

Trumbull Partnership Against Underage Drinking & Drugs

Student Attitudes & Behaviors Survey Results 2017



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Who is TPAUD?

TPAUD is a grant-funded community coalition that was formed in 2006.

TPAUD's mission is to engage and mobilize youth, parents, and community partners to reduce youth alcohol and drug use and create a safe and healthy community.

TPAUD meets monthly. Next meeting: 4/18 at 8am at Trumbull EMS.

TPAUD Grant Funding

- 5-year Drug Free Communities (DFC) Support Program grant from the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) and the Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) - \$125,000 per year; can re-apply for 5 additional years in 2019.
- Local Prevention Council funding from CT Dept. of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS) - \$5,662.90 per year that is passed through to community prevention efforts
- State Targeted Response (STR) Opioid Prevention Grant - \$5,000 thru April, 2018

TPAUD Members



TPAUD uses a public health prevention model; all prevention strategies are data-driven and evidence-based.

TPAUD's efforts focus on education, outreach, and enforcement.

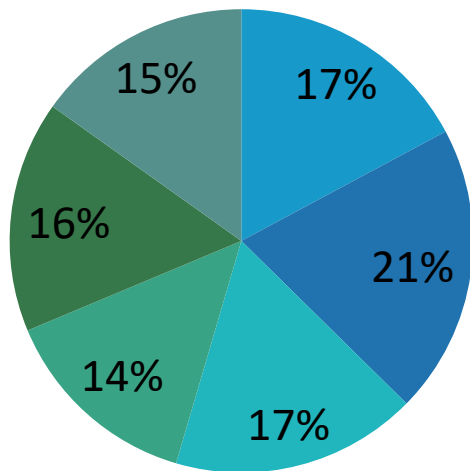


Survey Objectives

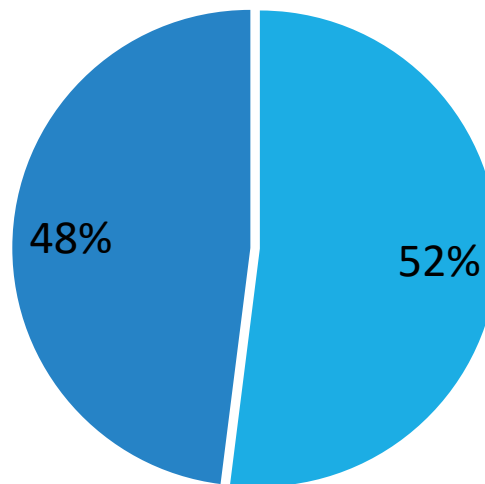
1. Take a snapshot of substance abuse, other risky behaviors, and current social norms among Trumbull students in grades 7-12.
2. Monitor trends in substance abuse and other risky behaviors over time through use of 2007 baseline data.
3. Inform TPAUD's efforts to educate the community on current trends and norms. Update working action plans for reducing substance use and other associated risky behaviors among Trumbull youth.
4. Comply with reporting required by grant funding.

Survey Details

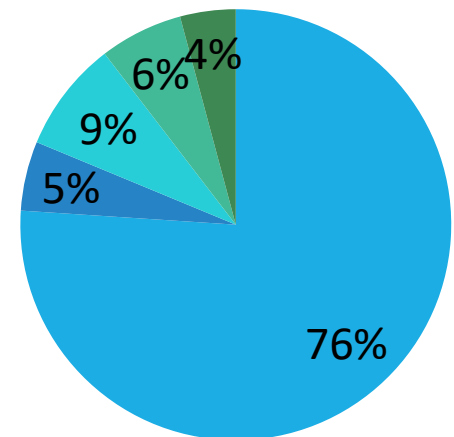
- HS surveys were administered to students on 11/22. N=1,618
- MS surveys were administered to students in December. N=977
- Previous student surveys were administered in 2007, 2010, 2013, 2015



■ 7th ■ 8th ■ 9th
■ 10th ■ 11th ■ 12th



■ Female ■ Male



■ White ■ Black
■ Asian ■ Multiple
■ Other

Four Core substances & measures for DFC Grant.

Substances

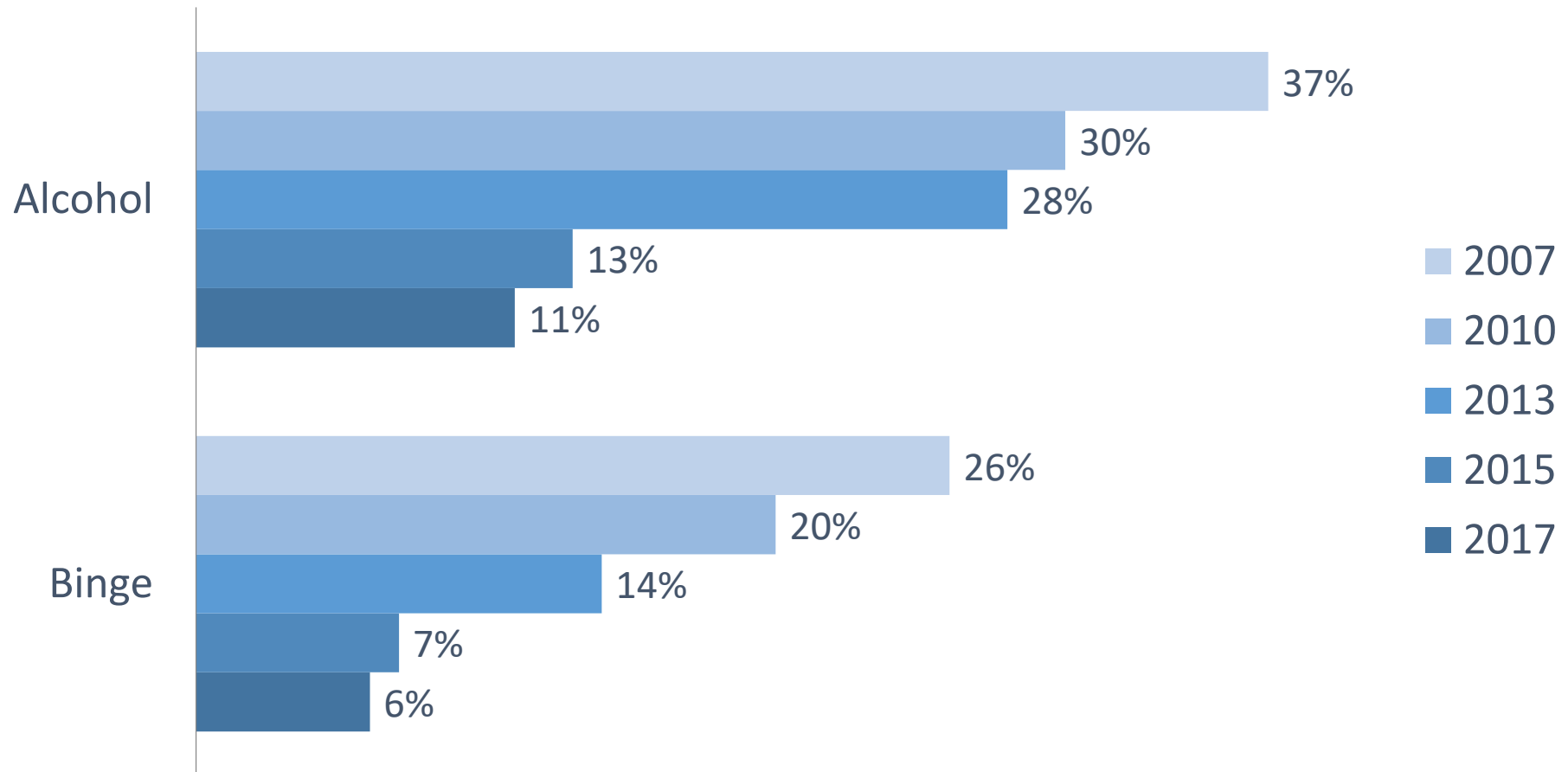
- Alcohol
- Marijuana
- Tobacco
- Prescription Drugs (added in 2014)

