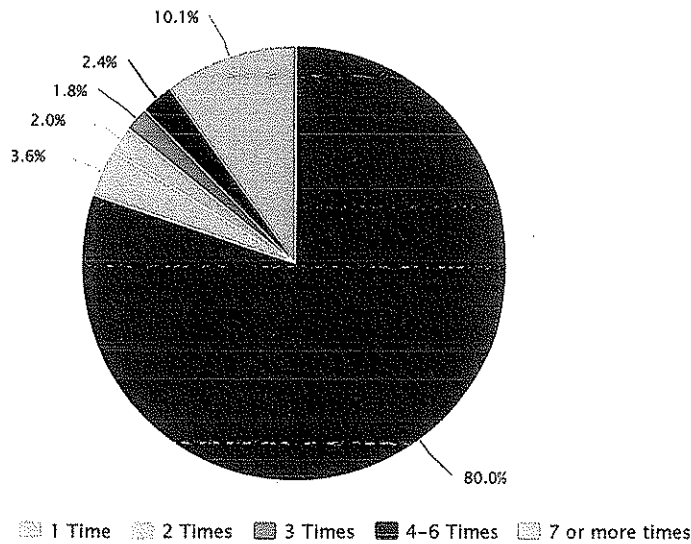


Marijuana Use in Lifetime (Student Reported), by Level of Connectedness to School

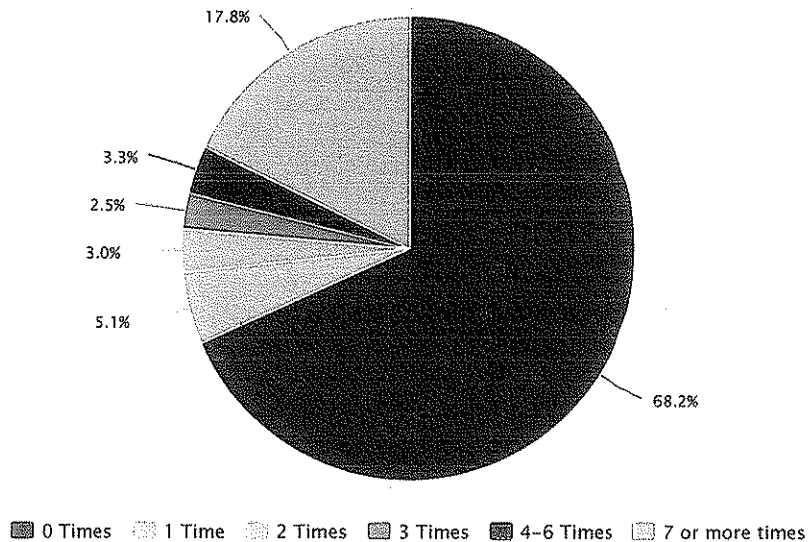
Location:
1 selected

Year(s): 2011-2013
Level of Connectedness to School: All

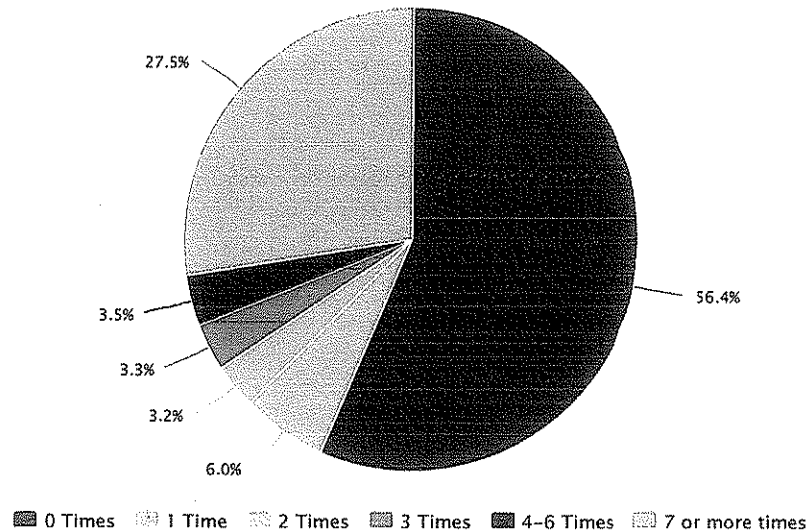
California
High



Medium



Low



Definition: Percentage of public school students in grades 7, 9, 11, and non-traditional students reporting the number of times they ever have used marijuana, by level of connectedness to school (e.g., in 2011-13, 80% of students in grades 7, 9, 11, and non-traditional students in California public schools with high levels of connectedness to school reported that they had never used marijuana).

Data Source: California Department of Education, California Healthy Kids Survey and California Student Survey (WestEd).

Footnote: The 2011-2013 time period reflects data from school years 2011-12 and 2012-13. District- and county-level figures are weighted proportions from the 2011-13 California Healthy Kids Survey, and state-level figures are weighted proportions from the 2011-13 California Student Survey. The grade levels included in school district data depend on the grades offered in each district; for example, high school districts do not include 7th grade data. "Non-Traditional" students are those enrolled in Community Day Schools or Continuation Education; according to Ed-Data, these schools make up about 10% of all public schools in California. N/A indicates that the survey was not administered in that period or that data are not available for that group. LNE (Low Number Event) indicates that for a specific answer there were fewer than 25 respondents. N/R indicates that the sample is too small to be representative. School connectedness includes being treated fairly, feeling close to people, feeling happy, feeling part of, and feeling safe at school. The level of school connectedness is based on a scale created from student responses to survey questions. See the guidebooks for the "Core" or "Resilience and Youth Development" survey modules at <http://chks.wested.org/about> for more information.

Learn More About Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs

Measures of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs on Kidsdata.org

On kidsdata.org, indicators of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use come from the California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS), California Student Survey (CSS), and California School Climate Survey (CSCS). These indicators are made available through a partnership with WestEd, which developed and administers the surveys, and the California Department of Education. Indicators include:

- Student reports of recent use of alcohol or other drugs, not including tobacco, in the past month and on school property. In addition, kidsdata.org offers student reports of alcohol use in the past month and on school property, binge drinking in the past month, cigarette use in the past month and on school property, and marijuana use in the past month and on school property*
- Student reports of lifetime use of alcohol, cigarettes, inhalants, marijuana, and recreational use of prescription drugs*
- Student reports of usual level of alcohol or marijuana or other drug intoxication*
- Student reports of drinking and driving or riding with a driver who had been drinking*
- School staff reports of the extent to which student alcohol and drug use is a problem, substance abuse prevention is an important goal, and prevention education and support and referral services are provided

* These data are available by grade level (7th, 9th, 11th, and non-traditional students), gender, race/ethnicity, and level of connectedness to school. School connectedness is a summary measure that includes the following elements: being treated fairly, feeling close to people, feeling happy, feeling part of school, and feeling safe at school.

Why This Topic Is Important

Youth alcohol, tobacco, or other drug use is associated with a wide range of health, social, and academic problems. Teen alcohol use, especially binge drinking, has been linked to risky health behaviors (e.g., unprotected sex), poor academic performance, cognitive functioning problems, physical and/or dating violence, motor vehicle accidents, crime, and suicide attempts (1, 2). Drinking during adolescence also is linked to a higher risk of alcohol dependence in adulthood, and excessive alcohol consumption can have long-term health consequences, including liver disease, cancer, and cardiovascular disease, among other chronic conditions (1, 2). Cigarette smoking during the teen years is related to risky behavior, such as drinking and other drug use (3). Most long-term smokers start when they are teens or young adults, and