

## Pride Survey – A Summary (May 2013)

The Pride Survey was last given May, 2013 to students in 6<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grades in all except one of the districts in Licking County. Starting this year, we will begin administering the survey every two years and expect that in 2015 we will again have full participation. This growing collection of data is useful in being able to track any changes in student perceptions and reports about alcohol, tobacco, and other drug (ATOD) use in Licking County.

Each district receives its own individual report and makes use of that data as they wish. *Our Futures* receives only the aggregate data for the county on which this summary is based. The aggregate data is available to districts if they want to compare it with their own results and is also available to other agencies within the county.

Both the executive summary and the full report are available on the *Our Futures* website in PDF form for viewing and downloading -- [www.ourfutures.org](http://www.ourfutures.org) .

The Pride Survey is a highly recognized tool for assessing student perceptions. More information can be found on their website -- [www.pridesurveys.com](http://www.pridesurveys.com) .

If you have other questions, contact me: Sewall Phelps, Project Evaluator – *Our Futures*  
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### **Key Observations:**

1. Alcohol and tobacco are still the most commonly used substances.
2. Alcohol is highest in use, then tobacco, and then marijuana.
3. Tobacco use continues to decline at grades 10 and 12; and, despite some upward growth at grades 6 and 8, the trend line for the combined average is still down.
4. Alcohol use is up this year at all 4 grade levels. Despite this, the trend line for the combined average is still downward.
5. A comparison with last year's National Survey shows us to be as much as 5% above the national norm for alcohol and tobacco at 12th grade. Marijuana use is above the norm at all four grades tested.
6. Student perception of risk for alcohol and marijuana declines as grade levels increase except for the perceived risk of tobacco use which stays high.
7. There is a concerning drop in the perception of risk for marijuana.
8. Kids are using at other places – not at school. And they're using tobacco in the car but not alcohol.
9. Over 60% of our students are not using anything at all grade levels since 2009.
10. Protective factors such as church attendance, good grades, participation in community and school activities show a relationship to non-use.