Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) in North Dakota: 
A Community Readiness Survey to Gauge Perceptions of Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Funded by and prepared for

The North Dakota Department of Human Services, Division of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services

By

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Executive Summary

The following is a summary of the key findings relative to Region I respondents.

Adult Use of Alcohol [see Table 2.1.1]

- Similar to the statewide results, when participants were asked to rank the seriousness of adult use of alcohol, 61 percent of the Community Members indicated this to be a minor to moderate problem in their community. A majority of Key Informants (51.5%) also felt that adult alcohol use was a minor to moderate problem within their community.

Youth Use of Alcohol [see Table 2.1.1]

- Community Member participants felt that youth alcohol use was more of a serious issue, in that 49.8 percent of respondents indicated this to be a serious problem. In reference to the Key Informants, the majority (69.7%) also felt that youth alcohol use was a serious problem in their community.

Adult Use of Methamphetamine [see Table 2.1.6]

- Nearly thirty-eight percent (37.9%) of Community Members indicated methamphetamine use by adults to be a serious problem in their community. The Key Informant population felt that methamphetamine use by adults was more of an issue than the community members had perceived, in that the majority (66.7%) indicated this to be a serious problem.

Youth Use of Methamphetamine [see Table 2.1.6]

- Of the Community Member participants, 34.3 percent felt youth use of methamphetamine was a minor to moderate problem. The Key Informants perceived methamphetamine use by youth as more of a concern; 42.4 percent felt youth use of methamphetamine was a serious problem.

Contribution of Drug and Alcohol Use to Crashes or Injuries [see Table 2.2.1]

- Of the Community Members, 45.5 percent believed that the contribution of drug/alcohol use to crashes/injuries was a minor to moderate problem within the community. Among the Key Informants, the majority (66.7%) felt this was a serious problem within their community.

Community Acceptance of Underage Drinking [see Table 3.1]

- The Community Member respondents generally disagree-strongly disagree (67.9%) with the presence of community acceptance of underage drinking. Perceptions of the Key Informants were somewhat different from that of the Community Members, in that 63.6 percent agree-strongly agree that underage drinking is accepted in the community.

Support for Increasing Taxes on Alcohol [see Table 4.1]

- When respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which they either agree or disagree with increasing alcohol taxes, 56.7 percent of the Community Members agree strongly agree in support of increasing alcohol taxes. In regards to the Key Informant respondents, 72.7 percent agree strongly agree in support of an increase in alcohol taxes.

Laws Prohibiting Giving Alcohol to Your Own Children [see Table 4.2]

- Of the Community Member respondents, 73.6 percent indicated that yes they would be in support of this type of law. The Key Informant population was also supportive in their responses; 84.8 percent responded that yes they would be in support of a law prohibiting giving alcohol to ‘your own’ children.
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Youth Accessibility to Alcohol [see Table 5.1]
- When the Community Member respondents were asked “how difficult is it for youth to get an older person to buy alcohol for them,” 49.5 percent believed that it is slightly/somewhat difficult. Among the Key Informant population, 51.5 percent of respondents indicated that it was not at all difficult for youth to get an older person to buy alcohol for them.
- When Community Members were asked the following, “how difficult is it for youth to sneak alcohol from their home or a friend's home,” 52.3 percent believed this was not at all difficult. Of the Key Informant population, 69.7 percent specified that it was not at all difficult for youth to obtain alcohol in this manner.

Adult/Youth Access to Marijuana/Methamphetamine [see Table 5.2]
- The Community Member respondents perceived access to marijuana as; 43 percent felt access was slightly/somewhat difficult. The majority of Key Informant respondents (51.5%) perceived access to marijuana as slightly/somewhat difficult.
- Of the Community Member respondents, 45.8 percent perceived that methamphetamine was slightly/somewhat difficult to access, while the majority (51.5%) of Key Informants also believed access was slightly/somewhat difficult.

Presence of Community Action Plan [see Table 6.2]
- Over half (52.7%) of Community Members indicated that they don’t know if their community has an action plan for dealing with substance abuse related issues. While 60.6 percent of Key Informants indicated that there is such an action plan in place, nearly one-quarter (24.2%) indicated that they don’t know.

Sources of Information regarding Crime [see Table 6.3]
- The most common source of information regarding crime for the Community Members was Newspapers (33.6%). Similarly, the Key Informant population also selected Newspapers as their most common source of information with 27.3 percent.
Introduction

The Rural Crime and Justice Center (RCJC) at Minot State University, in conjunction with North Dakota’s Department of Human Services, implemented a Community Readiness Survey to gauge perceptions of alcohol and other drug use in North Dakota communities. This was made possible through funding provided by North Dakota’s Department of Human Services, Division of Mental Health and Substance Abuse. The Community Readiness Survey assessed the perceptions of Youth Alcohol and Other Drug Use by surveying community members living in North Dakota. The sample represents eight regions in North Dakota and within each region frontier, rural, and urban communities are represented based on population density. This report will focus on the data collected from Region I and will also include the statewide results. This is not a statistical comparison; region wide data is simply presented alongside statewide data.

The RCJC conducted a similar study in 2005, surveying community members residing in Region II of North Dakota. The Region II Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug use study provided a concrete foundation for looking at parallel issues at the statewide level.

The use and abuse of alcohol and other drugs has a considerable impact on communities throughout the nation. Often times the use of such substances is overlooked by members within a particular community. Consequently, community perception and the readiness to address the problem of alcohol and other drug use needs to be periodically assessed in order to fully develop a comprehensive plan.

Project Goals

The specific goal of the Community Readiness Survey was to design an assessment tool targeting communities and the public’s readiness to respond to alcohol and other drug use (AOD) among adults and youth. Since North Dakota communities are currently experiencing high rates of binge drinking among adolescents, the RCJC, along with the North Dakota Department of Human Services, Division of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services recognized the importance of assessing community members’ perceptions regarding these issues. The five pertinent areas that were addressed in the survey were: 1) Community perception of an AOD problem; 2) Permissiveness of attitudes towards AOD use; 3) Community support for AOD prevention; 4) Community perception of adolescent access to alcohol and other illegal substances; and 5) Overall perception of community commitment.

By addressing communities at local levels, we can begin to identify the real issues that are plaguing our communities. It is our hope that this project will lead to promising initiatives concentrating on our communities and lead to preventative measures that can decrease the rate of AOD concerns in North Dakota.
Literature Review

The destructive use and abuse of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs has become a major social problem deeply rooted in our society (www.bridges-mccasa.org/ypp.html). The impressionability of youth makes them extremely vulnerable to many problems associated with alcohol and drug abuse. Furthermore, adolescence is an experimental stage in life and often results in the testing of illegal substances. Since North Dakota is leading the nation in adolescent binge drinking (NSDUH, 2004-05), preventative efforts need to be taken at various levels in an attempt to curtail these problems.

National Survey on Drug Use and Health

Data obtained from the State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2004-2005 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) illustrate the extent of substance abuse issues within communities nationwide. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) combined two years of data to enhance the accuracy of estimates for less populated states. The survey evaluates state rates of use of illegal drugs, binge drinking, serious mental illness, and tobacco use. State-by-state data provides a powerful tool for policymakers at the federal, state, and local levels by identifying needs and targeting prevention and treatment resources.

Alcohol

In regards to rates of past month alcohol use, North Dakota was ranked in the top five of all states for all three age groups (12 to 17, 18 to 25, and 26 or older) (NSDUH, 2004-05).

Results from the National Survey indicate that at the national level, almost a quarter of all persons aged 12 or older participated in binge use of alcohol in the past month. Binge alcohol use is defined as “drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple hours of each other) on at least one day in the 30 days prior to the survey” (NSDUH, 2004-05). The highest rates of binge alcohol use occurred among persons aged 18 to 25. North Dakota had the highest rate in this age group at 58.1 percent, almost double the highest rate among persons aged 26 or older and almost four times the highest rate among youth aged 12 to 17 (NSDUH, 2004-05). Based on this finding alone, an assessment of communities in North Dakota is necessary in order to develop policy to concentrate on these issues.

In assessing perceptions of the risk of binge alcohol drinking use to the actual rates of usage, the National Study concluded that although North Dakota had the highest rate of binge drinking among all 50 states, the perceived risk of binge drinking was among the lowest. Similarly, six other states with higher rates of binge drinking also scored lower in terms of perception of risk.

Illicit Drugs

According to the results of NSDUH (2004-2005), the frequent use of illicit drugs in North Dakota appears to be less severe than alcohol use. The survey results indicate that North Dakota was one of two states to show a significant decrease from 2003-04 to 2004-05 in the percentage of “all persons aged 12 or older who used an illicit drug in the past month” (North Dakota decreased from 7.5% to 6.2%).
North Dakota was also one of six states to represent a decline amid the 2003-04 and 2004-05 studies, in “past year use of marijuana among all persons aged 12 or older,” dropping from 10.1 percent to 8.5 percent. In regards to other illicit drugs, aside from marijuana, state-by-state results also show improvements in North Dakota’s prevalence of use. According to NSDUH, “illicit drugs other than marijuana include cocaine, heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, and the nonmedical use of prescription-type pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, and sedatives” (NSDUH, 2004-05). Both North and South Dakota had the lowest rate (2.8%) of past month use of an illicit drug other than marijuana among persons 12 or older, compared to the national average of 3.6 percent and the state with the highest rate of use, Colorado at 4.5 percent. Lastly, with regards to past year cocaine use among all persons aged 12 or older, North Dakota had the lowest rate (1.7%) in that population (NSDUH, 2004-05).

The focus of the next section is to identify the significance of public opinion, the influence of the media on the configuration of public opinion, and details how this information can be interpreted and useful when looking at developing effective prevention strategies for Alcohol and Other Drug use among youth. Results from the 2007 Youth Risk Behavior Survey will be incorporated.

**Media Influence on Public Opinion**

Mass media has a tendency to shape a person’s outlook, their cultural identity, as well as processes of open exchange (www.wz.nrw.de, 2006). The nature of the media has changed drastically and has evolved with technology. Therefore, the source of information for people, whether it is television, newspaper, internet, or other forms of mass media, may play a crucial role in shaping ideas and perceptions. This can lead to the development of inaccurate understanding of the issues at hand, especially if the source of information does not clearly state the distinction between fact and opinion.

**North Dakota Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)**

Through the implementation of the YRBS, youth are provided the opportunity to share their experiences with AOD in this survey that is conducted every two years. High School students are asked a series of questions in which they are instructed to answer “truthfully.” The YRBS is designed to target those behaviors related to the paramount causes of death and disability among youth and young adults and to evaluate how these risky behaviors change over time (North Dakota High School, YRBS data, 2007). The YRBS is a self-reporting survey that is intended to measure health-risk behaviors that fall into six categories:

- Behaviors that result in unintentional injuries and violence
- Tobacco use
- Alcohol and other drug use
- Sexual behaviors that result in HIV infection, other sexually transmitted diseases, and unintended pregnancies
- Dietary behaviors
• Physical activity (ND YRBS data, 2007)

The data obtained from the YRBS represent both urban and rural areas allowing the data to focus on problem areas geographically. Thus, data may potentially be helpful in identifying which regions are in most need of resources and assistance to target problems plaguing their youth. According to North Dakota’s YRBS data (2007), 6,745 middle school students (Grades 7-8) from 110 North Dakota middle schools participated in the survey and 9,750 high school students (Grades 9-12) from 104 North Dakota high schools participated in the survey.

North Dakota YRBS (2007) Middle School Results

Results pertaining to the use of alcohol and/or other drugs will be discussed. The following section will include Statewide results from the YRBS, as well as data as it pertains to Region I (Williston Area).

Alcohol Use

In regards to the “percentage of students who have ever had a drink of alcohol, other than a few sips,” the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Statewide results indicate that 32.7 percent of students have had at least one drink of alcohol in their lifetime; Region I results indicate that 46.8 percent of students indicated ever having had a drink of alcohol (North Dakota YRBS, 2007).

The percentage of students who indicated having had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours (binge alcohol use) was 15 percent for the Statewide results; percentage of use in Region I was higher at 29.5 percent.

