

Community Alcohol Readiness Study: 2006 Student Survey Results

Companion piece to the *Community Alcohol Readiness Study: 2006 Adult Survey Results*. Both 2006 surveys are follow-ups to the 2001 Mayor's Task Force Surveys of Students and Adults.

February 2008



Authors:
Kendra Erickson
Ramona Danielson
Dr. Richard Rathge

NORTH DAKOTA STATE DATA CENTER
North Dakota State University
IACC Building, Room 424
Fargo, ND 58105

(701) 231-9730
www.ndsu.edu/sdc



FOREWORD

The purpose of the Community Alcohol Readiness (CAR) study is to increase understanding of students' and adults' attitudes and perceptions associated with underage drinking and to provide objective data that can be used by decision makers to explore strategies to combat underage drinking. The CAR study was first conducted in 2001 of the entire Fargo/Moorhead Metropolitan Area, using a survey of students and a survey of adults. The 2006 follow-up study followed a similar design approach with one major exception; the 2006 study focused solely on Fargo and the Fargo Public School District. The 2006 study is designed to reexamine students' and adults' attitudes and perceptions five years after the baseline study to see if attitudes and perceptions have changed. It will provide decision makers with an opportunity to evaluate the strategies that have been implemented and to determine if changes need to be made.

This report, *Community Alcohol Readiness Study: 2006 Student Survey Results*, presents the results of the 2006 survey of students in grades 7 through 12 in the Fargo Public School District. The results of the similar survey of adults in households in Fargo are presented in a separate, companion report, *Community Alcohol Readiness Study: 2006 Adult Survey Results*. Both documents are available on the North Dakota State Data Center website at www.ndsu.edu/sdc/publications.htm.

Acknowledgments

We wish to acknowledge the assistance of administrators and teachers in the Fargo Public School District for allowing us to survey the students in their classrooms.

The 2006 survey instrument matched the survey instrument used in the 2001 baseline study to allow for direct comparisons. That survey instrument was designed by the North Dakota State Data Center, with the assistance of members of the Mayor's Task Force, and was adapted from work done by the Search Institute in conjunction with the Minnesota Institute of Public Health.

Funding for this study came from a Community Projects grant from North Dakota State University in Fargo, North Dakota.



Report Authors
Kendra Erickson
Ramona Danielson
Dr. Richard Rathge

February 2008

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

- The Community Alcohol Readiness (CAR) study is designed to examine attitudes and perceptions of students on alcohol use, provide objective data to help explore strategies to combat underage drinking, and help decision makers evaluate strategies that have been implemented. The 2006 survey of Fargo students is a follow-up to a 2001 baseline study of students in the Fargo/Moorhead Metropolitan Area.
- A stratified cluster sample of students in grades 7 through 12 in the Fargo Public School District was used for the 2006 survey, producing results with an error rate below 5 percent and a 95 percent confidence level. A total of 12 classes from six Fargo schools were surveyed, with a total of 278 students who completed the survey.
- Results of the 2006 student survey are summarized here, including the study objectives and methodology; alcohol use as a problem; appropriateness of actions; alcohol use, access, and consequences; community readiness; and demographics. References to significant differences are included when significance was found between characteristics. Characteristics tested for significant differences include year of survey, use of alcohol, gender, and age. Throughout the narrative, regarding references to age, the term “younger” represents students younger than 15 years old and the term “older” represents students 15-18 years old. Regarding references to use of alcohol, the term “user” represents students who have ever used alcohol and the term “non-user” represents students who have never used alcohol.

Alcohol Use as a Problem

- Students were asked their perceptions regarding how problematic *teenage alcohol use* and *adult alcohol use* are in the community (see Figure 1, Appendix Tables 1-2).
 - The majority of students see *teenage alcohol use* as at least a moderate problem. Females and older students see it as more of a problem than males and younger students do.
 - The majority of students see *adult alcohol use* as a minor problem, at worst. However, larger proportions of alcohol non-users and females see it as a problem than users and males do.
 - Overall, students see *teenage alcohol use* as somewhat more problematic than *adult alcohol use* in the community.
- Students were asked how much they agree or disagree that kids who experiment with alcohol almost always grow out of it (see Figure 2, Appendix Table 3).
 - Two-thirds of students disagree that kids who experiment with alcohol almost always grow out of it. Alcohol non-users, females, and younger students disagree more than users, males, and older students do.
- Students were asked how often they see someone drunk in public in their community (see Figure 3, Appendix Table 4).
 - The majority of students never/rarely see someone drunk in public in the community. Alcohol users and older students see someone drunk in public more than non-users and younger students do.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (continued)

- Students were asked the extent to which alcohol use contributes to *crashes/injuries* (automobile, hunting, boating, snowmobiling) and *violent crimes* in their community (see Figure 4, Appendix Tables 5-6).
 - On average, students think that alcohol contributes somewhat to *crashes/injuries*.
 - On average, students think that alcohol contributes somewhat to *violent crimes*.
 - Overall, students think alcohol contributes a bit more to *crashes/injuries* than to *violent crimes* in the community.

Appropriateness of Actions

- Students were asked if they think it is okay for parents to offer their teenagers alcoholic beverages in their home (see Figure 5, Appendix Table 7).
 - The majority of students think it is okay for parents to offer their teenagers alcoholic beverages in their home, but mainly for special occasions. Much larger proportions of alcohol users and older students than non-users and younger students think it is okay. However, acceptance of this has decreased since 2001.
- Students were asked to rate two different parents' actions: 1) parents offering their teenager an alcoholic beverage to drink with them saying they prefer he or she drink with them rather than drink elsewhere, and 2) after finding out their teenager had been drinking alcohol, the parents tell their teenager to use alcohol carefully and not let it interfere with schoolwork (see Figure 6, Appendix Tables 8-9).
 - Slightly more than one-third of students think that *parents offering their teenager an alcoholic beverage to drink with them saying they prefer he or she drink with them rather than drink elsewhere* is not at all acceptable. Much larger proportions of alcohol non-users and younger students than users and older students think it is not at all acceptable.
 - The majority of students think that *parents telling their teenager to use alcohol carefully and not let it interfere with schoolwork after finding out he or she had been drinking alcohol* is not at all acceptable. Much larger proportions of alcohol non-users and younger students than users and older students think this action is not at all acceptable. Acceptance of this action has decreased slightly since 2001.
 - While still indicating overall disapproval, on average, students are more accepting of *parents offering their teenager alcohol saying they prefer he or she drink with them rather than elsewhere* than of *parents telling their teenager to use alcohol carefully and not let it interfere with schoolwork after finding out he or she had been drinking alcohol*.
- Students were asked how much they agree or disagree with two statements regarding teenagers' actions: 1) teenagers should be able to drink as long as they do not drive afterwards, and 2) it is okay for teenagers to drink at parties if they do not get drunk (see Figure 7, Appendix Tables 10-11).
 - The majority of students disagree that *teenagers should be able to drink as long as they do not drive afterwards*. Alcohol non-users and younger students disagree more with this statement than do users and older students. Agreement with this statement has decreased since 2001.
 - The majority of students disagree that *it is okay for teenagers to drink at parties if they do not get drunk*. Alcohol non-users and younger students disagree more with this statement than do users and older students. Agreement with this statement has decreased since 2001.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (continued)

- While indicating overall disagreement, on average, students disagree slightly more with the statement that *it is okay for teenagers to drink at parties if they do not get drunk* than with the statement that *teenagers should be able to drink as long as they do not drive afterwards*.

Alcohol Use, Access, and Consequences

- Students were asked if they have ever used alcohol (See Figure 8, Appendix Table 12).
 - Nearly half of students have ever used alcohol. A much larger proportion of older students than younger students are alcohol users. The proportion of alcohol users decreased between 2001 and 2006 (from nearly two-thirds to nearly half). The decline in the proportion of alcohol users is most notable among younger students, where the proportion of students who have used alcohol was cut in half between 2001 and 2006 (from more than half to slightly more than one-fourth).
- Students were asked how often over a two week period of time they think the typical teenager in their community has five or more drinks in a row (a “drink” is defined as a glass of wine, a bottle of beer, or a mixed drink) (see Figure 9, Appendix Table 13).
 - Nearly two-thirds of students think that the typical teenager in the community binge drinks at least twice in a two week period. Much larger proportions of alcohol users and older students than non-users and younger students think the typical teenager binge drinks at least twice.
- Students were asked how difficult it is for teenagers in their community to: 1) sneak alcohol from their home or a friend’s home, 2) get an older person to buy alcohol for them, 3) get their parents to give alcohol to them, 4) buy beer, wine, or hard liquor at a store themselves, and 5) order a drink in a bar (see Figure 10, Appendix Tables 14-18).
 - Three-fourths of students think that it is not at all/a little difficult for teenagers in the community to *sneak alcohol from their home or a friend’s home*. Larger proportions of alcohol users and older students than non-users and younger students think it is not difficult.
 - More than half of students think that it is not at all/a little difficult for teenagers in the community to *get an older person to buy alcohol for them*. Larger proportions of alcohol users and older students than non-users and younger students think it is not difficult.
 - More than half of students think that it is quite/very difficult for teenagers in the community to *get their parents to give alcohol to them*.
 - Two-thirds of students think that it is quite/very difficult for teenagers in the community to *buy beer, wine, or hard liquor at a store themselves*.
 - Three-fourths of students think that it is quite/very difficult for teenagers in the community to *order a drink in a bar*.
 - Overall, students perceive that it is more difficult for teenagers to obtain alcohol directly (e.g., ordering a drink at a bar) than indirectly (e.g., sneaking alcohol from their home). On average, students think that *sneaking alcohol from their home or a friend’s home* is the easiest way to obtain alcohol, followed by *getting an older person to buy alcohol for them*. *Getting their parents to give them alcohol* is perceived to be moderately difficult, and *buying alcohol at a store* is seen to be even more difficult. Students indicated that the most difficult way to obtain alcohol is *ordering a drink in a bar*.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (continued)

- Students were asked how strongly they would oppose or favor *penalizing liquor stores or businesses caught selling alcohol to teenagers; penalizing adults, 21 or older, who provide alcohol to teenagers; and penalizing teenagers caught using alcohol* (see Figure 11, Appendix Tables 19-21).
 - Nearly three-fourths of students favor *penalizing liquor stores/businesses caught selling alcohol to teenagers*. Alcohol non-users are more in favor of this penalty than users. Support for this penalty has increased since 2001.
 - More than two-thirds of students favor *penalizing adults, 21 or older, who provide alcohol to teenagers*. Alcohol non-users are more in favor of this penalty than users.
 - The majority of students favor *penalizing teenagers caught using alcohol*. Alcohol non-users are more in favor of this penalty than users. Support for this penalty has increased since 2001.
 - On average, students are more in favor of *penalizing liquor stores/businesses caught selling alcohol to teenagers* than *penalizing adults who provide alcohol to teenagers* and *penalizing teenagers caught using alcohol*.

Community Readiness

- Students were asked how strongly they would oppose or favor having cops spend more time enforcing the minimum drinking age (see Figure 12, Appendix Table 22).
 - On average, students somewhat favor having cops spend more time enforcing the minimum drinking age. Alcohol non-users and younger students are more in favor of having cops spend more time enforcing the minimum drinking age than users and older students are, and students in 2006 are more in favor than students in 2001 were.
- Students were asked how much they agree or disagree that schools need to be more active in dealing with alcohol problems (see Figure 13, Appendix Table 23).
 - On average, students agree that schools need to be more active in dealing with alcohol problems. Alcohol non-users agree more than users, and students in 2006 agree more than students in 2001 did.
- Students were asked how much they agree or disagree that public service announcements are a good way to change attitudes about alcohol use (see Figure 14, Appendix Table 24).
 - On average, students responded neutrally regarding whether public service announcements are a good way to change attitudes about alcohol use. Alcohol non-users, females, and younger students agree more than users, males, and older students do.
- Students were asked how much they agree or disagree with three statements about alcohol use prevention: 1) alcohol prevention programs are a good idea because they save lives and money, 2) it is possible to reduce alcohol problems through prevention, and 3) the community has the responsibility to set up alcohol prevention programs (see Figure 15, Appendix Tables 25-27).
 - Half of students agree that *alcohol prevention programs are a good idea because they save lives and money*. Alcohol non-users, females, and younger students agree more than users, males, and older students do.
 - Half of students agree that *it is possible to reduce alcohol problems through prevention*. Alcohol non-users and younger students agree more than users and older students do.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (continued)

- Nearly half of students agree that *the community has the responsibility to set up alcohol prevention programs*. Alcohol non-users agree more than users do.
- On average, students agree nearly equally with each of the three statements about alcohol use prevention: *alcohol prevention programs are a good idea because they save lives and money, it is possible to reduce alcohol problems through prevention, and the community has the responsibility to set up alcohol prevention programs*.

Demographics

- Students surveyed are in grades 7 through 12. Two-thirds of students who participated in the study are 15-18 years old and one-third are younger than 15 years old (see Figure 16, Appendix Table 28).
- The gender distribution of students is approximately even between males and females, though a slightly larger proportion of males than females participated (see Figure 17, Appendix Table 29).

INTRODUCTION

Study Objectives

- The purpose of the Community Alcohol Readiness (CAR) study is to increase understanding of students' and adults' attitudes and perceptions associated with underage drinking and to provide objective data that can be used by decision makers to explore strategies to combat underage drinking. This 2006 CAR study is a follow-up to a 2001 baseline study, and is designed to reexamine students' and adults' attitudes and perceptions five years after the baseline study to see if attitudes and perceptions have changed. It will help decision makers evaluate the strategies that have been implemented and determine if changes need to be made.
- This report presents the results of the 2006 survey of students in grades 7 through 12 in the Fargo Public School District.

Methodology

- The study was conducted by the North Dakota State Data Center, in conjunction with the North Dakota KIDS COUNT program. The project was funded by a Community Projects grant from North Dakota State University in Fargo, North Dakota.
- In 2001, the Mayor's Task Force was charged with exploring students' and adults' attitudes and perceptions pertaining to underage alcohol use in the Fargo/Moorhead Metropolitan Area. This was accomplished through two independent randomized surveys. The first survey targeted students in grades 7 through 12 in 11 public schools in the Fargo/Moorhead Metropolitan Area. The second survey was conducted with adults in randomly selected households in the Fargo/Moorhead Metropolitan Area. The 2001 baseline research findings were compiled in two reports available online at www.ndsu.edu/sdc/publications.htm. The student survey results were entitled *Mayor's Task Force Community Readiness Student Survey: 2001* and the adult survey results were entitled *Mayor's Task Force Community Readiness Adult Survey: 2001*.
- This 2006 CAR study, a follow-up to the 2001 baseline study, followed a similar design approach to the 2001 study with one exception; while the 2001 study focused on the entire Fargo/Moorhead Metropolitan Area, the 2006 study focused solely on Fargo and the Fargo Public School District.
- As in 2001, the 2006 study examined students' and adults' attitudes and perceptions using two independent randomized surveys. Both surveys conducted in 2006 used the same core questions as the original 2001 baseline study to allow for direct comparisons.
- For the 2006 student survey, the results of which are presented in this report, a stratified cluster sample was used to survey students in grades 7 through 12 in the Fargo Public School District, producing results with an error rate below 5 percent and a confidence level of 95 percent. To do so, core classes (i.e., classes that every student has to take such as English, Math, and History) were randomly selected by school administrators in order to achieve a generalizable distribution of students. A total of 12 classes were surveyed from six Fargo schools in each grade level (see Table A).

INTRODUCTION (continued)

Table A. Participating schools in the Fargo Public School District, by grade level of participating class, Spring 2006

Participating Fargo School*	Grade Level of Participating Students
Fargo North High School	11 and 12
Fargo South High School	10 and 12
Woodrow Wilson Community High School	10 and 11
Agassiz Junior High School	7
Ben Franklin Junior High School	7, 8, and 9
Discovery Junior High School	8 and 9

*School names and grade levels are as of Spring 2006; some reclassifications of schools and grade levels occurred Fall 2006

- North Dakota State University (NDSU) Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval was obtained for this study, ensuring that proper protocol was used and the rights of human subjects were maintained. Permission was obtained from school administrators and instructors in advance. Letters explaining the study to the parents were sent home with students in advance, and students were provided the opportunity to opt-out of participating in the survey. Students completed the surveys during class period to facilitate quick response; surveys took approximately 10 minutes to complete. Completed surveys were gathered from the individual schools. The surveys were designed in a scannable format to reduce data entry coding error and time.
- A total of 278 students participated in the 2006 survey.
- The 2006 survey instrument matched the survey instrument used in the 2001 baseline study to allow for direct comparisons. The baseline survey instrument was designed by the North Dakota State Data Center, with the assistance of members of the Mayor's Task Force. Portions of the survey were adapted from work done by the Search Institute in conjunction with the Minnesota Institute of Public Health.

Presentation of Findings

- This report presents the results of the 2006 survey of students in grades 7 through 12 in the Fargo Public School District. The results of a similar survey of adults in households in Fargo are presented in a separate, companion report entitled *Community Alcohol Readiness Study: 2006 Adult Survey Results*. Both documents are available on the North Dakota State Data Center website at www.ndsu.edu/sdc/publications.htm. Comparisons of the student survey results and the adult survey results are highlighted in a special section of this report.
- The analysis was conducted in two parts. First, frequency distributions were run for each question. Means were also run on several questions. Similar topics are grouped together and displayed in graphic form in the body of the report. Key findings are reported in bullet form below each figure. An executive summary highlights the overall findings by topic area.
- Second, significance testing was conducted. This procedure tests whether the distribution of responses differs from what normally should be expected. Three key demographic characteristics (i.e., gender, age, and if the student has ever used alcohol) were explored as well as differences between the 2006 and the 2001 survey results. Chi-square tests and t-tests were run as appropriate on each of the survey questions by age, gender, use of alcohol, and year of survey response. The distributions that revealed statistically significant differences at the $p < .05$ level are discussed in the narrative associated with each figure and reported in the appendix tables. An overview of significant differences is presented in a special section of this report.

INTRODUCTION (continued)

- Appendix tables present detailed distributions, and associated appendix tables are noted along with each figure. They include the 2006 survey responses, the 2001 survey responses (marked as significant when appropriate), and distributions by the categories of age, gender, and use of alcohol when significance was found.
- Year of Survey: Significant differences were found between certain responses to questions in 2006 and the responses to the same questions in the 2001 baseline. Whenever significant differences have been found, they are discussed in the narrative and are noted as significant in the appendix tables. An overview of significant differences between 2006 and 2001 survey results is presented in a special section of this report.
- Use of Alcohol: Significant differences in certain responses to the 2006 survey were found based on whether the student has ever used alcohol. Regarding references to use of alcohol, the term “user” has been used to represent students who have ever used alcohol and the term “non-user” represents students who have never used alcohol. Whenever significant differences have been found, they are discussed in the narrative and distributions are presented in the appendix tables. An overview of significant differences between alcohol users and non-users is presented in a special section of this report.
- Gender: Significant differences in certain responses to the 2006 survey were found based on the student’s gender (i.e., male or female). Whenever significant differences have been found, they are discussed in the narrative and distributions are presented in the appendix tables. An overview of significant differences between males and females is presented in a special section of this report.
- Age: Significant differences in certain responses to the 2006 survey were found based on the student’s age. Regarding references to age, the term “younger” has been used to represent students younger than 15 years old and the term “older” has been used to represent students 15-18 years old. Whenever significant differences have been found, they are discussed in the narrative and distributions are presented in the appendix tables. An overview of significant differences between younger and older students is presented in a special section of this report.
- Students and Adults: Lastly, results of the 2006 student survey and the 2006 adult survey were compared, and significant differences in certain responses between students and adults were found. An overview of significant differences between students and adults is presented in a special section of this report.

OVERVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES

Differences Between 2006 and 2001 Survey Results:

Appropriateness of Actions

- A smaller proportion of students in 2006 than in 2001 think it is okay for parents to offer their teenagers alcoholic beverages in their home on special occasions.
- Regarding parents' action:
 - A larger proportion of students in 2006 than in 2001 think that *parents telling their teenager to use alcohol carefully and not let it interfere with schoolwork after finding out he or she had been drinking alcohol* is not at all acceptable.
- Regarding teenager's actions:
 - Students in 2006 disagree more than students in 2001 did that *teenagers should be able to drink as long as they do not drive afterwards*.
 - Students in 2006 disagree more than students in 2001 did that *it is okay for teenagers to drink at parties if they do not get drunk*.
 - Overall, students in 2006 are more conservative in their attitudes about alcohol behaviors than students in 2001 were.

Alcohol Use, Access, and Consequences

- The proportion of students who have ever used alcohol decreased from nearly two-thirds in 2001 to nearly half in 2006. This overall decrease in the proportion of students who have ever used alcohol is even more prominent when looking at the student's age. The proportion of younger students who have ever used alcohol was cut in half since 2001, from more than half of younger students in 2001 who were users to slightly more than one-fourth in 2006.
- Regarding penalties for teenage alcohol use:
 - A somewhat larger proportion of students in 2006 than in 2001 favor *penalizing liquor stores/businesses caught selling alcohol to teenagers*.
 - A somewhat larger proportion of students in 2006 than in 2001 favor *penalizing teenagers caught using alcohol*.
 - Overall, students in 2006 are more supportive of these two penalties than students in 2001 were.

