


Pride Survey Results

Licking County Youth, 2008-09



**Our Futures in
Licking County**

**Prepared by Community Mental Health
and Recovery Board of
Licking and Knox Counties**



September 2009

Purpose of Pride Survey

To assess progress on key indicators of youth well-being to be impacted by:

- Our Futures in Licking County
- Coalition for a Drug Free Licking County
- Children and Family First HB289 Plan

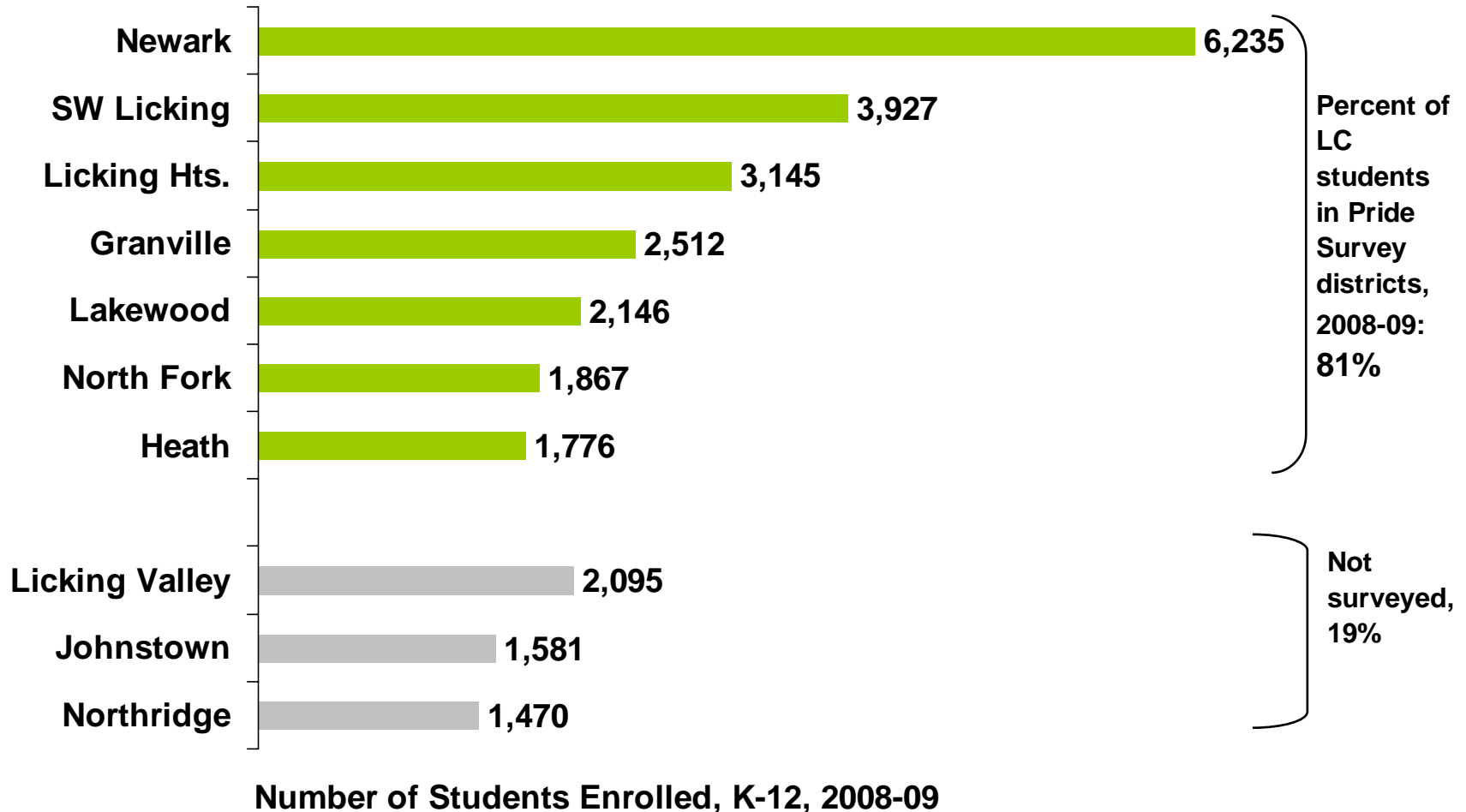
Pride survey topics include:

- ❑ Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug (ATOD) use, attitudes, and access
- ❑ Youth protective factors: involvement in activities, positive school climate, attachment to pro-social adult
- ❑ Parent protective factors: disapproval of ATOD use, effective monitoring and supervision, clear rules
- ❑ Several other risk and protective factors

Methods

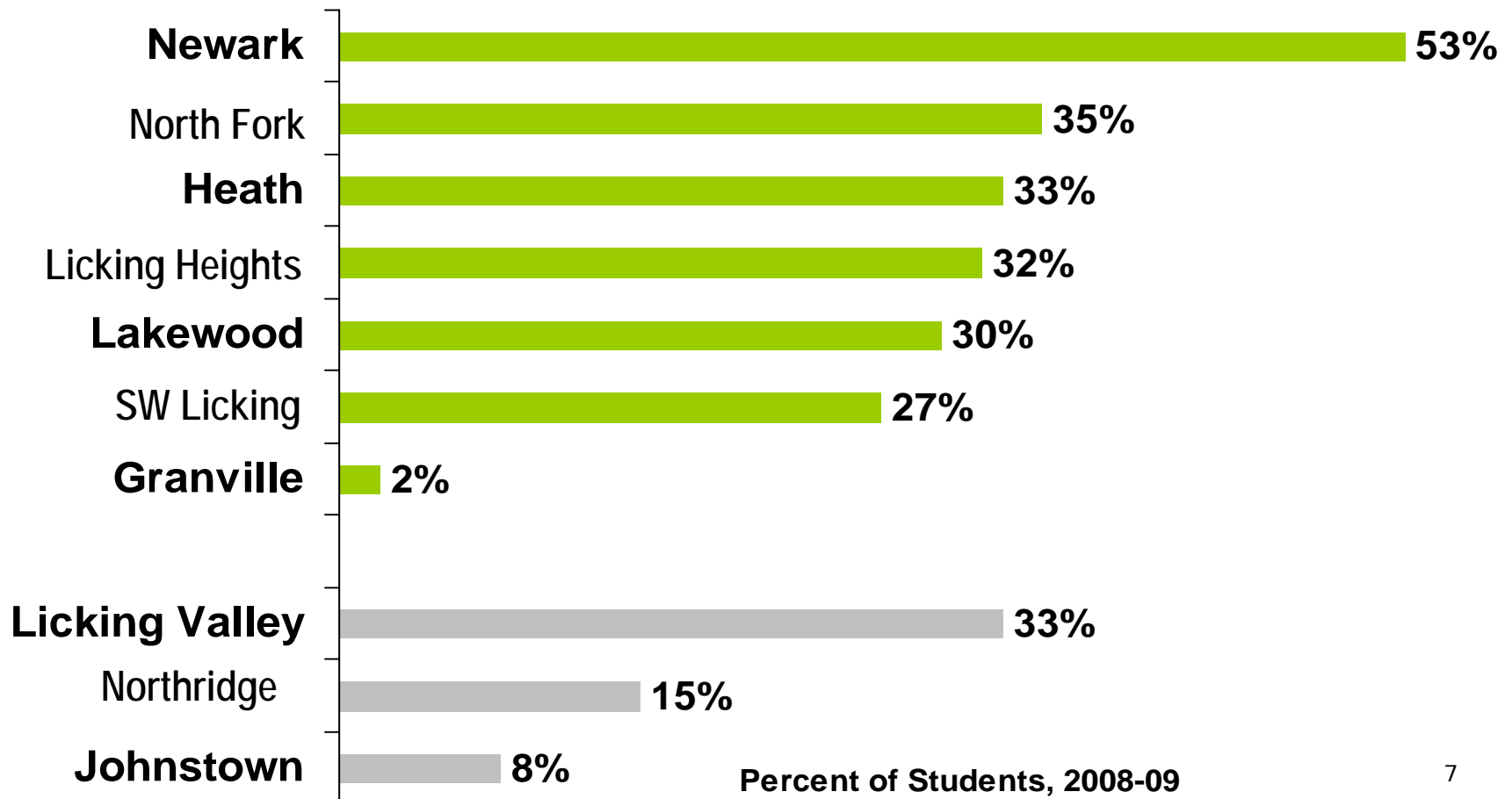
- Administered Pride “Questionnaire for Grades 6 to 12” (paper in-school survey)
- May 2009
- N= 5,097 completed surveys
- 86% response rate
(denominator excludes absent students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12)
- Grades 6, 8, 10, 12
- 7 school districts participated (out of 10):
 - Newark, North Fork, Heath, Licking Heights, Lakewood, SW Licking, Granville, plus C-TEC

Participating school districts represent 81% of students in Licking County public schools



Participating districts represent varying levels of poverty in Licking County

Percent of students who are economically disadvantaged (<185% FPG), by school district



Percent of Students, 2008-09

Comparative data

- **Local:** 2003-04 Drug-Free Communities “baseline” *
 - **Newark City Schools** ATOD Use Survey, grades 6-12, n=2,112
 - **Ohio CSAP Pride Survey in 2 “outlying districts”** and one private school **, grades 6, 9, 10, & 12; n=665
- **National:** Pride Survey National Summary, 2008-09 school year; n=122,243

* It is not possible to test differences between the 2003-04 baseline and the May 2009 data for statistical significance because the original data sets for the earlier surveys are not currently available.

