

2010 Midland County Youth Risk Behavior Survey & Community Assessment Survey

Alcohol and Drug Use



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Overview

The Michigan Profile for Healthy Youth (MiPHY) was completed by 7, 9, and 11th grade students in Michigan in 2008 and in 2010. The results in this report reflect student survey responses from high schools in Midland County. Students completed an online, anonymous questionnaire. Survey procedures were designed to protect the privacy of students by allowing for anonymous and voluntary participation. Local parental notification procedures were followed before survey administration. In this report, results are aggregated across the county. To preserve anonymity, names and results of individual schools were not provided.

In addition, data is missing for 11th graders in 2008 because a significant portion of the county's high school students did not participate in the survey that year. The data would not be statistically accurate for comparison and trending with such a significant population void. The survey questionnaire was altered in 2010 and some questions were added or changed. Thus, some results are not available for all age groups on all questions.

Executive Summary of Results

The results are broken down into the following eight sections:

1. Attitudes Towards Alcohol
2. Alcohol Use
3. Attitudes Towards Other Drugs
4. Other Drug Use
5. Gambling
6. Alcohol Norms
7. Marijuana Norms
8. Other Drug Norms

Attitudes Towards Alcohol

As Midland County students age, there is a definite change in their attitude towards alcohol use. As they get older, they perceive alcohol to be less of a risk (Figure A2) and they perceive use by peers to be much less wrong than they did in 7th grade (Figure A3). As grade levels increase, they also report higher usage rates amongst their peers (Figures A4 – A6) with 21.5% of all 11th graders reporting that they thought most of their friends had been drunk recently. Only 28.5% of 11th graders reported that *none* of their friends had been drunk recently; compared to 53.7% of 9th graders and 89% of 7th graders (Figure A7). Refusal skills also decrease as teens age. Only 59.2% of 11th graders claim they would use refusal skills when offered alcohol compared to 75.5% of 9th graders and 93.4% of 7th graders (Figure A8).

Alarming, students in both 7th and 9th grade report that it was much easier to get alcohol in 2010 than it was in 2008. 71.5% of 7th graders and 81.1% of 9th graders thought it was easy to get alcohol compared to 30.8% and 60.5%, respectively in 2008 (Figure A1). Perception of parent disapproval is less for 11th graders than for 7th or 9th graders (Figure A9).

Alcohol Use

Actual reported alcohol use mirrors the attitude data on alcohol, with more teens using alcohol as they age. In 2010, 56% of 11th graders reported ever drinking; compared to 30.9% for 9th graders and 7.4% for 7th graders (Figure B1). Severity of drinking also increases with age. The percentage of students who reported binge drinking was 24% for 11th graders compared to 9.4% for 9th graders and 1.3% for 7th graders (Figure B8).

Several positive trends were noted. From 2008 to 2010, fewer students in the same age groups reported ever drinking in their lifetime (7.4% vs. 13.5% 7th graders and 30.9% vs. 40.9% 9th graders, respectively) (Figure B2). In addition, there has been a decrease from 2008 to 2010 in the percentage of students reporting that they had at least one drink of alcohol during the past 30 days (Figure B4) and in the percentage of students that have ever been drunk (Figure B5). In addition, there was less reported binge drinking from 2008 to 2010 (Figure B8).

Unfortunately, students are reporting drinking at an earlier age. In 2010, 7th graders reported an age of 9.8 for first alcohol use compared to age 12.4 for 9th graders and age 14 for 11th graders (Figure B3). They are also getting drunk for the first time at an earlier age (11.6 for 7th graders compared to 13.2 for 9th graders and 14.5 for 11th graders) (Figure B7).

Efforts to curtail alcohol purchase by minors appear to be working. Very few students who drink report buying alcohol in a store or gas station, stealing it from a store, or purchasing it at a restaurant or public event (Figures B10, B11, B12, B15). The majority of students that drink get alcohol from other people, have someone else purchase it for them or take it from family members (Figures B13, B14, B16). Although, surprisingly, 4.5% of 7th graders that reported alcohol use in 2010 bought it in a gas station or store.

Drinking and driving appears to still be an issue although some progress has been made. Almost 20% of 9th graders and 23.7% of 11th graders report drinking and driving within the last 30 days (Figure B19). In addition, almost 20% of 7th graders in 2010 have reported being in a vehicle with a driver who had been drinking alcohol one or more times in the past 30 days. However, the question did not stipulate if the driver had been drinking right before driving and may have been misleading. On a positive note, there was also a significant decrease from 2008 to 2010 in the number of 9th graders being in a vehicle with a driver that had consumed alcohol (21.4% to 4.3%) (Figure B18).

Attitudes Towards Other Drugs

Attitudes towards other drugs varied greatly by age group and by drug type. Older students feel it is much easier to get marijuana (Figure C1) and they perceive less risk with marijuana use (Figure C2). Older students also felt that it was *less* wrong for their peers to use marijuana (Figure C4). In addition, 39.7% of 11th graders and 24.6% of 9th graders thought that some of their friends had used marijuana recently (Figure C6). Only 37.7% of 11th graders thought *none* of their friends had used marijuana recently, compared to 60.7% of 9th graders and 97.7% of 7th graders (Figure C7). Surprisingly, only 53.2% of 7th graders thought methamphetamines were a risk compared to 65.8% for 9th graders and 69.7% for 11th graders (figure C3).

On a positive note, 82.3% of 7th graders, 78.7% of 9th graders and 68.9% of 11th graders reported that at least one of their best friends made a commitment to stay drug free during the past year (Figure C8). The majority of all students perceived that their parents thought marijuana use to be wrong (Figure C9).

Other Drug Use

Marijuana use continues to be an issue, particularly for older students. There is a huge increase in reported marijuana use from 7th grade (1.4%) to 11th grade (36.9%) and the average age of first use is decreasing (age 13 for 9th graders compared to age 14 for 11th graders) (Figures D1 and D3). In addition, 20.9% of 11th graders reported using marijuana in the last 30 days compared to 11% for 9th graders and only 0.7% for 7th graders (Figure D4). Few students use marijuana on school property (Figure D5) yet the percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property was reported as 18.6% for 11th graders, 15.1% for 9th graders and 3.8% for 7th graders (Figure D16).

Perhaps one of the most disturbing statistics is the use of drugs other than marijuana in the younger grades. 7th graders reported higher cocaine use (Figure D6), methamphetamine use (Figure D11), steroid use (Figure D12), sniffing/huffing (Figure D10), drug use with needles (Figure D13), and unauthorized prescription drug use (Figure D14) than both 9th graders and 11th graders. This trend will need to be monitored and addressed to ensure that it does not increase further.

The use of prescription drugs (Figure D14) and painkillers (Figure D15) without a prescription remains relatively flat for all grades.

Gambling

Gambling behaviors also increase with age. 21.5% of 11th graders reported some type of gambling within the last 30 days compared to 12.1% for 9th graders and 9.8% for 7th graders (Figure E1).

Social Norms Regarding Alcohol

Social norms around alcohol change dramatically from 7th grade to 11th grade. Students were asked to report on the drinking frequency of their peers during the past month (0%, 1-10%, 11-30%, 31-50%, 51-70%, 71-90%, and 91-100%) (Figures F1 – F7). The highest percentage of 7th grade responses were in the *none* category (39.8%) and the 1-10% category. The highest percentages of 9th grade responses were in the 11-30% category (25.5%), the 31-50% category (21.3%), and the 51-70% category (20.2%). The highest percentages of 11th grade responses were in the 51-70% category (30.10%) and the 31-50% category (23.30%).

Social Norms Regarding Marijuana

Social norms around marijuana use also changed dramatically from 7th grade to 11th grade. Students were asked to report on the frequency of marijuana use of their peers during the past month (0%, 1-10%, 11-30%, 31-50%, 51-70%, 71-90%, and 91-100%) (Figures G1 – G7). The highest percentage of 7th grade responses were in the *none* category (68.5%). The highest percentage of 9th grade responses were in the 1-10% category (26%) and the 11-30% category (22.7%). The highest percentage of 11th grade responses were in the 11-30% category (27.2 %) and the 51-70% category (19.9%).

Social Norms Regarding Other Illegal Drugs

Social norms around other illegal drugs change somewhat with age. The biggest discrepancy is between the 7th graders and the other two grades. Students were asked to report on the frequency of illegal drug use of their peers during the past month (0%, 1-10%, 11-30%, 31-50%, 51-70%, 71-90%, and 91-100%) (Figures H1

– H7). The highest percentage of 7th grade responses were in the *none* category (68.6%). The highest percentages of 9th grade responses were in the 1-10% category (36.4%) and the 11-30% category (23.8%). The 11th grade responses were almost identical to the 9th grade responses. Highest percentages of 11th grade responses were in the 1-10% category (36.4%) and the 11-30% category (23.5%) as well.

Conclusion

Alcohol, marijuana and other illegal drugs are still issues in Midland County. Although much has been done to stem the availability of alcohol from public entities such as stores and gas stations, students still get alcohol from friends, family members and others willing to purchase it. Norms and behaviors significantly change as students get older and more students find it acceptable to drink even though it is illegal. The age that students begin drinking is trending downward and should be a concern. On a positive note, from 2008 to 2010, fewer students in the same age groups reported ever drinking in their lifetime and there has been a decrease in the percentage of students reporting that they had at least one drink of alcohol during the past 30 days, in the percentage of students that have ever been drunk, and in the number that binge drink.

Marijuana use also increases with age and older students perceive less harm using it. However, unlike alcohol, students report that it is much more difficult to get marijuana now than in 2008. Few students use marijuana on school property yet many are offered or solicited for marijuana and other drugs on school property. Of particular concern is the drug use (non marijuana) among the 7th grade population. 7th graders reported higher cocaine use, methamphetamine use, steroid use, sniffing/huffing, drug use with needles, and unauthorized prescription drug use than both 9th graders and 11th graders. Although the actual percentage is small, this trend will need to be monitored and addressed to ensure that it does not increase further as these students age.

Educational opportunities and interventions need to continue to focus on high school age students as student norms and attitudes change as they get older.

Midland County Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results

The results from the survey are displayed in the graphs below. When data was available, it was provided for 7th, 9th and 11th graders in 2008 and 2010.

Section A: Attitudes Towards Alcohol

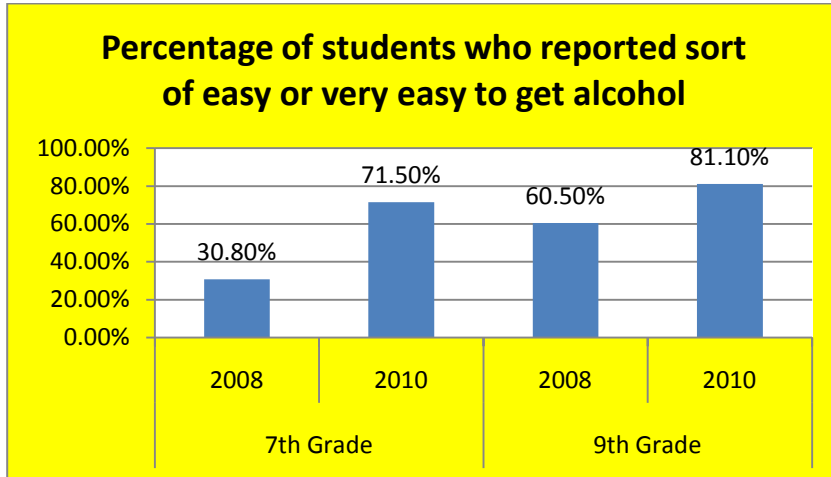


Figure A1: Students in both 7th and 9th grade report that it is easier to get alcohol - with the percentage nearly doubling for 7th graders from 2008 to 2010.

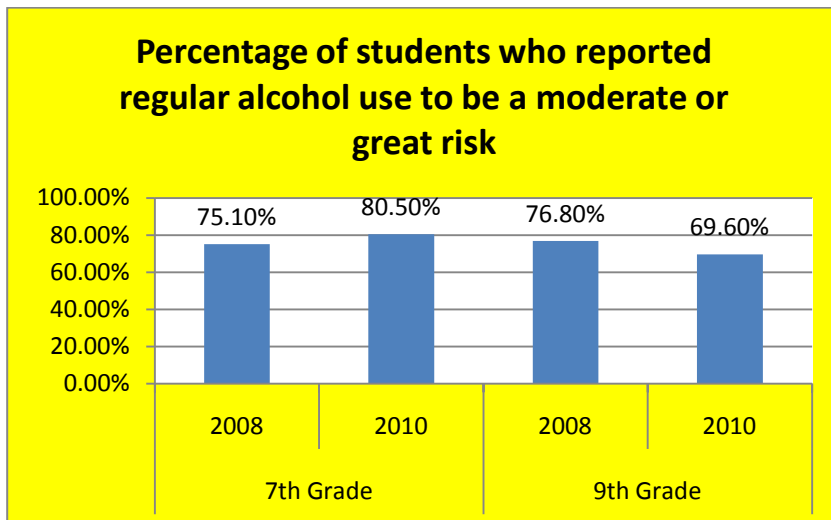


Figure A2: Student attitudes toward risk remained pretty flat from 2008 to 2010. The majority surveyed (70% - 80%) felt that regular alcohol use posed a moderate or great risk.

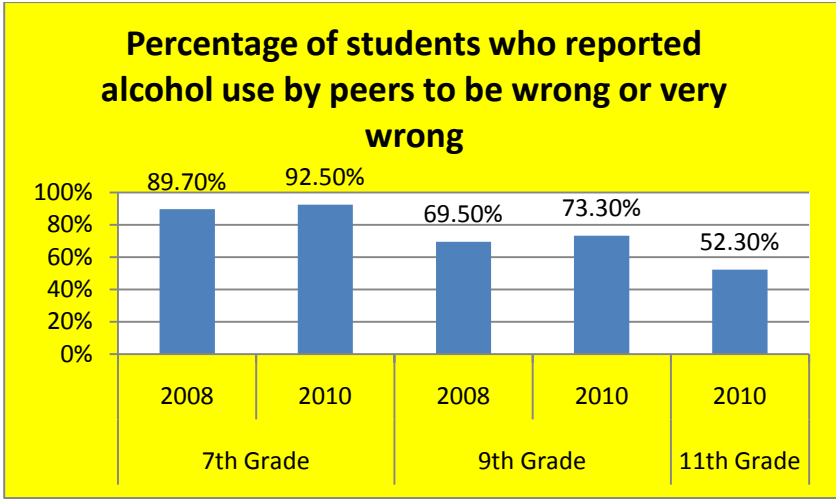


Figure A3: As students age, there is a definite change in their attitude towards alcohol use by peers. In 2010, 92.5% of 7th graders felt it was wrong for peers to use alcohol compared to 73.3% of 9th graders and only 52.3% of 11th graders.

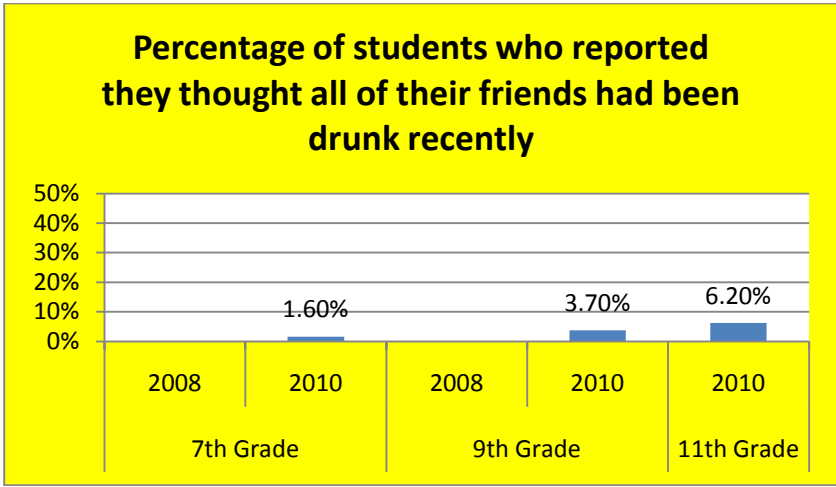


Figure A4: Only a small percentage of students reported thinking that *all* of their friends had been drunk recently.