Community Readiness

- On average, students in 2006 somewhat favor while students in 2001 responded neutrally about having cops spend more time enforcing the minimum drinking age.
- On average, students in 2006 agree while students in 2001 responded neutrally about schools needing to be more active in dealing with alcohol problems.

OVERVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES (continued)

Differences Between 2006 Alcohol Users and Non-Users:

Regarding references to use of alcohol, the term “user” has been used to represent students who have ever used alcohol and the term “non-user” has been used to represent students who have never used alcohol.

Alcohol Use as a Problem

- Alcohol non-users see *adult alcohol use* as more of a problem in the community than what users do.
- Alcohol non-users disagree more than users that kids who experiment with alcohol almost always grow out of it.
- Alcohol users have seen someone drunk in public more often than non-users have.

Appropriateness of Actions

- A much larger proportion of alcohol users than non-users think it is okay for parents to offer their teenagers alcoholic beverages in their home.
- Regarding parents' actions:
 - A much larger proportion of alcohol non-users than users think that *parents offering their teenager an alcoholic beverage to drink with them because they prefer he or she drink with them rather than drink elsewhere* is not at all acceptable.
 - A much larger proportion of alcohol non-users than users think that *parents telling their teenager to use alcohol carefully and not let it interfere with schoolwork after finding out he or she had been drinking alcohol* is not at all acceptable.
 - Overall, alcohol users are more accepting of the parents' actions than non-users are.
- Regarding teenager's actions:
 - The majority of alcohol non-users strongly disagree that *teenagers should be able to drink as long as they do not drive afterwards*, compared to more than one-tenth of users.
 - The majority of alcohol non-users strongly disagree that *it is okay for teenagers to drink at parties if they do not get drunk*, compared to more than one-tenth of users.
 - Overall, alcohol non-users are more conservative in their attitudes about alcohol behaviors than users are.

Alcohol Use, Access, and Consequences

- A much larger proportion of alcohol users than non-users think that the typical teenager in the community binge drinks at least twice in a two week period.
- Regarding methods of obtaining alcohol:
 - A larger proportion of alcohol users than non-users think it is not at all difficult to *sneak alcohol from their home or a friend's home*.

OVERVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES (continued)

- Alcohol users think *getting an older person to buy alcohol for them* is less difficult than non-users do.
- Overall, alcohol users think getting alcohol through these two methods is easier than non-users do.
- Regarding penalties for teenage alcohol use:
 - A larger proportion of alcohol non-users than users favor *penalizing liquor stores/businesses caught selling alcohol to teenagers*.
 - A much larger proportion of alcohol non-users than users favor *penalizing adults, 21 or older, who provide alcohol to teenagers*.
 - A much larger proportion of alcohol non-users than users favor *penalizing teenagers caught using alcohol*.
 - Overall, alcohol non-users are more supportive of these penalties than users are.

Community Readiness

- On average, alcohol users somewhat oppose while non-users somewhat favor having cops spend more time enforcing the minimum drinking age.
- On average, alcohol users responded neutrally while non-users agree that schools need to be more active in dealing with alcohol problems.
- On average, alcohol users responded neutrally while non-users agree that public service announcements are a good way to change attitudes about alcohol use.
- Regarding alcohol use prevention:
 - A much larger proportion of alcohol non-users than users agree that *alcohol prevention programs are a good idea because they save lives and money*.
 - A much larger proportion of alcohol non-users than users agree that *it is possible to reduce alcohol problems through prevention*.
 - A larger proportion of alcohol non-users than users agree that *the community has the responsibility to set up alcohol prevention programs*.
 - Overall, alcohol non-users agree more strongly than users do on all three prevention statements.

Differences Between 2006 Males and Females:

Alcohol Use as a Problem

- Females see *teenage alcohol use* as more of a problem in the community than what males do. More males than females see *adult alcohol use* as not a problem in the community.
- Females disagree more than males do that kids who experiment with alcohol almost always grow out of it.

OVERVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES (continued)

Community Readiness

- On average, males responded neutrally while females agree that public service announcements are a good way to change attitudes about alcohol use.
- Regarding alcohol use prevention, a larger proportion of males than females disagree that *alcohol prevention programs are a good idea because they save lives and money*.

Differences Between 2006 Younger and Older Students:

Regarding references to age, the term “younger” has been used to represent students younger than 15 years old and the term “older” has been used to represent students 15-18 years old.

Alcohol Use as a Problem

- Older students see *teenage alcohol use* as more of a problem than younger students do.
- Younger students disagree more that kids who experiment with alcohol almost always grow out of it than older students do.
- Older students see someone drunk in public more often than younger students do.

Appropriateness of Actions

- A much larger proportion of older students than younger students think it is okay for parents to offer their teenagers alcoholic beverages in their home.
- Regarding parents' actions:
 - The majority of younger students think that *parents offering their teenager an alcoholic beverage to drink with them because they prefer he or she drink with them rather than drink elsewhere* is not at all acceptable, compared to a little more than one-fourth of older students.
 - A much larger proportion of younger students than older students think that *parents telling their teenager to use alcohol carefully and not let it interfere with schoolwork after finding out he or she had been drinking alcohol* is not at all acceptable.
 - Overall, older students are more accepting of the parents' actions than younger students are.
- Regarding teenager's actions:
 - The majority of younger students strongly disagree that *teenagers should be able to drink as long as they do not drive afterwards*, compared to nearly one-third of older students.
 - Nearly half of younger students strongly disagree that *it is okay for teenagers to drink at parties if they do not get drunk*, compared to nearly one-third of older students.
 - Overall, younger students are more conservative in their attitudes about alcohol behaviors than older students are.

OVERVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES (continued)

Alcohol Use, Access, and Consequences

- More than twice the proportion of older students than younger students have ever used alcohol.
- A much larger proportion of older students than younger students think that the typical teenager in the community binge drinks at least twice in a two week period.
- Regarding methods of obtaining alcohol:
 - A larger proportion of older students than younger students think it is not at all difficult to *sneak alcohol from their home or a friend's home*.
 - Older students think *getting an older person to buy alcohol for them* is less difficult than younger students do.
 - Overall, older students think getting alcohol is easier than younger students do.

Community Readiness

- On average, younger students somewhat favor having cops spend more time enforcing the minimum drinking age while older students responded neutrally.
- On average, older students responded neutrally while younger students agree that public service announcements are a good way to change attitudes about alcohol use.
- Regarding alcohol use prevention:
 - A much larger proportion of younger students than older students agree that *alcohol prevention programs are a good idea because they save lives and money*.
 - A much larger proportion of younger students than older students agree that *it is possible to reduce alcohol problems through prevention*.
 - Overall, younger students agree more strongly with the two statements about prevention than older students do.

COMPARISONS OF 2006 STUDENT/ADULT SURVEY RESULTS

Introduction

- The 2006 Community Alcohol Readiness (CAR) study has two components, a survey of students and a survey of adults in Fargo, North Dakota. The results of the student survey, presented in this report entitled *Community Alcohol Readiness Study: 2006 Student Survey Results*, as well as the results of the adult survey, presented in the companion report entitled *Community Alcohol Readiness Study: 2006 Adult Survey Results*, are available online at www.ndsu.edu/sdc/publications.htm.
- Significance testing was conducted comparing the results of the 2006 student survey and the 2006 adult survey. This procedure tests whether the distribution of responses differs from what normally should be expected. Chi-square tests and t-tests were run as appropriate on each of the survey questions. An overview of significant differences (at the $p < .05$ level) between students and adults is presented here, in this special section of the report.

Alcohol Use as a Problem

- Students and adults were asked their perceptions regarding how problematic *teenage alcohol use* and *adult alcohol use* are in the community.
 - Students see *teenage alcohol use* as much less of a problem than adults do. While more than half of students see *teenage alcohol use* as a moderate/serious problem (54.0 percent), three-fourths of adults see *teenage alcohol use* as a moderate/serious problem (77.6 percent).
- Students and adults were asked the extent to which alcohol use contributes to *crashes/injuries* (automobile, hunting, boating, snowmobiling) and *violent crimes* in their community (using a 5-point scale where 1 represents “contributes not at all” and 5 represents “contributes a great deal”).
 - Students think alcohol contributes less to *crashes/injuries* than adults do. On average, students think that alcohol contributes somewhat to *crashes/injuries* (mean=3.35) while adults think that alcohol contributes quite a bit (mean=3.71).
 - Students think alcohol contributes less to *violent crimes* than adults do. On average, students and adults think that alcohol contributes somewhat to *violent crimes* (mean=2.79 and mean=3.48, respectively).

Appropriateness of Actions

- Students and adults were asked if they think it is okay for parents to offer their teenagers alcoholic beverages in their home.
 - Students are more accepting than adults of parents offering their teenagers alcoholic beverages in their home. The majority of students think it is okay for parents to offer their teenagers alcoholic beverages in their home (55.8 percent) while 38.1 percent of adults think it is okay for parents to offer their teenagers alcoholic beverages in their home.
- Students and adults were asked to rate two different parents’ actions: 1) parents offering their teenager an alcoholic beverage to drink with them saying they prefer he or she drink with them rather than drink elsewhere, and 2) after finding out their teenager had been drinking alcohol, the parents tell their teenager to use alcohol carefully and not let it interfere with schoolwork (using a 5-point scale where 1 represents “not at all acceptable” and 5 represents “very acceptable”).

COMPARISONS OF STUDENT/ADULT SURVEY RESULTS (continued)

- Students think that *parents offering their teenager an alcoholic beverage to drink with them saying they prefer he or she drink with them rather than drink elsewhere* is more acceptable than adults do. On average, students and adults think that this parental action is a little acceptable (mean=2.33 and mean=1.55, respectively).
- Students think that *parents telling their teenager to use alcohol carefully and not let it interfere with schoolwork after finding out he or she had been drinking alcohol* is more acceptable than adults do. On average, students think this parental action is a little acceptable (mean=1.77) and adults think that this parental action is not at all acceptable (mean=1.30).
- Students and adults were asked how much they agree or disagree with two statements regarding teenagers' actions: 1) teenagers should be able to drink as long as they do not drive afterwards, and 2) it is okay for teenagers to drink at parties if they do not get drunk (using a 5-point scale where 1 represents "strongly disagree" and 5 represents "strongly agree").
 - Students disagree less strongly than adults that *teenagers should be able to drink as long as they do not drive afterwards*. On average, students disagree with this statement (mean=2.27) and adults strongly disagree (mean=1.43).
 - Students disagree less strongly than adults that *it is okay for teenagers to drink at parties if they do not get drunk*. On average, students disagree with this statement (mean=2.21) and adults strongly disagree (mean=1.47).

Alcohol Use, Access, and Consequences

- Students and adults were asked how often over a two week period of time they think the typical teenager in their community has five or more drinks in a row (a "drink" is defined as a glass of wine, a bottle of beer, or a mixed drink).
 - A larger proportion of students than adults think the typical teenager does not binge drink at all in a two week period; 14.0 percent of students said teenagers do not binge drink at all compared to 3.7 percent of adults.
- Students and adults were asked how difficult it is for teenagers in their community to: 1) sneak alcohol from their home or a friend's home, 2) get an older person to buy alcohol for them, 3) get their parents to give alcohol to them, 4) buy beer, wine, or hard liquor at a store themselves, and 5) order a drink in a bar (using a 5-point scale where 1 represents "not at all difficult" and 5 represents "very difficult").
 - Students think it is more difficult for teenagers in the community to *sneak alcohol from their home or a friend's home* than adults do. On average, students and adults think it is a little difficult for teenagers in the community to *sneak alcohol from their home or a friend's home* (mean=2.04 and mean=1.82, respectively).
 - Students think it is more difficult for teenagers in the community to *get an older person to buy alcohol for them* than adults do. On average, students and adults think it is a little difficult for teenagers in the community to *get an older person to buy alcohol for them* (mean=2.38 and mean=2.01, respectively).
 - Students think it is more difficult to *get their parents to give alcohol to them* than adults do. On average, students think it is quite difficult (mean=3.62) while adults think it is somewhat difficult (mean=3.09).

COMPARISONS OF STUDENT/ADULT SURVEY RESULTS (continued)

- Students think it is more difficult to *buy beer, wine, or hard liquor at a store themselves* than adults do. On average, students think it is quite difficult (mean=3.77) while adults think it is somewhat difficult (mean=3.29).
- Students think it is a bit more difficult for teenagers in the community to *order a drink in a bar* than adults do. On average, students and adults think it is quite difficult for teenagers in the community to *order a drink in a bar* (mean=4.06 and mean=3.83, respectively).
- Students and adults were asked how strongly they would oppose or favor *penalizing liquor stores or businesses caught selling alcohol to teenagers, penalizing adults who provide alcohol to teenagers, and penalizing teenagers caught using alcohol* (using a 5-point scale where 1 represents “strongly oppose” and 5 represents “strongly favor”).
 - Students are less in favor of *penalizing liquor stores/businesses caught selling alcohol to teenagers* than adults are. On average, students and adults somewhat favor *penalizing liquor stores/businesses caught selling alcohol to teenagers* (mean=4.06 and mean=4.36, respectively).
 - Students are much less in favor of *penalizing adults, 21 or older, who provide alcohol to teenagers* than adults are. On average, students somewhat favor this penalty (mean=3.83) while adults strongly favor it (mean=4.59).
 - Students are less in favor of *penalizing teenagers caught using alcohol* than adults are. On average, students and adults somewhat favor *penalizing teenagers caught using alcohol* (mean=3.70 and mean=4.34, respectively).

Community Readiness

- Students and adults were asked how strongly they would oppose or favor having cops spend more time enforcing the minimum drinking age (using a 5-point scale where 1 represents “strongly oppose” and 5 represents “strongly favor”).
 - Students are less in favor of having cops spend more time enforcing the minimum drinking age than adults are. On average, students and adults somewhat favor having cops spend more time enforcing the minimum drinking age (mean=3.31 and mean=3.92, respectively).
- Students and adults were asked how much they agree or disagree that schools need to be more active in dealing with alcohol problems (using a 5-point scale where 1 represents “strongly disagree” and 5 represents “strongly agree”).
 - Students agree less than adults do that schools need to be more active in dealing with alcohol problems. On average, students and adults agree that schools need to be more active in dealing with alcohol problems (mean=3.25 and mean=4.07, respectively).
- Students were asked how much they agree or disagree that public service announcements are a good way to change attitudes about alcohol use (using a 5-point scale where 1 represents “strongly disagree” and 5 represents “strongly agree”).
 - Students agree less than adults do that public service announcements are a good way to change attitudes about alcohol use. On average, students responded neutrally (mean=3.07), while adults agree that public service announcements are a good way to change attitudes about alcohol use (mean=3.60).

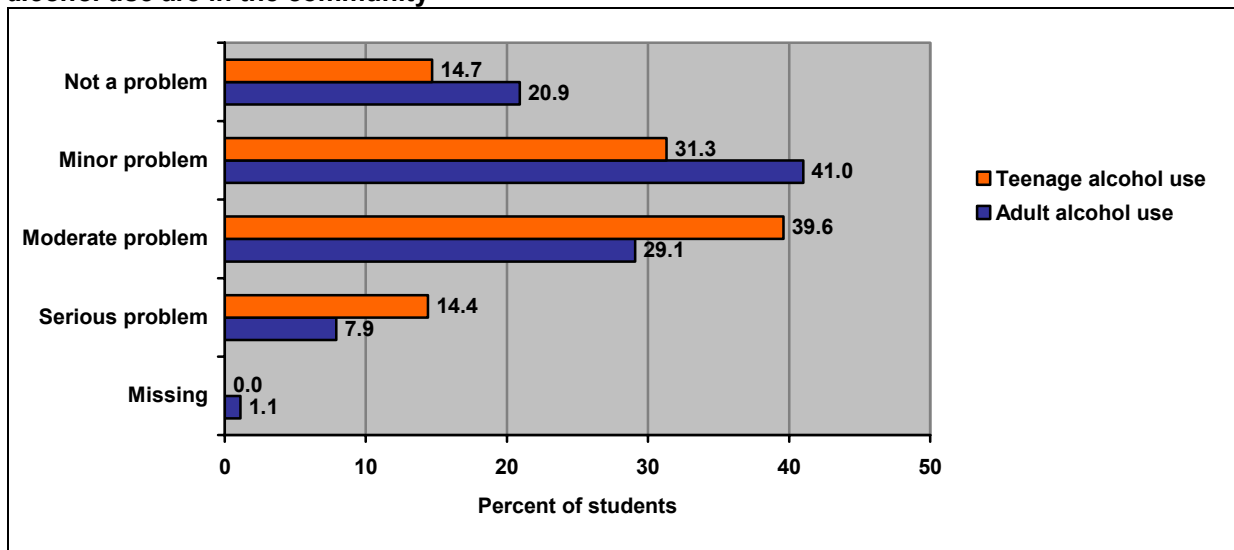
COMPARISONS OF STUDENT/ADULT SURVEY RESULTS (continued)

- Students and adults were asked how much they agree or disagree with three statements about alcohol use prevention: 1) alcohol prevention programs are a good idea/investment because they save lives and money, 2) it is possible to reduce alcohol problems through prevention, and 3) the community has the responsibility to set up alcohol prevention programs (using a 5-point scale where 1 represents “strongly disagree” and 5 represents “strongly agree”).
 - Students agree less than adults do that *alcohol prevention programs are a good idea/investment because they save lives and money*. On average, students and adults agree that *alcohol prevention programs are a good idea because they save lives and money* (mean=3.45 and mean=4.13, respectively).
 - Students agree less than adults do that *it is possible to reduce alcohol problems through prevention*. On average, students and adults agree that *it is possible to reduce alcohol problems through prevention* (mean=3.43 and mean=4.10, respectively).
 - Students agree less than adults do that *the community has the responsibility to set up alcohol prevention programs*. On average, students and adults agree that *the community has the responsibility to set up alcohol prevention programs* (mean=3.42 and mean=3.92, respectively).

2006 STUDENT SURVEY RESULTS

Alcohol Use as a Problem

Figure 1. Student's perceptions regarding how much of a problem *teenage alcohol use* and *adult alcohol use* are in the community



N=278; figure reflects 2006 survey data; see Appendix Tables 1 and 2

Teenage Alcohol Use in the Community

Students were asked their perceptions regarding how problematic teenage alcohol use is in the community.

See Figure 1 for overall distributions for 2006. See Appendix Table 1 for overall distributions for 2006 and 2001, and distributions by gender (male and female) and age (younger and older).

Regarding references to age, the term “younger” represents students younger than 15 years old and the term “older” represents students 15-18 years old.

Results for 2006

- Nearly half of students indicated that teenage alcohol use is, at worst, a minor problem in the community (46.0 percent). An additional 39.6 percent indicated it is a moderate problem, and 14.4 percent indicated that teenage alcohol use is a serious problem.

Comparisons to 2001 survey data

- The differences between the two years are not significant.
- The distributions of responses from students in 2001 and in 2006 on the topic of teenage alcohol use as a problem are similar.

Significant differences based on gender (2006 data)

- A larger proportion of male students than female students see teenage alcohol use as, at worst, a minor problem (53.5 percent and 36.3 percent, respectively).

Significant differences based on age (2006 data)

- Nearly twice the proportion of older students than younger students see teenage alcohol use as, at least, a moderate problem (64.1 percent and 33.4 percent, respectively).

Adult Alcohol Use in the Community

Students were asked their perceptions regarding how problematic adult alcohol use is in the community.

See Figure 1 for overall distributions for 2006. See Appendix Table 2 for overall distributions for 2006 and 2001, and distributions by use of alcohol (users and non-users) and gender (male and female).

Regarding references to use of alcohol, the term “user” represents students who have ever used alcohol and the term “non-user” represents students who have never used alcohol.

Results for 2006

- Six in 10 students indicated adult alcohol use is, at worst, a minor problem in the community (61.9 percent).

Comparisons to 2001 survey data

- The differences between the two years are not significant.
- The distributions of responses from students in 2001 and in 2006 on the topic of adult alcohol use as a problem are similar.

Significant differences based on use of alcohol (2006 data)

- A somewhat smaller proportion of users than non-users indicated adult alcohol use is, at worst, a minor problem in the community (58.1 percent and 65.1 percent, respectively).

Significant differences based on gender (2006 data)

- A larger proportion of male students than female students view adult alcohol use as not a problem (25.5 percent and 15.3 percent, respectively).

Comparisons of Teenage Alcohol Use and Adult Alcohol Use

Students were asked their perceptions of how much of a problem teenage alcohol use and adult alcohol use are in the community.

See Figure 1 for overall distributions for 2006. See Appendix Tables 1 and 2 for overall distributions for 2006 and distributions by gender (male and female).

