

# Pride Survey Results

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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

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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:

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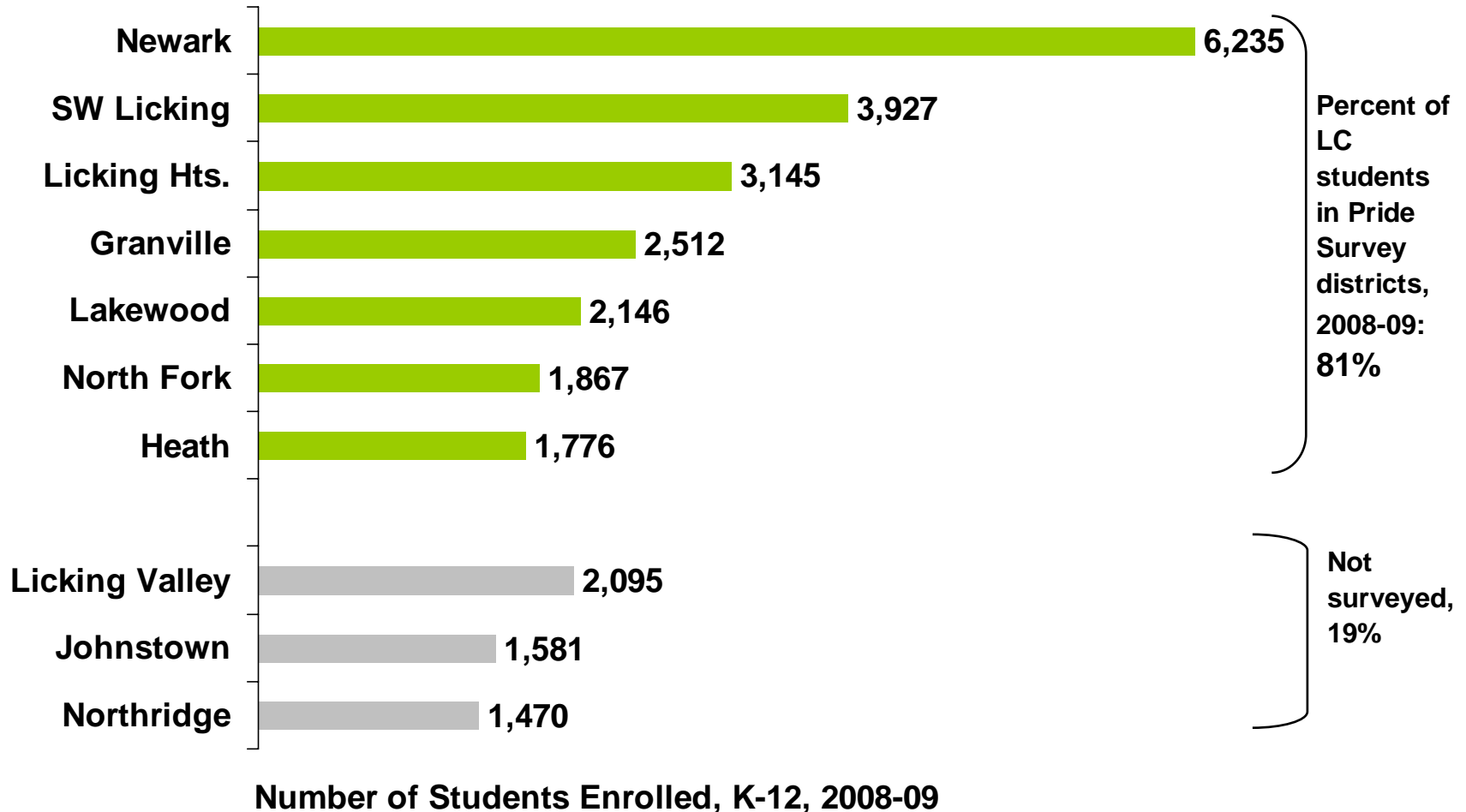
- ❑ Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug (ATOD) use, attitudes, and access
- ❑ Youth protective factors: involvement in activities, positive school climate, attachment to pro-social adult
- ❑ Parent protective factors: disapproval of ATOD use, effective monitoring and supervision, clear rules
- ❑ Several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

# Methods

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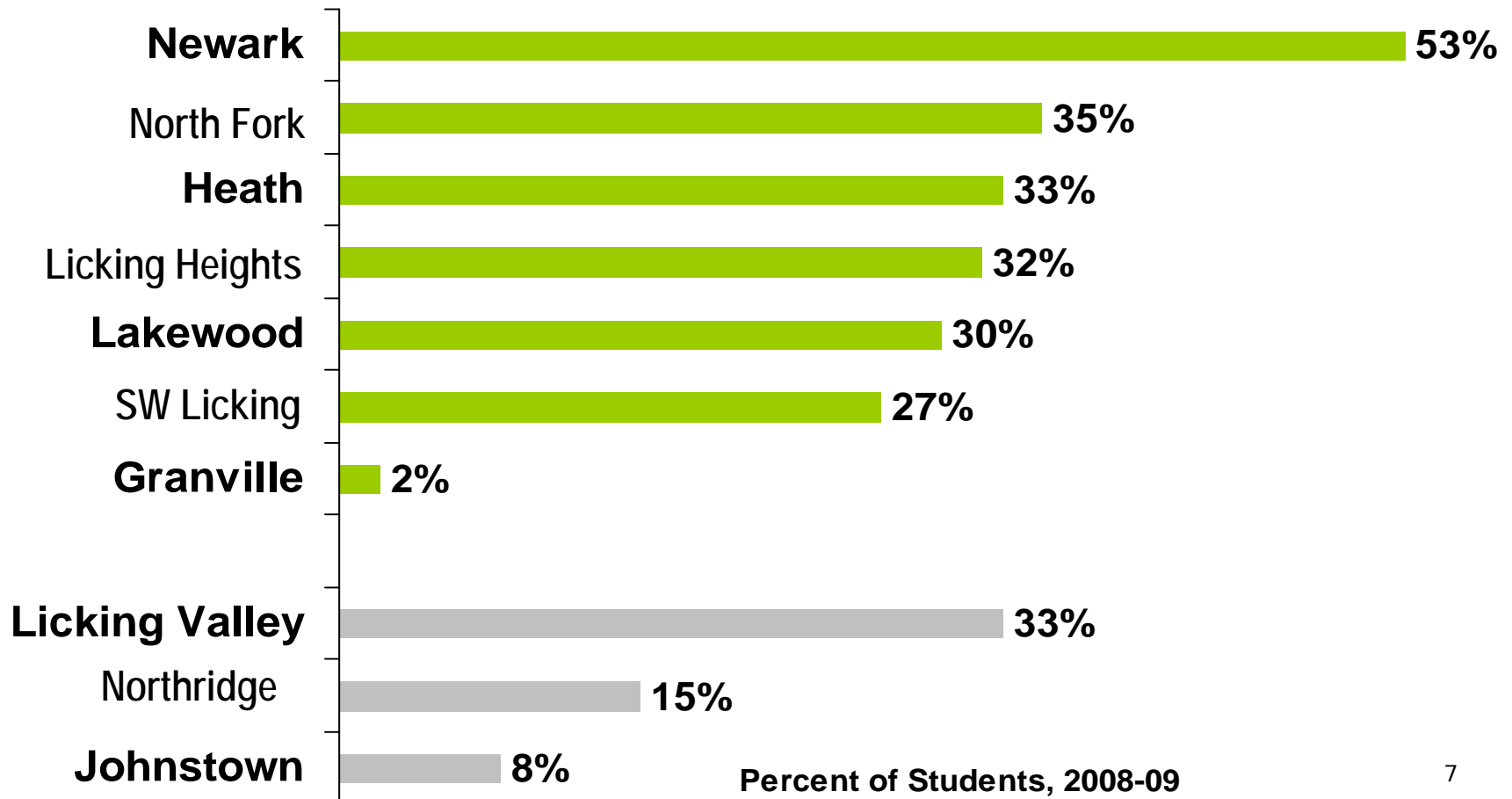
- Administered Pride “Questionnaire for Grades 6 to 12” (paper in-school survey)
- May 2009
- N= 5,097 completed surveys
- 86% response rate  
(denominator excludes absent students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12)
- Grades 6, 8, 10, 12
- 7 school districts participated (out of 10):
  - Newark, North Fork, Heath, 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 ( $\leq 185\%$  FPG), by school district