** These “outlying districts” are not identified because the participating schools did not want to be identified.

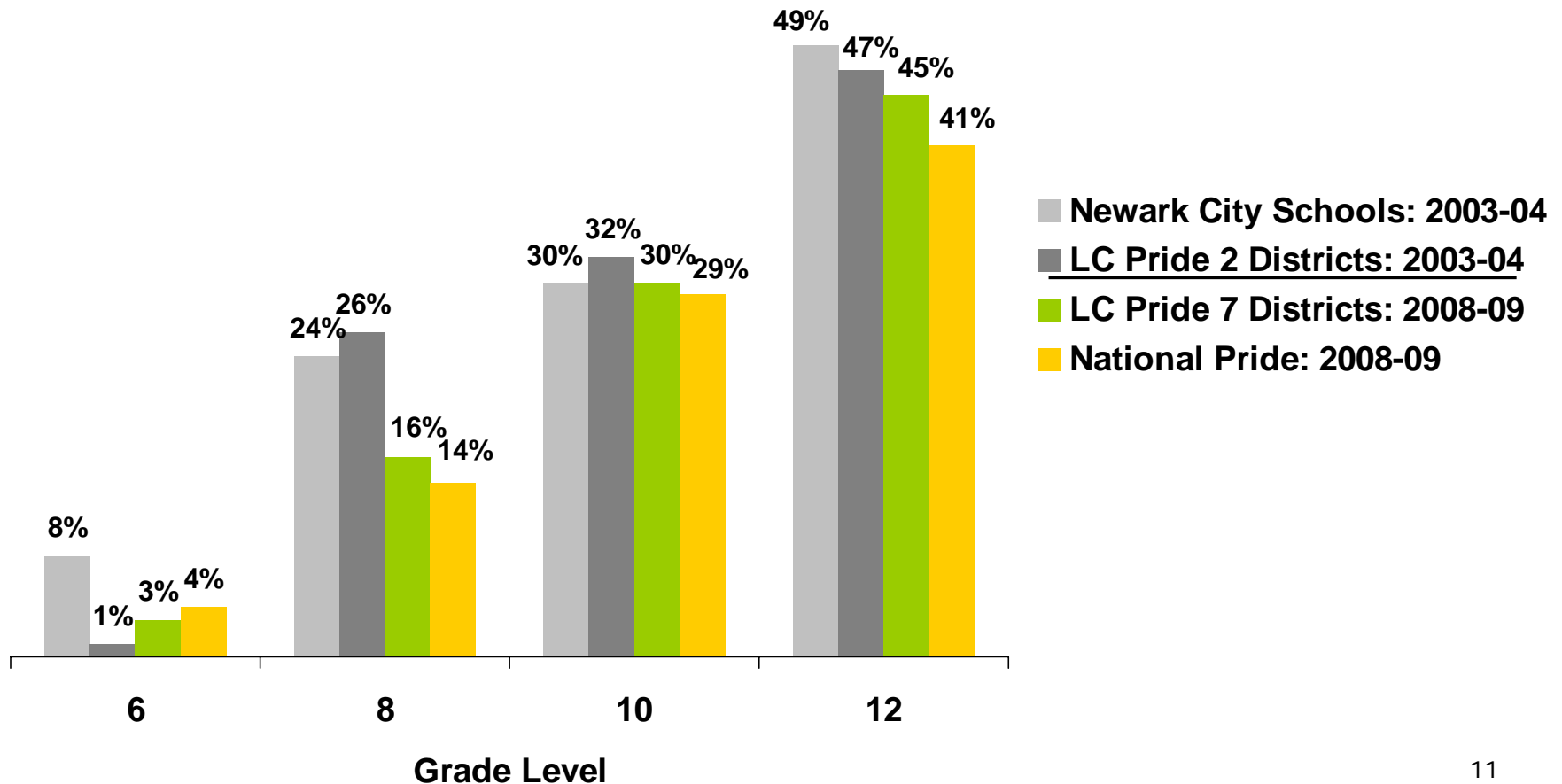
30-day Prevalence of ATOD Use: Comparisons to national data

- May 2009 Licking County Pride respondents in grades 8, 10, & 12 were **more likely to report use of alcohol, marijuana, and cigarettes** in past 30 days, compared to national Pride data
- Among 6th graders, rates were slightly lower in Licking County

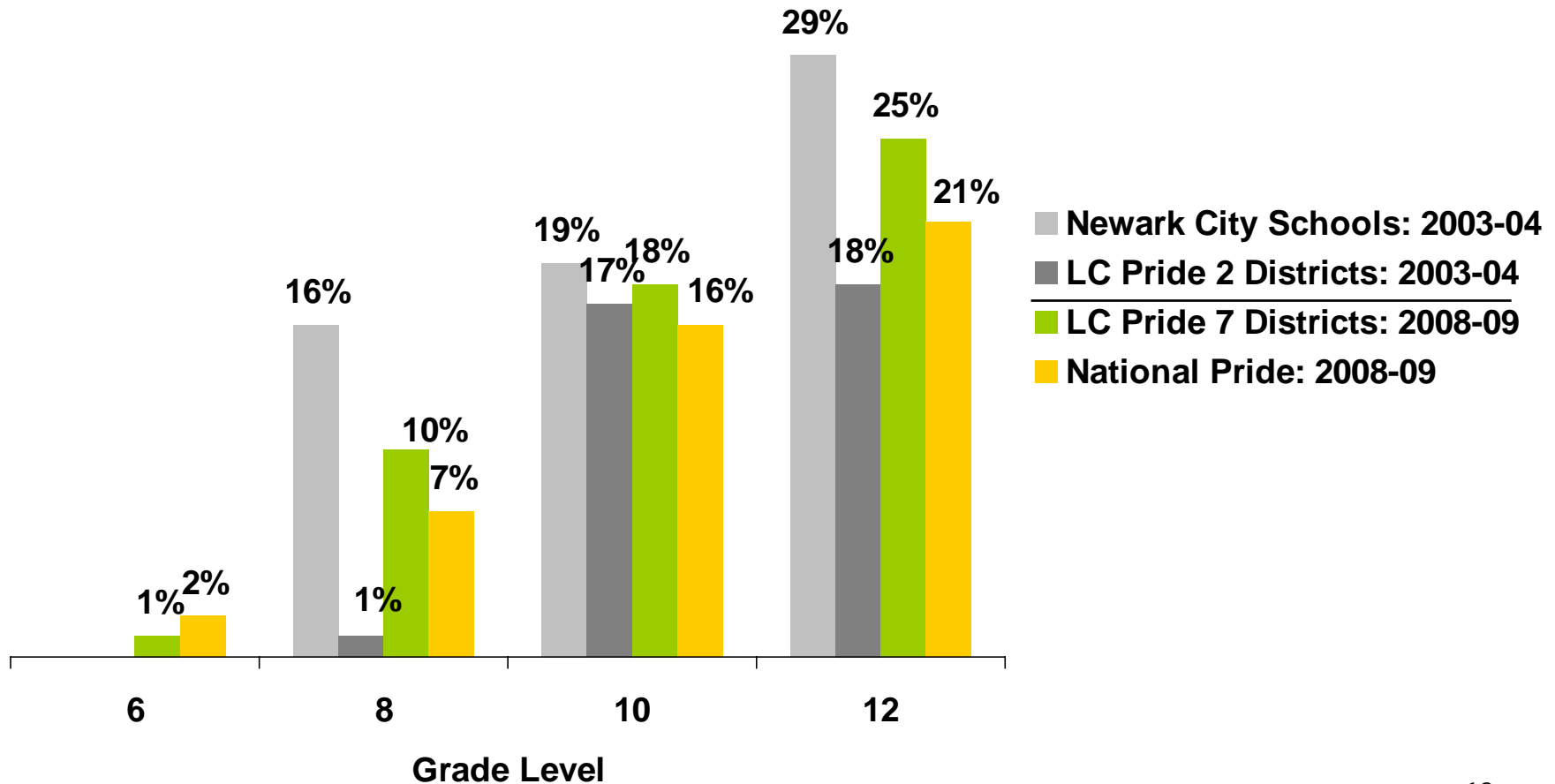
30-day Prevalence ATOD Use: Trends from 2003-04 to 2009

