

# The Northern Corridor Community Assessment Report

Prepared by

THE NORTHERN CORRIDOR  
COMMUNITIES THAT CARE:  
A Coalition of Caring Communities (C6)

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## Executive Summary

This report summarizes findings from the Northern Corridor Communities that Care (CTC) Youth Survey and additional archival data collected by the six communities who comprise the project as a Coalition of Caring Communities (C6). The six communities have agreed to work together toward the common goal of prevention of youth health and behaviour problems.

The CTC Youth Survey is designed to assess students' involvement in a specific set of health and problem behaviours, as well as their exposure to a set of scientifically-validated risk and protective factors that are related to academic success, school drop out, substance abuse, violence, delinquency, teen pregnancy, depression and anxiety among youth. The Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington analyzed the youth survey data for the Northern Corridor. The Risk and Protective Factor Assessment workgroup was responsible for collection of additional archival data and recommendations to the Community Board regarding local priorities.

Collecting survey data allows the Northern Corridor regions to identify levels of risk and protective factors and substance use behaviours and set priorities they feel are most important for their communities to target with prevention services. Collecting multiple waves of data over time provides more information on which to base prevention efforts and can allow the community to monitor the effectiveness of selected prevention strategies and determine what new efforts may be needed in the future.

The Northern Corridor CTC Youth Survey was administered to students in grades 6 through 12 from three schools: Pemberton Secondary School, Signal Hill Elementary School, and Xit'olacw Community School in the spring of 2007. Analysis was done on information from 228 students in grades 6, 8, 10, 11, and 12. Because of a small sample size, participating students from grades 11 and 12 were combined for data analysis. It is the understanding of the community board that the data while collected from the two largest geographic areas in the region is reflective of the entire six participating communities.

Results of the data were assessed based on "risk factors" and "protective factors". Risk factors are conditions that increase the likelihood of a young person becoming involved in the six health and behaviour problems noted previously. Protective factors are conditions that buffer children and youth from exposure to risk by either reducing the impact of the risks or changing the way that young people respond to them. Youth survey risk factor scores of over 50% indicate that the factor is higher than average. Scores of over 60% are significantly higher than average. Protective factor scores of over 50% indicate helpful levels of protection.

This Executive Summary presents key findings in student substance use, antisocial behaviours, and risk and protective levels.

In particular, our youth reported unhealthy levels of alcohol consumption, binge drinking, marijuana and tobacco (overall) and strengths to build on.

### **Strengths to Build On**

Based on the analysis of data and input community strengths were identified to built on in our communities:

1. Overall levels of antisocial behaviour were low.
2. Less than 10% of all students reported lifetime and 30 day use of hallucinogens, methamphetamines and heroin.
3. Overall prescription drug use without a doctors prescription was low\*

Youth reported high levels of protection as shown in the following protective factors:

1. Belief in the Moral Order <sup>1</sup>(63%) (Peer-Individual Domain)
2. School Recognition for Prosocial Involvement<sup>2</sup> (63%) (School Domain)

Youth also reported suppressed risk factors<sup>3</sup>, meaning that the youth reported low numbers and these may be strengths to build on:

1. Low Neighbourhood Attachment (39.5%) (Community Domain)
2. Perceived Availability of Drugs (37.8%) (Community Domain)
3. Family Conflict (39.1%) (Family Domain)\*

### **Opportunities for Improvement**

Based on the analysis of data and input from the communities, the following priority risk factors were identified for the community to focus on over the next several years:

1. Family History of the Problem Behaviour (72%) (Family Domain)
2. Academic Failure (62%) (School Domain)
3. Poor Family Management (60%) (Family Domain)
4. **\*\*Extreme Economic Deprivation(Community Domain)**

The data also showed that the protective factor "Interaction with prosocial peers" was suppressed (36%).

These factors were selected as priorities for prevention action primarily because data indicated that they are elevated throughout the Northern Corridor and that prevention activities focused in these areas would provide maximum impact for cost evidence based programs in these areas.

This report recommends that the communities give particular attention to the risk factors noted above when developing the community's action plan to prevent youth problem behaviours and promote positive youth development.

