

# 2020 Rise Above Colorado Youth Survey

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Behavioral Health & Substance Use

FEBRUARY 2, 2021



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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Substance use among Colorado's youth has remained fairly stable since 2018, with no statistically significant movement on any of the five substances we have been tracking over the years. However, a few concerning trends have surfaced, including the small but steady increase in marijuana use (up two points to 19%), an increase in the percentage of teens saying they're curious to try marijuana (up 12 points to 33%), and a rather sharp increase in the percentage of teens having been offered both alcohol and marijuana (both up about 20 points). Access to prescription drugs continues to rise (46%), although for meth and heroin, access decreased significantly from 2018 (-7 and -5 points, respectively).

Coinciding with the increased curiosity toward, and direct offers of, alcohol and marijuana, is a declining risk perception and relatively high social acceptability. For both limited and regular use of alcohol and marijuana, Colorado teens' perceived risks are at record low levels, and only half (49%) believe it is "Very Wrong" for their peers to use such substances. Among middle schoolers (age 12 to 14), gaps between their estimation of peer use of alcohol and marijuana and actual usage went up slightly from 2018 (+3 and +2 points, respectively), while among high schoolers (age 15 to 17), the increase in overestimation of alcohol use was more pronounced than in marijuana (+5 and +1 point, respectively).

Another substance that stood out as most widely overestimated for peer use is vaping products (e.g., JUUL). Vaping pens or e-cigarettes are perceived to be fairly easy to obtain, second only to alcohol, and perhaps consequently, the use of such products is also second-highest, with 26% of respondents having vaped before.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (continued)

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Lower perception of risk toward substance use this year is also evidenced in teens' level of agreement on some of the key attitudinal statements. A record number of respondents normalized teens' experimenting with substances and agreed that substances can help teens manage their stress and pressure. Meanwhile, levels of agreement on several protective factor indicators declined from 2018, revealing a diminished connection with a trusted adult/parent and lessened interest in school and personal goals.

Youth's sense of belonging turned out to be an important predictor of their perspectives on substances, with those who feel they belong to at least one social group being significantly less likely to have used marijuana, alcohol, and vaping products, and also being less curious to try cocaine and prescription stimulants. Colorado teens are most likely to feel connected to their friends (80%), followed by school (66%), and other social circles, such as an activity or faith group (60%). At the same time, the rates at which teens are engaged in conversations about substance use within their families or in school / community settings have been declining, marking record lows this year.

Overall, the survey data indicates the need to focus on underlying risk and protective factors— such as fostering a sense of belonging, supporting connections with trusted adults, and correcting misperceptions related to peer substance use— that can help youth in making healthy decisions and advocate for themselves and their peers, irrespective of substance. To counterbalance concerning trends and risk factors, strong normative messages can show that the vast majority of youth are not using substances, promoting positive and healthy norms to support teens' attitudes and opportunities to support their wellbeing.

# KEY TAKEAWAYS BY SUBSTANCE



## ALCOHOL

Alcohol use remained statistically unchanged from 2018, at 39%. It remains the most accessible substance to Colorado teens, with 63% saying it would be easy to obtain. Teenagers' perceived risk of occasional drinking continues to decline, from 68% in 2013 to 40% today, as direct offers of alcohol increased to 53% this year.



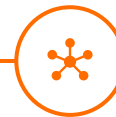
## MARIJUANA

Marijuana use didn't increase significantly from 2018, but longer trends reveal a slow and steady incline, now at 19%. Similar to alcohol, teens' perceived risk of trying marijuana once or twice has fallen over the years, from 74% in 2013 to 53% today. Curiosity to try marijuana marked a record high this year (33%), but access remained stable at 56%.



## VAPING

One quarter of respondents (26%) have vaped, making it the second-most used substance among Colorado teens. Six out of ten (59%) find it easy to access vaping products, and just over half (55%) have been offered it. Despite the ubiquitous nature of this product, most teens are aware of the risk of regular use, with 69% saying it poses a "Great Risk."

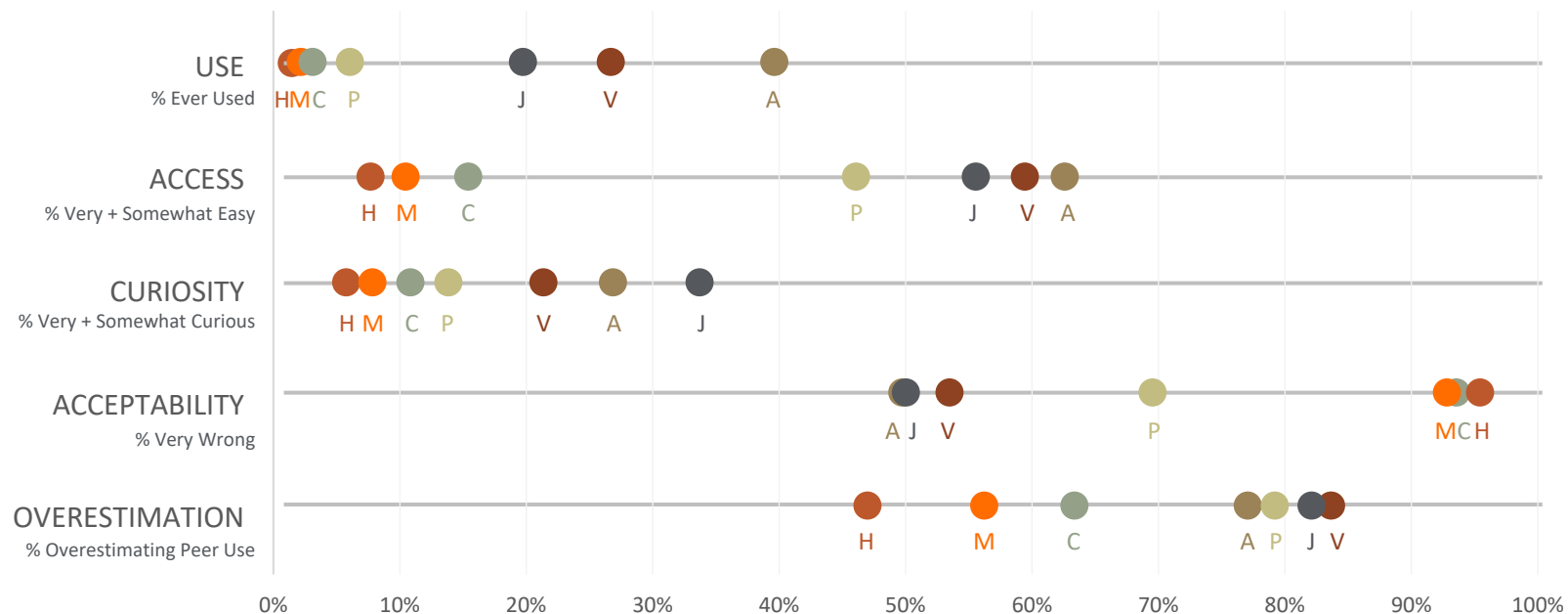


## RX DRUGS

Use of prescription drugs remains low, with pain relievers at 4%, and stimulants at 6%. However, access to prescription drugs continues to grow, up 11 points since 2013 to 46% today. Risk perception surrounding the regular use of prescription drugs remains high, at 95% for pain relievers and 92% for stimulants.

# SUBSTANCES AT A GLANCE

**A** - Alcohol  
**C** - Cocaine  
**H** - Heroin  
**J** - Marijuana  
**M** - Meth  
**P** - Prescription Drugs  
**V** - Vaping





## STUDY BACKGROUND

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Rise Above Colorado is a statewide drug misuse prevention organization that measurably impacts teen perceptions and attitudes about the risks of substance use to help youth make empowered, healthy choices

Rise Above Colorado, with funding support from the Colorado Consortium for Prescription Drug Abuse Prevention and the Colorado Department of Human Services, Office of Behavioral Health, (CDHS/OBH), commissioned this 2020 assessment among Colorado's teenagers with HealthCare Research, Inc. to understand their attitudes and behaviors surrounding substance use.

This is a follow-up to similar statewide studies conducted in 2009, 2010, 2011, 2013, 2016, and 2018.

# STUDY

## METHODOLOGY

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Survey data were gathered using both phone and online data collection approaches. Surveying occurred between February 27<sup>th</sup> and March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2020.

After obtaining the consent of parents, teenagers had to meet the following criteria in order to participate in the survey:

- ✓ Must reside in the state of Colorado.
- ✓ Must be between 12 and 17 years of age.
- ✓ Must be enrolled in grades seven through twelve, or have dropped out of school<sup>1</sup>

A total of 653 interviews were completed, 150 by phone (23%), 503 from online (77%), including 50 from social media (i.e., Instagram) recruitment. The maximum margin of sampling error on a sample size of 653 interviews is +/- 3.8 points. Margins of error are greater when looking at smaller subsets of the data.

Using a targeted sample of households with children, the phone incidence of finding qualified participants for this survey was 12%, significantly higher than the 4% reported in 2018. It was likely attributable to school closures and social distancing measures put in place during the data collection period. The greatest impact to both the incidence and response rate continued to be obtaining parental permission and, when obtained, finding a time when the teen was willing and able to participate.

Once the responses were checked for accuracy and integrity, the data were weighted to mirror the distribution of respondents' age and OBH regions<sup>2</sup> from the 2018 dataset, which was also weighted to reflect the state's population distributions.

<sup>1</sup> Teenagers who had already graduated from high school were not eligible for survey participation.

<sup>2</sup> The map of the OBH regions is included in the appendix.



# SURVEY INSTRUMENT

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The survey instrument includes material from the assessments conducted in 2016 and 2018, along with new content to cover expanding areas of interest. The structure of the questionnaire was considerably rearranged for 2020, showing all substances at once per metric rather than asking a series of questions about a substance at a time. This redesign of the survey may have impacted how respondents think about each substance in relation to others. The metrics that have been rearranged are noted with the symbol ☞.

Topics explored in this survey include, but are not limited to, the following:

- ✓ Teenagers' attitudes and beliefs toward issues that impact youth use of substances
- ✓ Substance awareness, interest in trying substances, ease of access and self-reported use
- ✓ Social norms of peer substance use (e.g., perceived use at school and in grade) and acceptability
- ✓ Family discussion and school/community education surrounding substance use
- ✓ Social media use, extracurricular activity, and mental health
- ✓ Campaign awareness

The questionnaire consists of 175 questions. The survey utilized skip logic in order to present individuals with questions that are most relevant to them, based upon their previous answers in the survey. The questionnaire took an average of 18 minutes to complete (24 minutes for phone and 16 minutes for online). Respondents were allowed to indicate when they did not know the answer to a particular question or to not respond if they were uncomfortable providing an answer. For the purposes of this report, those individuals who did not respond, or said "Don't know" were excluded on a question-by-question basis. Due to both skip logic and these missing-value exclusions, the respondent base varies for each question, and is therefore noted on each slide of the report.

The questionnaire was available in both English and Spanish. Six respondents (1%) completed the survey in Spanish, all of which were by phone.

# EXPLANATION OF TERMINOLOGY

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This report uses terminology that is somewhat unique to survey research:

- **Top-Box Responses:** Several survey questions provide respondents with different options to choose from, such as “Strongly Agree,” “Agree,” etc. When we refer to the “Top-Box,” this is in reference to the highest level of agreement on any of these types of scales, such as the percentage of respondents who said “Strongly Agree.”
- **Top-Two Box Responses:** The “Top-Two Box” response includes the second-highest response along with the top-box response. For example, on a question with an agreement scale, participants who answered “Strongly Agree” are combined with those who answered “Somewhat Agree,” and the percentage of these respondents represents the top-two box response.
- **Statistical Significance Testing:** Statistical tests (typically t-tests of proportions) are used throughout the analysis to indicate which results are most likely to represent real differences in the data (as opposed to differences which fall within the margin of sampling error). Significance testing is performed only when the sample size is at or greater than 30. The level of confidence used for all statistical significance testing in this document is 95%.

When a difference from 2018 to 2020 is said to be statistically significant, it is notated by an arrow (↑).

When a difference from 2016 to 2020 is said to be statistically significant, it is notated by an arrow within a circle (⬆).

When a difference in a table is statistically significant, this is indicated by either a shaded cell or an arrow.

# PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHICS

	2020	2018	2016
Weighted Base	653	604	607
Age 12	7%	8%	8%
Age 13	17%	17%	17%
Age 14	16%	15%	15%
Age 15	17%	17%	17%
Age 16	22%	22%	22%
Age 17	21%	21%	21%
Female	48%	51%	48%
Male	52%	49%	52%
Heterosexual	78%	82%	85%
LGBQ	15%	14%	8%
Prefer not to answer	7% ↑	4%	7%

	2020	2018	2016
Caucasian	67%	68%	73%
Hispanic	22%	24%	20%
African American	5%	4%	4%
Asian	4%	3%	3%
Native American	2%	2%	1%
Other/Refused	6% ↑	1%	1%
Denver/Boulder MSA	55%	55%	55%
Central	16%	16%	16%
Northeast	14%	13%	13%
Northwest	7%	7%	7%
Southeast	5%	6%	6%
Southwest	4%	4%	4%

- 3% of respondents identified as transgender, up from 1% in 2018.
- Just two respondents (0.3%) said they had dropped out of school.

# ABOUT SUBSTANCES



AWARENESS

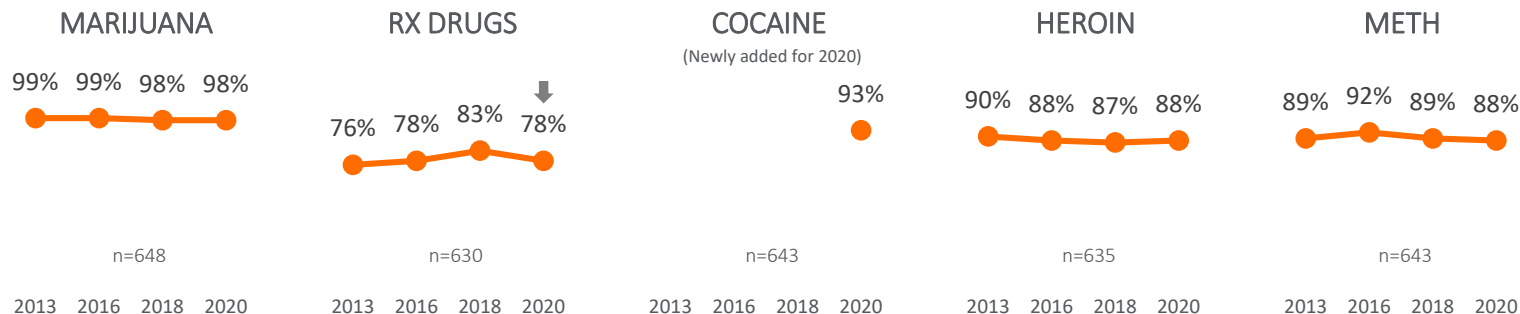
USE

PERCEIVED RISK

CURIOSITY

# SUBSTANCE AWARENESS

“Which, if any, of the following drugs have you heard of?” (% Yes)



Awareness of the above substances among Colorado teens has remained statistically stable since 2013 for marijuana, meth, and heroin, at 98%, 88% and 88%, respectively. For prescription drugs, awareness decreased significantly from 2018, but in doing so, returned to a more typical level when compared to 2013 and 2016 of 78%. Awareness of prescription drugs is the highest among teenagers who are 16-17 years old, those who described themselves as gay, lesbian, bi-sexual, or questioning (LGBQ), and those in a household with an annual income\* of \$100K or more, at 89%, 85% and 86%, respectively. Awareness of cocaine was measured for the first time this year, with 93% of surveyed teenagers saying they have heard of it.

(Data Table Available on Slide 82)

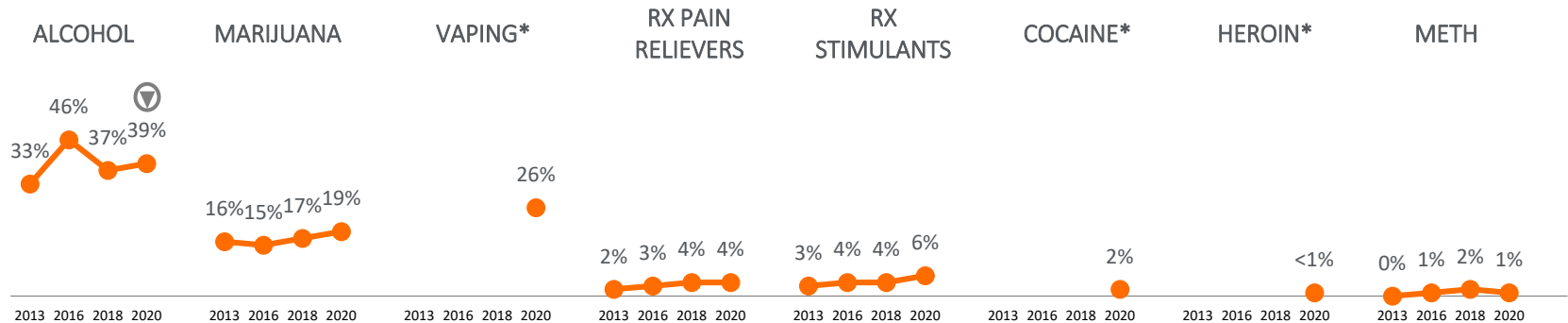
\* Derived from respondents' zip codes and their corresponding median household incomes using the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS) by the US Census Bureau.

# SUBSTANCE USE

“During your life, have you ever used [substance]?” (% Yes)

\* New substances added for the 2020 survey

Base: All Respondents (n=653)



Reported usage of these substances among Colorado teens all remained statistically unchanged from 2018. Alcohol continues to be the most used substance, at 39%, followed by vaping (26%) and marijuana (19%). Reported use of marijuana has added four points since 2016, which does not qualify as a statistically significant increase but is a notable trend, nonetheless. Teenagers living in the Southeast region of the state, those whose parents are divorced, those who identify as LGBTQ, those with household incomes less than \$50K, and those 16-17 years old, were the most likely to have used marijuana (at 37%, 30%, 29%, 29%, and 28%, respectively).

(Data Table Available on Slide 83)

# RECENT SUBSTANCE USE



	% RECENT USE (WITHIN PAST 30 DAYS)   % EVER USED		CHANGE FROM 2018
ALCOHOL	13%	39%	+2
VAPING	9%	26%	n/a
MARIJUANA	7%	19%	+1
RX STIMULANTS	2%	6%	+1
RX PAIN RELIEVERS		4%	-1
COCAINE		2%	n/a
METH		1%	-1
HEROIN		<1%	n/a

One in ten respondents (13%) said they have drunk alcohol within the past 30 days, statistically unchanged from 2018. This results in 87% NOT reporting use of alcohol in the past 30 days.

One in ten teenagers (9%) also said they have used a vape pen or JUUL within the past 30 days (meaning 91% have NOT), and 7% said they have recently used marijuana (leaving 93% reporting NOT having used marijuana recently.)

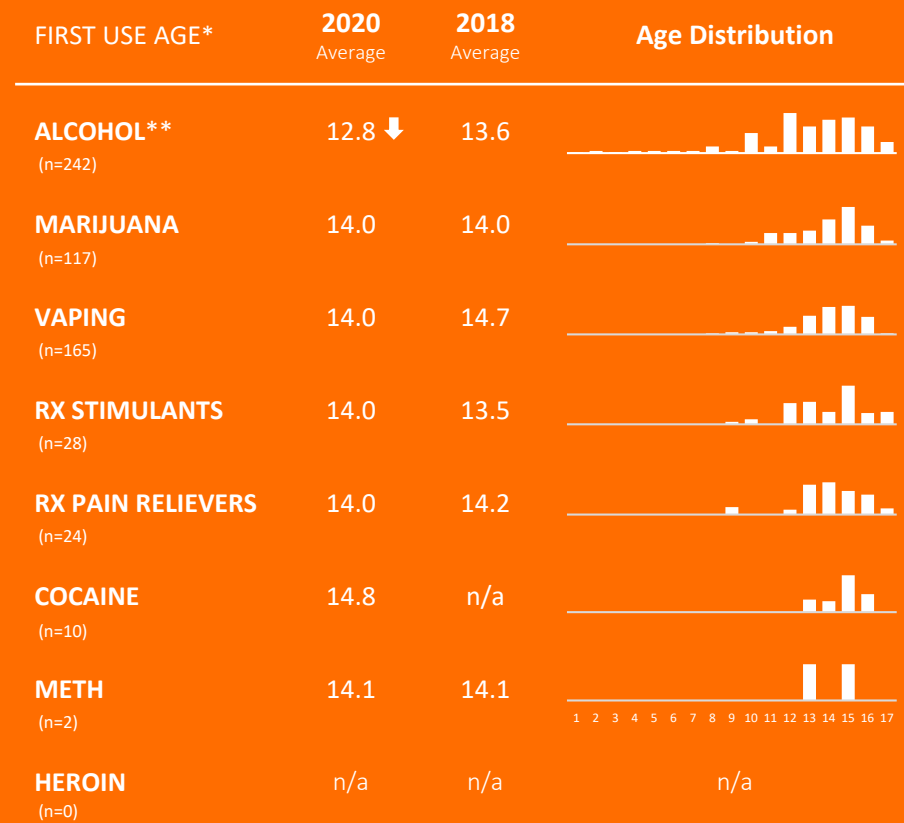
African American teenagers and those who are 16-17 years old were the most likely to say they used marijuana in the past 30 days, at 21% and 11%, respectively.

# FIRST USE OF SUBSTANCES

Some respondents tried marijuana and/or vaping for the first time when they were as young as eight years old.

Respondents who said they have tried each substance were asked how old they were when they first tried each substance. Alcohol has the lowest average age, at 12.8, down significantly from 13.4 in 2018. \*\*

Substances that were tried at the youngest age (excluding alcohol) were marijuana and vaping, both at age 8, followed closely by prescription drugs, at age 9. For both cocaine and meth, the youngest reported age for first time use was 13.



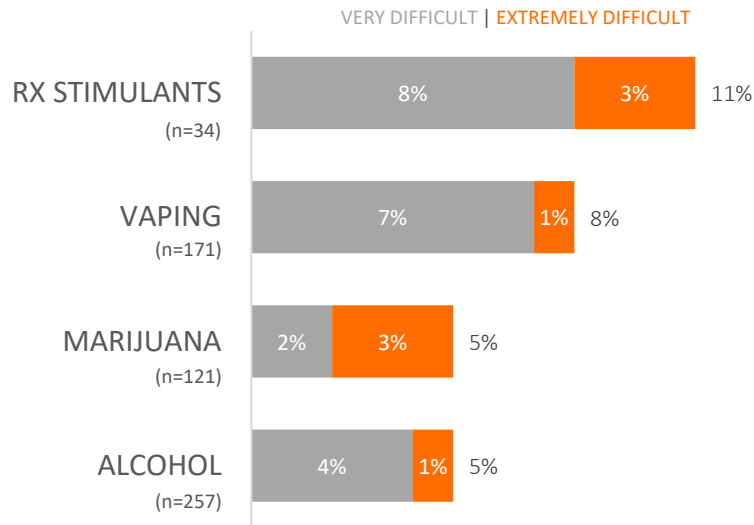
\* In 2018, this question used multiple choices with response options starting from "Age 10 or younger" to "Age 17." In 2020, respondents were asked to enter the age as a numeric value. For calculating 2018 averages, the responses of "Age 10 or younger" were coded as "10."

