

KYDS Coalition Executive Summary

Introduction

This brief report presents the summary findings of the 2006 Prevention Needs Assessment (PNA) KYDS Aggregate data. The following discussion will include information on three areas in our community 1) Drug Use, 2) Antisocial Behaviors, 3) Risk and Protective Factors. A complete and more detailed databank is available in the actual PNA Report. This brief report should merely serve as a guide to interpreting the full report and should not stand alone as representative of the factors influencing drug use and antisocial behaviors in our community.

Before exploring the data, a few important changes should be noted. Due to factors beyond the Coalition's control, the Communities That Care (CTC) Survey is no longer available as an instrument that *fully* meets the needs our assessment approach. This is the reason for our switch to the PNA survey.

The PNA survey is *essentially the same survey* as the CTC survey, having a few minor differences and many benefits. The greatest strength of the PNA survey is that it is a continually used assessment tool that will include updated normative comparison groups as the years go on. New additions to the PNA Survey include profiles of gambling behavior and overall High Risk/High Protection Youth found on pages 21, 34, and 41 respectively. Further, the PNA survey utilizes a statistical analysis that allows for Risk and Protective Factors to be presented in the more user-friendly percentage format rather than the percentile format we have seen in past administrations. We are pleased to announce that the raw data from the 2002 and 2004 CTC Surveys have been converted to the new format allowing for our *first* multi-year comparison of results within our community.

From its inception, the KYDS Coalition has adopted a 25-year; *long-term* strategy for community change, recognizing that *truly* impacting these substantial factors will take *sustained* effort from all of our partners. The question arises of how to interpret the results from our first six years of efforts with the awareness that we are also working within the framework of a twenty-five year strategy for change? Perhaps the metaphor of running a marathon will prove helpful. Being that we are at the end of year six, we have just completed the *first quarter* of our marathon. It would be unwise for us to run full speed ahead and not take stock of our current state or how we performed over the first leg of our journey, but it would seem just as unwise to *stand still* and overanalyze every footstep we took in the first six miles. As excited as we are to get a look at our first multi-year results, we must remember to continue to use a balanced approach to our performance evaluation.

It is also important to remember that the results contained in our report do not lead to a black and white interpretation. Our overall trends show that as grade level increases substance use, antisocial behaviors, and Risk Factors increase. For Protective Factors, younger grades score highest with a decline seen as grade level increases. Comparing results for specific factors from the 2002, 2004, & 2006 surveys may not reveal a clear

pattern of increase or decrease, but this is *to be expected*. We are dealing with complex and dynamic human behavior. As the years go on and we are able to add to the bank of data we are using for our trend analysis we can gain more and more confidence in the patterns that emerge. Again, a balanced approach to data interpretation will allow us to move toward our goals, incorporating the most up to date information, without getting lost in *every* interesting peak and valley we find in our data comparisons.

Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use

The data indicate that the highest rates of drug use among our youth continue to occur with alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana. Measures of alcohol use showed a slight decrease from 2002-2006 with average current year rates at 58.6% for lifetime use, 31% for past 30-day use, and 19.3% for binge drinking. Of continued concern is the fact that *all* grades report lifetime alcohol use above the national average.

Tobacco use showed a 4.9% decrease in lifetime use from 2002-2006, but remains the second most prevalent substance used, with a current year average of 31% of adolescents reporting lifetime use. A positive note regarding tobacco use is that all grades report lifetime tobacco usage less than the national average, however 10th and 12th graders report 30-day tobacco use rates *greater* than the national average.

Both lifetime and 30-day marijuana use rates have seen an overall 3.0-4.0% decrease from 2002-2006. On average, 16.8% of high school students and 3.4% of middle school students report marijuana use in the past 30-days for the current year, yielding an overall average of 12.0% of *all* youth reporting past 30-day marijuana use. These rates remain *higher* than the national average for high school students and *lower* than the national average for middle school students.

Antisocial Behaviors

Regarding antisocial behaviors, our community's highest ranking behaviors are *Attacked to Harm* (13%), *Drunk or High at School* (12.8%), and *Suspended from School* (9.3%), while our lowest reported behaviors are *Carrying a Handgun* (3.0%), *Stolen a Vehicle* (1.8%), and *Carrying a Handgun to School* (0.5%). On average, middle school students consistently report behavior below the normative comparison group while our high school students tend to report behaviors equal to or above normative rates.

