

May 2010 Pride Survey Results



**Our Futures in
Licking County**

Prepared by our

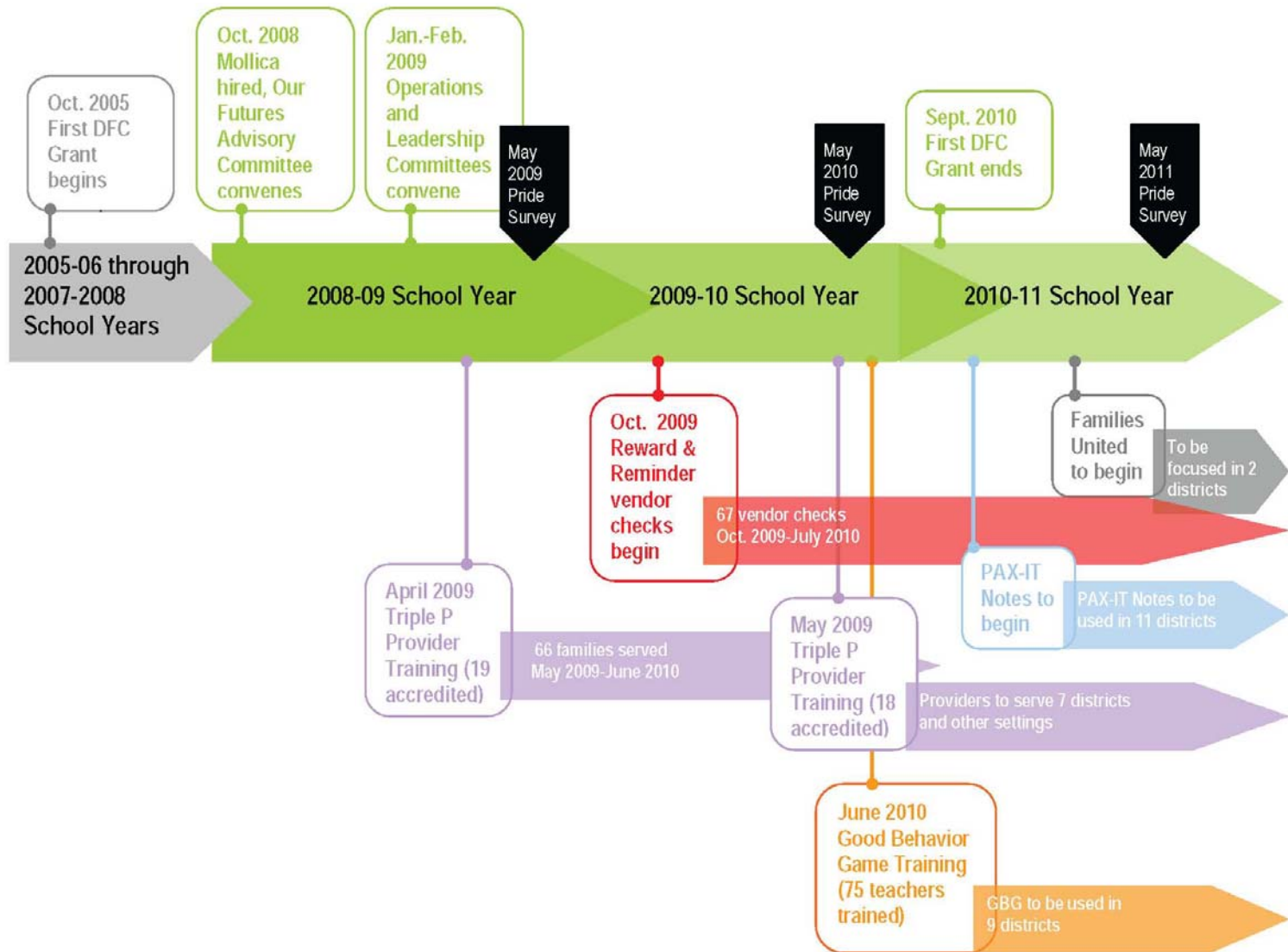


FUTURES
in Licking County

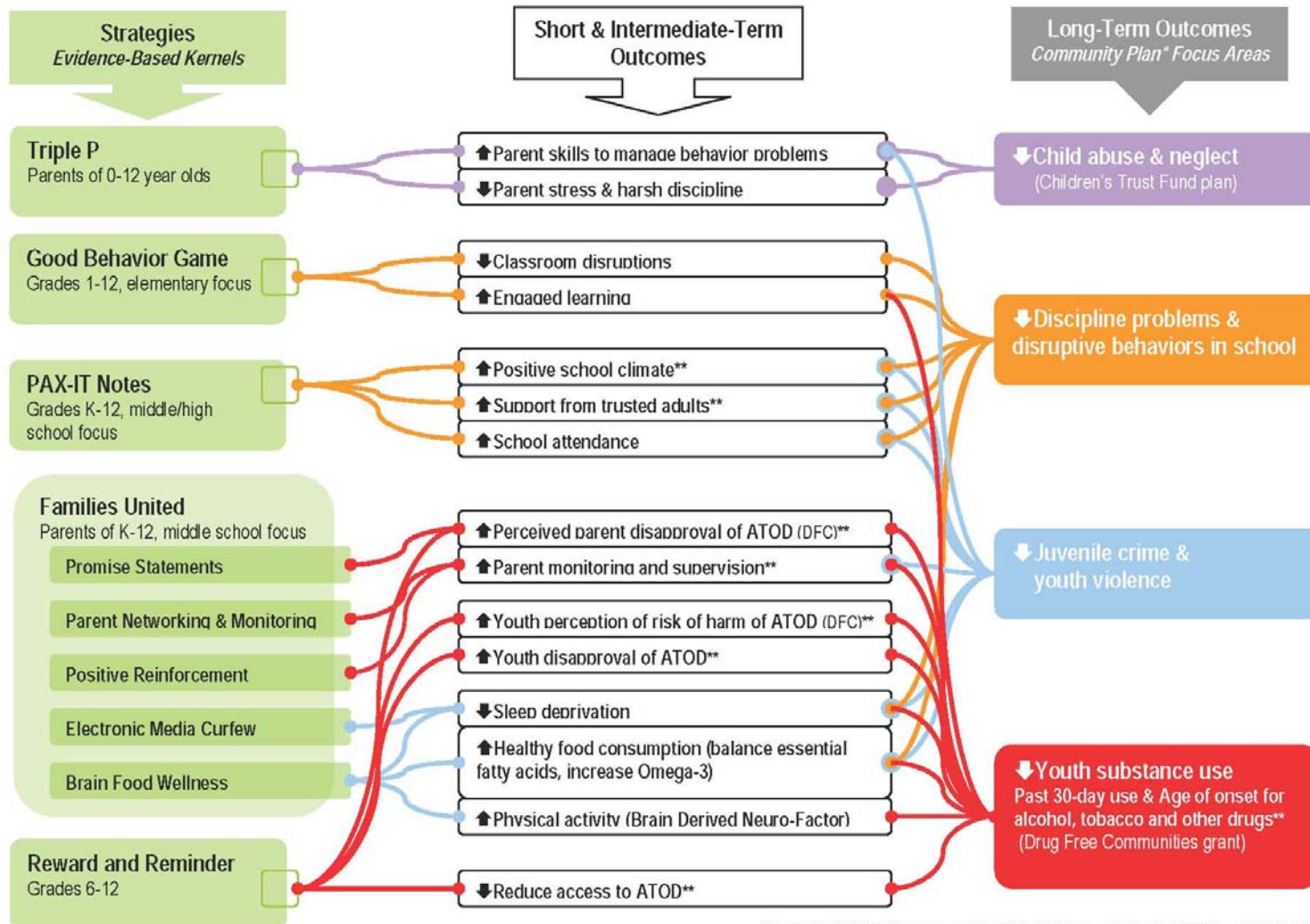
August 25, 2010

Where have we been?

And where are we going?