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<sup>1</sup> Definition on page 22

<sup>2</sup> Definition on page 22

<sup>3</sup> The definitions for Risk factors can be found on page 22 of this report

## Introduction

### Communities That Care - Northern Corridor

Communities That Care (CTC) in the Northern Corridor is comprised of a wide range of stakeholders including parents, citizens, service providers, RCMP, elected officials, schools, faith community, business representatives, and First Nations groups. The project includes stakeholders from the six communities of: the Village of Pemberton, Lil'wat Nation, N'quatqua Band, Skatin to Douglas (C6)<sup>4</sup>. The group has agreed that while efforts to date, like the Winds of Change initiative, have built a solid foundation between Pemberton and Mt. Currie, there is additional work to be done in primary prevention programming in the region and measurement of local risk factors and outcomes of prevention initiatives. These stakeholders have agreed to work together to ensure that this much needed primary prevention work takes place. The group's vision is *"We are a holistic, respectful, and culturally diverse community celebrating an inclusive, healthy, sustainable existence"*.

#### Key accomplishments to date:

- Since January 2007, over 115 individuals from the communities have been engaged and educated about the CTC process
- Identified key contacts and working committees (Key Leader/Board Champions; a Community Board; a Coordinating and Evaluation Workgroup; a Risk and Protective Factor Assessment Workgroup; a Resource Assessment Workgroup; Youth Involvement, Community Outreach and Public Relations Workgroup, and a Sustainability and Funding Workgroup).
- Identified a host agency.
- Completed our first Youth Survey of 386 students from grades 6 – 12 attending schools in Pemberton and Mt. Currie that provided local data to guide our prevention planning steps. Archival data was collected to complete the Community Assessment.
- Acting as a communication point to other resources of benefit to the community (Self Help Resource Association, BC Healthy Communities Conference, etc).
- Holding our first Youth Workshop to engage youth in the development of a local logo.

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<sup>4</sup> Samaquham is considered included in the initiative. To date confirmation of involvement has not been received.

- Community agencies and volunteers are contributing many hours of work on the project and we have received donated meeting and office space.
- To date have received almost \$53,000 toward the initiative, to date, which will supplement the work of this particular project. Staffing has allowed us the continuity of a Project Manager. We have secured funding from: the Ministry of Children and Family Development, United Way, Vancouver Coastal Health, Safe Streets, and Lil'wat Nation.

## The Risk and Protective Factor Assessment

### Demographic Profile of Surveyed Youth

The Northern Corridor CTC Youth Survey measured a variety of demographic characteristics. Below is a summary of selected characteristics of surveyed youth by grade, gender, ethnicity, and the primary language spoken at home.

228 students from grade 6, 8, 10, 11 and 12 participated in the survey from School District 48 and Xit'olacw Community School. Almost one-half of the students identified themselves as **White (47.4%)**. The largest minority group were those who selected multiple ethnicities ("**Other/Multiple**" = **23.7%**) followed by children identifying themselves as **First Nations (22.8%)**. Students who reported themselves as both White and American Indian were classified in the "Other/Multiple" category for the purposes of this report. Very few students reported themselves as Black (0.9%) or Asian (1.3%).

The primary language spoken at home refers to the primary language spoken by the student as opposed to the language spoken by the parents at home. Most students (94.7%) reported English as the language they most often speak at home.

### How the assessment will be used

Risk and protective factors are characteristics in the community, family, school, and individual's environments that increase or decrease the likelihood that a student will engage in one or more problem behaviours. Dr. Hawkins and Dr. Catalano have identified twenty-four risk factors that predict problem behaviours in youth and ten protective factors that help protect young people from those risks. By addressing risk and protective factors, communities can prevent adolescent problem behaviours in their community and develop a plan for completing the community risk factors that are most elevated while enhancing protective factors.

While policies that target any risk or protective factor could potentially be an important resource for students in the Northern Corridor, focusing prevention planning in high risk and low protection areas could be especially beneficial. Similarly, factors with low risk or high protection represent strengths that the community can build on. The objective data that has been collected, in conjunction with a review of community-specific issues and resources, can help direct prevention efforts for the Northern Corridor.

## **Data collection methods**

The first Northern Corridor Communities That Care Youth Survey was administered in the classroom in June of 2007. Students in Grades 6 - 12 participated in the survey on a voluntary basis and were permitted to skip any questions with which they were uncomfortable with. The complete results are provided in this report. In addition, Dr. Hawkins and Dr. Catalano have identified archival data indicators that have been shown to be valid and reliable measures of certain risk factors and problem behaviours that are not measured by the survey, namely Extreme Economic Deprivation, Family Conflict, Teen Pregnancy and School Drop-Out. The Risk and Protective Factor Assessment workgroup collected data from local and provincial agencies to supplement the youth survey. Archival data from public records was used to supplement the results of the Youth Survey in order to provide additional context. In classes where students had difficulty reading, the teacher read the questions to the class and the students completed the survey responses. At one school, students were asked not to complete the questions on hand guns and therefore, references to this factor are not counted.