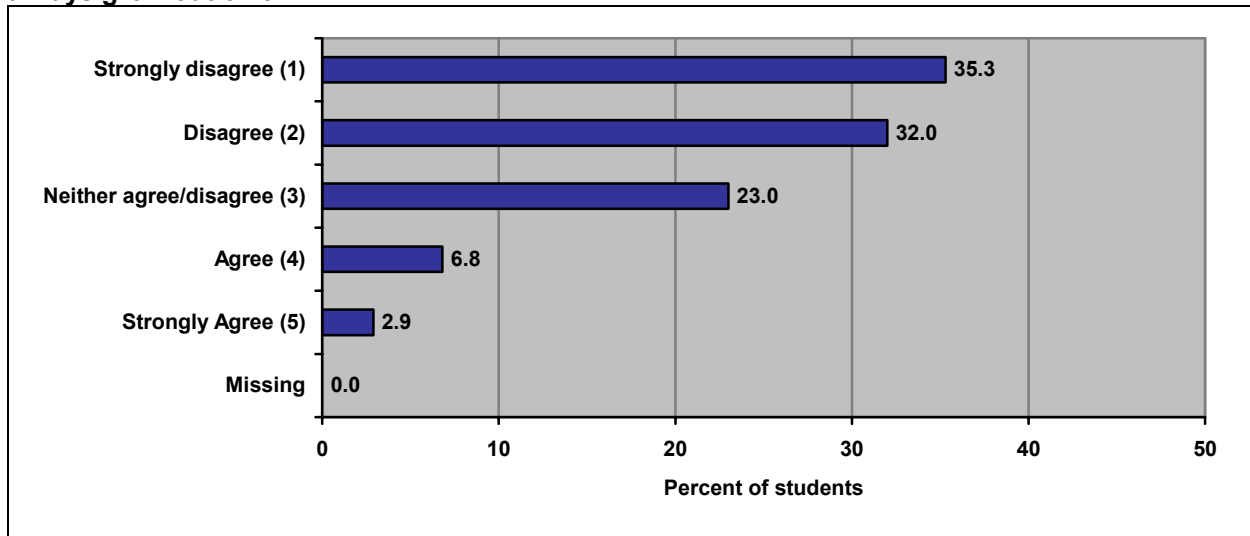
Results for 2006

- Students indicated that alcohol use among teenagers is more problematic than alcohol use among adults; 54.0 percent of students said teenage alcohol use is, at least, a moderate problem compared to 37.0 percent who said adult alcohol use is, at least, a moderate problem.

Significant differences based on gender (2006 data)

- With respect to male students, a somewhat smaller proportion indicated that teenage alcohol use is, at worst, a minor problem compared to adult alcohol use (53.5 percent and 62.1 percent, respectively).
 - With respect to female students, a much smaller proportion indicated that teenage alcohol use is, at worst, a minor problem compared to adult alcohol use (36.3 percent and 61.3 percent, respectively).
-

Figure 2. Student’s opinion regarding the statement: “Kids who experiment with alcohol almost always grow out of it”



N=278; figure reflects 2006 survey data; see Appendix Table 3

Note: The mean equals 2.10. The mean is based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being “strongly disagree” and 5 being “strongly agree”

Student’s Opinion Regarding the Statement: “Kids who experiment with alcohol almost always grow out of it”

Students were asked how much they agree or disagree with the statement that kids who experiment with alcohol almost always grow out of it (using a 5-point scale where 1 represents “strongly disagree” and 5 represents “strongly agree”).

See Figure 2 for overall distributions for 2006. See Appendix Table 3 for overall distributions and means for 2006 and 2001, and distributions and means by use of alcohol (users and non-users), gender (male and female), and age (younger and older).

Regarding references to use of alcohol, the term “user” represents students who have ever used alcohol and the term “non-user” represents students who have never used alcohol. Additionally, regarding references to age, the term “younger” represents students younger than 15 years old and the term “older” represents students 15-18 years old.

Results for 2006

- Two-thirds of students disagree that kids who experiment with alcohol almost always grow out of it (67.3 percent).
- On average, students disagree that kids who experiment with alcohol almost always grow out of it (mean=2.10).

Comparisons to 2001 survey data

- The differences between the two years are not significant.
- The distributions and means of responses from students in 2001 and in 2006 are similar regarding whether kids who experiment with alcohol almost always grow out of it.

Significant differences based on use of alcohol (2006 data)

- A much smaller proportion of users than non-users strongly disagree that kids who experiment with alcohol almost always grow out of it (19.8 percent and 49.3 percent, respectively).
- While indicating overall disagreement, on average, users do not disagree as much as non-users that kids who experiment with alcohol almost always grow out of it (mean=2.40 and mean=1.82, respectively).

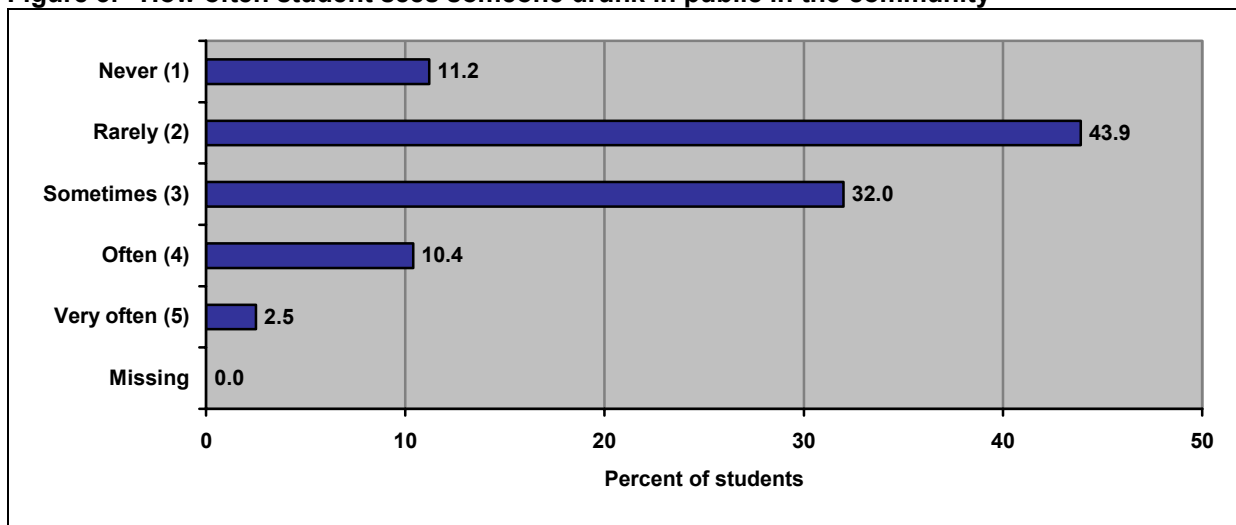
Significant differences based on gender (2006 data)

- A smaller proportion of male students than female students disagree that kids who experiment with alcohol almost always grow out of it (60.1 percent and 76.6 percent, respectively).
- While indicating overall disagreement, on average, male students do not disagree as much as female students that kids who experiment with alcohol almost always grow out of it (mean=2.27 and mean=1.88, respectively).

Significant differences based on age (2006 data)

- A larger proportion of younger students than older students disagree that kids who experiment with alcohol almost always grow out of it (80.0 percent and 61.5 percent, respectively).
 - While indicating overall disagreement, on average, older students do not disagree as much as younger students that kids who experiment with alcohol almost always grow out of it (mean=2.25 and mean=1.78, respectively).
-

Figure 3. How often student sees someone drunk in public in the community



N=278; figure reflects 2006 survey data; see Appendix Table 4

Note: The mean equals 2.49. The mean is based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being “never” and 5 being “very often”

How Often Student Sees Someone Drunk in Public in the Community

Students were asked how often they see someone drunk in public in their community (using a 5-point scale where 1 represents “never” and 5 represents “very often”).

See Figure 3 for overall distributions for 2006. See Appendix Table 4 for overall distributions and means for 2006 and 2001, and distributions and means by use of alcohol (users and non-users) and age (younger and older).

Regarding references to use of alcohol, the term “user” represents students who have ever used alcohol and the term “non-user” represents students who have never used alcohol. Additionally, regarding references to age, the term “younger” represents students younger than 15 years old and the term “older” represents students 15-18 years old.

Results for 2006

- More than half of students never/rarely see someone drunk in public in the community (55.1 percent).
- On average, students rarely see someone drunk in public in the community (mean=2.49).

Comparisons to 2001 survey data

- The differences between the two years are not significant.
- The distributions and means of responses from students in 2001 and in 2006 are similar regarding how often they see someone drunk in public in the community.

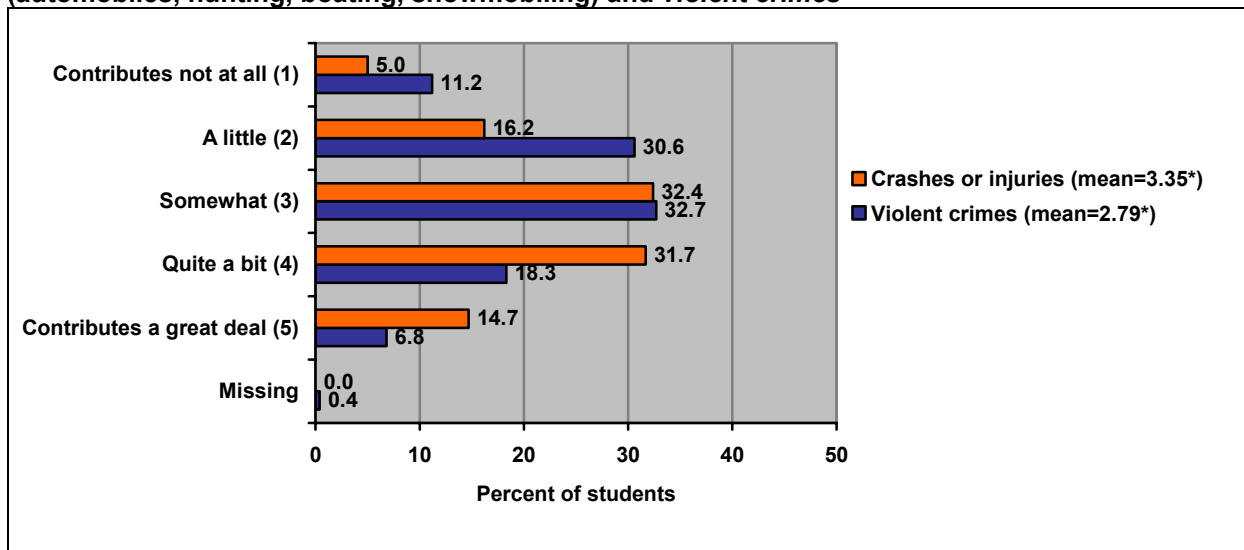
Significant differences based on use of alcohol (2006 data)

- More than three times the proportion of users than non-users often/very often see someone drunk in public in the community (20.6 percent and 6.2 percent, respectively).
- On average, users sometimes see someone drunk in public in the community (mean=2.70) while non-users rarely see someone drunk in public (mean=2.31).

Significant differences based on age (2006 data)

- A larger proportion of younger students than older students never/rarely see someone drunk in public in the community (64.5 percent and 50.3 percent, respectively).
 - On average, younger students rarely see someone drunk in public in the community (mean=2.31) while older students sometimes see someone drunk in public (mean=2.58).
-

Figure 4. The extent to which student thinks alcohol use contributes to *crashes or injuries (automobiles, hunting, boating, snowmobiling) and violent crimes*



N=278; figure reflects 2006 survey data; see Appendix Tables 5 and 6

*Means are based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being "contributes not at all" and 5 being "contributes a great deal"

Alcohol Use Contributing to Crashes or Injuries (automobiles, hunting, boating, snowmobiling) in the Community

Students were asked the extent to which alcohol use contributes to crashes or injuries (automobile, hunting, boating, snowmobiling) in their community (using a 5-point scale where 1 represents "contributes not at all" and 5 represents "contributes a great deal").

See Figure 4 for overall distributions for 2006. See Appendix Table 5 for overall distributions and means for 2006 and 2001.

Results for 2006

- Nearly half of students indicated that alcohol use contributes quite a bit/a great deal to crashes and injuries in the community (46.4 percent).
- On average, students indicated that alcohol contributes somewhat to crashes or injuries (mean=3.35).

Comparisons to 2001 survey data

- The differences between the two years are not significant.
- The distributions and means of responses from students in 2001 and in 2006 are similar regarding whether students think that alcohol contributes to crashes or injuries.

Alcohol Use Contributing to Violent Crimes in the Community

Students were asked the extent to which alcohol use contributes to violent crimes in their community (using a 5-point scale where 1 represents “contributes not at all” and 5 represents “contributes a great deal”).

See Figure 4 for overall distributions for 2006. See Appendix Table 6 for overall distributions and means for 2006 and 2001.

Results for 2006

- One-fourth of students indicated that alcohol contributes quite a bit/a great deal to violent crimes in the community (25.1 percent); 41.8 percent indicated that alcohol contributes not at all/a little bit to violent crimes.
- On average, students indicated that alcohol contributes somewhat to violent crimes (mean=2.79).

Comparisons to 2001 survey data

- The differences between the two years are not significant.
- The distributions and means of responses from students in 2001 and in 2006 are similar regarding whether students think that alcohol contributes to violent crimes.

Comparisons of Alcohol Use Contributing to Crashes or Injuries (automobiles, hunting, boating, snowmobiling) and Violent Crimes

Students were asked the extent to which alcohol use contributes to crashes or injuries (automobile, hunting, boating, snowmobiling) and violent crimes (using a 5-point scale where 1 represents “not at all” and 5 represents “a great deal”).

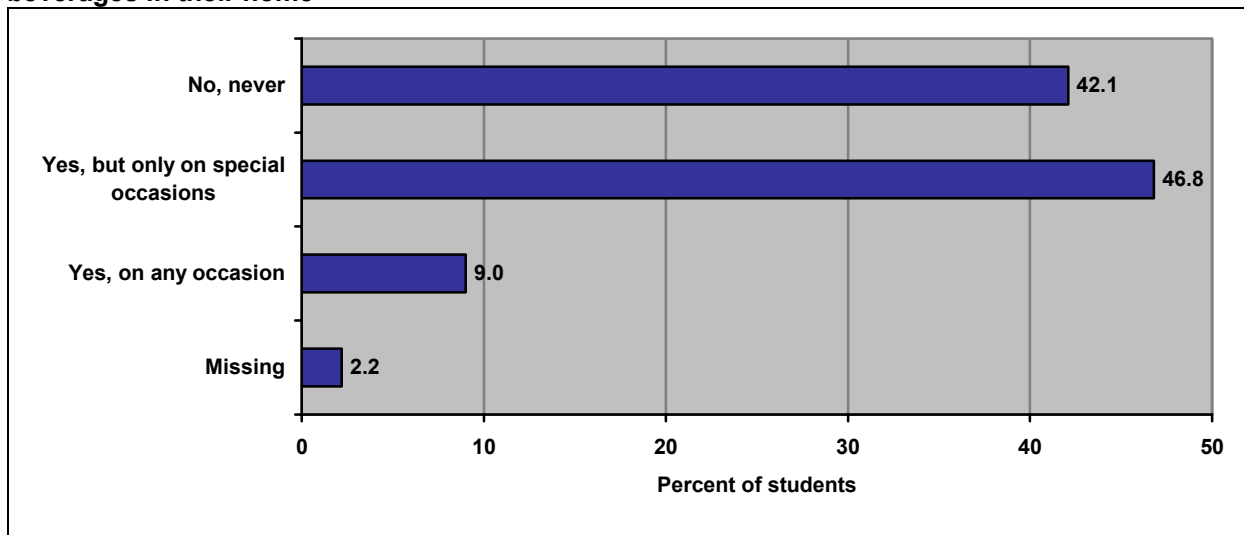
See Figure 4 for overall distributions for 2006. See Appendix Tables 5 and 6 for overall distributions and means for 2006 and 2001.

Results for 2006

- On average, students think alcohol use contributes more to crashes and injuries than to violent crimes (mean=3.35 and mean=2.79, respectively).
 - A much larger proportion of students think that alcohol use contributes quite a bit/a great deal to crashes or injuries than to violent crimes (46.4 percent and 25.1 percent, respectively). However, this could be due to the wording of the survey question pertaining to violent crimes. On the survey questionnaire, specific examples were identified for crashes or injuries, but not for violent crimes. If the question, first used in 2001, had included wording about specific violent crimes, such as “contributing to physical assault or sexual assault,” the results may have shown less of a difference between the two questions.
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Appropriateness of Actions

Figure 5. Whether student thinks it is okay for parents to offer their teenagers alcoholic beverages in their home



N=278; figure reflects 2006 survey data; see Appendix Table 7

Whether Student Thinks it is Okay for Parents to Offer Their Teenagers Alcoholic Beverages in Their Home

Students were asked if they think it is okay for parents to offer their teenagers alcoholic beverages in their home.

See Figure 5 for overall distributions for 2006. See Appendix Table 7 for overall distributions for 2006 and 2001, and distributions by use of alcohol (users and non-users) and age (younger and older).

Regarding references to use of alcohol, the term “user” represents students who have ever used alcohol and the term “non-user” represents students who have never used alcohol. Additionally, regarding references to age, the term “younger” represents students younger than 15 years old and the term “older” represents students 15-18 years old.

Results for 2006

- More than half of students think that it is okay for parents to offer their teenagers alcoholic beverages in their home (55.8 percent); 46.8 percent said only on special occasions and 9.0 percent said on any occasion.

Comparisons to 2001 survey data

- The differences between the two years are significant.
- A larger proportion of students in 2001 than in 2006 think that it is okay for parents to offer their teenagers alcoholic beverages in their home on special occasions (56.6 percent and 46.8 percent, respectively).

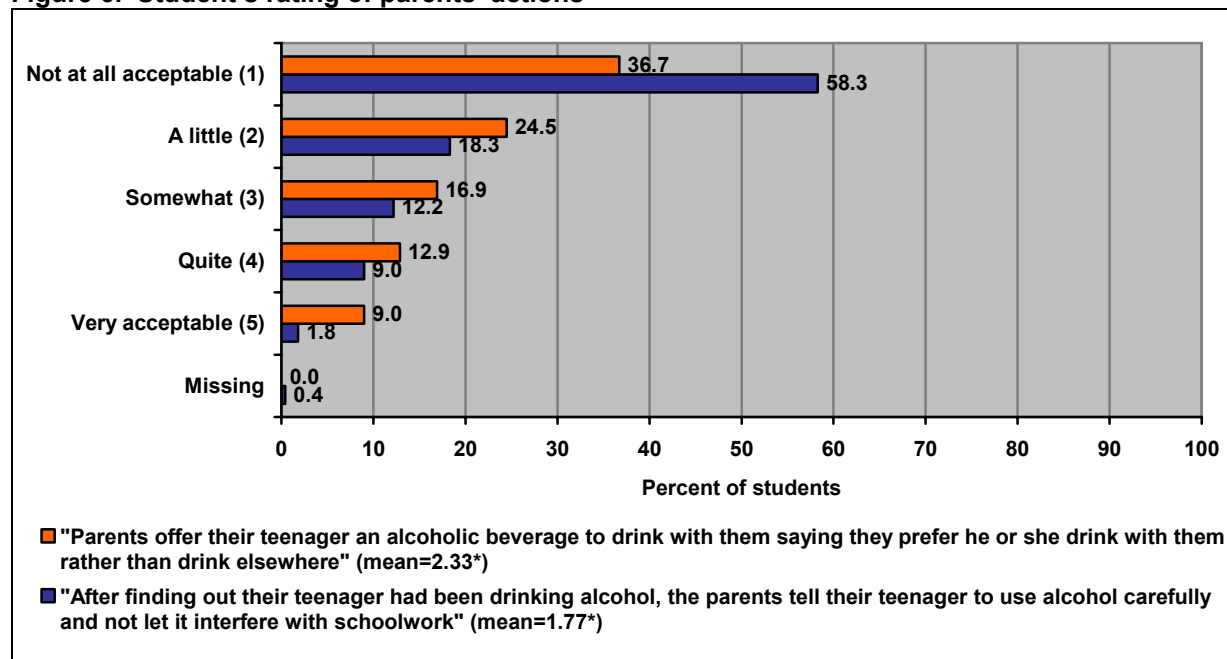
Significant differences based on use of alcohol (2006 data)

- Nearly twice the proportion of users than non-users think that it is okay for parents to offer their teenagers alcoholic beverages in their home only on special occasions (62.6 percent and 32.2 percent, respectively).
- Nearly five times the proportion of users than non-users think that it is okay for parents to offer their teenagers alcoholic beverages in their home on any occasion (15.3 percent and 3.4 percent, respectively).

Significant differences based on age (2006 data)

- A smaller proportion of younger students than older students think that it is okay for parents to offer their teenagers alcoholic beverages in their home only on special occasions (34.4 percent and 52.4 percent, respectively).
 - A somewhat smaller proportion of younger students than older students think that it is okay for parents to offer their teenagers alcoholic beverages in their home on any occasion (6.7 percent and 10.2 percent, respectively).
-

Figure 6. Student's rating of parents' actions



N=278; figure reflects 2006 survey data; see Appendix Tables 8 and 9

*Means are based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being "not at all acceptable" and 5 being "very acceptable"

Student's Rating of Parents' Action: "Parents offer their teenager an alcoholic beverage to drink with them saying they prefer he or she drink with them rather than drink elsewhere"

Students were asked to rate the parents' action of offering their teenager an alcoholic beverage to drink with them saying they prefer he or she drink with them rather than drink elsewhere (using a 5-point scale where 1 represents "not at all acceptable" and 5 represents "very acceptable").

See Figure 6 for overall distributions for 2006. See Appendix Table 8 for overall distributions and means for 2006 and 2001, and distributions and means by use of alcohol (users and non-users) and age (younger and older).

Regarding references to use of alcohol, the term "user" represents students who have ever used alcohol and the term "non-user" represents students who have never used alcohol. Additionally, regarding references to age, the term "younger" represents students younger than 15 years old and the term "older" represents students 15-18 years old.