Strategies and outcomes



*Refers to HB289 Plan prepared for Ohio Children and Family First Council (OCFC)

**Outcome assessed by Pride Survey

DFC= Drug Free Communities (federal grant)

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

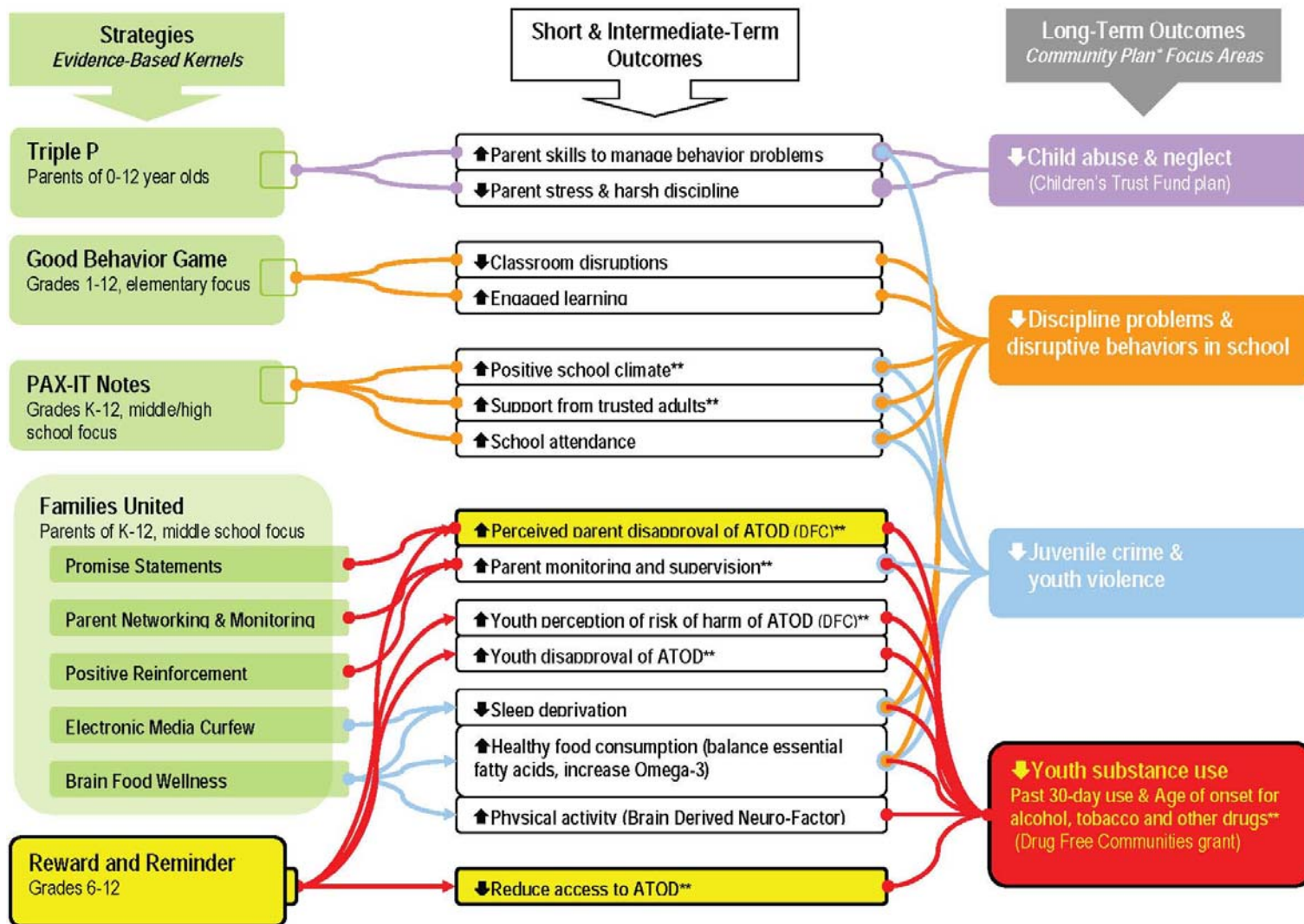
Pride survey topics include:

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

Today's presentation:

- ATOD use (monthly use/past 30 days)
- ATOD access
- Student perception of parental disapproval of ATOD use

Focus on selected Reward & Reminder outcomes



Future presentations on May 2010 Pride Survey data:

- Parent monitoring and supervision
 - Families United
- School climate and other youth protective factors
 - PAX-IT Notes
- Greater detail on ATOD use and attitudes, including comparison to 2009-10 national data (available from Pride Sept. 2010)

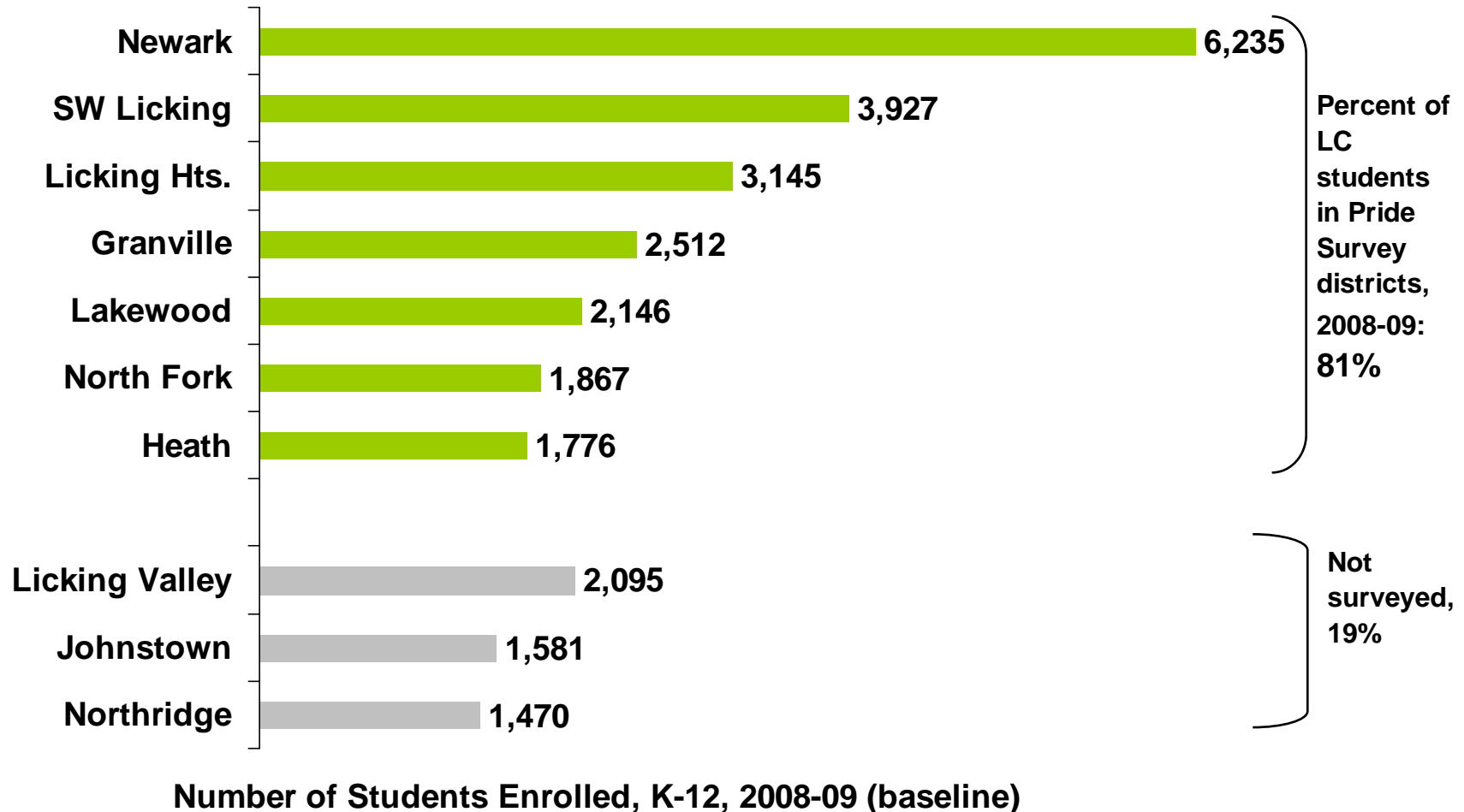
Methods

- Administered Pride “Questionnaire for Grades 6 to 12”
- Paper survey completed in school
- Grades 6, 8, 10, 12
- Baseline in May 2009; same instrument repeated in same schools in May 2010
- 7 school districts participated (out of 10):
 - Newark, North Fork, Heath, Licking Heights, Lakewood, SW Licking, Granville, plus C-TEC

