

Integrated Community Engagement (ICE) Collaborative

County Report:
Fayette County High Schools
Fall 2024

Fayette County, West Virginia

Confidential

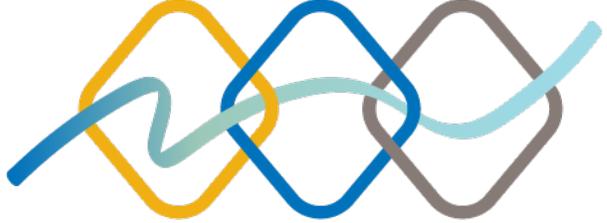
WEST VIRGINIA 
Prevention Research Center



Table of Contents

Important	4
Introduction	4
Methods.....	7
Participants and procedure.....	7
Measures.....	7
Results.....	9
Section 1: ICE outcomes by category	9
Section 2: Risk and protective factors.....	42
Section 3: Risk and protective factors and relationships to outcomes.....	79
Section 4. Additional Data (Sleep Habits, Physical Activity, and Caffeine Use)	89

Important

Thank you to the Fayette County School Districts and its schools for being partners committed to preventing substance use and abuse among young people in these counties. We appreciate all they have done to support data collection and to help families and community members learn more about what can be done to reduce risk and protect children and adolescents. Although your local school district and schools are playing a central role in this work, it is important to clearly state that this is not a school report, but a community report. The report's findings describe what families, communities, peers, and schools can do in partnership to help prevent substance use and abuse among young people. Schools alone are not responsible for any problems described in this report and cannot be solely or primarily responsible for providing the solutions. The findings of this report describe what is happening in the whole community and provides opportunities for the whole community to act together. That said, what your local school district and schools have done to help the community better understand how to prevent substance use and abuse among young people has been critically important. We appreciate their leadership and hard work, as well as their ongoing commitment to the project. We encourage all members of the community to join us in expressing gratitude for the essential contributions of your local school district and schools.

Introduction

Preventing child and adolescent substance use and risks associated with school drop-out are critical to promote healthy development. A successful approach to such prevention is to work towards strengthening key protective factors and reducing risk factors that operate in the local-community environment of young people. This is the central mission of the Integrated Community Engagement (ICE) Collaborative. Recent evidence in child and adolescent health research suggests that building a strong community around children is the healthiest and most cost-effective way to promote their well-being for the future. However, such a task takes time, effort, and the mutual commitment of key stakeholders in focusing attention on four major domains of the environment surrounding children and adolescents. These major domains are 1) parents and family, 2) the school, 3) friends and peers, and 4) leisure time. All of these are most

powerful in the immediate environment of young people, such as their local neighborhood or community.

Research has shown that children and adolescents who are surrounded by positive environments within the four major domains are much less likely to use or consider using legal or illicit substances and to drop out of school. Furthermore, engaging in behaviors in one of these areas greatly increases the risks associated with the other areas. For example, young people who use illicit drugs are also more likely to drop out of school than those who do not use drugs. Dropping out of school is especially problematic, as the most reliable predictors of adult health throughout the lifespan are educational attainment and socioeconomic status (SES) with SES being largely predicted by educational attainment. As such, interventions that successfully delay the onset of adolescent substance use and encourage students to stay in school, contribute to their health and well-being not only in the present, but also for decades to come.

The ICE Collaborative is a holistic prevention approach rooted in the Icelandic Prevention Model which focuses on strengthening protective factors and reducing risk factors for substance use within school-communities. To that end, this report is organized as a tool to promote the collaboration between all concerned community members in the community surrounding Fayette County High Schools. The main section of the report includes the results from the 2019-2024 ICE Surveys for Fayette County High schools and comparative rates between all schools and the county total. The results section includes 54 Figures and 21 Tables and is divided into the following four main sections:

Section 1: Includes Figures and Tables which concern the rates of substance use, access to substances and age of use onset.

Section 2: Includes Figures and Tables that report on the rates of risk and protective factors for substance use within the four domains of parents/caregivers, peer group, school environment, and leisure time, in addition to a brief section on the local community.

Section 3: Shows how rates of selected risk and protective factors for children in the County across the four major domains of parents/caregivers, peer group, school environment, and leisure time, in addition to local community, are related to substance use outcomes.

Section 4: Includes Tables that report the frequencies of children’s self-reported sleep habits, physical activity, and caffeine use.

Methods

Participants and procedure

The participants in this study were all accessible and interested students in Fayette County high schools during the fall semester of 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024. Participation was open to all students but not required for anyone. Of 2,426 students enrolled in Fayette County High schools in the fall of 2024, 1,627 or 60.5% participated in the study. Compared to school-based surveys generally and the principles of survey research methodology, these response rates are good.

In Fayette County high schools, the ICE Collaborative, and potential participation in the study, was first introduced to parents and caregivers through a note that was sent home with students. Through a passive consent process parents were requested to contact either the County Coordinator for the ICE Collaborative study, or the Principal Investigators, Dr. Kristjansson by email or office phone to withdraw their children from participation.

A supervising contact agent (SCA) was appointed as the lead on-site person to oversee the data collection using a protocol that was designed and delivered by the ICE Collaborative team at WVU School of Public Health. The data was collected with an online questionnaire in the Qualtrics software and overseen by the SCA and teachers during classroom hours in the fall of 2024. Participation was voluntary, and students were free to answer the survey in whole or in part, to skip any question at will, and to change their mind about participation at any time. The online surveys were carried out inside a computer laboratory in each school and supervised by the SCA and teachers. All aspects of this investigation were reviewed and approved by the West Virginia University Institutional Review Board (protocol # 1406345394R007).

Measures

The measures used in the ICE Collaborative survey broadly cover the main outcome area of substance use, as well as the four risk and protective factor domains; parents/caregivers and family, peers and friends, school, and leisure time, in addition to several measures on community cohesion and trust. Most of the measures used in the surveys originate from

national or international surveys such as the annual Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Monitoring the Future survey which is used by the US National Institutes for Health to provide national estimates of substance use among youth, and the European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Drugs (ESPAD) that is conducted every 3-4 years in 35 to 40 countries in Europe. A few measures originate from other sources. In total the ICE Survey questionnaire took students typically less than one full class session to complete.

Note: In the high school reports, all figures and tables include a blinded comparison between all high schools that participate in the project in Fayette County and then a “Total” for all the counties combined. In the middle school reports a similar blinded comparison is made available between middle schools within each respective county and the “Total” for that particular county.

Results

Section 1: ICE outcomes by category

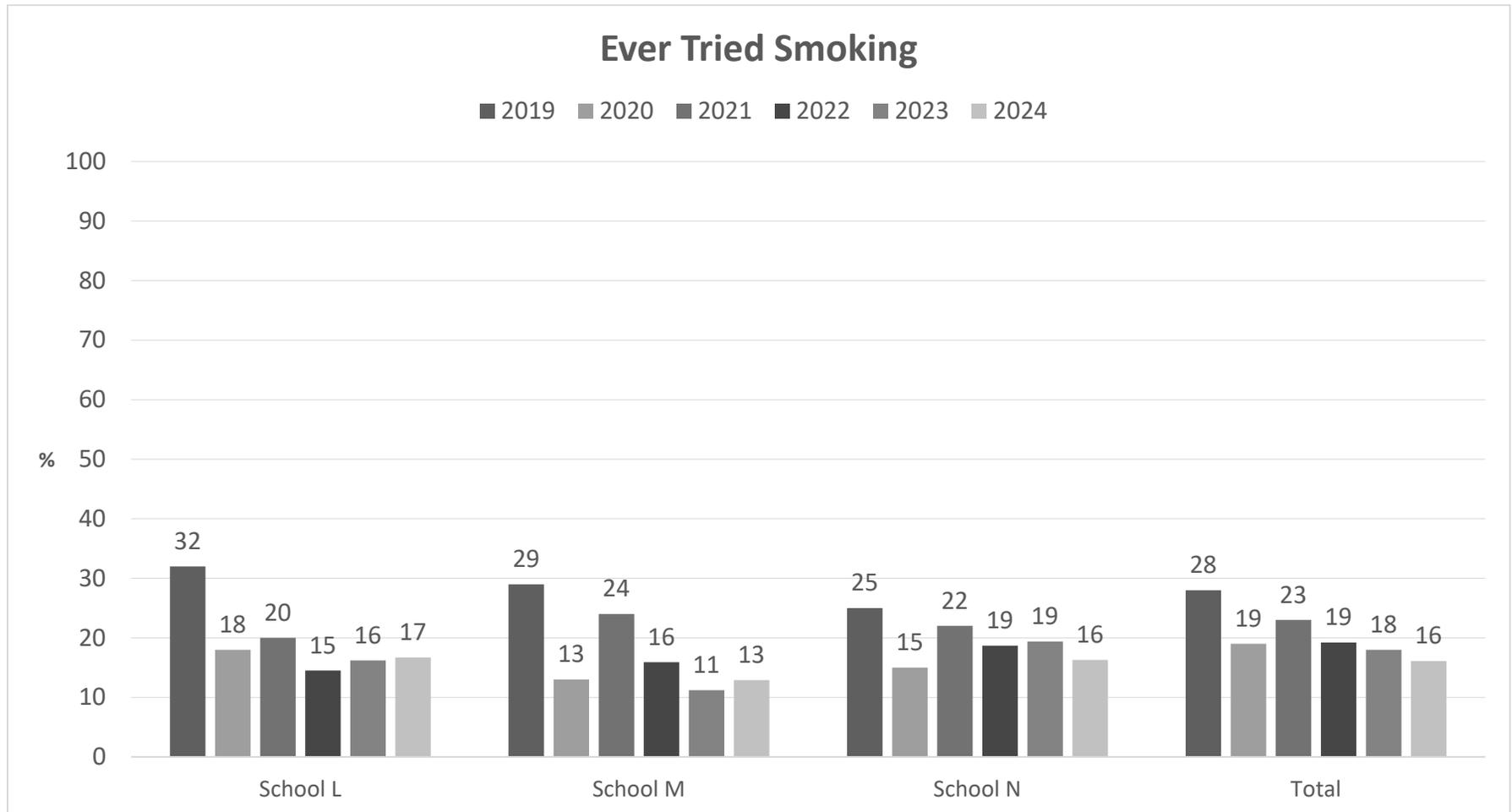


Figure 1. Frequency of students who have ever tried cigarette smoking

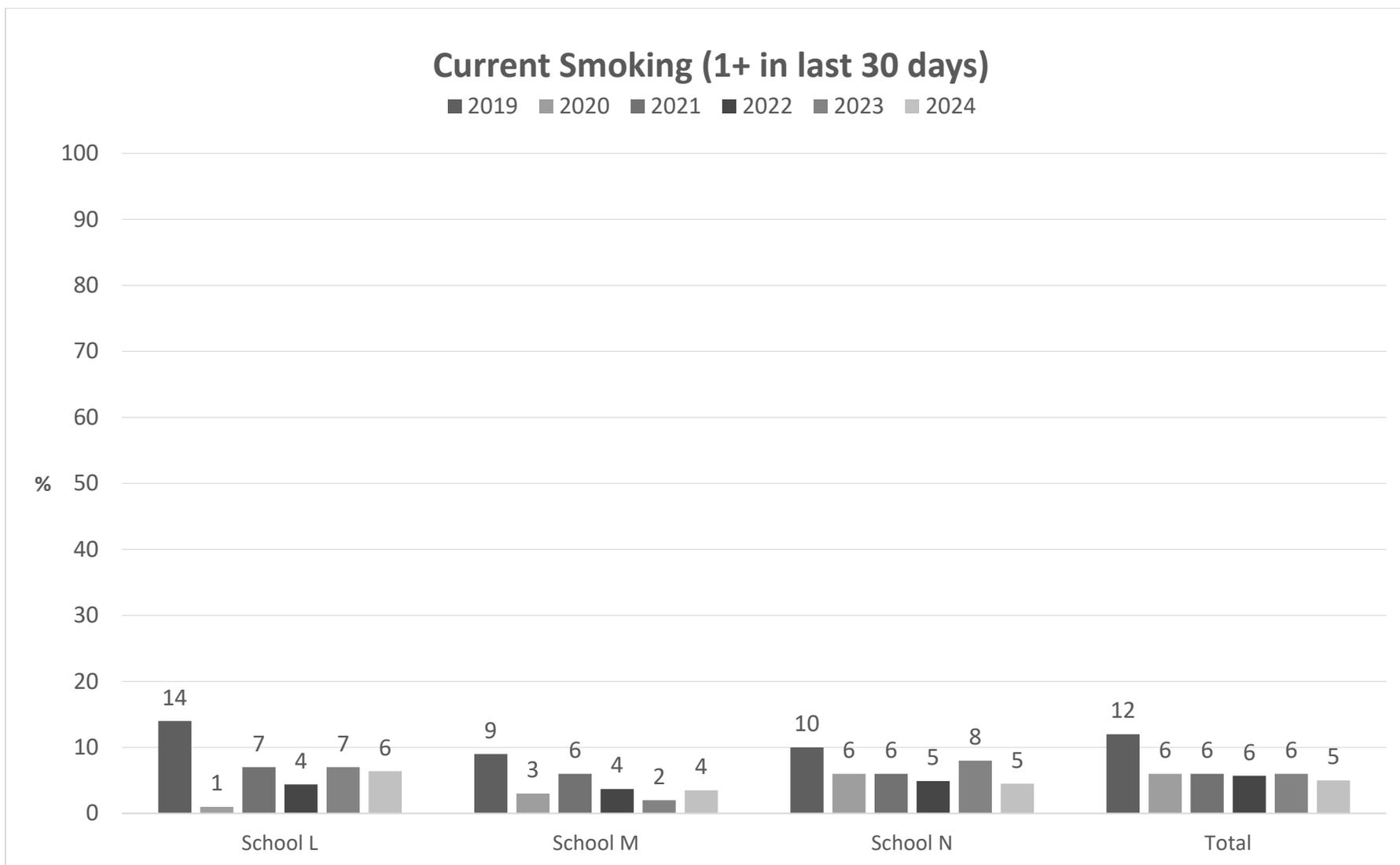


Figure 2. Frequency of students who currently smoke cigarettes

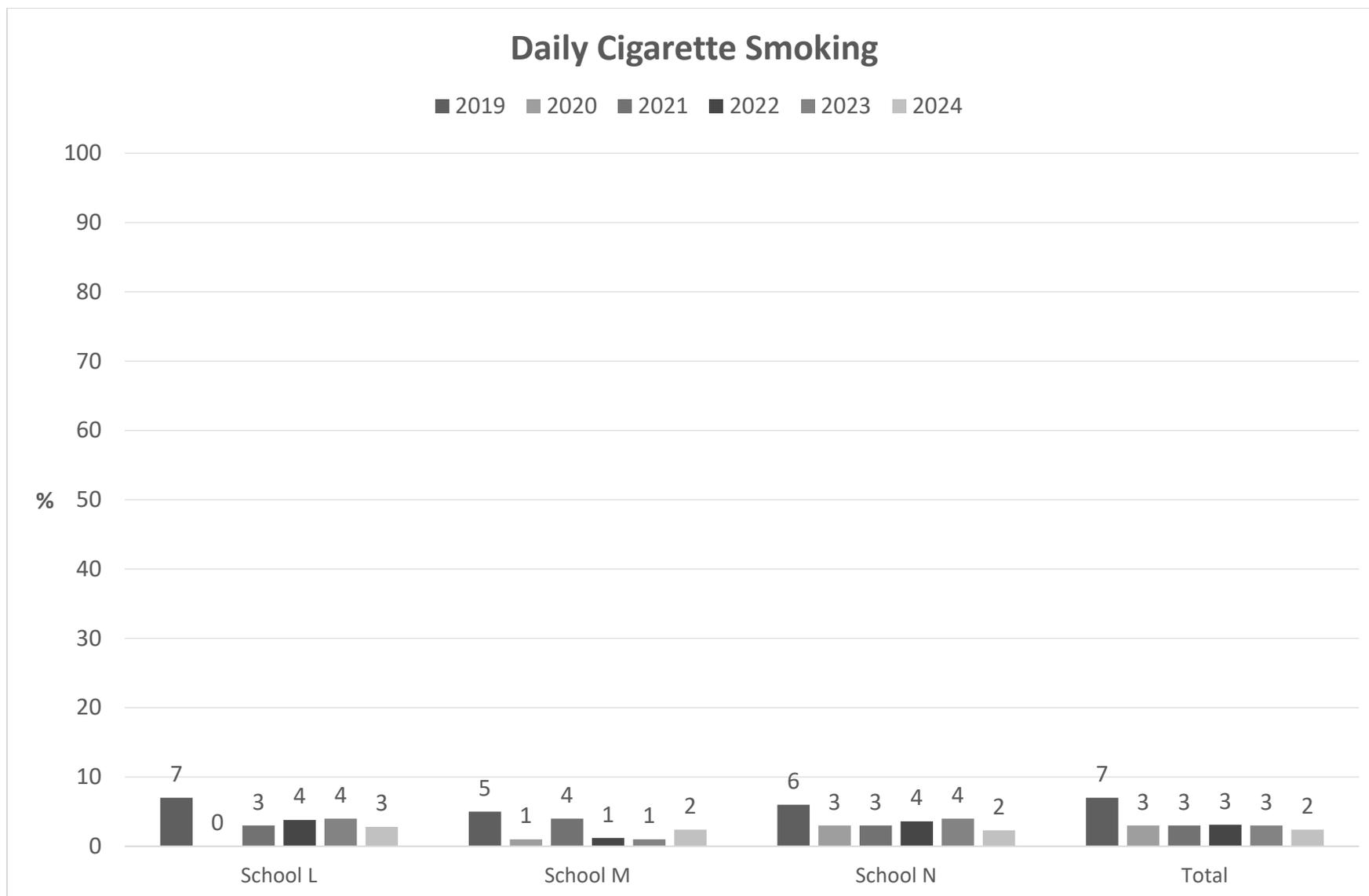


Figure 3. Frequency of students who smoked cigarettes daily during the last 30 days

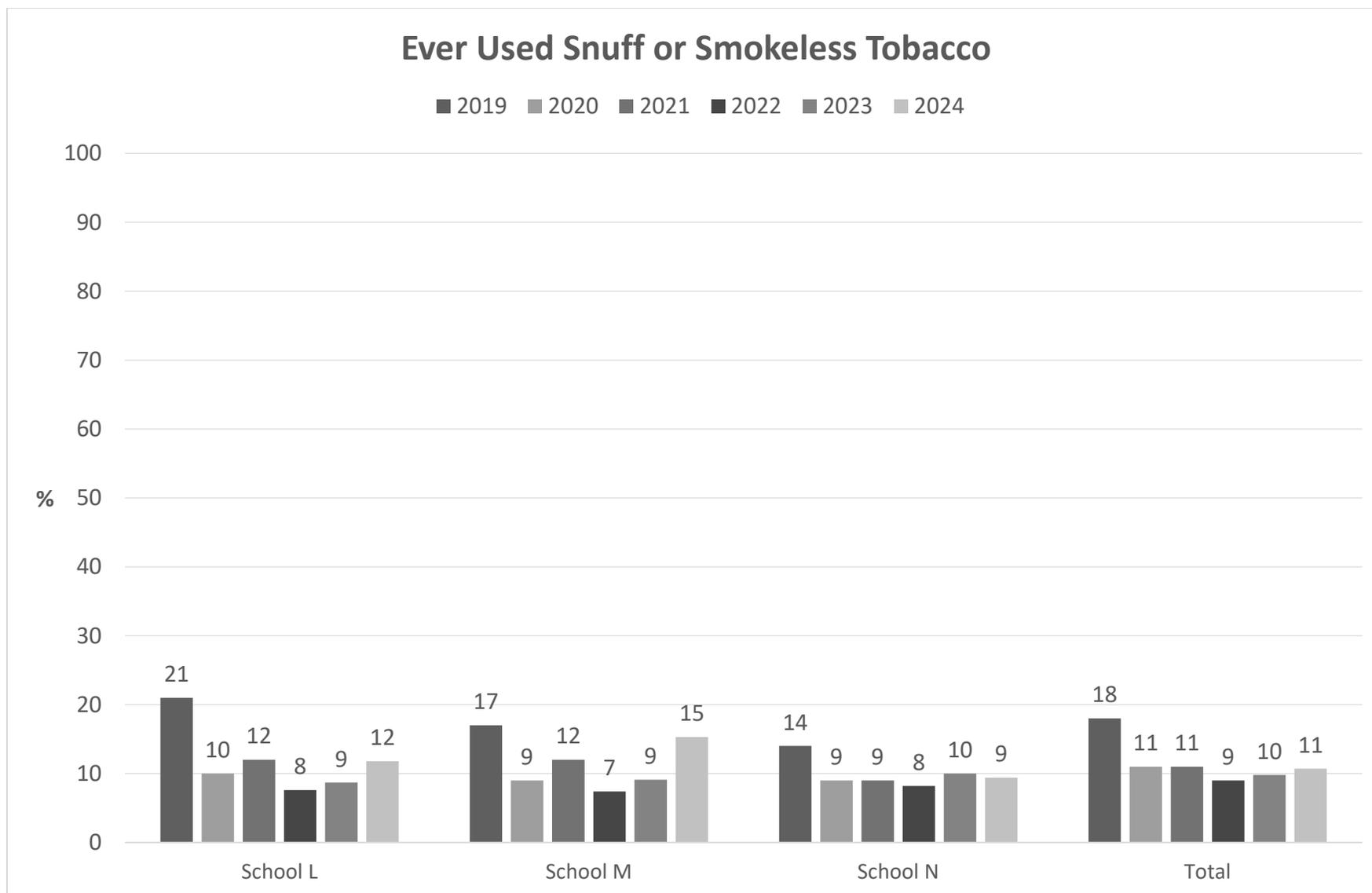


Figure 4. Frequency of students who have ever used snuff, chewing tobacco, or other tobacco/ nicotine inserted in mouth

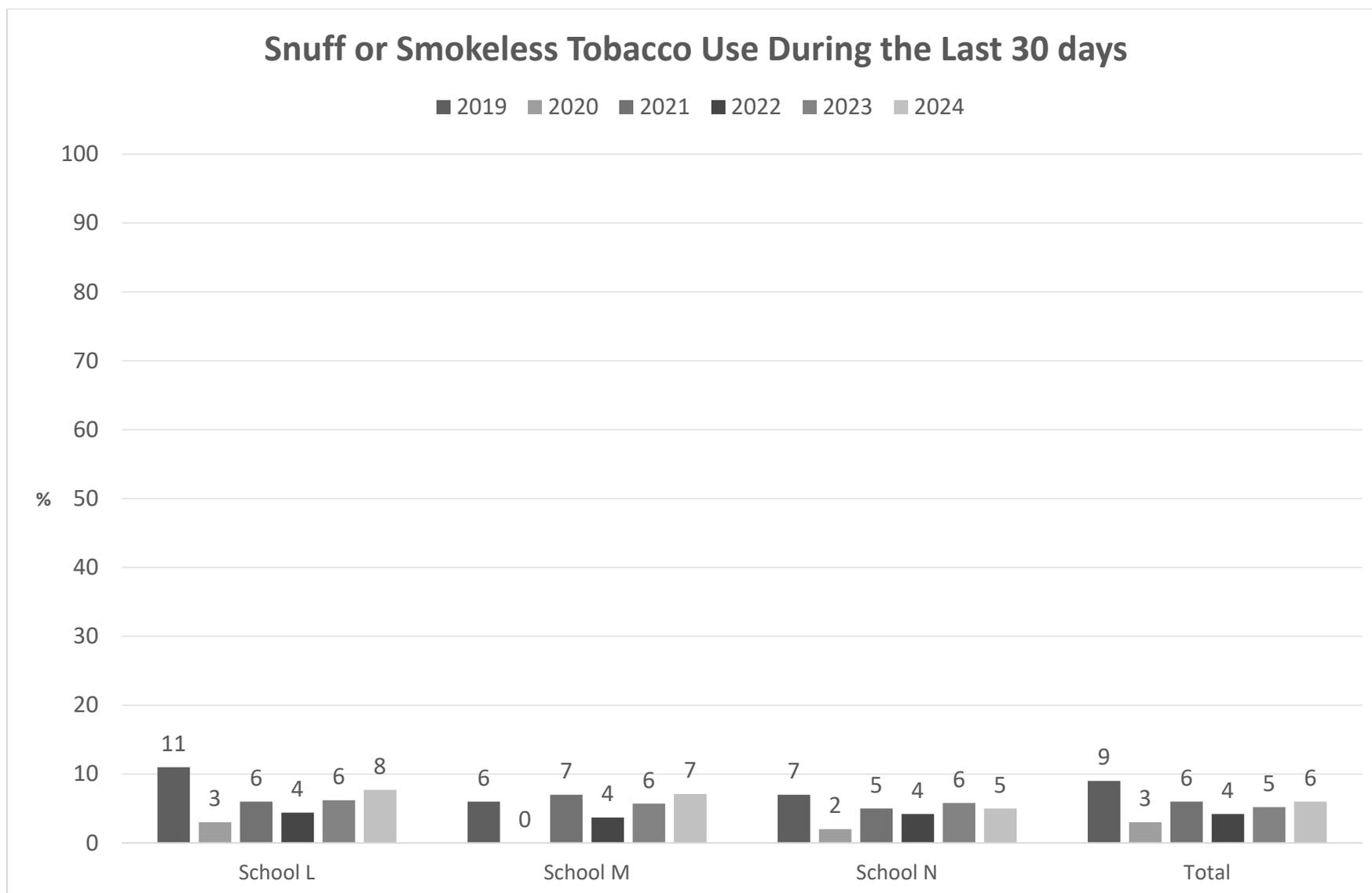


Figure 5. Frequency of students who used snuff, chewing tobacco, or other tobacco/ nicotine inserted in mouth in the last 30 days