\*\* For alcohol use, the question wording was changed for 2020, eliminating "meaning at least one drink rather than just a few sips," which may have prompted respondents to enter early childhood ages (e.g., parents using alcohol to sooth baby's teething pain).



# DIFFICULTY OF NOT USING SUBSTANCES

“How difficult would it be for you to never use [substance] again?”



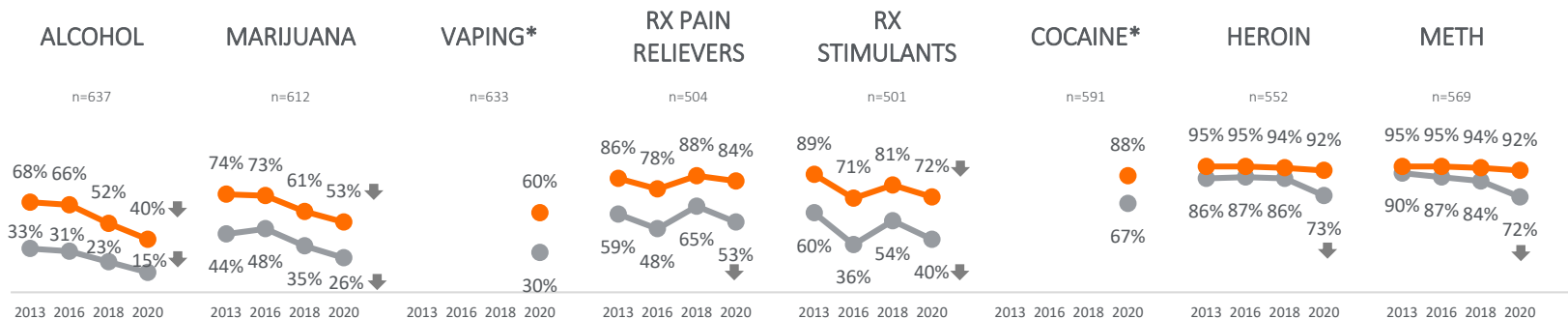
Respondents who said they’ve used a substance(s) were asked how difficult it would be for them to never use it again. Focusing on only the substances that have a sample size greater than 30, 11% of respondents said it would be at least “Very Difficult” to never again use prescription stimulants, followed by vaping (8%), marijuana (5%), and alcohol (5%).

# RISK OF LIMITED USE

“How much risk, if any, do you think there is in trying [substance] once or twice?”

\* Substances newly added for the 2020 survey

% Great + Moderate Risk  
% Great Risk



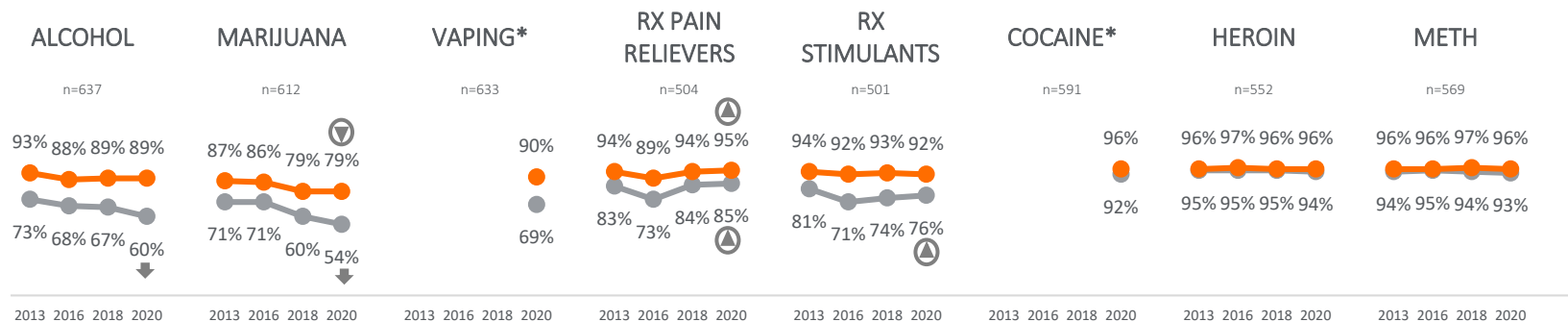
Perceived risk of trying marijuana once or twice has been declining over the years, from 74% saying there is at least “Moderate Risk” in 2013 to 53% today. The same pattern is shown with alcohol, with the percentage down from 68% in 2013 to 40% today. These declines were more noticeable among teens 14 years of age or older, whereas among the 12 and 13 year-olds, ratings held statistically stable with 2018. Perceived risk of trying prescription stimulants such as Ritalin or Adderall is also significantly less since 2018, down nine points to 72%, but more in line with what was reported in 2016. At the top-box level (“Great Risk”), perceived risk of limited use of all substances surveyed all fell significantly from 2018.

Limited use of cocaine is perceived riskier than prescription drugs (88% versus 84% for pain relievers and 72% for stimulants), but not as risky as trying meth (92%) or heroin (92%). Meanwhile, trying vaping once or twice is perceived riskier than trying marijuana or alcohol, with 60% saying it poses at least “Moderate Risk,” compared to 53% for marijuana and 40% for alcohol.

# RISK OF REGULAR USE

“How much risk, if any, do you think there is in using [substance] on a regular basis?”

% Great + Moderate Risk  
% Great Risk



\* Substances newly added for the 2020 survey

Perceived risk of using marijuana on a regular basis has fallen over the years, down 17 points since 2013 to 54% (“Great Risk”). Perceived risk of consuming alcohol regularly has also decreased, down from 73% in 2013 to 60% today.

Nine out of ten respondents continue to view the regular use of meth and heroin as being of “Great Risk,” at 93% and 94%, respectively, and perceived risk of using cocaine regularly is close to that level, at 92%. For prescription drugs, perceived risk of using them regularly has increased since 2016, currently at 85% for pain relievers and 76% for stimulants.

# ZOOMING IN PERCEIVED RISK

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## Older Teens See Marijuana Not As Risky As Younger Teens

Older teens are significantly less likely to consider the regular use of marijuana to be a “Great Risk” than younger teens, 46% among 16-17 year-olds compared to 66% among 12-13 year-olds.



## Teens Identifying as LGBTQ Show Lower Risk Perception Toward Substances

Teens who identify as LGBTQ are the least likely to perceive limited use of substances as risky, with the lowest ratings measured for alcohol, marijuana and vaping (“Great Risk” at 12%, 14% and 20%, respectively).



## Perceived Risk of Substance Use Dropped Sharply in Denver/Boulder

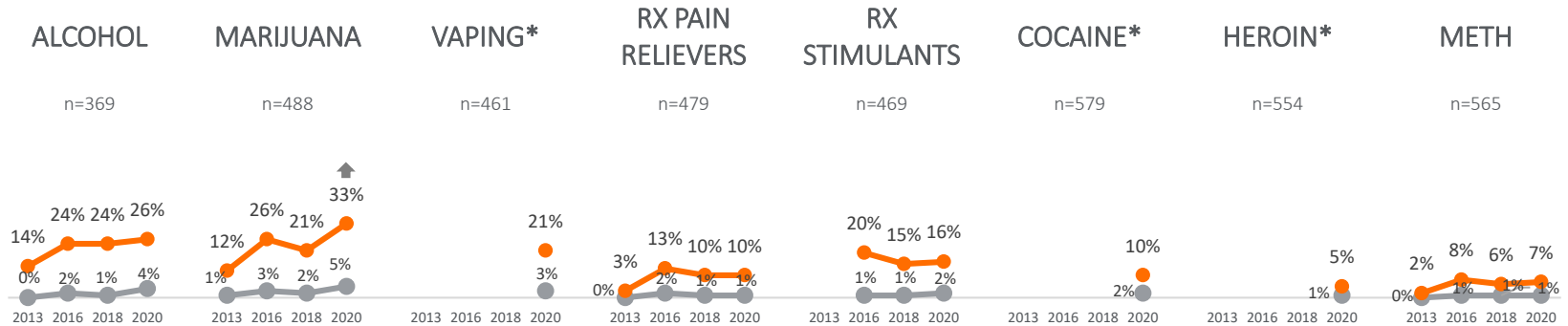
The decreases in the perceived risk of limited use of substances are more noticeable among teens in the Denver/Boulder metro area, with the largest drops seen for stimulants (-21 points from 2018 to 35%), meth (-18 to 66%), heroin (-17 to 68%), and prescription pain relievers (-17 to 49%).

# CURIOSITY TO TRY SUBSTANCES

“How curious would you be to try [substance] if someone were to give it to you?”

(Asked of those who have heard of, but never used, each of the following substances)

% Very + Somewhat Curious  
% Very Curious

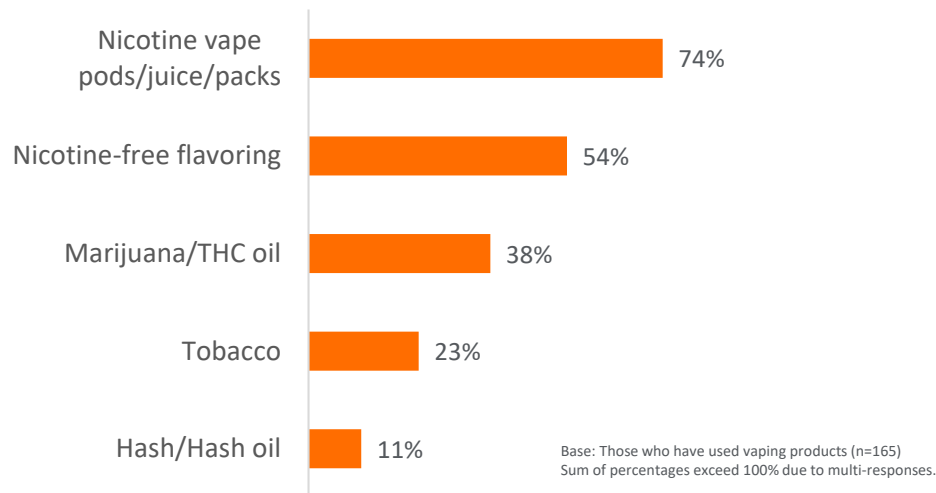


\* Substances newly added for the 2020 survey

Respondents who are aware of each substance but have never used them before are asked how curious they would be to try them if offered. One in three of those who have never used marijuana (33%) said they would be at least “Somewhat Curious” to try it, the highest ever measured since 2013. One quarter (26%) of those who never drank said they would be curious to try alcohol, followed by vaping (21%), stimulants (16%), prescription pain relievers (10%), and cocaine (10%). Teens living in the Central region of the state showed the highest level of curiosity to try marijuana (at 46%), while those with household incomes less than \$50K were the most likely to be curious to try vaping and prescription pain relievers (32% and 26%, respectively). The level of curiosity to try cocaine was the highest among those who identify as LGBQ (18%).

# ABOUT VAPING

“Which of the following have you ever used in your vape pen or JUUL?”



Participants who said they have vaped before were asked what they used in their vape pen or JUUL. Three fourths of respondents (74%) said they’ve used nicotine vape pods/juice/packs, followed by nicotine-free flavoring (54%), marijuana/THC oil (38%), tobacco (23%), and hash/hash oil (11%). No statistically significant differences were found in the types of products used in vape pens regardless of respondents’ age, gender, sexual orientation, geographic region, ethnicity, or parents’ income.

# ACCESS TO SUBSTANCES

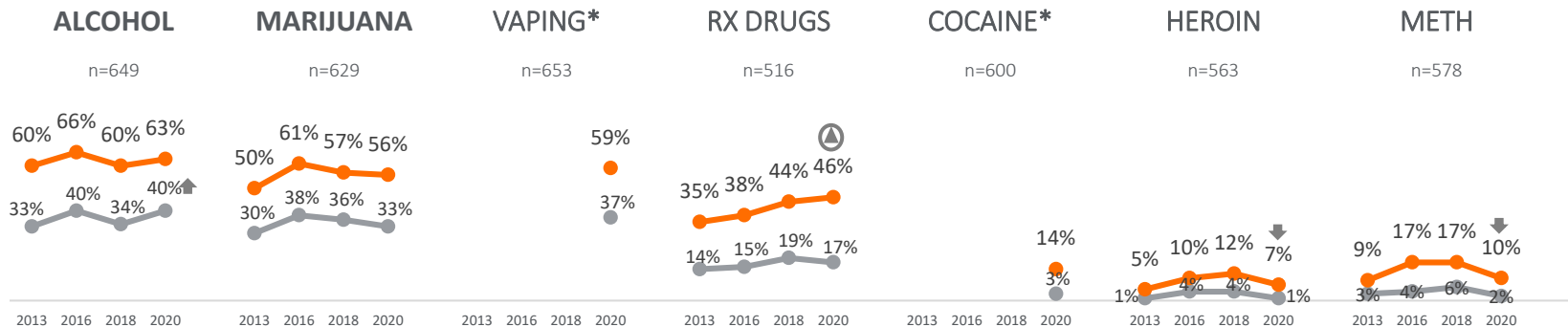


EASE OF ACCESS  
DIRECT OFFERS

# EASE OF ACCESS

“How difficult, or easy, do you think it would be for you to get [substance]?”

% Very + Somewhat Easy  
% Very Easy



\* Substances newly added for the 2020 survey

Alcohol continues to be the most accessible substance, with 63% saying it would be “Very” or “Somewhat Easy” to get it, followed closely by vaping products (59%) and marijuana (56%). Access to prescription drugs has gradually increased over the years, growing from 35% in 2013 to 46% today. Meanwhile, access to meth and heroin has decreased significantly since 2018, down seven and five points to 10% and 7%, respectively.

The significant increase in the percentage of respondents saying it would be “Very Easy” to get alcohol was most apparent among those who live in the southeast region (+35 to 61%), Rise Above Constellation communities<sup>3</sup> (+14 to 43%), and Denver/Boulder region (+7 to 42%), those who identify as LGBTQ (+15 to 46%), those who are 16-17 years old (+11 points to 51%), and female respondents (+8 to 43%).

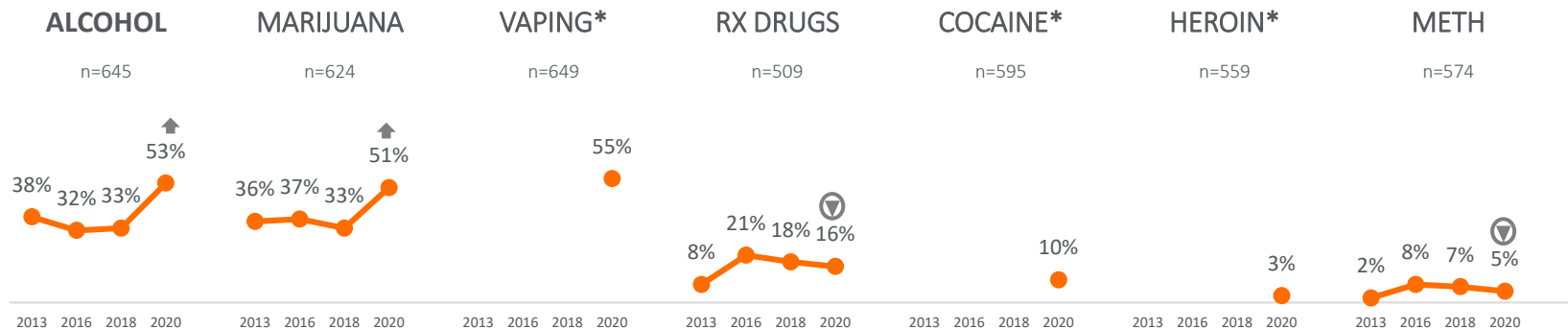
<sup>3</sup> Constellation communities consist of Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, Douglas, Larimer, Mesa, Pueblo, Grand, Moffatt, Routt, and Prowers Counties.



# DIRECT OFFERS

“Has anyone ever offered you or tried to get you to use [substance]?”

% Yes

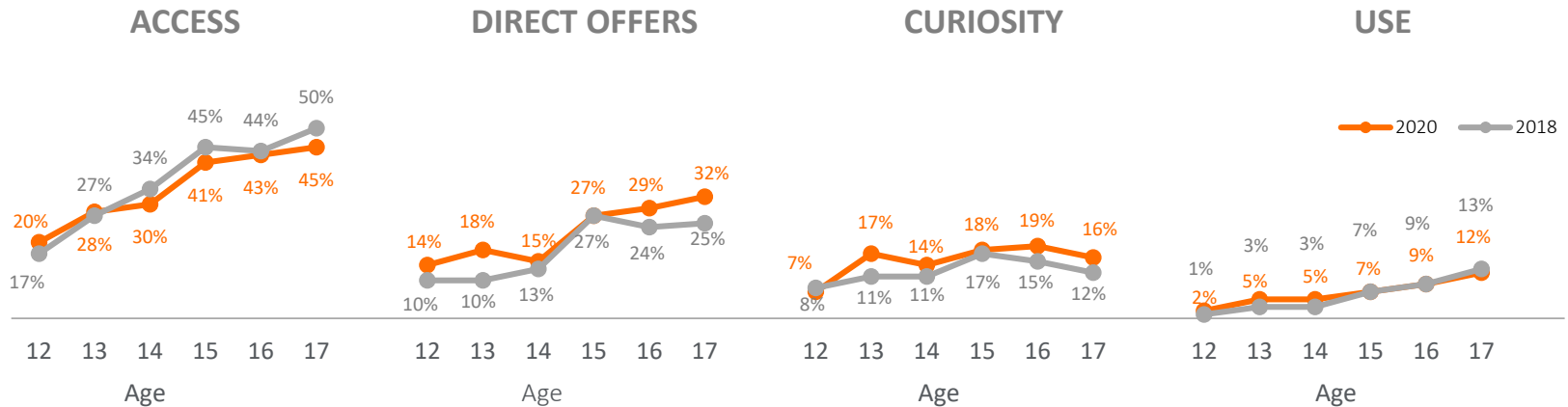


\* Substances newly added for the 2020 survey

Half of respondents said they have been offered alcohol (53%) and/or marijuana (51%), significantly higher than what was reported in 2018. The significant increase in the percentage saying they have been offered alcohol was observed across many demographic segments, while for marijuana, the increase was more noticeable among 16-17 year-olds (+24 points to 67%), those who live in the Denver/Boulder area (+21 to 53%), males (+23 to 53%), and those who identify as heterosexual (+16 to 49%). On a positive note, direct offers of prescription drugs and meth have been on a decline since 2016, down five and three points to 16% and 5%, respectively.

Teens 16 to 17 years of age were significantly more likely to have been offered alcohol (68%), marijuana (67%), vaping products (71%), and cocaine (16%) than their younger counterparts. Those who identify as LGBTQ and those with household incomes less than \$50K were significantly more likely to have been offered marijuana (61% and 63%, respectively) and prescription drugs (25% and 26%, respectively).

# SUBSTANCE ACCESS BY AGE



Looking at teenagers' access to these substances (averaging responses for marijuana, meth and prescription drugs) by their age reveals that the largest incline in substance accessibility occurs between 14 and 15 years of age (+11 points), when many teens are transitioning from middle school to high school, which is similar to what was observed in the 2018 assessment. Direct offers of these substances also increase the most during this age (+12 points), while curiosity among those who have not tried these substances jumps the most between 12 and 13 years of age (+10 points). Substance use also adds three points from age 12 (2%) to age 13 (5%), which is comparable to the increase seen between age 16 and 17 (+3 points from 9% to 12%).

# ADDITIONAL RISK & PROTECTIVE FACTORS



ATTITUDES AND BELIEFS  
BELONGINGNESS  
PERSONAL SAFETY

# ATTITUDES AND BELIEFS

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Respondents were asked to rate the degree to which they **agree** or **disagree** with the following statements.

## PROTECTIVE FACTORS

- If I had a serious problem, I know an adult in or out of school, other than my parents, who I could talk to or go to for help.
- The schoolwork I am assigned is often meaningful and important to me.
- I have goals that I have set for myself which are really important to me.
- If I have a personal problem, I can go to one of my parents for help.
- I am capable of standing up for my beliefs so that I don't fall victim to peer pressure.
- When I'm in a difficult situation, I can usually find a safe way out of it.

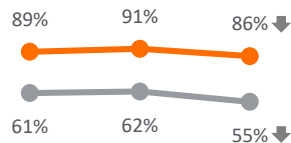
## RISK FACTORS

- Experimenting with drugs is just part of being a teenager – it's not that big of a deal.
- Drugs can help teens manage the stress and pressure we have to deal with.
- My parents would be fine with me drinking beer once in a while.
- My parents would be fine with me smoking marijuana once in a while.
- Using someone else's prescription drugs is safer than using other illegal drugs.
- Using prescription drugs like Ritalin or Adderall to help you stay awake and focused when studying is safe, even if the prescription wasn't written for you.
- Prescription pain relievers like Vicodin or OxyContin are not addictive.

# PROTECTIVE FACTORS

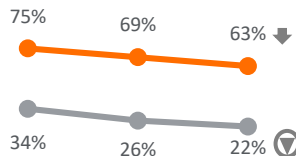
% Strongly + Somewhat Agree  
% Strongly Agree

**I know an adult who  
I could talk to**



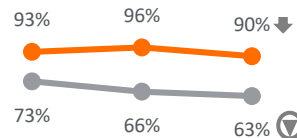
2016 2018 2020

**Schoolwork is often  
meaningful to me**



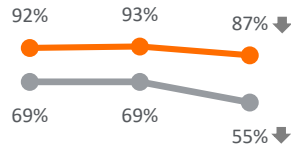
2016 2018 2020

**I have goals that I have  
set for myself**



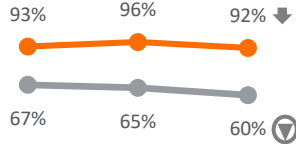
2016 2018 2020

**I can go to one of  
my parents for help**



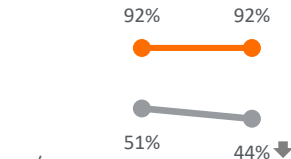
2016 2018 2020

**I am capable of standing  
up for my beliefs**



2016 2018 2020

**I can find a safe way out  
of a difficult situation**



2016 2018 2020

Agreement on the selected protective factor statements all decreased significantly from 2018, either at the top-box or top-two box level. The largest decline is seen on the attribute, “I can go to one of my parents for help,” down 14 points from 2018 to 55% at the top-box level (“Strongly Agree”).

For the statement “I have goals that I have set for myself which are important to me,” agreement is the highest (63% “Strongly Agree”), whereas the statement “School work is often meaningful and important to me” is on the opposite end, at just 22%.

Base: All Respondents, excluding “Don’t Know” responses  
Protective factors were added to the survey in 2016.

(Data Table Available on Slide 91)

# ZOOMING IN

The declines from 2018 in the level of agreement with the selected protective factor statements are seen across all demographic segments, but the four groups below stood out as having statistically significant declines on three or more attributes (% “Strongly Agree”).