Marijuana & Other Drug Use

The percentage of students who specified ever having used marijuana was 7.8 percent Statewide. Region I results showed that 8.2 percent of students indicated having used marijuana at least once in their lifetime. The Statewide percentage of students who had sniffed glue, breathed the contents of spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high for the first time before age 11 years was 9.5 percent; results for Region I indicated 14.3 percent. Students who responded as ever having used methamphetamines - also called speed, crystal, crank or ice, was 1.7 percent Statewide; Region I results indicated that 1.9 percent of students have used methamphetamine at least once in their lifetime.

North Dakota YRBS (2007) High School Results

Alcohol Use

According to the Statewide results, the percentage of students who “had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during their life” was 73.9 percent. Region I (Williston Area) results specified that 77 percent of students had reported engaging in alcohol use at least once in their lifetime.

Statewide, 32.5 percent of students specified having had “five or more drinks of alcohol in row, that is, within a couple of hours, on one or more of the past 30 days” (binge alcohol use). Region I results illustrated that 35.1 percent of students had engaged in this type of behavior within the past 30 days.
When students were asked to report whether they “drank a usual type of alcohol during the past 30 days,” 43.9 percent of students Statewide reported that they preferred a specific type of alcohol to consume; percentages for Region I indicated that 46.6 percent of students preferred to consume a specific type of alcohol.

Marijuana & Other Drugs

According to the Statewide results, 30.1 percent of students indicated having used “marijuana one or more times during their life;” Region I results indicated that 29.9 percent of students had engaged in this type of behavior.

With a focus on other drugs, students were asked a series of questions regarding prevalence of use. Statewide, 6.2 percent of students reported having used “any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase one or more times during their life” (North Dakota YRBS, 2007). Region I produced similar results in that 6.1 percent of students reported having used a form of cocaine on one or more occasions in their lifetime.

When students were asked if they have “sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life,” Statewide results illustrated that 11.1 percent of students had engaged in this behavior; percentages for Region I were slightly higher, at 12.5 percent.

When asked whether they had used “methamphetamines one or more times during their life,” the Statewide results indicated that 4.1 percent of students had used methamphetamine at least once, and Region I use was slightly lower at 3.2 percent.

Statewide outcomes indicated that the percentage of students who were “offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property during the past 12 months” was 18.7 percent. Region I had one of the highest percentages at 21.5 percent.

The next section will discuss in detail the research methods that were used to efficiently complete the research process. The topics that will be discussed include survey construction/measurement, sample populations, overall sample sizes, participant selection for the Key Informant groups and the Community Members, the procedure for survey distribution, and response rates for both participants and non-participants.
Methods

The RCJC, in collaboration with the North Dakota Department of Human Services, Division of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, completed this research project in an attempt to assess community perceptions regarding issues of alcohol and substance abuse. The data obtained reflect small towns and communities and resident’s willingness to recognize AOD use within their communities. Recipients of the survey were provided the opportunity to communicate their beliefs and opinions regarding AOD abuse. It is anticipated that the data collected from this study will create opportunities for frontier, rural, and urban communities within North Dakota to respond effectively to these issues.

Survey Development

This project involved one data collection instrument designed to assess the community’s perception of AOD use within their community. A portion of the questions contained in this survey are used with permission from the Community Readiness Survey © 1999 by Minnesota Institute of Public Health (www.miph.org). Five specific areas were addressed in the survey: Community Perception of an Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) Problem; Permissiveness of Attitudes Toward AOD use; Community Support for AOD Prevention; Access to Alcohol and Other Drugs; and Perception of Community Commitment. The input received from selected community members will facilitate more effective responses in dealing with substance abuse.

The survey included ten demographic questions, sixty-one ranking questions, followed by three open-ended questions.

Survey Construction/Measurement

Ideally, this survey was created to evaluate the opinions of community members related to AOD use within frontier, rural, and urban communities throughout North Dakota. Of the five specific classifications included, each was intended to evaluate different areas of AOD issues. This survey was compiled based on a ranking system and all questions, with the exception of the demographic questions, were ranked using two, four, or five point Likert scales.

Section 1 – Demographics

This section of the survey focused on demographic questions, including age, sex, race/ethnicity, employment status and current occupation, level of church and community volunteering, location (i.e., city and county), and number of children present in the home.

Section 2 – Community Perception of an AOD Problem

Items in this category focused on perception of alcohol and other drug use issues within each community. Participants were questioned as to how much of a problem they perceived for both adults and youth regarding the following: use of alcohol; use of tobacco; and use of marijuana to be in their community. Other items consisted of use of inhalants, cocaine, methamphetamine, over-the-counter drugs,
prescription drugs, and hallucinogens. Final items in this section included contribution of drug and alcohol use to crashes or injuries and contribution of drug and alcohol use to crime.

**Section 3 – Permissiveness of Attitudes toward AOD use**

This section focused on how tolerant community members may or may not be in relation to AOD issues. Items required participants to include the extent to which they either agree or disagree with the following statements: youth consuming alcohol at parties; youth drinking and driving; youth smoking cigarettes; youth alcohol and other drug experimentation; parents offering alcoholic beverages to youth in their own homes; community acceptance of underage drinking; driving while under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs; and riding in a motor vehicle with someone under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs.

**Section 4 – Community Support for AOD Prevention**

Willingness to support AOD prevention initiatives was the focus of this section of the survey. Participants were asked to rank the items ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree. Items included the following: a focus on law enforcement competency; support for educational and prevention programs; community commitment; advertising devices; tax issues related to alcohol and tobacco; the enforcement of drinking and driving laws; and laws prohibiting parents providing alcohol to their own children.

Additional items in this section assessed responses regarding support for the following statements: drinking age of 21 years; penalties for adults who provide alcohol to youth; compliance checks; laws prohibiting giving alcohol to your own children; and DUI checkpoints. Respondents were also questioned as to whether or not they support bans on the following: liquors advertisements on TV; beer and wine advertisements on TV; and billboard alcohol advertisements. The final series of questions asked respondents if they would be willing to attend the following events if they were alcohol-free: a party; wedding dance/reception; and sporting events.

**Section 5 – Access to Alcohol and Other Drugs**

This series of questions focused on the availability of alcohol and other drugs within the sampled communities. Respondents were asked to rank the level of difficulty in which youth can obtain alcohol under the following circumstances: liquor store accessibility; bar accessibility; at home accessibility; and alcohol provided by parents and/or other family members. Regarding the accessibility of illegal substances within the community, respondents were asked to rank how difficult it is to access marijuana, inhalants, cocaine, methamphetamine, and hallucinogens.

**Section 6 – Perception of Community Commitment**

Lastly, participants were asked to rank the community’s overall commitment to addressing the perceived problems of alcohol and substance use. The questions focused on the importance of preventing alcohol and drug use, concern for the availability of sufficient prevention programs, the most effective method for achieving drug free youth, through educating youth, parents, or community members, the presence of leaders within the community willing to address these issues, where to seek assistance within
the community regarding these matters, the presence of a community action plan, and primary sources of information regarding crime.

**Sample Population**

Participants were selected using a random sample from telephone directories representing community members throughout North Dakota, as well as databases of professionals obtained from respective agencies chosen for the study. Random numbers were selected from a random numbers table, as guided by statistical sampling procedures. The random numbers identified were 34 and 81. For the shorter directories, every 34th name was selected and for the larger directories, every 81st name. The numbers chosen were adequate in ensuring that each directory was, at minimum, sampled through one time.

**Overall Sample Sizes**

The overall sample consisted of 16,125 individuals selected statewide. The sample of 16,125 was divided into two groups: *Community Members* and *Key Informants*. The same survey instrument was used for both groups.

**Community Members Participant Selection (N=14400)**

For the Community Members sample of 14,400, participants were selected through a systematic random sampling of households. The households to be sampled were selected from North Dakota telephone directories. The two main sources utilized to obtain this information included: 1) North Dakota Telephone Association (i.e., maintain listings on Local Exchange Companies) and 2) DEX electronic directories. Local exchange companies provided the following directories for sampling: Polar Communications; Souris River Telephone (SRT) Communications; Consolidated Badlands; Southeast North Dakota; Durum Triangle; and Northwest North Dakota. DEX Directories provided residential information on the following cities and surrounding areas: Bismarck/Mandan; Dickinson; Fargo/Moorhead; Grafton; Grand Forks/East Grand Forks; North Dakota/South Central; Jamestown/Valley City; Wahpeton/Breckenridge; and Williston. The listings included the following information: non-residential listings; duplicate phone numbers (i.e., households with more than one landline were counted as one household); and listings from towns/cities (i.e., East Grand Forks, Moorhead, Breckenridge) bestriding neighboring states (i.e., Minnesota, South Dakota).

Since the community member participants were selected from the telephone directories, the selection included the risk of eliminating potential candidates for the study due to unlisted telephone numbers and relocation. However, this was the most exhaustive and accurate listing that could be obtained for the purposes of this study.

**Sample Size for Community Members**

Sample sizes were predetermined by the Department of Human Services, Division of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (See Appendix A). Within each region, 1,800 Community Members (i.e., 600
each from **urban, rural, frontier**) were sampled tallying 14,400 across all eight regions in North Dakota. Definitions of population density, although differing by source, were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau system. **Urban Areas** (UA) are defined as those counties with a central city and the surrounding area consisting of a population of 50,000 or more. An **Urban Cluster** (UC) consists of densely settled territory that has at least 2,500 people but fewer than 50,000. Subsequently, by this definition **Rural Areas** consist of all territory located outside of urbanized areas and urban clusters. A **Frontier County** describes a county with a population density of six or fewer persons per square mile (U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000). For North Dakota, persons per square mile according to the U.S. Census, 2000, averaged 9.3.

**Key Informant Group participant selection (N=1725)**

The Key Informant sample was selected from the following professions: School Counselors; Family Medicine/Physicians; Social Services; Treatment Providers; Prevention Coordinators; and Law Enforcement agencies to include Police and Sheriff. The names and addresses of individuals were obtained by purchasing Excel databases of the respective agencies/entities. A listing of current employees within each professional group was obtained as detailed below:

1. **School Counselors in North Dakota**-purchased through North Dakota Department of Public Instruction (NDDPI);
2. **Family Medicine Physicians**-free of charge through the North Dakota Academy of Family Physicians;
3. **Social Services**-purchased from North Dakota Board of Social Work Examiners (NDBSWE);
4. **Treatment Providers**- purchased from North Dakota Board of Addiction Counseling Examiners (NDBACE)
5. **Law Enforcement Agencies**-Police and Sheriff Departments were identified through a public listing of agencies from the North Dakota Peace Officer Standards and Training Boards (NDPOST)
6. **Prevention Coordinators**-provided by the state Prevention Administrator.

Each North Dakota law enforcement agency (113) was included in the sample (i.e., one survey mailed to each agency/department), as well as one survey mailed to all 12 Prevention Coordinators statewide (totaling 125 surveys distributed among these two groups). For the remaining Key Informant Groups, **Proportional Allocation** was used to determine what percentage of each database must be selected to attain a sample of 1,600. The table below demonstrates the proposed sample sizes as guided by this formula:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEY INFORMANT GROUP</th>
<th>Group Database N</th>
<th>Sample N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School Counselor</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Medicine Physicians</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Services</td>
<td>1648</td>
<td>990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment Providers</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Enforcement agencies</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention Coordinators</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2786</strong></td>
<td><strong>1725</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The proportions were sampled from each database using a *Random Number Function* in Microsoft Office Excel, 2007. This function randomly selected the sample from each group (i.e., assigned computer program-generated random numbers to each row item/name, shuffled, and sorted the spreadsheet allowing the desired sample to be drawn).

**Region I Sample Population**

Of the 14,400 Community Members sampled statewide, 1,800 individuals were selected to represent *Region I* by Urban, Rural, and Frontier population densities. Northwest North Dakota was the directory used for sampling, therefore represented the population within this region.