Percent of Students, 2008-09

# Comparative data

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- **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

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- 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 6<sup>th</sup> graders, rates were slightly lower in Licking County

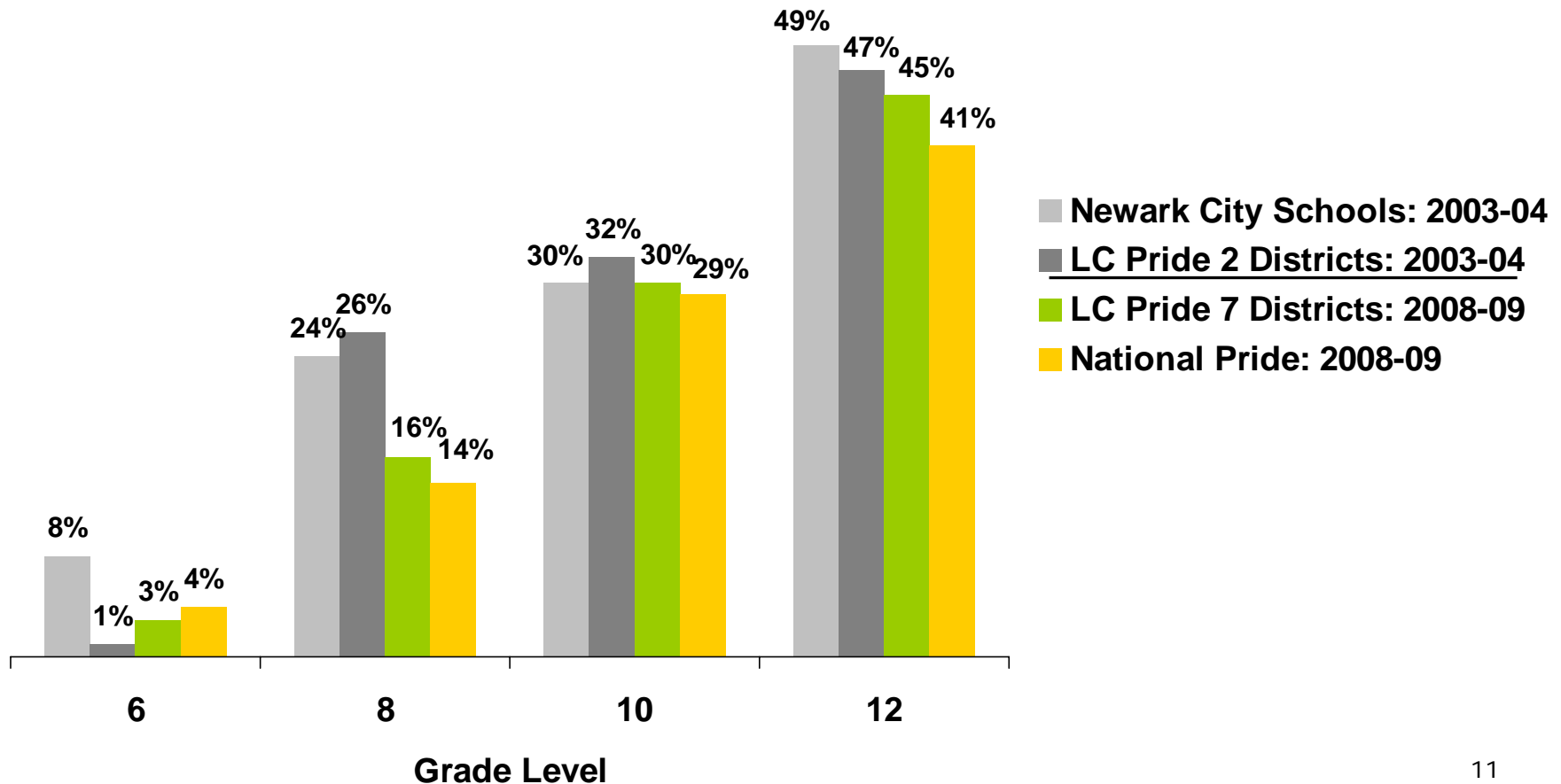
# 30-day Prevalence ATOD Use: Trends from 2003-04 to 2009

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

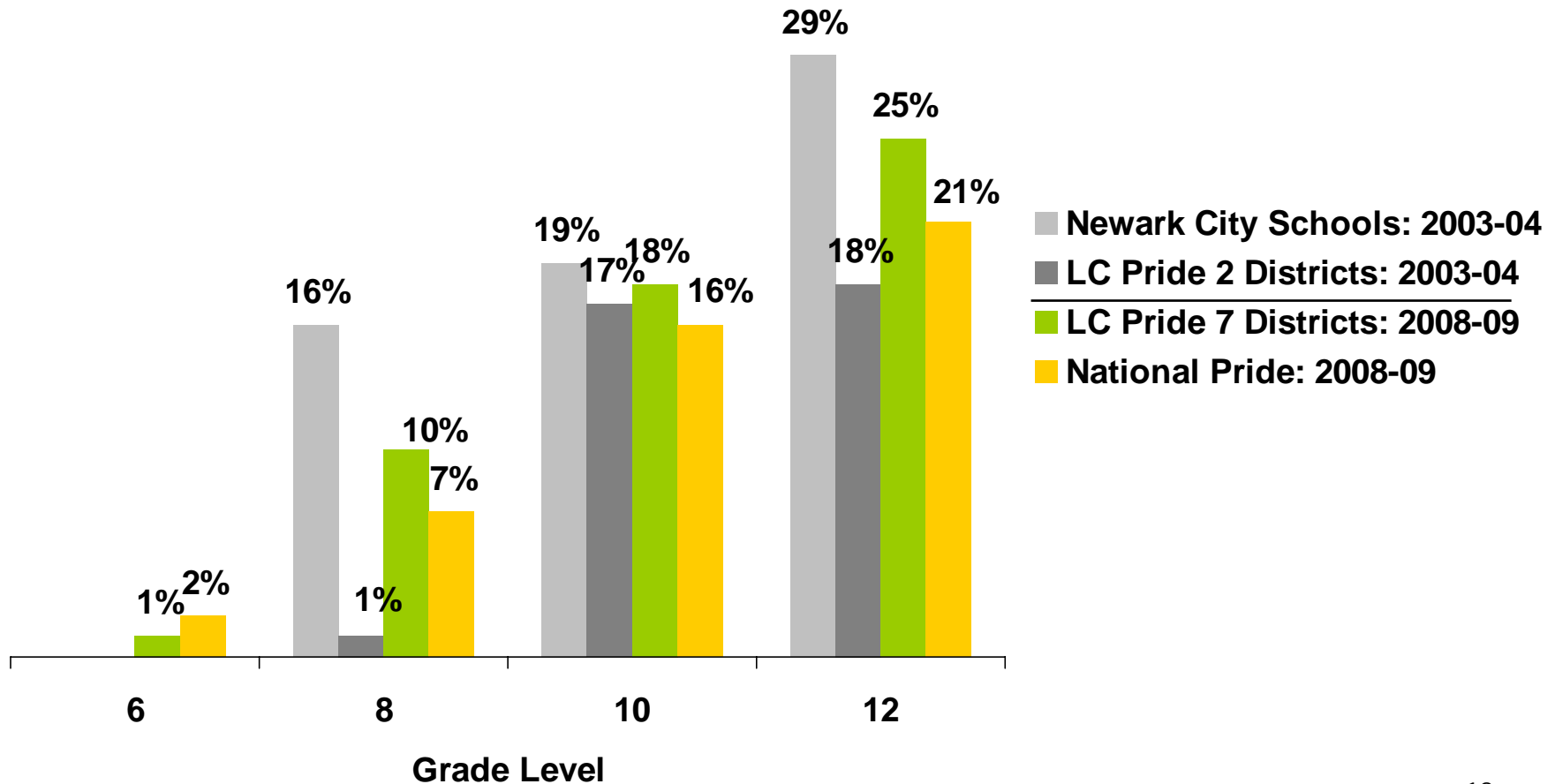
# Percent of students who have used *alcohol* in the past 30 days