1

## 14 – 15 Year-olds

If I had a serious problem, I know an adult who I could talk to (-14 to 50%).  
The schoolwork I’m assigned is important to me (-9 to 17%).  
If I have a personal problem, I can go to one of my parents (-14 to 53%).

3

## Caucasian Teens

If I had a serious problem, I know an adult who I could talk to (-12 to 55%).  
If I have a personal problem, I can go to one of my parents (-6 to 56%).  
I am capable of standing up for my beliefs (-9 to 57%).  
I can usually find a safe way out of a difficult situation (-9 to 44%).

2

## Denver/Boulder Region

If I had a serious problem, I know an adult who I could talk to (-14 to 50%).  
If I have a personal problem, I can go to one of my parents (-19 to 52%).  
I am capable of standing up for my beliefs (-10 to 57%).  
I can usually find a safe way out of a difficult situation (-8 to 45%).

4

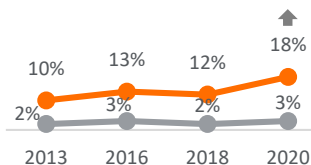
## Teens in Lower-income Households (<\$50K)

If I had a serious problem, I know an adult who I could talk to (-15 to 52%).  
The schoolwork I’m assigned is important to me (-13 to 18%).  
If I have a personal problem, I can go to one of my parents (-18 to 50%).

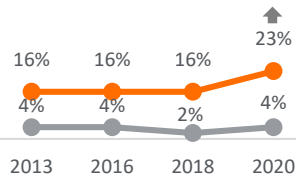
# RISK FACTORS

% Strongly + Somewhat Agree  
% Strongly Agree

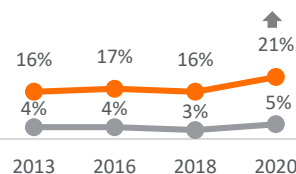
**Experimenting with drugs is not that big of a deal**



**Drugs can help teens manage the stress**

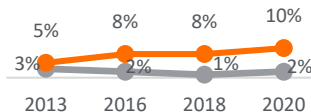


**My parents would be fine with me drinking beer**

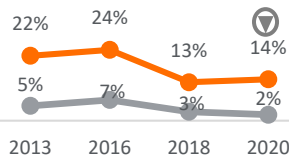


Agreement on the selected risk factor statements increased significantly from 2018 for “Experimenting with drugs is not that big of a deal” (+6 to 18%), “Drugs can help teens manage the stress” (+7 to 23%), and “My parents would be fine with me drinking beer once in a while” (+5 to 21%).

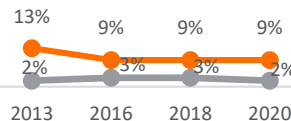
**My parents would be fine with me smoking marijuana**



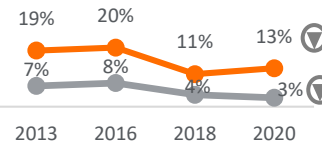
**Prescription drugs are safer than illegal drugs**



**Stimulants are safe even if the script wasn't for you**



**Prescription pain relievers are not addictive**



# ZOOMING IN

Some of the largest increases from 2018 in the level of agreement with the selected risk factor statements were seen among the demographic segments below (% “Strongly” plus “Somewhat Agree”).

## 1 12 – 13 Year-olds

Drugs can help teens manage the stress and pressure (+8 to 15%).  
Prescription pain relievers are not addictive (+12 to 24%).

## 3 Teens Identifying as Female


Experimenting with drugs is just part of being a teenager (+8 to 19%).  
Drugs can help teens manage the stress and pressure (+9 to 23%).  
My parents would be fine with me drinking beer once in a while (+12 to 23%).

## 2 Denver/Boulder Region

Experimenting with drugs is just part of being a teenager (+7 to 19%).  
Drugs can help teens manage the stress and pressure (+9 to 25%).

## 4 Teens Identifying as Heterosexual

Experimenting with drugs is just part of being a teenager (+4 to 17%).  
Drugs can help teens manage the stress and pressure (+5 to 20%).



Although statistically significant increases from 2018 were seen among teens who identify as heterosexual, it is important to note that those who identify as LGBTQ showed higher levels of agreement on all risk factor statements than those who identify as heterosexual.



\_\_\_\_\_

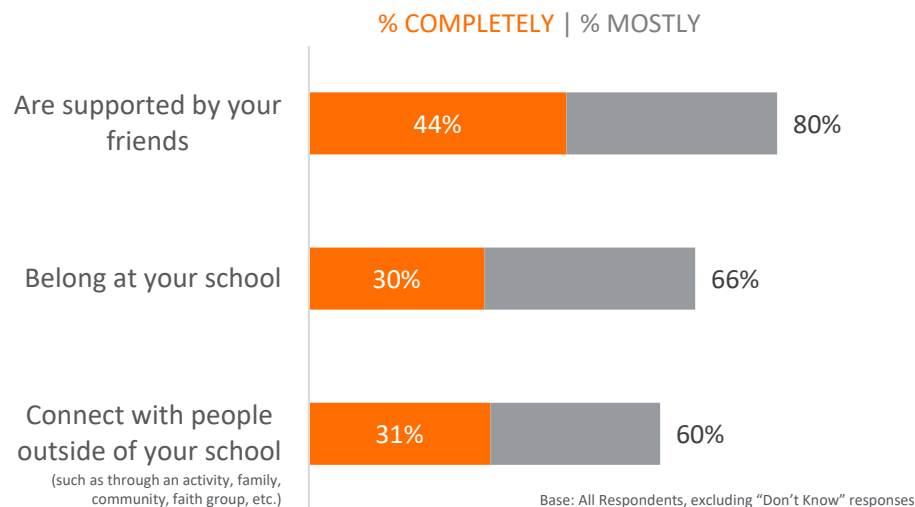
\* Correlation coefficient is measured to show a degree to which two variables are related, with values ranging from -1.0 to +1.0. A correlation coefficient of 1.0 indicates a perfectly positive relationship, whereas a value of -1.0 indicates a perfectly negative relationship.

COCAINE MARIJUANA PAIN RELIEVERS STIMULANTS ALCOHOL VAPING

[illegible]

# SENSE OF BELONGING

“To what extent do you feel that you...?”



When asked about sense of community and belonging, eight out of ten teenagers surveyed (80%) said they feel supported by their friends at least “Mostly,” with 44% saying “Completely.” Two thirds (66%) said they feel like they belong at their school, and 60% said they “Completely” or “Mostly” connect with people outside of their school such as through an activity, family, community, or faith group.

Young teens (12-13 years old) were significantly more likely to say they feel like they “Completely” belong at their school than their older peers (42% versus 26%). Those in the Northwest region of the state were also significantly more likely to say they “Completely” belong at their school, and connect with people outside of their school, at 48% and 62%, respectively.

Meanwhile, African American teens were the least likely to say they feel supported by their friends (25% “Completely”), and those who identify as LGBTQ were significantly less likely to say they belong at school or connect with people outside of their school (at 47% and 37% “Completely,” respectively).

# BELONGING & SUBSTANCES

Respondents who said they feel they have a sense of belonging at their school, connect with others outside of their school, or are “Completely” supported by their friends are significantly less likely to have used marijuana (13%), alcohol (34%) and vaping products (22%) than those who did not have a strong sense of belonging on any of these measures.

In addition, those who didn’t feel a “Complete” belonging to any of these social groups were significantly more likely to be curious about trying cocaine (15%) and stimulants (20%), and also have easier access to heroin (10%), marijuana (64%), and vaping products (63%) than those with a strong sense of belonging to at least one social group.

BELONG TO AT LEAST  
ONE GROUP “COMPLETELY”

n=385

DON'T BELONG TO ANY GROUP  
“COMPLETELY”

n=261

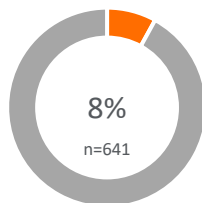
<b>13%</b>	Have used marijuana	<b>28%</b>
<b>34%</b>	Have drunk alcohol	<b>47%</b>
<b>22%</b>	Have vaped	<b>33%</b>
<b>7%</b>	Curious to try cocaine	<b>15%</b>
<b>13%</b>	Curious to try Rx stimulants	<b>20%</b>
<b>5%</b>	Have easy access to heroin	<b>10%</b>
<b>51%</b>	Have easy access to marijuana	<b>64%</b>
<b>56%</b>	Have easy access to vaping products	<b>63%</b>

SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER

# PERSONAL SAFETY

Base: All Respondents, excluding "Don't Know" responses

"In the past 30 days, did you ever not go to school because you thought it would be unsafe at school or unsafe on your way to or from school?"

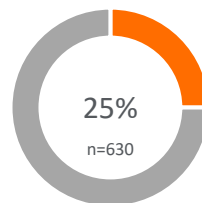


One in ten respondents (8%) said they skipped school in the past 30 days because they felt they would have been unsafe to go, unchanged from 2018 (9%). Feeling unsafe to go to school is significantly higher among teens who live in the Southeast region of Colorado (24%).

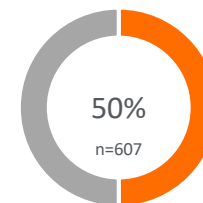
One quarter (25%) said they have lived with someone with a substance use disorder or addiction.\* This percentage is also significantly higher among those living in the Southeast region (62%) as well as for those who identify as LGBTQ (36%), those with household incomes less than \$50K (35%), and those with divorced/separated parents (48%).

Half of respondents (50%) said that a member of their household has been depressed or had other mental health problems.\* This percentage was significantly higher among those who identify as LGBTQ (79%) and those with divorced/separated parents (63%).

"Have you lived with someone with a substance use disorder or addiction (alcohol or other drugs)?"



"Has a member of your household been depressed or had other mental health problems?"



(Data Table Available on Slide 94)

Only 10% of those in the Southeast region "Strongly Agreed" that *schoolwork is meaningful*, significantly lower than average. They also had easy access to alcohol (61%, highest of all regions), and were the most likely to have used marijuana (37%).

\* Question wordings changed substantially from 2018, therefore not directly comparable. The 2018 results are included for reference in the appendix.

# PERSONAL SAFETY & SUBSTANCES

Respondents who are experiencing all three of the personal safety problems (n=17) showed higher substance use (meth and cocaine at 6%, marijuana at 47%, vaping at 56%, and alcohol at 67%), and easier access to substances (marijuana at 91%, prescription drugs at 83%, vaping products at 80%, alcohol at 77%, and meth at 18%).



## Teens who recently didn't go to school because of safety were:

Significantly more likely to have used **alcohol** (55%) and **vaped** (42%).

Significantly more likely to say it would be easy to get **marijuana** (73%) and **prescription drugs** (69%).

Significantly more likely to say they would be curious to try **heroin** (15%), **cocaine** (25%), **marijuana** (56%), and **vaping products** (38%).



## Teens who have lived with someone with addiction were:

Significantly more likely to have used **marijuana** (38%), **pain relievers** (10%), **stimulants** (14%), **alcohol** (52%) and **vaping products** (46%).

Significantly more likely to say it would be easy to get **marijuana** (72%), **cocaine** (22%), and **prescription drugs** (69%).

Significantly more likely to say they would be curious to try **cocaine** (18%), **pain relievers** (18%), and **stimulants** (27%).



## Teens whose family member has had mental health issues were:

Significantly more likely to have used **marijuana** (26%), **alcohol** (47%) and **vaping products** (34%).

Significantly more likely to say it would be easy to get **marijuana** (66%), **alcohol** (74%), **prescription drugs** (55%), and **vaping products** (68%).

Significantly more likely to say they would be curious to try **marijuana** (42%) and **vaping products** (27%).

# SOCIAL NORMS



PERCEIVED PEER USE OF SUBSTANCES  
ACCEPTABILITY  
FRIENDS

# AGE 12 - 14

## PERCEPTION vs REALITY

	ALCOHOL	MARIJUANA	VAPING	RX PAIN RELIEVERS	RX STIMULANTS	COCAINE	HEROIN	METH
<b>Perceived Peer Use at School</b> <sup>⌘</sup>	27%	23%	33%	11%	11%	4%	2%	5%
<b>Perceived Peer Use in Grade</b> <sup>⌘</sup>	18%	14%	22%	7%	7%	1%	2%	2%
<b>Self-Reported 30-Day Use</b>	10%	3%	7%	<1%	2%	0%	<1%	<1%
<b>Gap</b> (Perceived Use at School – Reported Use)	+17	+20	+26	+11	+9	+4	+2	+5
<b>Gap Measured in 2018</b>	+14	+18	n/a	+8	+6	n/a	n/a	+8
<b>Gap Change from 2018</b>	+3	+2	n/a	+3	+3	n/a	n/a	-3

Participants were asked what percentage of the students at their school, as well as those in their grade, they believed have used each of these substances in the past 30 days. The purpose of these questions is to see if there is an overestimation between reported and perceived use. Among the youngest teens surveyed, those 12 to 14 years of age, overestimation of meth use decreased by three points from 2018 (from a difference of eight points to five), but for all other substances, overestimation gained at least two points since 2018.

Perceived Use At School- What percentage of students at your school do you believe have used [substance] during the past 30 days?

Perceived Use In Grade [New Question Added for 2018] - What percentage of students in your grade do you believe have used [substance] during the past 30 days?

Reported Use - In the past 30 days, how many days have you used [substance]?

# AGE 15 - 17

## PERCEPTION vs REALITY

	ALCOHOL	MARIJUANA	VAPING	RX PAIN RELIEVERS	RX STIMULANTS	COCAINE	HEROIN	METH
<b>Perceived Peer Use at School</b> ⌘	50%	44%	55%	17%	20%	8%	4%	6%
<b>Perceived Peer Use in Grade</b> ⌘	43%	38%	47%	13%	15%	6%	3%	3%
<b>Self-Reported 30-Day Use</b>	14%	9%	11%	<1%	2%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Gap</b> (Perceived Use at School – Reported Use)	+36	+35	+44	+17	+18	+8	+4	+6
<b>Gap Measured in 2018</b>	+31	+34	n/a	+18	+15	n/a	n/a	+11
<b>Gap Change from 2018</b>	+5	+1	n/a	-1	+3	n/a	n/a	-5

Among older teens, 15 to 17 years of age, overestimation of meth use also decreased from 2018 (from a difference of 11 points to six), but for alcohol and stimulants, overestimation grew, adding five and three points to differences of 36 and 18, respectively. Overestimation of substance use is most noticeable for vaping (+44), alcohol (+36) and marijuana (+35).

Perceived Use At School- What percentage of students at your school do you believe have used [substance] during the past 30 days?

Perceived Use In Grade [New Question Added for 2018] - What percentage of students in your grade do you believe have used [substance] during the past 30 days?

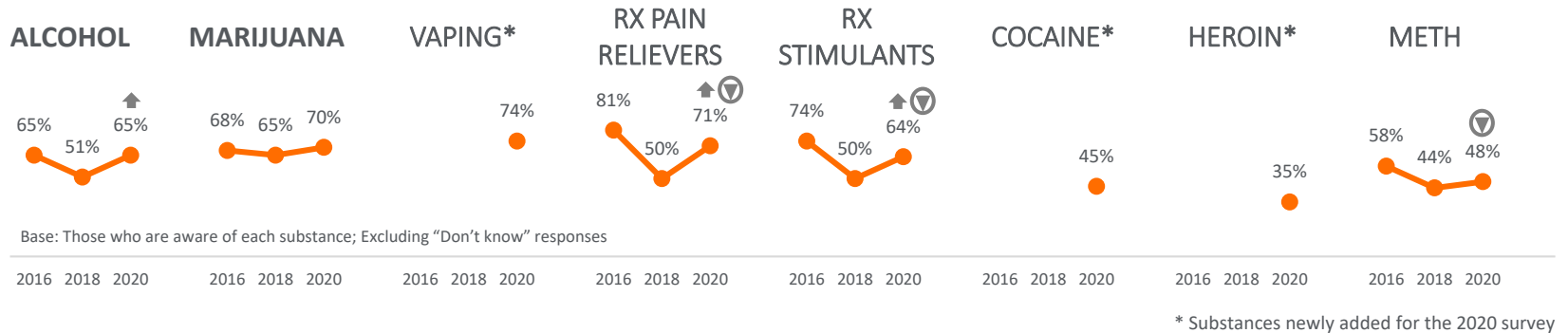
Reported Use - In the past 30 days, how many days have you used [substance]?



# AGE 12 - 14

## CHANGE IN OVERESTIMATION

Perceived Peer Use At **School**



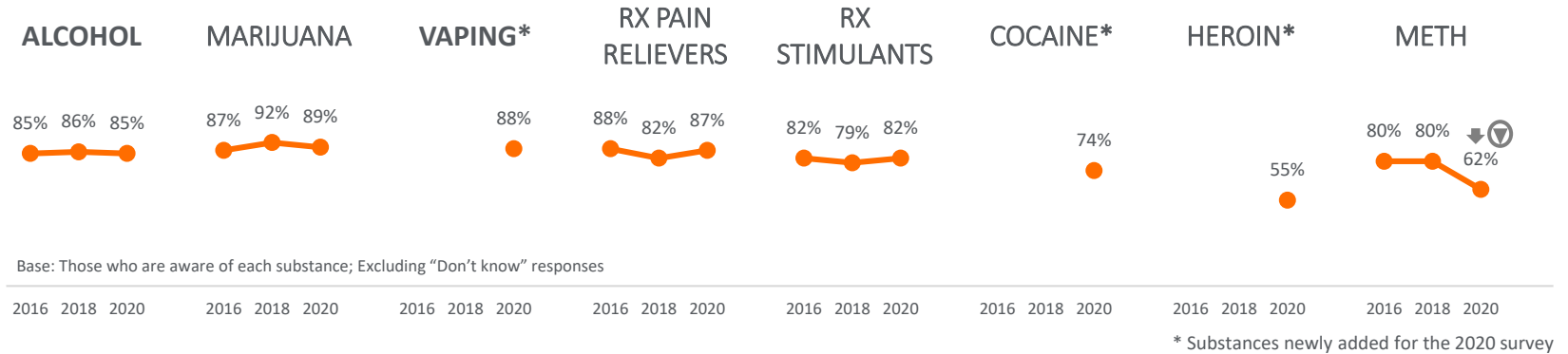
Among teens 12 to 14 years of age, the percentages overestimating substance use increased significantly from 2018 for prescription pain relievers (+21 to 71%), alcohol (+14 to 65%), and stimulants (+14 to 64%). However, even with the significant increases, these percentages are at or below the level measured in 2016.

Vaping, prescription pain relievers and marijuana are the three substances for which middle schoolers are most likely to overestimate their peers' use, at 70% or higher.

# AGE 15 - 17

## CHANGE IN OVERESTIMATION

Perceived Peer Use At **School**



Overestimation of peer substance use is significantly higher among high schoolers than middle schoolers. Nine out of ten high schoolers continue to overestimate their peers' use of marijuana (89%), vaping (88%), prescription pain relievers (87%), and alcohol (85%). Among high school-aged teens 15 to 17 years of age, the percentages overestimating of substance use have remained statistically unchanged since 2016, except for meth, for which the percentage dropped 18 points from 2018 to 62%.

# OVERESTIMATION & SUBSTANCES

Compared to the overall average

Respondents who overestimate perceived peer use of any substances are significantly more likely to consume alcohol (46% or higher), and have easier access to alcohol and vaping products (69% or higher).

Those who overestimate their peers' use of prescription drugs are significantly more likely to use marijuana, prescription drugs, alcohol, and vaping products. In addition, those who overestimate the use of stimulants and cocaine are significantly more likely to have been offered cocaine, marijuana, prescription drugs, alcohol, and vaping products.

## Overestimating Perceived Peer Use

	ALCOHOL	MARIJUANA	VAPING	RX PAIN RELIEVERS	RX STIMULANTS	COCAINE	HEROIN	METH
<b>Reported Use (% Ever Used)</b>								
Alcohol	51	49	46	53	53	56	53	50
Marijuana	25	26	23	28	30	28	24	26
Vaping	35	34	33	38	39	39	34	34
Rx Pain Reliever	6	5	5	9	9	8	8	6
Rx Stimulant	7	7	7	11	12	11	11	9
Cocaine	2	2	2	3	3	4	3	4
Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Meth	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
<b>Ease of Access (% Very +Somewhat Easy)</b>								
Alcohol	74	73	71	77	77	75	76	73
Marijuana	67	68	64	66	68	68	63	64
Vape pen or JUUL	70	70	69	75	76	72	70	71
Prescription Drugs	49	49	49	48	49	50	51	48
Cocaine	17	16	16	18	19	20	19	17
Heroin	7	7	7	9	9	8	11	10
Meth	9	10	10	11	10	11	14	11
<b>Been Offered (% Yes)</b>								
Alcohol	66	64	61	63	64	67	59	59
Marijuana	63	64	60	61	63	61	55	58
Vaping	66	66	65	65	66	69	61	64
Prescription Drugs	18	18	17	21	23	23	20	20
Cocaine	12	12	12	14	16	20	16	16
Heroin	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4
Meth	6	6	6	6	6	9	9	10

Shaded cells indicate statistically significant differences from overall average at the 95% level of confidence.

# OVERESTIMATION & RISK PERCEPTION

Respondents who overestimate perceived peer use of alcohol, marijuana and vaping are significantly less likely to consider limited use of such substances risky. Those overestimating peer use of the three most common substances are also significantly more likely to have used those substances themselves.

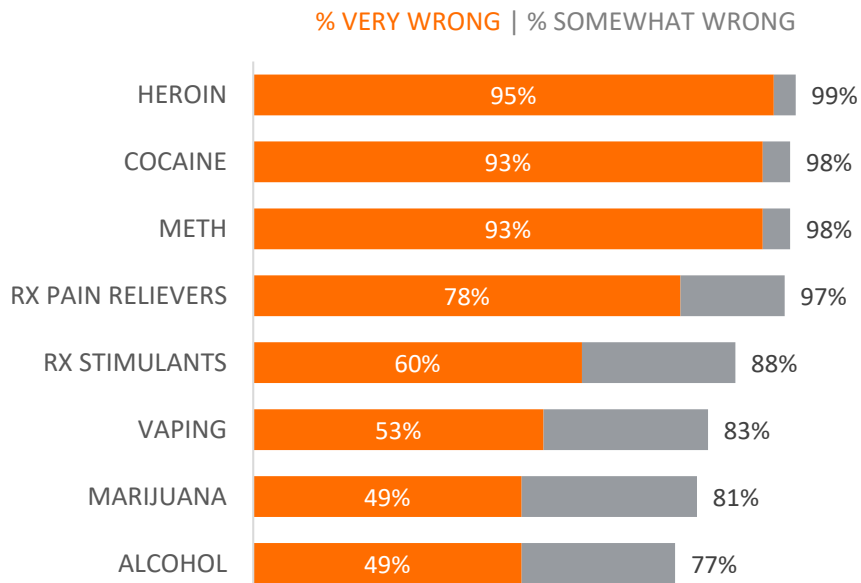
## Overestimating Perceived Peer Use

	ALCOHOL		MARIJUANA		VAPING	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
<b>Risk of Limited Use (% Great + Moderate Risk)</b>						
Alcohol	35	51	34	58	37	48
Marijuana	45	73	46	74	49	67
Vaping	55	76	56	74	58	71
Rx Pain Reliever	83	91	84	84	84	86
Rx Stimulant	70	80	70	80	71	80
Cocaine	87	94	88	87	89	88
Heroin	92	95	93	91	93	90
Meth	93	93	93	87	93	87
<b>Reported Use (% Ever Used)</b>						
Alcohol	51	20	49	18	46	27
Marijuana	25	7	26	5	23	8
Vaping	35	10	34	11	33	6
Rx Pain Reliever	6	1	5	2	5	2
Rx Stimulant	7	3	7	2	7	5
Cocaine	2	0	2	0	2	1
Heroin	0	1	0	0	0	1
Meth	1	0	1	0	1	1

Shaded cells indicate statistically significant differences from those who did not overestimate perceived peer use at the 95% level of confidence.