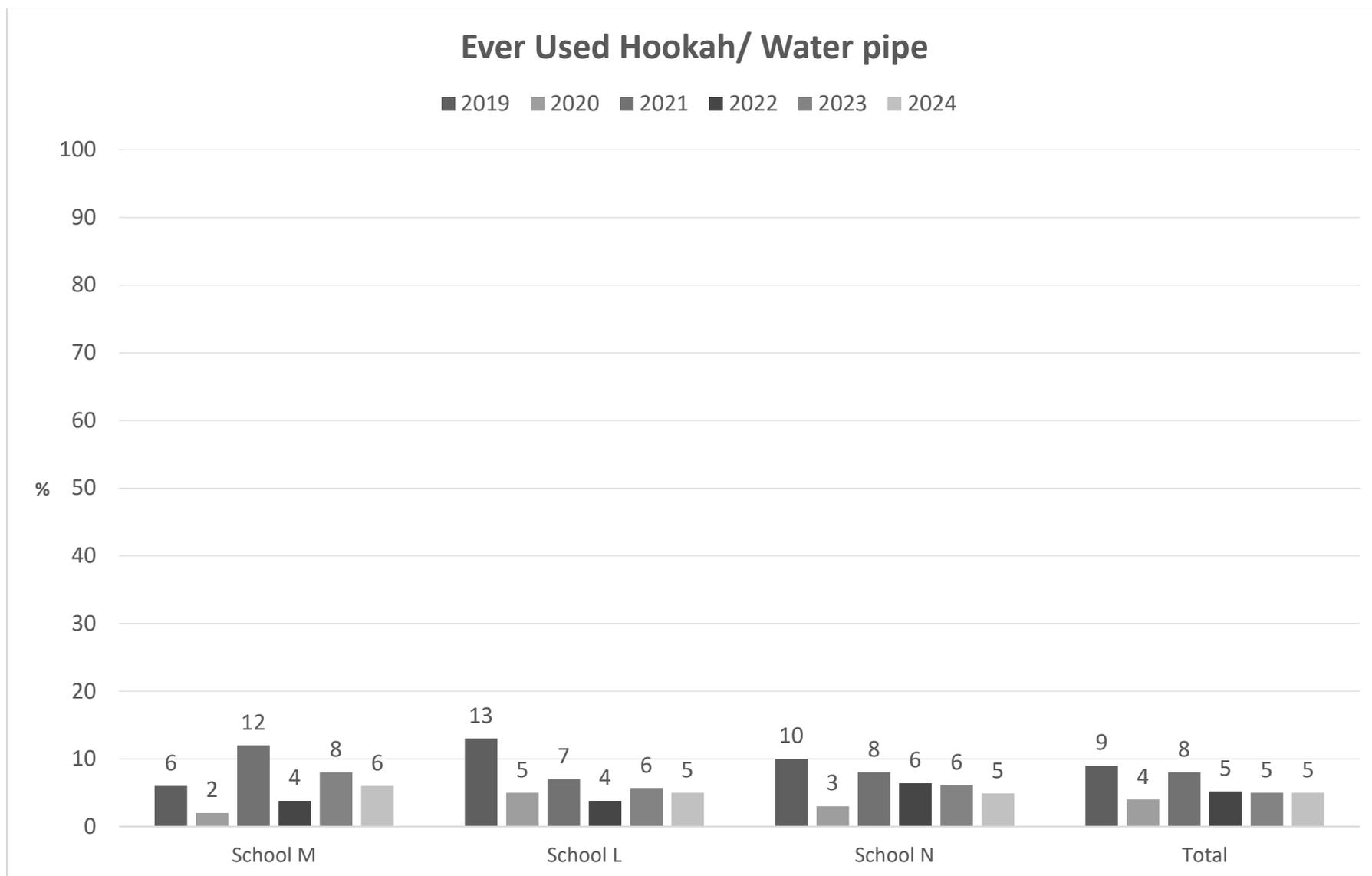


Figure 6. Frequency of students who have ever used a hookah or water pipe

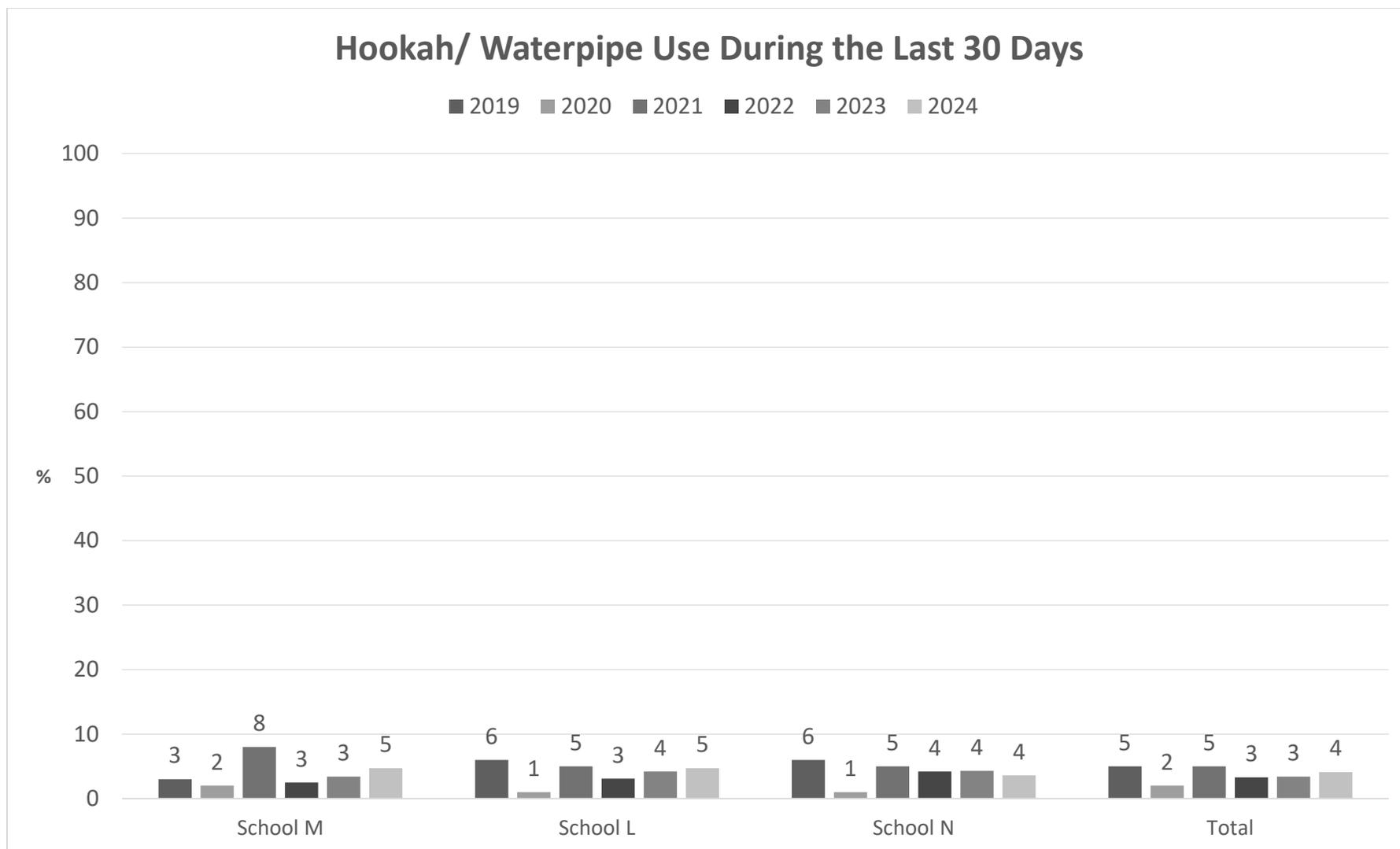


Figure 7. Frequency of students who used a hookah or waterpipe in the past 30 days

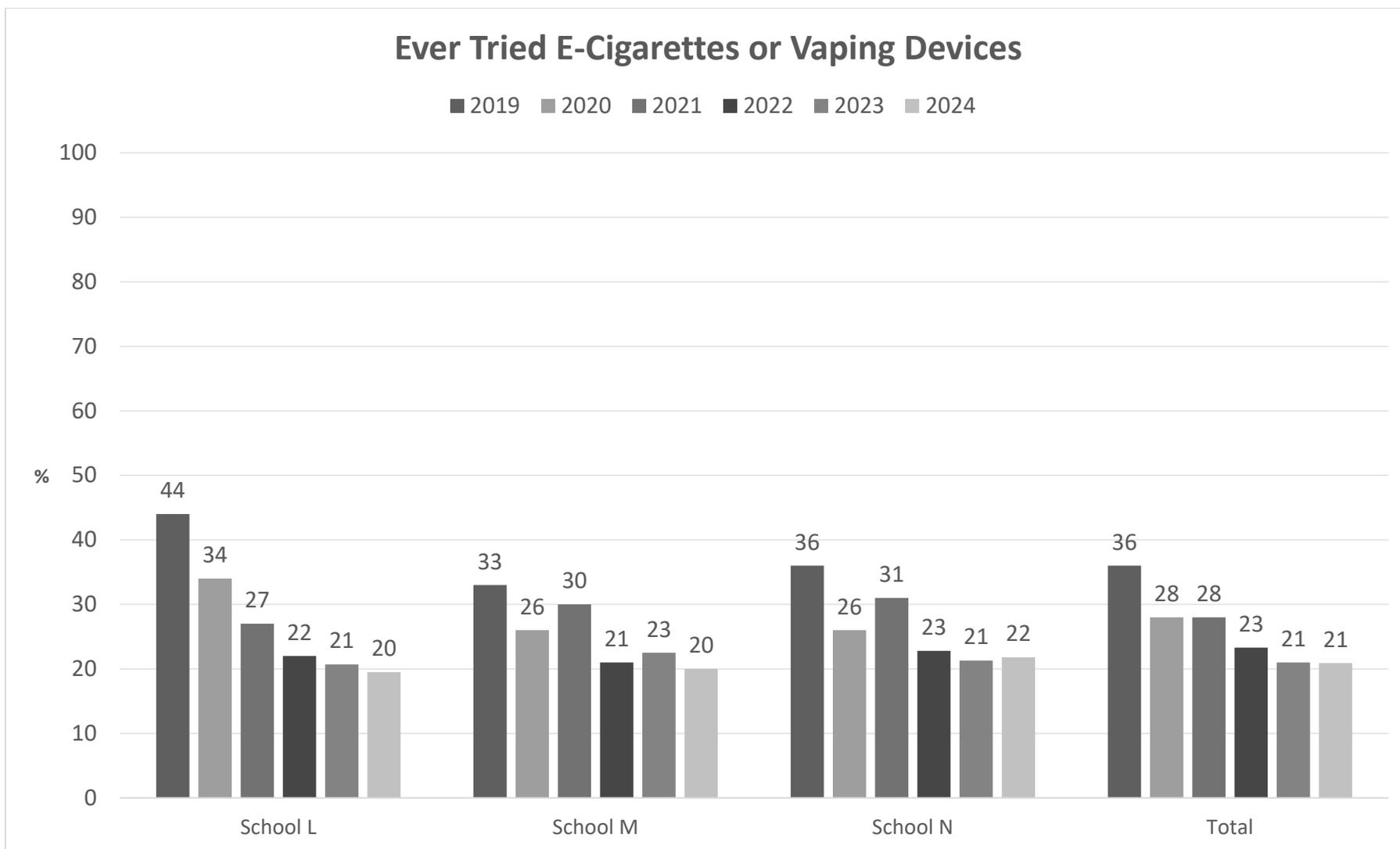


Figure 8. Frequency of students who have ever tried e-cigarettes or vaping devices

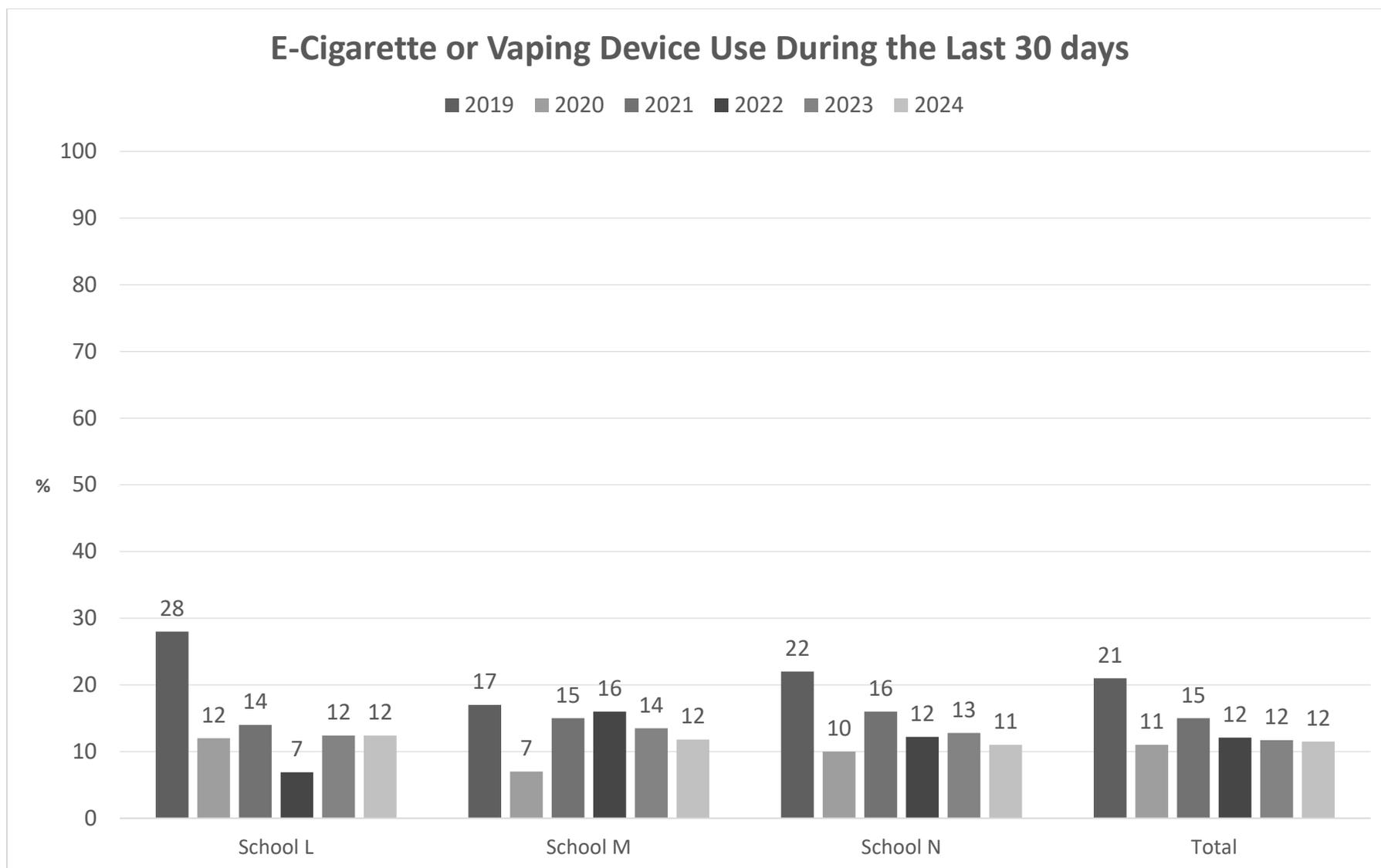


Figure 9. Frequency of students who have used e-cigarettes or vaping devices in the last 30 days

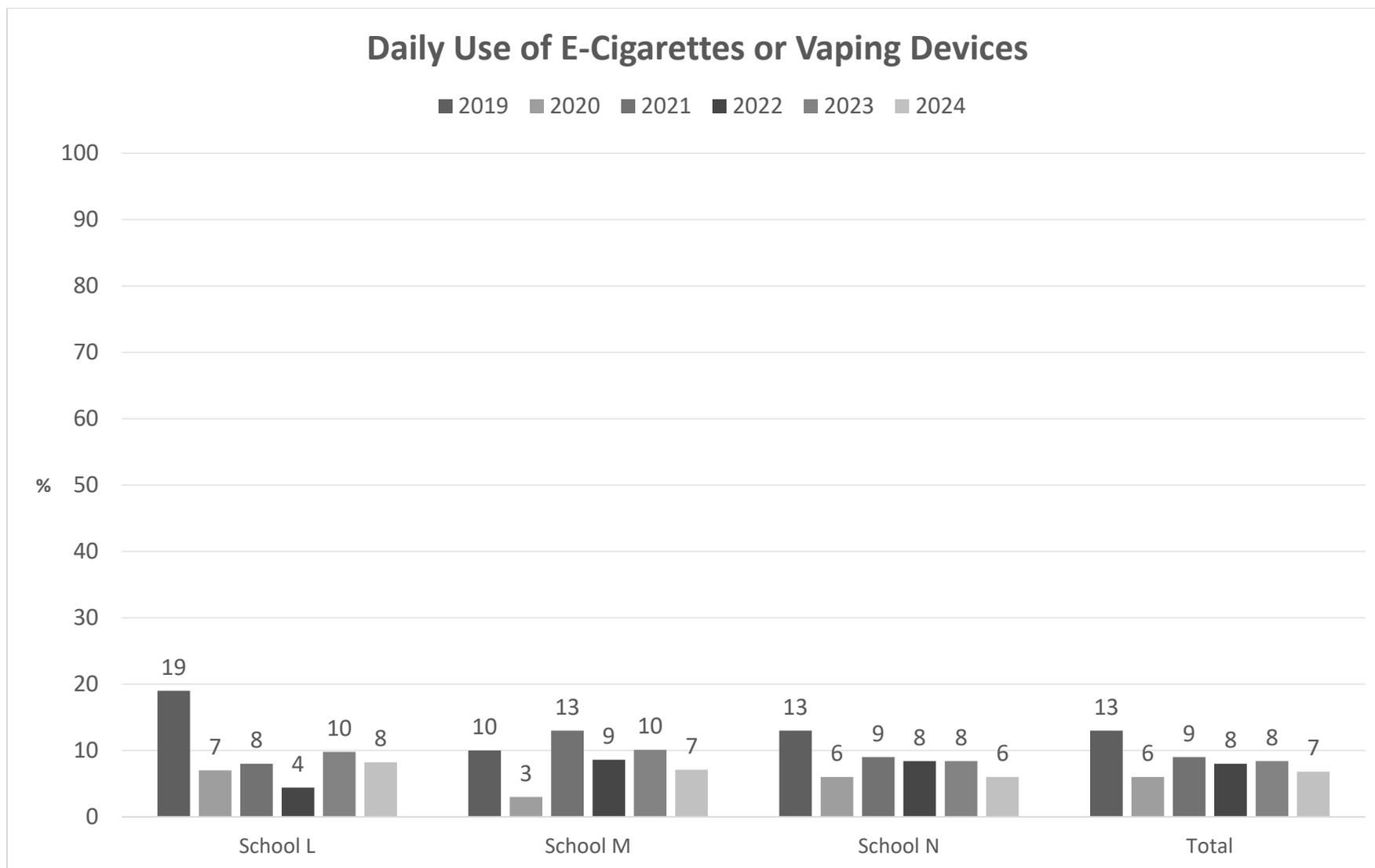


Figure 10. Frequency of students who used e-cigarettes or vaping devices daily

Table 1. How Students Obtain Cigarettes, Vape Products, Chewing Tobacco, Snuff or Dip (Sometimes or Often)

	Buy them in a store	A family member gives them to me	A person 18 years or older and not in my family gives them to me	I take them from a store without paying	I take them from a family member without them knowing
School M (%)					
2019	5	4	7	5	9
2020	2	0	0	0	0
2021	3	3	8	2	3
2022	2	2	4	2	1
2023	6	2	7	3	3
2024	7	8	7	5	6
School L (%)					
2019	7	5	12	2	5
2020	2	2	3	1	2
2021	5	5	8	4	4
2022	4	3	4	1	1
2023	6	5	6	5	6
2024	4	4	5	4	5
School N (%)					
2019	6	6	8	4	5
2020	2	3	4	1	4
2021	4	3	7	3	4
2022	6	6	7	6	7
2023	5	5	7	4	5
2024	4	3	4	3	2
Total (%)					
2019	6	6	8	4	5
2020	2	2	3	1	3
2021	3	4	6	3	4
2022	5	4	5	4	4
2023	5	5	6	4	4

2024	4	4	5	3	3
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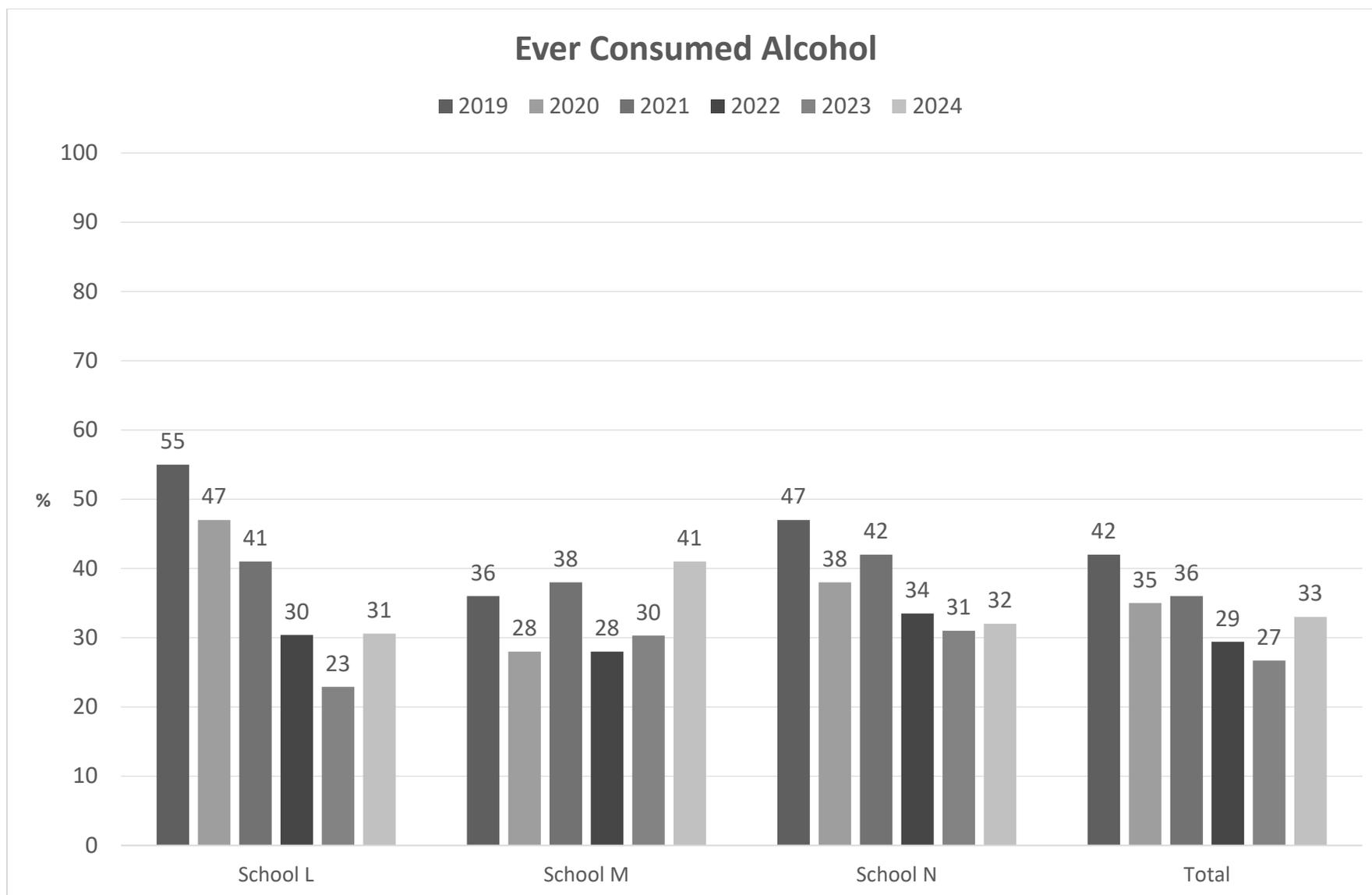


