

# Data Summary Report

Data collected from the Goodhue County CHI youth survey in 2008-2009 showed slight decreases in trends with alcohol and tobacco use since 2007 and significant decreases since 2004. However, the 2008 CHI data shows the following use (chart below) which continues to concern community leaders. The percentage of 6<sup>th</sup> grade students reporting high risk drinking behaviors in the past two weeks accounted for all of those who reported past

2008-2009 CHI Student Survey Data		6th Grade		9th Grade		12th Grade	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	Lifetime Use	7%	5%	40%	32%	71%	75%
	30 Day use	2%	1%	18%	14%	48%	44%
	Past 2 week binge drinking	2%	1%	8%	6%	30%	27%
Cigarettes	Lifetime Use	3%	3%	12%	15%	43%	42%
	30 Day use	0%	0%	4%	8%	28%	24%
Smokeless Tobacco	Lifetime Use	1%	0%	9%	2%	36%	9%
	30 Day use	0%	0%	6%	1%	19%	2%

30-day use. Whereas the 12<sup>th</sup> grade students did not have the same correlated results, more than half of those who reported past 30-day use reported their use as binge drinking, also accounting for almost one in three 12<sup>th</sup> grade students who had binge drank within a two week period of time. Another significant trend related to alcohol use is a report from the Goodhue County drug and alcohol diversion educator. According to youth eighteen years of age and younger who have been court ordered to attend the diversion courses, alcohol use is beginning to supersede marijuana as the “drug” of choice. This trend wavers between the two and is, at the time, leaning toward alcohol again.

A substantial amount of cigarette smoking and smokeless tobacco use has decreased for all 6<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> grade students; however the 12<sup>th</sup> grade class has slightly increased their use of both cigarettes and chewing tobacco. Much of this can be attributed to the legal age to buy tobacco, but still remains a public health concern.

The decreased trends in youth alcohol and tobacco use has given way to increased trends in youth marijuana use, inhalant use and prescription drug use especially with our 12<sup>th</sup> grade males and females. The following chart shows 2008-2009 CHI Student Survey data and its increases since 2007.

2007* & 2008** Data Comparisons		6th Grade				9th Grade				12th Grade			
		M		F		M		F		M		F	
		2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Marijuana	Lifetime Use	0%	2%	2%	0%	12%	7%	15%	8%	44%	43%	30%	39%
	30 Day Use	0%	0%	0%	1%	4%	4%	8%	7%	21%	24%	8%	19%
Inhalants	Past Yr Use	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%	4%	2%	3%	1%	2%	2%	5%
Prescription Drugs	Past Yr Use	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%	4%	4%	6%	6%	14%	3%	13%

\*2007 Minnesota Student Survey Data

\*\*2008-2009 CHI Student Survey Data

The age of onset for alcohol, tobacco and marijuana continues to increase for Goodhue County youth. From 2006 to 2008 age of onset increased from 13 to 13.33 years for tobacco use, 13.21 to 13.9 for alcohol use, and 14.13 to 14.35 years for marijuana use. Not only does the qualitative data indicate increases and decreases in specific youth substance use; our qualitative feedback from numerous youth focus groups and key informant interviews that were conducted mirrors the same information. Therefore, based on both the qualitative and quantitative data the Chemical Health Initiative (CHI) has collected, alcohol, marijuana, and prescription drugs are the substances our coalition will focus our efforts on for the next five years and beyond to decrease youth use and building our coalition's capacity. Although tobacco is not a listed substance the coalition has indicated a key priority, it will remain a focus within the various prevention substance use/abuse programs and messages and the coalition members will continue to assist the county public health department in their county-wide prevention efforts.

Data related to youth access to substances that can be abused: Information gleaned from youth focus groups and student surveys explain where and how youth are able to access the substances they using and abusing. Goodhue County youth report easy alcohol accessibility in their homes. They state taking alcohol from their refrigerators and liquor cabinets goes on relatively unnoticed by their parents. They also report that some parents know the kids are taking it but don't care. Additionally, youth are accessing alcohol through older siblings, older friends, parents, persons older than 21 in their community (for a fee) and from liquor store employees who sell to youth who "look older". A 37% "not difficult at all" for youth to take alcohol from their own homes response from our CHI community survey also indicates that adults in Goodhue County agree with what the youth are reporting. It goes to question that if adults realize this about youth actions and accessibility, why is it still happening and why aren't parents doing more to shut off the alcohol tap? This question is answered many times through direct conversations with parents in the communities. Parent's don't feel this is an issue in *their* home, and don't realize the need to monitor their alcohol. The reported low numbers of adult-child conversations add to the lackadaisical attitudes and actions related to youth alcohol use and accessibility.

Goodhue County youth report easy access to cigarettes and marijuana, and on many accounts easier than alcohol to access. Youth are obtaining cigarettes in the same manner as alcohol, with the exception that they can easily find a buyer within their own high schools. The youth also state that most people in high school know someone eighteen years of age or older whom they can get to buy tobacco products for them. The same can be said for the accessibility of marijuana in some of the high schools in Goodhue County. Students in one high school stated that there are “a handful of people in their school who have marijuana on hand everyday to buy from”. As far as ease of accessibility – the students in all the communities report that marijuana is just as easy to obtain as alcohol, sometimes easier.

Additional local data related to youth use/consequences (2008 data):

- Underage DUI convictions – 9 (Law enforcement Data)
- Underage alcohol related motor vehicle crashes – 14(Law enforcement Data)
- Underage possession/consumption of alcohol by an underage youth – 35 tickets (Law enforcement Data)
- Sales to minors – 7 (Law enforcement Data)
- Drug paraphernalia possession (under 21) – 27 (increase from 22 in 2007) (Law Enforcement Data)
- Tip-line party complaints – 62 (2007 – 71, 11/2009 - 52) (Law Enforcement Data)
- Anonymous complaints – 21 (2007 – 28, 11/2009 - 32) (Law Enforcement Data)
- Chemical dependency treatment clients under 18 years old – 19 (2007 – 24) (DAANES report for Goodhue County)
- Drove while drunk/high – 12<sup>th</sup> Grade Males – 32%, 12<sup>th</sup> Grade Females – 16% (2007) Minnesota Student Survey data
- Rode with friend who was drunk/high – 9<sup>th</sup> Grade Males 14% (down from 22%), 9<sup>th</sup> Grade Females – 21% (no change), 12<sup>th</sup> Grade Males - 45% (up from 43%), 12<sup>th</sup> Grade Females – 25% (down from 34%) 2007 Minnesota Student Survey data