- Caution: 2003-04 baseline and May 2009 Pride are “apples and oranges”
- **8th grade use of alcohol, marijuana, and cigarettes appeared to be lower in 2009** compared to 2003-04
- 10th and 12th grade use trends are mixed, and 12th grade alcohol use appears to have dropped slightly

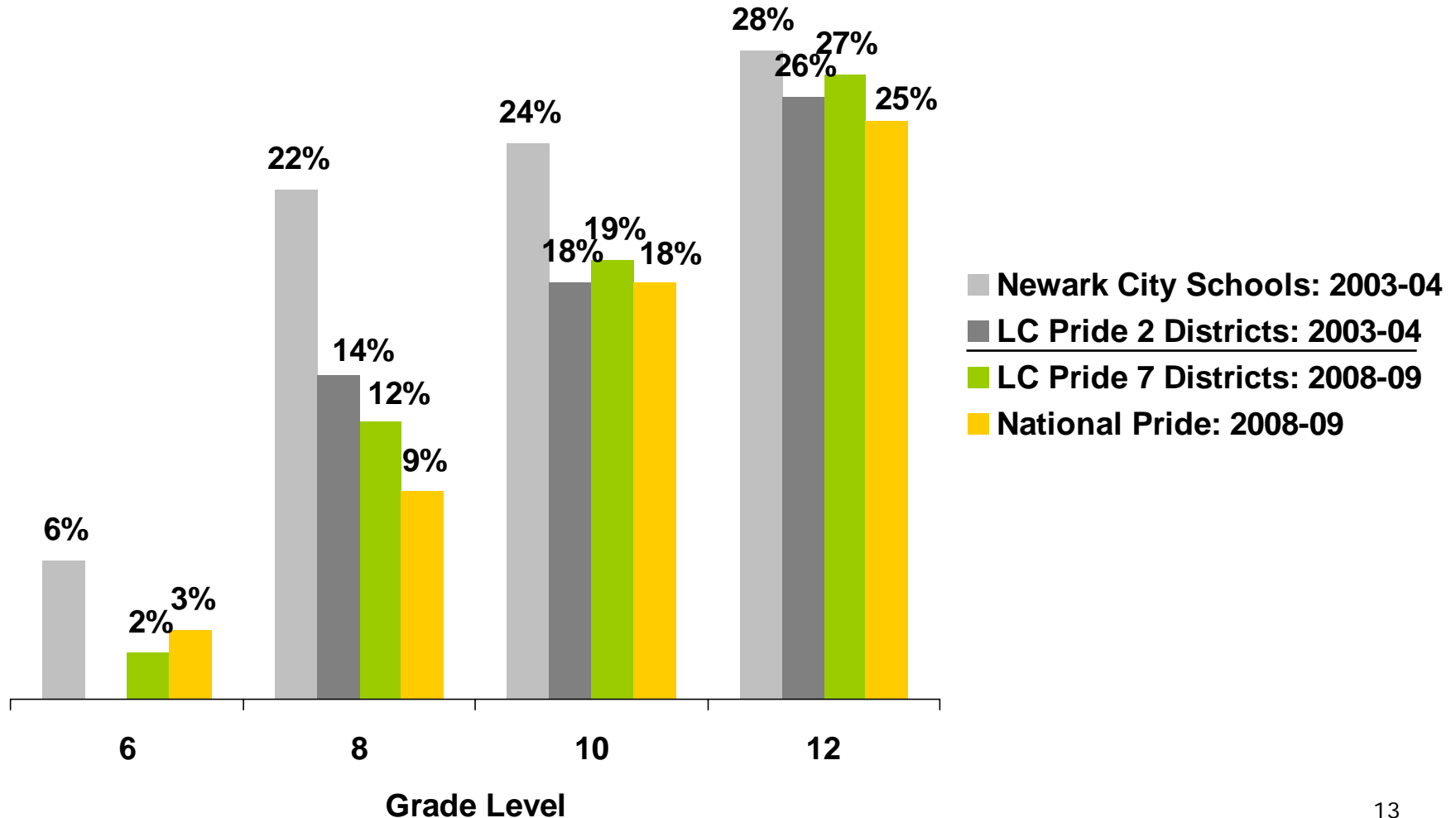
Percent of students who have used *alcohol* in the past 30 days



