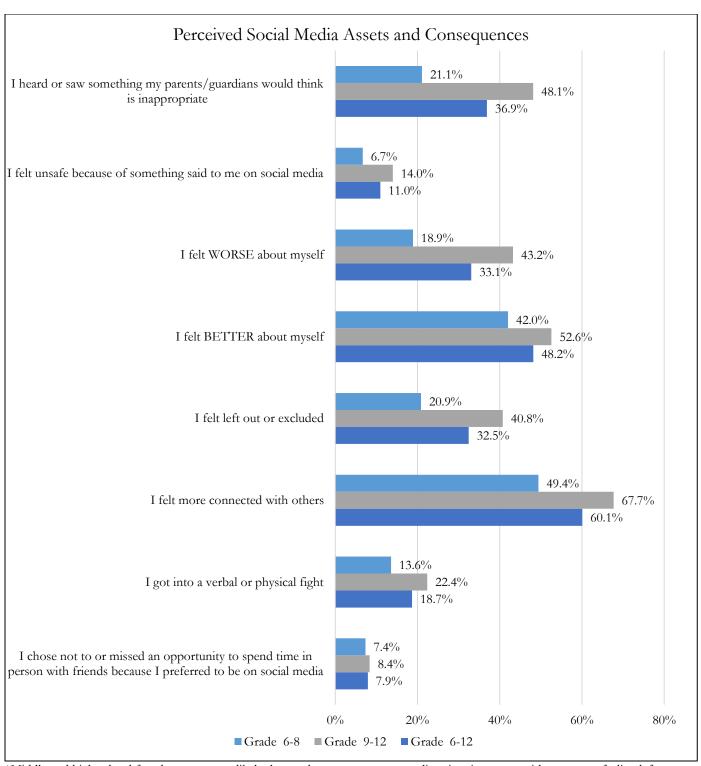
^{*}High school males were more likely than females to report not getting enough sleep, not completing homework or studies, getting into verbal or physical fights, receiving threats, and having seen something their parents would think was inappropriate. *High school white youth were less likely to report not getting enough sleep due to video games and not completing homework or studies than the "all other races" aggregate group.

- *Middle school white youth were less likely to report not spending time with friends than the "all other races" group.
- *Middle school white youth were less likely to report seeing something inappropriate than the "all other races" group.
- *Middle school and high school youth who identified as transgender, non-binary, or unsure, were more likely to report not completing their homework due to gaming.
- *High school youth who identified as transgender, non-binary, or unsure were more likely to report not spending time in person with friends due to gaming.
- *Middle school cisgender youth were less likely to report getting into physical or verbal fights due to gaming.

Social Media:



^{*}Middle and high school females report spending more time on social media than males.



^{*}Middle and high school females were more likely than males to report not spending time in person with someone, feeling left out or excluded, feeling worse about themselves, and feeling unsafe due to social media.

^{*}High school females were more likely to report feeling more connected with others and seeing inappropriate things because of social media than males.

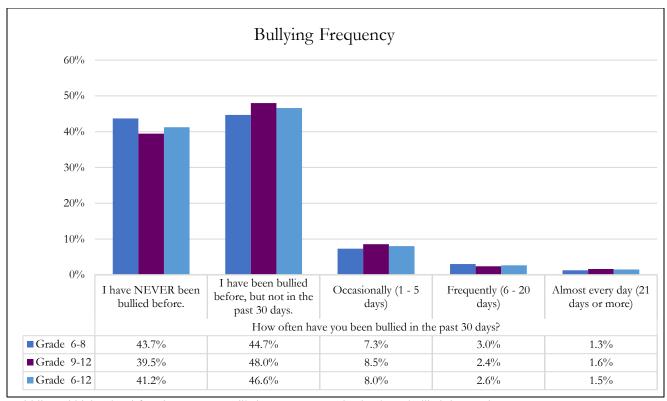
^{*}Middle school females were more likely than males to report having gotten into a fight because of social media.

^{*}Middle school white youth were more likely to report feeling better about themselves because of social media than Hispanic youth.

^{*}High school white youth were more likely to report feeling worse about themselves because of social media than the "all other races" group.

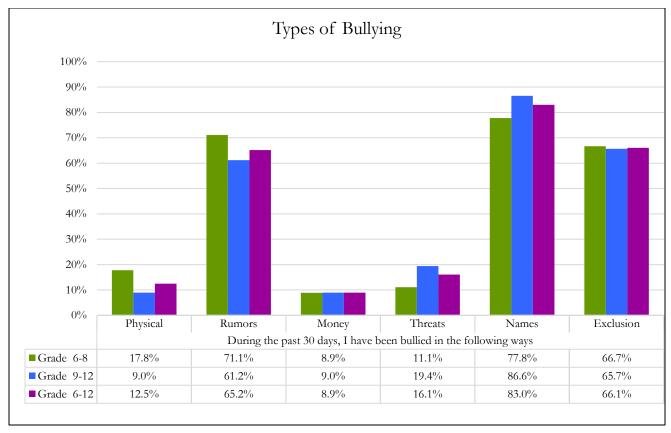
*High school youth who identified as transgender, non-binary, or unsure were more likely to report: not spending time with friends in person, feeling excluded, feeling better and worse about themselves, and feeling unsafe because of social media. *Middle school youth who identified as transgender, non-binary, or unsure were more likely to report feeling connected with others because of social media.

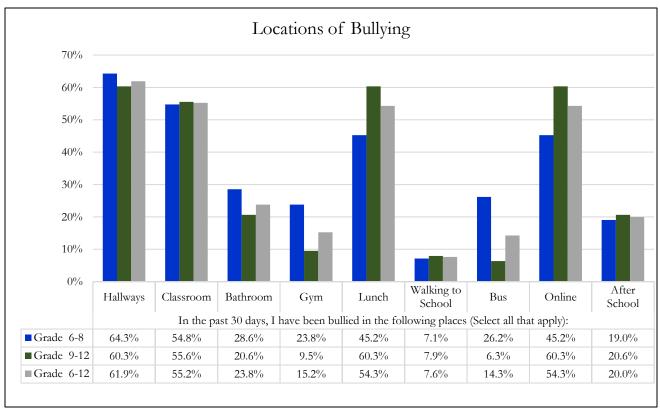
Bullying:

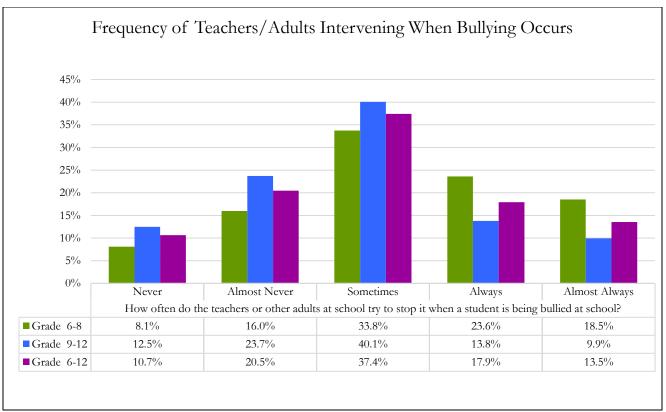


^{*}Middle and high school females were more likely to report ever having been bullied than males.

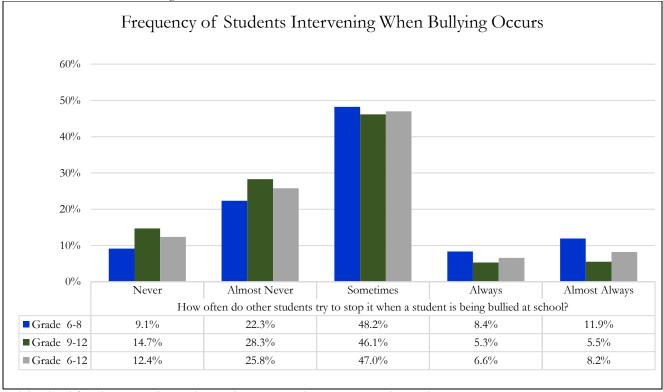
^{*}Middle school youth who identified as transgender, non-binary, or unsure were more likely to report ever having been bullied than cisgender youth.





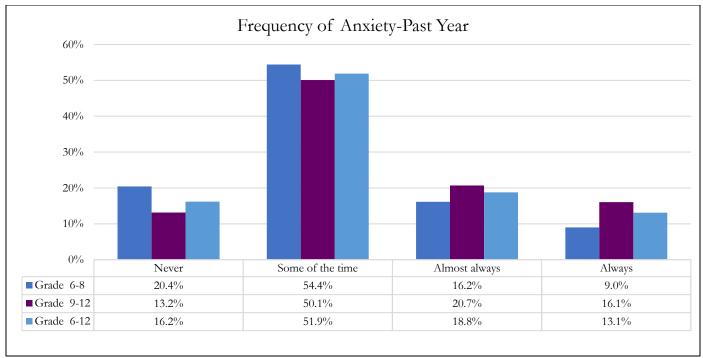


*Middle school youth who identified as transgender, non-binary, or unsure were more likely to report that teachers "sometimes" intervene when a student is being bullied.



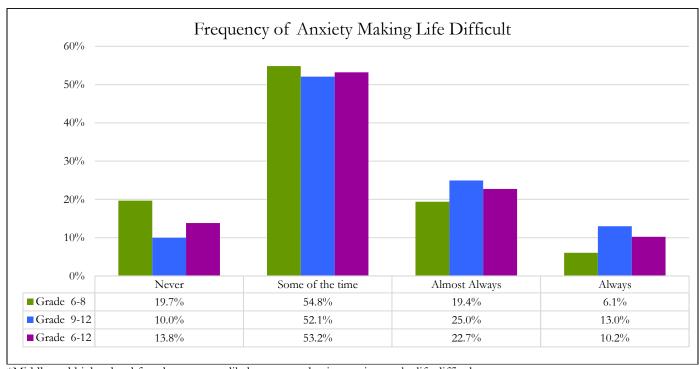
^{*}High school females report that students "almost never" intervene more than males.

Emotional Health:



^{*}Middle and high school females report more past year anxiety than males.

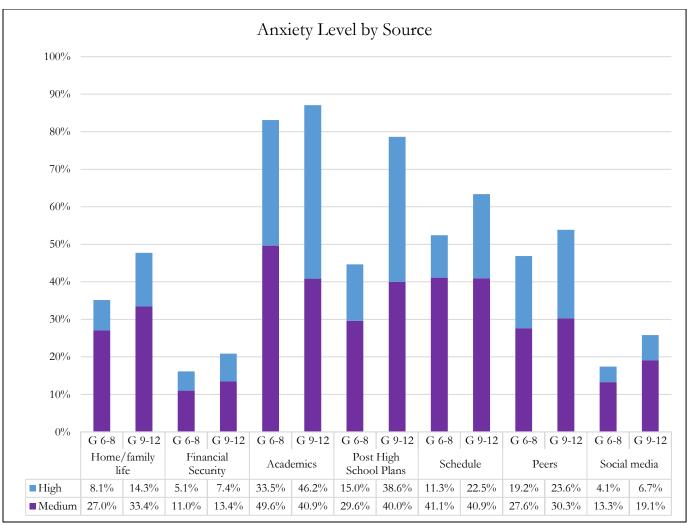
^{*}Middle and high school youth who identified as transgender, non-binary, or unsure are more likely to report past year anxiety.



