Pride Survey – A Summary (May 2015)

The Pride Survey was last given May, 2015 to students in 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grades in all of the districts in Licking County. Previously, it was given to all districts in May 2009-2013. It was decided to skip a year in administration because the federal grant requirements allowed us to and to save money. This collection of data has been 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 -- <u>www.ourfutures.org</u> .

The Pride Survey is a highly recognized tool for assessing student perceptions. More information can be found on their website -- <u>www.pridesurveys.com</u> .

If you have other questions, contact me: Sewall Phelps, Project Evaluator – Our Futures <u>fphelps@roadrunner.com</u>

Key Observations:

- 1. 5,250 Students were surveyed this year. (5,639 last year)
- 2. Alcohol is still the most commonly used substance.
- 3. The trend line for alcohol use is still downward.
- 4. Tobacco use has been in steady decline and this year falls below marijuana use.
- 5. Marijuana use remains relatively level but there is a concerning drop in the perception of risk.
- 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. A comparison with National Survey results from 2013 and 2015 show us to be more in line at all areas except for being 3% higher in all 4 substances at grade 8.
- 8. Kids are using at other places not at school. And they're using tobacco but <u>not</u> alcohol in the car.
- 9. Over 60% of our students are not using <u>anything</u> at <u>all</u> 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.