

Funded by the Illinois Department of Human Services

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TO: Kathi Kyrias
FROM: Alan Markwood
RE: Enclosed

Here is your initial report from the Illinois Youth Survey given in your school in February, March, or April of 2006. On the left side of this folder are summary graphs for each grade level that participated in the survey.

Also on this side is a response form that requests your feedback and asks whether you would like to receive a "follow-up analysis report" that will be prepared over the summer. That report is described on the response sheet, and I encourage your attention to that.

On the right side of the folder are detailed results for specific survey items.

Summary Graphs

Each grade level that participated in the survey at your school has a one-page summary graph. In graphs for 8th, 10th, or 12th grade the first four columns are the percent of students who used a substance (alcohol, cigarettes, inhalants, or marijuana) in the past month. The next two columns are the percent that used any illicit substance in the past year and the percent that reported being drunk or high in school during the past year. The next two columns are the percent of students who reported "binge" drinking in the past two weeks, or heavy smoking in the past month. The last two columns are the percent that said that in the past year they were in a physical fight or attacked someone with intent to harm. Graphs for the 6th grade follow a similar pattern but without the items about illicit drug use, being drunk or high at school, or attacking someone.

Detailed Results

The detailed results are the percent of students responding to each answer choice for each survey question. If an answer choice is not included, that means that none of your students selected that choice. The first table shows the number and percent of students whose surveys were invalid due to few questions answered or indications of dishonest responses. If your school surveyed a sample of students rather than the full grade level, validity also depends on how representative those students were of the full grade level.

*** Continued on Back ***

If more than one grade level participated (typically 6th and 8th or 10th and 12th), each grade level's percentages are given separately for each survey item. If your report includes both 6th and 8th grades there will be some items that were only on the 8th survey.

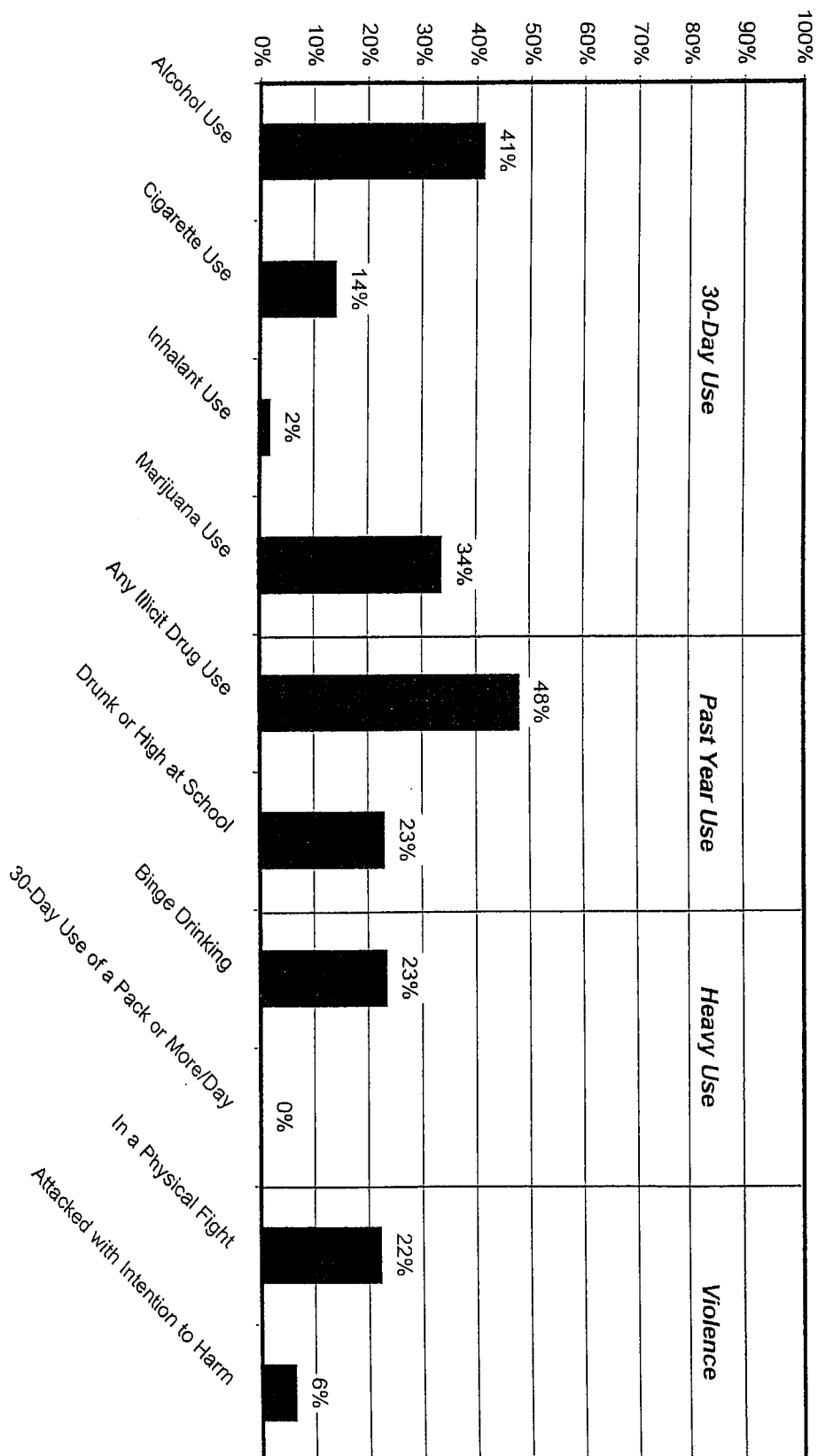
Follow-Up Analysis

Although the enclosed report gives a great deal of information, there is the potential to organize other important information that would be useful to you. We will conduct further analysis (at no charge) for any school that is interested and which communicates that interest on the enclosed response form.

The follow-up analysis would be conducted over the summer and would be sent early in the next school year. In the meantime, the following resources are available to you regarding the enclosed information:

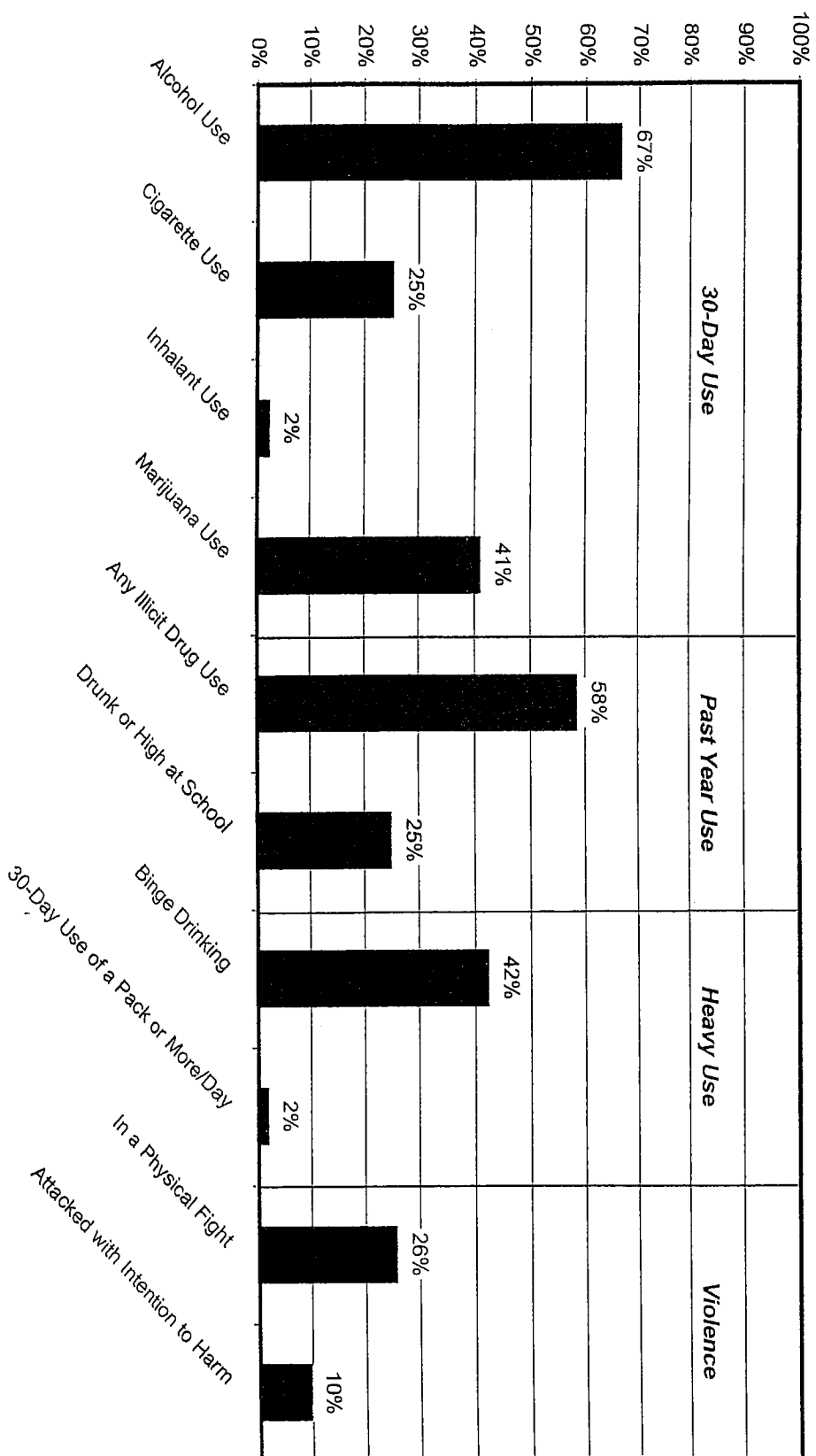
- To discuss options for substance abuse prevention, contact your local substance abuse prevention program funded by the Illinois Dept. of Human Services' Division of Community Health and Prevention.
- To confer regarding the enclosed results and the application of them to prevention, or if you don't know the name of your local state-funded prevention agency, contact the InTouch office for your area, as indicated on the following web page:
<http://www.prevention.org/ProfDev/InTouch.asp>
- For more specialized questions about the Illinois Youth Survey, contact me at 866-345-4497 or via e-mail to amarkwood@chestnut.org.

OAK PARK & RIVER FOREST HIGH SCH 10th Grade - 2006 Substance Use and Violence



30-Day Use: student has used the substance at least once in the past 30 days
 Binge Drinking: student has consumed 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row on one occasion in the previous two weeks
 Pack or More/Day: student has used one or more packs of cigarettes each day for the past month
 Violence: student reports involvement in at least one incident of the noted behavior in the previous 12 months

OAK PARK & RIVER FOREST HIGH SCH 12th Grade - 2006 Substance Use and Violence



30-Day Use: student has used the substance at least once in the past 30 days
 Binge Drinking: student has consumed 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row on one occasion in the previous two weeks
 Pack or More/Day: student has used one or more packs of cigarettes each day for the past month
 Violence: student reports involvement in at least one incident of the noted behavior in the previous 12 months

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Survey Validity

	N	%
Invalid	28	6%
Valid	408	94%

Valid surveys are those that have 40% or more of the questions answered, report no derbisol use, indicate that the respondent was honest at least some of the time, and report a grade in school that matches an intended target grade.