## **Prioritization methods**

The Risk and Protective Factor Assessment workgroup analyzed the data to identify which risk factors were most elevated in the Northern Corridor. The survey data was utilized to assess area youths' involvement in problem behaviours.

## The Community Assessment Data

### Communities within the CTC Northern Corridor Initiative(C6)

The six communities within the project area are geographically diverse with a distance of two hours or more between the farthest points depending on weather and road conditions. Some services do not have direct telephone access and are only accessible via e-mail. However, the groups are reliant on some regionalized services including health, the Lil'wat and School District 48 schools that serve the majority of students in the six communities. This creates a unique opportunity for collaboration.

#### Pemberton

Pemberton is located on the Sea to Sky Highway southwest of Lillooet, 35 kms north of Whistler, and is home to 2,563 residents. Tucked beyond the Coast Mountains it is a green pocket of agricultural land widely known for its seed potatoes. Farming has been the traditional industry of the Pemberton Valley and continues to be a significant contributor to the local economy. In the past decade, the pace of tourism has also accelerated. Outdoor recreation is abundant and attracts many visitors who enjoy horseback riding, hiking, mountain biking, canoeing, kayaking, camping, golfing, paragliding and hang gliding.

Salish First Nations people were the first to call this area their home when they settled at the foot of majestic Mount Currie and the head of Lillooet Lake. This is the traditional territory of the Lil'wat Nation and N'quatqua who today are respectively headquartered in Mount Currie and D'Arcy, with smaller communities sprinkled along Lillooet Lake.

Pemberton is in a state of significant growth with a population increase of 91% between 1996 and 2001. Statistics Canada (2001) notes that Pemberton has 50 (3.1%) aboriginal citizens, Japanese (2.5%) with South Asian being the Second Largest (1.2%). A median age of 32.6 and over 250 households with children, and 24% of the population being under age 19. The village has almost double the number of children 4 years and under (10%) than BC. The cost of rent is higher in Pemberton than the BC average as are the average monthly payments for owner occupied dwellings. Pemberton has 60 (4%) residents who report French as their first language. Pemberton has a significantly lower number of residents reporting a religious/spiritual affiliation (48.6%) than the BC average (64.2%). The top affiliations noted were Protestant (27.5%), Catholic (15.9%), Christian (2.5%) and Buddhist (1.5%).

#### Mount Currie

Most Lil'wat people live in Mount Currie, near the confluence of the Lillooet and Birkenhead Rivers, just east of Pemberton, a two and a half hour drive north of Vancouver on the Sea to Sky Highway. The traditional territory is about twice the size of Rhode Island or one-fourth the size of Vancouver Island. The territory extends south to Rubble Creek, north to Gates Lake, east to the Upper Stein Valley and west to the Coastal Inlets of the Pacific Ocean.

Skilled fishers and hunters, the Lil'wat People are tied closely to the land. The plant and animal resources of the high mountain slopes and river valleys remain critically important to them. Today, they have a population of approximately 1,490 living on reserve. This makes them the fourth largest on-reserve First Nation community in the province. 30% of the population is under 14 years of age. The community grew more rapidly between the years of 1996 and 2001 at 7% than the average rate in BC of 4.9%.

## N'Quatqua (D'Arcy)

N'quatqua, variously spelled Nequatque, N'quat'qua, is the proper historic name in the St'at'imcets language for the location of the community of D'Arcy, which is at the lower/southern end of Anderson Lake about 35 miles southeast of Lillooet and about the same distance from Pemberton.

The N'quatqua people were part of the Lakes Lillooet group of the St'at'imc, which included today's Seton Lake Band as well as other villages and single residences along Anderson and Seton Lakes.

N'quatqua is governed by an elected Chief and Council and is a member of the Lower Lakes Tribal Council. The nation has a population of about 400 people about half of whom live on reserve.

D'arcy (also known as N'quatqua) is an unincorporated community located at the head of Anderson Lake. D'arcy was founded as a non-native community named Port Anderson during the Fraser Canyon Gold Rush of 1858-1859. During the Gold Rush, N'quatqua was busy as a shipping and transference point on the Douglas Road. The name D'Arcy was conferred in honor of Thomas D'Arcy McGee when the Pacific Great Eastern Railway was built, and that name was also applied to the alpine peak just south of "town."