Percent of students who have used *marijuana* in the past 30 days

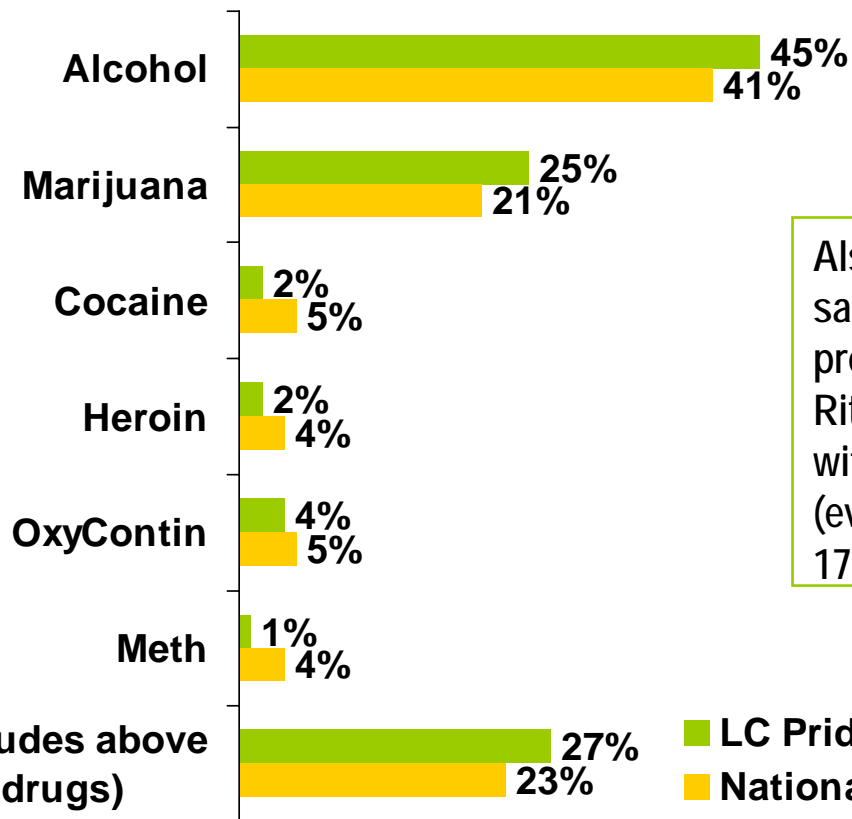


Percent of students who have used *cigarettes* in the past 30 days



Alcohol and marijuana use much more common than other drugs

Past 30 day use of drugs among 12th graders

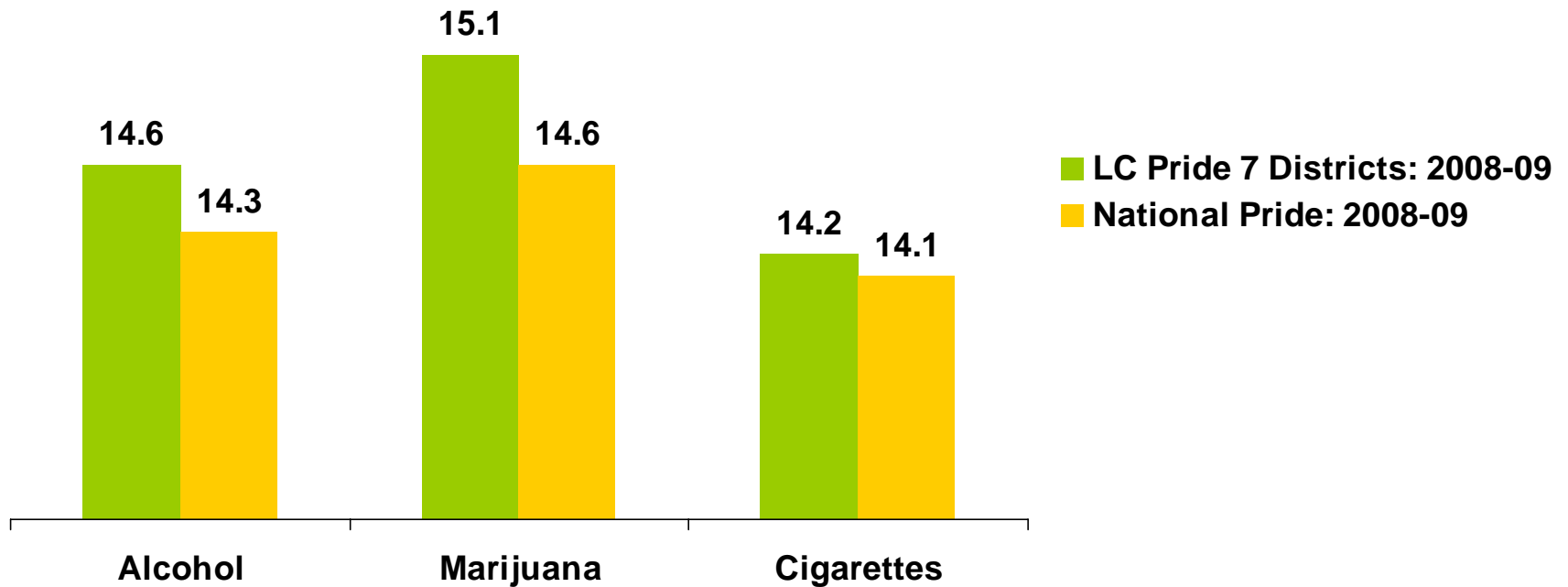


Also, 22% of LC 12th graders said they had taken a prescription drug such as Ritalin, Aadderall, or Xanax without a doctor's prescription (ever in lifetime), compared to 17% nationally.

■ LC Pride 7 Districts: 2008-09
■ National Pride: 2008-09

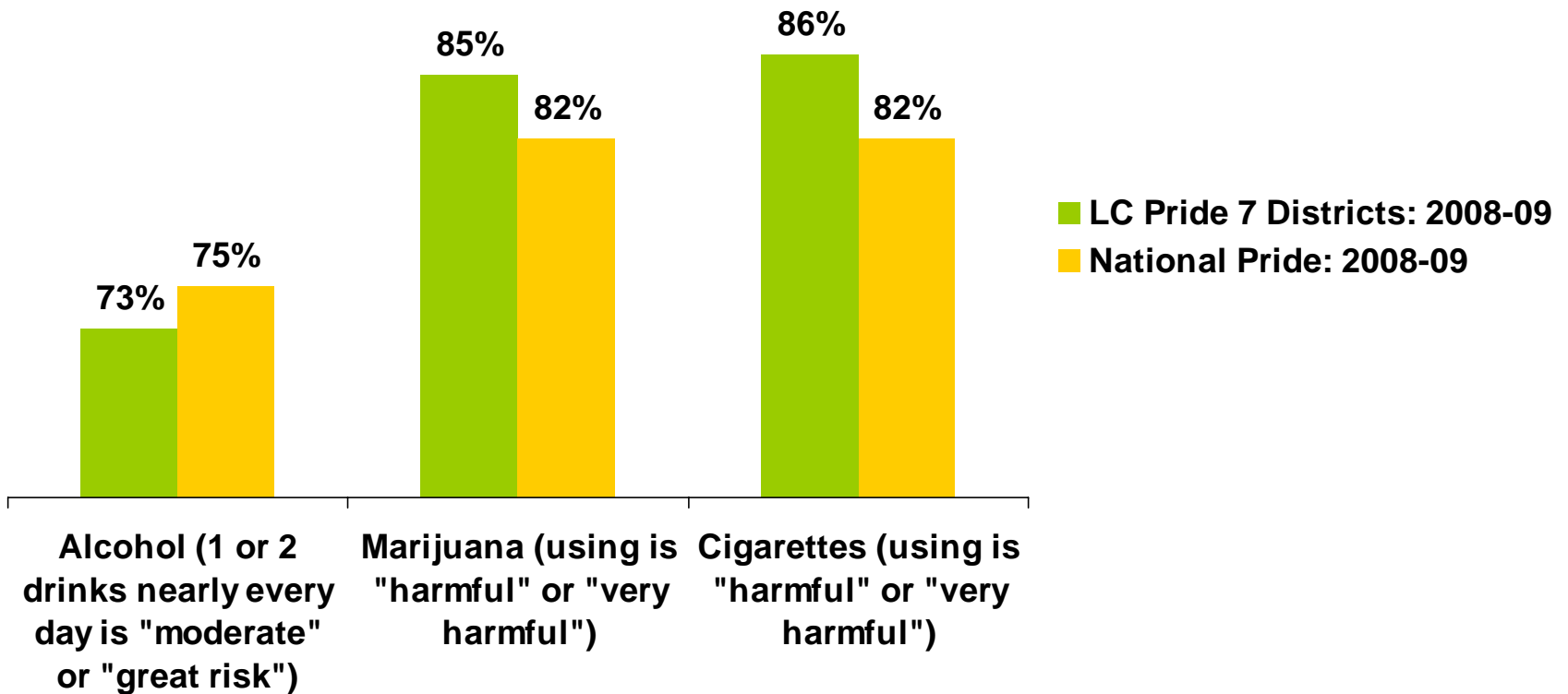
Licking County teens start using at slightly older ages

Average Age of Onset, among 12th graders



Teens feel marijuana and cigarettes are more harmful than alcohol

Perception of Harm/Risk among 6th and 8th graders

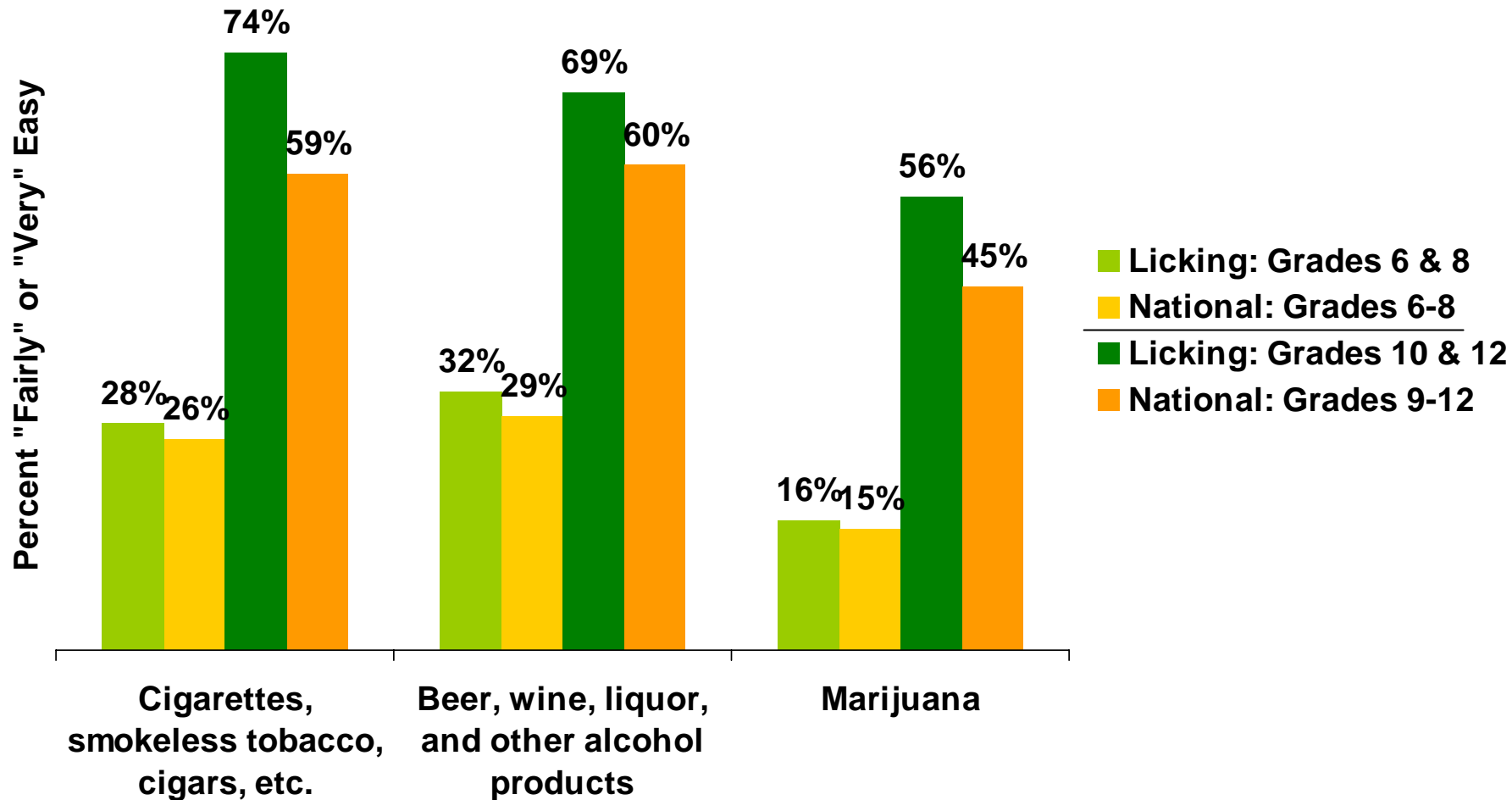


Access to ATOD

- ❑ Majority of 10th and 12th graders say it is easy to get tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana, while far fewer 6th and 8th graders report easy access
- ❑ Licking County teens report easier access than national sample
- ❑ Tobacco and alcohol are the most accessible, although marijuana access also appears to be widespread
- ❑ Almost one-third of Licking County 10th and 12th graders said an adult had provided them with alcohol during the past 30 days