^{*}Middle and high school females are more likely to report having anxiety make life difficult.

^{*}High school Hispanic youth were more likely than the "all other races" group to report anxiety making life difficult "almost always."



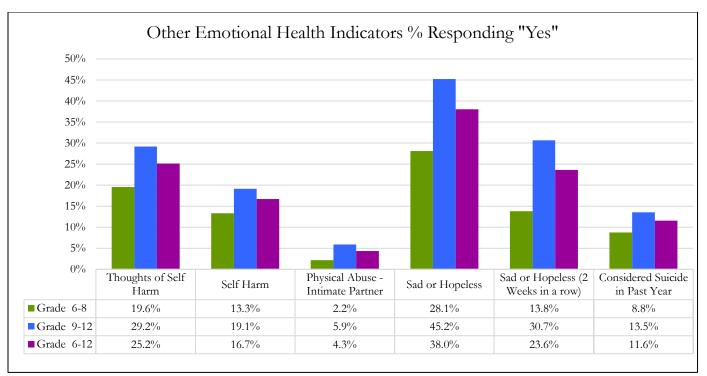


^{*}Middle and high school females were more likely than males to report sources of anxiety as home/family life, academics, post-high school plans, and peers.

^{*}High school females were more likely than males to report sources of anxiety as family financial security, schedule, and social media.

^{*}Middle and high school youth who identified as transgender, non-binary, or unsure were more likely to report home/family life, and family financial security as sources of anxiety.

^{*}Middle school youth who identified as transgender, non-binary, or unsure were more likely to report post-high school planning, peers, and social media as sources of anxiety.



Note: State data for grades 9-12 (YRBSS 2019) indicate that 30.6% of students felt sad or hopeless for 2 or more weeks in a row, 12.7% considered suicide, 15.4% harmed themselves in the past year.

^{*}Middle and high school females were more likely than males to report thoughts of self-harm and self-harm behaviors.

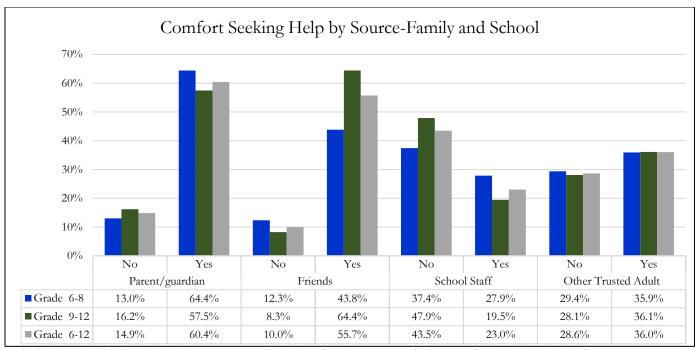
^{*}Middle and high school females were more likely than males to report feeling sad or hopeless, and feeling sad or hopeless for 2 weeks in a row or more, and having considered suicide in the past year than males.

^{*}High school females were more likely to report having experienced intimate partner violence than males.

^{*}High school Hispanic youth were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless and sad or hopeless two or more weeks in a row than the "all other races" group.

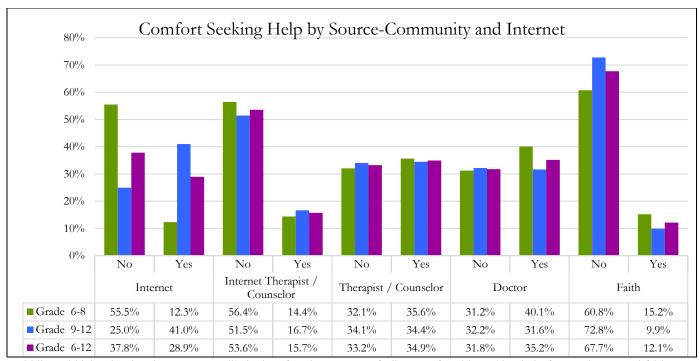
^{*}Middle and high school youth who identified as transgender, non-binary, or unsure were more likely to report having thoughts of self harm, self harm behaviors, feeling sad or hopeless, feeling sad or hopeless two weeks in a row, and having considered suicide in the past year.

^{*}High school youth who identified as transgender, non-binary, or unsure were more likely to report having experienced physical abuse from an intimate partner.



^{*}Middle school and high school males were more likely than females to report feeling comfortable seeking help from a parent/guardian.

^{*}Middle school and high school youth who identified as transgender, non-binary, or unsure were less likely to feel comfortable seeking help from a parent/guardian.



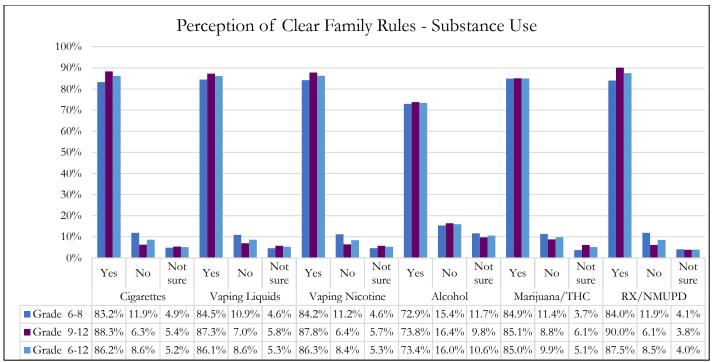
^{*}Middle and high school males were more likely than females to report feeling comfortable seeking help from a doctor and faith or religious leader.

^{*}Middle school females were more likely than males to report feeling comfortable using the internet for information or to access an online therapist or counselor.

^{*}Middle school and high school youth who identified as transgender, non-binary, or unsure were more likely to feel comfortable seeking help from the internet for an online therapist or counselor.

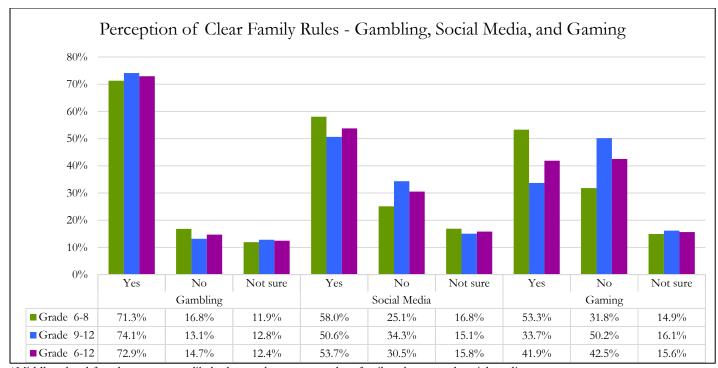
^{*}Middle school youth who identified as transgender, non-binary, or unsure were more likely to feel comfortable seeking help from the internet for information and were less likely to feel comfortable seeking help from a doctor or nurse.

Perceptions of Substance Use, Family Rules and Experiences:



^{*}High school males were more likely than females to report clear family rules around alcohol and marijuana.

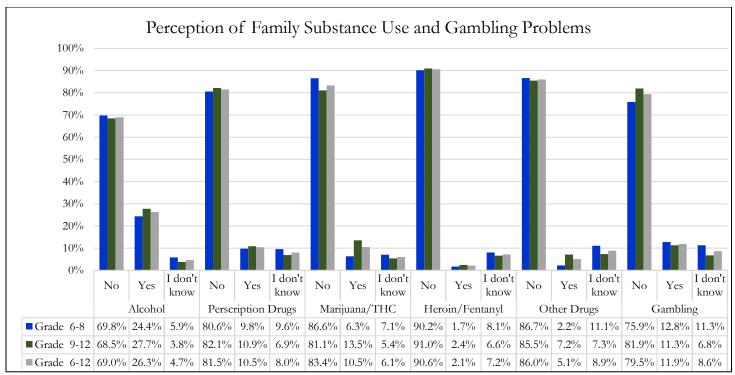
^{*}High school youth who identified as transgender, non-binary, or unsure were less likely to report clear family rules around marijuana compared to their cisgender peers.



^{*}Middle school females were more likely than males to report clear family rules around social media.

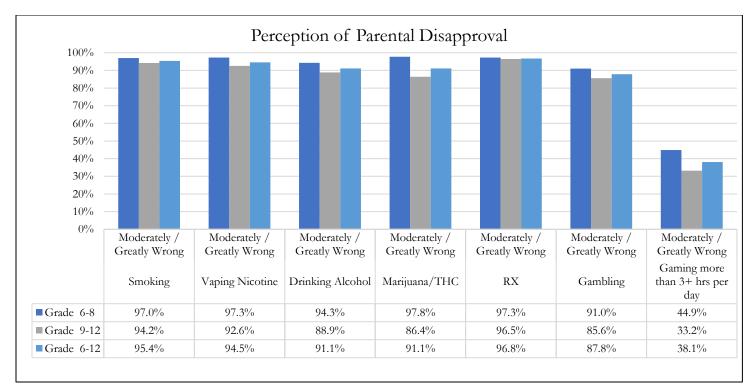
^{*}Middle and high school youth who identified as transgender, non-binary, or unsure were less likely than their cisgender peers to report clear family rules around cigarettes, e-cigarettes, alcohol, and prescription drugs.

^{*}High school youth who identified as transgender, non-binary, or unsure were less likely to report clear family rules around gambling than their cisgender peers.



^{*}High school females were more likely than males to report family problems with alcohol and other drugs.

^{*}High school youth who identified as transgender, non-binary, or unsure were more likely than their cisgender peers to report having family problems with alcohol, marijuana, and heroin.



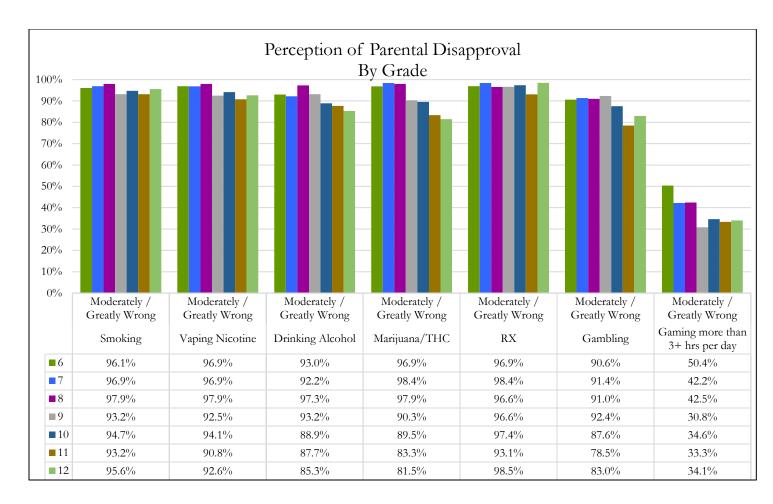
^{*}High school females report more parental disapproval for gambling than males.

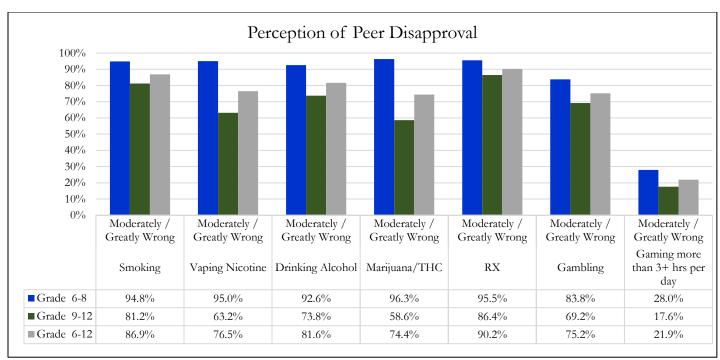
^{*}Middle school white youth were more likely than the "all other races group" to report parental disapproval for non-medical use of prescription drugs.