**Survey Distribution**

Prior to distributing the survey, a press conference was held focusing on alcohol and substance abuse among in North Dakota communities in which the public was informed that a statewide AOD study would be administered in the spring. Of the first sample, 1,725 participants were selected from the key informant databases representing the professional groups previously mentioned. For the 14,400 general community members, these individuals were selected from the telephone directories to include all eight regions of North Dakota.

Surveys were mail administered and included a detailed letter discussing the nature and anonymity of the study (to include confidentiality, participation opt in/opt out, etc.), a prepaid return envelope, and an entry form for the incentive gas card drawing. This provided recipients the opportunity to become eligible for a chance to win a prepaid gas card reliant upon completion and return of the survey.

In order to minimize the number of undeliverable surveys, the envelope was addressed to the name selected in the phone directory and included *or current resident*. In May 2008, the surveys were mailed to the selected 16,125 and respondents were given three weeks to complete and return the survey. Data entry was completed on June 30, 2008.

**Response Rates – Statewide Participants**

Of the 16,125 individuals surveyed, the overall response rate was 18.9 percent (3,046 of the 16,125). The response rate for the Community Members (14,400 sampled) was 16.81 percent, and for the Key Informants (1,625 sampled), the response rate was 36.29 percent.

The following is a breakdown of those Key Informant Groups with *adequate* rates of response: School Counselors (53.11%); Social Services (35.35%); Treatment Providers (41.42%); Police Departments (43.44%); Sheriffs (33.96%); and Prevention Coordinators (100%). The only Key Informant Group generating a low response rate was Family Medicine Physicians (16.81%). In an attempt to ensure accurate response rates, respondents were given the opportunity to qualify for a prepaid gas card drawing if the survey was completed and returned. Among the surveys completed, the incentive participation rate was 15.2 percent.
Response Rates – Statewide Non-Participants

The number of items returned totaled 79 (.48% of the surveys mailed out). Of the Key Informants, four social workers and one family medicine physician surveys were returned stating “no longer work here.” Three surveys received from one law enforcement agency were excluded, as they were photocopies of the original survey. Among the Community Members, 52 surveys were returned as “undeliverable.” Remaining surveys were returned uncompleted for the following reasons as noted:

- Deceased (n=2);
- Do not participate in surveys/remove name from mailing list (n=4);
- Did not feel qualified/not in touch with current issues/too old (n=3);
- Completed surveys were returned past the deadline (n=13).

Response Rates – Region I Participants

Three hundred and ten individuals from Region I participated in the survey. Of the 1,800 Community Members sampled within Region I, 277 individuals completed and returned the survey. This resulted in a response rate of 15.4 percent within this region. Among Key Informants, the total number of respondents in this group was 33, which accounts for 10.6 percent of the total (N=310) within this region. The following is a breakdown of representation by profession within Region I: School Counselors (N=6, 1.9%); Family Medicine-Physicians (N=1, .03%); Social Services (N=17, 5.5%); Treatment Providers (N=4, 1.3%); LE-Police (N=2, .06%); LE-Sheriff (N=2, .06%); and Prevention Coordinators (N=1, .03%).

Sample Composition by Respondent Geographic Location (Region I, N=310)

FRONTIER (N=103, 33.2%)
- Counties: Divide, McKenzie
- Towns/Cities: Alexander, Arnegard, Crosby*, Grassy Butte, Keene, Mandaree*, Noonan, Watford City*

RURAL (N=92, 29.7%)
- Counties: Williams

URBAN (N=115, 37%)
- Counties: Williams
- Towns/Cities: Williston*

*denotes a Key Informant town/city of residence

The next section will highlight the results of the study and will include frequencies (basic percentages) according to Community Members and Key Informants, separated by Urban, Rural, and Frontier. This will include Region I results, as well as the Statewide results.
The following tables provide a descriptive summary of the findings. The percentages used to describe the findings refer specifically to overall community members and key informants. It should be kept in mind that the following tables are *NOT comparative* in nature. In other words, though presented side-by-side, the responses of the community members and those of the key informants are *NOT* being compared. The tables simply present a descriptive account about how each group responded to each question.
Section 1: Demographics

This section of the survey focused on demographic questions, including age, sex, race/ethnicity, employment status, current occupation, level of church and community volunteering, recipient location, and number of children present in the home.

Table 1.1: WHAT IS YOUR AGE?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Community Members</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Key Informants</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Overall Total</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Frontier</td>
<td>Community Member TOTAL</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Frontier</td>
<td>Key Informant TOTAL</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Frontier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-20 years</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-24 years</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-44 years</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-64 years</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>52.6</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 + years</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>34.0</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not answer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Viewing the overall age distribution for the Statewide and Region I respondents, (47.7% and 46.1% respectively), it is apparent that nearly half of respondents fall within the 45-64 age range. Furthermore, the overall total for the 65 plus category in Region I was over-representative at 29 percent when compared to the U.S. Census 2006 estimates which reports that persons 65 years and over account for 14.6 percent of North Dakota’s population.
### Table 1.2: SEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>COMMUNITY MEMBERS</th>
<th>Key Informants</th>
<th>Overall Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Frontier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>342</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>506</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not answer</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>863</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>783</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to U.S. Census Bureau 2006 estimates, females constitute 49.8 percent of the population in North Dakota. At the Statewide level, 63.7 percent (61.4% of Community Members and 72.8% Key Informants) of the survey respondents were female. A higher proportion of females are represented in the sample for Region I participants as well, with an overall total of 65.8 percent.
### Table 1.3: RACE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Community Members</th>
<th>Key Informants</th>
<th>Overall Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Frontier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasian</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>94.7</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>827</td>
<td>95.8</td>
<td>676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or Alaska Native</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not answer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>863</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2950</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2950</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the U.S. Census Bureau 2006, North Dakota race/ethnicity estimates for white persons was 91.9 percent and for American Indian and Alaska Native persons, 5.4 percent. Given the racial and ethnic composition of North Dakota, it is evident that the sample was slightly overrepresented with 94.8 percent of the Statewide sample and 94.5 percent of the Region I sample being Caucasian.
Table 1.4: EMPLOYMENT STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>COMMUNITY MEMBERS</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>KEY INFORMANTS</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>OVERALL TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Frontier</td>
<td>Community Member TOTAL</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Frontier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Full Time</strong></td>
<td>41.4%</td>
<td>43.6%</td>
<td>35.0%</td>
<td>39.8%</td>
<td>47.0%</td>
<td>49.5%</td>
<td>123.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>462.4%</td>
<td>53.5%</td>
<td>339.0%</td>
<td>47.7%</td>
<td>356.0%</td>
<td>45.5%</td>
<td>1157.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Part Time</strong></td>
<td>12.8%</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>93.8%</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>286.0%</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Full Time w/ Second Job</strong></td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>33.8%</td>
<td>24.2%</td>
<td>27.0%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>84.0%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Not Employed</strong></td>
<td>37.0%</td>
<td>38.4%</td>
<td>33.7%</td>
<td>34.7%</td>
<td>108.0%</td>
<td>39.0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>260.1%</td>
<td>332.0%</td>
<td>290.0%</td>
<td>37.0%</td>
<td>782.0%</td>
<td>33.2%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Did not answer</strong></td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>94.0%</td>
<td>88.0%</td>
<td>95.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>277.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>21.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fifty-seven percent of the Statewide sample and 49.7 percent of the Region I sample report full-time employment, while 26.7 percent of the Statewide sample and 34.8 percent of the Region I sample were not employed.
Table 1.5: CURRENT OCCUPATION (if not working, check category of last employment)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>COMMUNITY MEMBERS</th>
<th>KEY INFORMANTS</th>
<th>OVERALL TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Frontier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>18.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>39</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>116.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction/Mining</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>38.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufaturing</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>29.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation/Utilities</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>21.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>77</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>64.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance/Real Estate</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business and Repair Services</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>28.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>15.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>245</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>139.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>86</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>48.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure and Hospitality</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>36</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>43.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>132</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>101.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (selected but did not specify)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.1</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entrepreneur/Self-Employed</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.2</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clergy</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not answer</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>36</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>30.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>88.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>863</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>711</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19
At the **Statewide** level, **Professional** (23.6%), **Agriculture** (13.7%) and **Education** (13.2%) were among the most frequent categories of employment selected by **Community Members**, while **Key Informants** categorized their employment as **Professional** (57.0%) and **Education** (21.9%).

Within **Region I**, **Professional** (22.0%) and **Agriculture** (17.3%) were among the most frequent categories of employment selected by **Community Members**, while **Key Informants** categorized their employment as **Professional** (69.7%), **Education** (18.2%) and **Government** (12.1%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1.6: COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERING-Church</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region I</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not volunteer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not answer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERING-Civic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region I</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not volunteer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not answer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Volunteering is often considered to be a primary activity for promoting both social and personal change. Nearly half (48.8%) of Statewide respondents indicated they participate in church-related community volunteering. In Region I, 53.2% indicated participation in church-related volunteering while 45.8% indicated they do not participate. When asked to specify the type of church-related volunteering, responses ranged from providing guidance to youth, teaching bible studies/Sunday school, and fundraising through membership in women’s groups.

In regards to civic-related volunteering activity, the majority (63.0% and 58.7%) of both Statewide and Region I respondents reported that they do not volunteer.

### Table 1.8: NUMBER of CHILDREN in YOUR HOME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Children</th>
<th>Community Members</th>
<th>Key Informants</th>
<th>Overall Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Frontier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None (including children NOT living at home)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>63.8</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3+</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not answer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overall, roughly sixty percent of Statewide and Region I respondents reported having no children (including children NOT living at home). This would be expected given that a considerable number of respondents fell within the 45 and above age groups.
Section 2: Community Perception of Alcohol & Other Drug (AOD) Problem

Items in this category focused on perception of alcohol and other drug use issues within each community. Participants were questioned as to how much of a problem they perceived for both adults and youth regarding the following: use of alcohol; use of tobacco; and use of marijuana to be in their community. Other items consisted of use of Inhalants, Cocaine, Methamphetamine, Over-the-Counter Drugs, Prescription Drugs, and Hallucinogens. Final items in this section included contribution of Drug and Alcohol use to crashes or injuries, and contribution of Drug and Alcohol use to crime.

NOTE: It should be kept in mind that the following tables are NOT comparative in nature. In other words, though presented side-by-side, the responses of the community members and those of the key informants are NOT being compared. The tables simply present a descriptive account about how each group responded to each question.

Table 2.1.1: Perception of Alcohol use in your community

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region I</th>
<th>COMMUNITY MEMBERS</th>
<th>KEY INFORMANTS</th>
<th>OVERALL TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Frontier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADULT use</td>
<td>NOT A PROBLEM</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MINOR TO MODERATE PROBLEM</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SERIOUS PROBLEM</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>64.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DON'T KNOW</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>64.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Did not answer</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>239</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total N: 94 | 863 | 88 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 277 | 100 | 396 | 100 | 83 | 100 | 114 | 100 | 593 | 100 | 2950 | 100
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Community Members</th>
<th>Key Informants</th>
<th>Overall Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Frontier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT A PROBLEM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINOR TO MODERATE PROBLEM</td>
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<td>31.9</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>336</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SERIOUS PROBLEM</td>
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<td>60.6</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>448</td>
<td>51.9</td>
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<td>38</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>863</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>711</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regarding adult use of alcohol, 63.7 percent of the Statewide respondents indicated that adult use of alcohol is a minor to moderate problem in their community and 26.5 percent felt this was a serious problem. Specific to Region I, 61 percent of Community Member respondents indicated this to be a minor to moderate problem in their community, while almost half (48.5%) of Key Informant respondents felt that adult alcohol use was a serious problem.

Over 40 percent (43.3%) of the Statewide sample perceived youth alcohol use to be a minor to moderate problem, while 45.5 percent felt this was a serious problem. For Region I, nearly half (49.8%) of Community Members indicated that youth alcohol use was a serious issue, while the majority of Key Informants (69.7%) also felt that youth alcohol use was a serious problem within the community.
Regarding adult use of tobacco, 65.5 percent of Statewide respondents overall perceived this to be a minor to moderate problem. Within Region I, 68.4 percent of respondents overall perceived tobacco use among adults as a minor to moderate problem.