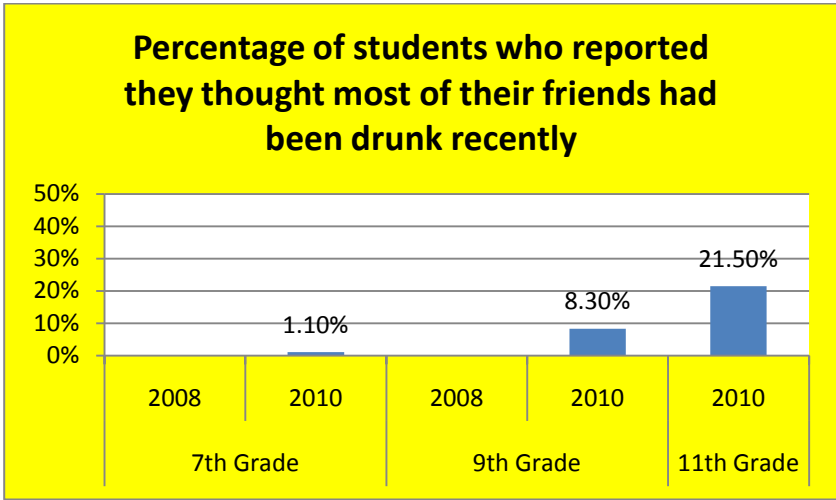


Figure A5: 21.5% of 11th graders in 2010 felt that most of their friends had been drunk recently, compared to 8.3% of 9th graders and 1.10% of 7th graders. There is a big shift between 9th and 11th grade.

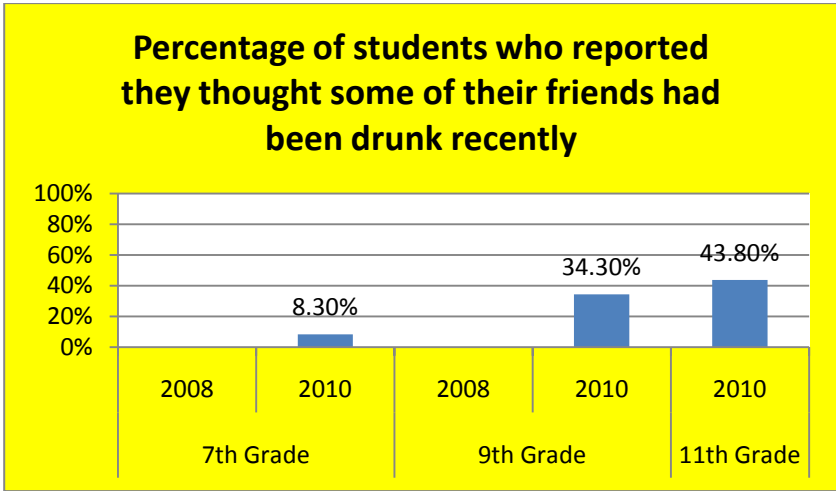


Figure A6: The percentage more than doubles for some age groups from “most” of friends being drunk (Figure A5) to just “some” friends being drunk (Figure A6). 34.3% of 9th graders and 43.8% of 11th graders reported that some of their friends had been drunk recently.

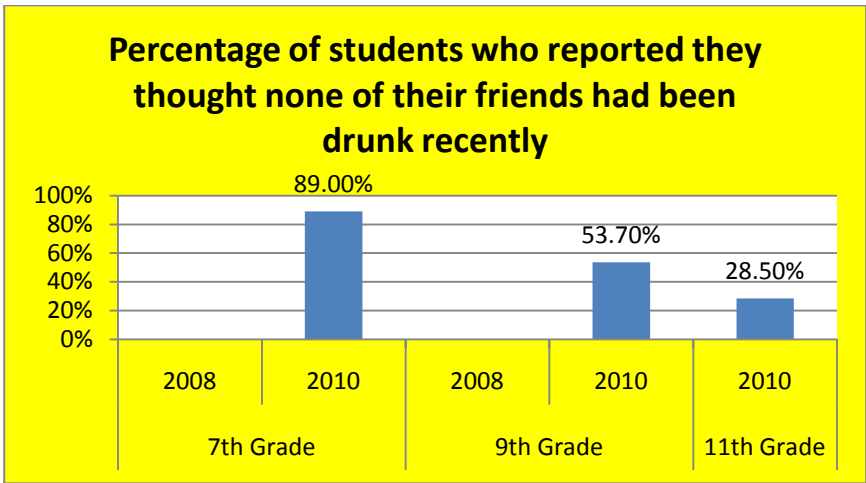


Figure A7: Only 28.5% of 11th graders in 2010 felt that *none* of their friends had been drunk recently.

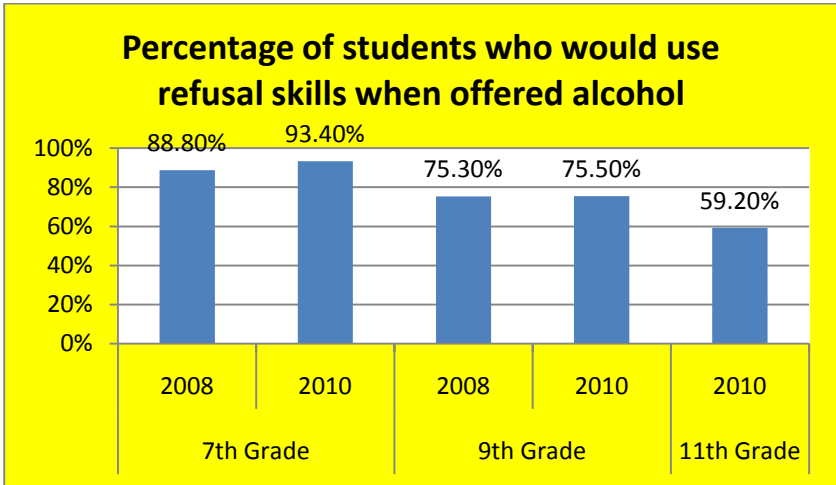


Figure A8: As students age they use refusal skills less and less, with only 59.2% of 11th graders reporting they would refuse alcohol compared to 93.4% of 7th graders.

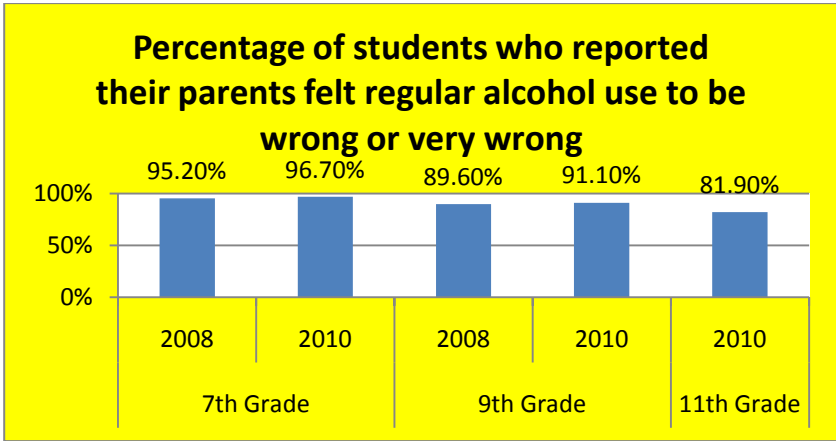


Figure A9: Perceived parental attitudes regarding alcohol use remain fairly consistent but 11th graders perceive a decrease in disapproval.

Section B: Alcohol Use

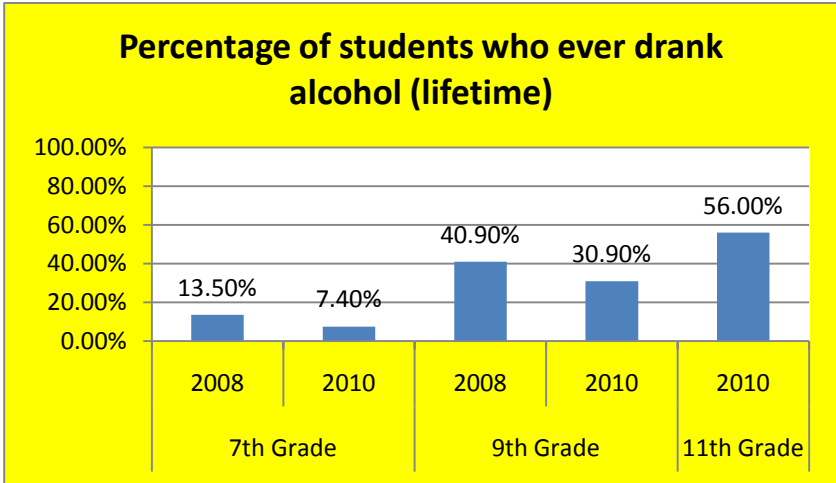


Figure B1: From 2008 to 2010, fewer students in the same age groups reported ever drinking in their lifetime, a positive outcome hopefully indicative of an emphasis on education and awareness.

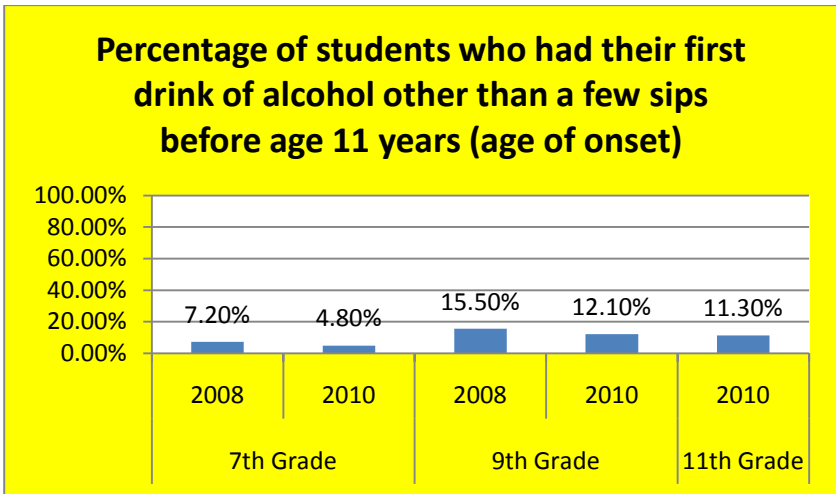


Figure B2: A slight decrease in the number of students having drinks before age 11 from 2008-2010.

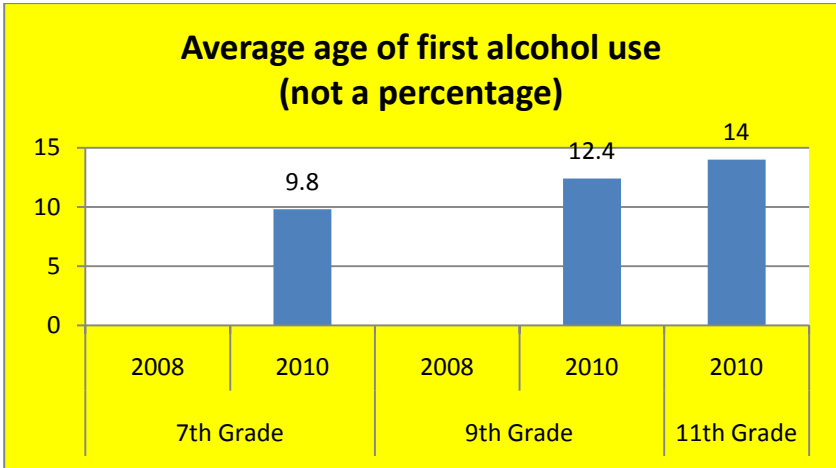


Figure B3: Students are drinking at an earlier age. In 2010, 7th graders reported an age of 9.8 for first alcohol use compared to age 12.4 for 9th graders and age 14 for 11th graders.

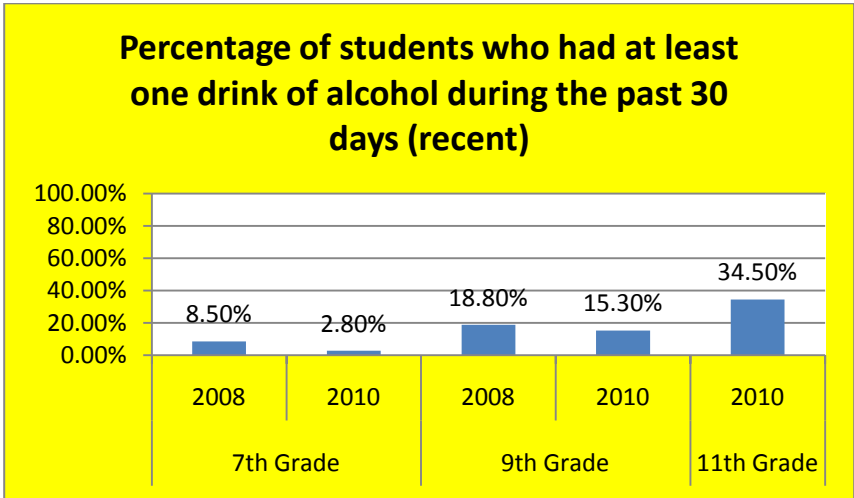


Figure B4: There has been a decrease from 2008 to 2010 in the percentage of students reporting they had at least one drink of alcohol during the past 30 days (from 8.5% to 2.8% for 7th graders and from 18.8% to 15.3% for 9th graders). 34.5% of 11th graders reported having at least one drink in 2010.

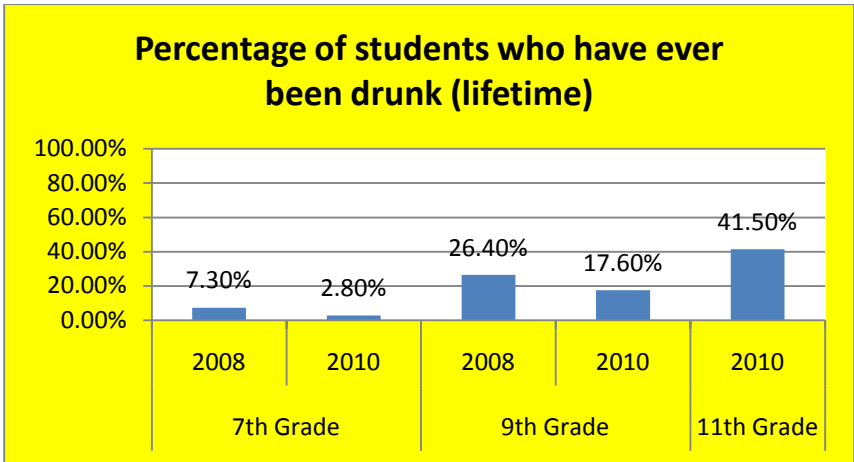


Figure B5: From 2008 to 2010, there has also been a decrease in the percentage of students reporting they have ever been drunk (from 7.3% to 2.8% for 7th graders and from 26.4% to 17.6% for 9th graders). 41.5% of 11th graders reported being drunk at least once.

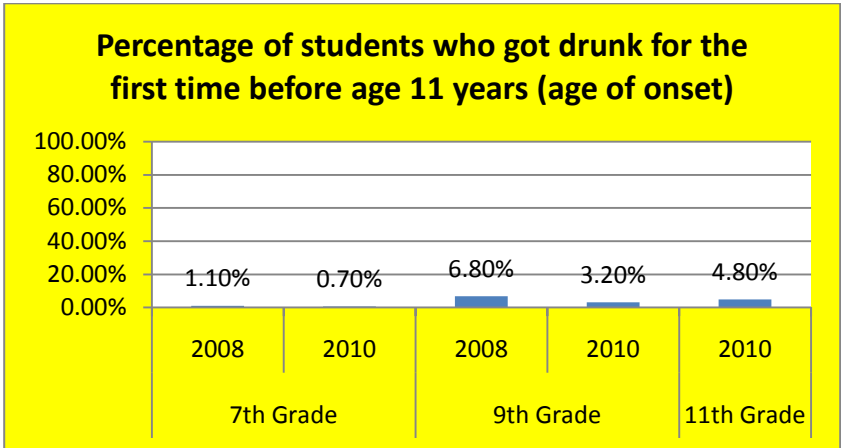


Figure B6: From 2008 to 2010, there has been a decrease in the percentage of students who got drunk for the first time before age 11.

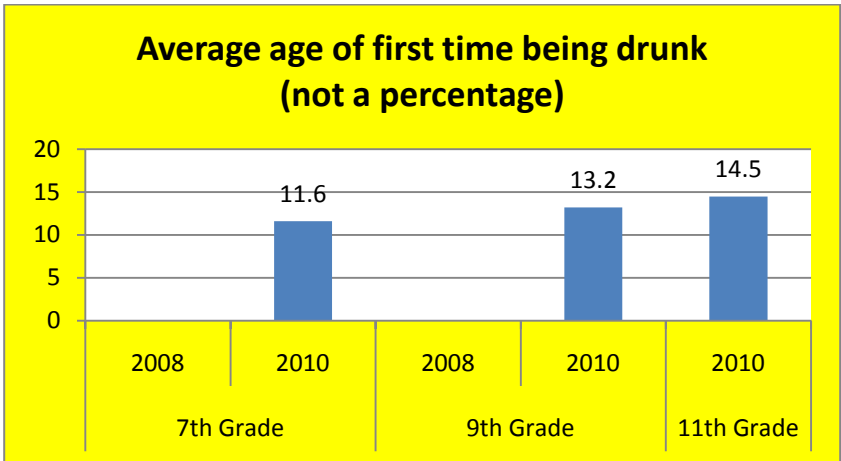


Figure B7: Students are getting drunk for the first time at a much lower age, with 7th graders reporting an age of 11.6 compared to 11th graders reporting an age of 14.5.

