

Communities That Care Youth Survey

Data Workgroup Comparative Analysis

2009	2006	2003
Group 1: Survey methodology and demographic profile		
1. What grade levels participated in the survey? (p. 3 Executive Summary)		
Grades 6, 8, 10, 12 – 10,883 students	Grades 6, 8, 10, 12 – 10,523 students	Grades 6, 8, 10 – 8,606 students (No 12th)
2. Were all students in those grade levels surveyed or was a sampling conducted?		
All students in attendance on scheduled date completed survey. No sampling occurred. All 14 Lorain County public school districts participated.	All students in attendance on scheduled date completed survey. No sampling occurred. Thirteen (13) of 14 Lorain County public school districts participated.	All students in attendance on scheduled date completed survey. No sampling occurred. Thirteen (13) of Fourteen (14) Lorain County public school districts participated plus portion of the parochial schools.
3. What percentage of surveys were identified as invalid and excluded? (page 18)		
Surveyor (PRIDE) does not report validity data.	Surveyor (PRIDE) does not report validity data.	3.4% - 294 surveys were termed invalid (Channing Bete Company)
4. What percentage of surveyed students speaks a language other than English at home? (page 94)		
2.7% (1.7% Spanish, 1% other)	3.3% (2.2% Spanish, 1.1% other)	3.4% (2.4% Spanish, 1% other)
5. What percentages of surveyed students live in a city, town or suburb?		
Undetermined	undetermined	70.4% urban; 29.6% rural
6. What else is interesting about the information in this section?		
The number of students completing surveys may have been variable due to the 10 additional questions. Uncertainty of when/how schools administered the surveys. CTC needs to examine the future inclusion of		

12 th graders surveying. Re-examine survey administration (sampling/all, paper/web-based, timeframe, fall/spring, class time?)		
Notes: 2003 survey did not include 12 th graders. Also, many of the 12 th graders surveyed in 2009 were among the 6 th graders surveyed in the 2003 survey allowing for some longitudinal analysis.		
2009	2006	2003
Group 2: Protective Factors		
1. Which overall protective factor scale scores are better than average (higher average score)? (page 21)		
Belief in moral order (59); School opportunities for prosocial involvement (56); social skills (55); family rewards for prosocial involvement (53); family opportunities for prosocial involvement (52). <i>Overall average score = 51</i>	Belief in moral order (58); school opportunities for prosocial involvement (56); social skills (54); family rewards for prosocial involvement (54); family opportunities for prosocial involvement (53); family attachment (52); school rewards for prosocial involvement (51) <i>Overall average score = 52</i>	Belief in moral order (57); school opportunities for prosocial involvement (56); family rewards for prosocial involvement (55); social skills (55); family opportunities for prosocial involvement (52); religiosity (52). <i>Overall average = 53</i>
2. Which overall protective factor scale scores were worse than average (lower score)? (page 21)		
Community opportunities for prosocial involvement (46); religiosity (46); community rewards for prosocial involvement (47).	Community opportunities for prosocial involvement (47); religiosity (47); community rewards for prosocial involvement (48).	Community rewards for prosocial involvement (46); school rewards for prosocial involvement (50).
3. Which protective factor scale score is lowest in each grade surveyed? (page 23)		
6 th – community opportunities for prosocial involvement (46); 8 th – community opportunities for prosocial involvement (43); 10 th – school rewards for prosocial involvement (41); 12 th – community rewards for prosocial	6 th – community opportunities for prosocial involvement and religiosity (48); 8 th – community opportunities for prosocial involvement (46); 10 th – community rewards for prosocial involvement and school rewards for prosocial involvement (42);	6 th grade – religiosity 53); 8 th grade – community rewards for prosocial involvement (46); 10 th grade – community rewards for prosocial involvement and school rewards for prosocial involvement (40); 12 th grade – NOT SURVEYED

involvement (41).	12 th – school rewards for prosocial involvement (42).	
4. Which is the lowest overall protective factor scale score for the surveyed group? (page 21)		
Community opportunities for prosocial involvement and religiosity (46).	Community opportunities for prosocial involvement and religiosity (47).	Community rewards for prosocial involvement (46)
5. What else is interesting about the protective factor data? (page 23,)		
<p>(a) Between 6th and 8th grade the average score across all factors dropped 9 pts. The largest drop between grades surveyed.</p> <p>(b) Factors whose scores dropped 20 pts. or more across the span of 6th to 12th grade were: family rewards for prosocial involvement (-23); belief in moral order (-21); family attachment (-20); school rewards for prosocial involvement (-20)</p>	<p>(a) School rewards and belief in moral order drops between 6th and 8th grades (-15 and -17 pts respectively). The average score across all factors dropped 10 pts.</p>	<p>(a) Protective factor scores decrease as students grown older.</p>