Number of surveys collected

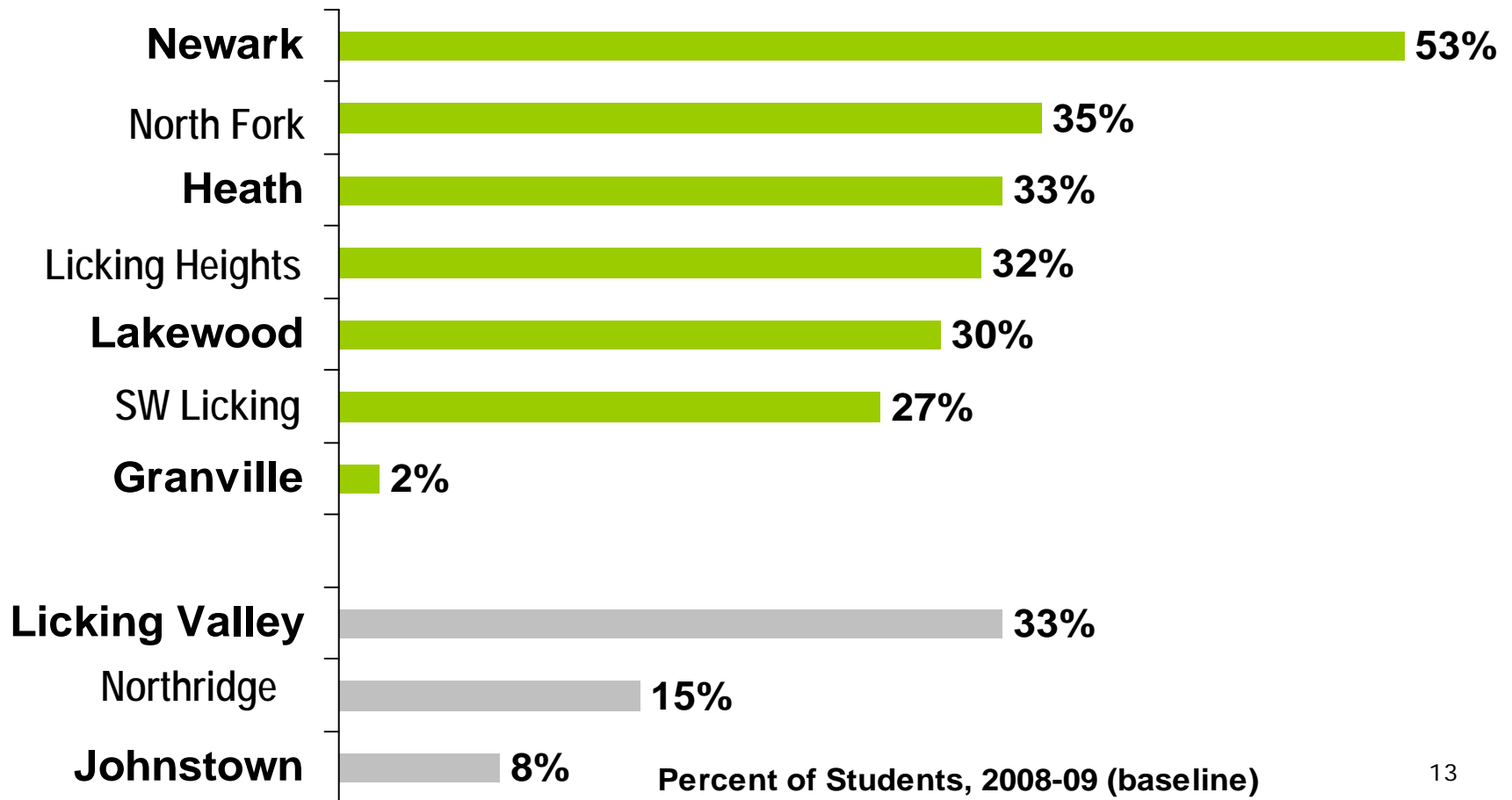
	May 2009 (2008-09 school year)	May 2010 (2009-10 school year)
Number of completed surveys	5,097	5,078
Response rate (excludes absent students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12)	86%	84%

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 ($\leq 185\%$ FPG), by school district



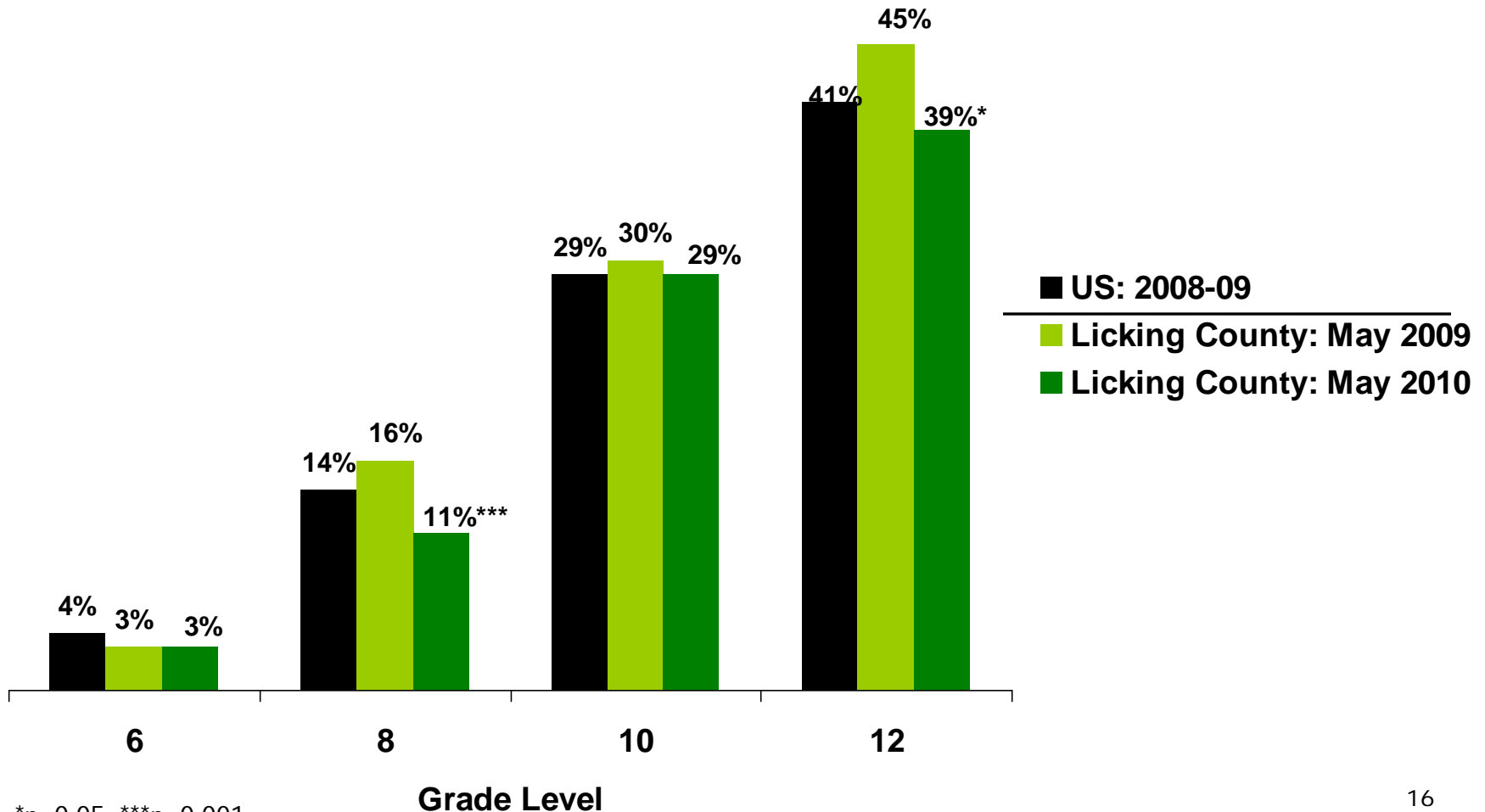
Comparative data

- **Local:** May 2009 Licking County baseline; n=5,097
 - Differences between 2009 and 2010 were tested for statistical significance for selected items (Chi-Square analysis; p-value results indicated with asterisks)
- **National:** Pride Survey National Summary, 2008-09 school year; n=122,243
 - 2009-10 national data should be available September 2010