Age

	10th		12th	
	Avg	N	Avg	N
Age	15.9	227	17.7	179

Gender

	10th		12th	
	%	N	%	N
Female	49%	111	57%	101
Male	51%	115	43%	77

Race / Ethnicity

	10th		12th	
	%	N	%	N
White	66%	150	58%	104
Black/African American	19%	43	22%	39
Latino/Latina	4%	8	4%	8
Asian American	3%	7	4%	7
Native American/American Indian	1%	2	0%	0
Multi-racial	4%	10	8%	14
Other	4%	8	5%	9

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Living Arrangement

	10th		12th	
	%	N	%	N
Both parents	66%	149	62%	111
Parent and Step parent	9%	20	4%	7
Mother only	18%	41	26%	47
Father only	4%	8	3%	5
Legal Guardian (such as grandparent or foster parent)	1%	3	3%	5
Other	3%	6	2%	4

ZIP code

	10th		12th	
	%	N	%	N
6	3%	7	6%	10
603	0%	1	0%	0
60203	0%	0	1%	1
60301	3%	6	0%	0
60302	46%	104	47%	84
60304	28%	64	30%	54
60305	19%	42	15%	27
60521	0%	0	1%	1
60602	0%	1	0%	0
60606	0%	0	1%	1

At school are you eligible to receive:

		10th		12th	
		%	N	%	N
Eligible to receive Free Lunch at School	Free lunch	6%	13	9%	16
	Reduced priced lunch	7%	15	5%	8
	Neither	88%	197	86%	151

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OAK PARK & RIVER FOREST HIGH SCH

About how many days are you absent from school during an entire year?

		10th		12th	
		%	N	%	N
How many days absent during a year	0-9 days	80%	181	49%	87
	10-19 days	17%	38	31%	54
	20-30 days	2%	5	13%	23
	More than 30 days	1%	2	7%	13

If you wanted to get the following, how difficult would it be to get?

		Very Hard	Sort of Hard	Sort of Easy	Very Easy
		%	%	%	%
10th	Alcohol	8%	17%	45%	29%
	Cigarettes	11%	19%	29%	41%
	Marijuana	8%	11%	20%	60%
	Cocaine, LSD, Amphetamines	35%	40%	19%	6%
	Handgun	66%	27%	5%	2%
12th	Alcohol	4%	13%	37%	46%
	Cigarettes	4%	2%	13%	81%
	Marijuana	4%	5%	22%	68%
	Cocaine, LSD, Amphetamines	24%	34%	33%	10%
	Handgun	55%	29%	10%	6%

If a kid did the following in your neighborhood, would he or she get caught by the police?

		NO!	no	yes	YES!
		%	%	%	%
10th	Drank alcohol	26%	62%	10%	2%
	Smoked marijuana	19%	66%	12%	3%
12th	Drank alcohol	29%	60%	9%	2%
	Smoked marijuana	29%	59%	12%	1%

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How wrong would most adults (over 21) in your neighborhood think it is for kids your age to:

		Very Wrong %	Wrong %	A Little Bit Wrong %	Not Wrong at All %
10th	Drink alcohol	22%	47%	26%	5%
	Smoke cigarettes	27%	44%	24%	4%
	Smoke marijuana	41%	38%	18%	3%
12th	Drink alcohol	15%	35%	39%	10%
	Smoke cigarettes	14%	35%	34%	17%
	Smoke marijuana	28%	43%	26%	4%

How much do each of the following statements describe your neighborhood?

		NO! %	no %	yes %	YES! %
10th	Crime and/or drug selling	15%	45%	35%	4%
	Fights	18%	46%	27%	9%
	Lots of empty or abandoned buildings	60%	38%	2%	0%
	Lots of graffiti	50%	46%	4%	0%
12th	Crime and/or drug selling	22%	34%	33%	11%
	Fights	20%	47%	23%	10%
	Lots of empty or abandoned buildings	67%	29%	3%	1%
	Lots of graffiti	62%	31%	6%	2%

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In which of the following activities do you participate?

	10th		12th	
	%	N	%	N
School Sports Team	57%	129	35%	61
Other Sports	38%	85	35%	62
Scouting	3%	7	2%	4
Boys and Girls Club	4%	9	1%	1
4-H Club	0%	1	1%	1
Service Club	11%	25	12%	21
Faith-Based Youth Group	31%	69	23%	40
Other Activities	57%	128	60%	105
None of the Above	12%	27	17%	30

I feel safe in my neighborhood.

		10th		12th	
		%	N	%	N
I feel safe in my neighborhood	NO!	1%	2	1%	1
	no	2%	4	4%	7
	yes	54%	123	39%	70
	YES!	43%	97	56%	101

How old were you when you first:

		Never Have	10 or younger	11	12	13	14	15	16	17 or older
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
10th	Smoked marijuana	56%	0%	0%	1%	6%	12%	19%	5%	0%
	Smoked a cigarette, even just a puff	58%	3%	2%	3%	7%	10%	14%	3%	0%
	Had more than a sip or two of alcohol	28%	5%	5%	5%	14%	16%	17%	10%	1%
	Began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly (at least once or twice a month)	68%	0%	0%	0%	3%	4%	13%	10%	1%
12th	Smoked marijuana	43%	1%	1%	2%	5%	9%	14%	15%	12%
	Smoked a cigarette, even just a puff	40%	5%	4%	4%	8%	10%	10%	12%	7%
	Had more than a sip or two of alcohol	15%	11%	1%	5%	11%	13%	16%	17%	10%
	Began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly (at least once or twice a month)	38%	0%	0%	2%	1%	7%	10%	23%	21%

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Smokeless tobacco: past year and past month use

		Never %	Once or Twice %	Once or Twice per week %	About once a day %	More than once a day %
10th	PAST YEAR smokeless tobacco use	90%	7%	2%	0%	0%
	PAST MONTH smokeless tobacco use	94%	5%	1%	0%	0%
12th	PAST YEAR smokeless tobacco use	89%	7%	3%	0%	1%
	PAST MONTH smokeless tobacco use	91%	7%	1%	1%	1%

Cigarettes: past year and past month use

		Not at all %	Less than 1 cigarette per day %	1-5 cigarettes per day %	About 1/2 pack per day %	About 1 pack per day %	About 1 1/2 packs per day %
10th	PAST YEAR cigarette use	77%	15%	6%	2%	0%	0%
	PAST MONTH cigarette use	86%	8%	5%	1%	0%	0%
12th	PAST YEAR cigarette use	69%	19%	7%	3%	2%	0%
	PAST MONTH cigarette use	75%	15%	7%	2%	2%	0%

Alcohol: number of occasions of past year and past month use

		0 occasions %	1-2 occasions %	3-5 occasions %	6-9 occasions %	10-19 occasions %	20-39 occasions %	40 or more occasions %
10th	PAST YEAR alcohol use	38%	18%	10%	8%	9%	6%	11%
	PAST MONTH alcohol use	59%	18%	11%	6%	5%	0%	0%
12th	PAST YEAR alcohol use	18%	9%	15%	10%	14%	10%	25%
	PAST MONTH alcohol use	33%	25%	23%	10%	7%	1%	1%

In the past 2 weeks, how many times have you had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?

		0 times %	1 time %	2 times %	3-5 times %	6-9 times %	10 or more times %
10th	Binge drinking	77%	6%	11%	7%	0%	0%
12th	Binge drinking	58%	14%	12%	12%	1%	3%

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Illicit drugs: number of occasions of past year use

		0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40 or more occasions
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
10th	PAST YEAR marijuana use	58%	7%	7%	6%	7%	3%	12%
	PAST YEAR MDMA ("ecstasy") use	96%	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
	PAST YEAR LSD use	97%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	PAST YEAR cocaine / crack use	98%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
	PAST YEAR inhalants use	94%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	PAST YEAR meth use	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
12th	PAST YEAR heroin use	99%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	PAST YEAR marijuana use	47%	8%	7%	6%	7%	6%	20%
	PAST YEAR MDMA ("ecstasy") use	96%	3%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
	PAST YEAR LSD use	95%	3%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
	PAST YEAR cocaine / crack use	96%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%
	PAST YEAR inhalants use	96%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
	PAST YEAR meth use	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	PAST YEAR heroin use	98%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%

Illicit drugs: number of occasions of past month use

		0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40 or more occasions
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
10th	PAST MONTH marijuana use	66%	14%	7%	2%	3%	3%	4%
	PAST MONTH MDMA ("ecstasy") use	97%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	PAST MONTH LSD use	99%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	PAST MONTH cocaine / crack use	99%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	PAST MONTH inhalants use	98%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
12th	PAST MONTH marijuana use	59%	13%	11%	3%	5%	4%	5%
	PAST MONTH MDMA ("ecstasy") use	98%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	PAST MONTH LSD use	99%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	PAST MONTH cocaine / crack use	98%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%
	PAST MONTH inhalants use	98%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%

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OAK PARK & RIVER FOREST HIGH SCH

During the past 12 months, which of these drugs have you used without a doctor's prescription?*

		No	Yes: 1 or 2 times	Yes: 3-5 times	Yes: 6 or more times
		%	%	%	%
10th	Steroids	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Performance-enhancing or body-building supplements (creatine, fat-burners, etc.)	98%	1%	0%	1%
	Over-the counter weight loss aids (laxatives, Dexatrim, etc.)	98%	2%	0%	0%
	Uppers (Ritalin, etc.)	95%	3%	0%	1%
	Downers (Vallium, etc.)	96%	2%	0%	1%
	Pain Pills (OxyContin, Ketamine, etc.)	88%	8%	2%	2%
	Other Prescription Drugs	89%	6%	2%	2%
12th	Steroids	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Performance-enhancing or body-building supplements (creatine, fat-burners, etc.)	95%	2%	1%	2%
	Over-the counter weight loss aids (laxatives, Dexatrim, etc.)	96%	2%	0%	2%
	Uppers (Ritalin, etc.)	95%	2%	1%	2%
	Downers (Vallium, etc.)	95%	3%	1%	1%
	Pain Pills (OxyContin, Ketamine, etc.)	88%	9%	1%	2%
	Other Prescription Drugs	90%	5%	2%	3%

In the past year have your parents/guardians talked to you about not using the following:

		Yes	No	Do not remember
		%	%	%
10th	Tobacco	41%	46%	13%
	Alcohol	56%	31%	13%
	Marijuana/other illegal drugs	51%	36%	13%
12th	Tobacco	44%	51%	6%
	Alcohol	56%	38%	6%
	Marijuana/other illegal drugs	52%	43%	5%

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OAK PARK & RIVER FOREST HIGH SCH

If you have used TOBACCO in the past year, where have you generally used it?

	10th		12th	
	%	N	%	N
Never use	71%	160	59%	104
My home	11%	25	16%	29
Other's home	15%	34	21%	38
School	8%	18	12%	21
Outdoor location (such as a park)	21%	47	27%	48
In a car	10%	22	20%	35
Other	7%	16	10%	17

If you have used ALCOHOL in the past year, where have you generally used it?

	10th		12th	
	%	N	%	N
Never use	45%	102	21%	36
My home	24%	55	36%	62
Other's home	44%	99	64%	112
School	3%	6	7%	12
Outdoor location (such as a park)	17%	39	24%	41
In a car	9%	20	16%	28
Other	11%	24	16%	28

If you have used MARIJUANA in the past year, where have you generally used it?

	10th		12th	
	%	N	%	N
Never use	58%	130	47%	82
My home	16%	35	19%	33
Other's home	26%	57	32%	55
School	8%	17	7%	12
Outdoor location (such as a park)	23%	52	29%	51
In a car	18%	41	28%	49
Other	13%	29	12%	21

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OAK PARK & RIVER FOREST HIGH SCH

If you have used INHALANTS in the past year, where have you generally used them?

	10th		12th	
	%	N	%	N
Never use	96%	214	97%	165
My home	1%	3	1%	2
Other's home	1%	3	2%	3
School	1%	2	1%	1
Outdoor location (such as a park)	0%	1	1%	1
In a car	1%	2	1%	1
Other	2%	4	0%	0

If you have used OTHER DRUGS in the past year, where have you generally used them?