Figure 11. Frequency of students who have ever consumed alcohol

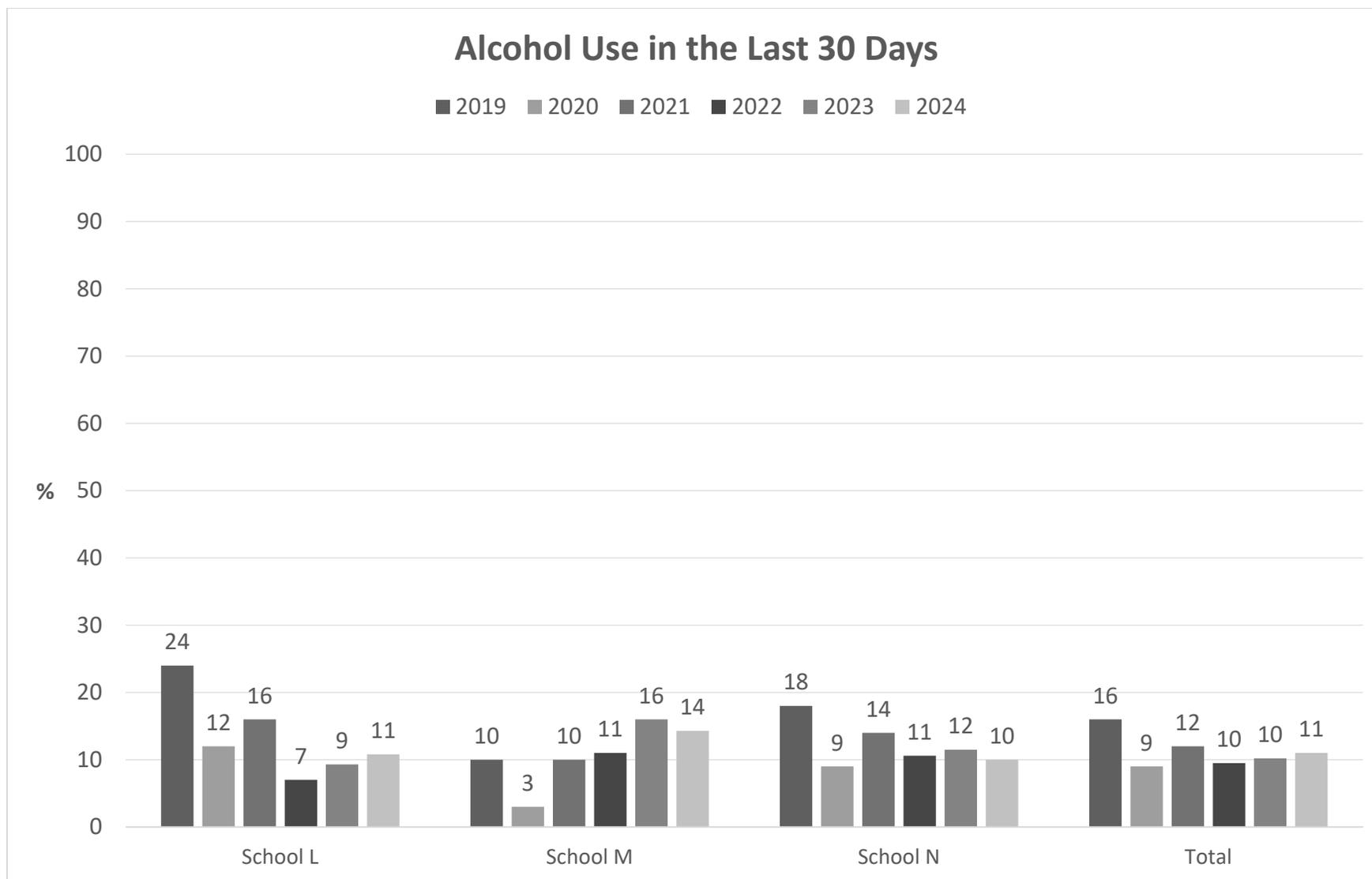


Figure 12. Students who consumed alcohol once or more within the last 30 days

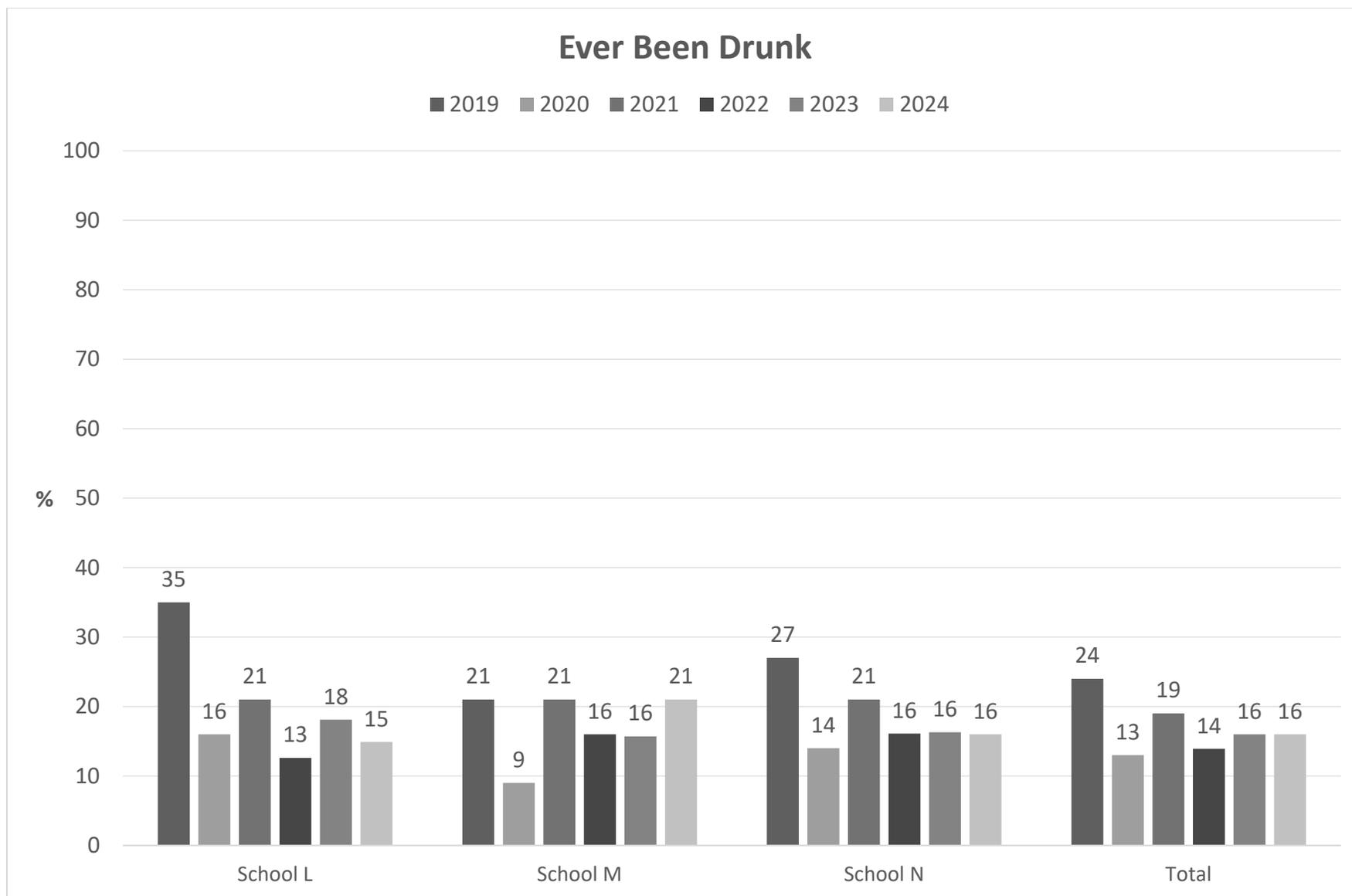


Figure 13. Frequency of students who have ever been drunk

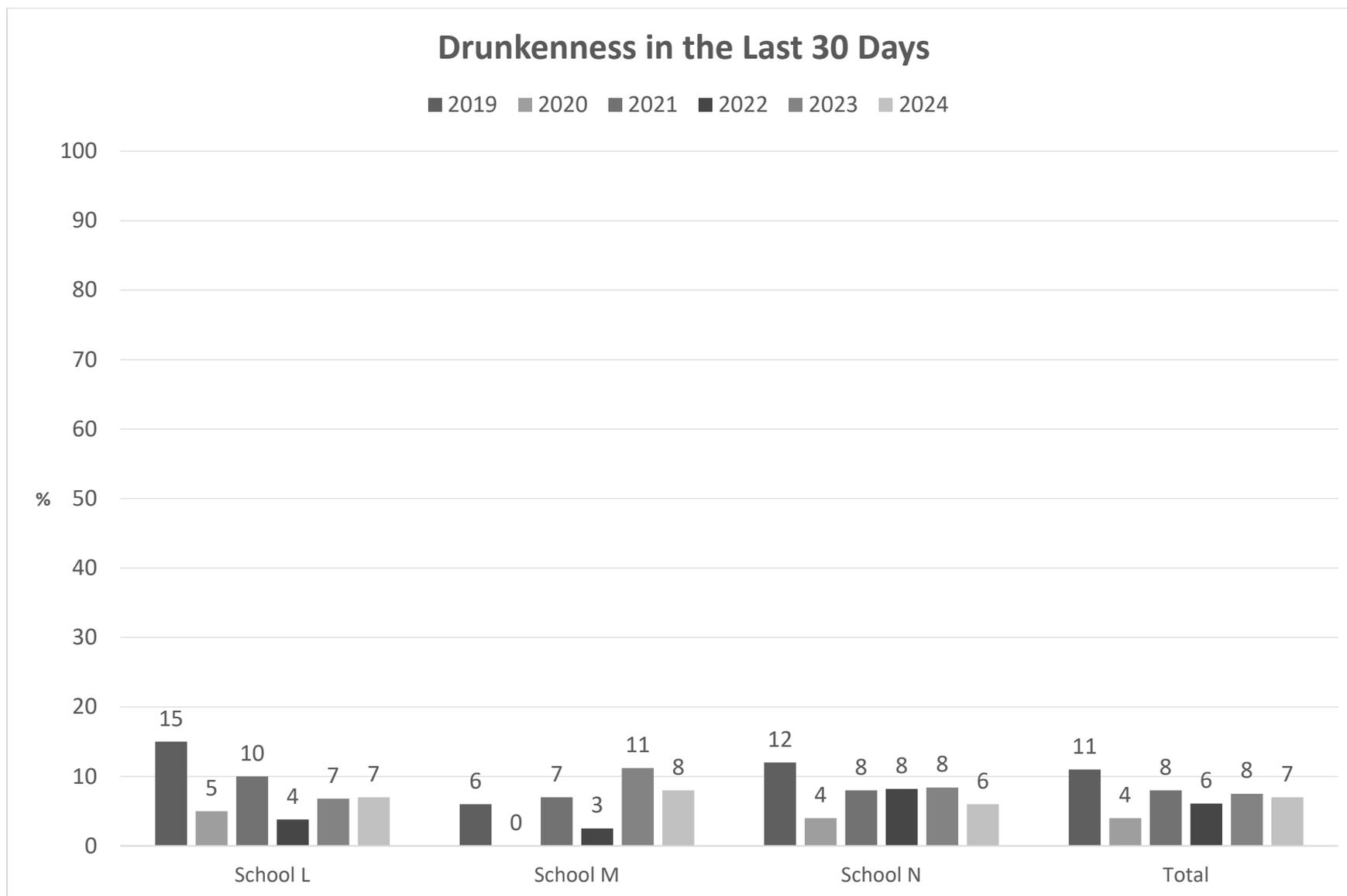


Figure 14. Students who have been drunk within the last 30 days

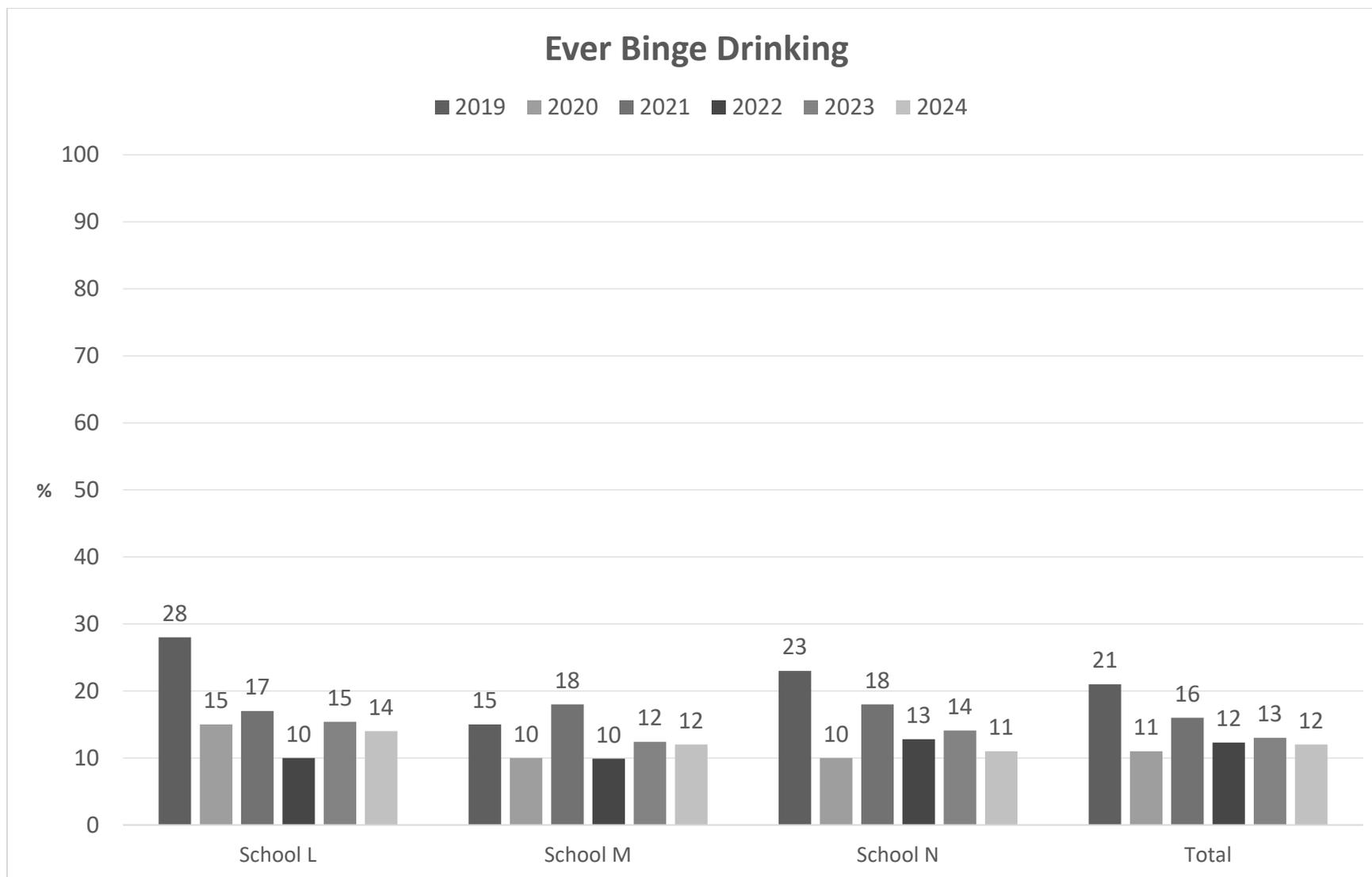


Figure 15. Students who have reported ever binge drinking (4x+ drinks in 1-2 hours)

Table 2. How Students Obtain Alcohol (Sometimes or Often)

	Buy them in a store	A family member gives them to me	A person 21 years or older and not in my family gives them to me	I take them from a store without paying	I take them from a family member without them knowing
School M (%)					
2019	2	4	5	4	5
2020	2	0	0	0	0
2021	2	2	2	2	3
2022	4	5	7	3	5
2023	3	10	8	8	8
2024	6	7	7	5	6
School L (%)					
2019	3	7	16	2	5
2020	1	2	2	0	1
2021	4	4	9	4	5
2022	1	4	3	1	2
2023	6	6	6	5	6
2024	5	6	5	4	5
School N (%)					
2019	4	7	8	4	7
2020	1	4	4	1	2
2021	3	5	7	3	5
2022	4	7	7	6	7
2023	4	5	6	4	5
2024	3	4	5	2	3
Total (%)					
2019	4	6	9	3	5
2020	1	3	3	1	2
2021	3	4	6	2	4
2022	4	5	6	3	4
2023	4	5	6	4	5

2024	4	5	5	3	4
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Table 3. Where Students Drink Alcohol (Sometimes or Often)

	In your home	In the home of others	In the shopping center	Outdoors: for example, in the street, in the park, etc.	In a club/bar/pub	In a school dance/ball	In a college dance/ball	In a youth club/center	During training or rehearsal tours/camps	Elsewhere
School M (%)										
2019	5	6	4	5	4	2	1	4	1	10
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021	6	7	2	5	3	3	3	2	2	3
2022	6	6	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	4
2023	10	8	5	8	5	3	5	5	5	8
2024	7	6	2	5	2	2	2	2	2	5
School L (%)										
2019	15	20	3	14	4	4	2	3	3	18
2020	4	5	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	5
2021	8	11	4	7	4	5	3	4	5	10
2022	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
2023	7	6	3	5	3	3	3	3	3	6
2024	6	8	3	6	3	3	3	2	3	6
School N (%)										
2019	10	12	3	7	4	3	3	3	3	11
2020	4	6	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
2021	8	9	2	4	2	2	2	1	2	6
2022	7	8	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	5
2023	5	8	3	5	4	4	3	3	3	6
2024	5	5	2	5	3	2	2	2	2	5
Total (%)										
2019	9	12	3	7	3	3	2	2	2	11

2020	4	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	3
2021	6	8	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	6
2022	5	6	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	4
2023	6	7	3	5	3	3	3	2	2	6
2024	6	6	2	5	3	2	2	2	2	5

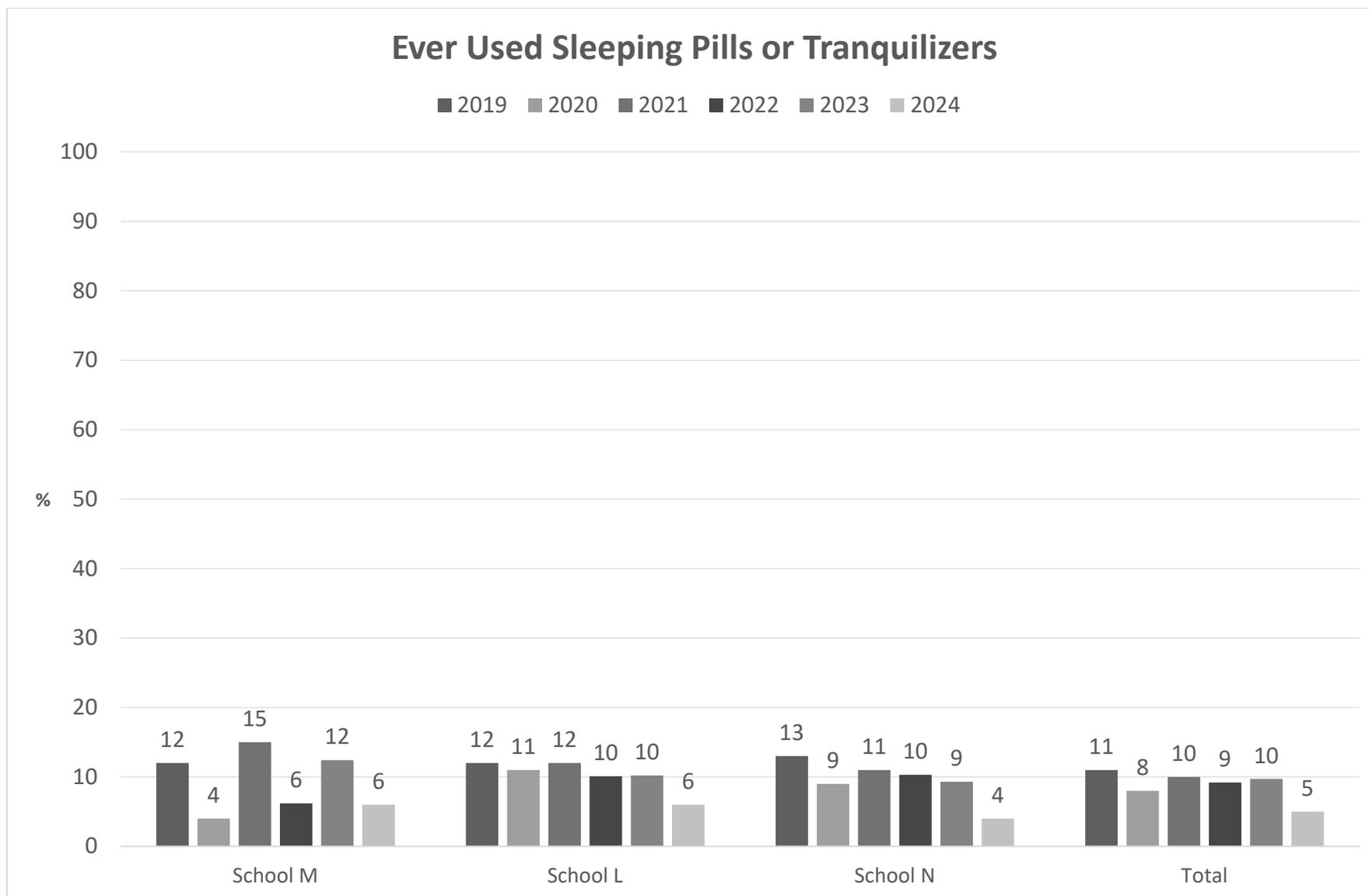


Figure 16. Frequency of students who have ever used sleeping pills or tranquilizer medicine, not Melatonin