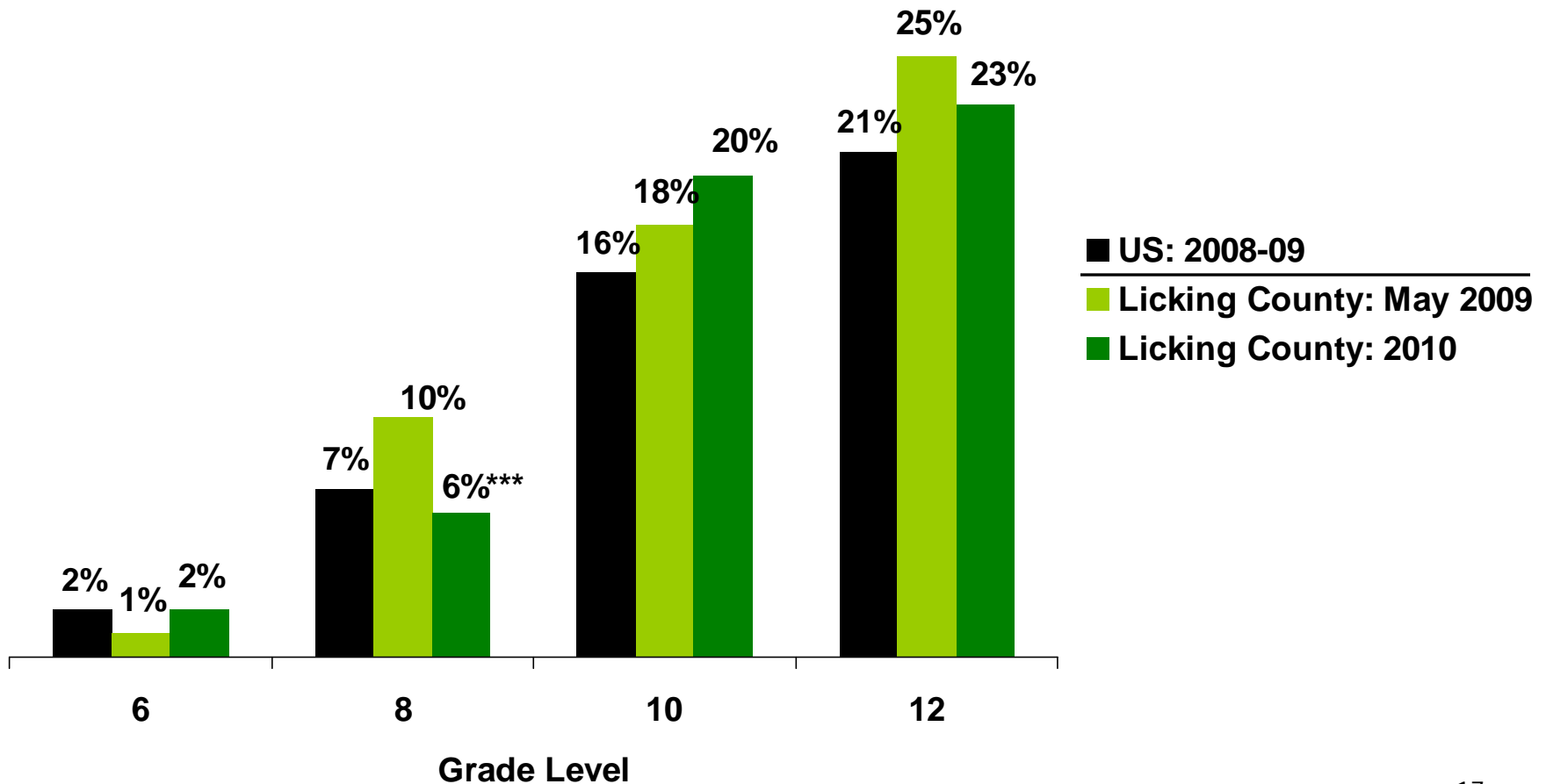
30-day Prevalence of ATOD Use: Trends from 2009 TO 2010

- Monthly alcohol use declined for 8th, 10th, and 12 graders
 - Statistically significant drop of 5 percentage points in monthly alcohol use for 8th and 12th graders
- 8th grades also reported significant declines in monthly use of marijuana and cigarettes
- Changes in marijuana and cigarette use were not significant for other grade levels
- Despite declines in use, alcohol remains the most commonly used substance for teens

