

STOP ACT Youth Survey Summary of Findings

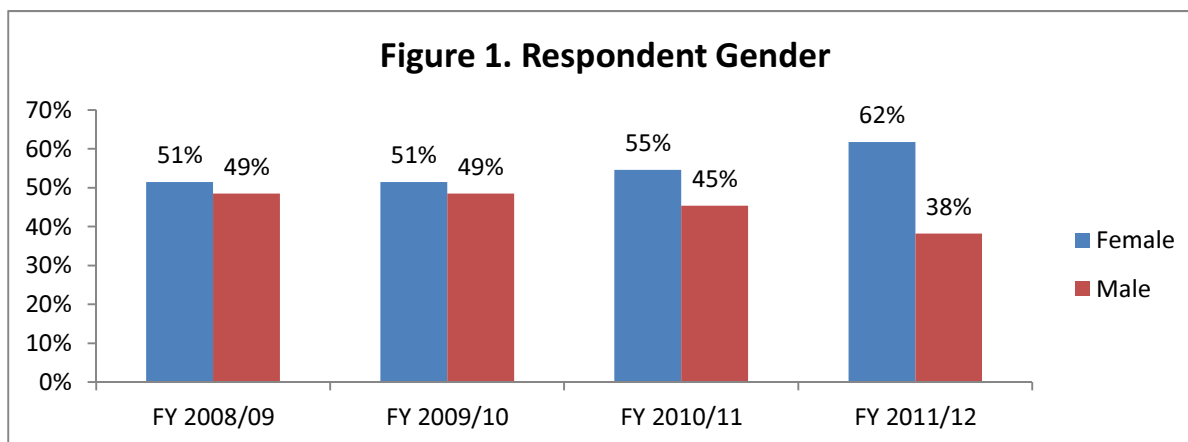
The STOP Act project surveyed young people in the Cities of Oceanside and Vista to collect information about their attitudes toward underage drinking and the Social Host Ordinance (SHO). The survey was administered annually over a four-year period, from FY 2008/09 through FY 2011/12, to a total of 1,444 youth. As Table 1 demonstrates, most of the surveys were completed at El Camino High School (33%), Oceanside High School (28%), and Rancho Buena Vista High School (20%).

Table 1. Number of Surveys Collected by Location, FY 2008/09 – FY2011/12

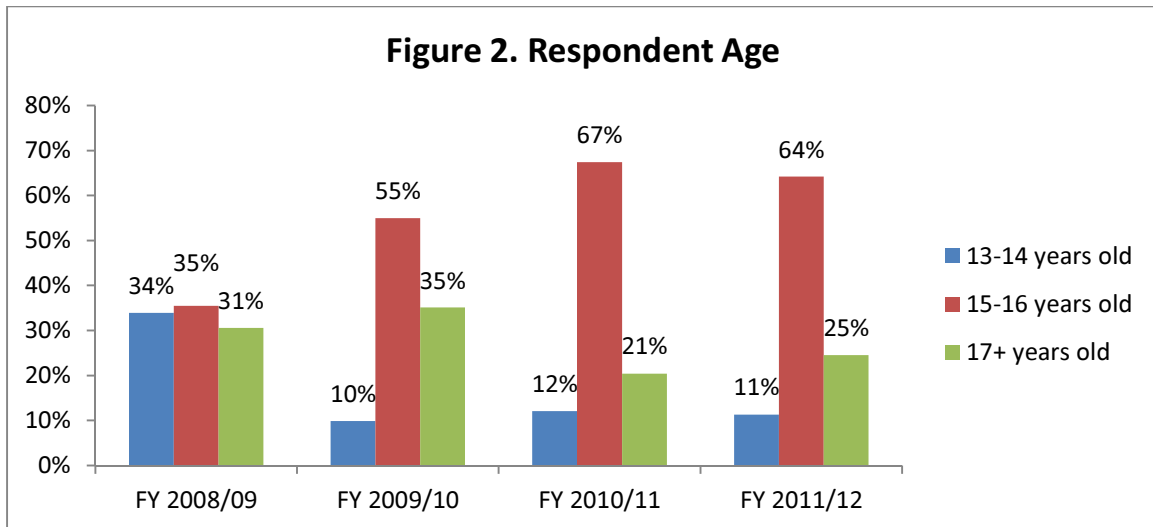
Location	FY 2008/09	FY 2009/10	FY 2010/11	FY 2011/12	Total
El Camino High School	0	94	181	208	483
Oceanside High School	94	54	161	91	400
Rancho Buena Vista High School	95	65	30	104	294
Visual and Performing Arts School	59	37	0	0	96
Vista High School	0	75	18	0	93
Mission Vista High School	66	0	0	0	66
Other	0	12	0	0	12
Total	314	337	390	403	1444