# SUBSTANCE ACCEPTABILITY

“How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to use [substance]?”



Base: Those aware of each substance

Starting in 2020, participants were asked how wrong they think it is for someone their age to use each of the substances asked about in this survey. Nine out of ten said it is “Very Wrong” for teens to use heroin (95%), cocaine (93%), and meth (93%), and the percentages reach near 100% when including “Somewhat Wrong” responses (98% or higher). For prescription drugs, 78% said it is “Very Wrong” to use pain relievers, while for stimulants, approval of peer use is greater, at 60% “Very Wrong.” When it comes to vaping, marijuana and alcohol, only half of respondents said it is “Very Wrong” for their peers to use these substances, at 53%, 49% and 49%, respectively.

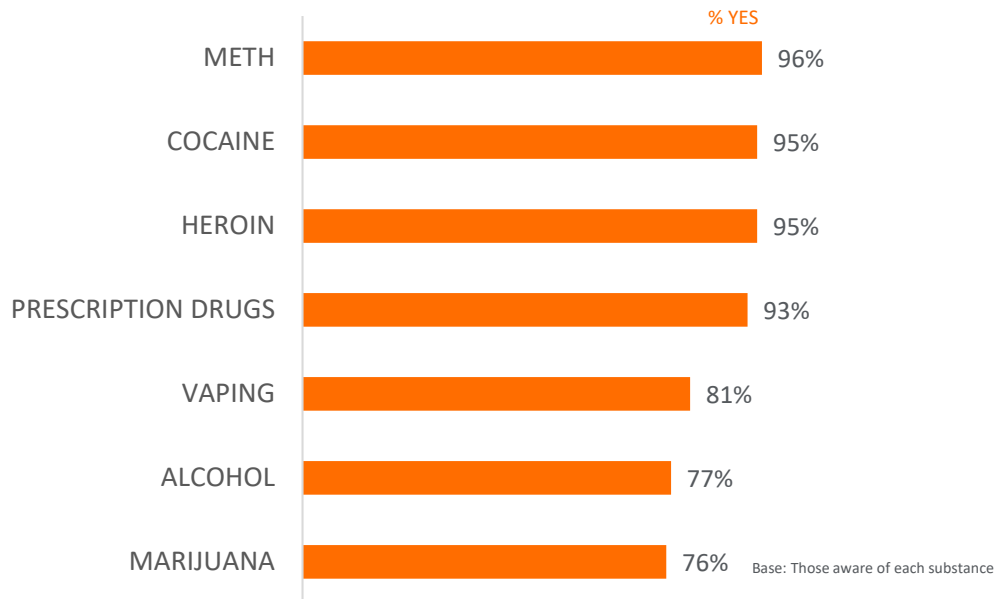
Approval of peer use of marijuana and alcohol was significantly greater among older teens (38% and 39% “Very Wrong” for 16-17 year-olds, compared to 64% for both marijuana and alcohol for 12-13 year-olds).

Respondents who identify as LGBTQ were significantly less likely to say it is “Very Wrong” for teens to use marijuana (39%). Those with household incomes greater than \$100K were significantly less likely to say use of prescription drugs is “Very Wrong” (68% for pain relievers and 47% for stimulants).

(Data Table Available on Slide 95)

# ENCOURAGING FRIENDS

“Would you encourage your friend to quit if you knew he or she was using [substance]?”



Participants were asked if they would encourage their friend to quit if they knew he or she was using any of these substances. Nearly all said they would if their friend was using meth (96%), cocaine (95%), heroin (95%), or prescription drugs (93%). For vaping, alcohol and marijuana, teens were less likely to say they would encourage their friend to quit, at 81%, 77%, and 76%, respectively.

Teens 16 to 17 years of age, those with household incomes less than \$50K, and those who identify as LGBTQ were the least likely to say they would encourage their friends to quit using marijuana, at 68%, 65% and 62%, respectively.

(Data Table Available on Slide 96)

# OTHER INFLUENCES



EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

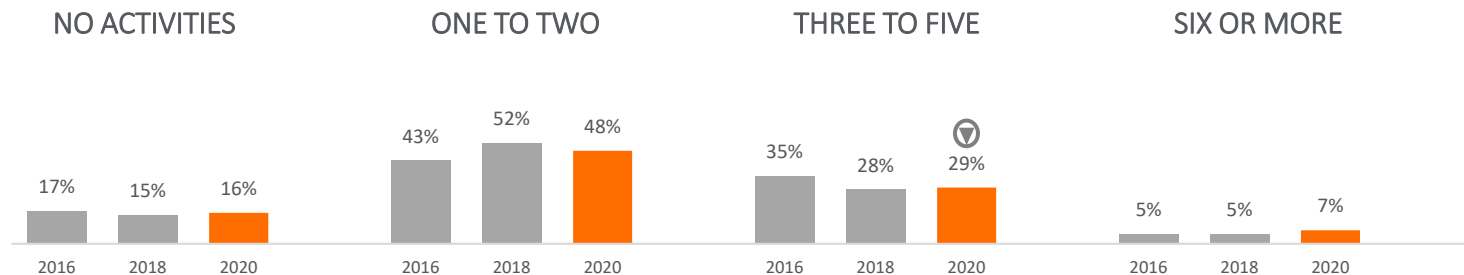
SOCIAL MEDIA USE

MENTAL HEALTH

FAMILY & SCHOOL

# EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

“How many extracurricular activities do you participate in, either at or outside of school, such as arts, sports, band, drama, clubs, youth group, or student government?”



Base: All Respondents, excluding “Don’t Know” responses

Eight out of ten respondents (84%) said they participate in at least one extracurricular activity, with 36% involved in three or more activities. About half (48%) participate in one or two activities. These percentages are statistically unchanged from 2018.

Teens whose parents are separated/divorced were the most likely to say they do *not* participate in any extracurricular activities (28%).



# ACTIVITIES & BELONGING

The more extracurricular activities teens participate in, the more likely they feel they belong at their school.

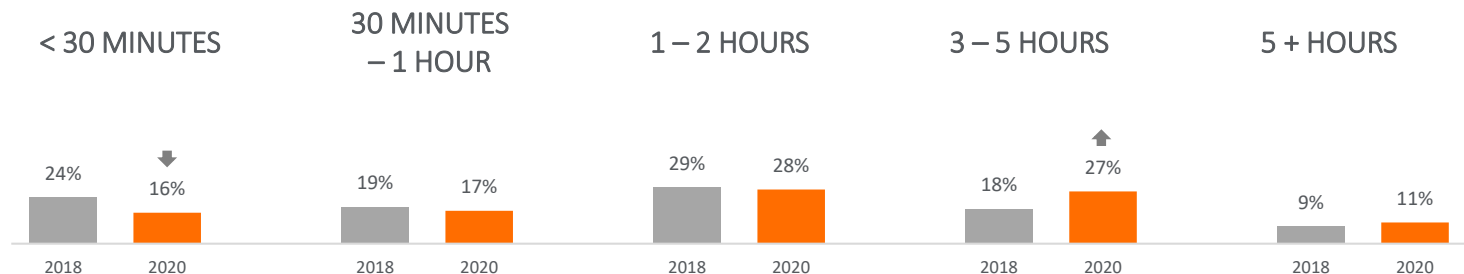
Participants who said they do not participate in any extracurricular activities were significantly less likely to say they have a strong sense of belonging at their school, at 53%. Teens' sense of belonging at school increases with the number of activities they participate in, from 63% among those who partake in one or two activities, to 84% among those who participate in six or more activities.

Teens who do not participate in any activities were also significantly less likely to say they connect with people outside of their school, at 43%, compared to 57% or higher for those who partake in activities.

% Completely + Mostly	Number of Extracurricular Activities			
	None (n=101)	One to Two (n=308)	Three to Five (n=181)	Six or more (n=46)
<b>Belong at your school</b>	53%↓	63%	77%↑	84%↑
<b>Connect with people outside of your school</b> (e.g., an activity, family, community, faith group)	43%↓	57%	76%↑	64%
<b>Are supported by your friends</b>	73%	77%	85%	89%

# SOCIAL MEDIA USE

“Thinking about an average day, how much time do you spend on social media such as Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, Twitter, etc.?”



Base: All Respondents, excluding “Don’t Know” responses

The percentage of teenagers saying they spend less than an average of 30 minutes on social media a day decreased significantly from 2018, from 24% to 16%, while the percentage saying they spend three to five hours increased significantly, up nine points from 18% to 27%. About two thirds of teenagers surveyed (66%) said they now spend at least one hour a day on social media, ten points higher than what was measured in 2018 (56%).

African American teens were the most likely to spend five hours or more on social media per day, at 31%. Older teens (16-17 years of age) were also significantly more likely to spend five hours or more on social media than younger teens (12-13 years of age), at 17% versus 3%.

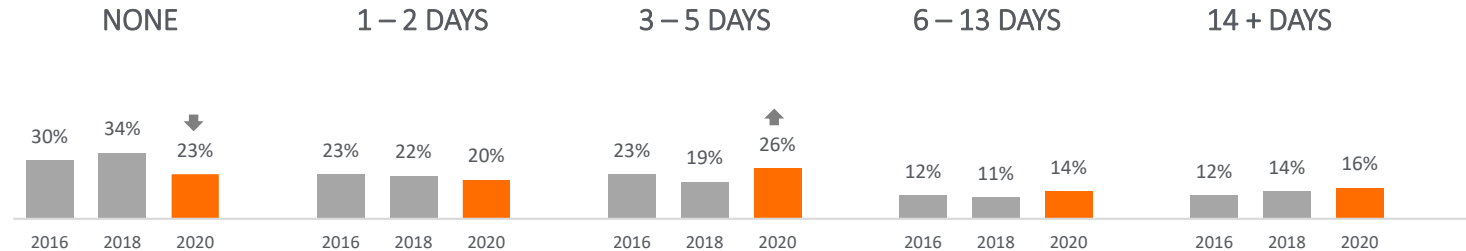
# SOCIAL MEDIA & MENTAL HEALTH

Half of participants who said they spend five or more hours a day on social media (51%) said they have experienced six or more days of mentally challenging days within the past 30 days, significantly higher than those who spend less than one hour a day on social media (16%). Those who spend five or more hours on social media per day were also significantly more likely to have used alcohol (60%), marijuana (48%), and vaping products (58%) than those who spend less time on social media. No other statistically significant differences were found in substance use by social media use.

	Social Media Use Per Day			
	< 1 Hour (n=207)	1 – 2 Hours (n=176)	3 – 5 Hours (n=170)	5+ Hours (n=69)
Mentally Challenging Days (%)				
None	34% ↑	18%	15% ↓	20%
1 – 2 Days	27% ↑	22%	15%	11% ↓
3 – 5 Days	22%	28%	33%	18%
6 or More Days	16% ↓	32%	37%	51% ↑
Ever Used (%)				
Alcohol	23% ↓	42%	48% ↑	60% ↑
Marijuana	8% ↓	17%	24%	48% ↑
Vaping	11% ↓	24%	35% ↑	58% ↑

# MENTAL HEALTH CHALLENGES

“During the past 30 days, how many days would you say your mental health was not good? Poor mental health includes anxiety, stress, depression, and problems with emotions.”



Base: All Respondents, excluding “Don’t Know” responses

One quarter of respondents said they had three to five mentally difficult days within the past 30 days, significantly higher than 2018 (19%). This increase was most noticeable among those who are 16-17 years of age (+11 points to 27%), those in the Constellation communities (+7 to 26%), male respondents (+11 to 27%), heterosexual respondents (+9 to 28%), and Caucasians (+10 to 29%).

Younger teens (12-13 years of age) and teenage boys were the most likely to say they have not recently had any mentally difficult days, at 35% and 31% (compared to 18% for 16-17 year-olds and 17% for teen girls).

(Data Table Available on Slide 101)

# MENTAL HEALTH & SUBSTANCE USE

Participants who said they've had six or more days of poor mental health within the past 30 days were significantly more likely to have used marijuana (29%), alcohol (47%), and vaping products (36%). They were also significantly *less* likely to say they feel they belong at their school (51%) or to connect with people outside of their school (50%).

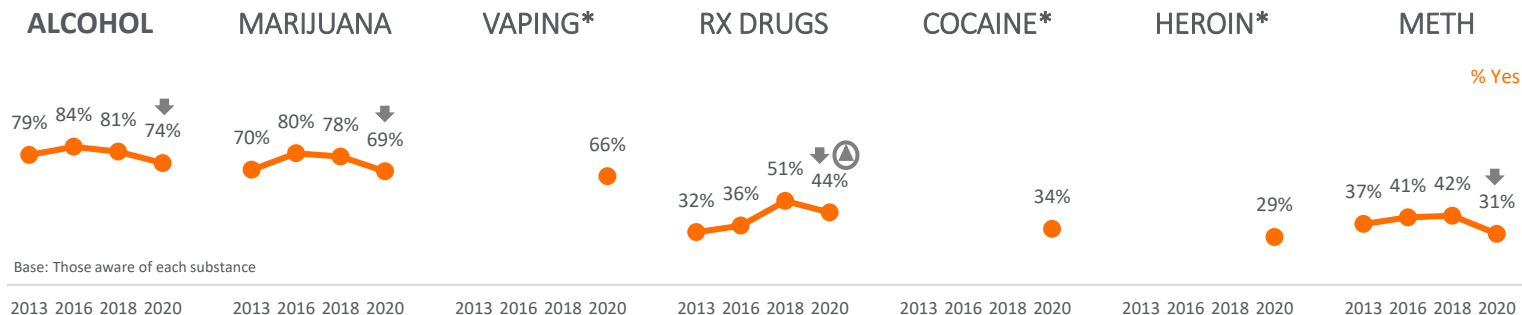
On the other hand, those who said they've had no issues with mental health recently were significantly less likely to have used any of the substances, while being significantly more likely to say they belong at their school (84%), connect with people outside of school (71%), and feel supported by their friends (90%).

% Have Used	Number of Poor Mental Health Days			
	None	One to Two	Three to Five	Six or more
	(n=147)	(n=126)	(n=166)	(n=188)
Alcohol	23% ↓	38%	47%	47% ↑
Marijuana	8% ↓	17%	19%	29% ↑
Vaping	14% ↓	23%	28%	36% ↑
Rx Pain Reliever	1% ↓	10% ↑	2%	4%
Rx Stimulant	1% ↓	7%	8%	8%
Cocaine	0%	2%	1%	4%
Heroin	0%	0%	1%	0%
Meth	1%	2%	0%	1%

# FAMILY DISCUSSION

“Have you ever talked to your parents about [substance]?”

\* New substances added for the 2020 survey



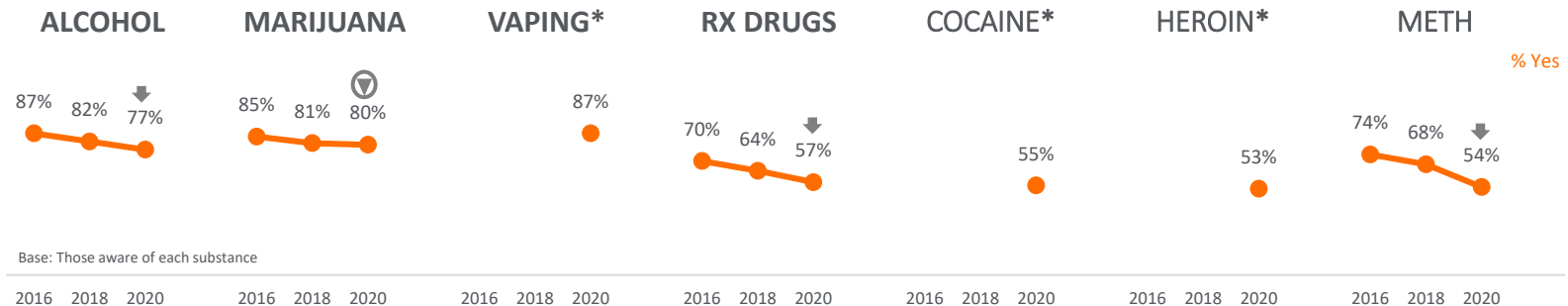
The percentage of teenagers saying they have talked to their parents about substances decreased significantly from 2018 for alcohol (-7 points to 74%), marijuana (-9 to 69%), prescription drugs (-7 to 44%), and meth (-11 to 31%). Despite the significant decline from 2018, the current level of family discussion on prescription drugs is significantly higher than what was reported in 2013 and 2016.

Demographic segments that showed statistically significant declines for three or more substances include those in Colorado’s Northeast region, those in the Constellation communities, male respondents, those who identify as heterosexual, Caucasians, and those with household incomes of \$50-74K.

# EDUCATION AT SCHOOL & COMMUNITY

\* New substances added for the 2020 survey

“Have you seen any information at your school or community talking about the risk of using [substance]?”



Nearly nine out of ten teenagers surveyed (87%) said they have seen information about the risk of vaping at their school or community, the highest awareness of the seven substances asked about. Awareness was significantly higher among those who live in the Central region (94%).

Eight out of ten (80%) said they’ve seen information at school about the risk of using marijuana, statistically unchanged from 2018, but significantly lower than 2016. Furthermore, recall of school/community education regarding the use of alcohol, prescription drugs and meth decreased significantly from 2018, down five, seven and 14 points to 77%, 57% and 54%, respectively.

The only demographic segment that saw significant declines on three of the four substances asked about over the past several years is those who are 12 to 13 years of age, with the largest drop measured for seeing information about meth (-29 points to 44%).

Question wording changed slightly from 2018 (“Has your school or community ever provided any education regarding the risks of [substance]?”).

(Data Table Available on Slide 98)

# SEGMENTATION ANALYSIS



INCLUDED  
INDEPENDENT  
READY TO EXPLORE  
DISCONNECTED  
MARGINALIZED

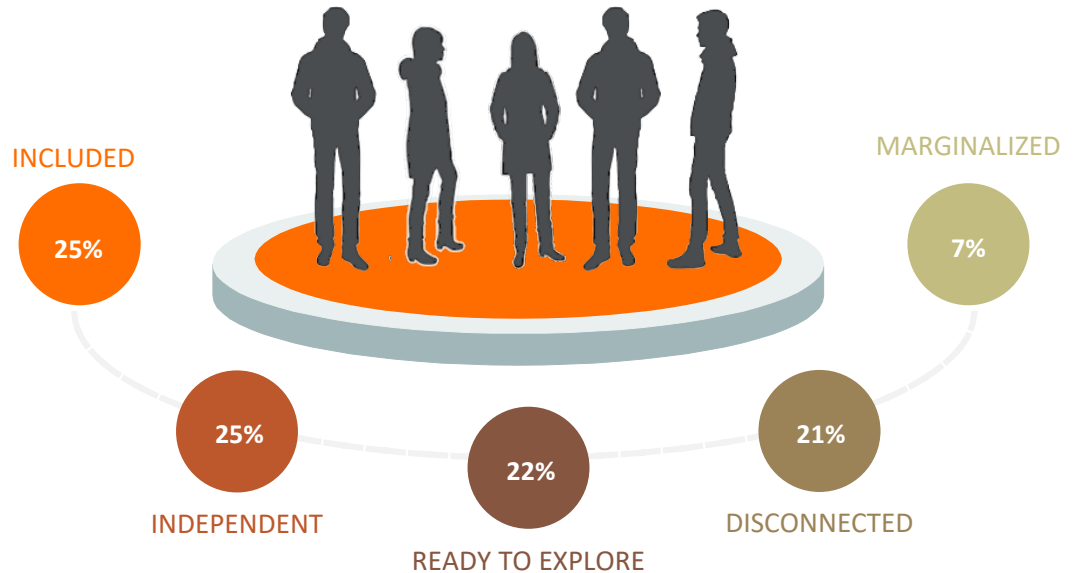


# ABOUT SEGMENTATION

A statistical segmentation analysis\* allows us to find common groups of people, based on *latent* variables which cannot be directly observed or measured, such as commonly shared attitudes, beliefs or behaviors.

The types of groupings found through a segmentation analysis depends on the variables included in the model. We change the way we look at teens each time in order to continue to provide new perspectives of how they think. For 2020, the following measures were used for the segmentation:

- Protective Factors
- Risk Factors
- Perceived Risk of Limited Substance Use
- Personal Safety
- Sense of Belonging



\* Segments were derived using a polytomous variable latent class analysis from the polCA Package (Version 1.4.1) in R (Version 3.6.0).

## SEGMENT **INCLUDED**

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25%



One out of four participants (25%) are in the segment of **Included**. Respondents in the **Included** segment take their schoolwork seriously, have clear goals set for themselves, and have good relationships with their parents and other adults. They have a strong sense of belonging to their school, friends, and other social groups, and they do *not* think it's okay for teenagers to mess around with substances. They're the least likely of all segments to have tried substances, and are not curious to try any either. These teens in the **Included** segment are at the lowest risk of substance abuse.

## INCLUDED: DEMOGRAPHICS

The Included are significantly more likely to be younger (34% 12 to 13 years of age), identify themselves as heterosexual (87%), and have parents who are married (79%). They're also significantly more likely to participate in three to five extracurricular activities (37%), experience no difficult mental health days (46%), and spend less than an hour on social media on a typical day (48%).

		SEGMENT	ALL OTHERS	△			SEGMENT	ALL OTHERS	△
	Age 12-13	34% ↑	21%	+13		No Extracurricular Activities	10% ↓	18%	-8
	Age 14-15	28%	34%	-6		1 to 2 Activities	44%	50%	-6
	Age 16-17	38%	45%	-7		3 to 5 Activities	37% ↑	26%	+11
						6 or More Activities	10%	6%	+4
	Heterosexual	87% ↑	75%	+12		No Mentally Difficult Days	46% ↑	16%	+30
	LGBQ	5% ↓	19%	-14		1 to 2 Days	21%	20%	+1
						3 to 5 Days	21% ↓	29%	-8
						6 or More Days	13% ↓	37%	-24
	Parents Married	79% ↑	64%	+15		<1 Hour on Social Media	48% ↑	28%	+20
	Divorced/Separated	15% ↓	25%	-10		1 to 2 Hours	27%	29%	-2
						3 to 5 Hours	19% ↓	30%	-11
						More than 5 Hours	5% ↓	13%	-8

## INCLUDED: CHARACTERISTICS

The Included are significantly more likely to agree with all protective factors, with 80% “Strongly Agreeing” with the statement *I am capable of standing up for my beliefs*, and 78% on *I have goals that I have set for myself*. When it comes to risk factors, virtually no one agreed with statements such as *Experimenting with drugs is just part of being a teenager* (0%), and *Drugs can help teens manage the stress and pressure* (2%). The Included are also significantly more likely to say they feel they “Completely” belong at their school (57%), connect with people outside of school (48%), and are supported by their friends (63%). None of the Included reporting skipping school within the past 30 days because of personal safety concerns (0%), and they are significantly less likely to have lived with someone with addiction (13%) or mental health problems (28%).