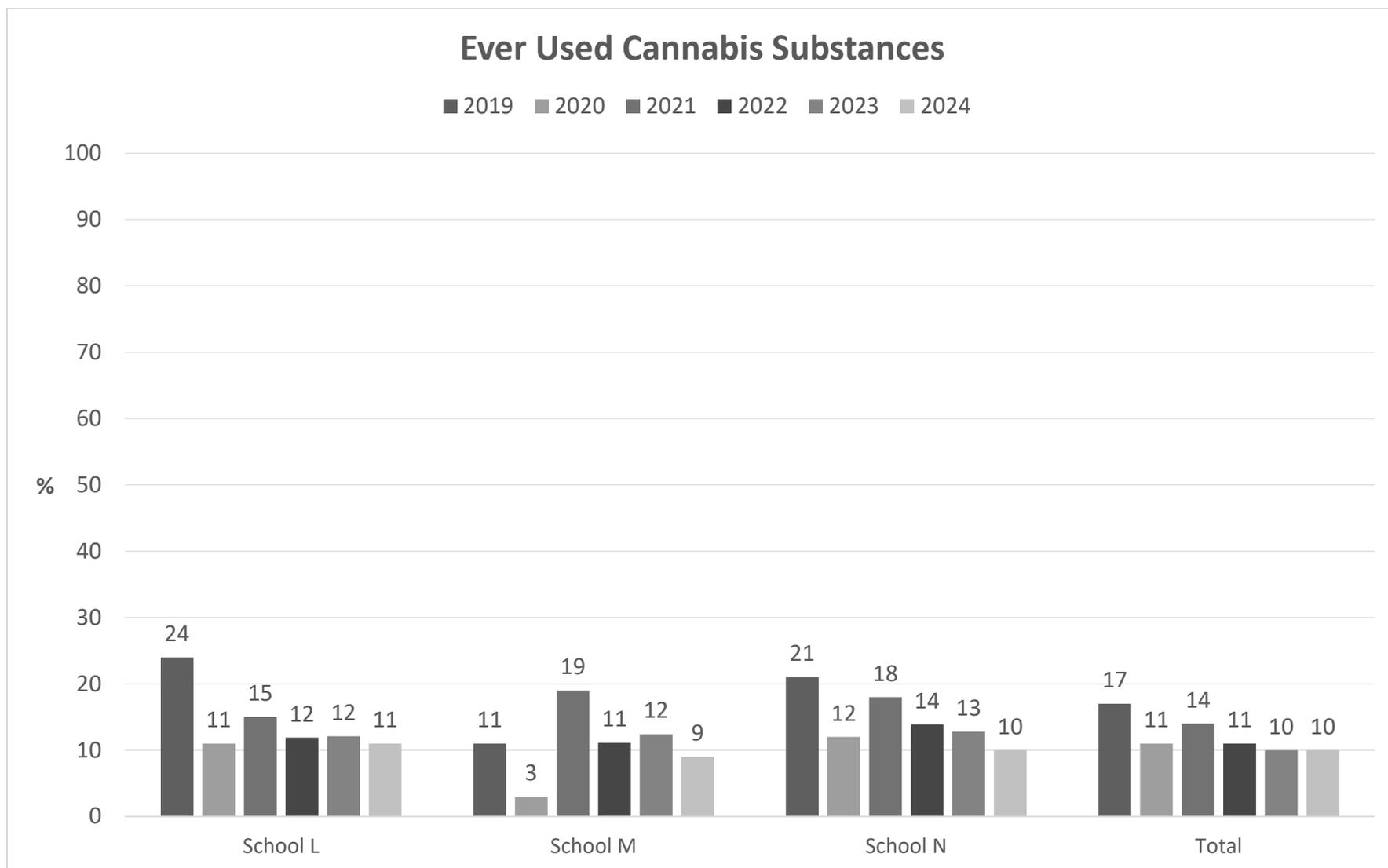


Figure 17. Frequency of students who have ever used cannabis substances

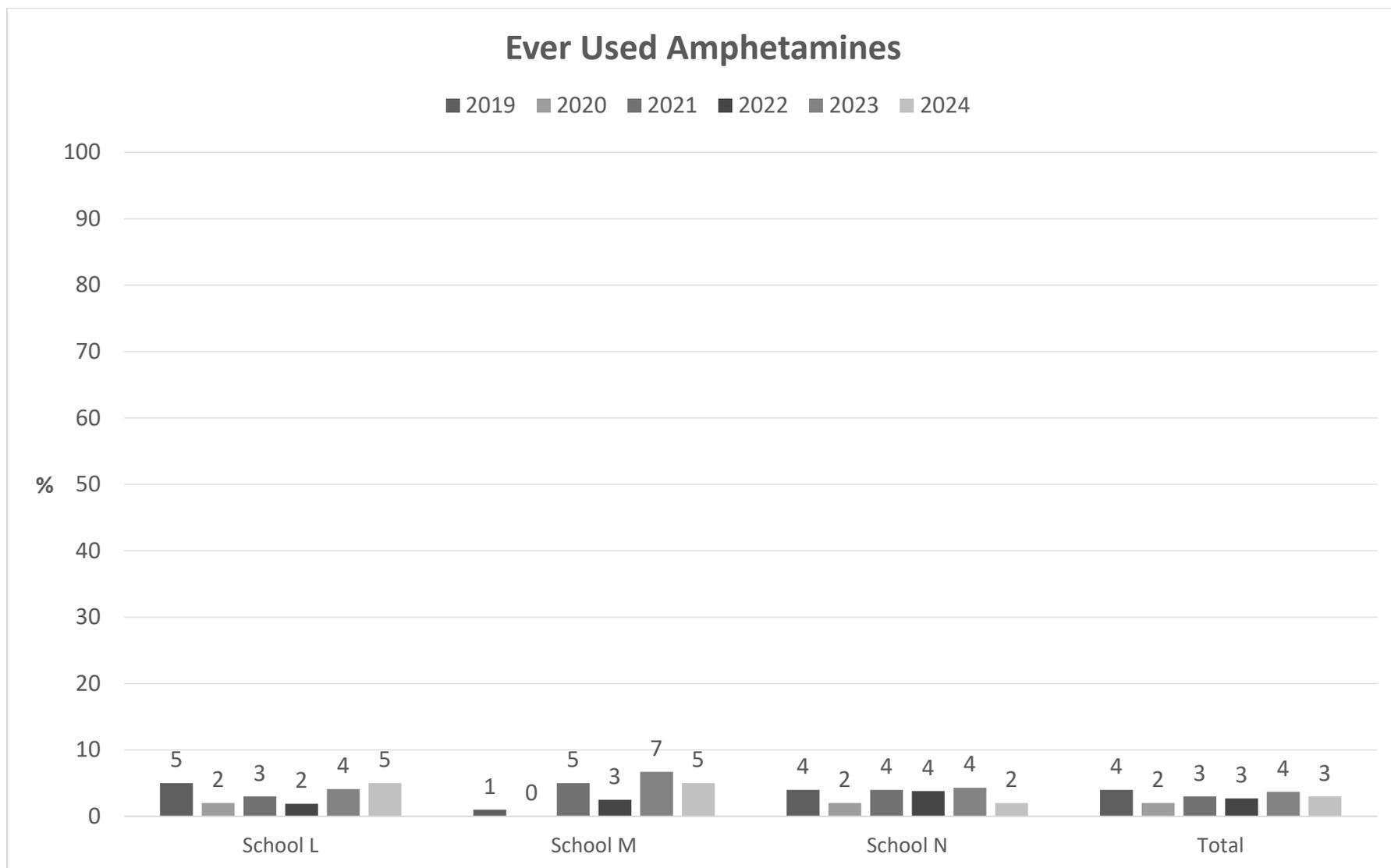


Figure 18. Frequency of students who have ever used amphetamines

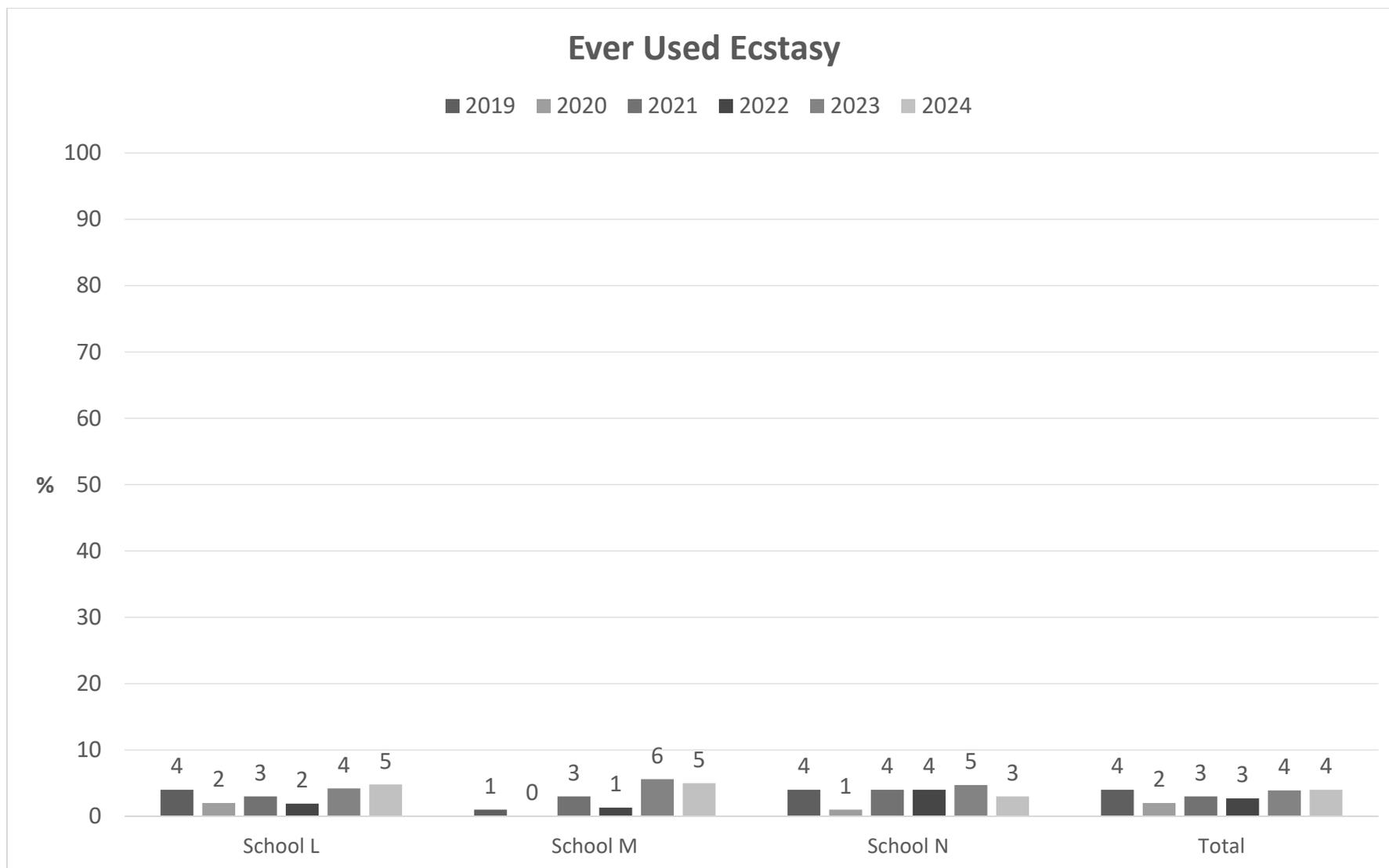


Figure 19. Frequency of students who have ever used ecstasy

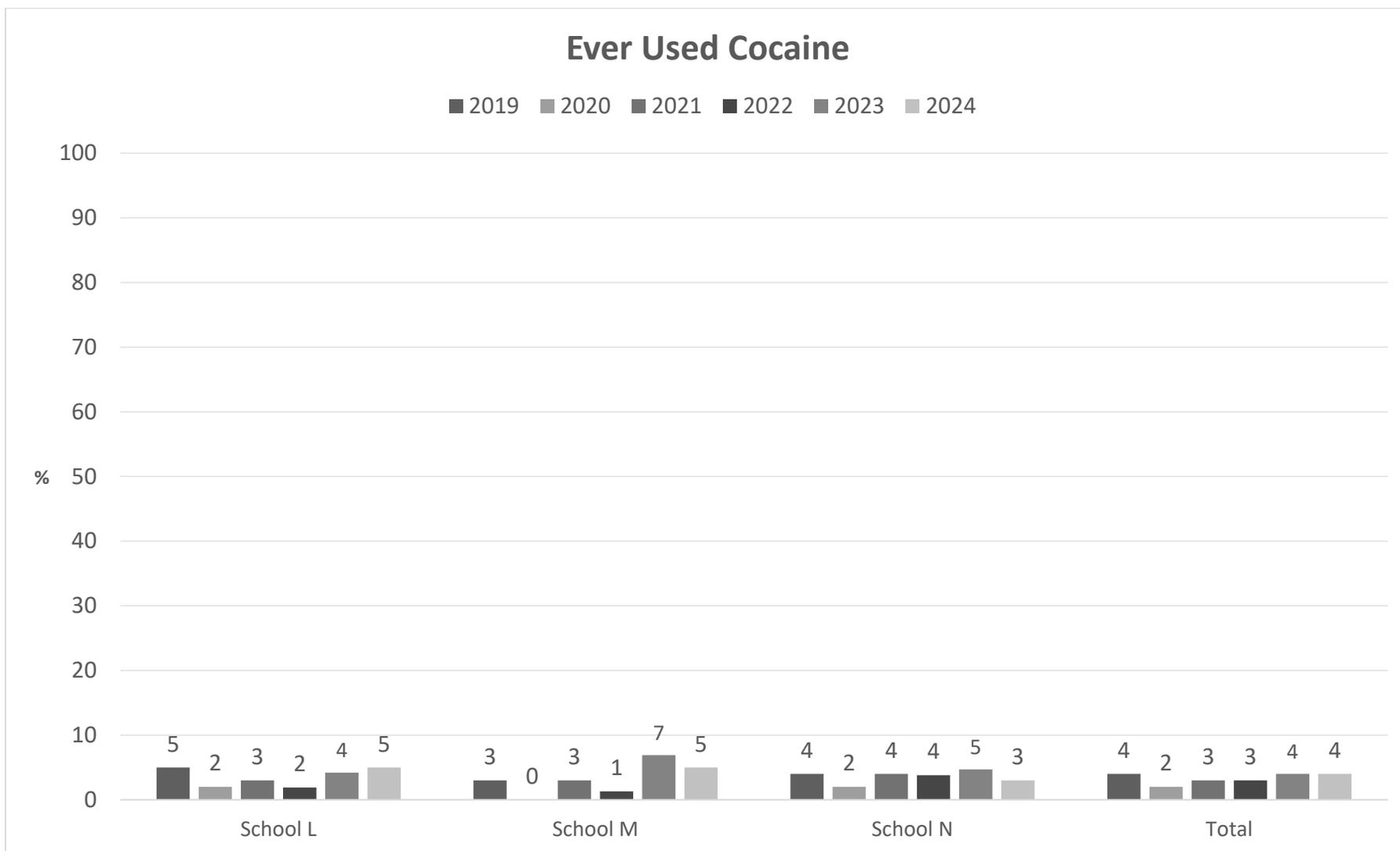


Figure 20. Frequency of students who have ever used cocaine

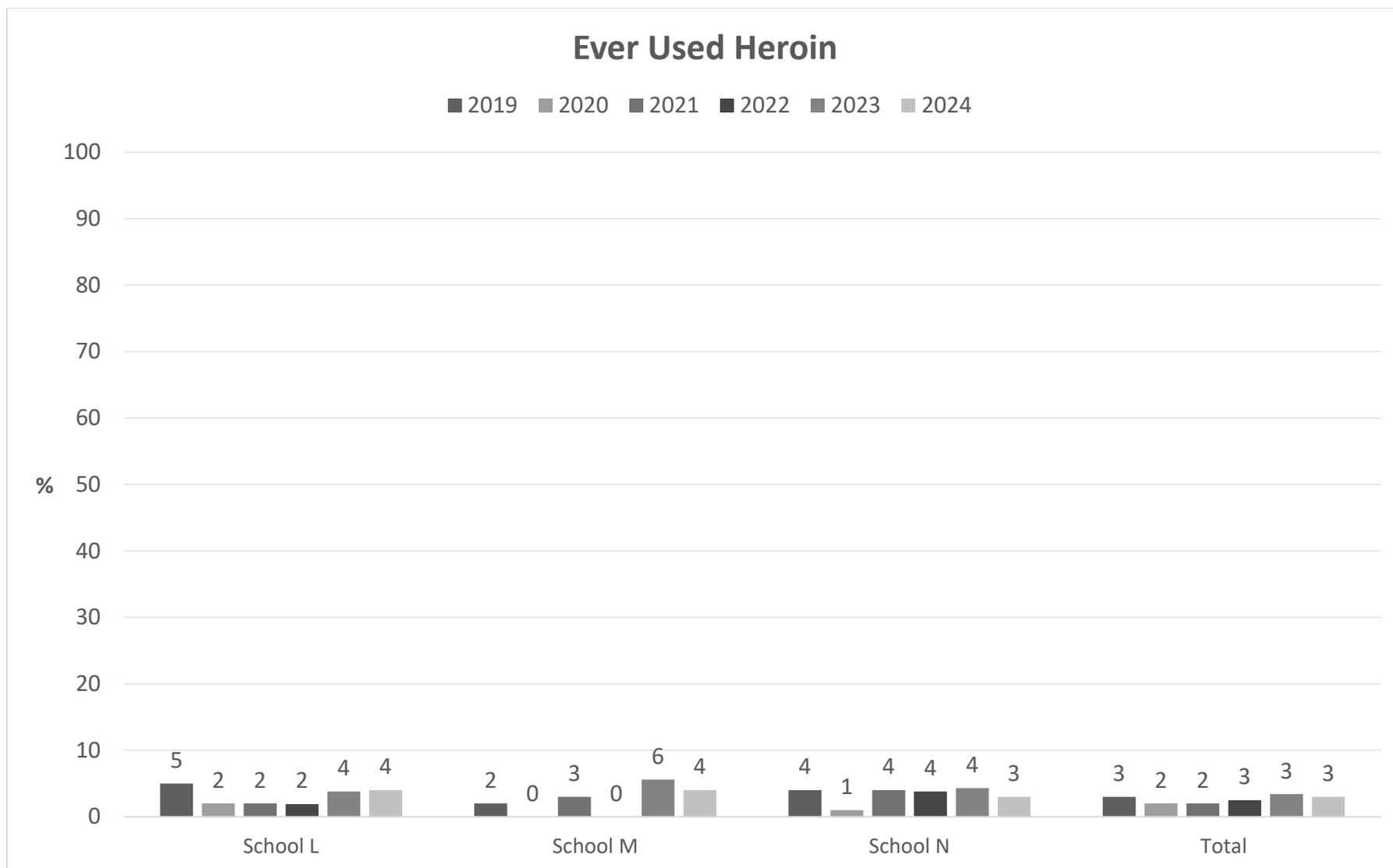


Figure 21. Frequency of students who have ever used heroin

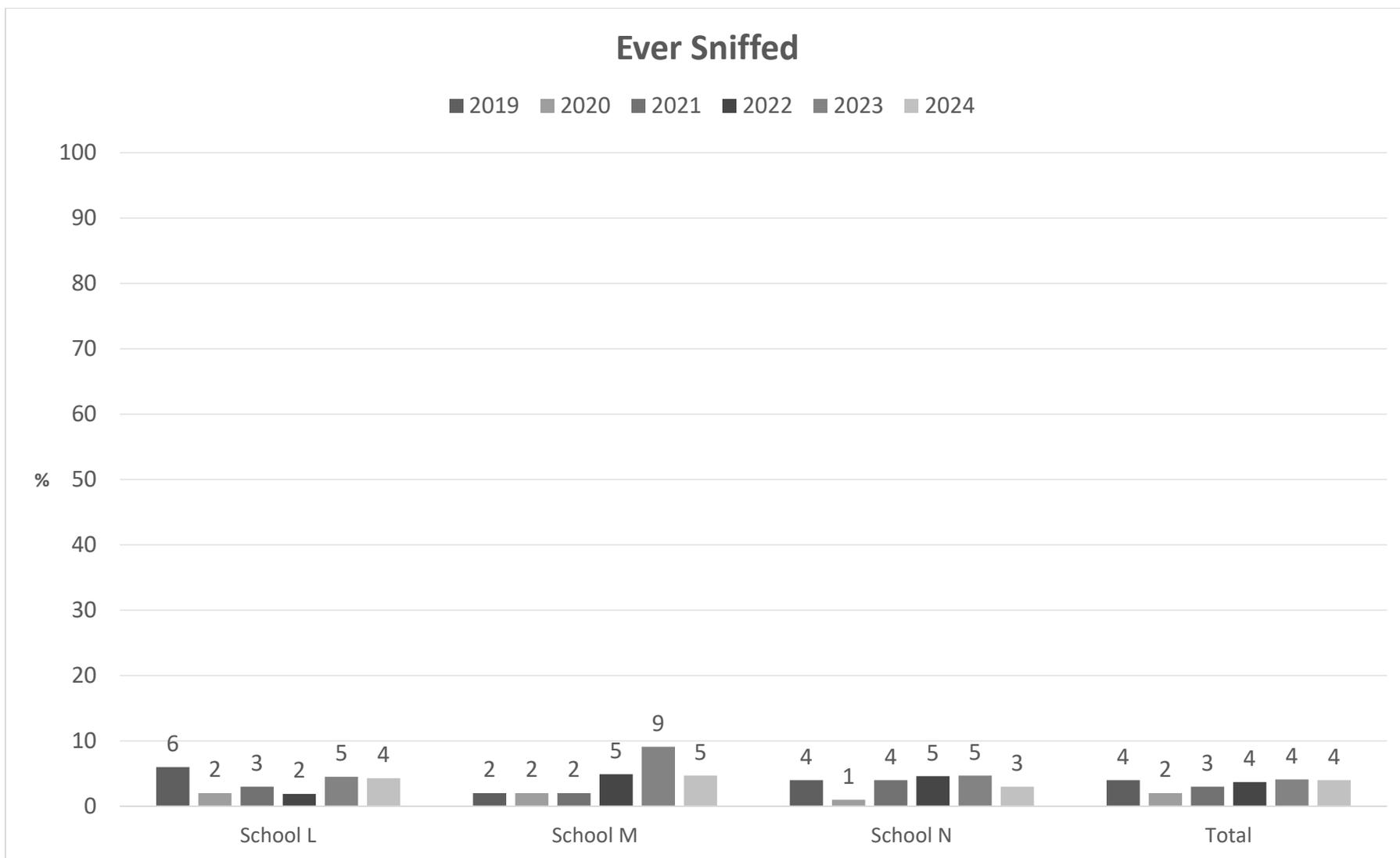


Figure 22. Frequency of students who have ever used sniffing glue

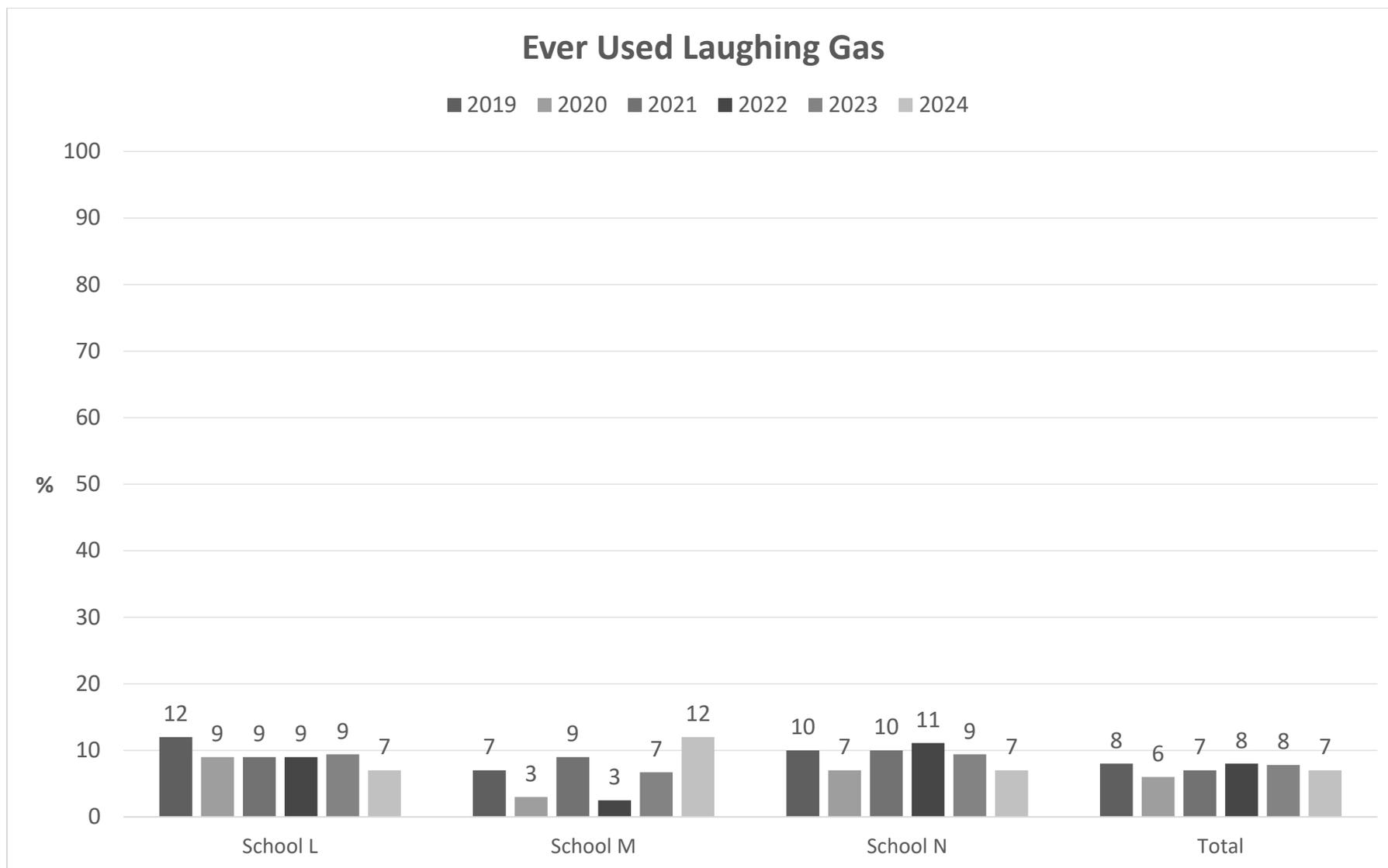


Figure 23. Frequency of students who have ever used laughing gas

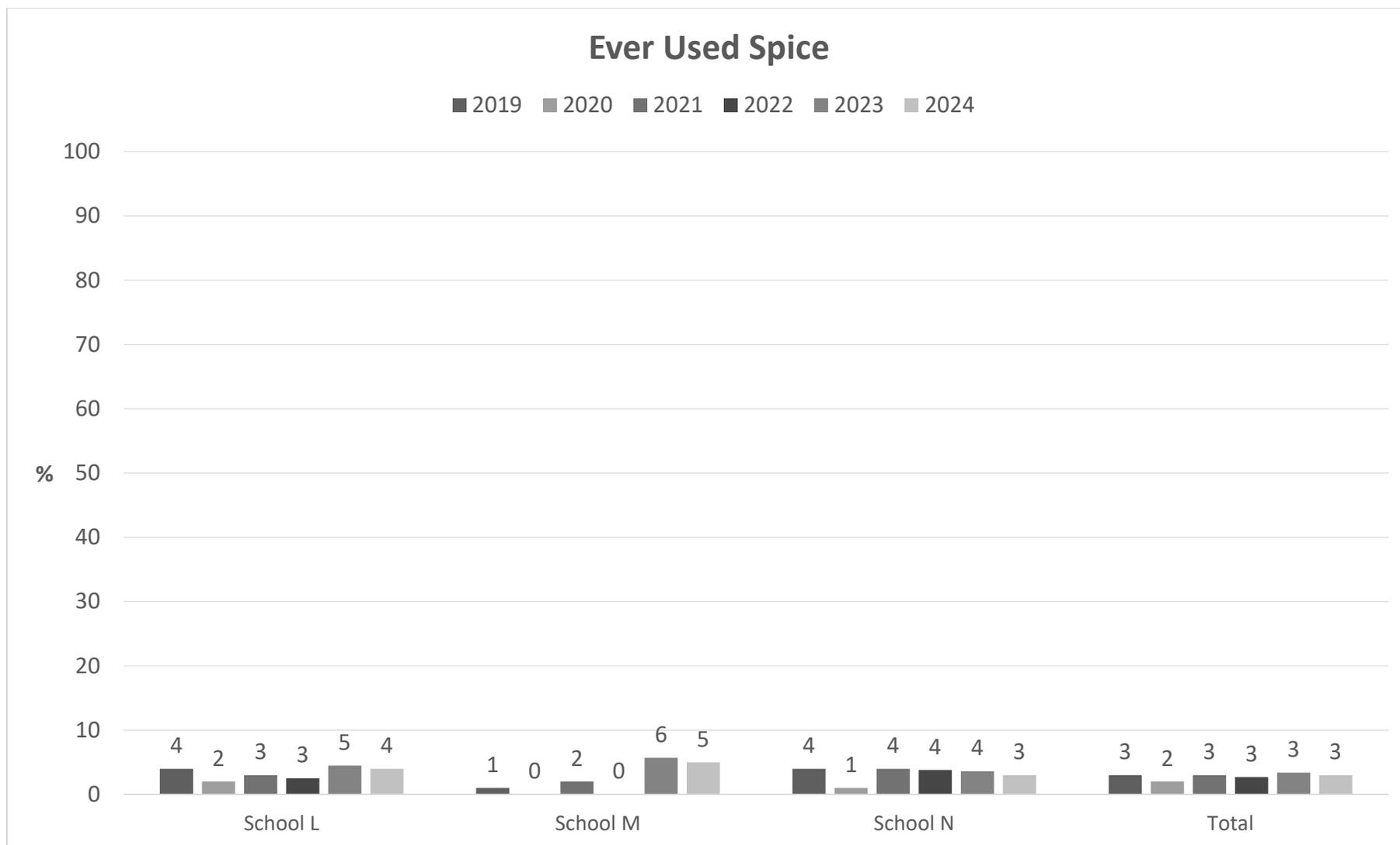


Figure 24. Frequency of students who have ever used spice

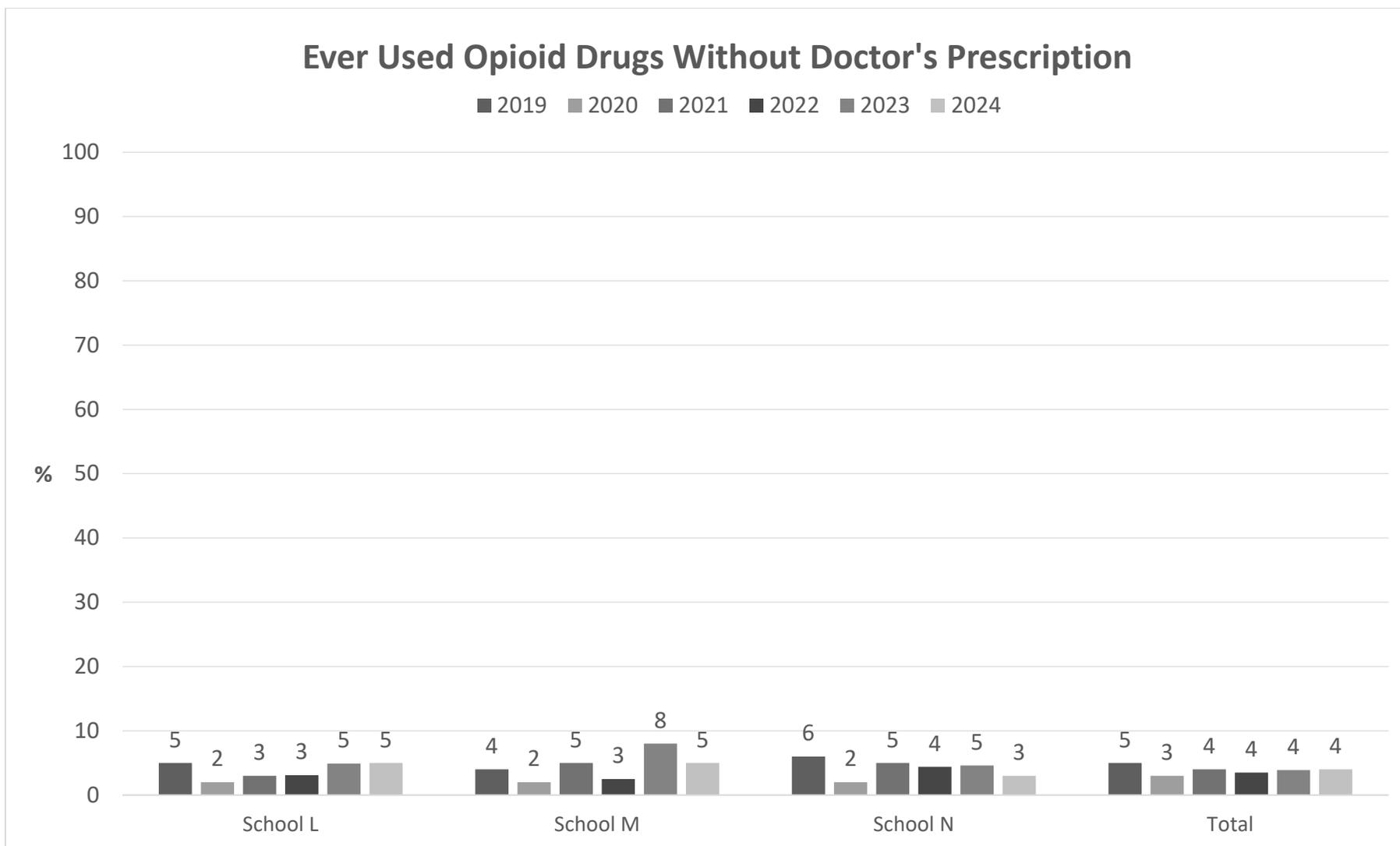


Figure 25. Frequency of students who have ever used opioids without a doctor's prescription

Table 4. Frequency of students who were 13 years old or younger when they tried the following substances for the first time:

	Alcohol	Got drunk	Smoked cigarettes	Used e-cigarettes/ vaping devices	Cannabis
School M (%)					
2019	19	11	18	15	15
2020	10	1	7	8	3
2021	22	8	10	13	8
2022	18	10	6	13	3
2023	15	7	12	10	5
2024	12	4	6	9	5
School L (%)					
2019	21	9	14	12	9
2020	19	2	8	6	3
2021	23	8	10	9	7
2022	16	5	7	8	6
2023	14	8	9	10	7
2024	16	8	9	12	8
School N (%)					
2019	23	8	12	9	10
2020	18	2	6	5	4
2021	24	7	15	14	9
2022	16	3	10	9	7
2023	14	5	8	9	5
2024	15	5	9	11	6
Total (%)					
2019	19	8	13	9	9
2020	15	4	9	7	4
2021	18	6	11	11	7
2022	14	4	9	9	5
2023	13	6	8	8	5

2024	15	6	9	11	7
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Section 2: Risk and protective factors

Results: Parents/Caregivers

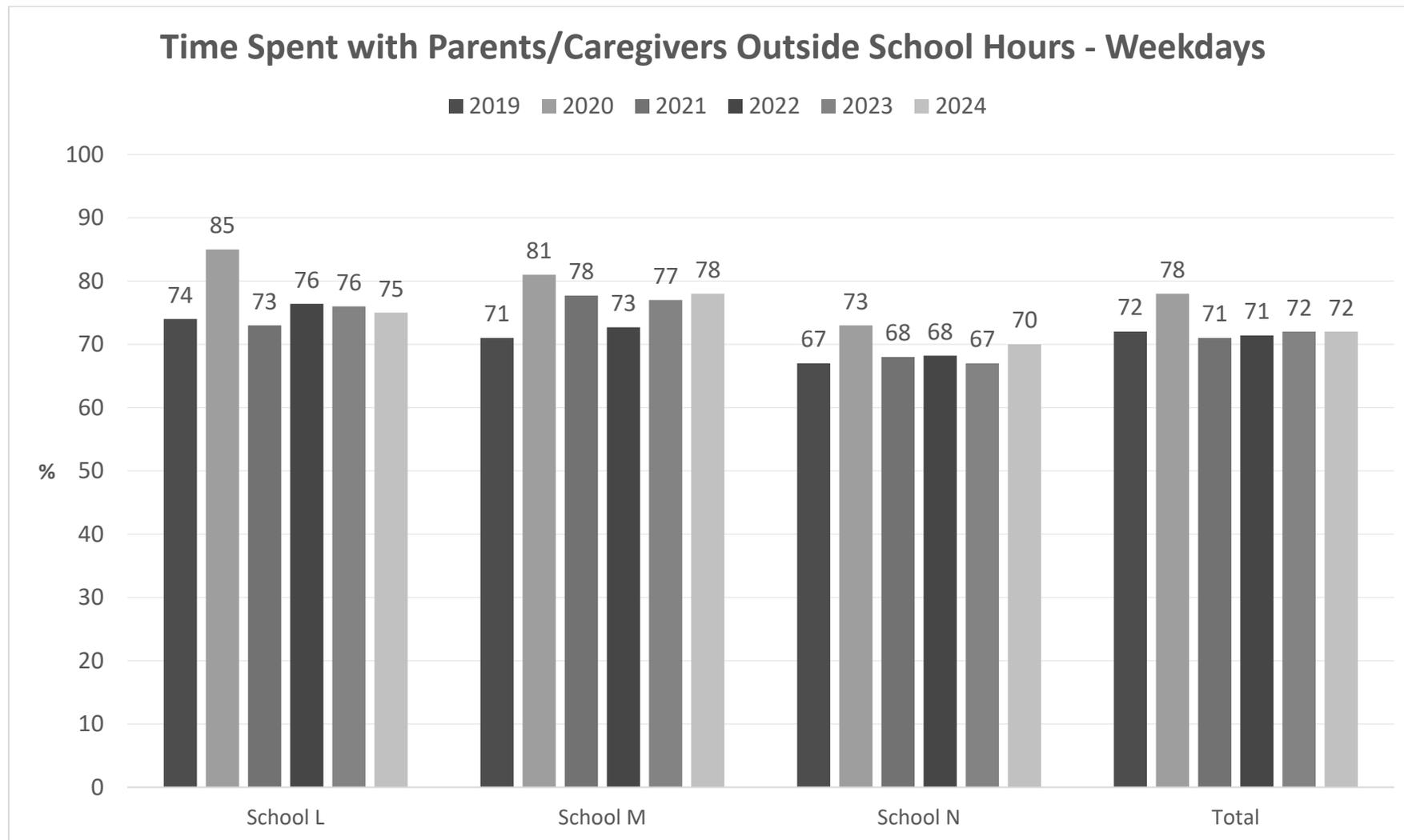


Figure 26. Time spent with parents/caregivers outside school hours on weekdays – “Often” + “Almost Always”

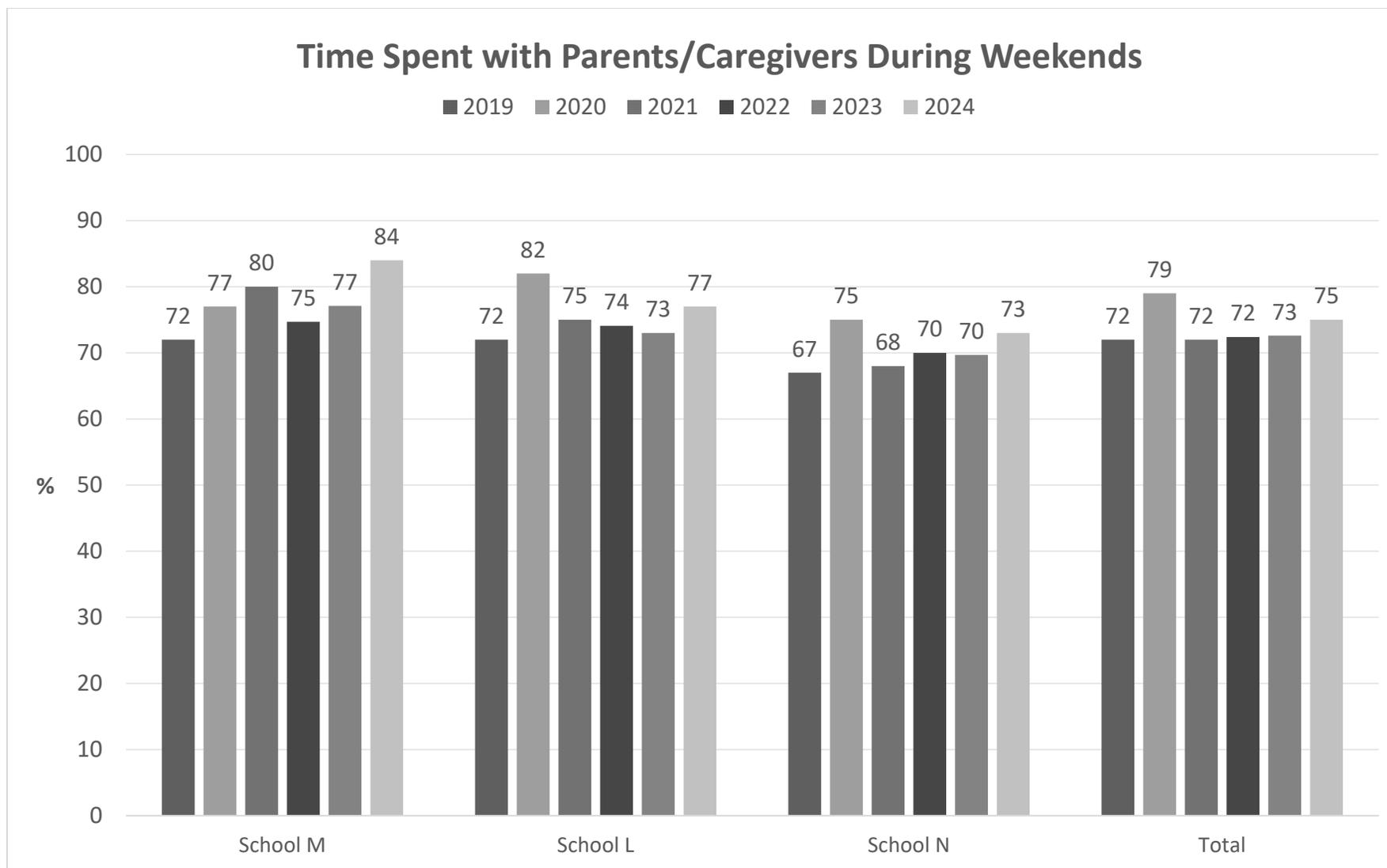


Figure 27. Time spent with parents/caregivers on weekends- “Often” + “Almost Always”

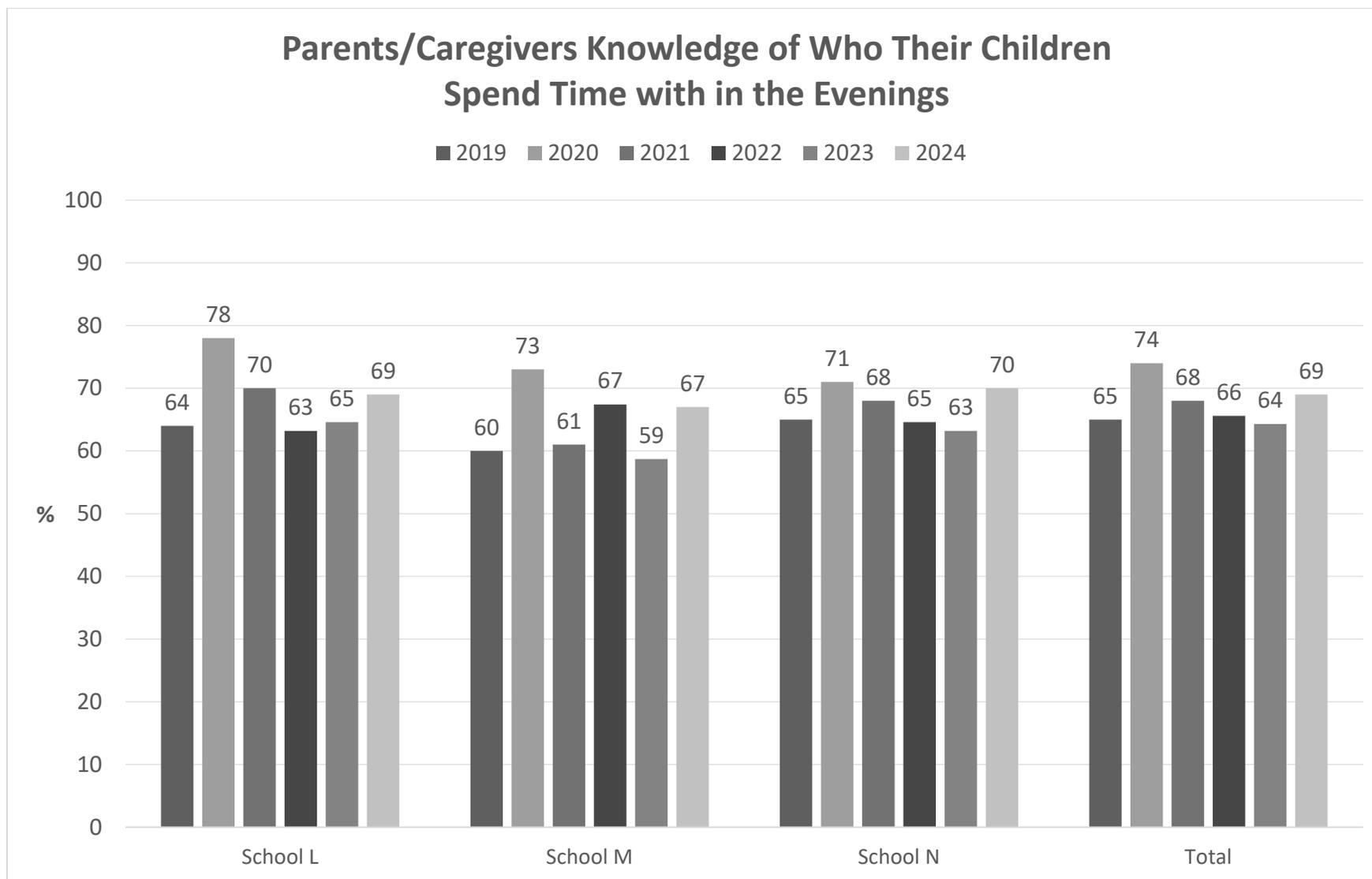


Figure 28. Parents/caregivers know whom I am with in the evenings – “Applies very well to me”