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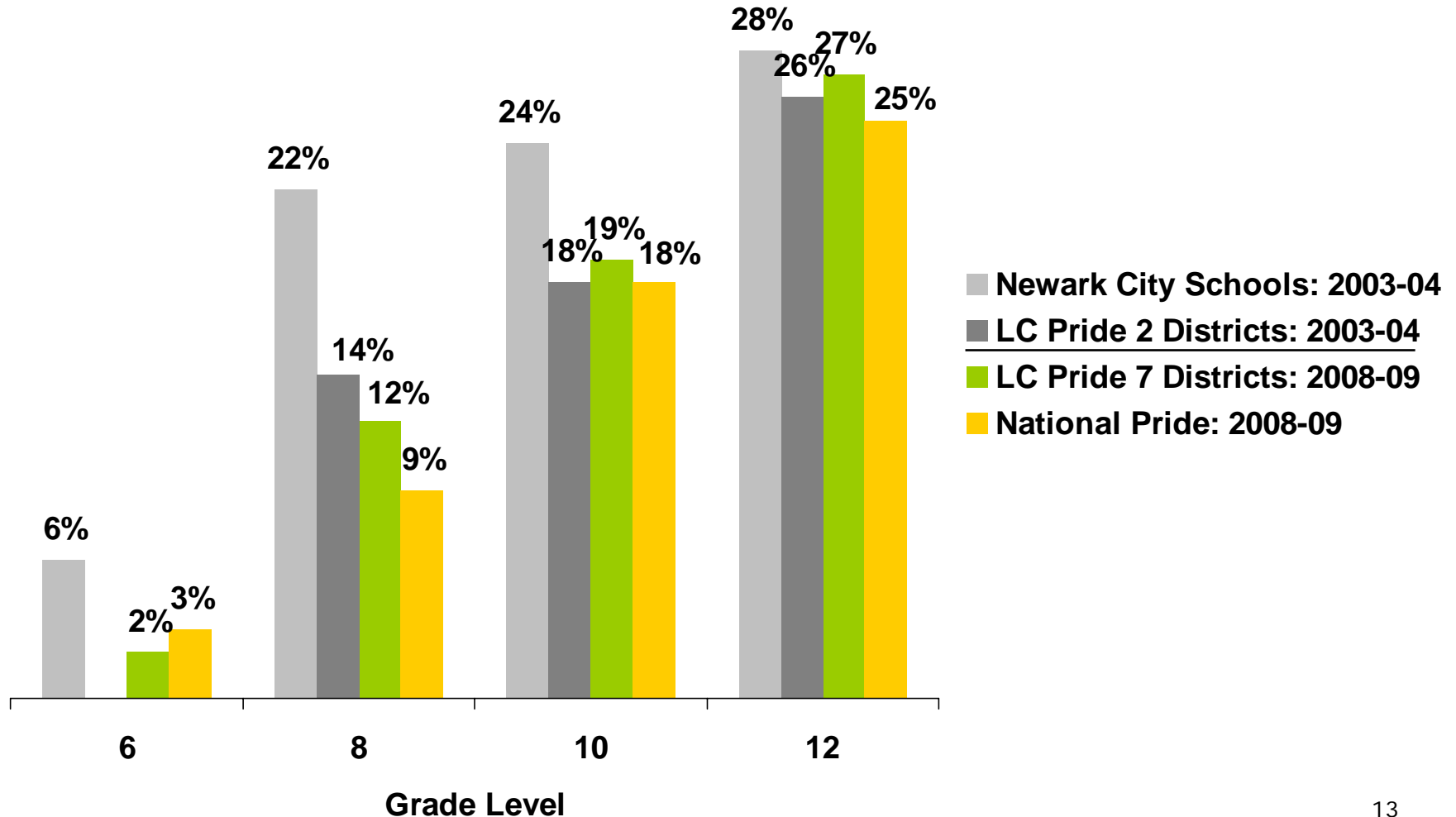


# Percent of students who have used *marijuana* in the past 30 days

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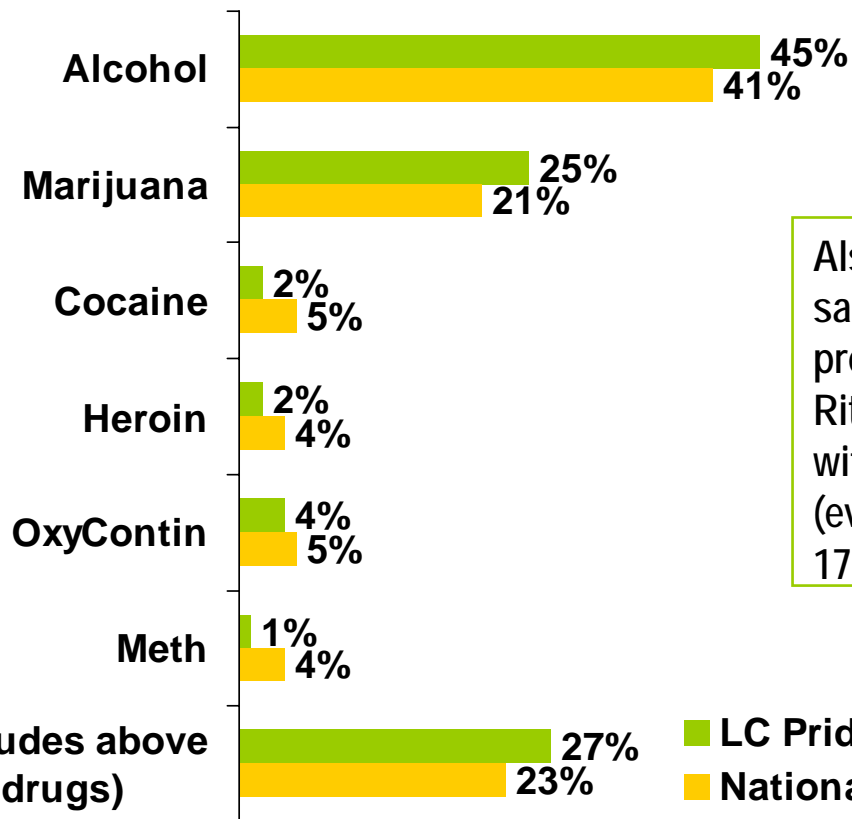