	10th		12th	
	%	N	%	N
Never use	91%	204	91%	156
My home	4%	10	5%	8
Other's home	4%	10	8%	13
School	1%	2	2%	4
Outdoor location (such as a park)	2%	5	4%	7
In a car	2%	4	4%	7
Other	2%	4	2%	3

Illinois Youth Survey 2006
OAK PARK & RIVER FOREST HIGH SCH

During the past year, how often did you get CIGARETTES from the following sources?:

		I did not smoke cigarettes during the past year	Never	Sometimes	Often
		%	%	%	%
10th	I bought them at a store or gas station	72%	17%	7%	4%
	I bought them from a vending machine	72%	28%	0%	0%
	I gave a stranger money to buy them for me	72%	21%	4%	4%
	I bought them over the Internet	72%	27%	1%	0%
	A friend gave them to me	71%	8%	13%	7%
	My older brother or sister gave them to me	72%	23%	3%	2%
	My parent gave them to me	72%	27%	1%	0%
	I took them from a store or family member	72%	23%	4%	1%
	I took them from home without my parents knowing it	73%	24%	3%	0%
	I got them some other way	72%	21%	5%	3%
12th	I bought them at a store or gas station	64%	8%	10%	17%
	I bought them from a vending machine	65%	34%	1%	0%
	I gave a stranger money to buy them for me	65%	32%	3%	0%
	I bought them over the Internet	65%	35%	0%	0%
	A friend gave them to me	64%	13%	18%	5%
	My older brother or sister gave them to me	65%	33%	2%	0%
	My parent gave them to me	65%	34%	1%	0%
	I took them from a store or family member	65%	34%	1%	0%
	I took them from home without my parents knowing it	65%	33%	1%	0%
	I got them some other way	65%	28%	5%	2%

Illinois Youth Survey 2006
OAK PARK & RIVER FOREST HIGH SCH

During the past year, how often did you get ALCOHOL from the following sources?:

		I did not drink alcohol during the past year	Never	Sometimes	Often
		%	%	%	%
10th	I bought it at a store or gas station	49%	30%	15%	5%
	I bought it at a bar or restaurant	49%	45%	5%	1%
	I gave a stranger money to buy it for me	49%	30%	16%	5%
	I bought it over the Internet	49%	50%	0%	1%
	A friend gave it to me	48%	10%	26%	16%
	My older brother or sister gave it to me	49%	33%	13%	5%
	My parent gave it to me	49%	40%	10%	1%
	I took it from a store or family member	49%	38%	11%	3%
	I took it from a friend's house	49%	36%	11%	4%
	I got it at a party	48%	16%	22%	13%
	I took it from home without my parents knowing it	49%	29%	19%	3%
	I got it some other way	49%	30%	17%	4%
12th	I bought it at a store or gas station	22%	39%	22%	17%
	I bought it at a bar or restaurant	23%	60%	14%	3%
	I gave a stranger money to buy it for me	23%	56%	17%	4%
	I bought it over the Internet	23%	76%	1%	0%
	A friend gave it to me	22%	12%	32%	34%
	My older brother or sister gave it to me	23%	58%	15%	4%
	My parent gave it to me	22%	57%	18%	3%
	I took it from a store or family member	23%	66%	9%	3%
	I took it from a friend's house	23%	65%	8%	4%
	I got it at a party	22%	14%	28%	36%
	I took it from home without my parents knowing it	23%	55%	19%	4%
	I got it some other way	23%	49%	19%	9%

Illinois Youth Survey 2006
OAK PARK & RIVER FOREST HIGH SCH

How frequently do you see or hear commercials or ads telling you about the risks of drugs?

		Not at all	Less than once a month	1-3 times a month	1-3 times a week	Everyday or almost everyday	More than once a day
		%	%	%	%	%	%
10th	How frequently do you see or hear commercials or ads telling you about the risks of drugs?	5%	3%	18%	36%	30%	9%
12th	How frequently do you see or hear commercials or ads telling you about the risks of drugs?	4%	6%	17%	34%	28%	11%

What effect do these commercials or ads have on you?

	10th		12th	
	%	N	%	N
Make me more aware of the risks of using drugs	31%	70	19%	34
Encourage me to talk to an adult about drug risks	2%	5	3%	6
Make me less likely to use drugs	26%	58	15%	26
Give me information I didn't know	21%	48	15%	27
They have no effect	44%	100	59%	103

How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they:

		No risk	Slight risk	Moderate risk	Great risk
		%	%	%	%
10th	Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	1%	6%	17%	76%
	Try marijuana once or twice	41%	38%	12%	8%
	Smoke marijuana regularly	8%	21%	34%	37%
	Take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day	9%	17%	36%	38%
12th	Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	1%	5%	24%	70%
	Try marijuana once or twice	49%	35%	11%	5%
	Smoke marijuana regularly	7%	26%	41%	26%
	Take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day	9%	21%	37%	33%

Illinois Youth Survey 2006
OAK PARK & RIVER FOREST HIGH SCH

During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight?

		0 times	1 time	2 or 3 times	4 or 5 times	12 or more times
		%	%	%	%	%
10th	In fight in past year	78%	11%	8%	3%	0%
12th	In fight in past year	74%	13%	11%	1%	1%

During the past 12 months, how many times have you ridden in a car-driven by:

		0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40 or more occasions
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
10th	a TEENAGER who had been drinking or using drugs	65%	19%	7%	4%	1%	0%	4%
	an ADULT who had been drinking or using drugs	71%	15%	6%	3%	3%	0%	1%
12th	a TEENAGER who had been drinking or using drugs	49%	19%	10%	7%	5%	3%	7%
	an ADULT who had been drinking or using drugs	71%	15%	7%	3%	1%	1%	2%

During the past 12 months, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when:

		0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40 or more occasions
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
10th	drinking alcohol	93%	5%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	using marijuana or other illegal drugs	87%	7%	2%	1%	0%	0%	2%
12th	drinking alcohol	72%	16%	5%	1%	3%	1%	2%
	using marijuana or other illegal drugs	72%	7%	6%	3%	3%	2%	7%

Illinois Youth Survey 2006
OAK PARK & RIVER FOREST HIGH SCH

During the past 12 months, have any of the following been done by someone in a dating relationship with you?:

		I have not begun to date	Yes	No	Not sure
		%	%	%	%
10th	Abused in past year	17%	3%	77%	3%
	Called you names to put you down or make you feel bad	19%	15%	63%	3%
	Insisted on knowing who you're with and where you are at all times	18%	10%	69%	3%
	Followed you	19%	3%	75%	3%
	Destroyed something that belonged to you or that you liked very much	19%	2%	78%	1%
	Threatened or frightened your family or friends	19%	3%	77%	1%
12th	Abused in past year	10%	7%	81%	2%
	Called you names to put you down or make you feel bad	10%	13%	74%	2%
	Insisted on knowing who you're with and where you are at all times	10%	16%	72%	2%
	Followed you	10%	6%	82%	2%
	Destroyed something that belonged to you or that you liked very much	11%	5%	83%	1%
	Threatened or frightened your family or friends	9%	2%	89%	0%

Illinois Youth Survey 2006
OAK PARK & RIVER FOREST HIGH SCH

Did any suicide attempt in past 12 months result in injury, poisoning, or overdose that required treatment by a doctor or nurse?

		I did not attempt suicide during the past 12 months %	Yes %	No %
10th	Did any suicide attempt during the past 12 months require treatment by a doctor or nurse?	86%	1%	13%
12th	Did any suicide attempt during the past 12 months require treatment by a doctor or nurse?	82%	2%	16%

How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to:

		Very Wrong %	Wrong %	A Little Bit Wrong %	Not Wrong at All %
10th	Drink alcohol regularly	23%	29%	33%	15%
	Smoke cigarettes	36%	29%	24%	10%
	Smoke marijuana	27%	26%	26%	21%
	Use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or another illegal drug	79%	12%	4%	4%
12th	Drink alcohol regularly	9%	19%	42%	30%
	Smoke cigarettes	18%	24%	29%	29%
	Smoke marijuana	14%	19%	34%	33%
	Use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or another illegal drug	69%	19%	7%	5%

Have you ever belonged to a gang?

		No %	Yes %
10th	Ever belonged to a gang	95%	5%
12th	Ever belonged to a gang	95%	5%

Illinois Youth Survey 2006
OAK PARK & RIVER FOREST HIGH SCH

If you have ever belonged to a gang, did that gang have a name?

		No	Yes	Never belonged to a gang
		%	%	%
10th	Gang had a name	9%	2%	89%
12th	Gang had a name	15%	5%	80%

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you:

		0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-29 occasions	30-39 occasions	40 or more occasions
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
10th	Been suspended from school	93%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Carried a handgun	98%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Sold illegal drugs	89%	6%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Been arrested	95%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them	94%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Been drunk or high at school	77%	11%	5%	0%	1%	1%	0%	4%
	Taken a handgun to school	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
12th	Been suspended from school	90%	7%	2%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%
	Carried a handgun	98%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%
	Sold illegal drugs	89%	3%	5%	1%	0%	1%	0%	2%
	Been arrested	91%	7%	2%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
	Attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them	90%	7%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%
	Been drunk or high at school	75%	11%	4%	1%	5%	1%	1%	3%
	Taken a handgun to school	99%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%

What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you:

		No or very little chance	Little chance	Some chance	Pretty good chance	Very good chance
		%	%	%	%	%
10th	Smoked cigarettes	54%	25%	16%	2%	2%
	Began drinking alcohol regularly	34%	21%	24%	15%	6%
	Smoked marijuana	32%	26%	28%	10%	4%
	Carried a handgun	84%	9%	4%	2%	0%
12th	Smoked cigarettes	58%	23%	10%	6%	3%
	Began drinking alcohol regularly	39%	19%	19%	15%	8%
	Smoked marijuana	42%	19%	23%	7%	9%
	Carried a handgun	87%	8%	2%	1%	2%

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OAK PARK & RIVER FOREST HIGH SCH

Statements about the future:

		NOI	no	yes	YES!
		%	%	%	%
10th	I have a good idea of where I'm headed in the future	4%	11%	48%	37%
	I know what I want out of life	2%	11%	42%	46%
	I feel that I have many good personal qualities	2%	4%	42%	53%
	I know what my long-range goals are	3%	17%	39%	42%
	I have a clear picture of what I'd like to be doing in the future	4%	20%	41%	35%
12th	I have a good idea of where I'm headed in the future	3%	8%	31%	57%
	I know what I want out of life	2%	8%	32%	58%
	I feel that I have many good personal qualities	0%	2%	34%	64%
	I know what my long-range goals are	1%	13%	34%	52%
	I have a clear picture of what I'd like to be doing in the future	2%	14%	30%	53%

How likely is it that you will complete a post high school program such as vocational training program, military service, community college, or 4-year college?

		Definitely will not	Probably will not	Probably will	Definitely will	Not sure
		%	%	%	%	%
10th	How likely is it that you will complete a post high school program?	4%	3%	19%	71%	3%
12th	How likely is it that you will complete a post high school program?	4%	1%	12%	81%	2%

During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club?

		0 days	1 day	2 or 3 days	4 or 5 days	6 or more days
		%	%	%	%	%
10th	Carried a weapon in past 30 days	93%	2%	1%	0%	3%
12th	Carried a weapon in past 30 days	88%	2%	3%	2%	6%

Illinois Youth Survey 2006
OAK PARK & RIVER FOREST HIGH SCH

In the past 12 months, how many times have you gambled for money?

		Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6 or more times
		%	%	%	%
10th	Gambled for money in past year	58%	18%	10%	13%
12th	Gambled for money in past year	57%	17%	12%	14%

If you gambled for money in the past 12 months, where have you gambled?

	10th		12th	
	%	N	%	N
Didn't gamble for money	58%	126	54%	92
At someone's house	32%	70	31%	52
Casino or Riverboat	0%	1	1%	2
Internet	4%	8	4%	6
Poker machine	0%	0	0%	0
Person-to-person betting with another teen	25%	54	20%	33
Person-to-person betting with an adult	10%	22	14%	23
Lottery self-service machine	2%	4	6%	10
Other lottery tickets	1%	3	4%	6
Off-Track Betting	2%	4	1%	1
Sports pool	15%	33	10%	17
Other	8%	18	7%	11

How frequently do you believe the typical student at your school has smoked cigarettes during the past year?