Measures

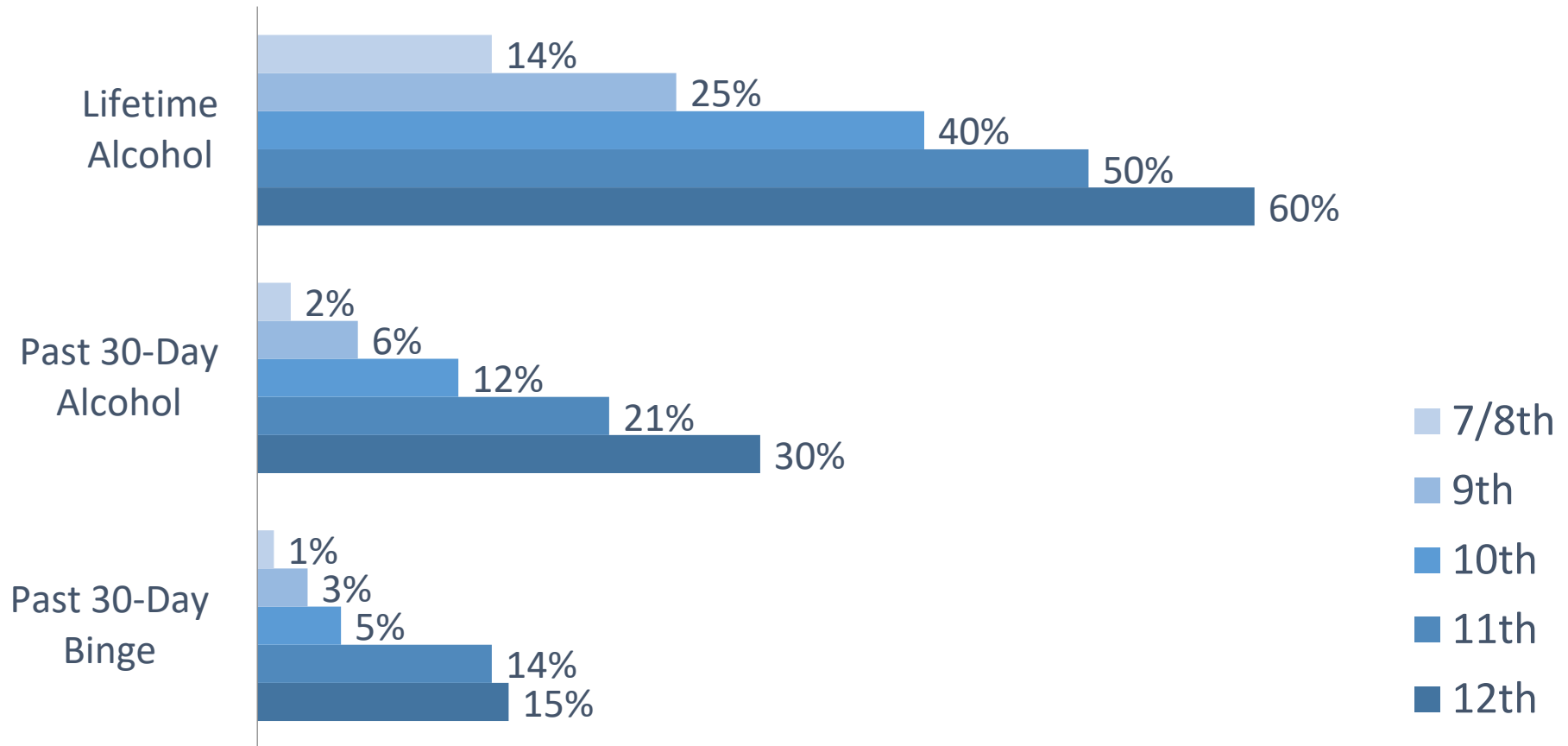
- 30-day use rates (Recent use rate)
- Perception of Risk/Harm
- Perception of Parental Disapproval
- Perception of Peer Disapproval

TPAUD also collected data on electronic cigarettes (vaping); specific prescription drugs such as pain relievers, tranquilizers, and stimulants; and other drugs.

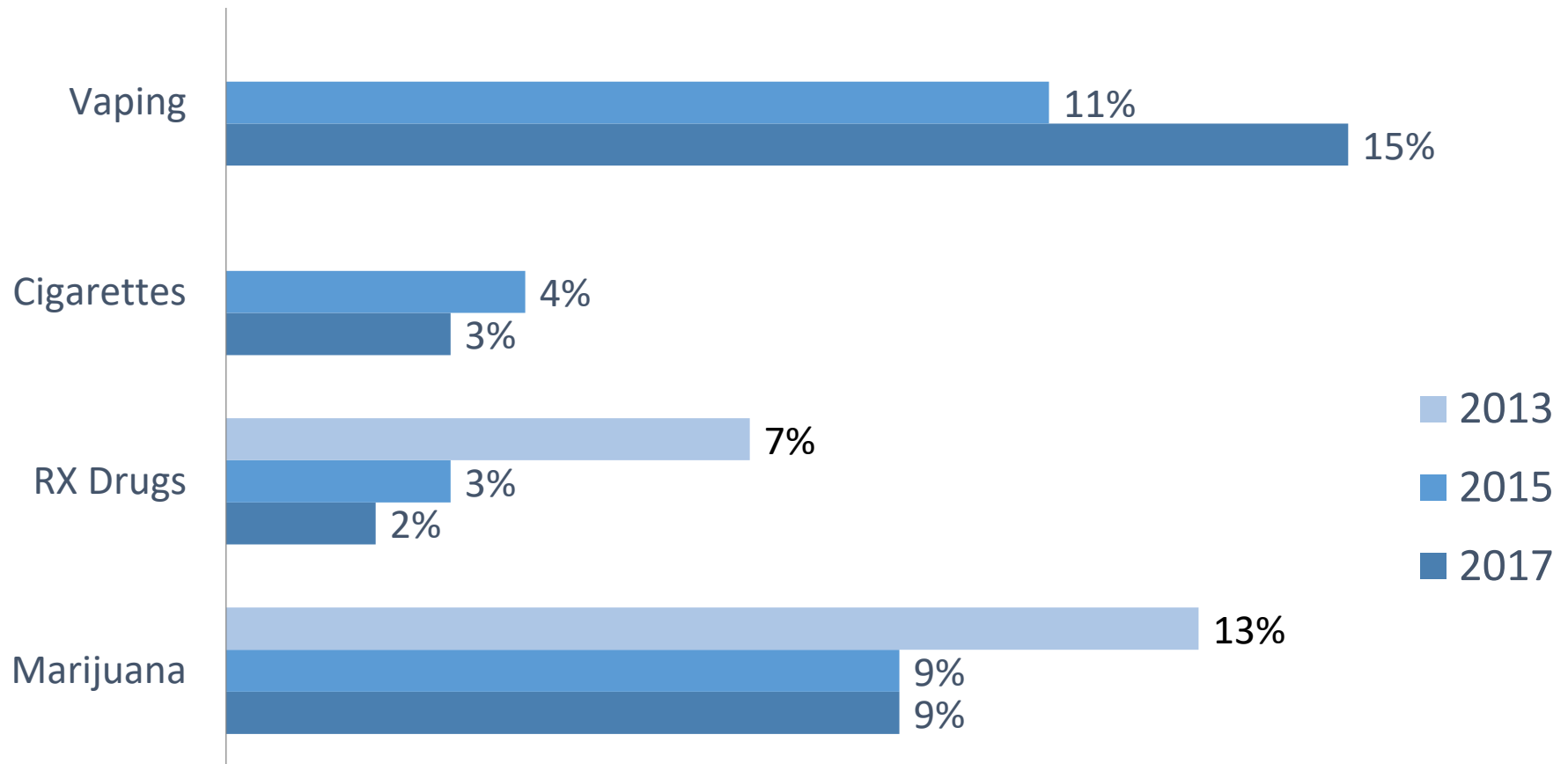
Alcohol and binge drinking rates among 7th-12th graders continue to decline in Trumbull.