Results for 2006

- A little more than one-third of students indicated that parents offering their teenager an alcoholic beverage to drink with them saying they prefer he or she drink with them rather than drink elsewhere is not at all acceptable (36.7 percent), while 24.5 percent indicated that it is a little acceptable.
- On average, students think that parents offering their teenager alcohol saying they prefer he or she drink with them rather than elsewhere is a little acceptable (mean=2.33).

Comparisons to 2001 survey data

- The differences between the two years are not significant.
- The distributions and means of responses from students in 2001 and in 2006 are similar regarding parents offering their teenager alcohol saying they prefer he or she drink with them rather than elsewhere.

Significant differences based on use of alcohol (2006 data)

- A much smaller proportion of users than non-users indicated that parents offering their teenager alcohol saying they prefer he or she drink with them is not at all acceptable/a little acceptable (37.4 percent and 82.2 percent, respectively).
- On average, users indicated that parents offering their teenager alcohol saying they prefer he or she drink with them rather than elsewhere is somewhat acceptable (mean=2.98) while non-users indicated that it is a little acceptable (mean=1.75).

Significant differences based on age (2006 data)

- A much smaller proportion of older students than younger students indicated that parents offering their teenager alcohol saying they prefer he or she drink with them rather than elsewhere is not at all acceptable/a little acceptable (53.5 percent and 76.7 percent, respectively).
- While still indicating overall disapproval, on average, older students are more accepting than younger students of parents offering their teenager alcohol saying they prefer he or she drink with them rather than elsewhere (mean=2.55 and mean=1.88, respectively).

Student's Rating of Parents' Action: "After finding out their teenager had been drinking alcohol, the parents tell their teenager to use alcohol carefully and not let it interfere with schoolwork"

Students were asked to rate the parents' action that after finding out their teenager had been drinking alcohol, the parents tell their teenager to use alcohol carefully and not let it interfere with schoolwork (using a 5-point scale where 1 represents "not at all acceptable" and 5 represents "very acceptable").

See Figure 6 for overall distributions for 2006. See Appendix Table 9 for overall distributions and means for 2006 and 2001, and distributions and means by use of alcohol (users and non-users) and age (younger and older).

Regarding references to use of alcohol, the term "user" represents students who have ever used alcohol and the term "non-user" represents students who have never used alcohol. Additionally, regarding references to age, the term "younger" represents students younger than 15 years old and the term "older" represents students 15-18 years old.

Results for 2006

- Nearly six in 10 students indicated that after finding out their teenager had been drinking alcohol, parents telling their teenager to use alcohol carefully and not let it interfere with schoolwork is not at all acceptable (58.3 percent).
- On average, students indicated that parents telling their teenager to use alcohol carefully and not let it interfere with schoolwork is a little acceptable (mean=1.77).

Comparisons to 2001 survey data

- The differences between the two years are significant.
- A somewhat smaller proportion of students in 2001 than in 2006 think that parents telling their teenager to use alcohol carefully and not let it interfere with schoolwork is not at all acceptable (49.6 percent and 58.3 percent, respectively).
- While indicating overall disapproval, on average, students in 2001 are more accepting than students in 2006 of parents telling their teenager to use alcohol carefully and not let it interfere with schoolwork (mean=1.96 and mean=1.77, respectively).

Significant differences based on use of alcohol (2006 data)

- Nearly six times the proportion of users than non-users indicated that parents telling their teenager to use alcohol carefully and not let it interfere with schoolwork is quite/very acceptable (19.1 percent and 3.4 percent, respectively).
- While indicating overall disapproval, on average, users are more accepting than non-users of parents telling their teenager to use alcohol carefully and not let it interfere with schoolwork (mean=2.20 and mean=1.39, respectively).

Significant differences based on age (2006 data)

- Slightly more than twice the proportion of older students than younger students indicated that parents telling their teenager to use alcohol carefully and not let it interfere with schoolwork is quite/very acceptable (13.3 percent and 5.5 percent, respectively).
- While indicating overall disapproval, on average, older students are more accepting than younger students of parents telling their teenager to use alcohol carefully and not let it interfere with schoolwork (mean=1.91 and mean=1.48, respectively).

Comparisons of Parents' Actions

Students were asked to rate the parents' action of offering their teenager an alcoholic beverage to drink with them saying they prefer he or she drink with them rather than drink elsewhere and the parents' action of telling their teenager to use alcohol carefully and not let it interfere with schoolwork after finding out their teenager had been drinking alcohol (using a 5-point scale where 1 represents "not at all acceptable" and 5 represents "very acceptable").

See Figure 6 for overall distributions for 2006. See Appendix Tables 8 and 9 for overall distributions and means for 2006 and 2001, and distributions and means by use of alcohol (users and non-users) and age (younger and older).

Regarding references to use of alcohol, the term "user" represents students who have ever used alcohol and the term "non-user" represents students who have never used alcohol. Additionally, regarding references to age, the term "younger" represents students younger than 15 years old and the term "older" represents students 15-18 years old.

Results for 2006

- While still indicating overall disapproval, on average, students are more accepting of parents offering their teenager alcohol saying they prefer he or she drink with them rather than elsewhere than of parents telling their teenager to use alcohol carefully and not let it interfere with schoolwork (mean=2.33 and mean=1.77, respectively).

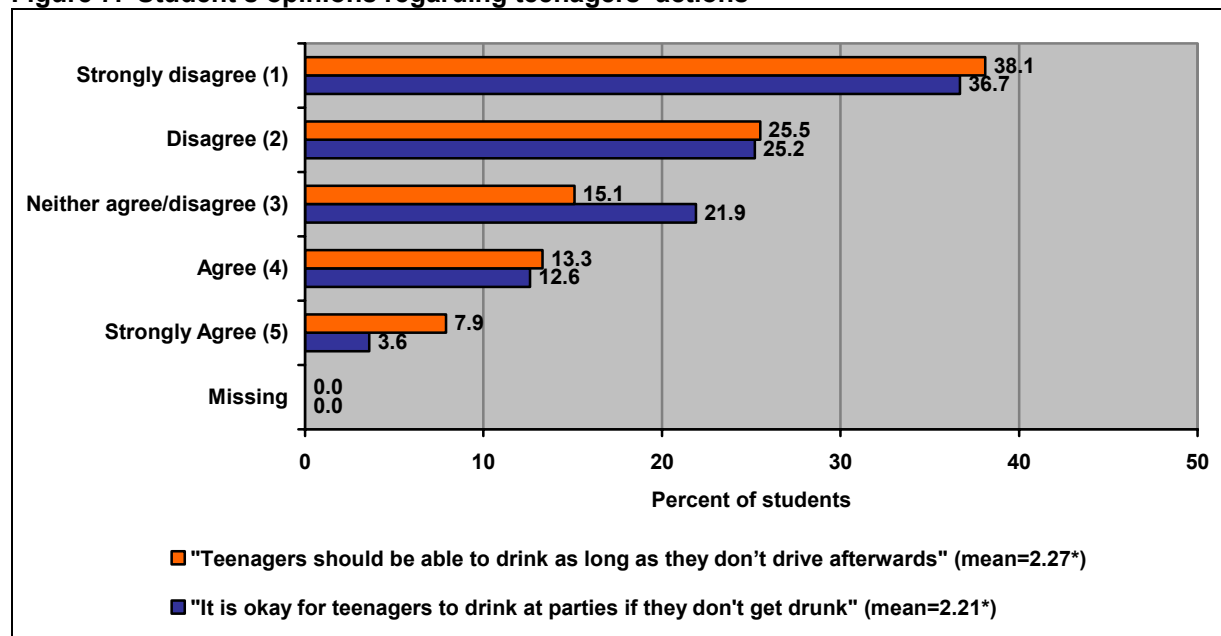
Significant differences based on use of alcohol (2006 data)

- On average, both users and non-users are more accepting of parents offering their teenager alcohol saying they prefer he or she drink with them rather than elsewhere (mean=2.98 and mean=1.75, respectively) than of parents telling their teenager to use alcohol carefully and not let it interfere with schoolwork (mean=2.20 and mean=1.39, respectively).

Significant differences based on age (2006 data)

- On average, both younger students and older students are more accepting of parents offering their teenager alcohol saying they prefer he or she drink with them rather than elsewhere (mean=1.88 and mean=2.55, respectively) than of parents telling their teenager to use alcohol carefully and not let it interfere with schoolwork (mean=1.48 and mean=1.91, respectively).
-

Figure 7. Student's opinions regarding teenagers' actions



N=278; figure reflects 2006 survey data; see Appendix Tables 10 and 11

*Means are based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being "strongly disagree" and 5 being "strongly agree"

Student's Opinion Regarding Teenagers' Action: "Teenagers should be able to drink as long as they don't drive afterwards"

Students were asked how much they agree or disagree with the statement saying teenagers should be able to drink as long as they don't drive afterwards (using a 5-point scale where 1 represents "strongly disagree" and 5 represents "strongly agree").

See Figure 7 for overall distributions for 2006. See Appendix Table 10 for overall distributions and means for 2006 and 2001, and distributions and means by use of alcohol (users and non-users) and age (younger and older).

Regarding references to use of alcohol, the term "user" represents students who have ever used alcohol and the term "non-user" represents students who have never used alcohol. Additionally, regarding references to age, the term "younger" represents students younger than 15 years old and the term "older" represents students 15-18 years old.

Results for 2006

- Two in 10 students agree that teenagers should be able to drink as long as they don't drive afterwards (21.2 percent) while approximately six in 10 disagree (63.6 percent).
- On average, students disagree that teenagers should be able to drink as long as they don't drive afterwards (mean=2.27).

Comparisons to 2001 survey data

- The differences between the two years are significant.
- A smaller proportion of students in 2001 than in 2006 disagree that teenagers should be able to drink as long as they don't drive afterwards (52.2 percent and 63.6 percent, respectively).

- While still indicating overall disagreement, on average, students in 2001 do not disagree as much as students in 2006 that teenagers should be able to drink as long as they don't drive afterwards (mean=2.54 and mean=2.27, respectively).

Significant differences based on use of alcohol (2006 data)

- Seven times the proportion of users than non-users agree that teenagers should be able to drink as long as they don't drive afterwards (38.9 percent and 5.5 percent, respectively).
- On average, users responded neutrally (mean=2.98) while non-users disagree (mean=1.63) that teenagers should be able to drink as long as they don't drive afterwards.

Significant differences based on age (2006 data)

- A smaller proportion of younger students than older students agree that teenagers should be able to drink as long as they don't drive afterwards (11.1 percent and 26.2 percent, respectively).
- While indicating overall disagreement, on average, older students do not disagree as much as younger students that teenagers should be able to drink as long as they don't drive afterwards (mean=2.48 and mean=1.84, respectively).

Student's Opinion Regarding Teenagers' Action: "It is okay for teenagers to drink at parties if they don't get drunk"

Students were asked how much they agree or disagree with the statement that it is okay for teenagers to drink at parties if they don't get drunk (using a 5-point scale where 1 represents "strongly disagree" and 5 represents "strongly agree").

See Figure 7 for overall distributions for 2006. See Appendix Table 11 for overall distributions and means for 2006 and 2001, and distributions and means by use of alcohol (users and non-users) and age (younger and older).

Regarding references to use of alcohol, the term "user" represents students who have ever used alcohol and the term "non-user" represents students who have never used alcohol. Additionally, regarding references to age, the term "younger" represents students younger than 15 years old and the term "older" represents students 15-18 years old.

Results for 2006

- Six in 10 students disagree that it is okay for teenagers to drink at parties if they don't get drunk (61.9 percent) while 16.2 percent of students agree.
- On average, students disagree that it is okay for teenagers to drink as long as they don't get drunk (mean=2.21).

Comparisons to 2001 survey data

- The differences between the two years are significant.
- A somewhat larger proportion of students in 2001 than in 2006 agree that it is okay for teenagers to drink as long as they don't get drunk (20.9 percent and 16.2 percent, respectively).
- While indicating overall disagreement, on average, students in 2001 do not disagree as much as students in 2006 that it is okay for teenagers to drink as long as they don't get drunk (mean=2.43 and mean=2.21, respectively).

Significant differences based on use of alcohol (2006 data)

- Nearly twice the proportion of non-users than users disagree that it is okay for teenagers to drink as long as they don't get drunk (80.8 percent and 41.2 percent, respectively).
- While still indicating overall disagreement, on average, users do not disagree as much as non-users that it is okay for teenagers to drink as long as they don't get drunk (mean=2.79 and mean=1.69, respectively).

Significant differences based on age (2006 data)

- A somewhat smaller proportion of younger students than older students agree that it is okay for teenagers to drink as long as they don't get drunk (11.1 percent and 18.7 percent, respectively).
- While indicating overall disagreement, on average, older students do not disagree as much as younger students that it is okay for teenagers to drink as long as they don't get drunk (mean=2.34 and mean=1.94, respectively).

Comparisons of Teenagers' Actions

Students were asked how much they agree or disagree with the statements that said teenagers should be able to drink as long as they don't drive afterwards and it is okay for teenagers to drink at parties if they don't get drunk (using a 5-point scale where 1 represents "strongly disagree" and 5 represents "strongly agree").

See Figure 7 for overall distributions for 2006. See Appendix Tables 10 and 11 for overall distributions and means for 2006 and 2001, and distributions and means by use of alcohol (users and non-users) and age (younger and older).

Regarding references to use of alcohol, the term "user" represents students who have ever used alcohol and the term "non-user" represents students who have never used alcohol. Additionally, regarding references to age, the term "younger" represents students younger than 15 years old and the term "older" represents students 15-18 years old.

Results for 2006

- While indicating overall disagreement, on average, students agree slightly more that teenagers should be able to drink as long as they don't drive afterwards than that it is okay for teenagers to drink at parties as long as they don't get drunk (mean=2.27 and mean=2.21, respectively).

Comparisons to 2001 survey data

- While still indicating overall disagreement, on average, students in 2001 and in 2006 do not disagree as much that teenagers should be able to drink as long as they don't drive afterwards (mean=2.54 and mean=2.27, respectively) as that it is okay for teenagers to drink at parties as long as they don't get drunk (mean=2.43 and mean=2.21, respectively).

Significant differences based on use of alcohol (2006 data)

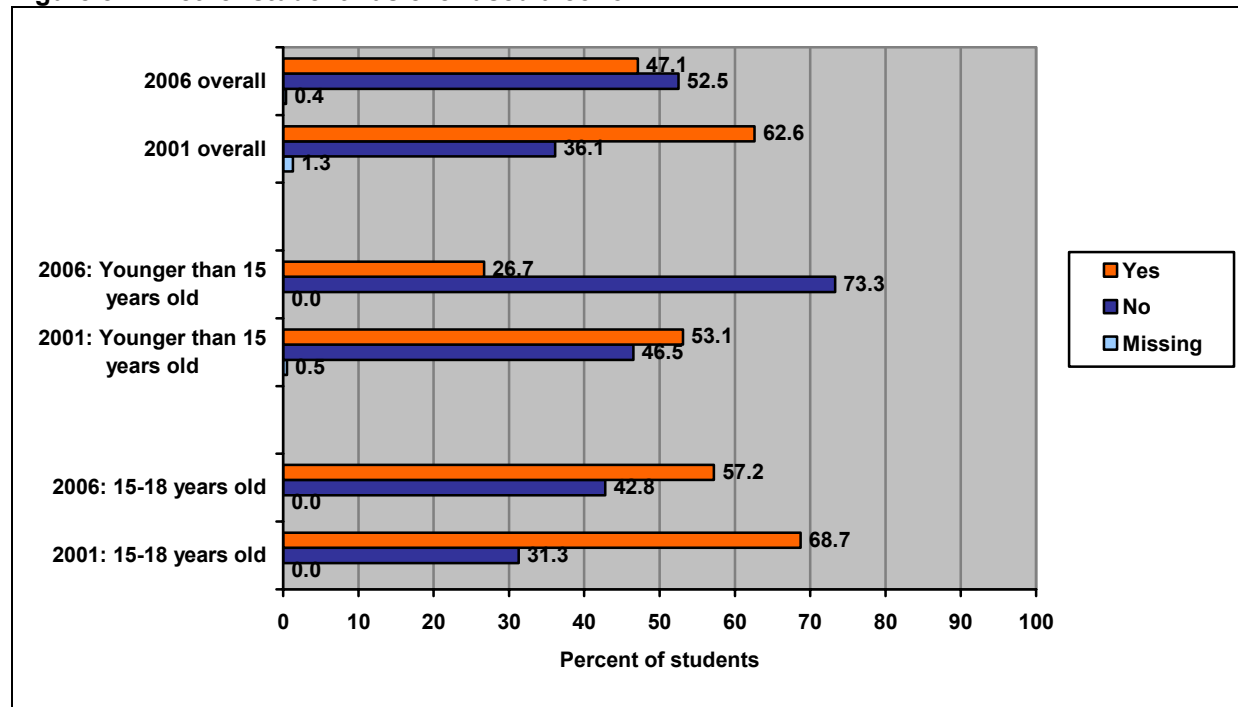
- Users, on average, do not disagree as much that teenagers should be able to drink as long as they don't drive afterwards than that it is okay for teenagers to drink at parties as long as they don't get drunk (mean=2.98 and mean=2.79, respectively).
- While indicating overall disagreement, on average, non-users agree slightly more that it is okay for teenagers to drink at parties as long as they don't get drunk than that teenagers should be able to drink as long as they don't drive afterwards (mean=1.69 and mean=1.63, respectively).

Significant differences based on age (2006 data)

- Younger students, on average, disagree more that teenagers should be able to drink but not drive afterwards than that it is okay for teenagers to drink at parties as long as they don't get drunk (mean=1.84 and mean=1.94, respectively).
 - While indicating overall disagreement, on average, older students agree more that teenagers should be able to drink but not drive afterwards than that it is okay for teenagers to drink at parties as long as they don't get drunk (mean=2.48 and mean=2.34, respectively).
-

Alcohol Use, Access, and Consequences

Figure 8. Whether student has ever used alcohol



N=278; figure reflects 2006 survey data; see Appendix Table 12

Student's Alcohol Use

Students were asked if they have ever used alcohol.

See Figure 8 for overall distributions for 2006. See Appendix Table 12 for overall distributions for 2006 and 2001, and distributions by age (younger and older).

Regarding references to age, the term “younger” represents students younger than 15 years old and the term “older” represents students 15-18 years old.

Through statistical testing of student's alcohol use with other questions throughout the report, significant differences in responses were found based on the two categories of this variable, “student has ever used alcohol” and “student has never used alcohol” (referred to as “users” and “non-users” of alcohol, respectively). Whenever significant differences have been found, they are discussed in the narrative throughout this report and distributions are presented in the appendix tables.

Results for 2006

- Nearly half of students have ever used alcohol (47.1 percent).

Comparisons to 2001 survey data

- The differences between the two years are significant.
- A larger proportion of students in 2001 than in 2006 have ever used alcohol (62.6 percent and 47.1 percent, respectively).

- Twice the proportion of younger students in 2001 than in 2006 have ever used alcohol (53.1 percent and 26.7 percent, respectively). The proportion of older students in 2006 that has used alcohol also declined from 2001 (57.2 percent and 68.7 percent, respectively), though not as drastically as the proportion of younger students.

Significant differences based on age (2006 data)

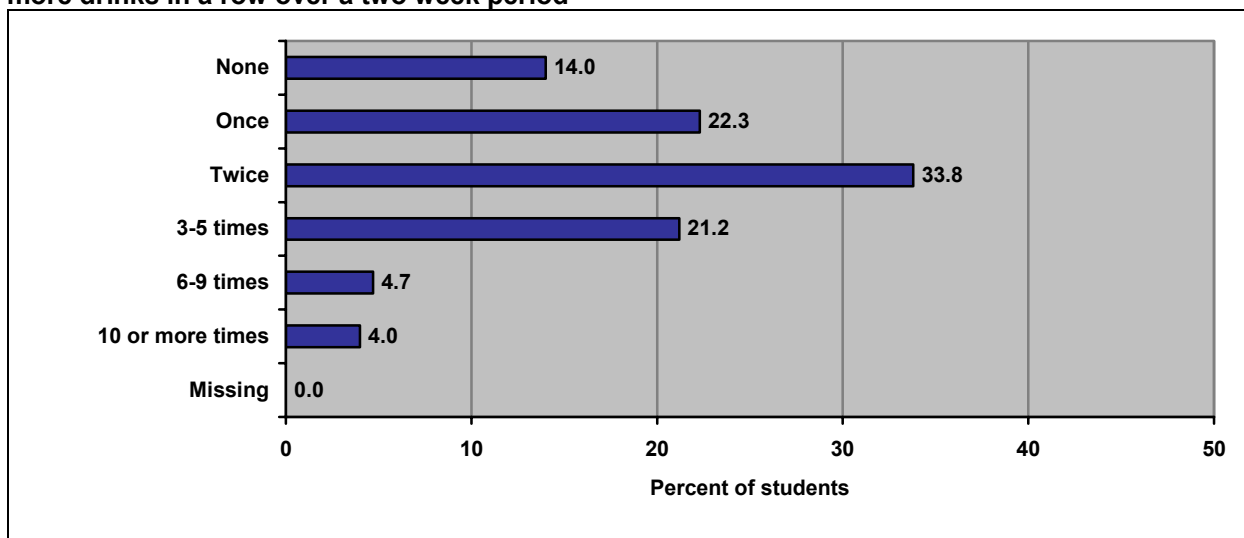
- More than twice the proportion of older students than younger students have ever used alcohol (57.2 percent and 26.7 percent, respectively).

