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The Consumption and Consequences of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drugs in Porter County: A Local Epidemiological Profile

Community Research and Service Center

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COMMUNITY RESEARCH & SERVICE CENTER

Educating a New Generation of Civic Leaders
& Making a Difference in Northwest Indiana

LOCAL EPIDEMIOLOGY AND OUTCOMES WORKGROUP

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE
PORTER COUNTY
2010

Mission

To mobilize and unite the residents of Porter County to prevent and reduce the negative consequences of substance abuse

The goals of the SPF-SIG for Porter County are as follows:

- Create a centralized data center within Porter County that tracks trends and produces outcome information on our efforts.
- Bring about community-wide awareness and change.
- Prevent and reduce the negative consequences of substance abuse on both individuals and the community.
- Ongoing evaluation of prevention efforts to continue improvement.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

Introduction

A unified coalition of Porter County citizens recognized that to acquire the needed state and federal government assistance, a data driven assessment of behavioral health needs was necessary to support the community requests. Porter County received a grant entitled the Indiana Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) in 2006 to prevent the negative effects of substance abuse in the community. This is the third Porter County Report from this grant. It begins with a presentation of information about the community and then turns to the consumption and consequences of various substances including: tobacco, marijuana, heroin, cocaine, amphetamines, methamphetamines, inhalants, MDMA (ecstasy), over the counter drugs, Ritalin and Adderall, sedatives/benzoids, and tranquillizers.

Chapter 1: A Demographic Profile

Population Characteristics. The population of Porter County is 158,169. The median age is 37.2 years, 76.1% are over 18 and 11.4% are over 65. Most (93.0%) label themselves white, 6.2% "Hispanic or Latino," and 2.4% consider themselves "Black or African American." Porter County is substantially less diverse than the nation as a whole.

Education Characteristics. Porter County residents are well educated. Of residents over 25, 91.1% have at least a high school degree, 21.6% have some college but without a degree, 15.7% have a bachelor's degree, 24.7% have a bachelor's degree or higher, and only 8.9% have not attained at least a high school degree.

Mobility. The population is relatively stable with 86% of the residents living in the same house as they did a year ago.

Employment Status. Unemployment is on the rise. Prior to the recent economic downturn, roughly two-thirds (66.9%) of the population over 16 years old were in the labor force and only 4.3% of this population was considered officially unemployed. Current estimates put unemployment at 10% in most areas of the County.

Occupation. Nearly one-third (31.5%) of all employed persons work in management, professional and other related occupations, 24.6% of employed persons work in sales and office occupations, 16% in service occupations, 15.5% are employed in production, transportation, and material moving occupations, and 12.3% in construction, extraction, maintenance and repair occupations.

Household Income and Benefits. The County is wealthier than most other counties in the state, but wide disparities in wealth exist. The median household income in Porter County is $59,245, which compared to the same figure at the state level of $47,034 makes Porter County one of the wealthier counties in the state. There is a disparity in the distribution of household income: 22.1% of households earn $50,000 to $74,999, 10.2% (6,124) households earn less than $14,999. Another 9.4% (5,751) households earn between $15,000 and $24,999

Family Income and Benefits. The median family income in Porter County is $70,038 and for the state it is $57,602. A quarter of the families in the County earn between $50,000 and $74,999, and 18.5%, or 7,879 families, earn between $75,000 and $99,999, 16.9% earn between $100,000 and $149,000, 11.7% of families, or more specifically, 4990 families, earn less than $24,999, and 5.7% (2,427 families) earn less than $15,000.

Poverty. Poverty levels are generally low, but much higher among youth. Of all families in Porter County, 6.7% live under the poverty threshold and 9.7% of the individuals live in poverty. Poverty figures vary, however, by age and types of living arrangements. Of families with female head of household and no husband present, 26.5% live below the poverty line. This percentage increases to 33.8% for such families with children younger than 5 and 37.7% for those families with children under 18 years old. The rate of poverty for those younger than 18 is 14.9%. For those individuals age 18 to 64, the poverty rate is 8.6%. This decreases to 5.4% of those 65 or older.

Selected Monthly Home Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income. Affordable housing is a problem for many renters. Affordable housing is defined as paying less than 30% of your income for housing. Almost one-third (32.2%) of owner occupied households with a mortgage in Porter County pay less than 20% of their income for housing, 12.5% of households have housing costs between 20 and 24.9%, 5.8% of households face housing costs greater than 30.0% and less than 35.0% of their monthly income, and 13% of the households in this category pay more than 35% of household income for housing.

Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income. Of renting households, 39.6% spend more than 35.0% of their monthly income for housing, 6.7% have housing costs below 35% but still over 30%, 12.1% have costs between 25 and 30%, 11.4% have costs between 20 and 24.9%, 12.9% have costs between 15 and 19.9%, and 13% have costs under 15%.

Porter County Strengths. The top strength of the community in the eyes of the public is the schools; this is followed by reference to the people and families, and the sense of community and neighborhoods. Location, beaches, shopping, employment, being rural yet close to Chicago, being clean, and a good place to raise a family also received high marks.

Porter County Strengths by Sex. Overall the rankings are quite similar. There is a tendency for males to view employment and the police as greater strengths than females. At the same time females are more likely to see shopping and the cleanliness of the community as more important.

Porter County Strengths by Income. Overall the view of the strengths of the community are quite similar. Differences do occur over location with those persons in the middle range of income ranking it lower than the other groups. Persons in lower income categories are more likely to rank "familiarity" and the environment as strengths more so than persons in higher income categories. On the other hand, persons in the highest income categories are more likely to say that Porter County is a good place to raise children. Also, a greater percentage (20 percentage points difference) of those that make $75,000 + per year rank schools as a strengths when compared to those that earn less than $34,000.

Issues in Porter County. Far and above the most important issue is employment, followed by issues related to substance abuse, health care, crime, schools, housing and transportation. Important for the concern of this report is that citizens have listed substance abuse as the second most pressing issue in the County.

Issues in Porter County by Sex. Overall the rankings are quite similar except for a few issues. Women are more likely to see the schools, teen pregnancy and child care as more important issues than do males. Males are more likely to see issues like housing and mental health to be more important than do females. Substance abuse remains the number 2 issue for both males and females.

Issues in Porter County by Income. Employment is still the number 1 issues for all three groups, 20.4% of persons making under $34,000 rank it as number 1, 10% of those making between 34,000 and $75,000 rank it 1, and 12.4% of those making more than $75,000 rank it 1. Obviously persons in the lower income bracket are much more concerned about this issue. Substance abuse drops down to number 3 for the two lower income brackets and it is replaced by health care. Health care is number 5 for the highest income bracket, and substance abuse remains number 2. Schools are the third most important issue for the $75,000+ group, but drops to 6th and 4th respectively for the next two lower income brackets.

Perceptions of the Quality of Life in Porter County. Most persons (41.6%) rate the community good, 26.0% say very good, and 14.1% rate the community as excellent. A total of 14.4% of the community rank it is fair and 2.3% say the quality of life is poor.

Perceptions of the Quality of Life in Porter County by Sex. Males tend to outnumber females in their evaluation of the community as good, fair, and poor, while females evaluate the community in considerably more favorable terms.

Perceptions of the Quality of Life in Porter County by Income. Of persons making more than $75,000, 21.6% evaluate the quality of life as excellent compared to 12.5% of those in the $35-74,000 bracket and 10.9% in the under $35,000 category. Similarly, 37.3% of persons in the highest income bracket evaluate the quality of life as very good, while 28.3% and 16.5% evaluate it very good in the next two lower income brackets. Conversely, 19.4% of those in the lowest income category only evaluate the quality of life as fair, compared to 11.8% and 8.1% of the next two highest income categories respectively. Despite the variability by income, most persons evaluate the community to be at least good, but we can't ignore the discrepancies generated by the differences in wealth.

Participation in After School Activities: Camps or Programs. Porter County students overall participate at about the same rates as others in these activities, and exceed state averages for Afternoons Rock in 6th grade, for the Youth Leadership Program in 8th and 12th grades, SADD and STAND in 7th, 9th, 10th, and 11th grades, and participate more in 2+ camps in 6th, 10th, 11th, and 12th grades. While the patterns are very mixed, there is some evidence of increased participation in 2009 in these activities by Porter County students.

Participation in Organized Family Events. 18.8% of 6th grade Porter County students never participate in organized family events and that number increases to 22.3% for 12th graders. Similarly, the frequency of such events declines as grade level increases. Comparing Porter County to state averages is not easy because of differences in some areas, but overall the pattern is for Porter County students to be less involved in organized family events.

Crime Risks in Porter County. Porter County is well below the national risk figures in all categories. Our total crime index, which combines all the other indices, is 46. The highest figure is 60 for property crimes. The Porter County figures also are well below the state as a whole. However, there exist in the community areas where the crime index runs as high as 167 when the national norm is 100 and these areas are identified.

Education. While levels of education are high, there are several areas in the County where there are substantial portions of the population over 25 without a high school degree and these are identified.

Poverty. While the county is wealthy, there are areas of the County where there are substantial levels of poverty and these are identified.

Family Structure. Areas where there are high divorce rates and high numbers of single parent families are identified.

Neighborhood. Data is presenting mapping areas of the county with the highest housing vacancy rates.

Chapter 2: Alcohol

Consumption of Alcohol ATOD

- **Daily Use of Alcohol**. Very few students in 6th through 8th grade report the daily use of alcohol. In the 9th grade, 3.2% say they drink daily and that figure gradually increases to 4.1% of 12th graders who report daily drinking. The figures for 2009 are generally higher, except for the 7th and 12th grade, but they are not large enough to suggest any change in the patterns of consumption.
- **Monthly Use of Alcohol**. Monthly consumption of alcohol increases for every consumption level as grade levels increase. While 89% of 6th graders in 2009 report never consuming alcohol in the past month, only 49.2% of 12th graders report not consuming alcohol during the same span of time. While there are slight differences between 2008 and 2009 that suggest some earlier use in 2009, but less use in later grades, these do not seem to indicate any major shifts or trends.
- **Annual Consumption of Alcohol**. Similar to patterns on monthly consumption of alcohol, the percentage of students in 2009 who report consuming alcohol in the past year increases as their grade level increases. Most 6th graders (82.1%) report never using alcohol in the past year, but that figure declines to only 29% of 12th graders who report never consuming alcohol in the past 12 months. Again there are differences between 2008 and 2009, but there are not any major trends or patterns that indicate significant changes.

- **Lifetime Consumption of Alcohol.** Lifetime consumption of alcohol increases across grade levels. In 2009 almost three-quarters (74.8%) of 6th grade students report never consuming alcohol in their lifetime. The percentage drops to 23.5% of 12th graders who report never consuming alcohol in their lifetime. Once again we find differences between 2008 and 2009, but none are large enough or consistent enough to suggest any major changes or trends.
- **Binge Drinking.** While 92% of 6th graders report not binge drinking in the past two weeks, the percentage drops to 78% of 9th graders and 66.6% of 12th graders. Turning this around, by the time Porter County students reach the 12th grade, almost one-third (30.5%) of them report binge drinking in the past two weeks. If there is one slight tendency in all the tables so far it is for current 7th graders to consume at a bit higher rates than last year's class, and the 12th graders in some areas to consume a bit less.

State and Porter County Comparisons ATOD Data

- **Monthly Drinking.** There is still no significant difference at the 6th grade level, there is now a significant difference at the 7th grade. There continues to be a significant difference for every other grade in 2009 and also the differences for 2009 are consistently greater than in 2008.
- **Annual Drinking.** There are no differences in the 6th grade, but in the 7th grade there is now a significant difference. Porter County still exceeds state averages in the 8th through 12th grades and the magnitude of the difference is larger in 2009 in every grade except 8th.
- **Lifetime Drinking.** For 2009 there is now a difference at the 7th grade, but still no difference at the 6th grade. In grades 8 through 12 Porter County students exceed state averages and the magnitude of the difference has increased for 2009 to the extent that in the 11th and 12th grade Porter County students exceed state averages by almost 9 percentage points.
- **Binge Drinking**. In most grades Porter County students exceed state averages for binge drinking, and in most grades the magnitude of the differences have increased over the 2008 figures.

College Student Survey

- **Monthly Use of Alcohol.** 70% of the students did drink in the past month. A total of 42.4% of them drank between 1-5 times and almost one-forth (23%) drank between 6 – 19 times. Only 5.1% drank 20-40 times in the past month while 2.3% drank more than 40 times.
- **Binge Drinking.** 60.3% reported not binge drinking, however 17.9% said they had done it at least once in the past two weeks and 10. 9% said they had done in twice. A total of 8.9% said they did it 3-5 times in the past two weeks and 1.9% said they had done it between 6 and 9 times.

Risk Factors ATOD Data

- **Perception of Risk.** As grade levels increase, the perception of risk involved in the consumption of alcohol goes down. While there are not a lot of differences between Porter County students and state averages, there is a tendency for Porter County students to perceive less risk in the use of alcohol.
- **Perception of Peer Approval.** Many students in Porter County either see their peers as approving or not disproving the consumption of alcohol and the perception of approval increases and disapproval decreases as students advance in grade levels. In addition, we see that overall there is a tendency for Porter County students to perceive their peers as

being more approving and less strongly disapproving of the use of alcohol than their cohorts throughout the state.

- **Perception of Parental Approval.** Most students do not see their parents as approving of the consumption of alcohol. However, a negative message to youth against the consumption of alcohol has not been internalized by all youth in Porter County. In particular, there is a tendency for the perception of strong disapproval to decline as students get older. There are not many substantial differences between state and Porter County students on parental approval.
- **Afterschool Activities without Adult Supervision.** Overall, Porter County students spend a good deal of time after school without adult supervision and they do so more than other students across the state. At the same time, Porter County students appear to spend more time overall at home with adult supervision than do students across the rest of the state.
- **Participation in Organized Family Events.** Around 20% of Porter County students never participate in organized family events and that number increases with grade level. Comparing Porter County to state averages is not easy because of differences in some areas, but overall the pattern is for Porter County students to be less involved in organized family events.

Risk Factors: College Student Survey

- **Perceived Risk of Occasional and Binge Drinking.** 50.4% of college students surveyed saw no risk in occasional drinking, 40.9% saw only a slight risk, 5.6% saw a moderate risk, and 3.2% saw a great risk. As to binge drinking, 4.4% saw no risk, 20.7% saw a slight risk, 43.8% saw a moderate risk, and 31.1% saw a great risk.
- **Friends and Occasional Drinking**. College students generally see their friends as approving of occasional drinking. In fact, 21.7% see their friends as strongly approving and another 58.6% see their friends as approving.
- **Friends and Binge Drinking.** 7.2% see their friends as strongly approving and 28.4% see their friends as approving. Overall college students see their friends as disapproving of binge drinking more than approving with 26.8% perceiving their friends as disapproving and 20% as strongly disapproving.
- **Family and Occasional Drinking.** Most (57.2%) see their families as approving, with 7.8% seeing their families as strongly approving, and 49.4% seeing their families as approving. Only 17.7% see their families as strongly disapproving, 13.6% disapproving, and 11.5% claim they don't know their families view on occasional drinking.
- **Family and Binge Drinking**. Overwhelmingly (83.9%) college students see their families as disapproving of binge drinking with 50.2% seeing their families as strongly disapproving, and 33.7% seeing their families as approving.
- **Outlets, Expenditures, and Illegal Sales.** Porter County has a slightly lower per capita rate for alcohol sale outlets than the entire state. At the same time, residents of Porter County spend more money on alcohol than does the average household in Indiana and in the nation. The high rates of expenditures on alcohol are combined with the fact that 44% of retail outlets tested sold alcohol to minors in 2009.

Consequences of Alcohol Consumption

- In 2009 there were 449 arrests for public intoxication, 159 were between 18-25.
- In 2009 there were 951 arrests for DUI, 288 were between 18-25.
- In 2009 there were 1322 referrals to adult probation for alcohol related issues.

- In 2008 there were 330 referrals to juvenile probation for alcohol related issues.
- in 2007 Porter County had the highest rate of alcohol related traffic accidents among the 17 most populous counties in the state.
- In 2009 the Porter County Coroner's Office reported 18 alcohol related deaths, down from 25 last year.
- In 2008 there were 231 emergency room treatments at Porter Hospital for alcohol, 47 were between 18-25.
- In 2008 there were 619 treatments for alcohol related issues at Porter-Starke Services, 70 were between 18-25.
- Between 2003-2006 there were $6,793,299 in charges at Porter Hospital for alcohol related treatments.

Chapter 3: Tobacco

Cigarette Use ATOD Data

- **The Daily Use of Cigarettes.** There is a steady increase with grade level in the number of students who smoke cigarettes daily. Only 1.1% of 6th graders report the daily use of cigarettes, while 17.7% of 12th graders report using cigarettes on a daily basis. At almost every grade level 2009 figures exceed those of 2008.
- **Monthly Use of Cigarettes.** The percentage of students who never used cigarettes in the past month in the 6th grade is 95.8% and that number drops to 73.1% for 12th graders. In all grades except 9th and 11th, there is an increased level of cigarette use in 2009.
- **The Annual Use of Cigarettes**. The percentage of persons not smoking in the past year drops from 93.6% in the 6th grade to 60.9% in the 12th grade. Except for the 12th grade, students in 2009 report more smoking on an annual basis than in 2008.
- **Lifetime Use of Cigarettes.** 91.1% of 6th graders have never smoked cigarettes in their lifetimes and that figure drops to 50.4% of students in the 12th grade. The use of cigarettes increases for all levels of use and accelerates a bit when students get to high school and increases through the 12th grade.
- **Porter and State Comparisons.** Porter County students exceed state averages in lifetime use at the 8th and 11th grades. Other areas where Porter County students exceed state averages include annual usage by 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th graders, and monthly use by 8th and 10th graders. Overall the responses in 2009 indicate that Porter County students are exceeding others across the state by larger amounts than in 2008.

College Age Student Survey

- **Life Time Use.** When asked about lifetime use, 63.7% said never, 16.8% say once or twice, 3.4% say occasionally, 14.9% report smoking regularly in the past, and only 1.1% report smoking regularly now.
- **Monthly and Annual Use.** 87.4% report not have smoked in the past month, 2.3% report smoking a few times, 7.7% report smoking a pack a day, and 2.3% report smoking at least a pack and half a day. In terms of annual smoking, 73.6% did not smoke in the past year, 21.1% report smoking a few times, 3.4% report smoking a pack a day, 1.9% report smoking more than a pack and a half per day.

Risk Factors ATOD Data

- **Perceived Risk of Smoking.** Those students in 2009 thinking there is no risk in smoking 1+ packs of cigarettes per day decreases from 8.1% in the 6th grade to 2.2% in the 12th

grade. Those seeing it as a great risk increases from 40.8% in the 6th grade to 52.5% in the 12th grade. Overall, as the grade level increases there is a tendency for the perception of risk to increase. The patterns in 2009 are quite similar to 2008, but there seems to be a tendency for the perception of a greater risk to decline in 2009.

- **Perceived Peer Approval of Cigarette Smoking.** The perception of their peers as strongly approving remains relatively low and constant, but the percentage who see their peers approving increases from 1.5% in the 6th grade to 8.7% in the 12th grade. Those who don't know what their peers think rises from 11.9% in the 6th grade to 13.6% in the 12th grade. Those who perceive their peers as disapproving increases from 13.5% in the 6th grade to 22.1% in the 12th grade. At the same time, those who see their peers as strongly disapproving declines from 60.1% in the 6th grade to 45.8% in the 12th grade. The data for 2008 and 2009 are quite similar except that there appears to be a tendency for the perception of peer disapproval to decline a bit in 2009.
- **Perceived Parental Approval of Smoking.** By the time they reach the 12th grade only 1.7% of students perceive their parents as approving and 1.7% see their parents as strongly approving. The percentage of students who do not know what their parents think increases from 3.8% in the 6th grade to 5.1% in the 12th grade. The proportion of students who perceive their parents as disapproving increases from 3.7% in the 6th grade to 12.0% in the 12th grade. There is not much difference between the 2009 and 2008 data, except that the perception of strong parental disapproval declines in 2009, and at the same time, there is a tendency for the perception of parental approval to decline as well.

College Student Survey

- **Perceived Risk of Smoking**. Most persons (73.4%) see a very great risk while 20.6% see a moderate risk. Only 4.0% see a slight risk and 2.0% see no risk.
- **Perceived Family and Friends Approval of Smoking.** Most perceive their friends as disapproving with almost two-thirds (62.0%) of them seeing their friends as strongly disapproving. The perception that their families would disapprove is even stronger, with 85.2% reporting that their families would strongly disapprove of them smoking 1 + pack of cigarettes per day.

Cigars: ATOD Data

- **Daily Use of Cigars.** Only .3% of 6th grade students report daily use of cigars and that number slowly increases to 4.6% in the 11th grade and 4.1% in 12th grade. Overall there is not a lot of difference between reported use in 2008 and 2009. If anything, there seems to be a bit more use in 2009 at the upper grades.
- **The Monthly Use of Cigars.** Overall there is not a lot of regular use of cigars. A total of 93.9% of 6th graders report not using cigars in the past month and that figure drops to 74.4% for 12th graders. The difference between 2008 and 2009 depends on which grade you look at.
- **The Annual Use of Cigars.** The percentage of 6th graders who have never used cigars is 93.9% and it is 61.1% for 12th graders. Overall patterns of use in 2009 are quite similar to 2008, with perhaps a slight decrease in use in 2009.
- **Lifetime Use of Cigars.** Overall, the use of cigars increases with grade level. As indicated, 96.6% of 6th graders report never using cigars and that figure drops to 56.1% when you look at 12th grade students. Overall the patterns of lifetime use in 2009 are quite similar to those in 2008.

- **State and Porter County Comparisons.** There are no differences for daily use. Sixth graders in 2009 were .2 of a percentage point below the state averages in annual use. Students in the 7th, 8th , and 9th grade were not above the averages on any use. Students in the 10th grade exceed state averages by 4.9 points in lifetime use, and students in the 11th grade exceeded the state average by 2.2 percentage points in monthly use. Students in the 12th grade exceeded state average by 3.4 points in annual use and 1.3 points in monthly use.

Pipes: Tobacco, Hookah, Water-pipes: ATOD Data

- **The Monthly Use of Pipes.** Overall there is not a lot of heavy use of pipes among students. For example, 92.8% of 6th graders report never using and the number drops to 75.8% of 12th graders. While the overall patterns of use between 2008 and 2009 are quite similar, there seems to be an increased use of pipes in 2009, especially at the 8th through 11th grades.
- **Annual Use of a Pipe.** Most (94.1%) 6th graders have not used a pipe in the past year and that number drops to 60.1% among 12th graders. With the exception of 6th graders, reported annual use of pipes in 2009 is substantially greater than reported use in 2008.
- **Lifetime Use of a Pipe.** 97.7% of 6th graders say they have never used a pipe and 59.4% of 12th graders say they have never used a pipe. With the exception of 6th graders, reported lifetime annual use of pipes is substantially greater in 2009 than in 2008.
- **State and Porter County Comparisons.** While there does not appear to be a lot of use of pipes by students in Porter County, use patterns generally exceed levels of use across the rest of the state in most grades. The data clearly indicate substantial increases in reported use of pipes compared to 2008 and relative to state averages, particularly for annual and lifetime use.

Smokeless Tobacco: ATOD Data

- **Daily Use of Smokeless Tobacco.** No 6th and only .1% of 7th and 8th graders, 1.6% of 9th graders, 3.0% of 10th, and 2.9% of 11th graders report using smokeless tobacco daily. The percentage increases in the 12th grade where 4.6% report using smokeless tobacco daily. The reported figures for 2009 and quite similar to those of 2008.
- **The Monthly Use of Smokeless Tobacco.** Most students in Porter County do not use smokeless tobacco. The highest rate of use is among 12th graders and even at that level only 10.6% report actually using smokeless tobacco. With the exception of 6th graders, reported use in 2009 exceeds reported monthly use of smokeless tobacco reported in 2008.
- **Annual Use of Smokeless Tobacco.** 96.0% of 6th graders have never used smokeless tobacco and that figure drops to 78.9% for 12th graders. Overall there is a greater amount of reported use of smokeless tobacco by Porter County students in 2009 than in 2008.
- **Lifetime Use of Smokeless Tobacco.** Most Porter County students have never used smokeless tobacco. While lifetime usage increases across grades, even by the time students reach the 12th grade, 81.9% say they have never used smokeless tobacco. When looking at overall use of smokeless tobacco, with the exception of 6th graders, reported use in 2009 tends to exceed reported use in 2008.
- **State and Porter County Comparisons.** Generally there are no differences or Porter County students are below state averages until you get to 9th grade where Porter County students exceed state averages in lifetime use and annual use. In the 10th and 11th grades Porter County students exceed state averages in all three areas of use. In the 12th grade

differences are reduced and in lifetime and annual use Porter County students are below state averages, and exceed state averages by only .1% point in monthly use. The data indicate a substantial increase in reported use of smokeless tobacco by Porter County students, particularly in the 9th, 10th, and 11th grades.

Chapter 4: Marijuana

Patterns of Consumption: ATOD Data

- **Daily Use of Marijuana.** The percentage of reported 2009 use goes up by grade from .2% of students in the 6th grade, .7% in the 7th grade, 2.7% in the 8th grade, 5.4% in the 9th grade, 6.5% in the 10th grade, 8.4% in the 11th grade, and 7.5% in the 12th grade. This represents an increase in every grade except 6th over the responses in 2008.
- **Monthly Use of Marijuana.** The number of students reporting that they had never used marijuana in 2009 dropped gradually across grades from 93.8% in the 6th grade to 70.8% in the 12th grade. While there is a good deal of similarity in the patterns of use between 2008 and 2009, overall there appears to be an increase of use in 2009.
- **Annual Use of Marijuana.** Of 6th graders, 93.2% report not having used marijuana in the past year, but that figure drops substantially to 57.6% for 12th graders. There are similarities in the patterns of use, but overall there appears to be an increase in 2009 over the 2008 data.
- **Lifetime Use of Marijuana.** Lifetime consumption of marijuana goes up quite substantially as they get older. By the time students reach the 9th grade, almost a third of them (30%) have tried marijuana and many of them multiple times. There are similar patterns between the 2008 and 2009 results, but overall there is an increase in 2009 in the reported lifetime use of marijuana.
- **Comparison to State.** In more instances than not, Porter County students exceed state averages in both 2008 and 2009. For lifetime use Porter County students exceed state averages in 2009 in the 8th, 9th, 11th and 12th grades, but not in the 6th, 7th or 10th grades. The differences in these grades represent a substantial increase over 2008. For annual use, Porter County students exceed state averages in grades 8-12, and with the exception of the 10th grade these are substantial increases over 2008. For monthly use, Porter County students exceed state averages in grades 8-11, and the 8th grade difference is new for 2009, and the other differences represent increases over 2008. For daily use, Porter County students exceed state averages only very slightly in the 8th grade and in contrast to 2008, they no longer exceed state averages in 9th and 10th grade.

College Student Survey

- **Monthly Use of Marijuana.** 88.7% said they had not used marijuana in the past month, 7.8% said they had used it between 1-5 times, and 3.1% said they had used it between 6-19 times. Less than 1% said they had used marijuana more than 20 times in the previous month.

Risk Factors: ATOD Data

- **Perceived Risk of Marijuana Use.** For the risk of occasional use of marijuana, there are two clear trends. As students go up in grades, the percentage of students perceiving no risk goes up and the perception of a great risk declines. The perception of the severity of risk appears to decline compared to the 2008 data. When it comes to the perceived risk of the regular use of marijuana the pattern is quite similar, but with one notable

difference: the percentage of students who perceive regular use of marijuana as having no risk does rise a bit in high school, but overall remains quite steady. There are some differences between the 2008 and 2009 results, with the perception of greater risk declining in 2009.

- **Perceptions of Peer Approval.** As to occasional use of marijuana we see a gradual but steady increase in the perception that occasional use is approved by ones' peers, and a decrease in the perception that ones' peers disapprove of occasional use. The results are quite similar to 2008, but one difference is the substantial decline in the perception of peer disapproval at the 6th and 7th grade levels. When it comes to the perception of their peer's approval of the regular use there is a sense that their peer's would be less approving of regular use. Overall the patterns in 2009 are quite similar to 2008, but there is an increase in the perception of approval and a decline in the perception of peer disapproval, particularly among 6th and 7th graders.
- **Perceptions of Parental Approval.** Most students perceive that their parents would not approve of the occasional use of marijuana. While the view that their parents approve of occasional use increases overall, it reaches its highest level in the 12th grade at 4.1%. The percentage of students reporting that they think their parents would disapprove increases across grades levels, but the percentage believing that their parents strongly disapprove actually declines, but still, 76.2% of 12th graders believe their parents would strongly disapprove of occasional use of marijuana. Compared to 2008, there is a tendency for the perception of strong parental disapproval to decline in 2009, and a slight tendency for the perception of parental approval to increase. When it comes to the perception of parental approval of regular use of marijuana, the pattern is quite similar and again, overwhelmingly, students see their parents as not approving of the regular use of marijuana. There is a decrease in the perception that their parents disapprove from 2008.

Risk Factors: College Student Survey Data

- **Perceived Risk of Smoking Marijuana**. As to occasional use, 14.7% see no risk, 40.2% see a slight risk, 30.3% see a moderate risk and 14.7% see a great risk. When it comes to regular use of marijuana, 3.2% of the college age students see no risk, 18.7% see a slight risk, 35.1% see a moderate risk, and 43.0% see a great risk.
- **Perception of Friends' Approval of Occasional and Regular use of Marijuana.** 1.6% see their friends as strongly approving, 15.2% see their friends as approving, 12% don't know, 31.6% see their friends as disapproving, and 39.6% see their friends as strongly disapproving of the occasional use of marijuana. When it comes to the perception of their friends approval of the regular use of marijuana, 2% see their friends as strongly approving, 5.2% see their friends as approving, 6.8% don't know, 23.2%, see their friends as disapproving, and 62.8% see their friends as strongly disapproving.
- **Perception of Family Approval of Occasional and Regular use of Marijuana.** With reference to the occasional use, .4 % see their families as strongly approving, .8% see their families as approving, 2.9% don't know, 11.6% see their family as disapproving, and 84.3% see their families as strongly disapproving of the occasional use of marijuana. When it comes to the perception of their families' approval of the regular use of marijuana, .4% see their families as strongly approving, .4% see their families as approving, 2.1% don't know, 6.6%, see their families as disapproving, and 90.5% see their families as strongly disapproving.

Consequences of Marijuana Consumption

- In 2009 there were 429 arrests for marijuana related offenses and 259 were of persons between 18-25.
- In 2009 393 persons on probation tested positive for THC.
- In 2009 the Porter County Coroner's Office reported 1 marijuana related death, down from 3 last year.
- In 2008 there were 108 emergency room treatments at Porter Hospital for marijuana, 47 were between 18-25.
- In 2008 there were 219 treatments for marijuana related issues at Porter-Starke Services, 86 were between 18-25.

Chapter 5: Heroin

Patterns of Consumption: ATOD Data

- **Monthly Use of Heroin.** Most students have not used heroin in the past month. In 2009 only .3% of students in the 6th grade report using heroin and the highest number is recorded in the 12th grade where a total of 1.9% report using heroin in the past month and most of those have used it 1-5 times. In every grade level the reported use in 2009 is greater than reported use in 2008.
- **Annual Use of Heroin.** There is not a lot of reported use and most students have not used heroin in the past year. There is, however, a gradual increase with students in higher grades reporting more use. For example, .5% of students in the 6th grade report use and this figure increases to 3.5% for 12th graders. In every grade level the reported use in 2009 is greater than reported use in 2008.
- **Lifetime Use of Heroin.** In 2009, 98.6% of 6th graders report never having used heroin and 95.9% of 12th graders report never having used heroin. In every grade level the reported use in 2009 is greater than reported use in 2008.
- **Comparisons to State.** Heroin use by Porter County students is essentially the same as patterns of use across the state. The only exception to this is in annual use where 7th and 8th grade students report a .7 and .9 percentage point higher use rate than state averages. Both of these figures are statistically significant.

Consequences of Heroin Use

- In 2008 128 persons were treated in emergency rooms for heroin related issues at Porter Hospital, 40 were between 18-24.
- In 2009 409 tests came back positive for opiates at the adult probation department.
- There were 7 heroin related deaths in Porter County in 2009.
- In 2008 at Porter-Starke Services there were 144 treatments for heroin related issues and 35 were between 18-25.
- In 2008 266 treatments for methadone were provided and in the first 6 months of 2009 there were 211.
- In 2007 Porter County had the 3rd highest (of counties in the state with a population of more than 100,000) number of persons treated at state facilities or with state or federal money involved for heroin use and dependence.

Chapter 6: Cocaine

Cocaine Use: ATOD Data

- **Monthly Use of Cocaine.** There is not a lot of use of cocaine at any grade level in 2009. The highest level of use is in the 12th grade where a total of 2.9% report having used cocaine in the past month. While there are some differences, the overall pattern is for more reported consumption in 2009 than in 2008, especially by 11th and 12th grade students.
- **Annual Use of Cocaine.** While 95.2% of 6th graders report never using cocaine during the past year, the number decreases to 87% of 12th graders who report no use of cocaine. In comparing 2008 and 2009 there is somewhat of a mixed pattern. If anything, the 2009 report indicates a greater use among students at the higher use levels and in higher grades.
- **Lifetime Use of Cocaine.** Almost all (99.2%) 6th grade students report never using cocaine, and this drops to 94.7% of 9th graders and 90.9% of 12th graders. With the exception of 12th graders, reported lifetime use of cocaine is greater in 2009 than in 2008.
- **Comparison to State.** There only are significant differences with state averages on life time use in the 11th grade and annual use in the 8th grade. These are grades where there were no differences in 2008. However, overall, the results for 2009 indicate a reduction in the number of grades – there were 7 in 2008 -- where Porter County students report exceeding state averages.

College Student Survey

- **Monthly Use of Cocaine.** College age students in Porter County do not report much regular use of cocaine. In fact, only 1 person reported using cocaine in the past month.

Risk Factors: ATOD Data

- **Perceived Risk.** Students' perception of greater risk increased as they moved to higher grades with 43.4% of 6th grade students perceiving a "great" risk of occasional use, and 58.1% of 12th graders perceiving a great risk associated with occasional use. A similar pattern exists for the perception of the risk of regular use where 7% of 6th graders report no risk and that figure drops to 1.9% of 12th graders. A comparable pattern occurs in the perception of great risk which increases across the grades for both occasional and regular use of cocaine. There is a tendency for the perception of great risk and no risk both to decline in 2009.
- **Perceived Peer Approval.** Students perceive their peers as disapproving of the use of cocaine. For example, 66.1% of 6th grade students believe that their peers would strongly disapprove of occasional cocaine use and this number increases to 71.4% of 12th graders who believe their peers would strongly disapprove. The numbers increase slightly for perception of peer disapproval when students were asked about regular cocaine use. While the figures for 2008 and 2009 are quite comparable, there appears to be a tendency for students in 2009 to perceive their peers as disapproving of cocaine use at a slightly higher rate.
- **Perceived Parental Approval.** 1.6% of 6th grade students reported that their parents would strongly approve of occasional cocaine use, 2.6% reported that they did not know if their parents would approve, and 83.4% report strong parental disapproval. Less than 2% (1.9%) of 12th graders report a perception of strong parental approval of occasional use and 84.1% of 12th graders report strong parental disapproval. A very similar pattern

is evident for perceived parental approval of regular use of cocaine. The 2008 and 2009 patterns are quite similar, but there is a tendency for students in 2009 to see less parental disapproval than in 2008.

Risk Factors: College Student Survey Data

- **Perception of Risk**. When considering occasional use of cocaine, 2.4% of the college age students see no risk, 4.7% see a slight risk, 24.9% see a moderate risk, and 68% see a great risk. When asked about regular use, 2.4% see no risk, 1.0% see a slight risk, 4.4% see a moderate risk, and 92.2% see a great risk.
- **Perception of Friends' Approval of Occasional and Regular use of Cocaine**. Most don't see their friends as approving of occasional use. When it comes to regular use the figures are quite similar, but the perception of approval is less and the perception of disapproval is more.
- **Perception of Family Approval of Occasional and Regular use of Cocaine.** With reference to occasional use, .3 % see their family as strongly approving, none see their families as approving, 1.0% don't know, 3.8% see their family as disapproving, and 94.8% see their family as strongly disapproving of the occasional use of cocaine. When it comes to the perception of their families' approval of the regular use of cocaine, none see their families as strongly approving or approving, 1.0% don't know, 2.4%, see their families as disapproving, and 96.2% see their families as strongly disapproving.

Consequences of Cocaine Use.

- In 2008 87 persons were treated at Porter emergency rooms for cocaine related issues and 17 of them were between 18-24.
- In 2009 there were 3 cocaine related deaths reported by the Coroner's Office.
- In 2009 there were 77 cocaine related arrests and 25 of these were persons between 18-25.
- In 2008 Porter-Starke provided 114 treatments for cocaine related issues and 13 of these were between 18-25.

Chapter 7
Other Drugs: Amphetamines, Methamphetamines, Inhalants, and MDMA

Amphetamine Use: ATOD Data

- **Monthly Use of Amphetamines**. Only .2% of 6th graders report amphetamine use, 2.1% of 8th graders, 4.3% of 10th graders, and 4.2% of 12th graders report usage in the past month. With the exception of the 6th and 10th grade, this represents a slight increase over 2008.
- **Annual Use of Amphetamines**. Only .2% of 6th graders have used amphetamines in the past year. At the 9th grade level, that figure increases to 6.0%, and then to 8.6%, 9.5%, and 8.2% in the 10th, 11th, and 12th grades respectively. With the exception of the 6th grade, this is an increase at every grade level from the 2008 report.
- **Annual Use of Amphetamines.** Less than 1% of 6th graders report using amphetamines in their lifetime and this number jumps to 8.1% in the 9th grade, 11,1% in the 10th grade, 14.7% in the 11th grade, and 12.0% in the 12th grade. This represents an increase over reported use in 2008 with especially large increases in the 10th and 11th grades.
- **Comparisons to State Usage Patterns.** Porter County Youth exceed state averages for lifetime use in the 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, and 12th grades. For annual use they exceed state

averages in every grade from 7th through 12th. For monthly use Porter County students exceed state averages in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades. This represents a substantial increase over the 2008 report, where figures exceeding state averages were present only in the 10th – 12th grades for lifetime and annual use.

Consumption Patterns for Methamphetamines: ATOD Data

- **Monthly Use of Methamphetamines**. Most students say they have not used meth in the past month. The highest reported usage is by 12th graders and only 1.6% of them say they have used it in the past month. While the numbers in every category are very small, the figures for 2009 exceed the 2008 data in every grade except the 6th.
- **Annual Use of Methamphetamines**. In no grade level does the reported use reach 3% of the students. With the exception of the 6th and 12th grades, the 2009 numbers do exceed those in 2008.
- **Lifetime Use of Methamphetamines**. Once again, the reported patterns of use are quite low, but in every grade the 2009 figures exceed those in 2008.
- **Comparisons to State Usage Patterns.** In 2008 there were no statistically significant differences between Porter County students and state averages reported in the ATOD survey for methamphetamines. In 2009 there was only a difference of .5 percentage points for monthly use by 8th grade students.

Consumption Patterns for Inhalants: ATOD Data

- **Monthly Use of Inhalants**. While usage is not very high, there is almost a curvilinear relationship relative to grade level. Use begins low in the 6th grade (2.0%), peaks in the 10th grade (4.2%), and then drops back down in the 12th grade to 2.8%. Compared to 2008 the results are different from grade to grade but overall, if anything, there is a slight increase in reported use in 2009.
- **Annual Use of Inhalants**. Somewhat similar to the data on monthly use, reported use begins low in the 6th grade (3.5%), peaks in the middle grades where the reported use in the 8th, 9th, and 10th grades is 8.7%, 7.1%, and 7.6% respectively, and then drops down a bit, but not as low as the 6th grade, to 5.7% reported use in the 11th grade, and 6.1% use in the 12th grade. With the exception of 6th and 12th grade, reported use in 2009 exceeds reported use in 2008.
- **Lifetime Use of Inhalants**. Similar to other patterns of use, it begins lower in the 6th grade (4.3%), raises to 11.5% in the 8th grade and then, rather than dropping off, remains quite stable through the high school years at 11.8% in the 9th grade, 12.5% in both 10th and 11th grade, and then drops to 11.7% in the 12th grade. With the exception of the 6th grade, 2009 reported use exceeds reported use in 2008.
- **Comparisons to State Usage Patterns.** In contrast to 2008, local students exceed state averages more frequently in 2009. For example, Porter County Students exceed state averages in lifetime use in the 8th grade, the 11th grade, and the 12th grade. In annual use Porter County students exceed state averages in the 8th grade and the 12th grade. And similarly, for monthly use Porter County students exceed state averages in the 8th grade and the 12th grade.

Consumption Patterns for Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA or "Ecstasy"): ATOD Data

- **Monthly use of MDMA.** There is not a lot of reported use of MDMA by students in the past month. Less than 1% of 6th and 7th graders report using MDMA in the past month and by 10th grade use peaks at 5.7% and then drops down a bit to 3.0% and 4.1% in 11th

and 12th grades respectively. In every grade except the 9th grade, this represents a slight increase over figures reported in 2008.

- **Annual use of MDMA.** Somewhat similar to the data on monthly use, reported use is below 1% for 6th graders and 1.1% for 7th graders. This figure increases to 3.2% for 8th graders, 6.6% in the 10th grade, 7.3% in the 11th grade, and 9.1% in the 12th grade. With the exception of the 6th and 12th grades, the 2009 figures exceed those in 2008 for annual use.
- **Lifetime use of MDMA.** As before it begins low in the 6th grade (.4%), raises to 3.9% in the 8th grade and gradually increases until it reaches 13.6% in the 12th grade. With the exception of the 6th grade, the 2009 figures exceed those in 2008 for lifetime use.
- **Comparisons to State Usage Patterns.** In 2009 there are no differences at the 6th, 7th, or 8th grade levels for daily, monthly, annual, or lifetime use. Small differences begin to emerge in the 9th grade for annual and lifetime use and then they swell to 4.6 and 4.7 percentage points for lifetime and annual use respectively. For lifetime use the differences drop down to 4 points for 11th graders, but then jumps to 5.9 points for 12th graders. For annual use the differences for 11th and 12th graders are 3.8 and 3.6 points respectively. Thus, the data indicate that local students seem not to vary from state patterns in more regular use (monthly), but local high school students seem to consume at a much greater rate at the annual and lifetime levels relative to other youth across the state.

College Age Student Survey

- **Amphetamines, Methamphetamines, Inhalants, and MDMA**. Not one person indicated that they had consumed, amphetamines, methamphetamines, inhalants, or ecstasy in the past month.

Consequences of "Other" Drug Use.

- In 2008 219 offenses were referred to juvenile probation as drug related without any reference to a specific drug.
- In 2009 there were 501 arrests for other drugs not considered in the previous categories.

Chapter 8
Other Drugs II: Over the Counter Drugs, Ritalin and Adderall, Sedatives, Benzoids, and other Tranquilizers

Over the Counter Drugs: ATOD Data

- **Monthly use of Over the Counter Drugs.** 1.9% of 6th graders report use of OCDs, 4.1% of 7th graders, 6.5% of 8th graders, 7.3% of 9th graders, 7.4% of 10th graders, and 7.9% of 11th graders report OCD use. For 12th graders the number drops a bit to 6.7%. In every grade except the 6th grade this represents a slight increase over reported use in 2008.
- **Annual use of Over the Counter Drugs.** 2.6% of 6th graders, 6.1% of 7th graders, 10.6% of 8th graders, 11.1% of 9th graders, 12.2% of 10th graders, and 12.5% of 11th graders report annual use. In the 12th grade the percentage declines a bit to 10.0%. With the exception of the 6th and 12th grade, reported use in 2009 is slightly higher than in 2008.
- **Lifetime use of Over the Counter Drugs.** In the 6th grade, 3.9% report use of OCDs and that percentage gradually increases and in the 8th grade it reaches 12.8%. Reported use then jumps to 15.6% in the 9th grade, 16.9% in 10th grade, 19.2% in the 11th grade. It

then declines a bit to 17.4% in the 12th grade. With the exception of the 6th grade, where it is identical, reported use in 2009 is slightly higher than in 2008.

- **Comparison to State.** Beginning in the 7th grade for lifetime, annual, and monthly use, Porter County youth exceed state averages in every category with the lone exception of annual use for 12th graders. This is a significant increase in the degree to which Porter County youth exceed state averages.

Consequences

- Between 2004 and 2008, there were only 7 admissions for treatment at Porter-Starke for the use of over the counter drugs and there were no reported treatments in 2008.
- Porter County ranks 10th out of the 17 counties over 100,000 in population in the state with a rate of treatment for the use of prescription drugs of 47.3 per 100,000.

Consumption Patterns for Ritalin and Adderall: ATOD Data

- **Monthly use of Ritalin and Adderall**. There is not a lot of reported monthly use of Ritalin or Adderall in the 6th through 8th grades. Students in high school, however, use more. For example, 6.0% of 9th graders report the use of Ritalin/Adderall and that figure rises to 7.0% for 10th graders, and 8.5% for 11th graders. The figure drops to 6.0% for 12th graders. With the exception of the 6th grade, these reported figures exceed those reported in 2008.
- **Annual use of Ritalin and Adderall**. Very few in the 6th or 7th grade report much annual use. By the 8th grade, 5.7% report use in the past year and that number nearly doubles in the 9th grade to 10.0%. The number reporting use rises to 13.5% in 10th grade and 15.3% in the 11th grade. It drops a bit to 12.9% in the 12th grade. In every grade category these figures exceed those reported in 2008.
- **Lifetime use of Ritalin and Adderall**. In the 6th grade (.9%) and the 7th grade (2.6%) there is not much reported lifetime use. In the 8th grade use jumps to 6.8% in the 8th grade and 12.8% in the 9th grade. The number reporting jumps again to 17.9% in the 10th grade and continues to climb and reaches 21.3% in the 11th grade, but declines a bit to 18.5% in the 12th grade. Beginning in the 8th grade the numbers reported in 2009 represent substantial increases over the data reported in 2008.
- **Comparison to State.** There are no differences at the 6th, 7th, and 8th grade levels. However, beginning with 9th graders, there are differences in all levels of use in all four grades. The largest differences are in the lifetime and annual use in the 10th grade, 4.6 percentage points for lifetime and 4.8 points for annual use. There continue to be large differences in these categories in the 11th and 12th grades.

Consumption Patterns for Sedatives/Benzoids/other Tranquilizers: ATOD Data

- **Monthly Use of Tranquilizers.** Very few 6th graders (1.6%) use tranquilizers, but that figure increases in the 7th grade to 3.1%, to 5.6% in the 8th grade, 5.8% in the in the 9th grade, then drops a bit to 5.7% in the 10th grade, rises to 7.6% in the 11th grade, and then drops to 6.8% in the 12th grade. The 2009 figures report a slight increase over the reported use in 2008.
- **Annual Use of Tranquilizers.** 2.5% report use in the 6th grade, 5.1% in the 7th grade, 8.9% in the 8th grade, 10.3% in the 9th grade, 13.0% in the 10th grade, 13.2% in the 11th grade, and a slight decline to 12.1% in the 12th grade. The reported use in 2009 exceeds reported use in 2008 in every grade.
- **Lifetime Use of Tranquilizers.** 4.1% report use in the 6th grade, 6.2% in the 7th grade, and this figure almost doubles to 11.7% in the 8th grade. In the 9th grade, 14.9% report

use, 17.5% in the 10th grade, 20.2% in the 11th grade, and a slight decline to 18.0% in the 12th grade. The reported use in 2009 exceeds reported use in 2008 in every grade.

- **Comparison to State.** There are no differences in the 6th grade, but in contrast to 2008, there emerge higher use rates among Porter County students in the 7th grade for both annual and monthly use. Beginning in the 8th grade, Porter County students exceed state use rates in all grades for monthly, annual, and lifetime use. These differences represent sizeable increases over the 2008 data.

College Age Student Survey

- **Use of Other Drugs.** When asked about the use of over the counter drugs, Ritalin, and a group of related sedatives, benzoids, and other tranquilizers, hardly any students reported the use of any of these drugs in the past month. Only over the courter drugs have been used to any extent by these students in the past month. This is a much lower rate of reported use than reported by 12th grade students in Porter County.

Consequences

- In 2008 31 patients were treated at Porter-Starke Services for tranquilizers.

Chapter 9: Summary and Conclusions

The following are Contributing Factors to the drug problem in Porter County

- "Low" Perception of Risk
- Perceived Peer Acceptance
- Weak Perceived Parental Disapproval
- Early Use of "Gateway" Drugs
- Community Acceptance
- Social Nature of Consumption
- Availability
- Unsupervised Activities
- Low Program Participation
- Pockets of Poverty and other Conditions

These factors contribute to the Substance abuse problem the features of which are:

- Culture of Consumption
- High Rates of Use
- High Rates Compared to Rest of State

These factors contribute to and affect the following outcomes:

- School Performance
- High Rates of Treatments in Mental Health Facilities
- High Rates of Arrest for Illegal use of Drugs
- High Rates of Hospital Treatment
- Substance Abuse Related Deaths
- High Rates of Traffic Accidents

Implications. While certainly much needs to be done to address the various aspects of the problems outlined in this report, the preceding discussion supports the conclusions reached in last year's report and reaffirms the suggestions made then which included:

- Increase the understanding of the risks involved in the consumption of drugs and alcohol through measurable or evidence-based prevention programs aimed at 8th through 12th graders.

- Reduce the perception that their peers approve (or do not disapprove) of the consumption of alcohol and drugs by encouraging youth to take an active role in prevention of use, abuse and the additional risky behaviors that may result (e.g. drunk driving).

- Encourage strong family management to increase youth's perception of parental disapproval and to offer them a support network that encourages positive afterschool activities.

- Promote early intervention by identifying and referring known users to measurable or evidence-based treatment for behavioral health issues to prevent future relapse and/or use of additional substances.

LOCAL EPIDEMIOLOGY AND OUTCOMES WORKGROUP

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE
PORTER COUNTY

INTRODUCTION

The Issue

Porter County is not unlike other communities throughout the United States that have struggled with the effects of substance abuse. The publicity associated with increased heroin/opioid use triggered a community reaction and evoked a concentrated social service response. In fact, Porter County has been very proactive with its efforts to find a solution to the substance abuse problem. Understanding that the data-driven assessment of behavioral health needs is imperative when requesting state and federal government funding assistance, Porter County submitted a grant application for the 'Indiana Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant' (SPF-SIG) in 2006.

The History

A unified coalition of Porter County citizens recognized that to acquire the needed state and federal government assistance that a data driven assessment of behavioral health needs was necessary to support the community requests. The United Way of Porter County and the Porter County Community Foundation funded the *2005 Epidemiological Report on the Health Concerns of Northwest Indiana* and this was followed by the *2007 Needs Assessment*. Porter County submitted a grant application entitled the Indiana Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF-SIG) in 2006 to further support its goal, to prevent the negative effects of substance abuse in the community. The following is an overview of the historical development of the SPF SIG prevention program.

In July 2005, Indiana received a grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) as a part of CSAP's Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF-SIG) program. The SPF-SIG program encourages states to engage in data-based decision-making in the area of substance abuse prevention planning and grant making. (*The Consumption and Consequences of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drugs in Indiana: A State Epidemiological Profile, 2007*)

In late 2005, Governor Mitch Daniels ordered the creation of a Governor's Advisory Council (GAC) to assess substance abuse prevention services and develop a strategic framework to guide policymaking for the 21st century. The state was required to establish a State Epidemiology and Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW), which was responsible for the provision of a centralized community data collection system with available epidemiological data. Analysis of this data would allow for data-driven decision-making regarding substance abuse prevention programming in the State of Indiana.

In October 2006, the Governor's Advisory Council (GAC) recommended that twelve communities with significant challenges in the area of substance abuse prevention receive funding to advance the objectives of the SPF-SIG Program. Porter County was selected through the application process to be funded. As a community funded to study 18-25 year olds consumption of alcohol, Porter County had the responsibility of developing a Local Epidemiology and Outcomes Workgroup (LEOW) to mobilize the community resources which will parallel, at the local level, the work that was accomplished by the SEOW. The SPF-SIG framework provides a system that assures direct communication from the local level (Porter County) to the State of Indiana, the state to CSAP, then from CSAP to the federal government.

CURRENT REPORT

This is the third Porter County Report. The first year's report was substantially hampered by changes in personnel at a crucial period in the creation of the report. Those persons who took responsibility of putting the report together did an excellent job considering the circumstances. However, the first year problems limited significantly not only the report itself, but also the establishment of the relationships, process, and general infrastructure needed to continually create future reports. It also did not serve well as an initial learning experience which would be helpful for future reports. The entire experience put us essentially a year behind. In many ways, last year's report was the first full report put together by the LEOW and provided many of the learning experiences that were not gained from the first year's report. This report builds on the results and experiences of last year's report.

This year's report begins with a presentation of information about the community, including information on the population, economic conditions, and views of community members on issues and problems. The focus then turns to the consumption and consequences of various substances. First, there is a chapter on alcohol and this is followed by separate chapters on tobacco, marijuana, heroin, and cocaine. A separate chapter includes a discussion of a series of drugs including, amphetamines, methamphetamines, inhalants, and MDMA (ecstasy). An additional chapter includes a discussion of another series of drugs including over the counter drugs, Ritalin and Adderall, sedatives/benzoids, and tranquillizers. The last chapter serves as a summary of the results and the implications.

METHODS

The Community Research and Service Center as LEOW

In 2008, those involved with the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant decided that the role of the Local Epidemiological and Outcomes Workgroup should be transferred to a group with knowledge of the appropriate data collection and analysis procedures that are necessary to adequately measure the substance abuse problem in Porter County. They selected the Community Research Service Center (CRSC) at Valparaiso University because it was specifically designed for research projects that served to enhance the community and had the access to a wide array of data sets, an understanding of the community as a whole and the expertise and experience needed to appropriately collect and analyze information.

It is expected that community members will share with the CRSC information that would benefit the coalition and their affiliated organization and such information will be considered and appropriately reported at the discretion of the CRSC. Additionally, the Director of the CRSC works with the SPF-SIG Program Director to obtain any information needed for the report or to seek information pertaining to the nature of meaning of a particular data set.

Additional outreach will occur in future years to communicate the relationship between CRSC, SPF-SIG and community organizations. It is expected that this relationship will be refined and enhanced based on our experiences in the past year.

The Community Research and Service Center (CRSC) was created by the Department of Political Science at Valparaiso University in the fall of 1995. The primary goals of the CRSC are to provide research assistance and other services to government, not-for-profit organizations, and in some instances, businesses in Northwest Indiana while simultaneously providing opportunities for undergraduate students to act in integral ways in the process of developing and executing applied research projects. Undergraduate students not only learn basic research methods, but gain practical experience in working for and dealing with government, business, and other organizations in Northwest Indiana. As a means to achieve these goals, the CRSC forges partnerships with various community organizations from Northwest Indiana. Over one-hundred projects have been completed for over fifty different organizations and over 400 students have been involved in these projects. The CRSC currently has a staff consisting of a director, Larry Baas, an associate director, James Old, a part time administrative assistant, Paula Katsahnias, and five student research associates. Other students are involved in projects as part of classroom activities.

Overall Plan and Direction

The overall goal of this project is to provide a systematic set of data on the consumption and consequences of alcohol among persons in Porter County between the ages of 18 and 25. In addition to the data itself, the project also will develop a systematic mechanism for the continued collection of this data in the future. It builds on the 2008 and 2009 Porter County Epidemiological Reports that recognized the need to collect similar data on the consumption of other drugs including tobacco, heroin, marijuana, cocaine, amphetamines, methamphetamines, inhalants, and MDMA (ecstasy), over the counter drugs, Ritalin and Adderall, sedatives/benzoids, and tranquillizers.

Once the overall direction of the project was determined and the data that was needed was identified, various CRSC staff persons were given specific assignments to gather and create reports on various pieces of information. This data was then checked and refined by other staff persons and eventually integrated into the larger report. Weekly and sometimes daily meetings were held to assess problems and progress and assure quality control.

Data and Interpretations

Originally the plan was to make comparisons across gender, race, and age for patterns of consumption and their consequences. However, data on race was not available in most data sources and data on gender was only available in a few sources, and where available comparisons were made. When available, comparisons were made across age groups particularly with reference to treatment data and data derived from some of the surveys. One problem with making comparisons was that access was not available to the raw data in the case of some of the survey data. When available and/or capable of being determined, levels of statistical significance, $p < .05$, were used to determine importance. In other cases, careful analysis of trends and comparisons were used to determine relevance and to guide suggestions for possible interventions. A more thorough discussion of the data used in this project is provided below.

The Data

On each substance, as much information as was available was gathered to depict patterns of consumption and their consequences. The major sources of data are outlined in the following section. The data gathered do allow for the creation of a picture of the pattern of uses and consequences of the consumption of alcohol and drugs in this community. The data, however, does have some serious limitations. Perhaps the most serious limitation is the absence of more extensive data on the consumption patterns of our target group, 18-25 year olds. This is an elusive group. Outside of colleges and universities they are not situated in one location where they can be easily targeted. They are difficult to access through surveys because it is difficult to find lists of who and where they are, and if you locate them, they are the least likely to respond to surveys. Additionally, most no longer have connections to land phones and surveys of persons that age on cell phones are very problematic. Next year more data on persons in this group will be obtained with the addition of at least one more cooperating institution of higher learning. In addition, the plan is to do a survey of 18-25 year olds not attending colleges or universities.

The following is a brief discussion of the data used.

ATOD Survey: Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use by Indiana Children and Adolescents (ATOD) Survey. Two surveys were used to determine the patterns of consumption. The primary source is the *Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use by Indiana Children and Adolescents (ATOD)* for 2009 which is conducted annually by the Indiana Prevention Resource Center to monitor patterns of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use by Indiana's middle and high school students. The survey for 2009 included three of the seven school districts in Porter County and a total of over 6,000 students in the 6^{th} through 12^{th} grades. While this is an excellent data source, there is a substantial problem with the data this year. Last year's ATOD survey included five of the seven school districts in the County and over 10,000 students. Because this year's survey included a different set of school districts the issue became, how do you make comparisons with last years data? Several options were considered. One was to take last year's ATOD survey and only include the same districts as this year. The problem with that is that it has the affect of ignoring last year's results. A second option was to simply ignore the difference and continue as if they were comparable. After all, this year's survey still contained 6,000

students and could possibly be considered equally as representative of the youth in Porter County as last year's survey. However, that seemed like a difficult assumption to make. The final decision was to simply array the 2008 and 2009 data alongside each other in the presentation of the results, and then based on our knowledge of last year's data, and also what last year's data would have looked like had it been the same three districts, make a judgment of the extent and degree of differences. Also by presenting the data together, readers are given the opportunity to reach their own judgment.

The College Student Survey. The ATOD survey was supplemented by the Porter County College Age Survey, which was conducted by the Community Research and Service Center at Valparaiso University. We have tried for the past two years to gain the cooperation of the three institutions of higher education in Porter County to allow us to survey students as a convenient source of 18-25 year olds. We have not been very successful, but this year we received permission from one of the institutions to cooperate, and indications are that a second one will join us next year. In order to gain cooperation we promised not to divulge the name of the institution so the institution will remain anonymous. A random sample of 700 student email addresses was obtained from the institution and emails explaining the project and how the student could participate by completing an online survey was sent to each one. The incentive was that they could include their name in a drawing for one of ten $50.00 Target gift cards. We received 310 useable responses from students who were 18-25 years old. The questionnaire sent to the students included many of the same types of questions as the ATOD survey.

Hospital Discharge Data. The Indiana State Department of Health collects information on inpatients discharged from hospitals in Indiana. The data includes information on principle diagnoses and procedures, length of stay, and total charges. The data from Porter Hospital was extracted and used in this study. We did our own analysis of the diagnostic codes and then grouped various drugs into categories for analysis.

Porter-Starke Services Treatments. This data includes treatment episodes for all drugs and alcohol from 2004-2008. Data is available by age and sex as well. Data here was limited to persons living in Porter County**.** The data is broken down by year, age and sex. Susan Glick provided this data from Porter-Starke Services. Several other organizations provided data on treatments, but they were very limited and not used here. We were unable to obtain the data from Porter-Starke for 2009 because of their transitioning to electronic medical records. This data will be available next year.

Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). TEDS is a national database maintained by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) which records information about individuals entering treatment for substance abuse and/or dependence. For Indiana, the TEDS data are limited to information about individuals entering substance abuse treatment who are 200% below the poverty level and receiving state-funding. It does not, therefore, include all persons treated in the County and does overlap somewhat with data from Porter-Starke.

Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) Data and Automated Reporting Information Exchange System (ARIES)/Vehicle Crash Record System (VCRS). The Indiana State

Police's ARIES/VCRS is a central repository for all collisions reported in the state of Indiana; the data contained in the system is provided to the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS). FARS is a national database of fatal motor vehicle accidents.

Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) Data. DAWN data provides information on drug and alcohol treatments at Porter Hospital Emergency rooms. Data is broken down by age and sex. Because of a change in procedures, we were not provided with the 2009 data.

Adult Probation. Porter County Adult Probation provided information on drug and alcohol referrals and drug and alcohol tests results for probationers**.** Neil Hannon, Chief Adult Probation Officer, provided the data. In the future we will receive the data broken down more specifically by age, sex, and specific substance.

Juvenile Probation. Porter County Juvenile Probation provided information on drug and alcohol referrals for 2005-2008. Chris Curry helped provide this data. We were unable to obtain the data from Porter County Juvenile Probation for 2009 in time to use in this year's report. Arrangements have been made to include the data in next year's report.

Porter County Sherriff's Arrest Data. We received data from 2004-2009 on arrests for public intoxication, DUI, marijuana, cocaine, and other drug related arrests.

Porter County Coroner's Reports. The Porter County Coroner provided reports for the past five years on deaths in the County. The data is not easy to interpret because of the multiple causes of most deaths. Coroner Victoria Deppe, and Doris Amling, administrative assistant in the Coroner's Office, provided the data and helped interpret it.

State Epidemiological Report, 2008, 2009. Included statewide and some local data on drug and alcohol use in the state. We used it for data on arrests and crashes.

Indiana Youth Survey, 2009. Done by the Indiana Prevention Resource Center. The data here was used for the purposes of comparison to local patterns.

Chapter 1
A Demographic Profile

Issues related to substance abuse take place within the framework of the community. The community provides the context in which these issues evolve, are debated, and efforts to solve them are made. An understanding of some of the basic characteristics of our community is an essential first step in beginning to deal collectively with our problems. The following provides data on some general characteristics of Porter County, including population, race and ethnicity, wealth or lack of it, educational attainment, occupations, the nature of housing, and mobility. It also presents data on how residents of Porter County view the strengths and issues in the community and some maps indicating potential areas of risk.

Population Characteristics. Table 1.1 displays general population characteristics of Porter County and some comparisons to national and state data. The percentage of males (49.1%) and females (50.9%) is virtually identical to the national data. The median age of 37.2 years is slightly higher than the national median age of 36.4 years. The 120,320 people age 18 and over in Porter County account for 76.1% of the population, which is slightly higher than the national and state figure. Those individuals 65 years and older account for 11.4% of the population, which is lower than the 12.4% at the state level and the 12.5% figure at the national level. Almost all residents (98.6%) identify themselves as "one race." A total of 93.0% of Porter County residents label themselves white, 6.2% "Hispanic or Latino," and 2.4% consider themselves "Black or African American." Porter County is substantially less diverse than the state and nation as a whole.

Table 1.1
Porter County Population Characteristics
US Census Bureau Estimates, 2005-2007

Characteristics	Number (Estimate)	Percentage	IN	US
Total Population	158,169	--	--	--
Male	77,643	49.1%	49.2%	49.2%
Female	80,526	50.9%	50.8%	50.8%
Median Age (Years)	37.2	--	--	36.4
Under 5 years	9,729	6.2%	6.9%	6.9%
18 and Older	120,320	76.1%	74.9%	75.3%
65 and Older	17,957	11.4%	12.4%	12.5%
One Race	155,976	98.6%	98.4%	97.9%

Table 1.1 Continued
Porter County Population Characteristics
US Census Bureau Estimates, 2005-2007

Characteristics	Number (Estimates)	Percentage	IN	U.S.
White	147,175	93.0%	85.8%	74.1%
Black or African American	3,758	2.4%	8.7%	12.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	334	0.2%	0.2%	0.8%
Asian	1,614	1.0%	1.3%	4.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Some Other Race	3,095	2.0%	2.0%	6.2%
Two or More Races	2,193	1.4%	1.6%	2.1%
Hispanic or Latino	9,838	6.2%	4.7%	14.7%

Education Characteristics. Table 1.2 presents data on the patterns of education among Porter County and other Indiana residents. The total number of individuals over 3 years old currently enrolled in school is 43,058. Of that total, 16,936 or 39.3% are in grades 1 through 8, which is slightly less than the state average of 42.2%. Those persons in college or graduate school make up 28.0%, and 37.4% are enrolled in high school (including equivalency classes). In higher education, 15.7% have a bachelor's degree, and 9.0% have obtained a graduate or professional degree creating a total of 24.7% of Porter County resident's with a bachelor's degree or higher. Only 8.9% have not attained at least a high school degree. The state percentage of those holding bachelors degrees or higher is significantly less than Porter County. The state percentage of those without a high school degree is greater (14.8%).

Table 1.2
Porter County and Indiana Education Characteristics
US Census Bureau Estimates, 2005-2007

Education Level	Number (Estimate)	Percentage	IN
School Enrollment			
Population 3 years and over Enrolled in School	43,058	100.0%	100.0%
Nursery school, Preschool	2,482	5.8%	6.1%
Kindergarten	2,448	5.7%	5.3%

Table 1.2 Continued
Porter County and Indiana Education Characteristics
US Census Bureau Estimates, 2005-2007

Education Level	Number (Estimate)	Percentage	IN
Elementary School (grades 1-8)	16,936	39.3%	42.2%
High School (grades 9-12)	9,128	21.2%	21.0%
College or Graduate School	12,064	28.0%	25.4%
Educational Attainment			
Population 25 years and over	103,806	100.0%	100.0%
Less than 9th grade	2,635	2.5%	4.5%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6,646	6.4%	10.3%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	38,784	37.4%	37.1%
Some college, no degree	22,391	21.6%	19.5%
Associate's degree	7,695	7.4%	7.0%
Bachelor's degree	16,309	15.7%	13.7%
Graduate or professional degree	9,346	9.0%	7.9%
Percent high school graduate or higher	--	91.1%	85.2%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	--	24.7%	21.6%

Mobility. Table 1.3 presents data on the mobility of Porter County and other Indiana residents. As indicated, the population is relatively stable with 86% of the residents living in the same house as they did a year ago. A total of 7.7% of residents moved within the county, 5.9% moved in from a different county, 2.6% came from a different state, and .3% came from a different country. Generally, the overall state populace tends to be more mobile than residents of Porter County.

Table 1.3
Porter County and Indiana Mobility
US Census Bureau Estimates, 2005-2007

Residence 1 Year Ago	Number	Percentage	IN
Population 1 year and over	156,494	100.0%	100.0%
Same House	134,605	86.0%	83.2%

Table 1.3 Continued
Porter County and Indiana Mobility
US Census Bureau Estimates, 2005-2007

Residence 1 Year Ago	Number	Percentage	IN
Different House in U.S.	21,362	13.7%	16.4%
Same County	12,086	7.7%	10.3%
Different County	9,276	5.9%	6.1%
Same State	5,208	3.3%	3.7%
Different State	4,068	2.6%	2.4%
Abroad	527	0.3%	.4%

Employment Status. Table 1.4 displays data on the employment status of Porter County and other Indiana residents that was assembled prior to the recent economic downturn. Roughly two-thirds (66.9%) of the population over 16 years old are in the labor force. Only 4.3% of this population is officially unemployed. The number of people employed in the civilian labor force is 83,247 or 62.5%. A total of 41,292 people over 16 are not in the labor force. The armed forces account for only 0.1% of employment.

Table 1.4
Porter County and Indiana Employment Status
US Census Bureau Estimates, 2005-2007

Occupational Status	Number	Percentage
Population 16 years and over	124,645	100.0%
In labor force	83,353	66.9%
Civilian labor force	83,247	66.8%
Employed	77,920	62.5%
Unemployed	5,327	4.3%
Armed Forces	106	0.1%
Not in labor force	41,292	33.1%

Occupation. Table 1.5 presents a breakdown of the number and percentage of Porter County residents in various occupations. A total of 31.5% of all employed persons work in

management, professional and other related occupations, 24.6% work in sales and office occupations, 16% in service occupations, and 15.5% are employed in production, transportation, and material moving occupations. Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair occupations account for another 12.3% of employed individuals.

Table 1.5
Porter County and Indiana Occupations
US Census Bureau Estimates, 2005-2007

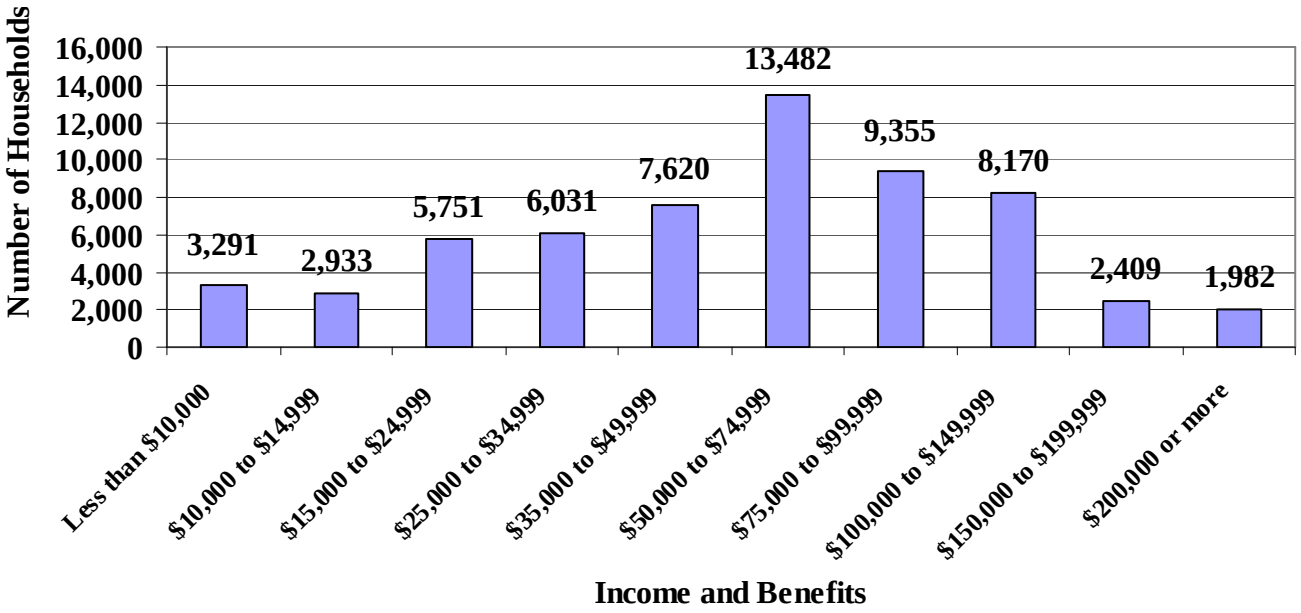
Occupations	Number	Percentage	IN
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and Over	77,920	100.0%	100.0%
Management, Professional, and Related	24,523	31.5%	30.0%
Service	12,430	16.0%	15.7%
Sales and Office	19,167	24.6%	24.7%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	148	0.2%	0.5%
Construction, Extraction, Maintenance and Repair	9,564	12.3%	10.0%
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving	12,088	15.5%	19.4%

Household Income and Benefits. Table 1.6 presents data on household income in Porter County and Indiana. The income is presented in 2007 inflation-adjusted dollars. The median household income in Porter County is $59,245, which compared to the same figure at the state level ($47,034) makes Porter County one of the wealthier counties in the state. Looking only at the aggregate figures, however, masks the large number of households that are not included in that image of prosperity. The data in Table 1.6 makes this clear, but it is more vividly demonstrated in Figure 1.1. While 22.1% of households earn $50,000 to $74,999, 10.2% (6,124 households) earn less than $14,999. Another 9.4% (5,751) households earn between $15,000 and $24,999. Obviously there is a wide disparity between household incomes in Porter County. The state as a whole also has sizeable income inequities, though they are less pronounced than those of Porter County.

Table 1.6
Porter County and Indiana Household Income and Benefits
US Census Bureau Estimates, 2005-2007

Income Level	Number	Percentage	IN
Less than $10,000	3,291	5.4	7.4
$10,000 to $14,999	2,933	4.8	5.7
$15,000 to $24,999	5,751	9.4	11.7
$25,000 to $34,999	6,031	9.9	12.1
$35,000 to $49,999	7,620	12.5	16.0
$50,000 to $74,999	13,482	22.1	20.7
$75,000 to $99,999	9,355	15.3	12.5
$100,000 to $149,999	8,170	13.4	9.5
$150,000 to $199,999	2,409	3.9	2.5
$200,000 or more	1,982	3.2	2.0

Figure 1.1
Porter County Household Income and Benefits in 2007 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars
US Census Bureau Estimates, 2005-2007

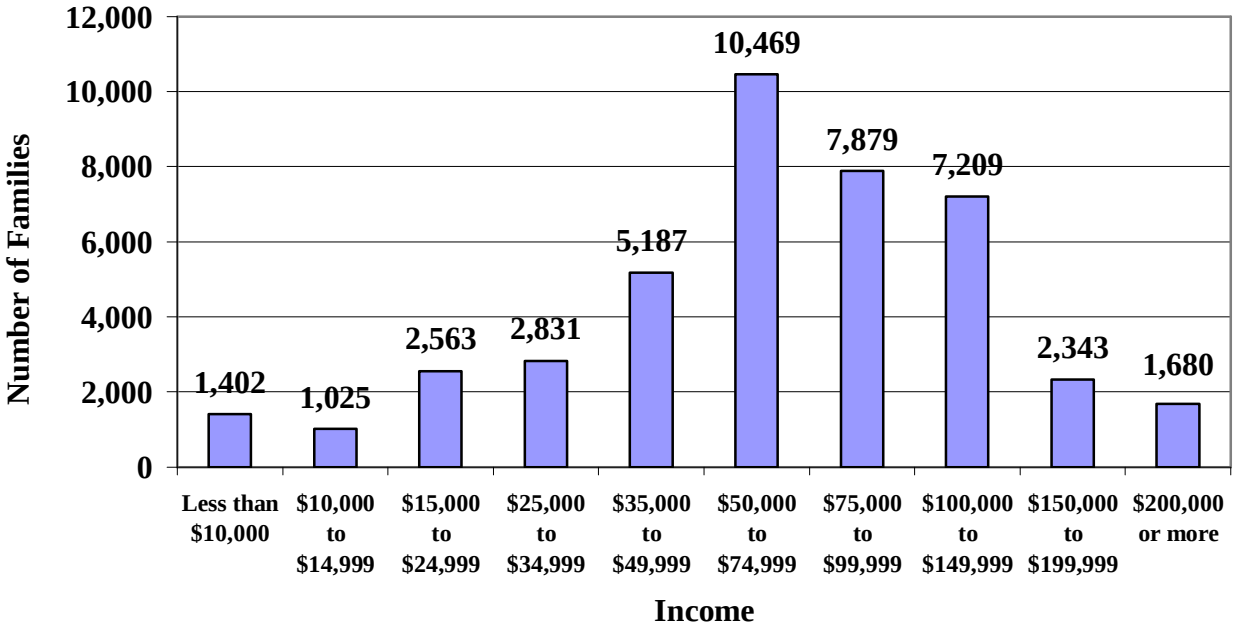


Family Income and Benefits. Table 1.7 displays the breakdown of income and benefits for families in Porter County and Indiana. The median family income in Porter County is $70,038 and for the state it is $57,602. Again looking at the aggregate figures, Porter County is one of the wealthiest counties in the state. Similar to the distribution of household income, the distribution of family income in the county is relatively unequal. This is represented graphically in Figure 1.2. A quarter of the families in the County earn between $50,000 and $74,999, and 18.5%, (7,879 families) earn between $75,000 and $99,999, and 16.9% earn between $100,000 and $149,000 a year. However, 11.7% of Porter County families (4,990 families) earn less than $24,999. Additionally, 5.7% (2,427 families) earn less than $15,000. Though less pronounced at the state level, an income disparity still exists. Over 39% of Indiana citizens reside in either the $50,000 to 74,000 or the $75,000-$99,999 income brackets. In comparison, 26.3% of Indiana residents earn below $34,999 per year.