Percentage of students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours, during the past 30 days (binge)

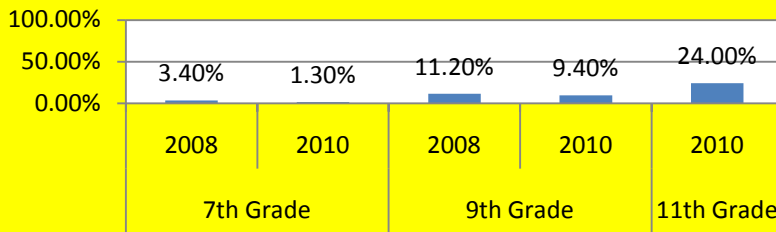


Figure B8: Older students report more binge drinking than younger students (24% of 11th graders as opposed to 1.3% of 7th graders).

Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on school property during the past 30 days

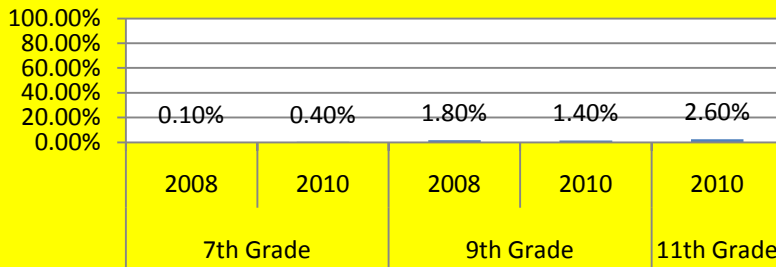


Figure B9: Very few students report having alcohol on school property, indicating that they drink elsewhere.

Among students who reported current alcohol use, the percentage who usually got the alcohol they drank by buying it in a store or gas station during the past 30 days

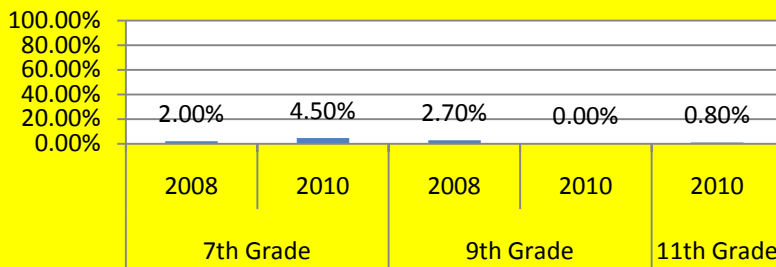


Figure B10: Very few students who drink report buying alcohol in a store or gas station. Although, surprisingly, 4.5% of 7th graders that reported alcohol use in 2010 bought it in a gas station or store.

Among students who drank recently, the percentage who usually got their own alcohol by buying it at a restaurant, bar, or club during the past 30 days

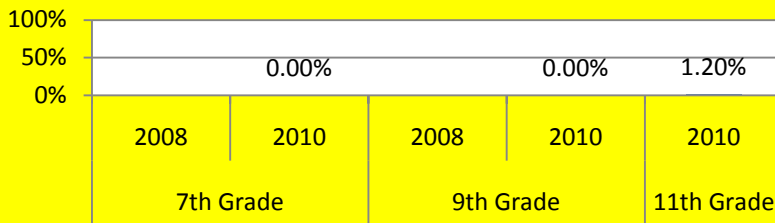


Figure B11: The percentage of students who purchased alcohol in bars or restaurants was negligible.

Among students who drank recently, the percentage who usually got their own alcohol by buying it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event during the past 30 days

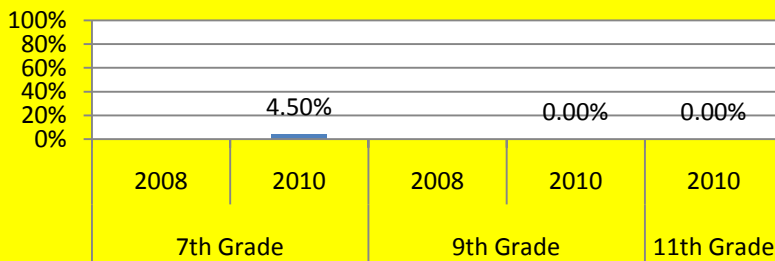


Figure B12: The percentage of students who drank that purchased alcohol at a public event or concert was negligible.

Among students who drank recently, the percentage who usually got their own alcohol by giving someone else money to buy it during the past 30 days

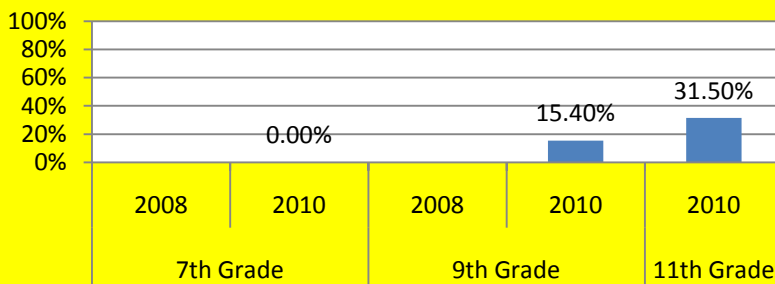


Figure B13: A higher percentage of drinking students get their alcohol by having someone else purchase it for them (31.5% 11th graders and 15.4% of 9th graders).

Among students who drank recently, the percentage who usually got their own alcohol by someone giving it to them during the past 30 days

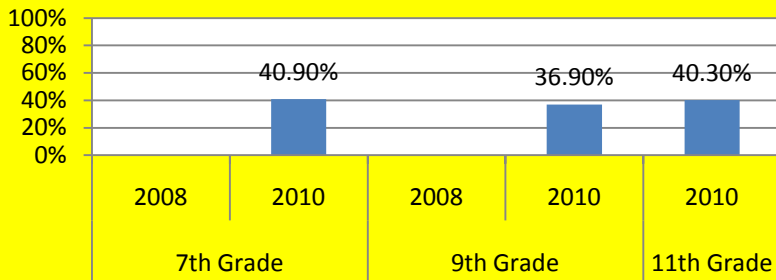


Figure B14: A high percentage of drinking students get their alcohol from someone else (40.9% of 7th graders, 36.9% of 9th graders and 40.3% of 11th graders).

Among students who drank recently, the percentage who usually got their own alcohol by taking it from a store during the past 30 days

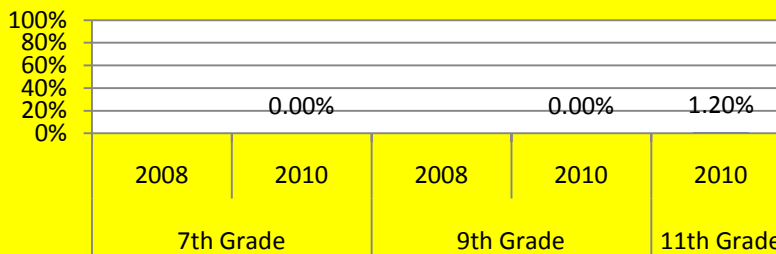


Figure B15: Very few drinking students take it from a store.

Among students who drank recently, the percentage who usually got their own alcohol by taking it from a family member during the past 30 days

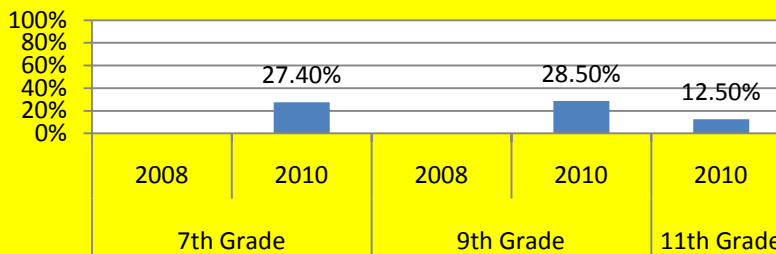


Figure B16: A higher percentage of drinking students take alcohol from family members (27.4% of 7th graders, 28.5% of 9th graders and 12.5% of 11th graders).

Among students who drank recently, the percentage who usually got their own alcohol by some other way than the question options provided during the past 30 days

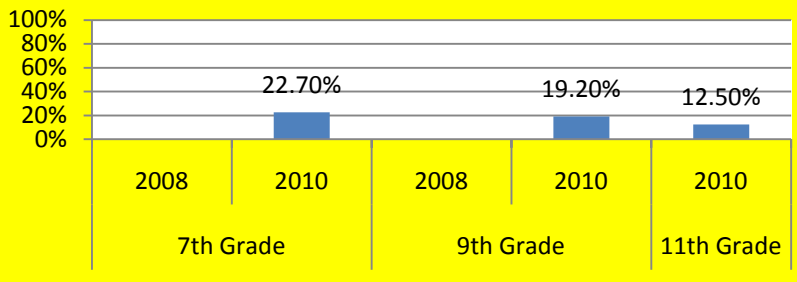


Figure B17: Drinking students also get their alcohol from other ways not surveyed in the questionnaire.

Percentage of students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol one or more times during the past 30 days

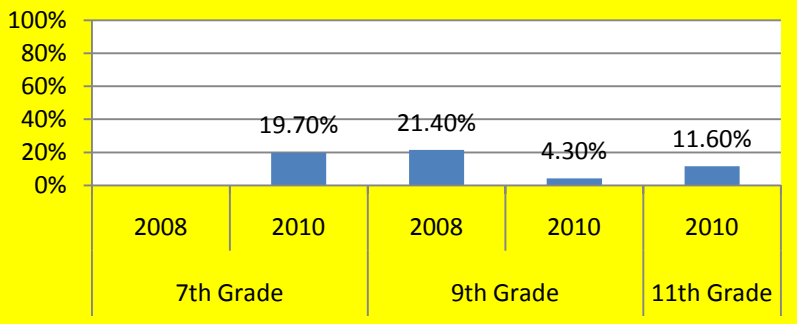


Figure B18: Almost 20% of 7th graders in 2010 have reported being in a vehicle with a driver who had been drinking alcohol one or more times in the past 30 days. However, the question did not stipulate if the driver had been drinking right before driving and may have been misleading. There was also a significant decrease from 2008 to 2010 in the number of 9th graders being in a vehicle with a driver that had been drinking alcohol (21.4% to 4.3%).

Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol one or more times during the past 30 days

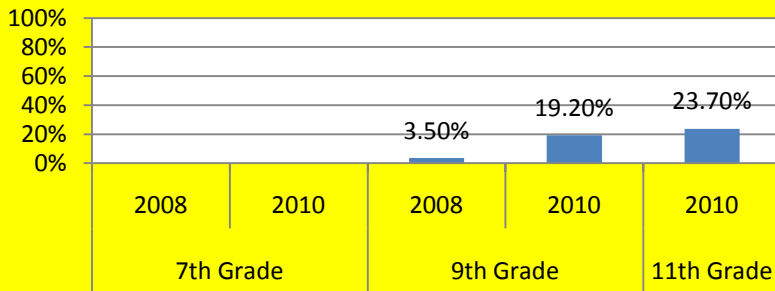


Figure B19: Almost 20% of 9th graders and 23.7% of 11th graders report drinking and driving within the last 30 days.

Section C: Attitudes Towards Other Drugs

Percentage of students who reported sort of easy or very easy to get marijuana

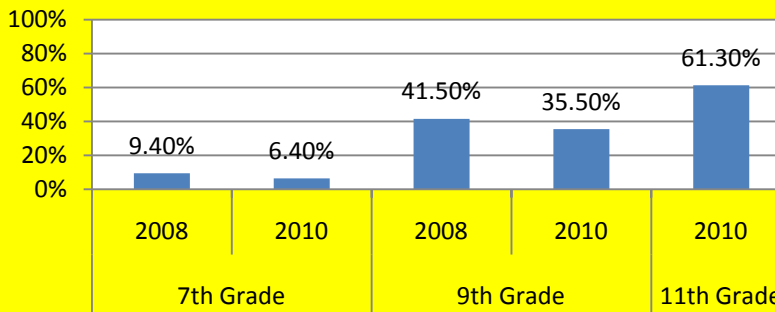


Figure C1: Compared to 2008, in 2010 students report that it is not as easy to get marijuana. However, 61.3% of 11th graders still feel it is easy to get.

Percentage of students who reported regular marijuana use to be a moderate or great risk

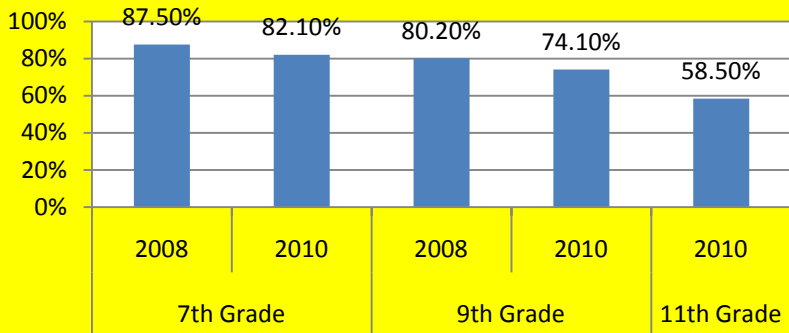


Figure C2: A fewer percentage of students in 2010 believe that marijuana use is a moderate or great risk compared to 2008. Only 58.5% of 11th graders think it is a risk compared to 74.1% of 9th graders and 82.1% of 7th graders.

Percent of students who reported methamphetamine use to be a moderate or great risk

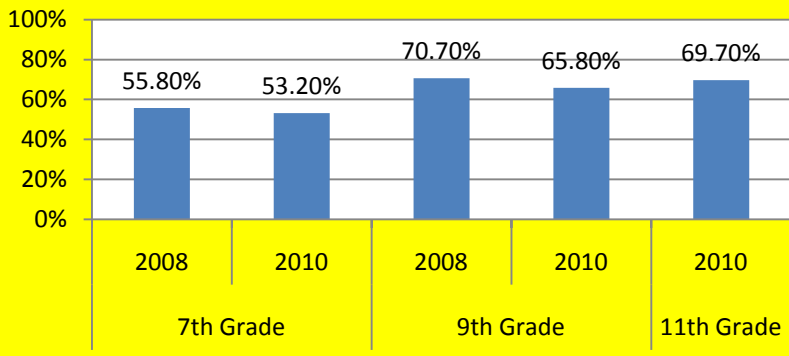


Figure C3: A fewer percentage of students in 2010 believe that methamphetamine use is a moderate or great risk compared to 2008. Almost 70% of 11th graders think it is a risk compared to 65.8% of 9th graders and 53.2% of 7th graders.

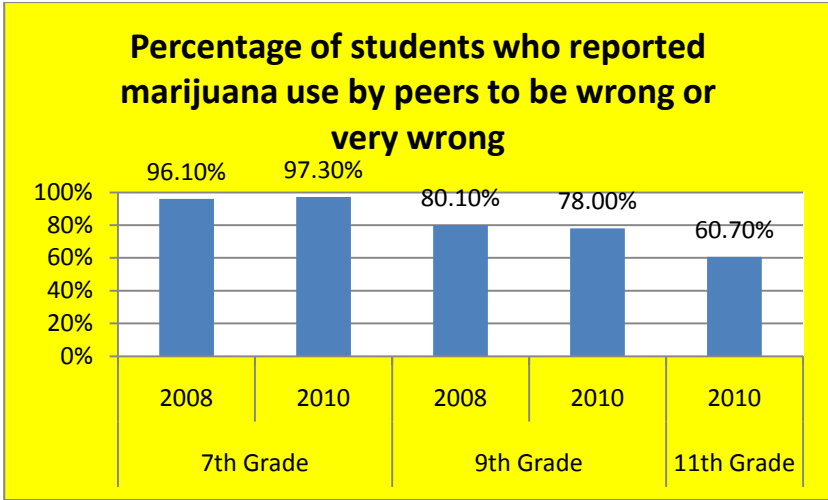


Figure C4: The majority of 7th graders (97.3%) thought marijuana use by peers was wrong compared to 78% of 9th graders and almost 61% of 11th graders.

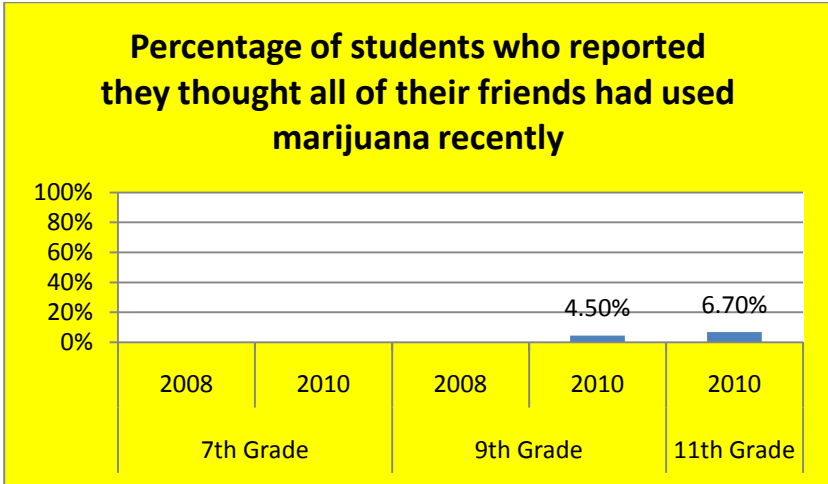


Figure C5: Almost 7% of 11th graders and 4.5% of 9th graders thought *all* of their friends had used marijuana recently.