^{*}Middle school Hispanic youth were more likely than white youth to report family problems with other drugs.

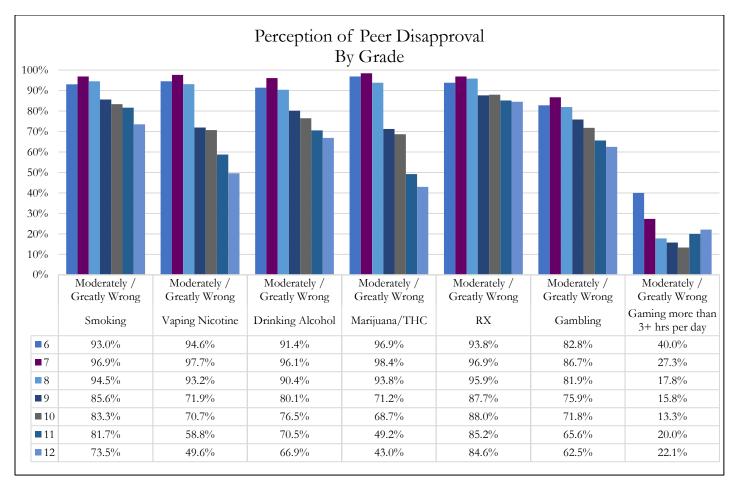
- *High school youth who identified as transgender, non-binary, or unsure were less likely to report parental disapproval for smoking cigarettes and marijuana than their cisgender peers.
- *Middle school youth who identified as transgender, non-binary, or unsure were less likely to report parental disapproval for nonmedical use of prescription drugs than their cisgender peers.

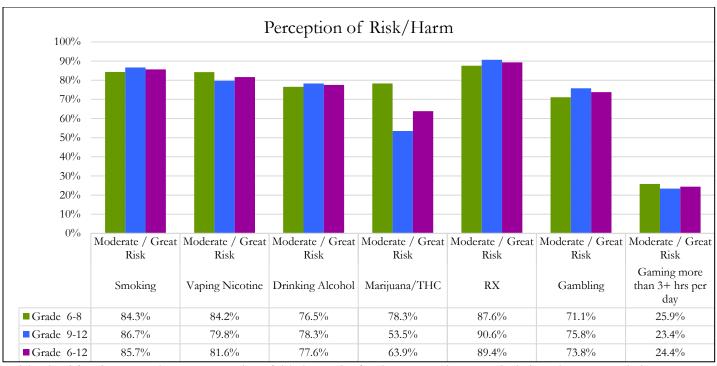




^{*}High school females are more likely to report peer disapproval for gambling than males.

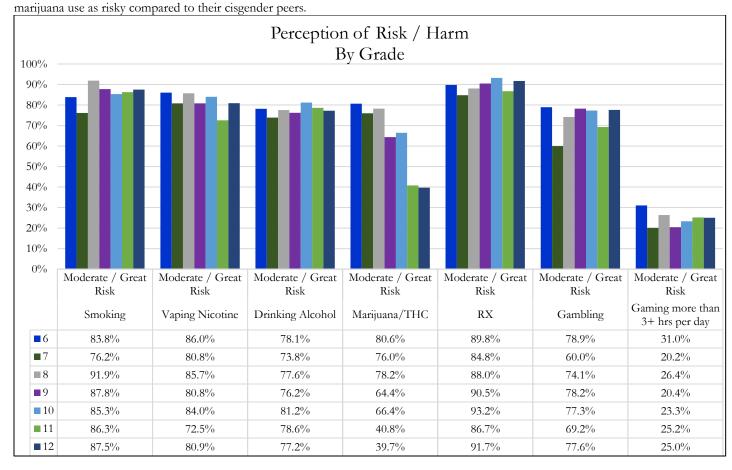
^{*}Middle school females were less likely to report peer disapproval for cigarettes than males.

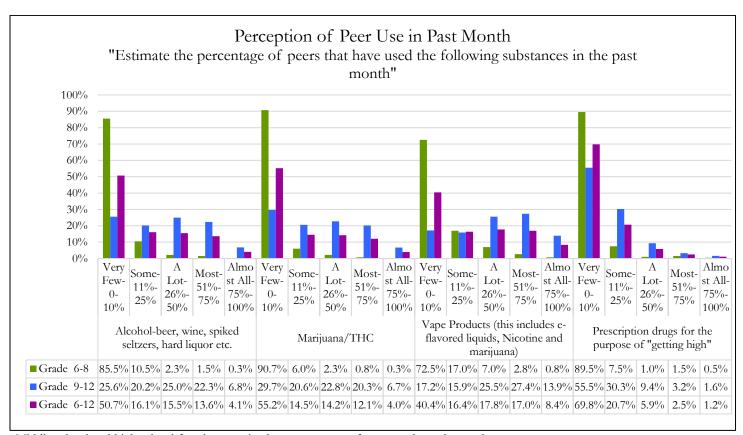




^{*}High school females reported greater perception of risk than males for cigarettes, e-cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, prescription drugs, and gambling.

^{*}Middle and high school females reported greater perception of risk for gaming three or more hours per day than males. *Middle and high school youth who identified as transgender, non-binary, or unsure were less likely to report perceiving

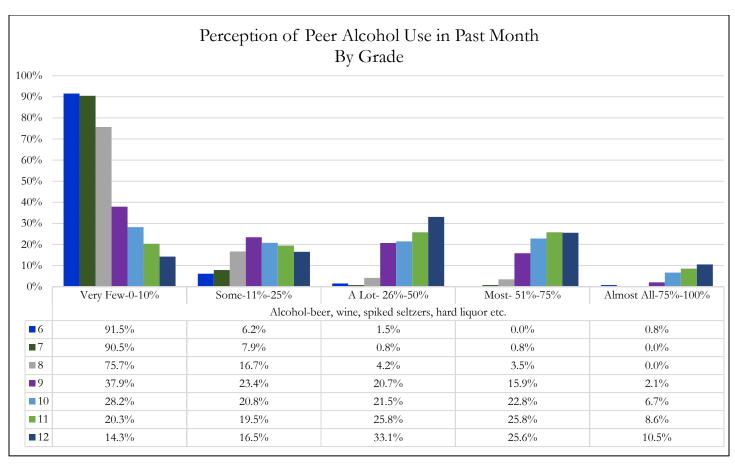


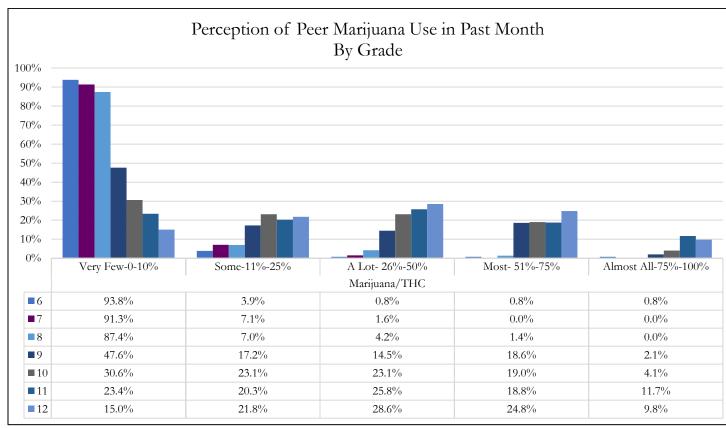


^{*}Middle school and high school females perceived more peer use of vape products than males.

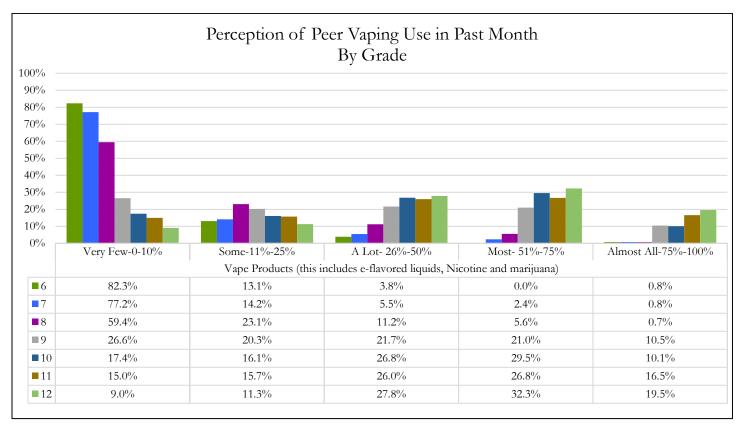


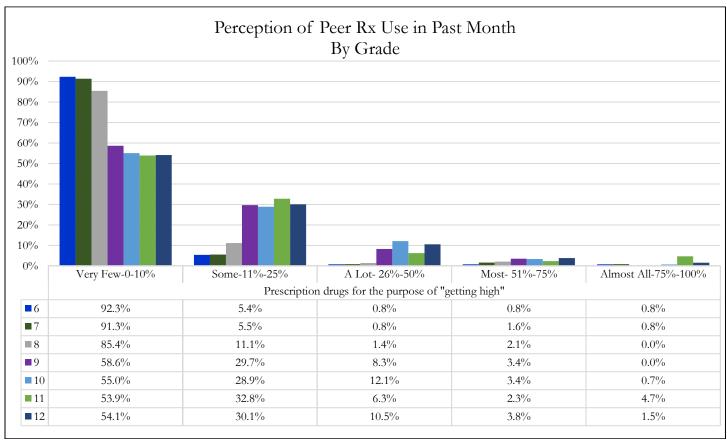
^{*}High school females perceived more peer use of alcohol and marijuana than males.





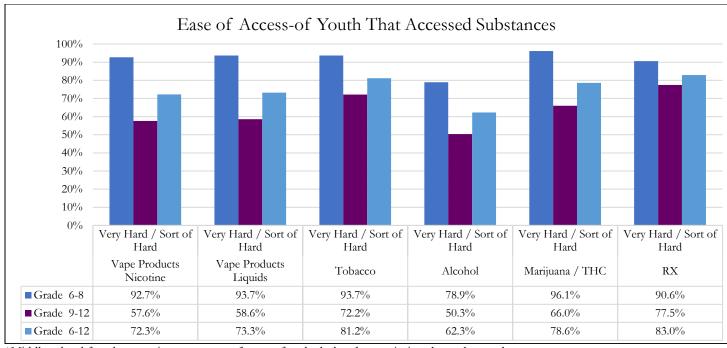






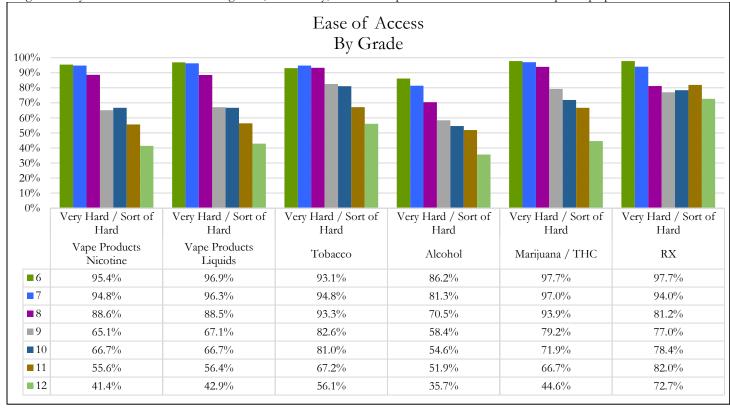


Ease of Access:



^{*}Middle school females perceive more ease of access for alcohol and prescription drugs than males.