# Percent of students who have used **cigarettes** in the past 30 days



# Alcohol and marijuana use much more common than other drugs

Past 30 day use of drugs among 12th graders



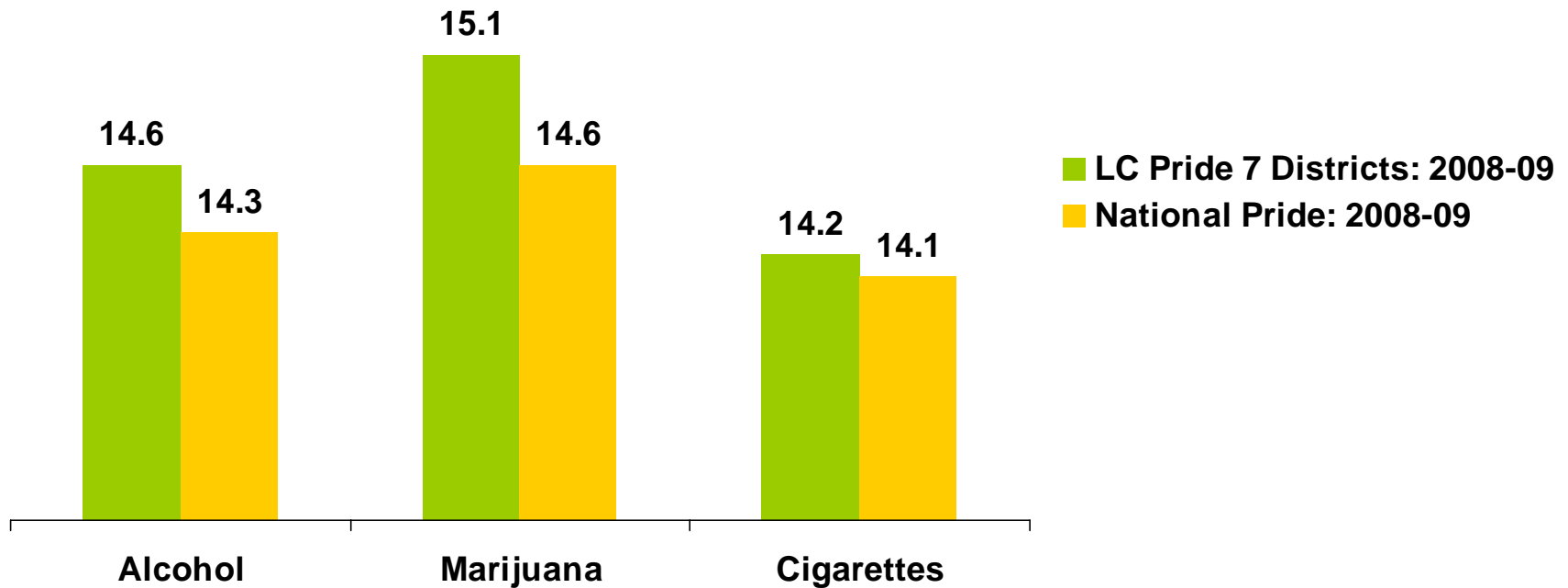
Also, 22% of LC 12<sup>th</sup> graders said they had taken a prescription drug such as Ritalin, Aadderall, or Xanax without a doctor's prescription (ever in lifetime), compared to 17% nationally.

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

# Licking County teens start using at slightly older ages

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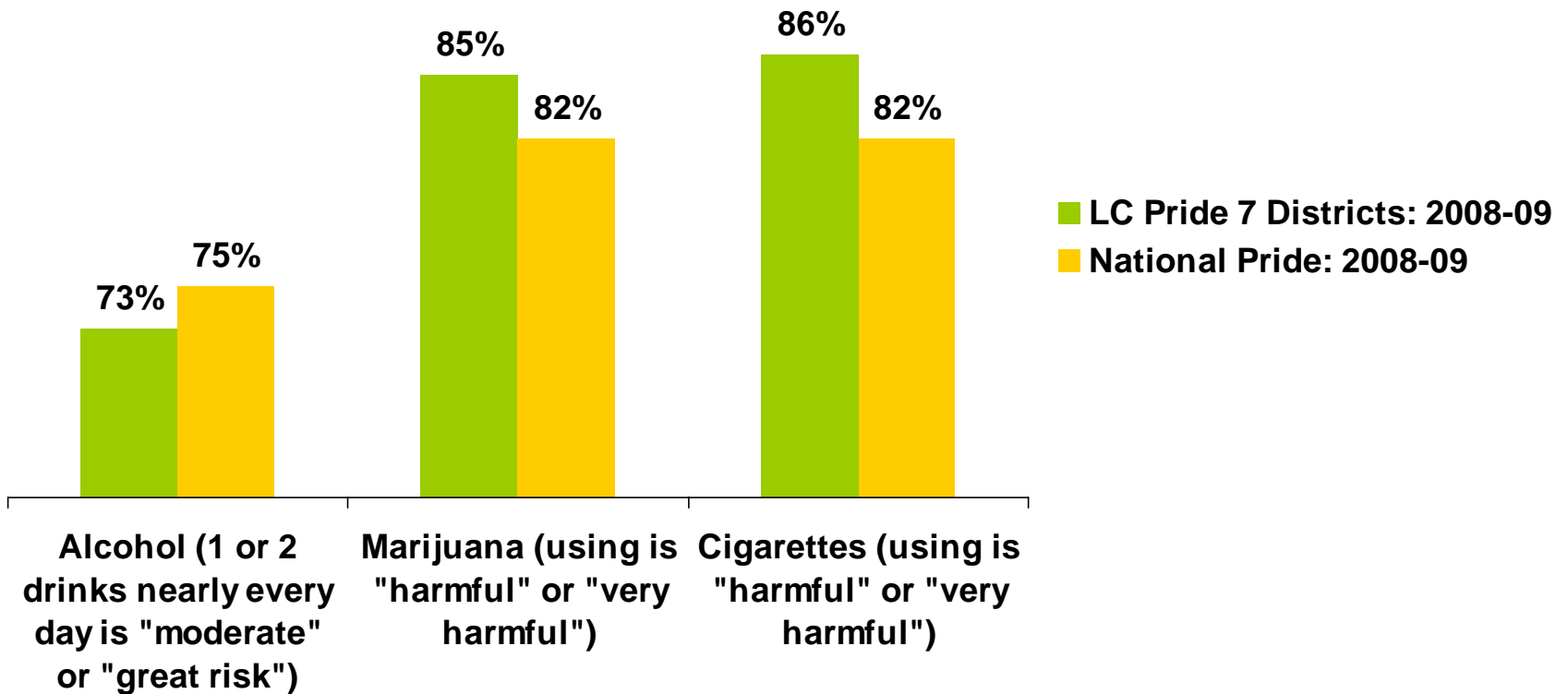
Average Age of Onset, among 12th graders



# Teens feel marijuana and cigarettes are more harmful than alcohol

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



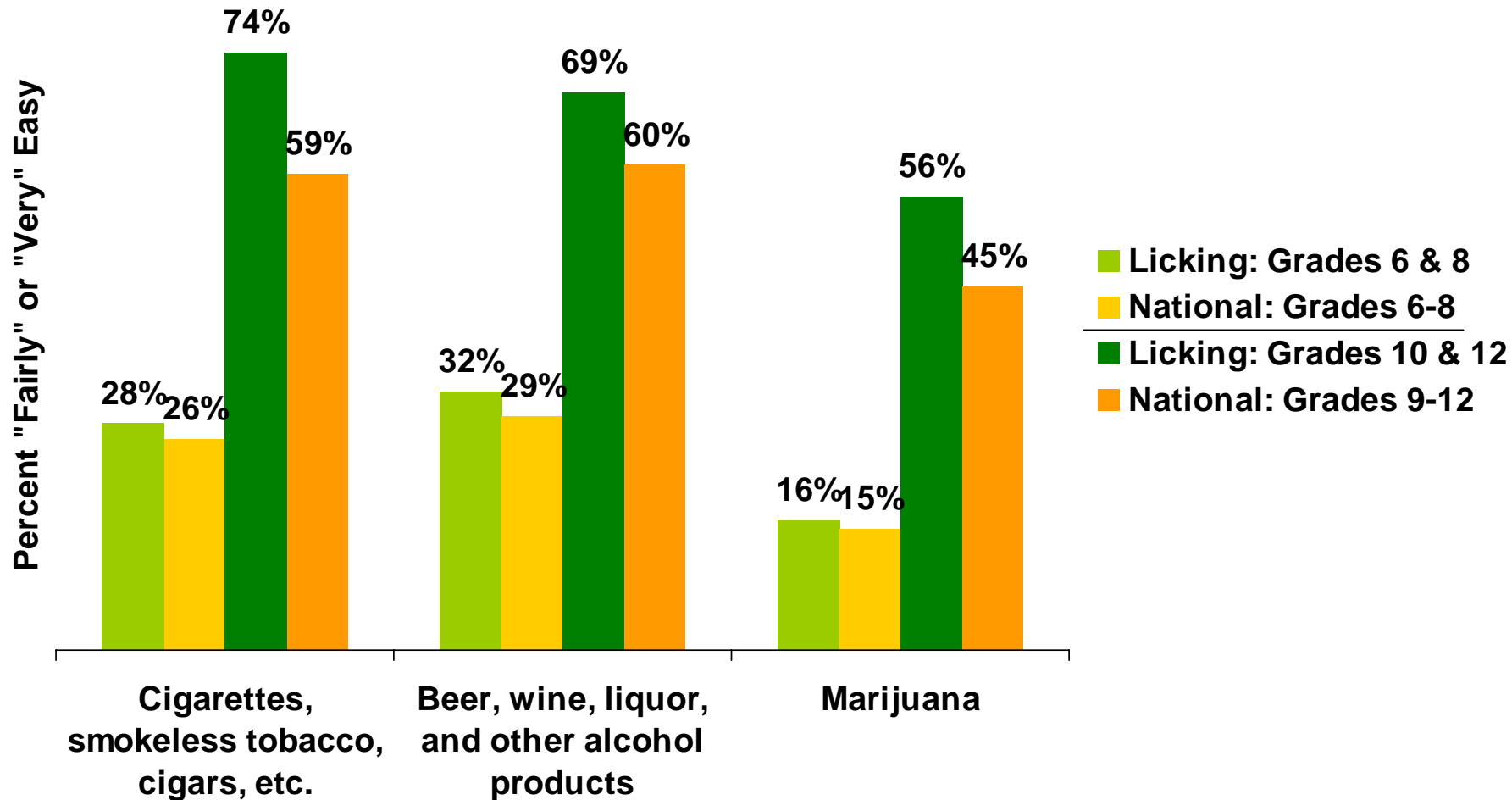
# Access to ATOD

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- ❑ Majority of 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders say it is easy to get tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana, while far fewer 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> 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 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders said an adult had provided them with alcohol during the past 30 days