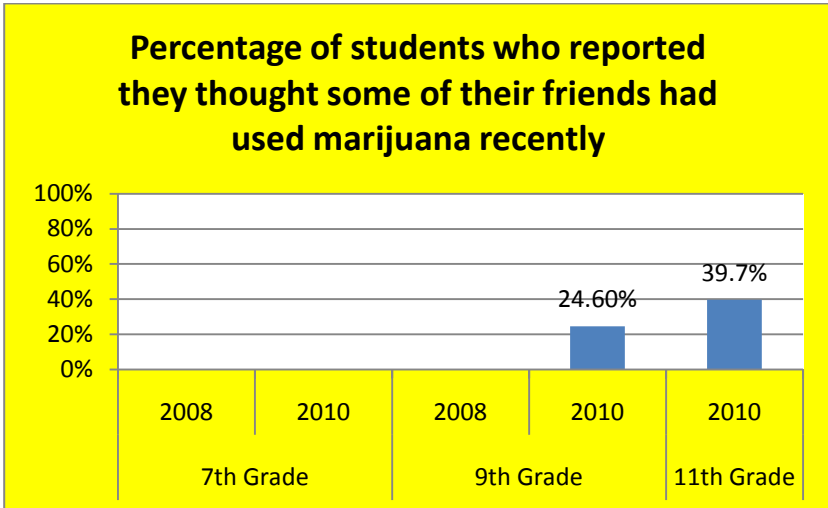


Figure C6: Almost 40% of 11th graders and 25% of 9th graders thought *some* of their friends had used marijuana recently.

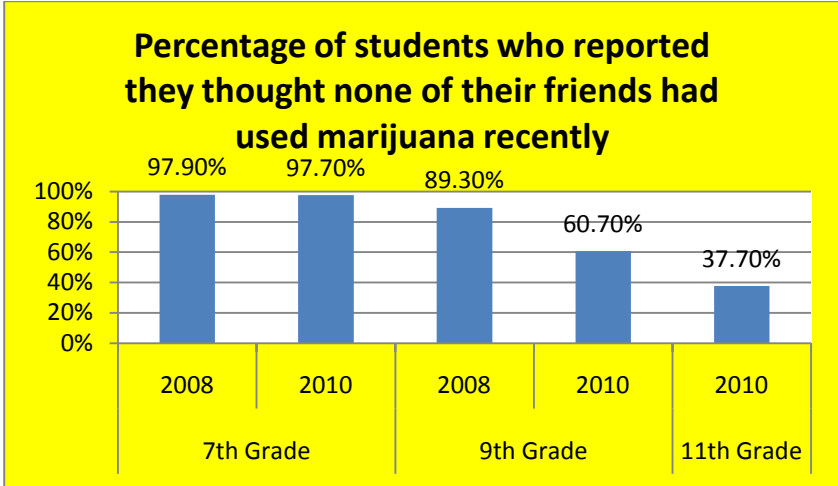


Figure C7: The majority of 7th graders (97.7%) thought *none* of their friends used marijuana, compared to 60.7% for 9th graders and 37.7% for 11th graders. This number has appeared to have gotten worse since 2008 for the ninth grade population, as 89.3% thought none had used marijuana in 2008 compared to only 60.7% in 2010.

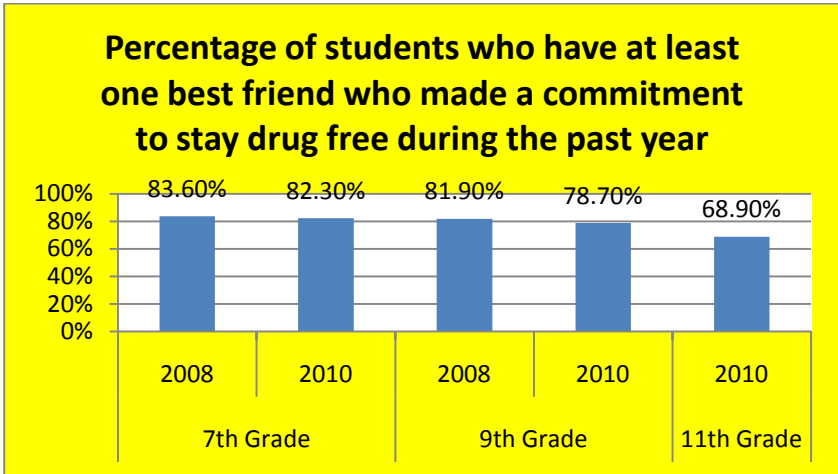


Figure C8: As seen above, a large percentage of students from all grade levels have at least one best friend that is committed to staying drug free.

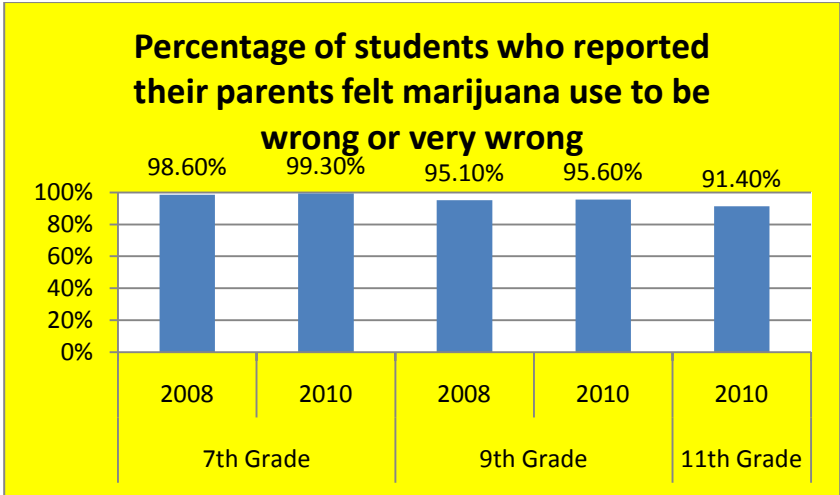


Figure C9: The majority of students in all grades (91.4% - 99.3%) reported that their parents felt marijuana use was wrong.

Section D: Drug Use

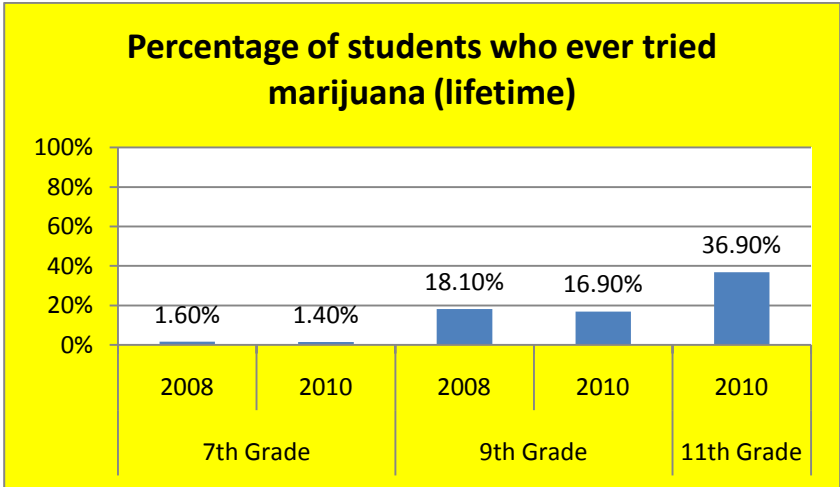


Figure D1: There is a huge increase in marijuana use from 7th to 11th grade. 36.9% of 11th graders reported using marijuana compared to 16.9% of 9th graders and only 1.4% of 7th graders.

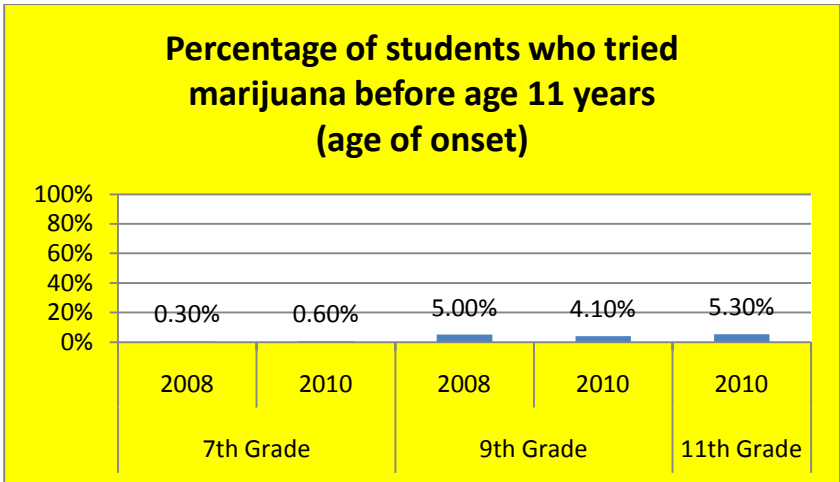


Figure D2: Only a small percentage of marijuana users tried the drug before 11 years of age.

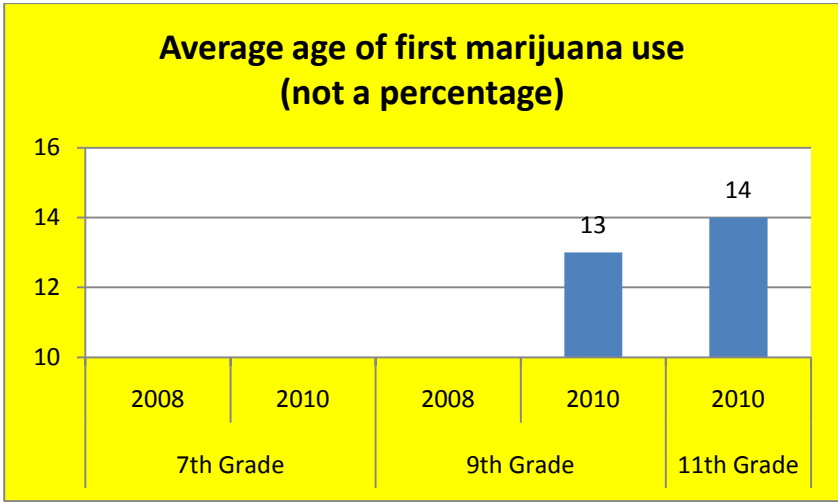


Figure D3: Students are trying drugs for the first time at an earlier age. The average age of first marijuana use was reported as 14 years of age for 11th graders and 13 years of age for 9th graders.

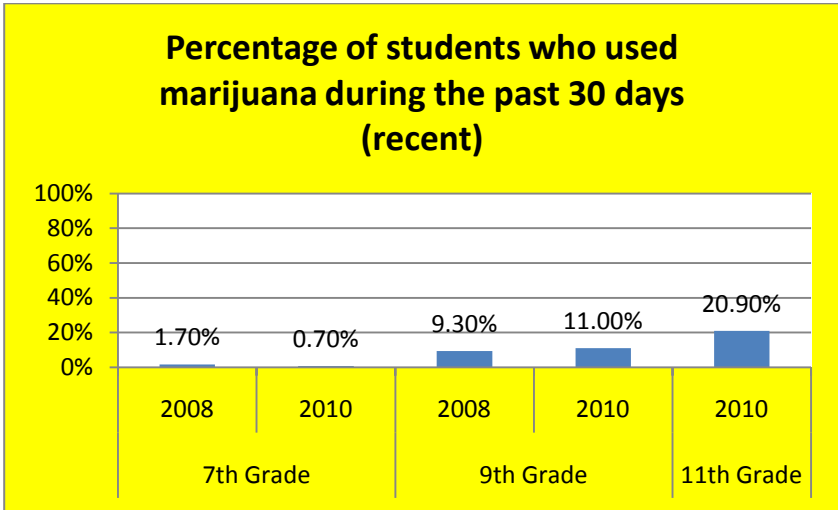


Figure D4: Marijuana use increases with age. 20.9% of 11th graders have reported using marijuana during the last 30 days compared to 11% for 9th graders and less than 1% for 7th graders.

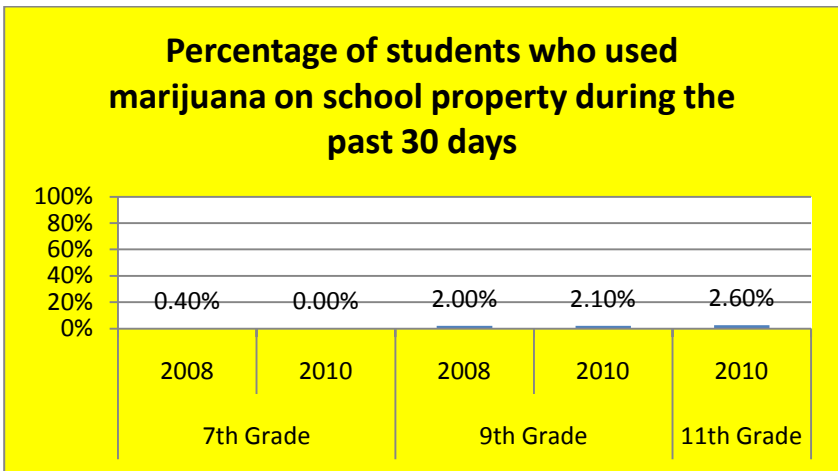


Figure D5: Very few students use marijuana on school property (2.6% of 11th graders compared to 2.1% of 9th graders)

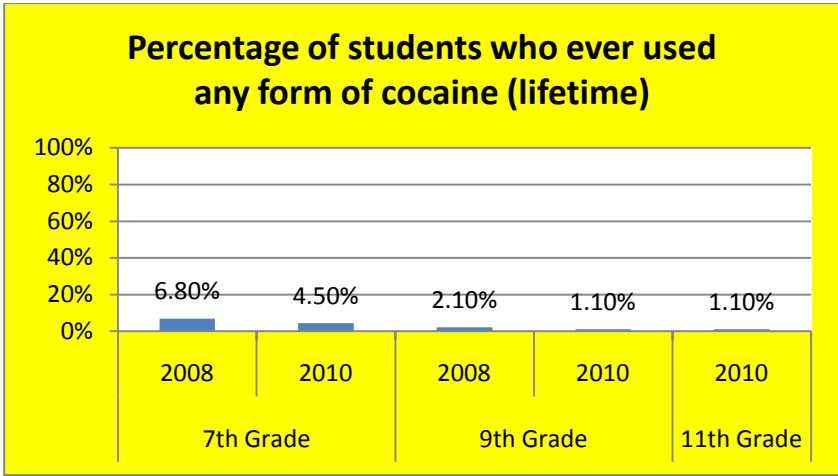


Figure D6: Alarming, a higher percentage of 7th graders have used cocaine than 9th or 11th graders, both in 2008 and 2010. This is a trend that will need to be carefully watched.

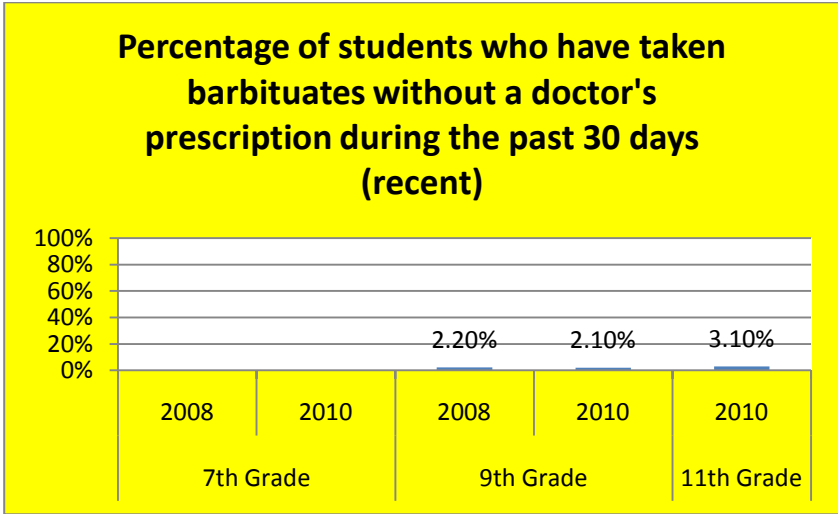


Figure D7: A small percentage of students have reported taking barbiturates without a doctor's prescription (3.1% of 11th graders and 2.1% of 9th graders).