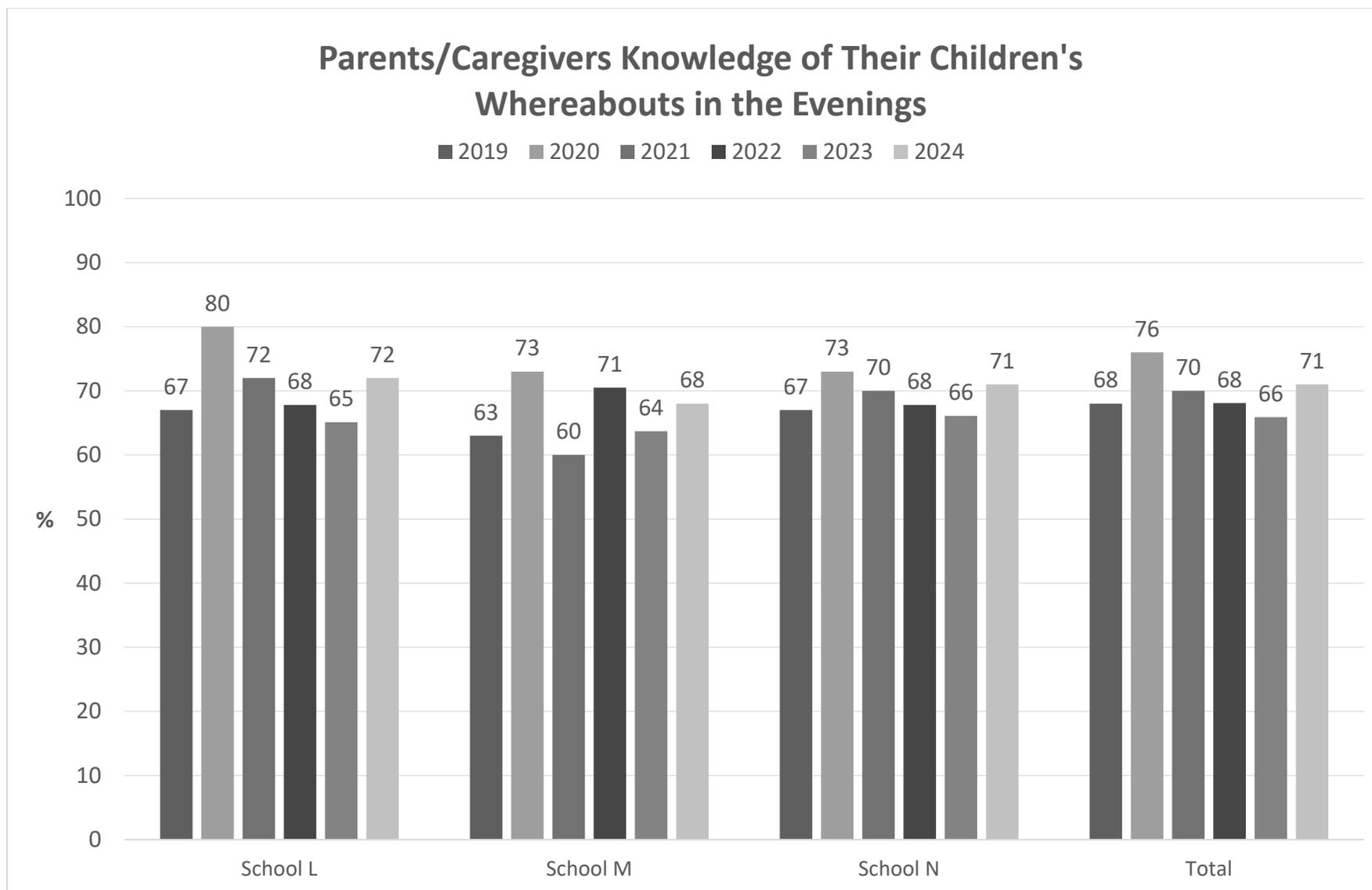


Figure 29. Parents/caregivers knowledge of student location in the evenings – “Applies very well to me”

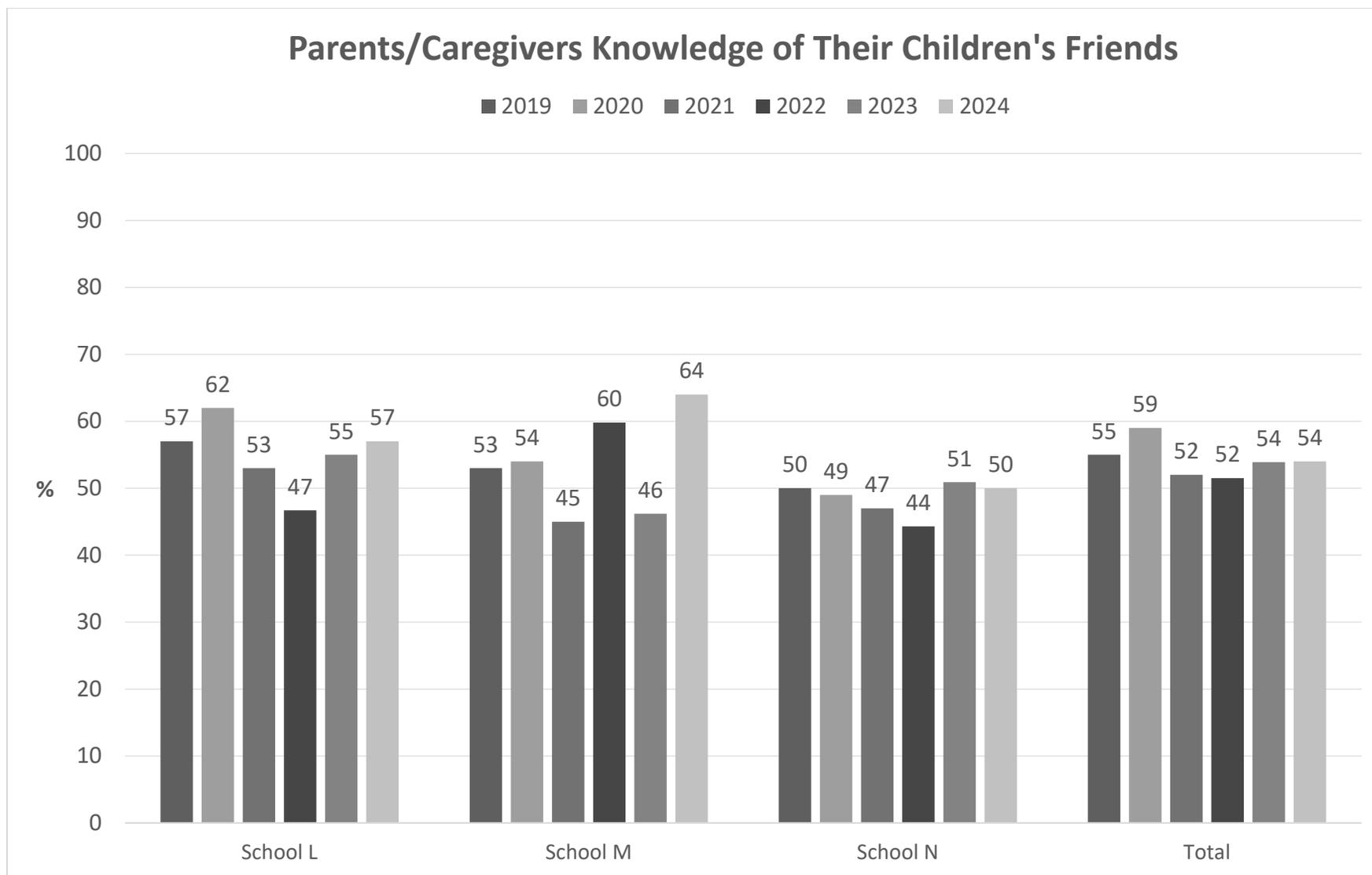


Figure 30. Parents/caregivers knowledge of students' friends – "Applies very well to me"

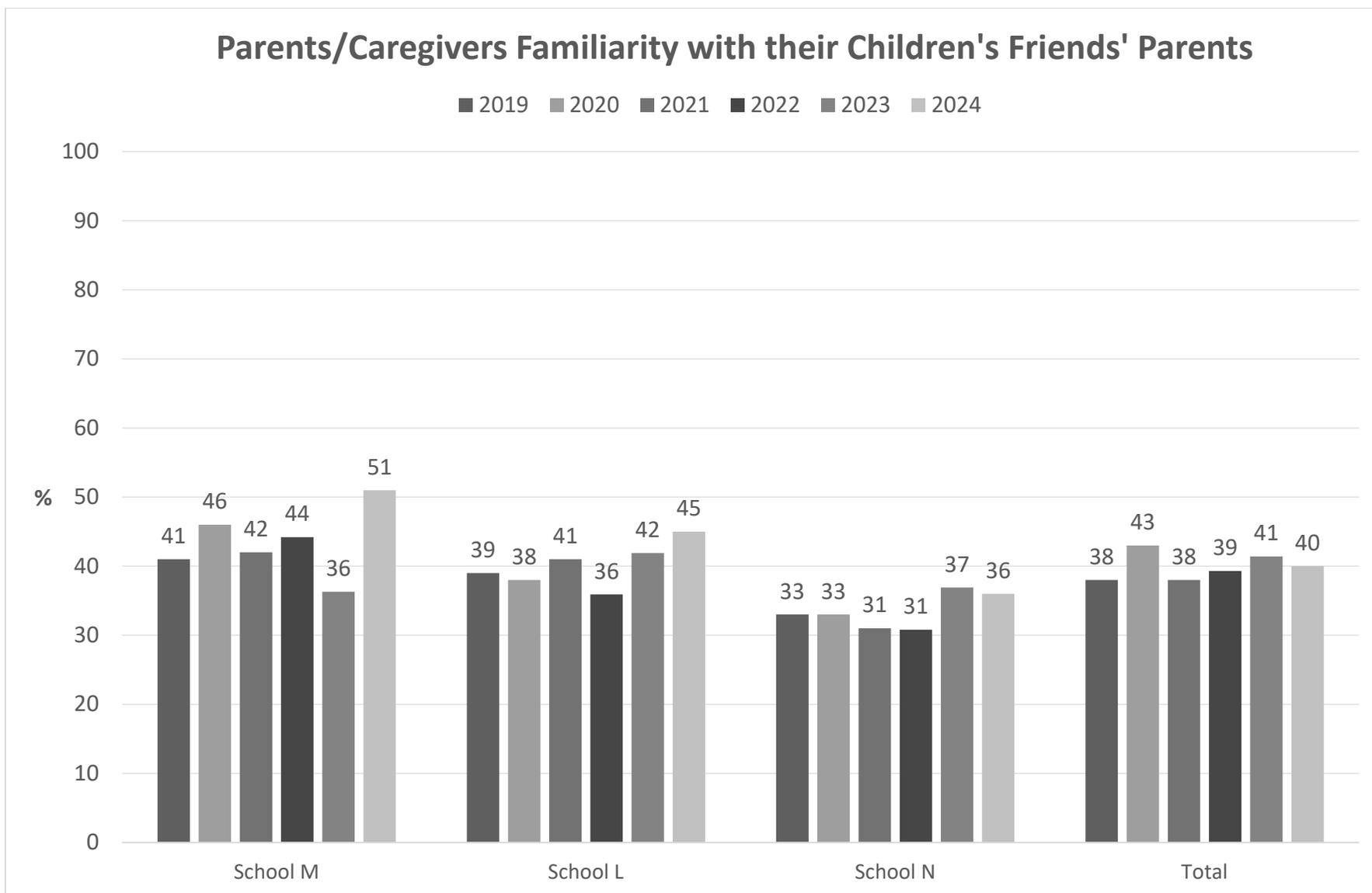


Figure 31. Parent/Caregivers familiarity with students' friends' parents – “Applies very well to me”

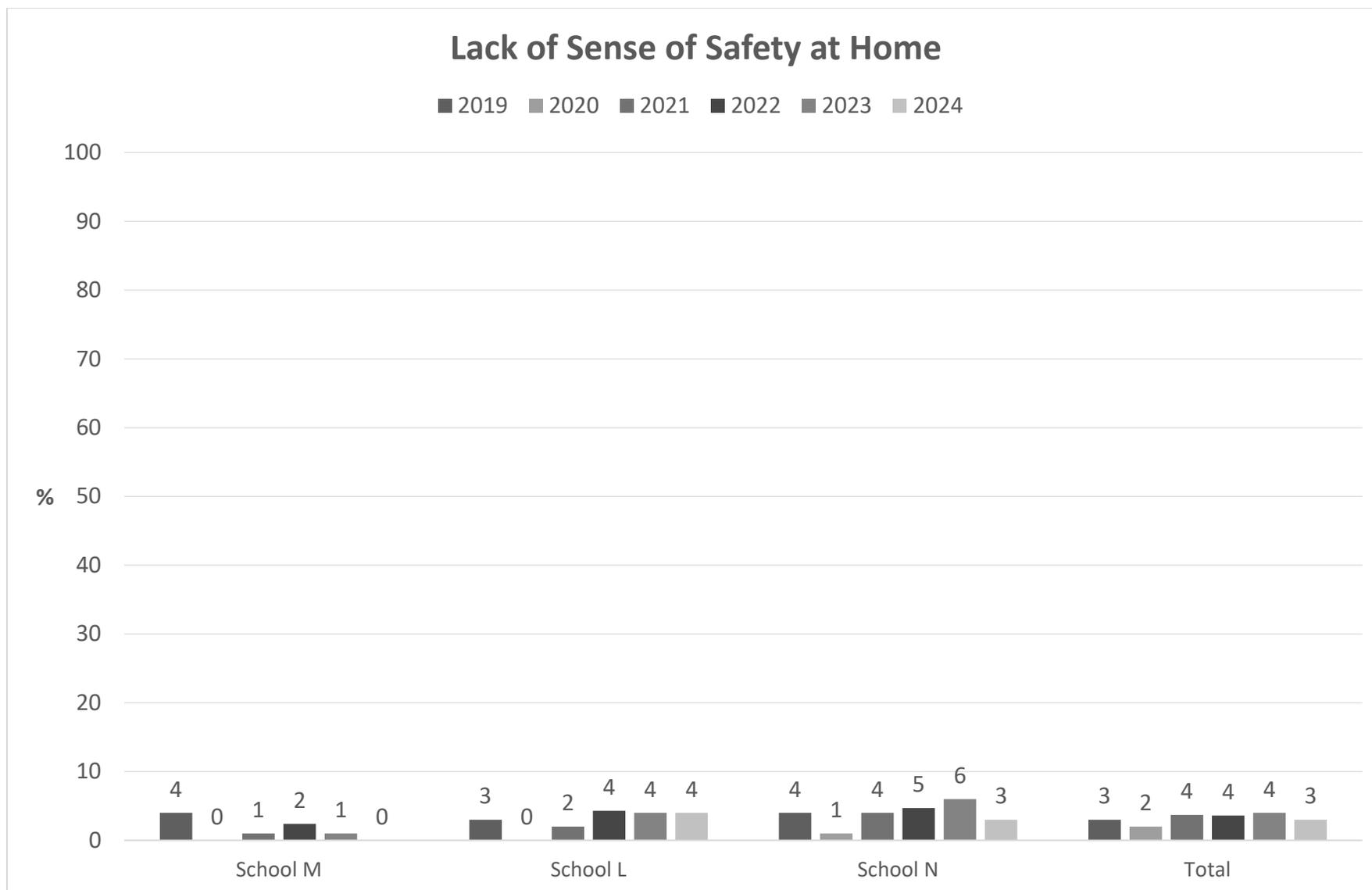


Figure 32. Student feelings of safety at home – “Almost Never” + “Rarely”

Table 5. Do Any of the Following People Smoke Tobacco or Vape¹ on a Daily Basis? (%)

	Father	Mother
School M (%)		
2019	32	47
2020	16	36
2021	27	39
2022	25	32
2023	26	27
2024	27	38
School L (%)		
2019	27	30
2020	17	19
2021	23	24
2022	21	21
2023	21	22
2024	25	25
School N (%)		
2019	29	31
2020	21	22
2021	25	27
2022	26	28
2023	23	23
2024	25	26
Total (%)		
2019	30	33
2020	23	27
2021	25	29
2022	26	27
2023	24	25
2024	25	27

¹ The question on the survey that Table 5 illustrates, was expanded in survey year 2024 to include “vaping”.

Table 6. Do Any of the Following People Get Drunk at least on a Weekly Basis? (%)

	Father	Mother
School M (%)		
2019	8	9
2020	1	1
2021	8	8
2022	2	2
2023	1	2
2024	5	0
School L (%)		
2019	10	3
2020	3	1
2021	8	4
2022	5	3
2023	6	3
2024	8	5
School N (%)		
2019	10	4
2020	6	2
2021	9	6
2022	8	5
2023	7	4
2024	9	5
Total (%)		
2019	8	4
2020	5	2
2021	7	4
2022	6	4
2023	5	3
2024	8	4

Table 7. Do any of the following people use marijuana at least once per week? (%)

	Father	Mother
School M (%)		
2019	7	6
2020	1	0
2021	9	5
2022	2	2
2023	3	1
2024	2	0
School L (%)		
2019	4	3
2020	1	3
2021	3	4
2022	2	2
2023	3	3
2024	4	3
School N (%)		
2019	6	5
2020	2	1
2021	6	6
2022	6	4
2023	5	4
2024	7	5
Total (%)		
2019	5	4
2020	3	1
2021	5	5
2022	4	3
2023	4	3
2024	5	4

Table 8. How do you think your parents would react if you did any of the following? (They would not care) (%)

	Smoked Cigarettes	Became Drunk	Smoked Marijuana/ Cannabis	Used E-cigarettes or Vaping Devices	Used snuff, chewing tobacco or other tobacco (nicotine pouches) inserted into the mouth
School M (%)					
2019	7	7	3	7	6
2020	0	1	0	1	3
2021	4	8	10	10	4
2022	2	7	5	7	7
2023	4	8	7	5	3
2024	5	7	2	3	3
School L (%)					
2019	5	9	6	8	9
2020	1	5	3	3	3
2021	2	5	5	5	4
2022	1	2	2	2	1
2023	3	6	5	4	3
2024	3	6	4	3	4
School N (%)					
2019	6	7	10	8	6
2020	1	3	3	2	2
2021	3	5	7	5	2
2022	3	4	5	5	3
2023	2	4	4	4	3
2024	4	5	5	4	4
Total (%)					
2019	5	6	6	7	6
2020	1	3	3	3	3
2021	3	5	5	5	3
2022	3	4	4	5	3
2023	3	5	4	4	3
2024	4	6	5	4	4

Results: Peer group

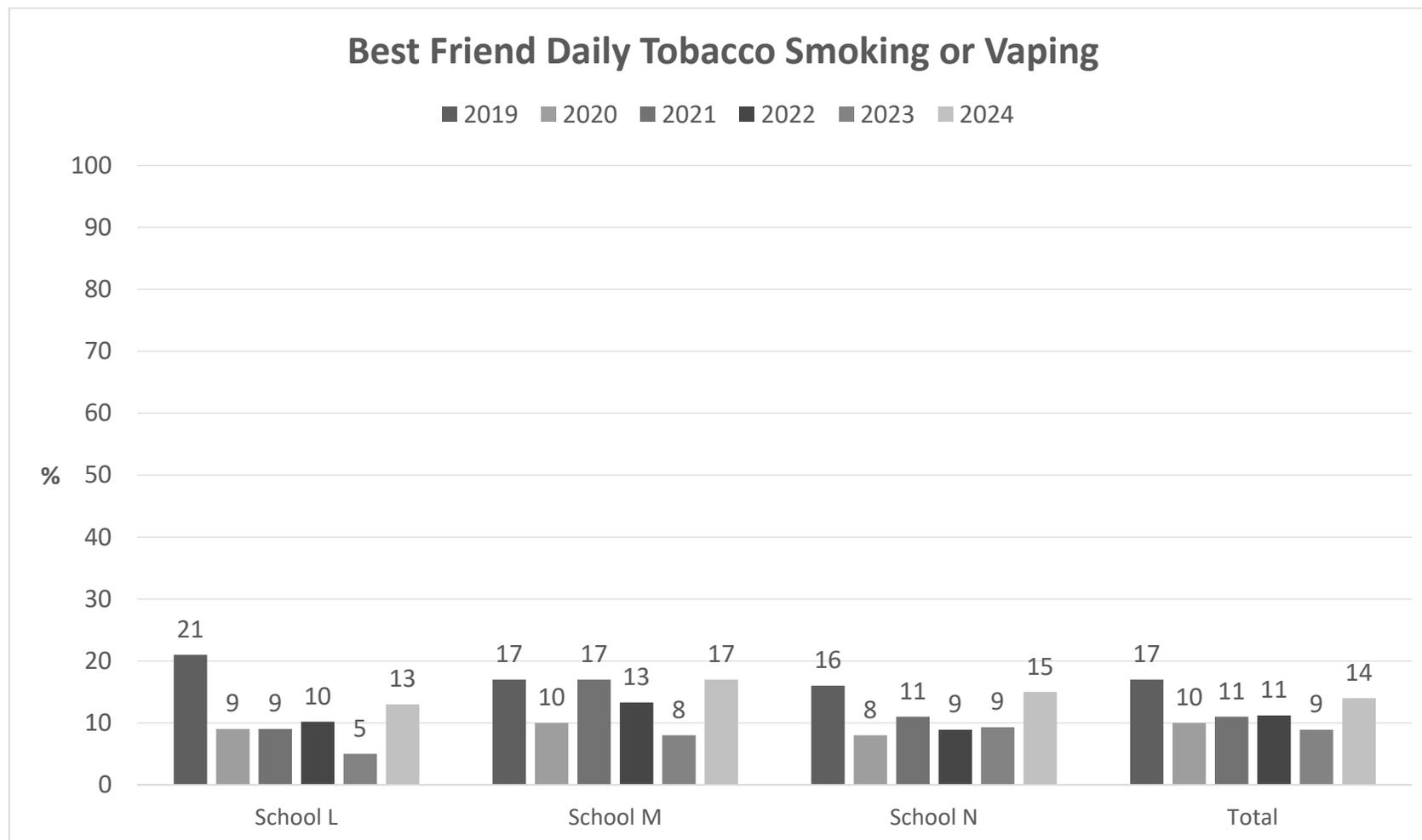


Figure 33. Best Friend Smokes Tobacco or uses Vaping Devices² on a Daily Basis – “yes”

² The question on the survey that Figure 33 illustrates, was expanded in survey year 2024 to include “vaping”.

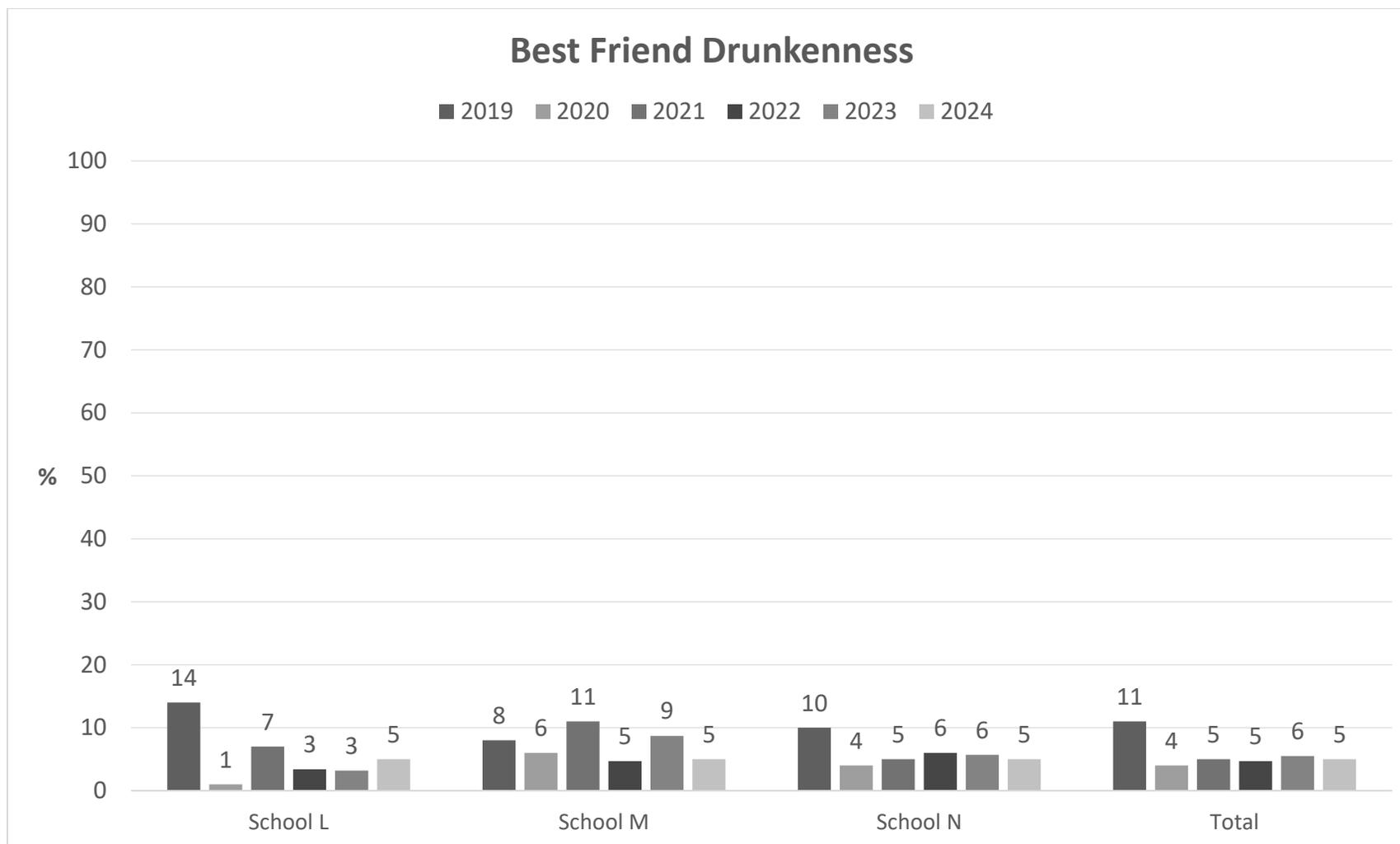


Figure 34. Best Friend Gets Drunk on a Weekly Basis – “yes”

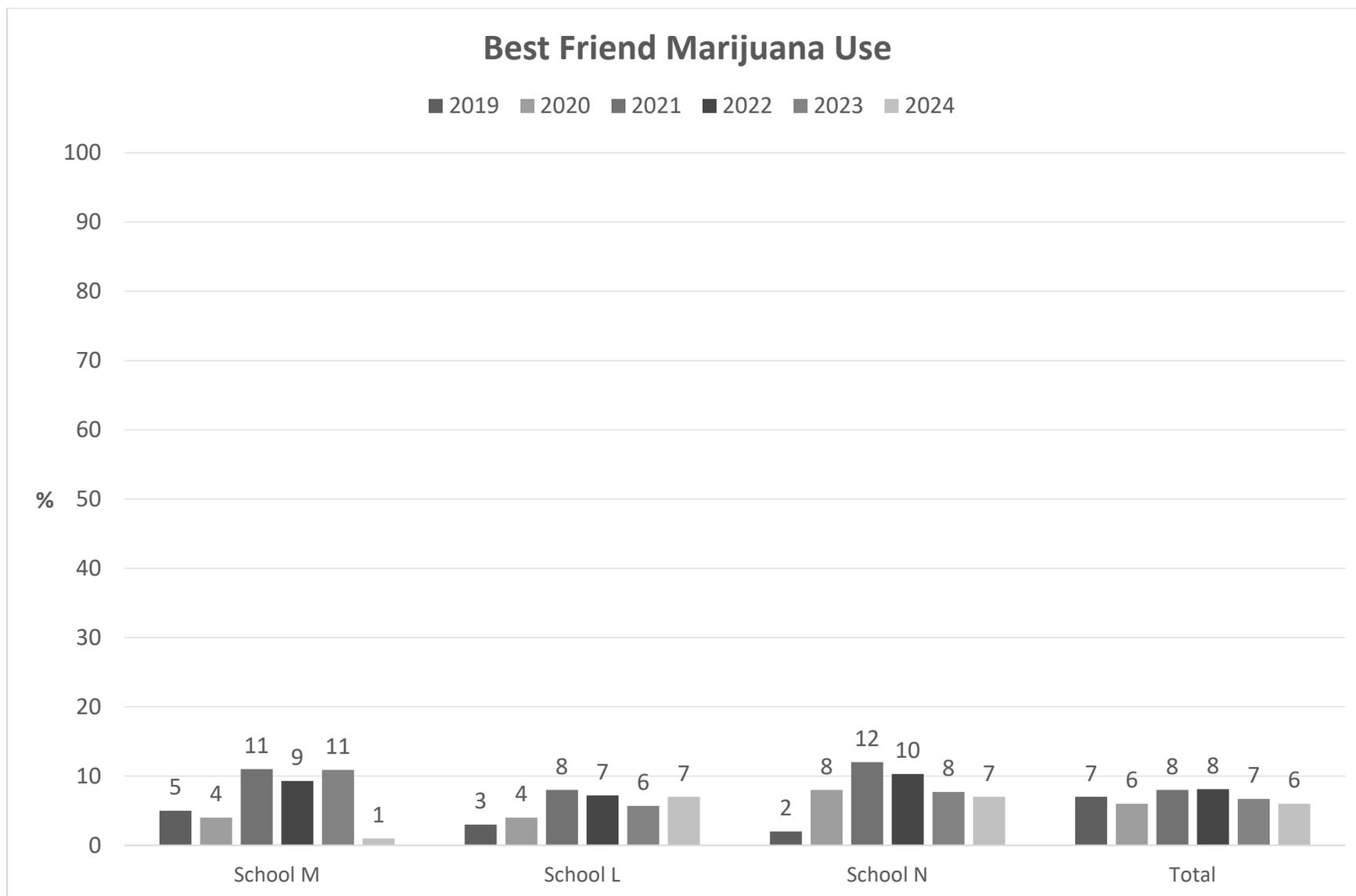


Figure 35. Best Friend Smokes Marijuana on a Weekly Basis – “yes”