*High school youth who identified as transgender, non-binary, or unsure report more ease of access for liquid vape products.



^{*}High school white youth report more ease of access for alcohol than "all other races" group.

^{*}Middle school youth who identified as transgender, non-binary, or unsure report more ease of access for alcohol and prescription drugs than their cisgender peers.

Substance Use and Gambling:

Risk Factors for Any Substance Use in Youth's Lifetime, Grades 6-12:

The following list includes youth reported experiences and perceptions that are statistically associated with lifetime use of any substance use. It is important to note association should not be considered causation.

Suffield Middle and High School youth who have used any substance in their lifetime are more likely to:

- Spend more time home alone
- Not get enough sleep due to gaming
- Not complete homework or study due to gaming, spend time with friends, have gotten into a fight, have been asked personal information, be threatened, or have seen or heard in appropriate things due to gaming
- Have missed time in person with friends, gotten into a fight, feel left out or excluded, feel better about themselves, feel worse about themselves, feel unsafe, and have seen something inappropriate because of social media
- Have anxiety make life difficult
- Have social media as a source of anxiety
- Have thoughts about self-harm, and have self-harm behaviors
- Have experienced physical abuse from an intimate partner
- Have felt sad or hopeless, and sad or hopeless two weeks in a row
- Have considered suicide in the past year
- Feel less comfortable seeking help from a parent/guardian, or a doctor or nurse.
- Not report having clear family rules around gambling, social media or gaming
- Report having family problems around alcohol, marijuana, prescription drugs, other drugs, and gambling
- Report less parental disapproval for cigarettes, e-cigarettes, alcohol, and gambling and gaming
- Report less peer disapproval for cigarettes, e-cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, gambling and gaming
- Perceive less risk in using alcohol or marijuana
- Perceive more peer use of alcohol, marijuana, and vape products
- Report more ease of access to vape products, tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, and prescription drugs
- Report having experienced violence

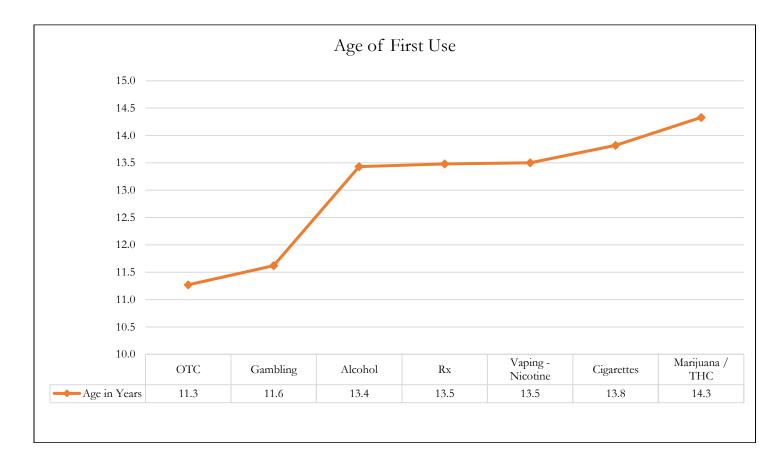
<u>Suffield High School</u> youth who have used <u>any substance in their lifetime</u> are more likely to:

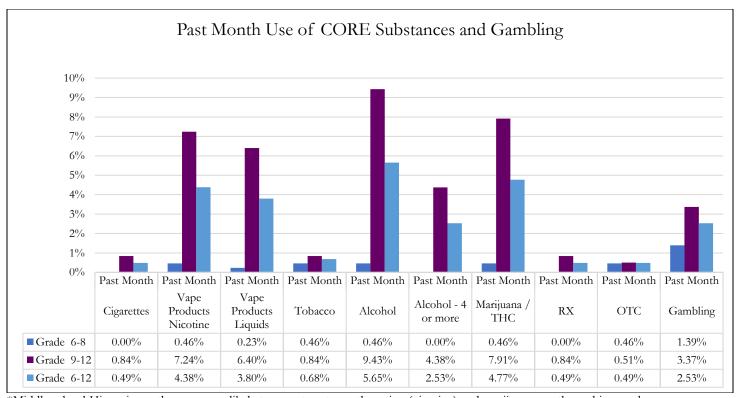
- Not have a trusted adult they can share thoughts and feelings with
- Have spent more time on social media
- Not feel comfortable seeking help from a therapist/counselor
- Not report having clear family rules about cigarettes, e-cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and prescription drugs
- Report less parental disapproval for marijuana
- Report less peer disapproval of non-medical use of prescription drugs
- Perceive less risk in using e-cigarettes

Suffield Middle School youth who have used any substance in their lifetime are more likely to:

- Not feel safe in the community or school
- Report feeling more connected with others and earned credibility due to gaming
- Feel more connected to other due to social media

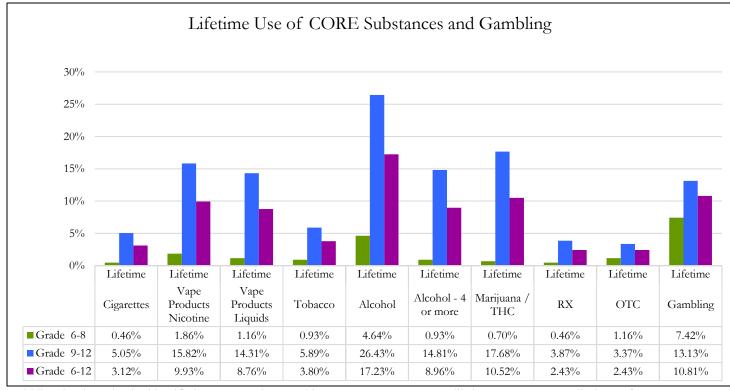
- Have been bullied
- Report that students almost never intervene when a student is being bullied
- Report having anxiety in the past year
- Report home/family life, schedule, and peers as a source of anxiety
- Feel comfortable seeking help from the internet for information
- Perceive less risk in gambling
- Perceive more peer use of prescription drugs
- Report having experienced discrimination, housing insecurity and food insecurity



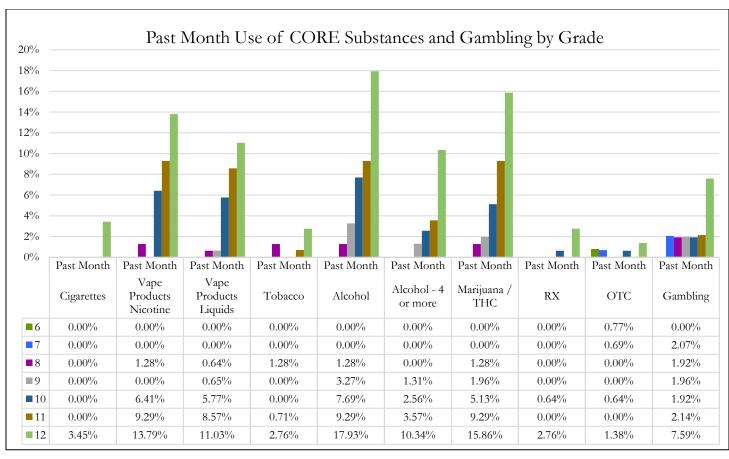


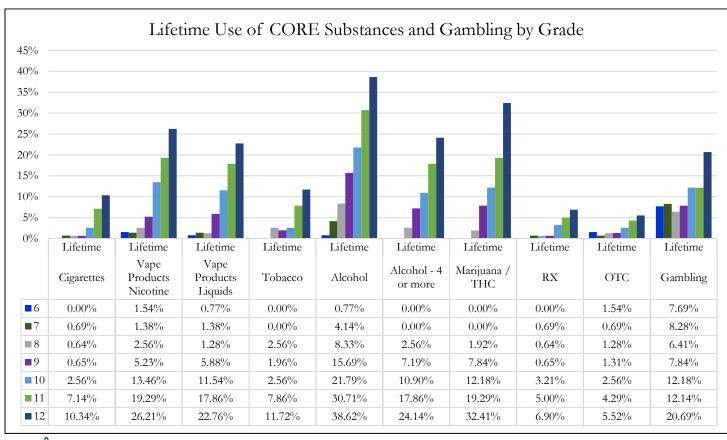
^{*}Middle school Hispanic youth were more likely to report past month vaping (nicotine) and marijuana use than white youth.

^{*}Middle school youth in the "all other races" group were more likely to report more past month use of OTC than white youth.

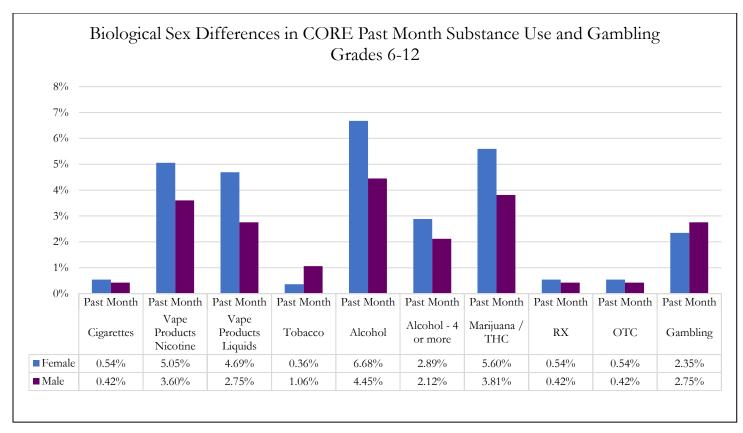


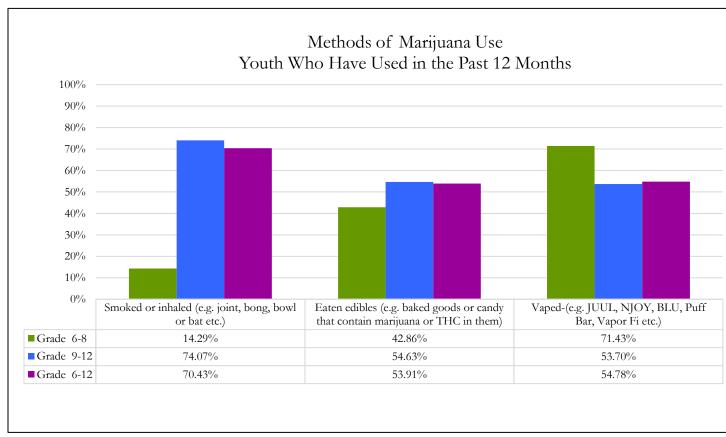
^{*}Middle school youth who identified as transgender, non-binary, or unsure were more likely to report non-medical use of prescription drugs in their lifetime than their cisgender peers.