		Not at all	Less than 1 cigarette per day	1-5 cigarettes per day	About 1/2 pack per day	About 1 pack per day	About 1 1/2 packs per day	2 packs or more per day
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
10th	Typical student smokes cigarettes	15%	37%	32%	8%	4%	3%	1%
12th	Typical student smokes cigarettes	11%	28%	32%	16%	10%	1%	2%

Illinois Youth Survey 2006
OAK PARK & RIVER FOREST HIGH SCH

How frequently do you believe the typical student at your school has had alcohol:

		0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40 or more occasions
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
10th	Times typical student drank during the past year	4%	6%	10%	11%	25%	26%	19%
	Times typical student drank during the past 30 days	6%	23%	33%	18%	12%	6%	2%
12th	Times typical student drank during the past year	3%	3%	7%	10%	22%	27%	27%
	Times typical student drank during the past 30 days	3%	22%	32%	20%	14%	5%	5%

How frequently do you believe the typical student at your school has used marijuana during the past 30 days?

		0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40 or more occasions
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
10th	Times typical student used marijuana during the past 30 days	11%	22%	23%	17%	12%	7%	7%
12th	Times typical student used marijuana during the past 30 days	9%	29%	14%	11%	15%	9%	13%

In the past 12 months did you ever feel so sad or hopeless that you stopped doing some usual activities?

		Yes	No
		%	%
10th	During past year were you ever so sad or hopeless for 2-week period that you stopped usual activities?	23%	77%
12th	During past year were you ever so sad or hopeless for 2-week period that you stopped usual activities?	17%	83%

Illinois Youth Survey 2006
OAK PARK & RIVER FOREST HIGH SCH

How tall are you without your shoes on?

		10th		12th	
		%	N	%	N
Height in feet and inches	4' 10"	0%	0	1%	1
	4' 11"	1%	2	1%	1
	5' 0"	2%	5	1%	2
	5' 1"	0%	1	3%	6
	5' 2"	3%	7	9%	16
	5' 3"	5%	10	7%	13
	5' 4"	8%	18	6%	11
	5' 5"	11%	24	8%	14
	5' 6"	10%	22	8%	14
	5' 7"	10%	21	9%	15
	5' 8"	13%	28	11%	19
	5' 9"	4%	9	10%	17
	5' 10"	8%	18	6%	10
	5' 11"	9%	19	3%	5
	6' 0"	5%	10	7%	13
	6' 1"	4%	8	2%	4
	6' 2"	6%	12	3%	6
	6' 3"	1%	3	3%	5
	6' 4"	0%	1	0%	0
	6' 5"	0%	0	2%	3

How do you describe your weight?

		Very underweight	Slightly Underwei ght	About the right weight	Slightly overweight	Very overweight
		%	%	%	%	%
10th	How do you describe your weight?	2%	17%	57%	22%	1%
12th	How do you describe your weight?	1%	12%	59%	22%	5%

Illinois Youth Survey 2006
OAK PARK & RIVER FOREST HIGH SCH

Average Height and Weight

	10th		12th	
	Avg	N	Avg	N
Height in inches	67.6	218	67.2	175
Weight in pounds	144.7	215	149.6	173

During the past 7 days, how many times did you:

		None	1-3 times	4-6 times	1 time per day	2 times per day	3 times per day	4 or more times per day
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
10th	eat fruit	4%	24%	15%	17%	26%	11%	3%
	eat vegetables	3%	17%	22%	22%	22%	10%	3%
12th	eat fruit	8%	30%	17%	18%	15%	8%	3%
	eat vegetables	7%	22%	22%	20%	18%	7%	3%

During the past 7 days, how many glasses of milk did you drink?

		did not drink milk during the past 7 days	1-3 glasses	4-6 glasses	1 glass per day	2 glasses per day	3 glasses per day	4 or more glasses per day
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
10th	During the past 7 days, how many glasses of milk did you drink?	16%	19%	12%	15%	18%	12%	8%
12th	During the past 7 days, how many glasses of milk did you drink?	14%	26%	14%	13%	19%	7%	7%

On how many of the past 7 days did you participate in a physical activity?

		0 days	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
10th	On how many of the past 7 days did you participate in a physical activity?	4%	1%	7%	7%	7%	19%	16%	39%
12th	On how many of the past 7 days did you participate in a physical activity?	5%	2%	8%	6%	14%	25%	10%	30%

Illinois Youth Survey 2006
OAK PARK & RIVER FOREST HIGH SCH

On an average school day, how many hours do you watch TV?

		Do not watch TV on average school day %	<1 hr/day %	1 hr/day %	2 hrs/day %	3 hrs/day %	4 hrs/day %	5 or more hrs/day %
10th	On an average school day, how many hours do you watch TV?	9%	20%	21%	19%	13%	11%	7%
12th	On an average school day, how many hours do you watch TV?	9%	25%	20%	17%	15%	7%	7%

Putting them all together, what were your grades like for the last year?

		Mostly Fs %	Mostly Ds %	Mostly Cs %	Mostly Bs %	Mostly As %
10th	Grades last year	1%	1%	15%	49%	34%
12th	Grades last year	0%	3%	21%	49%	28%

During the LAST FOUR WEEKS how many whole days of school have you missed because you skipped or "cut"?

		None %	1 day %	2 days %	3 days %	4 or 5 days %	6-10 days %	11 days or more %
10th	Days of school missed in last 4 weeks	82%	10%	3%	2%	1%	1%	0%
12th	Days of school missed in last 4 weeks	57%	12%	10%	13%	5%	3%	1%

The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.

		NO! %	no %	yes %	YES! %
10th	School lets my parents know when I have done well	25%	45%	24%	5%
12th	School lets my parents know when I have done well	29%	34%	29%	8%

Illinois Youth Survey 2006
OAK PARK & RIVER FOREST HIGH SCH

Do you agree or disagree that you feel a sense of belonging to this school?

		Strongly Agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly Agree
		%	%	%	%	%
10th	I feel a sense of belonging to this school	7%	48%	29%	8%	8%
12th	I feel a sense of belonging to this school	10%	43%	25%	11%	12%

How interesting are most of your courses to you?

		Very interesting and stimulating	Quite interesting	Fairly interesting	Slightly dull	Very dull
		%	%	%	%	%
10th	How interesting are most of your courses	4%	19%	47%	23%	7%
12th	How interesting are most of your courses	7%	26%	42%	15%	10%

Thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you:

		Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Usually	Always
		%	%	%	%	%
10th	enjoy being in school	4%	18%	50%	20%	8%
	try to do your best in school	0%	7%	27%	35%	30%
12th	enjoy being in school	8%	17%	40%	28%	7%
	try to do your best in school	2%	9%	25%	42%	22%

Illinois Youth Survey 2006
OAK PARK & RIVER FOREST HIGH SCH

During the past 30 days, how many days did you not go to school because you felt you would be unsafe at school or on the way to or from school?

		0 days	1 day	2 or 3 days	4 or 5 days	6 or more days
		%	%	%	%	%
10th	How many days did you not go to school because you felt it unsafe	97%	1%	2%	0%	0%
12th	How many days did you not go to school because you felt it unsafe	97%	0%	2%	1%	1%

How wrong do your parents feel it would be for YOU to:

		Very Wrong	Wrong	A Little Bit Wrong	Not Wrong at All
		%	%	%	%
10th	drink alcohol regularly	57%	31%	9%	3%
	smoke cigarettes	79%	15%	4%	1%
	smoke marijuana	76%	17%	6%	2%
12th	drink alcohol regularly	46%	27%	16%	11%
	smoke cigarettes	70%	17%	9%	3%
	smoke marijuana	68%	14%	14%	4%

Have any of your brothers or sisters ever:

		No	Yes	I do not have any brothers or sisters
		%	%	%
10th	drunk beer, wine, or hard liquor	37%	54%	8%
	smoked marijuana	57%	34%	8%
	smoked cigarettes	57%	35%	8%
12th	drunk beer, wine, or hard liquor	23%	66%	11%
	smoked marijuana	52%	38%	10%
	smoked cigarettes	40%	49%	10%

Illinois Youth Survey 2006
OAK PARK & RIVER FOREST HIGH SCH

Has anybody in your family ever had a severe alcohol or drug problem?

		10th		12th	
		%	N	%	N
Family member has had a severe alcohol/drug problem	No	56%	121	56%	99
	Yes	44%	96	44%	77

Family Relationships

		NO!	no	yes	YES!
		%	%	%	%
10th	When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with	4%	12%	53%	31%
	My parents want me to call if I'm going to be late getting home	3%	3%	37%	57%
	If you drank alcohol without your parents permission would you be caught by your parents?	19%	48%	24%	9%
	My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use	4%	29%	31%	36%
	My parents ask if I've gotten my homework done	6%	14%	36%	43%
	Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?	2%	20%	40%	37%
	The rules in my family are clear	4%	21%	43%	33%
	If you go to a party where alcohol is served, would you be caught by your parents?	15%	53%	20%	12%
	If you drank and drove, would you be caught by your parents?	7%	31%	33%	28%
	If you rode in a car driven by a teen driver who had been drinking, would you be caught by your parents?	15%	58%	18%	10%

(cont.)

Illinois Youth Survey 2006
OAK PARK & RIVER FOREST HIGH SCH

Family Relationships (cont.)

		NO!	no	yes	YES!
		%	%	%	%
12th	When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with	7%	16%	59%	18%
	My parents want me to call if I'm going to be late getting home	6%	14%	44%	37%
	If you drank alcohol without your parents' permission would you be caught by your parents?	28%	52%	13%	7%
	My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use	9%	29%	37%	25%
	My parents ask if I've gotten my homework done	12%	24%	37%	27%
	Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?	13%	26%	39%	23%
	The rules in my family are clear	6%	18%	52%	24%
	If you go to a party where alcohol is served, would you be caught by your parents?	34%	51%	10%	5%
	If you drank and drove, would you be caught by your parents?	16%	37%	25%	22%
	If you rode in a car driven by a teen driver who had been drinking, would you be caught by your parents?	28%	52%	13%	6%

Illinois Youth Survey 2006
OAK PARK & RIVER FOREST HIGH SCH

When was the LAST time that:

		Past month	2-12 months	1+ years	Never
		%	%	%	%
10th	you used alcohol or other drugs weekly?	26%	10%	7%	57%
	you kept using alcohol or drugs even after you knew it could get you into fights or other kinds of legal trouble?	20%	9%	3%	69%
	you had withdrawal problems from alcohol or drugs like shaking hands, throwing up, having trouble sitting still or sleeping, or that you used any alcohol or drugs to stop being sick or avoid withdrawal problems?	5%	3%	2%	91%
	you spent a lot of time either getting alcohol or drugs, using alcohol or drugs, or feeling the effects of alcohol or drugs (high, sick)?	16%	10%	4%	70%
	your use of alcohol or drugs caused you to give up, reduce or have problems at important activities at work, school, home, or social events?	8%	2%	3%	88%
12th	you used alcohol or other drugs weekly?	37%	16%	4%	43%
	you kept using alcohol or drugs even after you knew it could get you into fights or other kinds of legal trouble?	24%	11%	5%	60%
	you had withdrawal problems from alcohol or drugs like shaking hands, throwing up, having trouble sitting still or sleeping, or that you used any alcohol or drugs to stop being sick or avoid withdrawal problems?	9%	5%	1%	85%
	you spent a lot of time either getting alcohol or drugs, using alcohol or drugs, or feeling the effects of alcohol or drugs (high, sick)?	24%	10%	5%	61%
	your use of alcohol or drugs caused you to give up, reduce or have problems at important activities at work, school, home, or social events?	11%	3%	3%	82%

2006 Illinois Youth Survey
School Follow-up Report
Section 2: Risk/Protective Factors
Grades 10 & 12

INTRODUCTION

This section of your follow-up report is intended to give you useful information about how youth substance use develops in your community. Although the Illinois Youth Survey is administered in schools, most of the risk and protective factors that can lead to youth substance use have more to do with a whole community than with schools specifically. Your school may be an important partner in addressing these factors, but in many cases success may not be possible without an effort that unites many of the concerned organizations in the community. We therefore encourage you to share this information with concerned community groups or stakeholders willing to work with you. By measuring these factors among students, a school makes an important contribution to community prevention efforts.