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

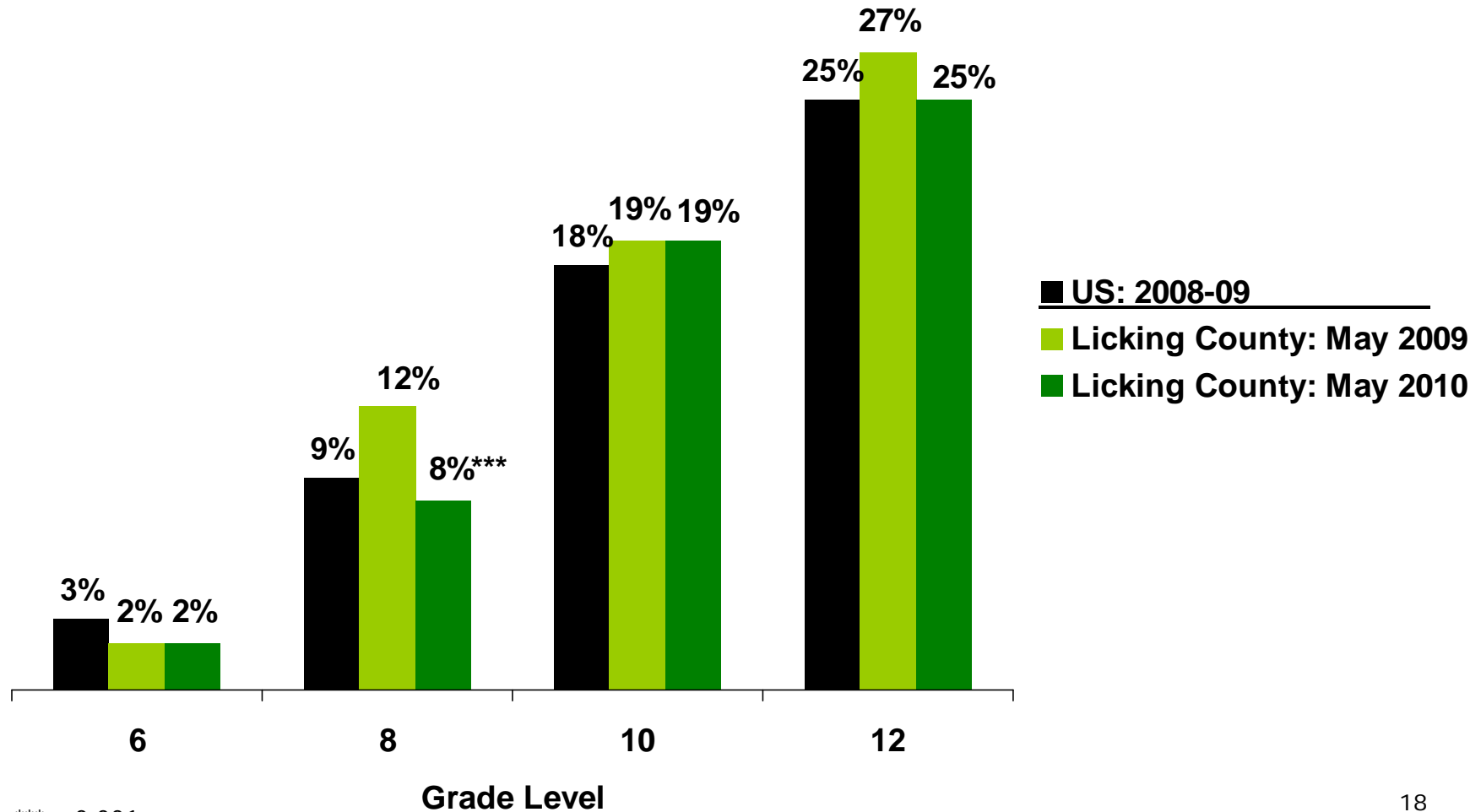


Percent of students who have used marijuana in the past 30 days



*** $p < 0.001$

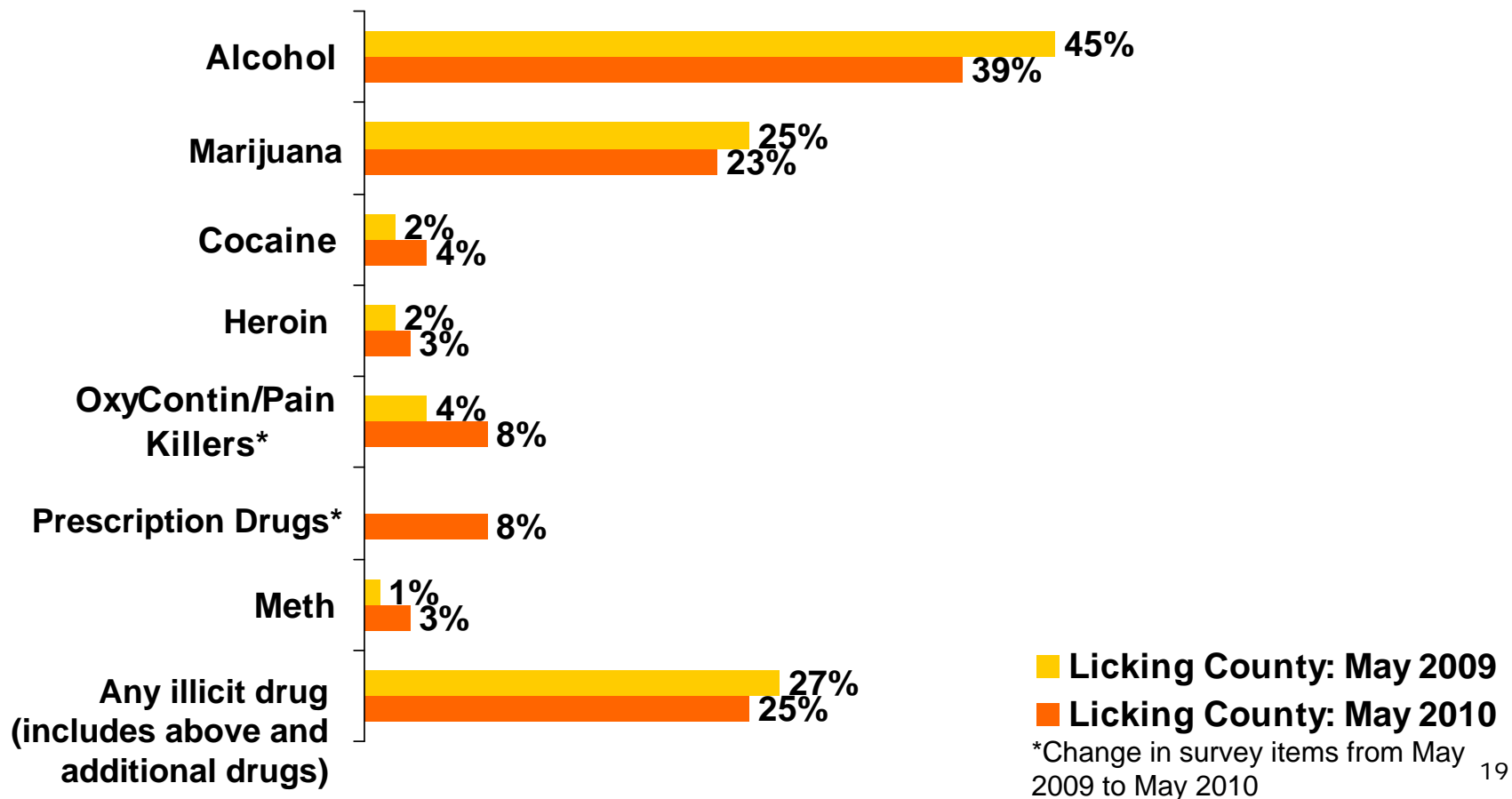
Percent of students who have used cigarettes in the past 30 days



*** $p < 0.001$

Alcohol and marijuana use much more common than other drugs

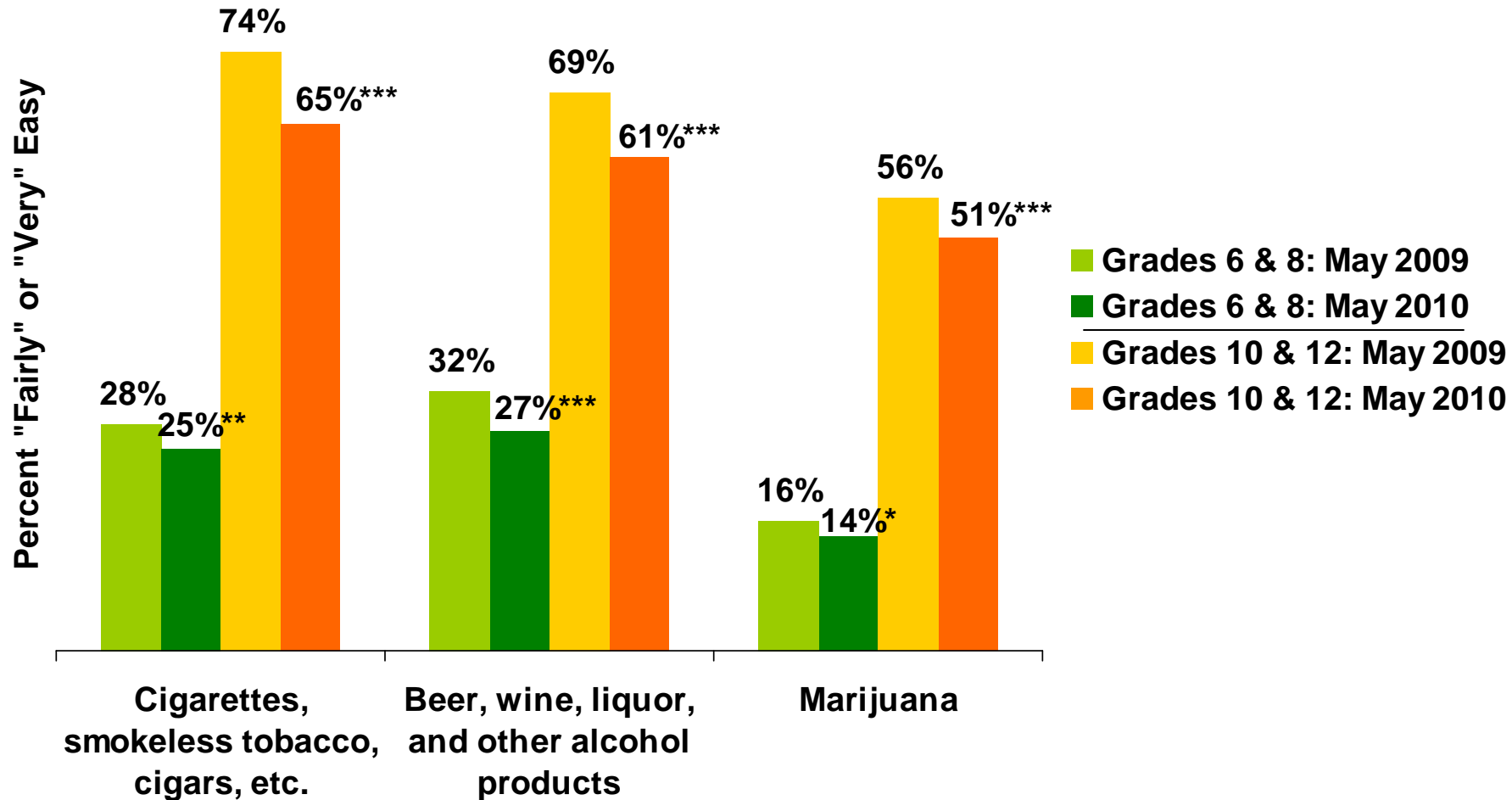
Past 30 day use of drugs among 12th graders