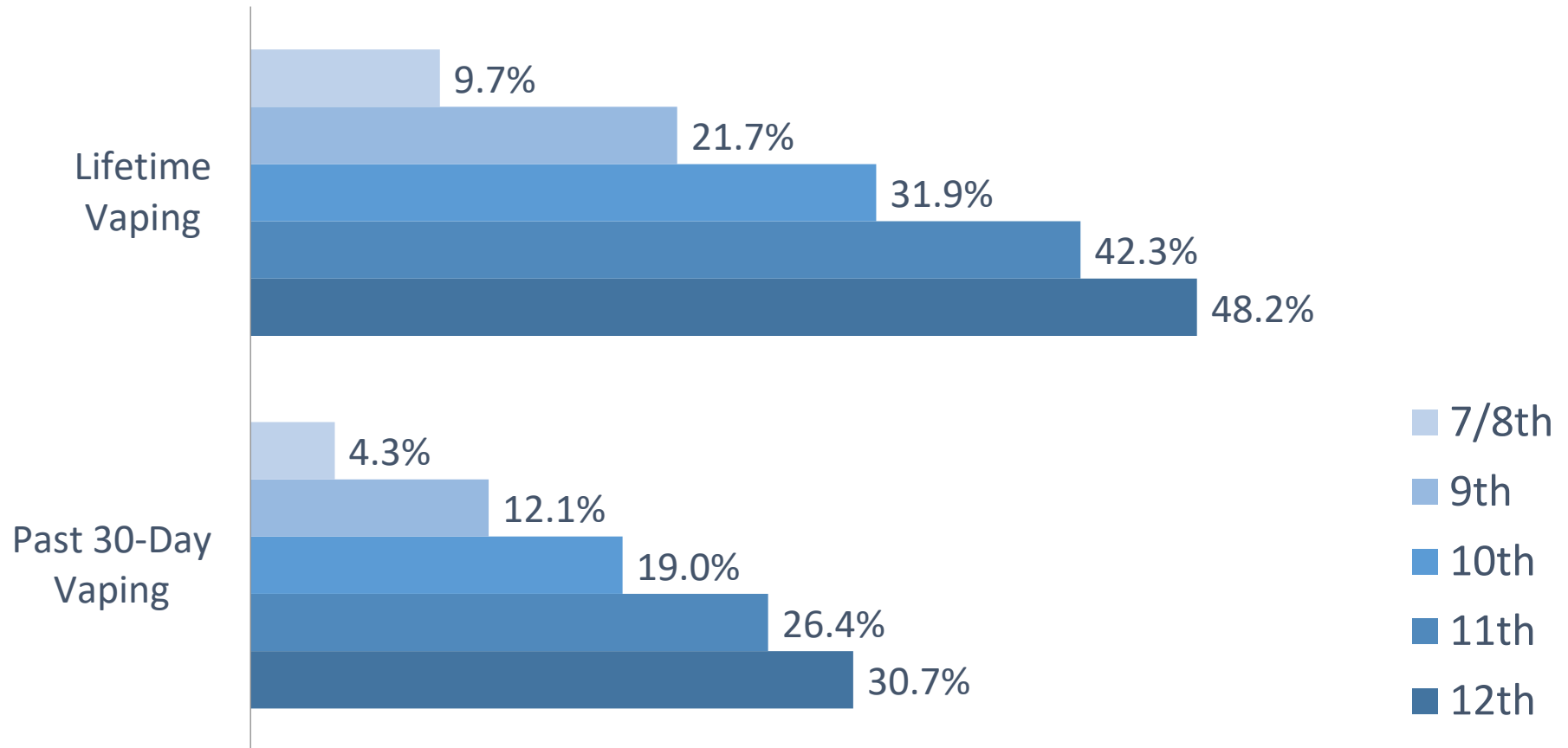
Alcohol use rates by grade.



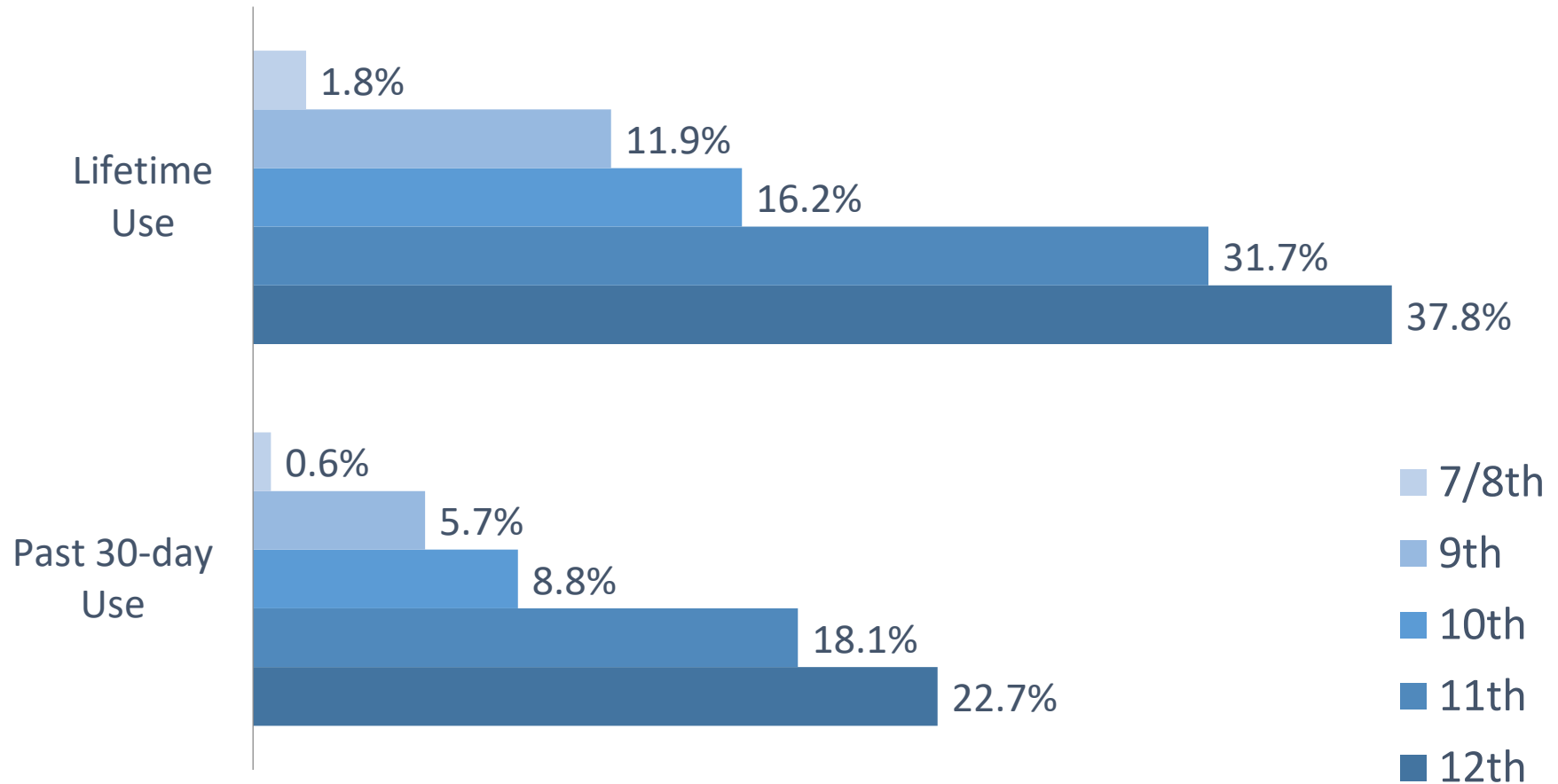
Vaping is the only substance where recent use rates **increased** among 7th-12th graders in Trumbull.