	INCLUDED (n=167)	ALL OTHERS (n=486)
<b>Protective Factors (% Strongly Agree)</b>		
If I had a serious problem, I know an adult who I could talk to	76%	48%
The schoolwork I am assigned is important to me	44%	14%
I have goals that I have set for myself	78%	58%
If I have a personal problem, I can go to one of my parents	77%	47%
I am capable of standing up for my beliefs	80%	53%
I can usually find a safe way out of a difficult situation	66%	36%
<b>Risk Factors (% Strongly Agree)</b>		
Experimenting with drugs is just part of being a teenager	0%	4%
Drugs can help teens manage the stress and pressure	2%	5%
My parents would be fine with me drinking beer once in a while	2%	6%
<b>Sense of Belonging (% Completely)</b>		
Belong at your school	57%	20%
Outside of your school (family, community, faith group, etc.)	48%	24%
Are supported by your friends	63%	37%
<b>Personal Safety (% Yes)</b>		
Did not go to school because it would be unsafe	0%	11%
Have lived with someone with a substance use disorder	13%	30%
Household member has had mental health problems	28%	58%

## INCLUDED: SUBSTANCES

Substance use among the Included is very rare, with only 8% having ever tried alcohol, 4% having vaped, and 3% having used marijuana. These low usage rates are likely influenced by their perceived risk of substance use, where nine out of ten (85%) say there is “Great Risk” in trying substances once or twice, and nearly all (97%) agreeing there is “Great Risk” in using any of these substances on a regular basis. Moreover, 92% say it is “Very Wrong” for their peers to use substances, significantly higher than those in other segments (64%). Not too surprisingly, the Included have the lowest percentages for having easy access to substances (10%), being curious to try substances (5%), and having been offered substances (17%).

	INCLUDED (n=167)	ALL OTHERS (n=486)
<b>Substance Use (% Ever Used)</b>		
Alcohol	8% ↓	51%
Marijuana	3%	24%
Vaping	4% ↓	34%
Rx Pain Reliever	0%	6%
Rx Stimulant	2% ↓	8%
Cocaine	0%	2%
Heroin	0%	1%
Meth	1%	1%
<b>Perceived Risk (% Great Risk)</b>		
Limited Use of Substances (average)	85% ↑	35%
Regular Use of Substances (average)	97%	71%
<b>Acceptability (% Very Wrong)</b>		
Average Acceptability	92% ↑	64%
<b>Access (% Very Easy)</b>		
Average Access to Substances	10% ↓	22%
<b>Curiosity (% Very + Somewhat Curious)</b>		
Average Curiosity to Try Substances	5% ↓	21%
<b>Have Been Offered (% Yes)</b>		
Average Direct Offers of Substances	17% ↓	31%

## SEGMENT **INDEPENDENT**

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25%



Another one out of four teens (25%) land in the **Independent** segment. These teens tend to be older, with many experiencing poor mental health days fairly often. They are less likely to feel close connections to friends, and schoolwork tends to have less meaning for most of them. However, they feel confident in their core values, and substance use is generally not something most are that interested in. Given that they are older, they have the easiest access to substances, but at this age, they have made their minds up about drug use and feel quite free of temptation, although they still reported occasional consumption of alcohol and vaping products.

## INDEPENDENT: DEMOGRAPHICS

The Independent group skews older, with half (50%) at 16 or 17 years of age, and are slightly more likely to be female (55%). They're also significantly more likely to say they have had six or more mentally difficult days within the past 30 days (36%). No other statistically significant demographic differences are found in this segment.

		SEGMENT	ALL OTHERS	△
	Age 12-13	13% ↓	28%	-15
	Age 14-15	37%	31%	+6
	Age 16-17	50% ↑	41%	+9
	Male	45%	48%	-3
	Female	55%	52%	+3
	No Mentally Difficult Days	16% ↓	26%	-10
	1 to 2 Days	22%	19%	+3
	3 to 5 Days	24%	27%	-3
	6 or More Days	36% ↑	27%	+9

## INDEPENDENT: CHARACTERISTICS

The Independent segment is significantly more likely to agree with the statement *I have goals that I have set for myself* as well as *I can usually find a safe way out of a difficult situation* (72% and 52% “Strongly Agree,” respectively). While they have clear goals, schoolwork does not appear to be one of them, with only 10% considering their schoolwork to be important (versus 26% among all other segments). Similar to the Included, the Independent show the lowest level of agreement on risk factor statements such as *Experimenting with drugs is just part of being a teenager* (1%), and *Drugs can help teens manage the stress and pressure* (1%). However, the Independent are significantly less likely to feel connected at school (22%) or to be supported by their friends (33%).

	INDEPENDENT (n=168)	ALL OTHERS (n=485)
<b>Protective Factors (% Strongly Agree)</b>		
The schoolwork I am assigned is important to me	10% ↓	26%
I have goals that I have set for myself	72% ↑	61%
I can usually find a safe way out of a difficult situation	52% ↑	42%
<b>Risk Factors (% Strongly Agree)</b>		
Experimenting with drugs is just part of being a teenager	1% ↓	4%
Drugs can help teens manage the stress and pressure	1% ↓	5%
My parents would be fine with me drinking beer once in a while	3% ↓	6%
<b>Sense of Belonging (% Completely)</b>		
Belong at your school	22% ↓	32%
Outside of your school (family, community, faith group, etc.)	25%	32%
Are supported by your friends	33% ↓	47%
<b>Personal Safety (% Yes)</b>		
Did not go to school because it would be unsafe	8%	9%
Have lived with someone with a substance use disorder	30%	24%
Household member has had mental health problems	62% ↑	46%



## INDEPENDENT: SUBSTANCES

Half of the Independent (52%) have consumed alcohol, and 32% have vaped, both of which are significantly higher than other segments. However, recent use of these two substances are statistically equal to other segments, at 11% and 7%, respectively. Most Independent (59%) perceive even limited use of substances to be a “Great Risk,” but likely due to their older age, they have easier access to alcohol (52%), marijuana (41%), and vaping products (45%). They’re also more likely to have been offered these more readily-available substances than those in other segments (62% for alcohol, 60% for marijuana, and 62% for vaping), and are less likely to think that is is “Very Wrong” for their peers to use marijuana (39%) and alcohol (41%). However, the Independent are not very curious about trying such substances themselves, with no statistically significant differences when compared to other segments.

	INDEPENDENT (n=168)	ALL OTHERS (n=485)
<b>Substance Use (% Ever Used)</b>		
Alcohol	52% ↑	35%
Marijuana	20%	18%
Vaping	32% ↑	24%
Rx Pain Reliever	4%	4%
Rx Stimulant	3%	7%
Cocaine	1%	2%
Heroin	0%	1%
Meth	0%	1%
<b>Perceived Risk (% Great Risk)</b>		
Limited Use of Substances (average)	59% ↑	43%
Regular Use of Substances (average)	82%	76%
<b>Access (% Very Easy)</b>		
Alcohol	52% ↑	36%
Marijuana	41%	30%
Vape pen or JUUL	45%	35%
Prescription Drugs	21%	15%
Cocaine	1% ↓	4%
Heroin	1%	1%
Meth	2%	2%



## SEGMENT




### **READY TO EXPLORE** 22%

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Nearly one out of four teens land in the segment of being **Ready to Explore** (22%). These teens are the youngest, showing the second-lowest levels of substance use and access to substances, just above the levels measured for the **Included**. However, the **Ready to Explore** are in stark contrast to the **Included** in terms of their attitudes toward the limited use of substances, as they don't consider using substances once or twice a big deal. Consequently, they are considerably more curious about trying various substances, at levels comparable to their older counterparts. Those in the **Ready to Explore** segment are the group that can benefit most from substance education, which can help them become aware of the risks early on, and prevent them from setting their foot in the wrong direction.

# READY TO EXPLORE: DEMOGRAPHICS

Respondents in the Ready to Explore segment are younger, with 38% at age 12 or 13 and seven out of ten under the age of 16. Approximately one in five (22%) do not participate in any extracurricular activities, which is the highest of all segments. They tend to spend fewer hours on social media. No other statistically significant demographic differences are found in this segment.

		SEGMENT	ALL OTHERS	△
	Age 12-13	38% ↑	21%	+17
	Age 14-15	31%	33%	-2
	Age 16-17	31% ↓	46%	-15
	No Extracurricular Activities	22% ↑	14%	+8
	1 to 2 Activities	46%	49%	-3
	3 to 5 Activities	21% ↓	30%	-9
	6 or More Activities	11%	6%	+5
	<1 Hour on Social Media	37%	33%	+4
	1 to 2 Hours	34%	27%	+7
	3 to 5 Hours	21% ↓	29%	-8
	More than 5 Hours	8%	12%	-4

## READY TO EXPLORE: CHARACTERISTICS

Possibly related to their younger age, teens in the Ready to Explore segment are less likely to agree that *I have goals that I have set for myself* (82%), and *I can usually find a safe way out of a difficult situation* (84%). They also show significantly lower levels of agreement on statements such as *Experimenting with drugs is just part of being a teenager* (4%) and *Drugs can help teens manage the stress and pressure* (13%). However, 24% agree that *Prescription pain relievers are not addictive*, significantly higher than other segments.

	READY TO EXPLORE (n=135)	ALL OTHERS (n=518)
<b>Protective Factors (% Strongly + Somewhat Agree)</b>		
If I have a personal problem, I can go to one of my parents	83%	88%
I have goals that I have set for myself	82% ↓	92%
I can usually find a safe way out of a difficult situation	84% ↓	94%
<b>Risk Factors (% Strongly + Somewhat Agree)</b>		
Experimenting with drugs is just part of being a teenager	4% ↓	22%
Drugs can help teens manage the stress and pressure	13% ↓	26%
My parents would be fine with me drinking beer once in a while	1% ↓	26%
Prescription pain relievers are not addictive	24% ↑	10%
<b>Sense of Belonging (% Completely)</b>		
Belong at your school	31%	29%
Outside of your school (family, community, faith group, etc.)	30%	31%
Are supported by your friends	43%	44%
<b>Personal Safety (% Yes)</b>		
Did not go to school because it would be unsafe	11%	8%
Have lived with someone with a substance use disorder	14% ↓	28%
Household member has had mental health problems	44%	51%

## READY TO EXPLORE: SUBSTANCES

Respondents in this segment are one of the least likely groups that have tried substances, second only to the Included. Both those in the Ready to Explore and Included segments have higher percentages of younger teens, which likely contributed to their lower substance use, but the main difference between these two segments comes from their view of limited use of substances. Only 26% of the Ready to Explore segment perceives limited use of substances a “Great Risk,” compared to 85% among the Included. Moreover, despite their young age and less exposure to substances, those Ready to Explore are just as curious to try substances as those in other segments (both at 16%), significantly more likely so than the Included (5%).

	READY TO EXPLORE (n=135)	ALL OTHERS (n=518)
<b>Substance Use (% Ever Used)</b>		
Alcohol	26% ↓	43%
Marijuana	5%	22%
Vaping	12% ↓	30%
Rx Pain Reliever	2%	5%
Rx Stimulant	4%	7%
Cocaine	0%	2%
Heroin	0%	0%
Meth	0%	1%
<b>Perceived Risk (% Great Risk)</b>		
Limited Use of Substances (average)	26% ↓	52%
Regular Use of Substances (average)	80%	77%
<b>Acceptability (% Very Wrong)</b>		
Average Acceptability	73%	71%
<b>Access (% Very Easy)</b>		
Average Access to Substances	12% ↓	21%
<b>Curiosity (% Very + Somewhat Curious)</b>		
Average Curiosity to Try Substances	16%	16%
<b>Have Been Offered (% Yes)</b>		
Average Direct Offers of Substances	19% ↓	30%

## SEGMENT

# DISCONNECTED 21%

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Two out of ten teens surveyed are in the **Disconnected** segment (21%). The **Disconnected** are mostly older, and are the heaviest users of substances. They're most likely to have recently used marijuana, alcohol and vaping products, and have easy access to all substances. They largely reject the idea that use of substances poses a risk, therefore are much less likely to view teens' substance use as something "Wrong." Possibly influencing their attitudes toward substances is their poorer mental health and weaker connections to both school and friends.


# DISCONNECTED: DEMOGRAPHICS


	SEGMENT	ALL OTHERS	△
	Age 12-13	12% ↓	28% -16
	Age 14-15	34%	32% +2
	Age 16-17	54% ↑	40% +14

	Heterosexual	67% ↓	81%	-14
	LGBQ	23% ↑	13%	+10

	Parents Married	61% ↓	70%	-9
	Divorced/Separated	24%	22%	+2

The Disconnected are the oldest segment, with 54% being at age 16 or 17. Nearly one quarter of them (23%) identify as LGBQ, the second-highest after the Marginalized (38%). Nearly half of the Disconnected (47%) recently experienced six or more days of poor mental health, and they spend more time on social media than other segments (60% spending three plus hours). The parents of the Disconnected are significantly less likely to be married to each other (61%).

	SEGMENT	ALL OTHERS	△
	No Mentally Difficult Days	6% ↓	28% -22
	1 to 2 Days	13% ↓	22% -9
	3 to 5 Days	35% ↑	25% +10
	6 or More Days	47% ↑	26% +21

	<1 Hour on Social Media	14% ↓	39%	-25
	1 to 2 Hours	26%	29%	-3
	3 to 5 Hours	44% ↑	23%	+21
	More than 5 Hours	16%	10%	+6

# DISCONNECTED: CHARACTERISTICS

The Disconnected show significantly lower levels of agreement on all protective factors, with only 8% “Strongly Agreeing” with the statement that says *The schoolwork I am assigned is important to me*. Meanwhile, when it comes to risk factors, their level of agreement is significantly higher than other segments, with 16% “Strongly Agreeing” that *their parents would be fine with them drinking beer once in a while*. They’re also the least likely of all segments to feel they have a sense of belonging at their school (9%), that they connect with people outside of their school (18%), and even to be supported by their friends (34%). Moreover, the Disconnected are the most likely segment of all to have lived with someone with addiction (44%) and have a family member who has mental health issues (66%).

	DISCONNECTED (n=137)	ALL OTHERS (n=516)
<b>Protective Factors (% Strongly Agree)</b>		
If I had a serious problem, I know an adult who I could talk to	36%	60%
The schoolwork I am assigned is important to me	8%	26%
I have goals that I have set for myself	48%	68%
If I have a personal problem, I can go to one of my parents	31%	61%
I am capable of standing up for my beliefs	43%	64%
I can usually find a safe way out of a difficult situation	31%	48%
<b>Risk Factors (% Strongly Agree)</b>		
Experimenting with drugs is just part of being a teenager	10%	2%
Drugs can help teens manage the stress and pressure	10%	3%
My parents would be fine with me drinking beer once in a while	16%	2%
My parents would be fine with me smoking weed once in a while	5%	1%
<b>Sense of Belonging (% Completely)</b>		
Belong at your school	9%	35%
Outside of your school (family, community, faith group, etc.)	18%	34%
Are supported by your friends	34%	47%
<b>Personal Safety (% Yes)</b>		
Did not go to school because it would be unsafe	11%	8%
Have lived with someone with a substance use disorder	44%	20%
Household member has had mental health problems	66%	46%



# DISCONNECTED: SUBSTANCES

The Disconnected are the most likely of all segments to have used alcohol (75%), vaping products (59%), marijuana (50%), prescription stimulants (17%), pain relievers (10%), and cocaine (6%). In fact, at least one quarter of them smoked marijuana (25%), drank alcohol (32%), and/or vaped (25%) in the past 30 days, the highest of all segments. For most of the Disconnected, it's "Very Easy" to obtain substances (63% for alcohol and 55% for marijuana), and they're also significantly more likely to have been offered various substances. Not too surprisingly, they don't perceive either the limited or regular use of most substances as risky, especially not marijuana, alcohol and vaping, with few saying limited use of such substances involves "Great Risk" (2%, 0% and 5%, respectively). They're also the least likely to think it's "Very Wrong" for their peers to use substances (47% versus 78% among other segments).

	DISCONNECTED (n=137)	ALL OTHERS (n=516)
<b>Substance Use (% Ever Used)</b>		
Alcohol	75% ↑	30%
Marijuana	50%	11%
Vaping	59%	17%
Rx Pain Relievers	10%	3%
Rx Stimulants	17%	3%
Cocaine	6%	1%
Heroin	1%	0%
Meth	2%	0%
<b>Perceived Risk (% Great Risk)</b>		
Limited Use of Substances (average)	24% ↓	54%
Regular Use of Substances (average)	63%	82%
<b>Have Been Offered (% Yes)</b>		
Alcohol	84% ↑	45%
Marijuana	77%	44%
Vaping	76%	49%
Rx Drugs	35%	9%
Cocaine	22%	6%
Heroin	6%	2%
Meth	7%	5%
<b>Acceptability (% Very Wrong)</b>		
Average Acceptability	47% ↓	78%

## SEGMENT **MARGINALIZED**

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7%



Lastly, just under one in ten teens surveyed are in the **Marginalized** segment (7%). The **Marginalized** are often from modest backgrounds with lower household incomes, and are the most likely to skip school because of safety issues. They report less support from trusted adults and/or parents. These teens often do not feel they belong in social groups, and a sizable percentage of them identify as LGBTQ. Their substance use is about average, but what stands out for the **Marginalized** is their interest in more serious drugs such as meth, heroin and cocaine.

# MARGINALIZED: DEMOGRAPHICS

The Marginalized segment is quite small (n=46), making it difficult to detect many statistically significant differences between them and other teens in terms of their demographics, but one of the most noticeable differences is that nearly four out of ten (38%) identify themselves as LGBTQ. The parents of the Marginalized are less likely to be married to each other, and their household incomes skew lower, with 72% at under \$75K per year.

	SEGMENT	ALL OTHERS	△	
	Household Income <\$50K	21%	19%	+2
	\$50-74K	51%	42%	+9
	\$75-99K	22%	21%	+1
	\$100K or more	6% ↓	18%	-12
<hr/>				
	Heterosexual	61% ↓	79%	-18
	LGBQ	38% ↑	14%	+24
<hr/>				
	<1 Hour on Social Media	30%	33%	-3
	1 to 2 Hours	24%	29%	-5
	3 to 5 Hours	24%	28%	-4
	More than 5 Hours	23% ↑	10%	+13

# MARGINALIZED: CHARACTERISTICS

The Marginalized are significantly less likely to agree with all of the protective factor statements, such as *I can usually find a safe way out of a difficult situation* (13% “Strongly Agree”), and *If I have a personal problem, I can go to one of my parents for help* (29%). Only 13% feel they have a strong sense of belonging at their school and only 18% feel “Completely” connected to people in social groups outside of their school. One quarter of the Marginalized (24%) recently skipped school because of safety issues, which is more than triple the level measured in other segments (7%).

	MARGINALIZED (n=46)	ALL OTHERS (n=607)
<b>Protective Factors (% Strongly Agree)</b>		
The schoolwork I am assigned is important to me	16%	23%
If I had a serious problem, I know an adult who I could talk to	32%	57%
If I have a personal problem, I can go to one of my parents	29%	57%
I am capable of standing up for my beliefs	42%	61%
I can usually find a safe way out of a difficult situation	13%	47%
<b>Risk Factors (% Strongly Agree)</b>		
Experimenting with drugs is just part of being a teenager	9%	3%
Drugs can help teens manage the stress and pressure	10%	4%
Taking prescription drugs is safer than using illegal drugs	6%	2%
Prescription pain relievers are not addictive	6%	3%
<b>Sense of Belonging (% Completely)</b>		
Belong at your school	13%	31%
Outside of your school (family, community, faith group, etc.)	18%	31%
Are supported by your friends	41%	44%
<b>Personal Safety (% Yes)</b>		
Did not go to school because it would be unsafe	24%	7%
Have lived with someone with a substance use disorder	35%	24%
Household member has had mental health problems	60%	49%

# MARGINALIZED: SUBSTANCES

The Marginalized are slightly more likely to have tried substances than teenagers in other segments, but not by a statistically significant margin. However, what's more concerning is that they do not believe there is much risk involved for either limited or regular use of substances, at 4% and 23%, respectively, which is even lower than the levels measured among the Disconnected (24% and 63%, respectively). Moreover, they're significantly more likely to be curious about trying some of the more serious substances, including meth (28%), heroin (23%) and cocaine (26%). Despite these warning signs, their access to substances falls within the normal range, averaging 22% ("Very Easy"), which is statistically equal to the 19% measured in other segments.

	MARGINALIZED (n=46)	ALL OTHERS (n=607)
<b>Substance Use (% Ever Used)</b>		
Alcohol	45%	39%
Marijuana	23%	19%
Vaping	35%	26%
Rx Pain Relievers	10%	4%
Rx Stimulants	6%	6%
Cocaine	3%	2%
Heroin	2%	0%
Meth	2%	1%
<b>Perceived Risk (% Great Risk)</b>		
Limited Use of Substances (average)	4% ↓	50%
Regular Use of Substances (average)	23% ↓	81%
<b>Curiosity (% Very + Somewhat Curious)</b>		
Alcohol	48%	24%
Marijuana	57%	32%
Vaping	38%	20%
Rx Pain Relievers	8%	10%
Rx Stimulants	13%	16%
Cocaine	26% ↑	9%
Heroin	23%	4%
Meth	28% ↑	5%

# OVERESTIMATION BY SEGMENT

Overestimating Substance Use (%)	SEGMENT				
	Included	Independent	Ready to Explore	Disconnected	Marginalized
Sample Size	167	168	135	137	46
Alcohol	66	79	74	90	76
Marijuana	72	88	76	93	81
Vaping	76	86	80	93	71
Rx Pain Relievers	70	88	84	85	63
Rx Stimulants	64	79	79	81	70
Cocaine	46	63	65	78	70
Heroin	38	42	56	51	51
Meth	52	57	63	58	53

Respondents in the **Included** segment were significantly less likely to overestimate peers' use of alcohol (66%), marijuana (72%), and cocaine (46%). The **Disconnected**, on the other hand, were significantly more likely to overestimate peers' use of alcohol (90%), marijuana (93%), vaping products (93%), and cocaine (78%).

# RISK PERCEPTION BY SEGMENT

Perceived Risk of Limited Use (% Great + Moderate Risk)	SEGMENT				
	Included	Independent	Ready to Explore	Disconnected	Marginalized
Sample Size	167	168	135	137	46
Alcohol	86	26	38	8	17
Marijuana	93	50	61	10	22
Vaping	97	63	57	23	34
Rx Pain Relievers	100	96	81	76	8
Rx Stimulants	99	89	59	54	7
Cocaine	100	100	88	85	3
Heroin	100	99	92	97	3
Meth	100	100	94	94	13

Those in the **Disconnected** segment were the least likely to perceive limited use of alcohol, marijuana and vaping products as risky, at 8%, 10% and 23%, respectively. Risk perception of limited use of more serious substances such as heroin, cocaine, meth, and prescription drugs were significantly lower among those in the **Marginalized** segment (ranging from 3% to 13%).