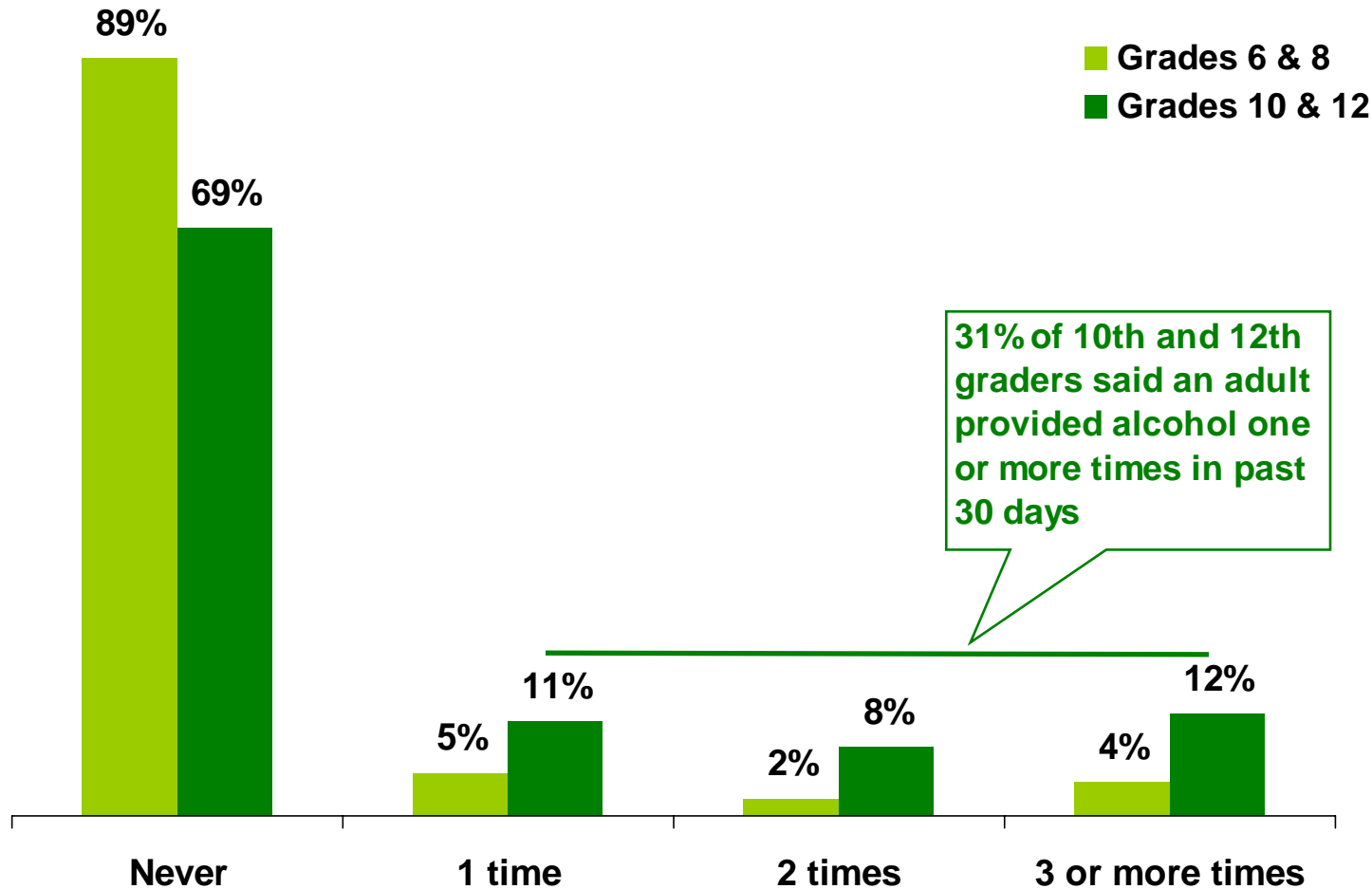
Percent of students who say it is “fairly” or “very” easy to get ATOD

(LC 2009, National 2008-098)



“How often in the past 30 days has an adult given you or your friends alcohol (beer, wine, hard liquor) for a party?”

(LC supplemental survey only, 2009, n=4,570)

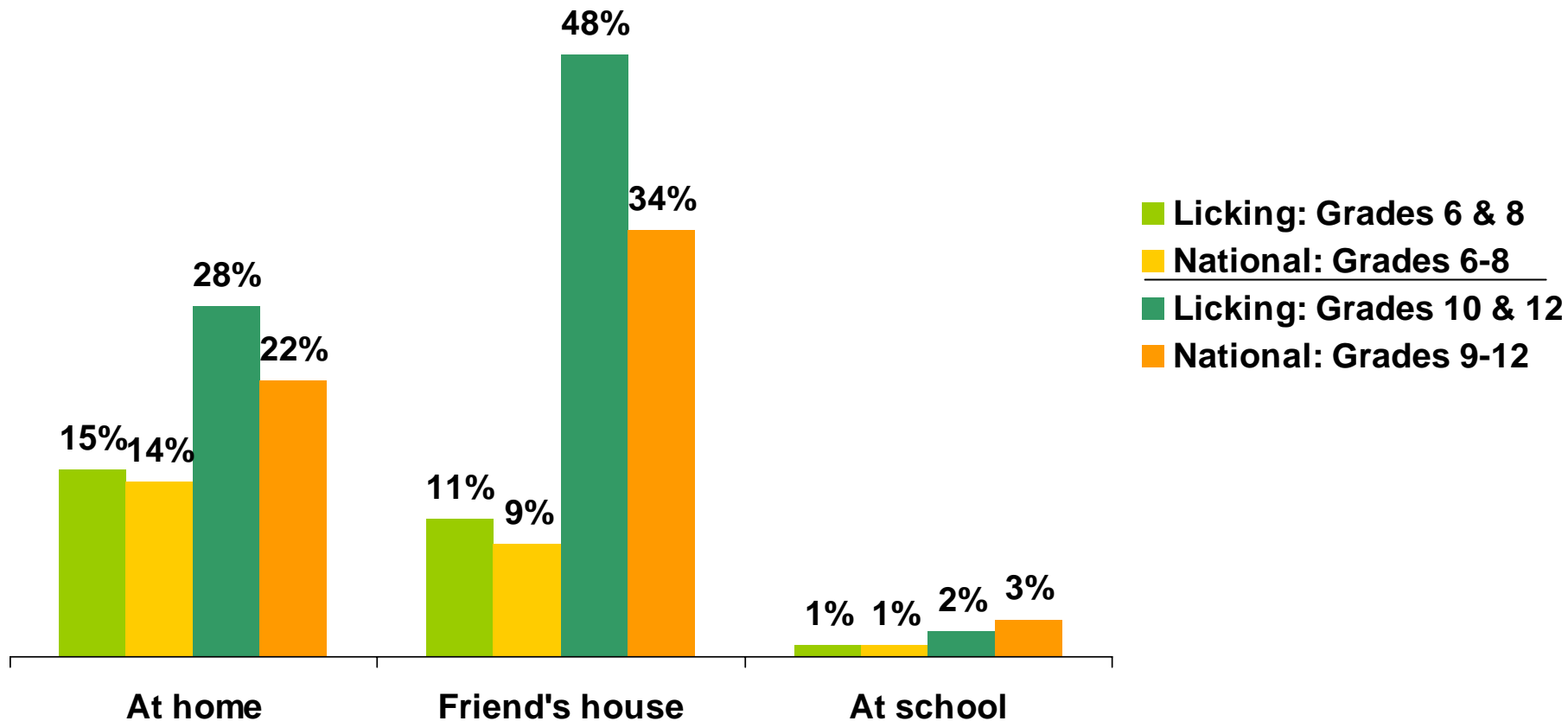


Where kids use & buy ATOD

- ❑ Most students say they use alcohol and marijuana in private homes (own home or friend's house), while very few use at school
- ❑ Far more Licking County teens report use in private homes compared to the national sample
- ❑ Students are about twice as likely to report buying or selling drugs *outside of school* than at school, although 13% of 12th graders did report buying or selling at school