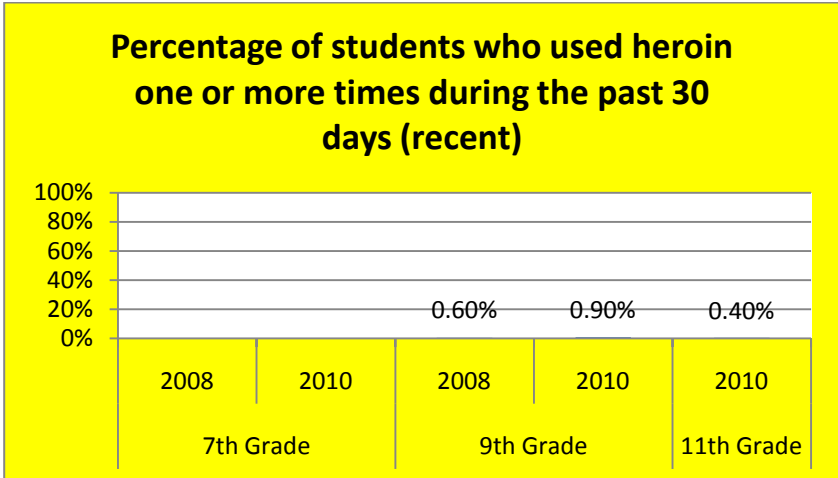


Figure D8: A very small percentage (under 1%) of all students have used heroin over the past 30 days.

Percentage of students who used club drugs one or more times during the past 30 days (recent)

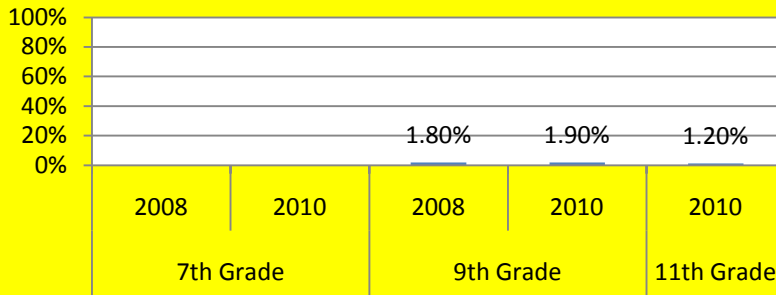


Figure D9: Fewer than 2% of all students reported using club drugs over the last 30 days, regardless of year.

Percentage of students who sniffed glue, or breathed the contents of spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high during the past 30 days (recent)

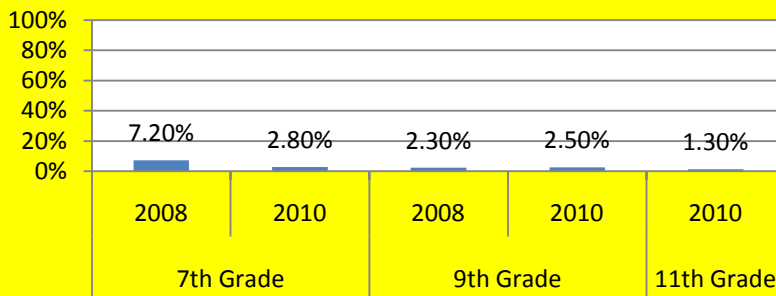


Figure D10: There has been a decrease from 2008 to 2010 in the percentage of 7th grade students sniffing glue or huffing (7.2% to 2.8%). Current 11th grade students reported less than 1.5%.

Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (lifetime)

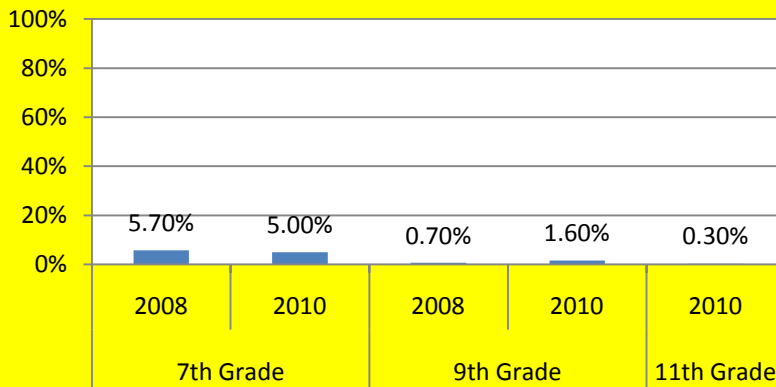


Figure D11: Alarming, a higher percentage of 7th graders reported using methamphetamines than 9th or 11th graders. This is a trend that needs to be closely monitored as well.

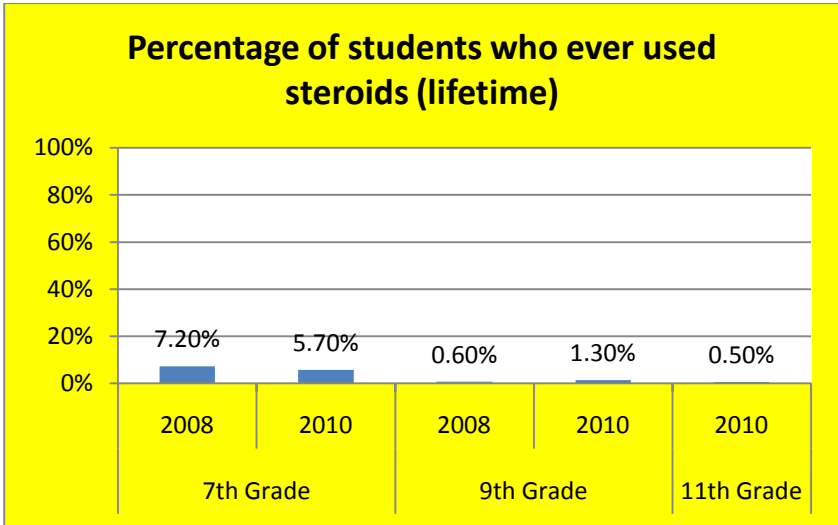


Figure D12: Alarming, a higher percentage of 7th graders reported using steroids than 9th or 11th graders. This is a trend that needs to be closely monitored as well.

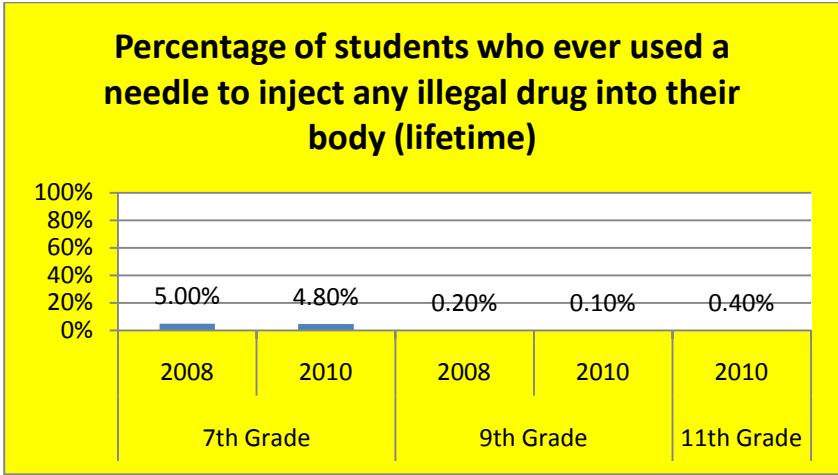


Figure D13: Alarming, a higher percentage of 7th graders reported using a needle to inject an illegal drug than 9th or 11th graders. This is a trend that needs to be closely monitored as well.

Percentage of students who took a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription one or more times during the past 30 days

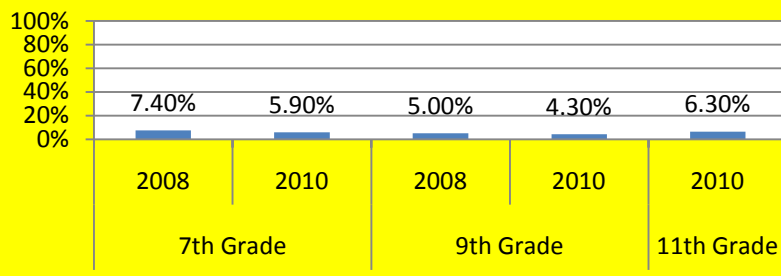


Figure D14: Prescription drug use without a doctor's prescription holds steady at around 6% for all grade levels.

Percentage of students who took painkillers without a doctor's prescription one or more times during the past 30 days

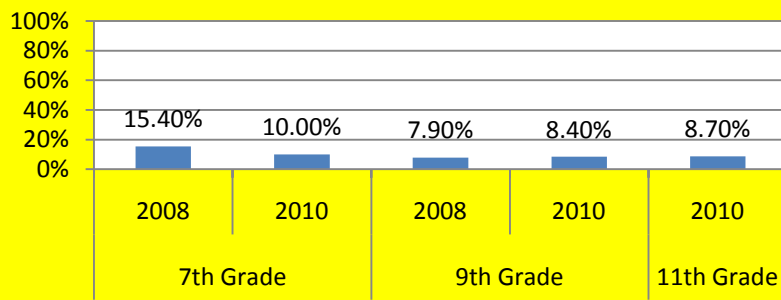


Figure D15: The percentage of teens taking painkillers without a doctor's prescription remains relatively flat with 7th graders actually reporting slightly higher use (around 10%) than 9th or 11th graders.

Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property by someone during the past 12 months

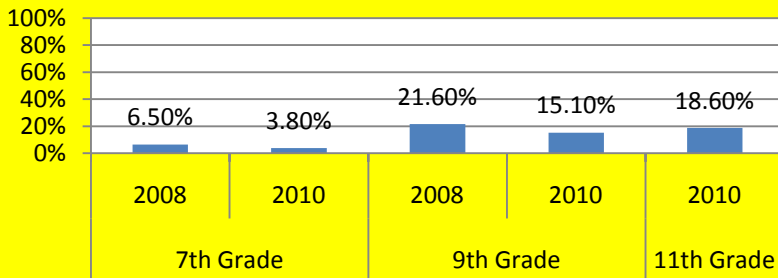


Figure D16: Almost 19% of 11th graders were offered, sold or given an illegal drug on school property in the past 12 months, compared to 15.1% 9th graders and 3.8% of 7th graders. Fortunately, trends show a decrease in this behavior since 2008.

Section E: Gambling

Percentage of students who made bets or gambled during the past 30 days

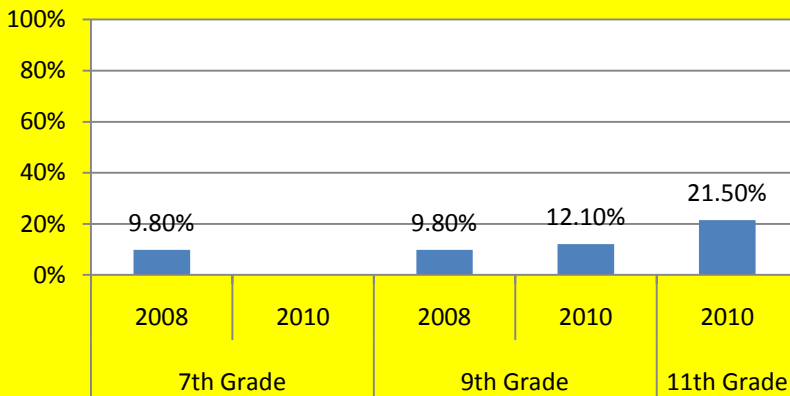


Figure E1: Gambling behaviors increase as students age with 21.5% of 11th graders reporting some type of gambling within the last 30 days compared to 12.1% of 9th graders and 9.8 % of 7th graders (2008 data).

Section F: Social Norms Regarding Alcohol

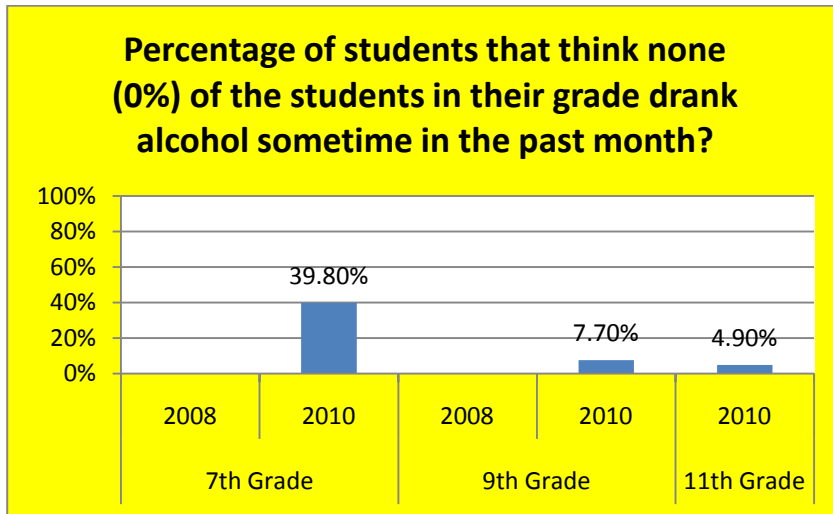


Figure F1: Almost 40% of 7th graders think that none of the students in their grade drank alcohol in the past month, compared to only 7.7% of 9th graders and slightly less than 5% of 11th graders.

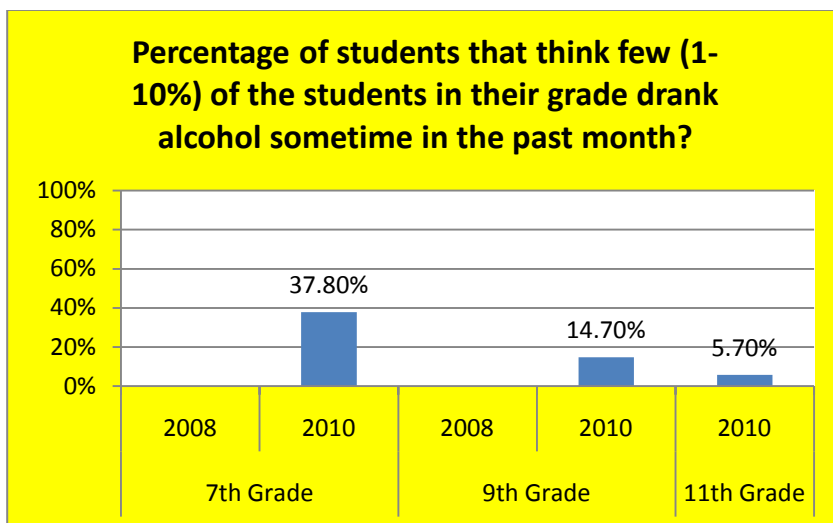


Figure F2: Almost 38% of 7th graders think that few students in their grade drank alcohol in the past month, compared to almost 15% of 9th graders and almost 6% of 11th graders.

Percentage of students that think some (11-30%) of the students in their grade drank alcohol sometime in the past month?

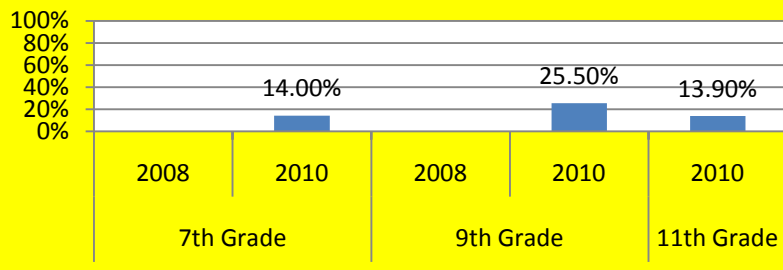


Figure F3: A little over 25% of 9th graders think that some of the students in their grade drank alcohol in the past month, compared to almost 14% of 7th and 11th graders.

Percentage of students that think half or less (31-50%) of the students in their grade drank alcohol sometime in the past month

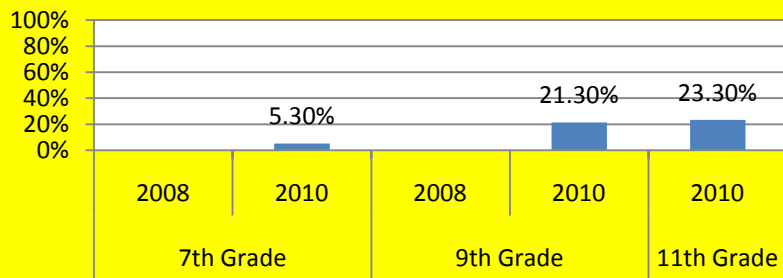


Figure F4: Almost 24% of 11th graders think that half or less of the students in their grade drank alcohol in the past month, compared to 21.3% of 9th graders and 5.3% of 7th graders.