Table 9. Friends' substance use and delinquent behaviors ("Most" + "All") (%)

	Smoke cigarettes	Use Vape Products	Drink alcoholic beverages	Get drunk at least once a week	Smoke marijuana or Use other Cannabis Products	Get bad grades in school	Skip classes or school	Get in trouble at school
School M (%)								
2019	4	New Question This Year	7	2	6	4	1	4
2020	6		4	3	4	10	4	6
2021	8		10	10	15	10	10	7
2022	0		7	4	8	12	4	7
2023	5		7	6	9	12	11	10
2024	7	11	8	5	6	10	6	10
School L (%)								
2019	9	New Question This Year	23	11	15	8	6	6
2020	2		15	4	6	7	2	2
2021	6		13	7	10	9	6	9
2022	1		4	4	9	12	6	7
2023	5		8	7	8	9	6	7
2024	4	9	10	6	9	11	6	7
School N (%)								
2019	7	New Question This Year	15	9	16	8	8	8
2020	4		7	4	10	8	3	4
2021	5		9	5	13	9	11	7
2022	7		11	6	13	11	12	10
2023	6		9	6	8	7	7	7
2024	3	9	7	4	7	8	5	5
Total (%)								
2019	8	New Question This Year	15	9	14	8	8	7
2020	5		7	3	8	7	4	4
2021	5		10	6	10	8	8	6

2022	5		7	4	8	9	7	7
2023	5		8	6	7	7	6	6
2024	4	9	8	5	7	9	5	6

Table 10. Perceived peer respect for the following activities – (“Increases Respect a lot” + “Increases Respect Somewhat”) (%)

	Do well in school	“Skip” or cut classes	Do well in sports	Drink alcohol	Smoke cigarettes	Use Vape Products	Use other Cannabis Products	Smoke marijuana	Be against the rules of adults	Steal from shops
School M (%)										
2019	63	10	70	11	11	New Question This Year	New Question This Year	12	15	9
2020	61	12	66	7	4			7	10	3
2021	57	12	61	11	8			15	14	6
2022	63	10	62	9	9			8	12	6
2023	63	19	63	12	11			12	14	12
2024	61	13	64	13	9	14	10	11	16	5
School L (%)										
2019	61	9	63	17	7	New Question This Year	New Question This Year	12	13	7
2020	60	5	68	8	2			4	7	3
2021	58	9	59	11	8			11	14	6
2022	69	16	60	13	11			12	18	10
2023	67	11	58	10	9			12	13	8
2024	68	13	60	12	10	11	10	10	13	9
School N (%)										
2019	60	11	50	11	9	New Question This Year	New Question This Year	13	13	8
2020	66	5	57	6	5			6	7	4
2021	60	10	53	8	5			8	9	5
2022	57	13	49	11	10			13	14	9
2023	66	13	60	12	10			12	15	10
2024	63	10	55	7	6	8	7	8	9	6
Total (%)										
2019	61	11	56	12	9	New Question This Year	New Question This Year	12	13	8
2020	66	6	58	7	5			6	8	4
2021	63	11	57	10	8			10	12	7
2022	62	12	56	11	10			11	13	9
2023	66	13	60	11	10			11	13	9

2024	64	11	58	9	7	10	8	9	11	7
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Results: School

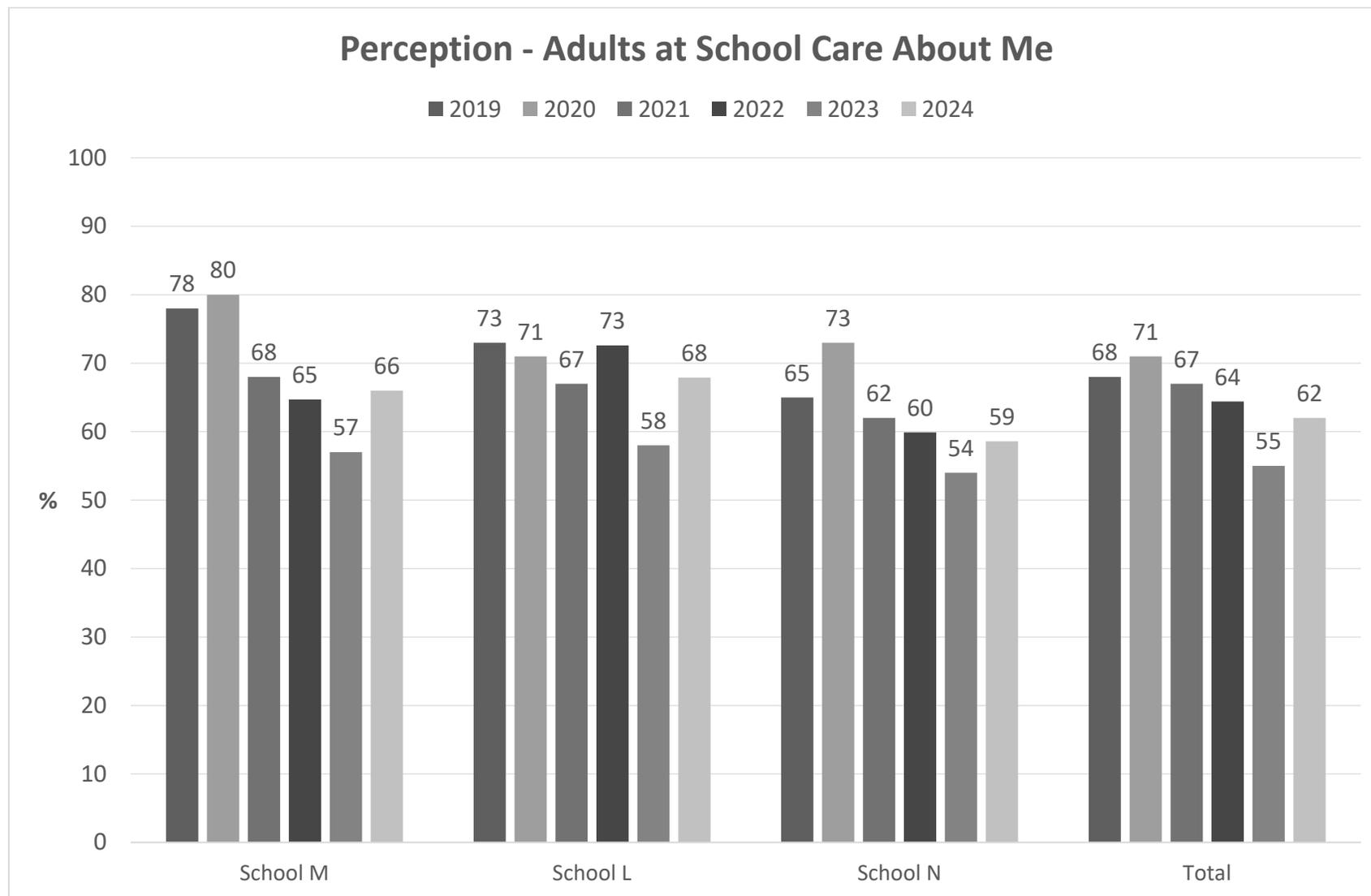


Figure 36. Perception that adults at my school care about me – “Strongly Agree” + “Somewhat Agree”

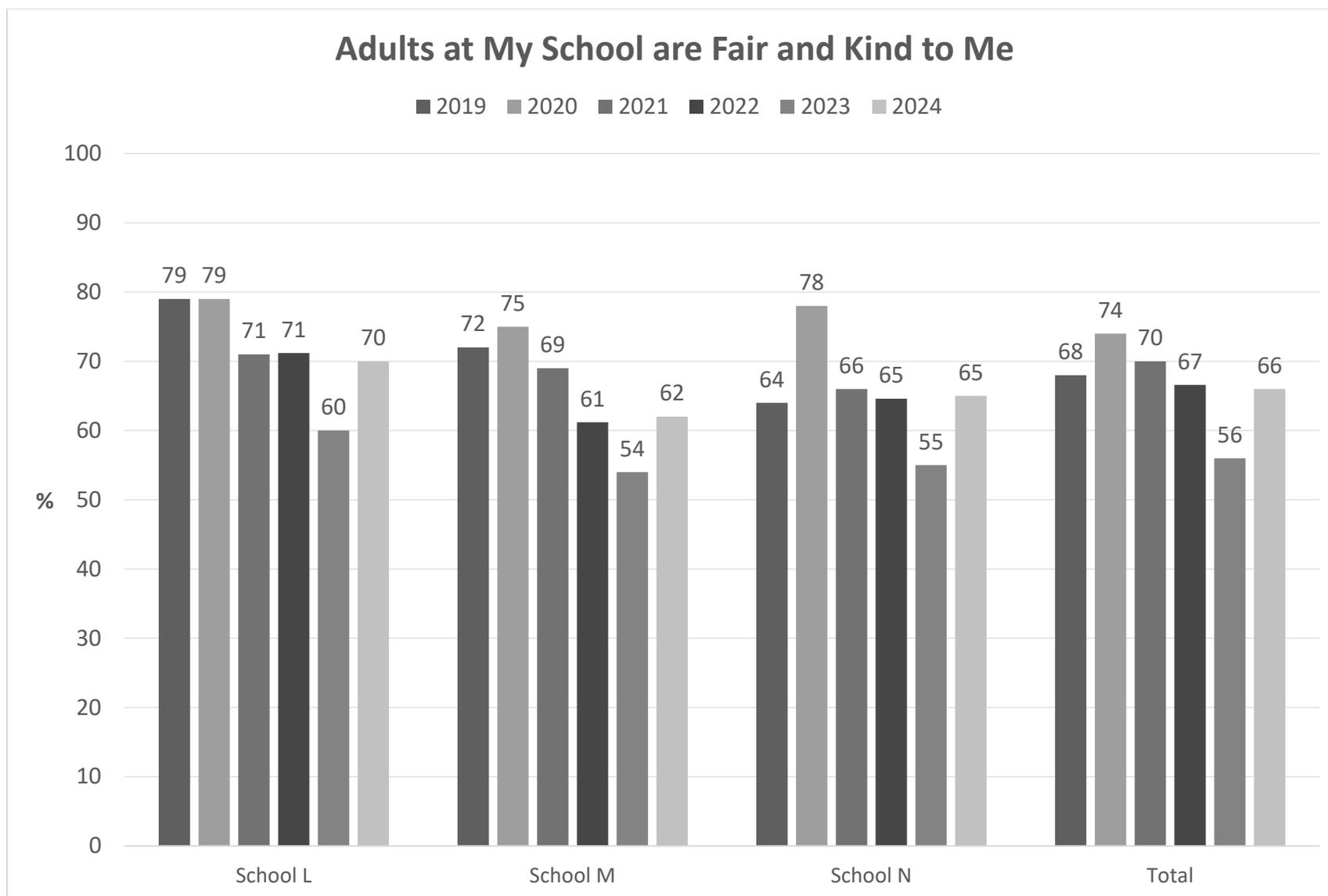


Figure 37. The adults at my school are fair and kind to me – “Strongly Agree” + “Somewhat Agree”

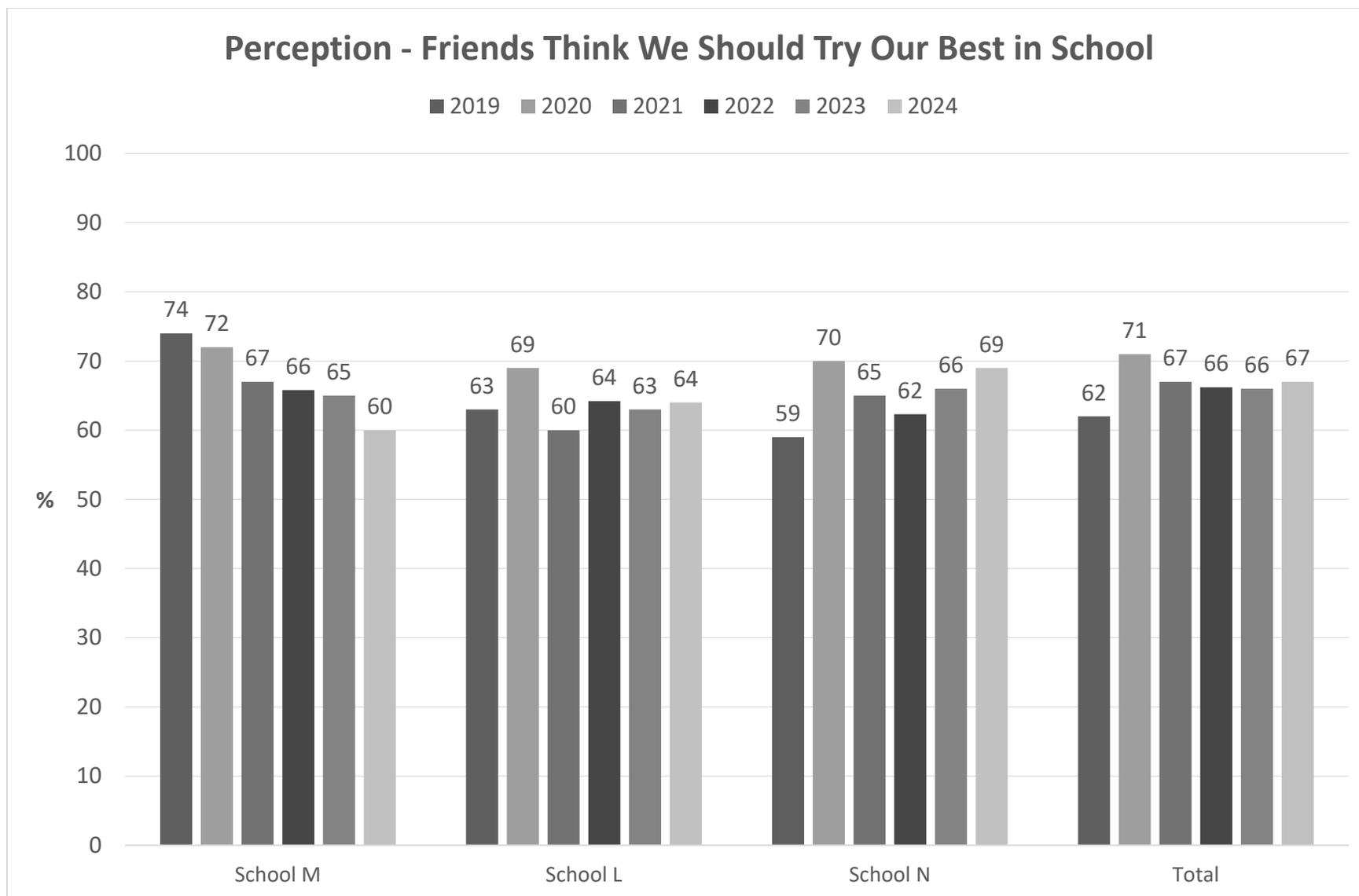


Figure 38. My friends think we should try our best in school – “Strongly Agree” + “Somewhat Agree”

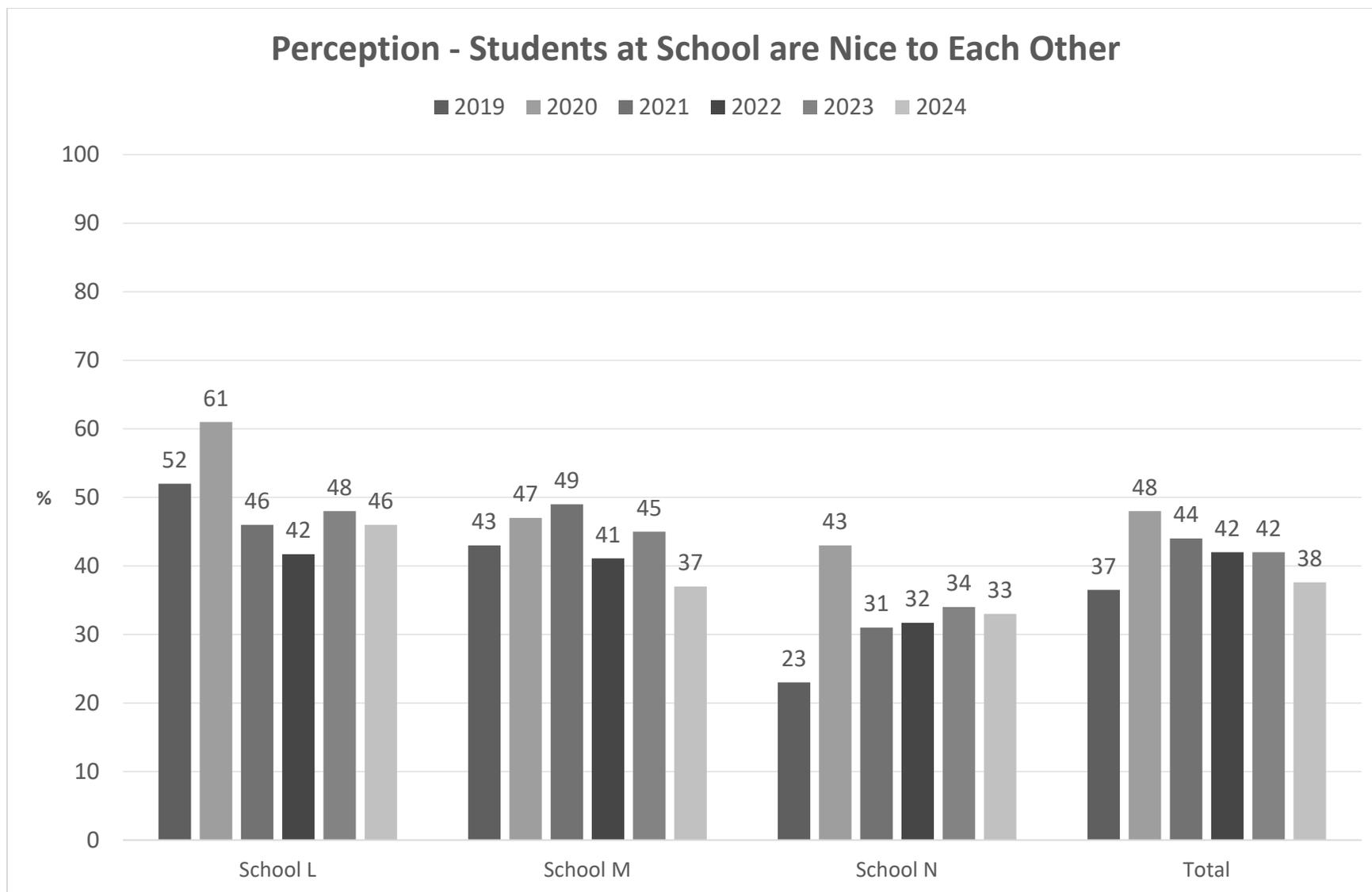


Figure 39. The students at my school are nice to each other – “Strongly Agree” + “Somewhat Agree”

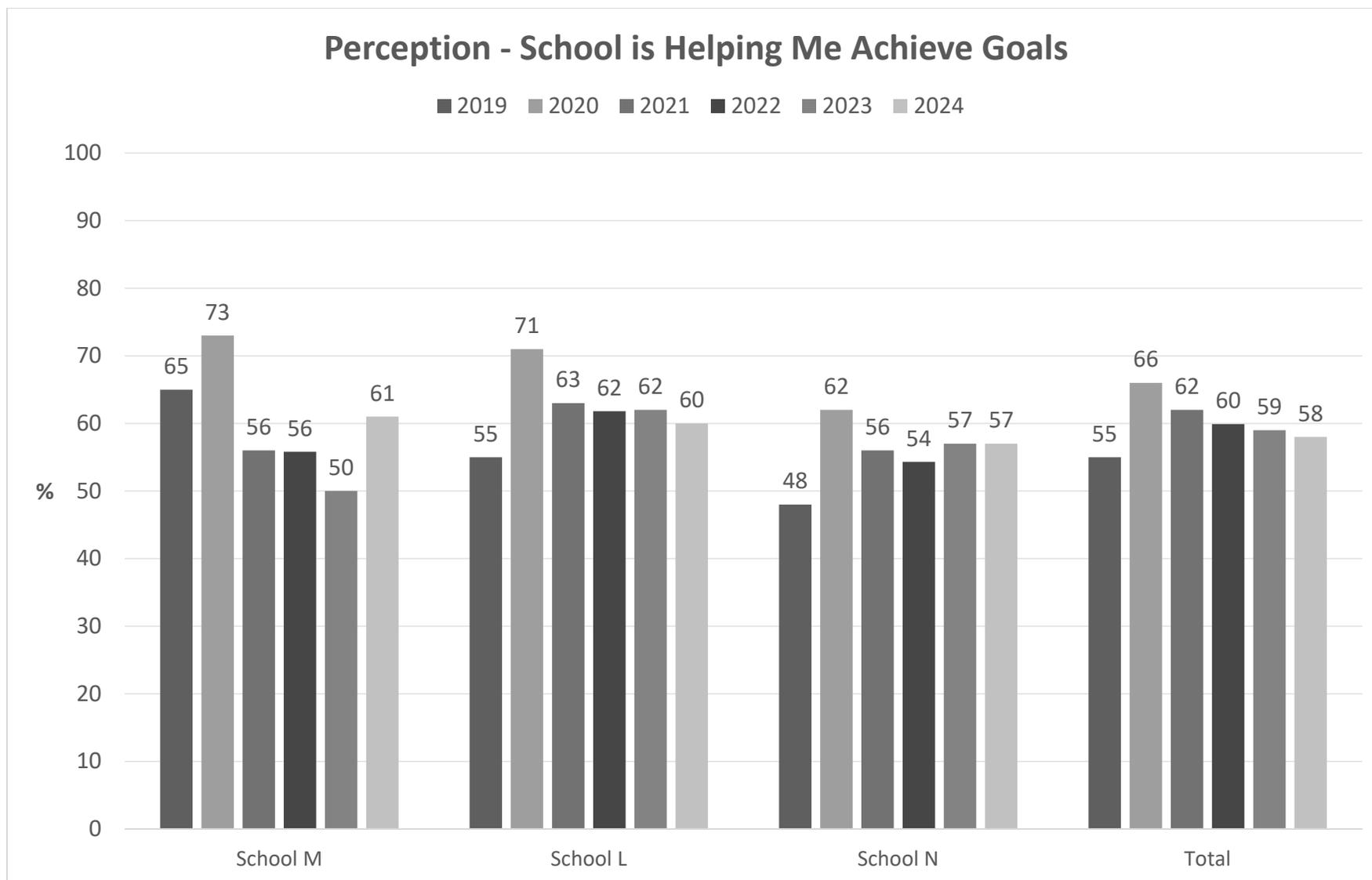


Figure 40. My school is helping me achieve goals that matter to me – “Strongly Agree” + “Somewhat Agree”

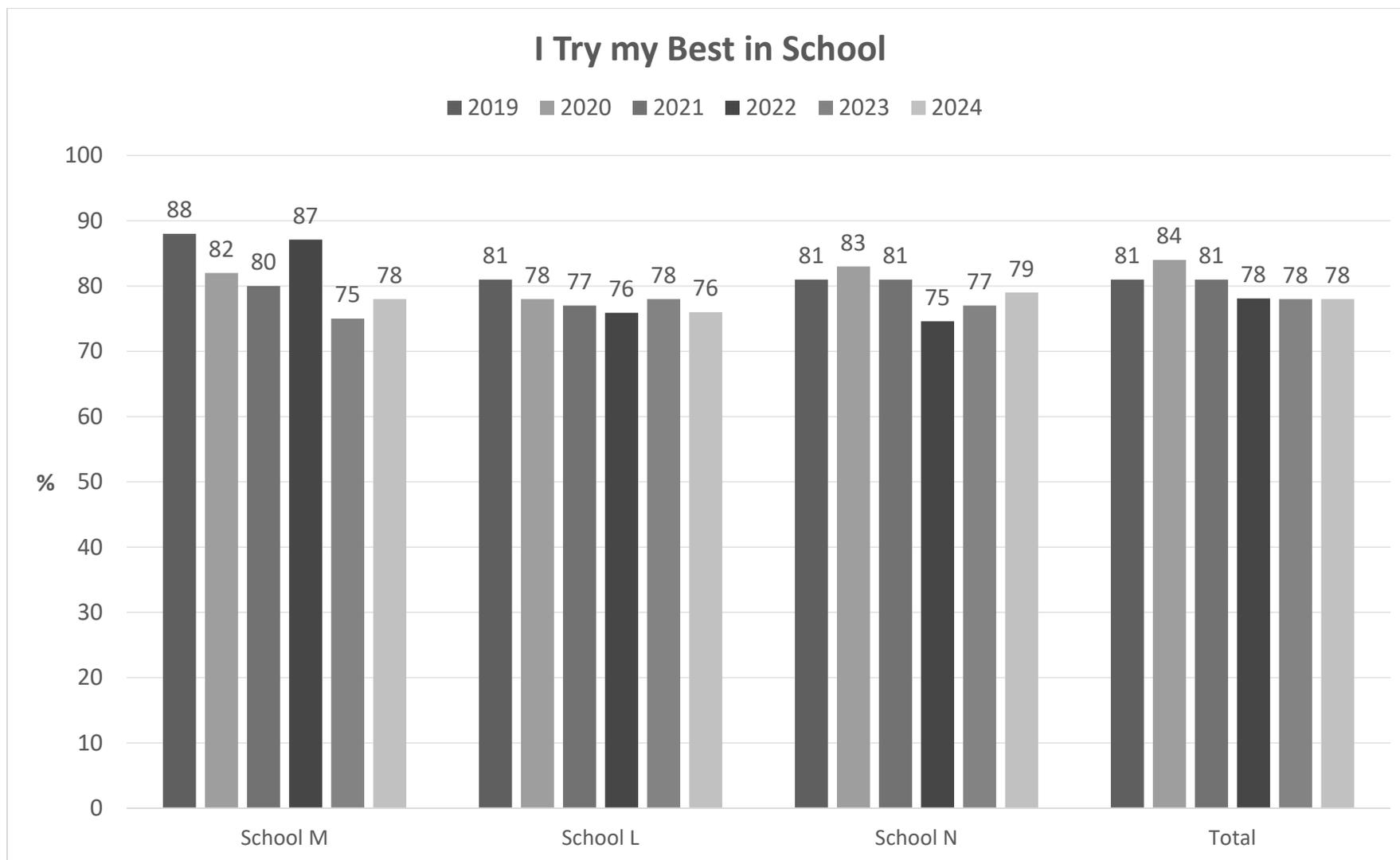


Figure 41. I try my best in school – “Strongly Agree” + “Somewhat Agree”

Table 11. Attitude to school and studies? (“Applies Almost Always to Me” + “Applies Often to Me”) (%)

	I find school pointless	I am bored at school	I feel I do not put enough effort into my schoolwork	I find schoolwork too difficult	I feel bad at school	I want to change schools	I do not get along with my teachers
School M (%)							
2019	15	25	12	16	15	11	7
2020	14	34	17	24	13	10	8
2021	13	36	11	20	20	17	15
2022	17	41	9	20	31	25	15
2023	24	47	18	30	25	22	11
2024	20	47	16	25	26	18	13
School L (%)							
2019	27	50	19	24	21	18	10
2020	17	45	18	21	28	11	5
2021	23	49	20	21	26	15	9
2022	24	47	25	26	33	15	13
2023	25	52	17	25	24	14	11
2024	23	45	16	17	19	16	10
School N (%)							
2019	24	48	17	25	30	25	14
2020	18	43	17	22	23	11	6
2021	19	48	17	19	24	14	10
2022	26	53	21	23	26	15	14
2023	24	48	19	22	28	17	10
2024	20	48	17	22	24	16	10
Total (%)							
2019	24	45	16	24	27	22	13
2020	16	38	14	24	22	11	7
2021	18	43	15	18	22	13	9
2022	21	47	18	23	26	16	12
2023	22	46	16	23	26	16	11
2024	21	47	17	21	23	16	10