Access to ATOD

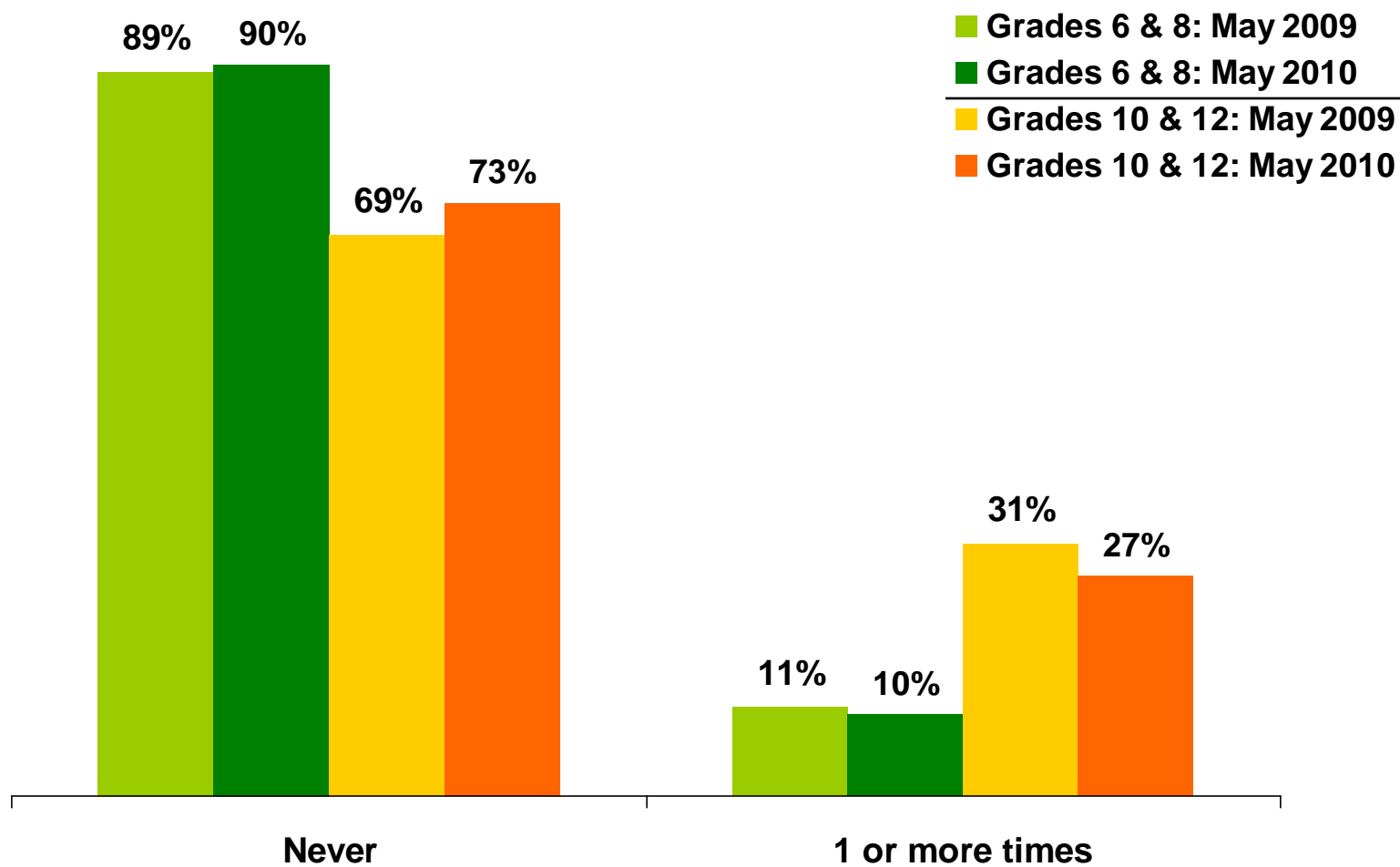
- ❑ Statistically significant declines in perceived access to ATOD
 - 9 percentage point drop from May 2009 to May 2010 in access to tobacco, and 8 percentage point drop for alcohol for high school students
- ❑ Majority of 10th and 12th graders still say it is easy to get tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana, while far fewer 6th and 8th graders report easy access
- ❑ Tobacco and alcohol are the most accessible, although marijuana access also appears to be widespread
- ❑ In May 2010, 27% of 10th and 12th graders said an adult had provided them with alcohol during the past 30 days, down slightly from 31% in May 2009