2009	2006	2003
Group 3: Risk factors		
1. Which overall risk factor scale scores are worse than average (higher score)? (page 22)		
Community disorganization (57) and community transitions and mobility (56)	Community disorganization (57), community transitions and mobility (55), and academic failure (52)	Community disorganization (58); personal transitions and mobility (56); poor academic performance(53); friends delinquent behavior (52);
2. Which overall risk factor scores are better than average (lower score)? (page 22)		
Perceived availability of drugs and firearms (33); perceived risk of drug use (37); early initiation of drug use and antisocial behavior (38); poor family discipline (42); friends use of drugs (42); sensation seeking (42); low commitment to school (43); rebelliousness (43); peer rewards for antisocial behavior (43); favorable attitudes toward antisocial behavior (44); laws and norms favorable to drug use and firearms (45); parental attitudes favorable toward ATOD use (45); family history of antisocial behavior (46); gang involvement (47); and, poor family supervision (48). <i>Overall average score = 45</i>	Perceived availability of drugs and firearms (34); perceived risk of drug use (36); favorable attitudes toward drug use (39); early initiation of drug use and antisocial behavior (40); poor family discipline (43); low commitment to school (43); rebelliousness (43); friends use of drugs (43); peer rewards for antisocial behavior (44); sensation seeking (44); favorable attitude toward antisocial behavior (45); poor family supervision (46); family history of antisocial behavior (46); parental attitudes favorable toward ATOD use (46); laws and norms favorable to drug use and firearms (47); gang involvement (48). <i>Overall average score = 45</i>	Perceived availability of drugs and handguns (34); perceived risks of drug use (35); favorable attitudes toward ATOD use (39); poor family discipline (41); friends use of drugs (43); early initiation (of drug use and antisocial behavior (43); parental attitudes favorable toward ATOD use (44); lack of commitment to school (45); rebelliousness (45); peer rewards for antisocial behavior (45); sensation seeking (45); laws & norms favorable to drug use and handguns (46); poor family supervision (46); favorable attitudes toward antisocial behavior (46); gang involvement (48). <i>Overall average = 46</i>
3. Which risk factor scale score is highest in each grade surveyed? (page 24)		
6 th – community transitions and mobility (58); 8 th – community disorganization (57); 10 th – community disorganization (62); 12 th – laws and norms favorable to drug use and firearms (64).	6 th – community transitions and mobility (54); 8 th – community disorganization and transitions and mobility (58); 10 th – community disorganization (61); 12 th – laws and norms favorable to drug use	6 th – personal transitions and mobility (56); 8 th – community disorganization and transitions and mobility (57); 10 th – community disorganization and laws and norms favorable to drug use and

	and firearms (66)	handguns (61) 12 th – NOT SURVEYED
4. Which is the highest overall risk-factor scale for the surveyed group? (page 22)		
Community disorganization (57)	Community disorganization (57)	Community disorganization (58)
5. What else is interesting about the risk factor data?		
<p>a) Over nine years (2003 to 2009) the overall highest risk factors have not changed – transitions and mobility and community disorganization continually remain higher (i.e worse than average).</p> <p>b) The span between 6th and 12th grade in numerous risk factors remains alarming (laws and norms favorable +41), perceived availability of drugs and firearms (+34), family history of antisocial behavior (+31), friends use of drugs (+39), favorable attitudes toward drug use (+33)</p> <p>c) Single greatest jump in risk scores was between 6th and 8th grade. Average score across all risk factors (+14).</p>	<p>a) The span between 6th and 12th grade risk factor scores worsened significantly: friends' use of drugs (+41); laws and norms favorable to drug use and firearms (+40); perceived availability of drugs and firearms (+38); favorable attitudes toward drug use (+35). Average score across all risk factors (+21).</p> <p>b) Single greatest jump in risk scores was between 6th and 8th grade. Average score across all risk factors (+11).</p>	