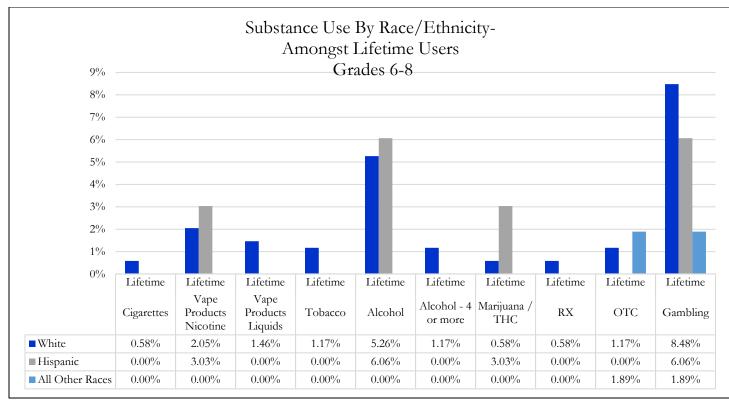


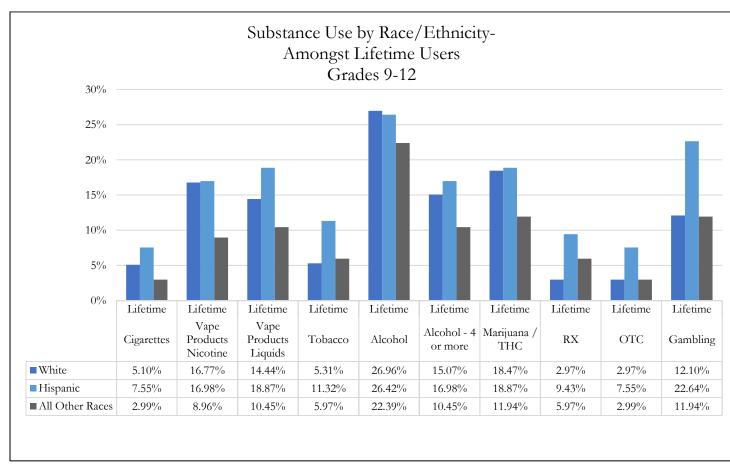


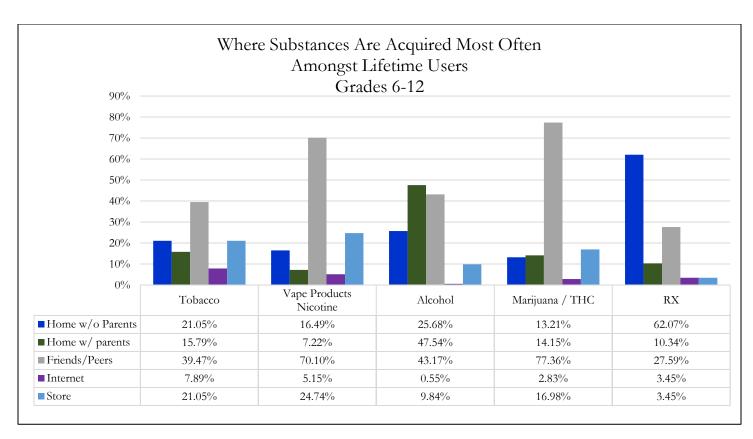


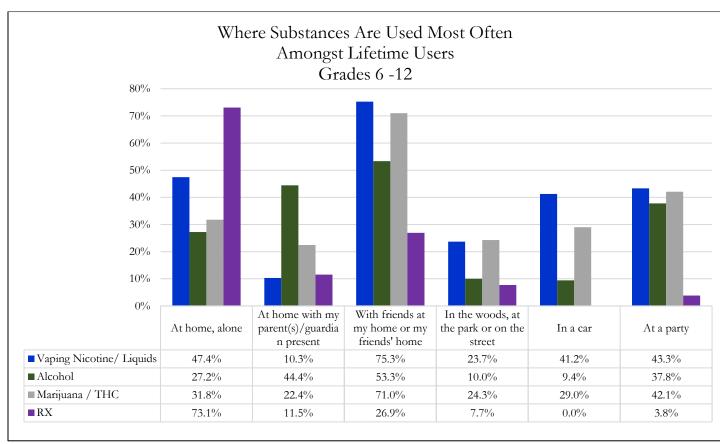




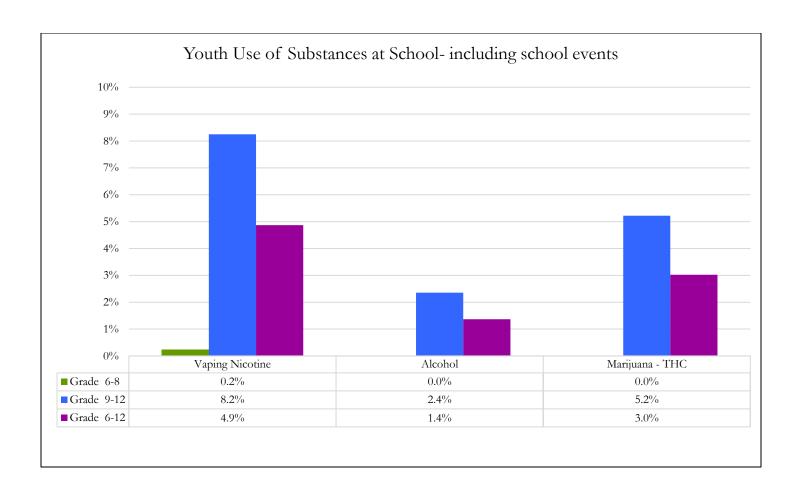




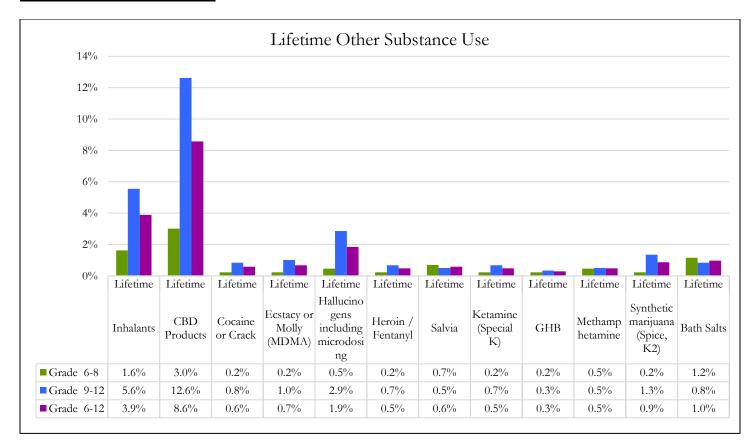


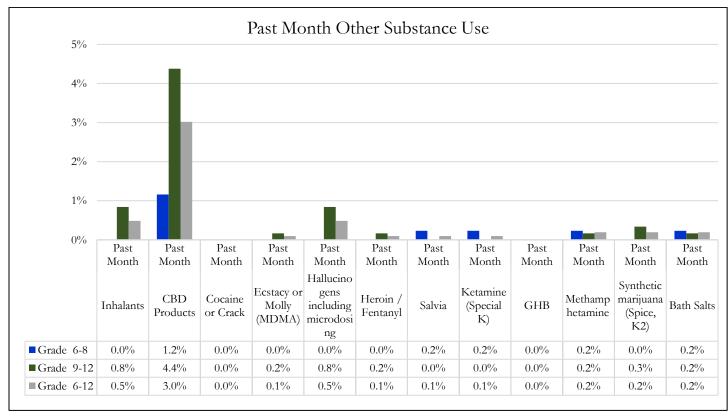






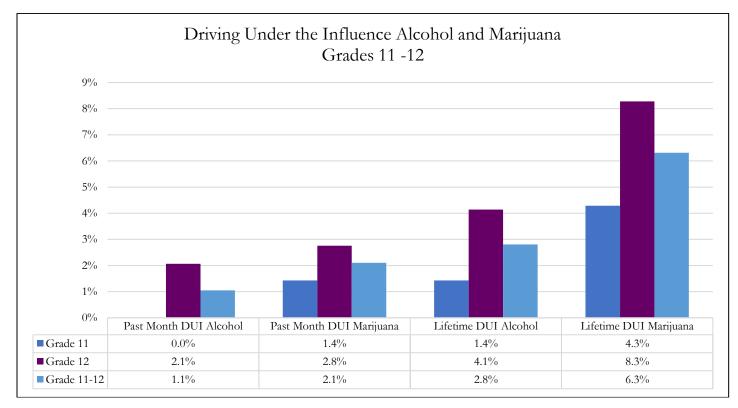
Other Substance Use:

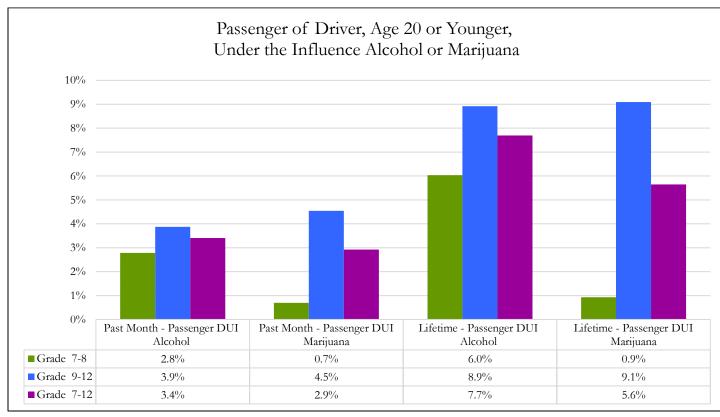






Driving Under the Influence:





Suffield 2017 Substance Use Rates Compared to 2022:

It is important to note when comparing 2017 and 2022 data that the survey tool and administration changed during this time. 2017 data are from the Suffield Youth Assessment Survey prepared by the Southeastern Regional Action Council (SERAC). Youth Voices Count Survey has an instructional video, rather than a teacher script, presented prior to students taking the survey. This video emphasized confidentiality and anonymity, including noting that IP addresses would not be collected.

Additionally, the 2017 survey was conducted prior to the COVID-19 pandemic greatly disrupting lives in Connecticut beginning in March 2020. Thus, comparisons between these two time periods should be interpreted with caution.

Past Month Substance Use and Gambling 2017 and 2022, Grades 9-12					
Suffield 2017 Suffield 2022 Percent Change 2017-					
Alcohol	15.7%	9.4%	-39.95%		
Binge Drinking		4.4%	n/a		
Cigarettes	3.3%	0.8%	-74.49%		
E Ciarana	10.9%	Nicotine- 7.2%	n/a		
E-Cigarettes	10.970	Flavored Liquids- 6.4%	n/a		
Marijuana	9.9%	7.9%	-20.08%		
Prescription Drugs	2.8%	0.8%	-69.94%		
Gambling		3.4%	n/a		

^{*}Note the 2017 survey did not ask about past month binge drinking or gambling in a comparable way. E-cigarette use was not separated by use of Nicotine compared to Flavored Liquids.

Perception of Risk/Harm (Moderate/Great Risk) 2017 and 2022, Grades 9-12						
	Suffield 2017 Suffield 2022 Percent Change 2017-2022					
Alcohol	75.1%	78.3%	4.30%			
Cigarettes	84.3%	86.7%	2.85%			
E-Cigarettes		79.8%	n/a			
Marijuana	46.2%	53.5%	15.75%			
Prescription Drugs	83.8%	90.6%	8.17%			
Gambling		75.8%	n/a			

^{*}Note the 2017 SERAC survey did not ask about perception of risk relating to e-cigarettes or gambling. Additionally, 2017 SERAC gave youth the option of selecting "I don't know" which was chosen between 5.3-14.9% of the time, possibly reducing the numbers reflected here in 2017.