Table 12. “School absenteeism in last 30 days (1+ days)” (%)

	Because of illness	Because you “skipped” or “cut” classes
School M (%)		
2019	66	16
2020	32	24
2021	65	25
2022	68	25
2023	62	19
2024	64	21
School L (%)		
2019	64	27
2020	38	12
2021	65	20
2022	72	23
2023	70	17
2024	61	17
School N (%)		
2019	61	20
2020	36	10
2021	68	19
2022	76	20
2023	66	17
2024	61	16
Total (%)		
2019	65	23
2020	34	12
2021	70	22
2022	75	22
2023	70	20
2024	61	17

Results: Leisure time

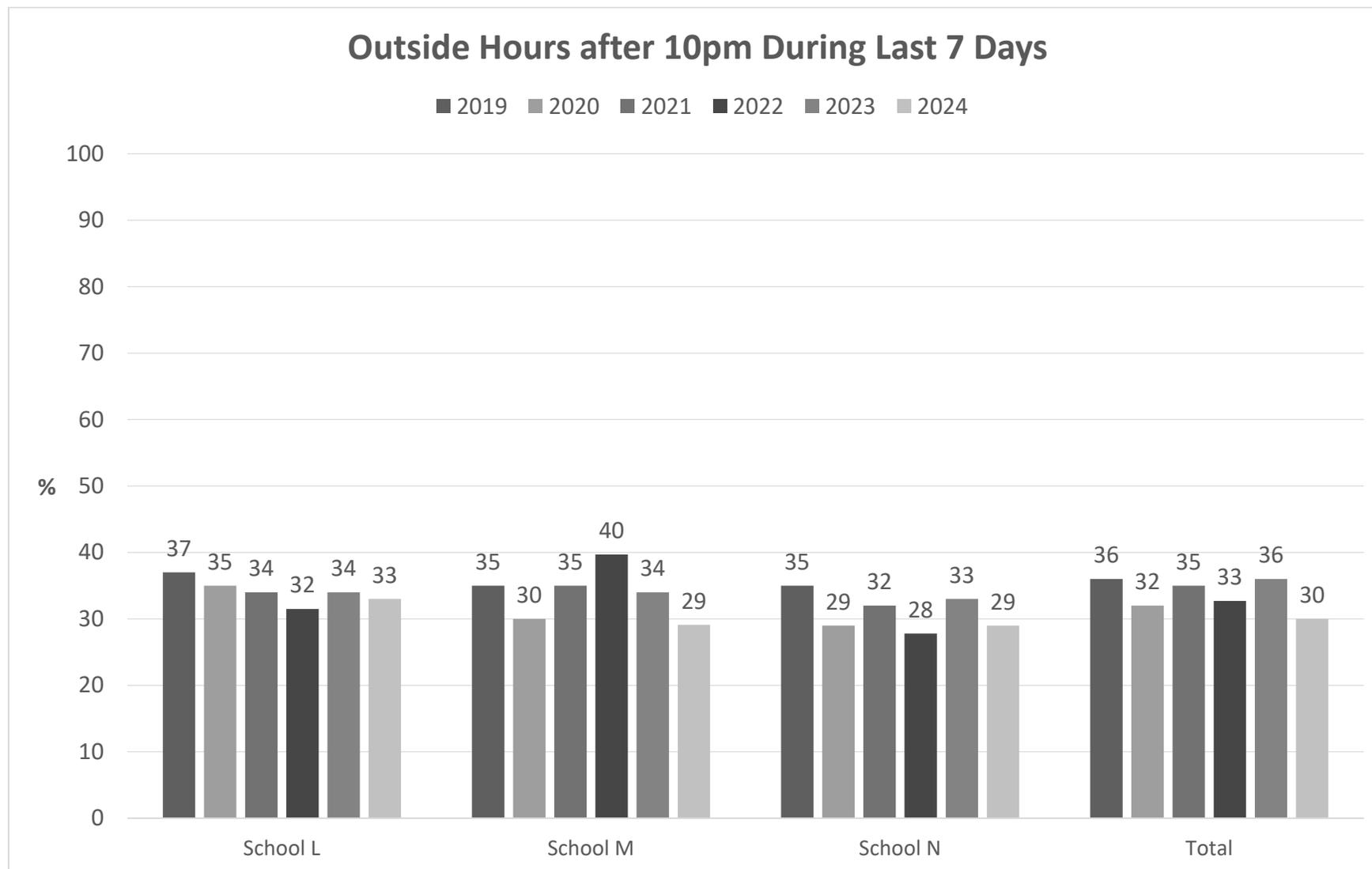


Figure 42. Outside after 10pm in the last 7 days - “at least twice a week”

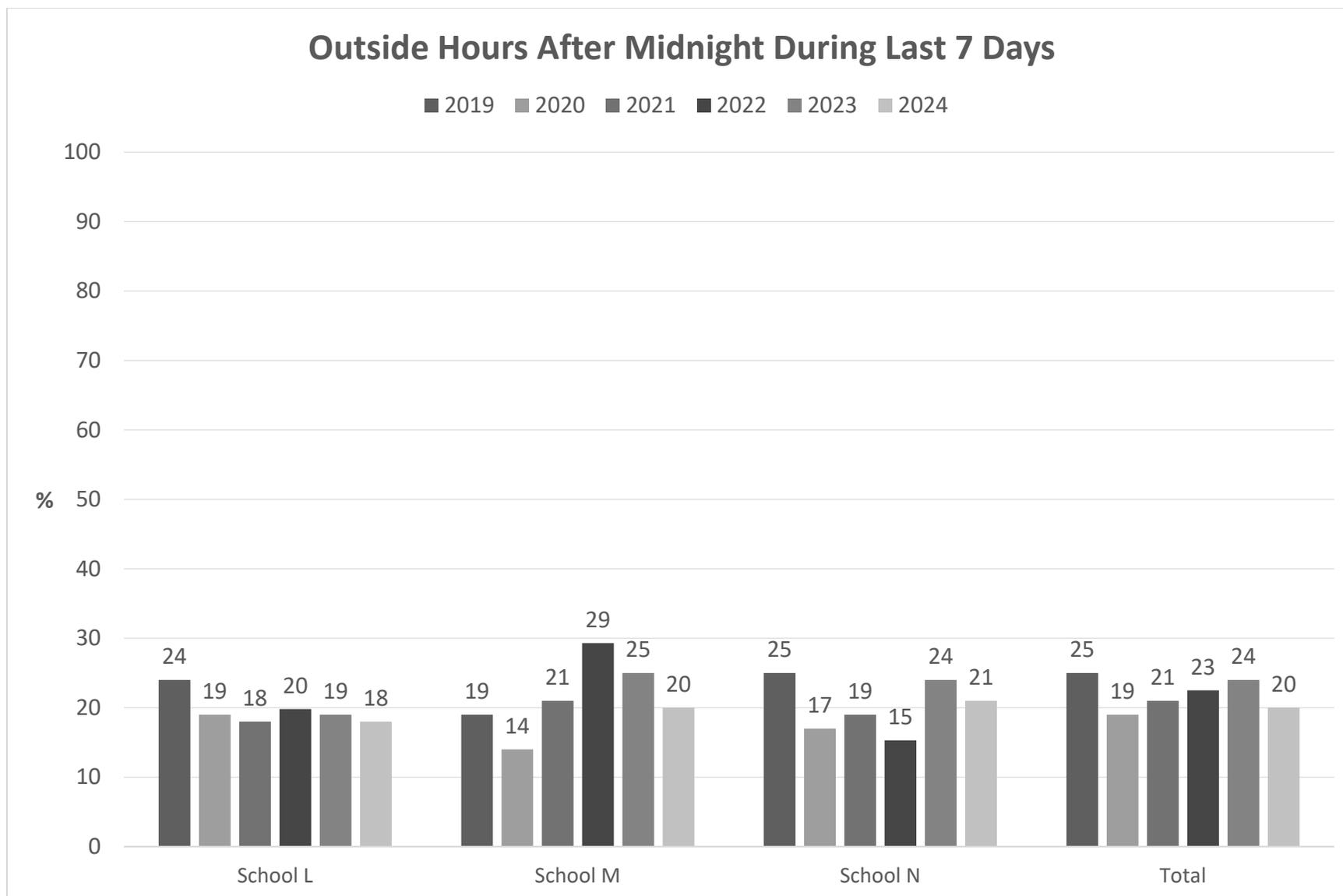


Figure 43. Outside after midnight in the last 7 days - “Once or more often”

Table 13. How many times a week do you participate in any of the following out-of-school activities that are supervised by adults?- (%) (2 times a week or more often)

	Sports or sports teams (swim team, soccer, football, dance)	Religious organizations (e.g. youth group, go to church)	Art, Drama, or musical instrument (band) classes	Volunteering in the community	Go to a community center like “Boys and Girls Club”, 4H or another such After-school program	Outdoor recreation (such as paddling, climbing, fishing, hunting, biking, etc.)	Other
School M (%)							
2019	50	20	20	13	7	New Question This Year	20
2020	35	11	16	4	3		8
2021	60	26	26	14	9		24
2022	51	17	15	17	7		15
2023	53	20	11	15	5		21
2024	57	27	20	14	6	29	14
School L (%)							
2019	41	23	16	12	5	New Question This Year	23
2020	40	23	10	8	3		8
2021	42	11	9	7	3		18
2022	37	18	13	11	4		11
2023	42	24	9	14	9		15
2024	36	32	15	12	9	27	18
School N (%)							
2019	33	21	17	14	8	New Question This Year	26
2020	25	18	9	7	2		11
2021	33	17	12	7	4		17

2022	30	21	16	11	8		18
2023	32	19	15	11	7		15
2024	29	22	17	9	5	17	15
Total (%)							
2019	37	21	17	15	7	New Question This Year	22
2020	28	18	11	9	4		10
2021	36	17	14	11	6		19
2022	33	17	14	12	7		15
2023	36	19	13	13	7		14
2024	34	25	16	10	7	21	16

Table 14. Unsupervised leisure time, once per week or more? - (%)

	Hang out at a friend's home with no adult present	Hang out with friends in a local parking lot	Hang out with friends in a field or wooded area	Hang out with friends in a local mall, shopping center, or downtown stores	Hang out with friends at a nearby school when school is closed	Hang out with friends in an abandoned building or empty house
School M (%)						
2019	16	14	10	14	15	6
2020	4	12	4	1	10	1
2021	9	17	8	3	7	2
2022	14	11	10	12	11	2
2023	13	9	8	10	9	6
2024	13	12	8	7	8	6
School L (%)						
2019	30	14	12	15	10	6
2020	9	11	8	5	6	1
2021	16	10	10	8	5	3
2022	14	9	8	12	8	6
2023	17	13	12	14	10	6
2024	12	11	9	9	6	4
School N (%)						
2019	19	13	10	17	9	8
2020	12	10	6	7	3	3
2021	15	12	9	12	6	4
2022	14	11	10	10	8	6
2023	15	10	11	13	6	5
2024	14	7	6	10	5	4
Total (%)						
2019	20	15	11	15	10	7
2020	10	11	6	6	4	2
2021	15	13	10	11	8	5
2022	13	11	9	11	8	6

2023	14	11	9	11	7	5
2024	13	9	7	10	6	4

Results: Community

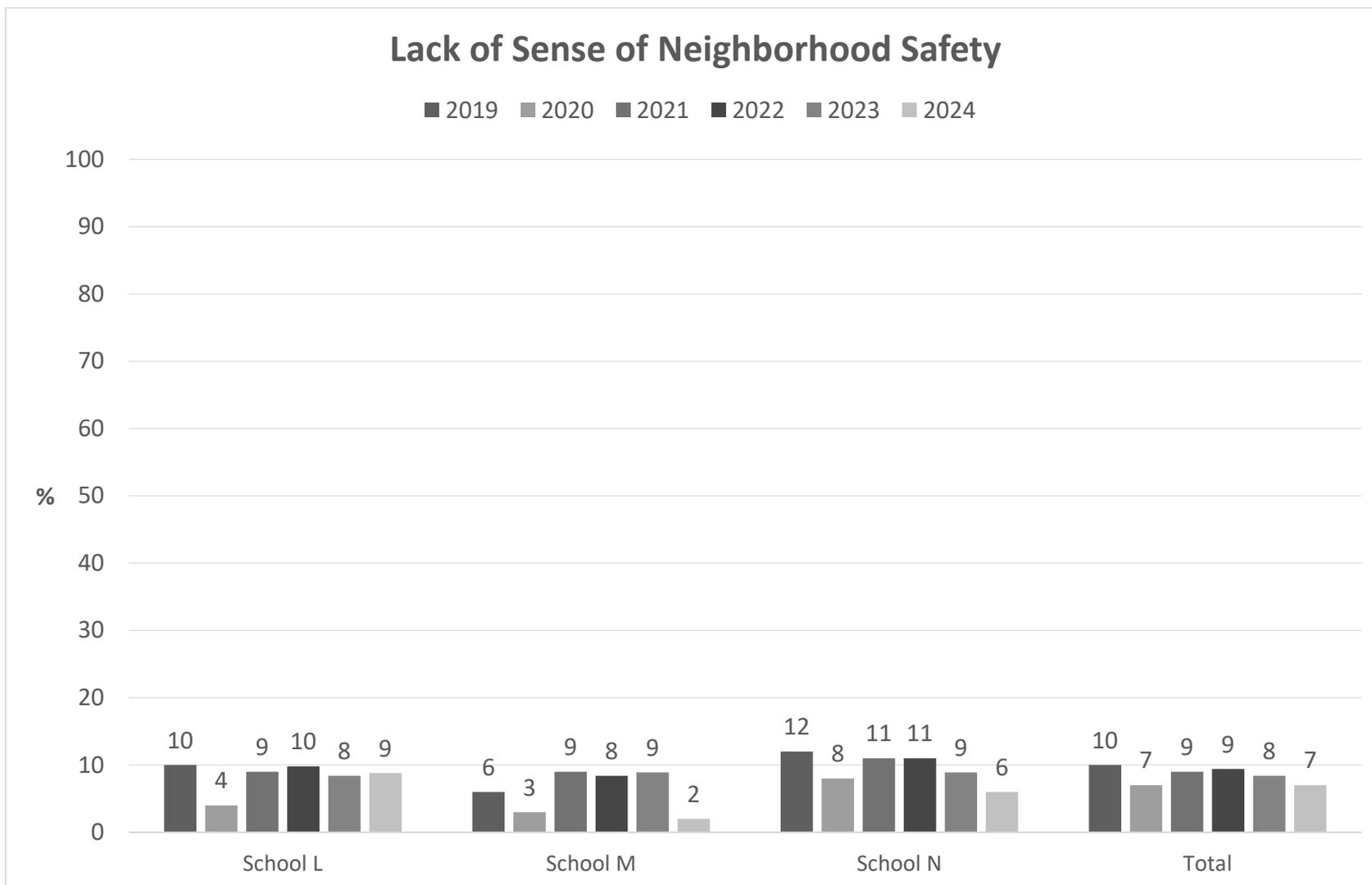


Figure 44. I feel safe in my neighborhood - "Almost Never + Rarely"

Table 15. Neighborhood/community lack of cohesion. How likely or unlikely is it that your neighbors would do something if...? – (“Rather Unlikely” + “Very unlikely”) (%)

	...the kids in the neighborhood were skipping school and hanging around	...the kids were doing graffiti on houses in the area	...the kids disrespected the adults	...if a fight broke out in front of your house	...somebody was breaking into a car or a house on your street
School M (%)					
2019	36	29	23	24	21
2020	47	21	23	23	19
2021	45	29	28	31	22
2022	51	39	35	42	34
2023	39	27	24	26	26
2024	43	29	25	33	27
School L (%)					
2019	50	33	32	33	28
2020	42	22	21	22	18
2021	49	27	29	28	22
2022	43	27	27	33	23
2023	41	28	27	33	27
2024	44	32	31	36	32
School N (%)					
2019	47	30	32	34	27
2020	48	25	30	30	21
2021	50	27	28	30	23
2022	51	33	34	33	31
2023	48	29	32	33	29
2024	47	31	31	34	27
Total (%)					
2019	46	29	30	32	25
2020	45	25	26	27	21
2021	47	28	28	30	24

2022	47	31	31	33	28
2023	45	29	30	32	27
2024	46	31	30	34	29

Table 16. Neighborhood/community ties... – (“Strongly Agree” + “Somewhat Agree”) (%)

	There is a great deal of social life available in my neighborhood/ community	It is good to live in my neighborhood/ community	The adults in my community like the kids in the community	I can make a positive impact in my community	In the future I would like to continue to live in the neighborhood/ community that I live in at this present time	In the future I would like to move to another city/town in my country	In the future I would like to move abroad
School M (%)							
2019	64	82	New Question This Year	New Question This Year	57	New Question This Year	New Question This Year
2020	60	81			44		
2021	60	79			46		
2022	57	71			45		
2023	57	76			48		
2024	68	74	78	73	51	74	56
School L (%)							
2019	57	73	New Question This Year	New Question This Year	49	New Question This Year	New Question This Year
2020	55	77			39		
2021	64	81			48		
2022	62	80			51		
2023	65	77			49		
2024	63	79	83	73	61	73	56
School N (%)							
2019	59	74	New Question This Year	New Question This Year	43	New Question This Year	New Question This Year
2020	50	75			38		
2021	57	75			42		
2022	55	73			45		
2023	61	75			46		
2024	62	77	74	72	49	75	57
Total (%)							
2019	64	77	New Question This Year	New Question This Year	48	New Question This Year	New Question This Year
2020	59	79			43		

2021	63	77			47		
2022	60	76			51		
2023	64	77			49		
2024	63	77	77	72	53	74	57

Section 3: Risk and protective factors and relationships to outcomes

Parents/Caregivers

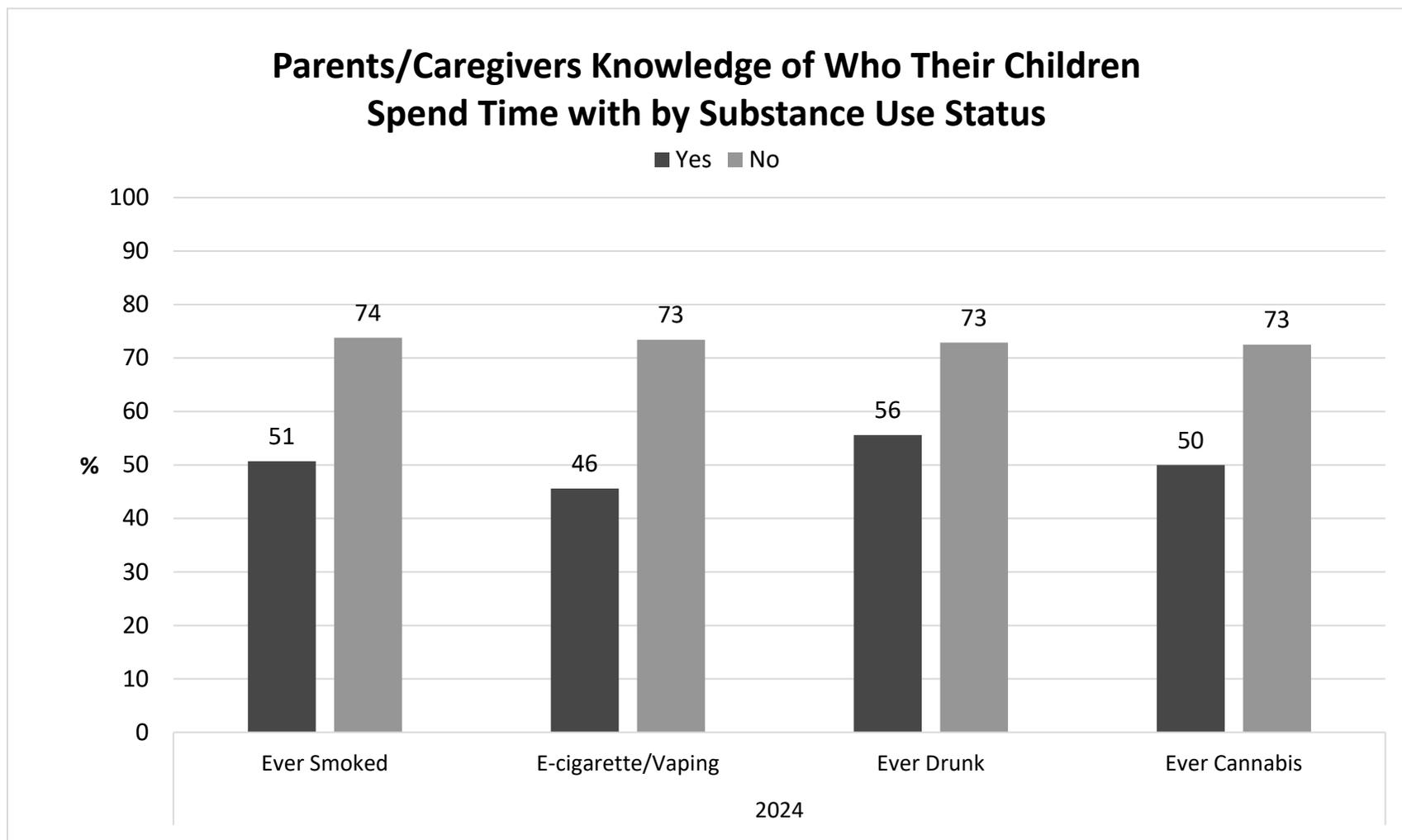


Figure 45. Parents/caregivers know whom I am with in the evenings – “Applies very well to me”

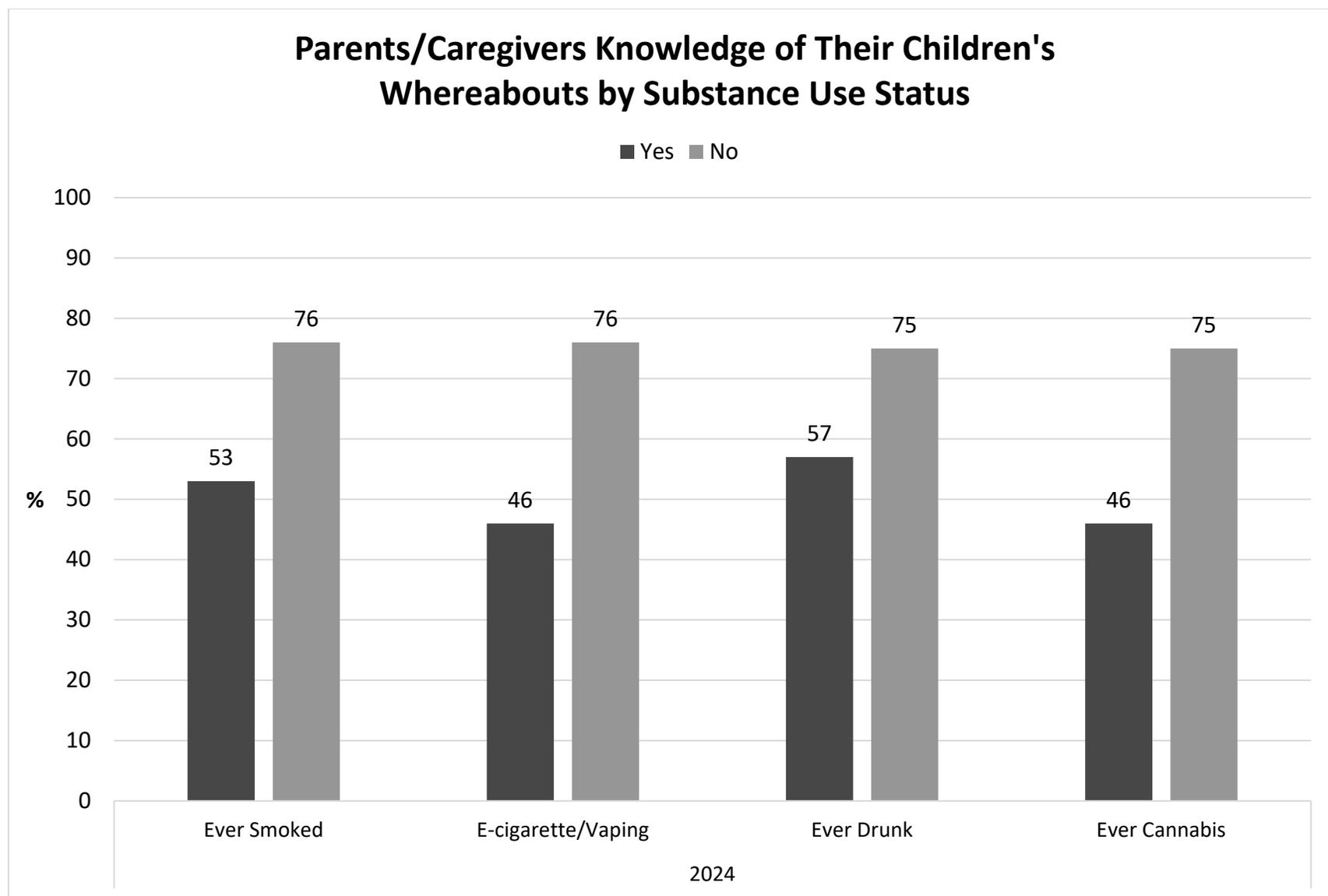


Figure 46. Parents/caregivers knowledge of student location in the evenings – “Applies very well to me”

Peer Group

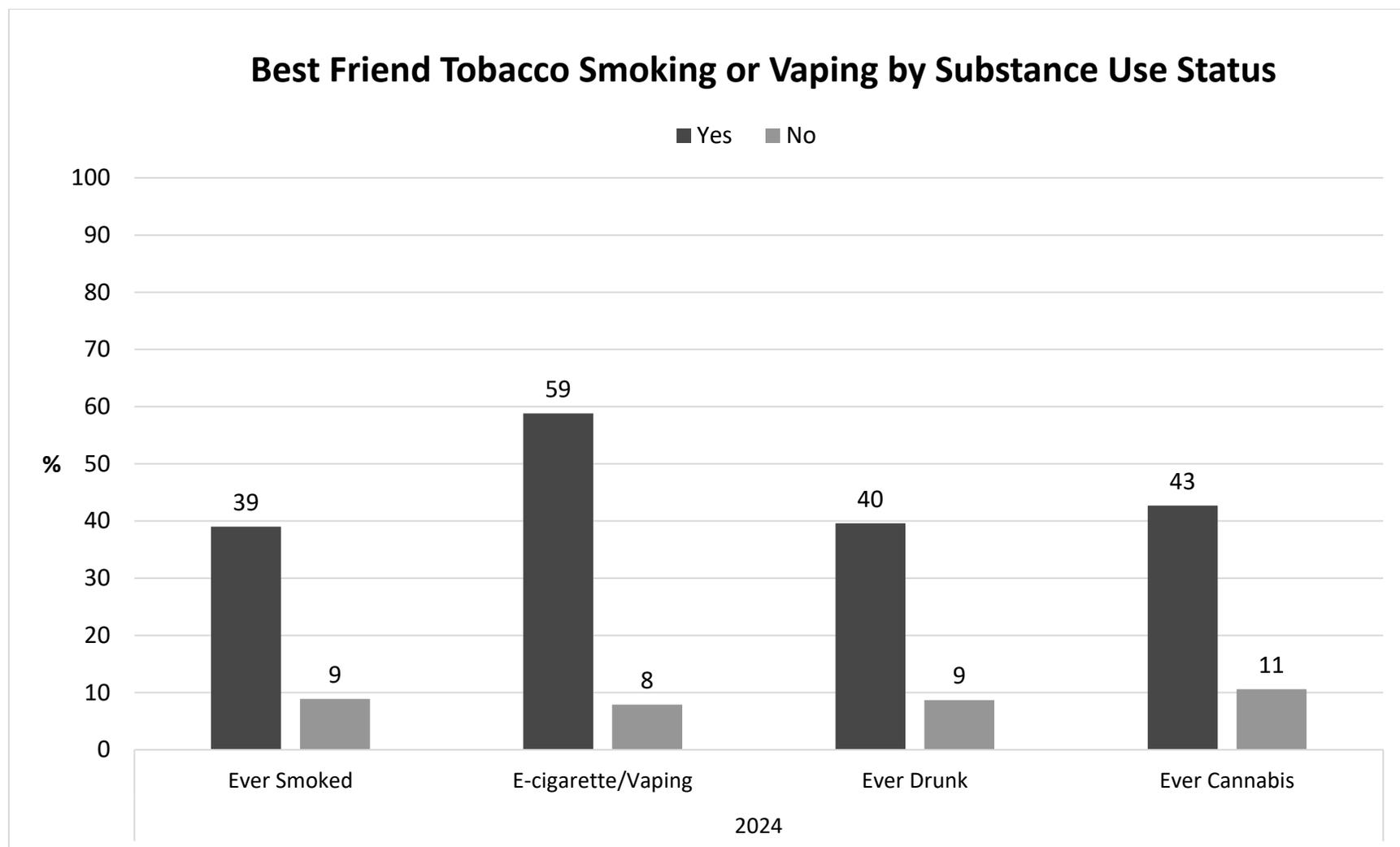


Figure 47. Best friend smokes tobacco on a daily basis by substance use status – “Yes”