Comparisons to YRBS data

We have the opportunity to present the results of the 2006 Community Alcohol Readiness (CAR) study in context with the rest of the state and the nation overall by examining the results of another survey administered to students statewide, the Center for Disease Control's Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) (www.cdc.gov/yrbs). While both surveys examine alcohol behaviors among students, it should be noted that differences in the ages of students, the universe (Fargo versus the whole state), the year of survey, and the wording of the questions impact the respective findings of each survey. The YRBS is a survey administered to students nationwide, with some state-specific questions. The YRBS includes questions on alcohol behaviors among students. The YRBS defines "alcohol use" as having at least one drink on one or more of the past 30 days and defines "lifetime alcohol use" as having ever had one or more drinks of alcohol within their lifetime. While YRBS data are collected from North Dakota students statewide, 2006 CAR data were collected from students in the Fargo Public School District only.

- The results of the 2006 Community Alcohol Readiness (CAR) study show that the proportion of students who reported having ever used alcohol has declined in Fargo since 2001. These results are mirrored in the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) data, which show that the proportion of North Dakota students in grades 9-12 who reported using alcohol in the past 30 days declined from 59.2 percent in 2001 to 49.0 percent in 2005.
- Middle school students (grades 7-8) in North Dakota also complete a YRBS survey. For this age group, the results between the 2006 CAR study and the YRBS do not reflect the same trends in alcohol behavior. While the 2006 CAR study shows that the proportion of younger students in Fargo who have ever used alcohol declined drastically from 53.1 percent in 2001 to 26.7 percent in 2006, the YRBS data show that the proportion of North Dakota students in grades 7-8 who reported using alcohol in the past 30 days did not change from 2001 to 2005 (16.9 percent and 16.5 percent).
- Nationally, the YRBS results show that drinking behaviors have not changed among high school students. The national proportion of high school students reporting current alcohol use does not show a meaningful change from 2001 to 2005 (47.1 percent and 43.3 percent, respectively). It is positive to note that North Dakota has shown a decline in the proportion of high school students who reported current alcohol use (59.2 percent in 2001 and 49.0 percent in 2005). However, in 2005, a slightly larger proportion of North Dakota high school students reported current alcohol use than the nation overall (49.0 percent and 43.3 percent, respectively).
- Nationwide, YRBS data suggest that lifetime alcohol use among high school students has also not shown a meaningful change (78.2 percent in 2001 and 74.3 percent in 2005). The question about lifetime alcohol use was not asked in North Dakota's YRBS surveys. However, the results of this 2006 CAR study indicate a smaller proportion of Fargo students have ever used alcohol than the 2005 YRBS national proportion indicated (57.2 percent and 74.3 percent, respectively).

Figure 9. Student's perception of how often the typical teenager in the community has five or more drinks in a row over a two week period



N=278; figure reflects 2006 survey data; see Appendix Table 13

Student's Perception of How Often the Typical Teenager Binge Drinks in the Community

Students were asked how often over a two week period of time they think the typical teenager in their community has five or more drinks in a row (a "drink" is defined as a glass of wine, a bottle of beer, or a mixed drink).

See Figure 9 for overall distributions for 2006. See Appendix Table 13 for overall distributions for 2006 and 2001, and distributions by use of alcohol (users and non-users) and age (younger and older).

Regarding references to use of alcohol, the term "user" represents students who have ever used alcohol and the term "non-user" represents students who have never used alcohol. Additionally, regarding references to age, the term "younger" represents students younger than 15 years old and the term "older" represents students 15-18 years old. The 2006 Community Alcohol Readiness (CAR) study defines "binge drinking" as having five or more drinks in a row over a two week period.

Results for 2006

- Nearly two-thirds of students (63.7 percent) think that the typical teenager in the community binge drinks at least twice in a two week period (a "drink" is defined as a glass of wine, a bottle of beer, or a mixed drink).

Comparisons to 2001 survey data

- The differences between the two years are not significant.
- The distributions of responses from students in 2001 and in 2006 regarding how often the student thinks the typical teenager in the community binge drinks in a two week period are similar.

Significant differences based on use of alcohol (2006 data)

- Three times the proportion of non-users than users think that the typical teenager in the community does not binge drink in a two week period (20.5 percent and 6.1 percent, respectively).
- The majority of both users and non-users think that teenagers binge drink at least twice in a two week period (76.3 percent and 52.7 percent, respectively).

Significant differences based on age (2006 data)

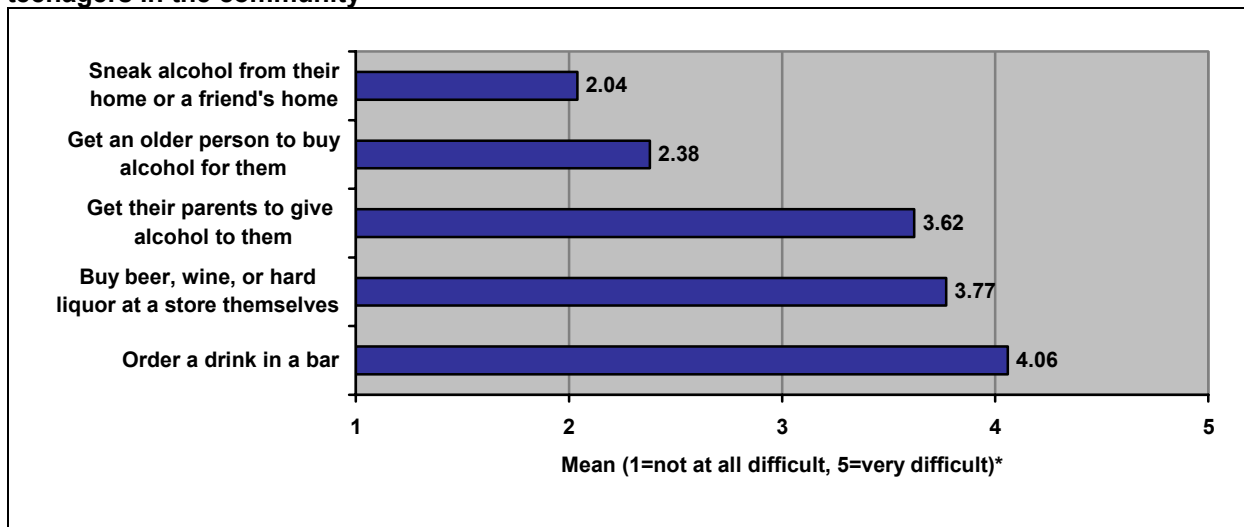
- A much smaller proportion of younger students than older students think that the typical teenager in the community binge drinks at least twice in a two week period (50.0 percent and 70.6 percent, respectively).

Comparisons to YRBS data

Again, we have the opportunity to put the results of the 2006 CAR study in context with the rest of the state and the nation overall by examining the results of another survey administered to students statewide, the Center for Disease Control's Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) (www.cdc.gov/yrbs). While both surveys examine alcohol behaviors among students, it should be noted that the 2006 CAR study asks the *perception* of binge drinking among typical teenagers in Fargo while YRBS reflects self-reported binge drinking *behavior*. The YRBS is a survey administered to students nationwide, with some state-specific questions. The YRBS includes questions on alcohol behaviors among students. The YRBS defines "binge drinking" as having had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, within a couple of hours on one or more of the past 30 days. While YRBS data are collected from North Dakota students statewide, 2006 CAR data were collected from students in the Fargo Public School District only.

- The results from the North Dakota Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) pertaining to binge drinking show that the proportion of students in grades 9-12 who reported binge drinking declined from 41.5 percent in 2001 to 33.8 percent in 2005.
 - Middle school students (grades 7-8) in North Dakota also complete a YRBS. For this age group, the results of the YRBS show no significant change among the proportion of middle school students who reported binge drinking (8.8 percent in 2001 and 6.6 percent in 2005).
 - Nationally, the YRBS results show that drinking behaviors have not changed among high school students. The national proportion of high school students who reported binge drinking has not shown a meaningful change from 2001 to 2005 (29.9 percent and 25.5 percent, respectively). It is positive to note that North Dakota has shown a decline in binge drinking (41.5 percent in 2001 and 33.8 percent in 2005). However in 2005, a larger proportion of North Dakota high school students reported binge drinking than the nation overall (33.8 percent and 25.5 percent, respectively).
 - It should be noted that the 2006 Community Alcohol Readiness (CAR) study data suggest that older students in Fargo perceive binge drinking among typical teenagers to be more prevalent than the self-reported 2005 YRBS North Dakota high school student results show. From the 2006 CAR study, 90.4 percent of older students perceive that typical teenagers binge drink while according to the North Dakota 2005 YRBS, only 33.8 percent of high school students actually report doing so.
-

Figure 10. How difficult student thinks each of the five methods of obtaining alcohol is for teenagers in the community



N=278; figure reflects 2006 survey data; see Appendix Tables 14-18

*Means are based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being "not at all difficult" and 5 being "very difficult"

Perceived Difficulty for Teenagers in the Community to "Sneak alcohol from their home or a friend's home"

Students were asked how difficult it is for teenagers in their community to sneak alcohol from their home or a friend's home (using a 5-point scale where 1 represents "not at all difficult" and 5 represents "very difficult").

See Figure 10 for the overall mean for 2006. See Appendix Table 14 for overall distributions and means for 2006 and 2001, and distributions and means by use of alcohol (users and non-users) and age (younger and older).

Regarding references to use of alcohol, the term "user" represents students who have ever used alcohol and the term "non-user" represents students who have never used alcohol. Additionally, regarding references to age, the term "younger" represents students younger than 15 years old and the term "older" represents students 15-18 years old.

Results for 2006

- Three-fourths of students think that it is not at all/a little difficult for teenagers in the community to sneak alcohol from their home or a friend's home (74.5 percent).
- On average, students think that it is a little difficult for teenagers in the community to sneak alcohol from their home or a friend's home (mean=2.04).

Comparisons to 2001 survey data

- The differences between the two years are not significant.
- The distributions and means of responses from students in 2001 and in 2006 are similar regarding how difficult the students think it is for teenagers in the community to sneak alcohol from their home or a friend's home.

Significant differences based on use of alcohol (2006 data)

- A larger proportion of users than non-users think it is not at all difficult to sneak alcohol from their home or a friend's home (50.4 percent and 31.5 percent, respectively).
- On average, users think sneaking alcohol from their home or a friend's home is less difficult than non-users do (mean=1.83 and mean=2.24, respectively).

Significant differences based on age (2006 data)

- A larger proportion of older students than younger students think it is not at all difficult to sneak alcohol from their home or a friend's home (46.5 percent and 27.8 percent, respectively).
- On average, younger students think sneaking alcohol from their home or a friend's home is more difficult than older students do (mean=2.27 and mean=1.94, respectively).

Perceived Difficulty for Teenagers in the Community to "Get an older person to buy alcohol for them"

Students were asked how difficult it is for teenagers in their community to get an older person to buy alcohol for them (using a 5-point scale where 1 represents "not at all difficult" and 5 represents "very difficult").

See Figure 10 for the overall mean for 2006. See Appendix Table 15 for overall distributions and means for 2006 and 2001, and distributions and means by use of alcohol (users and non-users) and age (younger and older).

Regarding references to use of alcohol, the term "user" represents students who have ever used alcohol and the term "non-user" represents students who have never used alcohol. Additionally, regarding references to age, the term "younger" represents students younger than 15 years old and the term "older" represents students 15-18 years old.

Results for 2006

- More than half of students think that it is not at all/a little difficult for teenagers in the community to get an older person to buy alcohol for them (56.2 percent).
- On average, students think that it is a little difficult for teenagers in the community to get an older person to buy alcohol for them (mean=2.38).

Comparisons to 2001 survey data

- The differences between the two years are not significant.
- The distributions and means of responses from students in 2001 and in 2006 are similar regarding how difficult the student thinks it is for teenagers in the community to get an older person to buy alcohol for them.

Significant differences based on use of alcohol (2006 data)

- A larger proportion of users than non-users think it is not at all difficult for teenagers in the community to get an older person to buy alcohol for them (39.7 percent and 28.1 percent, respectively).

- More than twice the proportion of non-users than users think it is quite/very difficult to get an older person to buy alcohol for them (26.1 percent and 11.5 percent, respectively).
- On average, users think getting an older person to buy alcohol for them is easier than non-users do (mean=2.15 and mean=2.58, respectively).

Significant differences based on age (2006 data)

- A larger proportion of older students than younger students think it is not at all difficult to get an older person to buy alcohol for them (39.0 percent and 22.2 percent, respectively).
- On average, younger students think getting an older person to buy alcohol for them is more difficult than older students do (mean=2.77 and mean=2.19, respectively).

Perceived Difficulty for Teenagers in the Community to “Get their parents to give alcohol to them”

Students were asked how difficult it is for teenagers in their community to get their parents to give alcohol to them (using a 5-point scale where 1 represents “not at all difficult” and 5 represents “very difficult”).

See Figure 10 for the overall mean for 2006. See Appendix Table 16 for overall distributions and means for 2006 and 2001.

Results for 2006

- More than half of students think that it is quite/very difficult for teenagers in the community to get their parents to give alcohol to them (58.3 percent).
- On average, students think that it is quite difficult for teenagers in the community to get their parents to give alcohol to them (mean=3.62).

Comparisons to 2001 survey data

- The differences between the two years are not significant.
- The distributions and means of responses from students in 2001 and in 2006 are similar regarding how difficult the student thinks it is for teenagers in the community to get their parents to give alcohol to them.

Perceived Difficulty for Teenagers in the Community to “Buy beer, wine, or hard liquor at a store themselves”

Students were asked how difficult it is for teenagers in their community to buy beer, wine, or hard liquor at a store themselves (using a 5-point scale where 1 represents “not at all difficult” and 5 represents “very difficult”).

See Figure 10 for the overall mean for 2006. See Appendix Table 17 for overall distributions and means for 2006 and 2001.

Results for 2006

- Two thirds of students think it is quite/very difficult (65.5 percent) for teenagers in the community to buy beer, wine, or hard liquor at a store themselves; 38.5 percent think that it is very difficult. However, 18.4 percent think this method of obtaining alcohol is not at all/a little difficult.
- On average, students think that it is quite difficult for teenagers in the community to buy beer, wine, or hard liquor at a store themselves (mean=3.77).

Comparisons to 2001 survey data

- The differences between the two years are not significant.
- The distributions and means of responses from students in 2001 and in 2006 are similar regarding how difficult the student thinks it is for teenagers in the community to buy beer, wine, or hard liquor at a store themselves.

Perceived Difficulty for Teenagers in the Community to “Order a drink in a bar”

Students were asked how difficult it is for teenagers in their community to order a drink in a bar (using a 5-point scale where 1 represents “not at all difficult” and 5 represents “very difficult”).

See Figure 10 for the overall mean for 2006. See Appendix Table 18 for overall distributions and means for 2006 and 2001.

Results for 2006

- Three-fourths of students think it is quite/very difficult (78.1 percent) for teenagers in the community to order a drink in a bar; 48.6 percent think that it is very difficult. However, 14.0 percent think that this method of obtaining alcohol is not at all/a little difficult.
- On average, students think that it is quite difficult for teenagers in the community to order a drink in a bar (mean=4.06).

Comparisons to 2001 survey data

- The differences between the two years are not significant.
- The distributions and means of responses from students in 2001 and in 2006 are similar regarding how difficult the student thinks it is for teenagers in the community to order a drink in a bar.

Comparisons of the Perceived Difficulty of the Five Methods of Teenagers Obtaining Alcohol

Students were asked how difficult it is for teenagers in their community to: 1) sneak alcohol from their home or a friend’s home, 2) get an older person to buy alcohol for them, 3) get their parents to give alcohol to them, 4) buy beer, wine, or hard liquor at a store themselves, and 5) order a drink in a bar (using a 5-point scale where 1 represents “not at all difficult” and 5 represents “very difficult”).

See Figure 10 for the overall mean for 2006. See Appendix Tables 14-18 for overall distributions and means for 2006 and 2001. Also see Appendix Tables 14 and 15 for distributions and means by use of alcohol (users and non-users) and age (younger and older).

Regarding references to use of alcohol, the term “user” represents students who have ever used alcohol and the term “non-user” represents students who have never used alcohol. Additionally, regarding references to age, the term “younger” represents students younger than 15 years old and the term “older” represents students 15-18 years old.

Results for 2006

- Students generally perceived that it is more difficult for teenagers to obtain alcohol directly (e.g., ordering a drink at a bar) than indirectly (e.g., sneaking alcohol from their home). On average, students think that sneaking alcohol from their home or a friend’s home is the easiest way to obtain alcohol (mean=2.04), followed by getting an older person to buy alcohol for them (mean=2.38). Students, on average, think that getting their parents to give them alcohol is moderately difficult (mean=3.62), and that buying alcohol at a store is even more difficult (mean=3.77). Students indicated that the most difficult way to obtain alcohol is ordering a drink in a bar (mean=4.06).

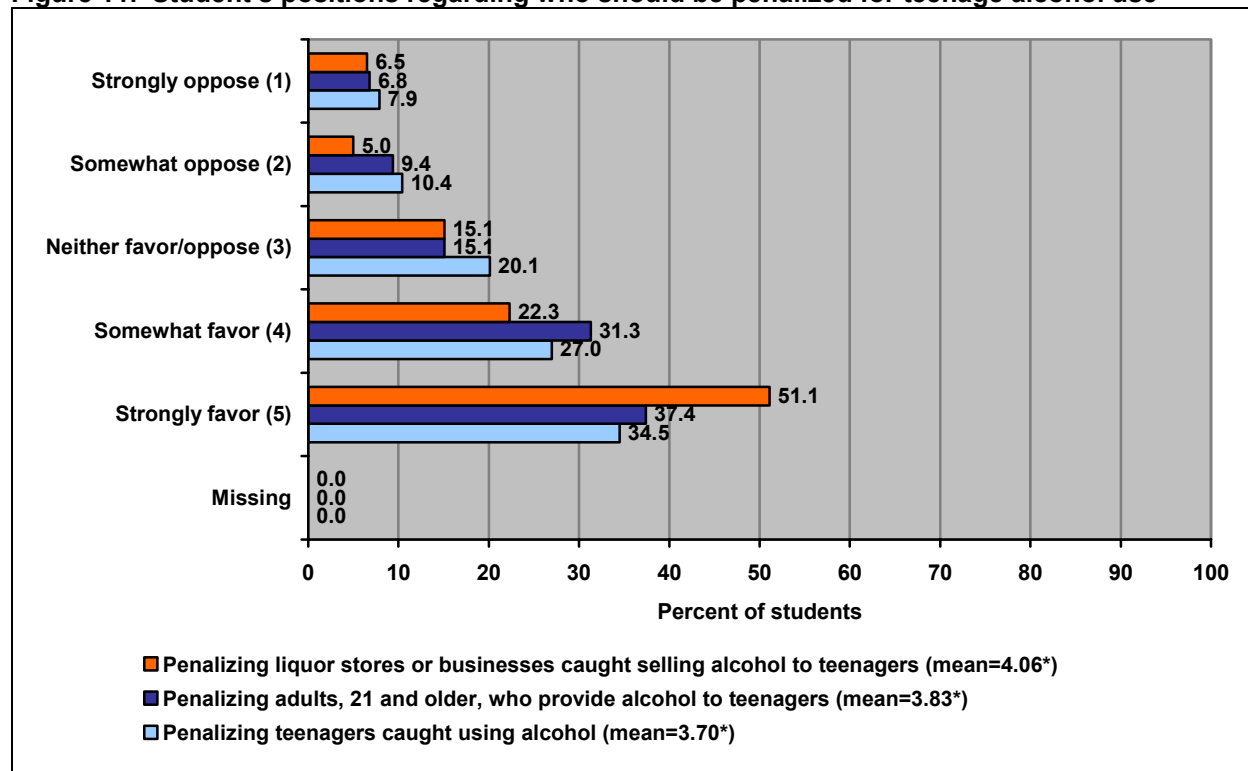
Significant differences based on use of alcohol (2006 data)

- On average, both users and non-users think sneaking alcohol from their home or a friend’s home (mean=1.83 and mean=2.24, respectively) is easier than getting an older person to buy alcohol for them (mean=2.15 and mean=2.58, respectively).

Significant differences based on age (2006 data)

- On average, younger students and older students think sneaking alcohol from their home or a friend’s home (mean=2.27 and mean=1.94, respectively) is easier than getting an older person to buy alcohol for them (mean=2.77 and mean=2.19, respectively).
-

Figure 11. Student's positions regarding who should be penalized for teenage alcohol use



N=278; figure reflects 2006 survey data; see Appendix Tables 19-21

*Means are based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being "strongly oppose" and 5 being "strongly favor"

Student's Position Regarding "Penalizing liquor stores or businesses caught selling alcohol to teenagers"

Students were asked how strongly they would oppose or favor penalizing liquor stores or businesses caught selling alcohol to teenagers (using a 5-point scale where 1 represents "strongly oppose" and 5 represents "strongly favor").

See Figure 11 for overall distributions and mean for 2006. See Appendix Table 19 for overall distributions and means for 2006 and 2001, and distributions and means by use of alcohol (users and non-users).

Regarding references to use of alcohol, the term "user" represents students who have ever used alcohol and the term "non-user" represents students who have never used alcohol.