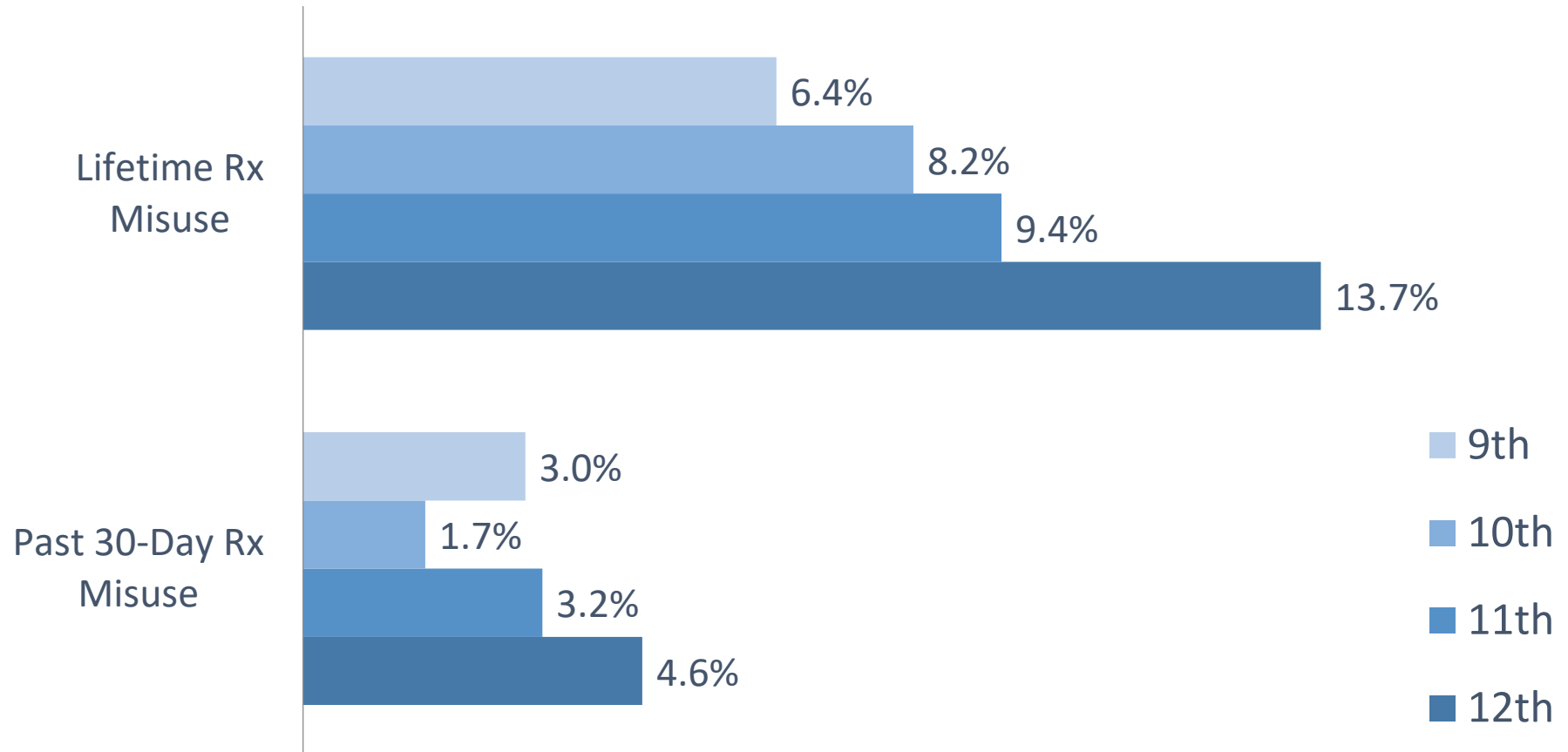
Vaping rates by grade.



Marijuana use rates by grade.



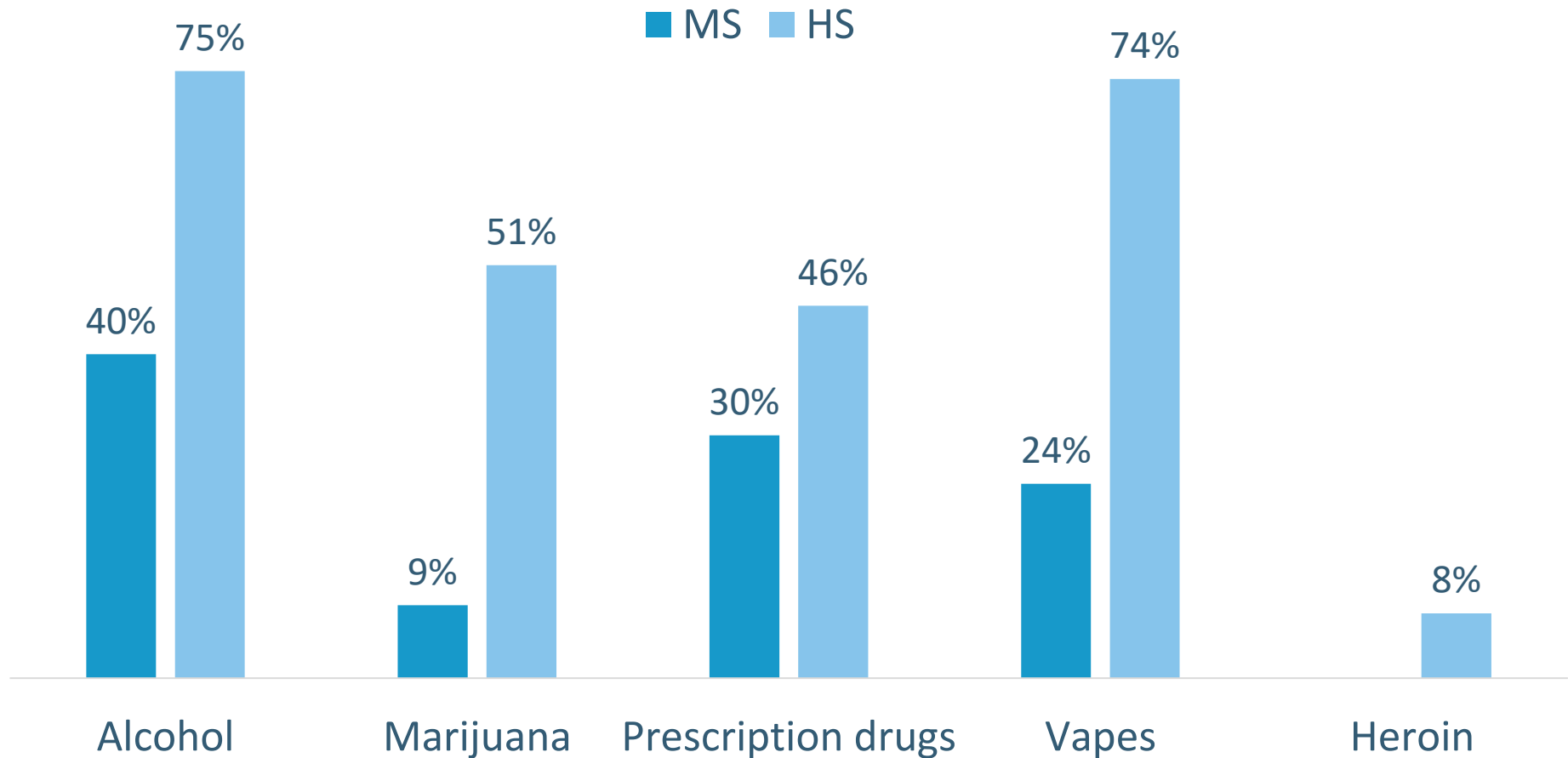
Rx Drug Misuse rates by grade.