# APPENDIX

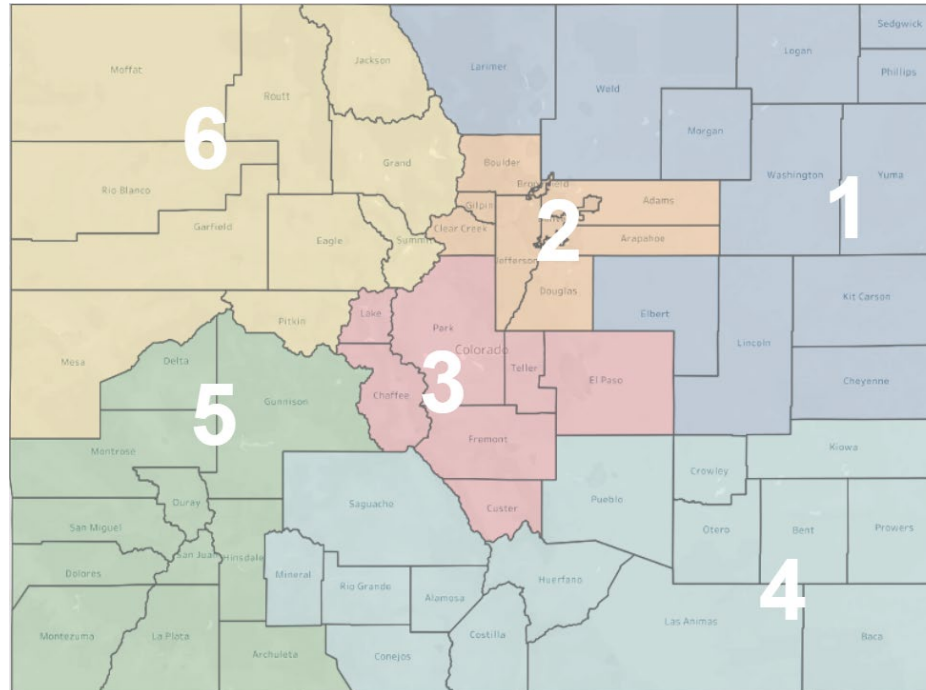
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OBH REGION MAP  
DATA TABLES  
QUESTIONNAIRE



# OBH REGION MAP

State of Colorado



- 1 Northeast
- 2 Denver/Boulder MSA
- 3 Central
- 4 Southeast
- 5 Southwest
- 6 Northwest

# SUBSTANCE AWARENESS

	TOTAL		Age 12-13		Age 14-15		Age 16-17		D/B MSA		Central		Northeast		Northwest		Southeast		Southwest		Constellation	
	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020
SampleSize	604	653	165	135	218	238	221	280	311	344	91	100	89	112	39	38	47	35	27	24	301	346
<b>Substance Awareness (% Aware)</b>																						
Heroin	87	88	76	80	85	89	95	92	88	88	88	88	93	87	67	96	92	95	75	69	87	88
Marijuana	98	98	97	95	98	98	99	100	98	97	100	99	99	99	100	100	94	100	100	96	98	97
Meth	89	88	78	69	88	93	97	95	89	88	94	85	94	88	83	100	86	96	78	78	89	86
Prescription Drugs	83	78	69	54	84	83	91	89	83	78	84	80	86	80	85	82	85	86	70	60	82	76
Cocaine	0	93	0	89	0	92	0	97	0	93	0	97	0	96	0	92	0	93	0	80	0	92

	Female		Male		Heterosexual		LGBQ		Caucasian		Hispanic		<\$50K		\$50-74K		\$75-99K		\$100K+	
	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020
SampleSize	297	350	303	294	489	494	85	134	408	445	145	135	150	122	236	275	133	138	78	108
<b>Substance Awareness (% Aware)</b>																				
Heroin	88	88	86	87	89	88	84	92	87	87	87	90	83	88	86	85	89	91	92	93
Marijuana	99	99	98	98	98	98	99	100	99	97	97	99	97	98	99	98	98	99	99	99
Meth	90	90	89	86	90	87	90	93	90	89	89	87	87	86	91	85	90	95	85	91
Prescription Drugs	84	81	84	76	84	78	88	85	86	81	78	70	82	71	83	76	84	82	83	86
Cocaine	0	94	0	92	0	93	0	95	0	93	0	93	0	92	0	92	0	96	0	97

Shadings indicate significant increases/decreases from the previous year at the 95% level of confidence.

# SUBSTANCE USE

		TOTAL		Age 12-13		Age 14-15		Age 16-17		D/B MSA		Central		Northeast		Northwest		Southeast		Southwest		Constellation	
		2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020
SampleSize		604	653	165	135	218	238	221	280	311	344	91	100	89	112	39	38	47	35	27	24	301	346
Substance Use (% Ever Used)																							
Meth	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	0	2	1	3	2	3	1	7	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	
Heroin	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cocaine	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	5	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1		
Marijuana	17	19	7	8	11	15	27	28	18	18	14	20	22	14	12	8	18	37	7	33	19	18	
Rx Pain Reliever	4	4	1	3	2	3	7	6	4	4	2	6	8	5	2	0	5	5	0	0	4	4	
Rx Stimulant	4	6	2	4	4	4	6	9	5	6	2	9	10	4	0	1	2	12	0	0	4	5	
Alcohol	37	39	24	24	31	37	50	50	37	40	36	36	37	37	32	38	48	48	36	38	35	39	
Vaping	0	26	0	14	0	25	0	34	0	28	0	28	0	17	0	20	0	33	0	27	0	26	

		Female		Male		Heterosexual		LGBQ		Caucasian		Hispanic		<\$50K		\$50-74K		\$75-99K		\$100K+	
		2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020
SampleSize		297	350	303	294	489	494	85	134	408	445	145	135	150	122	236	275	133	138	78	108
Substance Use (% Ever Used)																					
Meth	1	1	4	1	3	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	0	
Heroin	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Cocaine	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Marijuana	16	20	18	18	15	17	27	29	15	18	20	26	17	29	20	17	19	14	7	18	
Pain Reliever	3	6	5	3	4	4	7	5	4	4	5	6	3	4	4	3	6	6	1	5	
Stimulant	2	6	6	6	4	5	5	9	3	6	6	6	4	5	6	3	4	9	3	9	
Alcohol	35	41	39	38	36	37	43	49	40	41	37	41	37	43	43	41	37	35	19	35	
Vaping	0	28	0	25	0	26	0	30	0	25	0	34	0	29	0	24	0	24	0	30	

Shadings indicate significant increases/decreases from the previous year at the 95% level of confidence.

# RECENT SUBSTANCE USE

			TOTAL		Age 12-13		Age 14-15		Age 16-17		D/B MSA		Central		Northeast		Northwest		Southeast		Southwest		Constellation	
			2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020
SampleSize			604	653	165	135	218	238	221	280	311	344	91	100	89	112	39	38	47	35	27	24	301	346
Recent Substance Use (% Past 30 Days)																								
	Meth	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	
	Heroin	n/a	0	n/a	1	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	
	Cocaine	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	
	Marijuana	6	7	4	2	4	5	9	11	7	7	4	10	6	4	2	0	11	12	3	0	8	5	
	Pain Reliever	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	
	Stimulant	1	2	1	2	1	0	1	3	1	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
	Alcohol	11	13	3	11	7	11	17	15	10	15	8	7	20	9	4	13	14	18	5	6	12	15	
	Vaping	n/a	9	n/a	7	n/a	8	n/a	12	n/a	9	n/a	12	n/a	6	n/a	6	n/a	21	n/a	0	n/a	10	

	Female		Male		Heterosexual		LGBQ		Caucasian		Hispanic		<\$50K		\$50-74K		\$75-99K		\$100K+	
	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020
SampleSize	297	350	303	294	489	494	85	134	408	445	145	135	150	122	236	275	133	138	78	108
Recent Substance Use (% Past 30 Days)																				
Meth	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Heroin	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	1	n/a	0
Cocaine	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0
Marijuana	6	7	7	6	6	6	12	10	6	7	7	5	4	8	9	6	5	6	3	7
Pain Reliever	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Stimulant	0	2	2	2	1	2	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1
Alcohol	10	14	11	11	10	12	13	15	10	14	14	12	10	10	13	14	10	12	5	13
Vaping	n/a	9	n/a	10	n/a	9	n/a	10	n/a	10	n/a	10	n/a	12	n/a	8	n/a	6	n/a	12

Shadings indicate significant increases/decreases from the previous year at the 95% level of confidence.

# RISK OF LIMITED USE

		TOTAL		Age 12-13		Age 14-15		Age 16-17		D/B MSA		Central		Northeast		Northwest		Southeast		Southwest		Constellation	
		2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020
SampleSize		525	579	126	97	186	221	213	261	265	299	82	87	80	100	34	38	41	34	23	21	261	298
Perceived Risk of Substance Use (% Great + Moderate Risk)																							
Trying meth once or twice		94	92	97	92	93	92	94	92	95	90	94	89	96	95	94	96	95	100	86	100	95	91
Trying heroin once or twice		94	92	95	92	95	92	94	92	94	90	95	91	97	95	98	94	97	97	86	97	95	91
Trying a pain reliever one or two times		88	84	92	86	92	84	83	83	89	82	83	81	87	87	90	91	90	81	88	100	90	82
Trying stimulants one or two times		81	72	83	81	81	70	79	70	83	69	69	65	80	77	90	88	84	66	74	90	85	72
Trying marijuana once or twice		61	53	69	68	66	55	52	43	64	51	58	49	49	63	73	54	57	46	54	65	63	50
Trying alcohol once or twice		52	40	60	54	51	38	48	33	55	35	51	37	44	49	55	48	55	43	34	76	55	34
Vaping/Juuling once or twice		n/a	60	n/a	73	n/a	57	n/a	55	n/a	58	n/a	56	n/a	70	n/a	61	n/a	53	n/a	84	n/a	57
Trying cocaine once or twice		n/a	88	n/a	90	n/a	87	n/a	89	n/a	88	n/a	82	n/a	93	n/a	92	n/a	91	n/a	95	n/a	89
		Female		Male		Heterosexual		LGBQ		Caucasian		Hispanic		<\$50K		\$50-74K		\$75-99K		\$100K+			
		2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020		
SampleSize		258	311	265	260	429	437	74	123	361	395	126	121	128	109	207	236	117	127	66	98		
Perceived Risk of Substance Use (% Great + Moderate Risk)																							
Trying meth once or twice		94	92	95	93	95	93	91	87	94	92	97	89	92	92	92	91	99	92	96	95		
Trying heroin once or twice		94	91	95	93	95	94	91	83	95	92	93	91	95	90	92	91	98	89	97	99		
Trying a pain reliever one or two times		86	84	89	84	89	85	78	77	88	85	88	79	87	78	85	85	91	84	90	86		
Trying stimulants one or two times		81	69	80	75	82	76	67	54	81	73	80	67	84	63	77	76	83	69	78	70		
Trying marijuana once or twice		59	50	62	57	62	57	53	37	61	52	58	57	58	55	57	53	67	49	70	58		
Trying alcohol once or twice		52	39	53	41	52	41	54	35	51	40	56	40	49	41	48	39	62	44	50	34		
Vaping/Juuling once or twice		n/a	60	n/a	61	n/a	62	n/a	53	n/a	60	n/a	60	n/a	58	n/a	57	n/a	67	n/a	65		
Trying cocaine once or twice		n/a	88	n/a	90	n/a	91	n/a	79	n/a	88	n/a	89	n/a	87	n/a	88	n/a	88	n/a	92		

Shadings indicate significant increases/decreases from the previous year at the 95% level of confidence.

# RISK OF REGULAR USE

	TOTAL		Age 12-13		Age 14-15		Age 16-17		D/B MSA		Central		Northeast		Northwest		Southeast		Southwest		Constellation	
	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020
SampleSize	525	579	126	97	186	221	213	261	265	299	82	87	80	100	34	38	41	34	23	21	261	298
<b>Perceived Risk of Substance Use (% Great + Moderate Risk)</b>																						
Using meth regular basis	97	96	99	97	96	97	96	95	97	95	98	95	97	96	98	97	97	99	86	100	97	96
Using heroin on a regular basis	96	96	96	96	97	97	96	94	96	94	99	95	97	96	100	100	95	99	86	100	97	95
Using pain relievers on a regular basis	94	95	95	95	97	94	91	95	95	94	91	95	91	95	100	98	95	99	94	100	95	94
Using stimulants on a regular basis	93	92	93	95	95	90	91	91	94	90	89	94	91	90	100	97	92	90	94	100	95	91
Using marijuana regularly	79	79	81	89	82	80	76	73	80	79	78	71	76	88	84	81	67	80	82	89	78	78
Drinking alcohol regularly	89	89	92	90	91	90	87	88	90	89	88	93	88	86	95	88	84	84	89	95	90	88
Vaping/Juuling on a regular basis	n/a	90	n/a	92	n/a	91	n/a	87	n/a	90	n/a	88	n/a	91	n/a	94	n/a	83	n/a	100	n/a	88
Using Cocaine on a regular basis	n/a	96	n/a	95	n/a	97	n/a	95	n/a	95	n/a	95	n/a	96	n/a	99	n/a	99	n/a	100	n/a	95

	Female		Male		Heterosexual		LGBQ		Caucasian		Hispanic		<\$50K		\$50-74K		\$75-99K		\$100K+	
	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020
SampleSize	258	311	265	260	429	437	74	123	361	395	126	121	128	109	207	236	117	127	66	98
<b>Perceived Risk of Substance Use (% Great + Moderate Risk)</b>																				
Using meth regular basis	97	96	96	96	97	97	96	92	96	97	98	94	94	95	96	95	99	96	99	98
Using heroin on a regular basis	97	96	95	95	97	97	92	91	96	96	96	95	93	95	96	95	99	96	97	98
Using pain relievers on a regular basis	93	95	95	95	94	96	91	88	94	95	95	92	92	96	93	94	96	96	95	96
Using stimulants on a regular basis	93	93	93	90	94	94	87	84	92	93	95	88	93	89	92	93	93	91	93	92
Using marijuana regularly	79	78	78	81	81	83	66	68	79	80	78	75	74	79	76	81	86	77	84	81
Drinking alcohol regularly	91	90	88	87	90	90	89	87	89	88	92	89	82	88	92	90	92	88	90	92
Vaping/Juuling on a regular basis	n/a	92	n/a	87	n/a	90	n/a	87	n/a	90	n/a	88	n/a	86	n/a	91	n/a	92	n/a	90
Using Cocaine on a regular basis	n/a	96	n/a	95	n/a	97	n/a	92	n/a	96	n/a	96	n/a	95	n/a	95	n/a	96	n/a	98

Shadings indicate significant increases/decreases from the previous year at the 95% level of confidence.

# CURIOSITY TO TRY SUBSTANCES

	TOTAL		Age 12-13		Age 14-15		Age 16-17		D/B MSA		Central		Northeast		Northwest		Southeast		Southwest		Constellation	
	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020
SampleSize	515	572	124	95	183	219	208	258	261	295	79	84	79	100	33	38	40	34	23	21	257	295
<b>Curiosity (% Very + Somewhat Curious)</b>																						
Meth	6	7	5	13	7	5	6	6	4	6	10	11	6	5	7	10	8	4	0	0	4	6
Heroin	n/a	5	n/a	8	n/a	4	n/a	4	n/a	5	n/a	5	n/a	4	n/a	8	n/a	4	n/a	0	n/a	5
Cocaine	n/a	10	n/a	8	n/a	9	n/a	12	n/a	11	n/a	12	n/a	9	n/a	5	n/a	9	n/a	9	n/a	8
Marijuana	21	33	17	31	24	33	22	34	23	35	24	46	14	18	24	28	9	22	23	30	20	34
Rx Pain Reliever	10	10	9	6	10	10	11	12	9	10	16	9	13	8	11	6	6	29	0	23	10	11
Rx Stimulant	15	16	10	9	16	16	16	18	14	17	21	16	13	12	15	14	7	30	5	6	15	15
Alcohol	24	26	19	18	25	31	28	27	24	31	25	19	30	20	9	24	21	24	34	10	22	32
Vaping	n/a	21	n/a	24	n/a	23	n/a	17	n/a	20	n/a	28	n/a	15	n/a	20	n/a	31	n/a	16	n/a	21

	Female		Male		Heterosexual		LGBQ		Caucasian		Hispanic		<\$50K		\$50-74K		\$75-99K		\$100K+	
	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020
SampleSize	256	308	257	256	420	431	73	123	353	390	124	119	126	107	201	234	116	125	65	97
<b>Curiosity (% Very + Somewhat Curious)</b>																				
Meth	7	5	4	9	4	7	16	7	4	7	8	7	4	8	6	4	9	6	5	7
Heroin	n/a	4	n/a	5	n/a	5	n/a	4	n/a	5	n/a	5	n/a	8	n/a	3	n/a	6	n/a	3
Cocaine	n/a	10	n/a	10	n/a	8	n/a	18	n/a	11	n/a	11	n/a	14	n/a	9	n/a	11	n/a	5
Marijuana	22	35	20	31	20	31	33	41	21	31	21	39	15	44	25	32	21	29	18	29
Rx Pain Reliever	12	10	8	11	10	8	15	21	11	11	8	11	5	26	14	6	6	7	16	7
Rx Stimulant	16	14	13	18	13	14	25	21	15	16	15	21	10	25	18	12	12	10	19	21
Alcohol	20	23	28	28	24	28	28	19	26	27	17	22	17	23	23	26	27	22	33	33
Vaping	n/a	19	n/a	23	n/a	19	n/a	30	n/a	17	n/a	31	n/a	32	n/a	17	n/a	21	n/a	16

Shadings indicate significant increases/decreases from the previous year at the 95% level of confidence.

# ABOUT VAPING

	TOTAL	Age			Region						Constellation	Ethnicity		
		12-13	14-15	16-17	D/B	Central	NE	SE	SW	NW	Communities	Caucasian	Hispanic	African American
SampleSize	165	19	55	91	96	25	16	14	6	8	86	108	46	8
<b>Vaping Content</b>														
Tobacco	23	34	24	20	24	26	26	30	0	7	23	25	20	15
Marijuana/THC Oil	38	3	44	43	39	43	46	19	38	16	35	35	43	54
Hash/Hash Oil	11	3	15	10	10	14	11	8	21	7	8	12	10	2
Nicotine-free Vape Juice or flavoring	54	54	54	54	56	49	48	54	34	66	52	54	51	53
Nicotine vape pods/juice/packs	74	66	71	77	74	80	62	90	40	74	78	71	79	100

		Gender		Sexual Orientation		Income				Parents		
		Female	Male	Hetero	LGBQ	<\$50K	\$50-74K	\$75-99K	\$100K+	Married	Divorced	Other
SampleSize		92	71	120	39	36	65	31	32	98	48	20
<b>Vaping Content</b>												
	Tobacco	19	30	26	17	28	13	37	24	22	23	26
	Marijuana/THC Oil	35	42	37	41	23	43	36	46	29	47	48
	Hash/Hash Oil	8	14	11	8	6	10	19	12	7	11	22
	Nicotine-free Vape Juice or flavoring	50	59	56	48	51	66	46	44	51	61	50
	Nicotine vape pods/juice/packs	75	73	74	77	78	69	72	80	76	67	73

Shadings indicate significantly higher/lower ratings than overall average at the 95% level of confidence.



# EASE OF ACCESS

	TOTAL		Age 12-13		Age 14-15		Age 16-17		D/B MSA		Central		Northeast		Northwest		Southeast		Southwest		Constellation	
	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020
SampleSize	525	579	126	97	186	221	213	261	265	299	82	87	80	100	34	38	41	34	23	21	261	298
<b>Ease of Access (% Very + Somewhat Easy)</b>																						
Meth	17	10	8	8	20	9	20	12	16	10	17	11	21	6	19	22	24	8	14	0	17	11
Heroin	12	7	9	6	12	6	14	9	12	7	8	8	11	7	11	12	30	3	10	0	14	8
Marijuana	57	56	35	32	57	53	69	71	51	58	69	49	61	55	60	57	67	67	63	50	54	58
Alcohol	60	63	40	43	65	66	67	72	59	66	67	53	61	61	54	71	53	66	55	53	55	64
Prescription Drugs	44	46	29	35	43	46	51	50	42	46	58	38	45	55	36	41	39	51	28	60	38	49
Cocaine	n/a	14	n/a	9	n/a	11	n/a	19	n/a	16	n/a	9	n/a	12	n/a	14	n/a	16	n/a	12	n/a	16
Vape pen or JUUL	n/a	59	n/a	39	n/a	58	n/a	71	n/a	61	n/a	52	n/a	55	n/a	63	n/a	66	n/a	48	n/a	60

	Female		Male		Heterosexual		LGBQ		Caucasian		Hispanic		<\$50K		\$50-74K		\$75-99K		\$100K+	
	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020
SampleSize	258	311	265	260	429	437	74	123	361	395	126	121	128	109	207	236	117	127	66	98
<b>Ease of Access (% Very + Somewhat Easy)</b>																				
Meth	18	11	16	9	17	9	16	11	18	9	16	12	17	8	19	11	18	8	9	13
Heroin	12	7	12	8	12	7	9	8	12	7	11	8	12	6	13	9	12	5	8	7
Marijuana	58	58	56	54	57	54	58	64	59	57	50	55	55	56	59	60	55	50	59	54
Alcohol	58	66	60	60	60	62	55	70	64	64	46	58	48	56	63	62	63	65	64	72
Prescription Drugs	48	50	40	42	43	42	43	61	45	46	38	44	38	42	42	42	48	49	53	54
Cocaine	n/a	13	n/a	14	n/a	13	n/a	16	n/a	13	n/a	18	n/a	11	n/a	13	n/a	17	n/a	15
Vape pen or JUUL	n/a	60	n/a	58	n/a	58	n/a	60	n/a	59	n/a	55	n/a	56	n/a	56	n/a	56	n/a	72

Shadings indicate significant increases/decreases from the previous year at the 95% level of confidence.