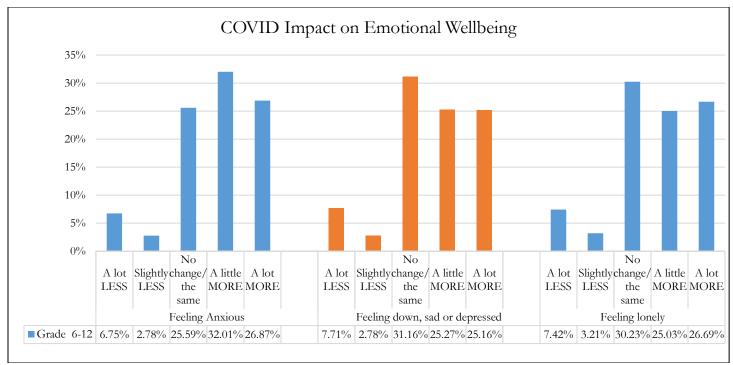
Perception of Parental Disapproval (Moderately/Greatly Wrong) 2017 and 2022, Grades 9-12						
	Suffield 2017 Suffield 2022 Percent Change 2017-202					
Alcohol	87.4%	88.9%	1.68%			
Cigarettes	92.5%	94.2%	1.80%			
E-Cigarettes		92.6%	n/a			
Marijuana	86.6%	86.4%	-0.26%			
Prescription Drugs	95.7%	96.5%	0.79%			
Gambling	64.7%	85.6%	32.28%			

^{*}Note the 2017 SERAC survey did not ask about parental disapproval of e-cigarettes. The numbers presented here in 2017 reflect the percent reporting "wrong" or "very wrong."

Perception of Friends/Peer Disapproval (Moderately/Greatly Wrong) 2017 and 2022, Grades 9-12						
	Suffield 2017 Suffield 2022 Percent Change 2017-2022					
Alcohol	61.4%	73.8%	20.11%			
Cigarettes	70.4%	81.2%	15.30%			
E-Cigarettes		63.2%	n/a			
Marijuana	51.2%	58.6%	14.54%			
Prescription Drugs	83.0%	86.4%	4.13%			
Gambling	50.8%	69.2%	36.15%			

^{*}Note the 2017 SERAC survey did not ask about peer disapproval of e-cigarettes. The numbers presented here in 2017 reflect the percent reporting "wrong" or "very wrong."

COVID-19 Impact on Youth Wellbeing and Substance Use:



^{*}Middle and high school females are more likely to report feeling "a lot more" anxiety, depression, and loneliness due to COVID impacts than males.

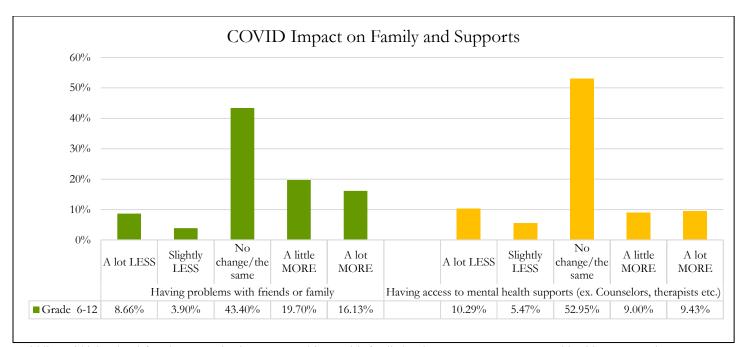


^{*}Middle and high school youth who identified as transgender, non-binary, or unsure were more likely to report feeling more loneliness due to COVID impacts than their cisgender peers.

^{*}Middle school youth who identified as transgender, non-binary, or unsure were more likely to report feeling more anxiety due to COVID impacts than their cisgender peers.

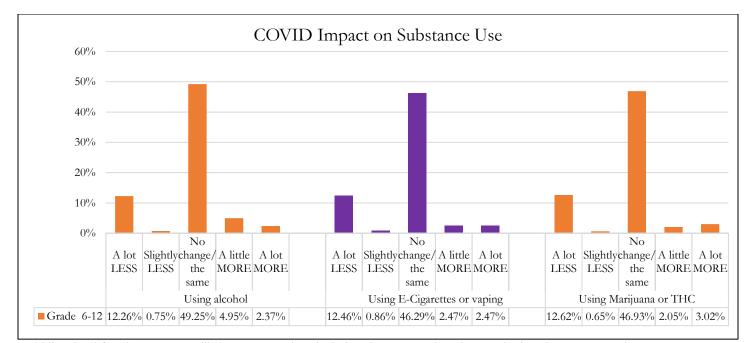
^{*}High school youth who identified as transgender, non-binary, or unsure were more likely to report feeling more depression due to COVID impacts than their cisgender peers.

^{*}Middle school youth who have used substances in their lifetime were more likely to report depression, and feelings of loneliness due to COVID.



^{*}Middle and high school females report having more problems with family but have more access to mental health supports than males because of COVID impacts.

^{*}Middle and high school youth who have used substances in their lifetime were more likely to report having more access to mental health supports due to COVID impacts.



^{*}Middle school females were more likely to report using alcohol, e-cigarettes, and marijuana a lot less due to COVID impacts.

^{*}High school youth who have used substances in their lifetime were more likely to report more use of alcohol, e-cigarettes, and marijuana due to COVID impacts.

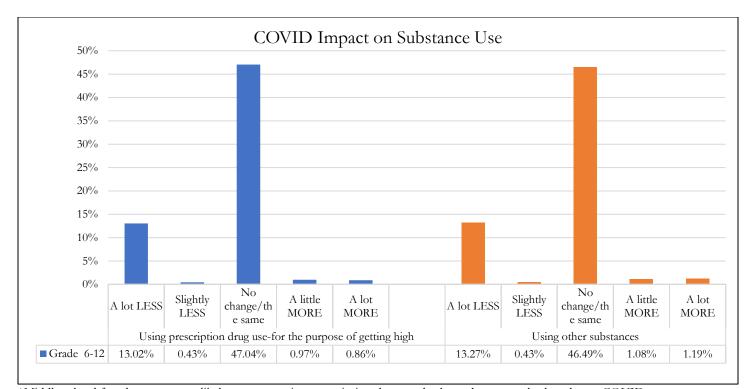


^{*}High school youth who identified as transgender, non-binary, or unsure were more likely to report having problems with friends or family but also more access to mental health supports due to COVID impacts.

^{*}Middle school youth who have used substances in their lifetime were more likely to report having problems with friends or family due to COVID impacts.

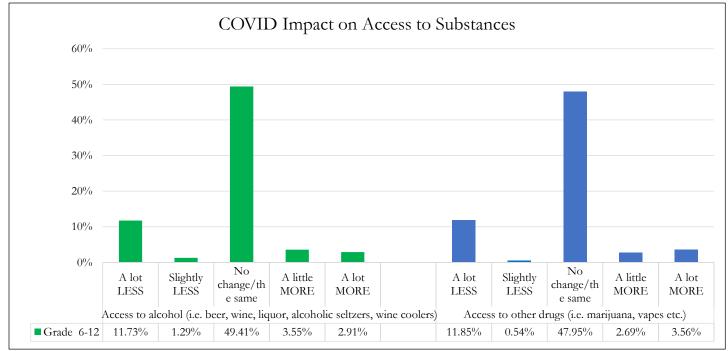
^{*}High school males were more likely to report using e-cigarettes a lot less due to COVID impacts.

^{*}Middle school youth who have used substances in their lifetime were more likely to report less use of e-cigarettes due to COVID impacts.



^{*}Middle school females were more likely to report using prescription drugs and other substances a lot less due to COVID impacts.

^{*}High school youth who have used substances in their lifetime were more likely to report more use of other substances due to COVID impacts.



^{*}Middle school females more frequently reported having a lot less access to alcohol and other drugs during COVID.

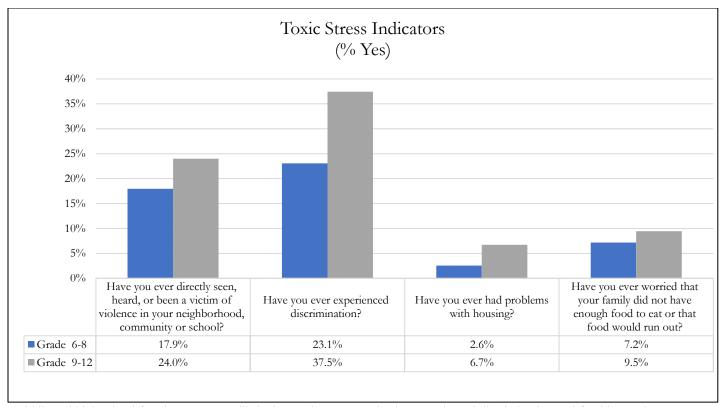
^{*}Middle and high school youth who have used substances in their lifetime were more likely to report greater access to alcohol due to COVID impacts.



^{*}High school males were more likely to report using prescription drugs and other substances a lot less due to COVID impacts.

^{*}High school males more frequently reported having a lot less access to other drugs during COVID.

Toxic Stress:



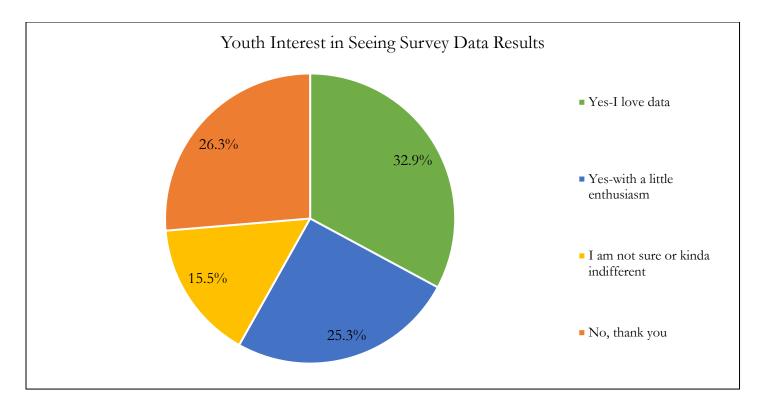
^{*}Middle and high school females were more likely than males to report having experienced discrimination and food insecurity than males.

^{*}Middle and high school Hispanic youth have experienced food insecurity more than white youth.

^{*}Middle school youth in the "all other races" group were more likely to report having experienced discrimination than white youth.

^{*}High school Hispanic youth were more likely to report having experienced discrimination and housing insecurity than white youth.

Youth Interest in Survey Results:



Appendix:

Youth Voices Count Survey Suffield 2022

Note: This version is for the Town of Suffield. The electronic survey contains skip patterns, students' responses to questions dictate what subsequent questions they will receive.





Suffield Grades 6-12, Youth Voices Count Survey Winter 2022:

Survey Introduction

Welcome to the *Youth Voices Count Survey*. Our company is conducting the survey to help community leaders learn about youth experiences and feelings regarding substance use, depression, anxiety, social media, gaming and gambling.