N'quatqua/D'arcy today has a mix of both reserve non-native housing and there are large recreational subdivisions in between D'Arcy and Birken.

## Douglas First Nation (Tipella)

The community of Douglas is situated at the northern end of Little Harrison Lake, which is connected by the Douglas Channel to the much larger Harrison Lake. This is the southern most of the In-SHUCI-ch community and also of the entire Lillooet linguistic group. Another community on the west side of the Lillooet River, commonly known as Tipella, is affiliated with the community of Douglas, since most of the members of Xa'xtsa (HAHK-cha) Nation (commonly known as the Douglas Band) presently live here. "Port Douglas" originated from the colonial period, when the town, one of the earliest to be established in British Columbia, was erected adjacent to the present First Nations community in 1858. Thousands of miners from all over the world stopped in Port Douglas before undertaking on this less than comfortable trail which led to the Fraser River and on to the Cariboo gold fields. The town reached its economic peak between 1859 and 1860 and the town was virtually abandoned by 1865. The lot on which the town of Port Douglas stood eventually became a logging camp for a number of different logging companies. The community of Douglas reached its economic peak in the 1950's when residents from the communities up the Lillooet River stayed at Douglas during the summer months working in the logging industry. The community was also used as a launch point for travel from local communities to pick hops and berries, work for the canneries or to sell their furs to the Hudson's Bay Company. A mining company now inhabits the logging town at Port Douglas. Only a few families presently inhabit the Douglas community, but many hope to return to it once the treaty is completed. It is hoped that the treaty will allow members to build new homes and create the kinds of economic opportunities that were once attainable in their cherished community. At present, 53-64 status members live on reserve depending on the season. In recent years, presence of Kiewit and the IPP's has added economic, training and other benefits to the community.

## Skatin Nations

The Community of Skatin (or Skookumchuck) is located on the east side of the Lillooet River, on the 19 Mile Post of the old Harrison-Lillooet wagon road (about 35 kilometers from the head of Harrison Lake). Before the arrival of European settlers, this community was considered to be the largest on the lower Lillooet River, comparable in size to the pre-contact village of present-day Mt. Currie (or Lilwat'ul). A moderately sized waterfall on the Lillooet River about one kilometre north of the community, had a significant effect on the size of the community in prehistoric times as well as today. The fall is now commonly known as Skookumchuck Rapids, but the Ucwalmicw (oo-kwal-MEWK) (Lower Lillooet dialect) word for this fall is qmempsh (k-MEMP-sh). The site remains a very abundant fishery, the most abundant on the Lillooet River. At one time, the people of Skookumchuck (Chinook Jargon for 'swift water') inhabited both sides of the Lillooet River, but the west community has since been absorbed into the east.

While the majority of their reserves lie along the Lillooet River, one of them lies at the southern edge of Glacier Lake, almost 2000 feet above the Lillooet River. This reserve was used for planting crops in the early 1900's.

One distinctive feature of the community is their famed Holy Cross Catholic Church, which stands in the centre of the community. The church was built by members of the Douglas, Skatin and Samahquam Bands between 1895 and 1906. The Church is gothic in style. The people used the money they earned from trapping to pay for the panes of stained glass used for the windows, which were imported from Italy. The rest of this magnificent church is the result of native craftsmanship.

The community of Skatin also supports an elementary and junior high school (grades k-9), known as the Head of the Lake School, for the children of the In-SUCK-ch Nation, the majority of which are from Skatin and Tipella. Forty four students currently attend this school. The school also informally supports students taking courses by correspondence and is presently preparing to offer Adult Basic Education (ABE) programs.

85 members live on reserve .

Samahquam are the remaining area included in our prevention effort. At the time of report production, descriptions of this community was not available.

Within the communities there are issues present that require consideration in prevention planning. During a social justice consultation hosted by the Community Foundation of Whistler in January, 2007, three priorities were identified for further effort. These were poverty/affordability, transportation and the need to promote cross-cultural learning. During the discussion it was felt that a focus on the working poor and people on the cusp would be a useful focus.

## Report Overview

The next sections of the report provide detailed information and analysis of the risk factors, protective factors and problem behaviours in the Northern Corridor. The conclusion presents the final list of priorities and recommendations for future action.

A detailed analysis of the Survey Results and other archival data are included in this section of the report, as well as several tables and graphs.

In the charts that follow are some comparisons to another local community, Monitoring the Future in the US, and the McCreary Report. These help us to understanding of the levels of health and behaviour problems noted locally (charts 3-6).