The one or two charts that follow this introduction show for each participating grade level (typically 10th and 12th) how your students responded to questions about 8-9 key risk or protective factors, in comparison with other places around the state. Research has identified many dozens of factors, but we have narrowed the list to include only factors which:

- Are known to be powerful contributors to community-wide substance use rates, rather than just signs of some other factor operating.
- Are highly correlated with community level substance use scores in Illinois.
- Can be addressed with prevention strategies and/or programs already shown to have some potential for lowering use rates.

For each factor, the chart(s) that follow will give a score from 1 to 5, where "1" is good (low risk or high protection), "5" is bad, and "3" is average for communities that participated in the survey. Having all good scores doesn't mean that your community couldn't benefit from ATOD (alcohol, tobacco, or other drug) prevention efforts, but those efforts are especially important in cases where your community scores a "4" or "5" for a risk or protective factor. The report that follows the chart(s) goes into more detail about the meaning of each factor.

Descriptions of Specific Factors

"If you wanted to get some beer, wine, or hard liquor ... how easy would it be ...?"

(Youth Access to Alcohol)

"If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be ...?"

(Youth Access to Cigarettes)

Examples of supporting research: Resnick et al, 1997; SAMHSA 2001; SAMHSA 2004; Wagenaar, 1993; Weitzman, et al 2003

Discussion: One of the most consistent findings in prevention research is that making a substance more difficult to obtain or costly (in time, money, or other ways) will decrease use. If you would like to address this issue, begin by looking at two items in the initial report your school received from the Illinois Youth Survey: "During the past year, how often did you get cigarettes from the following sources?" and "During the past year, how often did you usually get your own beer, wine, or liquor from the following sources?" The results to those questions give some indication of which routes of access are problematic. In the statewide results, "A friend gave it to me" was the most frequent response of those used cigarettes or alcohol. For additional insight you can look at the results for questions about where substances are most often used.

"How frequently do you believe the typical student at your school has smoked cigarettes during the past year?" (Perceived Peer Cigarette Use/Approval of Use)

"On how many occasions (if any) do you believe the typical student at your school has had beer, wine, or hard liquor during the past year?" (Perceived Peer Alcohol Use/Approval of Use)

Examples of supporting research: Bray et al, 2003; Jackson, 1997; Page & Scanlon, 1999; Perkins & Craig, 2001; SAMHSA, 2001; SAMHSA, 2004

Discussion – One of the most striking findings of prevention research in the past ten years has been the tremendous impact of youths' perceptions of peer use of substances. Youth typically overestimate the percent of peers who use substances, and this apparently causes them to put pressure on themselves to conform to this incorrect norm. Substantial preventive impact has been achieved in this situation by simply finding (typically by survey) the actual percentage of use, and communicating this to students. There are technical details to this, such as knowing which figure (e.g., past year use, past month use, binge drinking, etc.) to share and how to share it in a way that is credible and effective. The basic idea of "social norm marketing" is just to correct the misperception that youth substance use is normal. Another aspect of this is not to inadvertently communicate a norm of majority use in other messages circulated in the community.

“How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to ... (Parent Approval of Use)

- a. Drink beer, wine, or hard liquor At least once or twice a month?”
- b. Smoke cigarettes?”
- c. Smoke marijuana?”

Examples of supporting research: Jackson, 1997; Kosterman et al, 2000; Maryland DEWS, 2004; McDermott, 1984; Reifman et al, 1998; SAMHSA, 2001; SAMHSA, 2004

Discussion – There are many ways that parents can influence youth toward or away from use of a substance, but one of the most powerful is the attitude that they communicate (or fail to communicate) to youth about youth use of a substance. For each of the three substances listed, a high-risk score indicates parents either don't as widely disapprove of use as do parents in other communities or their disapproval isn't well communicated. It is not unusual for one or two of the substances to show a much greater parent approval problem than the others, and this may indicate a community norm that includes parents as well as other adults.

“When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.”
(Parental Monitoring)

Examples of supporting research: Chilcoat & Anthony, 1996; Kosterman et al, 2000; Mulhall et al, 1996; Reifman et al, 1998

Discussion: Although parents communicating an expectation of no-use is important, it may not be sufficient to protect youth from environments in which use is heavily encouraged and a substance is readily available. Therefore, parents who also monitor their youths' activities and “veto” potentially dangerous ones decrease the likelihood of their youth using substances. In the Illinois Youth Survey data, this was only a major factor at the 12th grade level. However, the reason for that discrepancy is probably that parents of younger persons are much more likely to monitor their children's whereabouts, while many parents of 12th grade youth believe they cannot or should not continue to do this. As a result, only at the 12th grade level do we start to see a major impact based just on parental monitoring practices, rather than other factors such as parental approval or disapproval of use.

Overview of Illinois Youth Survey School Follow-Up Report - 2006

Thank you for your request for a follow-up report with more information from the Illinois Youth Survey administered at your school during the past school year. The enclosed follow-up report includes two sections for all schools, and a third section if yours is a high school. The first section gives comparisons for use rates of the main substances. The second section gives information about key risk and protective factors. The third section, for high schools, gives the percentage of youth who are neither regularly using a substance nor reporting signs of abuse or dependence.

If your administration of the survey was successful in avoiding the major threats to validity, the results in this report should be very valid for the surveyed grade levels. The most common threat to validity is if the students surveyed were not representative of the full grade level. This can happen if many of the students intended to be surveyed do not participate due to some combination of absence, lack of parent permission, and lack of student willingness to participate. Schools that used an "active" permission process are especially vulnerable for this, and should ensure that the students who participated constituted at least 75% of the specific students intended to be surveyed. Schools with more than 200 students per grade level should also have ensured that the sample they selected to participate was not "biased" in some way, such as having a disproportionate number of low or high achievement youth.

This report is a beginning towards promoting evidence-based prevention in your community, but will need to be supplemented by additional information you gather over time. The only risk factors measured on the Illinois Youth Survey are those that can be reasonably measured through a youth survey. So, for example, although media images promoting alcohol or tobacco are known to be a potent risk factor for youth use of those substances, media images are not a topic covered in the survey.

While the report is designed to give you some of the information you need, it should be supplemented by consultation from prevention professionals in your area that have been trained and funded by the state's Department of Human Services to assist local prevention efforts. We know that there are successful ways of lowering rates of youth substance use, but we think that giving lists of possible solutions is likely to promote over-simplified responses. Instead, the art of matching a prevention strategy to a particular community is better carried out by the combined effort of prevention professionals and other concerned community members. Prevention professionals can help to:

- Match risk and protective factors to effective prevention strategies.
- Judge whether particular prevention programs are appropriate for your community, considering not only risk and protective factors addressed but also what is known about the program's effectiveness with particular types of communities.
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Each participating grade of your school (typically 6th and 8th or 10th and 12th) is covered on one page. On the page are data about past month use rate for four substances (alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, and inhalants) plus binge drinking in the past two weeks. Schools that participated in the Illinois Youth Survey in 2000, 2002, or 2004 will have a first column representing their most recent survey results prior to 2006. All schools then have a column showing their 2006 percentages, followed by a column showing the average 2006 percentage from among participating schools in the same "region". The four regions we are using in 2006, based on population size and federal categories for urban and rural, are:

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- The rest of Illinois' counties, which are rural

The survey was administered in the 2005-2006 school year, so the 2006 results for each grade relate to the youth who were in that grade (6th, 8th, 10th, or 12th grades) during the Spring of 2006.

If you would like specific data from other questions on the survey and cannot locate the results that were sent to you a few months ago, contact either Donna Prather (866-497-9727 or dprather@chestnut.org) or Alan Markwood and we can re-send that information.

Understanding and Using the Illinois Youth Survey School Follow-Up Report

Alan Markwood

2006

The Illinois Youth Survey (IYS) is available to Illinois public and private schools for use during the state survey period of February through April of even-numbered years. A report of the percentage of responses, question by question, is sent to schools 6-8 weeks after the survey. Schools that choose the online form of the survey can access that information immediately upon completion of surveying. A follow-up report is offered to participating schools in the autumn following the spring survey. The follow-up report includes explanatory text to understand the meaning of numerical figures given in each section. For those who want to better understand the significance of these figures, this "Understanding and Using" document discusses each of the three sections of the report.

One important point about IYS results is that they are intended to be useful to whole community prevention issues, rather than just schools. Although the survey is carried out in schools, youth substance use is a whole community's problem. Illinois substance abuse prevention professionals therefore recommend that schools share important survey results with prevention partners in the community.

The overall purpose of the follow-up report is to provide more *focus* and *context* than the initial report of results. The initial report's strength is its breadth and detail. Schools can learn about the extent of a wide variety of behaviors and perceptions among students. Some of these results do not directly relate to substance abuse prevention. Among the many items that do, some are more central than others. The follow-up report focuses on a small number of items that are especially crucial for drug prevention. The report also provides some context as to whether the reported percentages may be considered "high" or "low." The following additional information may help schools (and cooperating community prevention groups) get more value from the results.

Section One Description

Section One of each follow-up report has a one-page bar graph for each grade level. The graph focuses on just a few of the most central substance use questions. For the 2006 reports, the graph covers binge drinking in the past two weeks and past month use of alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, or inhalants. For each of these five, the graph has at least two columns. One column shows the percent of students in that grade of that school who reported use of the substance. The second column shows the corresponding average percent from all participating schools in the region, for purposes of comparison. If the school participated in the IYS previously (2000, 2002, or 2004), there is a third column showing the percent reported at the time of the most recent previous survey.

Rationale for Section One Design

The four covered substances, particularly alcohol, are very prevalent among youth. They also can function as "gateway" substances, in that other substances are rarely used by youth who haven't been using one or more of the gateway substances first. Although any alcohol use by youth is problematic, binge drinking is particularly so. Schools may choose to address substance use other than the four highlighted ones, but if use of any of these four (plus binge drinking) is high, a school and community have a double problem. One problem is the damage done by that substance to many who use it, and the other is the likely use of other substances by some of youth who have established the habit of substance use with one or more of these gateway substances. "Gateway" doesn't necessarily mean use of one substance causes use of another, or that most who use one substance go on to use another. It does mean that increases in other drug use are unlikely unless preceded by higher rates of use of tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, or inhalants.

Because the meaning of "high rates of use" is relative, Section One gives the regional rates, for comparative purposes. This is not to imply that any use is acceptable, but to give an additional measure of degree of the problem. A region consists of schools in one of four categories: Chicago Public Schools, Other metro-Chicago schools (in Cook and surrounding counties), rural schools, and schools that are in an urban county (as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau) other than the metro-Chicago area. The comparison is based on use in the past thirty days because this is considered a good measure of "current use", in contrast to young people who tried a drug once previously and then did not use again.

For schools that participated during a previous year in statewide IYS surveying, the graph includes another column for each drug, with the most recently surveyed previous rate for that school. This allows schools to consider both comparisons at once: "We are (worse than, better than, about the same as) we were two years ago, but/and are (worse than, better than, or about the same as) other schools in our region."

Section Two Description

Section Two reviews levels of "risk factors" that make substance use and abuse more likely when present, and "protective factors" that make those problems less likely. For each grade level there is a one-page graph showing ratings of each factor. The ratings are based on comparison with all other participating schools in the state. A rating of "one" means a school's level of that factor is much better than average, with "better" meaning a lower amount of a risk factor or a higher amount of a protective factor. A rating of "five" means a school's level of that factor is much worse than average. "Two," "three," and "four" are intermediate, with "three" being average. The text in Section Two describes each factor and why it is important.