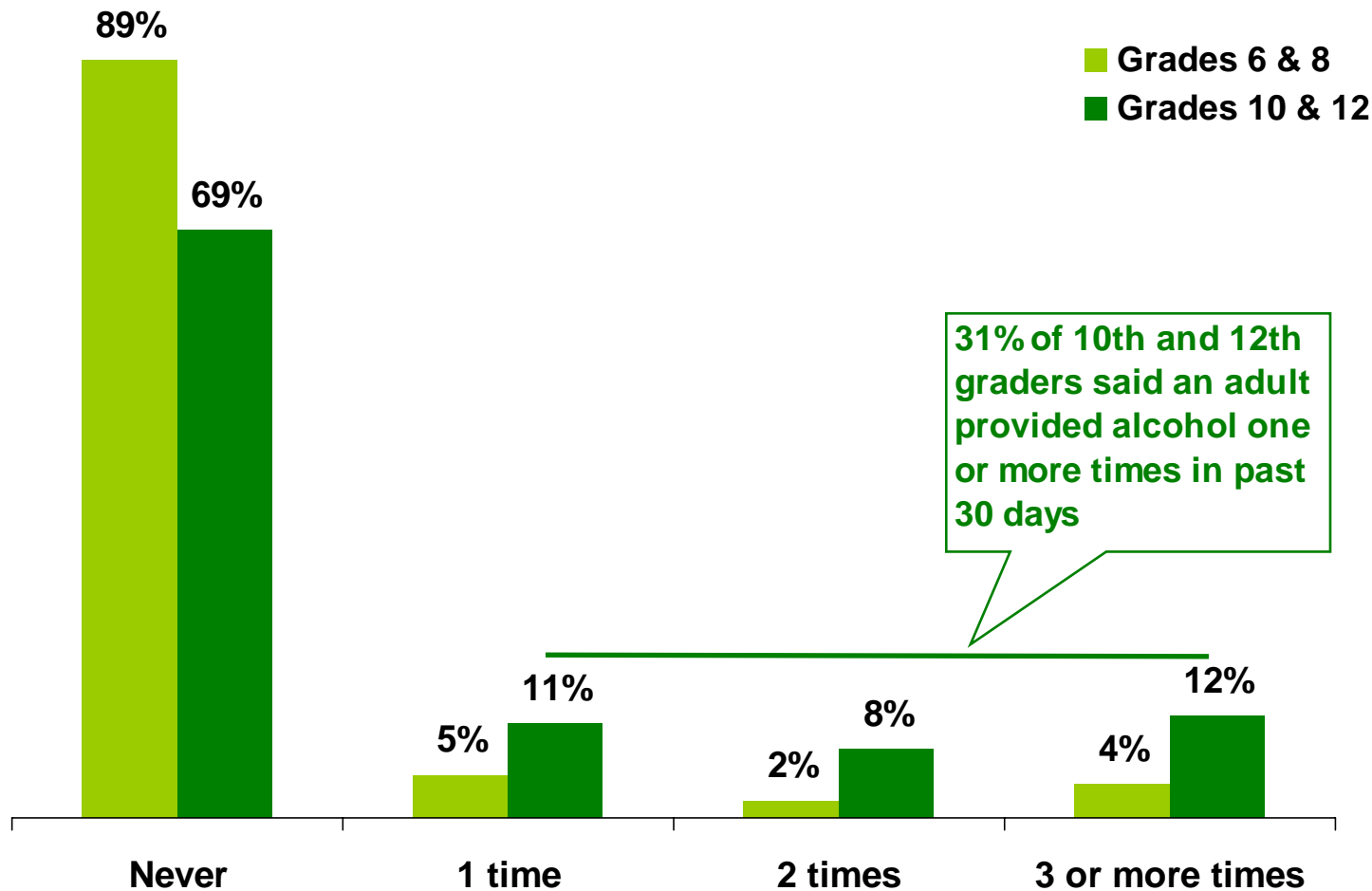
# Percent of students who say it is “fairly” or “very” easy to get ATOD

(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)



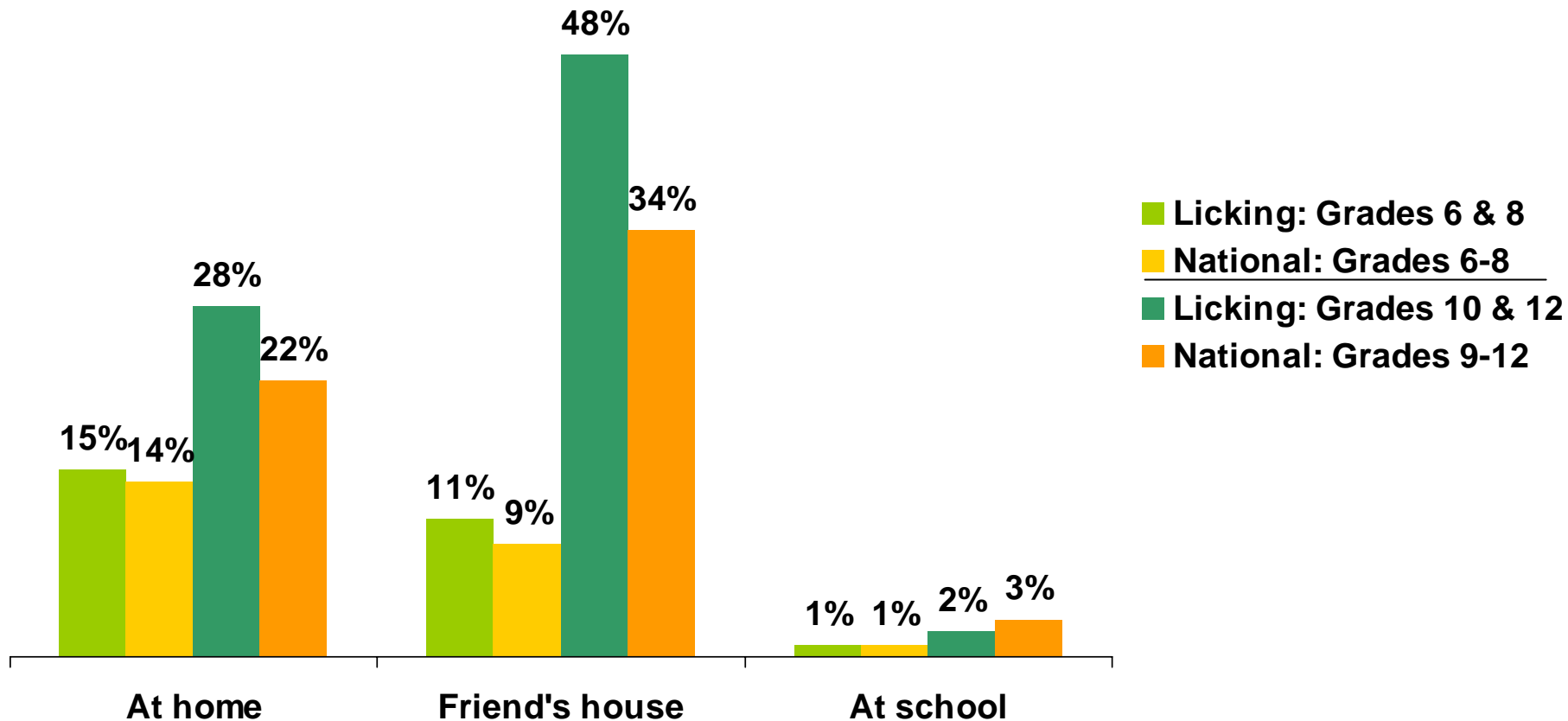
# Where kids use & buy ATOD

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- ❑ 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 12<sup>th</sup> graders did report buying or selling at school