With respect to youth use of tobacco, 56.4 percent of Statewide respondents overall perceived this as a minor to moderate problem while 29.6 percent rated this as a serious problem. Similarly, 54.8 percent of Region I respondents overall perceived tobacco use among youth as a minor to moderate problem and 31.6 percent rated tobacco use by youth as serious.
### Table 2.1.3: Perception of MARIJUANA use in your community

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Community Members</th>
<th>KEY INFORMANTS</th>
<th>OVERALL TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Frontier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region I</td>
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<td>Statewide</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADULT use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT A PROBLEM</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINOR TO MODERATE PROBLEM</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SERIOUS PROBLEM</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DON'T KNOW</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>863</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOUTH use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT A PROBLEM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINOR TO MODERATE PROBLEM</td>
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<td>60</td>
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<td>SERIOUS PROBLEM</td>
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<td>37.2</td>
<td>37</td>
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<tr>
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<td>41.7</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not answer</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>863</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>711</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overall, 46.4 percent of the Statewide sample view the use of marijuana by adults as a minor to moderate problem and 42.5 percent perceived the use of marijuana by youth as a minor to moderate problem. Nearly one-third of the Statewide sample indicated that they don’t know the extent of marijuana use by adults and/or youth (29.7% and 27.1% respectively) within their community.

Survey participants residing in Region I displayed little variation from statewide percentages. Overall, 47.1 percent of the Region I sample views the use of marijuana by adults a minor to moderate problem, while 40.6 percent perceived the use of marijuana by youth as a minor to moderate problem.
Again, nearly one-third of the Region I sample indicated that they don’t know the extent of marijuana use by adults and/or youth (28.4% and 30.6% respectively) within their community.

Table 2.1.4: Perception of INHALANT (glue, paint, aerosols, solvents, etc.) use in your community

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region I</th>
<th></th>
<th>COMMUNITY MEMBERS</th>
<th></th>
<th>KEY INFORMANTS</th>
<th></th>
<th>OVERALL TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Frontier</td>
<td>Community</td>
<td>Urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N %</td>
<td>N %</td>
<td>N %</td>
<td>Member TOTAL</td>
<td>N %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADULT use</td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>17.5</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17.0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>290</td>
<td>33.6</td>
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<td>18.7</td>
<td>123</td>
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<td>1.1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
<td>47.9</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>50.0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>373</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>51.3</td>
<td>399</td>
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<tr>
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<td>DON’T KNOW</td>
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<td>1.1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>1.6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Did not answer</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>95</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>711</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>783</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOUTH use</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>26</td>
<td>29.5</td>
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<td>186</td>
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<td>355</td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td>386</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>3.4</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>3.2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DON’T KNOW</td>
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<td>100</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>863</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Did not answer</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Both Statewide and Region I respondents appear to lack knowledge on the presence and use of Inhalants in their community. With adult use, 43.8 percent of Statewide respondents and 46.5 percent of the Region I sample indicated don’t know when asked to indicate how problematic inhalant use by adults was in their community. Similarly, 39.6 percent of Statewide respondents and 42.6 percent of Region I respondents indicated don’t know...
when asked about youth use of inhalants. Notably, both *Statewide* and *Region 1 Key Informants* ratings were very different from *Community Members* in that between 27.3 percent and 60.6 percent perceived adult and youth inhalant use as a *minor to moderate problem*.

### Table 2.1.5: Perception of COCAINE use in your community

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>COMMUNITY MEMBERS</th>
<th>KEY INFORMANTS</th>
<th>OVERALL TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Frontier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region I</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statewide</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT A PROBLEM</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINOR TO MODERATE PROBLEM</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SERIOUS PROBLEM</td>
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<td>33.0</td>
<td>17</td>
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<td>36.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADULT use</strong></td>
<td>863</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT A PROBLEM</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>MINOR TO MODERATE PROBLEM</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SERIOUS PROBLEM</td>
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<td>36.2</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>138</td>
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<td>6.4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YOUTH use</strong></td>
<td>863</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT A PROBLEM</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINOR TO MODERATE PROBLEM</td>
<td>87</td>
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<td>135</td>
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<td>16</td>
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<td>DON'T KNOW</td>
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<td>Did not answer</td>
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<td>6.4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Similar to perceptions of inhalant use, both *Statewide* and *Region 1* respondents, namely *Community Members*, appear to be less aware regarding the presence and use of cocaine in their community. With *adult* use, 48.8 percent of *Statewide Community Members* and 47.3 percent of *Region 1 Community Members* indicated they *don’t know* the extent of cocaine use by *adults* in their community. Similarly, 49.6 percent of *Statewide Community Members* and 49.8 percent of *Region 1 Community Members* indicated *don’t know* when asked about youth use of cocaine.
Table 2.1.6: Perception of METHAMPHETAMINE use in your community

| Region I | Statewide | COMMUNITY MEMBERS | | KEY INFORMANTS | | OVERALL TOTAL |
|----------|-----------|-------------------|---|----------------|---|
|          |           | **Urban** | **Rural** | **Frontier** | **Community Member TOTAL** | **Urban** | **Rural** | **Frontier** | **Key Informant TOTAL** | **TOTAL** |
| NOT A PROBLEM | | 1 | 1.1 | 8 | 9.1 | 6 | 6.3 | 15 | 5.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 | 4.8 |
| MINOR TO MODERATE PROBLEM | | 42 | 4.9 | 84 | 11.8 | 113 | 14.4 | 239 | 10.1 | 5 | 1.3 | 3 | 3.6 | 9 | 7.9 | 17 | 2.9 | 256 | 8.7 |
| SERIOUS PROBLEM | | 25 | 26.6 | 32 | 36.4 | 38 | 40.0 | 95 | 34.3 | 4 | 19.0 | 1 | 25.0 | 3 | 37.5 | 8 | 24.2 | 103 | 33.2 |
| DON'T KNOW | | 315 | 36.5 | 223 | 31.2 | 238 | 30.4 | 775 | 32.9 | 164 | 41.4 | 52 | 62.7 | 60 | 52.6 | 276 | 46.5 | 1051 | 35.6 |
| ADULT use | | 57 | 60.6 | 19 | 21.6 | 29 | 30.5 | 105 | 37.9 | 17 | 81.0 | 2 | 50.0 | 3 | 37.5 | 22 | 66.7 | 127 | 41.0 |
| Did not answer | | 304 | 35.2 | 145 | 20.4 | 126 | 16.1 | 575 | 24.4 | 205 | 51.8 | 23 | 27.7 | 26 | 22.8 | 254 | 42.8 | 829 | 28.1 |
| Total | | 94 | 100 | 88 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 277 | 100 | 21 | 100 | 4 | 100 | 8 | 100 | 33 | 100 | 310 | 100 |
| NOT A PROBLEM | | 2 | 2.1 | 8 | 9.1 | 2 | 2.1 | 12 | 4.3 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 12.5 | 1 | 3.0 | 13 | 4.2 |
| MINOR TO MODERATE PROBLEM | | 23 | 2.7 | 81 | 11.4 | 89 | 11.4 | 193 | 8.2 | 6 | 1.5 | 6 | 7.2 | 24 | 21.1 | 36 | 6.1 | 229 | 7.8 |
| SERIOUS PROBLEM | | 31 | 33.0 | 34 | 38.6 | 30 | 31.6 | 95 | 34.3 | 5 | 23.8 | 2 | 50.0 | 2 | 25.0 | 9 | 27.3 | 104 | 33.5 |
| DON'T KNOW | | 323 | 37.4 | 221 | 31.1 | 234 | 29.9 | 778 | 33.0 | 196 | 49.5 | 53 | 63.9 | 49 | 43.0 | 298 | 50.3 | 1076 | 36.5 |
| YOUTH use | | 45 | 47.9 | 10 | 11.4 | 30 | 31.6 | 85 | 30.7 | 10 | 47.6 | 1 | 25.0 | 3 | 37.5 | 14 | 42.4 | 99 | 31.9 |
| Did not answer | | 293 | 34.0 | 131 | 18.4 | 114 | 14.6 | 538 | 22.8 | 145 | 36.6 | 11 | 13.3 | 13 | 11.4 | 169 | 28.5 | 707 | 24.0 |
| Total | | 94 | 100 | 88 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 277 | 100 | 21 | 100 | 4 | 100 | 8 | 100 | 33 | 100 | 310 | 100 |

Regarding use of methamphetamine by adults, 35.6 percent of the overall Statewide respondents reported this to be a minor to moderate problem. When looking at methamphetamine use by youth, 36.5 percent of Statewide respondents believed this was a minor to moderate problem, while 24 percent reported this to be a serious problem within their community.

Region I responses from Community Members indicate that 34.3 percent felt adult use of methamphetamine was a minor to moderate problem, 37.9 percent indicated this was a serious problem within their community. Among Region I Key Informants, the majority (66.7%) of respondents felt that adult use of methamphetamine was a serious problem in their community.
Region I responses regarding youth use of methamphetamine were as follows: overall, 33.5 percent of respondents felt this was a minor to moderate problem in their community and 31.9 percent indicated this to be a serious problem.

When asked to gauge over-the-counter drug abuse in their community, both Statewide and Region I Community Members appeared to be less aware of such abuse among both adults and youth where at least forty percent reported they did not know the extent of the problem. On the other hand, both Statewide and Region I Key Informants perceived the adult abuse of over-the-counter drugs as a minor to moderate problem with 52.6 percent and 42.4 percent respectively. With respect to youth abuse, 53.6 percent of Statewide Key Informants and 51.5 percent of Region I Key Informants gauged the problem as minor to moderate.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>COMMUNITY MEMBERS</th>
<th>KEY INFORMANTS</th>
<th>OVERALL TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Frontier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADULT use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT A PROBLEM</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINOR TO MODERATE PROBLEM</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SERIOUS PROBLEM</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DON’T KNOW</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOUTH use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT A PROBLEM</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINOR TO MODERATE PROBLEM</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SERIOUS PROBLEM</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DON’T KNOW</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>38</td>
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<tr>
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<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Similarly, when asked to gauge prescription drug abuse in their community, both Statewide and Region I Community Members appeared to be less aware of such abuse among both adults and youth where at least one-third (range 39.7% to 46.2%) reported they don’t know the extent of the problem.

On the other hand, both Statewide and Region I Key Informants perceived the adult abuse of prescription drugs as a minor to moderate problem with 48.9 percent and 42.4 percent respectively. With respect to youth abuse, 54.1 percent of Statewide Key Informants and 39.4 percent of Region I Key Informants gauged the problem as minor to moderate.
Table 2.1.9: Perception of HALLUCINOGEN (LSD, Shrooms, PCP, etc.) use in your community

### Region I
- **Statewide**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adult use</th>
<th>Community Members</th>
<th>Key Informants</th>
<th>Overall Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NOT A PROBLEM</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Frontier</td>
<td>Community Member TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT A PROBLEM</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINOR TO MODERATE PROBLEM</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SERIOUS PROBLEM</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DON’T KNOW</strong></td>
<td>54</td>
<td>57.4</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not answer</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>863</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Youth use</th>
<th>Community Members</th>
<th>Key Informants</th>
<th>Overall Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NOT A PROBLEM</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Frontier</td>
<td>Community Member TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT A PROBLEM</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINOR TO MODERATE PROBLEM</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SERIOUS PROBLEM</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>34.5</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DON’T KNOW</strong></td>
<td>53</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not answer</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>863</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>711</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When asked to gauge the adult and youth use of hallucinogens in their community, both Statewide and Region I respondents appeared to be less aware of such use among both adults and youth; almost half (49.2% to 54.5%) of respondents overall reported they don’t know the extent of the problem.
When respondents were asked to indicate their beliefs regarding the contribution of drugs/alcohol to injuries, 47.6 percent of the overall Statewide respondents indicated this was a minor to moderate problem, while 39.5 percent felt this was a serious problem in their community.