2009	2006	2003
Group 4: ATOD (Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs) use		
1. What national survey does the Communities That Care Youth Survey use for comparison of ATOD use? (page 43)		
<i>Monitoring the Future</i>	<i>Monitoring the Future</i>	<i>Monitoring the Future</i>
2. What is the current ATOD use measured in the Communities That Care Youth Survey? (page 43)		
Past 30-day use and lifetime prevalence	Past 30-day use and lifetime prevalence	Past 30-day use and lifetime prevalence
3. How do the 10th grade students' lifetime prevalence rates compare with the Monitoring the Future study for each of the following substances? (page 46 and Monitoring the Future report)		
Alcohol:	Alcohol:	Alcohol:
Marijuana:	Marijuana:	Marijuana:
Cigarettes:	Cigarettes:	Cigarettes:
Inhalants:	Inhalants:	Inhalants:
CTC	CTC	CTC
MTF (2008)	MTF (2005)	MTF (2004)
61.8	66.8	71
58.3	63.2	66
28.7	33.5	34.5
29.9	34.1	36.4
35.4	42.5	47.2
31.7	38.9	43
9.0	9.8	10.6
12.8	13.1	12.7
4. At what grade level is the prevalence of binge drinking highest for surveyed students? (page 124)		
12 th grade – 28.4%; more than once – 16.8%	12 th grade – 33%; more than once – 20.5%	10 th grade – 23%
10 th grade – 18.3%; more than once – 9.7%	10 th grade – 21.1%; more than once – 12.2%	
5. At what grade is the lifetime prevalence of Ecstasy use the highest? (page 46)		
12 th grade – 8.6%	12 th grade – 8 %	10 th grade – 4.9%
6. Which of the following drugs has the highest lifetime prevalence among 12th grade students? (pages 46, 110, 112, 113, 115)		
Methamphetamine	Methamphetamine	NOTE: Methamphetamine
Cocaine	Cocaine	Cocaine
LSD	LSD	LSD
Heroin	Heroin	Heroin
1.4%	2.7%	2.5%
6.2%	9.5%	4.7%
6.8%	8.8%	4.8%
2.3%	1.9%	1.7%
7. What else is interesting about the information in this section?		

Drug trends are down except for lifetime prevalence of heroin , and past 30 day use of prescription tranquilizers, alcohol and cigarette reported use remains higher than Monitoring the Future (10 th graders).	10 th graders struggling – significant increase in alcohol, marijuana and heroin use
2009	2003
Group 5: Other antisocial behaviors	
1. For what time period is data on other antisocial behaviors reported? (page 49)	
Past 12 months	Past 12 months
2. What antisocial behaviors are measured? (page 49)	
Attacking someone with intent to hurt, attempting to steal a vehicle, being arrested, being drunk or high at school, getting suspended, selling drugs, taking a handgun to school	Attacking someone with intent to hurt, attempting to steal a vehicle, being arrested, being drunk or high at school, getting suspended, selling drugs, taking a handgun to school
3. What antisocial behavior has the highest rate of prevalence among 8th grade students? (page 50)	
Getting suspended – 16% Attacking someone with intent to hurt–14.4% 6 th grade – Getting suspended 12.0% 10 th grade – Attacking someone with intent to hurt (13.8% 12 th grade – Being drunk or high @ school 18.9%	Attacking someone with intent to harm 18% 6 th grade – attacking someone with intent to harm – 12% 10 th grade- being drunk or high @ school–20% 12 th grade – NOT SURVEYED
4. Which antisocial behavior has the lowest rate of prevalence among 8th grade students? (page 50)	
Taking a handgun to school – 0.3%	Taking a handgun to school – 0.5%; Note: All grade < 1%
5. What else is interesting about this section?	
*Two behaviors (attacking someone with	(a) Percentage of 10 th graders selling drugs =