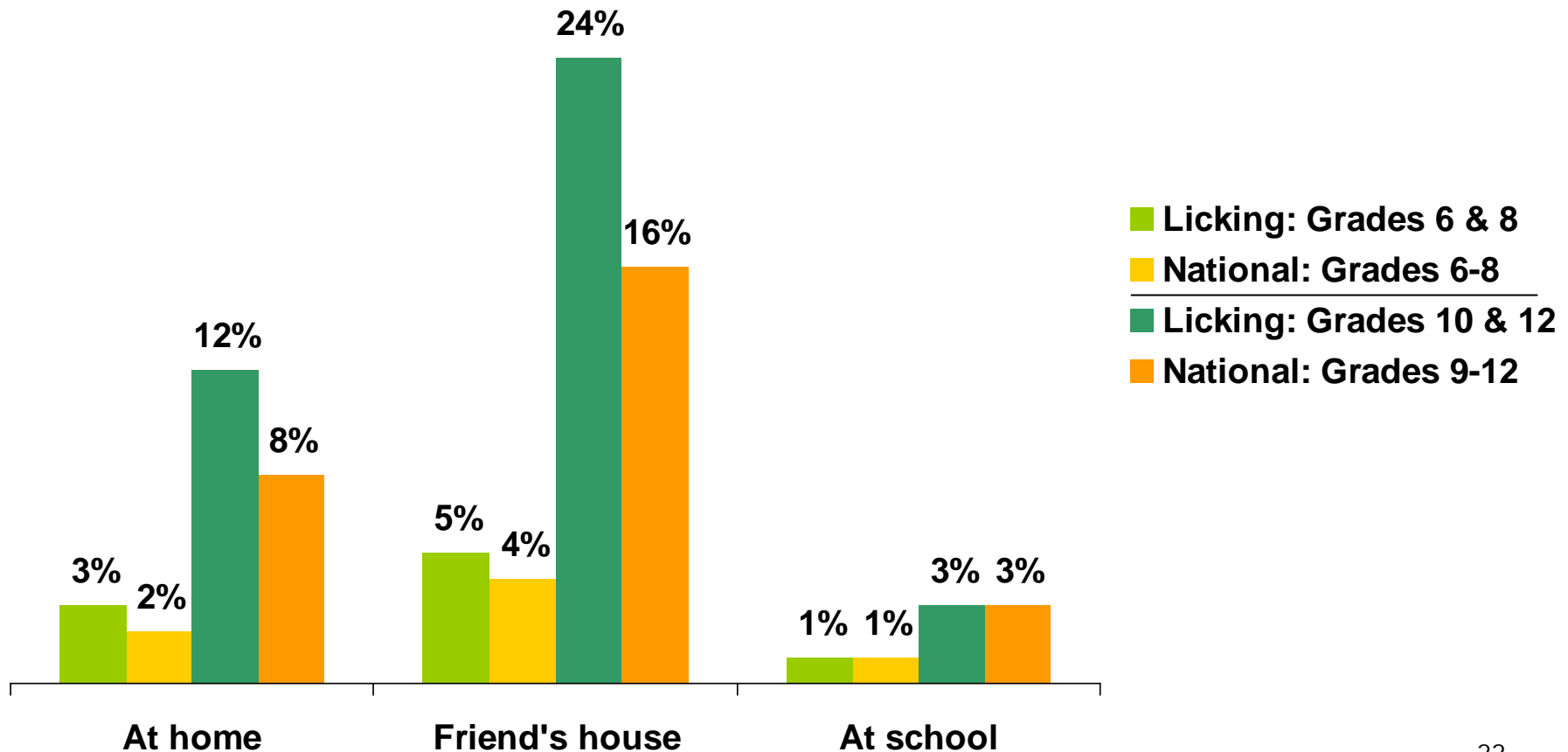
# “Where do you usually use *alcohol*?”

(LC 2009, National 2008-09)



# “Where do you usually use *marijuana*?”

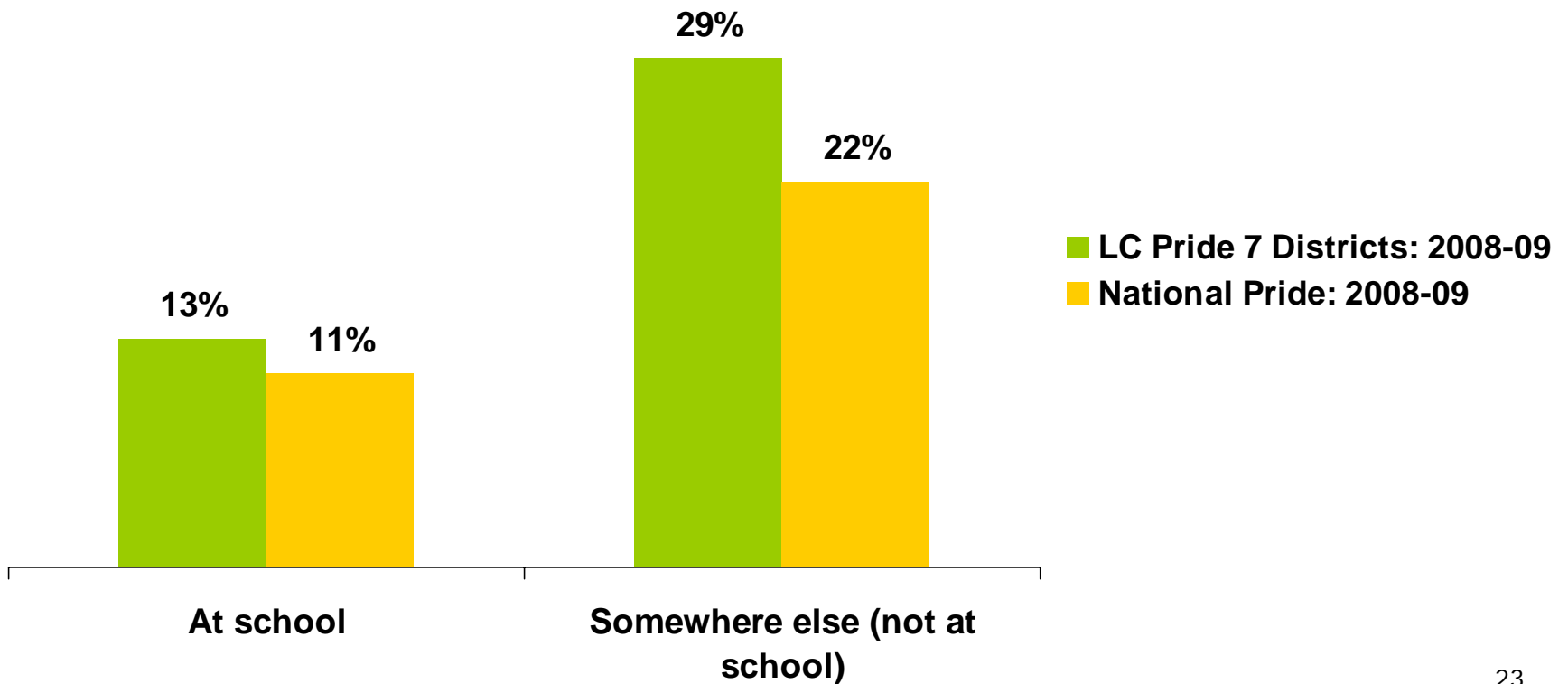
(LC 2009, National 2008-09)