Results for 2006

- Nearly three-fourths of students favor penalizing liquor stores/businesses caught selling alcohol to teenagers (73.4 percent).
- On average, students somewhat favor penalizing liquor stores/businesses caught selling to teenagers (mean=4.06).

Comparisons to 2001 survey data

- The differences between the two years are significant.
- A somewhat smaller proportion of students in 2001 than in 2006 favor penalizing liquor stores/businesses caught selling to teenagers (64.9 percent and 73.4 percent, respectively).
- On average, students in 2001 and in 2006 somewhat favor penalizing liquor stores/businesses caught selling to teenagers (mean=3.84 and mean=4.06, respectively).

Significant differences based on use of alcohol (2006 data)

- A smaller proportion of users than non-users favor penalizing liquor stores/businesses caught selling to teenagers (64.1 percent and 81.5 percent, respectively).
- While indicating favorability, on average, users do not favor penalizing liquor stores/businesses caught selling alcohol to teenagers as much as non-users favor it (mean=3.73 and mean=4.36, respectively).

Student's Position Regarding "Penalizing adults, 21 and older, who provide alcohol to teenagers"

Students were asked how strongly they would oppose or favor penalizing adults, 21 and older, who provide alcohol to teenagers (using a 5-point scale where 1 represents "strongly oppose" and 5 represents "strongly favor").

See Figure 11 for overall distributions and mean for 2006. See Appendix Table 20 for overall distributions and means for 2006 and 2001, and distributions and means by use of alcohol (users and non-users).

Results for 2006

- More than two-thirds of students favor penalizing adults, 21 and older, who provide alcohol to teenagers (68.7 percent).
- On average, students somewhat favor penalizing adults who provide alcohol to teenagers (mean=3.83).

Comparisons to 2001 survey data

- The differences between the two years are not significant.
- The distributions and means of responses from students in 2001 and in 2006 are similar regarding penalizing adults who provide alcohol to teenagers.

Significant differences based on use of alcohol (2006 data)

- A much larger proportion of non-users than users favor penalizing adults who provide alcohol to teenagers (80.1 percent and 55.7 percent, respectively).
- While indicating favorability, on average, users do not favor penalizing adults who provide alcohol to teenagers as much as non-users favor it (mean=3.42 and mean=4.20, respectively).

Student's Position Regarding "Penalizing teenagers caught using alcohol"

Students were asked how strongly they would oppose or favor penalizing teenagers caught using alcohol (using a 5-point scale where 1 represents "strongly oppose" and 5 represents "strongly favor").

See Figure 11 for overall distributions and mean for 2006. See Appendix Table 21 for overall distributions and means for 2006 and 2001, and distributions and means by use of alcohol (users and non-users).

Regarding references to use of alcohol, the term "user" represents students who have ever used alcohol and the term "non-user" represents students who have never used alcohol.

Results for 2006

- Approximately six in 10 students favor penalizing teenagers caught using alcohol (61.5 percent).
- On average, students somewhat favor penalizing teenagers caught using alcohol (mean=3.70).

Comparisons to 2001 survey data

- The differences between the two years are significant.
- A somewhat larger proportion of students in 2001 than in 2006 oppose penalizing teenagers caught using alcohol (26.6 percent and 18.3 percent, respectively).
- While indicating overall favorability, on average, students in 2001 do not favor penalizing teenagers caught using alcohol as much as students in 2006 favor it (mean=3.49 and mean=3.70, respectively).

Significant differences based on use of alcohol (2006 data)

- A much smaller proportion of users than non-users favor penalizing teenagers caught using alcohol (42.8 percent and 78.8 percent, respectively).
- On average, users responded neutrally (mean=3.10) while non-users somewhat favor (mean=4.25) penalizing teenagers caught using alcohol.

Comparisons of the Three Student Positions

Students were asked how strongly they would oppose or favor penalizing liquor stores or businesses caught selling alcohol to teenagers, penalizing adults who provide alcohol to teenagers, and penalizing teenagers caught using alcohol (using a 5-point scale where 1 represents "strongly oppose" and 5 represents "strongly favor").

See Figure 11 for overall distributions for 2006. See Appendix Tables 19-21 for overall distributions and means for 2006 and 2001, and distributions and means by use of alcohol (users and non-users).

Regarding references to use of alcohol, the term "user" represents students who have ever used alcohol and the term "non-user" represents students who have never used alcohol.

Results for 2006

- On average, students are more in favor of penalizing liquor stores/businesses caught selling alcohol to teenagers (mean=4.06) than penalizing adults who provide alcohol to teenagers (mean=3.83). On average, students are least in favor of penalizing teenagers caught using alcohol (mean=3.70).

Comparisons to 2001 survey data

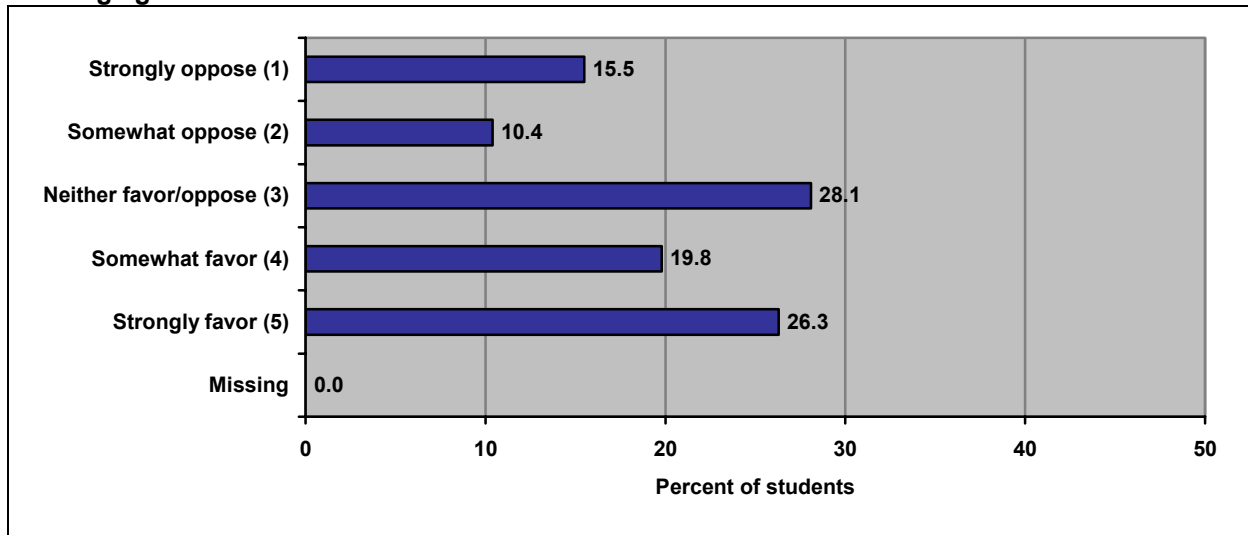
- While still indicating overall favorability, on average, students in 2001 and in 2006 are least in favor of penalizing teenagers caught using alcohol (mean=3.49 and mean=3.70, respectively) followed by penalizing adults who provide alcohol to teenagers (mean=3.68 and mean=3.83, respectively). On average, students in 2001 and in 2006 are most in favor of penalizing liquor stores/businesses caught selling alcohol to teenagers (mean=3.84 and mean=4.06, respectively).

Significant differences based on use of alcohol (2006 data)

- On average, users favor penalizing liquor stores/businesses caught selling to teenagers the most (mean=3.73), followed by penalizing adults who provide alcohol to teenagers (mean=3.42). Users least favor penalizing teenagers caught using alcohol (mean=3.10).
 - On average, non-users favor penalizing liquor stores/businesses the most (mean=4.36), followed by penalizing teenagers caught using alcohol (mean=4.25). Non-users least favor penalizing adults who provide alcohol to teenagers (mean=4.20).
-

Community Readiness

Figure 12. Student's preference regarding "Having cops spend more time enforcing the minimum drinking age"



N=278; figure reflects 2006 survey data; see Appendix Table 22

Note: The mean equals 3.31. The mean is based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being "strongly oppose" and 5 being "strongly favor"

Student's Preference Regarding "Having cops spend more time enforcing the minimum drinking age"

Students were asked how strongly they would oppose or favor having cops spend more time enforcing the minimum drinking age (using a 5-point scale where 1 represents "strongly oppose" and 5 represents "strongly favor").

See Figure 12 for overall distributions for 2006. See Appendix Table 22 for overall distributions and means for 2006 and 2001, and distributions and means by use of alcohol (users and non-users) and age (younger and older).

Regarding references to use of alcohol, the term "user" represents students who have ever used alcohol and the term "non-user" represents students who have never used alcohol. Additionally, regarding references to age, the term "younger" represents students younger than 15 years old and the term "older" represents students 15-18 years old.

Results for 2006

- Nearly 50 percent of students favor having cops spend more time enforcing the minimum drinking age (46.1 percent) while 25.9 percent of students oppose it.
- On average, students somewhat favor having cops spend more time enforcing the minimum drinking age (mean=3.31).

Comparisons to 2001 survey data

- The differences between the two years are significant.
- A larger proportion of students in 2001 than in 2006 oppose having cops spend more time enforcing the minimum drinking age (36.9 percent and 25.9 percent, respectively).

- On average, students in 2001 responded neutrally (mean=2.99) while students in 2006 somewhat favor (mean=3.31) having cops spend more time enforcing the minimum drinking age.

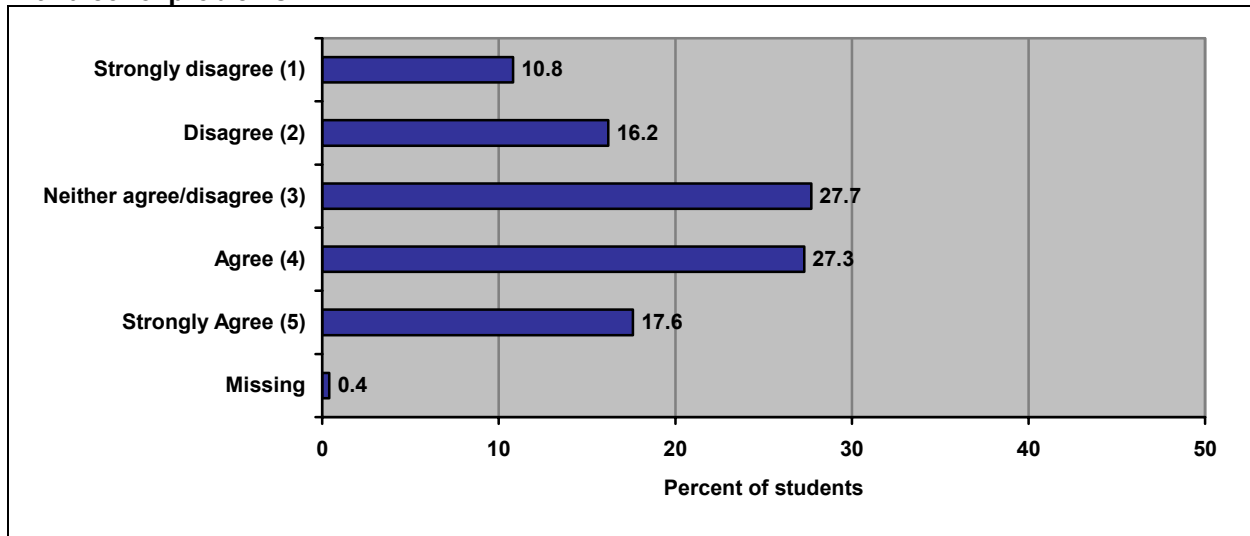
Significant differences based on use of alcohol (2006 data)

- Three times the proportion of non-users than users favor having cops spend more time enforcing the minimum drinking age (67.9 percent and 22.1 percent, respectively).
- On average, users somewhat oppose (mean=2.61) while non-users somewhat favor (mean=3.95) having cops spend more time enforcing the minimum drinking age.

Significant differences based on age (2006 data)

- A larger proportion of younger students than older students favor having cops spend more time enforcing the minimum drinking age (54.4 percent and 42.3 percent, respectively).
 - On average, younger students somewhat favor (mean=3.56) while older students responded neutrally (mean=3.20) regarding having cops spend more time enforcing the minimum drinking age.
-

Figure 13. Student’s opinion regarding the statement: “Schools need to be more active in dealing with alcohol problems”



N=278; figure reflects 2006 survey data; see Appendix Table 23

Note: The mean equals 3.25. The mean is based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being “strongly disagree” and 5 being “strongly agree”

Student’s Opinion Regarding the Statement: “Schools need to be more active in dealing with alcohol problems”

Students were asked how much they agree or disagree with the statement that schools need to be more active in dealing with alcohol problems (using a 5-point scale where 1 represents “strongly disagree” and 5 represents “strongly agree”).

See Figure 13 for overall distributions for 2006. See Appendix Table 23 for overall distributions and means for 2006 and 2001, and distributions and means by use of alcohol (users and non-users).

Regarding references to use of alcohol, the term “user” represents students who have ever used alcohol and the term “non-user” represents students who have never used alcohol.

Results for 2006

- Nearly half of students agree that schools need to be more active in dealing with alcohol problems (44.9 percent) while 27.0 percent of students disagree.
- On average, students agree that schools need to be more active in dealing with alcohol problems (mean=3.25).

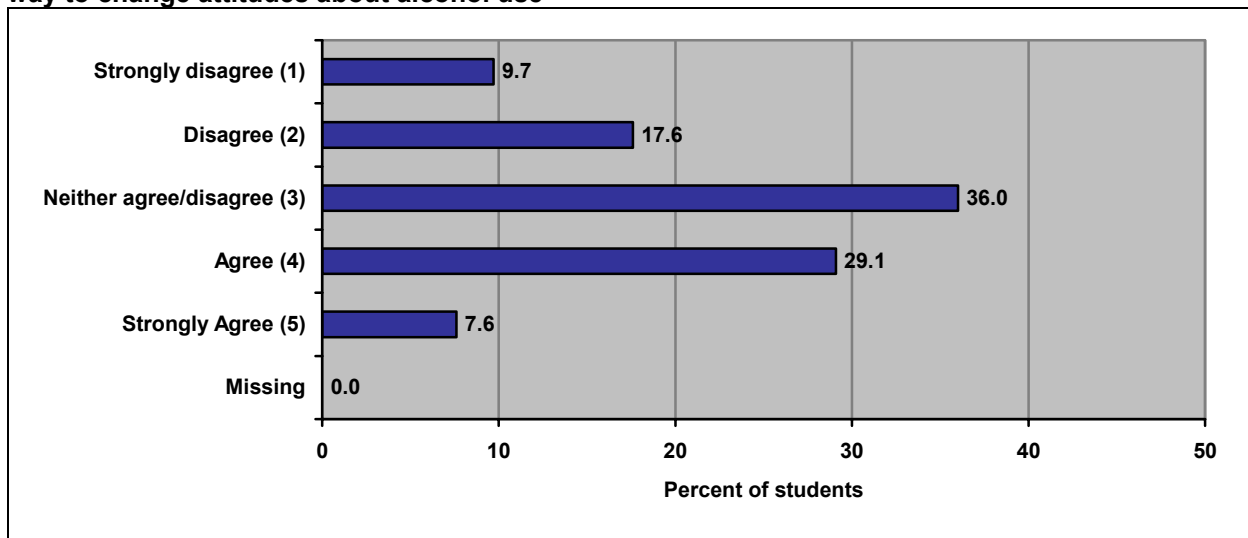
Comparisons to 2001 survey data

- The differences between the two years are significant.
- A somewhat smaller proportion of students in 2001 than in 2006 agree that schools need to be more active in dealing with alcohol problems (36.3 percent and 44.9 percent, respectively).
- On average, students in 2001 responded neutrally (mean=3.02) while students in 2006 agree (mean=3.25) that schools need to be more active in dealing with alcohol problems.

Significant differences based on use of alcohol (2006 data)

- More than twice the proportion of non-users than users agree that schools need to be more active in dealing with alcohol problems (60.3 percent and 28.2 percent, respectively).
 - On average, users responded neutrally (mean=2.81) while non-users agree (mean=3.66) that schools need to be more active in dealing with alcohol problems.
-

Figure 14. Student’s opinion regarding the statement: “Public service announcements are a good way to change attitudes about alcohol use”



N=278; figure reflects 2006 survey data; see Appendix Table 24

Note: The mean equals 3.07. The mean is based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being “strongly disagree” and 5 being “strongly agree”

Student’s Opinion Regarding the Statement: “Public service announcements are a good way to change attitudes about alcohol use”

Students were asked how much they agree or disagree with the statement that public service announcements are a good way to change attitudes about alcohol use (using a 5-point scale where 1 represents “strongly disagree” and 5 represents “strongly agree”).

See Figure 14 for overall distributions for 2006. See Appendix Table 24 for overall distributions and means for 2006 and 2001, and distributions and means by use of alcohol (users and non-users), gender (male and female), and age (younger and older).

Regarding references to use of alcohol, the term “user” represents students who have ever used alcohol and the term “non-user” represents students who have never used alcohol. Additionally, regarding references to age, the term “younger” represents students younger than 15 years old and the term “older” represents students 15-18 years old.

Results for 2006

- More than one-fourth of students disagree that public service announcements are a good way to change attitudes about alcohol use (27.3 percent) while 36.7 percent of students agree.
- On average, students responded neutrally that public service announcements are a good way to change attitudes about alcohol use (mean=3.07).

Comparisons to 2001 survey data

- The differences between the two years are not significant.
- The distributions and means of responses from students in 2001 and in 2006 are similar regarding whether students think public service announcements are a good way to change attitudes about alcohol use.

Significant differences based on use of alcohol (2006 data)

- Twice the proportion of users than non-users disagree that public service announcements are a good way to change attitudes about alcohol use (36.6 percent and 18.5 percent, respectively).
- On average, users responded neutrally (mean=2.80) while non-users agree (mean=3.33) that public service announcements are a good way to change attitudes about alcohol use.

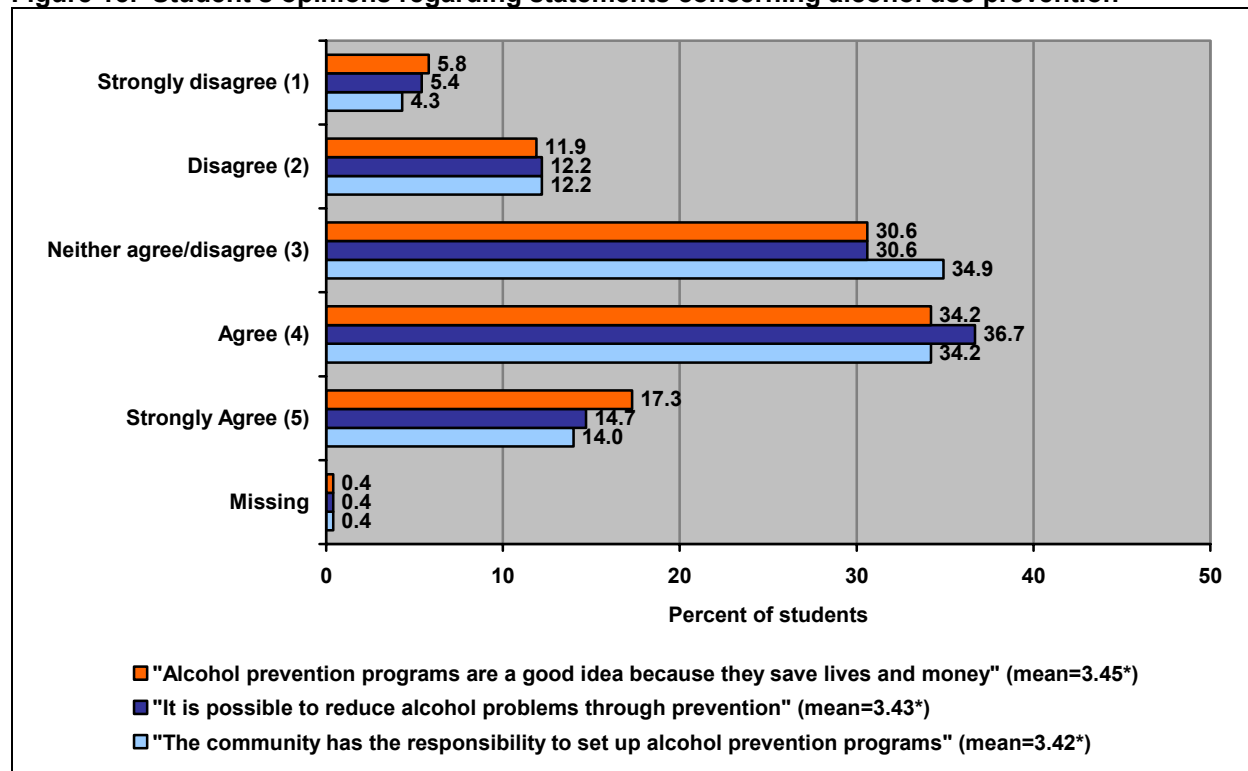
Significant differences based on gender (2006 data)

- A larger proportion of male students than female students disagree that public service announcements are a good way to change attitudes about alcohol use (32.0 percent and 20.9 percent, respectively).
- On average, male students responded neutrally (mean=2.95) while female students agree (mean= 3.23) that public service announcements are a good way to change attitudes about alcohol use.