Of the Region I Community Member respondents, nearly half (45.5%) viewed the contribution of drug/alcohol use to crashes/injuries as a minor to moderate problem and 41.9 percent indicated this was serious problem. Key Informant respondents viewed this as more of an issue within the community, in that the majority (66.7%) specified this as a serious problem.

In sum, 87.4 percent of the Region I respondents perceived the use of drugs and/or alcohol as a contributing factor to crashes or injuries.
Table 2.2.2: Contribution of drug and alcohol use to CRIMES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region I</th>
<th>Statewide</th>
<th>COMMUNITY MEMBERS</th>
<th>KEY INFORMANTS</th>
<th>OVERALL TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Frontier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT A PROBLEM</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINOR TO MODERATE PROBLEM</td>
<td></td>
<td>32</td>
<td>34.0</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SERIOUS PROBLEM</td>
<td></td>
<td>434</td>
<td>50.3</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DON'T KNOW</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not answer</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>94</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>863</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>711</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When respondents were asked about the relationship between drug/alcohol use and crime, 41.5 percent of the Statewide respondents indicated that this was a minor to moderate problem, while 40.9 percent felt this was a serious problem within their community.

In terms of Region I Community Members, 42.6 percent believed that the contribution of drug/alcohol use to crime was a minor to moderate problem and 40.1 percent indicated this was serious problem. Among the Key Informants, 66.7 percent perceived this as a serious problem within their community and 21.2 percent specified this was a minor to moderate problem.

In sum, 82.7 percent of Community Members and 87.9 percent of Key Informants in Region I respondents perceived drugs and/or alcohol as a contributing factor to crime.
Section 3: Permissiveness of Attitudes Toward AOD Use

This section focused on how tolerant community members may or may not be in relation to AOD issues. Items required participants to indicate the extent to which they either Agreed or Disagreed with the following statements: youth consuming alcohol at parties; youth drinking and driving; youth smoking cigarettes; youth alcohol and other drug experimentation; parents offering alcoholic beverages to youth in their own homes; community acceptance of underage drinking; driving while under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs; and riding in a motor vehicle with someone under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs.

**Note:** It should be kept in mind that the following tables are **NOT comparative** in nature. In other words, though presented side-by-side, the responses of the community members and those of the key informants are NOT being compared. The tables simply present a descriptive account about how each group responded to each question. For this section, response categories were collapsed into **AGREE** (to include agree or strongly agree) and **DISAGREE** (to include disagree or strongly disagree).

### Table 3.1: To what extent do you **AGREE** or **DISAGREE** with the following statements?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>COMMUNITY MEMBERS</th>
<th>KEY INFORMANTS</th>
<th>OVERALL TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Frontier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>It is okay for youth to drink at parties as long as they don’t get drunk.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISAGREE</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>98.9</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGREE</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>96.2</td>
<td>680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not answer</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Youth should be able to drink as long as they don’t drive afterwards.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISAGREE</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>98.9</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGREE</td>
<td>829</td>
<td>96.1</td>
<td>680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not answer</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>It is okay for youth to smoke cigarettes.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISAGREE</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>97.9</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGREE</td>
<td>841</td>
<td>97.5</td>
<td>699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not answer</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3.1 Cont’d: To what extent do you AGREE or DISAGREE with the following statements?

### Region I

| Youth who experiment with alcohol or other drugs almost always grow out of it. |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                                | **COMMUNITY MEMBERS** |              | **KEY INFORMANTS** |              | **OVERALL TOTAL** |              |
|                                | Urban % | Rural % | Frontier % | Community Member TOTAL | Urban % | Rural % | Frontier % | Key Informant TOTAL | Overall TOTAL |
| DISAGREE                        | 87.92% | 86.97% | 87.91% | 260.93% | 19.90% | 4.100 | 8.100 | 31.93% | 291.93% |
| AGREE                           | 7.7% | 2.7% | 8.8% | 17.6% | 2.9% | 2.4% | 5.4% | 33.6% | 19.6% |
| Did not answer                  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Did not answer                  | 4.5% | 3.4% | 5.6% | 12.5% | 1.3% | - | - | 284.6% | 13.4% |
| **Total**                       | 94.100% | 88.100% | 95.100% | 277.100% | 21.100% | 4.100 | 8.100 | 33.100% | 310.100% |

| It is okay for parents to offer their youth alcoholic beverages in their home. |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                                | **COMMUNITY MEMBERS** |              | **KEY INFORMANTS** |              | **OVERALL TOTAL** |              |
|                                | Urban % | Rural % | Frontier % | Community Member TOTAL | Urban % | Rural % | Frontier % | Key Informant TOTAL | Overall TOTAL |
| DISAGREE                        | 89.94% | 85.96% | 83.87% | 257.92% | 20.95% | 4.100 | 8.100 | 32.97% | 289.93% |
| AGREE                           | 4.3% | 3.4% | 12.12% | 19.6% | 1.4% | 5.6% | 6.3% | 29.4% | 273.93% |
| Did not answer                  | 1.1% | - | - | - | 1.4% | - | - | 1.3% | 1.9% |
| Did not answer                  | 95.10% | 72.10% | 77.9% | 244.10% | 18.45% | 5.6% | 6.3% | 29.4% | 273.93% |
| **Total**                       | 94.100% | 88.100% | 95.100% | 277.100% | 21.100% | 4.100 | 8.100 | 33.100% | 310.100% |

| It is okay for parents to offer alcoholic beverages in their home to youth (other than their own). |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                                | **COMMUNITY MEMBERS** |              | **KEY INFORMANTS** |              | **OVERALL TOTAL** |              |
|                                | Urban % | Rural % | Frontier % | Community Member TOTAL | Urban % | Rural % | Frontier % | Key Informant TOTAL | Overall TOTAL |
| DISAGREE                        | 94.100% | 88.100% | 95.100% | 277.100% | 21.100% | 4.100 | 8.100 | 33.100% | 308.99% |
| AGREE                           | 8.9% | 6.8% | 16.20% | 30.13% | 1.3% | - | - | 1.2% | 31.1% |
| Did not answer                  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Did not answer                  | 94.100% | 88.100% | 95.100% | 277.100% | 21.100% | 4.100 | 8.100 | 33.100% | 310.100% |
| **Total**                       | 94.100% | 88.100% | 95.100% | 277.100% | 21.100% | 4.100 | 8.100 | 33.100% | 310.100% |

| In my community, drinking among teenagers is acceptable. |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                                | **COMMUNITY MEMBERS** |              | **KEY INFORMANTS** |              | **OVERALL TOTAL** |              |
|                                | Urban % | Rural % | Frontier % | Community Member TOTAL | Urban % | Rural % | Frontier % | Key Informant TOTAL | Overall TOTAL |
| DISAGREE                        | 91.96% | 85.96% | 92.96% | 268.96% | 21.100% | 4.100 | 8.100 | 33.100% | 301.97% |
| AGREE                           | 2.1% | 3.3% | 3.2% | 8.29% | 1.3% | 2.2% | 3.26% | 10.17% | 5.4% |
| Did not answer                  | 1.1% | - | - | - | 1.4% | - | - | 1.3% | 1.3 |
| Did not answer                  | 94.100% | 88.100% | 95.100% | 277.100% | 21.100% | 4.100 | 8.100 | 33.100% | 310.100% |
| **Total**                       | 94.100% | 88.100% | 95.100% | 277.100% | 21.100% | 4.100 | 8.100 | 33.100% | 310.100% |

| Driving under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol is okay. |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                                | **COMMUNITY MEMBERS** |              | **KEY INFORMANTS** |              | **OVERALL TOTAL** |              |
|                                | Urban % | Rural % | Frontier % | Community Member TOTAL | Urban % | Rural % | Frontier % | Key Informant TOTAL | Overall TOTAL |
| DISAGREE                        | 91.96% | 85.96% | 92.96% | 268.96% | 21.100% | 4.100 | 8.100 | 33.100% | 301.97% |
| AGREE                           | 2.1% | 3.3% | 3.2% | 8.29% | 1.3% | 2.2% | 3.26% | 10.17% | 5.4% |
| Did not answer                  | 1.1% | - | - | - | 1.4% | - | - | 1.3% | 1.3 |
| Did not answer                  | 94.100% | 88.100% | 95.100% | 277.100% | 21.100% | 4.100 | 8.100 | 33.100% | 310.100% |
| **Total**                       | 94.100% | 88.100% | 95.100% | 277.100% | 21.100% | 4.100 | 8.100 | 33.100% | 310.100% |
Table 3.1 Cont’d: To what extent do you AGREE or DISAGREE with the following statements?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region I</th>
<th>COMMUNITY MEMBERS</th>
<th>KEY INFORMANTS</th>
<th>OVERALL TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Frontier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISAGREE</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>97.9</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>848</td>
<td>98.3</td>
<td>705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGREE</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>100</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>863</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>711</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The statements contained in Table 3.1 were structured in such a way that agreement would indicate a permissive attitude toward drug and alcohol related issues. The results indicate that overall, Region I Community Members and Key Informants are not tolerant of AOD use and related activity among adults and youth. A strong majority of respondents disagreed with following statements and thus, demonstrate this generalization:

- It is okay for youth to drink at parties as long as they don’t get drunk (98.1% disagree-strongly disagree)
- Youth should be able to drink as long as they don’t drive afterwards (98.7% disagree-strongly disagree)
- It is okay for youth to smoke cigarettes (98.1% disagree-strongly disagree)
- Youth who experiment with alcohol or other drugs almost always grow out of it (93.9% disagree-strongly disagree)
- It is okay for parents to offer their youth alcoholic beverages in their home (93.2% disagree-strongly disagree)
- It is okay for parents to offer alcoholic beverages in their home to youth other than their own (99.4% disagree-strongly disagree)
- Driving under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol is okay (97.1% disagree-strongly disagree)
- It is okay to ride in a motor vehicle with someone under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol (98.1% disagree-strongly disagree)

On the other hand, when asked whether drinking among teenagers is acceptable within their community, 64.5 percent of respondents overall disagree-strongly disagree while 34.2 percent agree-strongly agree.
Section 4: Community Support for AOD Prevention

Willingness to support AOD prevention initiatives was the focus of this section of the survey. Participants were asked to rank the items ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree. Items included the following: a focus on law enforcement competency, support for educational and prevention programs, community commitment, advertising devices, tax issues related to alcohol and tobacco, the enforcement of drinking and driving laws, and laws prohibiting parents providing alcohol to their own children.

Additional items in this section assessed responses regarding support for the following statements: drinking age of 21 years; penalties for adults who provide alcohol to youth; compliance checks; laws prohibiting giving alcohol to your own children; and DUI checkpoints. Respondents were also questioned as to whether or not they support bans on the following: liquors advertisements on TV; beer and wine advertisements on TV; and billboard alcohol advertisements. The final series of questions asked respondents if they would be willing to attend the following events if they were alcohol-free: a party; wedding dance/reception; and sporting events.

NOTE: It should be kept in mind that the following tables are NOT comparative in nature. In other words, though presented side-by-side, the responses of the community members and those of the key informants are NOT being compared. The tables simply present a descriptive account about how each group responded to each question. Within this section, response categories were collapsed into AGREE (to include agree or strongly agree) and DISAGREE (to include disagree or strongly disagree).