Table 1.7
Porter County and Indiana Family Income and Benefits
US Census Bureau Estimates, 2005-2007

Income Level	Number	Percentage	IN
Less than $10,000	1,402	3.3%	4.5%
$10,000 to $14,999	1,025	2.4%	3.0%
$15,000 to $24,999	2,563	6.0%	8.3%
$25,000 to $34,999	2,831	6.6%	10.5%
$35,000 to $49,999	5,187	12.2%	15.8%
$50,000 to $74,999	10,469	24.6%	23.6%
$75,000 to $99,999	7,879	18.5%	15.8%
$100,000 to $149,999	7,209	16.9%	12.5%
$150,000 to $199,999	2,343	5.5%	3.3%
$200,000 or more	1,680	3.9%	2.7%

Figure 1.2
Family Income and Benefits in 2007 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars
US Census Bureau Estimates, 2005-2007



Poverty. Table 1.8 presents statistics on the rates of poverty in Porter County and Indiana. As indicated, 6.7% of all families in Porter County live under the poverty threshold and 9.7% of the individuals live in poverty. Again this data is prior to the current economic downturn. Statewide, 8.9% of all families and 12% of individuals live in poverty. Poverty figures vary, however, by age and types of living arrangements. As indicated in Table 1.8, over a quarter (26.5%) of families with female head of household and no husband present live below the poverty line. This percentage increases to 33.8% for such families with children younger than 5, and 37.7% for those families with children under 18 years old. The rate of poverty for those younger than 18 is 14.9%. For those individuals age 18 to 64, the poverty rate is 8.6%. This decreases to 5.4% of those 65 or older. At the state level, a larger percentage of people and families are in poverty in each category.

Table 1.8
Percentage of Population Living Below the Poverty Line, Porter County and Indiana
US Census Bureau Estimates, 2005-2007

Type of Relationship	Percentage	IN
All Families	6.7%	8.9%
With Related Children under 18 years	12.2%	14.3%
With Related Children under 5 years only	4.3%	--
Married Couple Families	2.8%	3.7%
With Related Children under 18 years	4.3%	5.3%
With Related Children under 5 years only	9.4%	--
Families with Female Householder, no Husband Present	26.5%	30.0%
With Related Children under 18 years	37.7%	38.2%
With Related Children under 5 years only	33.8%	---
All People	9.7%	12.5%
Under 18 years	14.9%	17.3%
Related Children under 18 years	14.5%	16.8%
Related Children under 5 years only	16.5%	--
Related Children 5 to 17 years	13.8%	--
18 Years and Over	8.1%	10.8%
18 to 64 years	8.6%	11.4%
65 Years and Over	5.4%	8.0%
People in Families	7.4%	--
Unrelated Individuals 15 years and over	21.7%	--

Housing Structure Age. The ages of housing structures in a community give an indication of the patterns of development that have occurred and potential problems with existing housing. As Table 1.9 shows, housing construction has occurred in spurts across time. For example, almost a fourth of the housing stock in Porter County was constructed in the 1970s, a time when there was an influx of new jobs related to the steel industry. Economic growth in the 90's also saw a considerable expansion of the housing stock. On the other hand, during both the 60's and the 80's there was relatively slow expansion of the housing market. Data like this also give an indication of potential problems with the quality of housing. For example, structures built prior to 1979 account for 58.1% of housing. These houses were all constructed prior to the banning of the use of lead paint in this country and more than likely still have the potential of causing a variety of lead hazard related problems, primarily to the physical and emotional health of young children. Overall, Porter County residents inhabit newer homes than the other Indiana citizens. Housing structures built from 1939 or earlier through 1959 represent 38.1% of homes in Indiana. In Porter County, only 22.5% of houses were built during the same period.

Table 1.9
Year Housing Structure was Built, Porter County and Indiana
US Census Bureau Estimates, 2005-2007

Age of Housing	Number	Percentage	IN
Built 2005 or Later	1,147	1.8%	1.5%
Built 2000 to 2004	6,052	9.4%	8.6%
Built 1990 to 1999	12,090	18.7%	14.6%
Built 1980 to 1989	7,752	12.0%	10.3%
Built 1970 to 1979	14,712	22.8%	14.8%
Built 1960 to 1969	8,226	12.8%	11.9%
Built 1950 to 1959	6,701	10.4%	12.2%
Built 1940 to 1949	2,441	3.8%	6.5%
Built 1939 or Earlier	5,383	8.3%	19.4%

Selected Monthly Home Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income. One of the major expenses for any family or household is the cost of housing. Generally affordable housing is defined as housing costs that are below 30% of the household or family income. Table 1.10 shows what percentage of the monthly income of persons with mortgages goes to pay for housing. Most Porter County residents in this category live in what would be considered affordable housing. Of owner occupied households with a mortgage in Porter County, 44.9% pay less than 20% of their income for housing. A total of 17.4% of households have housing costs between 20 and 24.9% and only 8% of households face housing costs from 30.0% to 35.0% of their monthly income. A total of 18.1% of the households in this category pay more than 35% of household income for housing. The state as a whole enjoys a similar amount of people in this situation who reside in affordable housing.

Table 1.10
Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income, Porter County
US Census Bureau Estimates, 2005-2007

Percentage of Income	Estimate	Percentage	IN
Owner-occupied Units	47,049	--	--
Housing Unit with a Mortgage	33,738	--	--
Less than 20.0 Percent	15,150	32.2%	30.6%
20.0 to 24.9 Percent	5,880	12.5%	12.6%
25.0 to 29.9 Percent	3,910	8.3%	8.5%
30.0 to 34.9 Percent	2,720	5.8%	5.4%
35.0 Percent or More	6,105	13.0%	3.4%
Not Computed	18	--	--
Housing Unit without a Mortgage	13,266	--	--

Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income. Table 1.11 displays data on the percentage of income devoted to rent payments. Again costs in excess of 30% of income are said to be the threshold of affordable housing. You see a quite different picture on affordable housing when the issue turns to those who rent. For example, 39.6% of renting households spend

more than 35.0% of their monthly income for housing. Another 6.7% have housing costs below 35% but still over 30%. Another 12.1% have costs between 25 and 30%, 11.4% have costs between 20 and 24.9%, 12.9% have costs between 15 and 19.9% and 13% have costs under 15%. Porter County is quite similar to state figures except in the highest percentage category.

Table 1.11
Porter County Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income
US Census Bureau Estimates, 2005-2007

% of Income for Housing	Estimate	Percentage	IN
Renter-Occupied Units	13,975	--	--
Less than 15.0 percent	1,823	13.0%	13.6%
15.0 to 19.9 Percent	1,797	12.9%	13.2%
20.0 to 24.9 percent	1,596	11.4%	12.1%
25.0 to 29.9 percent	1,688	12.1%	10.3%
30.0 to 34.9 percent	931	6.7%	7.8%
35.0 percent or more	5,539	39.6%	35.4%
Not Computed	601	--	--

Strengths and Issues in the Community

In addition to a look at the demographic profile of the community, it is important to examine public perceptions of the community in terms of its strengths, issues and how the quality of life overall is viewed. In 2007 the Porter County United Way and the Porter County Community Foundation commissioned a survey of Porter County to help better understand some of these issues. Some of the results from that survey are presented below. It should be noted that some of the tables result from an independent analysis of the survey data presented.

Porter County Strengths. Table 1.12 presents data from the survey on how persons perceived the strengths of the community. The data presented includes the listing of the top three strengths and then the total of those three. That is, the total column is simply the result of the total percentage of persons who saw this as one of the top three strengths in the community.

Table 1.12
Community Views of Porter County Strengths
Porter County Needs Assessment Survey, 2007

Strength	Total (% Respondents)	Top Strength (% Respondents)	Second Strength (% Respondents)	Third Strength (% Respondents)
Schools	24.1%	10.6%	8.6%	4.9%
People/Family	18.0%	5.9%	8.0%	4.1%
Community/Neighborhood	11.4%	6.0%	2.8%	2.6%
Location	9.6%	5.6%	2.4%	1.6%
Beaches	8.6%	4.3%	2.3%	2.0%
Shopping	7.8%	2.1%	3.1%	2.6%
Employment	7.2%	2.6%	2.8%	1.8%
Parks	6.3%	1.9%	2.8%	1.6%
Rural	5.7%	3.3%	1.5%	0.9%
Close to Chicago	4.5%	2.0%	1.6%	0.9%
Clean	4.0%	2.1%	1.4%	0.5%
Good to Raise a Family	3.4%	1.8%	1.1%	0.5%
Familiarity	3.1%	2.4%	0.4%	0.3%
Development	3.1%	0.8%	1.4%	0.9%
Economy	2.6%	1.4%	0.3%	0.9%
Environment	2.5%	1.0%	0.6%	0.9%
Cost of Living	2.4%	1.3%	0.5%	0.6%
Police	2.4%	1.3%	1.0%	0.1%
Low Crime	2.2%	1.3%	0.5%	0.4%
Area	2.0%	0.5%	0.9%	0.6%
Business	1.7%	0.5%	0.9%	0.3%
Other	40.9%	15.6%	15.4%	9.9%
Unsure/Not Available	--	26.0%	40.0%	61.3%

Clearly the top strength of the community in the eyes of the public is the schools; this is followed by reference to the people and families and then the sense of community and neighborhoods. Location, beaches, shopping, employment, being rural yet close to Chicago, being clean, and a good place to raise a family also receive high marks.

Porter County Strengths by Sex. Table 1.13 takes a closer look at the evaluation of the strengths in the community by controlling for sex to see if males and females view the strengths of the community the same. Because of the amount of data involved, the comparisons in this table are only of the totals and the top ranked strength. Overall, the rankings are quite similar. There is a tendency for males to view employment and the police as greater strengths than females. At the same time, females are more likely to see shopping and the cleanliness of the community as more important.

Table 1.13
Community View of Porter County Strengths by Sex
Porter County Needs Assessment Survey, 2007

	Total (% Respondents)				Top Strength (% Respondents)			
Strength	**Male**	**Rank**	**Female**	**Rank**	**Male**	**Rank**	**Female**	**Rank**
Schools	20.6%	1	27.5%	1	9.3%	1	11.9%	1
People/Family	18.2%	2	17.8%	2	7.2%	2	4.6%	3
Location	11.1%	3	8.3%	5	7.2%	2	4.1%	4
Beaches	9.8%	4	7.2%	6	4.9%	4	3.6%	5
Comm/Neighborhood	9.0%	5	13.6%	3	4.4%	5	7.5%	2
Employment	8.5%	6	5.8%	9	2.8%	7	2.4%	9
Rural	6.4%	7	4.8%	10	3.6%	6	2.9%	8
Parks	5.9%	8	6.5%	7	1.3%	13	2.4%	9
Close to Chicago	4.6%	9	4.4%	11	2.6%	8	1.5%	12
Raise a Family	3.4%	10	3.4%	12	2.1%	10	1.5%	12
Shopping	3.1%	11	12.4%	4	0.8%	18	3.4%	6
Development	3.1%	11	3.0%	14	1.0%	15	0.5%	19
Police	3.1%	11	1.7%	19	2.1%	10	0.5%	19
Familiarity	2.6%	15	3.4%	12	2.6%	8	2.2%	11
Economy	2.6%	15	2.5%	17	1.3%	13	1.5%	12
Low Crime	2.6%	15	1.7%	19	1.5%	12	1.0%	17

Table 1.13
Community View of Porter County Strengths by Sex Continued
Porter County Needs Assessment Survey, 2007

	Total (% Respondents)				Top Strength (% Respondents)			
Strength	**Male**	**Rank**	**Female**	**Rank**	**Male**	**Rank**	**Female**	**Rank**
Environment	2.1%	17	3.0%	14	0.5%	19	1.5%	12
Area	2.1%	17	2.0%	18	0.5%	19	0.5%	19
Clean	1.8%	19	6.1%	8	1.0%	15	3.2%	7
Business	1.8%	19	1.4%	21	0.3%	21	0.7%	18
Cost of Living	1.8%	19	3.0%	14	1.0%	15	1.5%	12
Other	41.6%	--	40.1%	--	14.4%	--	16.8%	--
Unsure/Not Available	--	--	--	--	27.8%	--	24.3%	--

Porter County Strengths by Income. To look even closer at the views of the strengths of the community and how they may differ among various groups, the sample was broken down by income with one group including those with family incomes below $34,000, a second group of those earning between $34,000-$75,000, and a third group of those making more than $75,000. These data are presented in Table 1.14. Overall, the view of the strengths of the community is quite similar. Differences do occur over the view of "location" as a strength, with those persons in the middle range of income ranking it lower than the other groups. Persons in lower income categories are more likely to rank "familiarity" and the "environment" as strengths more so than persons in higher income categories. On the other hand, persons in the highest income categories are more likely to say that Porter County is a good place to raise children. Also, a greater percentage (20 percentage points difference) of those that make $75,000+ per year rank schools as a strengths when compared to those that earn less than $34,000.

Table 1.14
Community View of Porter County Strengths by Annual Pre-Tax Income
Porter County Needs Assessment Survey, 2007

	Total (% Respondents)					
Strength	**Under $34,000**	**Rank**	**$35-74,000**	**Rank**	**$75,000 +**	**Rank**
People/Families	18.7%	1	19.3%	2	16.2%	2
Schools	15.1%	2	27.7%	1	35.7%	1

Table 1.14 Continued
Community View of Porter County Strengths by Annual Pre-Tax Income Continued
Porter County Needs Assessment Survey, 2007

	Total (% Respondents)					
Strength	**Under $34,000**	**Rank**	**$35-74,000**	**Rank**	**$75,000 +**	**Rank**
Location	9.5%	3	9.0%	7	11.3%	4
Comm/Neighborhood	8.4%	4	12.9%	3	13.5%	3
Shopping	7.0%	5	9.7%	5	7.6%	8
Beaches	6.4%	6	11.1%	4	9.7%	5
Familiarity	5.3%	7	1.1%	21	2.1%	18
Employment	4.3%	8	9.7%	5	8.7%	6
Parks	4.3%	8	8.9%	9	6.5%	0
Close to Chicago	4.0%	10	5.1%	10	4.9%	12
Rural	3.2%	11	9.0%	7	5.3%	11
Environment	3.2%	11	1.5%	19	3.2%	16
Good to Raise a Family	2.9%	13	1.5%	19	7.5%	9
Clean	2.8%	14	2.2%	14	8.6%	7
Area	2.8%	14	1.8%	17	1.0%	21
Development	2.2%	16	2.2%	14	4.9%	12
Police	2.2%	16	2.1%	16	2.1%	18
Cost of Living	1.8%	18	2.6%	13	3.7%	15
Business	1.8%	18	1.8%	17	1.6%	20
Economy	0.0%	20	4.0%	11	4.8%	14
Low Crime	0.0%	20	2.8%	12	3.2%	16
Other	32.4%	--	47.3%	--	44.9%	--
Unsure/NA	--	--	--	--	--	--

Issues in Porter County. Porter County residents also were asked to list the most important issues in the community. The responses to this question are presented in Table 1.15. Far and above the most important issue is employment, followed by issues related to substance abuse, health care, crime, schools, housing and transportations. Important for the concern of this report is that citizens have listed substances abuse as the second most pressing issue in the County. In contrast to this, a recent survey of the City of Valparaiso by the Community Research and Service Center (*City Survey, 2009*) indicated that residents ranked substance abuse as a problem much lower than in this study. Issues related to infrastructure and drainage problems were ranked higher.

Table 1.15
Top Issues for Citizens in Porter County
Porter County Needs Assessment Survey, 2007

Issues	% Respondents
Employment	14.0%
Substance Abuse	6.9%
Health Care	6.4%
Crime	5.4%
Schools	4.9%
Housing	4.8%
Transportation	2.5%
Youth Concerns	1.6%
Senior Citizen Concerns	1.4%
Poverty	0.9%
Mental Health	0.6%
Teen Pregnancy	0.5%
Child Care	0.3%
Domestic Violence	0.3%
Child Abuse	0.1%
Other	13.4%
Unsure/Not Available	15.9%

Issues in Porter County by Sex. Responses to the question about the most important issues in the community when controlled for sex are presented in Table 1.16. Overall the rankings are quite similar except for a few issues. For example, women are more likely to see the schools, teen pregnancy, and child care as more important issues than do males. On the other hand, males are more likely to see issues like housing and mental health to be more important than do females. Substance abuse remains the issue receiving the second most references for both males and females.

Table 1.16
Top Issues for Citizens in Porter County by Sex
Porter County Needs Assessment Survey, 2007

	% Respondents			
Issue	**Male**	**Rank**	**Female**	**Rank**
Employment	16.2%	1	11.9%	1
Substance Abuse	7.2%	2	6.6%	2
Health Care	6.7%	3	6.1%	3
Crime	5.4%	4	5.4%	5
Housing	5.4%	4	4.1%	6
Schools	3.6%	6	6.1%	3
Transportation	2.3%	7	2.7%	7
Senior Citizen Issues	1.8%	8	1.0%	9
Youth Concerns	1.3%	9	1.9%	8
Poverty	1.3%	9	0.5%	10
Mental Health	1.0%	11	0.2%	13
Teen Pregnancy	0.5%	12	0.5%	10
Domestic Violence	0.3%	13	0.2%	13
Child Care	0.0%	14	0.5%	10
Child Abuse	0.0%	14	0.2%	13
Other	12.6%	--	14.1%	--
Unsure/NA	15.2%	--	16.5%	--

Issues in Porter County by Income. When the rankings of the most important issues are broken down by the same three income categories used earlier, we once again see a good deal of similarity. However, we also see some important differences among income groups as to the most important issues. For example, employment is still the number 1 issue for all three groups, but note that 20.4% of persons making under $34,000 rank it as number 1, 10% of those making between 34,000 and $75,000 rank it 1, and 12.4% of those making more than $75,000 rank it number 1. Obviously, a greater number of persons in the lower income bracket are more concerned about this issue. Substance abuse drops down to number 3 for the two lower income brackets and it is replaced by health care. Health care is number 5 for the highest income bracket and substance abuse remains number 2. Schools are the third most important issue for the $75,000+ group, but drops to 6th and 4th respectively for the next two lower income brackets. Lower income brackets are more concerned about senior citizen issues and the highest income bracket is more concerned about domestic violence. Thus, various income groups do share much in common when it comes to the importance of issues, but they also diverge in certain areas.

Table 1.17
Top Issues of Citizens in Porter County by Annual Pre-Tax Income
Porter County Needs Assessment Survey, 2007

	% Respondents					
Issue	**Under $34,000**	**Rank**	**$35-74,000**	**Rank**	**$75,000+**	**Rank**
Employment	20.4%	1	10.0%	1	12.4%	1
Health Care	6.0%	2	9.0%	2	4.3%	5
Substance Abuse	5.6%	3	5.7%	5	8.6%	2
Schools	4.9%	4	3.6%	6	6.5%	3
Housing	4.2%	5	6.5%	3	4.3%	5
Crime	3.9%	6	6.1%	4	5.4%	4
Transportation	2.8%	7	2.5%	7	2.2%	7
Senior Citizen Concerns	2.5%	8	1.1%	9	0.0%	13
Youth Concerns	1.1%	9	2.2%	8	2.2%	7
Poverty	0.7%	10	1.1%	9	0.5%	9
Mental Health	0.7%	10	0.7%	11	0.5%	9
Teen Pregnancy	0.4%	12	0.7%	11	0.5%	9
Child Abuse	0.4%	12	0.0%	15	0.0%	13
Domestic Violence	0.0%	14	0.4%	14	0.5%	9

Table 1.17 Continued
Top Issues of Citizens in Porter County by Annual Pre-Tax Income
Porter County Needs Assessment Survey, 2007

	% Respondents					
Issue	**Under $34,000**	**Rank**	**$35-74,000**	**Rank**	**$75,000+**	**Rank**
Child Care	0.0%	14	0.7%	11	0.0%	13
Other	14.4%	--	12.5%	--	14.6%	--
Unsure	17.3%	--	16.5%	--	11.9%	--

Perceptions of the Quality of Life in Porter County. Citizens also were asked to rate the overall quality of life in Porter County by rating it on a scale as to whether it was poor, fair, good, very good, or excellent. The responses to this question are presented in Figure 1.3. As indicated, most persons (41.6%) rate the community good, 26.0% say very good, and 14.1% rate the community as excellent. A total of 14.4% of the community only rank it is fair and 2.3% say the quality of life is poor.

Perceptions of the Quality of Life in Porter County by Sex. Figure 1.4 presents the evaluations of the quality of life in Porter County when controlled for sex. As indicated there are some similarities, but also important differences. For example, males tend to outnumber females in their evaluation of the community as good, fair, and poor, while females evaluate the community in considerably more favorable terms. In particular, 30.7% of females rate the community as very good compared to 21.1% of males. So while there are some similarities, males and females do diverge in their overall evaluation of the quality of life in the community.

Figure 1.3
Quality of Life in Porter County
Porter County Needs Assessment Survey, 2007

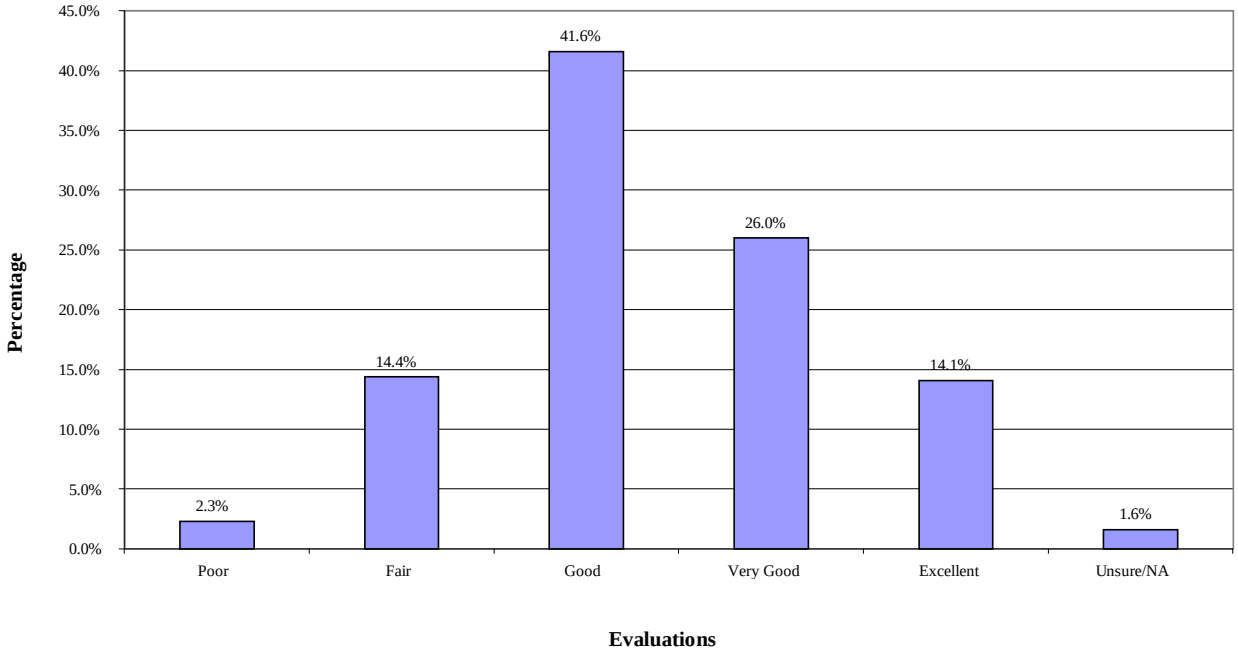


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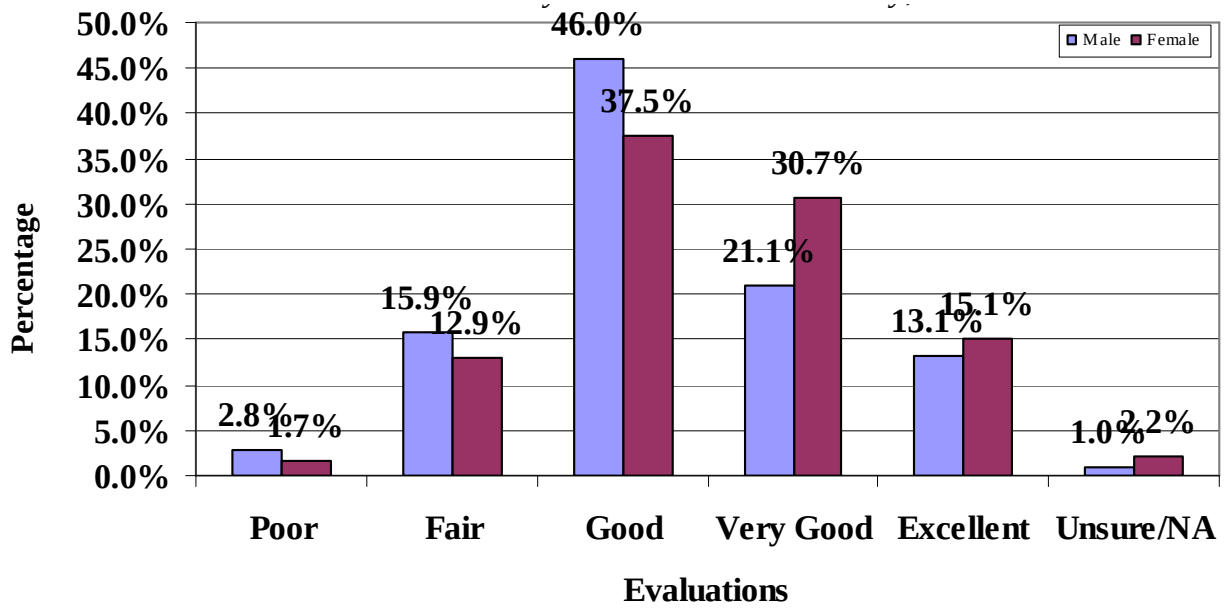
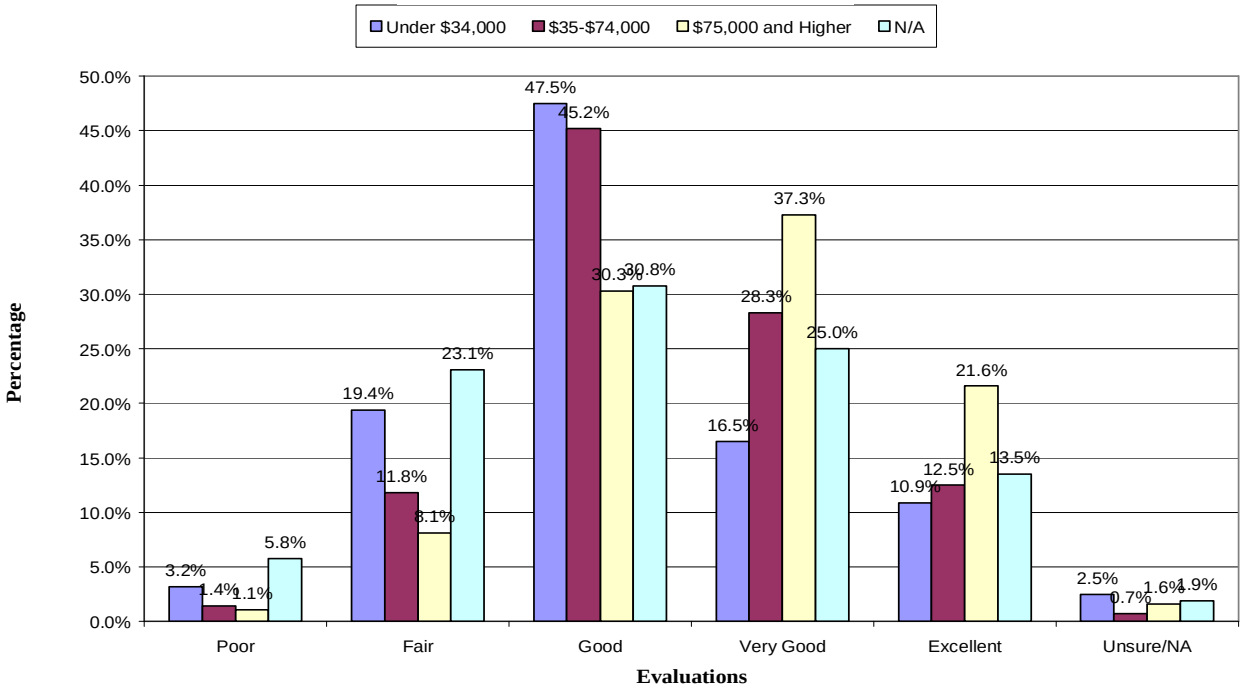
Figure 1.4
Evaluations of Quality of Life by Sex
Porter County Needs Assessment Survey, 2007



Perceptions of the Quality of Life in Porter County by Income. The evaluations of the quality of life by residents of Porter County were broken down by income and the results are presented in Figure 1.5. As indicated, there is a good deal of variability. As income goes up, the evaluation of the quality of life goes up accordingly. For example, 21.6% of persons making more than $75,000 evaluate the quality of life as excellent compared to 12.5% of those in the $35-74,000 bracket and 10.9% in the under $35,000 category. Similarly, 37.3% of persons in the highest income bracket evaluate the quality of life as very good, while 28.3% and 16.5% evaluate it very good in the next two lower income brackets. Conversely, 19.4% of those in the lowest income category only evaluate the quality of life as fair, compared to 11.8% and 8.1% of the next two highest income categories respectively. Despite the variability by income, most persons evaluate the community to be at least good, but we cannot ignore the discrepancies generated by the differences in wealth.

Figure 1.5
Quality of Life by Income
Porter County Needs Assessment Survey, 2007



Other Risk Factors

The previous material presents a picture of various aspects of Porter County. There are other factors in the community that affect the use of alcohol and drugs. Research indicates that participation by youth in various activities does impact their tendency to abuse various substances. The following presents data on the extent to which Porter County youth participate in various activities and how these relate to youth in the rest of the state.

Participation in After School Activities: Camps or Programs. Data on student participation in camps or after school programs is presented in Table 1.18. For comparative purposes state averages are also included in the table. The shaded numbers are responses from Porter County students and directly below these numbers are the state averages. What is immediately apparent is the general lack of participation in these programs across all grade levels. Porter County students overall participate at about the same rates as others in these activities, and exceed state averages for Afternoons Rock in 6th grade, for the Youth Leadership Program in 8th and 12th grades, SADD and STAND in 7th, 9th, 10th, and 11th grades, and participate more in 2 or more camps in 6th, 10th, 11th, and 12th grades. While the patterns are very mixed, there is some evidence of increased participation in 2009 in these activities by Porter County students.

Table 1.18
Participation in a Camp or Program: Porter County and State Averages
ATOD, 2009; *Indiana Youth Survey, 2009*
(Porter County figures are shaded)

Camp	Grade						
	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
No Participation in Camps	76.4	75.1	78.5	81.7	82.4	81.7	83.7
	73.7	77.0	80.1	81.6	82.9	81.6	83.5
Afternoons R.O.C.K. in Indiana	9.8	3.4	2.2	1.6	0.6	0.7	0.2
	8.0	5.2	3.8	2.1	1.3	.9	.6
Youth Leadership Programs	5.5	7.2	14.4	7.7	7.5	9.8	9.3
	8.8	10.2	10.3	9.6	9.0	10.0	8.4
S.A.D.D., S.T.A.N.D. or other prevention programs	7.0	12.7	3.7	7.5	8.3	7.3	5.7
	8.1	6.2	4.7	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.9
Participated in 2+ types of camps	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	1.2
	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.5

Participation in Organized Family Events. Data on student participation in organized family events is presented in Table 1.19. For comparative purposes, state averages are also included in the table. The shaded numbers are responses from Porter County students and directly below these numbers are the state averages. As indicated, 18.8% of 6th grade Porter County students never participate in organized family events and that number increases to 22.3% for 12th graders. Similarly, the frequency of such events declines as grade level increases. Comparing Porter County to state averages is not easy because of differences in some areas, but overall the pattern is for Porter County students to be slightly less involved in organized family events. For example, 22.3% of Porter County 12th grade students report never participating in organized family events compared to 20.9% at the state level. Similarly, 11.1% of Porter County students report participating in family activities 3+ times per week compared to 13.7% at the state level. These figures are quite similar to those in the 2008 ATOD study.

Table 1.19
Participation in Organized Family Events:
Porter County and State Averages
ATOD, 2009; Indiana Youth Survey, 2009
Porter County figures are shaded

Participation	Grade						
	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never	18.8	17.5	22.7	21.6	21.3	20.4	22.3
	17.9	18.2	20.5	20.2	20.8	20.6	20.9
Once per Week	36.3	39.5	41.2	42.7	46.9	47.6	47.2
	38.4	41.0	41.5	43.1	43.6	44.6	45.8
Twice per Week	20.5	20.3	18.0	18.0	17.2	16.4	16.8
	19.0	18.8	18.4	18.1	17.8	17.8	17.2
3+ Times per Week	18.8	18.2	15.7	15.8	12.5	14.0	11.1
	20.1	18.2	16.5	15.7	15.1	14.3	13.7

Risk Factors in Specific areas of the County

Data in the previous sections have been descriptive generally of the entire County and how it relates to the rest of the state. The data in the following sections builds on that and also

looks more specifically at areas where there appear to be higher risks because of various factors such as crime, education, poverty, family, and conditions in the neighborhood. Maps are used to demonstrate specific areas that might be considered high risk.

Crime Risks in Porter County. The following reports on patterns of crime in Porter County including the types of crime, the risk of crime, and how the County compares to the state and the nation. Also included are maps and specific locations where the risks of crimes are substantially higher than other places. The data in Table 1.20 is based on the Applied Geographic Solutions (AGS) Crime Risk Index which compares the crime rate in a particular location to the crime rate at the national level. The figure at the national level is set at 100 and so a figure of 200 would indicate that the location is twice as likely to have that particular crime committed there as at the national level. The index is one of risk, based on the probability of having a particular crime committed in that area. This data comes from the Indiana Prevention Resource Center (*Risk and Protective Factor Data, 2009)*.

As indicated, Porter County is well below the national risk figures in all categories. Our total crime index, which combines all the other indices, is 46. The highest figure is 60 for property crimes. The Porter County figures also are well below the state as a whole. The data indicates that we rank 34th, 39th, and 24th out of 99 counties in the state on our total crime index, the personal crime index, and the property crime index respectively. When the personal and property crime indices are broken down more specifically, Porter County is below, and in most cases, substantially below, the national figures and the state figures in every category. When compared to other counties, Porter County generally ranks at least close to the upper third of the counties in Indiana, and particularly ranks high (lower crime rates) in overall property crimes (34), robbery (18), motor vehicle theft (13), and burglary (24).

To examine more closely the areas of Porter County where there are higher rates of crime, Figure 1.6 plots the areas of the County by the magnitude of the crime rate. The data is divided up by bloc groups. The US Census Bureau divides areas into census tracts, then subdivides the tracts in blocs and then combines blocs into bloc groups. In Figure 1.6 the top crime areas in the County are located. As indicated, their crime index scores range from a low of 88, almost the national average, to 167 substantially higher than the national averages. With the exception of one area in the far south of the County, the rest of the high crime areas are located in the northern part of the County, generally in the Portage area, but also in the Chesterton area. Also of note is that two high schools in the County, Portage and Chesterton, are both just south of some of the highest crime areas in the County.

Education. A person's level of education does not "cause" substance abuse, but lower levels of education are interrelated with other variables that lead to various lifestyles, attitudes, and conditions that do affect rates of substance abuse. Figure 1.7 maps the areas of Porter County with varying percentages of persons 25 and above who do not have a high school education. The areas where there is the darkest green indicates that from 13.2% to 17.8% of the population in those areas are persons 25 or above who do not have a high school education or its equivalent.

Table 1.20
Crime in Porter County: A Comparison to State and Nation
Risk and Protective Factor Data, IPRC, 2009

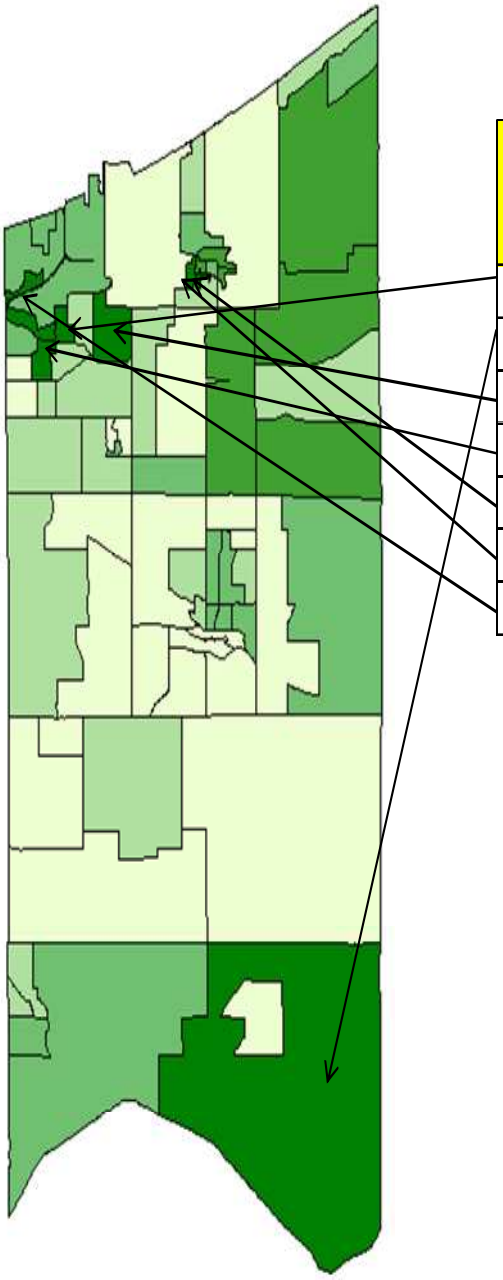
Level of Crime	Porter	Indiana	U.S.
Total Crime Index	46	89	100
Personal Crime Index	29	72	100
Property Crime Index	60	93	100
RANK, Total Crime Index	34	31	
RANK, Personal Crime Index	39	28	
RANK, Property Crime Index	24	31	
Personal Crime Index	29	72	100
Murder	28	94	100
Rape	39	83	100
Robbery	17	70	100
Assault	38	72	100
Property Crimes Index	60	93	100
Burglary	45	88	100
Larceny	82	97	100
Motor Vehicle Theft	44	76	100
RANK, Personal Crime Index	39	28	
RANK, Murder	46	21	
RANK, Rape	35	35	
RANK, Robbery	18	25	
RANK, Assault	40	29	
RANK, Property Crime Index	24	31	
RANK, Burglary	34	29	
RANK, Larceny	24	30	
RANK, MVT	13	28	
Year	2007	2007	

Poverty. Poverty and substance abuse are related. The relationship is complicated and does not relate simply to the absence of income. Poverty reduces options available to people, creates other problems, conditions, attitudes, and lifestyles that relate in various ways to substance abuse. Areas where poverty exists create potential risks for alcohol and drug abuse. Figure 1.8 maps the areas of Porter County where there are the highest percentage of families living in poverty. Those areas with the darkest green indicate areas where the percentage of families in poverty runs from 7.7% to 19%. Figure 1.9 maps the areas in the County where there are families with children in poverty. The darkest green areas indicate where rates of poverty for persons in these categories run from 12.2% to 29.5%.

Family Structure. Like poverty and education, family structure and family conflict may not directly cause substance abuse, but research shows that children in single-parent families are more likely to encounter a variety of problems which in various ways affect tendencies towards substance abuse. These problems include: having health and emotional problems, dropping out of school, becoming heads of single-parent families, and being poorer as adults. Figures 1.10 and 1.11 map the areas where there are single moms in poverty, combining issues of family structure and poverty. Figure 1.12 maps the area of the County with the highest divorce rates. Areas that are the darkest green indicate where the divorce rates are the highest with the darkest areas indicating rates of between 14.5% and 20%. Figure 1.13 maps areas of single parent families. The darkest green colors indicate areas where the 52.5 to 74.7% of the families are single parent.

Neighborhood. The quality of the neighborhood in which one lives can be supportive of a healthy lifestyle or can create risk factors. One indicator of the status of a neighborhood is the number of vacant buildings. Higher rates of vacancy often relate to deteriorating neighborhoods. Figure 1.14 maps the areas of the county with the highest housing vacancy rates. The darkest green areas indicate vacancy rates running from 9.1 to 36.3%.

Figure 1.6
Top BGs Total Crime Index



Porter BGs	Total Crime Index	RANK for Total Crime Index
181270504023	167	1
181270511021	153	2
181270504021	129	3
181270505013	104	4
181270502024	92	5
181270502021	88	6
181270504031	88	6

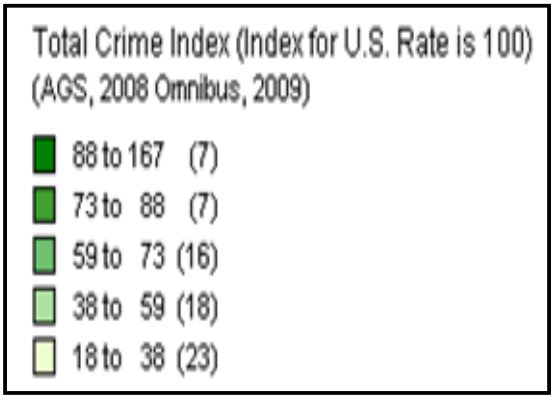
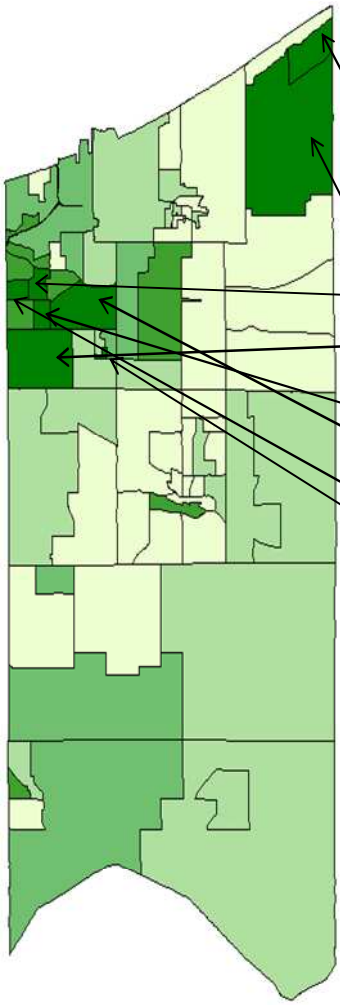


Figure 1.7
Block Groups with Lower Education



Porter BGs	Ed Attainment (Ages 25+) Less Than HS Diploma (%) (2008)	RANK for Ed Attainment (Ages 25+) Less Than HS Diploma (%) (2008)
181270501022	17.8	1
181270505013	16.9	2
181270505023	16.7	3
181270501023	16.3	4
181270505022	13.9	5
181270505042	13.3	6
181270505012	13.2	7
181270505032	13.2	7

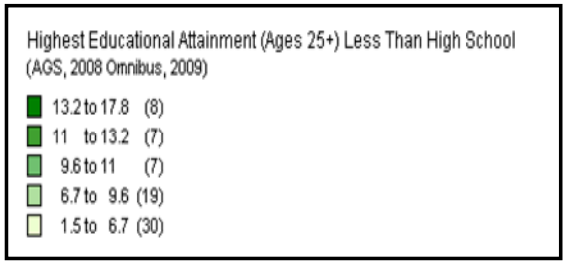


Figure 1.8
Families in Poverty – Top BGs

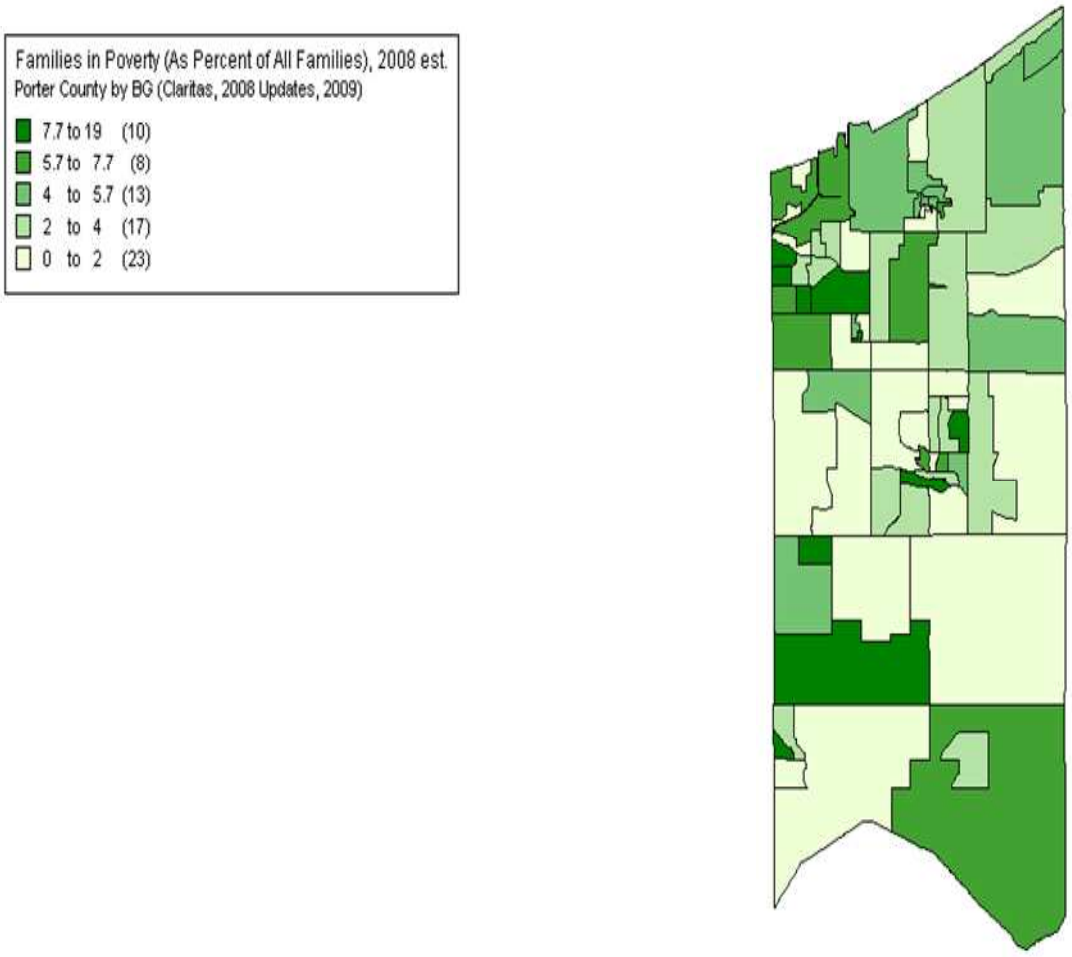
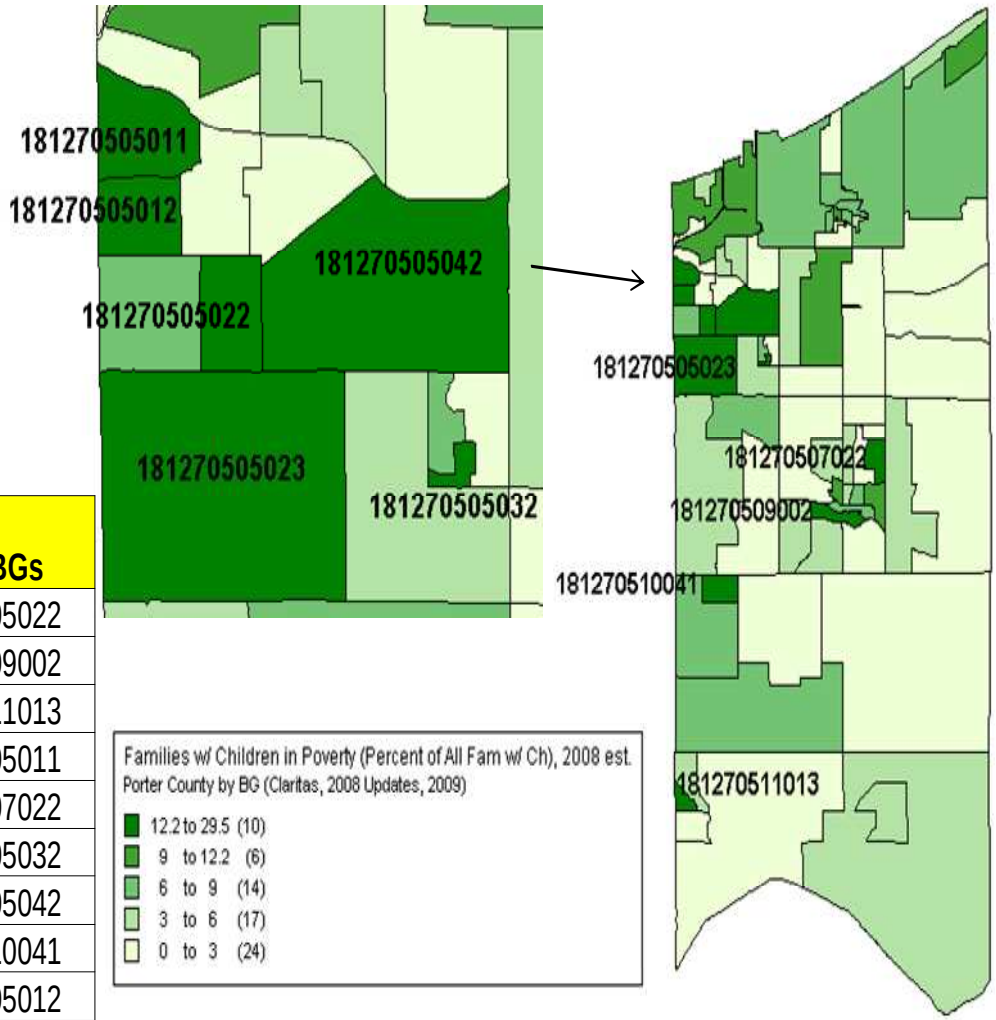
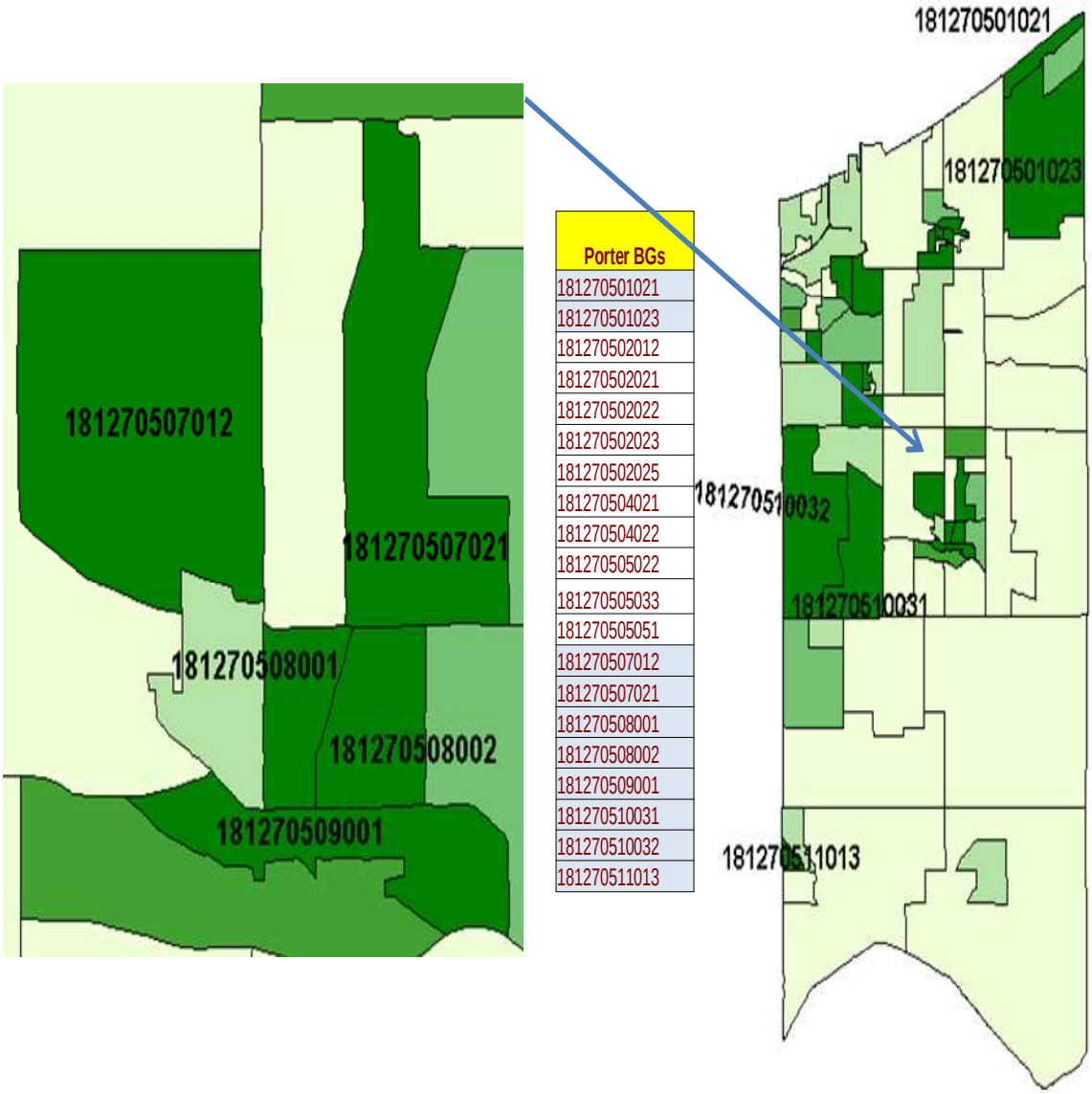


Figure 1.9
Families w/ Children in Poverty – Top BGs



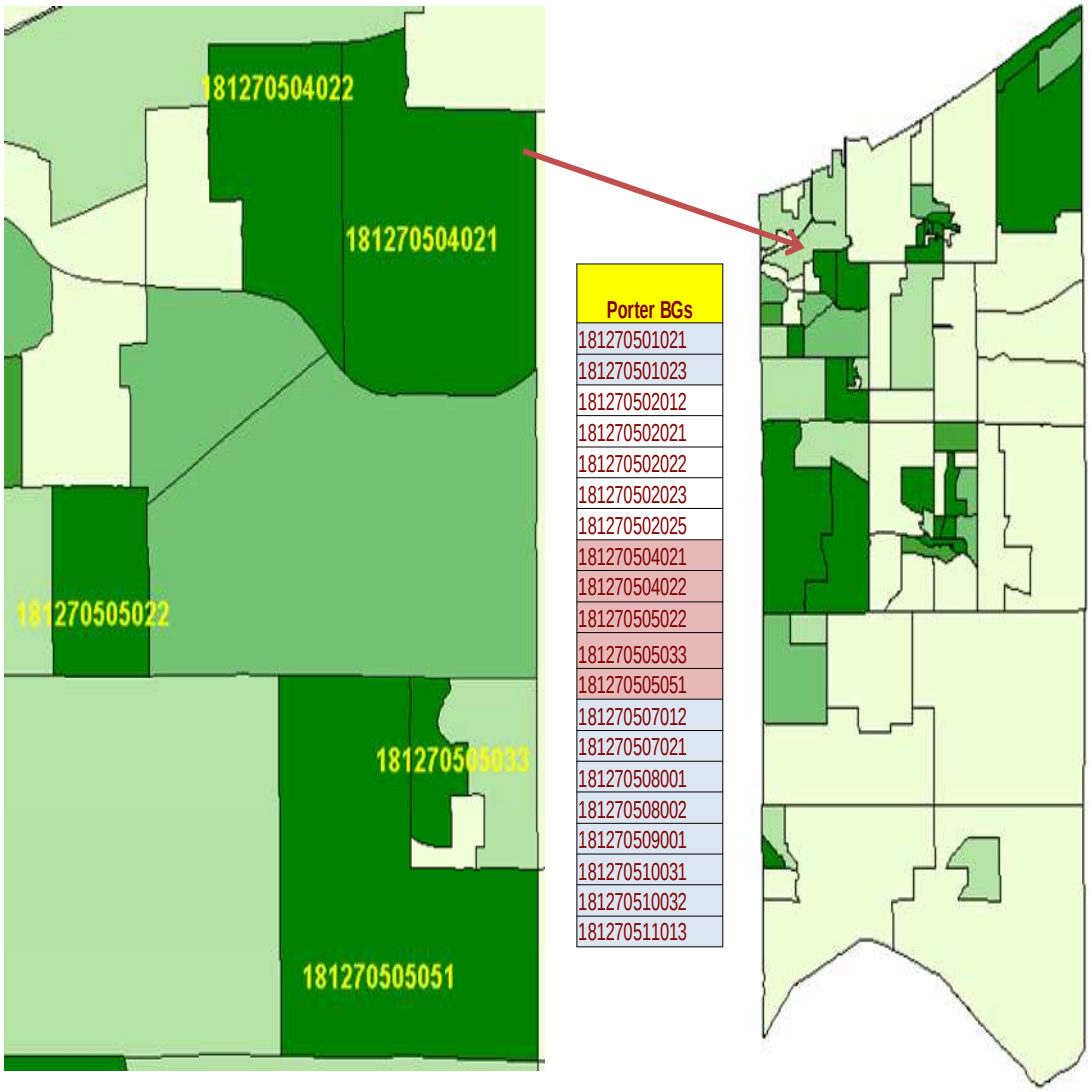
Porter BGs
181270505022
181270509002
181270511013
181270505011
181270507022
181270505032
181270505042
181270510041
181270505012
181270505023

Figure 1.10
Single Moms in Poverty – Top BGs



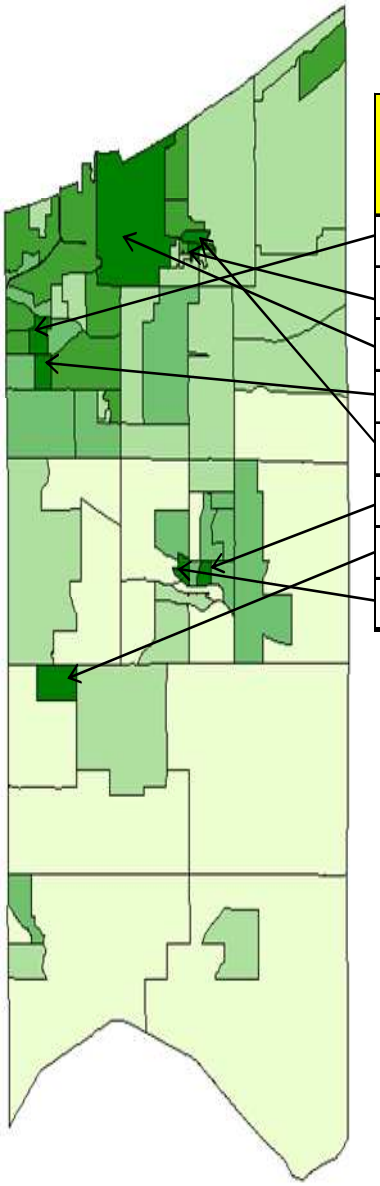
Porter BGs
181270501021
181270501023
181270502012
181270502021
181270502022
181270502023
181270502025
181270504021
181270504022
181270505022
181270505033
181270505051
181270507012
181270507021
181270508001
181270508002
181270509001
181270510031
181270510032
181270511013

Figure 1.11
Single Moms in Poverty – Top BGs



Porter BGs
181270501021
181270501023
181270502012
181270502021
181270502022
181270502023
181270502025
181270504021
181270504022
181270505022
181270505033
181270505051
181270507012
181270507021
181270508001
181270508002
181270509001
181270510031
181270510032
181270511013

Figure 1.12
Divorced Top 10 BGs



Porter BGs	Divorced (%)	RANK for Divorced (%)
181270505013	19.1	1
181270502023	17.7	2
181270503003	17.5	3
181270505022	17.5	3
181270502012	16.7	5
181270508002	15.4	6
181270510041	14.8	7
181270507013	14.5	8

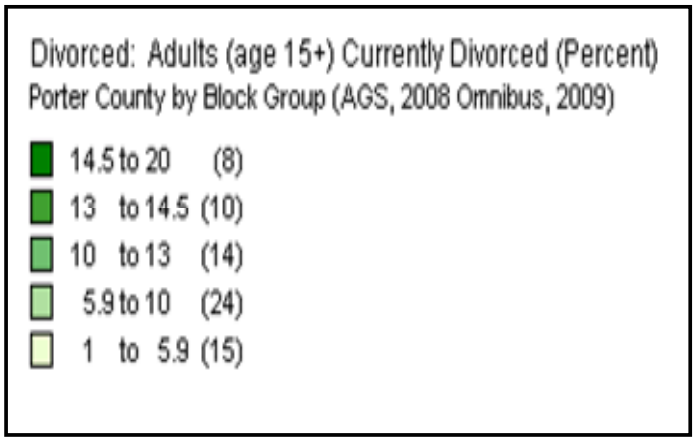
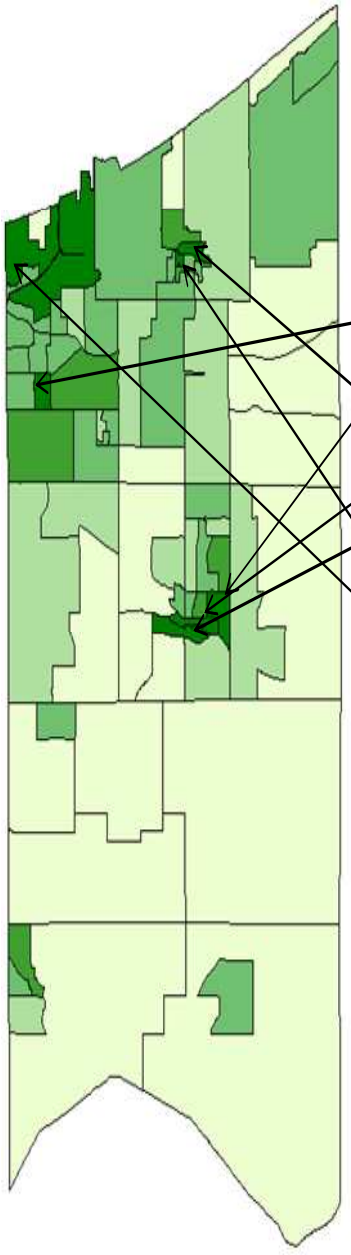


Figure 1.13
Top BGs for Single Parent Families



Porter BGs	Single Parent Families (%)	RANK for Single Parent Families (%)
181270505022	74.7	1
181270508003	60.4	2
181270502012	57.1	3
181270509001	56.4	4
181270509002	54.9	5
181270502022	54.3	6
181270504032	54	7

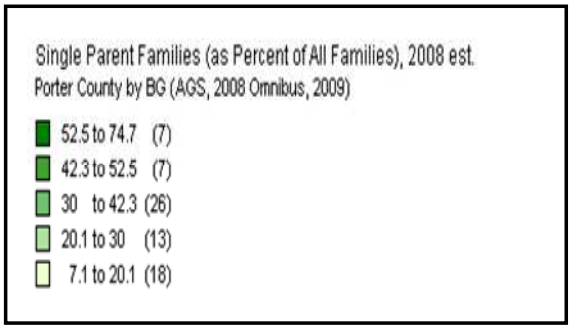
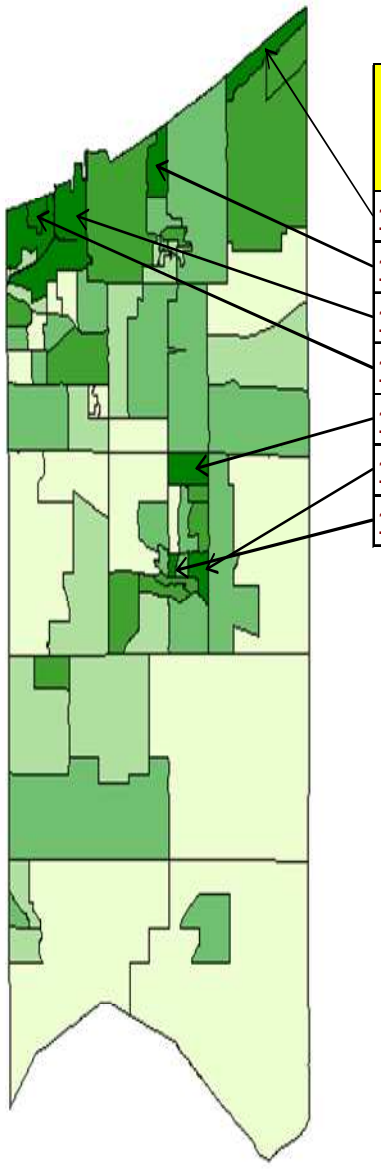
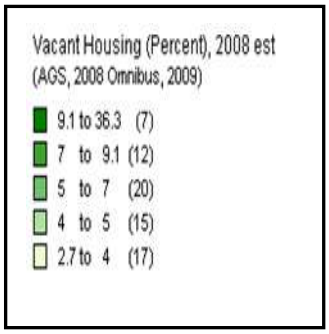


Figure 1.14
Vacant Housing Top BGs



Porter BGs	Vacant Housing (%)	RANK for Vacant Housing (%)
181270501021	36.3	1
181270503001	18.5	2
181270504032	11.7	3
181270504011	11.4	4
181270506021	10.7	5
181270508003	10.1	6
181270508001	9.1	7



Chapter 2
Alcohol

Introduction

In this section we examine the consumption and consequences of the use of alcohol. First, patterns of consumption are examined by looking at the data reported in the Porter County ATOD survey and The College Age Student Survey. Secondly, certain risk factors are examined. Thirdly, data on the consequences of alcohol consumption are examined by looking at treatments at the hospital, mental health facilities, arrests, accidents, and data on alcohol related deaths from the office of the Porter County Coroner.

Consumption Patterns: The ATOD Survey

The following data is taken from the *2009 Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Survey* referred to generally as the ATOD Survey. In some of the tables that follow, data is also included from the 2008 ATOD Survey for comparative purposes. The 2009 version was distributed to Porter County students in grades 6-12 during the spring of 2009. The 2008 version was distributed to Porter County students in grades 6-12 during the spring of 2008. A total of 10,924 surveys were collected, and 10,260 of these were useable for 2008. A total of 6839 surveys were collected, and 6252 of these were useable for 2009. The limits of this data have already been discussed in the introduction. The number of responses per grade averaged close to 1,500 with a high of 1,697 9th grade responses and a low of 1,043 responses from 12th graders for the 2008 data. For the 2009 data, the average was around 890 students for each grade with a high of 1,028 for 9th graders and a low of 583 for 12th graders. It is important to emphasize that data is only available for these two years and we do not have any longer term data across time. In addition, it is important to emphasize that the data is cross sectional and not longitudinal. Keep this in mind when comparisons are made across different grades.

The questions concerning the consumption of alcohol asked about daily use, monthly use, annual use, lifetime use, and binge drinking. The following section presents the responses to questions related to these issues.

Daily Use of Alcohol. The response of students to a question asking about their daily use of alcohol is presented in Table 2.1. As indicated, for 2009 very few students in 6th through 8th

Table 2.1
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Daily Use of Alcohol
ATOD, 2008, 2009

	6th Grade	7th Grade	8th Grade	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2008	.2	.8	1.6	2.9	3.2	3.3	5.2
2009	.4	.7	2.2	3.2	4.1	4.0	4.1

grade report the daily use of alcohol. In the 9th grade, 3.2% say they drink daily and that figure gradually increases to 4.1% of 12th graders who report daily drinking. The figures for 2009 are generally higher, except for the 7th and 12th grade, but they are not large enough to suggest any change in the patterns of consumption.

Monthly Use of Alcohol. The data in Table 2.2 indicate that monthly consumption of alcohol increases for every consumption level as grade levels increase. While 89% of 6th graders in 2009 report never consuming alcohol in the past month, only 49.2% of 12th graders report not consuming alcohol during the same span of time. The percentage of students who report drinking alcohol 1 to 5 times in the past month increases from 4.9% of 6th graders to 16.6% of 8th graders to 29% of 12th graders. Similar increases are seen in all other consumption levels. In the 6-19 times category, consumption increases from 0.9% of 6th graders to 10.6% of 12th graders. While there are slight differences between 2008 and 2009 that suggest some earlier use in 2009 but less use in later grades, these do not seem to indicate any major shifts or trends.

Table 2.2
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Monthly Use of Alcohol
ATOD, 2008, 2009

Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	91.8	85.8	74.0	69.1	65.1	58.5	49.9
Never (2009)	89.0	80.4	73.6	67.5	59.8	53.8	49.2
1-5 Times (2008)	5.3	8.5	17.6	20.3	22.5	27.6	28.4
1-5 Times (2009)	4.9	11.1	16.6	18.5	23.9	28.2	29.0
6-19 Times (2008)	0.5	1.7	3.3	5.2	6.0	7.2	11.8
6-19 Times (2009)	.9	1.6	3.0	5.4	6.6	8.4	10.6
20-40 Times (2008)	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.9	2.2	2.1	4.0
20-40 Times (2009)	.4	.2	.8	1.8	2.5	2.2	2.1
40+ Times (2008)	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2
40+ Times (2009)		.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.1
Total (2008)	6.1	11.0	22.5	28.4	31.7	38.0	45.4
Total (2009)	6.2	13.4	21.8	27.2	34.6	40.5	43.8

Annual Consumption of Alcohol. Table 2.3 presents data on the reported annual consumption of alcohol among Porter County students. Similar to patterns on monthly consumption of alcohol, the percentage of students in 2009 who report consuming alcohol in the past year increases as their grade level increases. Most 6th graders (82.1%) report never using alcohol in the past year, but that figure declines to only 29% of 12th graders who report never consuming alcohol in the past 12 months. While only 10.2% of 6th graders report consuming alcohol 1-5 times in the past year, 26.8% of students in 8th grade or higher report drinking alcohol at that level in the past year. Less than 1.0% of 6th graders report consuming alcohol 20 or more times in the past 12 months, but the percentage of students reporting that level of consumption increases to almost 20% of 12th graders. Again there are differences between 2008 and 2009, but there are not any major trends or patterns that indicate significant changes.

Table 2.3
Percentage of Porter County Students' Reporting Annual Use of Alcohol
ATOD, 2008, 2009

Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	83.1	75.4	56.3	49.6	41.7	37.6	30.5
Never (2009)	82.1	68.7	57.8	48.7	46.8	36.5	29.0
1-5 Times (2008)	12.9	15.2	26.8	27.2	27.8	27.3	26.2
1-5 Times (2009)	10.2	17.3	23.0	24.0	25.2	24.5	26.8
6-19 Times (2008)	1.8	3.9	8.5	10.5	13.3	15.3	15.1
6-19 Times (2009)	1.9	5.2	7.9	12.3	13.4	16.9	18.7
20-40 Times (2008)	0.2	1.2	3.5	4.8	7.3	8.6	11.6
20-40 Times (2009)	.7	1.8	3.3	5.5	6.8	8.2	8.2
40+ Times (2008)	0.4	1.2	2.1	5.3	6.7	8.7	12.4
40+ Times (2009)	.4	1.4	3.6	5.4	8.6	9.6	11.5
Total (2008)	15.3	21.5	40.9	47.8	55.1	59.9	65.3
Total (2009)	13.1	25.7	37.8	47.3	54.1	59.2	65.2

Lifetime Consumption of Alcohol. The data in Table 2.4 demonstrates that lifetime consumption of alcohol increases across grade levels. In 2009 almost three-quarters (74.8%) of 6th grade students report never consuming alcohol in their lifetime. The percentage drops to 23.5% of 12th graders who report never consuming alcohol in their lifetime. Only 0.7% of 6th graders report drinking alcohol over 40 times in their lives, but by the time they reach the 12th grade, 22.3% report drinking more than 40 times in their lifetime. Once again we find differences between 2008 and 2009, but none are large enough or consistent enough to suggest any major changes or trends.

Table 2.4
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Lifetime Use of Alcohol
ATOD, 2008, 2009

Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	77.3	70.5	50.6	44.2	36.0	31.2	25.0
Never (2009)	74.8	65.9	52.1	43.8	36.5	31.0	23.5
1-5 Times (2008)	18.9	21.0	31.0	27.3	28.5	25.6	22.0
1-5 Times (2009)	16.0	22.2	27.2	26.1	25.4	23.1	20.8
6-19 Times (2008)	2.1	5.0	10.2	13.1	14.9	16.1	16.4
6-19 Times (2009)	2.1	7.0	11.2	14.7	14.1	17.2	20.1
20-40 Times (2008)	0.7	1.5	4.4	6.8	8.7	11.2	12.1
20-40 Times (2009)	0.6	1.8	3.8	5.7	9.5	11.9	12.9
40+ Times (2008)	0.6	1.7	3.2	8.2	11.3	15.3	23.6
40+ Times (2009)	0.7	2.2	5.1	9.0	13.8	16.5	22.3
Totals (2008)	22.3	29.2	48.8	55.4	63.4	68.2	74.1
Totals (2009)	19.4	33.1	47.3	55.5	62.9	68.6	76.0

Binge Drinking. Students were asked about the amount of binge drinking they had done in the past two weeks. Binge drinking is defined as having 5 or more drinks in a row. As presented in Table 2.5, the percentage of students who report binge drinking in the past two weeks increases across grade levels. While 92% of 6th graders report not binge drinking in the past two weeks, the percentage drops to 78% of 9th graders and 66.6% of 12th graders. Turning this around, by the time Porter County students reach the 12th grade, almost one-third (30.5%) of them report binge drinking in the past two weeks. The percentage of 12th graders who reported binge drinking 3-5 times in the previous two weeks was 5.8%. Once again we find differences between 2008 and 2009, but none are large enough or consistent enough to suggest any major changes or trends. If there is one slight tendency in all the tables so far it is for current 7th graders to consume at a higher rate than last year's class, and the 12th graders in some areas to consume less. Again, given the nature of the data and the size, these are not new trends, but something to monitor in the future.