Percentage of students that think half or more (51-70%) of the students in their grade drank alcohol sometime in the past month

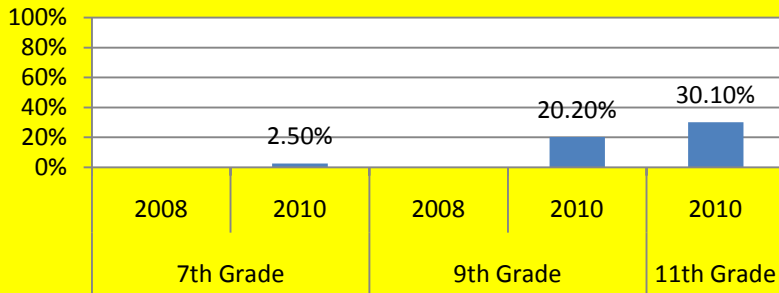


Figure F5: A little over 30% of 11th graders think that half or more of the students in their grade drank alcohol in the past month, compared to 20.2% of 9th graders and less than 3% of 7th graders.

Percentage of students that think most (71-90%) of the students in their grade drank alcohol sometime in the past month?

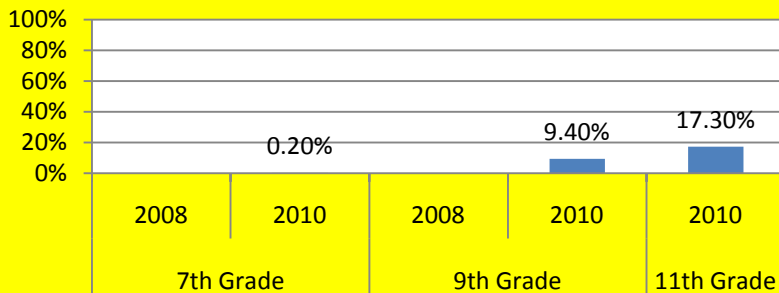


Figure F6: 17.3% of 11th graders think that most of the students in their grade drank alcohol in the past month, compared to 9.4% of 9th graders and less than 1% of 7th graders.

Percentage of students that think almost all (91-100%) of the students in their grade drank alcohol sometime in the past month

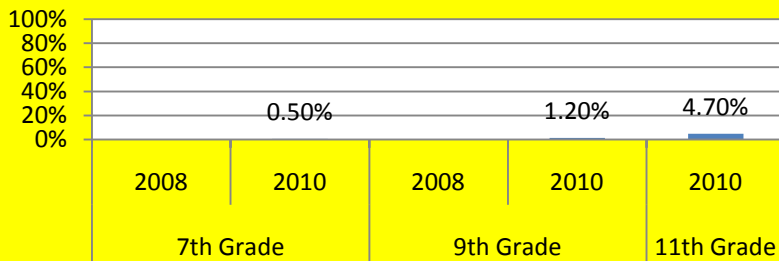


Figure F7: Almost 5% of 11th graders think that almost all of the students in their grade drank alcohol in the past month, compared to 1.2% of 9th graders and less than 1% of 7th graders.

Section G: Social Norms Regarding Marijuana

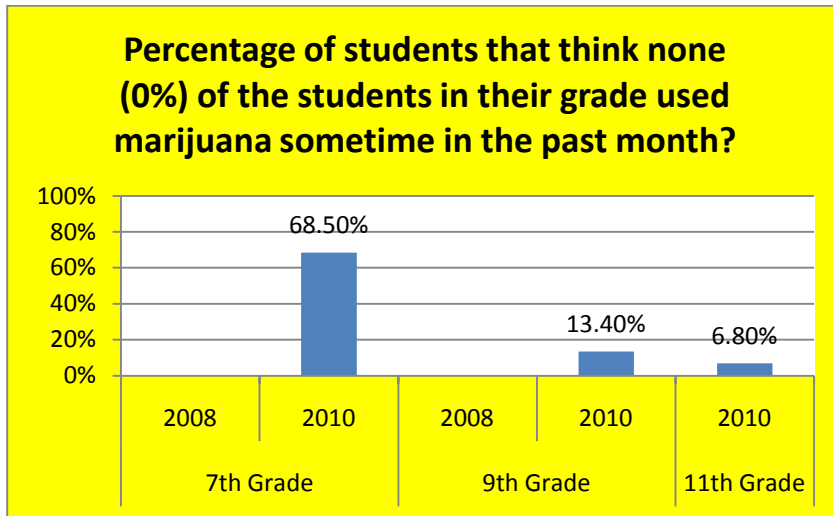


Figure G1: Almost 70% of 7th graders think that none of the students in their grade used marijuana in the past month, compared to almost 13.5% of 9th graders and almost 7% of 11th graders.

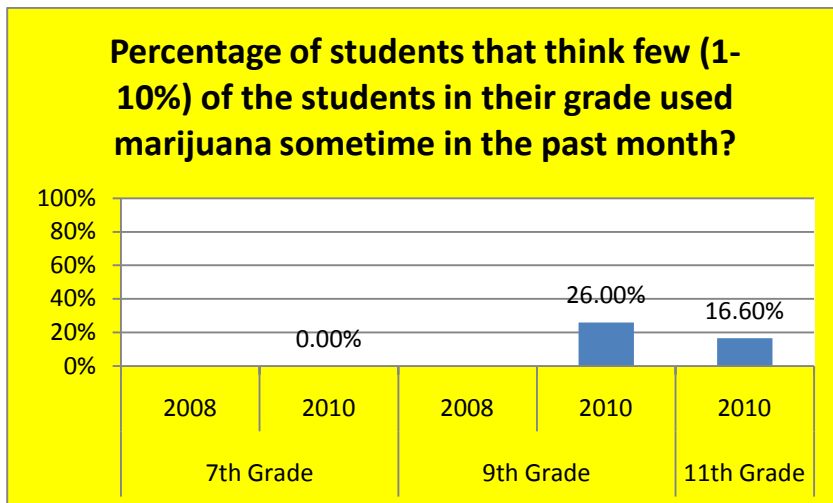


Figure G2: Almost 17% of 11th graders think that few of the students in their grade used marijuana in the past month, compared to 26% of 9th graders and 0% of 7th graders.

Percentage of students that think some (11-30%) of the students in their grade used marijuana sometime in the past month?

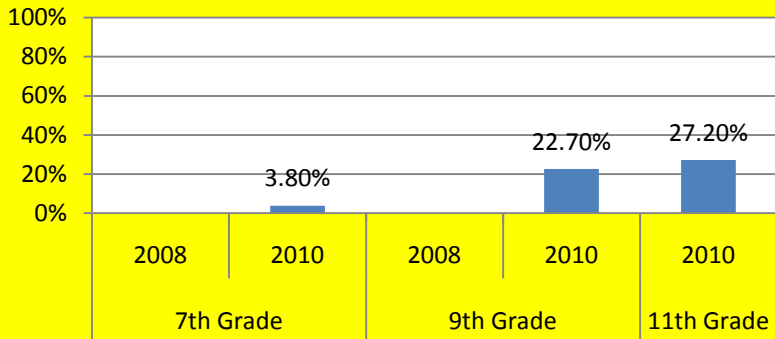


Figure G3: A little over 27% of 11th graders think that some of the students in their grade used marijuana in the past month, compared to almost 23% of 9th graders and less than 4% of 7th graders.

Percentage of students that think half or less (31-50%) of the students in their grade used marijuana sometime in the past month

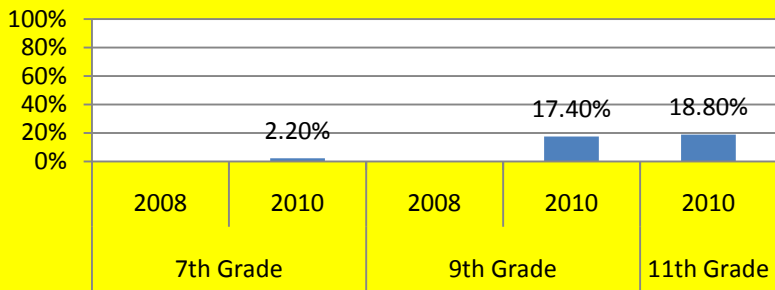


Figure G4: Almost 19% of 11th graders think that half or less of the students in their grade used marijuana in the past month, compared to almost 18% of 9th graders and 2.2% of 7th graders.

Percentage of students that think half or more (51-70%) of the students in their grade used marijuana sometime in the past month

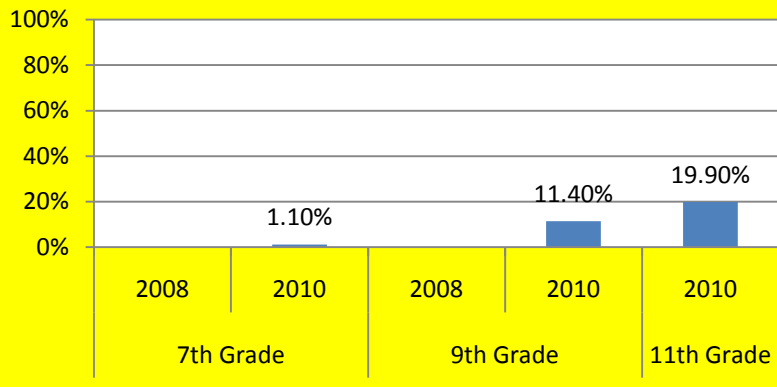


Figure G5: Almost 20% of 11th graders think that half or more of the students in their grade used marijuana in the past month, compared to almost 11.5% of 9th graders and around 1% of 7th graders.

Percentage of students that think most (71-90%) of the students in their grade used marijuana sometime in the past month?

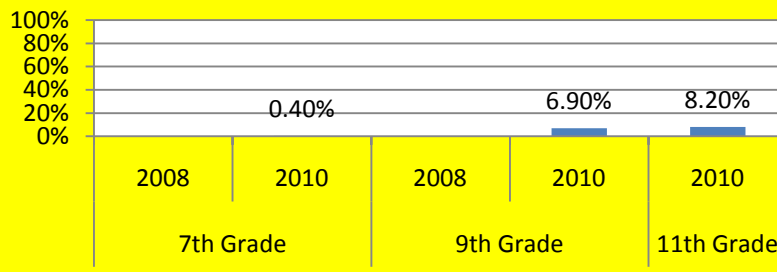


Figure G6: A little over 8% of 11th graders think that most of the students in their grade used marijuana in the past month, compared to almost 7% of 9th graders and less than 1% of 7th graders.

Percentage of students that think almost all (91-100%) of the students in their grade used marijuana sometime in the past month

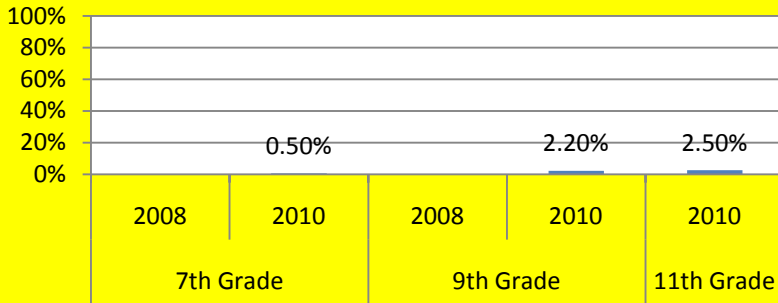


Figure G7: Less than 3% of students in all grades think that almost all of the students in their grade used marijuana sometime in the past month.

Section H: Social Norms Regarding Illegal Drugs

Percentage of students that think none (0%) of the students in their grade used an illegal drug sometime in the past month (not including marijuana)

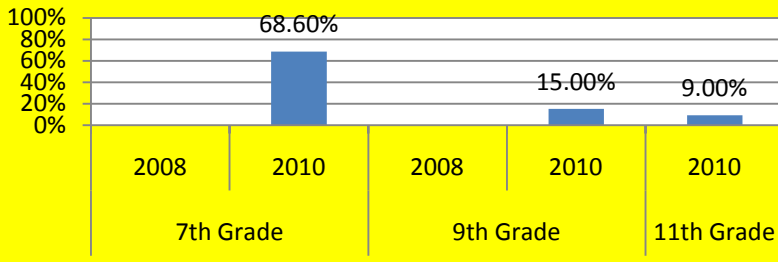


Figure H1: Almost 70% of 9th graders think that none of the students in their grade used an illegal drug in the past month, compared to 15% of 9th graders and 9% of 11th graders.

Percentage of students that think few (1-10%) of the students in their grade used an illegal drug sometime in the past month (not including marijuana)

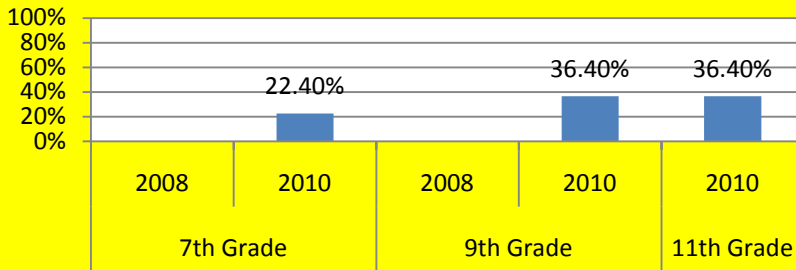


Figure H2: Almost 37% of 9th and 11th graders think that few of the students in their grade used an illegal drug in the past month, compared to almost 23% of 7th graders.

Percentage of students that think some (11-30%) of the students in their grade used an illegal drug sometime in the past month (not including marijuana)

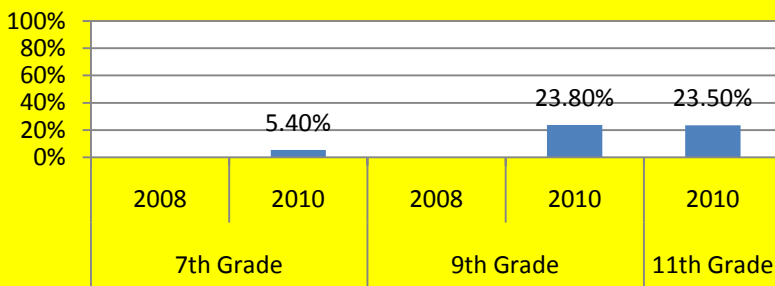


Figure H3: Almost 24% of 9th and 11th graders think that some of the students in their grade used an illegal drug in the past month, compared to almost 6% of 7th graders.

Percentage of students that think half or less (31-50%) of the students in their grade used an illegal drug sometime in the past month (not including marijuana)

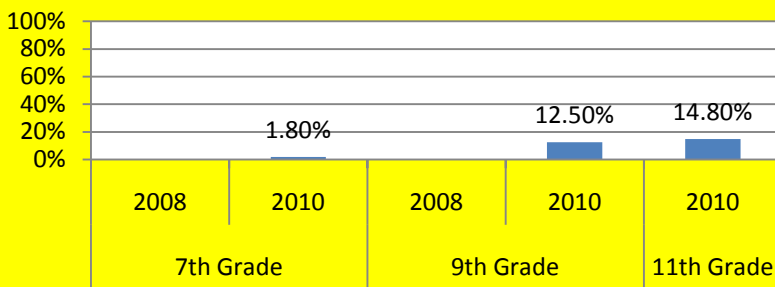


Figure H4: Almost 15% of 11th graders think that half or less of the students in their grade used an illegal drug in the past month, compared to almost 13% of 9th graders and less than 2% of 7th graders.

Percentage of students that think half or more (51-70%) of the students in their grade used an illegal drug sometime in the past month (not including marijuana)

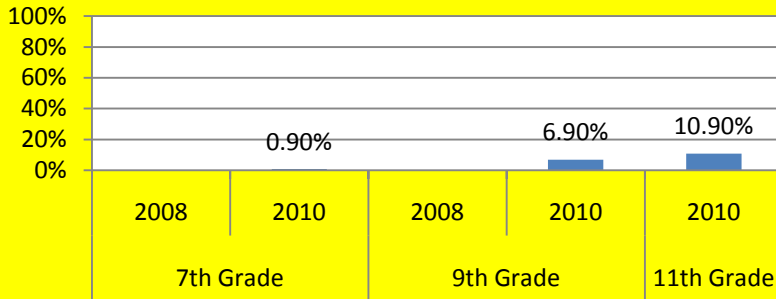


Figure H5: Almost 11% of 11th graders think that half or more of the students in their grade used an illegal drug in the past month, compared to almost 7% of 9th graders and less than 1% of 7th graders.

Percentage of students that think most (71-90%) of the students in their grade used an illegal drug sometime in the past month (not including marijuana)

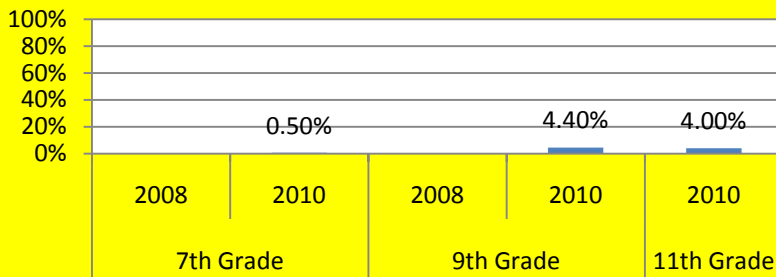


Figure H6: Less than 4.5% of students in all grades think that most of the students in their grade used an illegal drug in the past month.