Rationale for Section Two Design

Researchers have identified literally dozens of risk and protective factors for substance use and abuse. In order to focus this section, a limited number of factors (eight or nine,

depending on grade level) were chosen. The list of potential factors was shortened by the following considerations:

1. Many factors identified by research operate mainly at the level of individual youths, but factors included in this survey tend to be characteristics that are community-wide. So, for example, the survey doesn't ask about signs of impulsivity, but does ask about perceived adult norms regarding youth substance use. An individual's risk factors are important when it comes to assessing how to help that one person, but have less meaning when a large group is surveyed anonymously and the results used for community prevention planning.
2. Even a factor that applies at a community-wide level may not have a strong influence on substance use in a community, compared to others. The factors reported in Section Two are highly correlated with community substance use rates in Illinois, and have been shown by research to have a strong influence on use rates.
3. Finally, for practical purposes a school or community wants most of all to know about risk or protective factors that can be improved. Each of the reported factors can be modified with existing prevention strategies.

The reported risk and protective factors are therefore not an all-inclusive set, but are ones that tend to have a substantial impact on use. Factors with worse scores are important to address as part of school and community prevention strategy. Factors with better scores can suggest potential assets to use as part of a prevention strategy. For example, if perceived parent attitudes about a substance are at a "1" or "2" level, then parents may be especially good partners to help design or implement strategies to address other factors with scores of "3", "4", or "5".

Schools that survey two grades (typically 6th and 8th or 10th and 12th) have the advantage of two sets of measures of the risk and protective factors. In some cases there may be great similarity between the two sets of ratings. If not, then the report is suggesting that factors rated as worse on just one of the grade levels either depend on age or are specific to one cohort of youth (the youth who were in that particular grade when the survey was taken).

Using Sections One and Two Together

Nearly all of the risk/protective factors reported in Section Two are specific to one substance. This allows comparison between Section One report of use of a substance and Section Two results about risk or protective factors that pertain to that substance. For example, if percent of youth using alcohol is high for 8th grade in your school, look at the factors of Adult Norms Favorable to Alcohol Use, Parent Approval of Alcohol Use, Parental Monitoring – Alcohol, and Perceived Peer Alcohol Use/Approval of Use. The closer any of these scores is to "5", the more likely it is playing a role in your community's youth alcohol problem.

Section Three Description

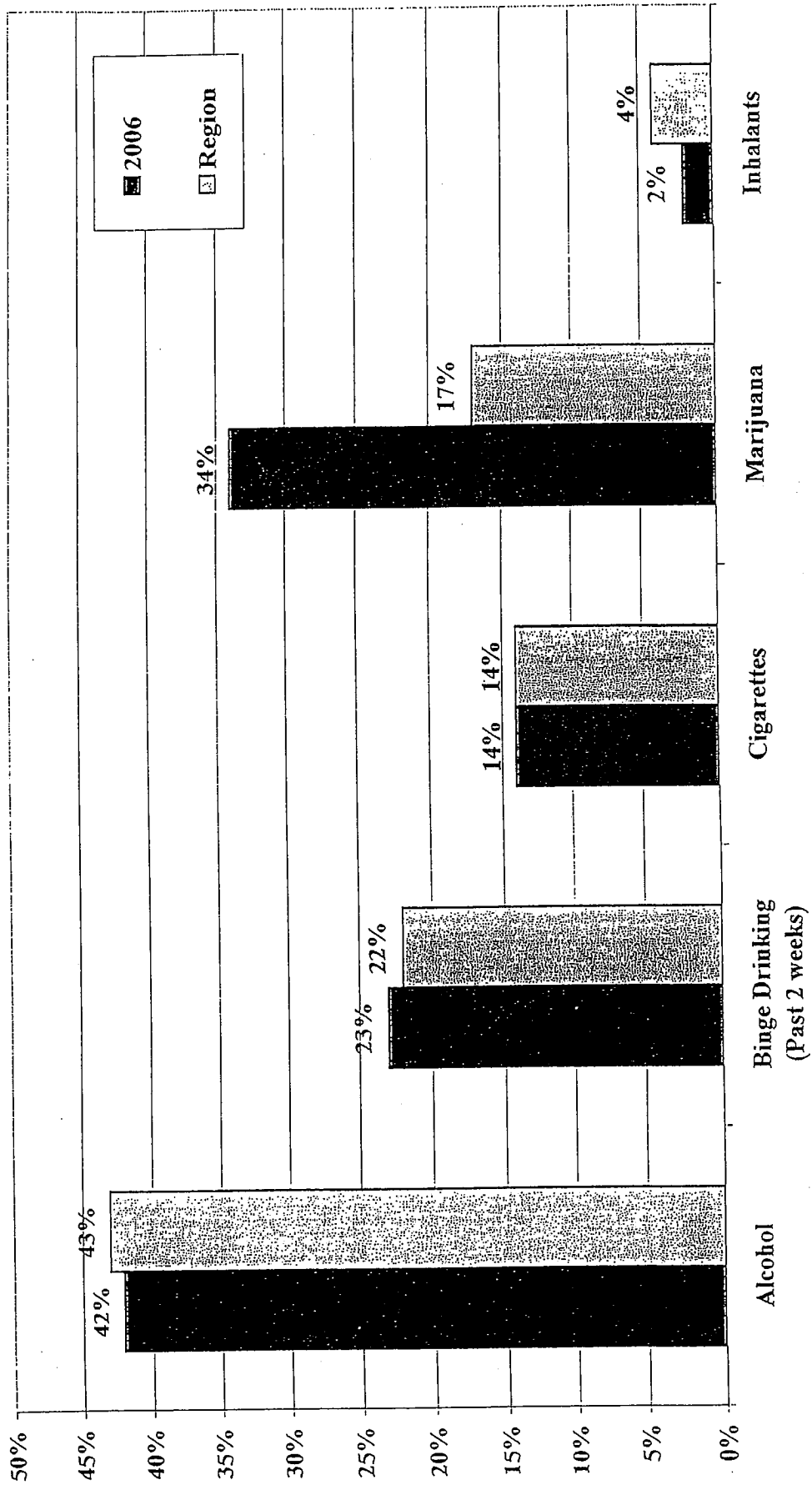
The high school survey allows for measurement of two different (though closely related) dimensions of severity of substance use. One is based on questions about specific symptoms of abuse or dependence, the other on amount of past month use. Section Three gives a single percentage for 10th grade and a single percentage for 12th grade (if both participated) that tells how many students were in neither of the severe use categories. In other words, these youth are either not using any substances or are using very infrequently and without symptoms of substance abuse or dependence.

Rationale for Section Three Design

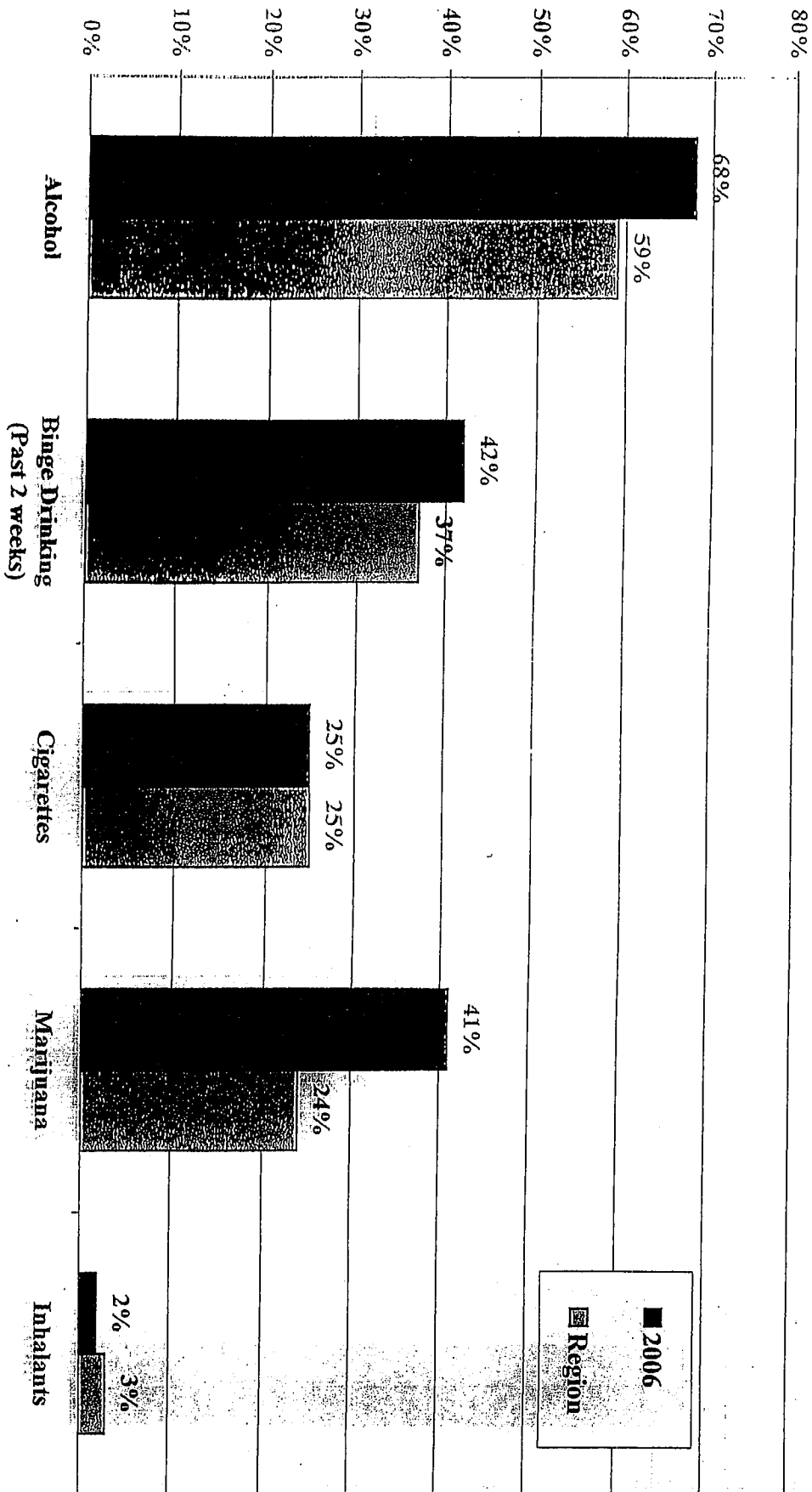
Youth who have already become engaged in frequent substance use typically need individual professional assessment and either counseling or substance abuse treatment (depending on severity of their problem) to stop using. Large group prevention programs and media messages tend not to be very effective with these youth. In contrast, youth who have not engaged in regular substance use may be significantly helped to avoid future use by such prevention strategies. Section Three attempts to give schools and communities some idea of the proportion of their youth who are still a good target for "primary" (prior to use) prevention efforts, and the proportion who are likely to need more individual interventions for success in stopping use.

Because substance abuse and dependence are less common in lower grade levels, these are not measured by the 6th grade and 8th grade surveys. Schools and communities should not assume that substance abuse isn't present in those lower grades, but the vast majority of 6th and 8th grade students either don't use substances or, if they do, have not yet reached the point at which a clinical diagnosis of substance abuse would be warranted. However, youth who begin regular substance use at those younger ages are at high risk for later substance abuse.