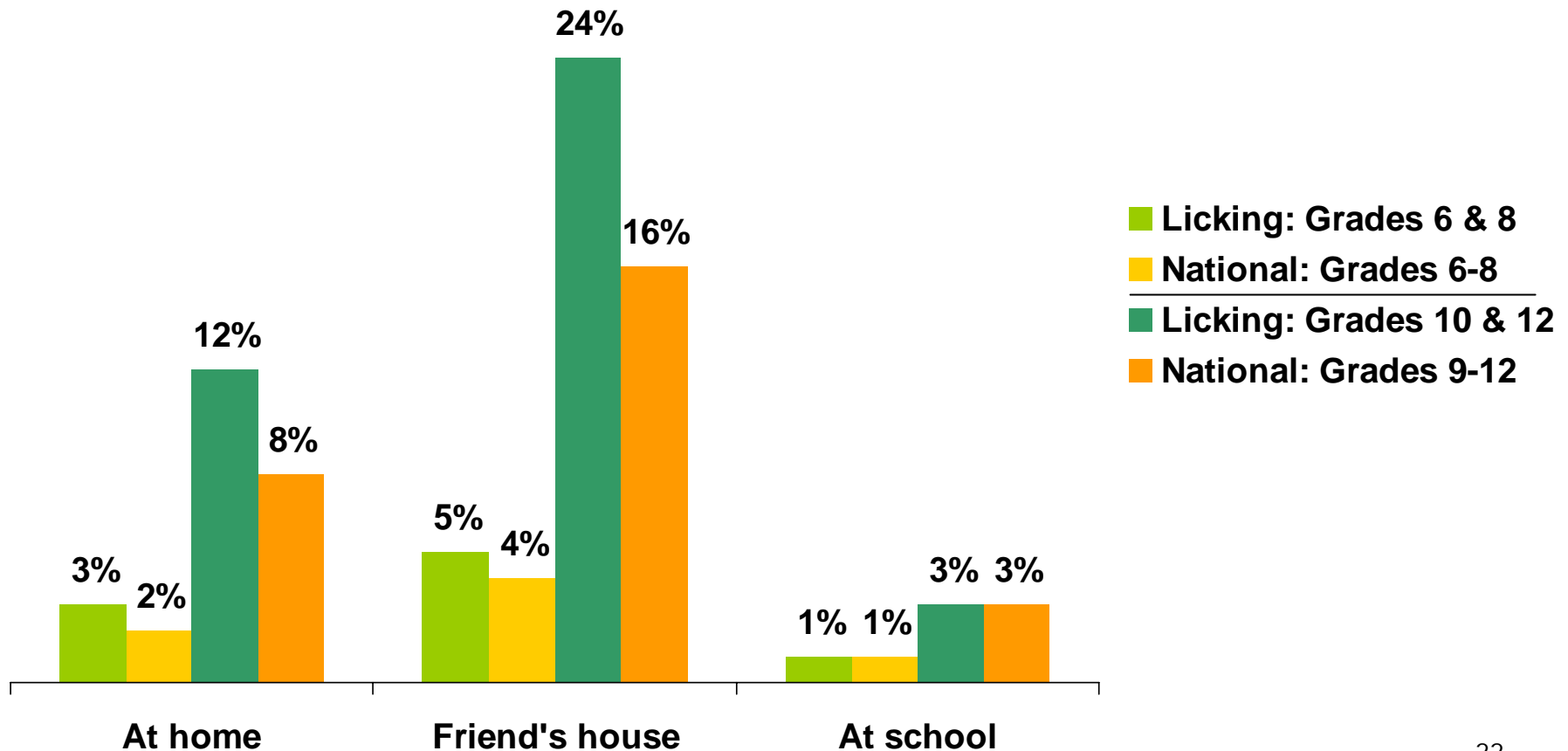
“Where do you usually use *alcohol*?”

(LC 2009, National 2008-09)



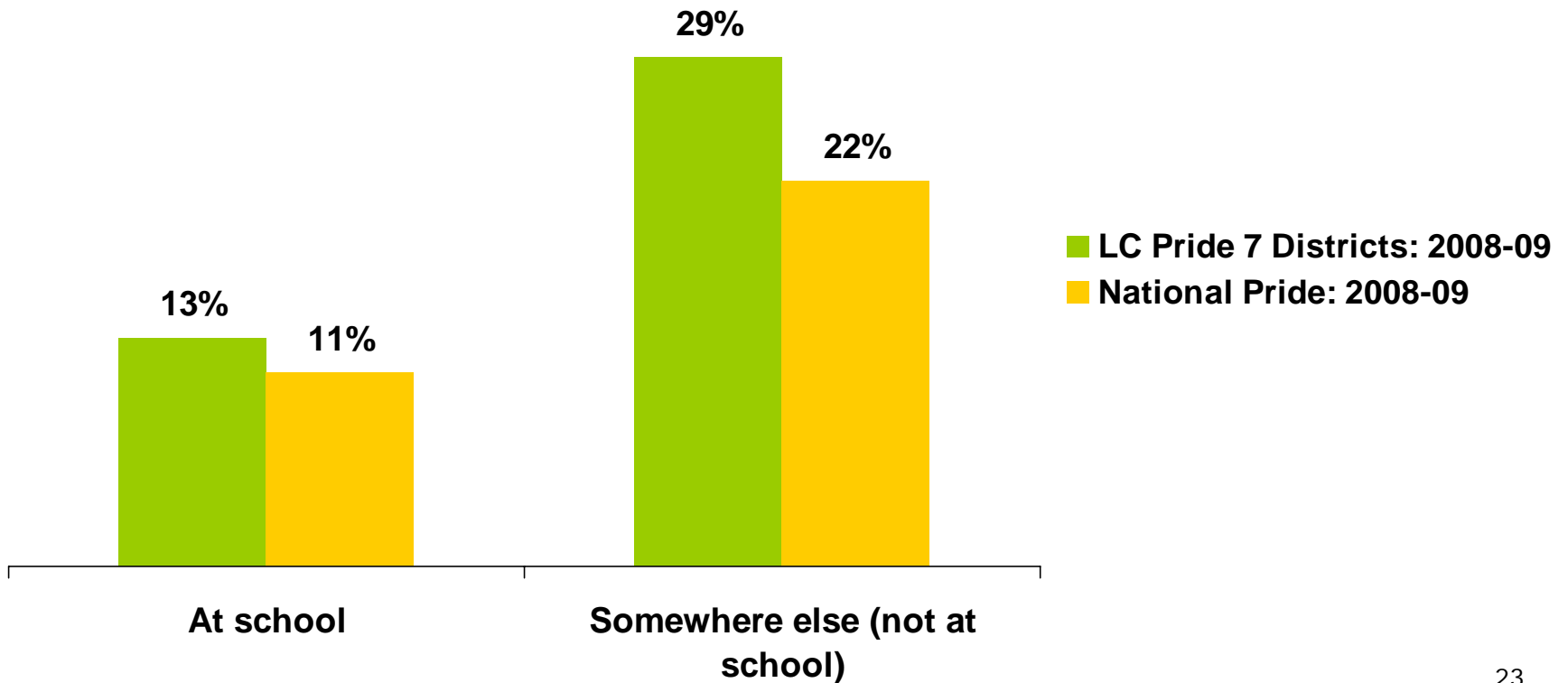
“Where do you usually use *marijuana*?”