Significant differences based on age (2006 data)

- A larger proportion of younger students than older students agree that public service announcements are a good way to change attitudes about alcohol use (48.9 percent and 31.0 percent, respectively).
 - On average, younger students agree (mean=3.36) while older students responded neutrally (mean=2.95) that public service announcements are a good way to change attitudes about alcohol use.
-

Figure 15. Student's opinions regarding statements concerning alcohol use prevention



N=278; figure reflects 2006 survey data; see Appendix Tables 25-27

*Means are based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being "strongly disagree" and 5 being "strongly agree"

Student's Opinion Regarding the Statement: "Alcohol prevention programs are a good idea because they save lives and money"

Students were asked how much they agree or disagree with the statement that alcohol prevention programs are a good idea because they save lives and money (using a 5-point scale where 1 represents "strongly disagree" and 5 represents "strongly agree").

See Figure 15 for overall distributions for 2006. See Appendix Table 25 for overall distributions and means for 2006 and 2001, and distributions and means by use of alcohol (users and non-users), distributions by gender (male and female), and age (younger and older).

Regarding references to use of alcohol, the term "user" represents students who have ever used alcohol and the term "non-user" represents students who have never used alcohol. Additionally, regarding references to age, the term "younger" represents students younger than 15 years old and the term "older" represents students 15-18 years old.

Results for 2006

- Half of students agree that alcohol prevention programs are a good idea because they save lives and money (51.5 percent).
- On average, students agree that alcohol prevention programs are a good idea because they save lives and money (mean=3.45).

Comparisons to 2001 survey data

- The differences between the two years are not significant.
- The distributions and means of responses from students in 2001 and in 2006 are similar regarding whether alcohol prevention programs are a good idea because they save lives and money.

Significant differences based on use of alcohol (2006 data)

- Nearly twice the proportion of non-users than users agree that alcohol prevention programs are a good idea because they save lives and money (67.1 percent and 34.4 percent, respectively).
- On average, users responded neutrally (mean=3.04) while non-users agree (mean=3.83) that alcohol prevention programs are a good idea because they save lives and money.

Significant differences based on gender (2006 data)

- A larger proportion of male students than female students disagree that alcohol prevention programs are a good idea because they save lives and money (22.3 percent and 12.1 percent, respectively).
- While still indicating overall agreement, on average, male students do not agree as much as female students do that alcohol prevention programs are a good idea because they save lives and money (mean=3.34 and mean=3.60, respectively).

Significant differences based on age (2006 data)

- A much larger proportion of younger students than older students agree that alcohol prevention programs are a good idea because they save lives and money (65.6 percent and 44.9 percent, respectively).
- While still indicating overall agreement, on average, older students do not agree as much as younger students do that alcohol prevention programs are a good idea because they save lives and money (mean=3.27 and mean=3.84, respectively).

Student's Opinion Regarding the Statement: "It is possible to reduce alcohol problems through prevention"

Students were asked how much they agree or disagree with the statement that it is possible to reduce alcohol problems through prevention (using a 5-point scale where 1 represents "strongly disagree" and 5 represents "strongly agree").

See Figure 15 for overall distributions for 2006. See Appendix Table 26 for overall distributions and means for 2006 and 2001, and distributions and means by use of alcohol (users and non-users) and age (younger and older).

Regarding references to use of alcohol, the term "user" represents students who have ever used alcohol and the term "non-user" represents students who have never used alcohol. Additionally, regarding references to age, the term "younger" represents students younger than 15 years old and the term "older" represents students 15-18 years old.

Results for 2006

- Half of students agree that it is possible to reduce alcohol problems through prevention (51.4 percent).

- On average, students agree that it is possible to reduce alcohol problems through prevention (mean=3.43).

Comparisons to 2001 survey data

- The differences between the two years are not significant.
- The distributions and means of responses from students in 2001 and in 2006 are similar regarding whether it is possible to reduce alcohol problems through prevention.

Significant differences based on use of alcohol (2006 data)

- A much smaller proportion of users than non-users agree that it is possible to reduce alcohol problems through prevention (36.7 percent and 64.4 percent, respectively).
- On average, users responded neutrally (mean=3.14) while non-users agree (mean=3.70) that it is possible to reduce alcohol problems through prevention.

Significant differences based on age (2006 data)

- A much smaller proportion of older students than younger students agree that it is possible to reduce alcohol problems through prevention (43.8 percent and 66.7 percent, respectively).
- While still indicating overall agreement, on average, older students do not agree as much as younger students do that it is possible to reduce alcohol problems through prevention (mean=3.32 and mean=3.67, respectively).

Student's Opinion Regarding the Statement: "The community has the responsibility to set up alcohol prevention programs"

Students were asked how much they agree or disagree with the statement that the community has the responsibility to set up alcohol prevention programs (using a 5-point scale where 1 represents "strongly disagree" and 5 represents "strongly agree").

See Figure 15 for overall distributions for 2006. See Appendix Table 27 for overall distributions and means for 2006 and 2001, and distributions and means by use of alcohol (users and non-users).

Regarding references to use of alcohol, the term "user" represents students who have ever used alcohol and the term "non-user" represents students who have never used alcohol.

Results for 2006

- Nearly half of students agree that the community has the responsibility to set up alcohol prevention programs (48.2 percent) while 16.5 percent of students disagree.
- On average, students agree that the community has the responsibility to set up alcohol prevention programs (mean=3.42).

Comparisons to 2001 survey data

- The differences between the two years are not significant.
- The distributions and means of responses from students in 2001 and in 2006 are similar regarding whether the community has the responsibility to set up alcohol prevention programs.

Significant differences based on use of alcohol (2006 data)

- A smaller proportion of users than non-users agree that the community has the responsibility to set up alcohol prevention programs (38.2 percent and 57.5 percent, respectively).
- On average, users responded neutrally (mean=3.20) while non-users agree (mean=3.61) that the community has the responsibility to set up alcohol prevention programs.

Comparisons of the Three Prevention Statements

Students were asked how much they agree or disagree with the statements: 1) alcohol prevention programs are a good idea because they save lives and money, 2) it is possible to reduce alcohol problems through prevention, and 3) the community has the responsibility to set up alcohol prevention programs (using a 5-point scale where 1 represents “strongly disagree” and 5 represents “strongly agree”).

See Figure 15 for overall distributions for 2006. See Appendix Tables 25-27 for overall distributions and means for 2006 and 2001, and distributions and means by use of alcohol (users and non-users). Also see Appendix Tables 25 and 26 for distributions and means by age (younger and older).

Regarding references to use of alcohol, the term “user” represents students who have ever used alcohol and the term “non-user” represents students who have never used alcohol. Additionally, regarding references to age, the term “younger” represents students younger than 15 years old and the term “older” represents students 15-18 years old.

Results for 2006

- On average, students agree but do not have a strong opinion regarding any of the three statements: alcohol prevention programs are a good idea because they save lives and money (mean=3.45), it is possible to reduce alcohol problems through prevention (mean=3.43), and the community has the responsibility to set up alcohol prevention programs (mean=3.42).

Significant differences based on use of alcohol (2006 data)

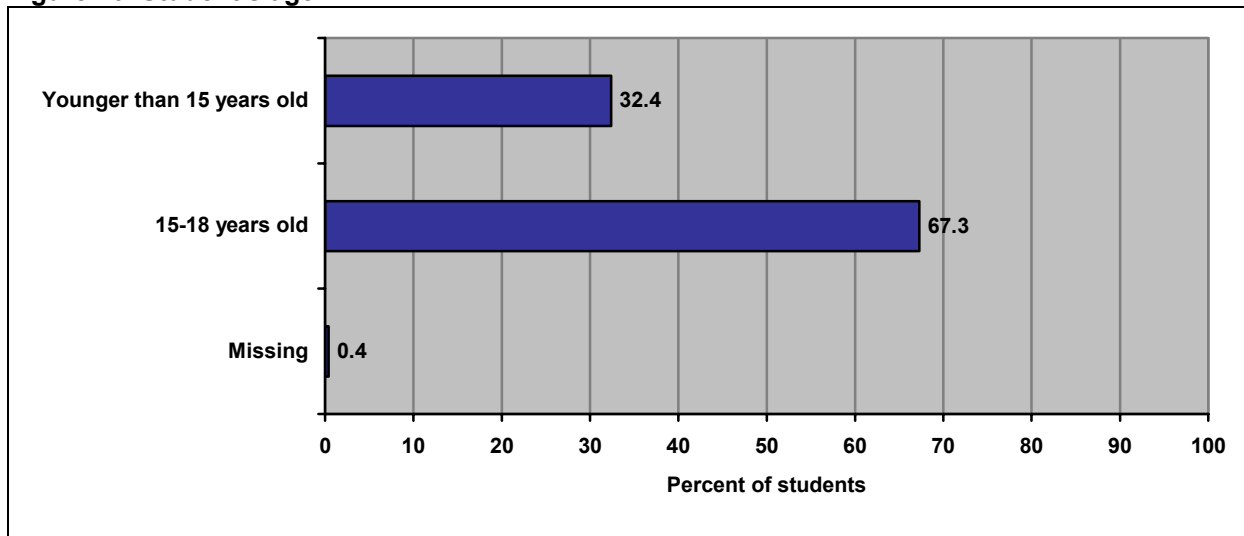
- On average, users agree the least that alcohol prevention programs are a good idea because they save lives and money (mean=3.04), followed by it is possible to reduce alcohol problems through prevention (mean=3.14). They agree the most that the community has the responsibility to set up alcohol prevention programs (mean=3.20).
- On average, non-users agree the least that the community has the responsibility to set up alcohol prevention programs (mean=3.61), followed by it is possible to reduce alcohol problems through prevention (mean=3.70). They agree the most that alcohol prevention programs are a good idea because they save lives and money (mean=3.83).

Significant differences based on age (2006 data)

- On average, younger students agree more that alcohol prevention programs are a good idea because they save lives and money (mean=3.84) than that it is possible to reduce alcohol problems through prevention (mean=3.67).
- On average, older students agree more that it is possible to reduce alcohol problems through prevention (mean=3.32) than that alcohol prevention programs are a good idea because they save lives and money (mean=3.27).

Demographics

Figure 16. Student's age



N=278; figure reflects 2006 survey data; see Appendix Table 28

Note: The categories of "younger than 11 years old" and "11-14 years old" were combined into the category "younger than 15 years old" for purposes of analysis and reporting

Student's Age

Students were asked their age.

Through statistical testing of student's age with other questions throughout the report, significant differences in responses were found based on the two categories of this variable, "younger than 15 years old" and "15-18 years old" (referred to as "younger students" and "older students," respectively). Whenever significant differences have been found, they are discussed in the narrative throughout this report and distributions are presented in the appendix tables.

See Figure 16 for overall distributions for 2006. See Appendix Table 28 for overall distributions for 2006 and 2001.

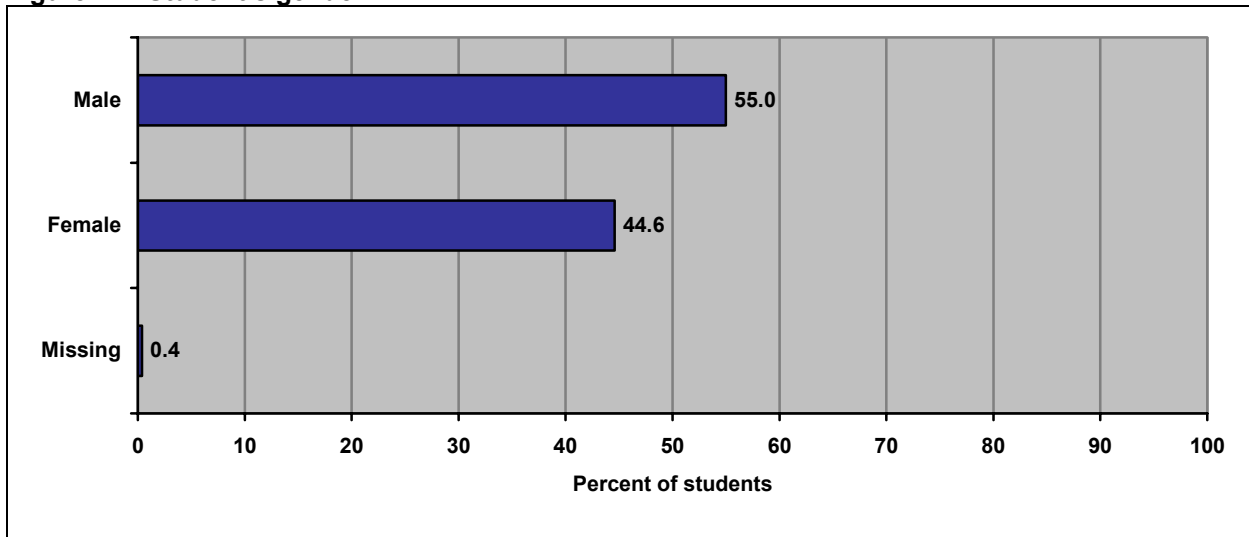
Results for 2006

- Two-thirds of students are 15-18 years old (67.3 percent) and one-third are younger than 15 years old (32.4 percent).
- All students who completed the survey are in grades 7 through 12.

Comparisons to 2001 survey data

- The differences between the two years are not significant.
- The distributions of responses from students in 2001 and in 2006 are similar regarding the student's age.

Figure 17. Student's gender



N=278; figure reflects 2006 survey data; see Appendix Table 29

Student's Gender

Students were asked their gender.

Through statistical testing of student's gender with other questions throughout the report, significant differences in responses were found based on the two categories of this variable, "male" and "female." Whenever significant differences have been found, they are discussed in the narrative throughout this report and distributions are presented in the appendix tables.

See Figure 17 for overall distributions for 2006. See Appendix Table 29 for overall distributions for 2006 and 2001.

Results for 2006

- The distribution of students is 55.0 percent male and 44.6 percent female.

Comparisons to 2001 survey data

- The differences between the two years are not significant.
- The distributions of responses from students in 2001 and in 2006 are similar regarding the student's gender.

Appendix Tables

Appendix Table 1. Student's perception regarding how much of a problem *teenage* alcohol use is in the community

Response	Percent of Students					
	2006 - Gender *		2006 - Age in Years*		Year of Survey	
	Male (N=153)	Female (N=124)	<15 (N=90)	15-18 (N=187)	2001 Overall (N=566)	2006 Overall (N=278)
Not a problem	17.6	11.3	27.8	8.6	14.1	14.7
Minor problem	35.9	25.0	38.9	27.3	36.3	31.3
Moderate problem	32.7	48.4	25.6	46.5	39.2	39.6
Serious problem	13.7	15.3	7.8	17.6	10.0	14.4
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Total	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.0	99.9	100.0

*Differences between the two categories of the variable are significant using Chi Square at $p < .05$

Appendix Table 2. Student's perception regarding how much of a problem *adult* alcohol use is in the community

Response	Percent of Students					
	2006 - Use of Alcohol*		2006 - Gender *		Year of Survey	
	User (N=131)	Non-user (N=146)	Male (N=153)	Female (N=124)	2001 Overall (N=566)	2006 Overall (N=278)
Not a problem	23.7	18.5	25.5	15.3	21.6	20.9
Minor problem	34.4	46.6	36.6	46.0	41.7	41.0
Moderate problem	29.0	29.5	26.8	32.3	27.9	29.1
Serious problem	12.2	4.1	10.5	4.8	6.1	7.9
Missing	0.8	1.4	0.7	1.6	2.8	1.1
Total	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.0

*Differences between the two categories of the variable are significant using Chi Square at $p < .05$

Appendix Table 3. Student's opinion regarding the statement: "Kids who experiment with alcohol almost always grow out of it"

Response	Percent of Students							
	2006 - Use of Alcohol*		2006 - Gender *		2006 - Age in Years*		Year of Survey	
	User (N=131)	Non-user (N=146)	Male (N=153)	Female (N=124)	<15 (N=90)	15-18 (N=187)	2001 Overall (N=566)	2006 Overall (N=278)
1 – Strongly disagree	19.8	49.3	32.0	39.5	52.2	27.3	28.0	35.3
2 – Disagree	37.4	27.4	28.1	37.1	27.8	34.2	35.9	32.0
3 – Neither agree nor disagree	29.8	17.1	25.5	20.2	13.3	27.8	20.9	23.0
4 – Agree	8.4	4.8	9.8	2.4	3.3	8.0	9.7	6.8
5 – Strongly agree	4.6	1.4	4.6	0.8	3.3	2.7	3.6	2.9
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.0
Mean**	2.40	1.82	2.27	1.88	1.78	2.25	2.24	2.10

*Differences between the two categories of the variable are significant using t-test at $p < .05$

**Means are based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being "strongly disagree" and 5 being "strongly agree"

Appendix Table 4. How often student sees someone drunk in public in the community

Response	Percent of Students					
	2006 - Use of Alcohol*		2006 - Age in Years*		Year of Survey	
	User (N=131)	Non-user (N=146)	<15 (N=90)	15-18 (N=187)	2001 Overall (N=566)	2006 Overall (N=278)
1 – Never	9.2	13.0	18.9	7.5	13.3	11.2
2 – Rarely	35.9	50.7	45.6	42.8	44.7	43.9
3 – Sometimes	34.4	30.1	25.6	35.3	30.6	32.0
4 – Often	16.8	4.8	5.6	12.8	9.6	10.4
5 – Very Often	3.8	1.4	4.4	1.6	1.6	2.5
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Total	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean**	2.70	2.31	2.31	2.58	2.41	2.49

*Differences between the two categories of the variable are significant using t-test at $p < .05$

**Means are based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being “never” and 5 being “very often”

Appendix Table 5. The extent to which student thinks alcohol use contributes to crashes or injuries (automobiles, hunting, boating, snowmobiling)

Response	Percent of Students	
	2001 Overall (N=566)	2006 Overall (N=278)
1 – Contributes not at all	4.1	5.0
2 – A little	20.8	16.2
3 – Somewhat	32.5	32.4
4 – Quite a bit	32.5	31.7
5 – Contributes a great deal	9.7	14.7
Missing	0.5	0.0
Total	100.1	100.0
Mean*	3.23	3.35

*Means are based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being “contributes not at all” and 5 being “contributes a great deal”

Appendix Table 6. The extent to which student thinks alcohol use contributes to violent crimes

Response	Percent of Students	
	2001 Overall (N=566)	2006 Overall (N=278)
1 – Contributes not at all	11.9	11.2
2 – A little	32.0	30.6
3 – Somewhat	33.1	32.7
4 – Quite a bit	16.7	18.3
5 – Contributes a great deal	5.2	6.8
Missing	1.2	0.4
Total	100.1	100.0
Mean*	2.71	2.79

*Means are based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being “contributes not at all” and 5 being “contributes a great deal”

Appendix Table 7. Whether student thinks it is okay for parents to offer their teenagers alcoholic beverages in their home

Response	Percent of Students					
	2006 - Use of Alcohol*		2006 - Age in Years*		Year of Survey*	
	User (N=131)	Non-user (N=146)	<15 (N=90)	15-18 (N=187)	2001 Overall (N=566)	2006 Overall (N=278)
No, never	18.3	63.7	57.8	34.8	32.8	42.1
Yes, but only on special occasions	62.6	32.2	34.4	52.4	56.6	46.8
Yes, on any occasion	15.3	3.4	6.7	10.2	8.7	9.0
Missing	3.8	0.7	1.1	2.7	1.9	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.1

*Differences between the two categories of the variable are significant using Chi Square at $p < .05$

Appendix Table 8. Student's rating of parents' action: "Parents offer their teenager an alcoholic beverage to drink with them saying they prefer he or she drink with them rather than drink elsewhere"

Response	Percent of Students					
	2006 - Use of Alcohol*		2006 - Age in Years*		Year of Survey	
	User (N=131)	Non-user (N=146)	<15 (N=90)	15-18 (N=187)	2001 Overall (N=566)	2006 Overall (N=278)
1 – Not at all acceptable	16.0	55.5	55.6	27.8	30.3	36.7
2 – A little	21.4	26.7	21.1	25.7	25.8	24.5
3 – Somewhat	26.0	8.9	10.0	20.3	22.5	16.9
4 – Quite	22.1	4.8	6.7	16.0	12.6	12.9
5 – Very acceptable	14.5	4.1	6.7	10.2	7.3	9.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean**	2.98	1.75	1.88	2.55	2.40	2.33

*Differences between the two categories of the variable are significant using t-test at $p < .05$

**Means are based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being "not at all acceptable" and 5 being "very acceptable"

Appendix Table 9. Student's rating of parents' action: "After finding out their teenager had been drinking alcohol, the parents tell their teenager to use alcohol carefully and not let it interfere with schoolwork"

Response	Percent of Students					
	2006 - Use of Alcohol*		2006 - Age in Years*		Year of Survey*	
	User (N=131)	Non-user (N=146)	<15 (N=90)	15-18 (N=187)	2001 Overall (N=566)	2006 Overall (N=278)
1 – Not at all acceptable	38.9	76.0	73.3	51.3	49.6	58.3
2 – A little	24.4	12.3	12.2	20.9	20.9	18.3
3 – Somewhat	16.8	8.2	8.9	13.9	16.8	12.2
4 – Quite	15.3	3.4	4.4	11.2	5.9	9.0
5 – Very acceptable	3.8	0.0	1.1	2.1	5.6	1.8
Missing	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.3	0.4
Total	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.1	100.0
Mean**	2.20	1.39	1.48	1.91	1.96	1.77