# DIRECT OFFERS

		TOTAL		Age 12-13		Age 14-15		Age 16-17		D/B MSA		Central		Northeast		Northwest		Southeast		Southwest		Constellation	
		2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020
SampleSize		525	579	126	97	186	221	213	261	265	299	82	87	80	100	34	38	41	34	23	21	261	298
Have Been Offered (% Yes)																							
Meth		7	5	6	8	7	5	8	5	7	6	7	6	9	4	5	7	18	8	0	0	6	5
Heroin		n/a	3	n/a	2	n/a	3	n/a	2	n/a	2	n/a	3	n/a	4	n/a	0	n/a	3	n/a	0	n/a	3
Cocaine		n/a	10	n/a	4	n/a	5	n/a	16	n/a	8	n/a	16	n/a	6	n/a	9	n/a	18	n/a	13	n/a	9
Marijuana		33	51	16	31	35	46	43	67	32	53	34	55	28	40	34	40	39	66	41	59	34	50
Rx drugs		18	16	8	13	19	13	21	19	14	17	25	18	17	8	32	8	24	30	11	11	14	13
Alcohol		33	53	19	28	34	51	44	68	34	54	36	54	28	39	26	53	28	66	34	70	36	53
Vaping		n/a	55	n/a	34	n/a	49	n/a	71	n/a	55	n/a	65	n/a	42	n/a	41	n/a	65	n/a	60	n/a	51

		Female		Male		Heterosexual		LGBQ		Caucasian		Hispanic		<\$50K		\$50-74K		\$75-99K		\$100K+	
		2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020
SampleSize		258	311	265	260	429	437	74	123	361	395	126	121	128	109	207	236	117	127	66	98
Have Been Offered (% Yes)																					
Meth		8	5	7	6	6	5	9	7	7	5	8	4	9	9	7	5	8	5	4	2
Heroin		n/a	3	n/a	2	n/a	2	n/a	4	n/a	2	n/a	2	n/a	3	n/a	2	n/a	2	n/a	3
Cocaine		n/a	10	n/a	9	n/a	9	n/a	14	n/a	9	n/a	10	n/a	11	n/a	9	n/a	9	n/a	10
Marijuana		35	50	30	53	33	49	32	61	35	48	30	61	34	63	36	51	29	45	27	46
Rx drugs		16	15	19	17	16	13	23	25	19	16	16	16	13	26	18	11	22	15	16	17
Alcohol		38	54	27	51	33	51	42	65	35	52	23	59	25	56	34	54	37	49	34	51
Vaping		n/a	52	n/a	57	n/a	55	n/a	57	n/a	53	n/a	61	n/a	62	n/a	52	n/a	49	n/a	57

Shadings indicate significant increases/decreases from the previous year at the 95% level of confidence.

# PROTECTIVE FACTORS

	TOTAL		Age 12-13		Age 14-15		Age 16-17		D/B MSA		Central		Northeast		Northwest		Southeast		Southwest		Constellation	
	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020
SampleSize	604	653	165	135	218	238	221	280	311	344	91	100	89	112	39	38	47	35	27	24	301	346
<b>Protective Factors (% Strongly + Somewhat Agree)</b>																						
I know an adult who I could talk to	91	86	92	85	91	84	89	87	92	85	83	90	94	86	95	89	89	80	78	77	93	83
Schoolwork is important to me	69	63	78	73	66	59	67	60	71	61	61	64	74	65	64	88	75	48	61	44	72	60
I have goals that I have set for myself	96	90	96	85	97	89	95	94	97	89	92	93	97	95	100	89	94	88	93	79	98	87
I can go to one of my parents for help	93	87	95	91	94	84	91	87	93	85	89	90	97	94	94	91	90	90	99	77	92	87
I am capable of standing up for my beliefs	96	92	96	88	97	93	96	93	97	91	96	93	96	95	94	97	96	94	100	77	96	91
I can find a safe way out of a difficult situation	92	92	93	85	90	91	92	95	92	90	90	95	97	95	89	100	91	85	81	86	91	90

	Female		Male		Heterosexual		LGBQ		Caucasian		Hispanic		<\$50K		\$50-74K		\$75-99K		\$100K+	
	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020
SampleSize	297	350	303	294	489	494	85	134	408	445	145	135	150	122	236	275	133	138	78	108
<b>Protective Factors (% Strongly + Somewhat Agree)</b>																				
I know an adult who I could talk to	91	88	90	83	91	86	86	84	91	86	92	85	91	79	89	88	91	88	93	85
Schoolwork is important to me	70	66	69	59	70	65	62	52	69	61	74	64	72	61	65	63	71	65	73	58
I have goals that I have set for myself	96	93	96	87	97	90	92	88	95	88	98	93	96	88	95	90	98	92	97	90
I can go to one of my parents for help	91	87	95	88	94	89	85	78	94	87	92	88	95	86	91	88	93	87	92	86
I am capable of standing up for my beliefs	95	93	97	91	97	92	90	90	96	91	98	94	96	89	95	93	98	94	98	90
I can find a safe way out of a difficult situation	91	94	92	89	93	93	87	86	93	91	94	90	91	90	88	92	98	94	94	92

Shadings indicate significant increases/decreases from the previous year at the 95% level of confidence.

# RISK FACTORS

	TOTAL		Age 12-13		Age 14-15		Age 16-17		D/B MSA		Central		Northeast		Northwest		Southeast		Southwest		Constellation		
	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	
	SampleSize	604	653	165	135	218	238	221	280	311	344	91	100	89	112	39	38	47	35	27	24	301	346
Risk Factors (% Strongly + Somewhat Agree)																							
Experimenting with drugs is part of being a teen	12	18	5	10	15	18	15	23	12	19	16	21	9	13	14	21	18	24	8	12	12	17	
Drugs can help teens manage stress	16	23	7	15	14	20	23	30	16	25	16	21	17	15	21	20	17	35	8	20	19	24	
Parents would be fine with me drinking beer	16	21	5	8	13	17	26	32	14	19	16	19	30	27	10	32	21	28	8	14	16	20	
Parents would be fine with me using marijuana	8	10	6	7	6	7	12	13	7	9	6	14	12	10	6	2	15	15	14	7	11	8	
Prescription drugs is safer than illegal drugs	13	14	13	12	14	17	13	13	13	16	17	9	12	15	15	8	17	17	1	6	13	15	
Using prescription drugs (stimulants) is safe	9	9	7	11	7	7	11	10	10	10	7	11	4	6	11	2	9	14	0	0	10	10	
Prescription pain relievers are not addictive	11	13	12	24	15	10	9	8	12	10	12	19	9	6	15	16	14	19	4	28	14	10	

	Female		Male		Heterosexual		LGBQ		Caucasian		Hispanic		<\$50K		\$50-74K		\$75-99K		\$100K+		
	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	
	SampleSize	297	350	303	294	489	494	85	134	408	445	145	135	150	122	236	275	133	138	78	108
Risk Factors (% Strongly + Somewhat Agree)																					
Experimenting with drugs is part of being a teen	11	19	13	17	13	17	13	21	12	19	14	22	12	16	14	17	12	18	9	23	
Drugs can help teens manage stress	14	23	18	23	15	20	27	37	16	21	16	28	13	24	18	24	15	18	17	25	
Parents would be fine with me drinking beer	11	23	21	19	15	19	26	30	17	22	17	18	18	17	18	21	16	26	10	19	
Parents would be fine with me using marijuana	9	11	8	9	7	8	18	16	9	10	7	9	9	9	10	11	6	11	8	5	
Prescription drugs is safer than illegal drugs	12	14	15	14	13	14	17	15	13	13	16	15	12	13	13	14	9	16	25	12	
Using prescription drugs (stimulants) is safe	8	7	10	11	9	8	12	12	7	7	12	11	7	8	10	7	7	10	12	13	
Prescription pain relievers are not addictive	11	9	12	17	11	13	12	14	10	10	16	18	16	21	10	10	9	10	14	14	

Shadings indicate significant increases/decreases from the previous year at the 95% level of confidence.

# SENSE OF BELONGING

		Age			Region						Constellation	Ethnicity		
TOTAL		12-13	14-15	16-17	D/B	Central	NE	SE	SW	NW	Communities	Caucasian	Hispanic	African American
SampleSize	653	135	238	280	344	100	112	35	24	38	346	445	135	36
<b>Belongingness (% Completely + Mostly)</b>														
Belong at your school	66	72	66	64	66	69	67	63	64	66	64	66	65	59
Outside of your school	60	65	58	60	61	52	61	49	67	78	59	62	54	46
Are supported by your friends	80	79	79	81	79	78	82	67	86	89	79	82	74	75

		Gender		Sexual Orientation		Income				Parents		
		Female	Male	Hetero	LGBQ	<\$50K	\$50-74K	\$75-99K	\$100K+	Married	Divorced	Other
SampleSize		350	294	494	134	122	275	138	108	444	146	53
<b>Belongingness (% Completely + Mostly)</b>												
Belong at your school	65	68	71	47	71	61	67	72	72	52	61	
Outside of your school	60	61	66	37	50	60	63	67	65	49	55	
Are supported by your friends	82	77	81	76	74	80	80	84	83	70	69	

# PERSONAL SAFETY

	TOTAL		Age 12-13		Age 14-15		Age 16-17		D/B MSA		Central		Northeast		Northwest		Southeast		Southwest		Constellation	
	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020
	SampleSize																					
<b>Personal Safety (% Yes)</b>																						
Did not go to school because of safety	9	8	11	8	6	7	10	9	8	10	15	5	9	4	6	1	7	24	7	0	7	10
Family with a substance use disorder	19	25	11	20	20	26	24	28	18	21	23	28	18	29	26	24	25	62	14	20	18	23
Family with mental health problems	27	50	21	40	23	53	32	53	26	51	19	51	39	38	20	53	30	61	23	52	28	50

	Female		Male		Heterosexual		LGBQ		Caucasian		Hispanic		<\$50K		\$50-74K		\$75-99K		\$100K+	
	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020
	SampleSize																			
<b>Personal Safety (% Yes)</b>																				
Did not go to school because of safety	11	10	7	7	7	7	18	14	8	7	11	9	11	10	8	11	9	4	7	5
Family with a substance use disorder	20	22	19	29	18	23	32	36	19	24	20	33	21	35	22	24	21	25	10	16
Family with mental health problems	31	55	23	44	22	42	52	79	29	51	25	49	19	56	35	49	22	52	20	42

# SUBSTANCE ACCEPTABILITY

			Age			Region					Constellation	Ethnicity				
TOTAL			12-13	14-15	16-17	D/B	Central	NE	SE	SW	NW	Communities	Caucasian	Hispanic	African American	
SampleSize			579	97	221	261	299	87	100	34	21	38	298	395	121	30
Acceptability (% Very + Somewhat Wrong)																
Meth			98	96	99	99	98	100	99	100	97	97	98	99	99	97
Heroin			99	99	99	99	99	100	99	100	97	97	99	99	100	92
Cocaine			98	99	97	98	97	100	99	100	97	97	98	98	99	94
Marijuana			81	92	85	73	78	84	86	83	87	87	80	82	83	64
Rx Pain Reliever			97	98	97	97	97	99	98	100	96	92	97	97	96	92
Rx Stimulant			88	91	89	87	87	93	88	81	96	92	86	90	83	81
Alcohol			77	84	83	69	75	85	80	68	90	69	74	75	77	94
Vaping			83	88	87	78	80	90	88	78	94	86	81	83	83	86

		Gender		Sexual Orientation		Income				Parents		
		Female	Male	Hetero	LGBQ	<\$50K	\$50-74K	\$75-99K	\$100K+	Married	Divorced	Other
SampleSize		311	260	437	123	109	236	127	98	397	129	48
<b>Acceptability (% Very + Somewhat Wrong)</b>												
Meth	99	97	98	99	99	98	100	99	98	99	97	
Heroin	99	98	99	99	99	99	100	98	99	99	100	
Cocaine	99	97	98	98	98	98	99	97	98	98	98	
Marijuana	80	82	85	70	82	81	83	84	86	74	68	
Rx Pain Reliever	96	98	97	99	98	99	95	96	97	98	97	
Rx Stimulant	87	90	90	82	90	91	88	81	87	91	91	
Alcohol	78	76	77	77	82	77	77	74	76	78	78	
Vaping	83	83	84	81	86	83	87	81	84	82	81	

Shadings indicate significantly higher/lower ratings than overall average at the 95% level of confidence.

# ENCOURAGING FRIENDS

	TOTAL		Age 12-13		Age 14-15		Age 16-17		D/B MSA		Central		Northeast		Northwest		Southeast		Southwest		Constellation	
	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020
SampleSize	525	579	126	97	186	221	213	261	265	299	82	87	80	100	34	38	41	34	23	21	261	298
<b>Encouraging Friends To Quit (% Yes)</b>																						
Meth	93	96	92	94	92	95	94	97	92	94	95	98	95	99	89	92	95	97	91	100	94	93
Heroin	n/a	95	n/a	90	n/a	96	n/a	97	n/a	93	n/a	97	n/a	99	n/a	95	n/a	97	n/a	100	n/a	91
Cocaine	n/a	95	n/a	93	n/a	97	n/a	96	n/a	94	n/a	95	n/a	99	n/a	93	n/a	97	n/a	100	n/a	93
Marijuana	63	76	80	88	65	78	52	68	65	75	65	74	60	87	68	78	58	72	41	57	63	78
Rx drugs	85	93	86	90	83	94	85	93	83	92	86	92	85	98	90	92	87	83	95	94	83	91
Alcohol	63	77	84	84	66	78	48	73	63	74	64	82	59	85	76	65	54	78	56	94	64	75
Vaping	n/a	81	n/a	85	n/a	81	n/a	78	n/a	78	n/a	85	n/a	85	n/a	85	n/a	75	n/a	89	n/a	77

	Female		Male		Heterosexual		LGBQ		Caucasian		Hispanic		<\$50K		\$50-74K		\$75-99K		\$100K+	
	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020
SampleSize	258	311	265	260	429	437	74	123	361	395	126	121	128	109	207	236	117	127	66	98
<b>Encouraging Friends To Quit (% Yes)</b>																				
Meth	94	97	92	94	93	96	92	95	94	96	92	96	95	94	91	95	91	98	99	96
Heroin	n/a	96	n/a	94	n/a	95	n/a	97	n/a	95	n/a	96	n/a	91	n/a	95	n/a	95	n/a	97
Cocaine	n/a	96	n/a	94	n/a	95	n/a	97	n/a	95	n/a	96	n/a	93	n/a	96	n/a	96	n/a	95
Marijuana	60	75	66	78	65	80	45	62	64	74	58	77	66	65	52	79	66	82	81	76
Rx drugs	87	92	83	93	84	94	88	88	86	93	81	89	89	88	82	94	87	93	81	95
Alcohol	61	79	64	75	63	78	56	73	62	75	64	80	63	77	60	78	65	79	65	77
Vaping	n/a	82	n/a	79	n/a	81	n/a	78	n/a	79	n/a	84	n/a	75	n/a	83	n/a	80	n/a	83

Shadings indicate significant increases/decreases from the previous year at the 95% level of confidence.



# FAMILY DISCUSSION

		TOTAL		Age 12-13		Age 14-15		Age 16-17		D/B MSA		Central		Northeast		Northwest		Southeast		Southwest		Constellation	
		2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020
SampleSize		525	579	126	97	186	221	213	261	265	299	82	87	80	100	34	38	41	34	23	21	261	298
<b>Family Discussion (% Yes)</b>																							
Meth		42	31	43	29	41	34	42	30	40	28	38	38	46	34	47	40	55	36	52	17	38	26
Heroin		n/a	29	n/a	25	n/a	33	n/a	28	n/a	28	n/a	25	n/a	28	n/a	44	n/a	34	n/a	25	n/a	25
Cocaine		n/a	34	n/a	27	n/a	37	n/a	36	n/a	33	n/a	36	n/a	33	n/a	48	n/a	35	n/a	30	n/a	32
Marijuana		78	69	72	52	75	72	85	76	76	71	79	70	83	64	76	68	93	72	80	59	75	68
Prescription drug abuse		51	44	45	52	50	45	54	41	46	43	50	50	59	43	63	42	64	48	48	52	49	40
Alcohol		81	74	77	56	75	77	88	81	79	75	79	75	89	71	84	67	80	72	87	67	79	73
Vaping		n/a	66	n/a	50	n/a	69	n/a	72	n/a	68	n/a	67	n/a	58	n/a	65	n/a	63	n/a	56	n/a	65

		Female		Male		Heterosexual		LGBQ		Caucasian		Hispanic		<\$50K		\$50-74K		\$75-99K		\$100K+	
		2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020
SampleSize		258	311	265	260	429	437	74	123	361	395	126	121	128	109	207	236	117	127	66	98
<b>Family Discussion (% Yes)</b>																					
Meth		37	28	47	35	42	30	45	35	45	36	37	22	47	35	42	30	47	39	23	21
Heroin		n/a	24	n/a	34	n/a	28	n/a	32	n/a	34	n/a	23	n/a	33	n/a	28	n/a	33	n/a	23
Cocaine		n/a	33	n/a	35	n/a	33	n/a	39	n/a	37	n/a	32	n/a	40	n/a	31	n/a	41	n/a	26
Marijuana		79	70	77	68	77	67	86	77	81	71	73	66	71	70	80	67	84	75	74	66
Prescription drug abuse		51	43	51	46	51	42	51	52	51	47	47	43	50	48	56	44	53	48	35	39
Alcohol		80	75	82	72	80	73	87	74	86	76	70	71	70	72	84	72	89	79	75	75
Vaping		n/a	67	n/a	63	n/a	66	n/a	63	n/a	69	n/a	62	n/a	58	n/a	64	n/a	74	n/a	69

Shadings indicate significant increases/decreases from the previous year at the 95% level of confidence.

# EDUCATION AT SCHOOL & COMMUNITY

			TOTAL		Age 12-13		Age 14-15		Age 16-17		D/B MSA		Central		Northeast		Northwest		Southeast		Southwest		Constellation		
			2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	
SampleSize			525	579	126	97	186	221	213	261	265	299	82	87	80	100	34	38	41	34	23	21	261	298	
School Education (% Yes)			Meth	68	54	73	44	72	61	64	54	66	53	70	57	71	60	76	50	75	65	72	46	68	55
			Heroin	n/a	53	n/a	43	n/a	62	n/a	52	n/a	52	n/a	48	n/a	59	n/a	47	n/a	69	n/a	54	n/a	53
			Cocaine	n/a	55	n/a	48	n/a	65	n/a	51	n/a	56	n/a	49	n/a	59	n/a	50	n/a	59	n/a	55	n/a	57
			Marijuana	81	80	80	71	86	85	78	82	78	80	88	84	81	84	71	69	94	83	94	71	80	79
			Prescription drug abuse	64	57	66	48	68	62	60	58	65	58	62	59	62	65	53	40	70	56	88	42	67	57
			Alcohol	82	77	82	67	83	82	82	79	80	75	89	85	86	82	79	68	83	75	87	75	81	75
			Vaping	n/a	87	n/a	79	n/a	90	n/a	90	n/a	88	n/a	94	n/a	90	n/a	75	n/a	90	n/a	69	n/a	86
			Female		Male		Heterosexual		LGBQ		Caucasian		Hispanic		<\$50K		\$50-74K		\$75-99K		\$100K+				
			2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020			
SampleSize			258	311	265	260	429	437	74	123	361	395	126	121	128	109	207	236	117	127	66	98			
School Education (% Yes)			Meth	66	50	71	59	67	55	75	54	70	55	61	48	74	44	66	55	72	55	56	61		
			Heroin	n/a	52	n/a	53	n/a	54	n/a	49	n/a	56	n/a	44	n/a	43	n/a	53	n/a	57	n/a	56		
			Cocaine	n/a	55	n/a	55	n/a	57	n/a	48	n/a	56	n/a	46	n/a	41	n/a	57	n/a	57	n/a	59		
			Marijuana	85	80	78	80	82	80	79	79	81	81	81	79	81	75	77	79	87	83	83	83		
			Prescription drug abuse	64	53	64	62	64	58	64	54	65	60	55	49	63	49	64	59	70	63	53	56		
			Alcohol	79	76	86	78	83	78	77	74	83	77	80	78	83	74	80	77	91	79	74	78		
			Vaping	n/a	87	n/a	89	n/a	89	n/a	84	n/a	87	n/a	92	n/a	82	n/a	88	n/a	87	n/a	92		

Shadings indicate significant increases/decreases from the previous year at the 95% level of confidence.

# EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL		Age 12-13		Age 14-15		Age 16-17		D/B MSA		Central		Northeast		Northwest		Southeast		Southwest		Constellation	
	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020
SampleSize	604	653	165	135	218	238	221	280	311	344	91	100	89	112	39	38	47	35	27	24	301	346
<b>Extracurricular Activities</b>																						
None	15	16	13	13	15	19	17	15	12	18	23	12	19	12	24	14	9	10	4	27	14	16
One to two	52	48	53	48	54	51	50	46	57	46	53	60	44	45	34	38	51	55	38	57	55	49
Three to five	28	29	28	29	29	26	27	30	28	30	22	27	27	31	27	33	26	20	58	14	27	28
6 or more	5	7	5	10	3	4	6	8	3	6	2	1	9	12	15	16	13	15	0	2	5	7

	Female		Male		Heterosexual		LGBQ		Caucasian		Hispanic		<\$50K		\$50-74K		\$75-99K		\$100K+	
	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020
SampleSize	297	350	303	294	489	494	85	134	408	445	145	135	150	122	236	275	133	138	78	108
<b>Extracurricular Activities</b>																				
None	17	15	14	17	14	14	22	19	14	14	16	21	19	19	15	16	13	17	14	13
One to two	47	50	56	47	52	47	55	52	50	47	57	53	45	51	62	47	42	43	53	53
Three to five	30	27	25	30	28	31	22	21	29	33	26	18	29	24	21	29	40	34	25	26
6 or more	6	8	5	6	6	7	1	8	6	6	1	8	7	6	3	8	6	7	8	9

# SOCIAL MEDIA USE

		TOTAL		Age 12-13		Age 14-15		Age 16-17		D/B MSA		Central		Northeast		Northwest		Southeast		Southwest		Constellation	
		2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020
SampleSize		604	653	165	135	218	238	221	280	311	344	91	100	89	112	39	38	47	35	27	24	301	346
Social Media Use Per Day																							
Less than 30 minutes		24	16	45	24	24	18	13	10	22	14	24	15	27	25	36	20	28	16	19	15	23	15
30 minutes to 1 hour		19	17	21	23	19	16	18	15	21	18	16	22	18	11	15	19	16	11	28	8	20	18
1-2 hours		29	28	20	27	26	28	36	29	31	31	25	29	25	28	26	22	26	12	35	19	29	28
3-5 hours		18	27	7	22	22	28	22	30	17	24	24	24	19	26	13	34	21	47	15	58	17	27
More than 5 hours		9	11	7	3	9	10	11	17	9	13	11	10	12	10	11	5	9	14	3	0	10	13

		Female		Male		Heterosexual		LGBQ		Caucasian		Hispanic		<\$50K		\$50-74K		\$75-99K		\$100K+	
		2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020
SampleSize		297	350	303	294	489	494	85	134	408	445	145	135	150	122	236	275	133	138	78	108
Social Media Use Per Day																					
Less than 30 minutes		14	14	34	19	24	16	22	19	25	17	23	13	24	16	25	15	20	17	26	20
30 minutes to 1 hour		19	13	19	21	20	18	15	13	20	15	19	24	20	25	16	17	25	13	19	16
1-2 hours		29	30	28	27	30	30	19	21	29	33	29	16	25	19	28	29	32	26	33	35
3-5 hours		25	30	12	24	17	26	27	31	18	26	20	31	17	26	22	27	15	34	16	22
More than 5 hours		13	13	7	9	8	10	17	17	8	8	9	16	13	15	10	11	8	10	7	7

# MENTAL HEALTH CHALLENGES

		TOTAL		Age 12-13		Age 14-15		Age 16-17		D/B MSA		Central		Northeast		Northwest		Southeast		Southwest		Constellation	
		2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020
SampleSize		604	653	165	135	218	238	221	280	311	344	91	100	89	112	39	38	47	35	27	24	301	346
<b>Number of Poor Mental Health Days</b>																							
0 days		34	23	42	35	30	22	32	18	32	22	29	25	40	31	42	12	43	27	27	28	35	20
1-2 days		22	20	23	22	26	23	20	17	22	21	22	24	18	20	28	15	26	9	32	18	22	22
3-5 days		19	26	18	26	23	26	16	27	21	24	21	26	12	28	12	37	16	36	18	23	19	26
6-13 days		11	14	9	5	10	14	14	20	13	16	7	11	14	11	7	18	2	7	4	10	12	16
14 or more days		14	16	7	12	11	15	20	18	12	17	20	14	16	10	11	18	12	21	19	21	13	15

		Female		Male		Heterosexual		LGBQ		Caucasian		Hispanic		<\$50K		\$50-74K		\$75-99K		\$100K+	
		2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020
SampleSize		297	350	303	294	489	494	85	134	408	445	145	135	150	122	236	275	133	138	78	108
<b>Number of Poor Mental Health Days</b>																					
0 days		23	17	44	31	37	27	13	11	33	21	35	29	42	30	31	21	33	29	30	18
1-2 days		22	23	23	16	24	22	16	10	22	20	23	18	23	14	19	21	24	18	28	28
3-5 days		22	26	16	27	19	28	18	23	19	29	17	22	14	22	18	28	26	27	14	29
6-13 days		16	16	6	12	8	12	26	26	11	16	12	11	7	15	14	16	11	12	12	11
14 or more days		17	19	11	12	12	12	26	31	15	15	13	19	13	20	18	15	8	15	14	14

# Rise Above Colorado Youth Survey

## Behavioral Health and Substance Abuse

### March 2020

Hello, my name is \_\_\_\_\_. I'm calling from HealthCare Research, a public opinion research company. Today we are working with Rise Above Colorado and the Colorado Department of Human Services to learn about issues facing Colorado's youth.