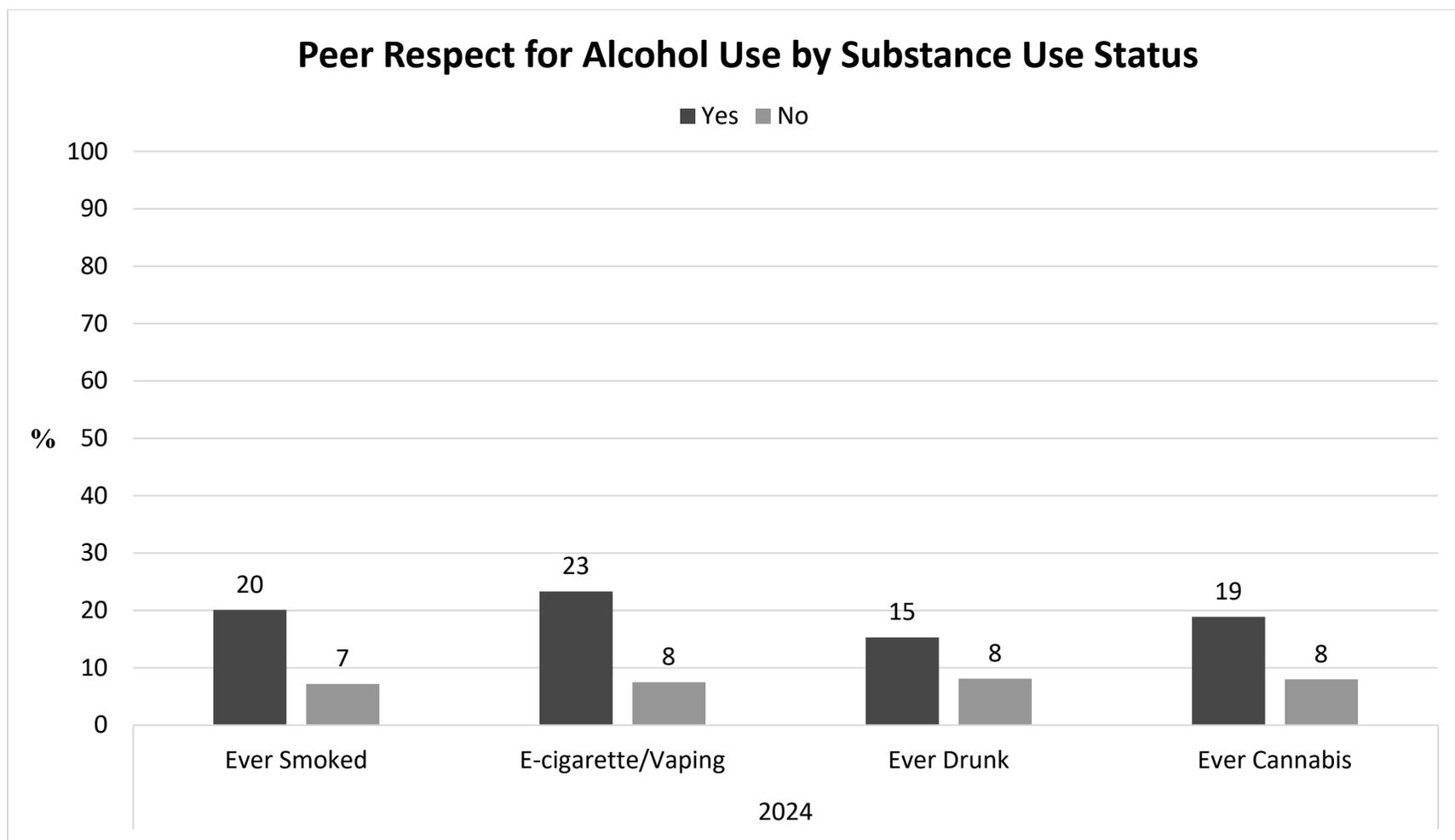


Figure 48. The following things are important for me to do in order to gain respect from my peers – Drink Alcohol, by substance use status - “Increases respect a lot” + “Increases respect somewhat”

School

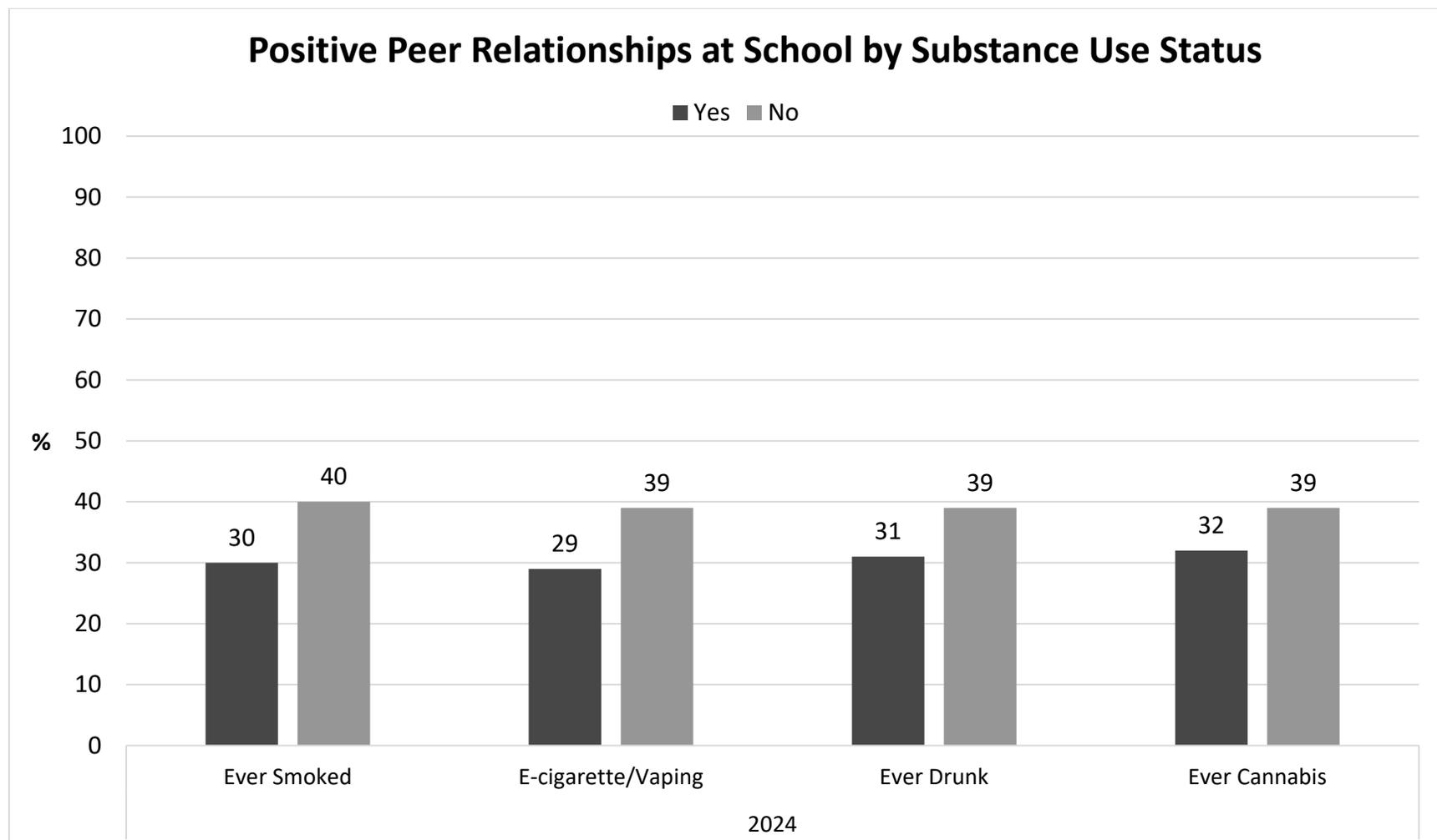


Figure 49. The students at my school are nice to each other by substance use status – “Strongly Agree” + “Somewhat Agree”

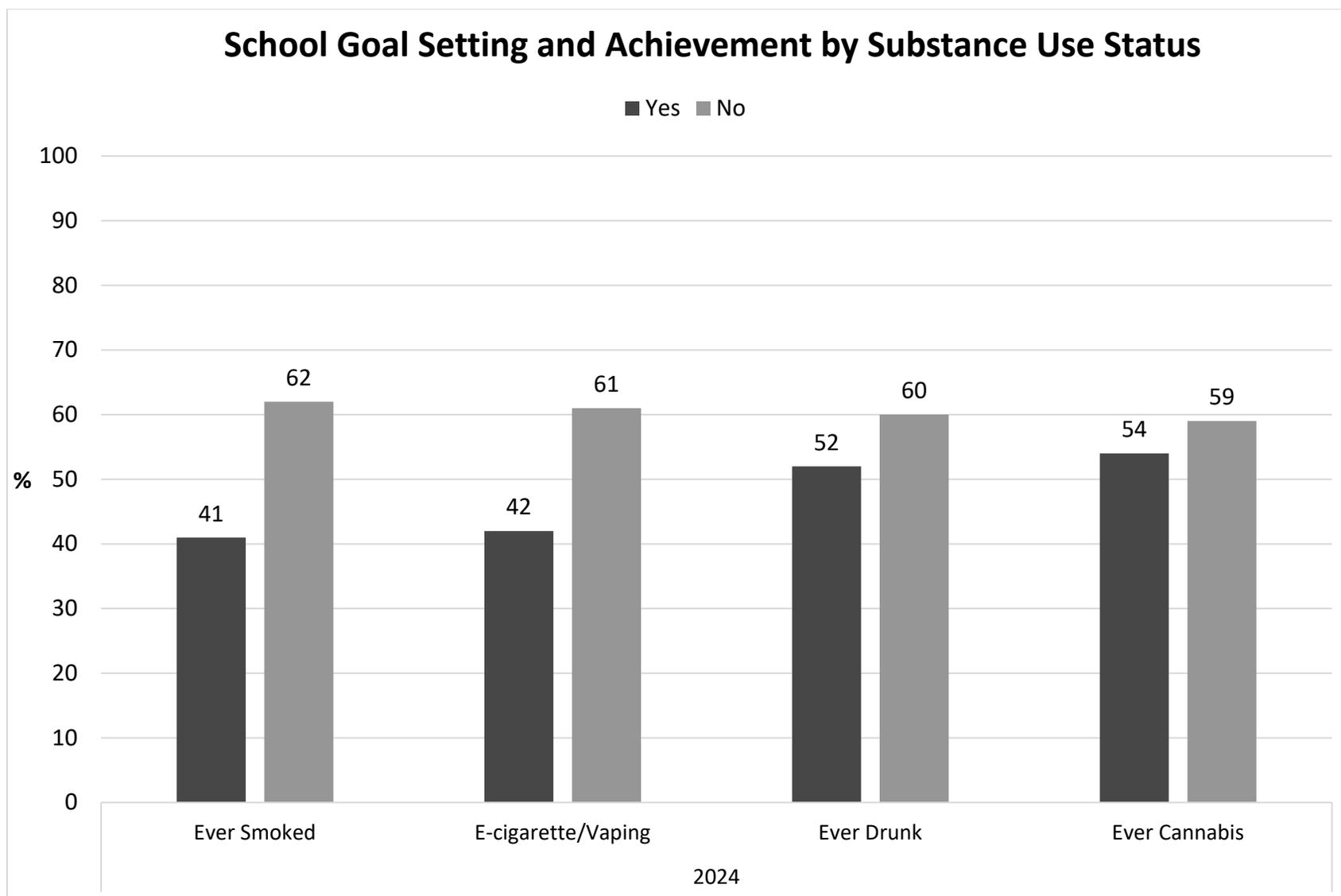


Figure 50. My school is helping me achieve goals that matter to me by substance use status – “Strongly Agree” + “Somewhat Agree”

Leisure Time

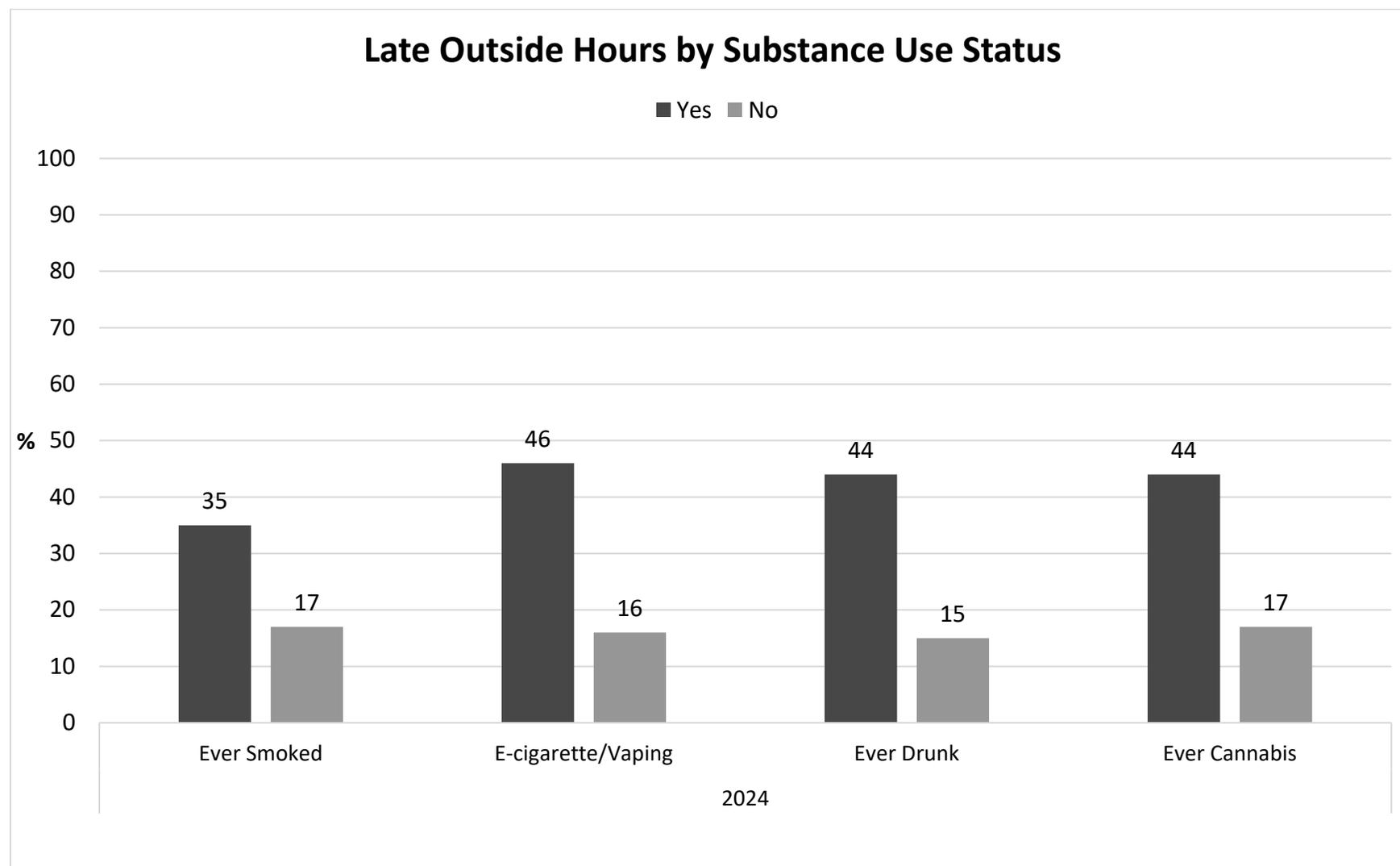


Figure 51. Students who are outside after midnight by substance use status – Once or more per week

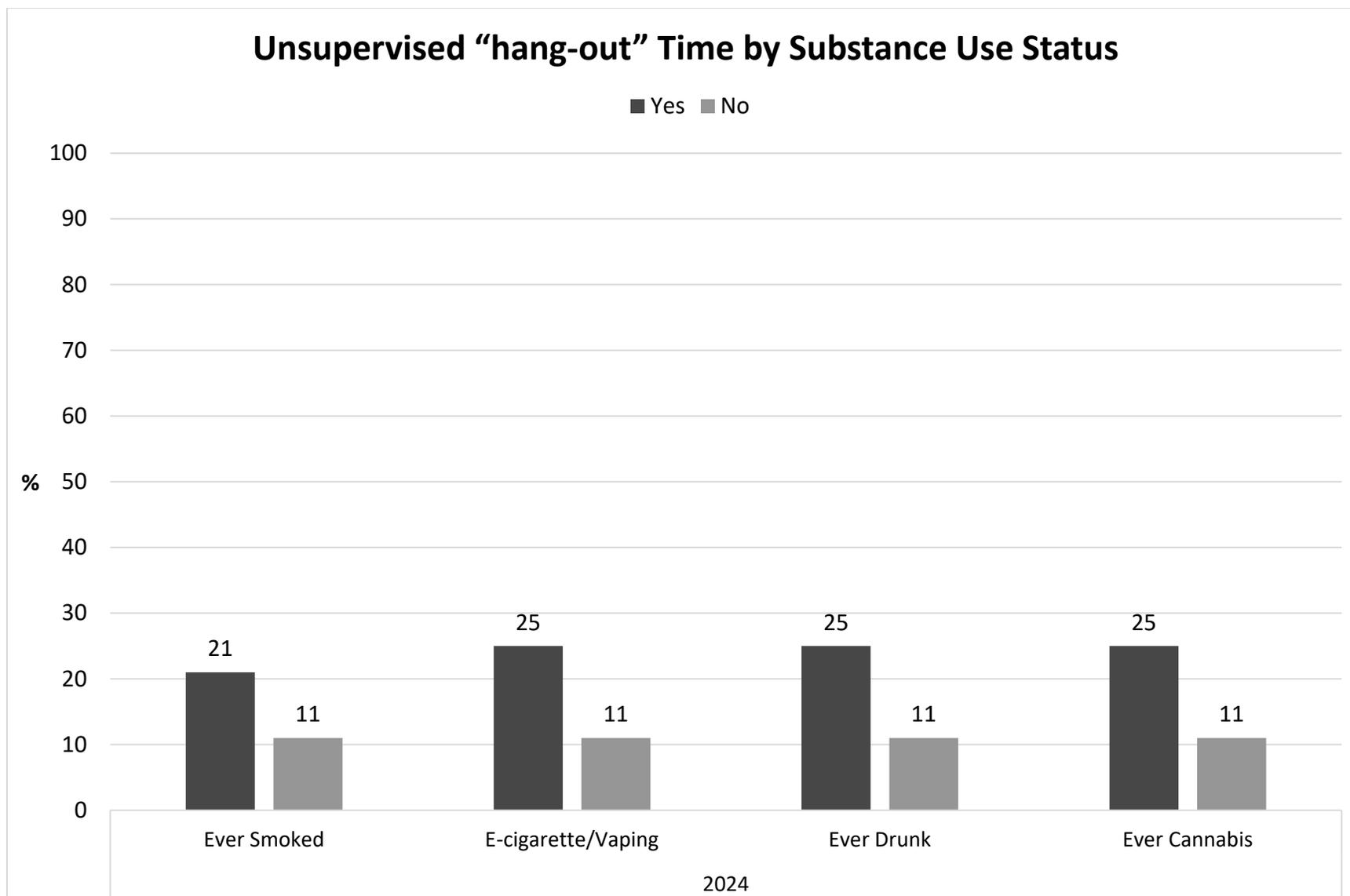


Figure 52. Students who hang out at a friend’s home with no adults present by substance use status – Once or more per week

Community

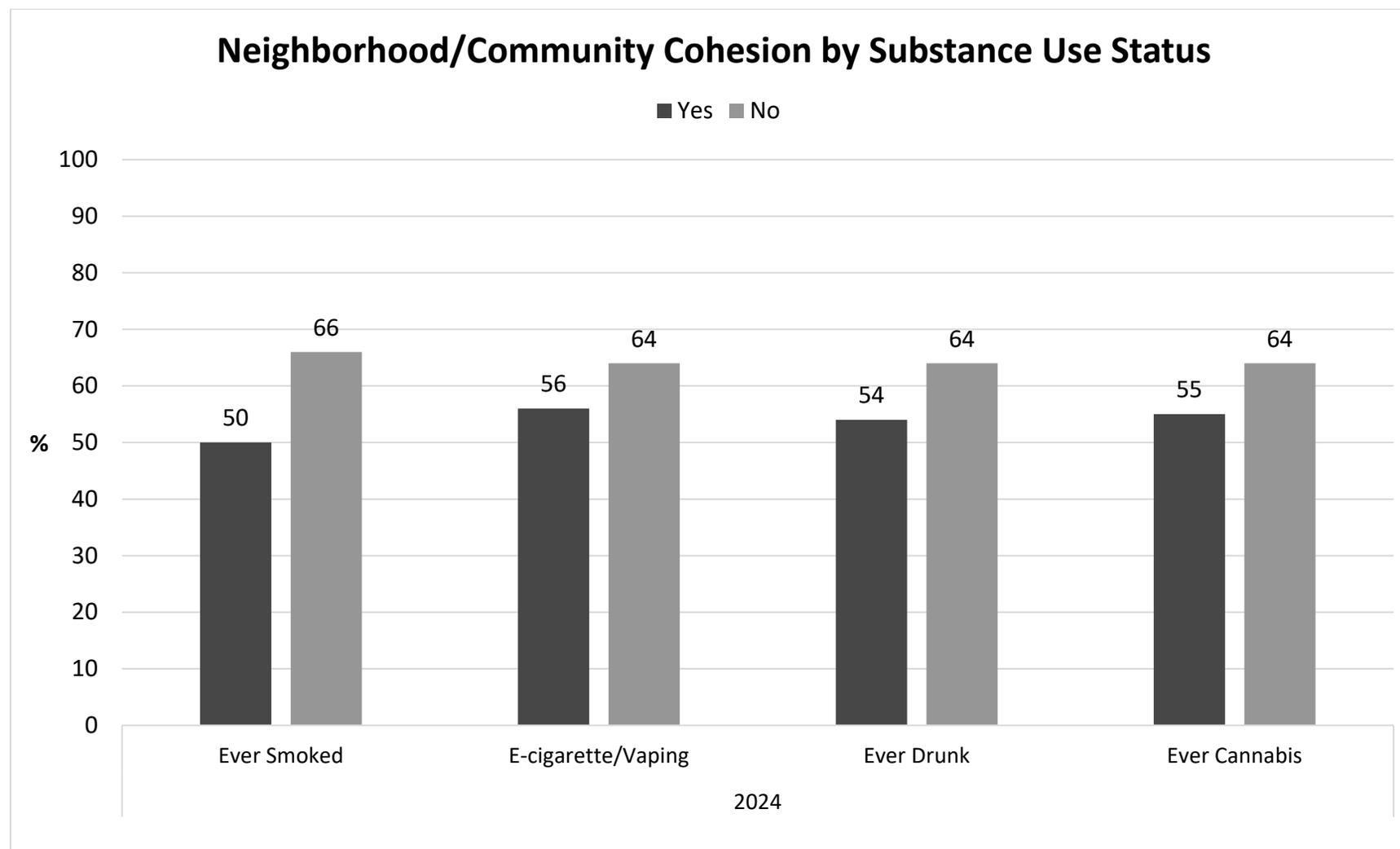


Figure 53. There is a great deal of social life available in my neighborhood/community by substance use status – “Agree Strongly” + “Somewhat Agree”

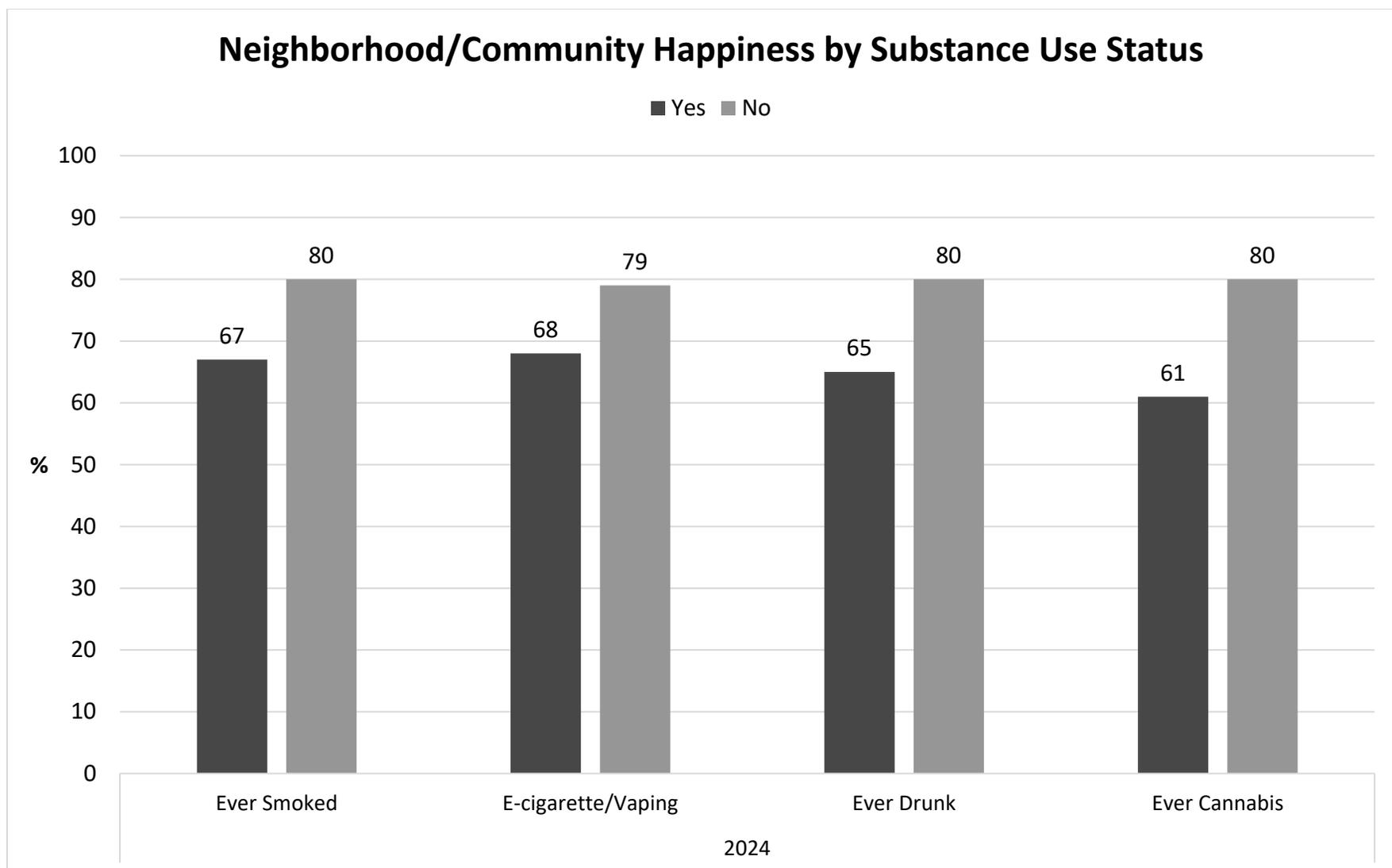


Figure 54. It is good to live in my neighborhood/community by substance use status – “Agree Strongly” + “Somewhat Agree”

Section 4. Additional Data (Sleep Habits, Physical Activity, and Caffeine Use)

Table 17. Sleep Habits: How often in the past 7 days were each of the following statements true? (“Almost Always” + “Always”)
(%)

	I was sleepy during the daytime	I had a hard time concentrating because I was sleepy	I had a hard time getting things done because I was sleepy	I had problems during the day because of poor sleep	I had difficulty falling asleep	I slept through the night	I had a problem with my sleep	I had trouble sleeping
School M (%)								
2024	28	20	15	12	22	42	21	21
School L (%)								
2024	37	22	21	19	27	41	23	23
School N (%)								
2024	38	22	21	19	24	51	19	21
Total (%)								
2024	37	22	21	18	25	47	21	22

Table 18: Hours of sleep per night on weekdays:

	6 hours or less per night	6.5-7.5 hours per night	8-10 hours per night	10.5 hours or more per night
School M (%)				
2024	17	29	50	5
School L (%)				
2024	26	35	32	8
School N (%)				
2024	22	45	29	4
Total (%)				
2024	23	40	32	5

Table 19: Hours of sleep per night on weekends:

	6 hours or less per night	6.5-7.5 hours per night	8-10 hours per night	10.5 hours or more per night
School M (%)				
2024	4	14	55	26
School L (%)				
2024	8	13	64	16
School N (%)				
2024	5	13	62	20
Total (%)				
2024	5	13	62	19

Table 20. Physical Activity Recall: In the last 7 days, on how many days....?

	Were you physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day? (Active 7 days/week)	Did you immediately or shortly after school, do sports, dance, or play games in which you were very active? (3 or more days)	On evenings did you do sports, dance, or play games in which you were very active? (3 or more days)
School M (%)			
2024	19	46	42
School L (%)			
2024	22	32	34
School N (%)			
2024	18	31	32
Total (%)			
2024	19	33	34

Table 21. Caffeine Recall_ How many drinks (cups/cans/bottles) do you drink of the following drinks every day? (1 or more)

	Coffee	Tea	Caffeinated Soda	Energy Drinks	Caffeine Shots
School M (%)					
2024	44	45	78	47	20
School L (%)					
2024	34	47	70	36	16
School N (%)					
2024	30	40	66	30	8
Total (%)					
2024	33	43	68	33	12