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



*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

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

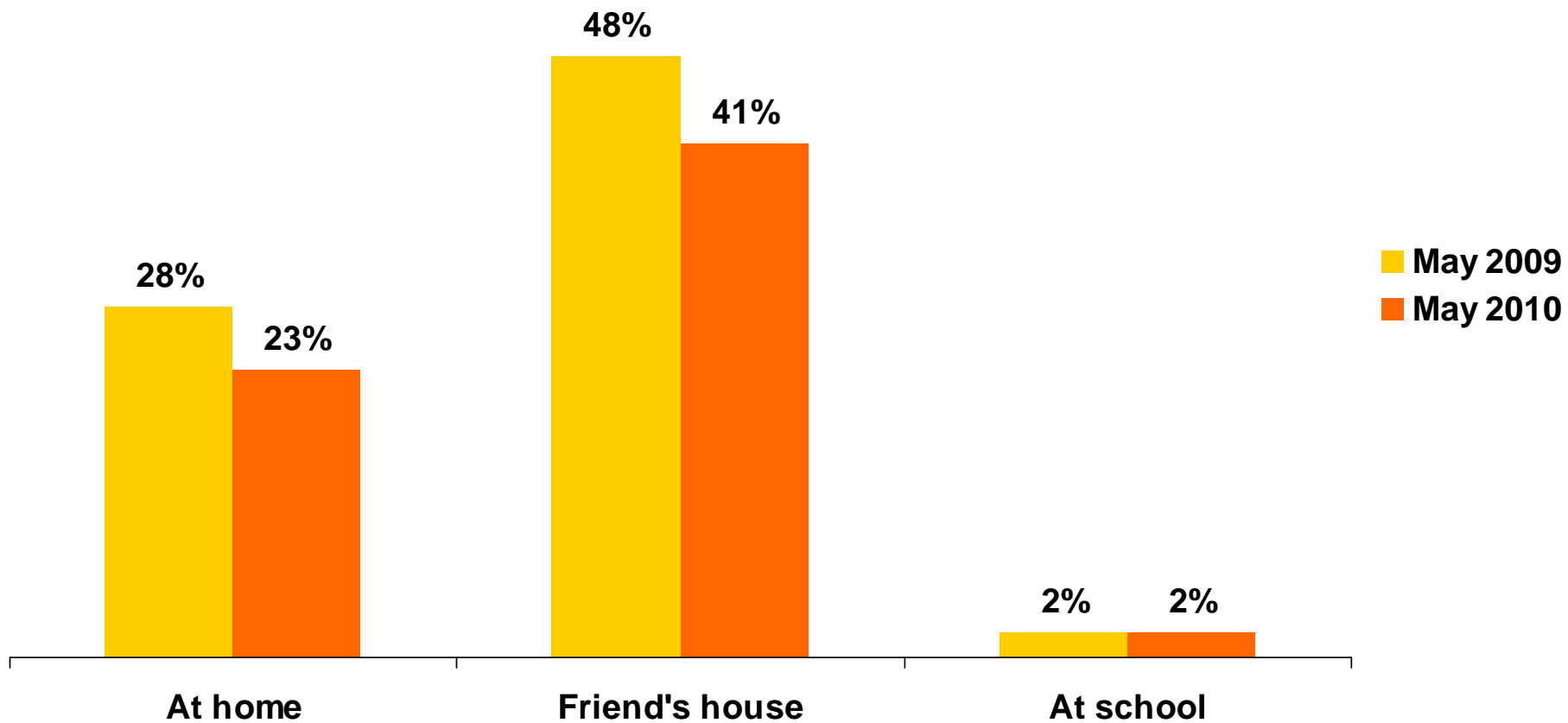


Where kids use & buy ATOD

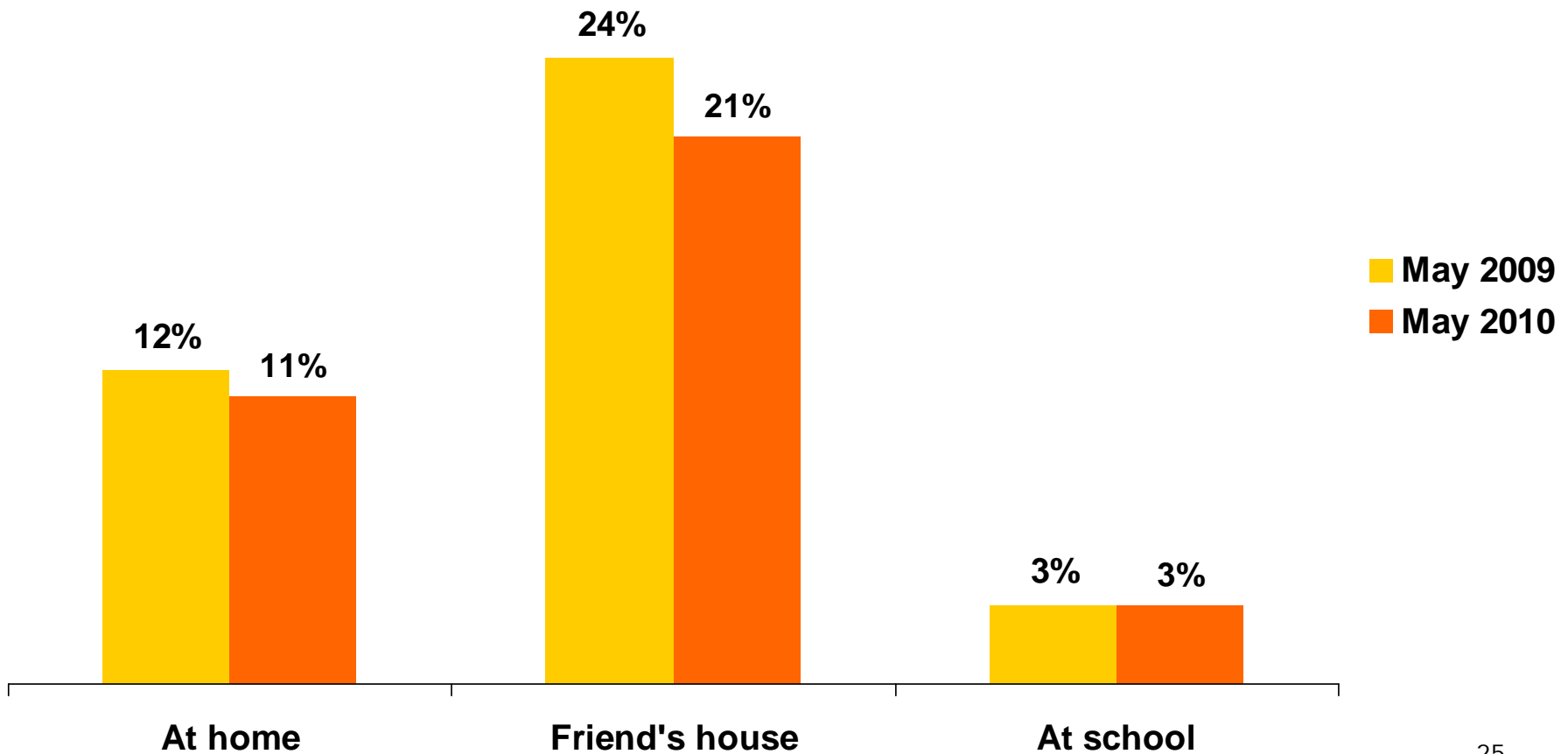
- Most students say they use alcohol and marijuana in private homes (own home or friend's house), while very few use at school
- Students are about twice as likely to report buying or selling drugs *outside of school* than at school, although 9% of 12th graders did report buying or selling at school

“Where do you usually use *alcohol*?”