Table 2.5
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Binge Drinking in the Past Two Weeks
ATOD, 2008, 2009

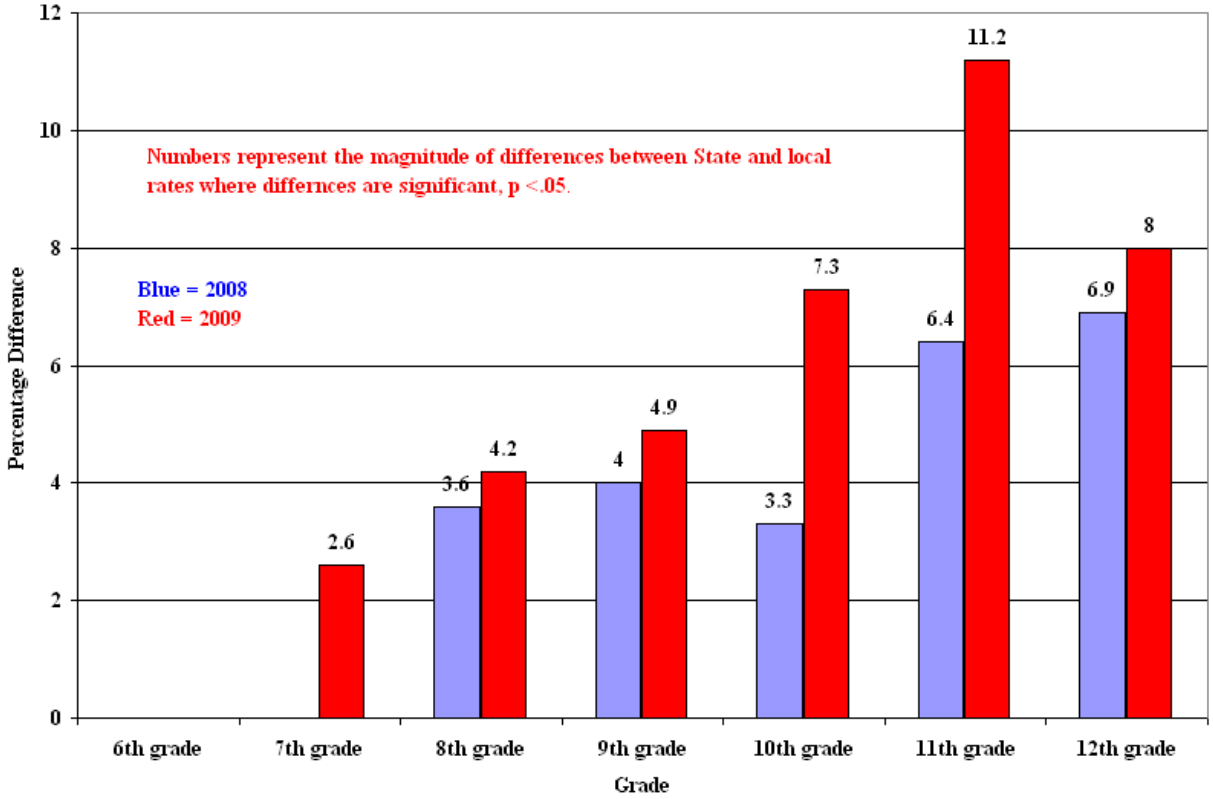
Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
None (2008)	93.4	90.2	83.9	79.3	77.6	71.9	66.6
None (2009)	92.0	86.0	82.6	78.0	71.8	67.2	66.6
Once (2008)	1.7	3.4	7.3	8.1	11.6	11.6	11.1
Once (2009)	2.8	4.5	7.3	6.7	9.7	12.3	13.0
Twice (2008)	0.9	1.5	3.2	3.9	7.1	7.1	8.0
Twice (2009)	1.3	2.4	3.2	4.4	5.8	7.7	7.4
3-5 Times (2008)	0.4	1.0	2.0	3.2	5.2	5.2	8.6
3-5 Times (2009)	0.8	1.4	2.5	4.0	5.6	6.1	5.8
6-9 Times (2008)	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.9	1.3	1.3	2.2
6-9 times (2009)	0.1	0.7	0.6	1.7	1.3	1.7	2.1
10+ Times(2008)	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.6
10+ times (2009)	0.3	0.9	1.3	2.2	2.5	1.8	2.2
Totals (2008)	3.5	6.7	14.2	18.5	26.3	26.3	31.5
Totals (2009)	5.3	9.9	15.0	19.0	25.0	29.6	30.5

State and Porter County Comparisons

In the previous section, data was presented that demonstrated patterns of consumption of alcohol among students in Porter County schools. Another way of looking at the data from the ATOD survey is to compare the responses of local students to those from across the state. In Figures 2.1 to 2.4, data is presented that compares local students with statewide students on monthly, annual, lifetime, and binge drinking. The data in the figures represent the absolute size of the difference between local and state rates expressed in percentage points. Differences are presented only when there is statistically significant difference between state and local numbers at the $p < .05$ level. What this means is that differences this large would occur less than 5 times out of 100 by pure chance, suggesting that it is not chance or error due to sampling. Rather differences this large suggest very likely actual differences in the populations. Note there are no percentages on data related to the daily consumption of alcohol because there were no statistically significant differences on this measure. Also included for comparative purposes is the data from 2008.

Monthly Drinking. In Figure 2.1 data comparing Porter County with statewide averages on the monthly consumption and comparing 2008 and 2009 data on monthly use of alcohol

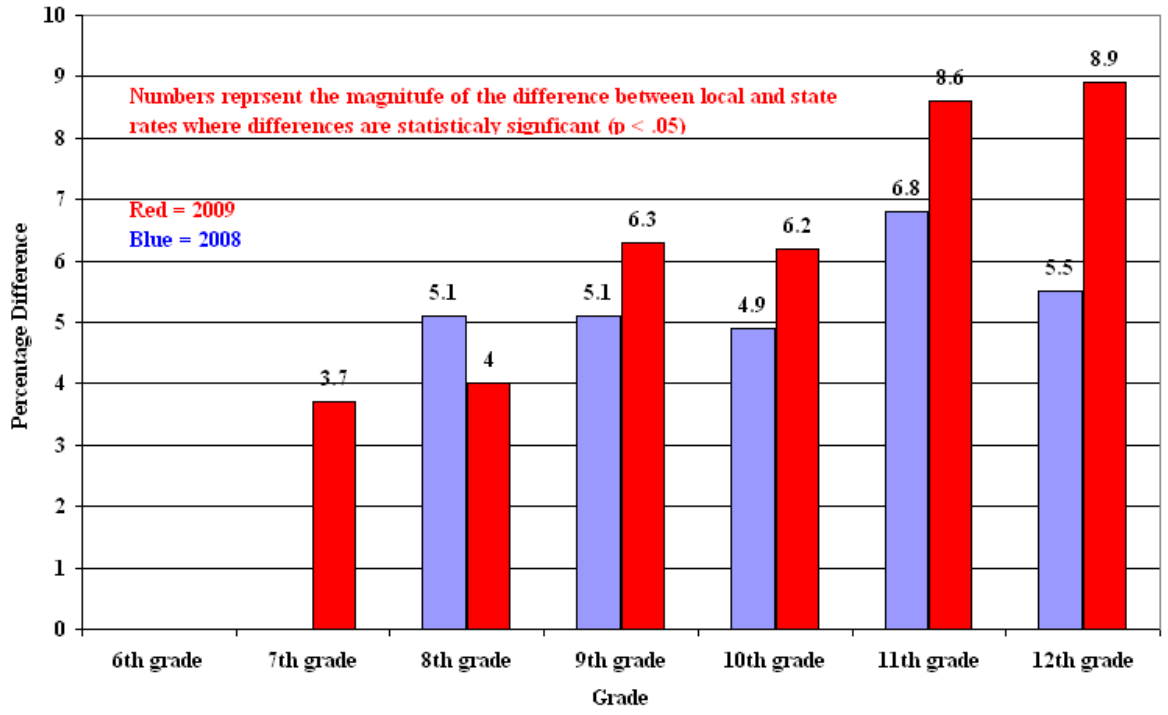
Figure 2.1
Percentage Differences Between Statewide and Porter County Students in the Monthly use of Alcohol, 2008-2009
ATOD, 2008, 2009



indicates that while there is still no significant difference at the 6th grade level, there is now a significant difference at the 7th grade. There continues to be a significant difference for every grade in 2009. Also the differences for 2009 are consistently greater than in 2008.

Annual Drinking. Figure 2.2 focuses on yearly consumption and there is a similar pattern. There are no differences in the 6th grade, but in 7th grade there is now a significant difference. Porter County still exceeds state averages in the 8th through 12th grades, and the magnitude of the difference is larger in 2009 in every grade except 8th.

Figure 2.2
Percentage Differences Between Statewide and Porter County Students in the Annual use of Alcohol, 2008-2009
ATOD, 2008, 2009

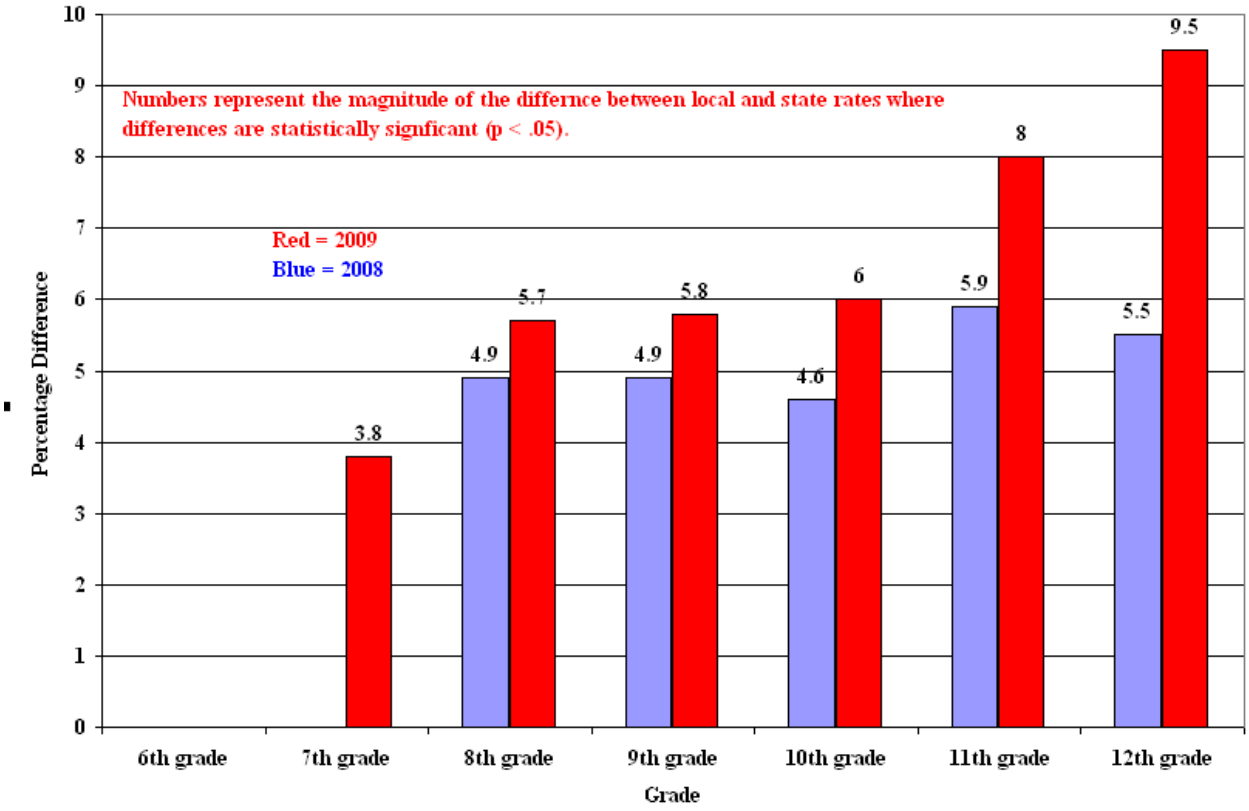


Lifetime Drinking. Once again we see a similar pattern when we look at the consumption of alcohol in one's lifetime. For 2009 there is now a difference at the 7th grade, but still no difference at the 6th grade. In grades 8 through 12 Porter County students exceed state averages and the magnitude of the difference has increased for 2009 to the extent that in the 11th and 12th grade Porter County students exceed state averages by almost 9 percentage points.

Binge Drinking. Figure 2.4 indicates that in most grades Porter County students exceed state averages for binge drinking, and in most grades the magnitude of the differences have increased over the 2008 figures. Similar to the other measures, 7th graders now exceed state

averages. In 2008, 10th graders did not exceed state averages, but in 2009 they do exceed those averages. Percentage differences for students in the 8th, 9th, and 11th grades increased, and in the case of 11th graders, the figure more than doubled. In contrast to 2009, however, 12th grade Porter County students no longer exceed state averages.

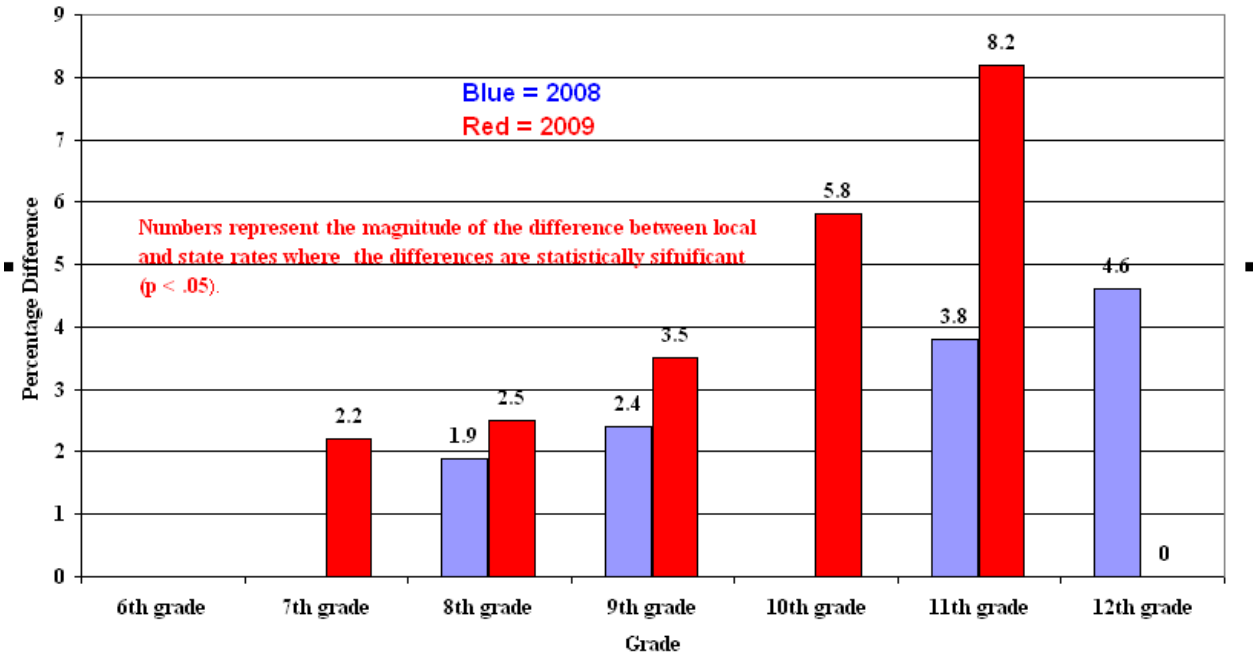
Figure 2.3
Percentage Differences Between Statewide and Porter County Students in the Lifetime use of Alcohol, 2008-2009
ATOD, 2008, 2009



Sex Differences in Alcohol Consumption

Tables 2.6 and 2.7 present data on the differences between male and female students in Porter County on a variety of measures including monthly, annual, and lifetime use of alcohol, as well as patterns of binge drinking. There is a good deal of data and the patterns are not easy to discern. Overall, the patterns of consumption between males and females are quite similar. For

Figure 2.4
Percentage Differences Between Statewide and Porter County Students in the Binge Drinking, 2008-2009
ATOD, 2008, 2009



example, in Table 2.6 for use of alcohol in the past month, there is virtually no difference between males and females. What does seem to happen, however, is that generally females delay initial consumption of alcohol until later grades; yet, when they begin, their patterns are quite similar to males. When it comes to more frequent use, males generally consume a good deal more. For example, in Table 2.7 on lifetime consumption, it should be noted that women indicate more frequent percentage use at the lower consumption levels. However, when it comes to using alcohol more than 40 times, males far exceed females in this category. These data are very consistent with patterns in the data for 2008 *(Porter County Epidemiological Report, 2009).*

Table 2.6
Sex Differences in Monthly and Annual Use of Alcohol by Porter County Students
ATOD, 2009

		Monthly Use of Alcohol by Porter County Schools 6th - 12th Graders by Sex, 2009					**Annual Use of Alcohol by Porter County Schools 6th - 12th Graders by Sex, 2009**				
Grade	**Sex**	**Number of Times**									
		Never	***1-5***	***6-19***	***20-40***	***40+***	***Never***	***1-5***	***6-19***	***20-40***	***40+***
6th	**Male**	87.0	5.3	0.8	--	--	79.8	10.2	3.0	0.6	--
	Female	91.0	4.4	0.9	0.7	--	84.2	10.1	0.9	0.7	0.7
7th	**Male**	80.4	9.1	1.6	0.2	0.6	69.6	14.7	4.6	2.2	1.4
	Female	80.2	13.3	1.5	0.2	0.4	67.6	20.2	5.9	1.3	1.3
8th	**Male**	75.9	14.6	1.8	0.5	0.7	62.6	21.2	6.8	2.3	1.6
	Female	71.8	18.6	3.7	1.0	2.1	53.6	24.7	8.9	4.1	5.2
9th	**Male**	67.1	17.2	6.1	1.6	1.8	48.9	22.5	11.7	5.9	6.3
	Female	68.1	20.0	4.5	1.7	1.1	49.1	25.5	13.0	5.1	4.3
10th	**Male**	56.7	22.7	9.1	1.7	1.9	42.0	24.0	9.3	8.1	11.0
	Female	62.6	25.2	4.2	3.0	1.4	41.4	26.8	17.3	5.2	6.4
11th	**Male**	54.3	23.0	9.2	2.6	3.4	41.1	18.7	14.9	7.5	12.4
	Female	53.3	32.8	7.8	2.0	0.3	32.5	29.8	18.5	9.0	7.0
12th	**Male**	50.2	25.6	8.9	3.1	3.1	32.1	23.2	16.4	7.5	14.3
	Female	49.5	32.0	12.1	1.1	0.7	26.3	29.9	21.4	9.3	8.5

Table 2.7
Sex Differences in Lifetime and Binge Drinking of Alcohol by Porter County Students,
ATOD, 2009

		Lifetime Use of Alcohol by Porter County Schools 6th - 12th Graders by Sex, 2009					Binge Drinking in the Past Two Weeks by Porter County Schools 6th - 12th Graders by Sex, 2009					
		Number of Times										
Gr.	Sex	Never	1-5	6-19	20-40	40+	None	Once	Twice	3-5	6-9	10+
6th	Male	78.1	17.6	2.5	0.2	0.6	90.7	2.8	1.9	0.4	--	0.2
	Female	81.6	14.7	1.5	0.7	0.7	93.4	2.9	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.4
7th	Male	66.5	21.2	6.5	1.8	2.6	84.7	4.6	2.0	1.2	0.6	1.2
	Female	65.2	23.3	7.6	1.7	1.7	87.4	4.3	2.8	1.5	0.9	0.7
8th	Male	56.9	26.9	9.3	3.4	2.7	84.1	6.4	3.0	1.1	0.7	1.1
	Female	47.8	27.8	12.6	4.1	7.0	81.4	7.8	3.5	3.7	0.6	1.4
9th	Male	44.0	25.2	13.9	5.7	10.6	76.9	6.7	3.3	3.7	2.2	3.1
	Female	44.2	26.8	15.3	5.8	7.2	79.2	6.6	5.3	4.3	1.1	1.5
10th	Male	37.2	22.3	13.4	8.3	17.8	68.8	7.9	7.0	6.6	1.7	3.6
	Female	36.0	28.6	14.7	10.7	9.9	74.8	11.5	4.6	4.8	1.0	1.2
11th	Male	36.2	18.7	17.0	10.3	17.5	67.0	10.6	6.9	5.5	2.6	2.9
	Female	26.3	27.3	17.5	13.3	15.3	67.3	14.0	8.3	6.8	1.0	0.8
12th	Male	28.0	18.1	17.4	11.3	25.3	62.1	15.7	6.8	7.8	2.4	1.7
	Female	19.6	22.4	23.1	14.9	19.2	71.5	10.3	7.8	3.9	1.8	2.5

College Student Survey

In an effort to focus more specifically on the 18-25 year old age group a survey was conducted of students currently enrolled in a college or university in Porter County. The effort was to get all major institutions to cooperate with the survey, but we were unable to secure the cooperation of all institutions. As part of the agreement with the cooperating institutions we

promised not to divulge the name of the institution. In the future we will continue to try to gain the cooperation of all the colleges and universities in Porter County.

Monthly Use of Alcohol. Table 2.8 reports the responses of college students between the ages of 18-25. As reported, 27.2% of the students did not drink in the past month indicating that over 70% of them did drink in the past month. A total of 42.4% of them drank between 1-5 times and almost one forth (23%) drank between 6 – 19 times. Only 5.1% drank 20-40 times in the past month while 2.3% drank more than 40 times. Not surprisingly when compared to high school seniors, these college age students are doing a good deal more drinking. For example, whereas almost 50% (49.2%) of high school seniors did not drink in the past month, 27.2% of the college students did not drink in the past month. Similarly, 23% of the college students drank 6-19 times in the past month, only 10.6% of the high school seniors drank that much.

Table 2.8
Percentage of 18-25 Year Olds Reporting Monthly Use of Alcohol
College Student Survey, 2009

Times in Past Month	Percentage	N
Never	27.2%	70
1-5 Times	42.4%	109
6-19 Times	23.0%	59
20-40 Times	5.1%	13
40+ Times	2.3%	6
Total	100.0%	257

Binge Drinking. Table 2.9 reports the responses of college students in Porter County to the question of how many times they engaged in binge drinking in the past two weeks. Binge drinking is defined as consuming 5 or more drinks at one sitting. As indicated in the table, 60.3% reported not binge drinking, however 17.9% said they had done it at least once in the past two weeks and 10.9% said they had done it twice. A total of 8.9% said they did it 3-5 times in the past two weeks and 1.9% said they had done it between 6 and 9 times. This is a slightly higher rate than reported by high school seniors in the County. Recall that approximately 2/3 of high school seniors said they had not done binge drinking in the past two weeks, and only 2.1% had binge drank 6-9 times in the past two weeks.

Table 2.9
Binge Drinking by College Students in Porter County, 2009
College Student Survey, 2009

Binge Drinking in the Past Two Weeks	Percentage	N
None	60.3%	155
Once	17.9%	46
Twice	10.9%	28
3-5 Times	8.9%	23
6-9 Times	1.9%	5
Total	100.0%	257

Risk Factors

ATOD Survey Data. The five tables on the next several pages present data from the 2009 ATOD survey related to risk factors and the consumption of alcohol. They begin to paint a picture of the reported reasons why students drink, where they get their alcohol, their perception of the risk associated with occasional drinking and binge drinking, and their perception of both their peers' and parents' approval of occasional and binge drinking.

Why They Drink. Table 2.10 presents data on the reported reasons why Porter County students drink compared to state averages. While the patterns do change across grades, focusing on the reasons for drinking for 12th graders, you see that the number one reason by far is "to have a good time with friends." A total of 44.8% of students give this as a reason to drink. The second most frequent reason is "to feel good or get high" (18.9%), followed by "because it tastes good" (17.7%), "because of boredom" (13.0%), and "to get away from my problems" (10.3%). Generally the responses of Porter County students exceed state averages on these reasons for drinking with the possible exception of "it tastes good," where the results are somewhat mixed.

Table 2.10
Percentage of Porter County Students Most Important Reasons for Drinking
Porter County Students Shaded
ATOD, 2009, Indiana Youth Survey, 2009

	Grade						
Reasons for Drinking	**6th**	**7th**	**8th**	**9th**	**10th**	**11th**	**12th**
To feel good or get high	1.7	2.5	6.6	11.4	13.6	16.4	18.9
	0.9	2.5	5.2	8.1	11.6	13.3	15.7
To seek deeper insights or understanding	0.3	0.8	1.0	2.1	2.6	3.3	5.0
	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.6	2.2	2.8	3.2
To have a good time with friends	2.1	7.2	15.7	24.7	34.9	39.3	44.8
	1.9	6.2	12.7	20.6	27.8	33.3	39.4
To fit in with a group I like	0.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	0.9	2.0	3.1
	0.7	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.5
To get away from my problems	1.2	3.6	7.9	8.8	12.3	11.2	10.3
	1.7	3.6	6.5	8.4	10.3	10.7	10.7
Because of boredom	1.7	5.6	8.3	9.9	11.4	13.6	13.0
	1.6	4.0	7.1	9.0	10.6	11.3	12.3
Because of anger	1.1	2.5	6.0	7.0	7.1	7.5	6.0
	1.3	2.7	4.8	5.9	6.8	6.8	6.7
To get through the day	0.5	0.9	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.4
	0.5	1.0	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.4
To increase the effects of other drugs	0.3	0.8	1.8	2.9	3.3	2.9	2.7
	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.7	2.1	2.7	2.8
To decrease the effects of other drugs	--	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7
	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
To get to sleep	0.3	1.4	1.7	2.4	2.2	3.2	3.1
	0.4	0.9	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.6	3.2
Because it tastes good	3.5	8.6	12.8	14.7	18.6	17.2	17.7
	3.1	6.4	11.1	13.8	15.1	16.2	18.2

Sources of Alcohol. It also is important to know where underage persons get their alcohol. Table 2.11 reports on student responses to this question. For comparative purposes, state averages are also included in the table. The shaded numbers are responses from Porter County students and directly below these numbers are the state averages. As indicated, the most important sources among those in 12th grade are, not surprisingly, having someone else buy it (13.9%) and getting it from a person over 21 (11.5%). The amount received from family members varies over time from a high of 6.7% in 10th grade to 3% in the 6th grade. There are only slight differences between local and state responses. However, the major differences is that 12th grade Porter County students are more likely to get someone else to buy it for them, and in all grades they are more likely to get alcohol from family members. The numbers are similar to 2008 except that the percentage in 2009 who receive alcohol from family members is a bit higher in the early years of high school.

Table 2.11
Percentage Reporting the Source of Alcohol: Porter County and State Averages
ATOD, 2009, Indiana Youth Survey, 2009
Porter County figures are shaded

Source		6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Main Sources of Alcohol	No Answer	10.6	9.3	6.9	7.1	8.5	7.4	10.3
		9.3	7.8	7.6	8.2	8.3	8.6	9.1
	No drink	82.4	77.2	71.6	66.3	59.0	54.7	49.7
		84.8	80.9	74.7	70.2	65.7	63.4	57.1
	Liquor Stores/supermarkets	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.3	0.9
		0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.1
	Restaurants/bars/clubs	--	--	--	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5
		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
	Public events	--	--	0.1	0.2	--	--	0.2
		--	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Had someone else buy it	0.4	0.7	2.9	5.4	6.6	10.2	13.9
		.2	.9	2.1	3.9	6.4	8.6	11.7
	Person 21 or older	1.0	1.6	3.1	3.9	6.7	9.9	11.5
		.8	1.4	2.5	3.8	5.3	6.5	8.7
	Took it from a store	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.7
		.1	.2	.3	.3	.4	.4	.5
	Family members	3.0	4.8	6.2	6.5	6.7	6.6	5.5
		2.4	3.9	5.2	4.9	4.4	3.6	3.6
	Other ways	2.3	6.1	8.7	9.8	11.3	8.3	6.9
		2.3	4.7	7.3	8.4	8.8	7.8	7.7

Perceived Risk of Occasional and Binge Drinking. Table 2.12 represents data on the perceived risk of occasional and binge drinking. For comparative purposes state averages are also included in the table. The shaded numbers are responses from Porter County students and directly below these numbers are the state averages. First, when looking at occasional drinking, there is a clear pattern where the perception of the risk involved goes down as grade level goes up. For example, 20.9% of 6th graders perceive no risk and this figure grows to 39.2% for 12th graders. Similarly, 17.7% of 6th graders perceive a great risk in occasional drinking, but this

Table 2.12
Percentage Reporting Perceived Risk of Occasional and Binge Drinking:
Porter County and State Averages
ATOD, 2009, *Indiana Youth Survey, 2009*
Porter County figures are shaded

Activity	Risk	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Occasionally Consume 1-2 Drinks	None	20.9	23.5	28.1	31.9	37.2	39.2	35.8
		22.7	23.7	28.5	30.8	32.3	34.5	37.5
	Slight	36.3	37.9	37.8	36.0	35.0	38.3	39.8
		35.1	36.7	36.1	34.2	35.4	34.1	33.7
	Moderate	16.3	15.0	15.1	13.3	11.9	8.4	9.3
		16.3	15.3	13.5	12.8	11.9	10.8	9.4
	Great	17.7	17.0	14.6	13.3	9.2	8.4	9.3
		19.2	17.8	15.9	15.7	14.1	14.4	13.1
Binge Drink Weekly	None	8.9	7.6	8.2	10.7	9.9	9.9	6.0
		10.0	8.5	9.8	9.8	9.5	9.6	9.8
	Slight	11.4	14.8	15.9	18.4	21.0	22.2	23.2
		12.6	14.0	16.8	18.5	19.6	20.6	22.5
	Moderate	28.3	31.2	32.8	31.1	31.8	34.2	32.4
		28.4	29.8	30.2	30.1	30.7	30.9	30.7
	Great	43.8	39.5	38.5	34.8	31.8	29.4	32.1
		42.2	41.2	37.1	35.0	33.6	32.9	30.8

number is almost halved to 9.3% for 12th graders. By the time students reach the 12th grade, 75.6% perceive either no or only a slight risk in occasionally having 1-2 drinks. There are not a lot of differences between Porter County students and state averages, but overall there is a tendency for Porter County students to perceive less risk in occasional drinking. In particular,

Porter County students are less likely to see occasional drinking as a great risk. These figures are quite similar to the data from 2008.

As to the perceived risks in binge drinking, there is not much change in the perception of risk from 6th grade (8.9%) to the 12th grade (6%). The percentage of students who perceive a slight risk almost doubles from 6th (11.4%) to 12th grade (23.2%) and the percentage that see a moderate risk only changes slightly. The largest change occurs in the percentage who perceive a great risk where 43.8% of 6th graders perceive a great risk and that figure drops to 32.1% for 12th graders. Comparisons to state figures are difficult and tend to vary depending on the grade level and the degree of risk. For example, a higher percentage of Porter County 12th graders see a greater risk in binge drinking than the state averages, but the reverse is true for 9th, 10th, and 11th, graders. In general, however, the patterns that emerge in the local data are similar to the state averages. Overall, the Porter County figures are quite similar to those in 2008.

Peer Approval of Occasional Drinking. Critical to understanding why students drink is their perception of their peer's approval of drinking. Students were asked if they thought their peers strongly approved to strongly disapproved of either occasional or binge drinking. The results are presented in Table 2.13. For comparative purposes state averages are also included in the table. The shaded numbers are responses from Porter County students and directly below these numbers are the state averages. As indicated, the percentage of students who perceive their peers strongly approving of occasional drinking increases across grade levels reaching 12.2% for 12th graders. At the same time, the number who perceive their peers as approving runs from 4.3% in the 6th grade to 34.8% in the 12th grade. Also, the perception of the number of their peers who strongly disapprove drops from 55.4% in the 6th grade to 17.5% among 12th graders. Porter County students are much more likely to see their peers as approving and strongly approving, and much less likely to see their peers as strongly disapproving of occasional drinking than state averages. At the same time, when compared to 2008, there is a tendency for the percentage of Porter County students who see their peers as strongly disapproving of occasional drinking to increase and the percentage approving to decline in 2009.

Peer Approval of Binge Drinking. When it comes to binge drinking the patterns are similar, but the numbers are not quite as large. Interestingly, as indicated in Table 2.14, while still quite low, the percentage of students who perceive that their peers strongly approve of binge drinking rises from 2.3% in 6th grade to 7.9% in the 12th grade. The perception of the number of their peers who approve of binge drinking runs from 1.3% in the 6th grade to 20.9% in the 12th grade. The perception of their peers as strong disapprovers declines from 63.8% in the 6th grade to 29.3% in the 12th grade. Overall, there is a slight tendency for Porter County students to perceive their peers as being more approving, especially after the 8th grade, than state averages and less strongly disapproving of occasional drinking. These figures indicate a degree of improvement over the figures reported in the 2008 ATOD survey with a slight decline in the percentage of Porter County students approving of binge drinking.

Table 2.13
Percentage Reporting Perceived Peer Approval of Occasional Drinking: Porter County and State Averages
ATOD, 2009; *Indiana Youth Survey, 2009*
Porter County figures are shaded

		6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Occasionally consume 1-2 alcoholic drinks	Strongly Approve	2.9	3.8	4.8	7.5	9.4	10.9	12.2
		2.9	3.6	5.4	6.2	7.6	8.8	10.6
	Approve	4.3	9.3	19.3	22.9	29.2	36.1	34.8
		4.6	8.1	14.2	19.4	24.4	26.4	30.5
	Do Not Know	15.7	17.3	19.5	20.3	19.1	19.4	17.8
		14.3	16.7	20.2	21.7	21.9	22.0	21.2
	Disapprove	10.8	14.5	12.7	12.1	12.2	10.4	9.4
		12.1	12.8	12.4	12.8	11.3	10.9	9.6
	Strongly Disapprove	55.4	45.6	37.9	30.0	23.0	17.3	17.5
		56.5	50.2	40.6	32.2	27.0	24.7	20.5

Table 2.14
Percentage Reporting Perceived Peer Approval of Binge Drinking: Porter County and State Averages
ATOD, 2009; *Indiana Youth Survey, 2009*
Porter County figures are shaded

Binge Drink Weekly	Strongly Approve	2.3	2.7	3.7	5.8	7.3	6.7	7.9
		2.7	3.0	4.3	5.0	6.0	6.4	7.7
	Approve	1.7	3.9	8.7	12.9	17.5	21.2	20.9
		1.4	3.6	6.9	10.0	14.0	15.8	18.6
	Do Not Know	11.3	13.6	19.4	17.4	19.4	21.2	17.0
		10.6	12.7	16.6	19.4	20.1	21.0	20.6
	Disapprove	9.2	11.2	12.4	14.0	13.5	14.6	16.5
		8.9	10.6	12.4	13.8	13.7	13.9	14.3
	Strongly Disapprove	63.8	58.8	49.5	42.3	35.6	29.9	29.3
		66.5	61.4	52.4	44.0	38.2	35.7	31.1

Parental Approval of Occasional Drinking. Responses to the questions about perceived parental approval of occasional and binge drinking are presented in Table 2.15. For comparative purposes, state averages are also included in the table. The shaded numbers are responses from Porter County students and directly below these numbers are the state averages.

Students do not see their parents as strongly approving of occasional drinking, but the perception that parents approve to some degree rises as grade level increases. For example, 2.4% of 6th graders perceive their parents as approving, but by the time they are 12th graders, 11.3% say their parents would approve of occasional drinking and another 13.2% do not know what their parents think on this. Interestingly, the perception that their parents disapprove increases across grades beginning with 4.2% in the 6th grade and 18% in the 12th grade. On the other hand, the percentage perceiving their parents as strongly disapproving drops from 73% in the 6th grade to 45.6% in the 12th grade. The comparison to the state presents a mixed picture. For Porter County students there is a slightly higher percentage of those who strongly approve at the 11th and 12th grade levels, and approve at the 10th and 11th grades. At the same time, there is a higher percentage of Porter County students who see their parents as disproving the occasional consumption of alcohol. In comparing the Porter County student responses to 2008, there is a tendency for the perception of parental disapproval of binge drinking to go down.

Table 2.15
Percentage Reporting Perceived Parental Approval of Occasional & Binge Drinking: Porter County and State Averages
ATOD, 2009; *Indiana Youth Survey, 2009*
Porter County figures are shaded

Question	Approval	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Occasionally consume 1-2 alcoholic drinks	Strongly Approve	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.6	2.6	2.6
		2.4	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2
	Approve	2.4	3.4	5.8	6.0	9.7	10.2	11.3
		2.4	3.6	4.8	6.0	7.2	8.6	11.5
	Do Not Know	6.1	6.1	10.2	9.5	10.1	11.5	13.2
		6.4	7.4	9.1	9.9	10.8	12.3	13.8
	Disapprove	4.2	7.5	8.0	11.1	12.2	14.8	18.0
		5.6	6.3	7.5	9.8	10.8	12.3	13.8
	Strongly Disapprove	73.0	70.4	67.7	63.9	59.1	55.3	45.6
		73.1	71.9	68.9	64.4	61.1	57.4	51.2
Binge Drink Weekly	Strongly Approve	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.1
		2.4	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8
	Approve	0.7	0.4	1.4	1.8	3.5	2.1	2.2
		.5	.8	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.4	3.6
	Do Not Know	4.0	4.6	6.9	6.5	7.9	6.5	6.0
		4.4	5.0	6.2	7.0	7.8	8.9	10.0
	Disapprove	3.4	3.4	4.3	5.1	9.3	11.6	12.3
		3.7	4.1	5.1	6.7	7.9	9.8	11.4
	Strongly Disapprove	77.5	79.1	80.1	77.5	71.2	72.2	68.4
		79.0	79.3	77.9	74.7	72.1	69.5	65.4

Except for the magnitude, the pattern in the way students perceive parental approval for binge drinking is similar to that for occasional drinking. As indicated in Table 2.15, only 1.9% of 6th graders perceive parental approval of binge drinking and that figure only rises to 2.1% for 12th graders. While perception of parental disapproval rises across the grades the number of students perceiving their parents as strongly disapproving of binge drinking drops from 77.5% to 68.4%. Interestingly, beginning in the 8th grade in nearly every grade approximately 7% of the students do not know if their parents approve or disapprove of their binge drinking. There is a slight tendency for Porter County students to see their parents approving of binge drinking more than state averages, but this is offset a bit because Porter County students perceive their parents as more strongly disapproving of binge drinking than state averages. These figures are quite similar to the figures in the 2008 ATOD survey.

Participation in Afterschool Activities. In Chapter 1 data on participation in camps and family events was presented. Here we add data in Table 2.16 on student participation in afterschool activities. For comparative purposes state averages are also included in the table. The shaded numbers are responses from Porter County students and directly below these numbers are the state averages. Data on the same subjects was unavailable for 2009, so the data is from the 2008 ATOD reports. In the top part of the table, the percentages of students who are involved in activities without adult supervision are presented. The percentage of 6th graders reporting no days in after school activities without adult supervision is 36.8% and that figure drops to only 6.6% for students in the 12th grade. At the other end, 6.7% of Porter County 6th graders report no adult supervision for 130-180 days per year and that number increases to 17.7% for students in the 12th grade. Overall, Porter County students spend a good deal of time after school without adult supervision. Additionally, they report spending more unsupervised time than other students from across the state.

The bottom half of Table 2.16 reports the percentage of students who report spending various amounts of time at home with adult supervision. Porter County students spend a good deal of time both with adult supervision at home and without it. Not surprisingly, the amount of time spent at home with adult supervision declines with grade level. For example, 26% of 6th graders report spending 130-180 days at home with adult supervision, while 14.6% of 12th graders report spending that much time with adult supervision. Contrary to the data on unsupervised time after school, Porter County students appear to spend more time overall at home with adult supervision than do students across the rest of the state. For example, 6.1% of 6th grade students in Porter County spend no days at home with adult supervision compared to 10.8% of 6th graders across the rest of the state.

Table 2.16
Percentage of Students Reporting Participation in Various after School Activities
Porter County and State averages
ATOD, 2008
Porter County figures are shaded

Activity	# of Days	Grade						
		6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Socialization Without Adult Supervision	None	29.0	17.7	9.7	8.4	5.4	3.8	3.5
		36.8	23.6	16.0	12.1	9.4	7.8	6.6
	1-9 Days	18.2	18.3	15.0	11.8	9.9	6.7	6.2
		19.6	18.5	16.5	14.5	10.7	8.3	7.9
	10-29 Days	11.9	14.6	15.6	13.0	12.7	9.5	9.7
		11.2	13.4	14.5	14.0	12.3	11.3	10.7
	30-59 Days	9.1	12.0	13.5	16.1	16.2	14.7	16.3
		7.8	11.0	12.8	14.5	14.9	15.3	16.1
	60-89 Days	7.9	9.9	14.2	16.2	18.2	18.4	18.7
		5.4	8.4	11.4	13.6	15.1	16.6	17.1
	90-129 Days	6.4	10.4	13.8	15.0	16.3	21.7	20.5
		5.1	7.8	10.6	12.2	15.4	17.0	17.4
	130-180 Days	7.8	11.2	14.0	16.3	18.1	21.0	20.7
		6.7	10.1	12.6	12.7	15.6	17.3	17.7
At Home With Adult Supervision	None	6.1	7.7	5.8	6.1	4.9	4.8	5.4
		10.8	9.5	9.2	8.4	8.4	8.0	8.2
	1-9 Days	11.6	8.6	8.7	8.0	7.6	7.5	10.6
		11.7	10.4	10.2	9.2	8.7	8.7	9.4
	10-29 Days	8.7	8.8	11.1	10.1	13.4	11.7	12.3
		9.4	9.0	9.9	10.1	10.3	11.0	11.5
	30-59 Days	9.2	10.8	14.8	16.0	15.8	16.0	19.1
		8.4	10.1	11.6	12.7	13.7	14.7	15.7
	60-89 Days	10.4	12.8	13.8	16.3	19.0	19.4	14.9
		9.1	11.0	12.8	14.3	15.2	16.3	15.6
	90-129 Days	17.3	19.0	21.4	20.9	20.5	19.4	17.4
		15.5	17.7	18.7	19.0	19.0	18.2	17.1
	130-180 Days	25.5	24.2	17.9	17.9	14.4	16.1	14.9
		26.0	23.1	20.0	18.4	16.8	15.3	14.6

College Student Survey

Reasons for Drinking. Respondents in the College Student Survey were asked many of the same questions that were asked in the ATOD survey. Table 2.17 reports the results for the

reported reasons for drinking. As indicated, the most important reason is “to have a good time with friends" (61.2%), followed by “to relax and relieve tension” (40.3%), “because it tastes good” (33.8%), “to feel good or get high” (14.1%), and “because of boredom” (12.2%). While the questions asked in this survey are different than those on the ATOD survey, comparisons can be made. Looking at the college student responses compared to the 12th graders, both groups indicate having a good time with friends is the number one reason for drinking. After that, there are some differences. College students seem to view relaxing and reliving tension as a much more important reason for drinking than high school 12th graders. Both, however, seem to have similar views about the role of relieving boredom and the role of the taste of alcohol.

Table 2.17
Reasons for Drinking According to College Students in Porter County, 2009
College Student Survey, 2009

	Importance Level		
Reasons for Drinking	**Important**	**Not Important**	**N**
No drink	24.3%	75.7%	263
To experiment	7.2%	92.8%	263
To relax or relieve tension	40.3%	59.7%	263
To feel good or get high	14.1%	85.9%	263
To seek deeper insights or understanding	2.3%	97.7%	263
To have a good time with friends	61.2%	38.8%	263
To fit in with a group I like	2.7%	97.3%	263
To get away from my problems	7.6%	92.4%	263
Because of boredom	12.2%	87.8%	263
Because of anger	4.2%	95.8%	263
To get through the day	2.7%	97.3%	263
To increase the effects of other drugs	0.4%	99.6%	263
To decrease the effects of other drugs	0.0%	100.0%	263
To get to sleep	1.5%	98.5%	263
Because it tastes good	33.8%	66.2%	263
Because I am hooked	0.4%	99.6%	263

Sources of Alcohol. The College Student Survey also asked a question about the source of their alcohol. Table 2.18 presents the responses to that question. As indicated the major source is at liquor stores and supermarkets (33.6%). The reason this figure is so high is because the response groups all students ages 18-25 into this category. There was no way to distinguish those persons who were under 21. Similarly, 13.7% got alcohol at bars, restaurants, or clubs. It can be assumed that most of this was legal. It is important to note, however, that a large percentage of students (15.2%) – it can be assumed these were under 21 – had someone over 21 purchase it for them, and another 5.1% had someone else buy it for them. Alcohol availability then for persons under 21 does seem to relate to others who are likely of legal age purchasing the alcohol for them.

Table 2.18
Percentage Reporting the Source of Alcohol: 18-25 Year Olds
College Student Survey, 2009

Source		%	N
Main Sources of Alcohol	No drink	25.0%	64
	Liquor Stores/supermarkets	33.6%	86
	Restaurants/bars/clubs	13.7%	35
	Had someone else buy it	5.1%	13
	Person 21 or older	15.2%	39
	Family members	3.9%	10
	Other ways	3.5%	9
	Total	100.00%	256

Perceived Risk of Occasional and Binge Drinking. College students also were asked about the perceived risks of occasional and binge drinking. As indicated in Table 2.19, 50.4% of college students surveyed saw no risk in occasional drinking, 40.9% saw only a slight risk, 5.6% saw a moderate risk, and 3.2% saw a great risk. Overall, this is a substantially lower perception of risk than for the 12th graders in the ATOD survey. As for binge drinking, 4.4% saw no risk, 20.7% saw a slight risk, 43.8% saw a moderate risk, and 31.1% saw a great risk. With the exception of the perception of moderate risk, the perception of risk among college students for binge drinking is quite similar to that of 12th graders in Porter County.

Table 2.19
Perception of Alcohol Risks of 18-25 Year Olds
College Student Survey, 2009

Drinking	No Risk	Slight Risk	Moderate Risk	Great Risk	N
Occasional Drinking	50.4%	40.9%	5.6%	3.2%	252
Binge Drinking	4.4%	20.7%	43.8%	31.1%	251

Perception of Approval of Friends and Family: Occasional and Binge Drinking.

Friends and Occasional Drinking. College students also were asked about whether their friends and family approved of occasional and binge drinking. Table 2.20 reports the responses to these questions. College students generally see their friends as approving of occasional drinking. In fact, 21.7% see their friends as strongly approving and another 58.6% see their friends as approving. Only 3.2% see their friends as disapproving and 6.8% see their friends as strongly disapproving. When these data are compared to 12th graders in Porter County, there is a substantially different perception of their friends approving or disapproving of occasional drinking. College students see their friends as approving much more and disapproving much less.

Friends and Binge Drinking. When it comes to college students' perception of their friends approval of binge drinking, 7.2% see their friends as strongly approving and 28.4% see their friends as approving. Overall, college students see their friends as disapproving of binge drinking more than approving with 26.8% perceiving their friends as disapproving and 20% as strongly disapproving. A total of 17.6% claim they do not know what their friends think about binge drinking. When compared to the responses of 12th graders in Porter County, college students see a greater number of their friends as approving of binge drinking and a smaller number of their friends as strongly disapproving.

Family and Occasional Drinking. When it comes to how college students in Porter County perceive their families' view of occasional drinking, most (57.2%) see their families as approving, with 7.8% seeing their families as strongly approving, and 49.4% seeing their families as approving. Only 17.7% see their families as strongly disapproving, 13.6% disapproving, and 11.5% claim they don't know their families view on occasional drinking. Not surprisingly, these figures are substantially different than for high school students in Porter County. For example, while 17.7% of college students see their parents as strongly disapproving of occasionally drinking, 45.6% of high school seniors see their parents as strongly disapproving.

Family and Binge Drinking. Overwhelmingly (83.9%), college students see their families as disapproving of binge drinking with 50.2% seeing their families as strongly disapproving, and 33.7% seeing their families as disapproving. Only 6.6% see their families as approving, another .4% see their families as strongly approving, and 9.1% claim they don't know. These figures are quite similar to those reported by 12th graders in Porter County except that 68.4% of high school students see their families as strongly disapproving of binge drinking.

Table 2.20
Perception of Approval of Drinking of Friends and Family by 18-25 Year Olds
College Student Survey, 2009

Approval	Strong Approval	Approval	Don't Know	Disapproval	Strong Disapproval	N
Friends						
Drinking Alcohol	21.7%	58.6%	9.6%	3.2%	6.8%	249
Binge Drinking	7.2%	28.4%	17.6%	26.8%	20.0%	250
Family	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drinking Alcohol	7.8%	49.4%	11.5%	13.6%	17.7%	243
Binge Drinking	0.4%	6.6%	9.1%	33.7%	50.2%	243

Risk Factors and the Consumption of Alcohol

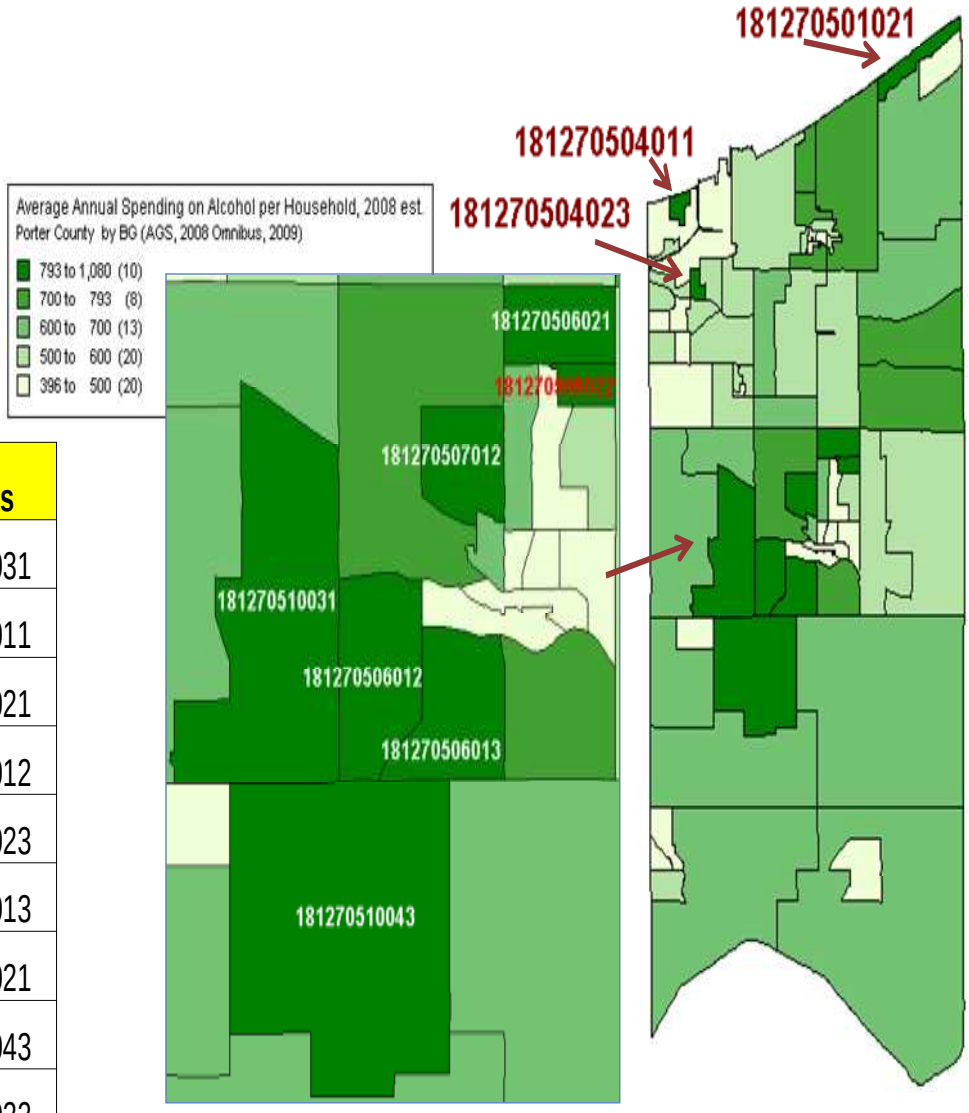
Outlets, Expenditures, and Illegal Sales. General risk factors already have been discussed. An additional part of the environment affecting patterns of alcohol consumption in the community relates to the number of outlets for the sale of alcohol in the community, the amount of money persons in the community spend on alcohol, and the effectiveness of the enforcement of the sale of alcohol to minors. Porter County has a slightly lower per capita rate for alcohol sale outlets than the entire state at .0018 per 1000 persons, compared to .0020 per 1000 persons at the state level. At the same time, residents of Porter County spend more money on alcohol than does the average household in Indiana and in the nation. This includes spending on all types of alcohol (beer, wine, and whiskey) and purchasing it to consume in the home, away from home, or on trips. This data is reported in Table 2.21. A more specific picture of just where the higher rates of spending in the county are is portrayed in Figure 2.5. As indicated, rates of spending are quite high across the county, but there are several areas where consumption rates are even higher. These include areas surrounding the larger urban areas like Valparaiso, Portage, and Chesterton.

The high rates of expenditures on alcohol are combined with a sizeable percentage of retail outlets that have failed tests and have sold alcohol to minors. As indicated in Table 2.22, county-wide in 2007 78% of the outlets passed, but 22% were caught selling to minors. That figure jumped to a 42% failure rate in 2009. The areas that had the highest failure rates included Valparaiso (48%), Portage and Chesterton (41%), and Hebron (66%), but Hebron only had 9 outlets checked.

Table 2.21
Spending on Alcohol in Porter County
Risk and Protective Factor Data, IPRC, 2009

Category of Alcohol Spending	Porter	Indiana	U.S.
Annual Alcohol Spending per HH	657.0	557.0	617.0
Beer and ale not at home	91.0	78.0	86.0
Wine away from home	45.0	38.0	42.0
Whiskey away from home	75.0	63.0	70.0
Alcohol On Out-of-Town Trips	81.0	68.0	76.0
Beer and ale at home	195.0	165.0	183.0
Wine at home	105.0	89.0	99.0
Whiskey at home	26.0	22.0	24.0
Whiskey and other Liquor at Home	63.0	54.0	59.0
Median Household Income	65,260	51,385	51,684
Total Spending Per HH as % of Med. HH Income	1.0	1.10	1.2
Rank for Spending as % of Median HH Income	80	48 of 51	
Year	2007	2007	2007

Figure 2.5
Average Annual Alcohol Spending per Household



Porter BGs
181270510031
181270504011
181270501021
181270506012
181270504023
181270506013
181270506021
181270510043
181270506022
181270507012

Table 2.22
Selling Alcohol to Minors in Porter County
Risk and Protective Factor Data, IPRC, 2009

Year	2007	2007	2007	2009	2009	2009
City	% Pass	% Fail	Total Tests	% Pass	% Fail	Total Tests
Beverly Shores	0	0	0	100	0	2
Burns Harbor	0	0	0	0	100	2
Chesterton	75	25	20	59	41	29
Hebron	0	0	0	33	66	9
Kouts	0	0	0	83	17	6
Michigan City	0	0	0	100	0	2
Ogden Dunes	100	0	1	0	0	0
Pines	0	0	0	100	0	2
PO Chesterton	0	0	0	50	50	2
Portage	79	21	24	59	41	54
Porter	50	50	2	83	17	6
Valparaiso	79	21	53	52	48	52
Wheeler	0	0	0	100	0	1
All County	78	22	100	58	42	167

Consequences of Alcohol Consumption: ATOD Study Data

The ATOD survey also asked questions concerning the consequences of ATOD consumption. The actual survey did not generally distinguish if the consequences were from drugs or alcohol or both. The following data has been put into the section on alcohol, but keep in mind the data includes results from drugs, tobacco, and/or alcohol.

Table 2.23 reports the responses from Porter County students on how often they had nausea, memory loss, did poorly on a test, got into a fight, damaged property, or had a hangover

from ATOD use. As clearly indicated, there are reported negative consequences from ATOD use.

Those reporting consequences from ATOD use increase with grade level. For example, 90.7% of 6th graders report never experiencing nausea from ATOD consumption, but that figure drops to 53.8% for 12th graders. At the same time, almost 20% of 12th graders report having had nausea multiple times. Similarly, 90.6% of 6th grade students report never having had a hangover, but for 12th graders that figure drops to 51.7% and almost a quarter of them report having had hangovers multiple times, including 5.2% reporting having hangovers more than 11 times.

Following the same pattern, 91.4% of 6th graders report never having a memory loss and that figure drops to 66.9% for 12th graders. However, when asked about having done poorly on a test, missed school, or damaged property, the increases across grade levels are minimal being around 5-6 percentage points. At the same time, by the time they reach the 12th grade, over 6% of the students report having done poorly on a test, almost 10% report missing school, and 6% report having damaged property as a result of ATOD consumption. When asked about getting into a fight the number increases across grade levels and almost 20% of 12th graders indicate they have gotten into a fight because of ATOD consumption; over 10% indicate fighting on multiple occasions. Overall these data on consequences are less than they were in 2008.

Additional data on the consequences of ATOD use are presented in Table 2.24. Rather than asking the relative frequency of the particular consequence, these questions simply asked for yes or no responses. As indicated, the negative consequences of ATOD consumption go up with grade level. So, when asked if they had driven under the influence or ridden with someone who was under the influence, 7.1% of 6th graders say yes, but that figure climbs 45.4% for 12th graders. It also is clear, but not as dramatic a change from 6th to 12th grade, that use of alcohol and drugs to fit in increases from 2.6% to 26.8%, use of substances alone increases from 3.8% to 22.4%, forgetting things when high increases from 1.9% to 24.9%, and getting into trouble increases from 2.1% to 15.2%. When it comes to being told to cut down on consumption, .8% of 6th graders report being told and that figure increases to 8.8% for 12th graders. These figures are very similar to the data reported in 2008.

To put some of these numbers in perspective, not only did 45.4% (which is a drop from 2008) of the 12th graders indicate they either drove or had driven with someone under the influence of alcohol, but so did 44.2% of the 11th graders, and 39.9% of the 10th graders. In an effort to grasp the magnitude of this, keep in mind that we are talking about almost one-half of all 12th graders in Porter County reporting having driven under the influence or ridden with someone in the past year that was under the influence of either drugs or alcohol. When projected to the entire County, this indicates that over 1,000 students admitted to this.

Table 2.23
Consequences of Alcohol and Drug Consumption
ATOD, 2009

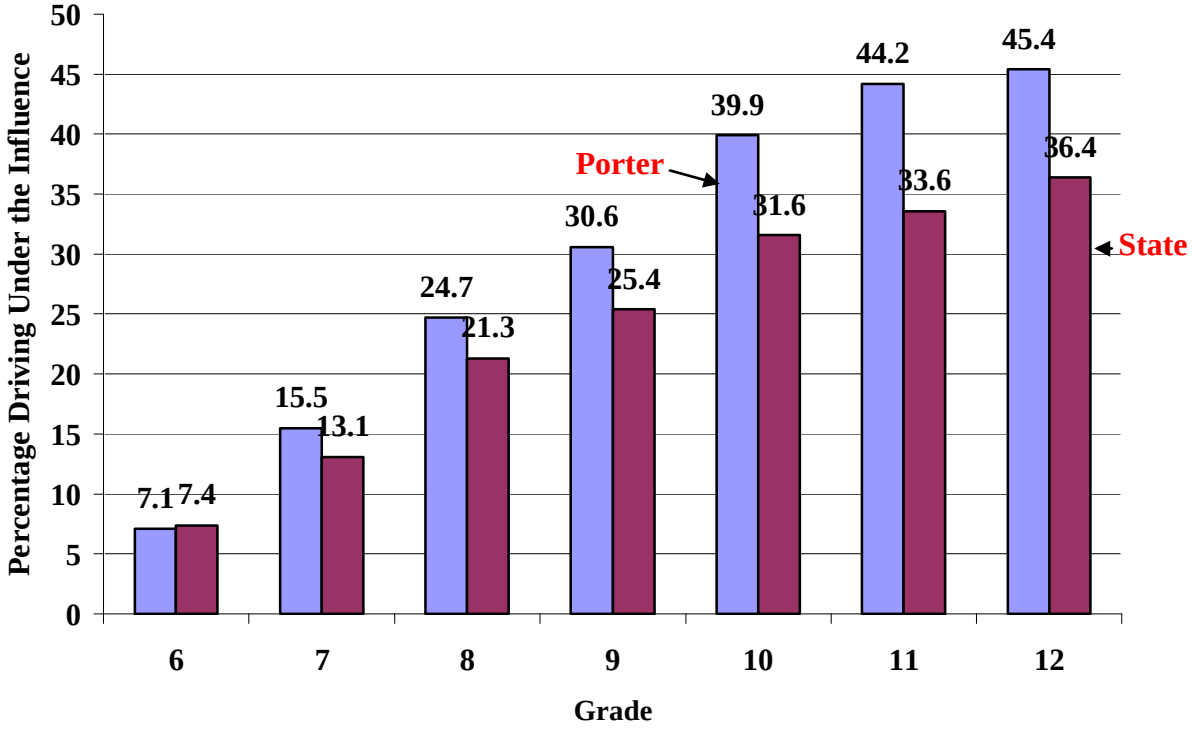
		Grade						
Condition	**Frequency**	**6th**	**7th**	**8th**	**9th**	**10th**	**11th**	**12th**
Had nausea	**Never**	90.7	83.4	79.8	72.7	66.2	62.0	53.8
	Once	2.0	5.3	7.0	11.0	13.4	15.7	19.9
	2-10 times	0.7	3.8	8.1	10.9	14.2	12.1	16.8
	11 + times	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.2	3.0
Had a memory loss	**Never**	91.4	86.9	82.6	76.9	71.3	71.6	66.9
	Once	1.7	3.3	6.0	7.7	9.8	10.5	11.1
	2-10 times	0.3	2.2	3.8	8.5	11.3	11.0	11.8
	11 + times	0.2	0.3	0.9	2.7	2.9	3.9	3.2
Poor on school test	**Never**	91.1	87.9	87.9	86.3	85.9	87.0	86.9
	Once	1.4	2.4	3.0	2.7	3.2	2.8	2.5
	2-10 times	0.5	1.1	3.7	5.0	4.0	5.1	2.9
	11 +times	0.1	0.9	0.9	1.9	2.8	1.5	0.9
Missed school	**Never**	91.4	89.0	88.9	87.4	85.4	87.0	84.1
	Once	0.8	1.6	2.8	3.0	3.9	3.5	2.3
	2-10 times	1.0	1.7	2.9	4.0	4.3	4.9	5.0
	11 + times	0.3	0.2	1.0	1.4	2.2	1.4	2.0
Got into a fight	**Never**	89.5	85.3	83.0	80.4	77.5	79.1	73.3
	Once	2.1	2.6	6.0	5.6	7.0	6.9	8.2
	2-10 times	1.1	3.7	6.1	7.3	8.7	9.1	10.0
	11 + times	0.9	1.0	0.8	2.2	2.9	1.4	1.4
Damaged Property	**Never**	92.1	89.2	89.9	89.2	88.5	91.4	86.8
	Once	0.6	1.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.5	1.8
	2-10 times	0.3	1.3	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.5	3.3
	11 + times	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.9
Had a Hangover	**Never**	90.6	82.3	75.2	68.7	62.1	58.1	51.7
	Once	1.5	5.2	9.8	10.7	13.5	14.1	17.4
	2-10 times	1.4	4.7	9.6	14.2	15.7	21.1	19.7
	11 + times	0.2	1.3	2.0	3.0	5.0	4.2	5.2

Table 2.24
Additional Consequences of Alcohol or Drug Use
ATOD, 2008

Condition		Grade						
		6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Driven/ ridden with person under the influence	**No**	85.7	77.9	70.9	65.5	55.7	53.4	48.5
	Yes	7.1	15.5	24.7	30.6	39.9	44.2	45.4
Used alcohol/drugs to relax/ fit in	**No**	90.3	85.3	81.6	75.5	71.6	69.9	66.2
	Yes	2.6	7.4	14.5	20.7	24.2	27.7	26.8
Used alcohol or drugs alone	**No**	88.6	82.6	78.8	74.5	72.7	71.4	71.0
	Yes	3.8	9.9	16.2	21.6	23.1	25.8	22.4
Forgot things you did while high	**No**	87.9	85.3	80.3	75.3	73.4	69.5	68.2
	Yes	1.9	5.9	14.1	20.5	22.1	27.2	24.9
Had been told to cut down	**No**	88.3	86.8	87.7	87.5	86.0	84.6	83.7
	Yes	0.8	3.0	5.7	7.9	9.4	12.2	8.8
Got into trouble	**No**	86.8	85.9	83.2	82.5	80.9	78.9	78.0
	Yes	2.1	3.8	10.0	12.8	14.4	17.6	15.2

To illustrate the extent of the problem of driving under the influence, Figure 2.6 plots the percent of students who report driving under the influence by grade level and then compares these numbers to those reported by students across the state. As is very clear, with the exception of the 6th grade, Porter County students drive or ride with someone under the influence more than other students across the state and the magnitude of the difference increases with grade level. If there is any "good news" in this data, these figures indicate a slight decrease in 2009 in reported driving under these conditions in most of the grades.

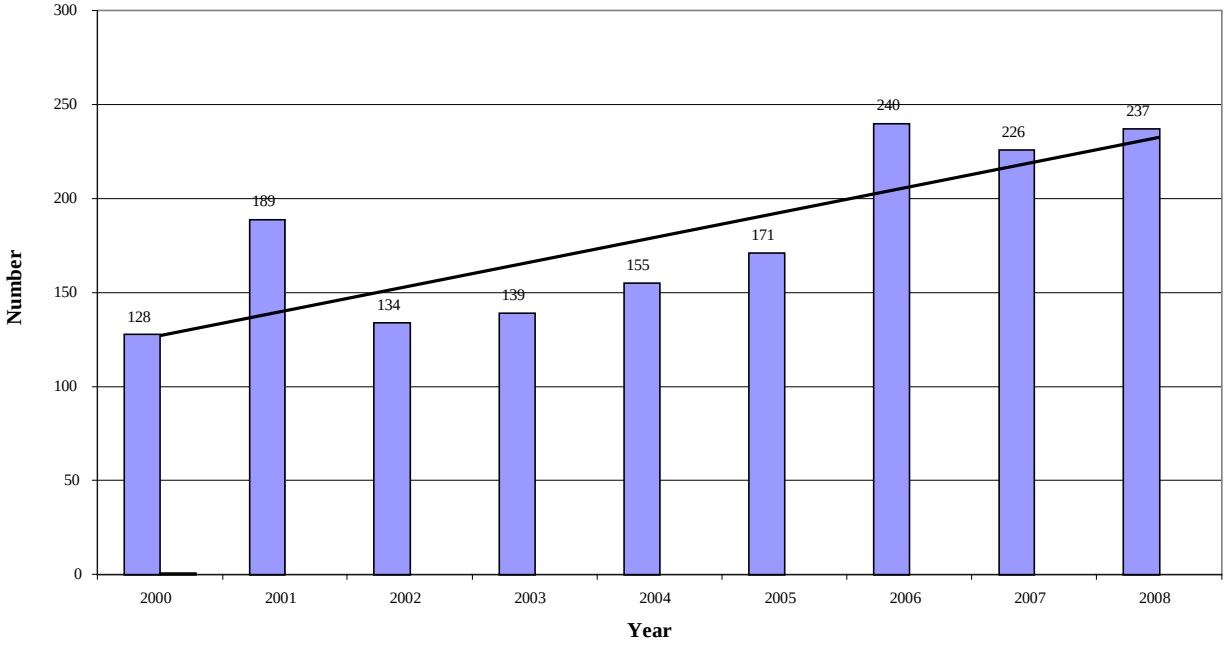
Figure 2.6
Students Driving Under the Influence: Porter v. State
ATOD, 2009; Indiana Survey, 2009



Consequences: School Suspensions and Expulsions.

Figure 2.7 reports the total number of suspensions and expulsions from all Porter County Schools. The data presented on the Department of Education's web site does not separate the data by alcohol, drugs, or weapons, but puts them all into one category. In addition, in this category they do not distinguish suspensions from expulsions. Given the data presented here, there appears to be a small but relatively steady increase from a low of 128 in 2000 to a high of 240 in 2006. Over the past three years, the number has remained steady at this higher level.

Figure 2.7
Drug, Alcohol, and Weapons Suspensions and Expulsions Porter County Schools,
Indiana Department of Education, 2009



Consequences: Arrests for Public Intoxication. Table 2.25 presents data on arrests for public intoxication in Porter County by both age and sex for the years 2003 through 2009. The table is quite complex and detailed, but it indicates clearly that across both time and age groups many more males are arrested for public intoxication than females. In fact, the rate runs between 3 to 4 times more males than females being arrested across both ages and time. In addition, the number of public intoxication arrests rises from 2003 through 2005, and then from 2006 through last year the number of arrests has declined.

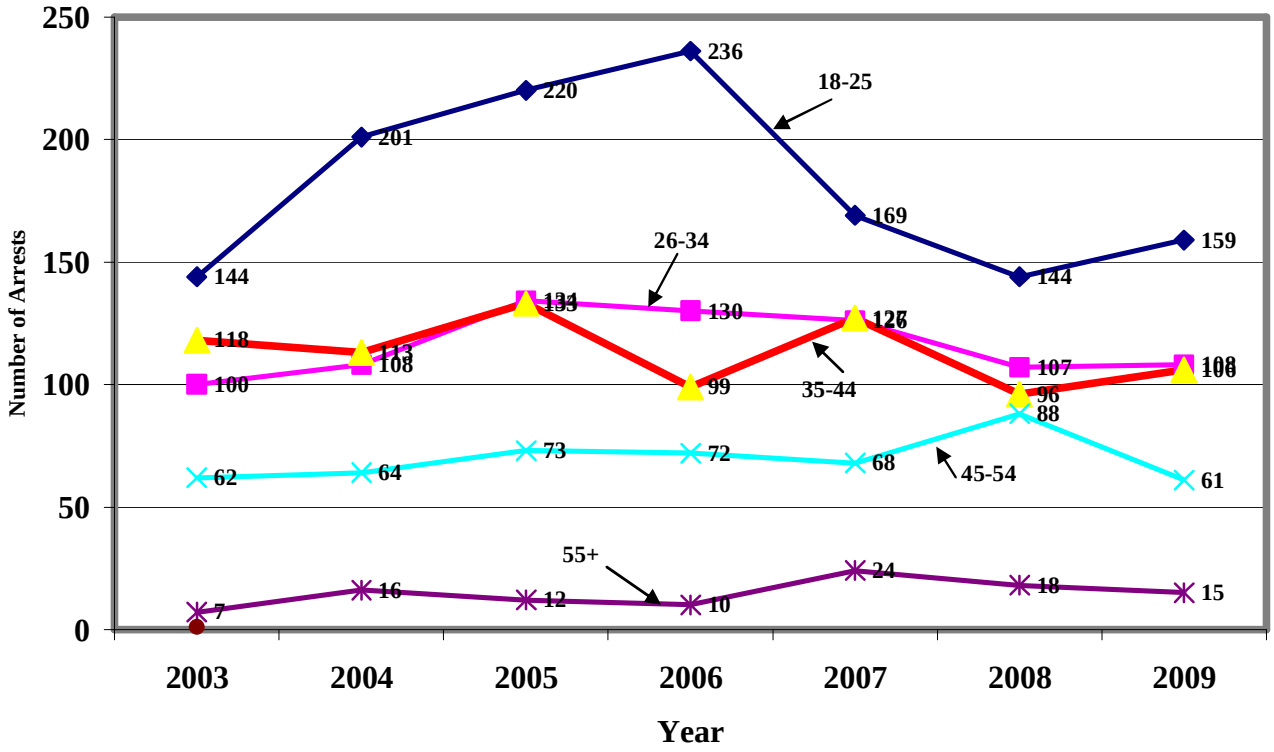
Table 2.25
Porter County Arrests for Public Intoxication, 2003 – 2009
Porter County Sherriff's Report, 2009

Date		Age								
Sex		0-17	18-25	26-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
2003	F	0	19	16	39	7	0	1	0	82
	M	0	125	84	79	55	4	1	1	349
	Total	0	144	100	118	62	4	2	1	431
2004	F	0	26	20	35	18	2	0	1	102
	M	0	175	88	78	46	11	2	0	400
	Total	0	201	108	113	64	13	2	1	502
2005	F	0	36	23	37	16	2	0	0	114
	M	3	184	111	96	57	8	2	0	461
	Total	3	220	134	133	73	10	2	0	575
2006	F	0	34	27	32	26	2	0	1	122
	M	0	202	103	67	46	6	1	0	425
	Total	0	236	130	99	72	8	1	1	547
2007	F	0	32	28	28	16	4	1	0	109
	M	1	137	98	99	52	15	3	1	406
	Total	1	169	126	127	68	19	4	1	515
2008	F	0	25	22	25	19	3	2	0	96
	M	0	119	85	71	69	9	4	0	357
	Total	0	144	107	96	88	12	6	0	453
2009	F	0	30	23	24	11	1	2	0	91
	M	0	129	85	82	50	10	2	0	358
	Total	0	159	108	106	61	11	4	0	449

The data also can be broken down more specifically by age to see what has happened to various age groups across time. Figure 2.8 presents this data. As indicated, 18-25 year olds are arrested for public intoxication much more than any other age group, and this is the case in every year from 2003 through 2009. The number of 18-25 years olds arrested rose from 144 in 2003 to a high of 236 in 2006, and then declined in 2007 to 169 and to 144 in 2008. Last year the

number rose to 159. In very general terms, the number of arrests varies with the age of the population; the older a person, the less likely they are to get arrested for public intoxication.

Figure 2.8
Porter County Arrests for Public Intoxication by Age, 2003-2009
Porter County Sheriff's Report, 2009



Consequences: Arrests for Driving Under the Influence. Table 2.26 presents data on arrests for driving under the influence. There is almost double the number of arrests for DUI than there are for public intoxication. Once again the table is quite complex and detailed, but it indicates clearly that across both time and age groups many more males are arrested for DUI than females. Approximately 3 to 4 times more males than females are arrested in all age categories and in every year. In addition, the number of DUI arrests does vary. It peaks in 2007 and then declines in 2008 and 2009.

The data also can be broken down more specifically by age to see what has happened to various age groups across time. Figure 2.9 presents this data. As indicated, 18-25 year olds are those who are arrested for DUI more than any other age group and this is the case in every year from 2003 through 2009. The number of 18-25 years olds arrested rose from 291 in 2003 to a high of 382 in 2004. It declined in 2005 to 284, rose to 342 in 2007, and declined the past two years to 288 in 2009. As in the case of arrests for public intoxication, and in very general terms,

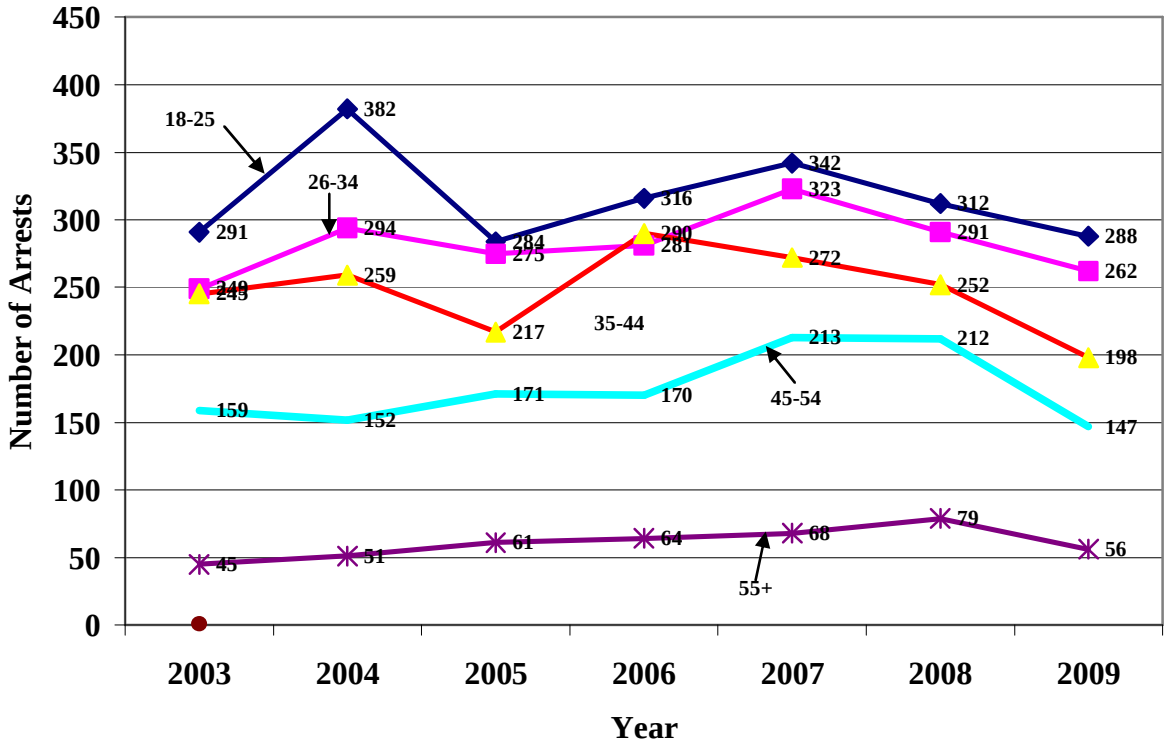
the number of arrests varies with the age of the population, and the older a person is the less likely they are to get arrested for driving under the influence.