# Most drug sales happen outside school

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



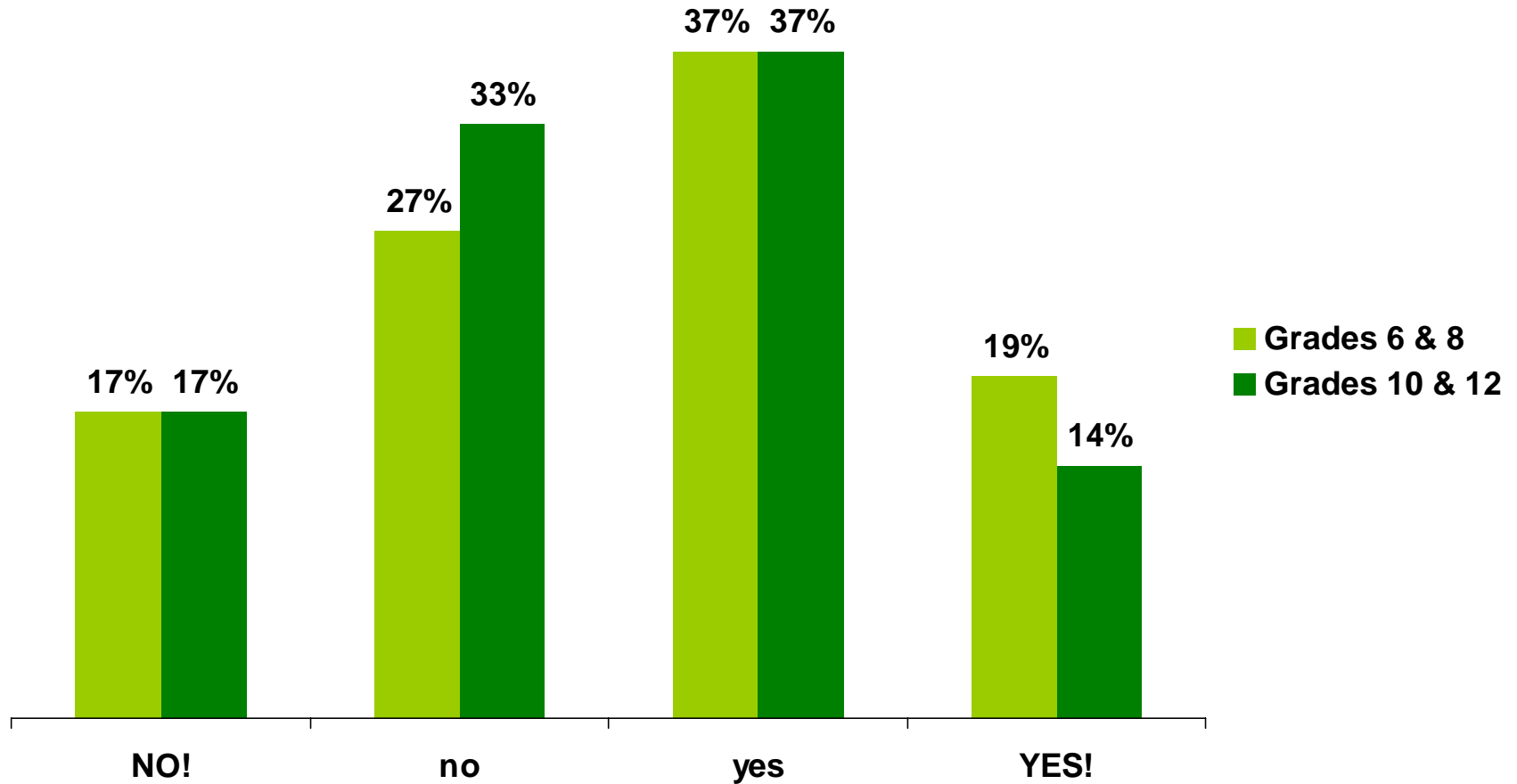
# Youth protective factors

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- ❑ 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

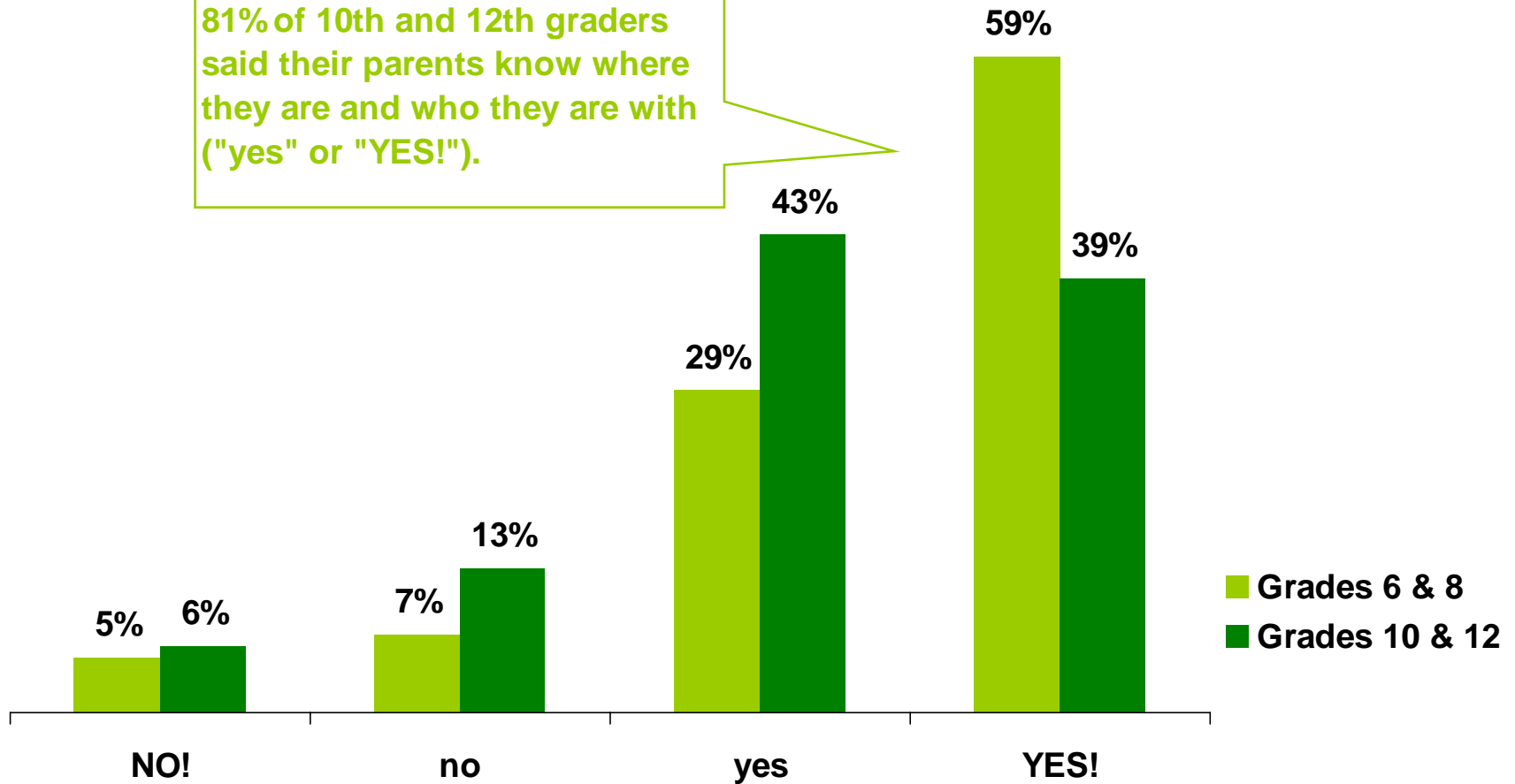
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- Parental monitoring appears to be very common for middle school students, but drops considerably for high school students
- Licking County 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders were more likely than the national sample to report that their parents “never” or “seldom” set clear rules
- Licking County 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> 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.”