(LC 2009, National 2008-09)



Most drug sales happen outside school

Percent of 12th graders who have bought or sold drugs at school or somewhere else

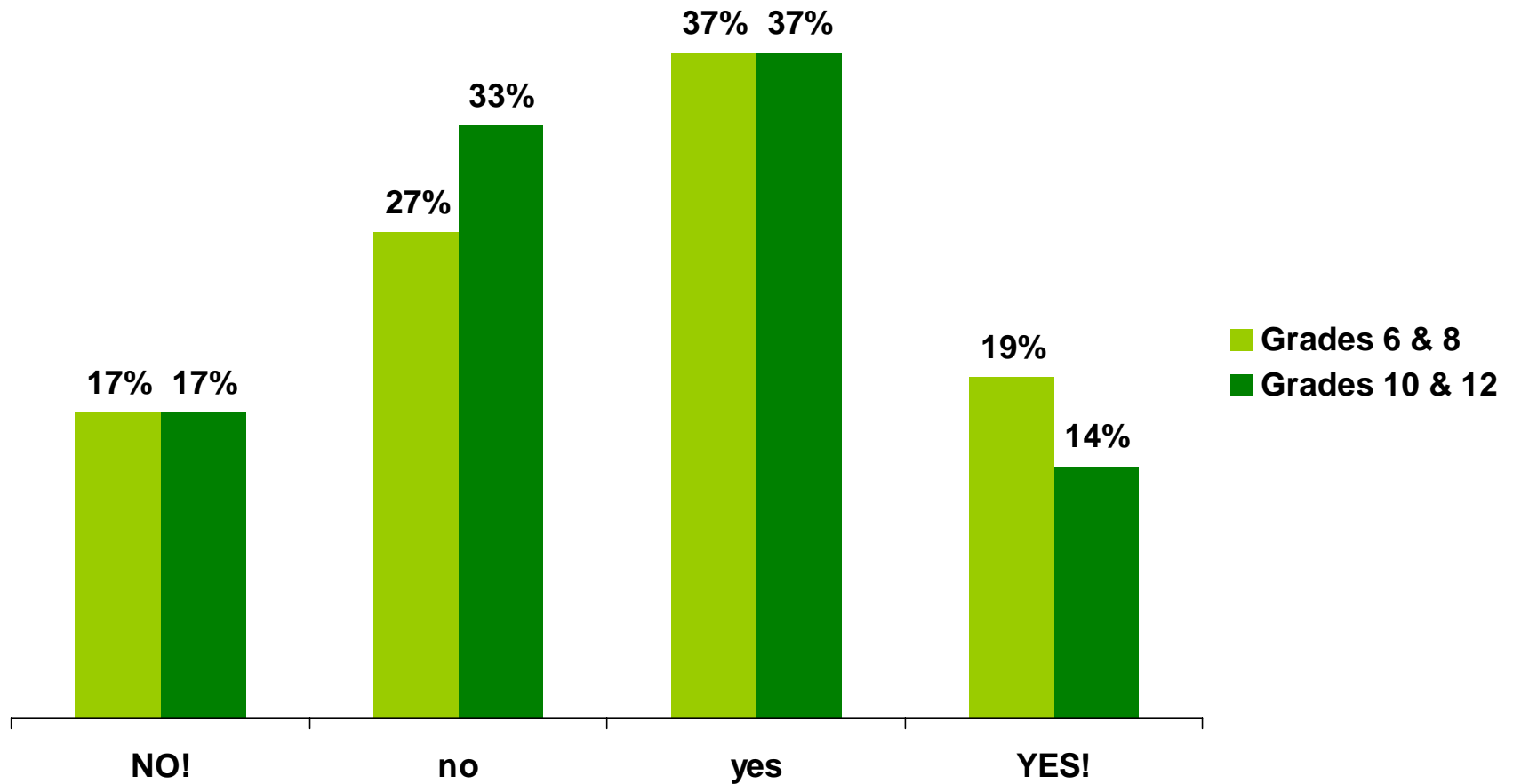


Youth protective factors

- ❑ More than half of students report positive responses regarding school climate (having a chance to participate in decisions, positive reinforcement from teachers)
- ❑ More than half of students say they have an adult they can talk to
- ❑ Licking County students were less likely than the US sample to report being involved in sports, school activities, community activities, or church/synagogue

“My teacher notices when I am doing a good job and lets me know about it.”

(LC supplemental survey only, 2009, n=4,573)

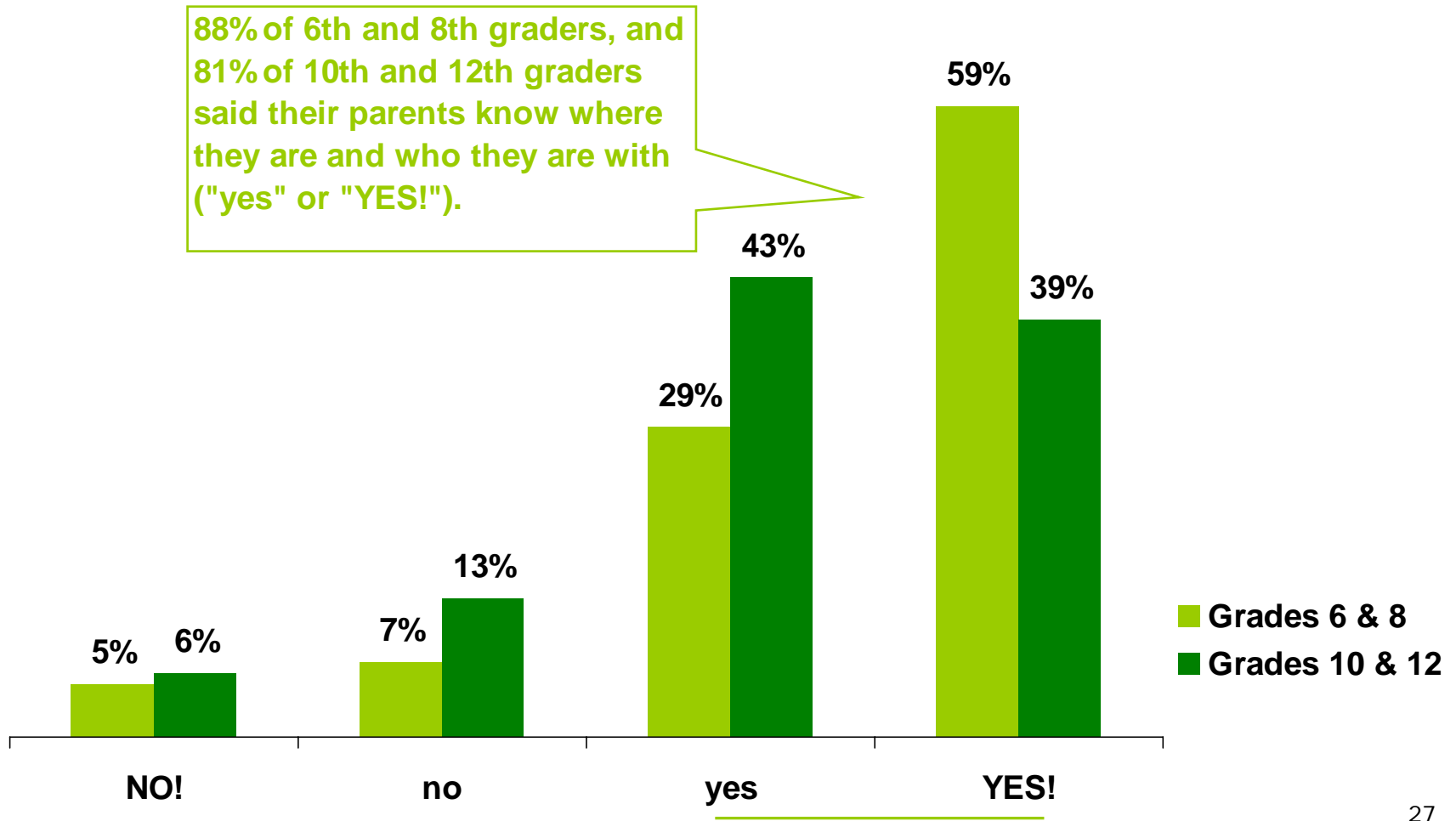


Parent protective factors

- Parental monitoring appears to be very common for middle school students, but drops considerably for high school students
- Licking County 10th and 12th graders were more likely than the national sample to report that their parents “never” or “seldom” set clear rules
- Licking County 10th and 12th graders were less likely than their national counterparts to say their parents feel it would be “wrong” or “very wrong” for them to use alcohol or tobacco