Table 2.26
Arrests for Driving While Under the Influence of Alcohol 2003 - 2009
Porter County Sheriff's Department, 2009

Age

		18-25	26-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
2003	F	57	40	78	22	4	2	0	203
	M	234	209	167	137	29	7	3	786
	Total	291	249	245	159	33	9	3	989
2004	F	76	61	57	28	7	0	1	230
	M	306	233	202	124	34	7	1	907
	Total	382	294	259	152	41	7	2	1137
2005	F	59	59	60	30	6	0	0	214
	M	225	216	157	141	47	7	1	794
	Total	284	275	217	171	53	7	1	1008
2006	F	57	52	72	35	8	2	0	226
	M	259	229	218	135	45	8	1	895
	Total	316	281	290	170	53	10	1	1121
2007	F	74	85	72	47	7	0	0	285
	M	268	238	200	166	48	12	1	933
	Total	342	323	272	213	55	12	1	1218
2008	F	77	58	59	36	12	1	1	244
	M	235	233	193	176	44	17	4	902
	Total	312	291	252	212	56	18	5	1146
2009	F	74	58	52	35	7	1	0	227
	M	214	204	146	112	41	6	1	724
	Total	288	262	198	147	48	7	1	951

Figure 2.9: Porter County Arrests for Driving Under the Influence by Age 2003-2009
Porter County Sheriff's Reports, 2009



Consequences: Alcohol Related Referrals to Adult Probation. Another way of looking at the consequences of alcohol consumption is to look at the number of referrals to the Porter County Adult Probation Department for alcohol related offenses (*Porter County Adult Probation Report, 2009)*. These data refer to persons who were actually convicted rather than simply arrested for alcohol related offenses. The data for all referrals for the years 2002 through 2009 is presented in Figure 2.10. As indicated, the number of total referrals peaked in 2005 at 1615 and has declined slightly every year since. On average there are 3,214 referrals per year with the average year having 1,417 (44%) referrals for alcohol related offenses and 414 (13%) drug-related offenses. In the average year, almost 60% of all referrals to adult probation are for drug and alcohol related issues. While alcohol referrals declined in the past year, referrals for drug related offenses increased slightly.

Figure 2.11 presents data on only alcohol-related referrals to Adult Probation. The data is divided into two parts, formal probation where regular reporting is required and administrative probation where formal reporting is not required. The number of alcohol referrals increased slightly over the years, but has recently declined slightly. As indicated, most probation is of a less formal, administrative type. On average, 26% of referrals per year are put on formal probation.

Figure 2.10
Referrals to Adult Probation
Adult Probation Report, 2009

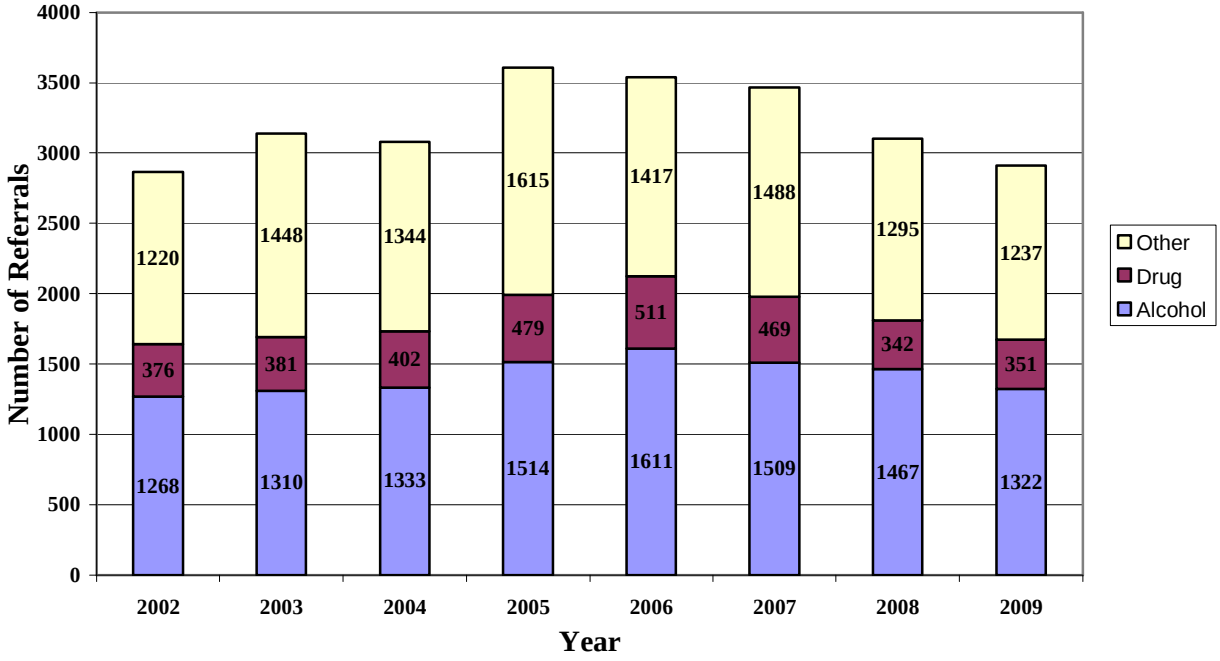
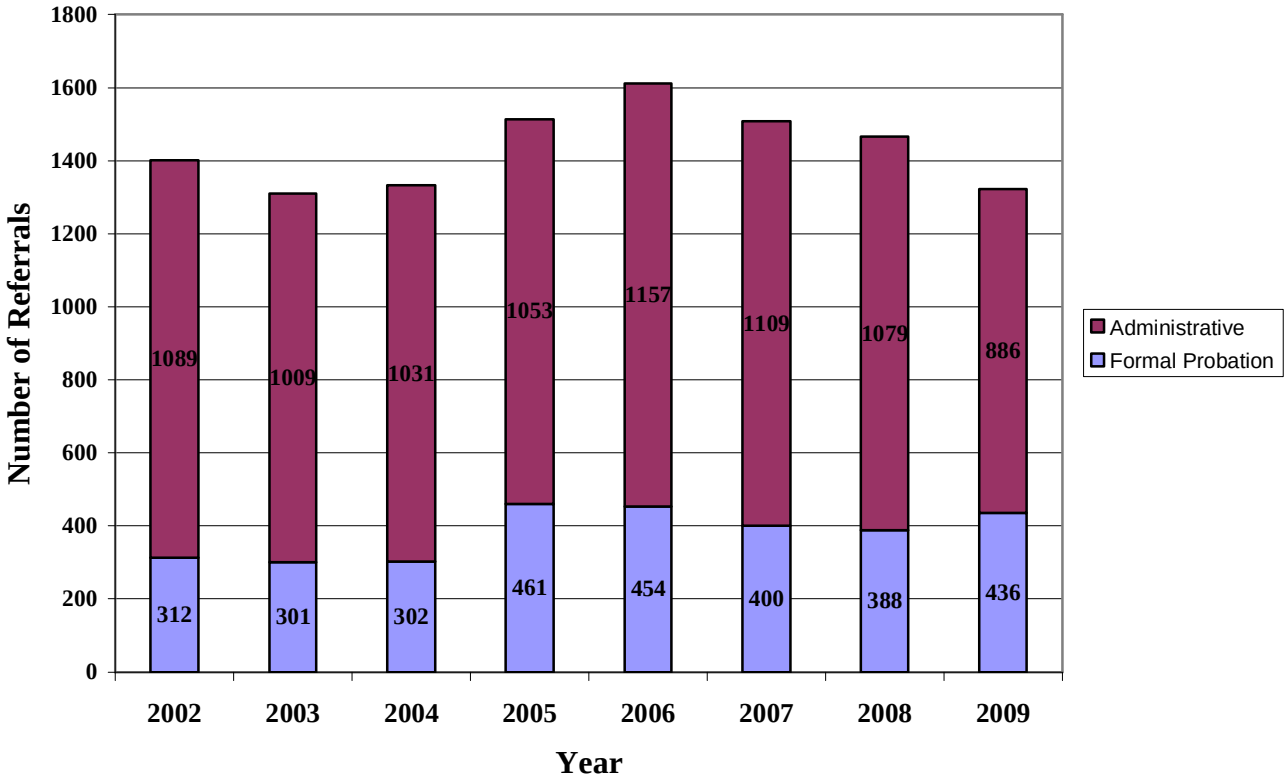
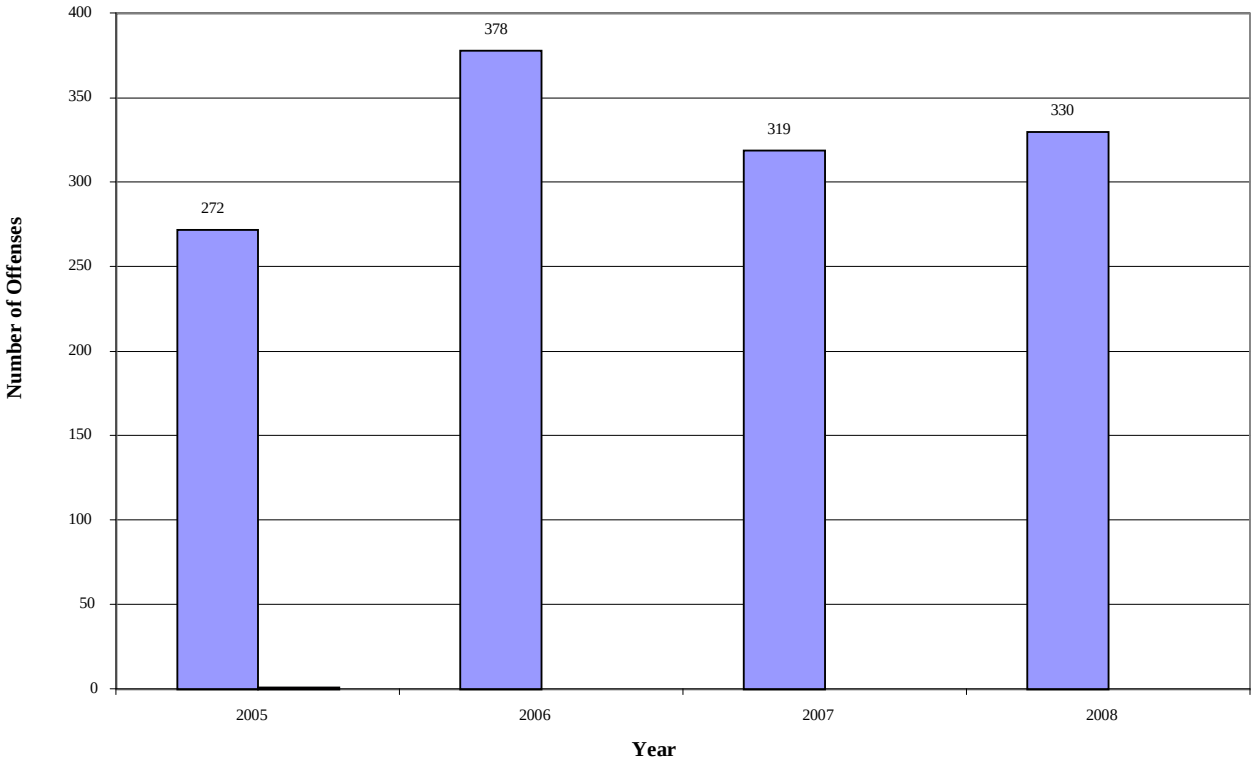


Figure 2.11
Referrals to Adult Probation for Drugs and Alcohol
Porter County Probation Report, 2009



<u>Consequences: Alcohol Related Referrals to Juvenile Probation.</u> Figure 2.12 presents data on the number of alcohol related offenses referred to Porter County Juvenile Probation from 2005-2008 (*Porter County Juvenile Probation Report, 2008*). As indicated, there were 272 in 2005, 378 in 2006, 329 in 2007, and 330 in 2008.

Figure 2.12
Alcohol Related Offenses Referred to Porter County Juvenile Probation, 2005-2008
Porter County Juvenile Probation Report, 2008



Comparing Alcohol Related Arrests to Other Indiana Counties.

The data in Table 2.27 list the arrests and arrest rates for driving under the influence (DUI), public intoxication, and liquor law violations in all counties in Indiana with a population greater than 100,000 for the year 2007 (*State Epidemiological Report, 2009*). This allows us to look at some additional County data and also compare this to other counties across the state. Porter County with a rate of 5.67 per 1,000 people has the 7th highest arrest rate for DUI of the 17 counties. This is a higher rate than the state's total figure of 5.08 per 1,000. Porter County's arrest rate for public intoxication is 2.3 per 1,000 persons, which places it 10th among the counties listed and less than the state average of 3.5. As to arrests for liquor law violations, Porter County has a rate of 3.93 per 1,000 which ranks 4th highest among the listed counties and substantially higher than the state average of 2.37.

Table 2.27
Arrest Rates for DUI, Public Intoxication and Liquor Law Violations Select Counties, 2007
State Epidemiological Report, 2009

County	Number of Arrests for DUI	DUI Arrest Rate	Number of Arrests for Public Intoxication	Public Intoxication Arrest Rate	Number of Arrests for Liquor Law Violations	Liquor Law Violation Arrest Rate
LaGrange	119	3.16	43	1.14	126	3.35
Saint Joseph	862	3.23	160	0.6	385	1.44
Hamilton	902	3.44	246	0.94	575	2.19
Marion	3,072	3.55	5,634	6.51	282	0.33
Madison	526	4.04	568	4.36	395	3.04
Hendricks	588	4.35	188	1.39	280	2.07
Monroe	534	4.35	564	4.59	1,236	10.06
Elkhart	886	4.42	437	2.18	481	2.4
Delaware	568	4.97	300	2.63	77	0.67
State Total	32,232	5.08	22,229	3.5	15,066	2.37
Johnson	724	5.31	203	1.49	578	4.24
Porter	918	5.67	372	2.3	637	3.93
Tippecanoe	900	5.73	973	6.19	858	5.46
Vanderburgh	1,031	5.94	719	4.14	103	0.59
Clark	626	5.99	475	4.54	286	2.74
Allen	2,132	6.1	789	2.26	185	0.53
Vigo	739	7.2	348	3.39	320	3.12
Lake	3,679	7.43	2,462	4.79	1,333	2.69

Alcohol Related Collisions and Death. Table 2.28 presents data on motor vehicle collisions and deaths by Indiana County for 2007 (State Epidemiological Report, 2009). The table includes data from the most populated counties in the state; those which have a population of over 100,000 persons. In Porter County in 2007 there were 5,407 reported collisions, with 299 of them being alcohol related. There were 27 fatal collisions, with 9 of them being alcohol related. The rate of alcohol related crashes per 1,000 people in Porter County is .06, which is higher than the state rate of .03 and ranks Porter County with the highest rate among the 17 most populous counties in the state.

Table 2.28
Alcohol-Related Collisions and Fatalities in Indiana by County, 2007
State Epidemiological Report, 2009

County	Total Collisions	Alcohol-Related Collisions	Total Fatal Collisions	Alcohol-Related Fatal Collisions	Alcohol-Related Crash Rate (Per 1,000 population)
Hamilton	6,634	230	13	3	0.01
Allen	12,139	591	20	4	0.01
Johnson	3,143	143	12	3	0.02
Clark	4,371	222	12	2	0.02
Tippecanoe	7,602	335	13	4	0.02
Saint Joseph	8,058	404	21	5	0.02
Hendricks	3,802	148	14	4	0.03
State Total	205,451	9,411	722	218	0.03
Madison	4,447	219	12	4	0.03
Delaware	4,427	190	6	3	0.03
Vanderburgh	6,044	319	15	5	0.03
Lake	18,562	967	43	17	0.03
Marion	28,493	1,170	83	35	0.04
Elkhart	6,961	271	25	8	0.04
Monroe	4,349	210	11	5	0.04
Vigo	3,647	182	16	5	0.05
Porter	5,407	299	27	9	0.06

Consequences: Alcohol Related Deaths in Porter County. The data on deaths related to alcohol in Porter County is presented in Table 2.29. According to the Porter County Coroner's Report, there was one death in Porter County in 2009 that was due to alcohol toxicity. The report also indicates whether or not there was "alcohol involved" in a death. This does not mean that alcohol was the "cause" of death, but there was some involvement of alcohol. The alcohol blood level also is reported for each of these deaths. Table 2.29 represents our analysis of the Coroner's data and lists deaths where alcohol was "involved." It is important to emphasize that this is our analysis of the data and not the Coroner's office.

Table 2.29
Porter County Alcohol Related Deaths
Porter County Coroner's Report, 2009

Cause of Death	Age	Sex	Alcohol Level
Alcohol Toxicity	**45**	**M**	**0.28**
Alcohol Involved: Other incidents			
Accident	**49**	**F**	**-**
	36	**M**	**0.15**
Motor Vehicle Accidents	**26**	**M**	**0.23**
	33	**F**	**0.27**
	30	**M**	**0.29**
	36	**M**	**0.29**
	24	**M**	**0.48**
	9	**F**	**0.03**
	23	**M**	**0.14**
	25	**M**	**0.12**
	33	**M**	**0.17**
Natural Causes	**56**	**M**	**0.17**
	58	**F**	**0.04**
	63	**M**	**0.06**
	50	**M**	**0.17**
	47	**M**	**0.07**
	54	**M**	**0.20**

There were 18 alcohol related deaths reported by the Coroner's office in 2009, down from 25 for 2008. Two of the deaths were accidents, nine were motor vehicle accidents, and six were ruled as "natural causes," but alcohol was present in the person's system at the time of death. As indicated in the table, almost all of the persons involved in the accidents were quite intoxicated with the blood levels of several of them in the .20 or above and one with a .48 level.

Emergency Room Treatments: Alcohol and Drug-Related. Another perspective on the consequences of alcohol and drug use in Porter County can be seen from the number of persons treated at the emergency room at Porter Hospital. A new data collection system has been established at the hospital entitled DAWN, which stands for Drug Abuse Warning Network. Sponsored by the Department of Health and Human Services, the system collects data on all drug related treatments at emergency rooms as a means to track drug use. The data was available for 2008, but for 2009 the federal government changed the rules for distributing this data and, at this point in time, we are not allowed to see these figures. The 2008 data is presented here because it the best and most recent data available.

Table 2.30 presents data on all drug and alcohol related treatments at both campuses of Porter Hospital. As indicated, there were a total of 635 treatments, 441 at the Valparaiso Campus and 194 at the Portage Campus. A total of 111 of these were labeled suicide attempts and 144 of them labeled as persons seeking detoxification. A total of 354 (55.7%) were male and 281 (44.3%) were female. The data is broken down by age in Figure 2.13. As indicated, there were 101 persons under 17 years of age, 168 in the 18-24 age group, 182 in the 25-34 age group, 103 in the 45-54 age group, and 23 in the 55 and over group.

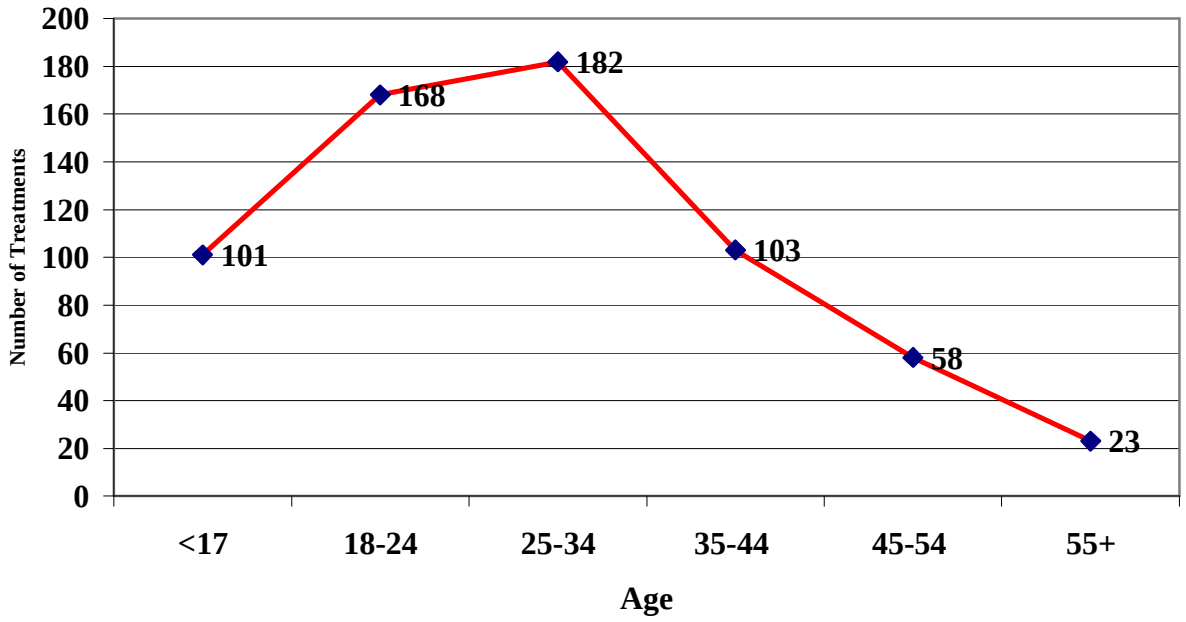
Table 2.30
Treatments at Porter Hospital Emergency Room: Alcohol and Drug Related, 2008
DAWN, 2008

Type of Case	Valparaiso (2008)	Portage (2008)	Total (2008)
Suicide attempt	73	38	111
Seeking detox	134	10	144
Alcohol only (age < 21)	43	19	62
Malicious poisoning	--	--	--
Other	191	127	318
TOTAL	441	194	635
Male	242	112	354
Female	199	82	281
TOTAL	441	194	635
5 years and younger	--	--	--
6-11 years	--	1	1
12-17 years	63	37	100

Table 2.30 Continued
Treatments at Porter Hospital Emergency Room: Alcohol and Drug Related, 2008
DAWN, 2008

Type of Case	Valparaiso (2008)	Portage (2008)	Total (2008)
18-20 years	60	35	95
21-24 years	50	23	73
25-29 years	66	23	89
30-34 years	68	25	93
35-44 years	79	24	103
45-54 years	39	19	58
55-64 years	10	4	14
65 years and older	6	2	8
Not documented	--	1	1
TOTAL	441	194	635

Figure 2.13
Emergency Room Treatments Drugs and Alcohol by Age
DAWN Report, 2008



Emergency Room Treatments for Alcohol. The data on the alcohol related treatments at Porter Hospital is presented in Table 2.31. As indicated, there were a total of 231 treatments, 166 at the Valparaiso Campus and 65 at the Portage Campus. Of these, 41 were considered suicide attempts and another 38 were classified at persons seeking detoxification. A total of 140 (60.6%) of these were male and 91 (39.4%) female. The data were broken down further by age in Figure 2.14. There were 47 persons 17 and under, 63 between 18-24, 43 between 25-34, 44 between 35-44, 29 between 45-55, and 5 over the age of 55. When it comes to purely alcohol related treatments at the hospital emergency room, the 18-24 year age group has the most treatments. The second most frequent age group includes those 17 years of age and under.

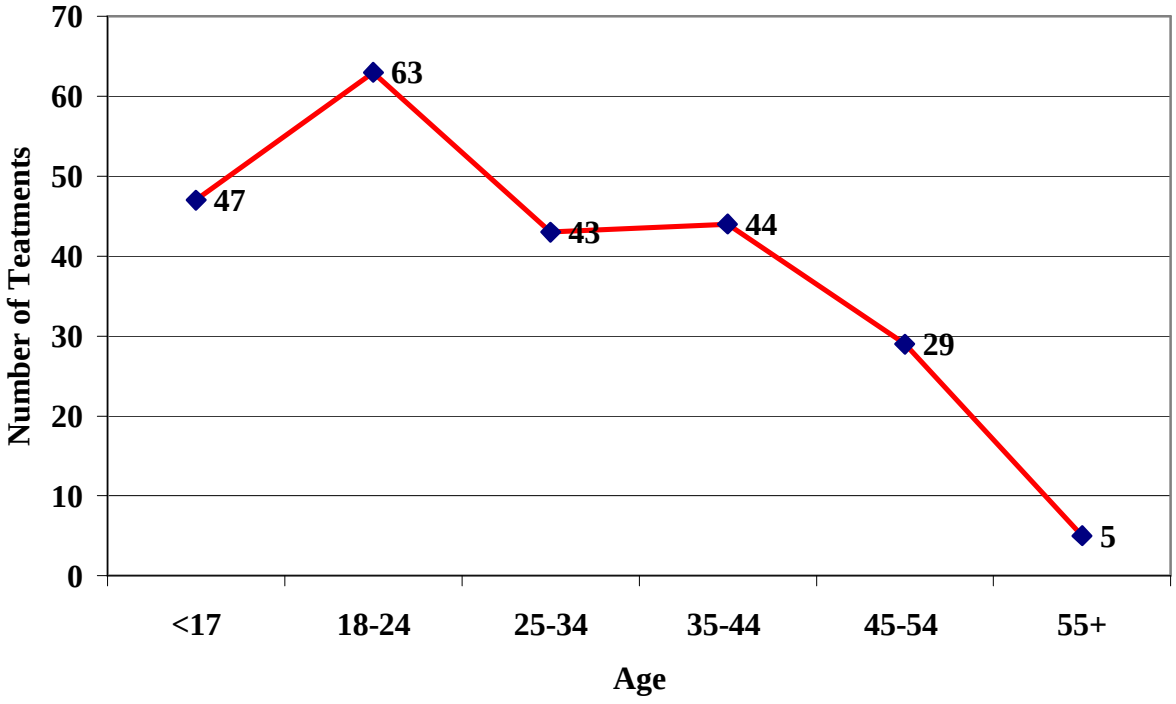
Table 2.31
Treatments at Porter Hospital Emergency Room: Alcohol Related, 2008
DAWN, 2008

Drug	Valparaiso (2008)	Portage (2008)	Total (2008)	Total (2009)
Alcohol	166	65	231	
Suicide attempt	29	12	41	
Seeking detox	34	4	38	
Alcohol only (age < 21)	43	19	62	
Malicious poisoning	--	--	--	
Other	60	30	90	
TOTAL	166	65	231	
Male	100	40	140	
Female	66	25	91	
5 years and younger	--	--	--	
6-11 years	--	1	1	
12-17 years	30	16	46	
18-20 years	26	13	39	
21-24 years	17	7	24	
25-29 years	17	5	22	
30-34 years	16	5	21	

Table 2.31 Continued
Treatments at Porter Hospital Emergency Room: Alcohol Related, 2008
DAWN, 2008

Drug	Valparaiso (2008)	Portage (2008)	Total (2008)	Total (2009)
35-44 years	35	9	44	
45-54 years	23	6	29	
55-64 years	2	2	4	
65 years and older	--	1	1	
Not documented	--	--	--	
TOTAL	166	65	231	

Figure 2.14
Emergency Room Treatments for Alcohol by Age
*D*AWN, 2008



Consequences: Hospital Costs Related to Alcohol. Another consequence of the consumption of alcohol is actual monetary cost. While difficult to determine, data is available on the diagnosis, the amount of time spent, and the total cost of each person discharged at each hospital in the State of Indiana. The data in Table 2.32 is for persons discharged from Porter Hospital between 2003 and 2006 for alcohol related illnesses (*Indiana Hospital Discharge Data, 2006*). More recent data is not currently available. The number of patients over the time period has gone down gradually from a high of 295 patients in 2005 to 220 in 2006. Similarly, the total number of days spent in the hospital for alcohol related illnesses has gone down from a high of 867 in 2004 to 675 days in 2006. At the same time, the average number of days has gone up very slightly from 2.9 to 3.1. However, despite the lower number of persons and number of days the total cost of alcohol related illnesses has gone up from $1,568,099 in 2003 to $1,834,825 in 2006; a 14.5% increase despite an almost 20% decrease in the number of patients treated. During the entire period, alcohol-related illnesses cost a total of $6,793,299.

Table 2.32
Porter Hospital Discharge Statistics for Alcohol-Related Incidents, 2003-2006
Indiana Hospital Discharge Data, 2007

	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
Number of Patients	274	295	245	220	1034
Total Money	$1,568,099	$1,772,472	$1,617,903	$1,834,825	$6,793,299
Total Days	800	867	764	675	3106
Average Days	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.0
Average Charge	$5,722.99	$6,008.38	$6,603.69	$8,340.11	$6,569.92

Consequences: Porter County Residents Admitted to Porter-Starke Services for Alcohol Abuse. The data in Table 2.33 presents a breakdown by age and sex of the persons treated at Porter-Starke Services for alcohol abuse. The table is quite detailed and the trends in it are difficult to discern. To illustrate the patterns more clearly, the data were broken down and put into two separate figures. In Figure 2.15, you can see the trends over time for all persons and then see the differences between males and females. As indicated, there has been a steady increase in the total number of patients treated from a low of 392 patients in 2005 to 619 in 2008 which represents an increase of 58%. While there are far fewer females in the entire group, over the same time period, their numbers have increased by 82%. The largest increases for all categories occurred in the past year.

The data presented in Figure 2.16 is broken down by the ages of clients across time. Most age groups have remained steady over time except for the increases among persons between 25 and 44 and those over 55. The 18-25 year old group has remained steady throughout the period, generally running between 70 or 80 per year, and treatments among this age group have even decreased in the past year.

Table 2.33
Porter County Resident Substance Abuse Clients Seen Yearly at Porter-Starke Services: Alcohol, 2004-2008
Porter-Starke Services Report, 2008

	Age	12 & under	13-17	18-25	26-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
2008	**Females**	0	4	21	38	53	66	18	4	0
	Males	0	4	49	105	107	100	36	9	5
	Total	0	8	70	143	160	166	54	13	5
2007	**Females**	0	3	17	27	42	35	7	1	0
	Males	0	2	61	71	76	73	16	3	1
	Total	0	5	78	98	118	108	23	4	1
2006	**Female**	0	3	26	20	49	35	8	1	0
	Males	0	1	54	51	77	70	17	3	3
	Total	0	4	80	71	126	105	25	4	3
2005	**Female**	0	0	14	16	51	24	5	2	0
	Male	0	3	62	56	85	63	10	1	0
	Total	0	3	76	72	136	87	15	3	0
2004	**Female**	0	3	10	22	50	34	7	0	2
	Male	0	2	71	71	107	57	17	4	1
	Total	0	5	81	93	157	91	24	4	3

Figure 2.15
Porter-Starke Treatments for Alcohol 2004-2008
Porter-Starke Report, 2008

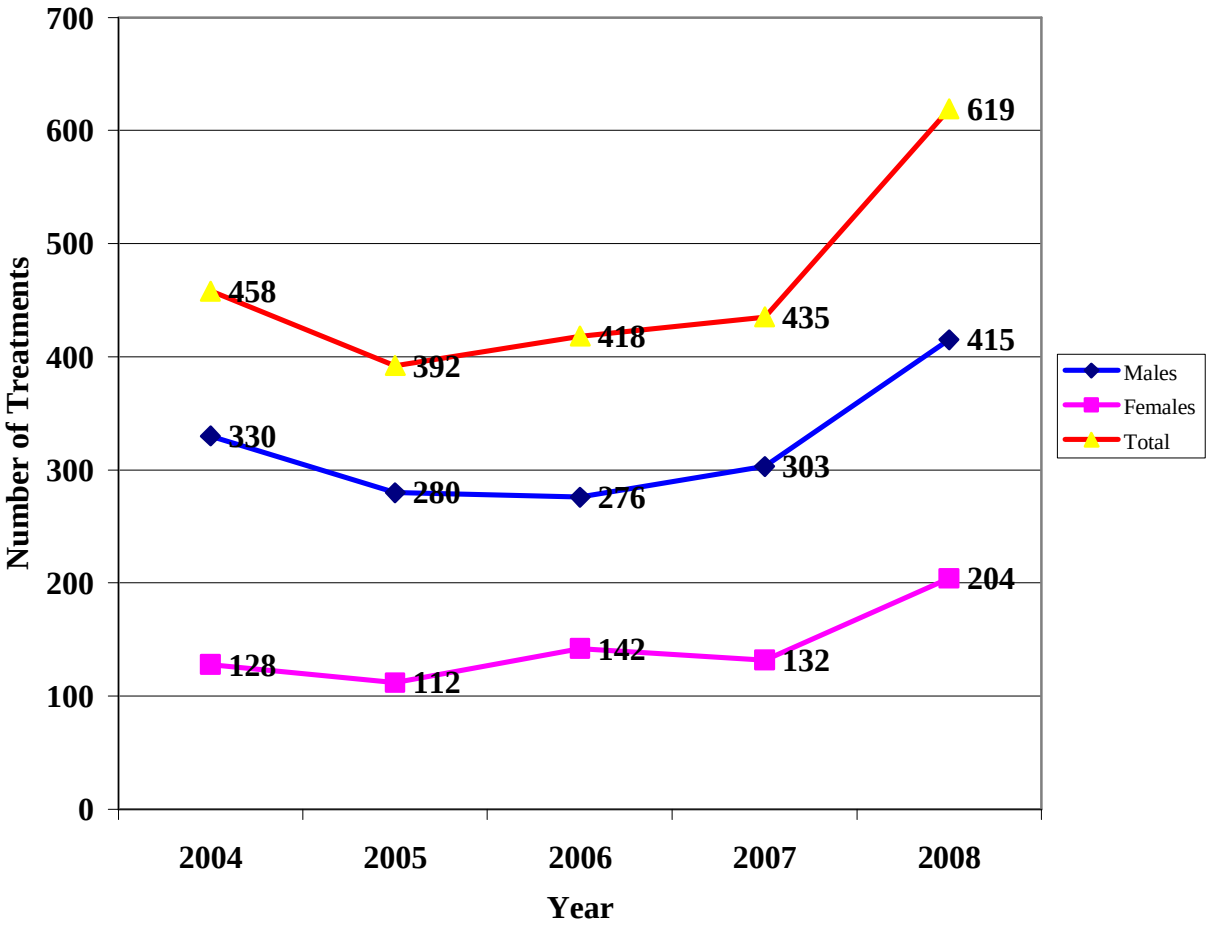
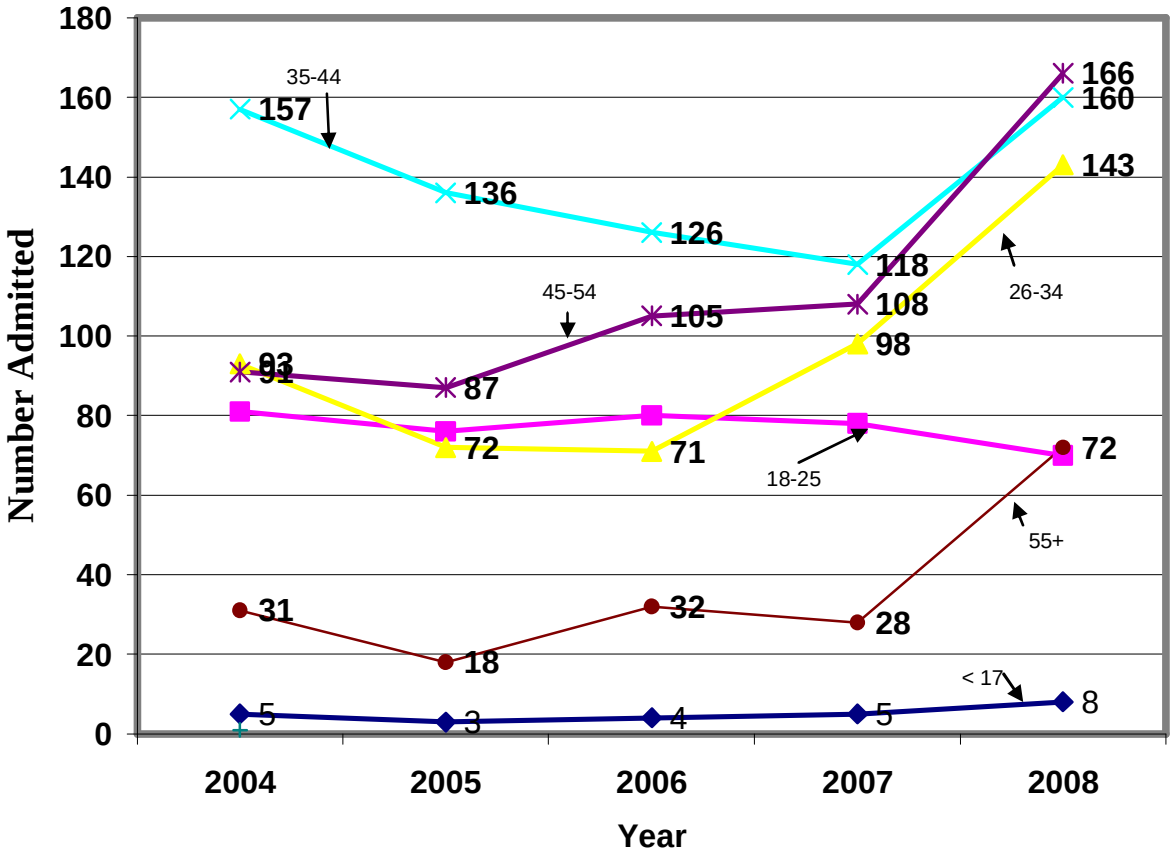


Figure 2.16
Porter Starke Alcohol Treatments by Age and Year
Porter-Starke Report, 2008



Chapter 3
Tobacco

Introduction

The following section discusses tobacco use in Porter County. The primary focus is on youth, and this section relies almost exclusively on the ATOD survey given to all students in grades 6-12 in Porter County in 2008 and 2009. This data is supplemented by data from the Porter County College Student Survey.

Consumption: ATOD Study

The ATOD survey discussed in the previous chapters asked Porter County students about their use of tobacco. The focus was on the use of cigarettes, cigars, pipes, and smokeless tobacco. The use of pipes referred to smoking tobacco in a pipe, the use of a water pipe, or a Hookah. Students were asked about their daily, monthly, annual, and lifetime use of most of these various types of activities. In addition, they were asked about their perception of the risk, peer approval, and parental approval of smoking cigarettes. The data also was broken down and comparisons made by sex. The following presents the responses to these questions.

Cigarettes

The ATOD survey included questions about the daily, monthly, annual, and lifetime use of cigarettes. In addition, students were asked about their perception of the risk, peer approval, and parental approval of smoking cigarettes. The following provides a summary of the responses to these questions.

The Daily Use of Cigarettes. Table 3.1 presents Porter County students responses to the question about the daily use of cigarettes in both 2008 and 2009. As indicated, in 2009 there is a steady increase with grade level in the number of students who smoke cigarettes daily. Only 1.1% of 6th graders report the daily use of cigarettes, while 3.0% of the 7th graders, 5.0% of the 8th graders, 8.9% of the 9th graders, 13.1% of the 10th graders, 18.5% of 11th graders, and 17.7% of 12th graders report using cigarettes on a daily basis. At almost every grade level, 2009 figures exceed those of 2008.

Table 3.1
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Daily Use of Cigarettes
ATOD 2008, 2009

Level of Use	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Daily (2008)	.8	2.1	5.0	8.2	12.3	15.8	17.2
Daily (2009)	1.1	3.0	5.0	8.9	13.1	18.5	17.7

Monthly Use of Cigarettes. Table 3.2 reports the responses of Porter County students to questions about the use of cigarettes in the past month. In 2009, cigarette use increases with grade level. The percentage of students who never used cigarettes in the past month in the 6th grade is 95.8% and that number drops to 73.1% for 12th graders. When asked if they have smoked cigarettes a few times in the past month, only 1.5% of 6th graders say yes, and that figure increases to almost 10% (8.9%) for 12th graders. Only .6 of a percent of 6th graders report using from 1-5 cigarettes daily in the past month and that figure increases to 9.8% among 12th graders. The percentage of students who report smoking ½ pack per day increases from .1% of 6th graders to 4.3% of 12th graders. Similar patterns are found for persons smoking 1 ½ packs and more than 2 packs per day. Only 1.3 % of 12th graders smoke 1 ½ packs per day and only .9% of 12th graders report smoking more than 2 packs per day in the past month. In all grades except 9th and 11th, there is an increased level of cigarette use in 2009.

Table 3.2
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Monthly Use of Cigarettes
ATOD 2008, 2009

Level of Use	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	97.0	94.5	87.8	83.5	78.7	74.9	72.6
Never (2009)	95.8	92.1	85.9	83.0	75.1	71.9	73.1
Few Times (2008)	1.2	2.5	6.1	7.2	8.5	8.7	9.9
Few Times (2009)	1.5	3.6	7.4	7.0	11.4	9.1	8.9
1-5/day (2008)	.4	1.3	2.7	4.2	5.8	7.4	7.9
1-5/day (2009)	.6	1.6	2.8	4.3	4.9	9.4	9.8
½ pack/per day (2008)	.2	.3	1.4	2.3	3.2	4.2	4.8
½ pack/per day (2009)	.1	.4	1.0	1.8	4.2	4.4	4.3
1 Pack per day (2008)	.1	.1	.4	.9	2.0	2.8	3.0
1 Pack per day (2009)	--	.3	.5	1.2	2.8	3.0	2.2
1 1/2 per day (2008)	.1	--	.1	.1	.5	.5	1.2
1 1/2 per day (2009)	--	.2	.3	.3	.4	.4	.5
2+ Pack/day (2008)	.1	.4	.4	.7	.8	.9	.4
2+ Pack/day (2009)	.4	.5	.3	1.4	.8	1.3	.9
Total (2008)	2.1	4.6	11.1	15.4	20.8	24.5	27.2
Total (2009)	2.6	6.6	12.3	14.8	24.5	27.6	26.6

The Annual Use of Cigarettes. Students also were asked if they had smoked cigarettes in the past year and, if so, how many they had smoked. In 2009, the percentage of persons not smoking in the past year drops from 93.6% in the 6th grade to 60.9% in the 12th grade. Those who smoked a few times increases from 2.9% in the 6th grade to 17.8% in the 12th grade. Only 1.0% of 6th graders smoked 1-5 cigarettes per day in the past year, and that number gradually increases and reaches 11.3% in the 12th grade. As the number of cigarettes smoked per day goes up, the number of students who smoke that many declines. In the 6th grade, .3% of the students smoked ½ pack per day. While the number gradually increases, it only reaches 5.0% for 12th graders. Similarly, when smoking up to a pack a day, 1½ packs per day, or even two packs per day, the percentages of persons who report smoking that much increases with each grade, but never gets very high. For example, only 3.3% of 12th graders smoke a pack a day, .3% of 12th graders smoke 1 ½ packs a day, and 1.0% of 12th graders smoke 2 or more packs a day. Except for the 12th grade, students in 2009 report more smoking on an annual basis than in 2008.

Table 3.3
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Annual Use of Cigarettes
ATOD 2008, 2009

Level of Use	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
None (2008)	94.4	90.0	80.1	75.1	68.3	64.6	59.0
None (2009)	93.6	87.1	78.5	72.5	67.3	60.6	60.9
Few Times (2008)	3.1	6.1	11.4	13.6	16.7	16.5	20.4
Few Times (2009)	2.9	7.5	12.4	14.3	16.8	18.1	17.8
1-5/day (2008)	.7	1.9	4.4	5.8	7.2	8.2	9.7
1-5/day (2009)	1.0	3.1	4.5	6.6	6.6	8.6	11.3
½ pack/per day (2008)	--	.3	1.6	2.7	3.9	5.8	5.6
½ pack/per day (2009)	.3	.6	1.6	3.0	4.9	6.1	5.0
1 Pack per day (2008)	.1	.2	.9	1.1	1.8	2.8	3.5
1 Pack per day (2009)	--	.4	.8	1.8	2.5	4.1	3.3
1 1/2 per day (2008)	.1	--	--	.1	.6	.6	.8
1 1/2 per day (2009)	.1	--	.1	.3	.5	.4	.3
2+ Pack/day (2008)	.1	.3	.4	.5	.8	.6	.4

Table 3.3 Continued
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Annual Use of Cigarettes
ATOD 2008, 2009

Level of Use	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
2+ Pack/day (2009)	.4	.2	.6	.5	.8	1.6	1.0
Total (2008)	4.1	8.8	18.7	23.8	31	34.5	40.4
Total (2009)	4.3	11.8	20.0	26.5	32.1	38.9	38.7

Lifetime Use of Cigarettes. Table 3.4 presents the responses to questions about the lifetime use of cigarettes. The possible responses are different than in previous tables. As indicated in 2009, 91.1% of 6th graders have never smoked cigarettes in their lifetimes, and that figure drops to 50.4% of students in the 12th grade. The use of cigarettes increases for all levels of use and accelerates a bit when students get to high school and increases through the 12th

Table 3.4
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Lifetime Use of Cigarettes
ATOD 2008, 2009

Level of Use	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	90.7	85.4	71.6	67.0	58.3	54.7	48.1
Never (2009)	91.1	80.9	70.4	63.5	57.5	49.6	50.4
Once or twice (2008)	6.8	8.3	14.7	13.6	15.4	14.4	15.0
Once or twice (2009)	6.1	10.9	13.8	13.2	13.8	15.0	15.1
Occasionally (2008)	.7	2.7	5.7	9.2	11.1	12.4	15.4
Occasionally (2009)	.8	3.1	8.0	10.3	12.4	13.9	14.9
Past Regularly (2008)	.9	1.9	3.4	3.5	4.7	4.8	6.6
Past Regularly (2009)	.9	2.9	2.9	4.5	3.4	4.6	5.0
Current Regularly (2008)	.5	1.2	4.3	6.2	10.2	13.5	14.3
Current Regularly (2009)	.8	1.8	4.6	8.1	12.6	16.4	14.4
Total (2008)	8.9	14.1	28.1	32.5	41.4	45.1	51.3
Total (2009)	8.6	18.7	29.3	36.1	42.2	49.9	49.4

grade. The responses indicate that 12.6% of 10th graders, 16.4% of 11th graders, and 14.4% of 12th graders consider themselves regular users of cigarettes. Similarly, 12.4%, 13.9%, and 14.9% of 10th, 11th, and 12th graders respectively consider themselves occasional users of cigarettes. With the exception of 6th and 12th graders, reported lifetime use increased in 2009

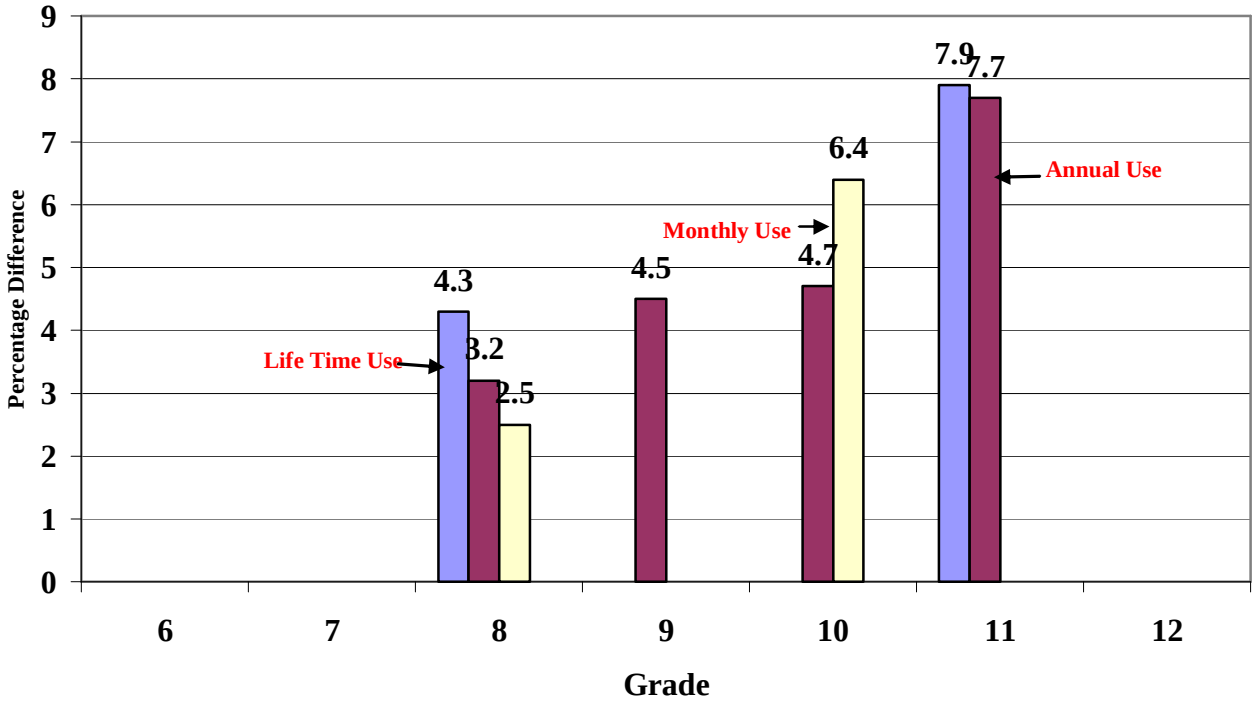
State and Porter County Comparisons. Table 3.5 presents comparisons between monthly cigarette use by Porter County students and other students across the state. As with the case of the comparisons with alcohol use, the numbers in the table represent the absolute size of the difference between local and state rates expressed in percentage points. Differences are presented only when there is a statistically significant difference between state and local numbers at the $p < .05$ level. This means that differences this large would occur less than 5 times out of 100 by pure chance, suggesting that it is not chance or error due to sampling. Rather, differences this large suggest it is very likely that actual differences in the populations. Note where no numbers are presented, there are no statistically significant differences on this measure. Positive numbers indicate Porter County students have a greater pattern of usage and negative numbers indicate cigarette use at a lesser rate than the state.

Most cells in Table 3.5 are blank indicating that patterns of usage at those levels are statistically identical to state averages. Porter County students exceed state averages in lifetime use at the 8th and 11th grades. Other areas where Porter County students exceed state averages include annual usage by 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th graders, monthly use by 8th and 10th graders. To get a more visual picture of the comparisons in Table 3.5, Figure 3.1 compares Porter County data on the use cigarettes with state averages for 2009. Looking at the pattern in all the data, there seems to be a slight increase in cigarette use among Porter County students in 2009.

Table 3.5
Percentage Difference Between Statewide and Porter County Students: Cigarettes
ATOD 2008, 2009

Grade	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lifetime (2008)	--	-2.3	2.6	--	--	--	3.3
Lifetime (2009)	--	--	4.3	--	--	7.9	--
Annual (2008)	--	--	2.2	--	3.1	3.2	4.5
Annual (2009)	--	--	3.2	4.5	4.7	7.7	--
Monthly (2008)	--	--	--	--	--	3.3	--
Monthly (2009)	--	--	2.5	--	6.4	--	--
Daily (2008)	--	--	--	--	--	2.6	--
Daily (2009)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Figure 3.1
Significant Differences Between Porter County Students and State Averages: Cigarettes
ATOD, 2009



Sex Differences in Cigarette Smoking. Data comparing smoking between males and females in 2009 is presented in Tables 3.6 through 3.8. As indicated, when you look at monthly, annual, and lifetime cigarette smoking there is not always a great deal of difference between males and females. The one relatively consistent pattern is that males tend to smoke more in most categories, especially those indicating more frequent use, and the gaps, while not often large between males and females, tend to increase the higher the grade level and the larger quantities of use. This is a pattern that is similar to that found in the 2008 ATOD data.

Table 3.6
Sex Differences in Porter County Students Monthly Use of Cigarettes
ATOD, 2009

Grade	Sex	Percentage Reporting Use						
		None	Few times	1-5 Cigarettes /day	1/2 pack/day	1 pack/day	1&1/2 pack/day	2+ pack/day
6th	Male	95.3	1.3	.8	.2	--	--	.4
	Female	96.5	1.7	.2	--	--	--	.2
7th	Male	91.1	3.4	2.2	.6	--	.2	.6
	Female	93.0	3.7	.9	.2	.7	.2	.4
8th	Male	87.9	6.2	2.3	.7	.7	.2	.7
	Female	84.5	8.5	3.3	1.2	.4	.4	--
9th	Male	81.2	7.0	4.1	2.5	2.0	.4	1.2
	Female	84.9	6.8	4.5	1.3	.4	.2	1.3
10th	Male	73.5	11.0	5.5	3.6	3.6	.6	1.5
	Female	76.9	11.5	4.2	4.8	2.0	.2	.2
11th	Male	69.0	8.9	9.8	5.2	4.0	.6	1.7
	Female	74.5	9.3	9.0	3.8	2.3	.3	.8
12th	Male	72.0	9.9	9.9	5.1	.7	.7	1.0
	Female	74.7	7.8	8.9	3.6	3.9	.4	.7

Table 3.7
Sex Differences in Porter County Students' Annual Use of Cigarettes
ATOD, 2009

Grade	Sex	Percentage Reporting Use						
		None	Few times	1-5 Cigarettes/day	½ pack/day	1 pack/day	1&1/2 pack/day	2+ pack/day
6th	Male	95.3	1.3	.8	.2	--	--	.4
	Female	95.0	3.1	.2	.2		--	.2
7th	Male	91.1	3.4	2.2	.6	--	.2	.6
	Female	88.3	7.4	2.6	--	.9	--	--
8th	Male	87.9	6.2	2.3	.7	.7	.2	.7
	Female	76.7	14.2	4.3	2.3	.6	--	.4
9th	Male	81.2	7.0	4.1	2.5	2.0	.4	1.2
	Female	73.2	15.8	6.4	2.1	1.5	.2	.2
10th	Male	73.5	11.0	5.5	3.6	3.6	.6	1.5
	Female	67.8	18.3	6.0	4.6	2.2	.4	.2
11th	Male	69.0	8.9	9.8	5.2	4.0	.6	1.7
	Female	61.0	20.3	8.0	5.5	3.8	.3	.5
12th	Male	72.0	9.9	9.9	5.1	.7	.7	1.0
	Female	62.6	16.0	11.4	5.0	4.3	--	.7

Table 3.8
Sex Differences in Porter County Students' Lifetime Use of Cigarettes
ATOD, 2009

Grade	Sex	Percentage Reporting Use				
		Never	Once or twice	Occasionally	Past Regularly	Current Regularly
6th	Male	90.2	7.0	.4	1.1	.8
	Female	92.1	5.3	.9	.7	.6
7th	Male	79.6	10.3	3.8	3.0	2.8
	Female	82.2	11.5	2.4	2.8	.7
8th	Male	71.3	14.8	6.2	3.2	4.3
	Female	70.1	12.6	9.5	2.7	4.9
9th	Male	62.6	12.5	9.8	4.3	10.2
	Female	64.7	13.8	10.6	4.7	6.0
10th	Male	57.1	14.0	11.7	3.4	13.6
	Female	58.1	13.9	12.9	3.2	11.7
11th	Male	49.4	14.1	13.2	4.0	19.0
	Female	50.0	15.8	14.5	5.0	14.0
12th	Male	48.8	15.4	17.4	5.1	13.0
	Female	52.0	14.9	12.8	5.0	15.3

College Age Student Survey

Lifetime Use. The College Student Survey asked many of the same or similar questions as did the ATOD survey. Table 3.9 presents the responses to the question, "(h)ave you ever smoked cigarettes?" As indicated, 63.7% said never, 16.8% said once or twice, 3.4% said occasionally, 14.9% report smoking regularly in the past, and only 1.1% report smoking regularly now. The pattern reflected here is substantially different than for older high school students in Porter County. While the number of college age students gets quite small in some categories making comparisons problematic, there are still sizeable differences worth noting. Comparing Porter County 12th graders as reported in Table 3.4, many more college age students report never having smoked, about the same number report smoking once or twice, many more college age students report smoking regularly in the past, and many fewer report smoking regularly now.

Table 3.9
Frequency of Lifetime Cigarette Use Among College Age Students
College Student Survey, 2009

Frequency of Use	Percentage	N
Never	63.7%	167
Once or Twice	16.8%	44
Occasionally	3.4%	9
Regularly in the Past	14.9%	39
Regularly Now	1.1%	3
Total		262

Monthly and Annual Use. College students also were asked about monthly and annual use of cigarettes. As reported in Table 3.10, 87.4% report not having smoked in the past month, 2.3% report smoking a few times, 7.7% report smoking a pack a day and 2.3% report smoking at least a pack and half a day. In terms of annual smoking, 73.6% did not smoke in the past year, 21.1% report smoking a few times, 3.4% report smoking a pack a day, 1.9% report smoking more than a pack and a half per day. At the monthly use level, substantially more college students report never smoking than high school seniors in Porter County, but when it comes to more frequent use, college students tend to smoke a little bit more. Similarly, college age students report not smoking in the past year at a rate substantially below high school seniors in Porter County. However, college age students report smoking a few times more often than high school seniors, and while very small amounts, are more likely to report smoking a pack and a half in the past year. The one-pack-a-day smokers are about the same for seniors and college students.

Table 3.10
Monthly and Yearly Use of Cigarettes by College Age Students
College Student Survey, 2009

	None	A Few Times	1 Pack/Day	1.5 Packs/Day	N
Monthly	87.4%	7.7%	2.7%	2.3%	261
Yearly	73.6%	21.1%	3.4%	1.9%	261

Risk Factors: ATOD Study

Perceived Risk of Smoking. Students were also asked about the perceived risk of smoking cigarettes. These responses are presented in Table 3.11. Those students in 2009 thinking that there is no risk in smoking 1+ pack of cigarettes per day decreases from 8.1% in the 6th grade to 2.2% in the 12th grade. Persons thinking smoking constitutes a slight risk decreases from 13.7% in the 6th grade to 9.4% in the 12th grade. Those perceiving it to be a moderate risk stays the same around 30%, and those seeing it as a great risk increases from 40.8% in the 6th grade to 52.5% in the 12th grade. Overall, as the grade level increases there is a tendency for the perception of risk to increase. The patterns in 2009 are quite similar to 2008, but there seems to be a tendency for the perception of a greater risk to decline in 2009.

Table 3.11
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Perceived Risk of Smoking
ATOD 2008, 2009

		Grade						
Activity	**Risk**	**6th**	**7th**	**8th**	**9th**	**10th**	**11th**	**12th**
1 + Pack per day (2008)	None	7.6	6.6	5.5	6.0	4.8	2.8	3.0
	Slight	14.8	13.0	12.3	11.6	9.2	9.7	7.8
	Moderate	30.0	28.1	32.8	29.2	30.4	29.0	27.4
	Great	43.1	49.0	46.3	51.4	53.4	56.1	59.4
1 + Pack per day (2009)	None	8.1	6.3	5.1	5.8	5.7	5.5	2.2
	Slight	13.7	16.0	15.4	12.6	13.5	13.1	9.4
	Moderate	30.4	31.5	32.5	31.4	31.8	31.3	29.0
	Great	40.8	40.8	43.9	45.4	43.9	46.0	52.5

Perceived Peer Approval of Cigarette Smoking. Students were asked whether or not they thought their peers approved or disapproved of smoking more than one pack of cigarettes a day. The responses are presented in Table 3.12. The perception of their peers as strongly approving remains relatively low and constant, but the percentage who see their peers approving increases from 1.5% in the 6th grade to 8.7% in the 12th grade. Those who don't know what their peers think rise from 11.9% in the 6th grade to 13.6% in the 12th grade. Those who perceive their peers as disapproving increases from 13.5% in the 6th grade, to 22.1% in the 12th grade. At the same time, those who see their peers as strongly disapproving declines from 60.1% in the 6th grade to 45.8% in the 12th grade. The data for 2008 and 2009 are quite similar except that there appears to be a tendency for the perception of peer disapproval to decline a bit in 2009.

Table 3.12
Percentage of Porter County Youth Perceiving Peer Approval of Smoking
1 + Pack of Cigarettes per Day
ATOD 2008, 2009

Grade							
Approval	**6th**	**7th**	**8th**	**9th**	**10th**	**11th**	**12th**
Strongly Approve (2008)	2.2	2.5	2.3	1.9	2.8	2.0	1.6
Strongly Approve (2009)	1.9	2.8	1.8	3.4	3.0	3.3	2.2
Approve (2008)	1.1	1.5	3.8	6.3	8.8	8.8	9.5
Approve (2009)	1.5	2.3	4.6	5.5	9.2	10.9	8.7
Do Not Know (2008)	9.6	13.0	17.3	18.0	17.0	15.3	15.3
Do Not Know (2009)	11.9	13.4	17.7	16.1	18.3	17.7	13.6
Disapprove (2008)	14.0	16.2	18.3	20.4	20.6	23.0	24.1
Disapprove (2009)	13.5	16.0	17.5	18.3	19.5	22.2	22.1
Strongly Disapprove (2008)	66.1	61.4	54.4	51.0	48.4	47.6	46.5
Strongly Disapprove (2009)	60.0	56.1	53.0	50.1	43.6	40.0	45.8

Perceived Parental Approval of Smoking. Not surprisingly, most students do not perceive their parents as approving of them smoking more than one pack of cigarettes per day. As seen in Table 3.13, by the time they reach the 12th grade only 1.7% of students perceive their parents as approving and 1.7% see their parents as strongly approving. The percentage of

students who do not know what their parents think increases from 3.8% in the 6th grade to 5.1% in the 12th grade. The proportion of students who perceive their parents as disapproving increases from 3.7% in the 6th grade to 12.0% in the 12th grade. The percentage perceiving their parents as strong disapprovers remains high, but does decline a bit over time from a high of 77.8% in the 6th grade to 70.8% in the 12th grade. There is not much difference between the 2009 and 2008 data, except that the perception of strong parental disapproval declines in 2009. At the same time there is a tendency for the perception of parental approval to decline as well.

Table 3.13
Percentage of Porter County Students Perceiving Parental Approval of Smoking 1 + Pack of Cigarettes per Day
ATOD 2008, 2009

	Grade						
Approval	**6th**	**7th**	**8th**	**9th**	**10th**	**11th**	**12th**
Strongly Approve (2008)	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.2
Strongly Approve (2009)	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.7
Approve (2008)	1.1	.9	2.2	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.7
Approve (2009)	.8	.4	1.3	1.4	2.2	3.0	1.7
Do Not Know (2008)	2.6	3.2	3.5	5.4	5.0	5.5	7.1
Do Not Know (2009)	3.8	4.1	5.8	5.1	5.5	5.1	5.1
Disapprove (2008)	3.5	3.7	5.1	6.8	8.0	9.5	12.4
Disapprove (2009)	3.7	3.8	5.6	5.0	9.0	11.2	12.0
Strongly Disapprove (2008)	84.5	84.6	84.7	83.5	81.6	79.0	74.6
Strongly Disapprove (2009)	77.8	79.0	80.0	79.8	74.6	73.6	70.8

College Student Survey

Perceived Risk of Smoking. Table 3.14 reports college student perception of the risks involved in smoking more than 1 pack of cigarettes per day. As indicated, most persons (73.4%) see a very great risk while 20.6% see a moderate risk. Only 4.0% see a slight risk and 2.0% see no risk. When compared to 12th grade Porter County students, the college students are much more likely to perceive a risk of smoking; particularly they are much more likely to perceive smoking more than a pack of cigarettes per day as a great risk.

Table 3.14
Perceived Risk of Smoking More than 1 Pack of Cigarettes per Day
College Student Survey, 2009

	No Risk	Slight Risk	Moderate Risk	Great Risk	N
1+ Pack/Day	2.0%	4.0%	20.6%	73.4%	252

Perceived Family and Friends Approval of Smoking. Table 3.15 reports the perceptions of college students in Porter County of how their friends and family approve of them smoking more than a pack of cigarettes a day. As indicated, most perceive their friends as disapproving with almost two-thirds (62.0%) of them seeing their friends as strongly disapproving. The perception that their families would disapprove is even stronger, with 85.2% reporting that their families would strongly disapprove of them smoking 1 or more pack of cigarettes per day. This perception of disapproval from parents and friends is substantially greater than those of 12th grade students in Porter County.

Table 3.15
Perception of Friends and Family Approval of Smoking 1 + pack of Cigarettes per Day by College Age Students
College Student Survey, 2009

	Strong Approval	Approval	Don't Know	Disapproval	Strong Disapproval	N
Friends	0.8%	4.0%	7.2%	26.0%	62.0%	250
Family	0.4%	1.6%	1.2%	11.5%	85.2%	243

Cigars

The ATOD survey asked a similar series of questions to students about their use of cigars. They did not, however, ask about perceived risk, peer approval, and parental approval, but they did ask about daily, monthly, annual, and lifetime use of cigars.

Daily Use of Cigars. Table 3.16 presents Porter County student responses to the question about the daily use of cigars. There is not much daily use of cigars reported by students in Porter County in 2009. As indicated, only .3% of 6th grade students report daily use of cigars, and that number slowly increases to 4.6% in the 11th grade and 4.1% in 12th grade. Overall, there is not a lot of difference between reported use in 2008 and 2009. If anything, there seems to be a bit more use in 2009 at the upper grade levels.

Table 3.16
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Daily Use of Cigars,
ATOD 2008, 2009

	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Daily (2008)	.2	.4	1.6	2.1	3.1	4.0	4.0
Daily (2009)	0.3	0.5	1.4	1.9	4.3	4.6	4.1

The Monthly Use of Cigars. Table 3.17 presents the responses of Porter County students about their monthly use of cigars. Overall, there is not a lot of regular use of cigars. A total of 93.9% of 6th graders report not using cigars in the past month and that figure drops to 74.4% for 12th graders. When asked about using cigars 1-5 times in the past month, .8% of 6th graders report the level of use, and this figure increases to 12.7% for 12th graders. When it comes to using cigars between 6 times to over 40 times per month, the highest reported use is from 12th graders where 2.4% of them report using cigars 6-19 times, 1.2% report using cigars between 20 and 40 times, and 2.9% report using cigars more than 40 times in the past month. The difference between 2008 and 2009 depends on which grade you look at.

Table 3.17
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Monthly Use of Cigars,
ATOD 2008, 2009

Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	96.7	94.3	89.1	88.5	82.2	78.9	73.2
Never (2009)	93.9	90.3	87.7	83.4	78.1	78.2	74.4
1-5 Times (2008)	1.1	1.8	5.2	5.2	9.1	10.4	15.1
1-5 Times (2009)	.8	2.7	4.6	6.0	9.8	8.8	12.7
6-19 Times (2008)	.1	.4	.7	1.7	1.8	2.8	3.2
6-19 Times (2009)	.4	.6	1.0	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.4
20-40 Times (2008)	--	.1	.4	.9	1.3	1.5	1.3

Table 3.17 continued
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Monthly Use of Cigars,
ATOD 2008, 2009

Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
20-40 Times (2009)	.1	.2	.4	.8	1.3	2.1	1.2
40+ Times (2008)	.2	.3	1.1	1.2	1.8	2.6	2.7
40+ Times (2009)	.2	.3	1.0	1.2	3.0	2.5	2.9
Total (2008)	1.4	2.6	7.4	9	14	17.3	22.3
Total (2009)	1.5	3.8	7.0	10.6	16.2	16.0	19.2

The Annual Use of Cigars. When asked about use of cigars in the past year most Porter County Students report they have not used cigars during that time period. As indicated in Table 3.18, in 2009 the percentage of 6th graders who have never used cigars is 93.9%, and it is 61.1% for 12th graders. When asked about using cigars 1-5 times in the past year, 1.2% of 6th graders say they have used cigars that often and that number increases to 17.3% for 12th graders. For more frequent use of cigars, the percentage claiming use increases with each grade level. For example, at the 6-19 times per year usage level, only .4% of 6th graders have used cigars that often and 7.9% of 12th graders have used that often. At the 20-40 times level, .3% of 6th graders report using cigars that often and 2.6% of 12th graders say they have used cigars that frequently. Overall, patterns of use in 2009 are quite similar to 2008, with perhaps a slight decrease in use in 2009.

Table 3.18
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Annual Use of Cigars,
ATOD 2008, 2009

Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	95.5	93.3	85.6	82.0	73.6	67.6	59.1
Never (2009)	93.9	88.6	84.7	77.7	71.1	67.7	61.1
1-5 Times (2008)	2.4	3.1	6.8	9.0	12.7	16.5	19.4
1-5 Times (2009)	1.2	3.7	7.0	9.3	12.7	13.1	17.3
6-19 Times (2008)	.4	.5	1.9	3.2	4.4	5.0	7.4
6-19 Times (2009)	.4	1.0	1.3	3.7	4.5	4.7	7.9
20-40 Times (2008)	.1	.2	1.3	1.4	2.1	2.8	3.8
20-40 Times (2009)	.3	.6	1.3	1.9	2.3	3.2	2.6

Table 3.18 Continued
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Annual Use of Cigars,
ATOD 2008, 2009

Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
40+ Times (2008)	.2	.7	1.8	2.4	4.3	5.5	6.1
40+ Times (2009)	.4	1.1	1.7	3.2	5.1	7.0	5.8
Total (2008)	3.1	4.5	13.8	16	23.5	29.8	36.7
Total (2009)	2.3	6.4	11.3	18.1	24.6	28.0	33.6

Lifetime Use of Cigars. Table 3.19 presents the responses of Porter County students to questions about their use of cigars during their entire lifetime. Overall, the use of cigars increases with grade level. As indicated, 96.6% of 6th graders report never using cigars, and that figure drops to 56.1% when you look at 12th grade students. A similar pattern exists for all levels of usage. For example, only .5% of 6th graders have used cigars 40 or more times in their lifetime and that number increases to 7.0% of 12th graders. Overall the patterns of lifetime use in 2009 are quite similar to those in 2008.

Table 3.19
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Lifetime Use of Cigars
ATOD 2008, 2009

	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	95.7	93.7	83.2	79.4	72.1	64.3	54.3
Never (2009)	96.6	90.4	84.8	76.9	69.9	65.2	56.1
1-5 Times (2008)	3.5	4.8	10.8	13.2	16.7	18.3	23.4
1-5 Times (2009)	2.2	6.5	10.3	13.3	15.4	15.8	20.1
6-19 Times (2008)	.5	.4	2.6	3.0	4.1	7.7	8.6
6-19 Times (2009)	.3	1.1	1.6	3.8	5.2	6.9	10.6
20-40 Times (2008)	.1	.5	.9	1.8	2.6	3.4	5.2

Table 3.19 Continued
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Lifetime Use of Cigars
ATOD 2008, 2009

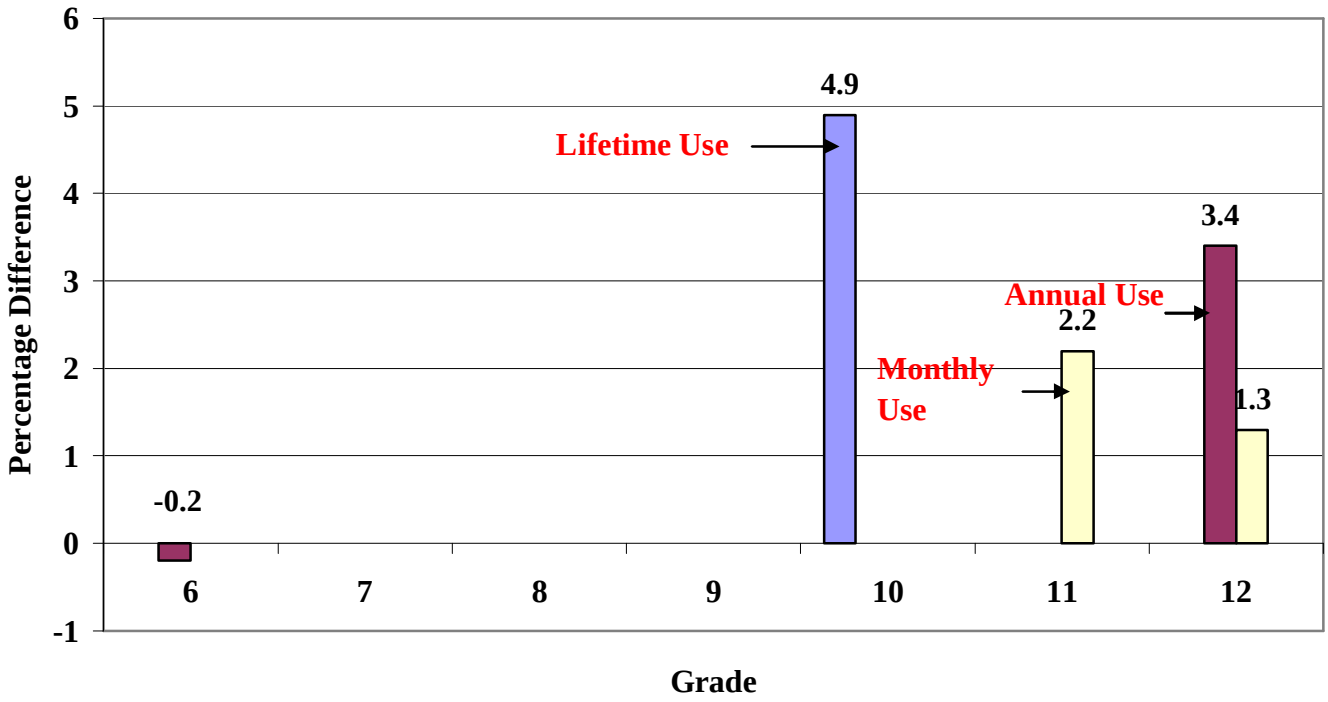
	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
20-40 Times (2009)	.3	.4	1.0	1.9	3.7	4.9	6.0
40+ Times (2008)	.2	.4	2.0	2.2	4.1	6.2	8.2
40+ Times (2009)	.5	1.0	1.7	3.7	5.6	7.1	7.0
Total (2008)	4.3	6.1	16.3	20.2	27.5	35.6	45.4
Total (2009)	3.3	9.0	14.6	22.7	29.9	34.7	43.7

State and Porter County Comparisons. Table 3.20 presents difference between Porter County and state averages for various grades and levels of use of cigars. Only differences that are statistically significant at the < .05 level are reported. If no numbers are reported, there are no differences. If the number is preceded by a negative sign (-) that means Porter County students are below the state average. If positive, it means they are above the state average. There are no differences for daily use. Sixth graders in 2009 were .2 of a percentage point below the state averages in annual use. Students in the 7th, 8th, and 9th grade were not above the averages on any use. Students in the 10th grade exceeded state averages by 4.9 points in lifetime use, and students in the 11th grade exceeded the state average by 2.2 percentage points in monthly use. Students in the 12th grade exceeded state averages by 3.4 points in annual use and 1.3 points in monthly use. To get a more visual picture of this data, Figure 3.2 graphs the comparison of cigar use between local and state levels presented in Table 3.18.