intent to hurt and getting suspended) have increased for 6 th graders, all other behaviors among all grades have either decreased or are unchanged.		10.9%
Group 6 core measures for the Drug Free Communities Support Program		
1. What are the four specific core measures of the Drug Free Communities Support Program?		
30-day use Perception of Risk Perception of Parental Disapproval Age of Onset	30-day use Perception of Risk Perception of Parental Disapproval Age of Onset	(survey for 6 th , 8 th and 10 th graders only): 30-day use Perception of Risk Perception of Parental Disapproval Age of Onset
2. How does the Core Measure "30-day" use look for our youth? (
Alcohol: <u>Grade 6</u> <u>Grade 8</u> <u>Grade 10</u> <u>Grade 12</u> 3.3% 13.3% 31.8% 45.1% Tobacco: <u>Grade 6</u> <u>Grade 8</u> <u>Grade 10</u> <u>Grade 12</u> 1.6% 7.8% 15.2% 23.0% Marijuana: <u>Grade 6</u> <u>Grade 8</u> <u>Grade 10</u> <u>Grade 12</u> 0.6% 5.8% 16.8% 23.4%	Alcohol: <u>Grade 6</u> <u>Grade 8</u> <u>Grade 10</u> <u>Grade 12</u> 2.9% 16.9% 35.6% 50.9% Tobacco: <u>Grade 6</u> <u>Grade 8</u> <u>Grade 10</u> <u>Grade 12</u> 1.5% 10.5% 19.5% 24.0% Marijuana: <u>Grade 6</u> <u>Grade 8</u> <u>Grade 10</u> <u>Grade 12</u> 0.7% 6.6% 18.6% 24.1%	Alcohol: <u>Grade 6</u> <u>Grade 8</u> <u>Grade 10</u> <u>Grade 12</u> 6.0% 21.8% 41.2% not surveyed Tobacco: <u>Grade 6</u> <u>Grade 8</u> <u>Grade 10</u> <u>Grade 12</u> 3.0% 13.0% 18.9% not surveyed Marijuana: <u>Grade 6</u> <u>Grade 8</u> <u>Grade 10</u> <u>Grade 12</u> 0.9% 8.1% 19.8% not surveyed
3. How does the Core Measure "Perception Risk" look for our youth?		
Alcohol: <u>Grade 6</u> <u>Grade 8</u> <u>Grade 10</u> <u>Grade 12</u> 70.6% 70.8% 67.5% 68.4% Tobacco: <u>Grade 6</u> <u>Grade 8</u> <u>Grade 10</u> <u>Grade 12</u> 80.4% 87.4% 77.8% 88.9% Marijuana: <u>Grade 6</u> <u>Grade 8</u> <u>Grade 10</u> <u>Grade 12</u> 83.0% 86.3% 77.8% 68.9%	Alcohol: <u>Grade 6</u> <u>Grade 8</u> <u>Grade 10</u> <u>Grade 12</u> 71.0% 70.8% 67.2% 67.0% Tobacco: <u>Grade 6</u> <u>Grade 8</u> <u>Grade 10</u> <u>Grade 12</u> 81.1% 86.5% 88.9% 89.9% Marijuana: <u>Grade 6</u> <u>Grade 8</u> <u>Grade 10</u> <u>Grade 12</u> 83.2% 86.4% 78.1% 74.5%	This core measure was not reported in 2003