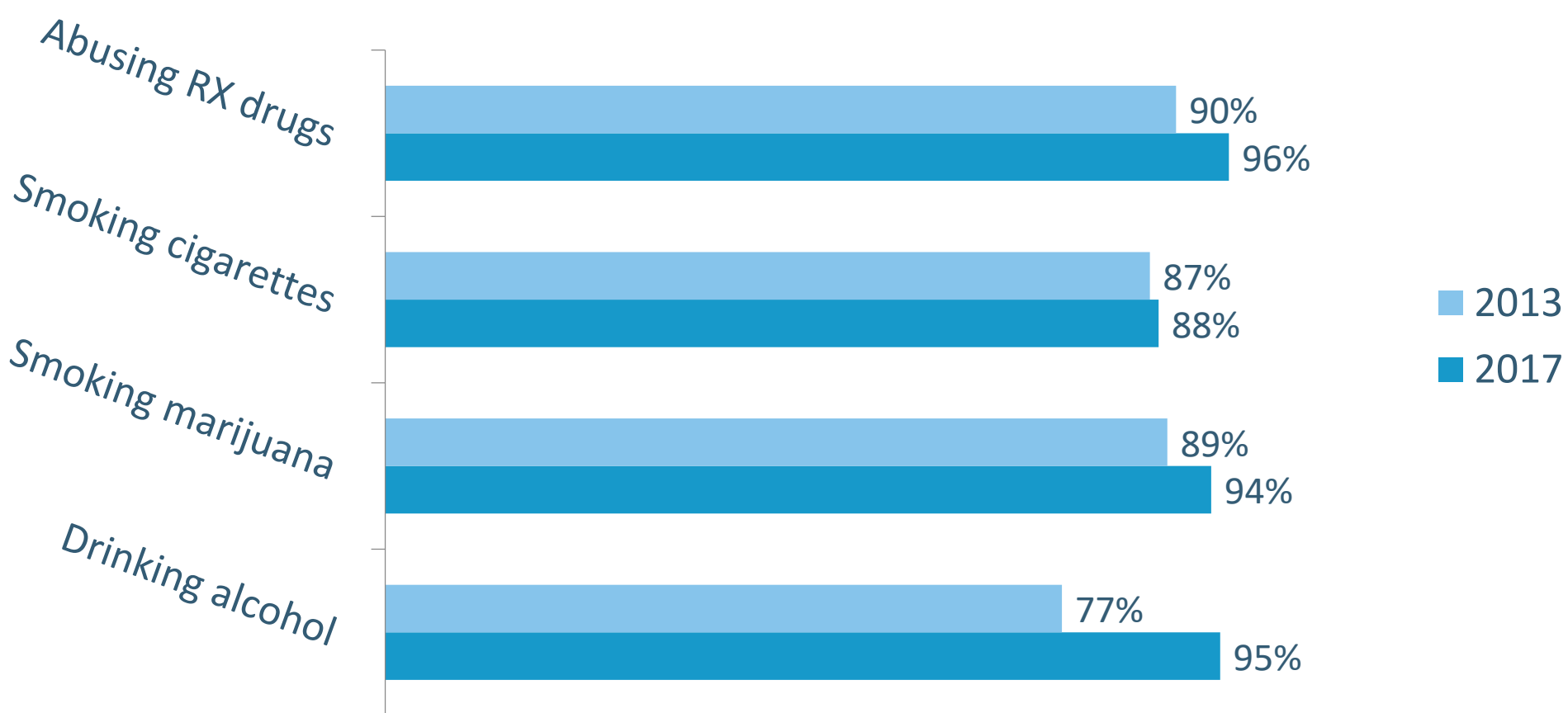
Other Drug Use.

- ‘Prescription Drugs’ including pain medication, steroids, uppers, downers, tranquilizers and over the counter medications – less than 3% of high school students reported past 30-day use.
- Vaping THC – 8% of all HS students; 30% of HS students who had vaped in past 30 days had vaped THC.
- Heroin – 1.2% (n=20) of HS students
- Other illicit drugs – 1.5% (n=24) of HS students