Table 3.20
Percentage Difference Between Statewide and Porter County Students: Cigars
ATOD 2008, 2009

Grade	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lifetime (2008)	--	-2.2	--	2.1	--	--	--
Lifetime (2009)	--	--	--	--	4.9	--	--
Annual (2008)	--	-1.5	--	--	3.2	6.0	6.1
Annual (2009)	-0.2	--	--	--	--	--	3.4
Monthly (2008)	--	--	1.3	--	2.2	3.7	4.5
Monthly (2009)	--	--	--	--	--	2.2	1.3
Daily (2008)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Daily (2009)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Figure 3.2
Percentage Difference Between Statewide and Porter County Students: Cigars
ATOD, 2009



Sex Differences in the Use of Cigars. Tables 3.21 and 3.22 report the differences between males and females for monthly, annual, and lifetime use of cigars. In all three time frames, the difference between males and females grows as the respondents get older. For example, in the past month, 96.7% of female 6th graders have never smoked a cigar and 91.1% of male 6th graders have never smoked a cigar. However, when they get to 12th grade, the difference is much larger with 83.6% of females never having smoked a cigar in the past month and 66.2% of males not having smoked a cigar in the same time period. And while 9.9% of 12th grade males have smoked cigars 40+ times in their lifetime, only 3.9% of 12th grade females have smoked a cigar on this many occasions. The pattern of differences between males and females in 2009 is similar to what was reported in 2008.

Table 3.21
Sex Differences in Porter County Students' Monthly and Annual Use of Cigars
ATOD, 2009

Grade	Sex	Monthly Use of Cigars by Porter County Schools 6th-12th Graders by Sex, 2009					Annual Use of Cigars by Porter County Schools 6th-12th Graders by Sex, 2009				
		Never	1-5 times	6-19 times	20-40 times	40+ times	Never	1-5 times	6-19 times	20-40 times	40+ times
6th	Male	91.1	1.3	.6	--	.2	91.3	1.7	.8	.4	.4
	Female	96.7	.4	.2	.2	--	96.5	.7	--	.2	.2
7th	Male	87.7	2.8	1.0	.2	.6	85.1	4.4	1.2	.8	1.6
	Female	93.0	2.6	.2	.2	--	92.4	2.8	.9	.4	.7
8th	Male	85.0	5.0	1.4	.5	.9	82.2	8.4	1.1	1.6	1.6
	Female	90.3	4.1	.6	.4	1.0	87.2	5.4	1.4	1.0	1.9
9th	Male	80.0	6.5	3.7	1.2	1.2	73.6	9.8	4.1	2.7	4.5
	Female	86.8	5.3	1.7	.4	1.1	82.1	8.9	3.0	1.1	2.1
10th	Male	70.3	13.2	3.0	1.1	4.0	62.2	14.9	6.8	3.0	7.0
	Female	85.5	6.8	1.2	1.4	1.8	79.5	10.9	2.4	1.4	3.2
11th	Male	69.0	14.1	3.2	2.3	4.0	60.1	14.4	6.3	4.6	8.9
	Female	86.3	4.5	2.3	1.5	1.3	74.5	11.8	3.5	2.0	5.0
12th	Male	66.2	17.1	3.1	2.4	3.4	51.5	18.4	12.6	3.1	8.5
	Female	83.6	8.2	1.8	--	2.1	71.2	16.4	3.2	2.1	2.8

Table 3.22
Sex Differences in Porter County Students' Lifetime Use of Cigars
ATOD, 2009

Grade	Sex	Lifetime Use of Cigars by Porter County Schools 6th-12th Graders by Sex, 2009				
		Never	1-5 times	6-19 times	20-40 times	40+ times
6th	Male	95.8	2.3	.6	.2	.6
	Female	97.6	2.0	--	.2	.2
7th	Male	87.7	8.5	1.2	.8	1.6
	Female	93.3	4.3	1.1	--	.4
8th	Male	82.7	12.1	2.1	1.4	1.8
	Female	87.0	8.5	1.2	.6	1.6
9th	Male	72.8	14.1	4.5	2.9	5.3
	Female	81.3	12.5	2.8	1.1	2.1
10th	Male	60.7	17.2	8.7	5.1	8.3
	Female	79.1	13.5	2.0	2.0	3.2
11th	Male	55.5	18.1	8.9	6.9	10.3
	Female	74.0	14.0	5.0	3.0	4.0
12th	Male	45.1	19.5	16.4	8.9	9.9
	Female	68.0	20.6	4.3	3.2	3.9

Pipes: Tobacco, Hookah, Water-pipes

The ATOD survey asked a similar series of questions to students about their use of pipes. Pipes in this context referred to smoking tobacco in a pipe, the use of a water pipe, or the use of a Hookah. The questionnaire did not include questions about the daily use, perceived peer approval, and parental approval, but they did ask about monthly, annual, and lifetime use of a pipe.

The Monthly Use of Pipes. Table 3.23 presents Porter County student responses to the question about the monthly use of a pipe. Overall there is not a lot of heavy use of pipes among students. For example, 92.8% of 6th graders report never using a pipe. While that number drops across grades, still 75.8% of 12th graders did not use a pipe in the past month. Only .4% of 6th graders used a pipe between 1-5 times in the past month, but the figure increases to 10.2% for 12th graders. At the 6-19 times per month level, no 6th graders report using it that often, and that

figure increases to 3.4% for 12th graders. The highest percentage of students using a pipe 20-40 times per month or more than 40 times per month is for 12th graders where a combined total of 2.4% say that they have used a pipe that often. While the overall patterns of use between 2008 and 2009 are quite similar, there seems to be an increased report of the use of pipes in 2009, especially at the 8th through 11th grades.

Table 3.23
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Monthly Use of Pipes
ATOD 2008, 2009

Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	97.0	95.7	92.2	90.5	86.1	84.4	78.8
Never (2009)	92.8	89.9	87.2	82.6	76.6	77.6	75.8
1-5 Times (2008)	.4	.6	3.0	4.4	5.7	8.2	10.5
1-5 Times (2009)	.4	1.6	3.9	5.5	7.6	6.6	10.2
6-19 Times (2008)	.2	.1	.1	1.5	2.3	1.4	3.1
6-19 Times (2009)	--	--	1.1	2.2	3.0	3.4	3.4
20-40 Times (2008)	.1	.1	.4	.5	1.0	.6	1.5
20-40 Times (2009)	--	--	.2	.8	1.1	1.4	1.4
40+ Times (2008)	.1	.1	.4	.6	.8	.6	.8
40+ Times (2009)	--	.2	.5	1.2	2.1	2.6	1.0
Total (2008)	.8	.9	3.9	7.0	9.8	10.8	15.9
Total (2009)	.4	1.8	5.7	9.7	13.8	14.0	16.0

Annual Use of a Pipe. Table 3.24 reports the responses of students to the question of the use of a pipe in the past year. As indicated, most (94.1%) 6th graders have not used a pipe in the past year, and that number drops to 60.1% among 12th graders. Most students who have used a pipe have only used it a few times. For example, by the time they have reached 12th grade, 16.0% report using a pipe 1-5 times, 5.5% report using a pipe 20-40 times, and 4.8% report using a pipe more than 40 times in the past year. With the exception of 6th graders, reported annual use of pipes in 2009 is substantially greater than reported use in 2008.

Table 3.24
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Annual Use of Pipes
ATOD 2008, 2009

Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	97.1	95.8	90.8	86.5	79.3	75.2	66.0
Never (2009)	94.1	88.1	87.2	77.9	70.5	68.1	60.1
1-5 Times (2008)	.9	1.2	3.5	5.8	8.3	13.0	16.3
1-5 Times (2009)	.2	2.6	4.6	6.7	10.6	10.6	16.0
6-19 Times (2008)	.4	.2	1.5	2.4	3.8	3.8	6.4
6-19 Times (2009)	.4	1.2	1.4	3.3	3.6	5.2	7.2
20-40 Times (2008)	.1	.1	.6	1.0	2.6	2.8	3.4
20-40 Times (2009)	--	.4	.9	1.8	3.4	1.4	5.5
40+ Times (2008)	.1	.3	.6	1.6	2.4	2.3	3.7
40+ Times (2009)	--	.4	1.1	4.1	5.3	7.8	4.8
Total (2008)	1.5	1.8	6.2	10.8	17.1	21.9	29.8
Total (2009)	0.6	4.6	8.0	15.9	22.9	25.0	33.5

Lifetime Use of a Pipe. When asked if they had ever used a pipe in their entire lifetime, most Porter County Students say no. For example, as presented in Table 3.25, 97.7% of 6th graders say they have never used a pipe and 59.4% of 12th graders say they have never used a pipe. Even when students do use a pipe, they do not use it that much. Only .2% of 6th graders have used a pipe more than 40 times and by the time students reach 12th grade that number increases to a total of 7.5%. As in the case with annual use of pipes, with the exception of 6th graders, reported lifetime annual use of pipes is substantially greater in 2009 than in 2008.

State and Porter County Comparisons. While there does not appear to be a lot of use of pipes by students in Porter County, use patterns generally exceed levels of use across the rest of the state in most grades. These results are presented in Table 3.26 and Figure 3.3. For 2009, 6th, 7th, and 9th graders do not exceed state averages. However, in the 8th grade Porter County students exceed state averages in lifetime (2.9 percentage points), annual (3.5 percentage points), and monthly (2.7 percentage points) use. In the 10th grade Porter County students exceed state

averages in lifetime (8.1 percentage points) and annual (8.0 percentage points) use. In the 11th grade, Porter County students exceed state averages in lifetime (13.8 percentage points), annual (12.2 percentage points), and monthly (6.2 percentage points) use. In the 12th grade, Porter

Table 3.25
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Lifetime Use of Pipes
ATOD 2008, 2009

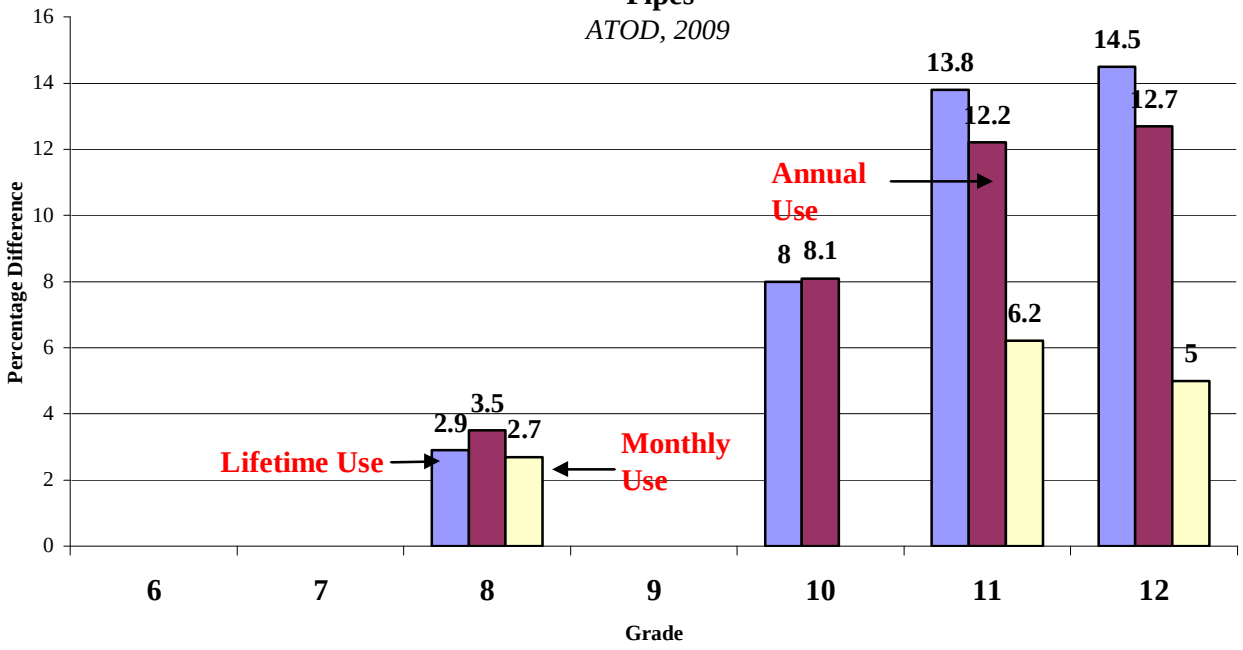
Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	98.1	97.6	91.5	85.9	78.3	73.9	65.0
Never (2009)	97.7	93.8	90.7	79.3	73.9	68.4	59.4
1-5 Times (2008)	1.0	1.4	4.8	7.3	11.4	12.1	14.3
1-5 Times (2009)	1.5	4.2	4.6	9.6	12.1	11.8	15.7
6-19 Times (2008)	.5	.3	1.6	2.7	3.4	6.5	8.7
6-19 Times (2009)	--	--	1.4	3.1	4.5	7.8	10.6
20-40 Times (2008)	--	.3	.7	1.2	3.1	3.1	4.6
20-40 Times (2009)	--	.8	1.1	1.0	3.6	4.0	5.8
40+ Times (2008)	.1	.1	.8	2.2	2.9	3.7	6.0
40+ Times (2009)	.2	.6	1.1	6.1	5.3	7.8	7.5
Total (2008)	1.6	2.1	7.9	13.4	20.8	25.4	33.6
Total (2009)	1.7	5.6	8.2	19.8	25.5	31.4	39.6

County students exceed state averages in lifetime (14.5 percentage points), annual (12.7 percentage points), and monthly (5.0 percentage points) use. The data clearly indicates substantial increases in reported use of pipes compared to 2008 and relative to state averages, particularly for annual and lifetime use.

Table 3.26
Significant Differences between Porter County Students and State Averages; Pipes
ATOD 2008, 2009

Grade	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lifetime (2008)	--	-2.2	2.1	--	--	5.0	7.6
Lifetime (2009)	--	--	2.9	--	8.0	13.8	14.5
Annual (2008)	--	--	1.6	3.4	6.8	8.4	11.1
Annual (2009)	--	--	3.5	--	8.1	12.2	12.7
Monthly (2008)	--	--	1.2	2.6	4.2	3.9	5.8
Monthly (2009)	--	--	2.7	--	--	6.2	5.0

Figure 3.3
Significant Differences Between Porter County Students and State Averages: Pipes
ATOD, 2009



Smokeless Tobacco

The 2009 ATOD survey asked a similar series of questions about student use of smokeless tobacco. They did not ask about perceived risk, peer approval, and parental approval, but they did ask about daily, monthly, annual, and lifetime use of smokeless tobacco.

Daily Use of Smokeless Tobacco. Table 3.27 presents data on the percentage of students who use smokeless tobacco on a daily basis. As indicated, in 2009 no 6th and only .1% of 7th and 8th graders, 1.6% of 9th graders, 3.0% of 10th, and 2.9% of 11th graders report using smokeless tobacco daily. The percentage increases in the 12th grade where 4.6% report using smokeless tobacco daily. The reported figures for 2009 are quite similar to those of 2008.

Table 3.27
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Daily Use of Smokeless Tobacco
ATOD 2008, 2009

	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Daily (2008)	.2	.2	.5	1.1	1.5	2.3	4.6
Daily (2009)	.0	.1	.1	1.6	3.0	2.9	4.6

The Monthly Use of Smokeless Tobacco. Table 3.28 reports responses to the question about use of smokeless tobacco in the previous month. Most students in Porter County do not use smokeless tobacco. The highest rate of use is among 12th graders and even at that level only

Table 3.28
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Monthly Use of Smokeless Tobacco
ATOD 2008, 2009

	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	97.3	96.4	94.7	93.2	90.3	88.9	86.9
Never (2009)	95.2	92.0	93.3	88.2	84.0	84.2	83.0
1-5 Times (2008)	.4	.3	.9	2.8	3.6	3.6	3.9
1-5 Times (2009)	.3	1.4	1.5	3.2	5.3	5.0	4.5
6-19 Times (2008)	--	.1	.5	.6	.8	1.6	1.7
6-19 Times (2009)	.1	.3	.6	1.2	1.8	2.2	1.5
20-40 Times (2008)	--	--	.1	.5	.5	.9	1.3
20-40 Times (2009)	--	--	--	.9	1.2	1.2	1.5
40+ Times (2008)	.2	.2	.4	.5	1.0	1.4	1.3
40+ Times (2009)	--	.1	.1	.7	1.7	1.7	3.1
Total (2008)	.6	.6	1.9	4.4	5.9	7.5	8.2
Total (2009)	.4	1.8	2.2	6.0	10.0	10.1	10.6

10.6% report actually using smokeless tobacco. Almost one half of that group (4.5%) report using it only 1-5 times in the past month. Only 3.1% of 12th graders used it more than 40 times in the past month. With the exception of 6th graders, reported use in 2009 exceeds reported monthly use of smokeless tobacco reported in 2008.

Annual Use of Smokeless Tobacco. Table 3.29 reports the data on the annual use of smokeless tobacco. As indicated, 96.0% of 6th graders have never used smokeless tobacco and that figure drops to 78.9% for 12th graders. Less than 1% of 6th graders report using smokeless tobacco 1-5 times in the past year and that number increases to 5.8% for 12th graders. Similarly, less than 1% of 6th graders used smokeless tobacco 6-19 times in the past year and that figure increases only to 1.4% of 12th graders. No 6th graders report using smokeless tobacco over 20 times in the past year, and that number increases respectively to 2.2% and 5.8% for 11th and 12th grade students. Overall there is a greater amount of reported use of smokeless tobacco by Porter County students in 2009 than in 2008.

Table 3.29
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Annual Use of Smokeless Tobacco
ATOD 2008 and 2009

Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	97.6	96.7	93.3	90.6	86.6	85.2	81.6
Never (2009)	96.0	91.4	91.1	85.7	80.9	79.0	78.9
1-5 Times (2008)	.7	.8	2.5	4.1	6.4	6.2	6.1
1-5 Times (2009)	.3	2.7	4.0	6.1	7.0	6.3	5.8
6-19 Times (2008)	.1	.2	.7	1.1	1.6	1.7	2.5
6-19 Times (2009)	.4	.4	.5	1.3	2.3	3.2	1.4
20-40 Times (2008)	.1	.1	.3	.7	.6	1.3	1.2
20-40 Times (2009)	--	.1	.4	1.1	1.4	2.2	2.2
40+ Times (2008)	.1	.1	.7	1.6	1.8	3.0	4.4
40+ Times (2009)	--	.4	.4	1.7	4.1	4.5	5.8
Total (2008)	1.0	1.2	4.2	7.5	10.4	12.2	14.2
Total (2009)	.7	3.6	5.3	10.2	14.8	16.2	15.2

Lifetime Use of Smokeless Tobacco. Students also were asked how often they had used smokeless tobacco in their lifetime. Responses are presented in Table 3.30. Most Porter County students have never used smokeless tobacco. While lifetime usage increases across grades, even by the time students reach the 12th grade, 81.9% say they have never used smokeless tobacco. Most usage of smokeless tobacco amounts to only a few instances. For example, the largest percentage of reported use occurs for use 1-5 times in the 10th through 12th grades and use there is limited to 7.5% and 8.6% of students respectively. There is a small group of persons in the 12th grade (5.4%) who have used smokeless tobacco more than 40 times in their lifetime. When looking at overall use of smokeless tobacco, with the exception of 6th graders, reported use in 2009 tends to exceed reported use in 2008.

Table 3.30
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Lifetime Use of Smokeless Tobacco
ATOD 2008 and 2009

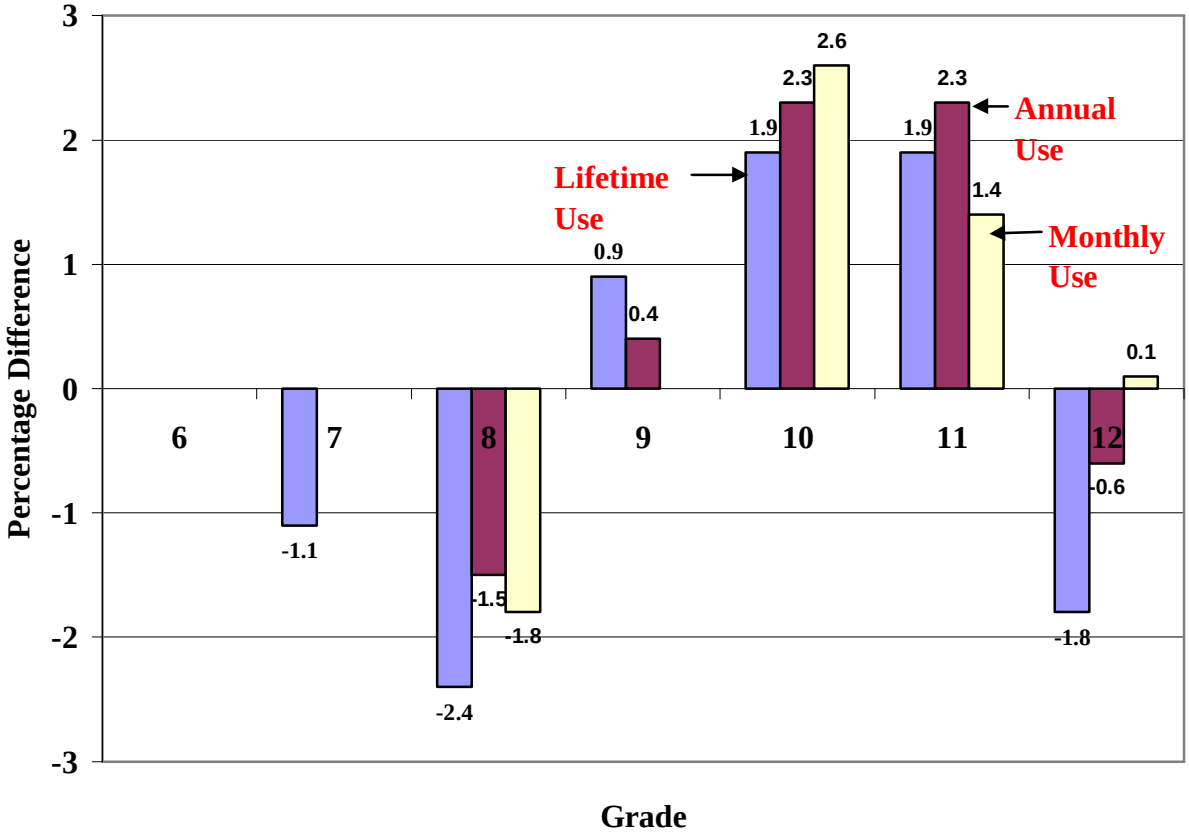
Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	98.6	98.2	94.1	91.5	88.1	85.2	81.9
Never (2009)	98.8	95.9	93.5	86.9	82.5	80.1	81.0
1-5 Times (2008)	1.2	1.3	4.4	4.9	7.5	7.5	8.6
1-5 Times (2009)	.4	2.8	4.6	8.2	9.4	10.4	8.4
6-19 Times (2008)	--	.2	.4	1.3	1.7	2.5	1.9
6-19 Times (2009)	.3	.4	.8	1.8	2.3	2.1	2.1
20-40 Times (2008)	--	--	.4	.4	.6	1.3	2.0
20-40 Times (2009)	--	.2	.2	.7	2.1	2.0	2.2
40+ Times (2008)	.1	.1	.3	1.6	1.8	3.3	5.4
40+ Times (2009)	.2	.3	.4	2.2	3.8	5.3	6.2
Total (2008)	1.3	1.6	5.5	8.2	11.6	14.6	17.9
Total (2009)	.9	3.7	6.0	12.9	17.6	19.8	18.9

State and Porter County Comparisons. The data comparing Porter County students with state averages is presented in Table 3.31 and Figure 3.4. Note that in every category in 2008 Porter County students either did not exceed state averages or were significantly below state averages. That pattern continues in 2009 for students in the 6th, 7th, and 8th grades where there are no differences for 6th graders and a below average figure for lifetime use (-1.1% points) for 7th graders, and in 8th grade below average figures for lifetime (-2.4% points) use, annual use (-1.5% points), and monthly use (-1.8% points). However, the picture changes when you get to 9th grade where Porter County students exceed state averages in lifetime (.9% points) use and annual use (.4% points). In the 10th and 11th grades Porter County students exceed state averages in all three areas of use. In the 12th grade differences are reduced and in lifetime and annual use Porter County students are below state averages, and exceed state averages by only .1% point in monthly use. The data indicate a substantial increase in reported use of smokeless tobacco relative to the rest of the state by Porter County students, particularly in the 9th, 10th, and 11th grades.

Table 3.31
Significant Differences Between Porter County Students and State Figures: Smokeless Tobacco
ATOD 2008, 2009

Grade	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lifetime (2008)	-1.2	-2.8	-2.5	-3.5	-3.7	-2.6	--
Lifetime (2009)	--	-1.1	-2.4	0.9	1.9	1.9	-1.8
Annual (2008)	-0.7	-2.3	-2.2	-2.1	-1.7	--	--
Annual (2009)	--	--	-1.5	0.4	2.3	2.3	-0.6
Monthly (2008)	--	-1.4	-1.8	-1.5	-1.6	--	--
Monthly (2009)	--	--	-1.8	--	2.6	1.4	0.1
Daily (2008)	--	--	--	-.08	-1.4	-1.3	-1.9
Daily (2009)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Figure 3.4
Significant Differences Between Porter County Students and State Figures: Smokeless Tobacco
ATOD, 2009



Sex Differences in the Use of Smokeless Tobacco. The differences in use of smokeless tobacco between males and females follow the patterns in other tobacco use. However, the gap is larger in this area and continues to get larger as the students move to higher grades. For example, 92.8% of 6th grade males have never used smokeless tobacco and 97.4% of females have never used smokeless tobacco. When they reach the 12th grade, 75.1% of males have never used smokeless tobacco and 91.8% of females have still never used smokeless tobacco. The same pattern can be seen when looking at annual, monthly, and lifetime use of smokeless tobacco. For example, for lifetime use, 11.3% of 12th grade males have used smokeless tobacco 40+ times, whereas only 0.7% of females have used smokeless tobacco 40+ times. These results are presented in Tables 3.32 and 3.33. These patterns are very similar to those found in 2008.

Table 3.32
Sex Differences in Porter County Students' Monthly and Annual Use of Smokeless Tobacco
ATOD, 2009

Grade	Sex	Monthly Use of Smokeless Tobacco by Porter County Schools 6th-12th Graders by Sex, 2009					Annual Use of Smokeless Tobacco by Porter County Schools 6th-12th Graders by Sex, 2009				
		Never	1-5 times	6-19 times	20-40 times	40+ times	Never	1-5 times	6-19 times	20-40 times	40+ times
6th	**Male**	92.8	.6	.2	--	--	94.3	.4	.6	--	--
	Female	97.4	--	--	--	--	97.6	.2	.2	--	--
7th	**Male**	89.5	1.8	.4	--	.2	88.9	3.2	.6	.2	.4
	Female	94.6	.9	.2	--	--	94.1	2.2	.2	--	.4
8th	**Male**	91.3	2.1	.5	--	.2	89.3	4.6	.7	.2	.9
	Female	95.1	1.0	.8	--	--	92.8	3.3	.4	.6	--
9th	**Male**	83.4	5.1	2.0	1.4	1.0	78.9	8.4	2.5	1.8	3.1
	Female	92.6	1.5	.4	.4	.4	92.5	4.0	.2	.2	.4
10th	**Male**	74.1	9.3	2.8	2.3	3.2	69.6	10.4	3.6	2.5	7.9
	Female	93.6	1.6	1.0	.2	.2	91.8	3.8	1.0	.4	.4
11th	**Male**	76.1	7.5	3.7	2.3	3.2	68.4	8.9	5.2	3.4	8.0
	Female	91.3	2.8	.8	.3	.5	88.5	4.3	1.5	1.0	1.0
12th	**Male**	75.1	6.8	1.7	3.1	5.1	67.6	8.5	2.7	3.4	10.2
	Female	91.8	2.1	1.1	--	1.1	91.1	3.2	--	1.1	1.1

Table 3.33
Sex Differences in Porter County Students' Lifetime Use of Smokeless Tobacco,
ATOD, 2009

Grade	Sex	Lifetime Use of Smokeless Tobacco by Porter County Schools 6th-12th Graders by Sex, 2009				
		Never	1-5 times	6-19 times	20-40 times	40+ times
6th	Male	98.3	.2	.6	--	.2
	Female	99.4	.4	--	--	.2
7th	Male	94.6	3.6	.8	.2	.6
	Female	97.4	2.0	--	.2	--
8th	Male	92.0	5.5	1.4	.2	.7
	Female	95.1	3.7	.2	.2	.2
9th	Male	80.0	11.5	3.1	1.2	3.9
	Female	93.8	4.7	.8	.2	.6
10th	Male	70.5	14.4	3.8	3.8	7.4
	Female	94.0	4.6	.8	.4	.2
11th	Male	69.3	14.4	3.7	3.7	9.5
	Female	90.0	7.0	.8	1.0	1.0
12th	Male	69.6	11.9	3.4	3.4	11.3
	Female	92.9	4.6	.7	.7	.7

Average Age of First Use. Age of first use of alcohol and drugs is a good predictor of potential abuse. Table 3.34 compares the age of first use of various tobacco products for Porter County students and statewide averages. As indicated, Porter County students are similar to their cohorts at the state level for first time use of cigarettes and cigars. They tend to start later for

both pipes and tobacco. Table 3.35 presents data of first use of tobacco products for college students in Porter County. The questions in the surveys were asked differently so they are not comparable to the ATOD data. As indicated, almost all first use for college age students began in high school.

Table 3.34
Age of First Tobacco Use: Porter County and State Comparison
Indiana Survey, 2009; ATOD, 2009

Tobacco Type	State	Porter County Students
Cigarettes	12.8	12.8
Cigars	13.6	13.7
Pipes	14.2	14.5
Smokeless Tobacco	13.5	14.1

Table 3.35
Age of First Tobacco Use: College Students
College Student Survey, 2009

Tobacco Type	Never	Elementary	Middle School	High School	19-25	N
Cigarettes	59.9%	---	---	----	---	249
Smokeless Tobacco	83.9%	0.0%	0.0%	7.2%	8.8%	249
Cigars	59.8%	0.8%	0.4%	24.1%	14.9%	249
Pipe	67.1%	0.0%	0.4%	14.6%	17.9%	246

Chapter 4
Marijuana

In this section, the focus turns to the consumption and consequences of the use of marijuana. The same outline is followed as in previous sections. First, patterns of consumption are examined by looking at the data reported in the Porter County ATOD surveys and the College Student Survey. The data examining risk factors will be reported followed by data on the consequences of marijuana consumption as seen in treatments at hospitals, mental health facilities, data from the probation department, and arrests for marijuana related offenses.

Patterns of Consumption: ATOD Data

Daily Use of Marijuana. Table 4.1 presents the data on the reported daily use of marijuana by Porter County students for 2008 and 2009. As indicated, the percentage of reported 2009 use goes up by grade from .2% of students in the 6th grade, .7% in the 7th grade, 2.7% in the 8th grade, 5.4% in the 9th grade, 6.5% in the 10th grade, 8.4% in the 11th grade, and 7.5% in the 12th grade. This represents an increase in every grade except 6th over the responses in 2008.

Table 4.1
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Daily Use of Marijuana
ATOD 2008, 2009

	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Daily (2008)	.2	.4	2.0	4.5	5.8	5.9	6.9
Daily (2009)	.2	.7	2.7	5.4	6.5	8.4	7.5

Monthly Use of Marijuana. Students also were asked whether they had used marijuana in the past month. Table 4.2 reports the responses to this question. The number of students reporting that they had never used marijuana in 2009 dropped gradually across grades from 93.8% in the 6th grade to 70.8% in the 12th grade. At the same time, the number of students reporting use 1-5 times in the past month increased from 1.2% in the 6th grade to 10.5% in the 12th grade. Similar increases were reported in the other levels of use with the trend definitely moving to much greater use as students moved to higher grades. For 12th graders, 7.6% report using marijuana more than 20 times in the past month, and 5% say they used it more than 40 times in the past month. While there is a good deal of similarity in the patterns of use between 2008 and 2009, overall there appears to be an increase of use in 2009.

Table 4.2
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Monthly Use of Marijuana
ATOD 2008, 2009

Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	96.5	93.3	87.9	83.1	77.9	77.1	72.7
Never (2009)	93.8	88.9	84.0	77.8	72.5	68.5	70.8
1-5 Times (2008)	.7	2.6	4.8	7.2	8.0	9.1	10.5
1-5 Times (2009)	1.2	2.7	5.8	8.0	9.8	11.6	10.5
6-19 Times (2008)	.2	.4	1.4	2.7	5.2	4.0	4.5
6-19 Times (2009)	0.3	1.4	2.8	3.3	4.9	5.3	4.6
20-40 Times (2008)	.1	.1	.8	2.1	3.0	2.8	3.4
20-40 Times (2009)	0.1	0.5	1.1	2.4	3.2	3.3	2.6
40+ Times (2008)	.1	.3	1.2	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.5
40+ Times (2009)	0.1	0.2	1.6	2.9	3.3	5.1	5.0
Totals (2008)	1.1	3.4	8.2	14.4	19	19	21.9
Totals (2009)	1.7	4.8	11.3	16.6	21.2	25.3	22.6

Annual Use of Marijuana. Table 4.3 reports the responses of students to whether they had used marijuana in the past year. Not surprisingly, given the data in the previous tables, we see marijuana use in 2009 increases with the grade level. Of 6th graders, 93.2% report not having used marijuana in the past year, but that figure drops substantially to 57.6% for 12th graders. It also is clear that a substantial number of 12th graders have used marijuana on multiple occasions. A total of 15.6% report using it 1-5 times and a total of 12.2% report using marijuana 40 or more times. When looking at annual use of marijuana, once again there are similarities in the patterns of use, but overall there appears to be an increase in 2009 over the 2008 data.

Table 4.3
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Annual Use of Marijuana
ATOD 2008, 2009

	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	96.4	92.3	82.4	75.7	67.7	66.3	61.6
Never (2009)	93.2	87.0	77.8	69.7	64.4	57.0	57.6
1-5 Times (2008)	1.0	2.4	7.3	9.9	10.4	11.7	13.4
1-5 Times (2009)	1.9	3.4	8.5	9.0	9.1	12.9	15.6
6-19 Times (2008)	.6	1.6	3.5	3.3	4.8	5.8	4.8
6-19 Times (2009)	0.4	1.8	2.8	5.4	6.2	6.9	5.5
20-40 Times (2008)	.2	.4	1.4	2.9	4.3	3.8	4.0
20-40 Times (2009)	--	1.0	2.5	3.3	4.7	4.4	3.4
40+ Times (2008)	.2	.5	2.8	5.8	9.7	9.6	11.5
40+ Times (2009)	0.4	1.5	4.0	8.0	10.2	13.3	12.2
Total (2008)	2	4.9	15	21.9	29.2	30.9	33.7
Total (2009)	2.6	7.7	17.8	25.7	30.2	37.5	36.7

Lifetime Use of Marijuana. Students also were asked if they ever had and how often they have used marijuana in their entire lives. These responses are reported in Table 4.4. The same pattern emerges in this area as in the others. Lifetime consumption of marijuana goes up quite substantially as they get older. By the time students reach the 9th grade, almost a third of them (30%) have tried marijuana and many of them multiple times. Similarly, by the time they reach the 12th grade almost half (45%) of Porter County students have tried marijuana and 19.2% of 12th grade students have used it 40 or more times. Once again there are similar patterns between the 2008 and 2009 results, but overall there is an increase in 2009 in the reported lifetime use of marijuana.

Table 4.4
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Lifetime Use of Marijuana
ATOD, 2008, 2009

	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	97.2	93.7	81.7	72.9	65.9	61.3	56.1
Never (2009)	96.8	89.8	79.0	68.6	63.0	54.2	52.3
1-5 Times (2008)	1.6	3.9	9.1	11.8	11.1	12.1	14.2
1-5 Times (2009)	2.2	5.5	8.6	10.4	10.4	14.1	14.2
6-19 Times (2008)	.4	1.0	3.7	3.8	5.2	6.5	5.9
6-19 Times (2009)	0.3	1.7	4.4	5.8	6.3	7.4	7.5
20-40 Times (2008)	.1	.6	1.3	2.8	4.1	4.9	5.5
20-40 Times (2009)	0.1	1.1	2.6	4.8	5.7	4.7	6.0
40+ Times (2008)	.4	.6	3.8	8.1	13.0	14.2	17.5
40+ Times (2009)	0.6	1.7	4.4	10.0	14.1	19.1	19.2
Total (2008)	2.5	6.1	17.9	26.5	33.4	37.7	43.1
Total (2009)	3.1	10.0	20.0	31.0	36.4	45.4	47.0

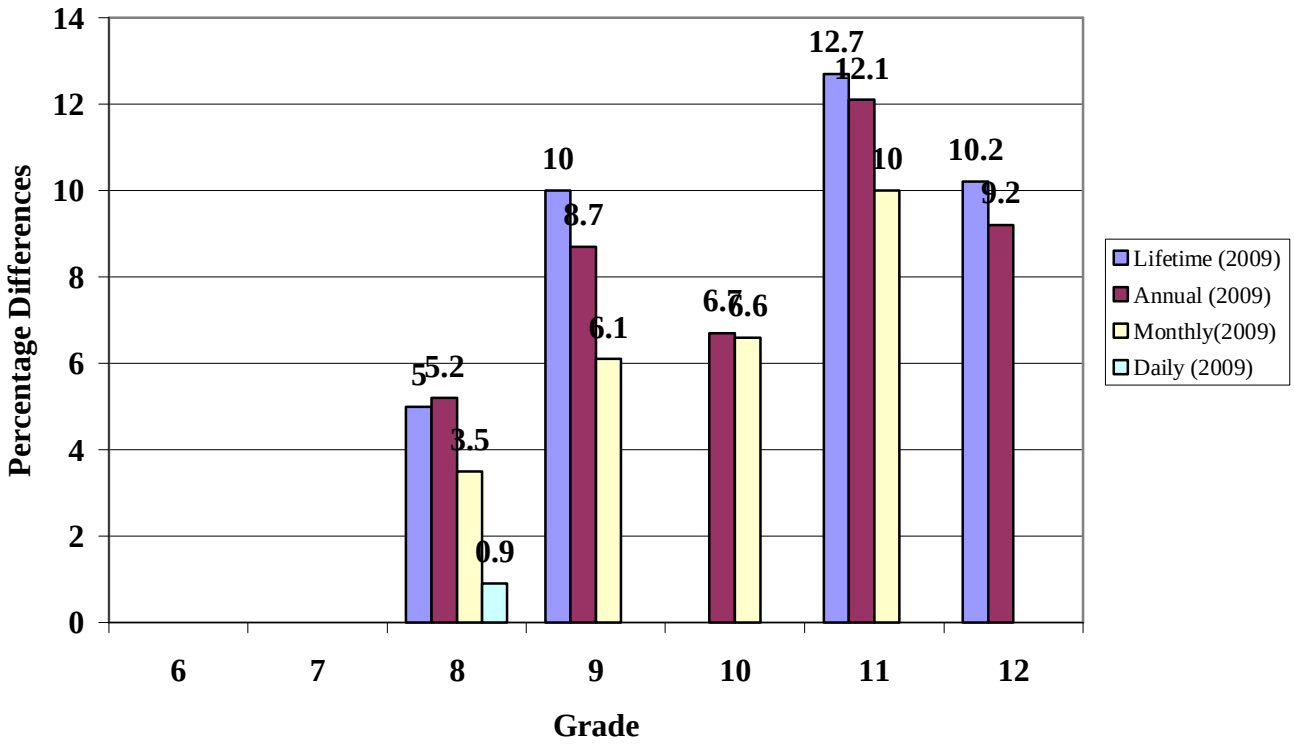
Comparison to State. As part of the ATOD survey, comparisons are made between patterns of usage at the state level and local level. The results of these comparisons are presented in Table 4.5 and Figure 4.1. The numbers listed in the table indicate the number of percentage points of difference between usage of marijuana at the state level and in Porter County. All numbers reported, unless preceded by a negative sign, indicate greater usage in Porter County than the state averages. Only figures that are statistically, significantly, different at the $p < .05$ level are reported. As indicated, in more instances than not, Porter County students exceed state

averages in both 2008 and 2009. For lifetime use, Porter County students exceeded state averages, in 2009, in the 8th, 9th, 11th and 12th grades, but not in the 6th, 7th or 10th grades. The differences in these grades represent a substantial increase over 2008. The absence of a difference in the 10th grade is an improvement over 2008. For annual use, Porter County students exceed state averages in grades 8-12, and with the exception of the 10th grade these are substantial increases over 2008. For monthly use, Porter County students exceed state averages in grades 8-11, and the 8th grade difference is new for 2009, and the other differences represent increases over 2008. For daily use, Porter County students exceed state averages only very slightly in the 8th grade and in contrast to 2008, they no longer exceed state averages in 9th and 10th grade.

Table 4.5
Porter County and State Differences in Marijuana Use
ATOD 2008, 2009

Grade	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lifetime (2008)	--	--	3.4	5.2	5.1	5.3	6.6
Lifetime (2009)	--	--	5.0	10.0	--	12.7	10.2
Annual (2008)	--	--	3.3	4.9	6.9	5.9	6.6
Annual (2009)	--	--	5.2	8.7	6.7	12.1	9.2
Monthly(2008)	--	--	--	3.9	5.5	4.4	5.8
Monthly(2009)	--	--	3.5	6.1	6.6	10.0	--
Daily (2008)	--	--	--	1.4	1.7	--	--
Daily (2009)	--	--	0.9	--	--	--	--

Figure 4.1
Porter County and State Comparisons 2009
Porter County ATOD, 2009



College Student Survey

<u>Monthly Use of Marijuana</u>. Respondents in the College Student Survey were asked many of the same questions that were asked in the ATOD survey. Table 4.6 reports the results for monthly use of marijuana. As indicated, 88.7% said they had not used marijuana in the past month, 7.8% said they had used it between 1-5 times, and 3.1% said they had used it between 6-19 times. Less than 1% said they had used marijuana more than 20 times in the previous month. Usage among these persons is substantially less than reported use by 12th grade students in Porter County.

Table 4.6
Percentage of Porter County College Students Reporting Monthly Use of Marijuana
College Student Survey, 2009

Frequency of Use	%	N
Never	88.7%	227
1-5 Times	7.8%	20
6-19 Times	3.1%	8
20-40 Times	0.0%	0
40+ Times	0.4%	1
Total		256

Sex Differences in Marijuana Use: ATOD Data. Table 4.7 reports data from the 2009 ATOD survey on sex differences in the use of marijuana. The presentation is limited to the differences for monthly use because the patterns in the daily, monthly, annual, and lifetime use were all quite similar, and the monthly data best typified the patterns in the data. Overall, there is not a great deal of difference in the consumption patterns of males or females. There are, however, some differences. As indicated, at the lower grade levels, most students have not used marijuana in the past month. The gap between males and females increases with grade level with males consuming more. At the same time, the data indicates that when females do consume, they do so at lower rates than males. The gap between males and females increases with grade level and the reported amount that they consume. These results are quite similar to those reported in 2008.

Table 4.7
Monthly Use of Marijuana by Porter County Students by Sex
ATOD, 2009

Grade	Sex	% Monthly Use of Marijuana by Porter County Schools 6th-12th Graders by Sex				
		Never	1-5 times	6-19 times	20-40 times	40+ times
6th	Male	92.1	1.3	0.2	--	--
	Female	95.6	1.1	0.4	0.2	--
7th	Male	86.3	2.4	2.2	0.8	0.4
	Female	91.7	3.0	0.4	0.2	--
8th	Male	83.4	5.2	2.7	0.7	1.6
	Female	84.7	6.2	2.9	1.4	1.6
9th	Male	75.9	7.2	3.9	2.7	3.9
	Female	80.0	8.7	2.8	2.1	2.1
10th	Male	67.3	9.3	5.7	4.0	4.7
	Female	77.7	10.3	4.2	2.2	2.0
11th	Male	65.5	10.1	5.7	4.0	6.6
	Female	71.3	12.8	4.5	2.8	4.0
12th	Male	66.9	9.9	4.4	3.4	7.2
	Female	75.8	10.7	4.3	1.8	2.8

Risk Factors: ATOD Survey

Perceived Risk of Marijuana Use. It is reasonable to assume, and research supports this, that whether or not someone would use marijuana relates to the amount of perceived risk. The ATOD survey included several questions related to the perceived risk of using marijuana. They asked about the perceived risk of occasional use and the perceived risk of regular use. Table 4.8 presents the responses of Porter County students to those two questions from both the 2008 survey and the 2009 survey. Focusing on the 2009 data, when looking at the responses to the risk of *occasional* use of marijuana, there are two clear trends. As students go up in grades, the percentage of students perceiving no risk goes up. For example, 9.3% of 6th graders say no risk and 24.9% of 12th graders say no risk. At the same time, 38.6% of 6th graders perceive a great risk and that figure drops to 14.6% of 12th graders who perceive a great risk in the consumption of marijuana. The perception of the severity of risk appears to decline compared to the 2008 data.

When it comes to the perceived risk of the *regular* use of marijuana the pattern is quite similar, but with one notable difference: the percentage of students who perceive regular use of marijuana as having no risk does rise a bit in high school, but overall remains quite steady. For example, 7.8% of 6th graders see no risk and 9.4% of 12th graders see no risk. As kids go through school, there is a tendency to see the slight and moderate risk levels go up, but the perception of a great risk to the regular consumption of marijuana goes down. There are some differences between the 2008 and 2009 results, with the perception of greater risk declining in 2009. For example, in 2008 40.9% of 12th graders saw a great risk in the regular use of marijuana, but that figure dropped to 33.3% in 2009.

Table 4.8
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting the Perception of Risk of Occasional and Regular use of Marijuana
ATOD 2008, 2009

		Grade						
Activity	**Risk**	**6th**	**7th**	**8th**	**9th**	**10th**	**11th**	**12th**
Occasionally (2008)	**None**	8.1	7.4	13.5	18.8	19.5	18.9	20.8
	Slight	12.5	14.8	20.4	25.5	30.2	33.7	33.2
	Moderate	34.5	31.9	31.6	28.0	26.4	27.3	24.8
	Great	40.0	42.6	31.3	25.7	21.6	17.5	18.5
Occasionally (2009)	**None**	9.3	9.8	13.0	20.0	22.7	28.0	24.9
	Slight	12.6	15.3	22.0	26.1	28.8	31.0	32.8
	Moderate	32.0	34.3	32.0	26.6	25.4	20.2	22.1
	Great	38.6	34.8	29.4	23.4	18.2	16.5	14.6
Regular (2008)	**None**	7.1	6.1	8.2	11.1	10.0	8.7	8.3
	Slight	3.6	4.5	9.0	12.3	15.1	15.8	17.6
	Moderate	15.1	15.7	18.6	23.3	25.1	29.1	30.3
	Great	69.1	70.4	60.8	51.3	47.3	43.5	40.9
Regular (2009)	**None**	7.8	7.3	9.3	11.7	12.0	15.2	9.4
	Slight	5.9	7.4	9.7	13.7	18.7	19.7	20.6
	Moderate	15.7	17.3	21.7	24.1	25.7	27.2	30.0
	Great	63.5	62.1	56.0	46.0	38.8	33.6	33.3

Perceptions of Peer Approval. A primary motivating factor in much of teen behavior is the seeking of approval from one's peers. Understanding perceptions of peer approval then is an important factor in understanding their behavior. Table 4.9 presents Porter County student responses to questions related to their perception of their peer's approval or disapproval of both occasional and regular use of marijuana for both 2008 and 2009. As to occasional use of marijuana in 2009, the percentage of those seeing their peer's strong approval increases from 1.9% in the 6th grade to 6.7% in the 12th grade. As to just simple approval, the change is more dramatic, going from 1.6% in the 6th grade to 21.4% in the 12th grade. Interestingly, simple disapproval increases from 10.5% in the sixth grade to 16% in the 12th grade, but the rate of strong disapprovers declines from 64% in the sixth grade to 30% in the 12th grade. Overall, we see a gradual but steady increase in the perception that occasional use is approved by ones' peers, and a decrease in the perception that ones' peers disapprove of occasional use. The results are quite similar to 2008, but one difference is the substantial decline in the perception of peer disapproval at the 6th and 7th grade levels.

When it comes to the perception of their peer's approval of the regular use of marijuana, we see similar patterns, but there is a sense that their peer's would be less approving of regular use. For example, focusing on 2009 in Table 4.9, we see that the perception of strong approval from peers increases from 1.9% in 6th grade to 6.5% in 12th grade. Similarly, perception of approval goes from 1.7% in 6th grade to 12.5% in 12th grade. The perception of disapproval from peers goes up from 7.2% in 6th grade to 15.1% in 12th grade. However, once again, we see the percentage of students seeing their peers as strongly disapproving of marijuana use declines from 68.1% in the 6th grade to 44.4% in the 12th grade. Overall, the patterns in 2009 are quite similar to 2008, but there is an increase in the perception of approval and a decline in the perception of peer disapproval, particularly once again among 6th and 7th graders.

Perceptions of Parental Approval. Students also were asked about their perception of their parent's approval of both occasional and regular use of marijuana. The results from both 2008 and 2009 are presented in Table 4.10. Most students perceive that their parents would not approve of the occasional use of marijuana. While the view that their parents approve of occasional use increases overall, it reaches its highest level in the 12th grade at 4.1%. The percentage of students reporting that they think their parents would disapprove increases across grades levels, but the percentage believing that their parents strongly disapprove actually declines, but still, 76.2% of 12th graders believe their parents would strongly disapprove of occasional use of marijuana. Interestingly, the percentage of students who do not know what their parents think increases from 2.6% in the 6th grade to 7.1% in the 12th grade. In contrast to

Table 4.9
Percentage of Porter County Students Perceiving Peer Approval Of Occasional and Regular use of Marijuana
ATOD 2008, 2009

	Grade							
		6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Occasionally (2008)	Strongly Approve	1.9	2.8	4.1	4.9	7.0	6.0	5.7
	Approve	1.6	2.5	9.0	14.3	18.0	19.9	21.4
	Do Not Know	7.8	10.2	14.5	17.1	16.7	17.4	18.5
	Disapprove	10.0	12.1	13.3	16.4	16.7	17.7	18.5
	Strongly Disapprove	71.4	66.9	54.9	44.7	39.0	35.6	32.9
Occasionally (2009)	Strongly Approve	1.9	2.9	3.8	6.2	7.4	9.1	6.7
	Approve	1.6	3.6	10.7	15.0	18.9	23.4	21.4
	Do Not Know	10.5	11.9	15.5	13.6	17.4	14.9	17.8
	Disapprove	10.5	13.5	12.1	14.4	13.8	15.7	16.0
	Strongly Disapprove	64.0	58.8	52.2	44.1	36.1	31.1	30.0
Regular (2008)	Strongly Approve	2.2	2.9	3.7	4.5	7.1	6.3	5.3
	Approve	.9	1.3	6.0	8.9	10.4	10.9	11.6
	Do Not Know	6.6	9.5	13.3	14.9	15.1	14.3	15.5
	Disapprove	6.7	7.7	10.4	14.7	14.6	18.3	18.8
	Strongly Disapprove	76.0	72.9	62.5	54.2	50.1	46.6	45.4
Regular (2009)	Strongly Approve	1.9	2.8	3.9	6.3	6.5	8.4	6.5
	Approve	1.7	2.6	6.5	9.5	11.6	12.1	12.5
	Do Not Know	9.9	10.9	15.1	12.5	17.0	16.8	13.7
	Disapprove	7.2	10.6	8.9	11.7	14.2	13.5	15.1
	Strongly Disapprove	68.1	63.9	59.7	52.5	44.4	43.4	44.4

2008, there is a tendency for the perception of strong parental disapproval to decline in 2009, and a slight tendency for the perception of parental approval to increase.

When it comes to the perception of parental approval of regular use of marijuana, the pattern is quite similar and again, overwhelmingly, students see their parents as not approving of the regular use of marijuana. For example, when you combine the approvers and strong approvers, 82% of 6th graders see their parents as not approving and 83.2% of 12th graders see their parents as not approving. While this seems like good news, it represents a decrease in the perception that their parents disapproved from 2008.

Table 4.10
Percentage of Porter County Students Perceiving Parental Approval of Occasional and Regular Use of Marijuana
ATOD 2008, 2009

		Grade						
		6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Occasionally (2008)	Strongly Approve	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4
	Approve	.1	.5	1.4	1.5	3.0	3.3	2.9
	Do Not Know	2.6	3.2	3.5	5.4	5.0	5.5	7.1
	Disapprove	3.0	2.8	4.5	6.5	7.8	8.8	9.9
	Strongly Disapprove	85.3	86.1	84.7	82.9	80.2	77.6	75.6
Occasionally (2009)	Strongly Approve	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.9
	Approve	0.2	0.4	1.9	1.3	4.0	3.7	4.1
	Do Not Know	3.7	4.0	5.7	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.0
	Disapprove	2.6	2.8	5.1	5.6	8.6	11.2	9.9
	Strongly Disapprove	79.6	79.9	79.8	77.4	72.3	71.0	69.6
Regular (2008)	Strongly Approve	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
	Approve	--	.2	.6	.8	1.5	1.8	1.5
	Do Not Know	2.2	1.9	3.0	4.9	6.2	6.3	5.7
	Disapprove	2.7	3.3	3.8	4.8	4.6	4.0	6.5
	Strongly Disapprove	86.0	86.8	86.6	85.6	83.7	83.0	81.8
Regular (2009)	Strongly Approve	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.7
	Approve	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.9	2.3	2.0	1.2
	Do Not Know	3.6	3.9	5.3	5.8	5.9	5.3	4.8
	Disapprove	2.2	2.6	3.9	3.8	7.5	9.6	7.0
	Strongly Disapprove	79.8	80.5	81.9	80.3	75.7	75.9	76.2

Risk Factors: College Student Survey Data

Perceived Risk of Smoking Marijuana. Table 4.11 presents the responses of college age students in Porter County on their perceived risk of smoking marijuana. As for occasional use, 14.7% see no risk, 40.2% see a slight risk, 30.3% see a moderate risk and 14.7% see a great risk. When compared to Porter County 12th graders perception of risk, there is a tendency for the college age students to see a greater risk in occasional use of marijuana. While about the same percentage see this as a great risk, the big difference comes in that 24.9% of 12th graders see no risk in occasional smoking, whereas 14.9% of the college age students see no risk. More college age students see a slight risk (40.2% to 32.8%) and a moderate risk (30.3% to 22.1%).

When it comes to regular use of marijuana, 3.2% of the college age students see no risk, 18.7% see a slight risk, 35.1% see a moderate risk, and 43.0% see a great risk. When compared to 12th graders in Porter County, college age students generally see much greater risk in regular smoking of marijuana. For example, 9.4% of 12th graders see no risk while 3.2% of college age students see no risk. Similarly, 43.0% of college age students see a great risk and 33.3% of 12th graders see a great risk.

Table 4.11
College Student Perception of Risk in Smoking Marijuana
College Age Survey, 2009

Use	No Risk	Slight Risk	Moderate Risk	Great Risk	N
Occasional Use	14.7%	40.2%	30.3%	14.7%	251
Regular Use	3.2%	18.7%	35.1%	43.0%	251

Perception of Friends' Approval of Occasional and Regular use of Marijuana. Table 4.12 presents the perception that college students in Porter County have of their friends' approval of occasional and regular use of marijuana. As indicated, 1.6% view their friends as strongly approving, 15.2% see their friends as approving, 12% don't know, 31.6% see their friends as disapproving, and 39.6% see their friends as strongly disapproving of the occasional use of marijuana. When it comes to the perception of their friends approval of the regular use of marijuana, 2% see their friends as strongly approving, 5.2% see their friends as approving, 6.8% don't know, 23.2%, see their friends as disapproving, and 62.8% see their friends as strongly disapproving.

When compared to Porter County 12th graders there is a substantial difference in the perception of peer approval of occasional use, with college students seeing much less approval. For example, only 1.6% of college age students see their friends as strongly approving and 6.7% of 12th graders do. Similarly, college students perceive their peers as disapproving more with almost one–third (31.6%) seeing their peers as disapproving compared to only 16% of 12th graders.

When it comes to regular use of marijuana the pattern is similar, with 12th graders seeing much more approval and much less disapproval from their peers than do college age students. For example, 12.5% of 12th graders see their peers as approving compared to 5.2% of college age students. Similarly, while 44.4% of 12th graders see their friends as strongly disapproving, almost two-thirds (62.8%) of college age students see their peers as strongly disapproving.

Perception of Family Approval of Occasional and Regular use of Marijuana. Table 4.12 also presents the perception that college students in Porter County have of their families' approval of occasional and regular use of marijuana. As indicated, with reference to the occasional use, .4 % sees their families as strongly approving, .8% sees their families as approving, 2.9% don't know, 11.6% see their family as disapproving, and 84.3% see their families as strongly disapproving of the occasional use of marijuana. When it comes to the perception of their families' approval of the regular use of marijuana, .4% see their families as strongly approving, .4% see their families as approving, 2.1% don't know, 6.6%, see their families as disapproving, and 90.5% see their families as strongly disapproving.

When we compare the perception of parental and family approval of college age students with 12th graders in Porter County, we see a very similar pattern to what we saw with the perception of peer approval. While most persons do not see their parents as approving of either occasional or regular use, 12th graders tend to see their parents as approving more and disapproving less. For example, for occasional use 4.1% of 12th graders see their family as approving compared to .8% of college age students. Similarly, while 90.5% of college age students see their families as strongly disapproving of regular use, 76.2% of 12th graders saw their parents as strongly disapproving.

Table 4.12
Percentage of Porter County College Students Perceiving Friends' and Families' Approval of Occasional and Regular Use of Marijuana
College Student Survey, 2009

	Strong Approval	Approval	Don't Know	Disapproval	Strong Disapproval	N
Friends						
Occasional Use	1.6%	15.2%	12.0%	31.6%	39.6%	250
Regular Use	2.0%	5.2%	6.8%	23.2%	62.8%	250
Family						
Occasional Use	0.4%	0.8%	2.9%	11.6%	84.3%	242
Regular Use	0.4%	0.4%	2.1%	6.6%	90.5%	243

Consequences

Consequences: Arrests for Marijuana Related Offenses. Table 4.13 presents data on arrests for marijuana related offenses. The table is quite complex and detailed, but it demonstrates clearly that across both time and age groups, many more males are arrested for marijuana use than females. The difference is similar to what we saw with alcohol related offenses, but even greater. Males are five times more likely to be arrested than females in all age groups, and in all years. In addition, the number of arrests in 2003 was 419; there were 542 in 2004, 482 in 2005, and 506 in 2006. The number of arrests goes down to 426 in 2007, 374 in 2008, and then up again to 428 in 2009.

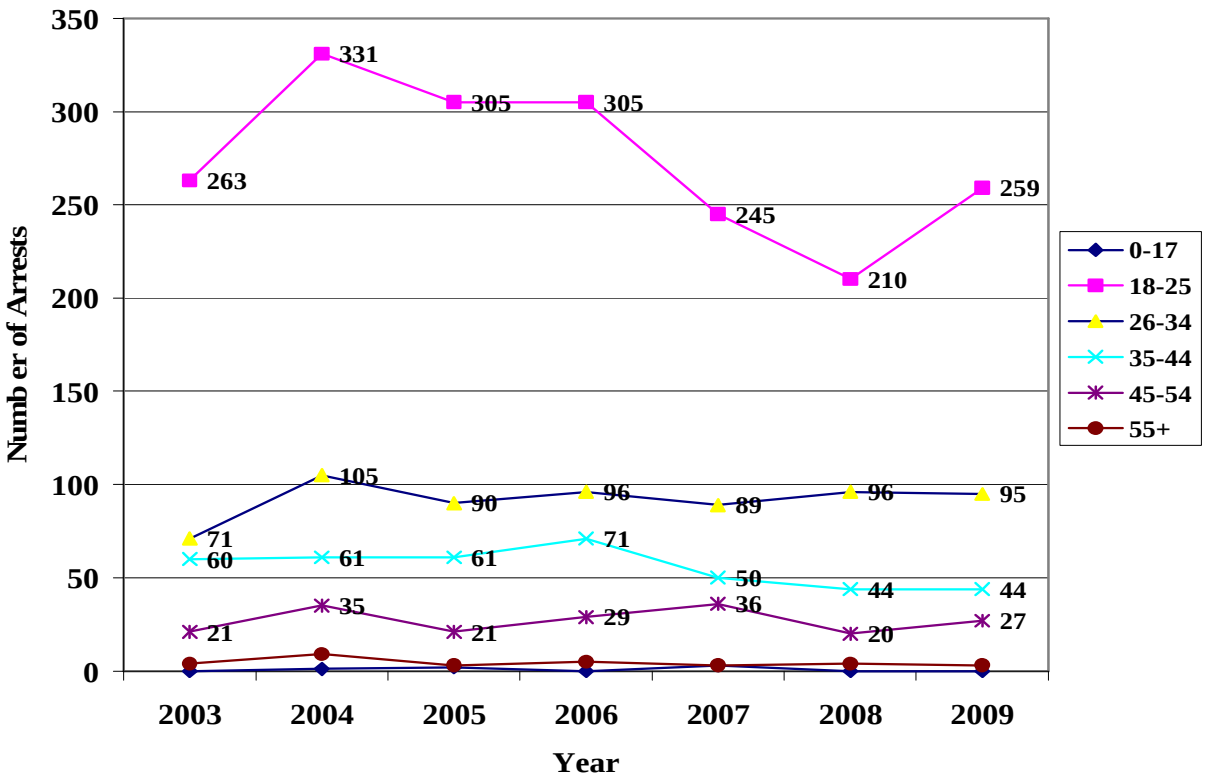
Table 4.13
Porter County Arrests for Marijuana Related Offense 2003 - 2009
Porter County Sheriff's Department, 2009

		Age						
		0-17	**18-25**	**26-34**	**35-44**	**45-54**	**55-64**	**Total**
2003	F	0	28	9	10	3	1	51
	M	0	235	62	50	18	3	368
	Total	0	263	71	60	21	4	419
2004	F	0	46	12	14	8	1	81
	M	1	285	93	47	27	8	461
	Total	1	331	105	61	35	9	542
2005	F	0	49	13	16	4	0	82
	M	2	256	77	45	17	3	400
	Total	2	305	90	61	21	3	482
2006	F	0	62	14	18	4	0	98
	M	0	243	82	53	25	5	408
	Total	0	305	96	71	29	5	506
2007	F	0	44	15	3	6	0	68
	M	3	201	74	47	30	3	358
	Total	3	245	89	50	36	3	426
2008	F	0	40	17	9	4	1	71
	M	0	170	79	35	16	3	303
	Total	0	210	96	44	20	4	374
2009	F	0	38	10	10	9	0	67
	M	0	221	85	34	18	3	361
	Total	0	259	95	44	27	3	428

The data also can be broken down more specifically by age to see what happens to various age groups across time. Figure 4.2 presents this data. As indicated, 18-25 year olds are arrested for marijuana at a much higher rate than any other age group and this is the case in every year from 2003 through 2009. The number of 18-25 years olds arrested rose from 263 in 2003 to a high of 331 in 2004, declined in 2005 and 2006 to 305, and declined even further in 2007 and

2008 to 245 and 210 respectively, but then jumped up a bit in 2009 to 259. As in the case of arrests in other areas, and in very general terms, the number of arrests varies with the age of the population and the older a person gets the less likely they to get arrested for marijuana use.

Figure 4.2
Marijuana Arrests by Age and Year
Porter County Sheriff, 2009



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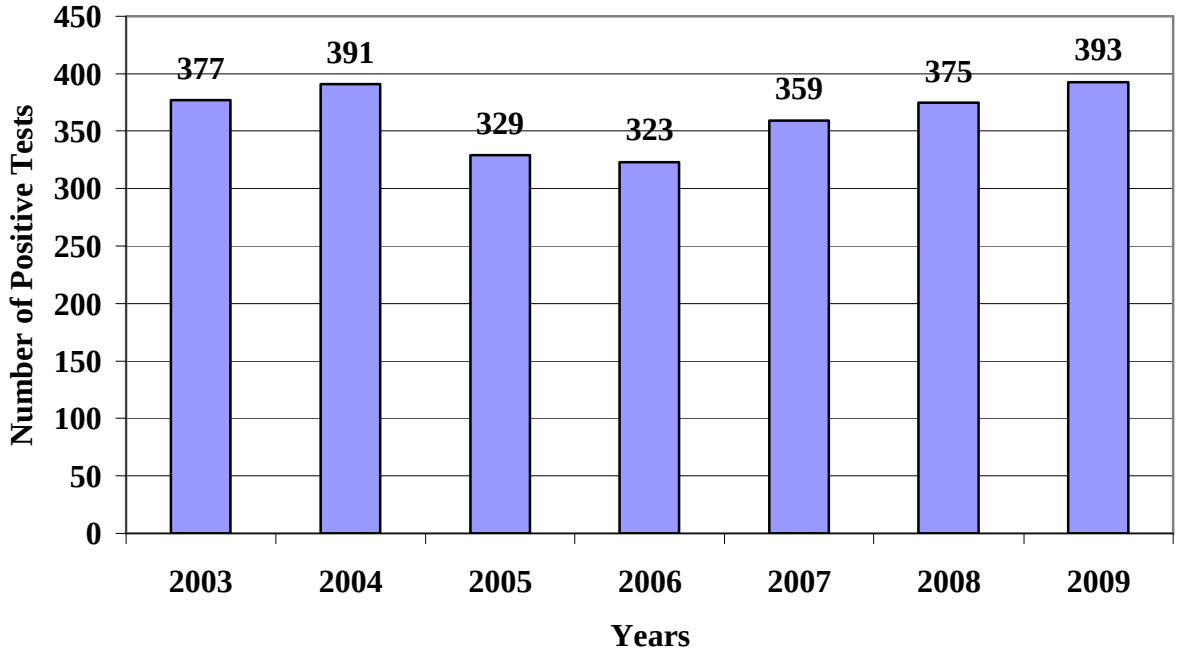
Consequences: Positive Tests for Marijuana (THC) Among Adults on Probation. Persons on probation are regularly tested for the use of drugs and alcohol. Despite knowing this many probationers test positive for various substances. The data on the number of positive tests for THC is presented in Figure 4.3 (*Porter County Adult Probation Report, 2009*). As indicated, there has been a steady increase in the number of positive tests since 2006, reaching a high of 393 in 2009.

Figure 4.3
Porter County Adult Probation Postive Tests for THC
Porter County Probation Report, 2009



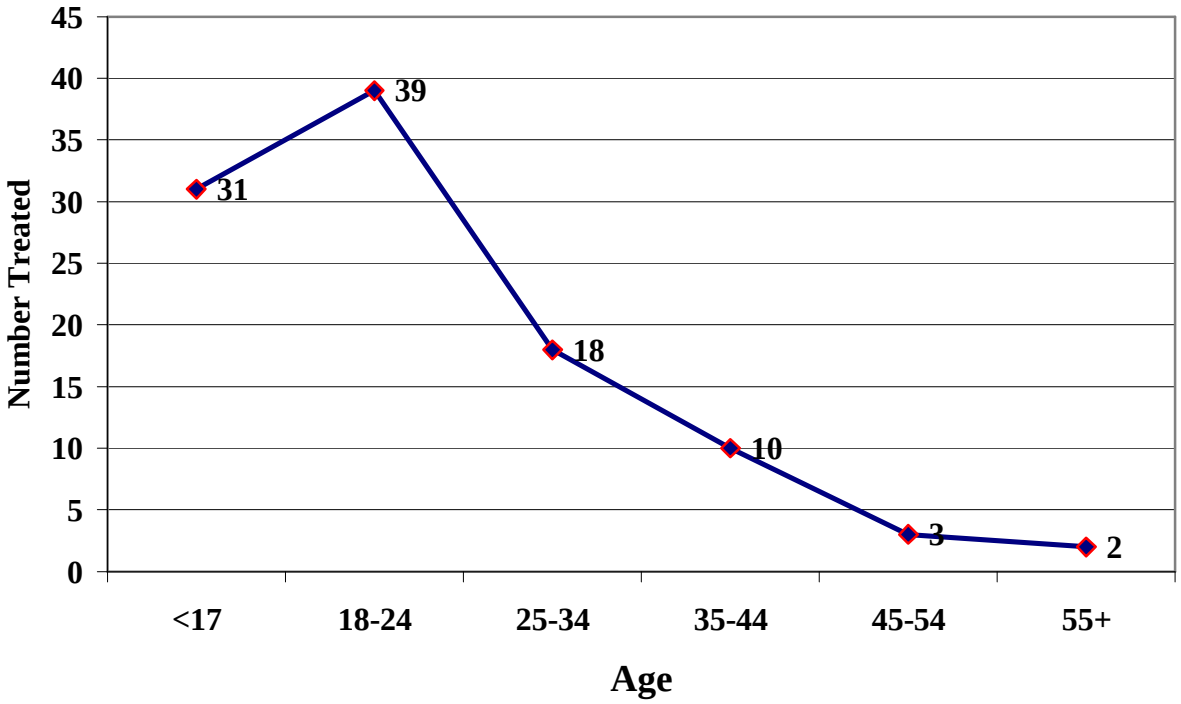
<u>Consequences: Porter Hospital Emergency Room Treatments.</u> The consequences of marijuana consumption also can be seen by looking at the number of persons treated at the emergency rooms of Porter Hospital (*DAWN, 2008*). This data is only available for 2008 so we can not examine trends. The number of persons treated at the emergency room in 2008 for marijuana related issues is presented in Table 4.14. As reported, there were a total of 103 persons (57 at the Valparaiso Campus and 46 at the Portage Campus) treated for marijuana use. Seven of these cases were labeled suicide attempts and another 8 persons were said to be seeking detoxification. 64 of these persons were male and 39 were female. To look at the distribution of cases by age, the data were broken down and put into Figure 4.4. As indicated, most persons treated at the emergency room for use of marijuana are under 24 and the largest group is the 18-24 year old group. This data is quite consistent with what was found at Porter-Starke. Problems

and treatment for marijuana use begin to decline substantially when persons reach their mid twenties and beyond. This, of course, is a pattern quite similar to treatment for alcohol with the 18-24 year old group being the most frequently treated group.

Table 4.14
Treatments at Porter Hospital Emergency Room: Marijuana Related, 2008
DAWN, 2008

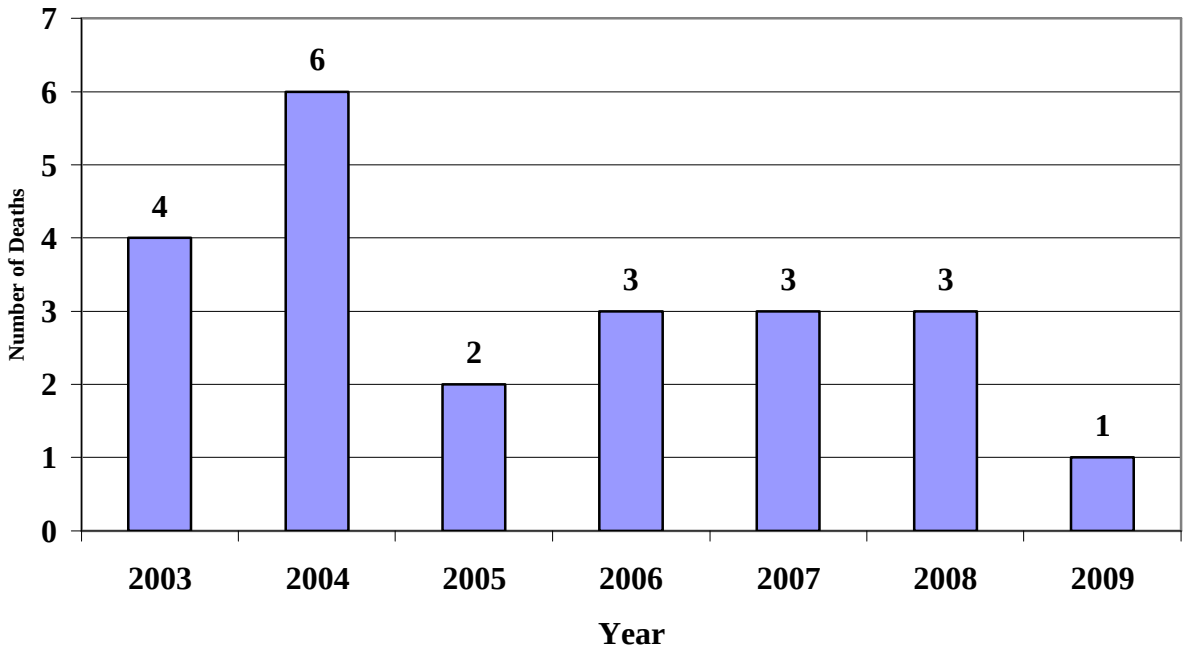
Drug	Valparaiso (2008)	Portage (2008)	Total (2008)
Marijuana	57	46	103
Cannabinoids	18	17	35
Marijuana	36	26	62
Pot	2	2	4
THC	1	1	2
Suicide attempt	5	2	7
Seeking detox	6	2	8
Malicious poisoning	--	--	--
Other	46	42	88
TOTAL	57	46	103
Male	33	31	64
Female	24	15	39
Not documented	--	--	--
TOTAL	57	46	103
5 years and younger	--	--	--
6-11 years	--	--	--
12-17 years	17	14	31
18-20 years	9	12	21
21-24 years	10	8	18
25-29 years	9	4	13
30-34 years	3	2	5
35-44 years	6	4	10
45-54 years	2	1	3
55-64 years	1	1	2
65 years and older	--	--	--
Not documented	--	--	--
TOTAL	57	46	103

Figure 4.4
Emergency Room Treatments by Age: Marijuana Related 2008
DAWN, 2008



Marijuana Related Deaths. There is no precise data on marijuana causing deaths in Porter County. A review of the reports from the Porter County Coroner's Office does indicate that marijuana (THC) was "involved" in some deaths. The number of deaths where marijuana was involved is presented in Figure 4.5. As indicated, there are not a large number of deaths and they run from a high of 6 in 2004 to a low of 1 in 2009.

Figure 4.5
Marijuana Related Deaths in Porter County, 2003-2008
Porter County Coroner, 2009



Consequences: Porter-Starke Services Treatments. One valuable source of data to help understand the impact and consequences of drug use is to track the number of persons treated at local mental health facilities for specific problems. Porter-Starke Services is the largest mental health treatment center in Porter County. The data in Table 4.15 are the number of clients treated at Porter-Starke from 2004 through 2008 by age and sex. Throughout the entire period, there were 730 treatments for marijuana use. Table 4.12 presents a good deal of data in a quite complex format. To clarify these relationships, some of the data is reproduced in Figure 4.6 to demonstrate the change across time in the number of males and females seeking treatment. As indicated, the numbers remained quite stable across time running between a high of 140 clients in 2004 to 112 in 2006. In 2008, however, there was a significant shift in the number of clients seen for both males and females. The increase amounted to a 55% increase overall, which included a 33% increase for males and a 123% increase for females.