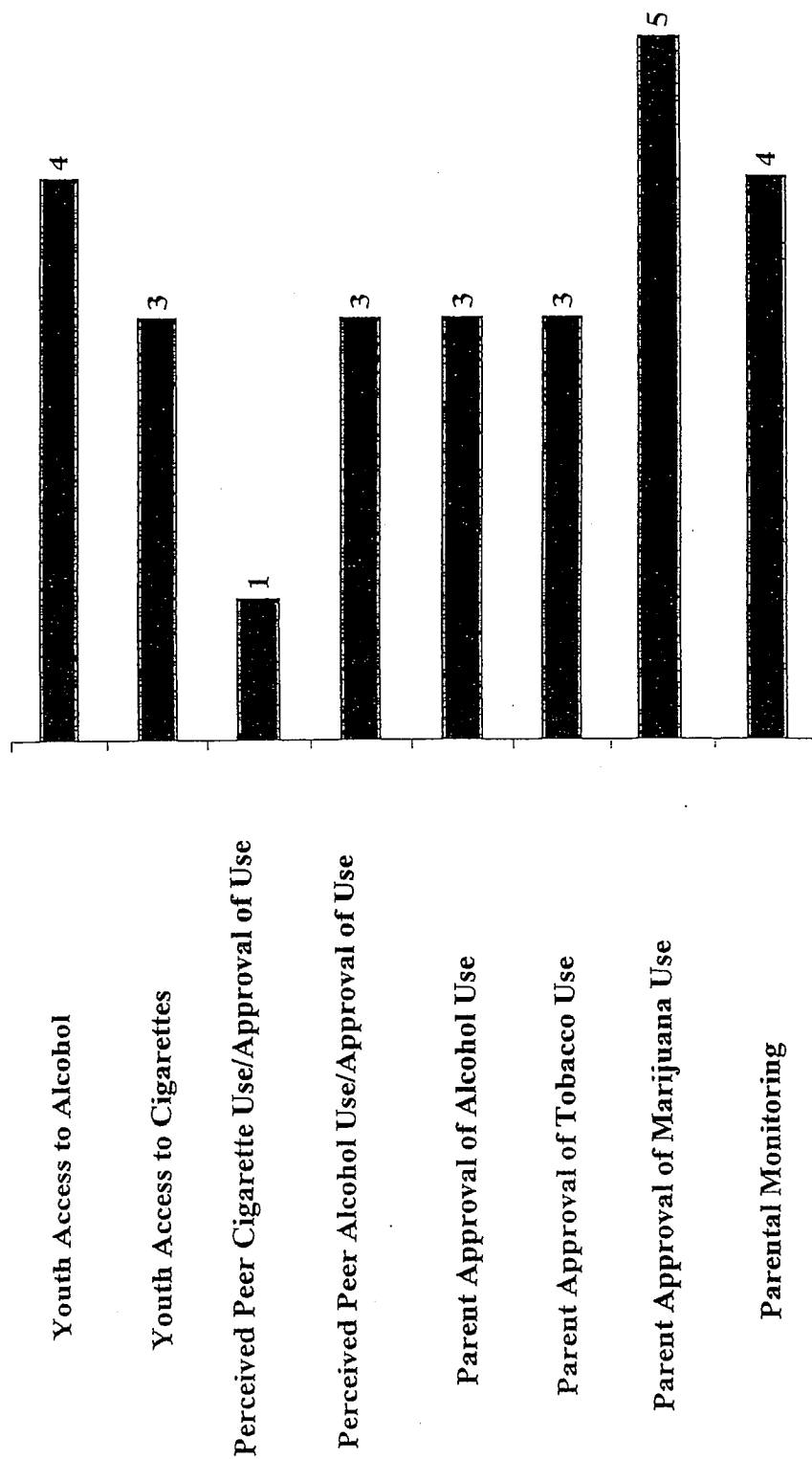
2006 IYS School Follow-Up Report
Percentage of Youth Reporting Past 30 Day Substance Use
OAK PARK RIVER FOREST HS -- 10th Grade



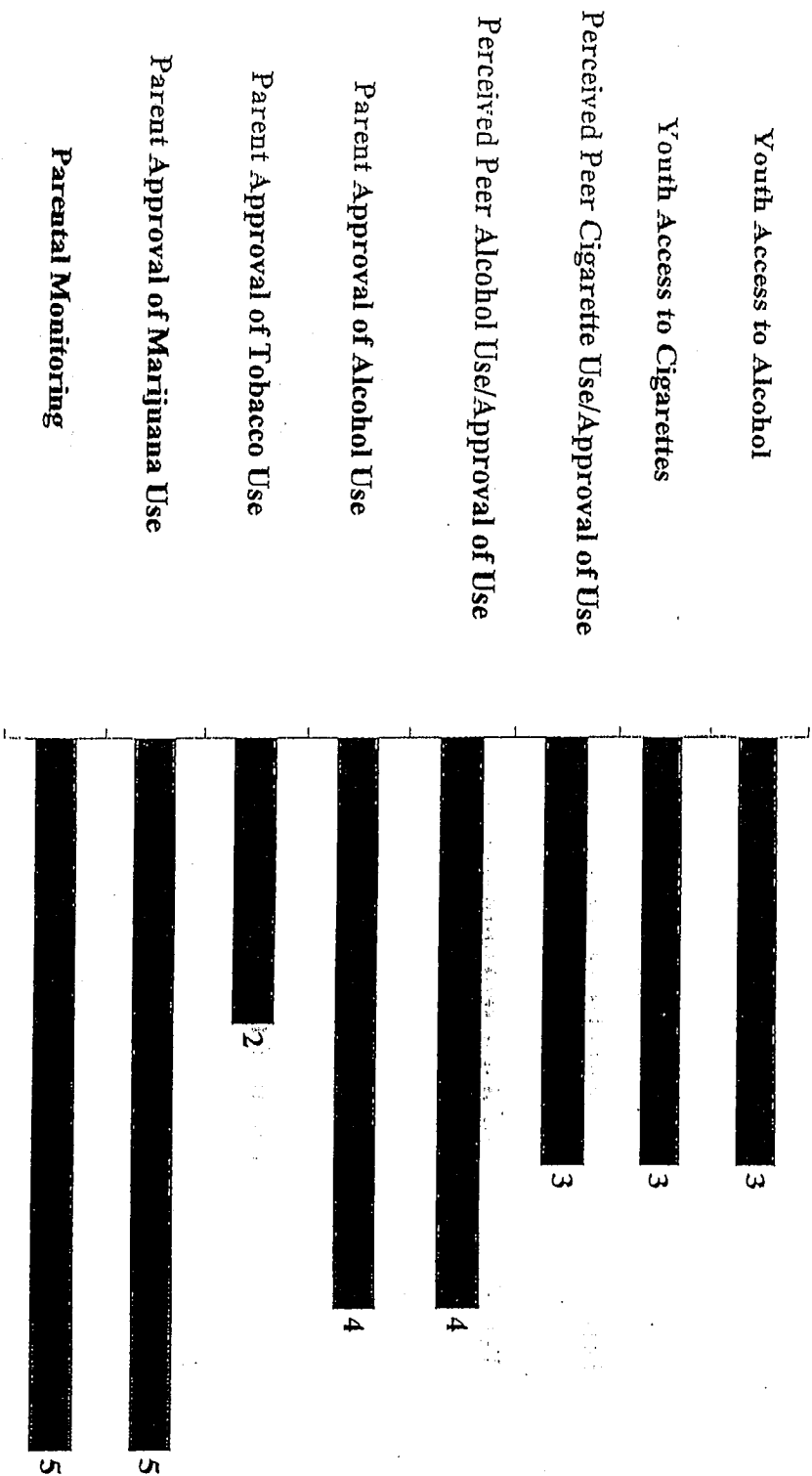
2006 IYS School Follow-Up Report
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2006 IYS School Follow-Up Report
Risk and Protective Factors
OAK PARK RIVER FOREST HS -- 10th Grade



2006 IYS School Follow-Up Report
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Section 3: Heavy Use and Abuse

At the high school level, the 2006 Illinois Youth Survey allowed for measurement of problematic use in two different ways. One is the statistical clustering of substance use scores to show whether students are in the "no or low" use group, the "gateway substance" group, or the "other illegal drugs" group. The other is a set of screening questions used clinically to help diagnose substance abuse or dependence.

From one perspective, any underage use is problematic, but youth who have had one or two sips of alcohol or puffs of a cigarette are much more like non-users than like regular/heavy users. In order to give schools an idea of not just use but how many students have progressed past small-scale experimentation, one percentage figure per participating grade level is given in this section. The percentage reflects the amount of your students in that grade who reported NEITHER a high use rate in the past month NOR clinical symptoms of substance abuse or dependence in the past month. At the statewide level, 71% of 10th students and 62% of 12th grade students reported neither heavy use nor abuse/dependence symptoms.

OAK PARK & RIVER FOREST HIGH SCH, OAK PARK

The percentage of youth who reported neither regular use nor abuse/dependence symptoms were:

10th grade, 65.45% 12th grade, 51.72%

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2006 Illinois Youth Survey
School Follow-up Report
Section 2: Risk/Protective Factors
Grades 10 & 12

INTRODUCTION

This section of your follow-up report is intended to give you useful information about how youth substance use develops in your community. Although the Illinois Youth Survey is administered in schools, most of the risk and protective factors that can lead to youth substance use have more to do with a whole community than with schools specifically. Your school may be an important partner in addressing these factors, but in many cases success may not be possible without an effort that unites many of the concerned organizations in the community. We therefore encourage you to share this information with concerned community groups or stakeholders willing to work with you. By measuring these factors among students, a school makes an important contribution to community prevention efforts.

The one or two charts that follow this introduction show for each participating grade level (typically 10th and 12th) how your students responded to questions about 8-9 key risk or protective factors, in comparison with other places around the state. Research has identified many dozens of factors, but we have narrowed the list to include only factors which:

- Are known to be powerful contributors to community-wide substance use rates, rather than just signs of some other factor operating.
- Are highly correlated with community level substance use scores in Illinois.
- Can be addressed with prevention strategies and/or programs already shown to have some potential for lowering use rates.

For each factor, the chart(s) that follow will give a score from 1 to 5, where "1" is good (low risk or high protection), "5" is bad, and "3" is average for communities that participated in the survey. Having all good scores doesn't mean that your community couldn't benefit from ATOD (alcohol, tobacco, or other drug) prevention efforts, but those efforts are especially important in cases where your community scores a "4" or "5" for a risk or protective factor. The report that follows the chart(s) goes into more detail about the meaning of each factor.

Descriptions of Specific Factors

“If you wanted to get some beer, wine, or hard liquor ... how easy would it be ...?”
(Youth Access to Alcohol)

“If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be ...?”
(Youth Access to Cigarettes)

Examples of supporting research: Resnick et al, 1997; SAMHSA 2001; SAMHSA 2004; Wagenaar, 1993; Weitzman, et al 2003

Discussion: One of the most consistent findings in prevention research is that making a substance more difficult to obtain or costly (in time, money, or other ways) will decrease use. If you would like to address this issue, begin by looking at two items in the initial report your school received from the Illinois Youth Survey: “During the past year, how often did you get cigarettes from the following sources?” and “During the past year, how often did you usually get your own beer, wine, or liquor from the following sources?” The results to those questions give some indication of which routes of access are problematic. In the statewide results, “A friend gave it to me” was the most frequent response of those used cigarettes or alcohol. For additional insight you can look at the results for questions about where substances are most often used.

“How frequently do you believe the typical student at your school has smoked cigarettes during the past year?” (Perceived Peer Cigarette Use/Approval of Use)

“On how many occasions (if any) do you believe the typical student at your school has had beer, wine, or hard liquor during the past year?” (Perceived Peer Alcohol Use/Approval of Use)

Examples of supporting research: Bray et al, 2003; Jackson, 1997; Page & Scanlon, 1999; Perkins & Craig, 2001; SAMHSA, 2001; SAMHSA, 2004

Discussion – One of the most striking findings of prevention research in the past ten years has been the tremendous impact of youths’ perceptions of peer use of substances. Youth typically overestimate the percent of peers who use substances, and this apparently causes them to put pressure on themselves to conform to this incorrect norm. Substantial preventive impact has been achieved in this situation by simply finding (typically by survey) the actual percentage of use, and communicating this to students. There are technical details to this, such as knowing which figure (e.g., past year use, past month use, binge drinking, etc.) to share and how to share it in a way that is credible and effective. The basic idea of “social norm marketing” is just to correct the misperception that youth substance use is normal. Another aspect of this is not to inadvertently communicate a norm of majority use in other messages circulated in the community.

“How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to ... (Parent Approval of Use)

- a. “Drink beer, wine, or hard liquor At least once or twice a month?”
- b. “Smoke cigarettes?”
- c. “Smoke marijuana?”