<p>4. How does the Core Measure "Perception of Parental Disapproval" look for our youth? (</p>		
<p>Alcohol: <u>Grade 6</u> <u>Grade 8</u> <u>Grade 10</u> <u>Grade 12</u> 97.7% 93.7% 86.0% 76.4%</p> <p>Tobacco: <u>Grade 6</u> <u>Grade 8</u> <u>Grade 10</u> <u>Grade 12</u> 98.9% 96.4% 93.0% 85.8%</p> <p>Marijuana: <u>Grade 6</u> <u>Grade 8</u> <u>Grade 10</u> <u>Grade 12</u> 99.5% 97.6% 93.5% 91.5%</p>	<p>Alcohol: <u>Grade 6</u> <u>Grade 8</u> <u>Grade 10</u> <u>Grade 12</u> 97.4% 92.1% 84.7% 73.8%</p> <p>Tobacco: <u>Grade 6</u> <u>Grade 8</u> <u>Grade 10</u> <u>Grade 12</u> 97.8% 95.7% 90.7% 84.0%</p> <p>Marijuana: <u>Grade 6</u> <u>Grade 8</u> <u>Grade 10</u> <u>Grade 12</u> 99.2% 96.9% 92.5% 90.2%</p>	<p>This core measure was not reported in 2003</p>
<p>5. What is the "Age of First Use" for our youth?</p>		
<p>Alcohol: <u>Grade 6</u> <u>Grade 8</u> <u>Grade 10</u> <u>Grade 12</u> 10.5 11.7 13.2 14.2</p> <p>Tobacco: <u>Grade 6</u> <u>Grade 8</u> <u>Grade 10</u> <u>Grade 12</u> 10.4 11.5 12.6 13.6</p> <p>Marijuana: <u>Grade 6</u> <u>Grade 8</u> <u>Grade 10</u> <u>Grade 12</u> 11.1 12.1 13.6 14.7</p>	<p>Alcohol: <u>Grade 6</u> <u>Grade 8</u> <u>Grade 10</u> <u>Grade 12</u> 10.5 11.7 13.1 14.0</p> <p>Tobacco: <u>Grade 6</u> <u>Grade 8</u> <u>Grade 10</u> <u>Grade 12</u> 10.5 11.4 12.4 13.3</p> <p>Marijuana: <u>Grade 6</u> <u>Grade 8</u> <u>Grade 10</u> <u>Grade 12</u> 11.0 12.1 13.4 14.4</p>	<p>Alcohol: <u>Grade 6</u> <u>Grade 8</u> <u>Grade 10</u> <u>Grade 12</u> 10.5 11.7 13.1 not surveyed</p> <p>Tobacco: <u>Grade 6</u> <u>Grade 8</u> <u>Grade 10</u> <u>Grade 12</u> 10.4 11.4 12.3 not surveyed</p> <p>Marijuana: <u>Grade 6</u> <u>Grade 8</u> <u>Grade 10</u> <u>Grade 12</u> 10.9 12.1 13.5 not surveyed</p>
<p>6. What else is interesting about this section?</p>		
<p>*30-day use for all substances (alcohol, tobacco and marijuana) were higher by males than females</p> <p>* Perception of Risk declines after 6th grade</p> <p>* Perception of Parental Disapproval is highest in all grades for marijuana but the disapproval rates decline for all substances between 6th to 12th grade</p> <p>* The earliest Age of First Use starts with tobacco for all grades</p>	<p>*30-day use for all substances (alcohol, tobacco and marijuana) were higher by males than females</p> <p>* Perception of Risk increases for tobacco from grades 6th to 12th</p> <p>* Perception of Parental Disapproval is highest in all grades for marijuana but the disapproval rates decline for all substances between 6th to 12th grade</p> <p>* The earliest Age of First Use starts with tobacco for all grades</p>	<p>None noted</p>

SURVEY SUMMARY

2009	2006	2003
Community Strengths:		
1. Which protective factors are the most elevated (highest overall scale scores)?		
Belief in moral order (59) and school opportunities for prosocial involvement (56)	Belief in moral order (58) and school opportunities for prosocial involvement (56)	Belief in moral order (57) and school opportunities for prosocial involvement (56)
2. Which risk factors are the most suppressed (lowest overall scale scores)?		
Perceived availability of drugs and firearms (33) and perceived risk of drug use (37)	Perceived availability of drugs and firearms (34) and perceived risk of drug use (36)	Perceived availability of drugs and handguns (34) and perceived risk of drug use (35)
3. Which problem behaviors have the lowest overall prevalence rates? How do these compare with data from <i>Monitoring the Future</i> study (where available)?		
Taking handgun to school (0.4%)	Taking handgun to school (0.7 %)	Taking handgun to school (0.7%)
Community Challenges:		
1. Which protective factors are the most suppressed (lowest overall scale scores)?		
Community opportunities for prosocial involvement (46) and religiosity (46)	Community opportunities for prosocial involvement (47) and religiosity (47)	Community rewards for prosocial involvement (46)
2. Which risk factors are the most elevated (highest overall scale scores)?		
Community disorganization (57)	Community disorganization (57)	Community disorganization (58)
3. Which problem behaviors have the highest overall prevalence rates? How do these compare with data from the <i>Monitoring the Future</i> study (where available)?		
Getting suspended (12.8%) and attacking someone with intent to hurt (12.3%)	Attacking someone with intent to hurt (13.3%)	Attacking someone with intent to harm (16.2%)