To look at the data more closely, it is broken down across time by age. As indicated in Figure 4.7, the 18-25 year old age group contributes the most to the marijuana related treatments at Porter-Starke Services. This particular age group contributes the largest proportion of treatment cases of any age group. It also is interesting to note that almost every age group contributed to the increase in number of clients during 2008.

Table 4.15
Patients Treated at Porter-Starke for Marijuana Use: 2004-2008
Porter-Starke Services, 2008

		<13	13-17	18-25	26-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
2008	**Males**	0	2	63	35	24	12	5	0	0	141
	Females	0	7	23	28	10	8	2	0	0	78
	Total	0	9	86	63	34	20	7	0	0	219
2007	**Males**	0	8	48	17	12	5	0	0	0	90
	Females	0	1	15	13	5	1	0	0	0	35
	Total		9	63	30	17	6	0	0	0	125
2006	**Males**	0	7	45	22	10	2	0	0	0	86
	Females	0	5	11	7	1	1	1	0	0	26
	Total		12	56	29	11	3	1	0	0	112
2005	**Males**	0	11	60	24	5	7	0	0	0	107
	Females	0	6	13	4	2	2	0	0	0	27
	Total		17	73	28	7	9	0	0	0	134
2004	**Males**	1	8	64	23	10	3	0	0	0	109
	Females	0	2	16	5	7	1	0	0	0	31
	Total	1	10	80	28	17	4	0	0	0	140

Figure 4.6
Porter-Starke Marijuana Related Treatments by Sex and Year
2004-2008
Porter-Starke Services Report, 2008

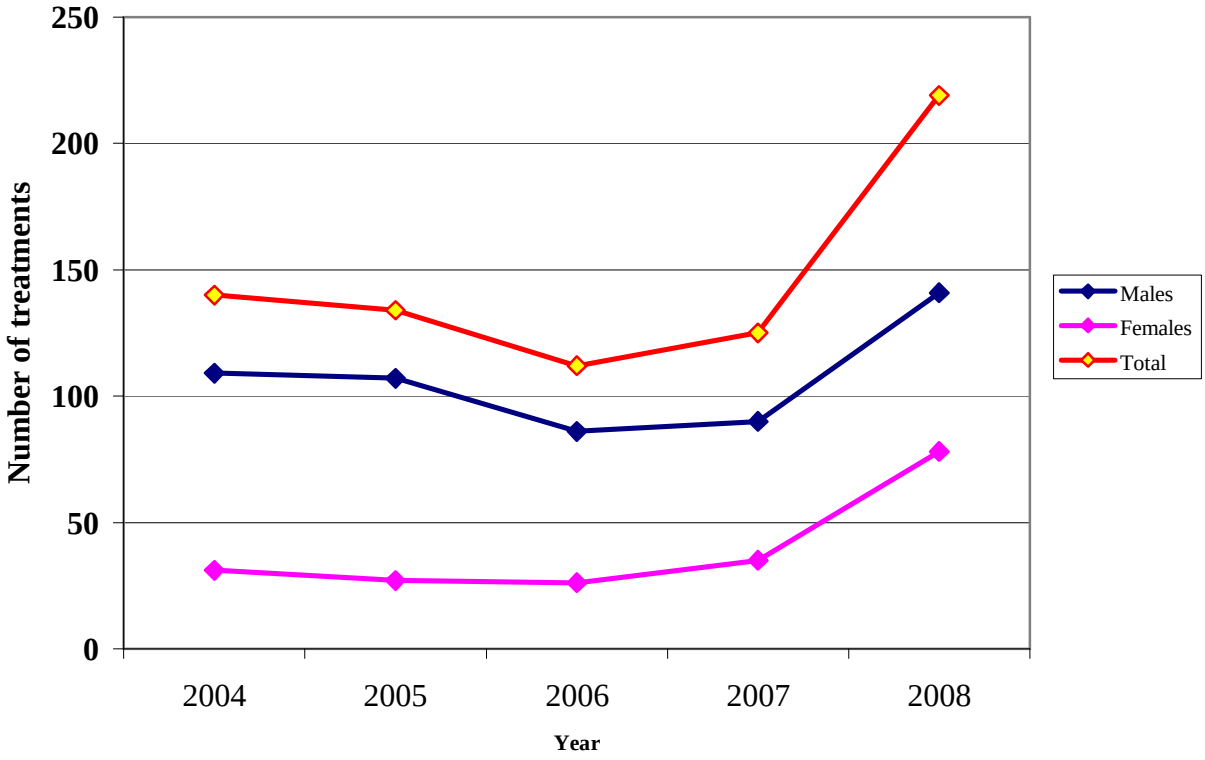
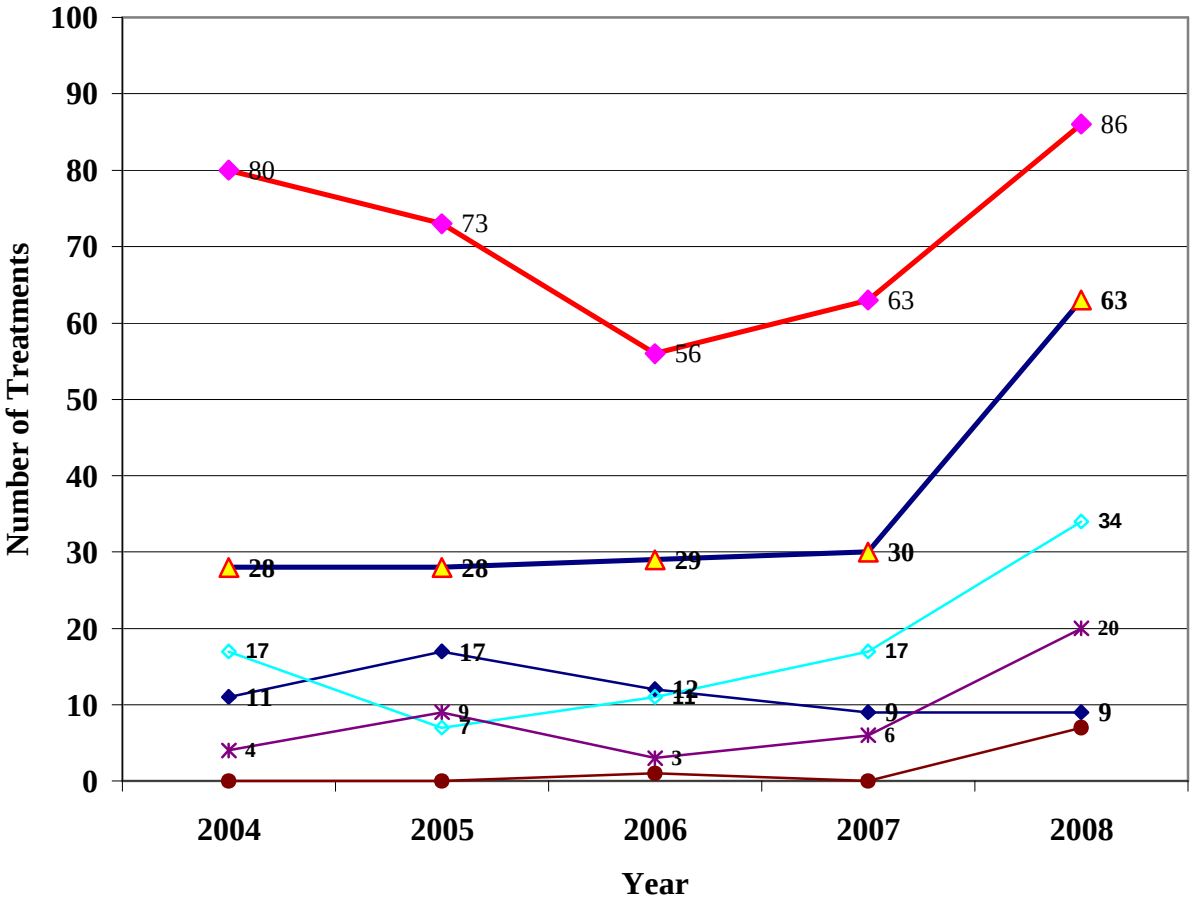


Figure 4.7
Porter-Starke Marijujana Related Treatments by Age and Year
2004-2008
Porter Starke Report, 2008



Chapter 5
Heroin

Introduction

In this section the focus is on the consumption and consequences related to the use of heroin. First, patterns of consumption are examined by looking at the ATOD survey. The consequences of heroin use are examined by looking at treatments at mental health facilities and Porter Hospital, as well as positive opiate tests for adults on probation. In addition, heroin related deaths as reported by the Coroner's Office are examined. Finally, because of their relationship to heroin use, incidences of methadone treatments for Porter County residents are also presented.

Patterns of Consumption: ATOD Data

Monthly Use of Heroin. The ATOD survey did not ask questions about daily use. Responses to the question in the 2009 survey if they had used heroin in the past month are reported in Table 5.1 along with responses to the same question in 2008. Recall the data does not add up to 100% in each column because some students did not answer the question. As indicated, most students have not used heroin in the past month. In 2009 only .3% of students in the 6th grade report using heroin and the highest number is recorded in the 12th grade where a total of 1.9% report using heroin in the past month and most of those have used it 1-5 times. In every grade level, the reported use in 2009 is greater than reported use in 2008. One needs to be cautious in interpreting these differences, however, because while it could be argued that the amount of reported use by 12th graders more than doubled from 2008 (.8%) to 2009 (1.9%) the actual increase is very small and the number of cases in these categories is small which makes generalization about these issues very problematic.

Table 5.1
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Monthly Use of Heroin
ATOD 2008, 2009

	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never(2008)	96.8	96.5	95.2	96.7	94.8	95.0	94.1
Never(2009)	94.7	92.7	93.4	92.3	91.9	92.0	90.4
1-5 Times(2008)	.1	.2	.3	.2	.8	.4	.5
1-5 Times(2009)	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.7
6-19 Times(2008)	.1	.2	--	.3	.4	.1	.2
6-19 Times(2009)	0.1	--	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.7
20-40 Times(2008)	--	--	.1	.1	.3	.1	--
20-40 Times(2009)	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	0.2
40+ Times(2008)	--	--	.1	.1	--	.1	.1
40+ Times(2009)	--	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	--	0.3
Total (2008)	.2	.4	.5	.7	1.5	.7	.8
Total (2009)	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.9

Annual Use of Heroin. The percentages of students reporting various levels of the use of heroin for 2008 and 2009 are presented in Table 5.2. Once again there is not a lot of reported use and most students have not used heroin in the past year. There is, however, a gradual increase with students in higher grades reporting more use. For example, .5% of students in the 6th grade report use and this figure increases to 3.5% for 12th graders. In every grade, level the reported use in 2009 is greater than reported use in 2008. Once again, one needs to be cautious in interpreting these differences because the actual increase is very small and the number of cases in these categories is also small, which makes generalization about these issues very problematic.

Table 5.2
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Annual Use of Heroin
ATOD 2008, 2009

	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never(2008)	97.3	97.0	96.5	96.8	94.6	95.7	94.0
Never (2009)	94.9	93.9	93.4	93.1	93.1	91.6	89.9
1-5 Times(2008)	.2	.3	.4	.5	.9	.7	1.0
1-5 Times(2009)	0.5	0.4	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.9
6-19 Times(2008)	.1	.1	.3	.2	.4	.2	.3
6-19 Times(2009)	--	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.9
20-40 Times(2008)	.1	.1	--	.1	.3	.2	--
20-40 Times(2009)	--	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5
40+ Times(2008)	--	.1	.1	.2	.3	.3	.2
40+ Times(2009)	--	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9
Total (2008)	.4	.6	.8	1	1.9	1.4	1.5
Total (2009)	0.5	1.4	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.4	3.1

Lifetime Use of Heroin. As indicated in Table 5.3, when asked if they have ever used heroin in their entire life, most students in both 2008 and 2009 say no. In 2009, 98.6% of 6th graders report never having used heroin and 95.9% of 12th graders report never having used heroin. In every grade level, the reported use in 2009 is greater than reported use in 2008. Once again, one needs to be cautious in interpreting these differences because the actual increase is very small and the number of cases in these categories is also small, which makes generalization about these issues very problematic. At the same time, this pattern is consistent across monthly, annual, and lifetime reported use which suggests it is not unique to one area, but may indicate a trend in increased use.

Table 5.3
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Lifetime Use of Heroin
ATOD 2008, 2009

	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	98.9	99.2	98.7	98.0	97.4	97.9	97.4
Never (2009)	98.6	97.9	97.1	96.7	96.9	96.3	95.9
1-5 Times (2008)	.3	.4	.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3
1-5 Times (2009)	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7
6-19 Times (2008)	--	.1	.1	.1	.5	.1	.5
6-19 Times (2009)	--	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3
20-40 Times (2008)	--	.1	.1	.2	.3	.2	.3
20-40 Times (2009)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.5
40+ Times (2008)	.1	.1	.1	.4	.8	.5	.4
40+ Times (2009)	--	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.9	1.2
Total (2008)	.4	.7	1	1.7	2.6	1.9	2.5
Total (2009)	0.8	1.7	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.8

Comparisons to State. Heroin use by Porter County students is essentially the same as patterns of use across the state. The only exception to this is in annual use, where 7th and 8th grade students report a .7 and .9 percentage point higher use rate than state averages. Both of these figures are statistically significant.

Sex Differences in Heroin Use. Table 5.4 presents the results from the ATOD study on the differences between males and females in the monthly use of heroin for 2009. Only the monthly comparisons are presented here because the patterns are similar for the annual and lifetime use data. As indicated, there is not a lot of reported use of heroin in the past month among these persons. What differences there are between males and females mirror the patterns found with other substances. More males tend to use slightly more heroin, but the differences in most cases do not appear to be significant.

Table 5.4
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Monthly Use of Heroin by Sex
ATOD, 2009

Grade	Sex	Monthly Use of Heroin by Porter County Schools 6th-12th Graders by Gender, 2008				
		Never	1-5 times	6-19 times	20-40 times	40+ times
6th	Male	92.8	0.2	--	--	--
	Female	96.5	0.2	0.2	--	--
7th	Male	90.7	0.6	--	--	0.2
	Female	94.8	0.7	--	--	--
8th	Male	91.3	0.5	0.2	--	0.2
	Female	95.5	0.6	0.2	--	0.2
9th	Male	90.0	1.0	0.4	--	0.2
	Female	94.7	0.8	--	--	0.2
10th	Male	88.3	1.7	0.4	--	0.4
	Female	95.4	0.2	0.4	--	0.2
11th	Male	88.8	0.9	0.6	0.3	--
	Female	94.8	0.5	--	--	--
12th	Male	87.4	0.3	1.0	--	0.7
	Female	94.0	1.1	0.4	0.4	--

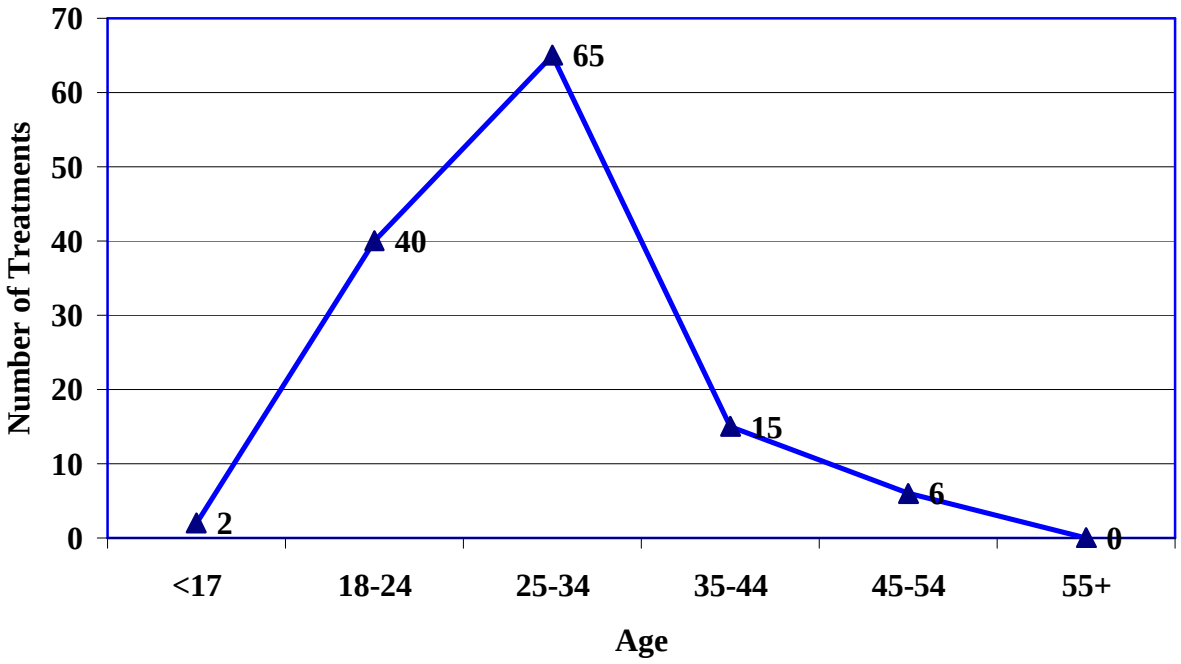
Consequences: Porter Hospital Emergency Room Treatments. The consequences of heroin use also can be seen by the number of persons who are treated in local emergency rooms for heroin-related problems. The data in Table 5.5 presents the number of persons treated in the Porter Hospital Emergency Rooms in 2008. As indicated, a total of 128 persons were treated. Most of those treated (90) were male. The ages of those treated are represented in Figure 5.1.

As indicated, the largest number of persons is in the 25-34 (65) year old category with the 18-24 (40) year old group being the next most frequently treated group.

Table 5.5
Treatments at Porter Hospital Emergency Room: Heroin Related, 2008
DAWN, 2008

Drug	Valparaiso (2008)	Portage (2008)	Total (2008)
Heroin	103	25	128
Heroin	102	25	127
Smack	1	--	1
Suicide attempt	2	--	2
Seeking detox	65	4	69
Other	36	21	57
TOTAL	103	25	128
Male	69	21	90
Female	34	4	38
Not documented	--	--	--
TOTAL	103	25	128
5 years and	--	--	--
6-11 years	--	--	--
12-17 years	1	1	2
18-20 years	8	3	11
21-24 years	24	5	29
25-29 years	30	6	36
30-34 years	22	7	29
35-44 years	14	1	15
45-54 years	4	2	6
55-64 years	--	--	--
65 years and older	--	--	--
Not documented	--	--	--
TOTAL	103	25	128

Figure 5.1
Porter Emergency Room Treatments for Heroin by Age 2003-2008
DAWN, 2008



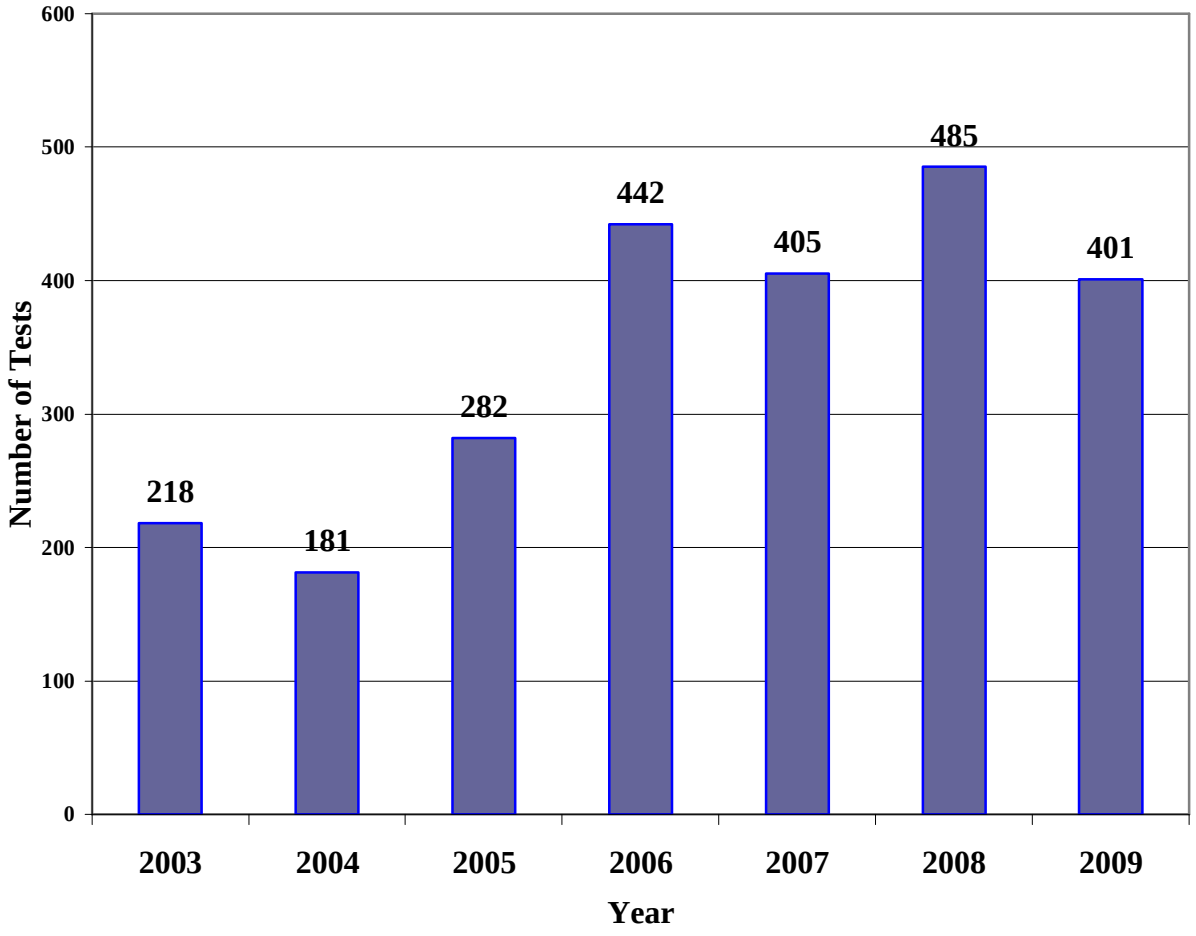
Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). The data in Table 5.6 represents the number of persons treated in mental health facilities for opiate use in 2007 in all counties in Indiana with a population over 100,000 (*TEDS, 2008*). The data are simply the number of persons treated for heroin use or heroin dependence. There is no control for population. The data did not distinguish between various types of opiate use and is limited to treatments that were funded in whole or in part with federal or state money or treated at agencies that receive federal or state money. Despite these limitations, the data does prove interesting in that it allows for comparison with other counties. Porter County ranks 3rd out of the 17 counties with populations over 100,000 for both use and dependence on heroin.

Table 5.6
Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS): Heroin, 2008
TEDS, 2008

County	Number of Treatment Episodes with Heroin Use and Dependence	
	Heroin Use	Heroin Dependence
Vigo	4	3
Delaware	5	3
Madison	6	2
Vanderburgh	9	2
Elkhart	11	9
Johnson	12	9
Allen	16	8
Hendricks	18	11
Hamilton	19	12
Clark	22	12
LaPorte	25	20
Tippecanoe	26	15
Saint Joseph	48	26
Monroe	49	39
Porter	77	65
Lake	229	204
Marion	346	289

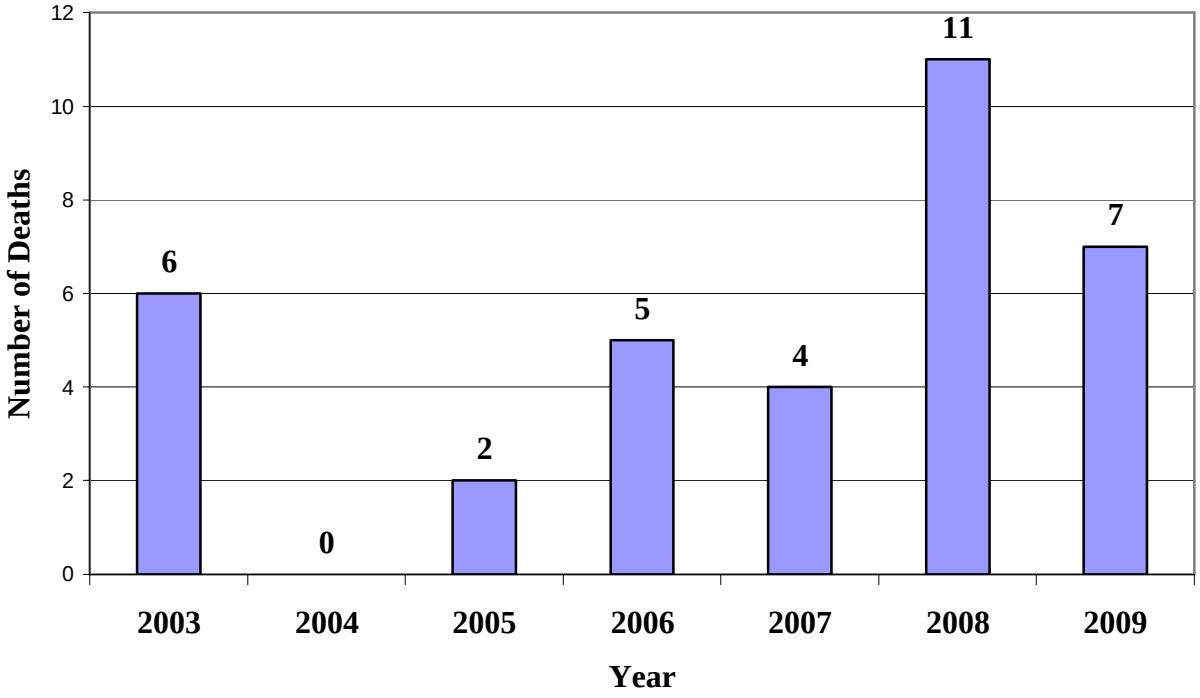
Consequences: Positive Tests for Opiates among Adults on Probation. Adults on probation are required to submit to periodic drug and alcohol tests. The data provided does not report specifically for heroin, but does report data on positive tests for opiates (*Porter County Adult Probation, 2009*). The number of positive tests for opiates between 2003 and 2009 is presented in Figure 5.2. From 2006 to the present, more than 400 positive tests for opiates were reported each year. With the exception of this past year there has been generally an increase in positive tests for opiates. In the most recent years, the number of positive tests has more than doubled since 2004.

Figure 5.2
Positive Tests for Opiads, Porter Adult Probation, 2003-2009
Porter County Adult Probation, 2009



Heroin Related Deaths. The Porter County Coroner's Office provides a report on the causes of a number of deaths (*Coroner's Report, 2008, 2009*). A review of the reports from the Porter County Coroner's Office indicates that heroin was "involved" in 7 deaths in 2009. This is a decrease in the number reported in previous years. This data is presented in Figure 5.3. A problem in determining heroin deaths is that heroin converts to morphine in the body and the cause of death is sometimes reported as morphine. The Coroner determines if it is a heroin related death with reference to other evidence. It is difficult sometimes in just reading the reports to determine what might have been the actual "cause" of death. The data reported in Figure 5.3 is based on a literal reading of the actual listed cause of death. The data reported for 2008 was adjusted from 9 to 11 based on clarifications provided by the Coroner's Office.

Figure 5.3
Porter County Heroin Related Deaths, 2003-2009
Porter County Coroner's Report, 2009



Porter-Starke Services Treatments. One way to assess the consequences of the consumption of heroin is to examine the number of treatments at local mental health facilities. The number of persons treated by Porter-Starke Services for heroin use over the past four years is presented in Table 5.7 (*Porter-Starke Services, 2008*). Because the data in Table 5.7 is quite detailed, it is broken down and presented visually in Figures 5.4 and 5.5. Interestingly, despite the relatively low level of reported use among Porter County students, there are a significant number of treatments for heroin-related problems and the number is increasing. For example, in 2004, there were a total of 128 treatments and in 2008 there were 144 treatments. As indicated in Figure 5.6, the increase in treatments, in the past year comes primarily from an increase in the number of male clients. In 2007, 66 males were treated and in 2008, 88 were treated, an increase of 33%. Figure 5.5 provides data to show that the increase also comes most from the 26-34 year old category, an increase between 2005 and 2008 of almost 60%. The 18-25 year old group actually declined over the past several years from 62 in 2004 to 35 in 2008.

Table 5.7
Porter-Starke Data Treatments for Heroin, 2004-2008,
Porter-Starke Services, 2008

		<13	13-17	18-25	26-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
2008	**Males**	0	0	16	62	8	2	0	0	0	88
	Females	0	0	19	24	11	2	0	0	0	56
	Total	0	0	35	86	19	4	0	0	0	144
2007	**Males**	0	2	19	31	10	4	0	1	0	67
	Females	0	0	20	23	8	3	3	1	0	58
	Total	0	2	39	54	18	7	3	2	0	125
2006	**Males**	0	0	29	23	10	6	0	0	0	68
	Females	0	0	19	18	15	4	1	0	0	57
	Total	0	0	48	41	25	10	1	0	0	125
2005	**Males**	0	0	22	25	9	6	3	0	0	65
	Females	0	1	24	14	12	3	1	0	0	55
	Total	0	1	46	39	21	9	4	0	0	120
2004	**Males**	0	0	36	27	5	4	0	0	0	72
	Females	0	2	26	17	7	4	0	0	0	56
	Total	0	2	62	44	12	8	0	0	0	128

Figure 5.4
Porter-Starke Treatments by Sex 2004-2008
Porter-Starke Report, 2008

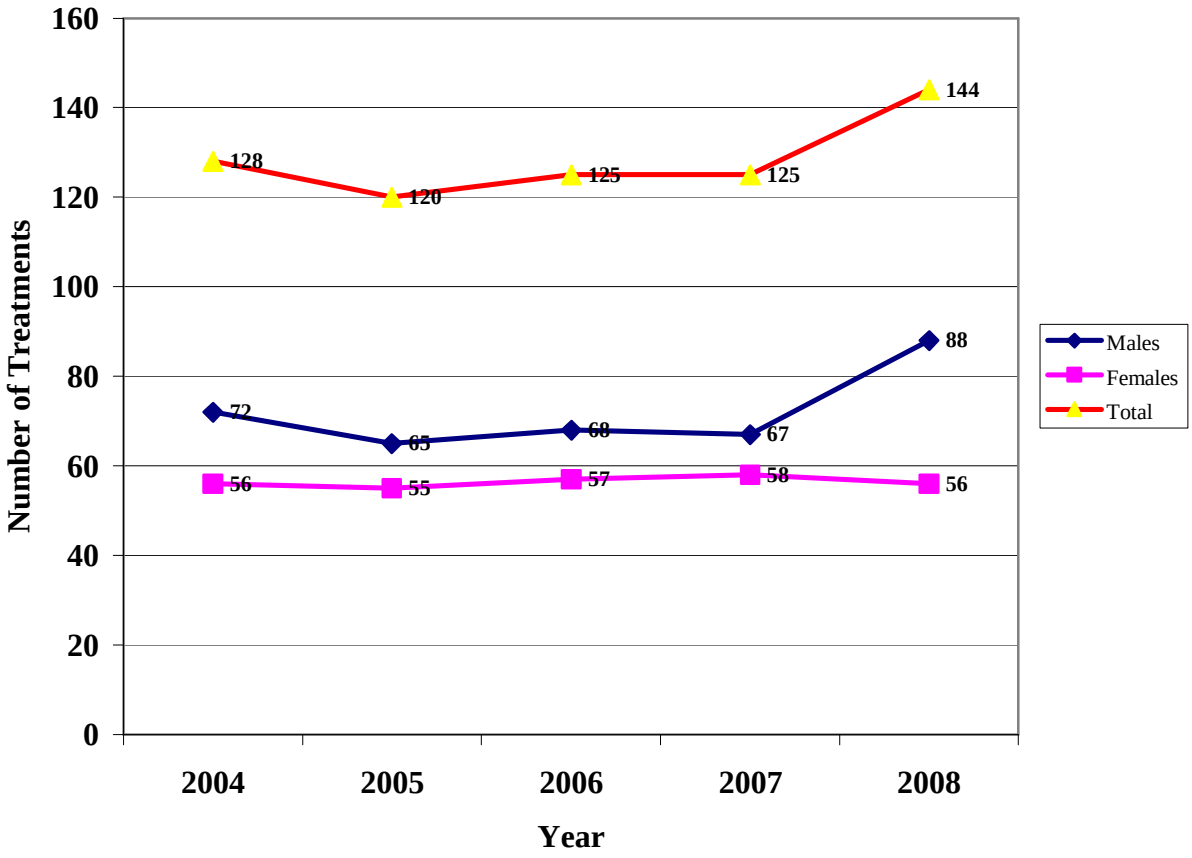
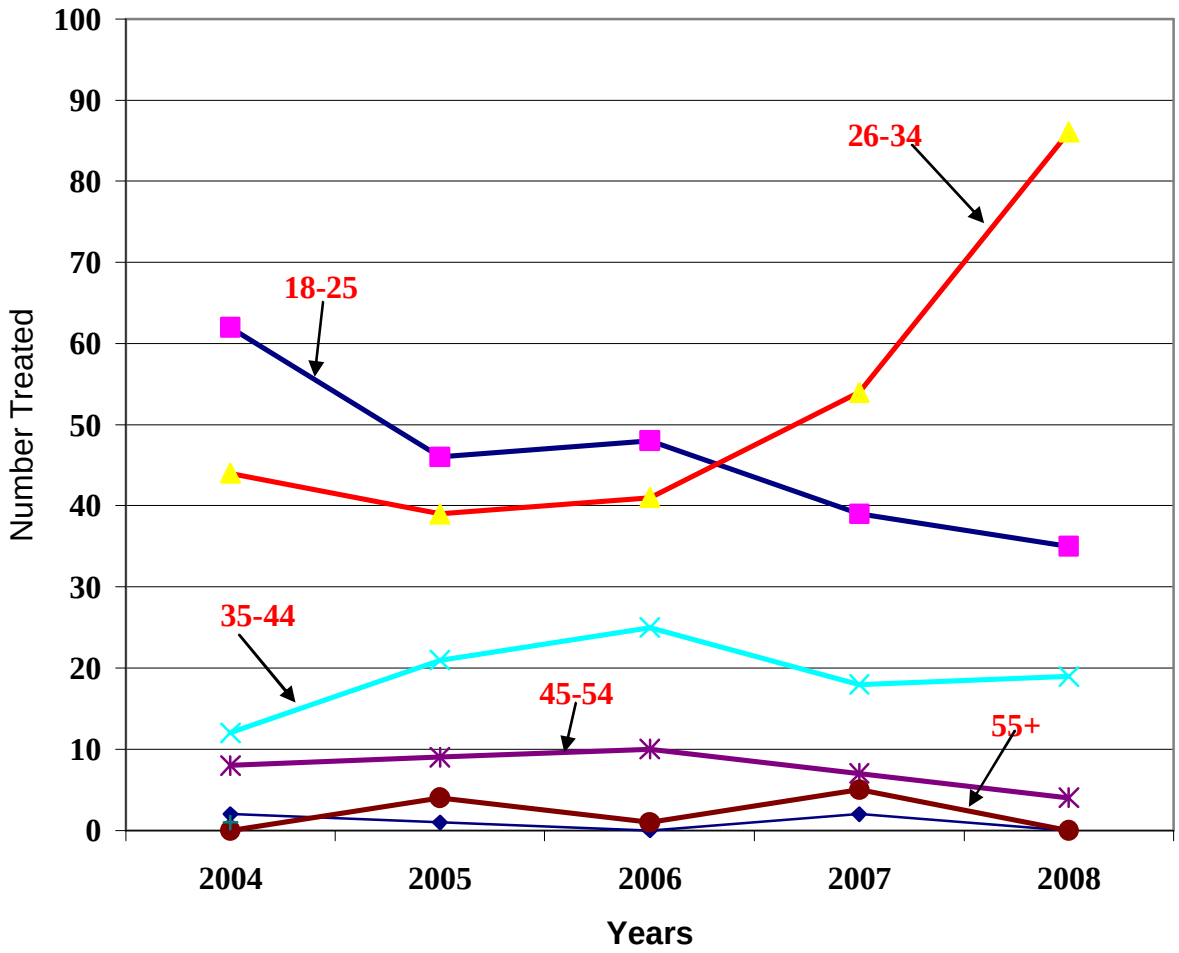


Figure 5.5
Porter-Starke Treamtments by Age, 2004-2008
Porter-Starke Report, 2009



Porter County Methadone Treatments. Closely related to the consumption of heroin in a community is the number of methadone treatments provided to local residents. Figure 5.6 reports the number of treatments of Porter County residents from 1998 through June of 2009. The 2009 figures used in this and the following figures are only for the first 6 months of the year. As clearly indicated, there has been a steady increase in the number of treatments peaking in 2008. Considering that the 2009 figures are only for six months it is clearly anticipated that 2009 would provide another substantial increase. Figures 5.7 and 5.8 break the data down by age and sex over time. As with other drugs and treatment for heroin, males clearly outnumber females in seeking methadone treatments. However, not displayed in the tables is a trend that for the 18-24

year old group, the differences between males and females has all but disappeared over the past several years. While up to 2003, the 18-24 year old age group was most likely to seek treatments, more recently the number from this group has steadily declined. Since 2004, clearly the 25-34 year old age group is more likely to seek treatments than any other age cohort. In 2008, there was a sizeable spike in treatments for persons in the 35-44, age group, yet it is not clear if this will continue.

Figure 5.6
Methadone Cases by Year, 2003-2009
Porter-Starke Services Report, 2009
(2009 only 6 months)

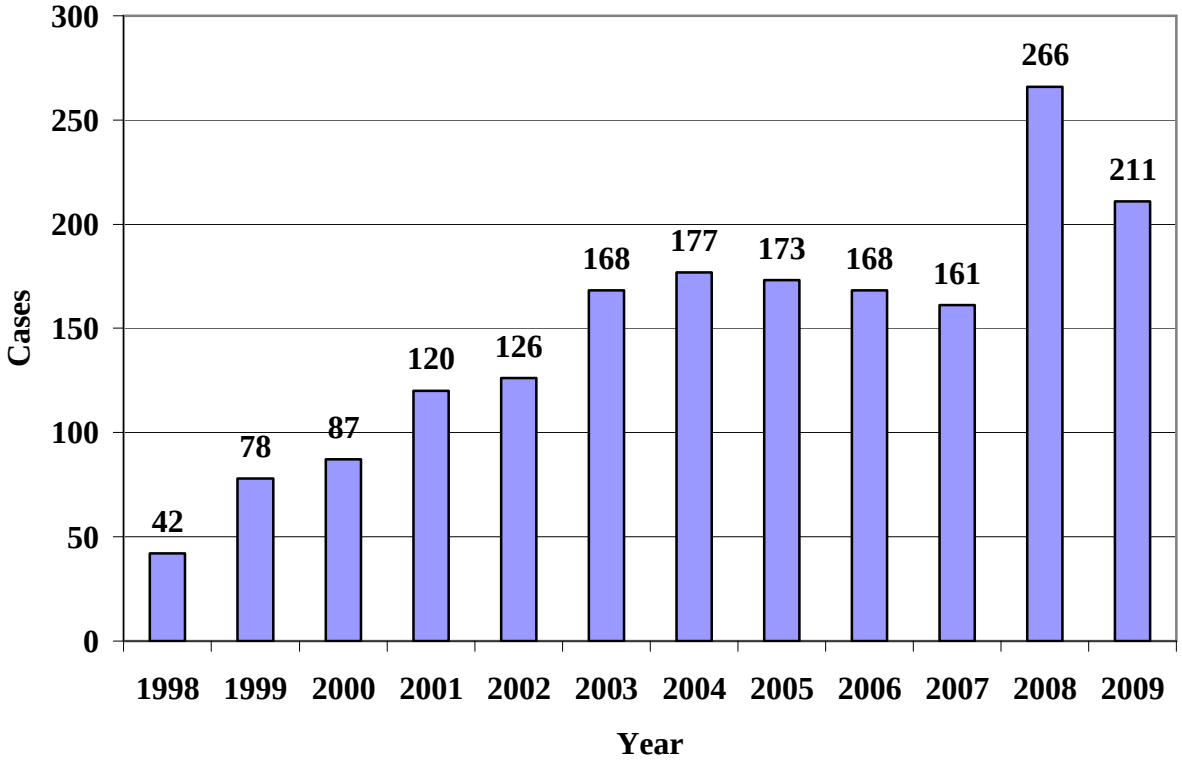


Figure 5.7
Methadone Treatments by Age and Year
Porter-Starke Report, 2009

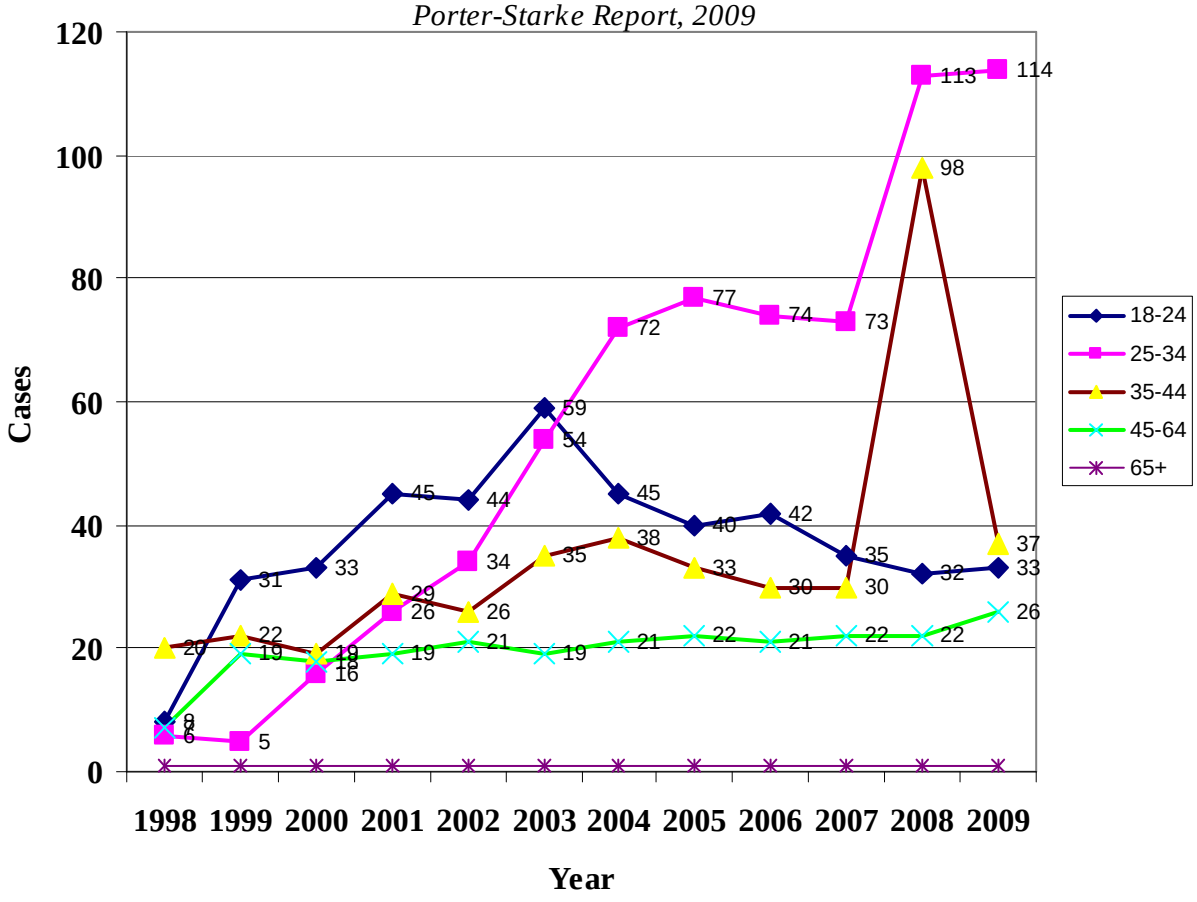
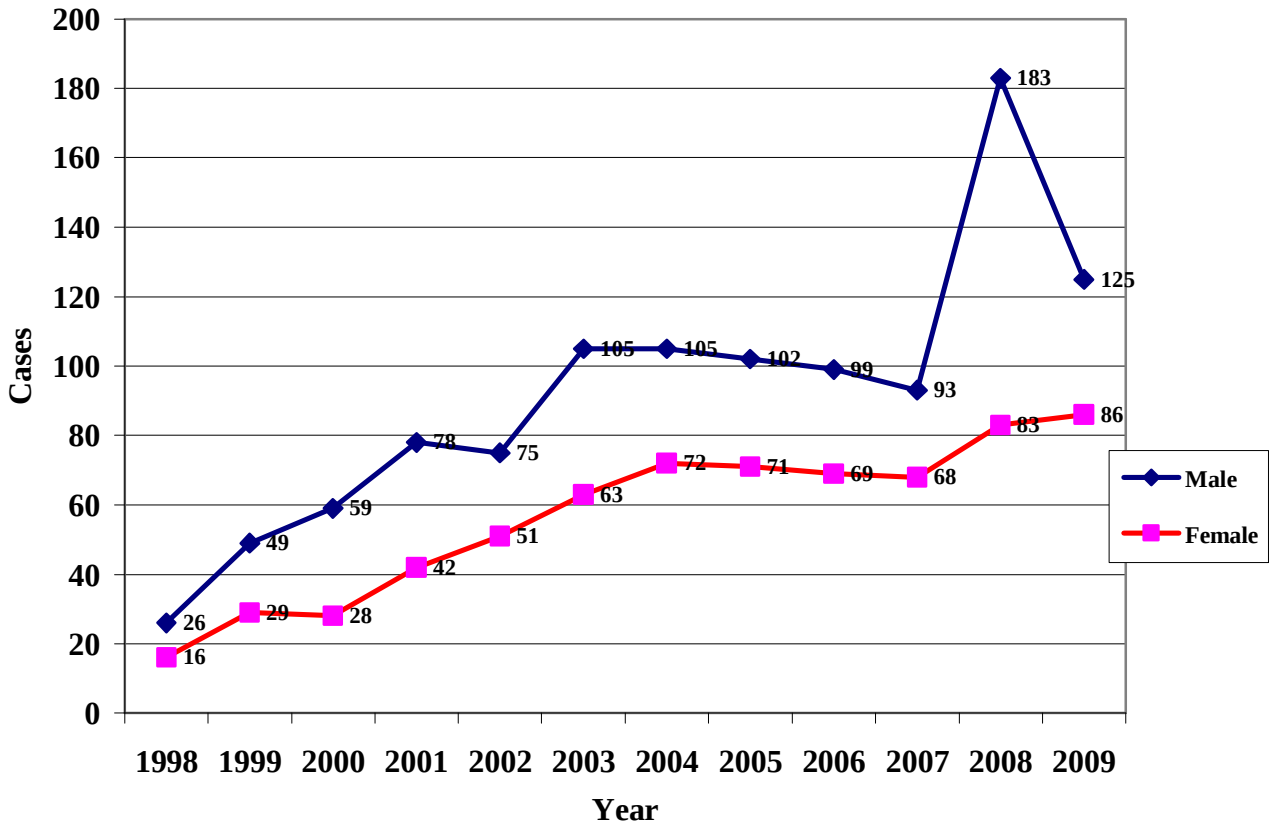


Figure 5.8
Methadone Cases by Sex and Year
Porter-Starke Report, 2009



Chapter 6
Cocaine

In this section, the focus is on the consumption and consequences related to the use of cocaine. First, patterns of consumption are examined by looking at the ATOD survey and the College Student Survey. Risk factors are then examined by using the same data sources. The consequences of cocaine use are examined by looking at treatments at mental health facilities and Porter Hospital, arrests, and cocaine related deaths as reported by the Coroner's Office.

Monthly Use of Cocaine. Table 6.1 presents data regarding the reported monthly use of cocaine. There is not a lot of use of cocaine at any grade level in 2009. The highest level of use is in the 12th grade where a total of 2.9% report having used cocaine in the past month. The percentage of use in the 1-5 times per month category increases with the grade level. The percentage of 6th graders who report using cocaine 1-5 times monthly is .3% and increases to 1.9% by the 12th grade. While there are some differences, the overall pattern is for more reported consumption in 2009 than in 2008, especially by 11th and 12th grade students.

Table 6.1
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Monthly Use of Cocaine
ATOD 2008, 2009

Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	97.4	96.5	94.9	96.2	93.4	93.8	92.5
Never (2009)	94.8	93.2	93.4	91.8	91.4	90.9	89.9
1-5 Times (2008)	.4	.1	.5	.6	1.6	1.3	2.0
1-5 Times (2009)	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9
6-19 Times (2008)	--	.1	.4	.4	.7	.4	.4
6-19 Times (2009)	0.1	0.2	--	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5
20-40 Times (2008)	.1	.1	--	.1	.2	.2	--
20-40 Times (2009)	--	0.1	0.2	--	0.2	-.1	--
40+ Times (2008)	--	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	--
40+ Times (2009)	--	--	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5
Total (2008)	.5	.4	1	1.3	2.6	2	2.4
Total (2009)	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.9

Annual Use of Cocaine. Students also were asked about annual use of cocaine and these results are reported in Table 6.2. Looking at the 2009 results, usage increases at higher grade

levels. Additionally, the percentage of students who report never using cocaine during the past year declines at higher grade levels. While 95.2% of 6th graders report never using cocaine during the past year, the number decreases to 87% of 12th graders who report no use of cocaine. Only .2% of 6th graders report using cocaine 1-5 times per year, while 12th graders show an increase to 2.9%. In comparing 2008 and 2009 there is somewhat of a mixed pattern. If anything, the 2009 report indicates a greater use among students at the higher use levels and in higher grades.

Table 6.2
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Annual Use of Cocaine
ATOD 2008, 2009

Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	97.9	97.2	95.3	94.6	92.1	91.6	89.5
Never (2009)	95.2	93.7	92.6	92.1	91.0	88.4	87.0
1-5 Times (2008)	.3	.3	1.0	1.9	2.8	3.5	4.1
1-5 Times (2009)	0.2	0.6	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9
6-19 Times (2008)	.2	.1	.4	.4	.7	.9	1.2
6-19 Times (2009)	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.7	1.2
20-40 Times (2008)	--	--	.1	.3	.7	.8	.4
20-40 Times (2009)	--	0.4	--	0.2	0.1	1.2	1.0
40+ Times (2008)	--	.1	.4	.2	.3	.4	.5
40+ Times (2009)	--	--	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.9
Total (2008)	.5	.5	1.9	2.8	4.5	5.6	6.2
Total (2009)	0.4	1.3	3.0	3.6	4.7	5.7	6.0

Lifetime Use of Cocaine. Table 6.3 presents students reported lifetime use of cocaine. In 2009 almost all (99.2%) 6th grade students report never using cocaine, and this drops to 94.7% of 9th graders and 90.9% of 12th graders. Reported use in the 1-5 times per year category rises from .4% of 6th graders to 3.5% of 9th graders. Of 12th graders, 4.1% report having used cocaine 1-5 times in their lifetime. With the exception of 12th graders, reported lifetime use of cocaine is greater in 2009 than in 2008.

Table 6.3
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Lifetime Use of Cocaine
ATOD 2008, 2009

Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	99.4	98.8	97.4	95.5	93.6	92.3	90.7
Never (2009)	99.2	98.1	96.3	94.7	92.1	91.2	90.9
1-5 Times (2008)	.2	.8	1.4	2.8	4.0	3.8	5.2
1-5 Times (2009)	0.4	1.0	2.4	3.5	4.9	5.1	4.1
6-19 Times (2008)	.2	.1	.4	.7	.5	1.0	2.4
6-19 Times (2009)	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.0
20-40 Times (2008)	--	.1	.2	.3	.8	1.2	.3
20-40 Times (2009)	0.1	--	--	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.9
40+ Times (2008)	.1	.1	.3	.4	.9	1.3	1.2
40+ Times (2009)	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.1	2.7
Total (2008)	.5	1.1	2.3	4.2	6.0	7.3	9.1
Total (2009)	0.7	1.7	3.3	4.8	7.5	8.6	8.7

Comparison to State. The ATOD study reports comparisons of cocaine use at the state and local levels. These comparisons are presented in Table 6.4. Listed in the table are the differences between usage of cocaine at the state and Porter County levels for both 2008 and 2009. Only differences that are statistically significant ($p < .05$) are shown. As indicated, in 2009 there only are significant differences with state averages on lifetime use in the 11th grade and annual use in the 8th grade. These are grades where there were no differences in 2008. However, overall, the results for 2009 indicate a reduction in the number of grades – there were 7 in 2008 -- where Porter County students report exceeding state averages.

Table 6.4
Porter County and State Differences in Cocaine Use
ATOD 2008, 2009

Grade	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lifetime (2008)	--	--	--	--	1.3	--	1.7
Lifetime (2009)	--	--	--	--	--	3.2	--
Annual (2008)	--	--	--	--	1.1	1.3	1.5
Annual (2009)	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--
Monthly (2008)	--	0.3	--	--	0.8	--	--
Monthly (2009)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Daily (2008)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Daily (2009)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

College Student Survey

Monthly Use of Cocaine. As indicated in Table 6.5, college age students in Porter County do not report much regular use of cocaine. In fact, only 1 person reported using cocaine in the past month. While 12th grade students in Porter County do not report much use of cocaine, the college age students report even less.

Table 6.5
Monthly Use of Cocaine for College Age Students
College Student Survey, 2009

Frequency	%	N
Never	99.7	299
1-5 Times	0.3	1
6-19 Times	0	0
20-40 Times	0	0
40+ Times	0	0
Total	100	300

Risk Factors

Perceived Risk. Students also were asked to report their perception of the risk of both occasional and regular cocaine use. These results are presented in Table 6.6. Overall, in 2009 students' perception of greater risk increased as they moved to higher grades with 43.4% of 6th grade students perceiving a "great" risk of occasional use, and 58.1% of 12th graders perceiving a great risk associated with occasional use. A similar pattern exists for the perception of the risk of regular use where 7% of 6th graders report no risk, and that figure drops to 1.9% of 12th graders. A comparable pattern occurs in the perception of great risk which increases across the grades for both occasional and regular use of cocaine. In the case of occasional use, 43.4% of 6th graders

Table 6.6
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting the Perception of Risk of Cocaine
ATOD, 2008, 2009

		Grade						
Activity	**Risk**	**6th**	**7th**	**8th**	**9th**	**10th**	**11th**	**12th**
Occasionally (2008)	**None**	6.8	6.9	5.2	7.2	5.6	3.8	2.1
	Slight	7.5	6.0	6.4	6.9	6.6	5.7	8.0
	Moderate	31.9	27.7	33.9	29.5	28.0	27.5	25.2
	Great	47.0	53.5	50.0	54.5	57.0	59.4	60.4
Occasionally (2009)	**None**	7.7	5.5	4.1	4.3	4.9	5.0	2.9
	Slight	10.2	8.9	9.7	8.9	7.0	6.9	5.0
	Moderate	31.3	32.7	33.5	30.9	29.8	27.7	27.8
	Great	43.4	47.0	49.2	51.4	53.1	56.5	58.1
Regular (2008)	**None**	6.7	7.3	5.2	5.9	5.2	3.1	1.6
	Slight	2.3	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.6
	Moderate	11.0	8.1	8.9	8.9	7.3	5.9	8.2
	Great	72.4	75.7	78.2	79.3	81.7	85.6	83.1
Regular (2009)	**None**	7.0	5.3	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.2	1.9
	Slight	3.6	2.6	2.7	1.8	2.4	1.8	1.7
	Moderate	13.6	11.7	12.4	11.1	7.3	7.4	5.8
	Great	67.9	74.3	76.6	78.1	80.0	81.8	83.4

perceive a great risk and that figure increases to 58.1% for 12 graders. When it comes to regular use, 67.9% of 6th graders perceive a great risk, and that figure increases to 83.4% for 12th graders. The change in the perception of the level of risk between 2008 and 2009 varies with the level of use.

Perceived Peer Approval. Table 6.7 presents Porter County youths' perception of peer approval of using cocaine. In 2009, students in grades 6th through 12th were asked if they thought their peers approved of the use of cocaine on a regular or occasional basis. Overall, students perceived their peers as disapproving of the use of cocaine. For example, 66.1% of 6th grade students believe that their peers would strongly disapprove of occasional cocaine use and this number increases to 71.4% of 12th graders who believe their peers would strongly disapprove. The numbers increase slightly for perception of peer disapproval when students were asked about regular cocaine use. Almost 70% (69.5%) of 6th grade students report that they believe their peers would strongly disapprove of regular cocaine use and 76.3% of 12th graders believe that their peers would strongly disapprove. While the figures for 2008 and 2009 are quite comparable, there appears to be a tendency for students in 2009 to perceive their peers as disapproving of cocaine use at slight higher rates.

Table 6.7
Percentage of Porter County Students Perceiving Peer Approval of Cocaine Use
ATOD, 2008, 2009

		Grade						
		6th	**7th**	**8th**	**9th**	**10th**	**11th**	**12th**
Occasionally (2008)	**Strongly Approve**	1.6	3.3	2.8	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.4
	Approve	1.0	0.5	0.8	.1.8	2.5	2.8	1.9
	Do Not Know	8.6	10.9	13.9	15.2	11.2	12.5	12.2
	Disapprove	12.1	11.1	11.8	12.9	14.4	12.6	12.2
	Strongly Disapprove	67.3	66.0	65.3	65.3	66.5	65.1	66.8
Occasionally (2009)	**Strongly Approve**	1.7	2.3	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.2
	Approve	0.7	0.7	2.0	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.1
	Do Not Know	9.7	10.7	12.4	9.7	12.5	8.2	7.5
	Disapprove	10.2	10.7	11.1	12.9	11.2	11.3	9.8
	Strongly Disapprove	66.1	66.6	66.8	67.3	65.1	70.1	71.4

Table 6.7 Continued
Percentage of Porter County Students Perceiving Peer Approval of Cocaine Use
ATOD, 2008, 2009

Regular (2008)	**Strongly Approve**	2.0	3.5	3.1	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.4
	Approve	.7	.1	.7	1.8	1.6	1.0	.8
	Do Not Know	8.5	11.1	12.7	14.5	11.4	11.5	11.1
	Disapprove	7.3	7.1	9.2	9.2	9.0	8.8	7.0
	Strongly Disapprove	72.5	69.9	68.1	69.3	72.4	71.6	73.8
Regular (2009)	**Strongly Approve**	1.6	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.4
	Approve	0.8	0.8	1.9	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.4
	Do Not Know	9.6	9.7	11.3	9.2	11.4	7.3	6.2
	Disapprove	6.8	7.1	74	8.8	7.8	8.8	6.0
	Strongly Disapprove	69.5	70.1	70.8	71.8	69.8	73.2	76.3

Perceived Parental Approval. In addition to peer approval, students were asked about perceived parental approval. As indicated in Table 6.8, in 2009 most students do not perceive their parents as approving the use of cocaine either occasionally or regularly. For example, 1.6% of 6th grade students reported that their parents would strongly approve of occasional cocaine use, 2.6% reported that they did not know if their parents would approve, and 83.4% report strong parental disapproval. Less than 2% (1.9%) of 12th graders report a perception of strong parental approval of occasional use. A higher percentage of 12th grade students (6%) report not knowing if their parents would approve of occasional cocaine use and 84.1% of 12th graders report strong parental disapproval. A very similar pattern is evident for perceived parental approval of regular use of cocaine. The 2008 and 2009 patterns are quite similar, but there is a tendency for students in 2009 to see less parental disapproval than in 2008.

Table 6.8
Percentage of Porter County Students Perceiving Parental Approval of Cocaine Use
ATOD, 2008, 2009

		Grade						
		6th	**7th**	**8th**	**9th**	**10th**	**11th**	**12th**
Occasionally (2008)	**Strongly Approve**	1.6	7.7	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.9
	Approve	.1	.3	.1	.4	.4	.6	--
	Do Not Know	2.6	3.5	3.0	5.3	4.2	3.7	6.0
	Disapprove	3.1	2.1	3.0	3.1	4.2	3.7	2.7
	Strongly Disapprove	83.4	83.4	86.0	86.4	86.2	85.6	84.1
Occasionally (2009)	**Strongly Approve**	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.5
	Approve	--	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	--
	Do Not Know	3.6	3.7	5.1	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.3
	Disapprove	2.3	1.8	1.9	2.8	4.7	4.1	2.1
	Strongly Disapprove	79.9	81.7	85.3	84.3	82.8	85.1	83.9
Regular (2008)	**Strongly Approve**	1.7	2.7	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.9
	Approve	--	.3	.1	.1	.3	.4	--
	Do Not Know	2.6	3.5	3.0	5.2	4.4	3.7	5.8
	Disapprove	2.4	1.7	2.7	2.9	4.1	3.2	2.3
	Strongly Disapprove	84.2	85.7	86.0	86.7	85.6	86.0	84.3
Regular (2009)	**Strongly Approve**	1.7	1.9	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4
	Approve	--	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.1	--
	Do Not Know	3.8	3.4	4.8	3.5	3.4	3.0	2.9
	Disapprove	2.1	1.6	1.7	2.4	3.8	2.8	1.9
	Strongly Disapprove	80.0	81,9	85.5	84.3	83.3	85.4	84.0

Risk Factors: College Student Survey Data

Perception of Risk. As indicated in Table 6.9, when considering occasional use of cocaine, 2.4% of the college age students see no risk, 4.7% see a slight risk, 24.9% see a moderate risk, and 68% see a great risk. When asked about regular use, 2.4% see no risk, 1.0% sees a slight risk, 4.4% see a moderate risk, and 92.2% see a great risk. When compared to 12th grade Porter County students, college age students tend to see a great risk in the use of cocaine to a much greater degree.

Table 6.9
Perception of Cocaine Risk among College Age Students
College Age Student Survey, 2009

Level of Risk					
Frequency	**No Risk**	**Slight Risk**	**Moderate Risk**	**Great Risk**	**N**
Occasional Use	2.4%	4.7%	24.9%	68%	297
Regular Use	2.4	1.0	4.4	92.2	294

Perception of Friends' Approval of Occasional and Regular Use of Cocaine. Table 6.10 presents responses to questions about their friends' approval of both the occasional and regular use of cocaine. As indicated, most don't see their friends as approving of occasional use. Only .3% strongly approve, 1.4% approve, 10.5% disapprove, and 94.8% strongly disapprove. When it comes to regular use the figures are quite similar, but the perception of approval is less and the perception of disapproval is more; for example, 91.5% see their friends as strongly disapproving of the regular use of cocaine. When compared to 12th grade students in Porter County, the college age students are more likely to see their friends as disapproving, especially strongly disapproving, of the occasional and regular use of cocaine.

Perception of Family Approval of Occasional and Regular Use of Cocaine. Table 6.10 also presents the perception that college students in Porter County have of their families' approval of occasional and regular use of cocaine. As indicated, with reference to the occasional use, .3 % sees their family as strongly approving, none see their families as approving, 1.0% doesn't know, 3.8% see their family as disapproving, and 94.8% see their family as strongly disapproving of the occasional use of cocaine. When it comes to the perception of their families' approval of the regular use of cocaine, none see their families as strongly approving or approving, 1.0% don't know, 2.4%, see their families as disapproving, and 96.2% see their families as strongly disapproving. When compared to 12th grade students in Porter County, the college age students are more likely to see their family as disapproving, especially strongly disapproving, of the occasional and regular use of cocaine.

Table 6.10
Percentage of Porter County College Students Perceiving Friends' Approval of Occasional and Regular Use of Cocaine
College Student Survey, 2009

	Strong Approval	Approval	Don't Know	Disapproval	Strong Disapproval	N
Friends						
Occasional Use	.3	1.4	2.7	10.5	85.1	
Regular Use	.3	.3	1.7	6.1	91.5	
Family						
Occasional Use	.3		1.0	3.8	94.8	
Regular Use	0.		1.0	2.4	96.2	288

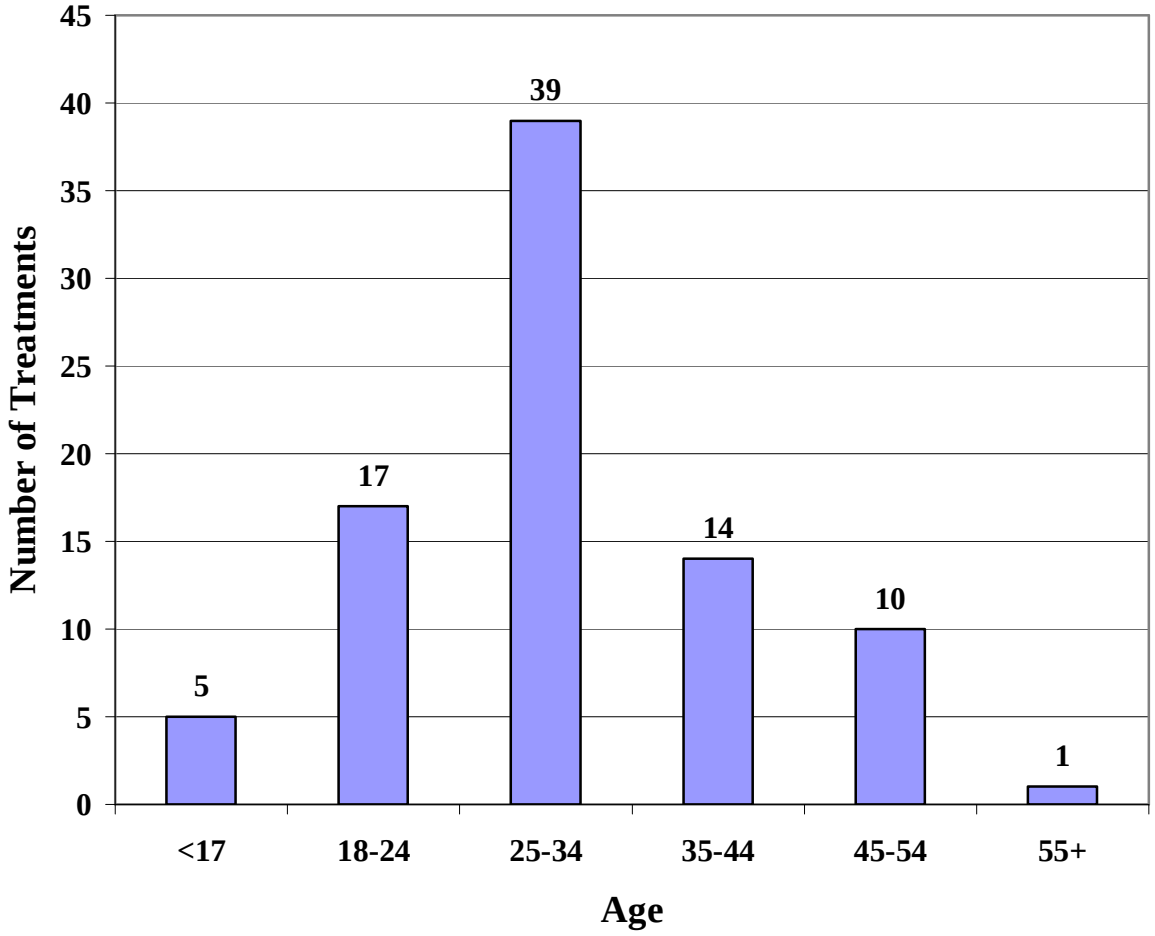
Consequences

Emergency Room Treatments. The number of treatments for cocaine related issues at Porter Hospital Emergency Room for 2008 is presented in Table 6.11 (*DAWN, 2008*). As indicated, there were a total of 87 treatments (55 at the Valparaiso Campus and 32 at the Portage Campus). Four were related to suicide attempts and 20 were seeking detox. The majority (62%) were males. Figure 6.1 breaks the data down by age. Clearly more emergency room treatments for cocaine are in the 26-35 year old age bracket with 39 (45%) of the treatments, followed by the 18-25 year olds with 17 (20%), and the 35-44 year olds with 14 (16%).

Table 6.11
Porter Hospital Emergency Room Treatments for Cocaine, 2008
DAWN, 2008

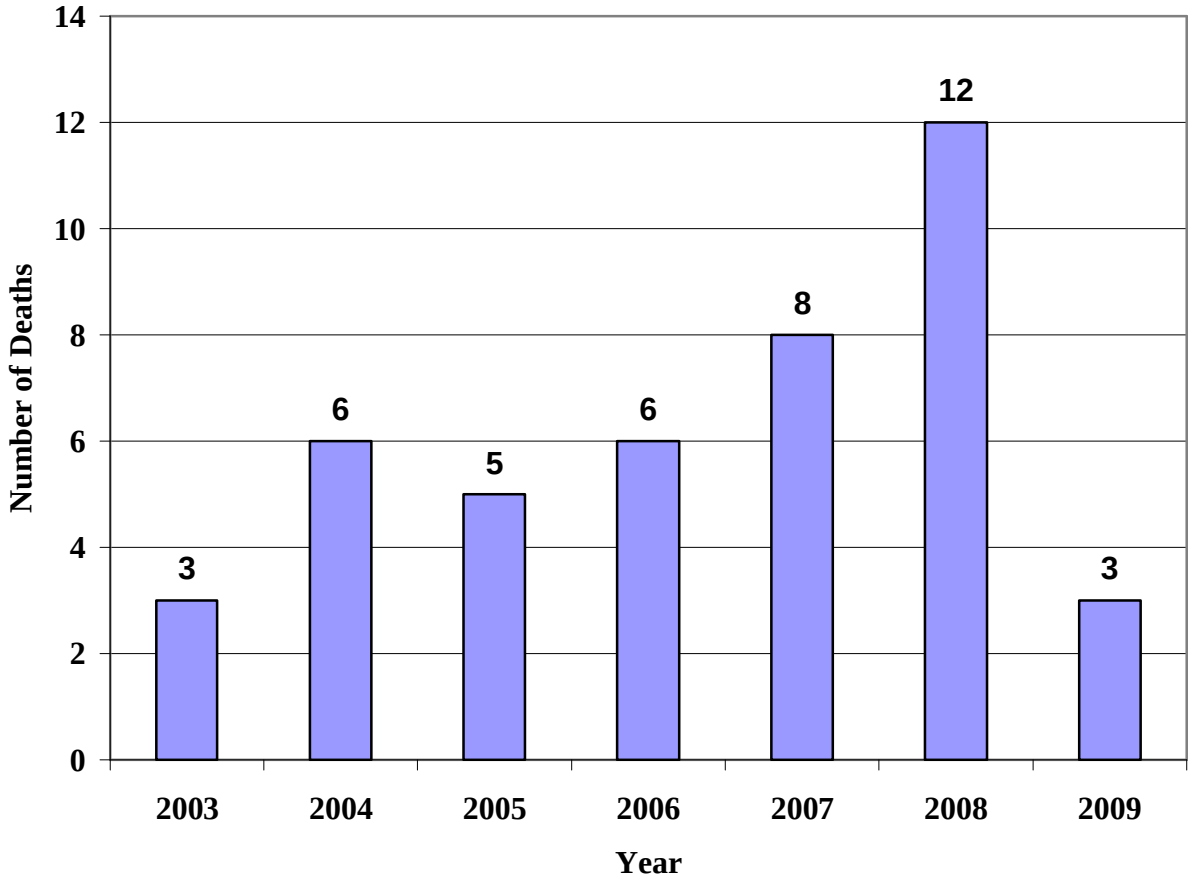
Drug	Valparaiso (2008)	Portage (2008)	Total (2008)
Cocaine	55	32	87
8-Ball Cocaine	1	31	32
Cocaine	44	--	44
Crack	3	--	3
Crack Cocaine	7	1	8
Suicide attempt	4	--	4
Seeking detox	17	3	20
Malicious poisoning	--	--	--
Other	34	29	63
TOTAL	55	32	87
Male	32	21	53
Female	23	11	34
Not documented	--	--	--
TOTAL	55	32	87
5 years and younger	--	--	--
6-11 years	--	--	--
12-17 years	4	1	5
18-20 years	5	2	7
21-24 years	7	3	10
25-29 years	11	5	16
30-34 years	16	7	23
35-44 years	9	5	14
45-54 years	3	7	10
55-64 years	--	1	1
65 years and older	--	--	--
Not documented	--	1	1
TOTAL	55	32	87

Figure 6.1
Emergency Room Treatments by Age, 2008
DAWN, 2008



Cocaine Related Deaths. The Coroner's Office releases regular reports of deaths and the causes of deaths. Most deaths reported by the coroner are caused by multiple factors. The data presented in Figure 6.2 is the number of deaths where cocaine was involved. This is the result of our analysis of the reports and not necessarily that of the Coroner's Office. This does not mean it was the cause of death, but simply that it was involved and the toxicology report indicated a presence of cocaine in the person's system at the time of death. As indicated in Figure 6.2, there had been a steady increase in the number of deaths in Porter County where cocaine was involved from a low of 3 in 2003 to a high of 12 in 2008. However, that figure dropped substantially in 2009 to 3.

Figure 6.2
Cocaine Related Deaths, 2003-2009
Coroner's Report, 2009



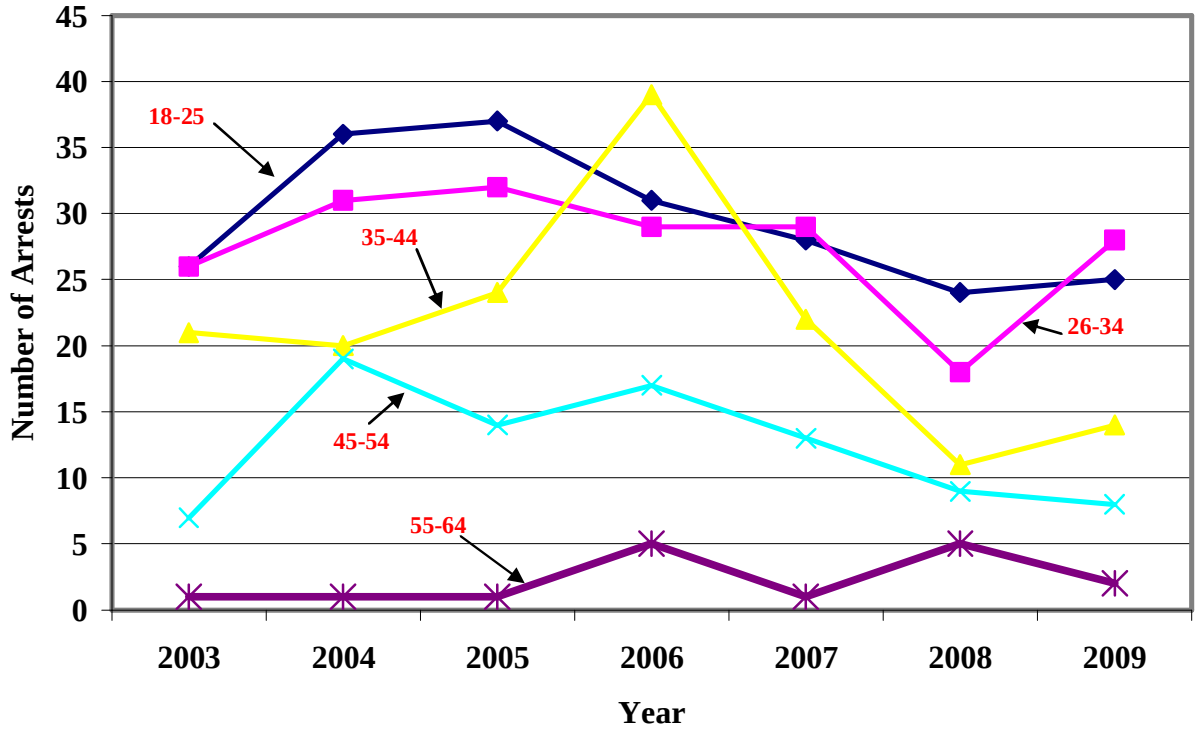
Consequences: Arrests for Cocaine Related Offenses. Table 6.12 presents data on arrests for cocaine related offenses. The table is quite detailed, but it indicates clearly that across both time and age groups, many more males are arrested for cocaine than females. The difference is similar to what we have seen with other drug and alcohol related offenses. The number of arrests reflects a rather checkered history, with a gradual increase to a peek of 121 arrests in 2006, and declines to 93 in 2007, 67 in 2008, and an increase in 2009 to 77.