Table 4.1: To what extent do you AGREE or DISAGREE with the following statements?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>COMMUNITY MEMBERS</th>
<th>KEY INFORMANTS</th>
<th>OVERALL TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Frontier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N %</td>
<td>N %</td>
<td>N %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law enforcement should be spending more time enforcing the minimum drinking age.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISAGREE</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGREE</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>78.7</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not answer</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>863</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools need to be more active in dealing with alcohol, tobacco, and other drug problems.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISAGREE</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGREE</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>78.7</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not answer</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>863</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>711</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4.1 Cont’d: To what extent do you AGREE or DISAGREE with the following statements?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region I</th>
<th>Statewide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>It is possible to reduce alcohol and drug problems through prevention.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alcohol and other drug prevention programs are a good investment because they save lives and money.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The community has the responsibility to set up prevention programs to help people avoid alcohol and other drug problems.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Public service announcements are a good way to change attitudes about alcohol, tobacco, &amp; other drugs.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Taxes on alcohol should be increased.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Community Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Frontier</th>
<th>Community Member TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AGREE</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISAGREE</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Key Informants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Frontier</th>
<th>Key Informant TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AGREE</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISAGREE</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>35.4</td>
<td>34.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Overall Total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Frontier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AGREE</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISAGREE</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

863 | 100 | 88 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 277 | 100 | 21 | 100 | 4 | 100 | 8 | 100 | 33 | 100 | 310 | 100 | 2950 | 100

---

863 | 100 | 88 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 277 | 100 | 396 | 100 | 83 | 100 | 114 | 100 | 593 | 100 | 2950 | 100

---

863 | 100 | 88 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 277 | 100 | 396 | 100 | 83 | 100 | 114 | 100 | 593 | 100 | 2950 | 100

---

863 | 100 | 88 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 277 | 100 | 396 | 100 | 83 | 100 | 114 | 100 | 593 | 100 | 2950 | 100

---

863 | 100 | 88 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 277 | 100 | 396 | 100 | 83 | 100 | 114 | 100 | 593 | 100 | 2950 | 100

---

863 | 100 | 88 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 277 | 100 | 396 | 100 | 83 | 100 | 114 | 100 | 593 | 100 | 2950 | 100

---

863 | 100 | 88 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 277 | 100 | 396 | 100 | 83 | 100 | 114 | 100 | 593 | 100 | 2950 | 100

---

863 | 100 | 88 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 277 | 100 | 396 | 100 | 83 | 100 | 114 | 100 | 593 | 100 | 2950 | 100

---

863 | 100 | 88 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 277 | 100 | 396 | 100 | 83 | 100 | 114 | 100 | 593 | 100 | 2950 | 100

---

863 | 100 | 88 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 277 | 100 | 396 | 100 | 83 | 100 | 114 | 100 | 593 | 100 | 2950 | 100

---

863 | 100 | 88 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 277 | 100 | 396 | 100 | 83 | 100 | 114 | 100 | 593 | 100 | 2950 | 100

---

863 | 100 | 88 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 277 | 100 | 396 | 100 | 83 | 100 | 114 | 100 | 593 | 100 | 2950 | 100

---

863 | 100 | 88 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 277 | 100 | 396 | 100 | 83 | 100 | 114 | 100 | 593 | 100 | 2950 | 100

---

863 | 100 | 88 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 277 | 100 | 396 | 100 | 83 | 100 | 114 | 100 | 593 | 100 | 2950 | 100

---

863 | 100 | 88 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 277 | 100 | 396 | 100 | 83 | 100 | 114 | 100 | 593 | 100 | 2950 | 100

---

863 | 100 | 88 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 277 | 100 | 396 | 100 | 83 | 100 | 114 | 100 | 593 | 100 | 2950 | 100

---

863 | 100 | 88 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 277 | 100 | 396 | 100 | 83 | 100 | 114 | 100 | 593 | 100 | 2950 | 100

---

863 | 100 | 88 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 277 | 100 | 396 | 100 | 83 | 100 | 114 | 100 | 593 | 100 | 2950 | 100

---

863 | 100 | 88 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 277 | 100 | 396 | 100 | 83 | 100 | 114 | 100 | 593 | 100 | 2950 | 100
Table 4.1 Cont’d: To what extent do you AGREE or DISAGREE with the following statements?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Community Members</th>
<th>Key Informants</th>
<th>Overall Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Frontier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes on tobacco should be increased.</td>
<td>DISAGREE</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AGREE</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>56.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Did not answer</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking and driving laws are enforced in my local community.</td>
<td>DISAGREE</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AGREE</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>86.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Did not answer</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>863</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There should be a law prohibiting giving alcohol to your children</td>
<td>DISAGREE</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AGREE</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>32.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Did not answer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>863</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>711</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overall, Statewide and Region I responses to increasing alcohol and tobacco taxes parallel. When asked to indicate the extent to which they either agree or disagree with increasing alcohol taxes, 58.4 percent of Region I respondents agree-strongly agree in support of increasing alcohol taxes while 41.3 percent disagree-strongly disagree. When Region I respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which they agree or disagree with increasing taxes on tobacco, 62.3 percent overall agree-strongly agree, while 37.4 percent disagree-strongly disagree. Finally, when asked whether there should be a law prohibiting giving alcohol to your own children, 74.2 percent of Region I respondents overall were in support of such a law while 24.8 percent were not.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Community Members</th>
<th>Key Informants</th>
<th>OVERALL TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Frontier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum legal drinking age of 21</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>87.2</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penalties for adults who provide alcohol to youth</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compliance checks (used to identify alcohol establishments that sell alcohol to underage youth)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laws prohibiting giving alcohol to your own children</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total | 863 | 100 | 711 | 100 | 783 | 100 | 2357 | 100 | 396 | 100 | 83 | 100 | 114 | 100 | 593 | 100 | 2950 | 100 | 301 | 100 | 2950 | 100 |

*N = 863*
Table 4.2 Cont’d: Do you support the following?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Community Members</th>
<th>Key Informants</th>
<th>OVERALL TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Frontier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>84</td>
<td>89.4</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>742</td>
<td>86.0</td>
<td>627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YES</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>118</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not answer</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>.3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>863</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>711</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overall, both Statewide and Region I respondents supported a “Minimum legal drinking age of 21,” “Penalties for adults who provide alcohol to youth,” “Compliance checks,” and the use of “DUI checkpoints.” However, there was somewhat of a discrepancy in terms of support for “Laws prohibiting giving alcohol to your own children.” While 68.4 percent of the Statewide respondents supported this law, 30.2 percent were not in favor of this type of law. Within Region I, 74.8 percent indicated that yes they would be in support of this type of law and 24.5 percent indicated that no, they would not be support of this type of law.
Table 4.3: Do you support BANS on the following?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>COMMUNITY MEMBERS</th>
<th>KEY INFORMANTS</th>
<th>OVERALL TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Frontier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquor advertisements on TV</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>593</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not answer</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Beer & wine advertisements on TV | YES | 62 | 66.0 | 62 | 70.5 | 64 | 67.4 | 188 | 67.9 | 14 | 66.7 | 4 | 100 | 6 | 75.0 | 24 | 72.7 | 212 | 68.4 |
| NO | 591 | 60.1 | 458 | 64.4 | 506 | 64.6 | 1483 | 62.9 | 265 | 66.9 | 64 | 77.1 | 77 | 67.5 | 406 | 68.5 | 1889 | 64.0 |
| Did not answer | 30 | 31.9 | 26 | 29.5 | 31 | 32.6 | 87 | 31.4 | 7 | 33.3 | - | - | 1 | 12.5 | 8 | 24.2 | 95 | 30.6 |
| Total | 94 | 100 | 88 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 277 | 100 | 21 | 100 | 4 | 100 | 8 | 100 | 33 | 100 | 310 | 100 |

| Billboard alcohol advertisements | YES | 63 | 67.0 | 64 | 72.7 | 65 | 68.4 | 192 | 69.3 | 13 | 61.9 | 4 | 100 | 6 | 75.0 | 23 | 69.7 | 215 | 69.4 |
| NO | 526 | 61.0 | 453 | 63.7 | 505 | 64.5 | 1484 | 63.0 | 262 | 66.2 | 63 | 75.9 | 77 | 67.5 | 402 | 67.8 | 1886 | 63.9 |
| Did not answer | 29 | 30.9 | 24 | 27.3 | 30 | 31.6 | 83 | 30.0 | 8 | 38.1 | - | - | 1 | 12.5 | 9 | 27.3 | 92 | 29.7 |
| Total | 94 | 100 | 88 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 277 | 100 | 21 | 100 | 4 | 100 | 8 | 100 | 33 | 100 | 310 | 100 |

The results presented in Table 4.3 are very consistent across questions. Over sixty-three percent (range 63.9% to 66.1%) of the **Statewide** respondents support bans on television and billboards as forms of alcohol advertisements while one-third (range 32.7% to 34.7%) would not support such bans. Results from **Region I** respondents were also very similar regarding all three questions related to alcohol advertising. Over sixty-eight percent (range 67.9% to 69.3%) of the **Community Member** respondents were in support of banning alcohol advertisements on either television or billboards and just over thirty percent (range 30.0% to 31.4%) were not in support of banning this type of advertising. **Community Members** showed the least support for banning “Billboard Advertisements.” On the other hand, **Key Informants** favored banning alcohol advertisements more than **Community Members** in that over seventy-two percent indicated yes they would support banning this form of advertising and about twenty-four percent responded that no, they would not support banning alcohol advertising.
The absence of alcohol at parties, wedding related activities, or sporting events would not curb attendance by an overwhelming majority of both the Statewide and Region I respondents.
Section 5: Access to Alcohol and Other Drugs

This series of questions focused on the availability of alcohol and other drugs by youth within the sampled communities. Respondents were asked to rank the level of difficulty in which youth can obtain alcohol under the following circumstances; liquor store accessibility, bar accessibility, at home accessibility, and alcohol provided by parents and/or other family members. Regarding the accessibility of illegal substances within the community, respondents were asked to rank how difficult it is for youth to access marijuana, inhalants, cocaine, methamphetamine, and hallucinogens.

**NOTE:** It should be kept in mind that the following tables are NOT comparative in nature. In other words, though presented side-by-side, the responses of the community members and those of the key informants are NOT being compared. The tables simply present a descriptive account about how each group responded to each question.

### Table 5.1: Please respond accordingly to the following questions regarding access in your community.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>COMMUNITY MEMBERS</th>
<th>KEY INFORMANTS</th>
<th>OVERALL TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Frontier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NOT AT ALL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How difficult is it for youth to buy beer, wine, or hard liquor at stores themselves?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region I</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frontier</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>43.6</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Member TOTAL</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>51.2</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How difficult is it for youth to get an older person to buy alcohol for them?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region I</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frontier</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>50.9</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Informant TOTAL</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>52.4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OVERALL TOTAL</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>51.2</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>COMMUNITY MEMBERS</th>
<th>KEY INFORMANTS</th>
<th>OVERALL TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Frontier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NOT AT ALL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### How difficult is it for youth to order a drink at a bar?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Difficulty</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Frontier</th>
<th>Community Member TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT AT ALL</td>
<td>863</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLIGHTLY/SOMewhat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUITE/EXTREMELY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not answer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### How difficult is it for youth to sneak alcohol from their home or a friend’s home?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Difficulty</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Frontier</th>
<th>Community Member TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT AT ALL</td>
<td>863</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLIGHTLY/SOMewhat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>QUITE/EXTREMELY</td>
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<td>94</td>
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### How difficult is it for youth to get their parents to give them alcohol?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Difficulty</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Frontier</th>
<th>Community Member TOTAL</th>
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<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
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<td>863</td>
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<td>100</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLIGHTLY/SOMewhat</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>QUITE/EXTREMELY</td>
<td></td>
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### How difficult is it for youth to get other family members to give them alcohol?

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<tr>
<td>QUITE/EXTREMELY</td>
<td></td>
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<td>100</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>95</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
When *Statewide Community Members* were asked “How difficult is it for youth to get an older person to buy alcohol for them,” 40.1 percent indicated it was *not at all* difficult and 48.7 percent believed that it is *slightly/somewhat* difficult. Similarly, 50.6 of the *Key Informants* felt this was *not at all* difficult and 44.9 percent responded as *slightly/somewhat* difficult and only 2.9 percent responded as *quite/extremely* difficult.

Consistent with the above, 42.6 percent of *Region I Community Members* believed that getting an older person to buy alcohol for youth *not at all* difficult, 49.5 percent indicated it was *slightly/somewhat* difficult, and only 6.9 percent believed this to be *quite/extremely* difficult. Among the *Key Informant* population, 51.5 percent of respondents indicated that it was *not at all* difficult for youth to get an older person to buy alcohol for them and 39.4 percent responded that this was only *slightly/somewhat* difficult.