#### AS NECESSARY:

- Your answers to this survey are completely confidential.
- We are a research company and we don't sell anything. No one will ever try to sell you something as a result of this survey.

Adult on phone ..... 1 → Continue  
 Will get adult on phone [REPEAT INTRO] ..... 2  
 No adult available [ARRANGE CALLBACK] ..... 3  
 Screening refusal ..... 9 → Thank & End

#### HOUSEHOLD SCREENING QUESTIONS

#### 1. Just to confirm, do you live in Colorado?

Yes ..... 1  
 No ..... 2 → Thank & End  
 Refused ..... 9 → Thank & End

#### 2. And how many children between the ages of 12 and 17 are living in your household?

None ..... 0 → Thank & End  
 One ..... 1 → Continue  
 More than One ..... 2 → Skip to Q5

#### 3. Is your child who is between 12 and 17 years of age enrolled in grades 7 through 12?

Yes ..... 1 → Continue  
 No, enrolled in school, but not grades 7-12 ..... 2 → Thank & End  
 No, has dropped out of school ..... 3 → Continue  
 Refused ..... 9 → Thank & End

#### 4. How old is that child? (IF NEEDED: The one who is in grade 7 through 12)

12 ..... 1 → Skip to Q8  
 13 ..... 2 → Skip to Q8  
 14 ..... 3 → Skip to Q8  
 15 ..... 4 → Skip to Q8  
 16 ..... 5 → Skip to Q13  
 17 ..... 6 → Skip to Q13

#### (ASK IF MORE THAN ONE CHILD 12-17 YEARS OLD):

#### 5. Thinking about just those who are 12 to 17 years of age, how many are enrolled in grades 7 through 12?

None ..... 0 → Continue  
 One ..... 1 → Skip to Q7  
 More than one ..... 2 → Skip to Q7

#### 6. What grade or grades are they in?

Sixth or less ..... 1 → Thank & End  
 Graduated high school ..... 2 → Thank & End  
 Dropped out of school ..... 3 → Continue

#### 7. Thinking about just your children who are 12-17 years old, what are their ages?

ENTER NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN EACH AGE RANGE:

12 years \_\_\_\_\_  
 13 years \_\_\_\_\_  
 14 years \_\_\_\_\_  
 15 years \_\_\_\_\_  
 16 years \_\_\_\_\_  
 17 years \_\_\_\_\_

INTERVIEWER: Select youngest child above, ideally ages 12-15



## PARENTAL APPROVAL FOR CHILDREN 12-15 YEARS OF AGE

8. May I please speak with someone who is a parent or guardian of the (AGE) year-old in your household?

Yes, speaking ..... 1  
 Yes, will bring to phone ..... 2  
 No, not available [SCHEDULE CALLBACK] ..... 3 → Skip to Q11  
 No, refused [THANK & TERMINATE] ..... 4

9. (READ IF NEW PARENT OR GUARDIAN IS ON THE PHONE) Hello, I'm calling from HealthCare Research, an opinion research firm located in Colorado focusing on health-related issues. We are working with Rise Above Colorado, a local nonprofit, as well as the Colorado Department of Human Services to better understand the issues facing Colorado's youth and we would like to speak with your child who is (AGE) years old. The purpose of this survey is to understand how Colorado's youth feel about social issues they encounter on and off the school grounds, including what they are hearing and seeing with regard to drugs and alcohol. The information will help community and school programs better inform and support youth across Colorado. Your child's responses will be anonymous. Would you give me permission to speak with your child?

Yes, permission given ..... 1  
 No, permission denied ..... 2 → Thank & End

10. Is your child available now – it will take about 15 minutes to complete the interview?

Yes, will get ..... 1 → Skip to Q16  
 No, not available [SCHEDULE CALLBACK] ..... 2 → Continue  
 No, child refuses ..... 3 → Thank & End

11. Should I call back at this phone number or a different number?

This Number ..... 1 → Thank & End  
 Different Number (RECORD) ..... 2 → Continue

12. When would be the best time for me to call back?

DAY: \_\_\_\_\_ TIME: \_\_\_\_\_

## REQUEST TO SPEAK WITH 16-17 YEAR-OLD

13. (SELECTED CHILD IS 16 OR 17 YEARS OF AGE) For this survey, I would like to speak with the (AGE) year-old in your household. May I speak with that person?

(IF NECESSARY, READ): We are working with Rise Above Colorado and the Colorado Department of Human Services to better understand the behavioral health issues facing Colorado's youth, and would like to speak with your child who is (AGE) years old. The purpose of this survey is to understand how Colorado's teens feel about social issues they encounter on and off the school grounds. The information we gather will help develop programs to support teens in living lives free of drug abuse and addiction. Your child's responses will be anonymous and this information will only be used for developing educational materials about drug abuse.

Yes, will get ..... 1 → Skip to Q17  
 No, not available [SCHEDULE CALLBACK] ..... 2 → Continue  
 No, child refuses ..... 3 → Thank & End

14. Should I call back at this phone number or a different number?

This Number ..... 1 → Thank & End  
 Different Number (RECORD) ..... 2 → Continue

15. When would be the best time for me to call back?

DAY: \_\_\_\_\_ TIME: \_\_\_\_\_

## MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE

16. (WHEN SELECTED CHILD IS ON PHONE) Hello, I'm calling from HealthCare Research, a Colorado-based public opinion firm. We are conducting a survey among children and teens in Colorado and we would like to include your opinions.

17. First, would you tell me, please, how old are you? RECORD AGE \_\_\_\_\_  
(PROGRAMMER: VALID RANGE 12-17)

18. What grade in school are you currently in?

6<sup>th</sup> or less ..... 6 → Thank & End  
7th grade ..... 7  
8th grade ..... 8  
9th grade ..... 9  
10th grade ..... 10  
11th grade ..... 11  
12th grade ..... 12  
Not in school/Dropped out ..... 98  
Already graduated high school ..... 99 → Thank & End

19. The purpose of this survey is to see how Colorado's teens think about drugs, but before we begin, I'd like to know how you feel about some broader issues in general that impact youth. I am going to read a few statements to you and would like to know if you agree or disagree with each. The first is (READ STATEMENT. RANDOMIZE ORDER). Do you strongly agree with this statement, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree?

PROTECTIVE FACTORS	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Prefer Not to Answer
<b>Supports for Success</b>					
If I had a serious problem, I know an adult in or out of school, other than my parents, who I could talk to or go to for help	1	2	3	4	9
The schoolwork I am assigned is often meaningful and important to me	1	2	3	4	9
I have goals that I have set for myself which are really important to me	1	2	3	4	9
If I have a personal problem, I can go to one of my parents for help	1	2	3	4	9
<b>Behavioral Health Advocate</b>					
I am capable of standing up for my beliefs so that I don't fall victim to peer pressure	1	2	3	4	9
When I'm in a difficult situation, I can usually find a safe way out of it	1	2	3	4	9

20. To what extent do you feel that you ... (RANDOMIZE ORDER)

	Not at all	Not much	Somewhat	Mostly	Completely	Prefer Not to Answer
... belong at your school	1	2	3	4	5	9
... connect with people outside of your school, such as through an activity, family, community, faith group, etc.	1	2	3	4	5	9
... are supported by your friends	1	2	3	4	5	9



21. Now I'd like to ask questions more specific to drugs and drug use. The first is (READ STATEMENT. RANDOMIZE ORDER). Do you strongly agree with this statement, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree?

RISK FACTORS	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Prefer Not to Answer
<b>Complacency</b>					
Experimenting with drugs is just part of being a teenager – it's not that big of a deal	1	2	3	4	9
Drugs can help teens manage the stress and pressure we have to deal with	1	2	3	4	9
My parents would be fine with me drinking beer once in a while	1	2	3	4	9
My parents would be fine with me smoking marijuana once in a while	1	2	3	4	9
<b>Rx Drug Acceptability</b>					
Using someone else's prescription drugs is safer than using other illegal drugs	1	2	3	4	9
Using prescription drugs like Ritalin or Adderall to help you stay awake and focused when studying is safe, even if the prescription wasn't written for you.	1	2	3	4	9
Prescription pain relievers like Vicodin or OxyContin are not addictive	1	2	3	4	9

PERSONAL SAFETY	Yes	No	Don't Know/Refused
In the past 30 days, did you ever not go to school because you thought it would be unsafe at school or unsafe on your way to or from school?	1	2	9
Have you lived with someone with a substance use disorder or addiction (alcohol or other drugs)?	1	2	9
Has a member of your household been depressed or had other mental health problems?	1	2	9

22. Which, if any, of the following drugs have you heard of? (READ EACH ITEM. DO NOT RANDOMIZE LIST)

	Yes	No	Don't Know/Not Sure
Heroin, also known as H, junk, smack or sag	1	2	9
Marijuana, also known as pot or weed	1	2	9
Methamphetamines, also known as meth, crank, crystal, glass, ice, or <u>tina</u>	1	2	9
Prescription drugs like Ritalin, Adderall, or opioids like Vicodin or OxyContin	1	2	9
Cocaine or coke, including crack	1	2	9

23. How much risk, if any, do you think there is in each of the following activities. (RANDOMIZE PAIRS. DO NOT ASK IF NOT AWARE OF IN Q22) Do you think there is great risk, moderate risk, slight risk or no risk involved in [INSERT]? What about...?

	Great Risk	Moderate Risk	Slight Risk	No Risk	Not Sure
Trying meth once or twice	1	2	3	4	9
Using meth regular basis	1	2	3	4	9
Trying heroin once or twice	1	2	3	4	9
Using heroin on a regular basis	1	2	3	4	9
Trying cocaine once or twice	1	2	3	4	9
Using cocaine on a regular basis	1	2	3	4	9
Trying a prescription pain reliever like Vicodin or OxyContin that was not prescribed for you for the purpose of getting high one or two times	1	2	3	4	9
Using these kinds of prescription pain relievers that were not prescribed for you for the purpose of getting high on a regular basis	1	2	3	4	9
Trying prescription stimulants like Ritalin or Adderall that were not prescribed for you for the purpose of staying awake one or two times	1	2	3	4	9
Using prescription stimulants like these that were not prescribed for you for staying awake on a regular basis	1	2	3	4	9
Trying marijuana once or twice	1	2	3	4	9
Using marijuana regularly	1	2	3	4	9
Trying alcohol once or twice	1	2	3	4	9
Drinking alcohol regularly	1	2	3	4	9
Vaping/Juuling once or twice	1	2	3	4	9
Vaping/Juuling on a regular basis	1	2	3	4	9

24. How difficult, or easy, do you think it would be for YOU to get each of the following types of drugs? Do you think it would be very difficult to get, somewhat difficult, somewhat easy, or very easy to get [INSERT]? What about...? [READ EACH ITEM AWARE OF IN Q22].

	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy	Not Sure
Meth	1	2	3	4	5
Heroin	1	2	3	4	5
Cocaine	1	2	3	4	5
Marijuana	1	2	3	4	5
Alcohol	1	2	3	4	5
Prescription drugs not prescribed to you	1	2	3	4	5
Vape pen or JUUL or <u>other</u> e-cigarette	1	2	3	4	5

#### ATTITUDES, USAGE AND SOCIAL NORMING QUESTIONS

25. Thinking about the students at your school, what percentage do you believe have used each of the following substances in the past 30 days? Your best guess is fine. (DO NOT ASK IF NOT AWARE OF IN Q22)

	% of students AT YOUR SCHOOL	Don't Know
Meth	_____ %	<input type="radio"/>
Heroin	_____ %	<input type="radio"/>
Cocaine	_____ %	<input type="radio"/>
Marijuana	_____ %	<input type="radio"/>
Prescription drugs like Vicodin or OxyContin for getting high	_____ %	<input type="radio"/>
Prescription drugs like Ritalin or Adderall for staying awake	_____ %	<input type="radio"/>
Alcohol	_____ %	<input type="radio"/>
A vape pen, JUUL or <u>other</u> e-cigarette	_____ %	<input type="radio"/>

26. Thinking now just about the students in your grade, what percentage do you believe have used each of the following substances in the past 30 days? Again, a best guess is fine. (DO NOT ASK IF NOT AWARE OF IN Q22)

	% of students IN YOUR GRADE	Don't Know
Meth	_____ %	<input type="radio"/>
Heroin	_____ %	<input type="radio"/>
Cocaine	_____ %	<input type="radio"/>
Marijuana	_____ %	<input type="radio"/>
Prescription drugs like Vicodin or OxyContin for getting high	_____ %	<input type="radio"/>
Prescription drugs like Ritalin or Adderall for staying awake	_____ %	<input type="radio"/>
Alcohol	_____ %	<input type="radio"/>
A vape pen, JUUL or <u>other</u> e-cigarette	_____ %	<input type="radio"/>

27. During your life, have you ever used... (DO NOT ASK IF NOT AWARE OF IN Q22)

	Yes	No	Don't Know
Meth	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Heroin	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cocaine	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Marijuana	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Prescription drugs like Vicodin or OxyContin for getting high	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Prescription drugs like Ritalin or Adderall for staying awake	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Alcohol	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A vape pen, JUUL or <u>other</u> e-cigarette	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

(SHOW ONLY THE SUBSTANCES USED IN Q27):

28. How old were you when you first tried ...

	At What Age Did You First Try ...	Don't Know
Meth	_____	<input type="radio"/>
Heroin	_____	<input type="radio"/>
Cocaine	_____	<input type="radio"/>
Marijuana	_____	<input type="radio"/>
Prescription drugs like Vicodin or OxyContin for getting high	_____	<input type="radio"/>
Prescription drugs like Ritalin or Adderall for staying awake	_____	<input type="radio"/>
Alcohol	_____	<input type="radio"/>
A vape pen, JUUL or <u>other</u> e-cigarette	_____	<input type="radio"/>

(SHOW ONLY THE SUBSTANCES USED IN Q27):

29. In the past 30 days, how many days have you used ...

	Number of Days Used in Past 30 Days	Don't Know
Meth	_____	<input type="radio"/>
Heroin	_____	<input type="radio"/>
Cocaine	_____	<input type="radio"/>
Marijuana	_____	<input type="radio"/>
Prescription drugs like Vicodin or OxyContin for getting high	_____	<input type="radio"/>
Prescription drugs like Ritalin or Adderall for staying awake	_____	<input type="radio"/>
Alcohol	_____	<input type="radio"/>
A vape pen, JUUL or <u>other</u> e-cigarette	_____	<input type="radio"/>

(SHOW ONLY THE SUBSTANCES USED IN Q27):

30. How difficult would it be for you to never use each of the following again?

	Extremely Difficult	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Not Very Difficult	Not At All Difficult	Don't Know
Meth	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Heroin	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cocaine	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Marijuana	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Prescription drugs like Vicodin or OxyContin for getting high	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Prescription drugs like Ritalin or Adderall for staying awake	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Alcohol	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A vape pen, JUUL or <u>other</u> e-cigarette	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

31. Would you encourage a friend to quit if you knew he or she was using ... (DO NOT ASK IF NOT AWARE OF IN Q22)

	Yes	No	Don't Know
Meth	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Heroin	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cocaine	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Marijuana	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Prescription drugs that were not prescribed for them	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Alcohol	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A vape pen, JUUL or <u>other</u> e-cigarette	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

(SHOW ONLY THE SUBSTANCES AWARE OF IN Q22):

32. Has anyone ever offered you or tried to get you to use ...?

	Yes	No	Don't Know
Meth	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Heroin	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cocaine	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Marijuana	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Prescription drugs that were not prescribed for you	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Alcohol	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A vape pen, JUUL or <u>other</u> e-cigarette	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

(SHOW ONLY THE SUBSTANCES AWARE OF IN Q22 AND NEVER USED IN Q27):

33. How curious would you be to try each of the following if someone were to give it to you?

	Very Curious	Somewhat Curious	Not Curious	Don't Know
Meth	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Heroin	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cocaine	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Marijuana	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Prescription drugs like Vicodin or OxyContin for getting high	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Prescription drugs like Ritalin or Adderall for staying awake	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Alcohol	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A vape pen, JUUL or <u>other</u> e-cigarette	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

34. How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to use ... (DO NOT ASK IF NOT AWARE OF IN Q22)

	Very Wrong	Somewhat Wrong	Not Very Wrong	Not At All Wrong	Don't Know
Meth	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Heroin	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cocaine	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Marijuana	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Prescription drugs like Vicodin or OxyContin for getting high	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Prescription drugs like Ritalin or Adderall for staying awake	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Alcohol	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A vape pen, JUUL or <u>other</u> e-cigarette	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

35. Have you EVER talked to your parents about ... (DO NOT ASK IF NOT AWARE OF IN Q22)

	Yes	No	Don't Know
Meth	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Heroin	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cocaine	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Marijuana	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Prescription drug abuse	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Alcohol	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Vaping/Juuling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

36. Have you seen any information at your school or community talking about the risks of using ...? (DO NOT ASK IF NOT AWARE OF IN Q22)

	Yes	No	Don't Know
Meth	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Heroin	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cocaine	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Marijuana	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Prescription drug abuse	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Alcohol	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Vaping/Juuling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

VAPING-SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

(ASK IF VAPED IN Q27)

37. Which of the following have you ever used in your vape pen or JUUL?

- Tobacco.....1  
 Marijuana/THC Oil .....2  
 Hash/Hash Oil .....3  
 Nicotine vape pods/juice/packs.....4  
 Nicotine-free Vape Juice or flavoring.....5  
 Prefer Not to Answer .....9

OUTSIDE INFLUENCES

38. How many extracurricular activities do you participate in, either at or outside of school, such as arts, sports, band, drama, clubs, youth group, or student government?

- None.....1  
 1-2 .....2  
 3-5 .....3  
 6 or more.....4  
 Prefer Not to Answer .....9

39. Thinking about an average day, how much time do you spend on social media such as Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, Twitter, etc.? (READ LIST IF NECESSARY)

- Less than 30 minutes .....1  
 30 minutes to 1 hour.....2  
 1-2 hours .....3  
 3-5 hours .....4  
 More than 5 hours/always connected and checking .....5  
 Don't Know/Prefer Not to Answer .....9

40. During the past 30 days, how many days would you say your mental health was not good? Poor mental health includes anxiety, stress, depression, and problems with emotions.

- 0 days .....1  
 1 day .....2  
 2 days .....3  
 3 days .....4  
 4 to 5 days .....5  
 6 to 7 days .....6  
 8 to 13 days .....7  
 14 or more days .....8  
 Don't Know/Prefer Not to Answer .....9

## CAMPAIGN AWARENESS QUESTIONS

41. Have you ever seen or heard any messaging on the internet, at school, or any other places that educate youth on mental health or drug/alcohol use prevention?

Yes.....1  
No .....2  
Don't Know/Not Sure.....9

42. Have you ever seen or heard any messaging on the internet, social media, billboards, at school or any other places featuring the following themes:

	Check All You Have Heard Of
Messaging using the name Rise Above Colorado, the hashtag "I Rise Above" or the phrase "Fill Your World <u>With</u> Good" that feature stickers of healthy activities and data that most youth aren't using drugs and alcohol?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Messaging encouraging teens to text Colorado Crisis Services' personal, confidential support line that has a positive message above a line and then a colorful message below the line revealing teens' real feelings of not being OK just below the surface?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Messaging using the phrases "Protect What's Next" or "Find Your Moment" that raise awareness of the impact of marijuana on the teen brain?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Messaging about the dangers of using meth, using the phrase, "Not even once" or the name Colorado Meth Project?	<input type="checkbox"/>

43. What does "I Rise Above" mean or represent to you?

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## DEMOGRAPHICS

44. Right now, how many people, including yourself, are living in your household (not counting those who are visiting or staying there temporarily)?

[ENTER #] [ ]

45. Are your parents...? (READ EACH ITEM. ACCEPT MULTIPLE RESPONSES)

Married to each other .....1  
Divorced or separated - neither has married again 2  
Divorced - one or both has married again.....3  
My parents were never married to each other .....4  
One or both of my parents has died .....5  
Refused .....9

46. Are you Latino, Hispanic or Spanish?

Yes .....1 → Skip to Q48  
No .....2  
Refused .....9

47. What is your race or ethnic background? Are you... (READ EACH ITEM, MARK ALL THAT APPLY)

White .....1  
Black/African-American .....2  
Asian/Asian-American .....3  
American Indian/Native American .....4  
Other (SPECIFY) .....5  
Prefer not to say .....6  
Don't Know/Refused .....9

48. What is your zip code? \_\_\_\_\_

49. Are you...

Male .....1  
Female .....2  
Prefer not to say/Refused .....9

50. Do you identify as transgender?

- No, I am not transgender ..... 1
- Yes, I am transgender ..... 2
- I do not know if I am transgender ..... 3
- I do not know what this question is asking ..... 4
- Prefer not to [say/Refused](#) ..... 9

51. Which of the following best describes you?

- Heterosexual (straight) ..... 1
- Gay or lesbian ..... 2
- Bisexual ..... 3
- Not sure ..... 4
- Prefer not to [say/Refused](#) ..... 9

Those are all of my questions. Thanks very much for your participation today! We are talking with 600 Colorado residents between the ages of 12 and 17, all of whom have been selected for this survey at random. Your responses will help support youth across the state. Once again, I do want to assure you that your answers are completely anonymous and neither your name nor phone number will be attached to anything you said. Is there anything else you'd like to add or share?

# CONTACT US

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