Grades 10 and 12

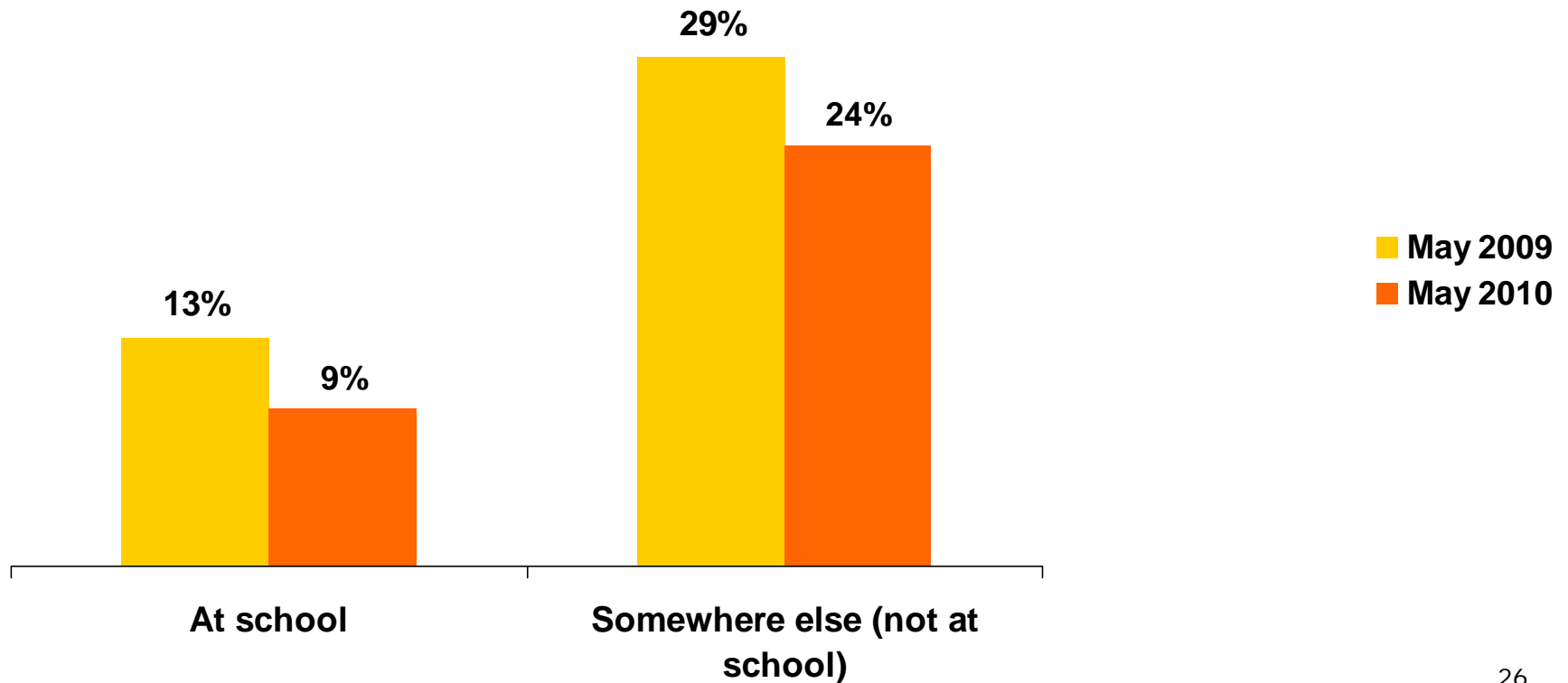


“Where do you usually smoke marijuana?” Grades 10 and 12



Most drug sales happen outside school

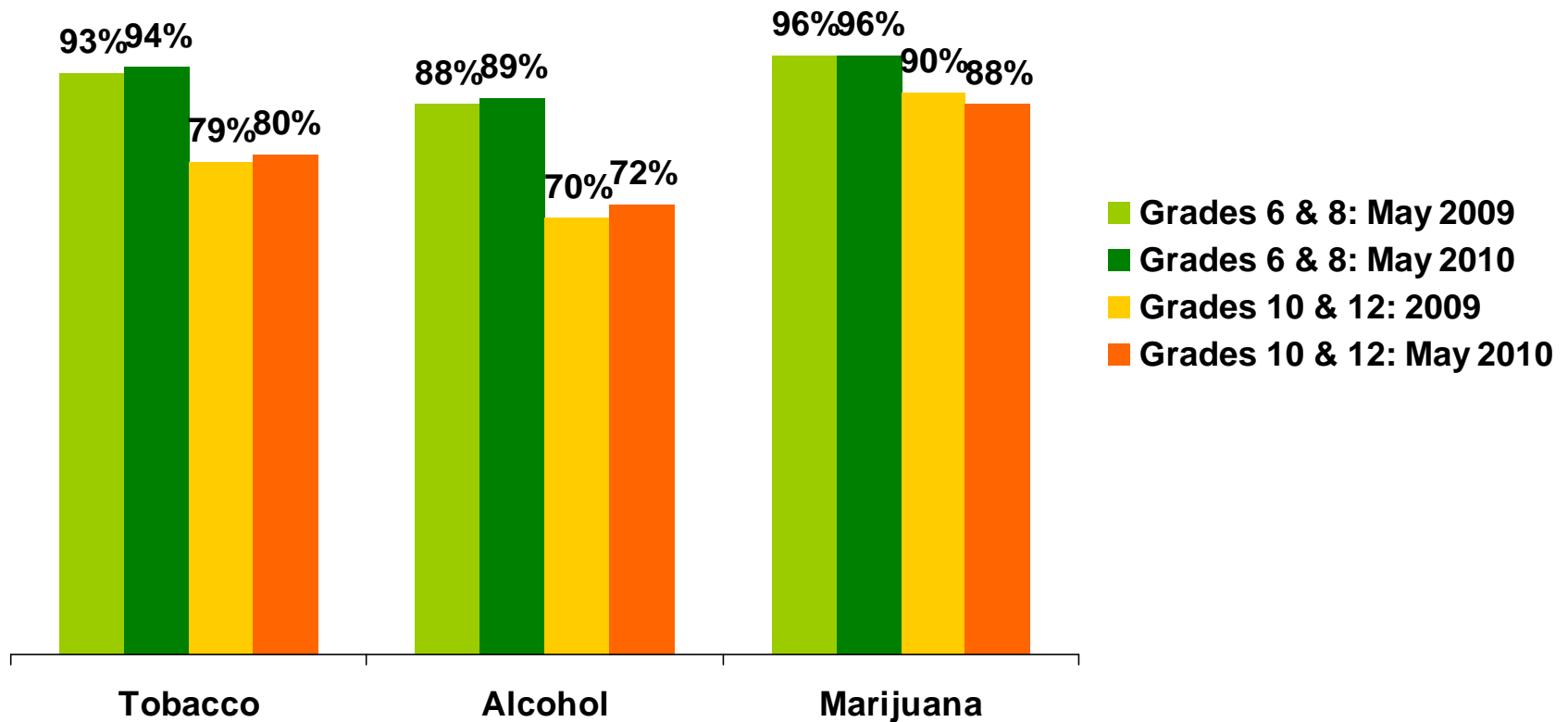
Percent of 12th graders who have bought or sold drugs at school or somewhere else



Parent disapproval

- Student perception of parent disapproval of ATOD use did not change much from May 2009 to May 2010, although there was a slight increase in parent disapproval of tobacco and alcohol use
- Vast majority of students report their parents would feel it was wrong for them to use ATOD, although this perception drops for older students—especially for alcohol
 - Only 72% of 12th graders reported that their parents would object to them drinking

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



Key findings

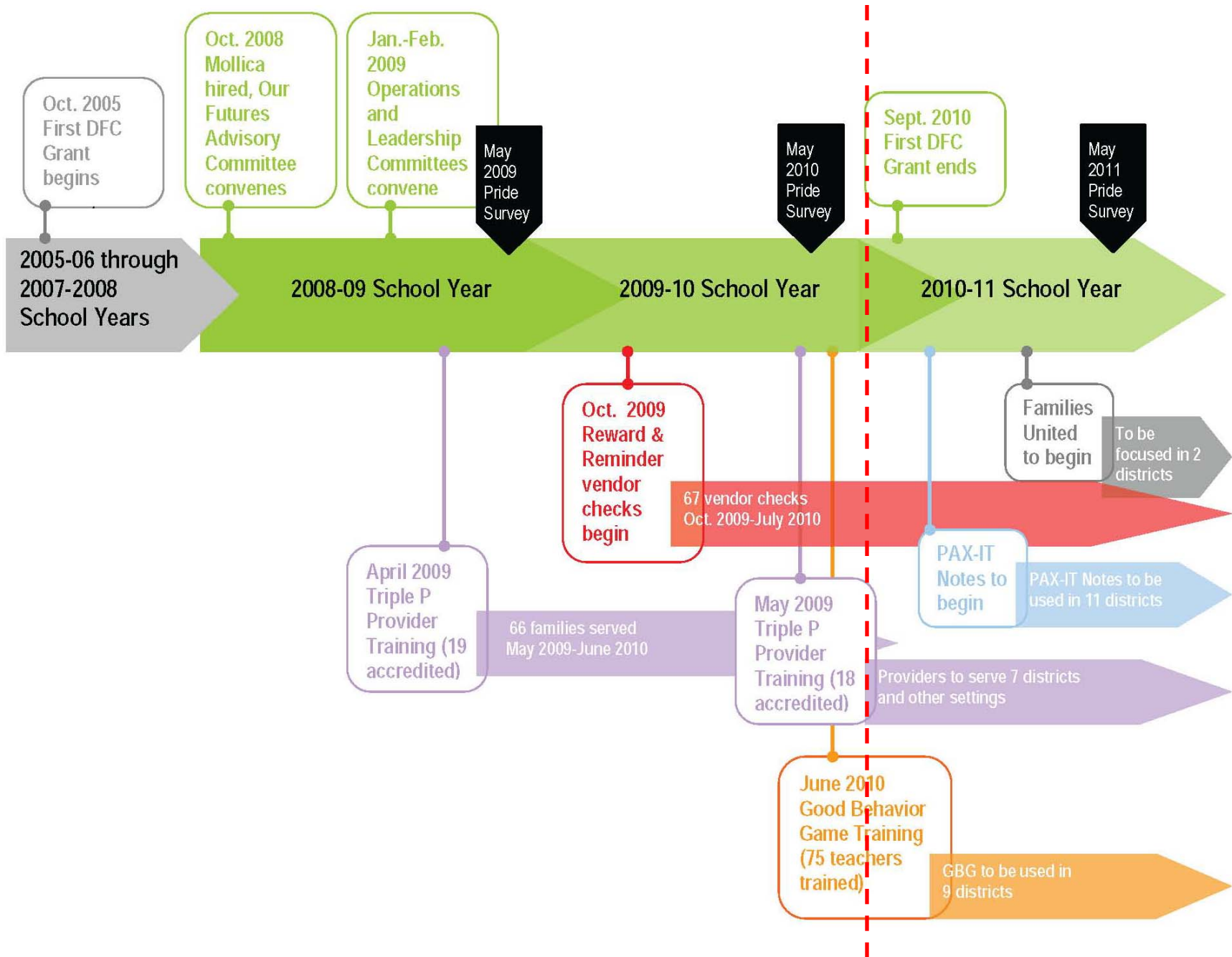
- Monthly alcohol use declined for 8th, 10th, and 12th graders from 2009 to 2010
 - Decline was statistically significant for 8th graders and 12th graders (5 percentage point drop for each)
- Declines in marijuana and cigarette use were significant for 8th graders, although changes in use of these substances were not significant for students in other grade levels
- Perceived access to ATOD declined
 - Decline was most pronounced for tobacco and alcohol availability for high school students (statistically significant 8 percentage point drop for alcohol)

Key findings, continued

- Perceived parent disapproval of ATOD use did not change much from May 2009 to May 2010
 - Parent approval of 12th graders using alcohol is a concern
- Despite declines, alcohol is the most commonly used drug
 - After alcohol and marijuana, prescription drugs and pain killers were the most commonly used drugs
- Most ATOD use occurs at home, not at school

So... is it working?

- Reward & Reminder only kernel for middle and high school-age youth implemented prior to May 2010
- Preliminary finding: Reward & Reminder may be associated with a decline in access to tobacco and alcohol, and past 30-day use of alcohol in Licking County
 - National comparative data, qualitative research, and ongoing Pride Survey trend data will be help to further assess this promising finding
- Going forward: May 2011 Pride results will provide evaluation data for kernels implemented in 2010-11 school year:
 - Reward & Reminder, PAX-IT Notes, Families United, and Good Behavior Game



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
- ❑ 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.ourfutures.org

- Documents available on website:
 - Key Findings
 - PowerPoint presentation
 - Complete data report (detailed tables)
 - Description of methods

our
FUTURES
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