Percentage of students that think almost all (91-100%) of the students in their grade used an illegal drug sometime in the past month (not including marijuana)

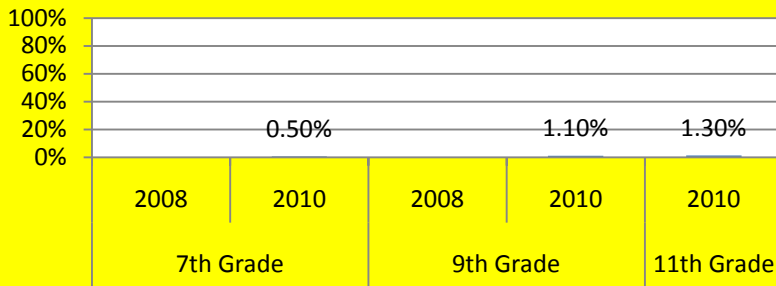


Figure H7: Less than 1.5% of students in all grades think that all of the students in their grade used an illegal drug in the past month.

2010 COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT REPORT

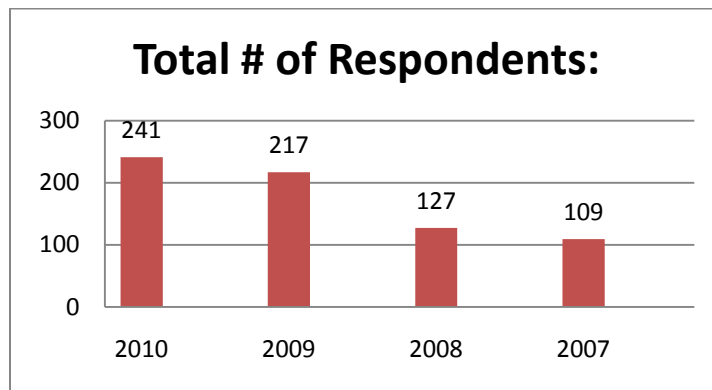
OVERVIEW

Midland Area Partnership for Drug Free Youth has been collecting community assessment statistics for four years. In 2009 the assessment tool was changed to include specific questions on drug use (both illicit and prescription) and this past year (2010) it was streamlined once again. The tool was originally designed by a national organization for communities to use to assess their perceptions and attitudes regarding alcohol use. Because the past assessment tool only included perception questions regarding alcohol use and some of the questions were not statistically valid, it had to be changed. As many questions as possible remained in their original form to allow for trending or perceptions over time. The following results include all the data sets for 2010. Where available, trend data is provided for earlier years in order to compare changing perceptions in the community.

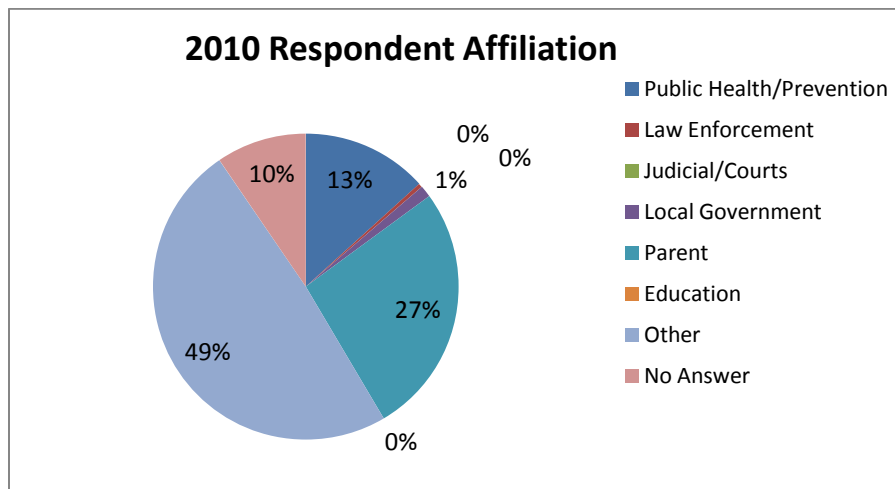
RESULTS

Total Number of Respondents

The total number of respondents increased in 2010 compared to previous years, helping to ensure a more accurate sample of the population.



Affiliation of Respondents

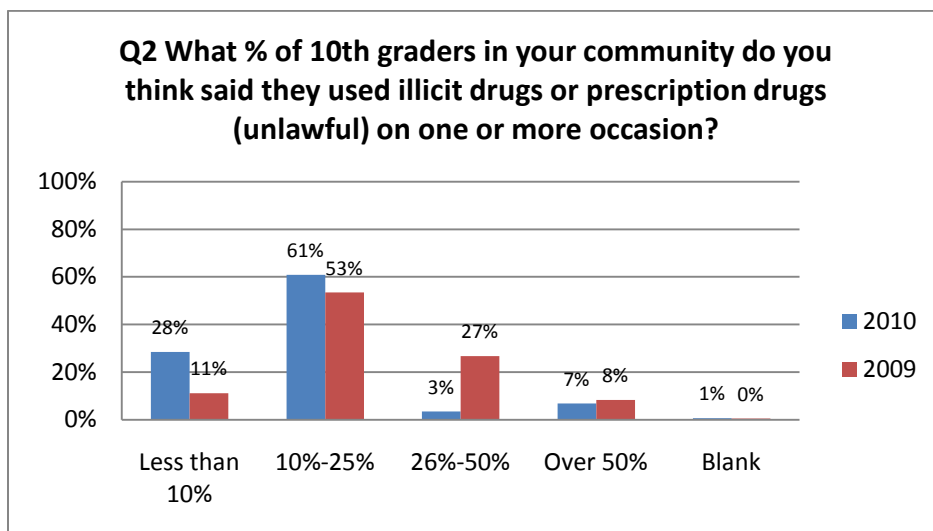
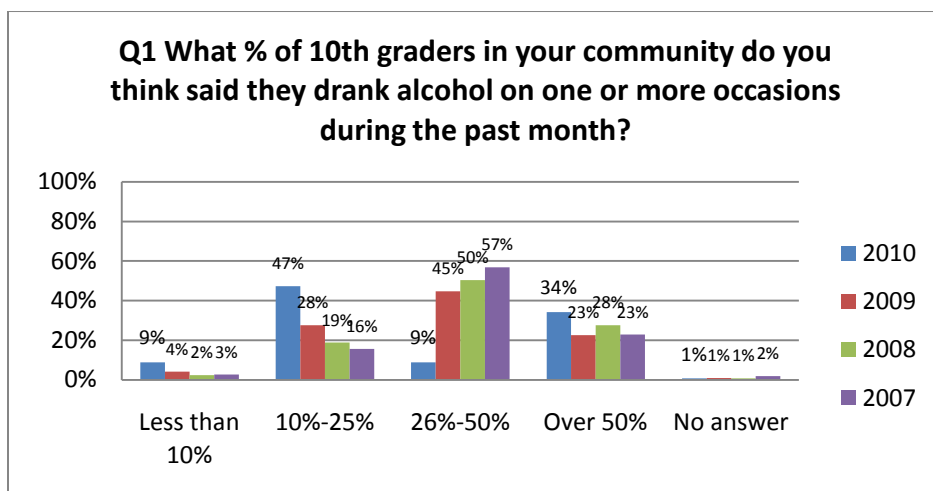


Over half of the respondents fell into the “Other” category this year. A number of these respondents were college students but not all declared their affiliation. This will be taken into account as the survey design is reviewed for 2011.

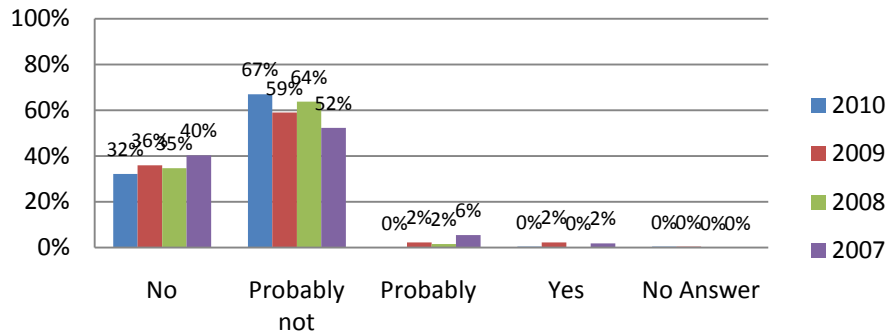
	2010		2009		2008		2007	
Public Health/Prevention	32	13%	27	12.44%	37	29.13%	14	12.84%
Law Enforcement	1	<1%	12	5.53%	12	9.45%	4	3.67%
Judicial/Courts	0	0%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Local Government	3	1%	1	0.46%	2	1.57%	0	0.00%
Parent	64	27%	72	33.18%	26	20.47%	42	38.53%
Education	0	0%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.92%
Other	118	49%	84	38.71%	40	31.50%	33	30.28%
No Answer	23	10%	21	9.68%	10	7.87%	15	13.76%

A. Community Knowledge of Underage Drinking and Illicit Drug Use

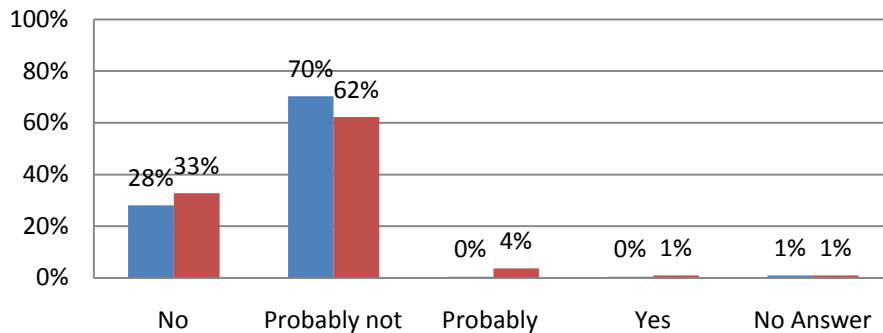
The following graphs depict results relative to knowledge of underage drinking and drug use. Respondents were asked to answer questions about their perceptions of 10th grade use.



Q3 How do you think most 10th graders in your community answered the following question: "If a kid drank some beer, wine or hard liquor in your neighborhood, would he or she be caught by police?"

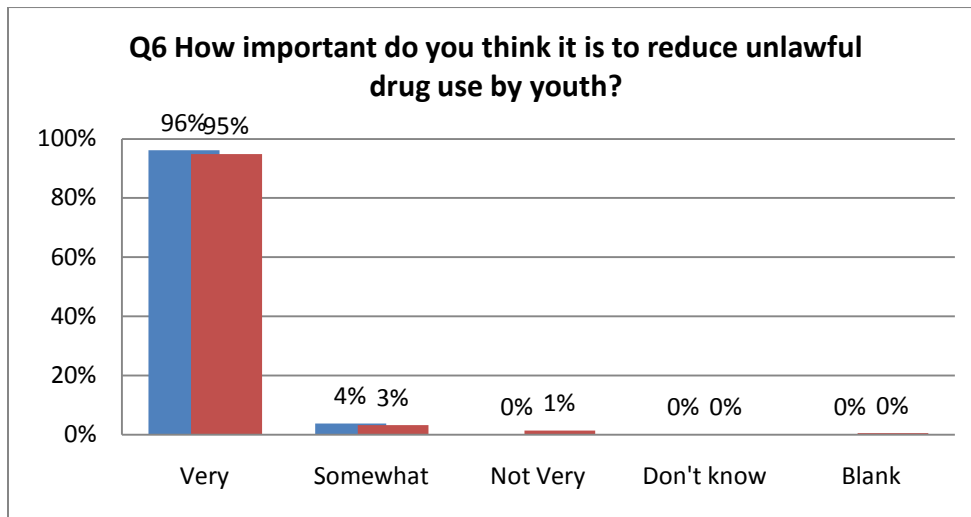
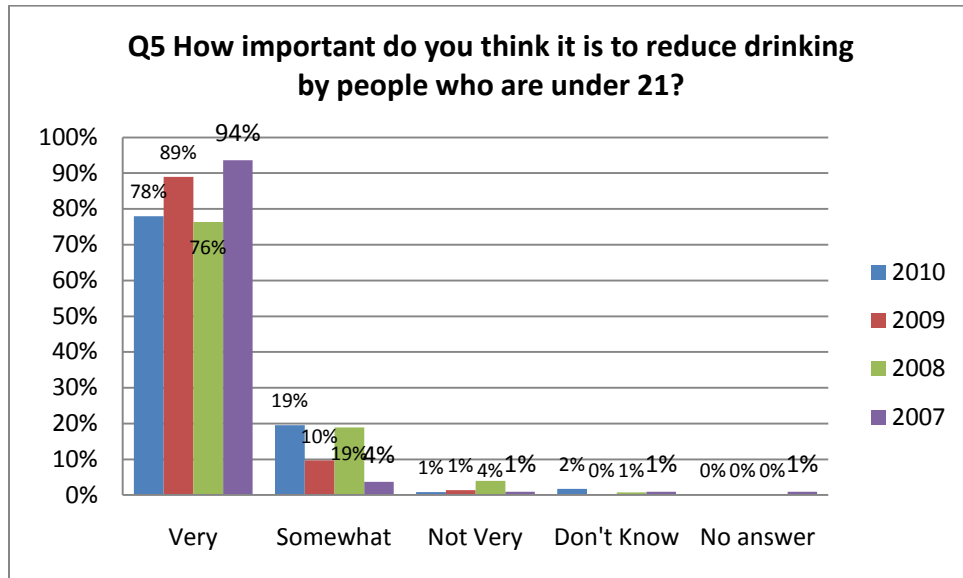


Q4: How do you think most 10th graders in your community answered the following question: "if a kid used illicit drugs or prescription drugs (unlawful use) in your neighborhood, would he or she be caught by police?"

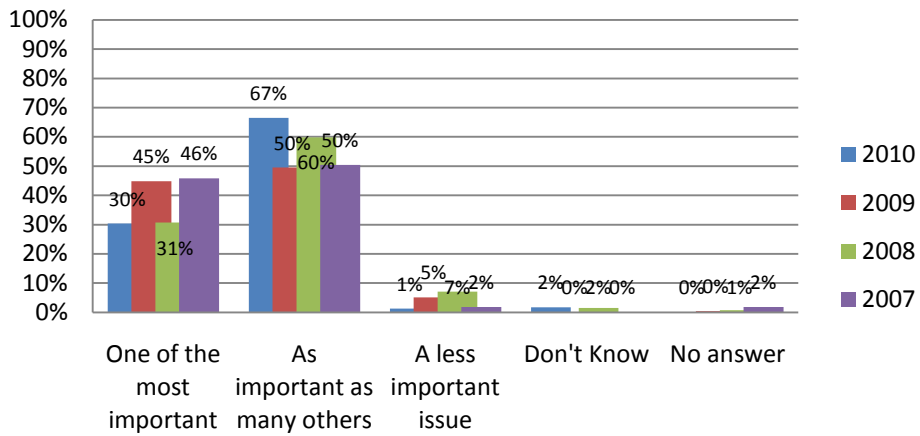


B. Community Climate Around Underage Drinking and illicit Drug Use

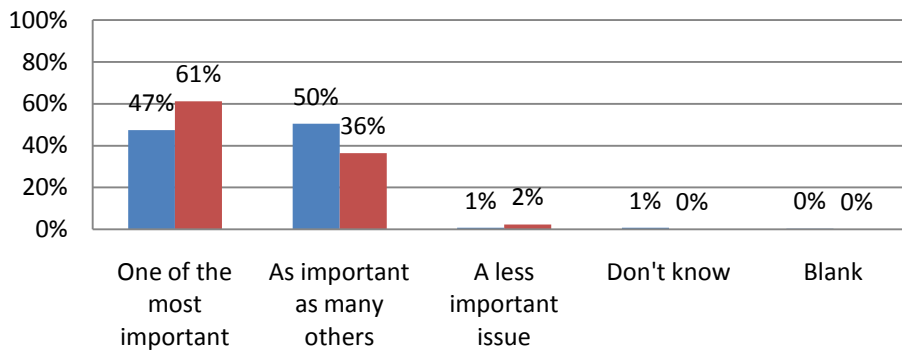
The following graphs are in response to perception questions that respondents were asked in regard to the community climate around alcohol and drug use.