Included in the report is some data from Pemberton and Lil'wat Nation relating to

- Teen Pregnancy
- Single Parent families
- Unemployment
- Education
- Income
- Family Conflict

However, as at present we do not have comparable data across all six communities, the data collection committee was unable to draw broad conclusions regarding strengths or areas for improvement in these areas. However, it is noted that the risk and protective factors chosen for action are linked in research to all six health and behaviour problems. We will continue to seek additional information as this will form a useful baseline for our next cycle of risk and protective factor assessment in two years (2009).

Extreme Economic Deprivation-The Committee looked at a range of indicators of economic deprivation. Most notably, the rate of low income individuals in Pemberton grew at a rate significantly faster than the rest of BC in the period between 1995 and 2000. This is a concern given the context of affordability noted elsewhere in this report. During this time, rates of low income households declined. Rates of single family status and income were stronger than those of BC.

It is noted that for both Pemberton and Mt. Currie, rates of individuals without high school education are lower than those of BC and have decreased according to comparison populations. However it is noted that there is a significant difference between these two rates with the first nations rates being significantly higher than those of BC averages. It has been noted that these improving figures may reflect the inflow of residents and not the reality of the population. The Committee will continue to monitor these factors.

## Summary of Results

### **Risk and Protective Factors**

**Protective factors** are conditions that buffer children and youth from exposure to risk by either reducing the impact of the risks or changing the way that young people respond to them. Strong bonding to family, school, community and peers is important so that these groups are better able to provide support in the development of skills, self-image and other positive beliefs and behaviours. Protective factor scores (Graph 1) range from a low of 36% (*Interaction with Prosocial Peers*) to a high of 63% (*Belief in Moral Order*).

**Risk factors** are conditions that increase the likelihood of a young person becoming involved in drug use, delinquency, school drop-out, violence, teen pregnancy, or anxiety/depression. Substantial research has demonstrated that exposure to a greater number of risk factors is associated with more drug use and delinquency. Risk factor scores (Graph 2) range from a low of 33.28% (*Early Problem Behaviour*) to a high of 72% (*Family History of Antisocial Behaviour*), with an average score of 47%. Lower scores are desirable for risk factors. Perceived availability of handguns was removed as students at some locations were instructed not to respond.

### Archival Data

**Extreme Economic Deprivation** is a risk factor not measured by the youth survey. Data in this section may include Low Income Cutoff (LICO) rates, food bank usage, etc. Single parent status, adults without secondary diplomas are also possible indicator of economic deprivation.

### Youth Health and Behaviour Problems

Our youth reported unhealthy levels of alcohol consumption, binge drinking, marijuana and tobacco (overall).

#### Grade 10 Comparisons

|                | 30 day use-Northern Corridor | Comparison (MTF) |
|----------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| Alcohol        | 77.1%                        | 33.8%            |
| Binge Drinking | 47.9%                        | 21.9%            |
| Marijuana      | 35.4%                        | 14.2%            |
| Tobacco        | 20.8%                        | 14.5%            |

### Protective Factors by Grade

Protective factors exert a positive influence and buffer against the negative influence of risk, thus reducing the likelihood that adolescents will engage in problem behaviours. The protective profile charts in this report represent the proportion of surveyed youth whose answers reflected significant protection. Elevated protective factors are those in which significant protection was reported by 60 percent or more of the students. Pemberton-Mt. Currie has a number of elevated protective factors which can be **strengths on which to build**.

#### Protective Profiles

- In the school domain, **recognition for prosocial involvement** was high in grades 6 and 10. Sixth graders also showed protection in **opportunities for prosocial involvement**.
- In the peer-individual domain, **belief in the moral order** was high in grades 8 and 10. **Social skills** were high for 6<sup>th</sup> graders.
- In the family domain, 6<sup>th</sup> grade students showed protection in **family attachment**. Students in grade 10 showed protection in **recognition for prosocial involvement**. Students in grades 11<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> showed high protection for **opportunities for prosocial involvement**.

- In the *community domain*, students in grades 11<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> showed significant protection in **recognition for prosocial involvement**.

### Substance Use

- Students were asked about **prescription drug use without a doctor's orders**. Lifetime and 30-day use of stimulants, pain relievers, and tranquilizers without a doctor's order was low in 6<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, and 10<sup>th</sup> grades. Lifetime use of pain relievers was higher in 11<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> grades, but overall prescription drug use remained very low.
- Less than 10 percent of all students reported lifetime and 30-day use of **hallucinogens, methamphetamines, and heroin**. **Ecstasy, cocaine, and inhalant use** was less than 10 percent in grades 6 through 10.