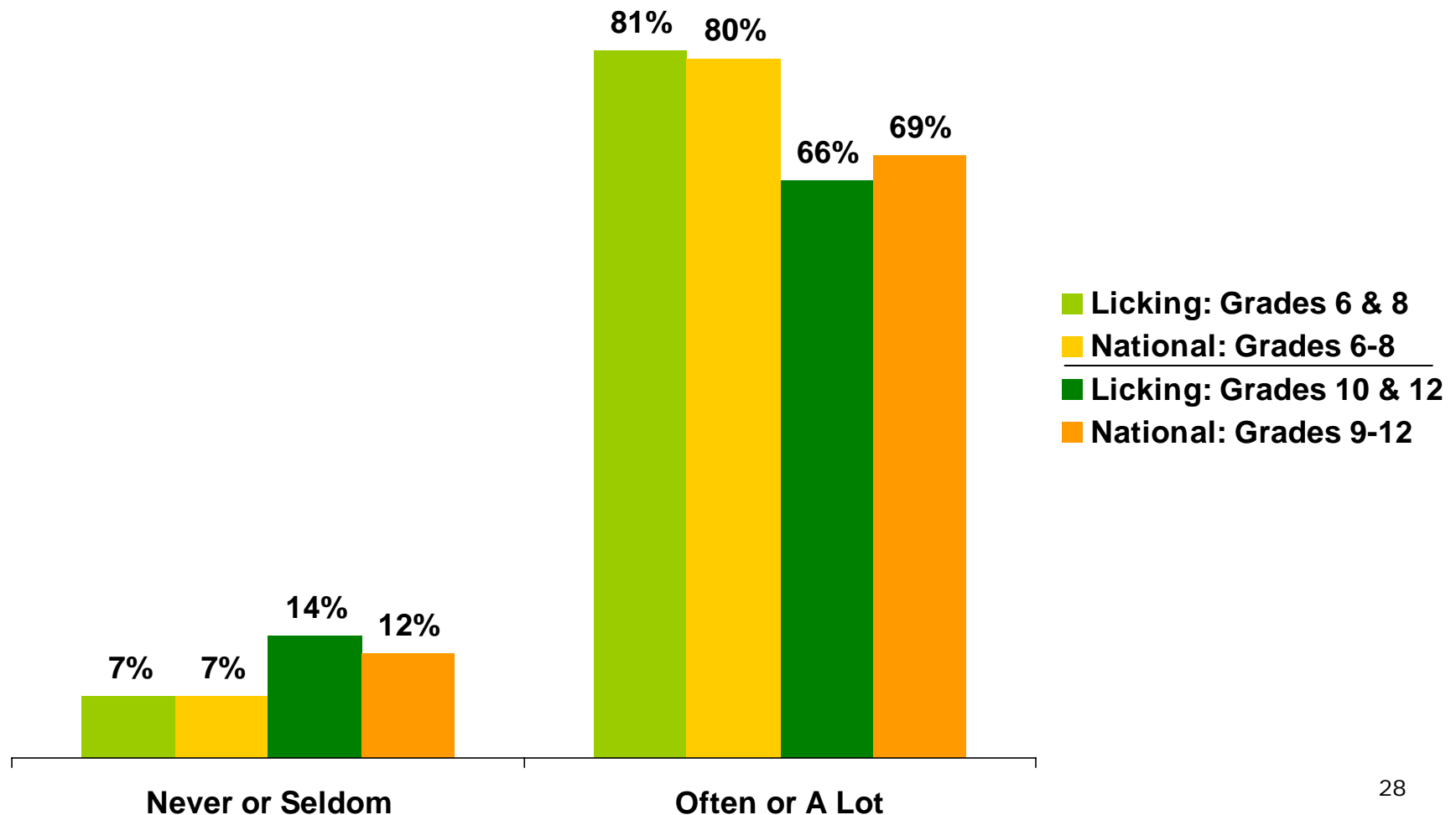
“When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.”

(LC supplemental survey only, 2009, n=4,509)



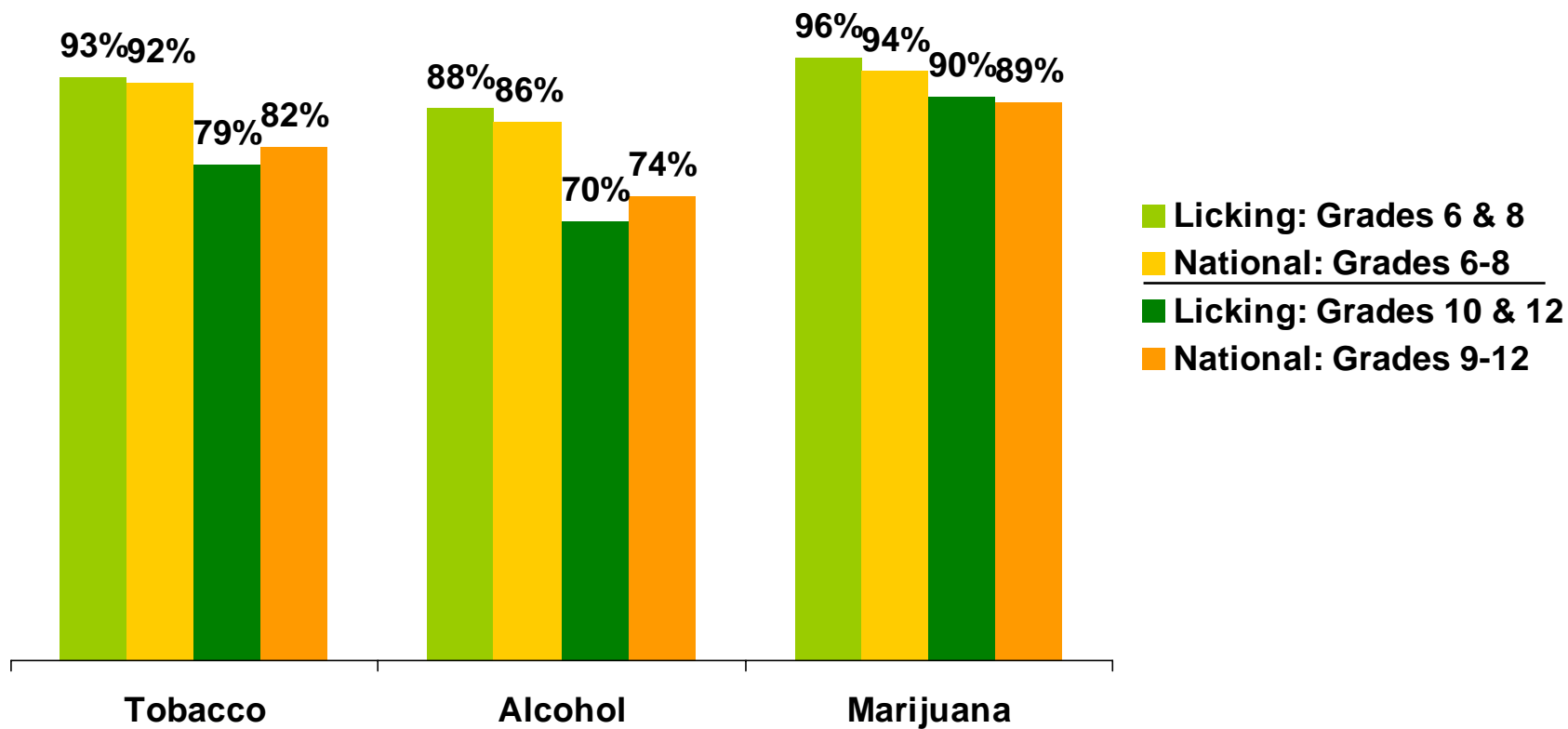
“Do your parents set clear rules for you?”

(LC 2009, national 2008-09)



Percent of students who report their parents would feel it was “wrong” or “very wrong” for them to use

(LC 2009; national 2008-09)



Key findings

- ❑ Among 8th, 10th, and 12th graders, ATOD use appears to be higher in Licking County than in the US overall
- ❑ ATOD use rates are lower than national rates for 6th graders, and on average local youth start using slightly later in their teen years compared to youth nationally
- ❑ Alcohol is the most commonly used drug
- ❑ Alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana appear to be readily available for high school students
- ❑ Most students believe that ATOD use is harmful
- ❑ Most ATOD use occurs at home, not at school
- ❑ Parental monitoring and supervision drops considerably at the high school level, and many older students report that adults provide them with alcohol
- ❑ Compared to the national sample, Licking County youth appear to have:
 - Easier access to ATOD
 - Less parental disapproval of alcohol and tobacco use
 - More alcohol and marijuana use in private homes (own home or friend's house)

So... what are we going to do about it?: Our Futures Phase 1 Kernels

| Indicator | <i>Kernel proven to impact this indicator</i> |
|---|---|
| Youth ATOD use, attitudes, and access | <i>Reward and Reminder Campaign; Families United Campaign</i> |
| Youth protective factors (healthy school climate, pro-social adult support) | <i>PAX-IT Notes in schools and community; The Good Behavior Game</i> |
| Parent protective factors (disapproval of ATOD use, effective monitoring and supervision) | <i>Triple P parenting education and intervention; Families United</i> |

More information about the Pride Survey

- ❑ Most commonly used survey of adolescent drug use in the U.S.
- ❑ Valid and reliable instrument, in use since 1982
- ❑ May 2009 survey funded jointly by participating school districts and CMHRB (DFC grant funding)
- ❑ Plan to repeat survey annually in Licking County
- ❑ CMHRB added 10 additional questions to 2-page Pride survey to address additional Our Futures indicators
- ❑ For more information, contact: Amy Bush Stevens, Program Evaluator, CMHRB, stevens@bhg.org or go to www.pridesurveys.com

To access the full report, go to:

□ www.communitymhrb.org

or

□ www.lcuw.net