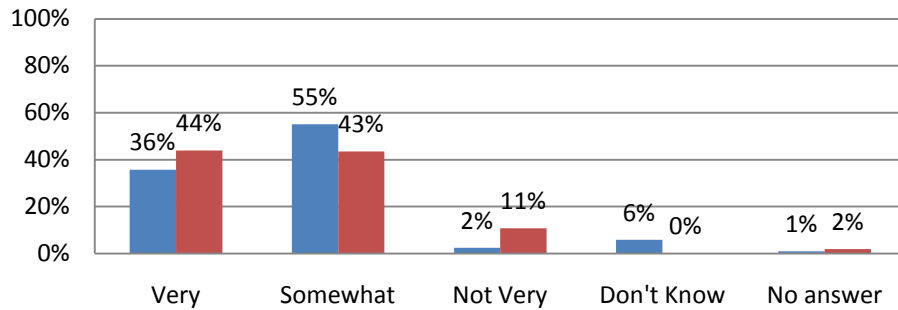
Q7 How important is underage drinking, in relation to other issues in your community?



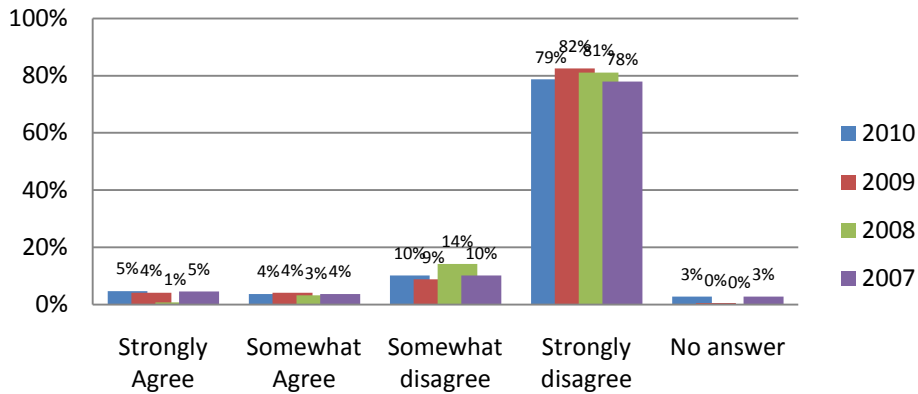
Q8 How important is illicit drug use and unlawful prescription drug use, in relation to other issues in your community?



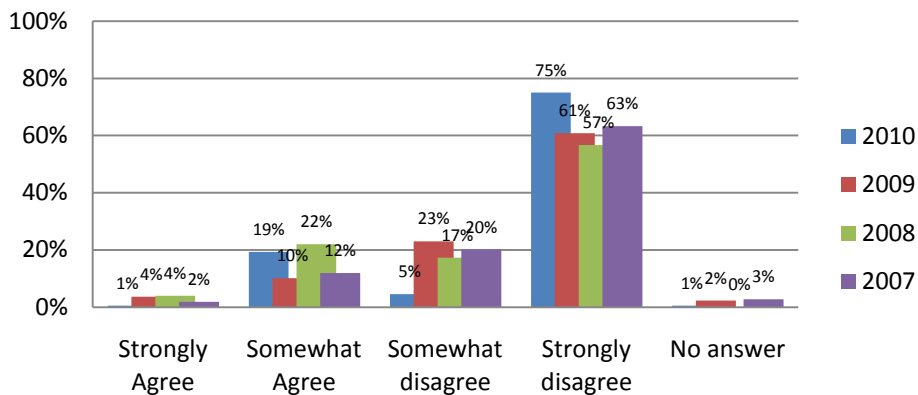
Q9 In your judgment, how important do local community leaders think it is to reduce underage drinking and youth drug use?



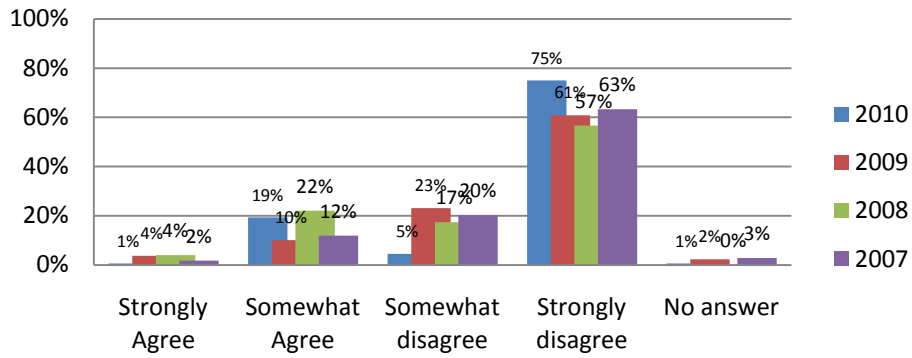
Q10 How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statement, "It is OK for teens to drink at parties, if they don't drive afterward"?



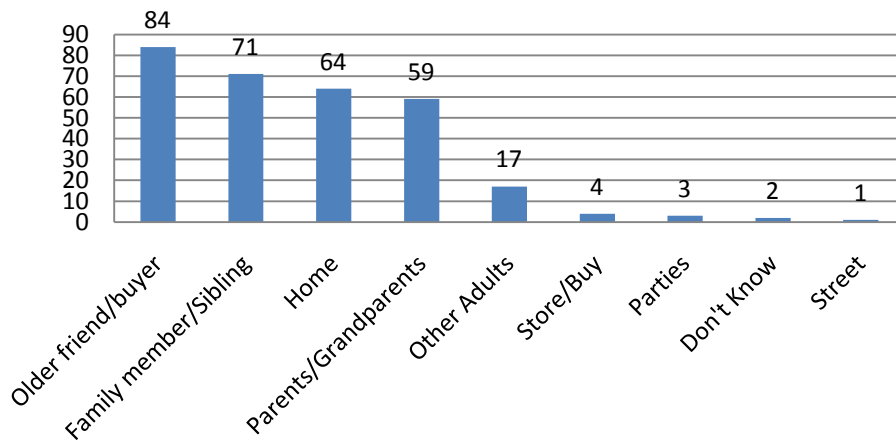
Q11 How strongly do you agree or disagree with the statement "Underage drinking is just a rite of passage that teens go through"?



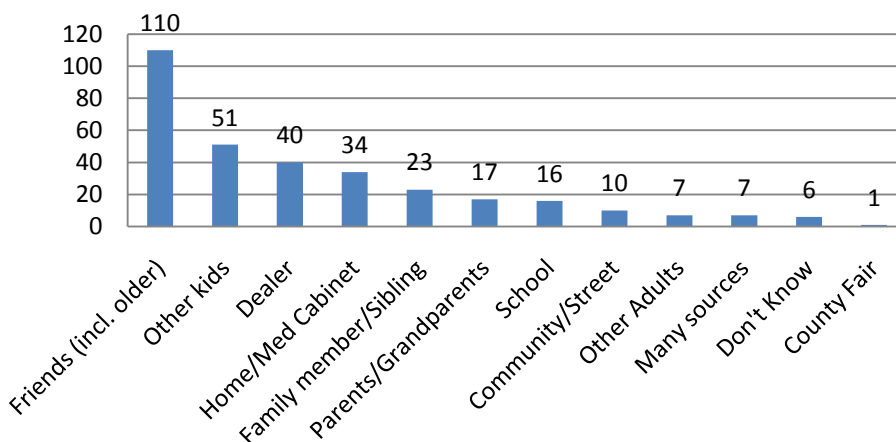
Q12 How strongly do you agree or disagree with the statement "illicit drug use and unlawful prescription drug use is just a rite of passage that teens go through"?

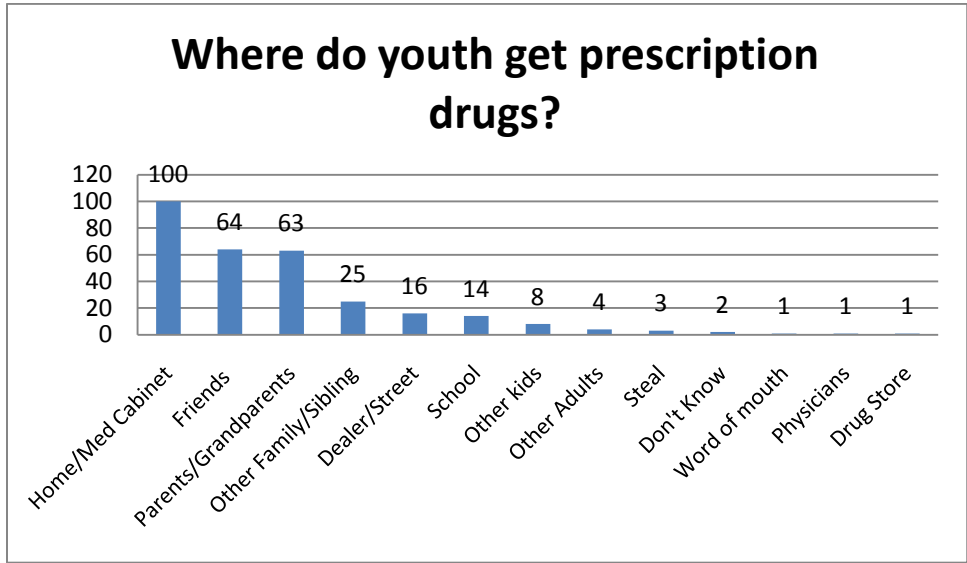


Where do youth get alcohol?



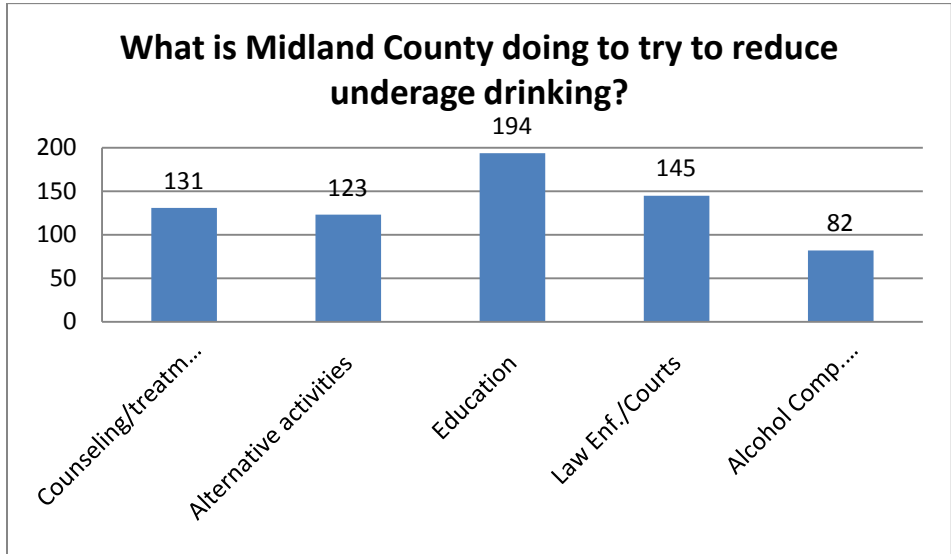
Where do youth get illicit drugs?

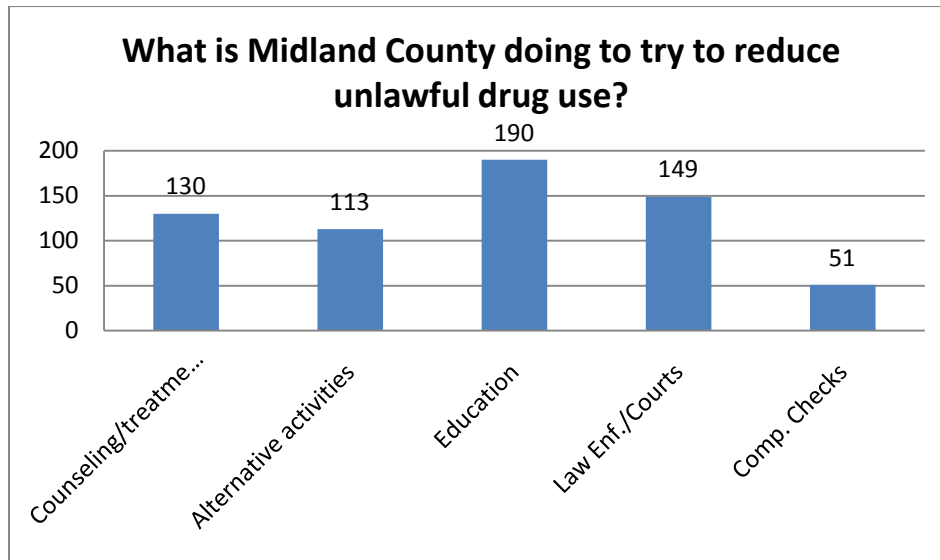




C. Community Efforts to Reduce Underage Drinking and Drug Use

The following questions were asked regarding efforts to reduce drinking and drug use in Midland County. This data represents aggregate responses (more than one response could be provided per question).





COMMENT DATA

18. What potential barriers do you see in reducing underage drinking and/or youth drug use in Midland County?

- The affluence of the community makes it easy for kids to afford drugs (4)
- Parents (attitudes, partying w/ kids, allowing or supplying, lack of attention/involvement/supervision) (46)
- Education for the public and changing the perception/lack of awareness (4)
- Community Norms and "rite of passage"/Acceptance/Apathy/Denial of problem in community and family/The community does not want to really catch kids - looks bad (31)
- The culture is the biggest barrier - children learn behavior that is modeled for them (2)
- Apathy on part of kids, getting them on board (3)
- Complicated issue - mixed messages sent to kids by society
- They like alcohol/want to do it anyway/don't want to stop (3)
- Alcohol marketing/media /cultural advertising/national organized sports endorsements/appeal to youth(4)
- Peers/peer pressure (7)
- It is becoming more and more common - how do we stop it/rate is too high (2)
- Lack of resources, personnel, funding (4)
- The police actually penalizing youth not just slapping them on the wrist... my kids laugh about the easy penalties they get... please firm up the rules
- The overall acceptance of drinking in general. Social drinking is not only accepted, it is many times expected.
- They don't see it as a problem because everyone does it
- Indifference, more - traditions
- Very difficult to monitor
- Poor examples of role models
- Don't know (3)
- Access/too available/adults provide (10)
- To get their parents counseled too
- Instead of jail, community service and rehab programs
- Denial that a problem exists - across the board - Doctor's kids, Judge's kids, etc. - but who is at the forefront - the under privileged and dropouts, alternative ed., etc.
- Boredom, lack of activities, lack of "cool" alternatives (6)
- Often hard to detect the problem until it becomes acute , denial of problem, lack of community awareness, lack of reporting of problem in Midland Daily News
- Unfortunately, I think it's now part of the youth culture and the problem is too big for schools, parents and law enforcement to tackle.... It's accepted among youth
- Perception of risk - among youth
- If caught, the consequences still are not enough

- Competing concerns (STD, Sex Ed), job commitments
- Family interference in trying to get help for the kids
- Tendency to gloss over, not report in news, local problems
- College kids feel freedoms but can't drink, have plenty of access
- Getting more programs where parents are involved instead of focusing all the attention on activities that are not incorporating youth unless they are already positive peers/ getting more doctors involved/federal fighting to have tougher regulations on oxycotin, etc.
- Not fast enough turn around time when kids get caught with illegal substance.... In some cases, no consequences for their illegal actions at all (after being caught by police)
- Money and resources, denial of teens - saying they don't, but they do
- Need more law enforcement (2)
- Family acceptance of drinking
- Parents are unaware of the signs to look for drug use and drinking - better role models are needed to show kids that it is better to not drink and use drugs...they (kids) need to see more consequences of what can happen with drinking and drug use - future medical problems and such (2)
- Court and jail staffing if prosecuting attorney is busy, these cases are dropped... if teens saw stronger actions being taken they may stop
- Educating - not a cool thing to get drunk - similar to smoking might be helpful/Convincing them that it is not cool to drink (2)
- Drinking age should be 18, they can fight for our country but can't drink... drug test every 6 month
- Families and friends hide it
- Midland not being open about how bad drug problem is so when it happens parents don't expect it
- They are both a common practice
- America has the highest legal drinking age and the biggest problem with underage drinking...it's time to stop making it a forbidden fruit and just be mature about it
- The percentage of underage drinking is too great to stop completely with local law enforcement
- I am concerned as funding for school sponsored activities such as sports, drama, debate, clubs, etc. are continually decreased, the availability of these programs will be less and less or the student or parent financial contribution/fund raising requirements will limit participation

19. Other Comments:

Other comments

- Poor survey - I see the point but half of these questions are biased, irrelevant or a combination of these
- Students used texts/social media to discuss these topics under the assumption of privacy
- Drug dogs are a joke in the high school... randomly take them into rooms and do it after lunch
- Activities for kids (2)
- Parents need to get involved
- Not enough consequences for being caught... higher penalty
- More awareness
- Loved the week's activities and message
- Thanks for all your efforts/Keep up the good work (2)
- Do not cover up the facts when death involved
- Underage drinking usually starts with parents not wanting to do stuff with their kids
- I had a daycare color book - very good
- Not enough reminding in this
- I would be interested in a summary report of this survey
- A major problem is parental attitude
- Law enforcement on parents

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