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Discussion – There are many ways that parents can influence youth toward or away from use of a substance, but one of the most powerful is the attitude that they communicate (or fail to communicate) to youth about youth use of a substance. For each of the three substances listed, a high risk score indicates parents either don’t as widely disapprove of use as do parents in other communities or their disapproval isn’t well communicated. It is not unusual for one or two of the substances to show a much greater parent approval problem than the others, and this may indicate a community norm that includes parents as well as other adults.

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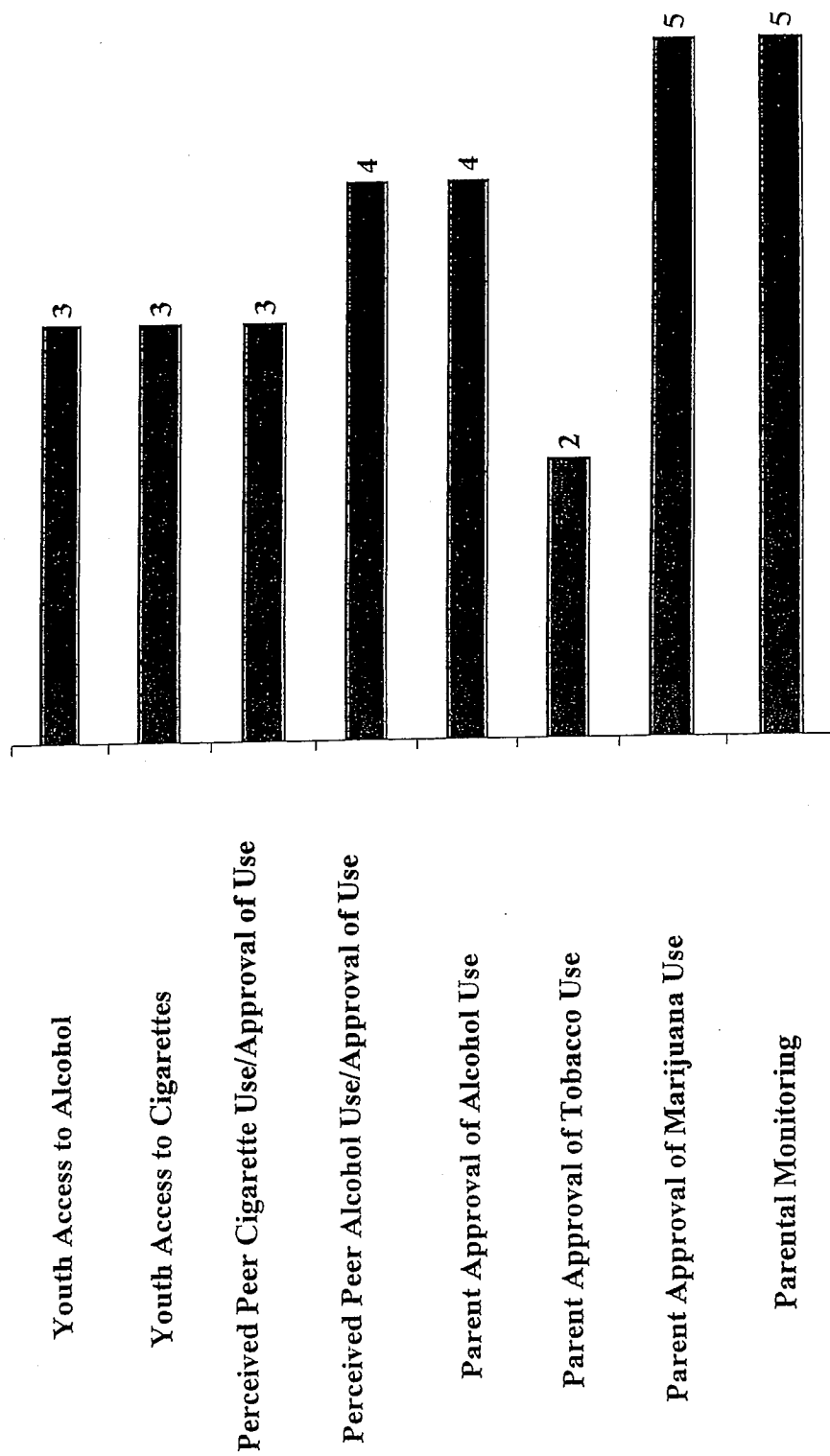
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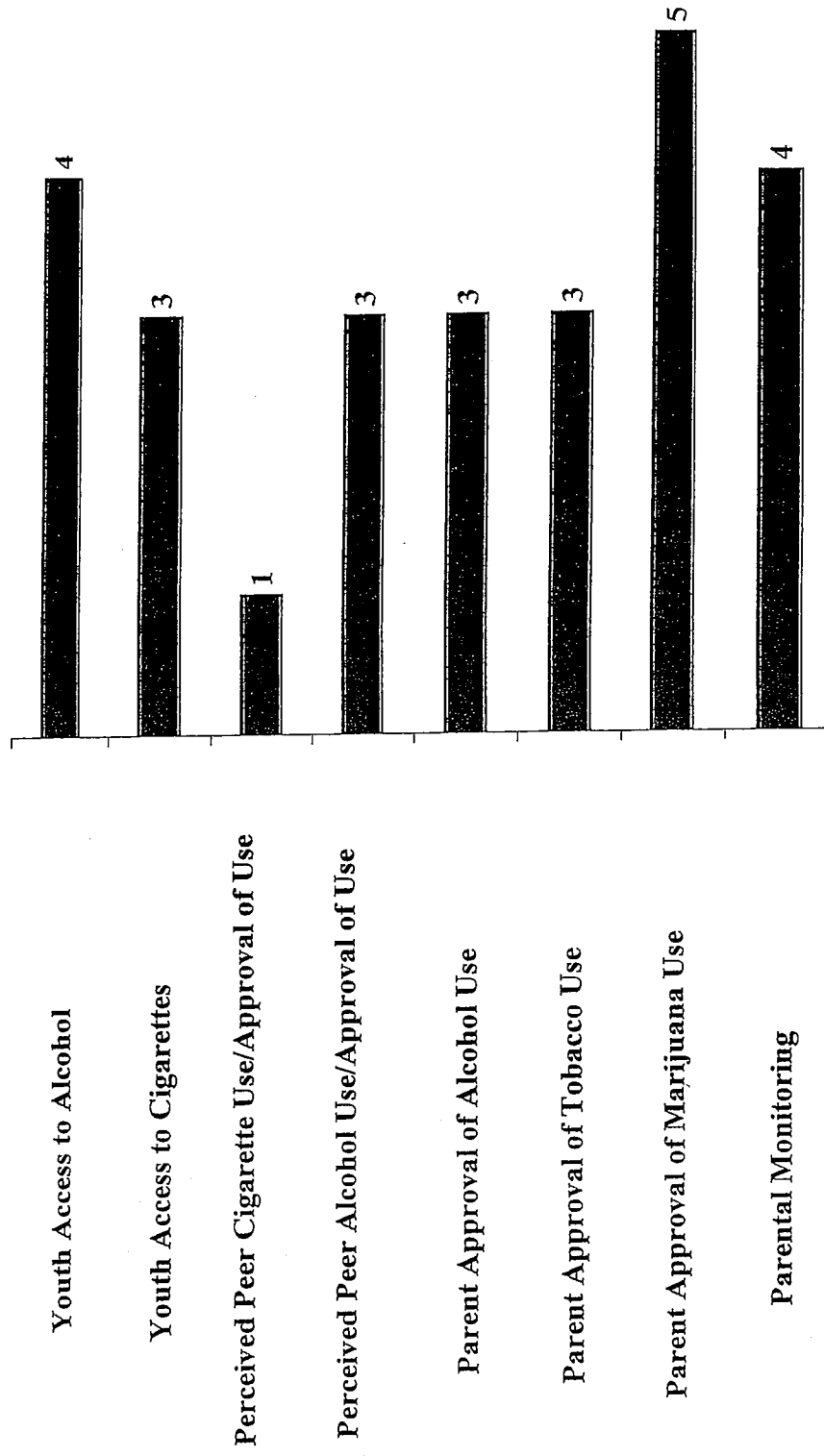
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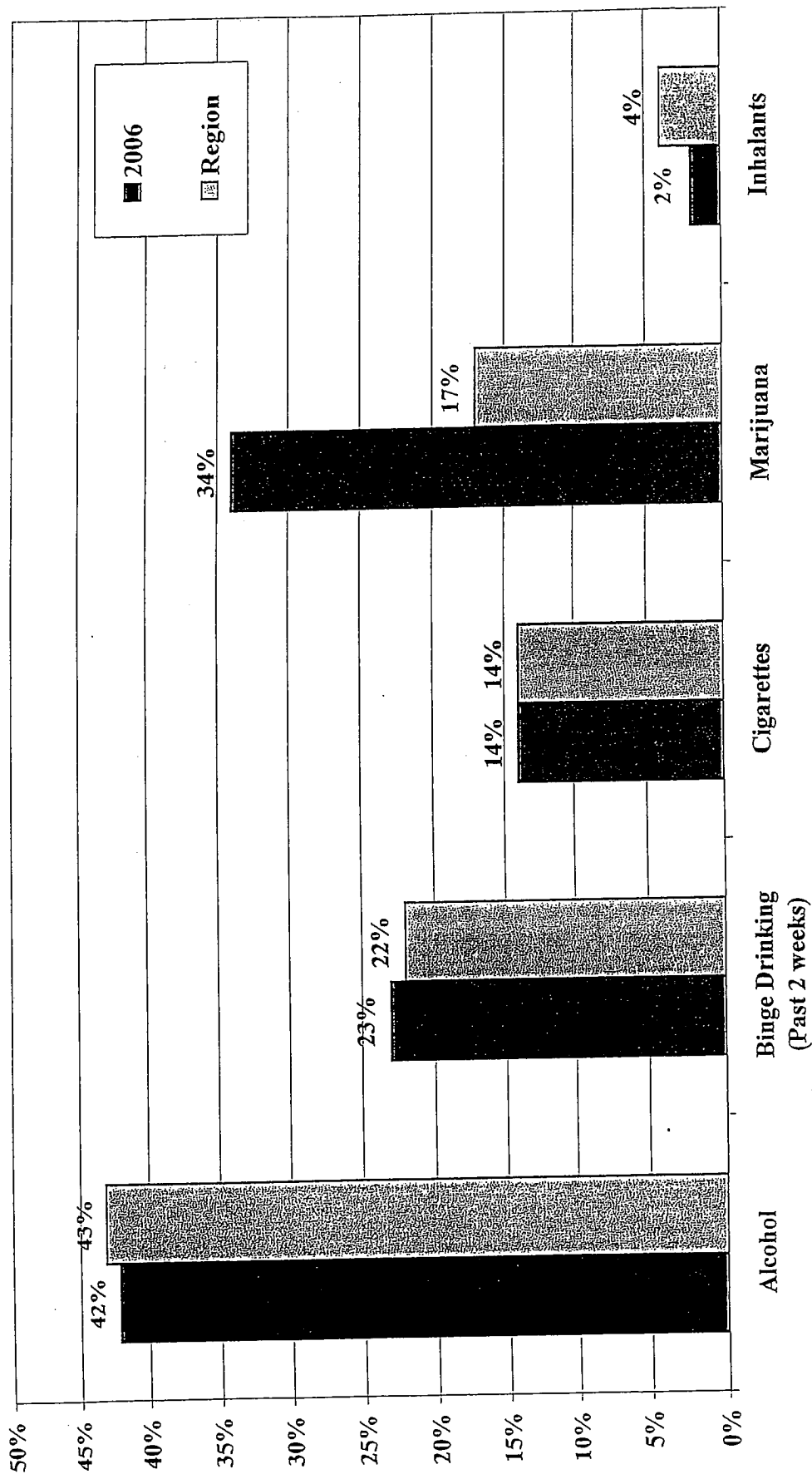
**2006 IYS School Follow-Up Report
Risk and Protective Factors
OAK PARK RIVER FOREST HS -- 12th Grade**



**2006 IYS School Follow-Up Report
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OAK PARK RIVER FOREST HS -- 10th Grade**



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