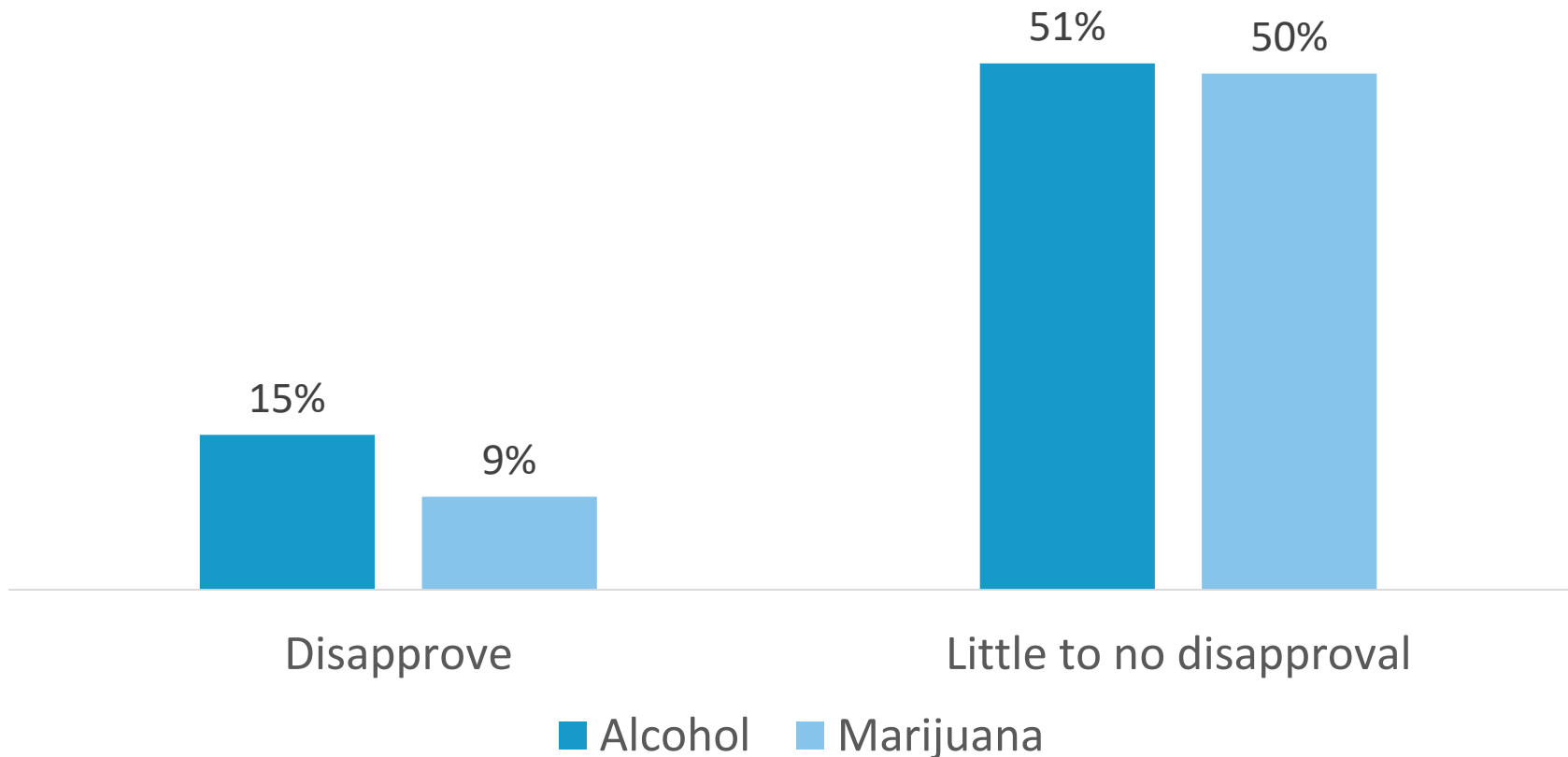
Perception of *easy* access among MS & HS students.



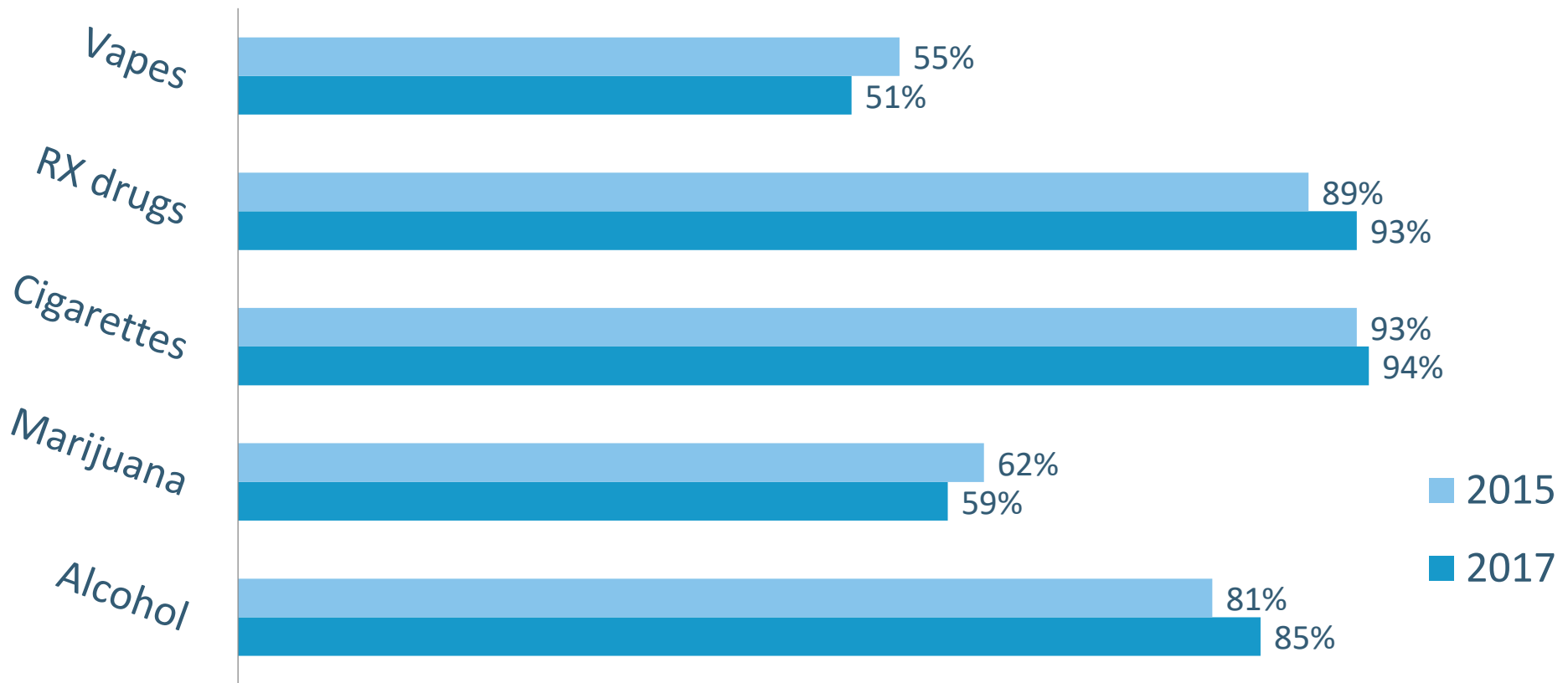
High perception of parental disapproval among HS students.