When the *Statewide Community Members* were asked, “How difficult is it for youth to sneak alcohol from their home or a friend’s home,” 51.7 percent reported that this was *not at all* difficult and 39.7 percent perceived this to be *slightly/somewhat* difficult. Regarding the question above, 68.8 percent of the *Statewide Key Informants* specified that this was *not at all* difficult and 29.3 percent thought this was *slightly/somewhat* difficult.

Within *Region I*, when *Community Members* were asked, “How difficult is it for youth to sneak alcohol from their home or a friend’s home,” 52.3 percent believed this was *not at all* difficult and 42.2 percent indicated this was only *slightly/somewhat* difficult. Of the *Key Informant* population, 69.7 percent specified that it was *not at all* difficult for youth to obtain alcohol in this manner, while 24.2 percent felt this was only *slightly/somewhat* difficult.
### Table 5.2: How difficult is it for youth or adult to ACCESS the following in your community.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Difficulty</th>
<th>COMMUNITY MEMBERS</th>
<th>KEY INFORMANTS</th>
<th>OVERALL TOTAL</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Rural</td>
<td>Frontier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------</td>
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<tr>
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<td>37</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slightly/somewhat</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quite/extremely</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>45.7</td>
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<td>Not at all</td>
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<td>5.3</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slightly/somewhat</td>
<td>62</td>
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<td>101</td>
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<tr>
<td>Did not answer</td>
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<td>23</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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**Marijuana**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Difficulty</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>N</th>
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<th>N</th>
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<th>N</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>N</th>
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<tr>
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<td>60.6</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>40.9</td>
<td>48</td>
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<td>50.9</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>81.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slightly/somewhat</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>58.6</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>44.7</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>41.5</td>
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<td>48.7</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>81.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quite/extremely</td>
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<td>20.6</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>77</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>100</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>783</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2357</td>
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**Inhalants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>N</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>N</th>
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<td>60.6</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>40.9</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>50.5</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>50.9</td>
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<td>81.0</td>
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<td>Slightly/somewhat</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>58.6</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>44.7</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>1149</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quite/extremely</td>
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<td>23.4</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>30.5</td>
<td>77</td>
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<td>100</td>
<td>2357</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>396</td>
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**Cocaine**

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>%</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>13.8</td>
<td>17</td>
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<td>32</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>9.5</td>
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<tr>
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<td>44</td>
<td>46.8</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>48.9</td>
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<td>49.5</td>
<td>133</td>
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<td>55</td>
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<tr>
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<td>711</td>
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<td>783</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2357</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>396</td>
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Table 5.2 Cont’d: **How difficult is it for youth or adult to ACCESS the following in your community.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>COMMUNITY MEMBERS</th>
<th>KEY INFORMANTS</th>
<th>OVERALL TOTAL</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Frontier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOT AT ALL</td>
<td>Slightly/Somewhat</td>
<td>Quite/Extremely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region I</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statewide</td>
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<td>100</td>
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</table>

One-third (33.3%) of **Statewide** Community Members perceived marijuana as **not at all** difficult for adults/youth to obtain in their community, whereas 45.3 percent felt access was **slightly/somewhat** difficult. Among **Key Informants**, almost half (49.9%) felt access was **not at all** difficult for adults/youth to access, while 43.7 percent felt accessing marijuana was **slightly/somewhat** difficult.

Within **Region I**, 36.1 percent of **Community Member** respondents perceived access to marijuana as **not at all** difficult for adults/youth to obtain, 43 percent felt access was **slightly/somewhat** difficult, and only 12.3 percent perceived this to be **quite/extremely** difficult. Over one-third (39.4%) of **Key Informant** respondents perceived access to marijuana as **not at all** difficult for adults/youth to obtain, while 51.5 percent perceived access to marijuana as **slightly/somewhat** difficult.
One quarter (24.1%) of Statewide Community Member respondents perceived access to methamphetamine as not at all difficult to access, whereas 48.7 percent believed that access was slightly/somewhat difficult. Among the Key Informants, 30.5 percent believed that methamphetamine was not at all difficult to access, over half (58.3%) believed that access was slightly/somewhat difficult, and 8.1 percent responded that methamphetamine was quite/extremely difficult to access.

Within Region I, 29.2 percent of Community Member respondents perceived methamphetamine as not at all difficult to access, while 45.8 percent believed that access was slightly/somewhat difficult. Over half (51.5%) of Key Informant respondents indicated that access to methamphetamine was slightly/somewhat difficult, whereas 30.3 percent believed that accessing methamphetamine was not at all difficult.

Respondents perceived access to cocaine and hallucinogens in a similar way (i.e., slightly/somewhat difficult to access) although one-quarter thought access would be quite/extremely difficult. Overall, inhalants were perceived as the most accessible to youth and adults by 54.4 percent of Statewide respondents and 53.2 percent of Region I respondents.
Section 6: Perception of Community Commitment

Lastly, participants were asked to rank the community’s overall commitment to addressing the perceived problems of youth alcohol and substance use. The questions focused on the importance of preventing alcohol and drug use among youth, concern for the availability of sufficient prevention programs, the most effective method for achieving drug free youth, through educating youth, parents, or community members, the presence of leaders within the community willing to address these issues, where to seek assistance within the community regarding these matters, the presence of a community action plan, and primary sources of information regarding crime.

NOTE: It should be kept in mind that the following tables are NOT comparative in nature. In other words, though presented side-by-side, the responses of the community members and those of the key informants are NOT being compared. The tables simply present a descriptive account about how each group responded to each question. Within this section, response categories were collapsed into AGREE (to include agree or strongly agree) and DISAGREE (to include disagree or strongly disagree).

Table 6.1: To what extent do you AGREE or DISAGREE with the following statements?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region I</th>
<th>COMMUNITY MEMBERS</th>
<th>KEY INFORMANTS</th>
<th>OVERALL TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Urban</td>
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<td>Frontier</td>
</tr>
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<td>Disagree</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>100</td>
<td>863</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Preventing alcohol and other drug use among youth is important.
- I am concerned about whether my community has sufficient AOD abuse prevention programs.
There are leaders in my community who are interested in reducing access & abuse of alcohol and other drugs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Community Members</th>
<th>Key Informants</th>
<th>Overall Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|        | Urban % | Rural % | Frontier % | Member TOTAL | Urban % | Rural % | Frontier % | Informant TOTAL | N % |%
| DISAGREE | 8 10.6 | 10 11.4 | 11 11.6 | 20.5 | 5 23.8 | - - | 2 25.0 | 7 21.2 | 36 11.6 |
| AGREE   | 68 79.4 | 59 8.3 | 75 9.6 | 202 8.6 | 55 13.9 | 10 12.0 | 11 9.6 | 76 12.8 | 278 9.4 |
| Did not answer | 2 2.1 | - - | - - | 2 .7 | - - | - - | 1 12.5 | 1 3.0 | 3 1.0 |
| Total   | 863 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 2357 100 | 396 100 | 83 100 | 114 100 | 593 100 | 2950 100 |
| DISAGREE | 10 10.6 | 3 3.4 | 10 10.5 | 23.8 | 2 9.5 | - - | 1 12.5 | 3 9.1 | 26 8.4 |
| AGREE   | 91 90.5 | 53 7.5 | 79 10.1 | 223 9.5 | 40 10.1 | 4 4.8 | 6 5.3 | 50 8.4 | 273 9.3 |
| Did not answer | 1 1.1 | 1 1.1 | 2 2.1 | 4 1.4 | - - | - - | 1 12.5 | 1 3.0 | 5 1.6 |
| Total   | 863 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 2357 100 | 396 100 | 83 100 | 114 100 | 593 100 | 2950 100 |
| DISAGREE | 7 7.4 | 5 5.7 | 12 12.6 | 24 8.7 | 1 4.8 | - - | 1 12.5 | 2 6.1 | 26 8.4 |
| AGREE   | 88 10.2 | 73 10.3 | 76 9.7 | 237 10.1 | 29 7.3 | 4 4.8 | 6 8.8 | 43 7.3 | 280 9.5 |
| Did not answer | 1 1.1 | - - | 1 1.1 | 2 .7 | - - | - - | 1 12.5 | 1 3.0 | 3 1.0 |
| Total   | 863 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 2357 100 | 396 100 | 83 100 | 114 100 | 593 100 | 2950 100 |
| DISAGREE | 2 2.1 | 19 22.6 | 13 13.7 | 34 12.3 | 1 4.8 | 2 50.0 | 1 12.5 | 4 12.1 | 38 12.3 |
| AGREE   | 75 8.7 | 134 18.8 | 137 17.5 | 346 14.7 | 26 6.6 | 17 20.5 | 18 15.8 | 61 10.3 | 407 13.8 |
| Did not answer | 2 2.1 | 2 2.3 | 3 3.2 | 7 2.5 | - - | - - | 1 12.5 | 1 3.0 | 8 2.6 |
| Total   | 863 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 2357 100 | 396 100 | 83 100 | 114 100 | 593 100 | 2950 100 |
Table 6.1 Cont’d: To what extent do you AGREE or DISAGREE with the following statements?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>COMMUNITY MEMBERS</th>
<th>KEY INFORMANTS</th>
<th>OVERALL TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Frontier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>863</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
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<td>85.1</td>
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<td>716</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When asked whether **Statewide** and **Region I** respondents considered alcohol and other drug use prevention among youth as important, a strong majority (96.6% and 97.1% respectively) **agree-strongly agree**. When asked whether they are concerned about the sufficiency of their community’s AOD abuse prevention programs, 79.3 percent of **Statewide** respondents and 78.7 percent of **Region I** respondents indicated that they were concerned.

Finally, at least eighty-seven percent of the **Statewide** and **Region I** respondents agree that alcohol and drug free youth can best be achieved by; 1) educating youth themselves, 2) educating parents, and 3) educating the community.
Table 6.2: Our community has an action plan for dealing with issues surrounding substance abuse

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Frontier</th>
<th>Community Member TOTAL</th>
<th>Key Informant TOTAL</th>
<th>Overall TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>45.7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>321</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>39</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>20.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>44.7</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>55.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>481</td>
<td>55.7</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>61.9</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>63.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not answer</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>863</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>783</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Statewide Community Members, 22.1 percent responded that yes they do have a community action plan in place, 15.4 percent specified that no there was not a plan in place, and 60.1 percent of respondents don’t know if their community had any action plan in place. For Key Informants respondents, 35.9 percent answered that yes their community does have an action plan to deal with alcohol/substance abuse issues, 19.4 percent indicated that no the community has no plan in place, and 43.3 percent don’t know whether there was a substance abuse action plan in their community.