Risk & Protective Factors

For the 23 Risk factors, our data showed a range of 8.6%-53.1% with an average score of 40%. Our highest Risk factors include *Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior* (53.1%), *Low School Commitment* (48.8%), and *Poor Family Management* (47.1%). Our lowest Risk factors include *Parental Attitudes Favorable toward Drug Use* (36.5%), *Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior* (28.1%), and *Interaction with Antisocial Peers* (27.9%). For both *Parental Attitudes towards Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use*, data indicate that our community results are generally *above* normative comparison groups. On average, 39.8% of area youth report profiles considered to be indicative of *High Risk* youth, with our community being approximately 5% lower than normative comparison groups.

For the 12 Protective factors, our data showed a range of 40.3%-69%, with an average score of 55%. A considerable strength is seen in the domain of Prosocial Involvement. Our greatest protective factors are *School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement* (69%), *Peer-Individual Prosocial Involvement* (63.8%), and *Community Opportunity for Prosocial Involvement* (60%), with all grades scoring at or above normative comparison groups. While *Community Opportunity for Prosocial Involvement* has remained one of our highest Protective factors, it has seen a 10% decrease from 2002-2006. Our three weakest Protective factors are *Social Skills* (49.3%), *Community Reward for Prosocial Involvement* (41.9%), and *Religiosity* (40.3%), with all grades scoring at or below normative comparison groups. On average, 42.7% of area youth report profiles considered to be indicative of *High Protection* youth, with our community being approximately 10% lower than normative comparison groups.

2006 Substance Use & Antisocial Behavior Report Card

Substances: Lifetime	2006 %	02-06
Alcohol	58.6	+
Cigarettes	31.0	+
Marijuana	23.9	+
Chewing Tobacco	13.3	=
Inhalants	13.0	-

Substances: 30 Day	%	02-06
Alcohol	31.0	+
Cigarettes	12.7	+
Marijuana	12.0	+
Chewing Tobacco	6.1	-
Inhalants	3.7	-

Heavy Use	%	02-06
Binge Drinking	19.3	-
1/2 Pack Cigarettes/Day	3.8	=

Antisocial Behavior	2006 %	02-06
Attacked to Harm	13.0	+
Drunk or High at School	12.8	=
Suspended from School	9.3	-
Sold Illegal Drugs	5.2	=
Been Arrested	4.6	=
Carried a Handgun	3.0	=
Stolen a Vehicle	1.8	=
Handgun to School	0.5	=

- * + Indicates IMPROVEMENT 2002-2006
- Indicates NEEDS IMPROVEMENT 2002-2006
- = Indicates NO CHANGE 2002-2006
- n/a** Indicates 2002-2006 data unavailable

2006 Risk & Protective Factor Report Card

Risk Factor	2006 %	02-06
Parent Attitudes Favor ASB	53.1	+
Low Commitment to School	48.8	-
Poor Family Management	47.1	-
Laws & Norms Favor Drug Use	47	+
Rebelliousness	45.7	-
Rewards for ASB	45.7	+
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	45.3	-
Academic Failure	42.3	-
Sibling Drug Use	41.8	=
Community Disorganization	41.3	-
Exposure to Adult ASB	41.1	-
Low Neighborhood Attachment	40.9	=
Family Conflict	40.9	-
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	40.7	=
Friends Use of Drugs	40.3	-
Perceived Availability of Drugs	40.1	-
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	39.8	+
Depressive Symptoms	39.2	n/a
Early Initiation of Drug Use	37.5	+
Parent Attitudes Favor Drug Use	36.5	+
Early Initiation of ASB	28.1	-
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	27.9	-
Gang Involvement	8.6	-

Protective Factor	2006 %	02-06
School Opportunity Prosocial Involvement	69	=
Individual Prosocial Involvement	63.8	n/a
Community Opportunity Prosocial Involvement	60	-
School Reward Prosocial Involvement	58.5	+
Belief in the Moral Order	56.6	+
Family Opportunity Prosocial Involvement	54.2	-
Family Reward Prosocial Involvement	53.4	-
Individual Rewards Prosocial Involvement	52.7	n/a
Family Attachment	52.2	-
Social Skills	49.3	-
Community Reward Prosocial Involvement	41.9	+
Religiosity	40.3	-

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