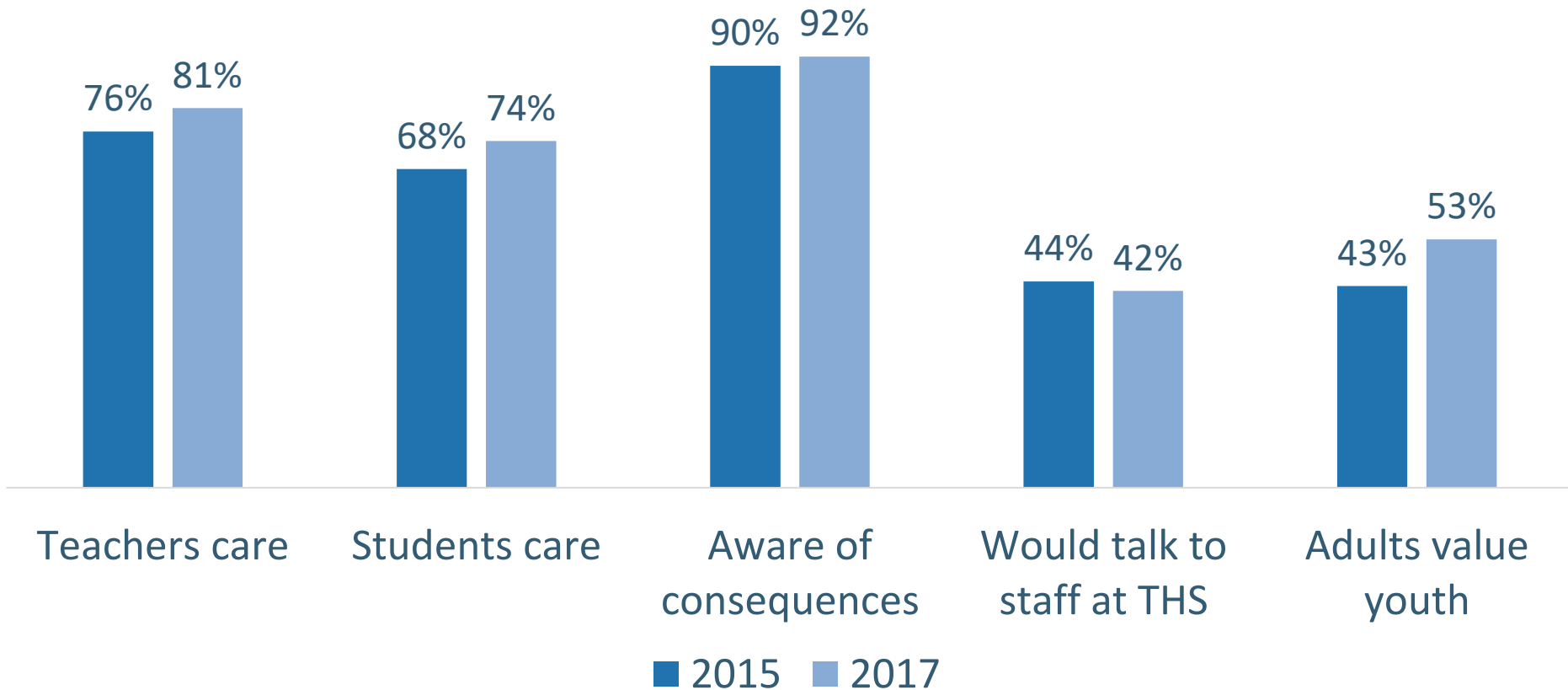
Youth who believe their parents disapprove of substance use are **much less likely to use** than those who do not.



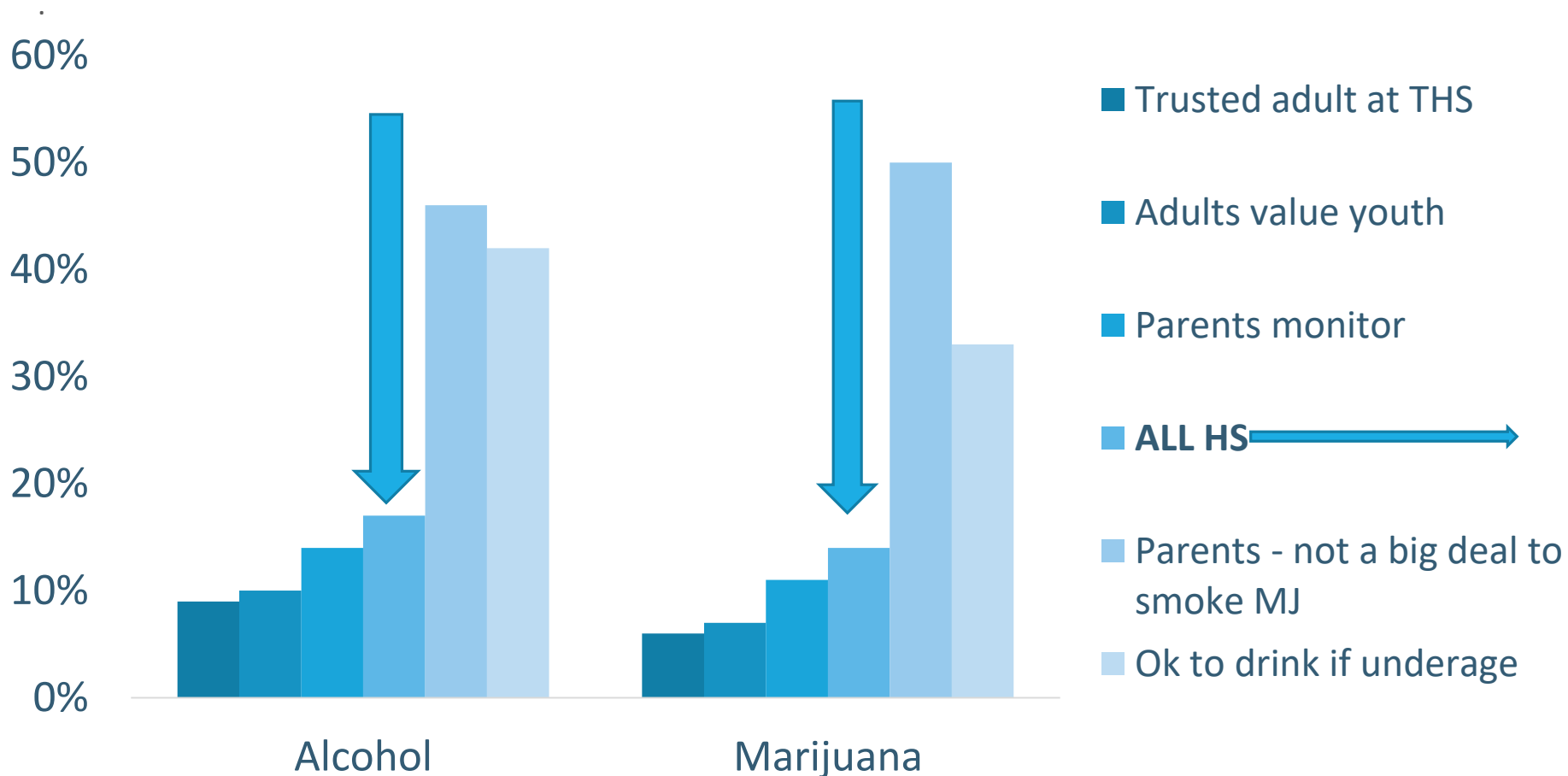
Perceived risk of substance use among HS students has **increased** except around **vaping & marijuana**.