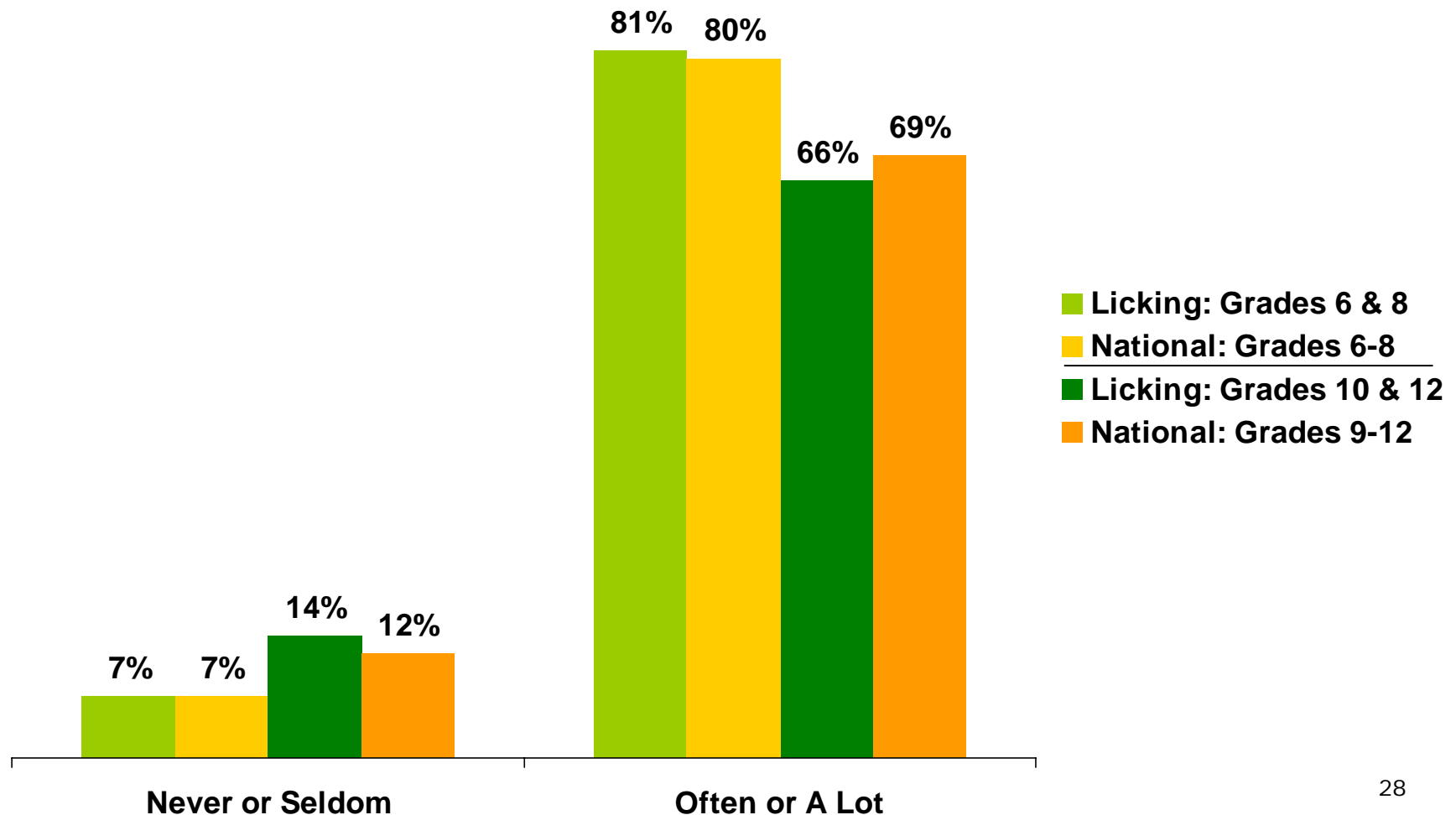
(LC supplemental survey only, 2009, n=4,509)

88% of 6th and 8th graders, and 81% of 10th and 12th graders said their parents know where they are and who they are with ("yes" or "YES!").



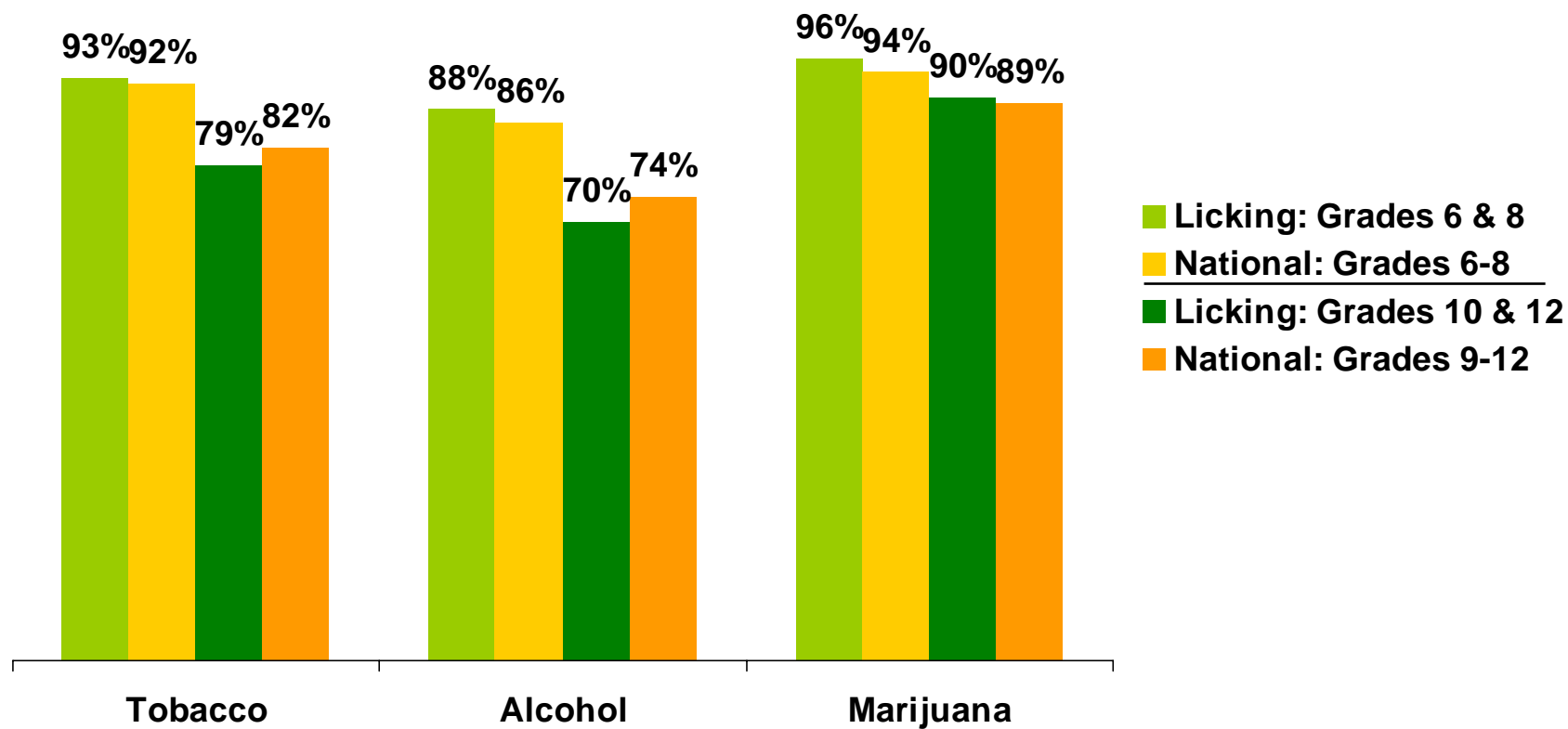
# “Do your parents set clear rules for you?”

(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

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- ❑ Among 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders, ATOD use appears to be higher in Licking County than in the US overall
- ❑ ATOD use rates are lower than national rates for 6<sup>th</sup> 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

<b>Indicator</b>	<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

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- ❑ 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](mailto:stevens@bhg.org) or go to [www.pridesurveys.com](http://www.pridesurveys.com)

# To access the full report, go to:

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□ [www.communitymhrb.org](http://www.communitymhrb.org)

or

□ [www.lcuw.net](http://www.lcuw.net)