Table 6.12
Porter County Arrests for Cocaine Related Offense 2003 - 2009
Porter County Sheriff's Department, 2009

		Age						
		0-17	**18-25**	**26-34**	**35-44**	**45-54**	**55-64**	**Total**
2003	F	0	1	6	3	2	0	12
	M	1	25	20	18	5	1	70
	Total	1	26	26	21	7	1	82
2004	F	0	5	6	5	3	0	19
	M	1	31	25	15	16	1	89
	Total	1	36	31	20	19	1	108
2005	F	0	10	9	7	6	0	32
	M	0	27	23	17	8	1	76
	Total	0	37	32	24	14	1	108
2006	F	0	5	7	10	4	0	26
	M	0	26	22	29	13	5	95
	Total	0	31	29	39	17	5	121
2007	F	0	6	9	11	2	0	28
	M	0	22	20	11	11	1	65
	Total	0	28	29	22	13	1	93
2008	F	0	5	4	5	2	0	16
	M	0	19	14	6	7	5	51
	Total	0	24	18	11	9	5	67
2009	F	0	8	7	5	4	0	24
	M	0	17	21	9	4	2	53
	Total	0	25	28	14	8	2	77

The data also can be broken down more specifically by age to see what has happened to various age groups across time. Figure 6.3 presents this data. As indicated, 18-25 year olds were arrested for cocaine at a higher rate in 2004 and 2005, and then again in 2008, but overall their arrests rates have been declining with the exception of a slight increase last year. Arrests for cocaine among persons 35-44 increased dramatically in 2006 and then dropped off considerably in the following years. Arrests for persons in the 26-34 year old age group, after declining substantially in 2008, rose dramatically last year. Again the data indicates a slight decline in arrests in this area over the past several years with the exception of a slight increase in 2009.

Figure 6.3
Porter County Arrests for Cocaine by Age 2003-2009
Sheriff's Report, 2009



Porter-Starke Services Treatments. Table 6.13 presents data on the number of treatments at Porter-Starke Services for cocaine by age and sex between 2004 and 2008 (*Porter-Starke Services, 2008*). The table is simplified in Figures 6.4 and 6.5. As indicated in Table 6.13 and Figure 6.4, the number of treatments varies across the years from a high of 124 in 2004 and a low of 99 in 2005. There were 114 treatments for cocaine in 2008. While the pattern of treatment tends to vary across time, there does seem to be a steady increase in the number of treatments for women to the point that the number of treatments for women exceeds those of men in 2007 and 2008 and has been steadily increasing since 2004. Male treatments have been steadily declining over the same period.

Table 6.13
Porter-Starke Treatments by Age and Sex for Cocaine, 2004-2008
Porter-Starke Services Report, 2008

	Age	<12	13-17	18-25	26-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
2008	Females	0	0	8	17	21	17	0	0	0	63
	Males	0	0	5	10	21	15	0	0	0	51
	Total	0	0	13	27	42	32	0	0	0	114
2007	Females	0	0	8	26	14	7	0	0	0	55
	Males	0	0	6	14	13	8	0	0	0	41
	Total	0	0	14	40	27	15	0	0	0	96
2006	Female	0	0	8	19	18	9	1	0	0	55
	Males	0	0	16	18	13	11	4	0	0	62
	Total	0	0	24	37	31	20	5	0	0	117
2005	Female	0	1	3	10	18	6	0	0	0	38
	Male	0	0	12	16	21	11	1	0	0	61
	Total	0	1	15	26	39	17	1	0	0	99
2004	Female	0	1	10	12	17	4	0	0	0	44
	Male	0	0	18	20	30	11	0	1	0	80
	Total	0	1	28	32	47	15	0	1	0	124

Figure 6.5 breaks the data down more clearly by age. Similar to the previous figure, the treatments for age groups vary considerably across time. Treatments are highest among the 26-34 year old group and the 35-44 year olds for most years, but in 2008 there was a large increase in treatments for persons in the 45-54 year age group to the point that treatments for this group in 2008 exceeded those in the 26-34 year old group. The number of treatments for persons in the 18-25 year old age group varies considerably from year to year with a high of 28 treatments in 2004 and a low of 13 in 2008. If anything, the treatments for persons in this age group seem to be declining.

Figure 6.4
Porter-Starke Treatments for Cocaine by Sex
Porter-Starke Report, 2008

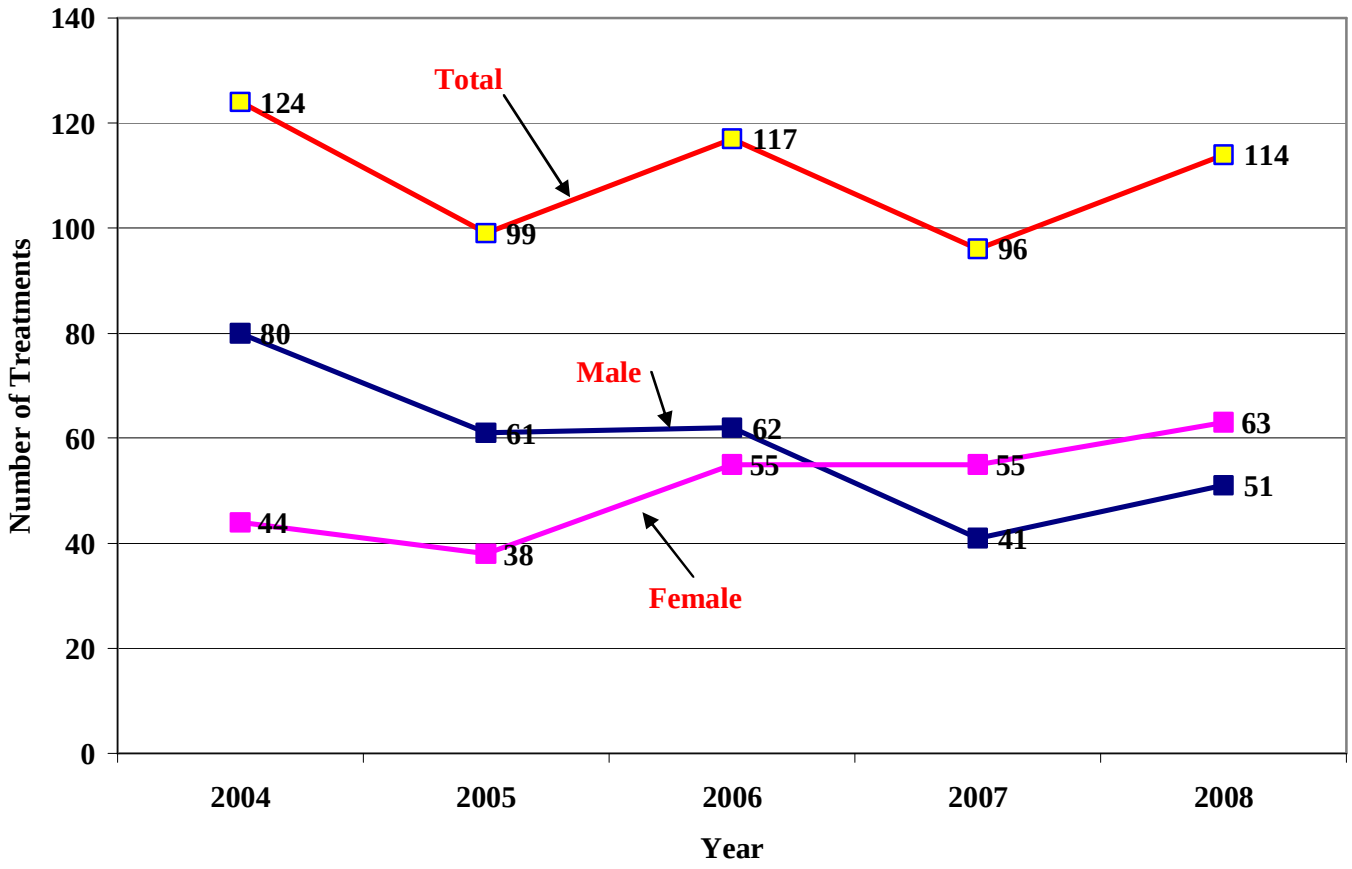
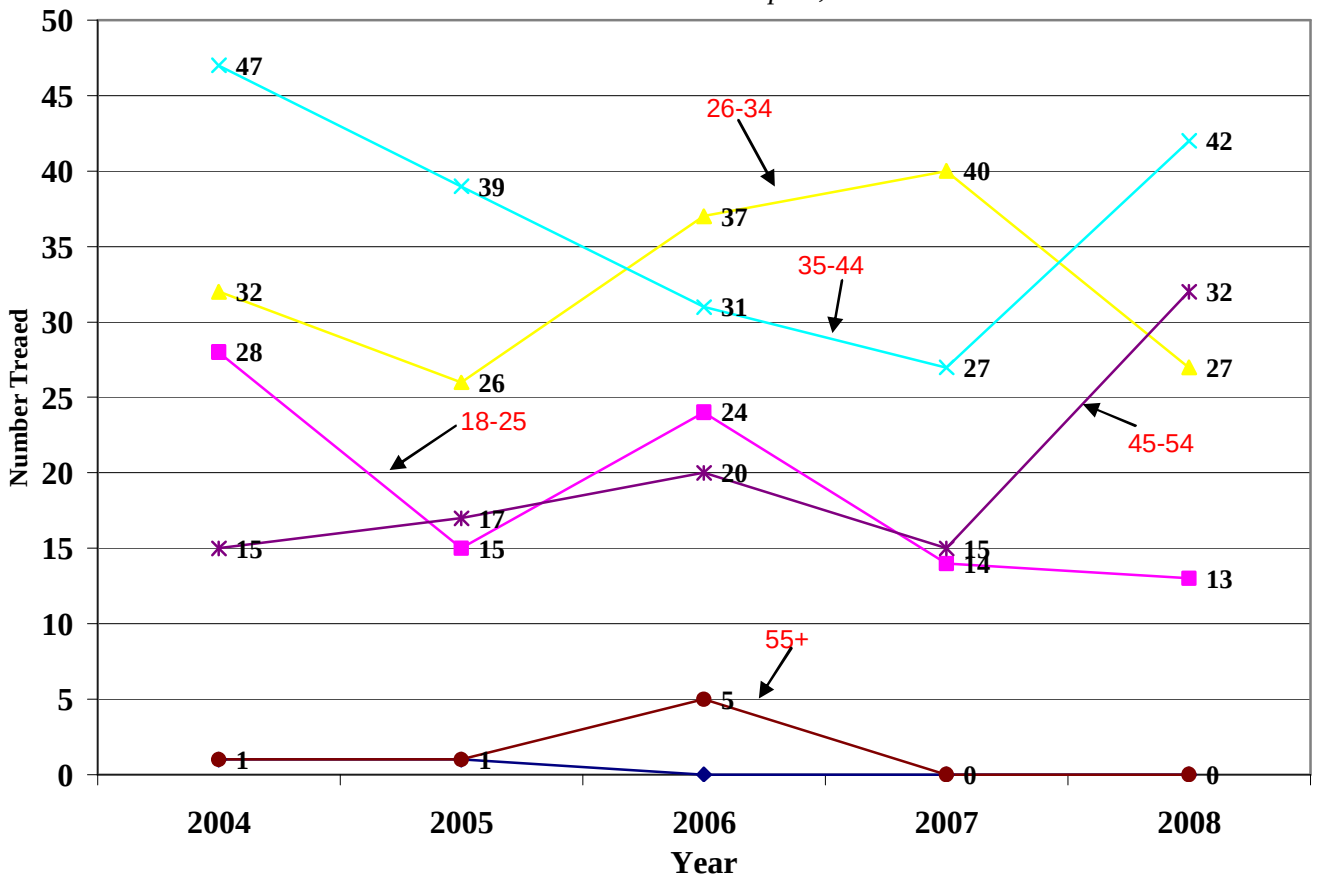


Figure 6.5

Porter Starke Treatments by age and Year: Cocaine

Porter-Starke Report, 2008



Chapter 7: Other Drugs
Amphetamines, Methamphetamines, Inhalants, and MDMA

Introduction

This section reports on the use, and where available, the consequences of the use of amphetamines, methamphetamines, inhalants, and MDMA. Patterns of consumption are examined by looking at the ATOD survey and the College Age Student Survey. The consequences are examined by looking at treatments at mental health facilities and arrests.

Consumption Patterns: Amphetamines

Monthly, Annual, and Lifetime Use. Tables 7.1, 7.2, and 7.3 present the data on monthly, annual, and lifetime use of amphetamines. They have been grouped together in this section because there is not a lot of consumption reported and the patterns are quite similar. The bottom row in each of these tables represents the total percentage of students in each grade reporting that they have used the drug.

Table 7.1, which reports use in the past month, indicates that that in 2009, only .2% of 6th graders, 2.1% of 8th graders, 4.3% of 10th graders, and 4.2% of 12th graders report usage in the past month. Note that most of this usage is limited to 1-5 times and not in the higher levels of use. With the exception of the 6th and 10th grade this represents a slight increase over 2008.

The pattern is similar when asked about use in the past year. For 2009, only .2% of 6th graders have used amphetamines in the past year. At the 9th grade level, that figure increases to 6.0%, and then to 8.6%, 9.5%, and 8.2% in the 10th, 11th, and 12th grades respectively. Almost half of this use is limited to 1-5 times and not in the higher levels of use. With the exception of the 6th grade, this is an increase at every grade level from the 2008 report.

When students are asked about lifetime use of amphetamines, the pattern is also similar. In 2009 less than 1% of 6th graders report using amphetamines in their lifetime, and this number jumps to 8.1% in the 9th grade, 11,1% in the 10th grade, 14.7% in the 11th grade, and 12.0% in the 12th grade. About half of this use is limited to 1-5 times and not in the higher frequencies of use. This represents an increase over reported use in 2008, with especially large increases in the 10th and 11th grades.

Table 7.1
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Monthly Use of Amphetamines
ATOD, 2008, 2009

Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	95.2	96.4	94.5	95.2	91.8	92.5	91.5
Never (2009)	94.0	92.7	92.5	91.0	88.7	88.9	88.7
1-5 Times (2008)	.3	.3	1.1	1.2	3.0	2.0	1.9
1-5 Times (2009)	.1	.6	1.6	1.7	2.6	2.5	2.6
6-19 Times (2008)	.1	--	.3	.8	.9	.6	.7
6-19 Times (2009)	.1	.2	.4	.7	1.3	1.2	1.4
20-40 Times (2008)	.1	.1	.2	.3	.3	.4	.5
20-40 Times (2009)	--	--	--	.2	.3	.7	.2
40+ Times (2008)	--	--	--	--	.2	.1	--
40+ Times (2009)	--	--	.1	--	.1	--	--
Total Use (2008)	0.5	0.4	1.6	2.3	4.4	3.1	3.1
Total Use (2009)	0.2	0.8	2.1	2.6	4.3	4.4	4.2

Table 7.2
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Annual Use of Amphetamines
ATOD, 2008, 2009

Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	96.0	96.8	94.6	93.3	89.4	89.4	88.2
Never (2009)	94.9	93.5	92.0	89.5	86.6	84.3	84.9
1-5 Times (2008)	.2	.3	1.4	2.2	3.9	4.2	3.9
1-5 Times (2009)	.1	.7	1.9	3.7	4.4	4.9	3.9
6-19 Times (2008)	.1	.1	.4	1.2	1.6	2.1	1.7
6-19 Times (2009)	--	.5	.8	1.1	2.2	2.2	2.7
20-40 Times (2008)	--	--	.3	.4	.9	.8	1.0
20-40 Times (2009)	.1	--	.2	1.0	.7	1.2	.7
40 Times (2008)	.1	.1	.1	.4	.6	.7	1.0
40 Times (2009)	--	.2	.2	.2	1.3	1.2	.9
Total Use (2008)	0.4	0.5	2.2	4.2	7	7.8	7.6
Total Use (2009)	0.2	1.4	3.1	6.0	8.6	9.5	8.2

Table 7.3
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Lifetime Use of Amphetamines
ATOD, 2008, 2009

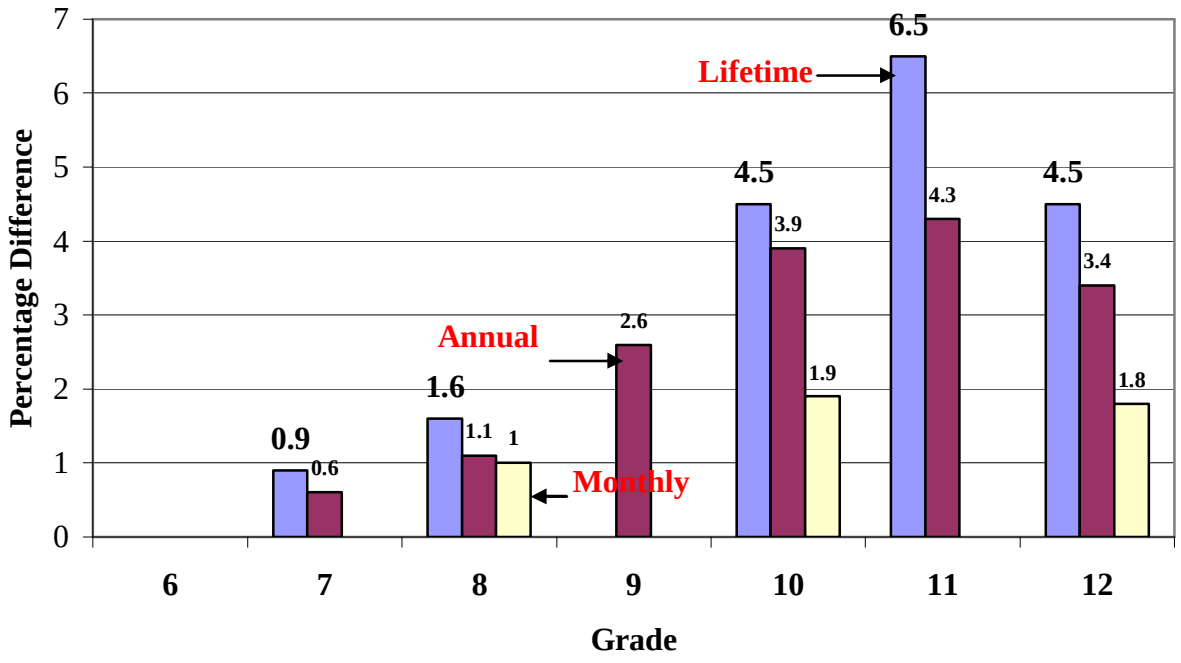
Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	97.3	98.8	96.4	94.0	89.8	89.2	88.0
Never (2009)	98.2	97.7	95.0	91.8	88.4	85.1	86.8
1-5 Times (2008)	.3	.4	1.8	2.8	4.5	4.9	5.2
1-5 Times (2009)	.3	1.0	1.9	4.1	4.5	5.8	5.7
6-19 Times (2008)	.1	.1	.7	1.6	2.6	2.3	3.1
6-19 Times (2009)	.1	.7	1.3	1.8	3.7	3.2	2.4
20-40 Times (2008)	--	.1	.4	.8	.9	1.5	1.4
20-40 Times (2009)	.1	.1	.6	.9	1.0	2.5	1.5
40+ Times (2008)	.3	.4	.4	.9	.5	.9	.9
40+ Times (2009)	.2	.2	.4	1.2	1.9	3.2	2.4
Total Use (2008)	0.7	1	3.3	6.1	8.5	9.6	10.6
Total Use (2009)	0.7	2.0	4.2	8.0	11.1	14.7	12.0

Comparisons to State Usage Patterns. Table 7.4 and Figure 7.1 present a comparison between the use of amphetamines by Porter County youth and youth across the state. As in past sections, the only figures presented are those that represent a statistically significant difference at the $p < .05$ level. Where there are no numbers, there is no difference between local youth and state averages. The numbers represent the differences in percentages between Porter County and the state averages. If the number is positive, it indicates greater consumption among Porter County youth. As clearly indicated in Figure 7.1, in 2009 Porter County Youth exceed state averages for lifetime use in the 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, and 12th grades. For annual use, they exceed state averages in every grade from 7th through 12th. For monthly use, Porter County students exceed state averages in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades. This represents a substantial increase over the 2008 report, where figures exceeding state averages were present only in the 10th – 12th grades for lifetime and annual use.

Table 7.4
Porter County and State Differences in Amphetamine Use
ATOD, 2008, 2009

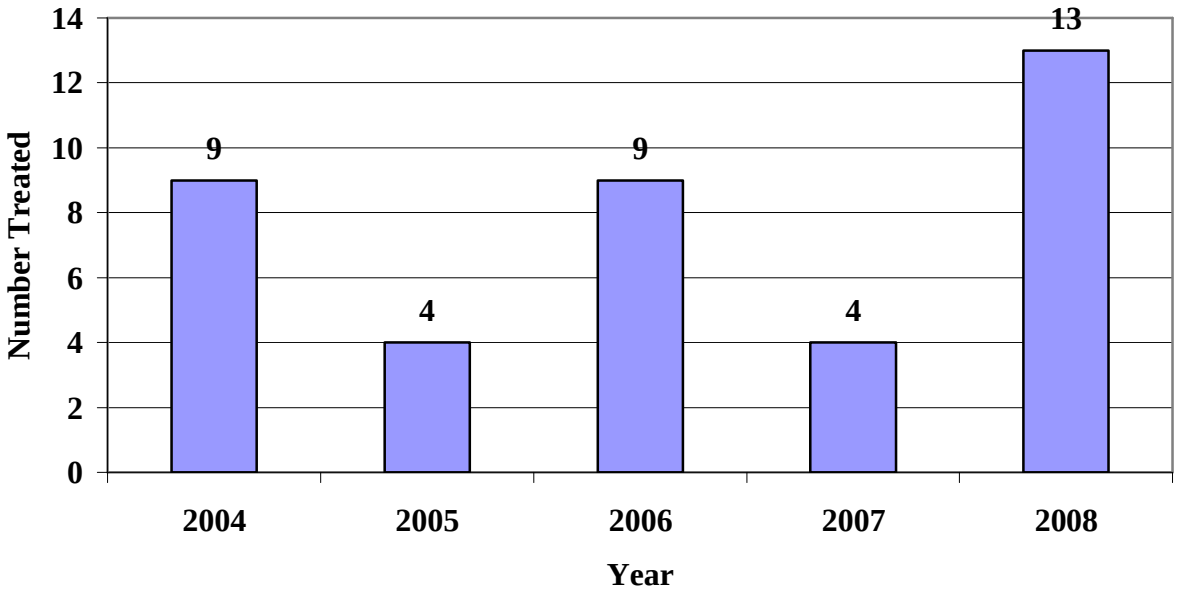
Grade	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lifetime (2008)	--	--	--	--	2.5	2.0	2.3
Lifetime (2009)	--	0.9	1.6	--	4.5	6.5	4.5
Annual (2008)	--	--	--	--	1.8	2.1	2.0
Annual (2009)	--	0.6	1.1	2.6	3.9	4.3	3.4
Monthly (2008)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monthly (2009)	--	--	1.0	--	1.9	--	1.8
Daily (2008)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Daily (2009)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Figure 7.1
Significant Differences Between Porter County Students and State Averages: Amphetamines
ATOD, 2009



Porter-Starke Services Treatments for Amphetamine Use. Overall, as indicated in Figure 7.2, there have not been many treatments at Porter-Starke for amphetamine or methamphetamine use. Contrary to the ATOD survey that treats amphetamines and methamphetamines separately, the Porter-Starke data combines the two. Between 2003 and 2008 the number of patients treated varied from 4 per year to 13, with the largest number occurring in 2008.

Figure 7.2
Porter-Starke Treatments for Meth and other Amphetamines 2004-2008
Porter-Starke Report, 2008



Consumption Patterns for Methamphetamines.

Monthly, Annual, and Lifetime Use. Tables 7.5, 7.6, and 7.7 present the data on monthly, annual, and lifetime use of methamphetamines. They have been grouped together in this section because there is not a lot of use of methamphetamines and the patterns are quite similar. As with the discussion of amphetamines, the bottom row in each of these tables represents the total percentage of students in each grade reporting that they have used the drug.

As indicated in Table 7.5, when asked about meth use in the past month, most students say they have not used it. For 2009, the highest reported usage is by 12th graders and only 1.6% of them say they have used it in the past month. While the numbers in every category are very small, the figures for 2009 exceed the 2008 data in every grade except the 6th.

The results for annual use of meth are reported in Table 7.6. Once again, for 2009, the reported usage is very low. In no grade level does the reported use reach 3% of the students. With the exception of the 6th and 12th grades, the 2009 numbers do exceed those in 2008. Again, these numbers are very small and generalization about them is problematic.

Table 7.7 reports the response to the question concerning lifetime use of methamphetamines. Once again, the reported patterns of use are quite low, but in every grade, the 2009 figures exceed those in 2008.

Comparisons to State Usage Patterns. In 2008, there were no statistically significant differences between Porter County Students and state averages reported in the ATOD survey for methamphetamines. In 2009, there was only a difference of .5 percentage points for monthly use by 8th grade students.

Table 7.5
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Monthly Use of Methamphetamines
ATOD, 2008, 2009

Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	96.2	96.5	95.5	96.8	94.8	94.7	94.1
Never (2009)	94.3	92.5	93.1	92.6	91.6	92.0	90.9
1-5 Times (2008)	.1	.2	.4	.4	1.0	.6	.3
1-5 Times (2009)	.1	.4	.9	.9	.9	.3	.3
6-19 Times (2008)	.2	.1	--	.4	.3	--	.2
6-19 Times (2009)	.2	.1	.2	.1	.5	.3	1.0
20-40 Times (2008)	.1	--	.1	--	.1	.1	--
20-40 Times (2009)	--	--	--	.1	.2	.3	--
40+ Times (2008)	--	--	--	.1	.1	.1	--
40+ Times (2009)	--	.1	--	--	.2	.3	.3
Total Use (2008)	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.5	0.8	0.5
Total Use (2009)	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.6

Table 7.6
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Annual Use of Methamphetamines
ATOD, 2008, 2009

Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	96.8	97.0	96.5	96.3	94.2	95.3	94.5
Never (2009)	95.0	93.8	93.9	93.3	92.7	92.0	90.9
1-5 Times (2008)	.2	.3	.4	.8	1.0	.9	.6
1-5 Times (2009)	.3	.3	1.1	1.3	1.4	.1	.3
6-19 Times (2008)	.1	--	.2	.5	.3	.4	.3
6-19 Times (2009)	--	.4	.4	.6	.5	.5	1.0
20-40 Times (2008)	.1	.1	--	--	.3	.1	.2
20-40 Times (2009)	--	.3	--	--	.1	.1	.5
40 Times (2008)	--	.1	.1	.1	.3	.4	.1
40 Times (2009)	--	--	--	--	.7	.8	.5
Total Use (2008)	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.2
Total Use (2009)	0.3	1.0	1.5	1.9	2.7	1.5	2.3

Table 7.7
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Lifetime Use of Methamphetamines
ATOD, 2008

Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	98.4	99.3	98.3	97.7	97.3	97.7	97.8
Never (2009)	99.3	98.2	97.4	96.9	96.5	96.6	97.1
1-5 Times (2008)	.1	.1	.7	1.1	1.6	1.0	.9
1-5 Times (2009)	.3	.2	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.5	.5
6-19 Times (2008)	.1	.3	.2	.5	.3	.3	.5
6-19 Times (2009)	--	.3	.2	.5	.3	.5	.3
20-40 Times (2008)	.1	.1	.3	.1	.3	.1	.3
20-40 Times (2009)	.2	.5	.2	.2	.6	.4	.9
40+ Times (2008)	.1	.1	--	.2	.4	.6	.3
40+ Times (2009)	--	.2	.1	.8	.5	.8	.9
Total Use (2008)	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.2
Total Use (2009)	0.5	1.2	2.1	2.9	3.2	3.2	2.6

Consumption Patterns: Inhalants.

Monthly, Annual, and Lifetime Use. Tables 7.8, 7.9, and 7.10 present the data on monthly, annual and lifetime use of inhalants for 2008 and 2009. They have been grouped together in this section because, while there is a good deal more use here than with the two previous drugs, the patterns across monthly, annual, and lifetime use are quite similar. As with

amphetamines, the bottom row in each of these tables represents the total percentage of students in each grade reporting that they have used the drug.

As indicated in Table 7.8, while usage in 2009 is not very high, there is almost a curvilinear relationship relative to grade level. Use begins low in the 6th grade (2.0%), peaks in the 10th grade (4.2%), and then drops back down in the 12th grade to 2.8%. Additionally, most who do use inhalants report only using them 1-5 times in the past month. Compared to 2008 the results are different from grade to grade but overall, if anything, there is a slight increase in reported use in 2009.

The results for annual use of inhalants are reported in Table 7.9. Somewhat similar to the data on monthly use, reported use begins low in the 6th grade (3.5%), peaks in the middle grades where the reported use in the 8th, 9th, and 10th grades is 8.7%, 7.1%, and 7.6% respectively, and then drops down a bit, but not as low as the 6th grade, to 5.7% reported use in the 11th grade, and 6.1% use in the 12th grade. Once again, most reported use is only 1-5 times in the past year. With the exception of 6th and 12th grade, reported use in 2009 exceeds reported use in 2008.

The results for lifetime use of inhalants are reported in Table 7.10. The pattern of use is somewhat different from that reported for monthly and annual use and, not surprisingly, higher than reported monthly or annual use. Similar to other patterns of use, it begins lower in the 6th grade (4.3%), raises to 11.5% in the 8th grade and then, rather than dropping off, remains quite stable through the high school years at 11.8% in the 9th grade, 12.5% in both 10th and 11th grade, and then drops to 11.7% in the 12th grade. Once again, it is important to note that most of the reported use is in the 1-5 times category and not at the higher levels of use. With the exception of the 6th grade, 2009 reported use exceeds reported use in 2008.

Table 7.8
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Monthly Use of Inhalants
ATOD, 2008, 2009

Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	94.6	94.4	92.2	93.6	92.7	93.4	92.7
Never (2009)	92.6	90.7	90.5	90.7	89.5	90.8	89.7
1-5 Times (2008)	1.7	1.7	3.1	2.8	2.6	1.6	1.7
1-5 Times (2009)	1.6	2.0	3.1	2.3	2.9	1.3	1.2
6-19 Times (2008)	.4	.6	.6	.8	.5	.6	.3
6-19 Times (2009)	.4	.5	.5	.5	1.0	.8	1.2

Table 7.8 Continued
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Monthly Use of Inhalants
ATOD, 2008, 2009

Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
20-40 Times (2008)	.1	--	--	.2	.2	--	.2
20-40 Times (2009)	--	.2	.2	--	.2	.3	.2
40 Times (2008)	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1	.2	--
40 Times (2009)	--	.1	.1	.1	.1	--	.2
Total Use (2008)	2.3	2.4	3.9	4	3.4	2.4	2.2
Total Use (2009)	2.0	2.8	3.9	2.9	4.2	2.4	2.8

Table 7.9
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Annual Use of Inhalants
ATOD, 2008, 2009

Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	93.6	93.6	90.1	90.6	89.5	91.3	90.4
Never (2009)	91.9	89.8	86.8	88.4	88.0	88.1	87.1
1-5 Times (2008)	2.7	2.6	4.9	4.2	4.6	3.6	4.0
1-5 Times (2009)	2.7	3.6	5.6	5.0	4.2	2.9	3.3
6-19 Times (2008)	.9	.6	1.3	1.8	1.6	.9	1.1
6-19 Times (2009)	.6	1.0	1.9	1.0	1.8	1.3	1.4
20-40 Times (2008)	.2	.2	.5	.5	.5	.9	.1
20-40 Times (2009)	--	.5	.8	.6	1.0	.7	.5
40 Times (2008)	.1	.3	.4	.5	.4	.5	.3

Table 7.9 Continued
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Annual Use of Inhalants
ATOD, 2008, 2009

Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
40 Times (2009)	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.8	.9
Total Use (2008)	3.9	3.7	7.1	7	7.1	5.9	5.5
Total Use (2009)	3.5	5.4	8.7	7.1	7.6	5.7	6.1

Table 7.10
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Lifetime Use of Inhalants,
ATOD, 2008, 2009

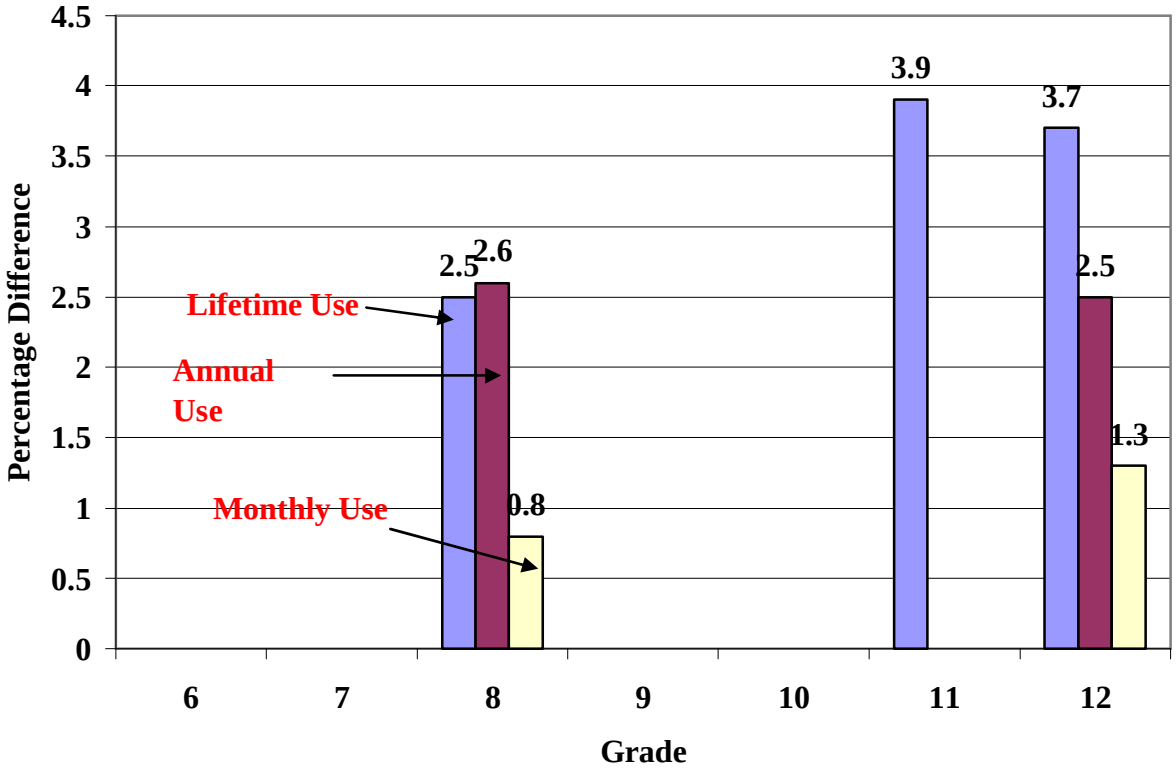
Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	93.8	93.6	89.3	89.2	89.2	90.1	89.5
Never (2009)	95.1	92.8	87.9	87.6	87.2	87.2	88.3
1-5 Times (2008)	3.6	4.7	6.7	6.5	7.1	5.9	6.4
1-5 Times (2009)	3.3	4.8	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.9	6.7
6-19 Times (2008)	.9	.6	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.1	1.6
6-19 Times (2009)	.5	.9	1.6	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.6
20-40 Times (2008)	.3	.5	1.0	.6	.9	.9	1.2
20-40 Times (2009)	.2	.6	.9	.4	.5	.9	.7
40+ Times (2008)	.3	.4	.4	.9	.5	.9	.9
40+ Times (2009)	.3	.4	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.7
Total Use (2008)	5.1	6.2	10.2	10.5	10.7	9.8	10.1
Total Use (2009)	4.3	6.7	11.5	11.8	12.5	12.5	11.7

Comparisons to State Usage Patterns. Table 7.11 and Figure 7.3 present a comparison between the use of inhalants by Porter County youth and youth across the state. As in past sections, the only figures presented are those that represent a statistically significant difference at the $p < .05$ level. Where there are no numbers, there is no difference between local youth and state averages. The numbers represent the differences in percentages between Porter County and the state averages. If the number is positive, it indicates greater consumption among Porter County youth. In contrast to 2008, local students exceed state averages more frequently in 2009. For example, Porter County Students exceed state averages in lifetime use in the 8th grade (2.5%), the 11th grade (3.9%), and the 12th grade (3.7%). In annual use Porter County students exceed state averages in the 8th grade (2.6%) and the 12th grade (2.5%). And similarly, for monthly use Porter County students exceed state averages in the 8th grade (.8%) and the 12th grade (1.3%).

Table 7.11
Porter County and State Differences in Inhalant Use, ATOD, 2008
ATOD, 2008, 2009

Grade	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lifetime (2008)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lifetime (2009)	--	--	2.5	--	--	3.9	3.7
Annual (2008)	--	-1.3	--	--	1.6	--	1.3
Annual (2009)	--	--	2.6	--	--	--	2.5
Monthly (2008)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monthly (2009)	--	--	0.8	--	--	--	1.3
Daily (2008)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Daily (2009)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Figure 7.3
Significant Differences Between Porter County Students and State Average: Inhalants
ATOD, 2009



Consequences

Porter-Starke Services Treatments for Inhalant Use. Between 2003 and 2008 there was only one person admitted to Porter Starke Services for an issue related to the use of inhalants (*Porter-Starke Services Report, 2008*).

Consumption Patterns: Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA), "Ecstasy"

Monthly, Annual, and Lifetime Use. Tables 7.12, 7.13, and 7.14 present the data on monthly, annual, and lifetime use of MDMA, often referred to as "Ecstasy." These tables have

been grouped together in this section because, while there is a good deal more use here than with some of the earlier discussed drugs in this section, the patterns across monthly, annual, and lifetime use are quite similar. As with previous drugs in this section, the bottom row in each of these tables represents the total percentage of students in each grade reporting that they have used the drug.

As indicated in Table 7.12, there is not a lot of reported use of MDMA by students in the past month. Less than 1% of 6th and 7th graders report using MDMA in the past month and that figure reaches 2.1% for 8th graders, and drops to 1.8% for 9th graders. By 10th grade use peaks at 5.7% and then drops down a bit to 3.% and 4.1% in 11th and 12th grades respectively. Additionally, most who report use, report only using it 1-5 times in the past month. In every grade except the 9th grade, this represents a slight increase over figures reported in 2008.

The results for annual use of MDMA are reported in Table 7.13. Somewhat similar to the data on monthly use, reported use is below 1% for 6th graders and 1.1% for 7th graders. This figure increases to 3.2% for 8th graders, 4.6% for 9th graders, 6.6% in the 10th grade, 7.3% in the 11th grade, and 9.1% in the 12th grade. Once again, most reported use is only 1-5 times in the past year. With the exception of the 6th and 12th grades, the 2009 figures exceed those in 2008 for annual use.

The results for lifetime use of MDMA are reported in Table 7.14. As before, it begins low in the 6th grade (.4%), rises to 3.9% in the 8th grade, and gradually increases until it reaches 13.6% in the 12th grade. Once again, it is important to note that the majority of the reported use is in the 1-5 times category and not at the higher frequencies of use, however we do find an ever increasing number who have used it multiple times in the past year. With the exception of the 6th grade, the 2009 figures exceed those in 2008 for lifetime use.

Table 7.12
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Monthly Use of MDMA
ATOD, 2008, 2009

Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	94.7	96.5	94.9	95.3	91.9	92.4	91.3
Never (2009)	93.8	92.7	92.8	91.5	89.6	89.2	88.3
1-5 Times (2008)	.1	.1	.6	1.5	2.8	2.6	2.3
1-5 Times (2009)	.1	.3	1.2	1.4	2.8	2.6	2.7
6-19 Times (2008)	--	.1	.1	.5	.8	.4	.8
6-19 Times (2009)	.1	.2	.2	.4	.7	.8	1.0

Table 7.12 Continued
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Monthly Use of MDMA
ATOD, 2008, 2009

Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
20-40 Times (2008)	--	--	.1	.1	.3	.2	.2
20-40 Times (2009)	--	--	--	--	.2	--	.2
40+ Times (2008)	.1	--	.1	--	.3	.2	--
40+ Times (2009)	.1	--	.2	--	.2	.4	.2
Total Use (2008)	0.2	0.2	0.9	2.1	4.2	3.4	3.3
Total Use (2009)	0.3	0.5	2.1	1.8	5.7	3.8	4.1

Table 7.13
Percentage of Students Reporting Annual Use of MDMA
ATOD, 2008, 2009

Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	95.4	96.8	95.4	94.0	89.0	90.1	88.2
Never (2009)	94.1	93.9	92.2	90.9	88.6	86.0	84.2
1-5 Times (2008)	.2	.5	.8	2.5	5.0	4.6	4.5
1-5 Times (2009)	.2	.4	2.3	3.3	4.3	4.2	5.7
6-19 Times (2008)	.1	--	.2	.9	1.2	1.0	1.5
6-19 Times (2009)	.1	.3	.5	.7	1.2	.9	1.4
20-40 Times (2008)	.1	.1	.3	.1	.7	.6	.7
20-40 Times (2009)	--	.2	.3	.3	.8	.7	.5

Table 7.13 Continued
Percentage of Students Reporting Annual Use of MDMA
ATOD, 2008, 2009

Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
40 Times (2008)	.1	--	.2	.2	.8	.7	.4
40 Times (2009)	--	.2	.1	.3	.3	1.5	1.5
Total Use (2008)	0.5	0.6	1.5	3.7	7.7	6.9	7.1
Total Use (2009)	0.3	1.1	3.2	4.6	6.6	7.3	9.1

Table 7.14
Percentage of Students Reporting Lifetime Use of MDMA
ATOD, 2008, 2009

Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	97.0	99.1	97.5	94.9	90.8	91.0	88.5
Never (2009)	98.2	98.0	95.6	92.7	90.8	89.2	86.1
1-5 Times (2008)	.2	.5	1.1	3.5	5.3	5.5	5.9
1-5 Times (2009)	.2	.6	3.0	4.8	6.3	5.1	7.4
6-19 Times (2008)	--	--	.3	.9	1.5	1.4	2.6
6-19 Times (2009)	--	.1	.2	1.1	.8	1.6	2.6
20-40 Times (2008)	--	.1	.2	.2	.8	.8	1.4
20-40 Times (2009)	.1	.1	.3	.3	.9	2.0	1.5
40+ Times (2008)	.2	.1	.3	.4	.7	.6	.6
40+ Times (2009)	.1	.5	.4	.6	.9	2.0	2.1
Total Use (2008)	0.4	0.7	1.9	5	8.3	8.3	10.5
Total Use (2009)	0.4	1.3	3.9	6.8	8.9	10.7	13.6

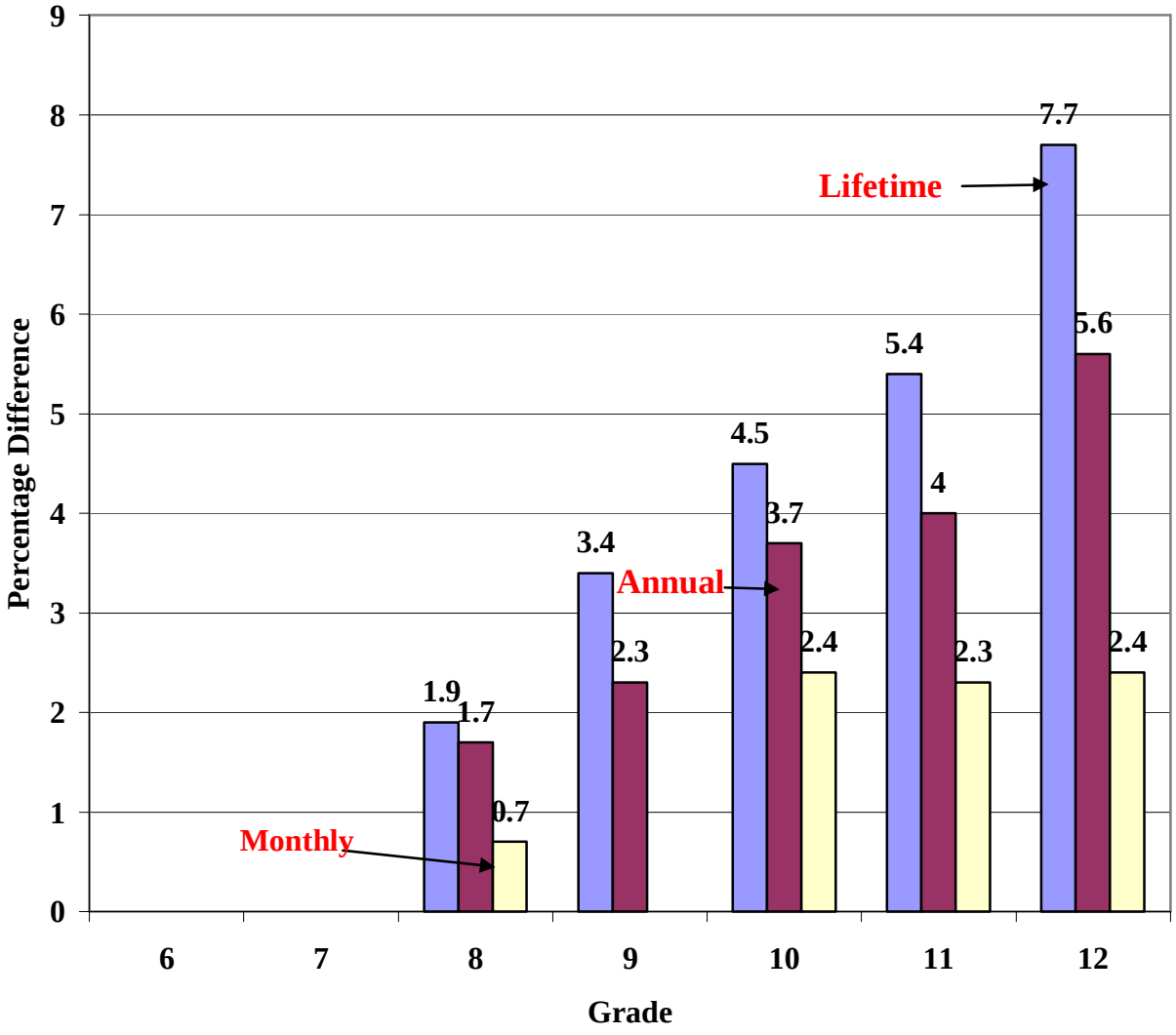
Comparisons to State Usage Patterns. Table 7.15 and Figure 7.4 present a comparison between the use of MDMA by Porter County youth and youth across the state. As in past sections, the only figures presented are those that represent a statistically significant difference at the $p < .05$ level. Where there are no numbers there is no difference between local youth and state averages. The numbers represent the differences in percentages between Porter County and the state averages. If the number is positive, it indicates greater consumption among Porter County youth.

As indicated, in 2009 there are no differences at the 6th, 7th, or 8th grade levels for daily, monthly, annual, or lifetime use. Small differences begin to emerge in the 9th grade for annual and lifetime use and then they swell to 4.6 and 4.7 percentage points for lifetime and annual use respectively. For lifetime use the differences drop down to 4 points for 11th graders, but then jumps to 5.9 points for 12th graders. For annual use, the differences for 11th and 12th graders are 3.8 and 3.6 points respectively. Thus, the data indicate that local students seem not to vary from state patterns in more regular use (monthly), but local high school students seem to consume at a much greater rate at the annual and lifetime levels relative to other youth across the state.

Table 7.15
Porter County and State Differences in MDMA Use
ATOD, 2008, 2009

Grade	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lifetime (2008)	--	--	--	1.7	4.6	4.0	5.9
Lifetime (2009)	--	--	1.9	3.4	4.5	5.4	7.7
Annual (2008)	--	--	--	1.5	4.7	3.8	3.6
Annual (2009)	--	--	1.7	2.3	3.7	4.0	5.6
Monthly (2008)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monthly (2009)	--	--	0.7	--	2.4	2.3	2.4
Daily (2008)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Daily (2009)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Figure 7.4
Significant Difference Between Porter County Students and State Averages: MDMA
ATOD, 2009



College Age Student Survey

Persons in the College Age Student Survey were asked many of the same questions about their use of the drugs considered in this chapter. As indicated in Table 7.16, not one person indicated that they had consumed amphetamines, methamphetamines, inhalants, or ecstasy in the

past month. This is a much lower rate of reported use when compared to 12th grade students in Porter County.

Table 7.16
College Age Student Consumption of Other Drugs in the Past Month
College Age Student Survey, 2009

	Amphetamines	Methamphetamines	Inhalants	Ecstasy
Never	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1-5 Times	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6-19 Times	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20-40 Times	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
40+ Times	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
N	255	255	253	252

Consequences

Consequences of MDMA Use. There is currently no data available about treatments at the Porter Hospital or at mental health facilities for the use of MDMA.

Consequences of Other Drugs in General

Some data gathered for this project did not specifically identify the drug, or numerous drugs were put into a generic category and labeled simply "drugs." The following reports on data in this category from hospital discharges, arrests, and the Juvenile Probation Department.

Hospital Discharge Data for Other Drug-Related Incidents. Results were reported earlier on hospital discharge data from Porter Hospital on specific drug related treatments. Because this section deals with "other drugs" a separate category that included less frequently

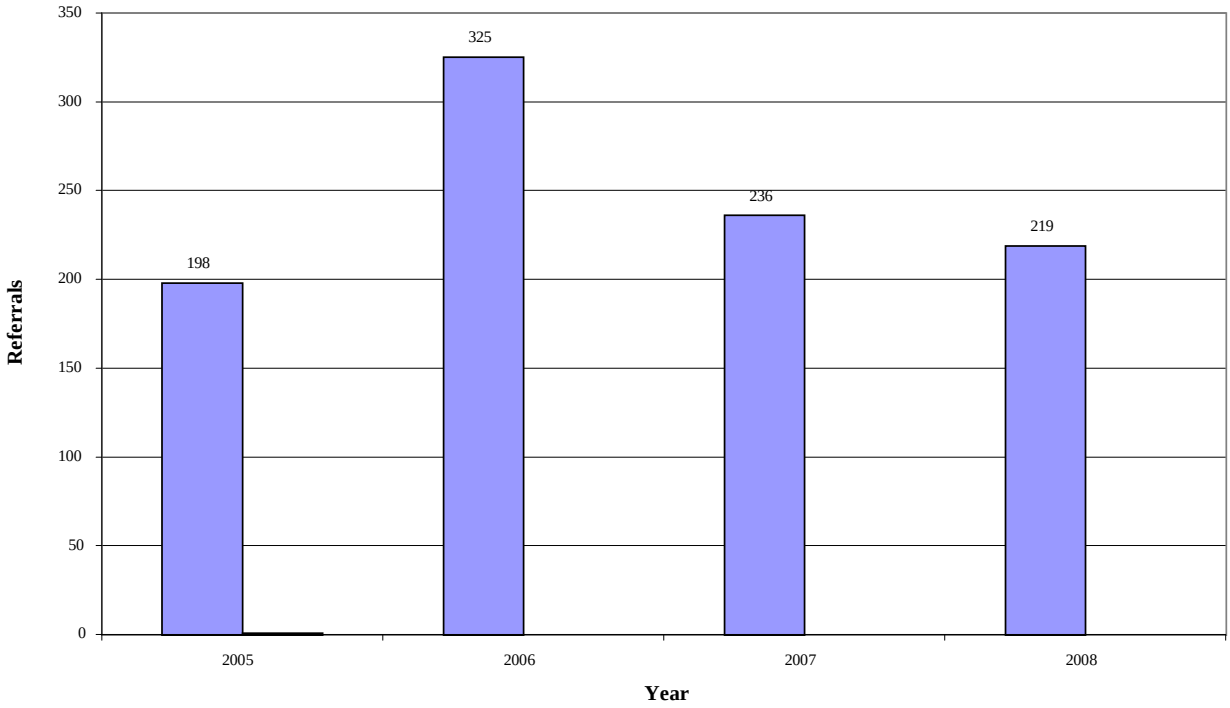
referenced drugs or where the drug was unspecified was created. Table 7.17 reports these results for the years 2003 to 2006. As indicated, a total of 410 persons were treated during this period for a total of 1,148 days with a total charge of $2,835,024. The average stay was 2.80 days and the average charge was $6,914.69. The only pattern in the data is that there seems to be a decline in the number of patients treated along with the total cost per year.

Table 7.17
Porter Hospital Discharge Statistics for Other Drug-Related Incidents, 2003-2006
Indiana Hospital Discharge Data, 2007

Time and Costs	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
Number of Patients	231	225	227	183	410
Total Money	$1,280,050	$1,307,074	$1,636,516	$1,198,508	$2,835,024
Total Days	656	645	634	514	1,148
Average Days	2.84	2.87	2.79	2.81	2.80
Average Charge	$5,541.34	$5,809.22	$7,209.32	$6,549.22	$6,914.69

Drug Related Referrals to Juvenile Probation. Figure 7.5 reports the number of drug related offenses reported to the Porter County Juvenile Probation Department between 2005 and 2008 (*Juvenile Probation Report, 2008*). The data reports offenses and not persons, which means that some persons may have multiple offenses and be counted two or more times in the figure below. The number of reported offenses varies across time with a low of 198 in 2005 and a high of 325 in 2006. In the past two years, the number of drug related offenses has declined to 236 in 2007 and 219 in 2008, although still higher than 2005.

Figure 7.5
Drug Related Offenses Porter County Juvenile Probation: 2005-2008
Juvenile Probation Report, 2008



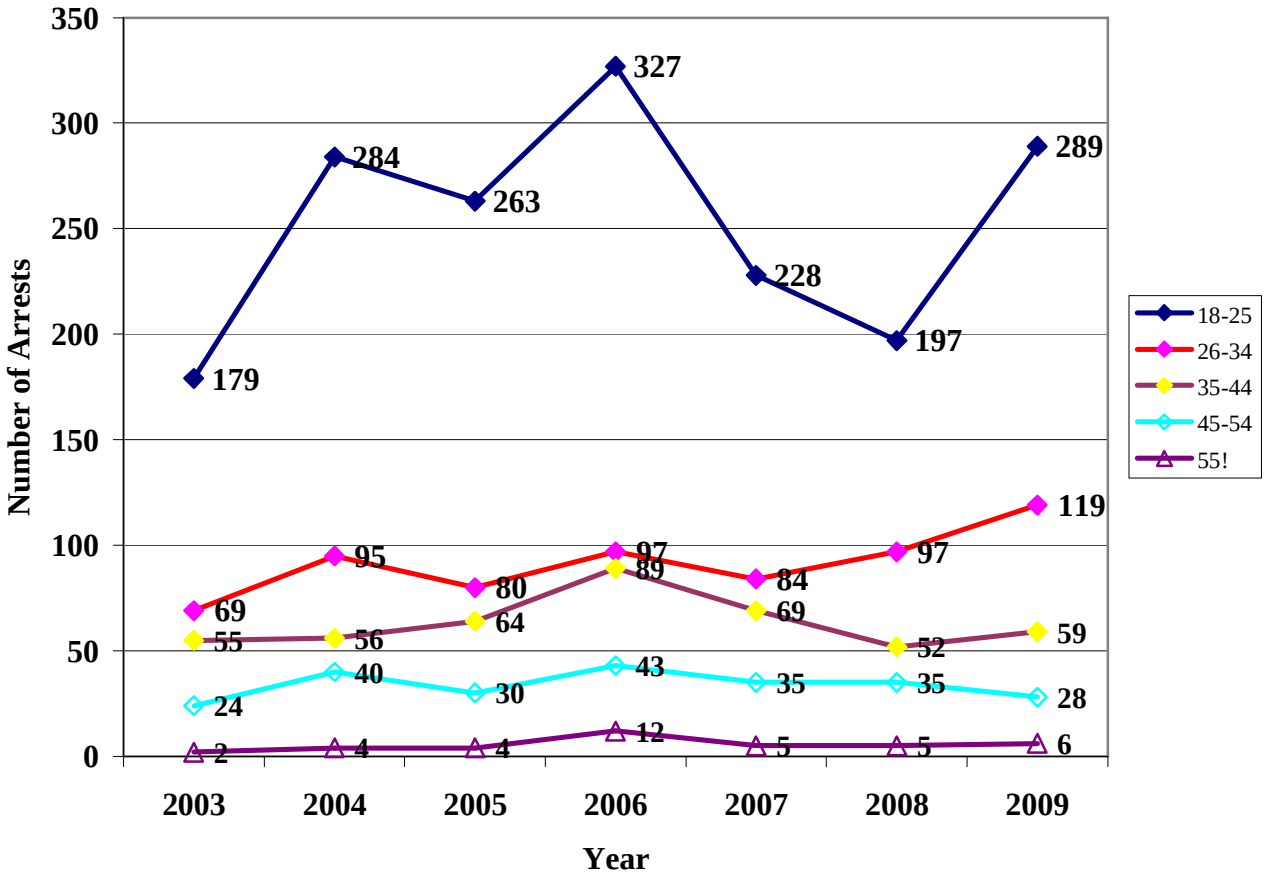
Consequences: Arrests for "All Other' Drug" Related Offenses. Table 7.18 presents data on arrests for 'all other" drug related offenses. As the name implies, this includes arrests for all other drugs not included in previous parts of this report. The table is quite detailed, but it indicates clearly that across both time and age groups, many more males are arrested for "other drugs" than females. The difference is similar to what we have seen with other drug and alcohol related offenses. The number of arrests reflects a rather checkered history with a gradual increase to a peek of 568 arrests in 2006 and declines to 421 in 2007, 368 in 2008, and an increase in 2009 to 501.

The data also can be broken down more specifically by age to see what has happened to various age groups across time. Figure 7.6 presents this data. As indicated, 18-25 year olds were arrested for "other drugs" at a much higher rate than another other age groups in every year. The 26-34 year old cohort is a distant second, but gradually seems to be increasing across time. Not surprisingly, arrests in the category decline with age.

Table 7.18
Porter County Arrests for Other Drug-Related Incidents, 2003-2009
Porter County Sheriff's Report, 2009

		0-17	18-25	26-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	Total
2003	**F**	0	32	15	19	10	0	0	76
	M	0	147	54	36	14	2	0	253
	Total	0	179	69	55	24	2	0	329
2004	**F**	0	67	19	20	8	0	0	114
	M	1	217	76	36	32	4	0	366
	Total	1	284	95	56	40	4	0	480
2005	**F**	0	55	21	20	8	1	0	105
	M	0	208	59	44	22	3	0	336
	Total	0	263	80	64	30	4	0	441
2006	**F**	0	73	23	34	10	0	0	140
	M	0	254	74	55	33	12	0	428
	Total	0	327	97	89	43	12	0	568
2007	**F**	0	52	20	22	11	0	0	105
	M	0	176	64	47	24	4	1	316
	Total	0	228	84	69	35	4	1	421
2008	**F**	0	50	18	18	11	0	0	97
	M	0	147	79	34	24	5	0	289
	Total	0	197	97	52	35	5	0	386
2009	**F**	0	61	31	17	10	2	0	121
	M	0	228	88	42	18	4	0	380
	Total	0	289	119	59	28	6	0	501

Figure 7.6
Porter County Arrests for "Other" Drugs, 2003-2009
Porter County Sheriff's Report, 2009



Chapter 8: Other Drugs II
Over the Counter Drugs, Ritalin and Adderall, Sedatives, Benzoids, and other Tranquilizers

Introduction

This section reports on the use, and where available, the consequences of using over the counter drugs, Ritalin and Adderall, and a group of related sedatives, benzoids, and other tranquilizers. Patterns of consumption are examined by looking at the ATOD survey and the College Age Student Survey. The consequences are examined by looking at treatments at mental health facilities.

Consumption Patterns: Over the Counter Drugs

Monthly, Annual, and Lifetime Use. Tables 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3 present the data on monthly, annual, and lifetime use of over the counter drugs (OCDs). These tables have been grouped together in this section because the patterns are quite similar. Like the last chapter, the bottom row in each of these tables represents the total percentage of students in each grade reporting that they have used the drug.

In Table 8.1, which reports use in the past month, in 2009 1.9% of 6th graders report use of OCDs, 4.1% of 7th graders, 6.5% of 8th graders, 7.3% of 9th graders, 7.4% of 10th graders, and 7.9% of 11th graders report OCD use. For 12th graders the number drops a bit to 6.7%. Note that most of this use is limited to 1-5 times and not in the higher frequencies of use. In every grade except the 6th grade this represents a slight increase over reported use in 2008.

When students were asked about use of OCDs in the past year, 2.6% of 6th graders, 6.1% of 7th graders, 10.6% of 8th graders, 11.1% of 9th graders, 12.2% of 10th graders, 12.5% of 11th graders reported use. In the 12th grade the percentages decline a bit to 10.0%. Once again the majority of this use is limited to 1-5 times and not in the higher frequencies of use. With the exception of the 6th and 12th grade, reported use in 2009 is slightly higher than in 2008.

When students are asked about lifetime use of OCDs, the pattern is similar to the annual use, but the numbers are a bit larger. In the 6th grade, 3.9% report use of OCDs, and that percentage gradually increases; in the 8th grade it reaches 12.8%. Reported use then jumps to 15.6% in the 9th grade, 16.9% in 10th grade, and 19.2% in the 11th grade. It then declines a bit to 17.4% in the 12th grade. As with the other tables, the majority of this use is limited to 1-5 times and not in the higher frequencies of use. With the exception of the 6th grade, where it is identical, reported use in 2009 is slightly higher than in 2008.

Table 8.1
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Monthly Use of Over the Counter Drugs
ATOD, 2008, 2009

Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	93.8	93.1	90.0	90.5	88.7	90.0	89.1
Never (2009)	91.7	89.1	87.6	86.2	85.5	84.8	85.2
1-5 Times (2008)	1.7	2.2	3.9	4.8	5.2	3.8	3.4
1-5 Times (2009)	1.5	3.1	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.9	4.8
6-19 Times (2008)	.5	.5	1.1	1.1	1.2	.9	1.0
6-19 Times (2009)	.2	.4	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.4
20-40 Times (2008)	.1	.1	.2	.6	.5	.4	.8
20-40 Times (2009)	.2	.2	.3	.4	.5	.3	.3
40+ Times (2008)	.1	.2	.4	.1	.4	.3	.3
40+ Times (2009)	--	.4	.2	.2	.3	.5	.2
Total Use (2008)	2.4	3	5.6	6.6	7.3	5.4	5.5
Total Use (2009)	1.9	4.1	6.5	7.3	7.4	7.9	6.7

Table 8.2
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Annual Use of Over the Counter Drugs
ATOD, 2008, 2009

Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	93.3	92.2	89.3	87.4	83.3	85.4	84.7
Never (2009)	91.8	88.2	84.6	83.5	83.0	80.9	82.3
1-5 Times (2008)	2.2	2.8	3.7	5.7	7.1	7.0	6.2
1-5 Times (2009)	1.4	3.4	6.2	5.8	6.4	7.3	4.8
6-19 Times (2008)	1.0	1.2	2.0	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.2
6-19 Times (2009)	.9	1.4	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.4
20-40 Times (2008)	.1	.3	.6	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.0
20-40 Times (2009)	.1	.7	1.3	1.5	1.7	.8	.9
40 Times (2008)	.2	.2	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.2
40+ Times (2009)	.2	.6	.9	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.9
Total Use (2008)	3.5	4.5	7.3	10.4	12.8	11.9	10.6
Total Use (2009)	2.6	6.1	10.6	11.1	12.2	12.5	10.0

Table 8.3
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Lifetime Use of Over the Counter Drugs
ATOD, 2008, 2009

Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	94.6	93.2	89.1	85.7	83.0	83.0	83.2
Never (2009)	94.6	92.1	86.5	83.9	82.9	80.3	82.2
1-5 Times (2008)	2.5	3.7	6.3	7.5	8.9	9.1	9.2
1-5 Times (2009)	2.7	4.9	6.8	8.9	8.5	9.9	7.4
6-19 Times (2008)	.7	1.2	1.7	3.2	3.9	4.0	3.2
6-19 Times (2009)	.5	1.0	3.6	3.2	3.0	5.0	5.5
20-40 Times (2008)	.5	.5	.8	1.0	1.5	.9	1.2
20-40 Times (2009)	.5	.5	.5	1.6	2.4	1.5	.7
40+ Times (2008)	.2	.5	1.2	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.6
40+ Times (2009)	.2	.8	1.9	1.9	3.0	2.8	3.8
Total Use (2008)	3.9	5.9	10	13.7	16.6	16.6	16.2
Total Use (2009)	3.9	7.2	12.8	15.6	16.9	19.2	17.4

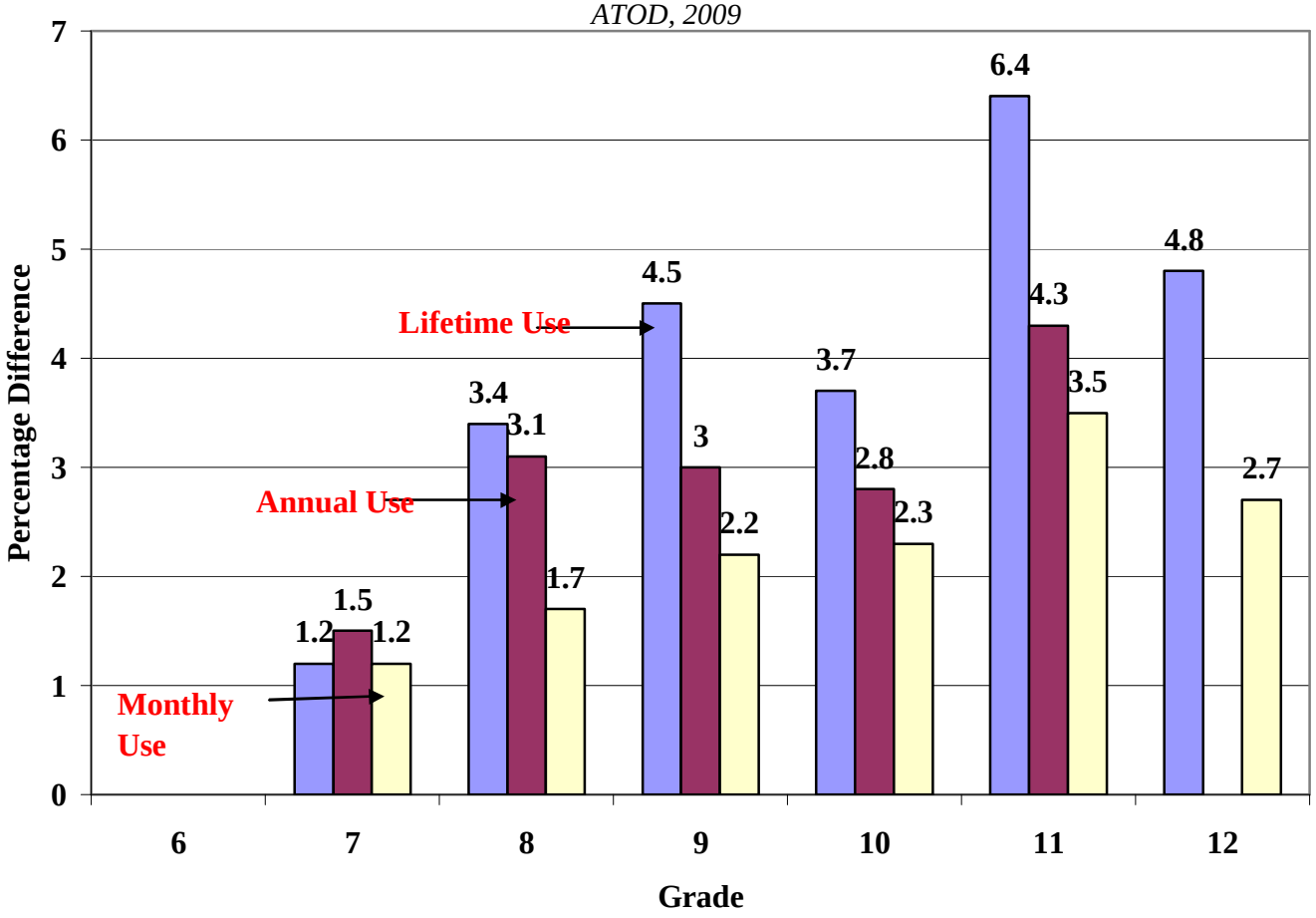
Comparison to State. Another way to look at this data is to compare Porter County youth with others across the state. Table 8.4 and Figure 8.1 present these comparisons on lifetime, annual, and daily use of OCDs. As in past sections, the only figures presented are those that represent a statistically significant difference at the $p < .05$ level. Where there are no numbers, there is no difference between local youth and state averages. The numbers represent the differences in percentages between Porter County and the state averages. If the number is positive, it indicates greater consumption among Porter County youth.

As indicated, in 2009, as in 2008, there are no differences at the daily use levels. However, beginning in the 7th grade for lifetime, annual, and monthly use, Porter County youth exceed state averages in every category with the lone exception of annual use for 12th graders. Also, in general and with the exception of the 12th grade, there is an increase in the size of the difference as grade level increases. This is a significant increase in the degree to which Porter County youth exceed state averages. Figure 8.1 presents a graphic display of these differences.

Table 8.4
Porter County and State Differences in OCD Use
ATOD, 2008, 2009

Grade	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lifetime (2008)	--	--	--	2.0	2.6	3.3	3.5
Lifetime (2009)	--	1.2	3.4	4.5	3.7	6.4	4.8
Annual (2008)	--	--	--	--	2.9	2.9	2.4
Annual (2009)	--	1.5	3.1	3.0	2.8	4.3	--
Monthly (2008)	--	--	--	--	1.4	--	--
Monthly (2008)	--	1.2	1.7	2.2	2.3	3.5	2.7
Daily(2008)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Daily (2009)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Figure 8.1
Significant Differences Between Porter County Students and State Averages
ATOD, 2009



Consequences

Porter-Starke Services Treatments. There is not a lot of data on the consequences of OCD use and, where there is data, there does not seem to be a lot of treatments. Between 2004 and 2008, there were only 7 admissions for treatment at Porter-Starke for the use of over the counter drugs and there were no reported treatments in 2008 *(Porter-Starke Services Report, 2008)*

Statewide Treatment Episode Data (TEDS). Data is also gathered for treatments for various drugs when federal or state funds are involved in the treatment either for payment of services or when the services take place in a government funded facility. Table 8.5 contains data for 2007 for all counties in Indiana with a population of more than 100,000 for persons treated for the use of prescription drugs (*TEDS, 2007*). The rates for treatment episodes are per 100,000 people. As indicated, Porter County ranks 10th out of the 17 counties in the state with a rate of treatment for the use of prescription drugs of 47.3 per 100,000. Obviously, the ATOD and TEDS data are not measuring precisely the same activity. The ATOD survey focuses on responses to survey questions about the use of OCDs among students, and the TEDS data on treatments for prescription drug use. We would expect some parallels here, but this may explain

Table 8.5
Statewide Treatment Episodes (TEDS) for Prescription Drug Use, 2007
TEDS, 2007

County	Prescription Drug Treatment Rate
Madison	223.9
Delaware	181.9
Vanderburgh	143.9
Monroe	108.1
Clark	102.8
Vigo	86.7
Tippecanoe	81.4
Marion	59.6
Johnson	51.5
Porter	47.3
Lake	46.5
Hamilton	41.7
Saint Joseph	36.8
LaPorte	31.0
Hendricks	29.0
Elkhart	17.7
Allen	8.3

the different pictures that emerge from the different sets of data. The ATOD data indicates use generally exceeds state averages and the TEDS data indicates actual treatments in Porter County may lag behind other similar counties. At the same time, the TEDS data may mean that people are not getting treated for use.

Consumption Patterns: Ritalin and Adderall

Monthly, Annual, and Lifetime Use. Tables 8.6, 8.7, and 8.8 present the data on monthly, annual, and lifetime use of Ritalin and Adderall. These tables have been grouped together in this section because the patterns are quite similar. Like the previous tables in this chapter, the bottom row in each of these tables represents the total percentage of students in each grade reporting that they have used the drugs.

In Table 8.6, which reports use in the past month, there is not a significant amount of reported use of Ritalin or Adderall in the 6th through 8th grades. Students in high school, however, use more. For example, 6.0% of 9th graders report the use of Ritalin/Adderall, and that figure rises to 7.0% for 10th graders, and 8.5% for 11th graders. The figure drops to 6.0% for 12th graders. Note that a large proportion of this use is limited to 1-5 times and not in the higher levels of use. With the exception of the 6th grade, these reported figures exceed those reported in 2008.

Table 8.6
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Monthly Use of Ritalin/Adderall
ATOD, 2008, 2009

Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	95.1	95.9	94.0	93.0	89.6	90.8	89.9
Never (2009)	84.2	92.2	91.2	87.7	86.5	84.7	85.9
1-5 Times (2008)	.2	.3	1.3	2.7	5.1	3.0	3.5
1-5 Times (2009)	.2	.7	1.9	4.2	4.7	5.9	4.8
6-19 Times (2008)	.1	.1	.4	1.1	.7	1.3	.7
6-19 Times (2009)	.1	.1	.2	1.2	1.3	2.0	.9
20-40 Times (2008)	.1	.3	.2	.2	.4	.3	.3
20-40 Times (2009)	--	.1	.3	.5	.7	.5	.3
40+ Times (2008)	--	--	--	.2	.3	.2	.1
40+ Times (2009)	--	.1	.2	.1	.3	.1	--
Total Use (2008)	0.4	0.7	1.9	4.2	6.5	4.8	4.6
Total Use (2009)	0.3	1.0	2.6	6.0	7.0	8.5	6.0

When students are asked about use of Ritalin or Adderall in the past year, as indicated in Table 8.7, very few in the 6th or 7th grade report much use. By the 8th grade, 5.7% report use in the past year and that number nearly doubles in the 9th grade to 10.0%. The number reporting use rises to 13.5% in 10th grade and 15.3% in the 11th grade. It drops a bit to 12.9% in the 12th grade. There is a little more frequent use reported with these drugs, but still over half of this use is limited to 1-5 times. In every grade category these figures exceed those reported in 2008.

When students are asked about lifetime use of Ritalin or Adderall the pattern is similar to the annual use. As presented in Table 8.7, In the 6th grade (.9%) and the 7th grade (2.6%) there is not much use. In the 8th grade, usage jumps to 6.8%. Usage in the 9th grade is 12.8%. The number reporting jumps again to 17.9% in the 10th grade and continues to climb and reaches

Table 8.7
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Annual Use of Ritalin/Adderall
ATOD, 2008, 2009

Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	95.9	95.9	93.4	90.0	84.9	86.1	85.6
Never (2009)	94.1	92.8	89.8	84.9	81.9	78.9	80.3
1-5 Times (2008)	.2	.8	2.8	4.1	6.6	5.8	5.8
1-5 Times (2009)	.7	.5	3.7	6.2	7.5	7.7	7.2
6-19 Times (2008)	.2	.1	.3	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.1
6-19 Times (2009)	.1	.7	1.1	1.9	3.7	3.6	3.1
20-40 Times (2008)	--	.1	.3	.6	1.6	1.6	.8
20-40 Times (2009)	--	.4	.1	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.4
40 Times (2008)	.1	.3	.3	.8	1.2	1.0	1.2
40 Times (2009)	--	.2	.8	.6	1.3	2.5	1.2
Total Use (2008)	0.5	1.3	3.7	7.7	11.8	11.2	9.9
Total Use (2009)	0.8	1.8	5.7	10.0	13.5	15.3	12.9

21.3% in the 11th grade, but declines a bit to 18.5% in the 12th grade. As with the other tables, the majority of this use is limited to 1-5 times. However, more so than with some of the other drugs, there are larger numbers of students using these drugs with greater frequency. Beginning in the 8th grade the numbers reported in 2009 represent substantial increases over the data reported in 2008.