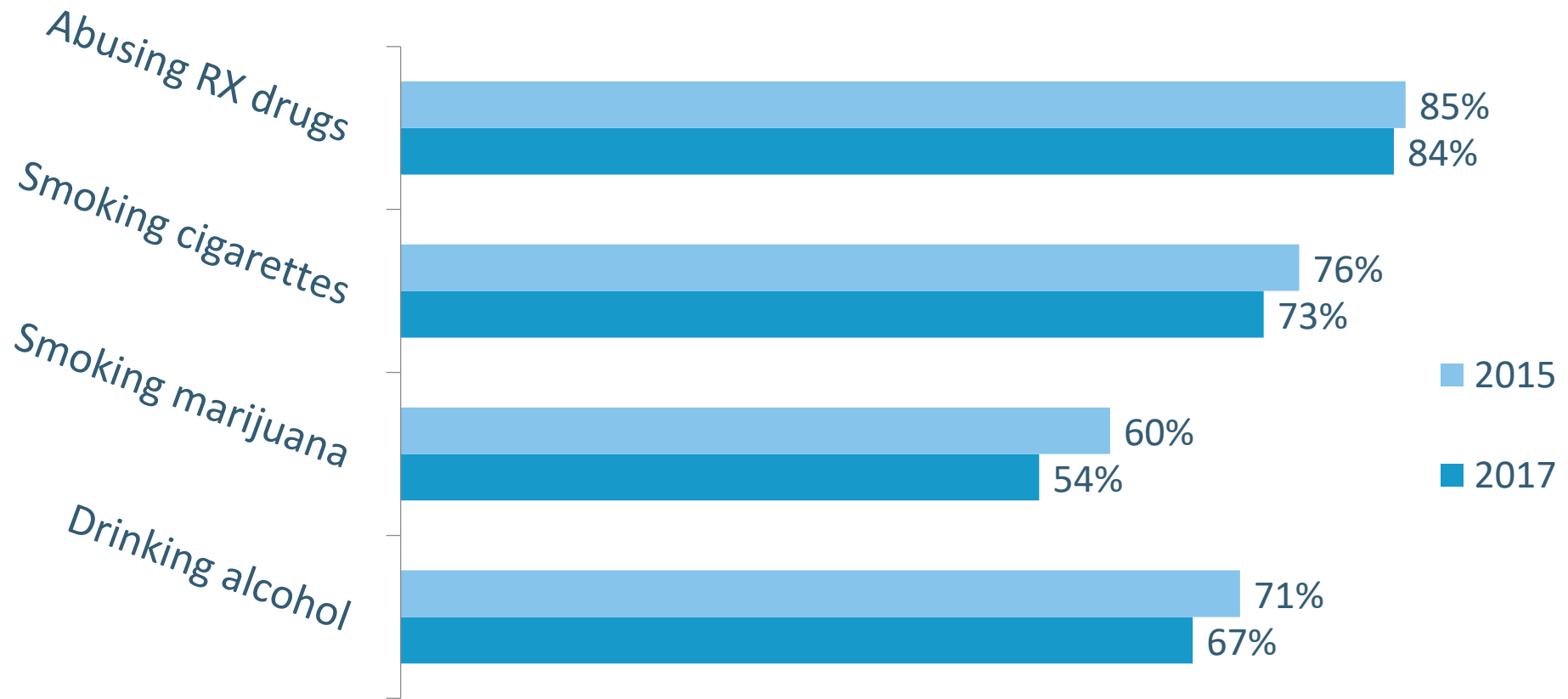
Positive school climate and perception that adults value youth in Trumbull.



Students use rates can be lowered by increasing protective factors



Varying levels of perception of peer disapproval among HS students.



Attitudes and behaviors around substance use are mostly positive.

Majority of students disapprove of the following:

- Driving and substance use
- Drinking when underage
- Smoking marijuana

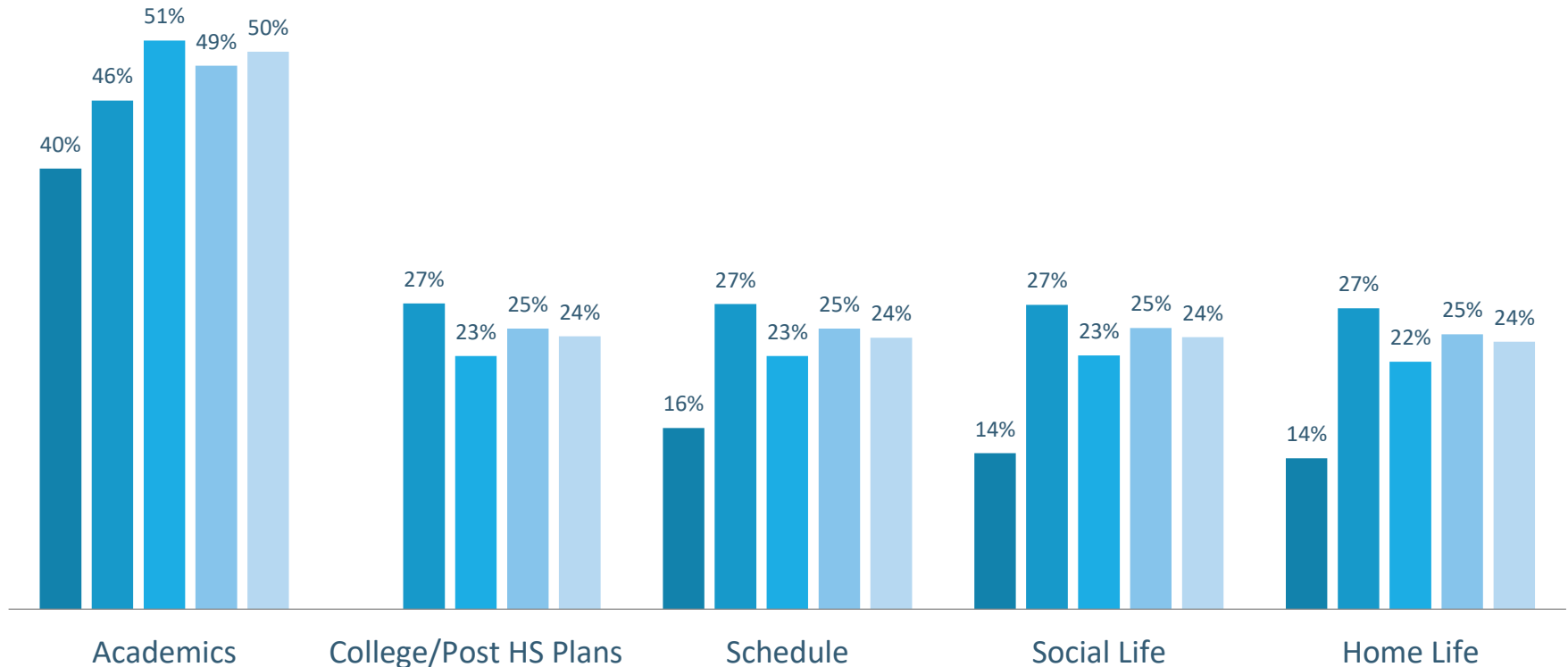
The outlier:

- Taking Rx drugs to cope with stress or anxiety

Whilst most students do not believe it is okay to abuse prescription drugs to get high (96%), there is a cohort of students who feel it is okay to use them to do better in school (19%) or to cope with stress and anxiety (41%).

Sources of “extreme” stress in students’ day to day lives.

■ 7/8th ■ 9th ■ 10th ■ 11th ■ 12th



Takeaway Messages

- Prevention Works – community collaboration makes it happen
- Parents Have the Power – Parental disapproval is a strong predictor of youth behavior
- Our work isn't done – new substances and local factors emerge
- We need to focus education efforts on older students
- School climate and connection to school matter.
- TPAUD can be a resource to the community

7 Strategies for Community Change

- *Provide Information* – 9th Grade Forum, Parent programs, Wellness curriculum, social marketing campaigns
- *Build Skills* – Keep A Clear Mind, Narcan training, Mental Health First Aid, training for police, training for alcohol sellers and servers
- *Provide Support* – collaboration with The CARES Group and Mary J. Sherlach Counseling Center
- *Enhance Barriers & Reduce Access* – TipsLine, Party Patrols, Compliance Checks, Drug Drop Box, Safe Rx storage information, social access campaigns
- *Change Consequences* – Social Host Law enforcement
- *Change Physical Design* – surveillance in open spaces and high-risk locations, signage
- *Modify/Change Policy* – bag checks at THS athletic events; expanded health to 12th graders; educating legislators around retail marijuana, minimum tobacco/vaping age, vaping sale/taxation

Questions or Comments

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