This is your chance to be heard. Information from this survey will be used to help your community enhance its youth services and activities.

This survey is confidential. Our company cannot connect your answers to who you are. No one in your school and community will see any individual responses to the survey.

This survey is sponsored by Suffield Youth Services. The survey is open to youth in grades 6-12 attending school in the Town of Suffield. *Thank you for sharing* your experiences and thoughts about these important youth issues in your community.



Questions About You

1. What grade are you in now?
O 6
O 7
○ 8
O 9
O 10
O 11
<u>12</u>
2. What is your biological sex, the sex you were born?
Female
Male
3. What is your gender identity?
Male
Female
O Non-binary
Transgender
I am not sure right now



Ethnicity and Race

4. H	low do you describe yourself (Select all that apply)?
	Hispanic/Latino/Latinx
	White
	Asian-American
	Black or African-American
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
	American Indian or Alaskan Native
Quest	tions About You
5. W	Vhat kind of grades do you <u>mostly</u> get? (Select all that apply)
	A's
	B's
	C's
	D's
	F's



Electronic/Online Gaming

The next two questions are about video games, electronic or online gaming. This refers to games you can play on any electronic device. Examples of these games include, but are not limited to, Fortnite, World of Warcraft, Minecraft, Roblox, Call of Duty, and mobile gaming apps.

On most <u>school days</u>, about how many	y hours do you spend playing video (games?
None		
Less than one hour		
1 hour		
2 hours		
3 hours		
4 hours		
5 hours		
More than 5 hours		
7. Have you ever experienced any of the fo		
	No	Yes
7. Have you ever experienced any of the fo		
I did not get enough sleep		
I did not get enough sleep I did not complete my homework or study I chose not to spend time <u>in person</u> with friends		
I did not get enough sleep I did not complete my homework or study I chose not to spend time in person with friends because I preferred to play video games		
I did not get enough sleep I did not complete my homework or study I chose not to spend time <u>in person</u> with friends because I preferred to play video games I got into a verbal or physical fight		
I did not get enough sleep I did not complete my homework or study I chose not to spend time <u>in person</u> with friends because I preferred to play video games I got into a verbal or physical fight I felt more connected with others I earned credibility with my peers for how well I		
I did not get enough sleep I did not complete my homework or study I chose not to spend time in person with friends because I preferred to play video games I got into a verbal or physical fight I felt more connected with others I earned credibility with my peers for how well I played I have been asked personal information by a		

Social Media

The next two questions are about your experience with social media. Social media refers to any website or app that people use to share information, ideas, personal messages, and other content such as images or videos.

 On most school days, ABOUT how many scrolling, commenting or communicating with etc.) ? Please estimate. 		
None		
Less than one hour		
1 hour		
2 hours		
3 hours		
4 hours		
5 hours		
More than 5 hours		
9. Have you ever experienced any of the fol	llowing as a result of social media:	Yes
I chose not to or missed an opportunity to spend time <u>in person</u> with friends because I preferred to be on social media	0	0
I got into a verbal or physical fight	\circ	\circ
I felt more connected with others	0	0
I felt left out or excluded	0	0
I felt BETTER about myself	0	0
I felt WORSE about myself	0	0
I felt unsafe because of something said to me on social media	0	0
I heard or saw something my parents/guardians would think is inappropriate	0	\circ

Emotional Health

10. In the <u>past year</u> , have you e bad was going to happen?	ever felt very an	nxious, nervous, tense, scared, p	anicked or like something
Never			
Some of the time			
Almost always			
Always			
11. How frequently do these fer your school work, relationships Never Some of the time		y or nervousness affect or make tl in your life?	nings difficult for you in
Almost Always			
Always			
12. How much stress, anxiety	or worry do the t	following give you in your day-to-c	day life?
Home/family life	0	0	0
My family having enough money to have needs met (ex. food, housing, clothing, heat, hot water)	0	0	0
Academics (i.e. homework, tests, studying, grades)	0	0	0
College or post high school planning	0	0	0
Schedule (i.e. Athletics, extra curricular activities, volunteering, work)	0	0	0
Peers (ex. fitting in, having friends)	\circ	0	\circ
Social media	0	0	0



Emotional Health and Circumstances

13. Have you ever experienced any of the following:

	No	Yes
I have had thoughts about hurting myself	0	0
I have hurt myself on purpose	\circ	\circ
I have had a boyfriend/girlfriend hit, slap, or physically hurt me on purpose	0	0
I have felt sad or hopeless so much that it stopped me from doing my usual activities	\circ	\circ
I have felt sad or hopeless for 2 OR MORE WEEKS IN A ROW so much that it stopped me from doing my usual activities	0	0
I have considered attempting suicide within the past year	0	0

Perception of Access to Substances

14. If you wanted to, how easy would it be for you to get the following?

	Very Hard	Sort of Hard	Sort of Easy	Very Easy
Nicotine in a Vape or E- cigarette device (JUUL, NJoy, Blu etc.)	0	0	0	0
E-flavored liquids in a Vape or E-cigarette device (JUUL, NJoy, Blu etc.)	0	0	0	0
Cigarettes/Other tobacco products (e.g. chewing or pipe tobacco, cigars, snuff, Snus)	0	0	0	0
Alcohol such as beer, wine, hard liquor, alcoholic seltzers, wine coolers etc, more than just a sip, not for religious activities	0	0		0
Marijuana/THC-this includes all methods of use-vape, smoking it, edibles, inhaling it through other methods (not including CBD)	0	0	0	0
Prescription drugs-for the purpose of "getting high" or to feel good, but not for medical purposes	0	0	0	0

Perception of Family Substance Use

15. Has anyone in your family (such as a parent/guardian, brother or sister, not including you) ever used alcohol, drugs or gambled so that it created problems at home, at work, or with friends? Examples of problems may include physical or verbal fights or financial problems.

	No	Yes	I don't know
Alcohol	0	0	0
Prescription Drugs	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\circ
Marijuana/THC	0	0	0
Heroin/Fentanyl	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\circ
Other Drugs	0	0	0
Gambled (ex. sport betting, lottery, scratch- off tickets, online bets, poker etc.)	0	0	0

Perception of Family Rules

electronic or online games

16. Please choose how true this statement is for you: My family has <u>clear rules</u> discouraging me from the following:						
	Yes	No	Not sure			
Smoking cigarettes or using tobacco	0	0	\circ			
Vaping E-FLAVORED liquids from E-cigarettes such as Blu, Juul, Phix, Halo etc.	\circ	\circ	\circ			
Vaping NICOTINE products from E-cigarettes such as Blu, Juul, Phix, Halo etc.	0	0	0			
Drinking alcoholic beverages	\circ	\circ	\circ			
Using marijuana/THC (including smoking, vaping, edibles etc)	0	0	0			
Using a prescription drug that is not prescribed to you, for the purpose of "getting high"	0	\circ	0			
Gambling, money or possessions, on an activity with uncertain outcomes (e.g., sports bets, online bets, lottery, poker, scratch-off tickets)	0	0	0			
17. Please choose how true this statement i My family has <u>clear rules</u> about the followin	•	No	Not sure			
Communicating with others via text or on social media, including sending or posting pictures	0	0	0			
The amount of time spent playing video games.	_	_				

Perceptions of Use

18. How much do you think people risk harming themselves physically or in other ways (emotionally, financially, etc.) when they do the following:

	No Risk	Slight Risk	Moderate Risk	Great Risk
Smoke cigarettes, 1 or more packs a day?	\circ	\circ	\circ	\circ
Use Nicotine products through Vape/E-cigarettes (Electronic Cigarettes such as JUUL, Blu, Phix, Halo) on a daily basis?	\circ	\circ	\circ	\circ
Drink 5 or more alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or liquor), once or twice a week?	0	0	0	0
Use marijuana, hashish or THC products 1 or 2 times a week?	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
Use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them?	0	0	0	0
Gamble something of value (money or possessions) on an uncertain outcome once a week or more?	\circ	\circ	\circ	\circ
Play electronic/online games for more than 3 hours per day, most days?	0	0	0	0

Perceptions of Use

19. How wrong do your parents/guardians feel it would be for you to do the following:

	Not at all Wrong	Slightly Wrong	Moderately Wrong	Greatly Wrong
Smoke cigarettes?	\circ	\circ	0	\circ
Use Nicotine products through Vape/E-Cigarettes (ex. JUUL, Blu, Phix, Halo)?	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\circ	\bigcirc
Drink 1 or 2 alcoholic beverages (beer, wine, or liquor) nearly every day?	\circ	\circ	0	\circ
Use marijuana, hashish or THC products?	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\circ	\bigcirc
Use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	\circ	\circ	0	\circ
Gamble something of value (money or possessions) on an uncertain outcome?	\circ	\circ	\circ	\bigcirc
Play electronic/online games for more than 3 hours per day?		0	0	0

Perceptions of Use

20. How wrong do your friends feel it would be	be for you to do the following:
--	---------------------------------

	Not at all Wrong	Slightly Wrong	Moderately Wrong	Greatly Wrong
Smoke Cigarettes?		\circ	0	
Use Nicotine products through Vape/E-Cigarettes (Electronic Cigarettes such as JUUL, Blu, Phix, Halo)?	\circ	\circ	\circ	\circ
Drink 1 or 2 alcoholic beverages (beer, wine, or liquor) nearly every day?	0	0	0	
Use marijuana, hashish or THC products?	\circ	\circ	\circ	\circ
Use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	0	0	0	
Gamble something of value (money or possessions) on an uncertain outcome?	\bigcirc	\circ	\circ	\circ
Play electronic or online games for more than 3 hours per day?	0	0	0	\circ

21. About how many of the youth in your school have used the following substances in the past month?

	Very Few-0-10%	Some-11%-25%	A Lot- 26%-50%	Most- 51%-75%	Almost All-75%- 100%
Alcohol-beer, wine, spiked seltzers, hard liquor etc.	0	0	0	0	0
Marijuana/THC	\circ	\circ	\circ	\odot	\circ
Vape Products (this includes e-flavored liquids, Nicotine and marijuana)	0	0	•	0	0
Prescription drugs for the purpose of "getting high"	\circ	0	\circ	0	\circ

Use and Participation

22.	Select the items below you have <u>used in your lifetime</u> . (Select all that apply)
	Cigarettes
	Nicotine in a Vape or E-cigarette device (JUUL, NJoy, Blu etc.)
	E-flavored liquids in a Vape or E-cigarette device (JUUL, NJoy, Blu etc.)
	Other tobacco products (e.g., chewing tobacco, pipe tobacco, cigars, snuff, Snus)
	Alcohol such as beer, wine, hard liquor, alcoholic seltzers, wine coolers etc, more than just a sip, not for religious activities
	Marijuana/THC-this includes all methods of use-vape, smoking it, edibles, inhaling it through other methods (not including CBD
	Prescription drugs-for the purpose of "getting high" or to feel good, but not for medical purposes
	Over-the-counter medications such as cough or allergy medicine for the purpose of "getting high" or to feel good, not for medical purposes
	Gambling products such as, scratch-off/lottery tickets, dice (for gambling), sports betting apps or online betting sites, poker games etc.
	I have not used any of these



Age of First Use

23. Think back over your entire lifetime. What was your age (in years) when you FIRST used the substances below?

	Age of first use
Cigarettes	
Nicotine in a Vape or E- cigarette device (JUUL, NJoy, Blu etc.)	
Alcohol such as beer, wine, hard liquor, alcoholic seltzers, wine coolers, etc., more than just a sip not for religious activities	
Marijuana/THC includes all methods of use, vape, smoking it, edibles, inhaling it through other methods	
Prescription drugs for the purpose of "getting high" or to feel good, not for medical purposes	
Over-the-counter medications such as for cough or allergy, to "get high," not for medical purposes	
Gambling products such as scratch-off/lottery tickets, sports betting apps or online betting sites, dice (for gambling) poker games etc.	