Among Region I Community Members, 25.6 percent responded that yes they do have a community action plan in place, 18.1 percent specified that no there was not a plan in place, and the majority (52.7%) don’t know if their community had any action plan in place. Key Informant respondents appeared to be more informed about the presence of a community action plan where 60.6 percent indicated that yes there was a plan in place within their community, 15.2 percent specified that no there was not a plan in place, and 24.2 percent don’t know if there was any community action plan in place.
Likewise, the most common source of information regarding crime cited by Region I Community Members and Key Informants were Television (31.3%) and Newspapers (32.9%).
References


APPENDICES
Appendix A: Sample Sizes for Prevention Readiness Survey
Sample Sizes for Prevention Readiness Survey (based on pop 18+, 2006), 10% margin of error
*inflated by 10x's

| Region 1 | Frontier | Divide/McKenzie | 520 | 600 | 680 | 960 |
|          | Rural    | Williams        | 520 | 600 | 680 | 960 |
|          | Urban    | Williams (Williston) | 520 | 600 | 680 | 960 |
| Region 2 | Frontier | Bottineau/Burke/McHenry/Mountrail/Renville | 520 | 600 | 680 | 960 |
|          | Rural    | Pierce/Ward     | 520 | 600 | 680 | 960 |
|          | Urban    | Ward (Minot)    | 520 | 600 | 680 | 960 |
| Region 3 | Frontier | Benson/Cavalier/Eddy/Towner | 520 | 600 | 680 | 960 |
|          | Rural    | Ramsey/Rolette  | 520 | 600 | 680 | 960 |
|          | Urban    | Ramsey (Devils Lake) | 520 | 600 | 680 | 960 |
| Region 4 | Frontier | Nelson          | 520 | 600 | 680 | 960 |
|          | Rural    | Grand Forks/Pembina/Walsh | 520 | 600 | 680 | 960 |
|          | Urban    | Grand Forks (Grand Forks) | 520 | 600 | 680 | 960 |
| Region 5 | Frontier | Sargent/Steele  | 520 | 600 | 680 | 960 |
|          | Rural    | Cass/Ransom/Richland/Traill | 520 | 600 | 680 | 960 |
|          | Urban    | Cass (Fargo/West Fargo)/Richland (Wahpeton) | 520 | 600 | 680 | 960 |
| Region 6 | Frontier | Dickey/Foster/Griggs/Lamoure/Logan/McIntosh/Wells | 520 | 600 | 680 | 960 |
|          | Rural    | Barnes/Stutsman | 520 | 600 | 680 | 960 |
|          | Urban    | Barnes (Valley City)/Stutsman (Jamestown) | 520 | 600 | 680 | 960 |
| Region 7 | Frontier | Emmons/Grant/Kidder/McLean/Oliver/Sheridan/Sioux | 520 | 600 | 680 | 960 |
|          | Rural    | Burleigh/Mercer/Morton | 520 | 600 | 680 | 960 |
|          | Urban    | Burleigh (Bismarck)/Morton (Mandan) | 520 | 600 | 680 | 960 |
| Region 8 | Frontier | Adams/Billings/Bowman/Dunn/Golden Valley/Hettinger/Slope | 520 | 600 | 680 | 960 |
|          | Rural    | Stark           | 520 | 600 | 680 | 960 |
|          | Urban    | Stark (Dickinson) | 520 | 600 | 680 | 960 |
| Total Sample |            |                | 12480 | 14400 | 16320 | 23040 |
Appendix B: Cover Letter
Dear Community Member:

Congratulations! You have been selected to participate in the enclosed survey designed to gauge your community's perceptions of alcohol and other drug use. As our thank-you for completing this survey, you have the opportunity to enter your name in a drawing to win one of several pre-paid gas cards worth up to $500.

The Rural Crime and Justice Center (RCJC), along with the North Dakota Department of Human Services, has designed this survey to discuss alcohol and other drug (AOD) use in your community. With your help, we can identify perceptions of the AOD problem, attitudes toward AOD use, support for AOD prevention, adolescent access to AOD, and level of commitment within your community to address these issues.

It will only take 5-10 minutes to complete this brief survey. Your responses are confidential and anonymous, and will be used to develop effective responses to AOD issues at the community level. Following completion, please return the survey in the enclosed pre-paid return envelope by June 15, 2008. Results of the survey will be available to the public this fall. If you would like to participate in the drawing for a pre-paid gas card, please refer to the enclosed postcard for more information.

Your support and participation are greatly appreciated. If you have any further questions, please feel free to contact me at 1-800-777-0750, ext. 3441.

Sincerely,

Trista Ortynsky
Project Coordinator
Rural Crime and Justice Center
Appendix C: Survey Instrument
Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) in North Dakota:

A Community Readiness Survey to Gauge perceptions of Alcohol and Other Drug Use
Please refer to the following information regarding your participation in this survey:

The RCJC follows the guidelines stated in the United States Code of Federal Regulations 45 CFR 46.116. Any information gathered in this survey is viewed as confidential. The RCJC will follow all necessary protocol to ensure the confidentiality and integrity of all information supplied. Each survey will remain anonymous and identifiable only to the selected researchers assigned to this project. All information obtained will be restricted in a password protected database. Hard copies are stored in a protected file in a secure location. Computer and hard copy files pertaining to this data collection device will be destroyed three years following the completion of the project. Such procedures are necessary to guarantee your anonymity and to decrease any risk to your involvement as a contributor.

This survey has been approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) at Minot State University. For additional information regarding IRB regulations, please contact Dr. Margi Coxwell, IRB Chair, at (701) 858-3125. Please understand that completion of this survey constitutes that you fully comprehend the information contained in this letter, you provide consent to partake in completion of this survey, you fully understand that all the information you provide in this survey will be kept confidential, and you have the choice to withdraw from participation in this survey at any time.
INTRODUCTION: North Dakota’s Department of Human Services has designed a Community Readiness survey to evaluate alcohol, and other drug (AOD) use. This survey is intended to measure perceptions about AOD use as well as current prevention efforts. The results will be used to help identify how prepared communities are to take action on AOD, and utilized by prevention specialists and community members to decide the best strategies for North Dakota communities.

Keeping “your community” in mind, please indicate your choice by placing a ✔️ in the appropriate box. For open-ended questions, please write your thoughts in the space provided.

Section 1: Demographics
This information will be used for statistical purposes only. Please mark your answers in the appropriate boxes.

1.1 What is your age?
- ☐ 18-20
- ☐ 21-24
- ☐ 25-44
- ☐ 45-64
- ☐ 65 and Over

1.2 Sex:
- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female

1.3 Race (please mark all that apply):
- ☐ Caucasian
- ☐ Black or African American
- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native
- ☐ Asian
- ☐ Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
- ☐ Other (please specify): ____________________

1.4 Are you of Hispanic Origin?
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

1.5 Employment Status:
- ☐ Full Time
- ☐ Part Time
- ☐ Full Time with Second Job
- ☐ Not Employed – Looking
- ☐ Not Employed – Not looking (i.e. retired, have a disability, stay-at-home spouse/parent)
1.6 Current Occupation (If not currently working, check category of last employment):
- Agriculture
- Construction/Mining
- Manufacturing
- Transportation/Utilities
- Wholesale
- Retail
- Finance and Real Estate
- Business and Repair Services
- Professional
- Government
- Leisure and Hospitality
- Education
- Other ________________

1.7 Community Volunteering:
- Church
  (Please specify: ______________________________________________________)
- Civic
  (Please specify: ______________________________________________________)

1.8 City of Residence: _________________________

1.9 County of Residence: _______________________

1.10 Number of Children in Your Home: __________
### Section 2: Community Perception of an Alcohol & Other Drug (AOD) Problem

**2.1 How much of a problem do you perceive the use of the following substances to be in your community?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Not a Problem</th>
<th>Minor Problem</th>
<th>Moderate Problem</th>
<th>Serious Problem</th>
<th>Don’t Know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Adults</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Youth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco Adults</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco Youth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana Adults</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana Youth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalants Adults</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalants Youth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine Adults</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine Youth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methamphetamine Adults</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methamphetamine Youth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over-the-Counter Drugs Adults</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over-the-Counter Drugs Youth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescription Drugs Adults</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescription Drugs Youth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallucinogens Adults</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallucinogens Youth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 2.2 How much of a problem do you perceive the following to be in your community?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contribution of drug and alcohol use to crashes or injuries (such as automobile, hunting, boating, snowmobiling).</th>
<th>Not a Problem</th>
<th>Minor Problem</th>
<th>Moderate Problem</th>
<th>Serious Problem</th>
<th>Don’t Know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contribution of drug and alcohol use to crimes.</th>
<th>Not a Problem</th>
<th>Minor Problem</th>
<th>Moderate Problem</th>
<th>Serious Problem</th>
<th>Don’t Know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section 3: Permissiveness of Attitudes Toward AOD Use

### 3.1 To what extent do you AGREE or DISAGREE with the following statements?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It is okay for youth to drink at parties as long as they don’t get drunk.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth should be able to drink as long as they don’t drive afterwards.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is okay for youth to smoke cigarettes.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth who experiment with alcohol or other drugs almost always grow out of it.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is okay for parents to offer their youth alcoholic beverages in their home.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is okay for parents to offer alcoholic beverages in their home to youth (other than their own children).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In my community, drinking among teenagers is acceptable.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driving under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol is okay.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is okay to ride in a motor vehicle with someone under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Section 4: Community Support for AOD Prevention

**4.1 To what extent do you AGREE or DISAGREE with the following statements?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Law enforcement should be spending more time enforcing the minimum drinking age.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools need to be more active in dealing with alcohol, tobacco, and other drug problems.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is possible to reduce alcohol and drug problems through prevention.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol and other drug prevention programs are a good investment because they save lives and money.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The community has the responsibility to set up prevention programs to help people avoid alcohol and other drug problems.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public service announcements are a good way to change attitudes about alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes on alcohol should be increased.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes on tobacco should be increased.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking and driving laws are enforced in my local community.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There should be a law prohibiting giving alcohol to your own children.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**4.2 Please check YES or NO for the following sets of questions.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do you support the following?</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimum legal drinking age of 21</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penalties for adults who provide alcohol to youth</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compliance checks (used to identify alcohol establishments that sell alcohol to underage youth)</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laws prohibiting giving alcohol to your own children</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUI checkpoint (used by law enforcement to deter or detect a drunk driver through the use of roadblocks or sobriety checkpoints.)</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Do you support **BANS** on the following?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liquor advertisements on TV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beer and wine advertisements on TV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billboard alcohol advertisements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Would you attend any of the following events if they were alcohol-free?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Party</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wedding Dance/Reception</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sporting Event</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 5: Access to Alcohol and Other Drugs**

5.1 *Please respond accordingly to the following questions regarding access in your community.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How difficult is it for youth to buy beer, wine, or hard liquor at stores themselves?</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult</th>
<th>Slightly Difficult</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult</th>
<th>Quite Difficult</th>
<th>Extremely Difficult</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How difficult is it for youth to get an older person to buy alcohol for them?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How difficult is it for youth to order a drink at a bar?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How difficult is it for youth to sneak alcohol from their home or a friend’s home?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How difficult is it for youth to get their parents to give them alcohol?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How difficult is it for youth to get other family members to give them alcohol?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.2 How difficult is it for a youth or adult to access the following in your community?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Not at All Difficult</th>
<th>Slightly Difficult</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult</th>
<th>Quite Difficult</th>
<th>Extremely Difficult</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalants (glue, paint, aerosols, solvents, etc.)</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>☦</td>
<td>☦</td>
<td>☦</td>
<td>☦</td>
<td>☦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methamphetamine</td>
<td>☦</td>
<td>☦</td>
<td>☦</td>
<td>☦</td>
<td>☦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallucinogens (LSD, Shrooms, PCP, etc.)</td>
<td>☦</td>
<td>☦</td>
<td>☦</td>
<td>☦</td>
<td>☦</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 6: Perception of Community Commitment

6.1 To what extent do you AGREE or DISAGREE with the following statements?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preventing alcohol and other drug use among youth is important.</td>
<td>☦</td>
<td>☦</td>
<td>☦</td>
<td>☦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am concerned about whether my community has sufficient alcohol and other drug abuse prevention programs.</td>
<td>☦</td>
<td>☦</td>
<td>☦</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol and drug free youth can best be achieved by educating youth themselves.</td>
<td>☦</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol and drug free youth can best be achieved by educating parents.</td>
<td>☦</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alcohol and drug free youth can best be achieved by educating the community.</td>
<td>☦</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>There are leaders in my community who are interested in reducing access and abuse of alcohol and other drugs.</td>
<td>☦</td>
<td>☦</td>
<td>☦</td>
<td>☦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I know who to go to if I need help for myself or family member(s) who are abusing alcohol or other drugs.</td>
<td>☦</td>
<td>☦</td>
<td>☦</td>
<td>☦</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.2 Our community has an action plan for dealing with issues surrounding substance abuse.

☐ Yes  ☐ No  ☐ Don’t Know

6.3 From which one source do you get most of your news about crime?

☐ Television  ☐ Neighbors
☐ Newspapers  ☐ Other (Please specify: ______________________ )
☐ Co-workers  ☐ Do not know
☐ Friends

6.4 What kind of information do people in your community need regarding the prevention of alcohol and substance use by our youth?


6.5 What would be the best way to deliver this information?


6.6 Please list ways in which your community is addressing problems associated with substance use and abuse.


Thank you for completing this survey!