*Differences between the two categories of the variable are significant using t-test at $p < .05$

**Means are based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being "not at all acceptable" and 5 being "very acceptable"

Appendix Table 10. Student's opinion regarding teenagers' action: "Teenagers should be able to drink as long as they don't drive afterwards"

Response	Percent of Students					
	2006 - Use of Alcohol*		2006 - Age in Years*		Year of Survey*	
	User (N=131)	Non-user (N=146)	<15 (N=90)	15-18 (N=187)	2001 Overall (N=566)	2006 Overall (N=278)
1 – Strongly disagree	13.0	61.0	52.2	31.6	31.4	38.1
2 – Disagree	29.0	22.6	26.7	25.1	20.8	25.5
3 – Neither agree nor disagree	19.1	11.0	10.0	17.1	17.5	15.1
4 – Agree	24.4	3.4	6.7	16.6	19.6	13.3
5 – Strongly agree	14.5	2.1	4.4	9.6	9.3	7.9
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0
Total	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
Mean**	2.98	1.63	1.84	2.48	2.54	2.27

*Differences between the two categories of the variable are significant using t-test at $p < .05$

**Means are based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being "strongly disagree" and 5 being "strongly agree"

Appendix Table 11. Student's opinion regarding teenagers' action: "It is okay for teenagers to drink at parties if they don't get drunk"

Response	Percent of Students					
	2006 - Use of Alcohol*		2006 - Age in Years*		Year of Survey*	
	User (N=131)	Non-user (N=146)	<15 (N=90)	15-18 (N=187)	2001 Overall (N=566)	2006 Overall (N=278)
1 – Strongly disagree	13.7	57.5	48.9	31.0	31.0	36.7
2 – Disagree	27.5	23.3	22.2	26.7	21.6	25.2
3 – Neither agree nor disagree	30.5	13.7	17.8	23.5	25.1	21.9
4 – Agree	22.9	3.4	7.8	15.0	14.8	12.6
5 – Strongly agree	5.3	2.1	3.3	3.7	6.1	3.6
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0
Total	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0
Mean**	2.79	1.69	1.94	2.34	2.43	2.21

*Differences between the two categories of the variable are significant using t-test at $p < .05$

**Means are based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being "strongly disagree" and 5 being "strongly agree"

Appendix Table 12. Whether student has ever used alcohol

Response	Percent of Students					
	2001			2006		
	Age in Years*		Overall** (N=566)	Age in Years*		Overall** (N=278)
	<15 (N=199)	15-18 (N=358)		<15 (N=90)	15-18 (N=187)	
Yes	53.1	68.7	62.6	26.7	57.2	47.1
No	46.5	31.3	36.1	73.3	42.8	52.5
Missing	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.4
Total	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Differences between the two categories of the variable are significant using Chi Square at $p < .05$

**Differences between 2001 and 2006 "overall" were significant using Chi Square at $p < .05$

Appendix Table 13. Student's perception of how often the typical teenager in the community has five or more drinks in a row over a two week period

Response	Percent of Students					
	2006 - Use of Alcohol*		2006 - Age in Years*		Year of Survey	
	User (N=131)	Non-user (N=146)	<15 (N=90)	15-18 (N=187)	2001 Overall (N=566)	2006 Overall (N=278)
None	6.1	20.5	22.2	9.6	11.9	14.0
Once	17.6	26.7	27.8	19.8	22.5	22.3
Twice	39.7	28.8	26.7	37.4	27.5	33.8
3-5 times	25.2	17.8	12.2	25.7	25.4	21.2
6-9 times	6.1	3.4	7.8	3.2	6.9	4.7
10 or more times	5.3	2.7	3.3	4.3	3.3	4.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0
Total	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0

*Differences between the two categories of the variable are significant using Chi Square at $p < .05$

Appendix Table 14. How difficult student thinks it is for teenagers in the community to sneak alcohol from their home or a friend's home

Response	Percent of Students					
	2006 - Use of Alcohol*		2006 - Age in Years*		Year of Survey	
	User (N=131)	Non-user (N=146)	<15 (N=90)	15-18 (N=187)	2001 Overall (N=566)	2006 Overall (N=278)
1 – Not at all difficult	50.4	31.5	27.8	46.5	40.0	40.3
2 – A little	33.6	34.2	38.9	31.6	27.6	34.2
3 – Somewhat	4.6	17.1	20.0	7.0	15.9	11.2
4 – Quite	5.3	9.6	5.6	8.6	6.0	7.6
5 – Very difficult	6.1	6.2	7.8	5.3	7.4	6.1
Missing	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.1	3.0	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.1	99.9	100.1
Mean**	1.83	2.24	2.27	1.94	2.11	2.04

*Differences between the two categories of the variable are significant using t-test at $p < .05$

**Means are based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being "not at all difficult" and 5 being "very difficult"

Appendix Table 15. How difficult student thinks it is for teenagers in the community to get an older person to buy alcohol for them

Response	Percent of Students					
	2006 - Use of Alcohol*		2006 - Age in Years*		Year of Survey	
	User (N=131)	Non-user (N=146)	<15 (N=90)	15-18 (N=187)	2001 Overall (N=566)	2006 Overall (N=278)
1 – Not at all difficult	39.7	28.1	22.2	39.0	36.2	33.5
2 – A little	23.7	21.9	20.0	24.1	23.7	22.7
3 – Somewhat	25.2	23.3	26.7	23.0	17.7	24.1
4 – Quite	4.6	15.8	21.1	5.3	11.0	10.8
5 – Very difficult	6.9	10.3	10.0	8.0	9.0	8.6
Missing	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	2.4	0.4
Total	100.1	100.1	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.1
Mean**	2.15	2.58	2.77	2.19	2.31	2.38

*Differences between the two categories of the variable are significant using t-test at $p < .05$

**Means are based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being "not at all difficult" and 5 being "very difficult"

Appendix Table 16. How difficult student thinks it is for teenagers in the community to get their parents to give alcohol to them

Response	Percent of Students	
	2001 Overall (N=566)	2006 Overall (N=278)
1 – Not at all difficult	7.5	7.6
2 – A little	11.4	9.7
3 – Somewhat	27.6	24.1
4 – Quite	20.0	30.2
5 – Very difficult	30.8	28.1
Missing	2.7	0.4
Total	100.0	100.1
Mean*	3.57	3.62

*Means are based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being “not at all difficult” and 5 being “very difficult”

Appendix Table 17. How difficult student thinks it is for teenagers in the community to buy beer, wine, or hard liquor at a store themselves

Response	Percent of Students	
	2001 Overall (N=566)	2006 Overall (N=278)
1 – Not at all difficult	9.9	9.0
2 – A little	12.1	9.4
3 – Somewhat	15.1	15.8
4 – Quite	28.2	27.0
5 – Very difficult	32.4	38.5
Missing	2.3	0.4
Total	100.0	100.1
Mean*	3.63	3.77

*Means are based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being “not at all difficult” and 5 being “very difficult”

Appendix Table 18. How difficult student thinks it is for teenagers in the community to order a drink in a bar

Response	Percent of Students	
	2001 Overall (N=566)	2006 Overall (N=278)
1 – Not at all difficult	7.0	7.2
2 – A little	7.5	6.8
3 – Somewhat	12.9	7.6
4 – Quite	28.5	29.5
5 – Very difficult	41.4	48.6
Missing	2.7	0.4
Total	100.0	100.1
Mean*	3.92	4.06

*Means are based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being “not at all difficult” and 5 being “very difficult”

Appendix Table 19. Student's position regarding penalizing liquor stores or businesses caught selling alcohol to teenagers

Response	Percent of Students			
	2006 - Use of Alcohol*		Year of Survey*	
	User (N=131)	Non-user (N=146)	2001 Overall (N=566)	2006 Overall (N=278)
1 – Strongly oppose	9.9	3.4	6.2	6.5
2 – Somewhat oppose	6.9	3.4	10.6	5.0
3 – Neither favor nor oppose	19.1	11.6	15.5	15.1
4 – Somewhat favor	28.2	16.4	25.1	22.3
5 – Strongly favor	35.9	65.1	39.8	51.1
Missing	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0
Total	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0
Mean**	3.73	4.36	3.84	4.06

*Differences between the two categories of the variable are significant using t-test at $p < .05$

**Means are based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being "strongly oppose" and 5 being "strongly favor"

Appendix Table 20. Student's position regarding penalizing adults, 21 and older, who provide alcohol to teenagers

Response	Percent of Students			
	2006 - Use of Alcohol*		Year of Survey*	
	User (N=131)	Non-user (N=146)	2001 Overall (N=566)	2006 Overall (N=278)
1 – Strongly oppose	9.2	4.8	7.4	6.8
2 – Somewhat oppose	15.3	4.1	11.7	9.4
3 – Neither favor nor oppose	19.8	11.0	19.2	15.1
4 – Somewhat favor	35.9	26.7	24.9	31.3
5 – Strongly favor	19.8	53.4	34.0	37.4
Missing	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0
Mean**	3.42	4.20	3.68	3.83

*Differences between the two categories of the variable are significant using t-test at $p < .05$

**Means are based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being "strongly oppose" and 5 being "strongly favor"

Appendix Table 21. Student's position regarding penalizing teenagers caught using alcohol

Response	Percent of Students			
	2006 - Use of Alcohol*		Year of Survey*	
	User (N=131)	Non-user (N=146)	2001 Overall (N=566)	2006 Overall (N=278)
1 – Strongly oppose	14.5	2.1	13.8	7.9
2 – Somewhat oppose	15.3	5.5	12.8	10.4
3 – Neither favor nor oppose	27.5	13.7	15.3	20.1
4 – Somewhat favor	31.3	23.3	23.8	27.0
5 – Strongly favor	11.5	55.5	32.1	34.5
Missing	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0
Total	100.1	100.1	100.1	99.9
Mean**	3.10	4.25	3.49	3.70

*Differences between the two categories of the variable are significant using t-test at $p < .05$

**Means are based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being "strongly oppose" and 5 being "strongly favor"

Appendix Table 22. Student's preference regarding "Having cops spend more time enforcing the minimum drinking age"

Response	Percent of Students					
	2006 - Use of Alcohol*		2006 - Age in Years*		Year of Survey*	
	User (N=131)	Non-user (N=146)	<15 (N=90)	15-18 (N=187)	2001 Overall (N=566)	2006 Overall (N=278)
1 – Strongly oppose	26.0	6.2	12.2	17.1	22.5	15.5
2 – Somewhat oppose	16.8	4.1	7.8	11.2	14.4	10.4
3 – Neither favor nor oppose	35.1	21.9	25.6	29.4	20.7	28.1
4 – Somewhat favor	14.5	24.7	21.1	19.3	21.2	19.8
5 – Strongly favor	7.6	43.2	33.3	23.0	18.4	26.3
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0
Total	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.1
Mean**	2.61	3.95	3.56	3.20	2.99	3.31

*Differences between the two categories of the variable are significant using t-test at p<.05

**Means are based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being "strongly oppose" and 5 being "strongly favor"

Appendix Table 23. Student's opinion regarding the statement: "Schools need to be more active in dealing with alcohol problems"

Response	Percent of Students			
	2006 - Use of Alcohol*		Year of Survey*	
	User (N=131)	Non-user (N=146)	2001 Overall (N=566)	2006 Overall (N=278)
1 – Strongly disagree	17.6	4.8	12.1	10.8
2 – Disagree	22.1	10.3	20.6	16.2
3 – Neither agree nor disagree	32.1	24.0	29.4	27.7
4 – Agree	18.3	35.6	25.6	27.3
5 – Strongly agree	9.9	24.7	10.7	17.6
Missing	0.0	0.7	1.6	0.4
Total	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0
Mean**	2.81	3.66	3.02	3.25

*Differences between the two categories of the variable are significant using t-test at p<.05

**Means are based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being "strongly disagree" and 5 being "strongly agree"

Appendix Table 24. Student's opinion regarding the statement: "Public service announcements are a good way to change attitudes about alcohol use"

Response	Percent of Students							
	2006 - Use of Alcohol*		2006 - Gender *		2006 - Age in Years*		Year of Survey	
	User (N=131)	Non-user (N=146)	Male (N=153)	Female (N=124)	<15 (N=90)	15-18 (N=187)	2001 Overall (N=566)	2006 Overall (N=278)
1 – Strongly disagree	14.5	4.8	12.4	5.6	6.7	10.7	11.4	9.7
2 – Disagree	22.1	13.7	19.6	15.3	11.1	20.9	18.1	17.6
3 – Neither agree nor disagree	36.6	35.6	33.3	39.5	33.3	37.4	30.7	36.0
4 – Agree	22.1	35.6	29.4	29.0	37.8	25.1	28.0	29.1
5 – Strongly agree	4.6	10.3	5.2	10.5	11.1	5.9	9.3	7.6
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0
Total	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean**	2.80	3.33	2.95	3.23	3.36	2.95	3.06	3.07

*Differences between the two categories of the variable are significant using t-test at p<.05

**Means are based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being "strongly disagree" and 5 being "strongly agree"

Appendix Table 25. Student's opinion regarding whether alcohol prevention programs are a good idea because they save lives and money

Response	Percent of Students							
	2006 - Use of Alcohol*		2006 - Gender *		2006 - Age in Years*		Year of Survey	
	User (N=131)	Non-user (N=146)	Male (N=153)	Female (N=124)	<15 (N=90)	15-18 (N=187)	2001 Overall (N=566)	2006 Overall (N=278)
1 – Strongly disagree	8.4	3.4	9.2	1.6	3.3	7.0	5.1	5.8
2 – Disagree	20.6	4.1	13.1	10.5	5.6	15.0	11.4	11.9
3 – Neither agree nor disagree	35.9	25.3	28.8	32.3	24.4	33.2	24.5	30.6
4 – Agree	27.5	40.4	31.4	37.9	35.6	33.7	38.4	34.2
5 – Strongly agree	6.9	26.7	17.0	17.7	30.0	11.2	18.5	17.3
Missing	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.0	0.4
Total	100.1	99.9	100.2	100.0	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.2
Mean**	3.04	3.83	3.34	3.60	3.84	3.27	3.55	3.45

*Differences between the two categories of the variable are significant using t-test at p<.05

**Means are based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being "strongly disagree" and 5 being "strongly agree"

Appendix Table 26. Student's opinion regarding whether it is possible to reduce alcohol problems through prevention

Response	Percent of Students					
	2006 - Use of Alcohol*		2006 - Age in Years*		Year of Survey	
	User (N=131)	Non-user (N=146)	<15 (N=90)	15-18 (N=187)	2001 Overall (N=566)	2006 Overall (N=278)
1 – Strongly disagree	7.6	3.4	4.4	5.9	6.5	5.4
2 – Disagree	16.8	8.2	7.8	14.4	12.8	12.2
3 – Neither agree nor disagree	38.9	23.3	21.1	35.3	28.1	30.6
4 – Agree	27.5	44.5	50.0	29.9	38.6	36.7
5 – Strongly agree	9.2	19.9	16.7	13.9	12.1	14.7
Missing	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	1.8	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0
Mean**	3.14	3.70	3.67	3.32	3.38	3.43

*Differences between the two categories of the variable are significant using t-test at p<.05

**Means are based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being "strongly disagree" and 5 being "strongly agree"

Appendix Table 27. Student's opinion regarding whether the community has the responsibility to set up alcohol prevention programs

Response	Percent of Students			
	2006 - Use of Alcohol*		Year of Survey	
	User (N=131)	Non-user (N=146)	2001 Overall (N=566)	2006 Overall (N=278)
1 – Strongly disagree	5.3	3.4	6.4	4.3
2 – Disagree	19.1	6.2	8.3	12.2
3 – Neither agree nor disagree	37.4	32.2	31.2	34.9
4 – Agree	26.7	41.1	40.8	34.2
5 – Strongly agree	11.5	16.4	11.4	14.0
Missing	0.0	0.7	2.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0
Mean**	3.20	3.61	3.44	3.42

*Differences between the two categories of the variable are significant using t-test at p<.05

**Means are based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being "strongly disagree" and 5 being "strongly agree"

Appendix Table 28. Student's age

Response	Percent of Students	
	2001 Overall (N=566)	2006 Overall (N=278)
Younger than 11 years old	0.6	0.4
11-14 years old	32.9	32.0
15-18 years old	65.2	67.3
Missing	1.3	0.4
Total	100.0	100.1

Note: The categories of "younger than 11 years old" and "11-14 years old" were combined into the category "younger than 15 years old" for purposes of analysis and reporting

Appendix Table 29. Student's gender

Response	Percent of Students	
	2001 Overall (N=566)	2006 Overall (N=278)
Male	48.2	55.0
Female	50.6	44.6
Missing	1.2	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0

2006 Student Survey Instrument

2006 Community Readiness Survey

You are invited to participate in the 2006 Community Readiness Study sponsored by a grant from North Dakota State University. Your class was selected at random and your participation is voluntary. The survey will take approximately 10 minutes. You are being asked to participate so that we may gather information about your attitudes and perceptions related to alcohol usage among youth and adults. The information you provide is strictly confidential and no identifying information is being requested. If you have questions about the study, please call Chuck DeRemer, Assistant Superintendent for Fargo Public Schools at 441-1011. If you have questions about your rights as a human research subject, please call the North Dakota State University Institutional Review Board at 231-8908.

In this survey, **COMMUNITY** means the city, town, or neighborhood you live in. **TEENAGER** refers to youth 18 years of age or younger.

1. In your community, how much of a problem is alcohol use by teenagers and adults.



Teenagers

- 1 Not a problem
- 2 Minor problem
- 3 Moderate problem
- 4 Serious problem

Adults

- 1 Not a problem
- 2 Minor problem
- 3 Moderate problem
- 4 Serious problem

2. In your community, how often do you see somebody drunk in public.



- 1 Never
- 2 Rarely
- 3 Sometimes
- 4 Often
- 5 Very Often

3. To what extent does alcohol use contribute to crashes or injuries (automobile, hunting, boating, snowmobiling) and violent crimes?



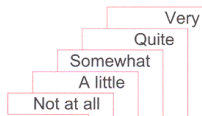
Crashes or Injuries

- 1 Not at all
- 2 A little
- 3 Somewhat
- 4 Quite a bit
- 5 A great deal

Violent Crimes

- 1 Not at all
- 2 A little
- 3 Somewhat
- 4 Quite a bit
- 5 A great deal

4. How difficult is it for teenagers in your community to do each of the following:



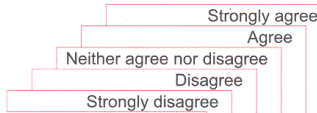
- 1 2 3 4 5 a. Buy beer, wine, or hard liquor at a store themselves
- 1 2 3 4 5 b. Get an older person to buy alcohol for them
- 1 2 3 4 5 c. Order a drink in a bar
- 1 2 3 4 5 d. Sneak alcohol from their home or a friend's home
- 1 2 3 4 5 e. Get their parents to give alcohol to them

5. Do you think it is okay for parents to offer their teenagers alcoholic beverages in their home?



- 1 No, never
- 2 Yes, but only on special occasions
- 3 Yes, on any occasion

6. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements:



- 1 2 3 4 5 a. It is okay for teenagers to drink at parties if they don't get drunk
- 1 2 3 4 5 b. Teenagers should be able to drink as long as they don't drive afterwards
- 1 2 3 4 5 c. Kids who experiment with alcohol almost always grow out of it
- 1 2 3 4 5 d. Schools need to be more active in dealing with alcohol problems
- 1 2 3 4 5 e. It is possible to reduce alcohol problems through prevention
- 1 2 3 4 5 f. Alcohol prevention programs are a good idea because they save lives and money
- 1 2 3 4 5 g. The community has the responsibility to set up alcohol prevention programs
- 1 2 3 4 5 h. Public service announcements are a good way to change attitudes about alcohol use

7. Please rate the parents' actions in the following situations.

a. After finding out their teenager had been drinking alcohol, the parents tell their teenager to use alcohol carefully and not let it interfere with schoolwork. Would you say this is...

1 Not at all acceptable
2 A little
3 Somewhat
4 Quite
5 Very acceptable

b. Parents offer their teenager an alcoholic beverage to drink with them saying they prefer he or she drink with them rather than drink elsewhere. Would you say this is ...

1 Not at all acceptable
2 A little
3 Somewhat
4 Quite
5 Very acceptable

8. How often over a two week period of time do you think the typical teenager in this community has five or more drinks in a row (a "drink" is defined as a glass of wine, a bottle of beer, or a mixed drink)?

1 None
2 Once
3 Twice
4 3-5 times
5 6-9 times
6 10 or more times

9. People have different opinions on what to do about alcohol use by teenagers. Please tell us how strongly you would oppose or favor the following actions.

Strongly favor
Somewhat favor
Neither favor nor oppose
Somewhat oppose
Strongly oppose

a. Penalizing teenagers caught using alcohol
b. Penalizing adults, 21 and older, who provide alcohol to teenagers
c. Penalizing liquor stores or businesses caught selling alcohol to teenagers
d. Having cops spend more time enforcing the minimum drinking age

1 2 3 4 5
1 2 3 4 5
1 2 3 4 5
1 2 3 4 5

Finally, to help us interpret the results, we have a few questions about you.

10. Have you ever used alcohol yourself? 1 Yes
2 No

11. How old are you? 1 Younger than 11 years old
2 11 - 14 years old
3 15 - 18 years old

12. What is your gender? 1 Male
2 Female

Thank you for your cooperation!