Frequency of Use

24. Think back over the past 30 days: On how many days, if any, did you use the following?							
	I have NEVER used.	I have used before, but NOT in the past 30 days.	Occasionally (1-5 days)	Frequently (6-20 days)	Almost every day (21+ days)		
Cigarettes	0	0	0	0	0		
Nicotine in a Vape or E- cigarette device (JUUL, NJoy, Blu etc.)	0	\circ	0	0	0		
E-flavored liquids in a Vape or E-cigarette device (JUUL, NJoy, Blu etc.)	0	0	0	0	0		
Other tobacco products (e.g., chewing tobacco, pipe tobacco, cigars, snuff, Snus)	0	0	0	0	0		
25. Think back over the <u>past 30 days</u> : On how many days, if any, did you use the following? I have used before,							
	I have NEVER used.	but NOT in the past 30 days.	Occasionally (1-5 days)	Frequently (6-20 days)	Almost every day (21+ days)		
Alcohol such as beer, wine, hard liquor, alcoholic seltzers, wine coolers etc, more than just a sip, not for religious activities	0	0	0	0	0		



26. Think back over the past 30 days: On how many days, if any, did you use the following? I have used before, but NOT in the past Occasionally (1-5 Frequently (6-20 Almost every day I have NEVER used. 30 days. days) days) (21+ days) Marijuana/THC-this includes all methods of use-vape, smoking it, edibles, inhaling it through other methods (not including CBD) Prescription drugs-for the purpose of "getting high" or to feel good, but not for medical purposes Over-the-counter medications for cough or allergy to "get high," not for medical purposes Gambling products such as scratch-off /lottery tickets, sports betting apps or online betting sites, dice (for gambling), poker games etc. Use of Marijuana and THC Products 27. If you have used marijuana or THC products in the past year, please select the ways you have most often used it. Smoked or inhaled (e.g. joint, bong, bowl or bat etc.) Eaten edibles (e.g. baked goods or candy that contain marijuana or THC in them) Vaped-(e.g. JUUL, NJOY, BLU etc.) I have not used marijuana or THC in the past year

Substance Access

28. For the substances below, please indicate WHERE YOU most often GET THEM?

	I have never accessed this substance-not applicable	At home WITHOUT parents/guardians permission	At my home WITH parents/guardians permission	Friends/Peers	Purchased on the Internet	Store, Bar or Restaurant
Cigarettes or other tobacco products (Snus, pipe tobacco, cigars)						
Nicotine or E-flavored liquids for use in a Vape or E-cigarette device (JUUL, NJoy, Blu etc.)						
Alcohol such as beer, wine, hard liquor, alcoholic seltzers, wine coolers etc, more than just a sip, not for religious activities						
Marijuana/THC-this includes all methods of use-vape, smoking it, edibles, inhaling it through other methods (not including CBD)						
Prescription drugs-for the purpose of "getting high" or to feel good, but not for medical purposes						

Use at School

29. For the substances below, please indicate if you have everused in school, on school property or at a school sponsored event including sporting events, field trips and dances.

	not applicable	Yes	No
Nicotine or E-flavored liquids in a Vape or E- cigarette device (JUUL, NJoy, Blu etc.)			
Alcohol such as beer, wine, hard liquor, alcoholic seltzers, wine coolers etc.			
Marijuana/THC-this includes all methods of use-vape, smoking it, edibles, inhaling it through other methods (not including CBD)			

Where Substances Are Used

30. For the substances below, please indicate WHERE, if ever, you used MOST OFTEN.

		I have never used this substance- not applicable	At home,	At home with my parent(s)/guardian present	With friends at my home or my friends' home	In the woods, at the park or on the street	In a car	At a party
	Nicotine or E-flavored liquids in a Vape or E- cigarette device (JUUL, NJoy, Blu etc.)							
	Alcohol such as beer, wine, hard liquor, alcoholic seltzers, wine coolers etc, more than just a sip, not for religious activities							
	Marijuana/THC-this includes all methods of use-vape, smoking it, edibles, inhaling it through other methods (not including CBD)							
	Prescription drugs-for the purpose of "getting high" or to feel good, but not for medical purposes							

Intoxicated Driving

31. Have you driven a car, truck, ATV or motorcycle when you had been drinking alcohol or using marijuana/THC?				
	Not Applicable -(I have never driven a car, truck, ATV or motorcycle before)	No	Yes-after drinking ALCOHOL	Yes-after using MARIJUANA/THC
at least once in the last 30 days?				
at least once in your lifetime?				
32. Have you been a passenger in a car, tru been drinking alcohol or using marijuana/TH		cycle when a <u>dr</u>	iver, age 20 or y	<u>rounger</u> , had
		Yes-after the driver was drinking	Yes-after the driver was using	
	No	ALCOHOL	MARIJUANA/THC	Not sure
at least once in the last 30 days?				
at least once in your lifetime?				

Use of Other Substances

33. Have you EVER used any of these drugs?

	NO, Never	YES, But NOT in the past 30 days	YES, In the past 30 days
Inhalants (things you sniff or inhale to get high such as glue, paint, whippets, or sprays)	0	0	0
CBD Oil/Products with CBD in them	\circ	\circ	\circ
Cocaine/crack cocaine (rock)		0	\circ
Ecstasy or Molly (MDMA)	\circ	0	\circ
Hallucinogens (LSD, acid or mushrooms, PCP or Angel Dust) including microdosing	0	0	0
Heroin/Fentanyl	\circ	\circ	\circ
Salvia		0	\circ
Ketamine (Special K)	\circ	\circ	\circ
GHB		0	0
Methamphetamine (Meth)	0	0	0
Synthetic marijuana (Spice, K2, K3)	0	0	0
Bath Salts (Ivorywave, Red Dove)	0	0	0

Comfort with Seeking Help

34. Please indicate if you would seek help from the sources below if you had a problem in your life.

	No	Maybe	Yes
Parent/guardian	0	0	0
Friends	\bigcirc	\circ	\circ
School staff-teacher, counselor, social worker, nurse etc.	0	0	0
The Internet- for information	\bigcirc	\circ	\circ
The Internet-to access an online therapist/counselor	0	0	0
A therapist/counselor in my community	\circ	\circ	\circ
A doctor or nurse	0	0	0
A faith or religious leader	\circ	\circ	\circ
A trusted adult besides my parent/guardian or school staff	0	0	0

Family and Community Support

35. Please indicate if you agree or disagree with the following statements:

	Agree	Disagree
I have at least one adult in my life that I can share my thoughts and feelings with	0	0
I feel safe in my community	\circ	\bigcirc
I feel safe at school	0	0
36. On a regular weekday, how many hours do you usually None Less Than 1 Hour 1 To 2 Hours Up To 4 Hours More Than 4 Hours	spend after school WI	THOUT an adult present?

Sleep

37. On a typical school night (Sunday-Thursday), how many hours do you usually sleep?

\bigcirc	1-2 hours
\bigcirc	3-5 hours
\bigcirc	6 hours
\bigcirc	7 hours
\bigcirc	8 hours
\bigcirc	9 or more hours



Bullying

Bullying means the repeated communication (written, verbal or electronic) or physical acts by one or more people that causes someone physical or emotional harm, including fear, creates a hostile environment and/or damage to property.

3	8. How often have you been bullied in the past 30 days?
	I have NEVER been bullied before.
	I have been bullied before, but not in the past 30 days.
	Occasionally (1 - 5 days)
	Frequently (6 - 20 days)
	Almost every day (21 days or more)
39. Du	uring the past 30 days, I have been bullied in the following ways (Select all that apply):
	Being left out, excluded, or ignored by other students
	Being physically hurt (i.e. hit, kicked, pushed)
	Other students spread lies or rumors about me
	Had money or things taken away from me or damaged
	Threatened or forced to do things I didn't want to
	With mean names or comments
40. In	the past 30 days, I have been bullied in the following places (Select all that apply):
	n the hallways or stairwells
	n class
	n the bathroom
	n gym class or locker rooms
	n the lunch room
	On the way to and from school-walking or at the bus stop
	On the school bus
	Online or through text messaging
	After school hours in other programs, clubs, or sports



Bullying Interventions

41. F	low often do the teachers or other adults at school try to stop it when a student is being bullied at school?
0	Never
\bigcirc	Almost Never
\bigcirc	Sometimes
\bigcirc	Always
\bigcirc	Almost Always
42. F	low often do other students try to stop it when a student is being bullied at school?
()	Never
\bigcirc	Almost Never
\bigcirc	Sometimes
\bigcirc	Always
\bigcirc	Almost Always



Toxic Stress

43. Please read the following and choose the best answer.

	No	Yes
Have you ever directly seen, heard, or been a victim of violence in your neighborhood, community or school? (ex. physical assault or other violent actions)		
Have you ever experienced discrimination? (ex. being made to feel inferior or excluded because of race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, religion, learning differences or disability)	0	0
Have you ever had problems with housing? (ex. being homeless, moving more than two times in a 6 months, been at risk of eviction or foreclose, had to live with friends or family because a parent/guardian could not afford housing.)		
Have you ever worried that your family did not have enough food to eat or that food would run out before you, your parent/caregiver could buy more?	0	0

COVID-19 Impacts

44. In what ways has the COVID-19 pandemic affected your feelings, behaviors and well-being?

	A lot LESS	Slightly LESS	No change/the same	A little MORE	A lot MORE	Not applicable
Feeling Anxious	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feeling down, sad or depressed	\circ	0	0	0	\circ	\circ
Feeling lonely						0
Having problems with friends or family	0	0	0	0	0	0
Having access to mental health supports (ex. Counselors, therapists etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Using alcohol	\circ	\circ	\circ	\circ	\circ	\circ
Using E-Cigarettes or vaping	0	0	0	0	0	0
Using Marijuana or THC	\circ	\circ	\circ	\circ	\circ	\circ
Using prescription drug use-for the purpose of getting high	0	0	0	0	0	0
Using other substances	\circ	\circ	\circ	\circ	\circ	\circ
Access to alcohol (i.e. beer, wine, liquor, alcoholic seltzers, wine coolers)	0	0	0	0	0	•
Access to other drugs (i.e. marijuana, vapes etc.)	O	0	O	O	0	0

Final Thoughts

This is the last question! Thank you for your participation in the Youth Voices Count Survey. The information you generously provided will help inform programs that support youth in your community.

If the survey brought up any uncomfortable feelings or questions please talk to your school counselor, social worker a teacher or another supportive adult. Outside of school hours you can reach <u>Infoline by calling 2-1-1 or chat via https://www.211ct.org/</u>

45.	Would you like to see the data and information that is being collected by this survey when it is available?
C	Yes-I love data
\subset	Yes-with a little enthusiasm
\subset	I am not sure or kinda indifferent
\subset	No, thank you