Table 8.8
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Lifetime Use of Ritalin/Adderall
ATOD, 2008, 2009

Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	96.8	97.4	94.4	89.7	85.2	84.8	84.1
Never (2009)	98.0	97.0	92.5	86.8	81.7	78.4	81.0
1-5 Times (2008)	.6	.3	.9	2.1	3.1	4.0	3.5
1-5 Times (2009)	.5	1.1	4.1	7.1	9.2	8.7	9.4
6-19 Times (2008)	.1	.3	.9	2.1	3.1	4.0	3.5
6-19 Times (2009)	.2	.5	1.2	2.5	4.1	5.8	3.8
20-40 Times (2008)	.1	.1	.2	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.9
20-40 times (2009)	.2	.4	.5	1.6	2.2	2.8	2.6
40+ Times (2008)	.1	.3	.5	1.4	2.4	2.7	2.5
40+ Times (2009)	--	.6	1.0	1.6	2.4	4.0	2.7
Total Use (2008)	0.9	1	2.5	6.7	10.3	12.4	11.4
Total Use (2009)	0.9	2.6	6.8	12.8	17.9	21.3	18.5

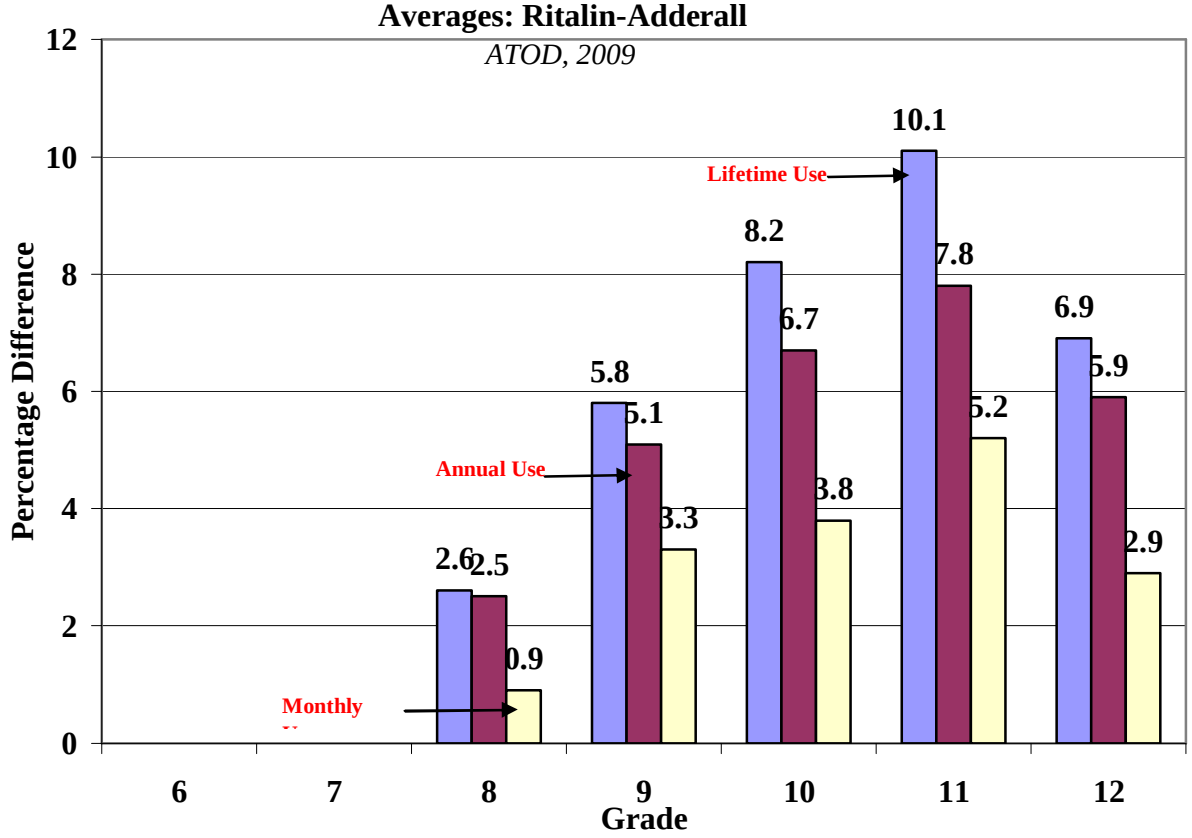
Comparison to State. A comparison of Porter County youth with others across the state is presented in Table 8.9 and Figure 8.2. As in past sections, the only numbers presented are those that represent a statistically significant difference at the $p < .05$ level. Where there are no numbers, there is no difference between local youth and state averages. The numbers represent the differences between Porter County and the state averages. If the number is positive, it indicates greater consumption among Porter County youth.

As indicated, there are no differences at the 6th, 7th, and 8th grade levels. However, beginning with 9th graders there are differences in all levels of use in all four grades. The largest differences are in the lifetime and annual use in the 10th grade, 4.6 percentage points for lifetime and 4.8 points for annual use. There continue to be large differences in these categories in the 11th and 12th grades.

Table 8.9
Porter County and State Differences in Ritalin/Adderall Use
ATOD, 2008, 2009

Grade	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lifetime (2008)	--	--	--	2.6	4.6	3.5	3.6
Lifetime (2009)	--	--	2.6	5.8	8.2	10.1	6.9
Annual (2008)	--	--	--	2.3	4.8	3.7	2.6
Annual (2009)	--	--	2.5	5.1	6.7	7.8	5.9
Monthly (2008)	--	--	--	1.3	3.1	1.4	1.3
Monthly (2009)	--	--	0.9	3.3	3.8	5.2	2.9
Daily(2008)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Daily (2009)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Figure 8.2
Significant Difference Between Porter County Students and State Averages: Ritalin-Adderall



Consumption Patterns: Sedatives/Benzoids/other Tranquilizers

Monthly, Annual, and Lifetime Use. Tables 8.10, 8.11, and 8.12 present the data on monthly, annual, and lifetime use of Sedatives/Benzoids/other tranquilizers, which for simplicity, we group these together in a category we will call tranquilizers. These tables have been grouped together in this section because the patterns are quite similar. Like the last section, the bottom row in each of these tables represents the total percentage of students in each grade reporting that they have used the drug.

In Table 8.10, which reports use in the past month, there is an overall increase in reported use as grade level increases. For example, very few 6th graders (1.6%) use tranquilizers, but that figure increases in the 7th grade to 3.1%, to 5.6% in the 8th grade, 5.8% in the 9th grade, then drops a bit to 5.7% in the 10th grade, rises to 7.6% in the 11th grade, and then drops to 6.8% in the 12th grade. Note that most of this use is limited to 1-5 times and not in the higher frequencies of use. The 2009 figures report a slight increase over the reported use in 2008.

When students were asked about use of tranquilizers in the past year, they report an overall increased use as grade level increases. For example, 2.5% report use in the 6th grade, 5.1% in the 7th grade, 8.9% in the 8th grade, 10.3% in the 9th grade, 13.0% in the 10th grade, 13.2% in the 11th grade, and a slight decline to 12.1% in the 12th grade. Once again, most of this use is limited to 1-5 times and not in the higher levels of use. The reported use in 2009 exceeds reported use in 2008 in every grade.

Table 8.10
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Monthly Use of Tranquilizers
ATOD, 2008, 2009

Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	95.1	95.2	92.0	92.3	90.9	91.0	88.9
Never (2009)	93.2	90.1	89.0	87.8	87.8	85.6	85.6
1-5 Times (2008)	1.4	1.0	3.0	3.3	3.9	3.6	3.6
1-5 Times (2009)	1.5	2.3	4.1	3.7	4.0	5.7	5.1
6-19 Times (2008)	--	.3	.9	1.1	1.2	.9	1.2
6-19 Times (2009)	.1	.6	1.3	1.5	.9	1.7	1.7
20-40 Times (2008)	--	--	.1	.5	.3	.2	.8
20-40 Times (2009)	--	--	--	.5	.5	.1	--
40+ Times (2008)	.1	.1	.1	.3	.1	.2	--
40+ Times (2009)	--	.2	.2	.1	.3	.1	--
Total Use (2008)	1.5	1.4	4.1	5.2	5.5	4.9	5.6
Total Use (2009)	1.6	3.1	5.6	5.8	5.7	7.6	6.8

When students are asked about lifetime use of tranquilizers, the pattern, as indicated in Table 8.12, is similar to reported annual use but as one would expect, the figures are higher. For example, 4.1% report use in the 6th grade, 6.2% in the 7th grade, and this figure almost doubles to 11.7% in the 8th grade. In the 9th grade, 14.9% report use, 17.5% in the 10th grade, 20.2% in the 11th grade, and a slight decline to 18.0% in the 12th grade. Once again, most of this use is limited to 1-5 times and not in the higher levels of use. The reported use in 2009 exceeds reported use in 2008 in every grade.

Table 8.11
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Annual Use of Tranquilizers
ATOD, 2008, 2009

Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	94.8	94.3	89.0	88.9	84.6	86.2	84.3
Never (2009)	92.8	89.7	86.5	84.9	82.4	81.0	81.1
1-5 Times (2008)	2.0	2.0	5.5	5.4	7.8	6.8	6.4
1-5 Times (2009)	1.9	3.4	5.3	6.2	7.4	7.3	6.0
6-19 Times (2008)	.3	.7	1.6	1.8	2.1	3.1	2.2
6-19 Times (2009)	.3	.7	2.2	2.4	3.3	3.4	2.9
20-40 Times (2008)	.1	.1	.6	.8	1.1	.8	1.2
20-40 Times (2009)	.2	.5	.9	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.7
40+ Times (2008)	--	.1	.4	.8	.9	.5	.9
40+ Times (2009)	.1	.5	.5	.4	1.1	1.3	1.5
Total Use (2008)	2.4	2.9	8.1	8.8	11.9	11.2	10.7
Total Use (2009)	2.5	5.1	8.9	10.3	13.0	13.2	12.1

Table 8.12
Percentage of Porter County Students Reporting Lifetime Use of Tranquilizers
ATOD, 2008, 2009

Frequency	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Never (2008)	96.0	95.6	89.1	88.3	84.9	84.1	83.6
Never (2009)	95.3	93.4	87.9	84.8	82.2	79.6	81.8
1-5 Times (2008)	2.6	3.2	7.1	6.7	8.7	8.3	7.4
1-5 Times (2009)	2.7	4.7	7.6	7.2	9.5	10.0	8.6
6-19 Times (2008)	.3	.6	2.0	2.7	2.8	4.0	4.5
6-19 Times (2009)	.7	.7	2.6	4.0	4.1	5.4	5.3
20-40 Times (2008)	--	.3	.6	.8	1.5	1.7	2.2
20-40 Times (2009)	.6	.3	.6	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.9
40+ Times (2008)	.2	.2	.6	1.4	1.8	1.8	2.2
40+ Times (2009)	.1	.5.	9	1.8	2.2	2.8	2.2
Total Use (2008)	3.1	4.3	10.3	11.6	14.8	15.8	16.3
Total Use (2009)	4.1	6.2	11.7	14.9	17.5	20.2	18.0

Comparison to State. A comparison of Porter County youth with others across the state is presented in Figure 8.3 and Table 8.13. As in past sections, the only numbers presented are those that represent a statistically significant difference at the $p < .05$ level. Where there are no numbers, there is no difference between local youth and state averages. The numbers represent the differences between Porter County and the state averages. If the number is positive, it indicates greater consumption among Porter County youth. If it is negative, it indicates Porter

County rates are less than state averages. As indicated, there are no differences in the 6th grade, but in contrast to 2008, there emerge higher use rates among Porter County students in the 7th grade for both annual and monthly use. Beginning in the 8th grade, Porter County students exceed state use rates in all grades for monthly, annual, and lifetime use. These differences represent sizeable increases over the 2008 data. The overall pattern of differences with the state for 2009 is illustrated in Figure 8.3.

Figure 8.3
Significant Differences Between Porter County Students and State Averages: Tranquilizers
ATOD, 2009

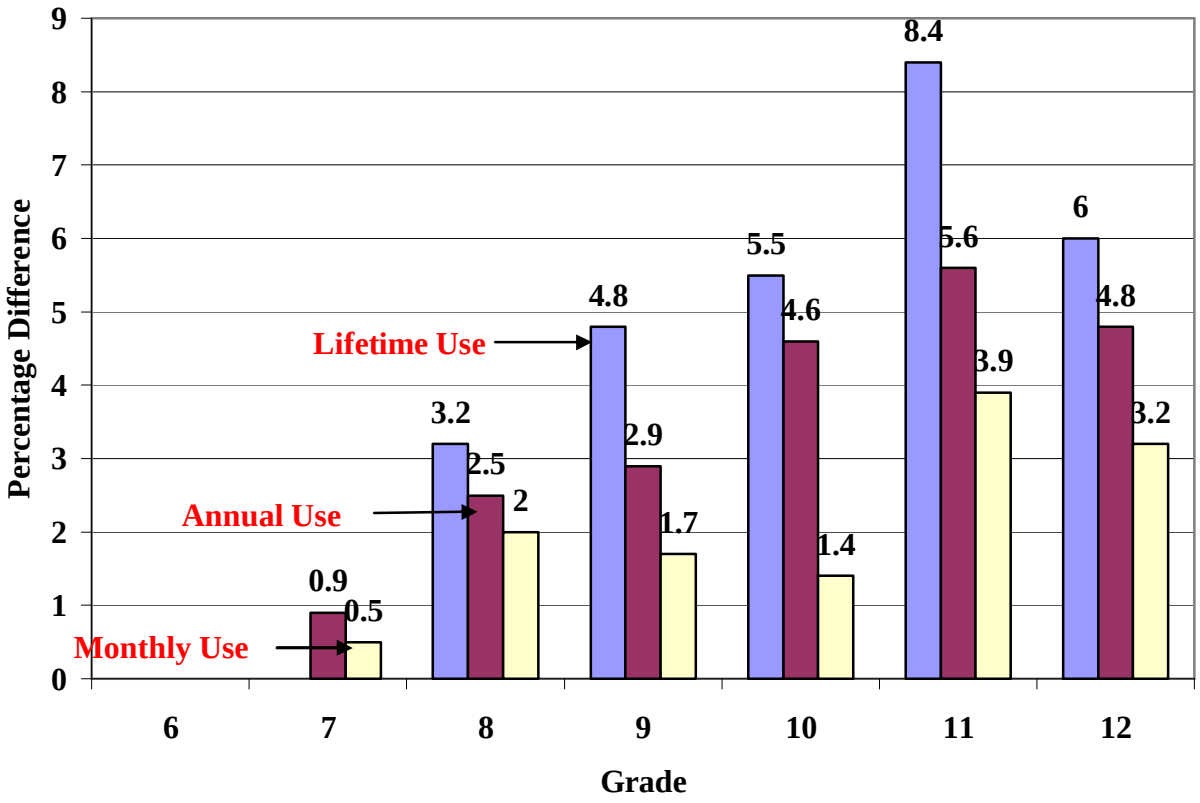


Table 8.13
Porter County and State Differences in Tranquillizer Use
ATOD, 2008, 2009

Grade	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lifetime (2008)	--	-1.2	1.8	--	2.7	3.2	3.9
Lifetime (2009)	--	--	3.2	4.8	5.5	8.4	6.0
Annual (2008)	--	-1	1.8	--	3.3	2.8	2.8
Annual (2009)	--	0.9	2.5	2.9	4.6	5.6	4.8
Monthly (2008)	--	-1	--	--	--	--	1.7
Monthly (2009)	--	0.5	2.0	1.7	1.4	3.9	3.2

College Age Student Survey

Persons in the College Age Student Survey were asked many of the same questions about their use of the drugs considered in this chapter. When asked about the use of over the counter drugs, Ritalin, and a group of related sedatives, benzoids, and other tranquilizers, as indicated in Table 8.14, hardly any students reported the use of any of these drugs in the past month. Only over the courter drugs have been used to any extent by these students in the past month. This is a much lower rate of reported use than reported by 12th grade students in Porter County.

Table 8.14
College Age Student Consumption of Other Drugs in the Past Month
College Age Student Survey, 2009

Frequency	OTC Drugs	Ritalin	Tranquilizers
Never	94.8%	98.4%	98.0%
1-5 Times	3.6%	1.6%	1.6%
6-19 Times	0.8%	0.0%	0.4%
20-40 Times	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
40+ Times	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
N	251	255	255

Consequences

Porter-Starke Services Treatments. Figure 8.4 presents data for treatments at Porter-Starke Services for tranquilizers and related substances from 2004-2008. As indicated, the number of clients treated has increased across time, particularly in 2008 when 31 patients were treated (*Porter-Starke Services, 2008*).

Figure 8.4
Treatments at Porter-Starke Services for Tranquilzers, 2004-2008
Porter-Starke Report, 2008

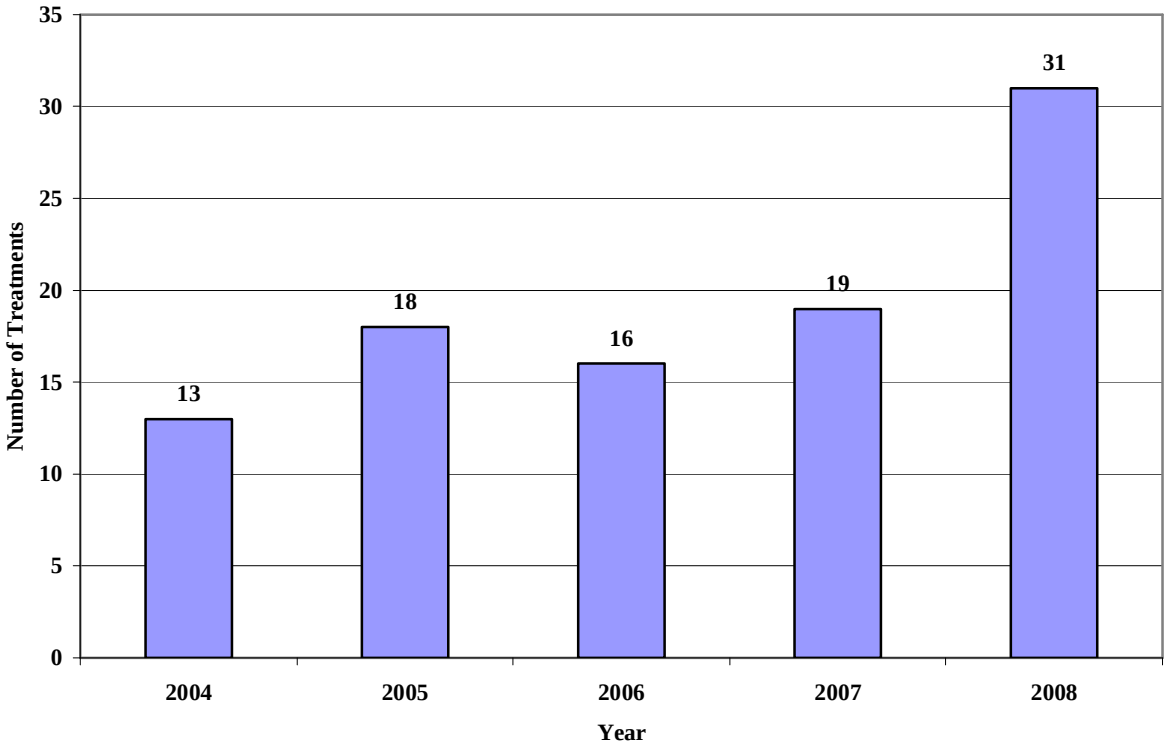


Table 8.15
Statewide Treatment Episodes for Tranquilizer and other Drug Use, 2007
TEDS, 2007

County	Rate of Treatment
Madison	124.1
Delaware	69.3
Vanderburgh	67.7
Tippecanoe	48.4
Vigo	47.7
Clark	35.2
Monroe	27.2
Marion	24.7
Hamilton	21.0
Johnson	16.9
Porter	16.2
Lake	14.4
Saint Joseph	11.3
Elkhart	6.1
Hendricks	5.9
LaPorte	4.6
Allen	1.4

Chapter 9
Summary and Conclusions

The inevitable question is, what does all this mean and what are the implications of all this information? Unfortunately, it's not completely clear. There is, however, a good deal of evidence, and some very unmistakable patterns in the data, that allow us to draw some well substantiated, general conclusions and based on these conclusions, suggest courses of action that may help to alleviate some of the identified problems.

Summarizing Substance Abuse Problems in Porter County.

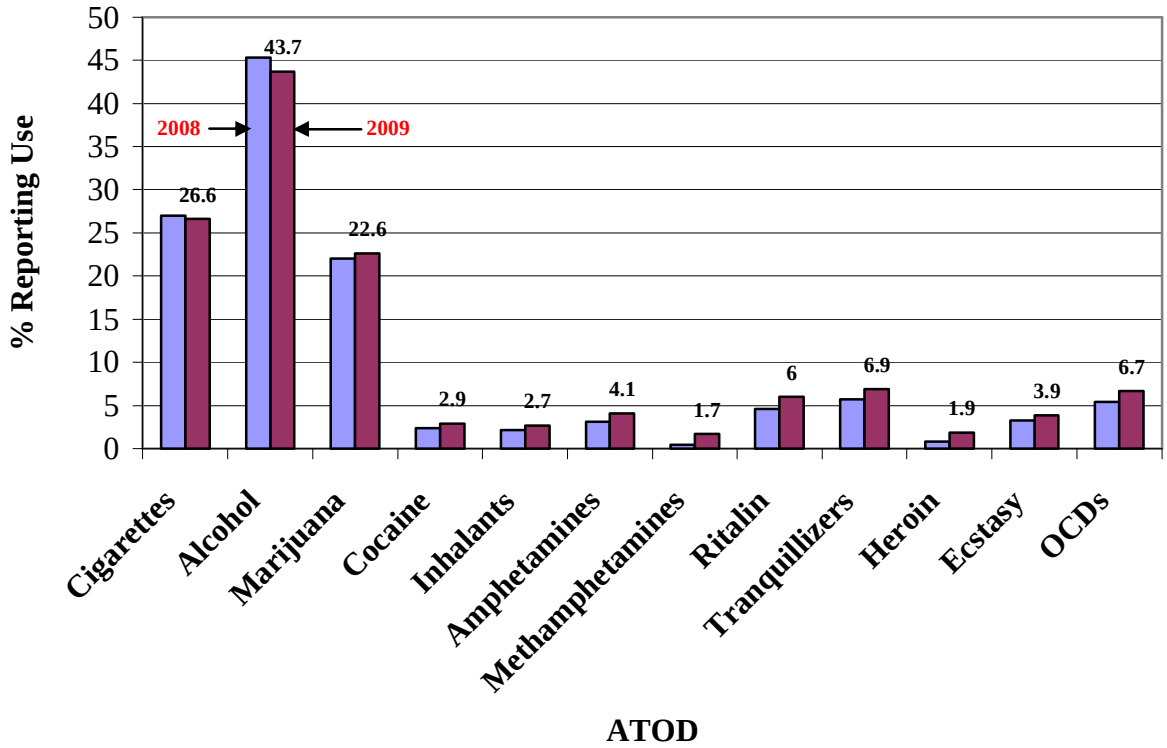
Combining Drugs for 12th Graders. In most instances, in the previous material, substances were considered separately. For the purposes of review and summary, some of the data can be combined to see overall patterns more clearly. For example, Table 9.1 presents data on the use of all drugs considered in this report from the ATOD surveys for 2008 and 2009. The table is limited to 12th graders and their reported monthly, yearly, and annual use of various substances. The focus on only 12th graders makes sense because they are a critical part of the 18-25 year group that is the focus of this project. Note that the reference in the table is to whether they have used the substance at all during the specified time interval and not how much they have used.

Table 9.1
Percentage of Porter County 12th Graders Reporting ATOD Use
ATOD, 2008, 2009

Year	Monthly		Yearly		Lifetime	
Substance	**2008**	**2009**	**2008**	**2009**	**2008**	**2009**
Cigarettes	27%	26.6%	40.3%	38.8%	51.5%	49.4%
Alcohol	45.3	43.7	65.3	65.2	74	76.0
Marijuana	22	22.6	33.7	36.7	43.1	47.0
Cocaine	2.4	2.9	6.1	6.0	9.1	8.7
Inhalants	2.2	2.7	5.5	6.0	10.2	11.7
Amphetamines	3.1	4.1	7.6	8.2	11.6	13.0
Methamphetamines	0.5	1.7	1.2	2.4	1.9	2.6
Ritalin	4.6	6.0	9.8	12.9	15.4	18.4
Tranquillizers	5.7	6.9	10.7	12.2	16.3	18
Heroin	0.8	1.9	1.4	3.1	2.5	3.8
Ecstasy	3.3	3.9	7.1	9.1	11.4	13.6
OCDs	5.4	6.7	10.6	9.9	16.4	17.3

The data in Table 9.1 is graphed for illustrative purposes in Figures 9.1, 9.2, and 9.3. When you look at these Figures, clearly the consumption of alcohol dwarfs the rest of the substances in monthly, annual, and lifetime consumption rates. This is followed by cigarettes as a distant second, and in third place, marijuana. Clearly, the consumption of alcohol is the drug of choice among 12th grade students. Arraying the data in this manner also makes more visible some of the drugs that don't appear to be consumed on a more regular (monthly) basis, but still enter the repertoire of drugs that youth tend to use on a less frequent, but perhaps more experimental basis. This can be seen in the data presented in Figures 9.2 and 9.3 for annual and lifetime use. It also hints at what drugs may be becoming more popular in the future. In particular, we see drugs like Ritalin, tranquilizers, and over the counter drugs, while not used at a high rate regularly, still are being increasingly used throughout the student's lifetime. It also is interesting to note that, at least at this age, there is not a lot of reported use of two drugs, methamphetamines and heroin, that get a good deal of media coverage.

Figure 9.1
Porter County 12th Graders Monthly Ue of ATOD
ATOD, 2008, 2009



<u>The Culture of Consumption</u>. The data in these figures also make it relatively clear that there is a good deal of consistency in the 2008 and 2009 data. Based on the 2008 data, it was concluded that what appears to emerge is a "culture of consumption" where a large portion of the youth in this community regularly use alcohol and drugs. There is no evidence in the 2009 data that such a conclusion warrants retraction. In fact, while there are some inconsistencies, there is a tendency overall for consumption rates of most drugs to go up slightly in 2009.

Figure 9.2
Porter County 12th Graders Annual Use of ATOD
ATOD 2008, 2009

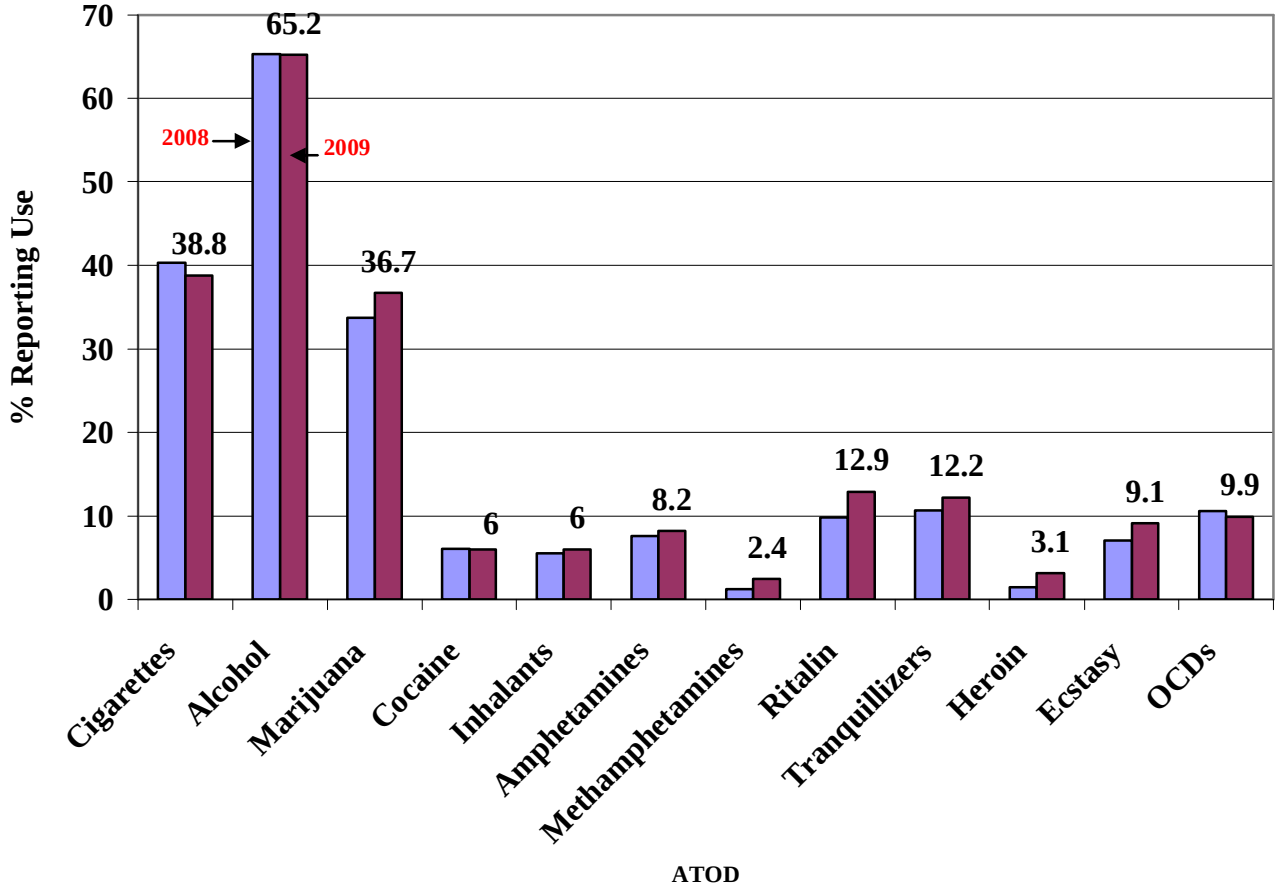
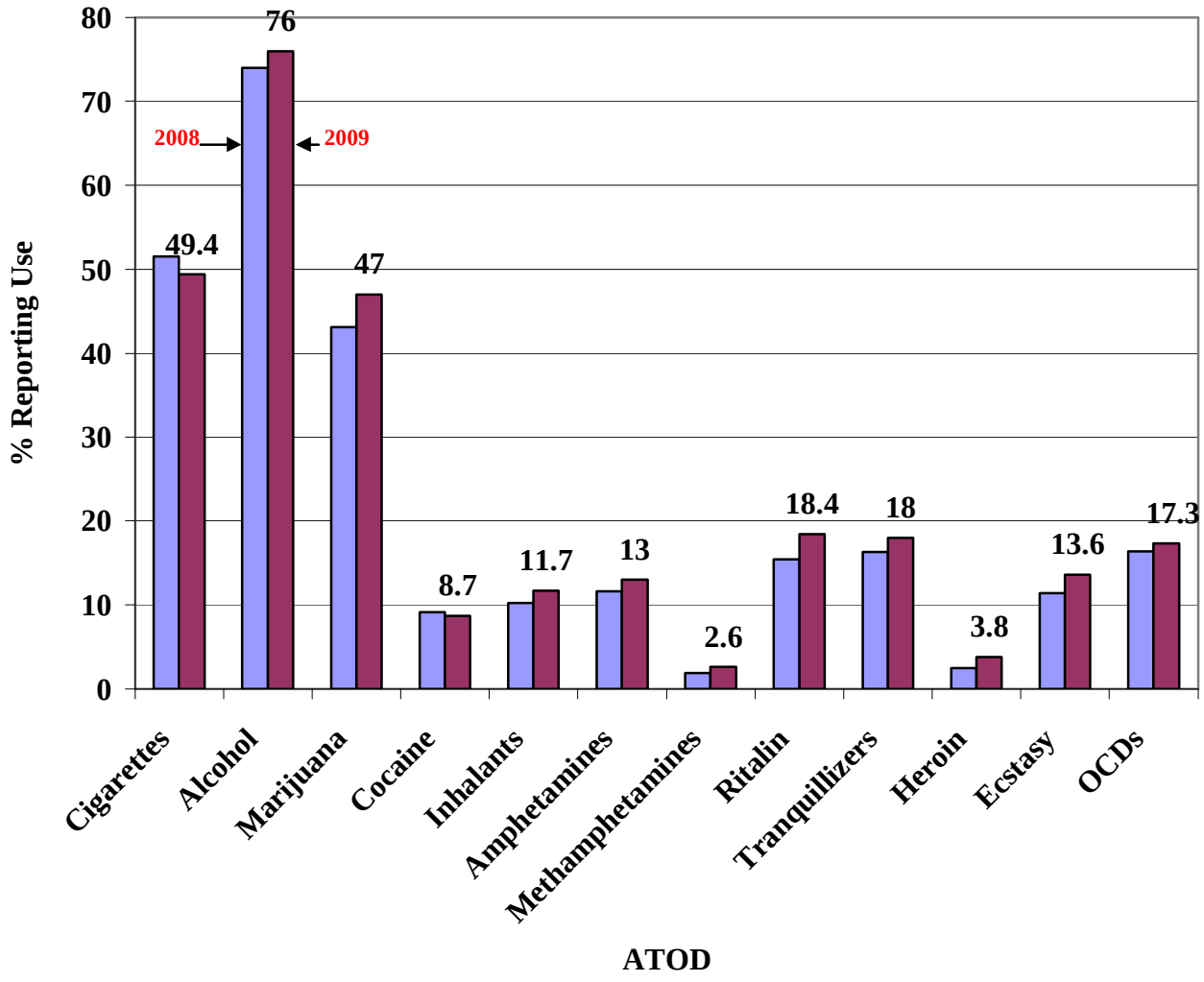


Figure 9.3
Porter County 12th Graders Lifetime Use of ATOD
ATOD, 2008, 2009



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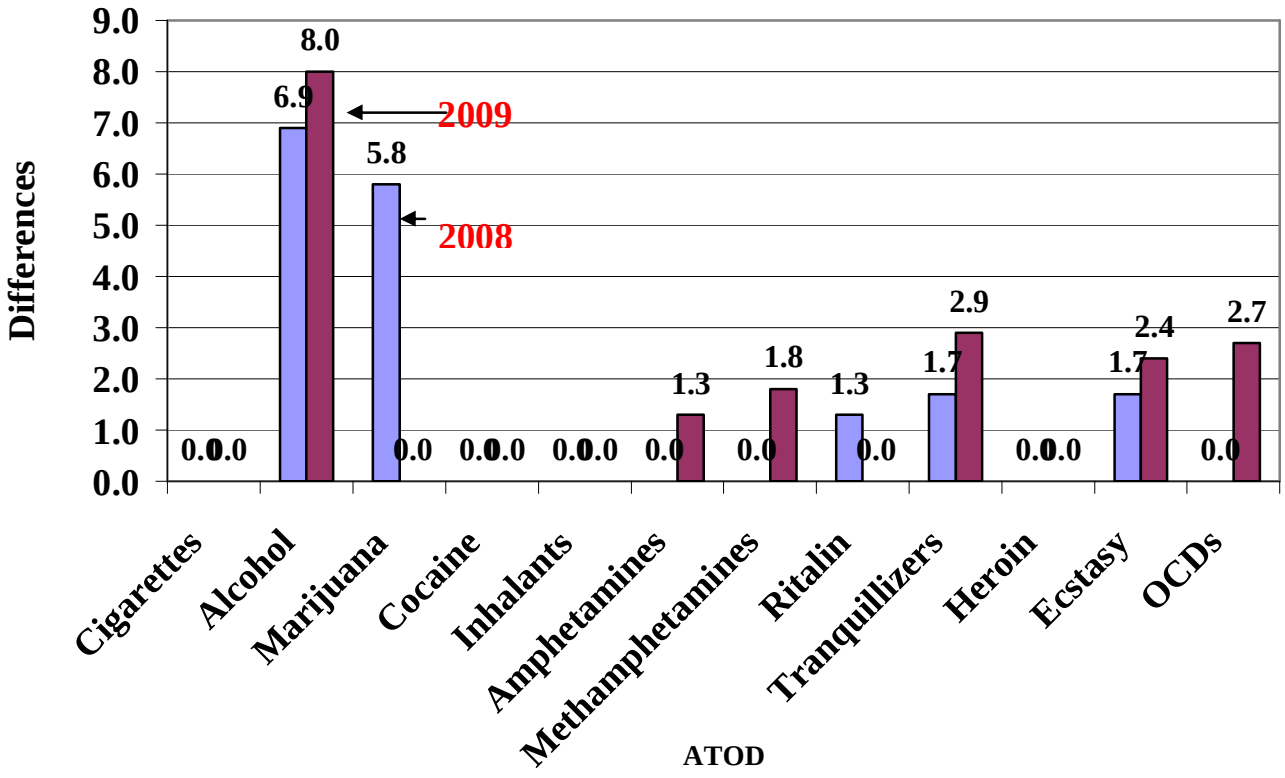
<u>Summarizing State Comparisons for 12th Graders.</u> In addition to looking at the consumption of drugs in an absolute sense, we also can look at how local students compare to the state averages. Earlier, each drug was looked at separately. In Figures 9.4, 9.5, and 9.6, all the drugs considered in the preceding are considered together for monthly, annual, and lifetime use for comparative purposes. Once again, we only present data on 12th graders. As in the past when comparisons to state averages were made, the data in the figures represent the absolute size of the difference between local and state rates expressed in percentage points. Differences are

presented only when there is statistically significant difference between state and local numbers at the $p < .05$ level. What this means is that differences this large would occur less than 5 times out of 100 by pure chance, suggesting that it is not chance or error due to sampling. Rather, differences this large suggest very likely actual differences in the populations. Where there are no numbers there is no difference between Porter County students and the rest of the state.

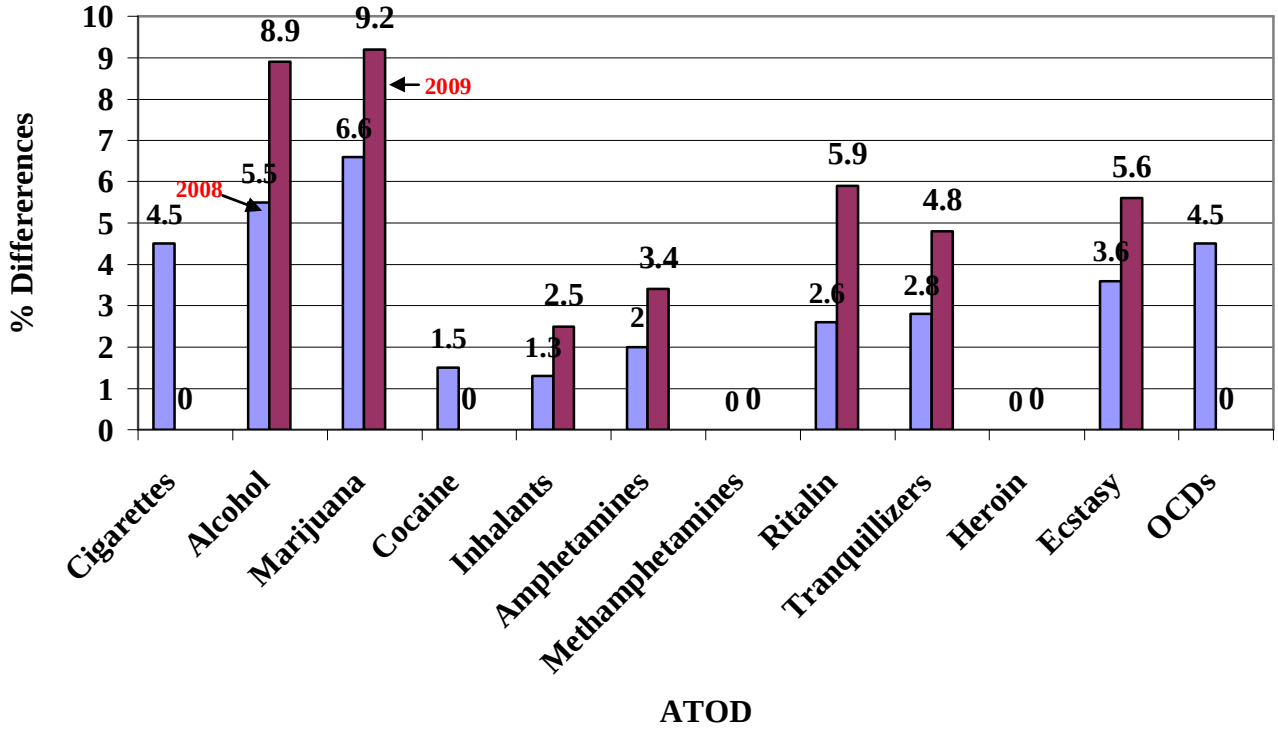
The data for monthly use is presented in Figure 9.4. As indicated, Porter County students exceed state averages in both 2008 and 2009 in the use of alcohol, tranquilizers, and ecstasy, and the difference for alcohol was substantial in both years. In 2009, amphetamines, methamphetamines, and over the counter drugs are added to the list of drugs exceeding state averages, but Ritalin and marijuana no longer exceed state averages.

Figure 9.4
Porter County & State Differences for 12th Graders: Monthly Use
ATOD 2008, 2009



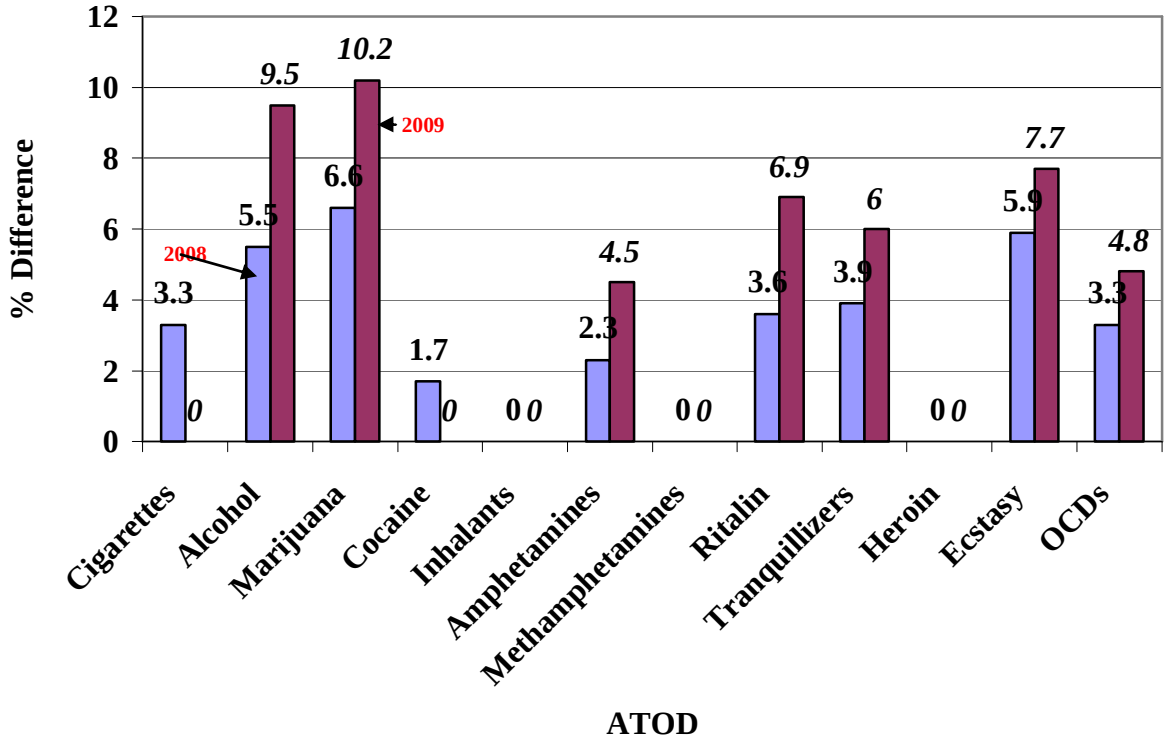
For annual use, Porter County students exceed state averages in both 2008 and 2009 in the use of alcohol, marijuana, inhalants, amphetamines, Ritalin, tranquilizers, and ecstasy, and the difference for alcohol, marijuana, Ritalin, tranquilizers, and ecstasy were much larger in 2009. In 2009, cigarettes, cocaine, and over the counter drugs no longer exceeded state averages. These data are presented in Figure 9.5,

Figure 9.5
Porter County & State Annual ATOD Use Differences
ATOD , 2008, 2009



For lifetime use, Porter County students exceed state averages in both 2008 and 2009 in the use of alcohol, marijuana, amphetamines, Ritalin, tranquilizers, ecstasy, and over the counter drugs. In addition, the difference for alcohol, marijuana, Ritalin, tranquilizers, over the counter drugs, and ecstasy are substantial and much larger in 2009. In 2009, cigarettes and cocaine no longer exceed state averages. These data are presented in Figure 9.6.

Figure 9.6
Porter & State Differences in Lifetime ATOD Use
ATOD, 2008,2009



Comparisons to State across Grades. To look at this from still another angle, we can focus on other groups than just twelve graders and see how Porter County students compare with state averages for all grades. In tables 9.2 through 9.5, data is presented that compares local students with statewide students on daily, monthly, annual, and lifetime use on all the drugs considered in this report. As in previous tables and figures on state comparisons, the data in the tables represent the absolute size of the difference between local and state rates expressed in

percentage points. Differences are presented only when there is statistically significant difference between state and local numbers at the $p < .05$ level. What this means is that differences this large would occur less than 5 times out of 100, by pure chance, suggesting that it is not chance or error due to sampling. Rather, differences this large suggest very likely actual differences in the populations. Where there are no numbers, there is no difference between Porter County students and the rest of the state. It should be noted that daily prevalence rates are reported only for the drugs listed in Table 9.2. Because they are not listed, that does not mean there were no differences. Just that these questions are not asked.

Table 9.2
Significant Differences in Daily Use of Alcohol and Drugs
ATOD, 2009

Substance/Grade	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cigarettes							
cigars							
Pipes							
Smokeless Tobacco							
Alcohol			.7		1.4		
Binge Drinking		2.2	2.5	3.5	5.8	8.2	
Marijuana			.9				

Table 9.3
Significant Differences in Monthly Use of Alcohol and Drugs
ATOD, 2009

Substance/Grade	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cigarettes			7.5		6.4		
cigars						2.2	6.3
Pipes			2.7			6.2	5.0
Smokeless Tobacco			-1.8		2.6	1.4	.1
Alcohol		2.6	4.2	4.9	2.3	11.2	8.0
Binge Drinking							
Marijuana			3.5	6.1	6.6	10.0	
Cocaine							
Crack							
Inhalants			.8				1.3
Amphetamines			1.0		1.9		1.8
Methamphetamines			.5				
Ritalin			.9	3.3	3.8	5.2	2.9
Tranquillizers		.5	2.0	1.7	1.4	3.9	3.2
Narcotics			2.1				
Psychedelics			.8				
LSD			.8				1.5
Others							
Heroin							
Steroids							
Injected Drugs							
Ecstasy			.7		2.4	2.3	2.4
Rohypnol							
GHB							
OCDs		1.2	1.7	2.2	2.3	3.5	2.7

Table 9.4
Significant Differences in Annual Use of Alcohol and Drugs
ATOD, 2009

Substance/Grade	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cigarettes			3.2	4.5	4.7	7.7	
cigars	-.2						3.4
Pipes			3.5		8.1	12.2	12.7
Smokeless Tobacco			-1.5	.4	2.3	2.3	-.6
Alcohol		3.7	4.0	6.3	6.2	8.6	8.9
Binge Drinking							
Marijuana			5.2	8.7	6.7	12.1	9.2
Cocaine			1.4				
Crack			.5				
Inhalants			2.6				2.5
Amphetamines		.6	1,1	2.6	3.9	4.3	3.4
Methamphetamines							
Ritalin			2.5	5.1	6.7	7.8	5.9
Tranquillizers		.9	2.5	2.9	4.6	5.6	4.8
Narcotics			3.0			4.2	
Psychedelics			.9			2.9	5.4
LSD			.7			2.9	
Others							3.0
Heroin		.7	.9				
Steroids							
Injected Drugs			.9				
Ecstasy			1.7	2.3	3.7	4.0	5.6
Rohypnol							1.1
GHB							
OCDs		1.5	3.1	3.0	2.8	4.3	

Table 9.5
Significant Differences in lifetime Use of Alcohol and Drugs
ATOD, 2009

Substance/Grade	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cigarettes			4.3				
cigars					4.9		
Pipes			2.9		8.0	13.8	14.5
Smokeless Tobacco		-1.1	-2.4	.9	1.9	1.9	-1.8
Alcohol		3.8	5.7	5.8	6.0	8.0	9.5
Binge Drinking							
Marijuana			5.0	10.0		12.7	10.2
Cocaine						3.2	
Crack							
Inhalants			2.5			3.9	3.7
Amphetamines		.9	1.6		4.5	6.5	4.5
Methamphetamines							
Ritalin			2.6	5.8	8.2	10.1	6.9
Tranquillizers			3.2	4.8	5.5	8.4	6.0
Narcotics			2.0			4.3	
Psychedelics			1.0			5.1	
LSD						3.9	
Others			.9			3.7	
Heroin							
Steroids							
Injected Drugs							
Ecstasy			1.9	3.4	4.5	5.4	7.7
Rohypnol							1.0
GHB							
OCDs		1.2	3.4	4.5	3.7	6.4	4.8

There is a significant amount of data presented in the preceding tables. The following is an effort to summarize the data in tables 9.2 through 9.5. The numbers in parentheses indicate the grades where Porter County students exceeded state rates for that level of use.

Daily prevalence rates were higher than the state rates for
- **binge drinking** (7^{th}, 8^{th}, 9^{th}, 10^{th}, and 11^{th})
- **marijuana** (8^{th})

Monthly prevalence rates were higher than the state rates for
- **cigars** (8^{th} and 10^{th})
- **pipes** (8^{th}, 11^{th}, and 12^{th})
- **alcohol** (7^{th}, 8^{th}, 10^{th}, 11^{th} and 12^{th})
- **marijuana** (8^{th}, 9^{th}, 10^{th}, and 11^{th})
- **methamphetamines** (8^{th}, 10^{th}, 11^{th}, and 12^{th})
- **Ritalin** (7^{th}, 8^{th}, 9^{th}, 10^{th}, 11^{th}, 12^{th})
- **MDMA** (8^{th}, 10^{th}, 11^{th}, and 12^{th})
- **Overt the Counter Drugs** (7^{th}, 8^{th}, 9^{th}, 10^{th}, 11^{th}, and 12^{th})

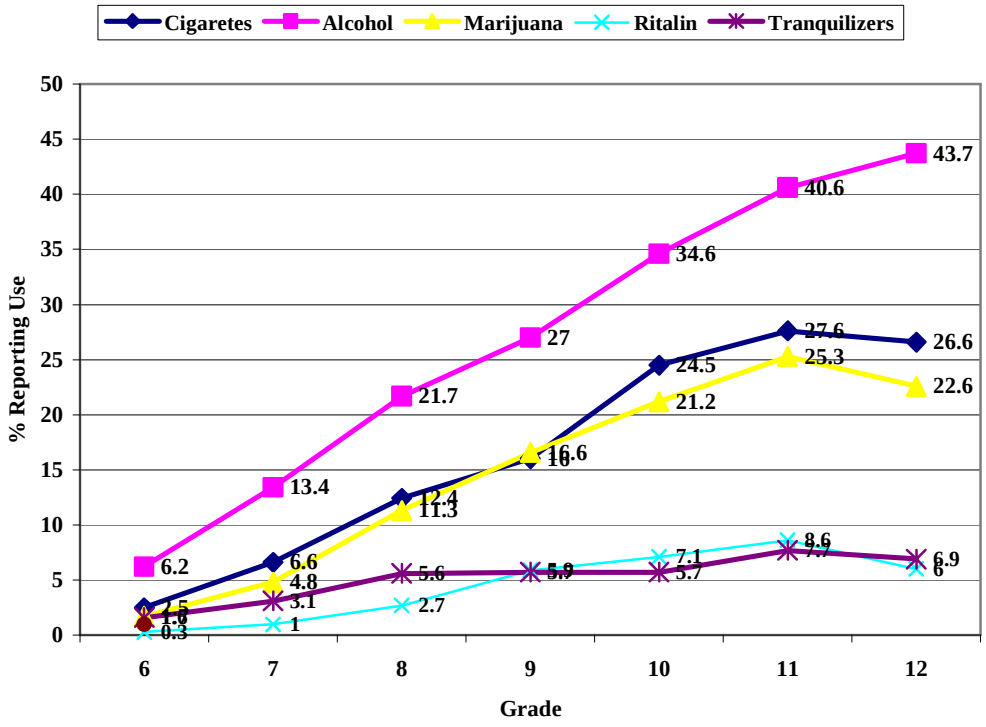
Annual prevalence rates were higher than the state rates for
- **Cigarettes** (8^{th}, 9thm, 10^{th}, and 11^{th})
- **pipes** (8^{th}, 11^{th}, and 12^{th})
- **alcoho**l (7^{th}, 8^{th}, 9^{th}, 10^{th}, 11^{th} and 12^{th})
- **marijuana** (8^{th}, 9^{th}, 10^{th}, 11^{th}, and 12^{th})
- **amphetamines** (7^{th}, 8^{th}, 9^{th}, 10^{th}, 11^{th}, and 12^{th})
- **Ritalin** (8^{th}, 9^{th}, 10^{th}, 11^{th}, 12^{th})
- **Tranquilizers** (7^{th}, 8^{th}, 9^{th}, 10^{th}, 11^{th}, and 12^{th})
- **MDMA** (8^{th}, 9^{th}, 10^{th}, 11^{th}, and 12^{th})
- **Overt the Counter Drugs** (7^{th}, 8^{th}, 9^{th}, 10^{th}, and 11^{th})

Lifetime prevalence rates were higher than the state rates for
- **Cigarettes** (8^{th} and 11^{th})
- **pipes** (8^{th}, 10^{th}. 11^{th}, and 12^{th})
- **alcoho**l (7^{th}, 8^{th}, 9^{th}, 10^{th}, 11^{th} and 12^{th})
- **marijuana** (8^{th}, 9^{th}, 11^{th}, and 12^{th})
- **amphetamines** (7^{th}, 8^{th}, 10^{th}, 11^{th}, and 12^{th})
- **Ritalin** (8^{th}, 9^{th}, 10^{th}, 11^{th}, 12^{th})
- **Tranquilizers** (8^{th}, 9^{th}, 10^{th}, 11^{th}, and 12^{th})
- **MDMA** (8^{th}, 9^{th}, 10^{th}, 11^{th}, and 12^{th})
- **Overt the Counter Drugs** (7^{th}, 8^{th}, 9^{th}, 10^{th}, 11th, and 12^{th})

Lifetime prevalence rates were lower than the state rates for
- **smokeless tobacco** (7^{th}, 8th, and 12^{th}),

Increase across Grades. Another theme prevalent in the data in this report is that the rates of drug use increase with the grade level. Figure 9.7 takes several of the most frequently used drugs in the "lifetime" of Porter County students and plots their use across grades. As indicated, with the exception of declines in use of cigarettes and marijuana in the 12th grade, there is a steady increase in usage across grades. Also of note, is the tendency for increases to occur in the later middle school years and earlier years of high school. This was a typical pattern for all of the drugs considered in this report.

Figure 9.7
Monthly ATOD Use by Grade, 2009
ATOD, 2009



College Age Student Data. While the college age student data is not completely representative of the entire college age cohort in this community, it does provide some data on the consumption patterns of youth during the early post high school years. Clearly, these persons continue to consume alcohol and do so at a greater rate than do Porter County students, even when compared only to those students in the 12th grade. For example, over 70% of the college age students report having consumed alcohol in the past month and almost 40% report binge drinking in the past two weeks. Part of this can be attributed to the fact that a large portion of this group can consume alcohol legally, but it does indicate that use of alcohol continues to increase in the post high school years.

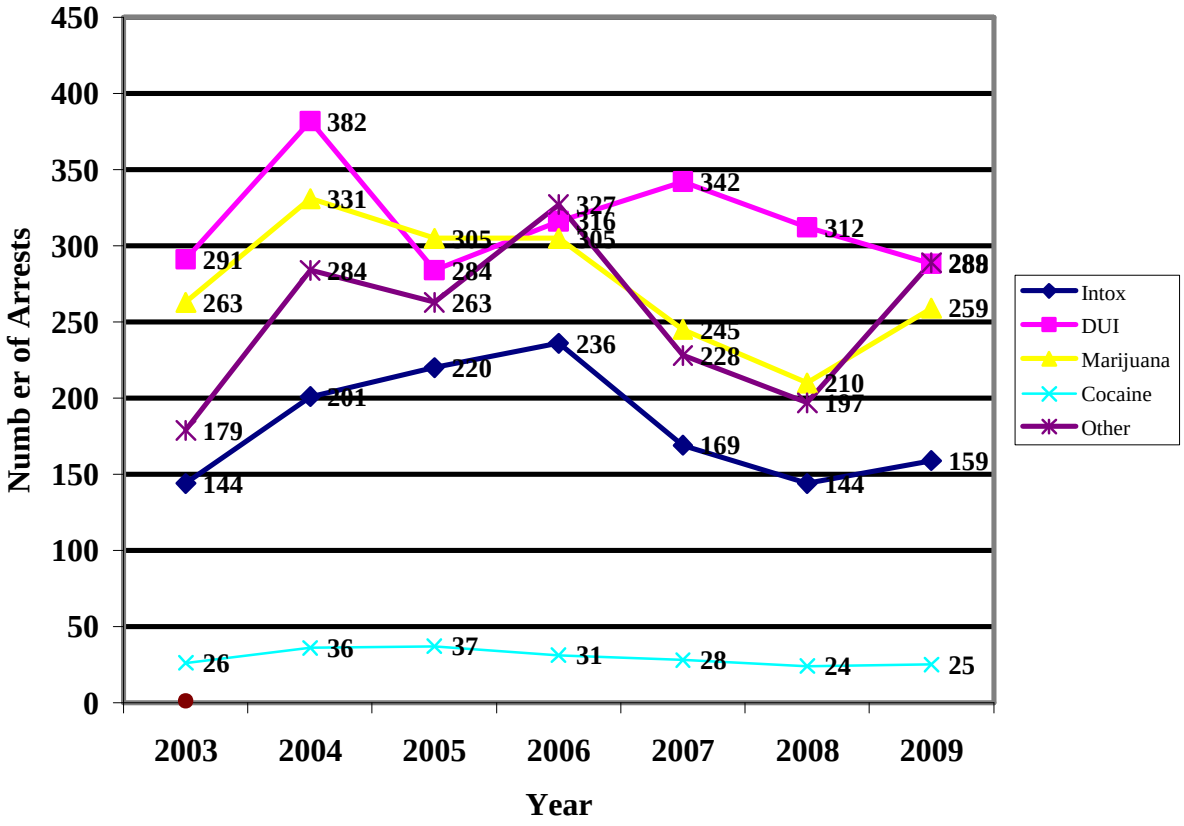
When it comes to other drugs, however, this is not the case. With every drug considered in this project, college age students consume at a rate less than the 12th graders in Porter County. Alcohol is by far the drug of choice for both of these groups, but the older, and even younger, non college age students in Porter County consume a wide variety of illegal drugs at a much greater rate than do the college age students.

Consequences for 18 -25 Year Olds.

Earlier in the report, the consequences for individual drugs were treated separately. The following is an effort to provide a summary of these consequences collectively for 18-25 year olds. First, data is presented on arrest rates for various alcohol related offenses, marijuana, cocaine, and other drugs considered together. Data is then presented on mental health facility and emergency room treatments.

Arrests. The number of arrests in a community is both an indicator of the degree of consumption and also the consequences of patterns of consumption of various drugs. Figure 9.8 presents the data that was reported separately in earlier chapters of this report. What is immediately apparent is the sheer magnitude of the number of arrests related to the illegal consumption of alcohol and drugs in the community by persons in the 18-25 year old category. Given the reported usage by youth in the survey data, these figures should not be a surprise, but merely confirm the reported consumption patterns. Not surprisingly, driving while under the influence (DUI) are the most frequent in most years, but arrests for marijuana exceed DUI's in at least one year, and run a close second in several others. Arrests for "other drugs" have a checkered history, but last year equaled arrests for DUI. Generally, arrests for Public intoxication trail the others and cocaine arrests always come in last.

Figure 9.8
Arrests for Drugs
Porter County Sheriff Report,2009



Mental Health Treatments. Figure 9.9 indicates that, in most years, the greatest number of treatments is for alcohol related problems with marijuana a close second. This pattern changed abruptly in 2008 when there were more treatments for marijuana than for alcohol. Yet, the impact of alcohol consumption remains clear. Also notable, despite the publicity given to heroin in the community, is the decline of treatments for heroin over the past five years among this population.

Emergency Room Treatments. A similar pattern emerges when the data for treatments at Porter Hospital Emergency Room are examined in Figure 9.10. Again, treatments for alcohol are significantly higher than for other substances. One difference in this data is that when it comes to treatment at the emergency room among 18-25 year olds, there were more treatments for marijuana than for heroin among this age group.

Figure 9.9
Alcohol & Drug Treatments Porter-Starke 18-25 year olds
Porter-Starke Report, 2008

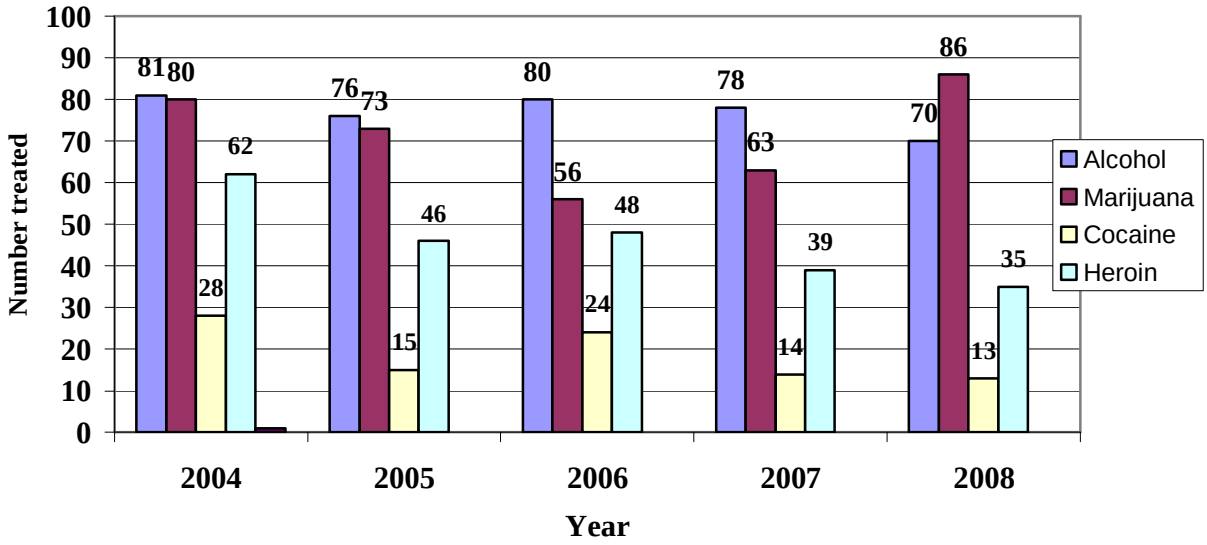
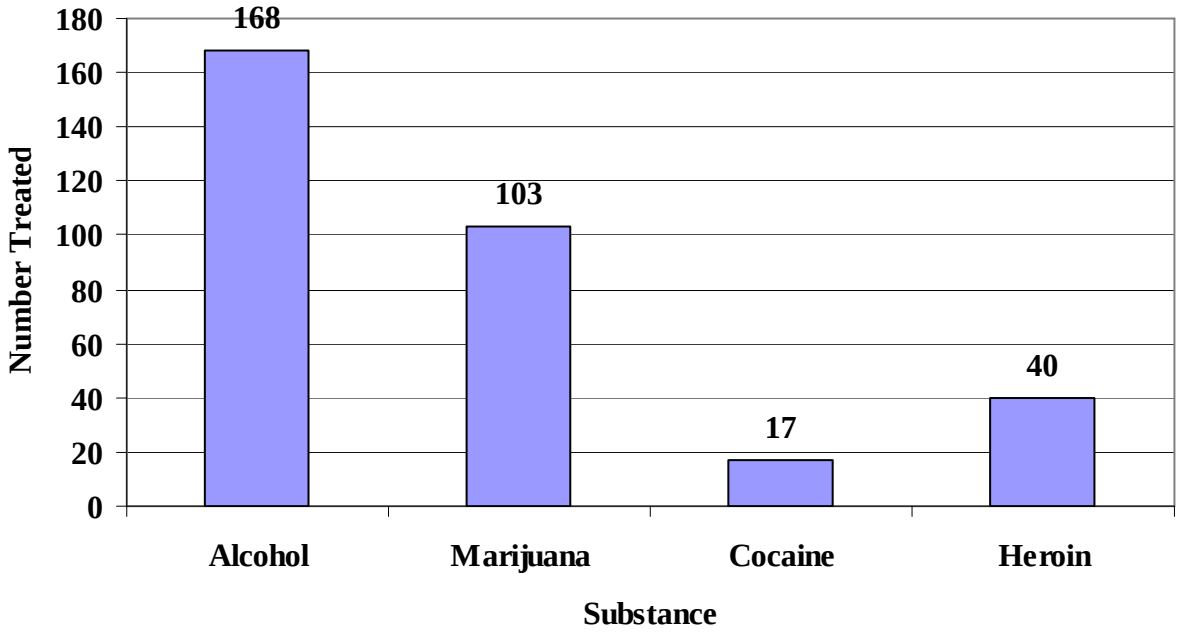


Figure 9.10
Treatments Porter Hospital
DAWN, 2008



Suggested Actions

What do we do about this? There is not a lot in the data that suggests precisely what might be done to solve these problems. Some guidance on this, however, comes from the last two *Porter County Epidemiological Report*s in 2008 and 2009. Several basic principles emerged from these reports: that certain factors have an impact on substance abuse behavior, including community influences, the perception of risk, peer and parental approval, and that early use of gateway drugs can lead to significant problems with that substance or a progression into additional substances. In the *2010 Epidemiological Report*, we have expanded upon these ideas to paint a more accurate picture of the mediating and moderating variables that may exist within our county that may promote underage and binge drinking and the negative consequences that occur as a result. Putting together this year's data within that framework highlights the following areas where attention might be directed.

Culture of Consumption

What the report, up to this point, makes abundantly clear is that no matter how you might want to measure it, we have a problem. Youth in Porter County consume a significant amount of alcohol in the absolute sense and compared to their cohorts across the state. Many experiment with alcohol and drugs at an early age, and use tends to accelerate when they get to high school. Use of alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana, generally refereed to as gateway drugs, is high among Porter County youth. The pattern of consumption of alcohol, among college age students continues, although they appear to consume fewer other drugs.

Community Context

The data provide some direction concerning the factors that contribute to and precipitate the consumption of alcohol and drugs: why youth consume, community beliefs about drinking, and the availability of alcohol.

Drinking Context and Drinking Beliefs. People drink and use drugs for a variety of reasons. According to the data provided here, the most important reason for drinking among Porter County students is to have a good time with friends. Similar patterns exist among the college age students. In other words, the social aspects of drinking are most appealing, including relief from boredom and giving them something to do.

Consumption is Acceptable in the Community. Certainly, drinking beliefs can be influenced by the community at-large. In last year's report (*ATOD, 2009*), it was noted that only a small proportion of the community feel that the consumption of alcohol is "unacceptable" and almost all see it as "acceptable." Compare this to the fact that over half (54.6%) the population feels that tobacco use is unacceptable. Clearly, the consumption of alcohol is an activity that is part of normal, customary behavior and very likely this understanding is communicated to the youth in this community.

Availability of Alcohol to Youth. It is clear that it is not difficult for minors to get alcohol in the County. Porter County does not have more retail outlets available for the sale of

alcohol than the average county in Indiana. However, we spend more money on alcohol per household in all categories than most other places across the state and nation. Despite having a relatively high arrest rate for liquor law violations, in 2009 42% of the retail outlets in the County, when checked by the state, sold alcohol to minors.

In addition, part of this culture of acceptability and availability is that youth seem to have little trouble finding friends or someone over 21 to purchase alcohol for them. Also, important to note is that the younger the person is the more likely he is to get alcohol from other family members, and these rates are substantially higher than their cohorts across the state. This availability surely impacts consumption, but also could reinforce the perception of community, peer, and even parental approval.

Crime, Poverty, and Other Risk Factors. By virtually most standards Porter County is a relatively wealthy, well educated community with a low crime rate. Most in the community rate the quality of life quite highly. Yet as data reported in the earlier chapters indicates, the wealth is not evenly distributed and there are areas of high poverty, low education, and higher than average crime rates. These are all issues that can affect rates of substance use and abuse.

Personal, Peer, Family Influences, and Other Influences

In addition to community wide factors, the perception of risk and relative levels of approval from friends and family can affect patterns of consumption.

Perception of Risk. One would assume, and the data supports this, that consumption of drugs and alcohol would vary depending upon the perception of risk involved. What the data here shows is that as grade levels increase, the perception of risk involved in the consumption of alcohol and most, but not all, drugs goes down. While there are not a lot of differences between Porter County students and state averages, there is a tendency for Porter County students to perceive less risk in the use of most drugs.

Perception of Peer Approval. We also would assume, and the data supports this, that the consumption of drugs and alcohol varies with the perception of peer approval. Many students in Porter County either see their peers as approving or not disproving the consumption of certain drugs and alcohol, and the perception of approval increases, and disapproval decreases, for most drugs as students advance in grade levels. In addition, we see that overall there is a tendency for Porter County students to perceive their peers as being more approving and less strongly disapproving of the use of most drugs and alcohol than their cohorts throughout the state.

Perception of Parental Approval. The data indicate that the consumption of drugs and alcohol is related to the perception of parental approval. In Porter County, most students do not see their parents as approving of the consumption of drugs and/or alcohol. However, a negative message to youth against the consumption of drugs or alcohol has not been internalized by all youth in Porter County. In particular, there is a tendency for the perception of strong disapproval to decline as students get older. There are not many substantial differences between state and Porter County students on parental approval.

Camps or Programs. Participation in adult supervised activities and engaging in regular activities with family are related to lower levels of the consumption of drugs and alcohol. What is immediately apparent from the data presented here is the general lack of participation in after school camps or programs across all grade levels by Porter County students. For example, 83.7% of 12th graders participate in no programs. At the same time, Porter County students report greater participation this year than last, and overall participation is at about the same rate as the rest of the state in some of these activities, and exceeds state averages in others.

Afterschool Activities without Adult Supervision. Overall, Porter County students spend a good deal of time after school without adult supervision and they do so more than other students across the state. At the same time, Porter County students appear to spend more time at home with adult supervision than do students across the rest of the state (*ATOD, 2009*).

Participation in Organized Family Events. Around 20% of Porter County students never participate in organized family events and that number increases with grade level. Comparing Porter County to state averages is not easy because of differences in some areas, but overall the pattern is for Porter County students to be less involved in organized family events.

Summary

Figure 9.11 is an effort to summarize what we have learned and what is supported by the evidence gathered here. Most of it supports the findings that others have found elsewhere and, in that sense, is very consistent with what one would expect. The important point is that this report provides specific evidence that these factors exist in this community.

Contributing Factors. The data presented here supports the conclusion that there is a substance abuse problem Porter County. The data also points to a series of contributing factors. Certainly, a key contributing factor to the problem is the tendency for youth to often minimize the risk involved in the consumption of drugs. There also is a tendency to use gateway drugs like alcohol and tobacco early. In addition, there is a tendency for youth to see their peers as accepting of the use of drugs or, in some cases, seeing their peers as not strongly disapproving of the use of drugs. In this context, it also is important to emphasize the social nature of alcohol and drug use. Youth say they use drugs, particularly alcohol, to have a good time with their friends. While youth do perceive their parents as not approving, there is a tendency with age to see a decline in their parents strong disapproval of the use of certain drugs, particularly alcohol.

Community Acceptance and Availability. The data also provide support for the community acceptance of the use of specific drugs, such as alcohol, that are generally conceived of as gateway drugs. Combined with this is that youth seem to have little difficulty getting drugs, particularly alcohol, which is often provided by friends or family members, or from retail outlets that regularly do not screen minors for the sale of alcohol.

Youth Activities. While participation in certain programs related to substance abuse are increasing, contrary to what one might expect in a community like Porter County, the youth in

the County spend a good deal of time in unsupervised after-school activities. Likewise, they participate in fewer family activities than other youth across the state.

Culture of Consumption. These previously mentioned factors all contribute to the reported high rates in the use of alcohol and drugs. These rates are not only high in the absolute sense, but also relative to their cohorts across the state.

Substance Abuse Related Problems. As reported throughout this document, the high rates of substance abuse have consequences. Among the most obvious problems include: impaired school performance, high rates of treatments at mental health facilities and hospital emergency rooms, high rates of arrest, substance related traffic accidents, and deaths.

Implications

While, certainly, much needs to be done to address the various aspects of the problems outlined in this report, the preceding discussion supports the conclusions reached in last year's report and reaffirms the suggestions made then which included:

1. Increase the understanding of the risks involved in the consumption of drugs and alcohol through measurable or evidence-based prevention programs aimed at 8th through 12th graders.

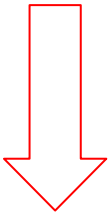
2. Reduce the perception that their peers approve (or do not disapprove) of the consumption of alcohol and drugs by encouraging youth to take an active role in prevention of use, abuse and the additional risky behaviors that may result (e.g. drunk driving).

3. Encourage strong family management to increase youth's perception of parental disapproval and to offer them a support network that encourages positive afterschool activities.

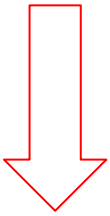
4. Promote early intervention by identifying and referring known users to measurable or evidence-based treatment for behavioral health issues to prevent future relapse and/or use of additional substances.

Figure 9.11
Substance Abuse Issues In Porter County

Contributing Factors
"Low" Perception of Risk
Perceived Peer Acceptance
Weak Perceived Parental Disapproval
Early Use of "Gateway" Drugs
Community Acceptance
Social Nature of Consumption
Availability
Unsupervised Activities
Low Program Participation
Pockets of Poverty and other Conditions



Substance Use
Culture of Consumption
High Rates of Use
High Rates Compared to Rest of State



Substance Abuse Related Problems
School Performance
High Rates of Treatments in Mental Health Facilities
High Rates of Arrest for Illegal use of Drugs
High Rates of Hospital Treatment
Substance Abuse Related Deaths
High Rates of Traffic Accidents

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