### Antisocial Behaviours

- Overall, antisocial behaviour rates were low. Less than 10 percent of all students reported the following antisocial behaviours: **stolen or tried to steal a vehicle, carried a weapon, and taken a weapon to school**.
- Less than 10 percent of students in grades 6, 8, and 10 reported having **been arrested**. Less than 10 percent of the students in grades 6 and 8 reported **selling illegal drugs**.

### Low Risk Factors

Low risk factors are those in which significant risk was reported by less than 40 percent of the students. The following areas of low risk can also be strengths on which to build.

- In the *school domain*, students in grades 11-12 reported low risk in **low commitment to school**.
- In the *peer-individual domain*, students in grades 6, 8, and 10 showed low risk in **early problem behaviour**. Sixth and 10<sup>th</sup> graders reported low risk in **rewards for antisocial involvement** and **low perceived risks of drug use**. Tenth graders reported low risk in **attitudes favouring antisocial behaviour**. Students in 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> grades showed low risk in **rebelliousness**. Sixth graders also reported low risk in **attitudes favouring drug use, early initiation of drug use, friends' antisocial behaviours, friends' use of drugs, and sensation seeking**.
- In the *family domain*, students in 6<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades showed low risk regarding **family conflict**. Sixth graders also reported low risk in **parental attitudes favouring drug use** and **parental attitudes favouring antisocial behaviour**.
- In the *community domain*, students in all grades showed low risk in **perceived availability of weapons**. Students in 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grades showed low risk in **perceived availability of drugs**. Sixth graders also reported low risk in **transitions and mobility** and **laws and norms favourable to drug use**. Students in grades 8 to 12 reported low risk in **low neighbourhood attachment**.

## Risk Factors

Risk factors are characteristic of school, community, family environments and students and their peer groups that predict increased likelihood of drug use, delinquency, school dropout, teen pregnancy, and violent behaviours among youth. The data on the risk profile charts represent the proportion of surveyed youth whose answers reflect significant risk. Elevated risk factors are those in which significant risk was reported by 60 percent or more of the students and can be considered **opportunities for improvement**.

### Risk Profiles

- In the *school domain*, 60 percent or more of students in grades 8 and 11-12 were at significant risk in **academic failure**. Students in 6<sup>th</sup> grade reported significant risk in **low commitment to school**.
- In the *peer-individual domain*, approximately 60 percent of 8<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders showed significant risk in **friends' antisocial behaviours**. Eighth graders also reported high risk in **friends' use of drugs**. Students in 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grade also reported high risk in **sensation seeking**.
- In the *family domain*, all students reported significant risk in **family history of antisocial behaviour**. Students in 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> grade showed high risk in **poor family management** and **parental attitudes favouring drug use**. In addition, 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders reported high risk in **parental attitudes favouring antisocial behaviour**. Eighth graders reported high risk in **family conflict**.
- In the *community domain*, 60 percent or more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders showed significant risk in **transitions and mobility**. Students in 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> grades reported high risk in **laws and norms favourable to drug use**. In addition, 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders reported high risk in **community disorganization**.

### Substance Use

- Lifetime **alcohol use** reported by 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders was very high (69 percent in 8<sup>th</sup> grade and 91 percent in 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades). 30-day alcohol use remained high for 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders.
- **Binge drinking** rates range from 31 percent among 8<sup>th</sup> graders to 65 percent among 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders.
- Seventy-three percent of 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders reported lifetime **marijuana use** and 44 percent reported 30-day use.
- Cigarette or cigar smoking was over 50 percent among 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders.

### Antisocial Behaviours

There are no elevated levels of antisocial behaviours to report.

### Low Protective Factors

Low protective factors are those in which significant protection was reported by less than 40 percent of the students, as seen on the protective profile charts. The following areas of low protection can also be considered opportunities for improvement.

- In the school domain, 10<sup>th</sup> graders showed low rates of **opportunities for prosocial involvement**.
- In the peer-individual domain, all students reported low protection regarding their **interaction with prosocial peers**. Students in 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> grades also showed less than 40 percent protection for **social skills**.
- In the family domain, no protective factors were below 40 percent, although **family attachment** was close to that level for 8<sup>th</sup> graders.
- In the community domain, no protective factors were below 40 percent.