Respondent Demographics

As shown in the figures and tables below, respondents' demographic characteristics were fairly similar across most fiscal years. Just over half of the respondents were female across all fiscal years (see Figure 1). However, FY 2011/12 had a higher percentage of female respondents (62%).



In each fiscal year, the greatest number of respondents was between the ages of 15-16. FY 2008/09 had a considerably higher percentage of younger respondents than other fiscal years. Compared to other fiscal years, FY 2008/09 had between 22% and 24% more respondents 13-14 years old.



Across fiscal years, more respondents identified themselves as Hispanic/Latino than any other race/ethnicity (see Table 2). In FY 2008/09, there were higher percentages of White/Caucasian and Multi-racial/Other respondents than in other fiscal years. In each fiscal year, there were relatively few Black/African American or Asian respondents.

Table 2. Respondent Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	FY 2008/09 n=289*	FY 2009/10 n=327	FY 2010/11 n=376	FY 2011/12 n=381	Total n=1373
Hispanic/Latino	47%	51%	62%	51%	53%
White/Caucasian	27%	24%	17%	22%	22%
Multi-racial/Other	18%	14%	11%	10%	13%
Black/African American	5%	7%	5%	8%	6%
Asian	2%	4%	5%	9%	6%

* "n" reflects the number of respondents responding to the survey item.

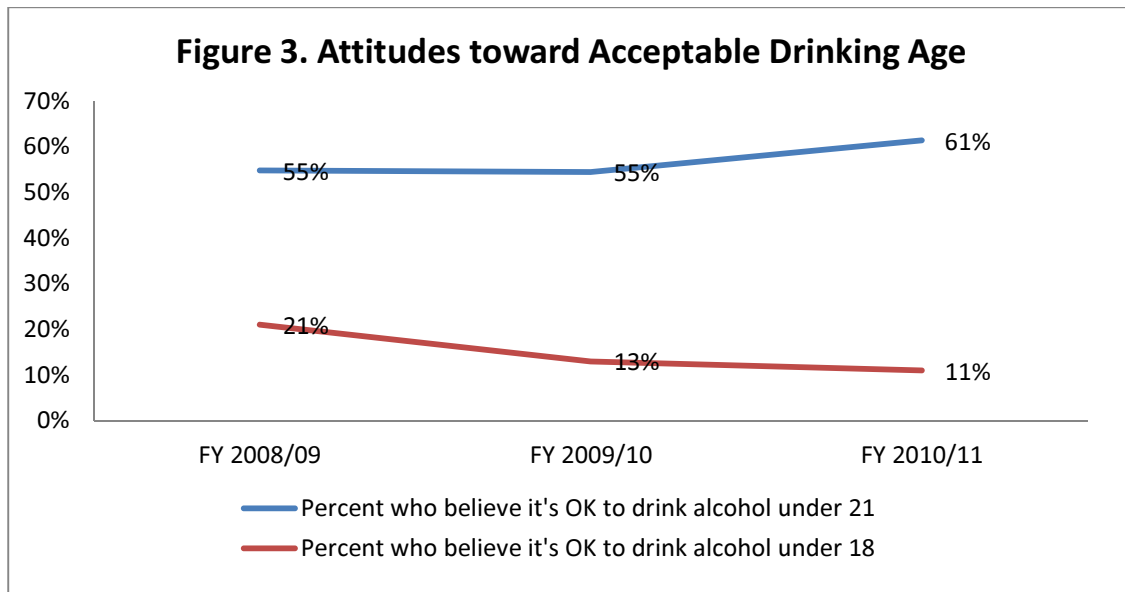
As shown in Table 3, the highest percentage of respondents reported that they speak primarily English at home. Between 19% and 26% reported that they primarily speak Spanish at home and between 20% and 26% reported that they speak both English and Spanish at home.

Table 3. Language Spoken at Home

Language	FY 2008/09 n=300	FY 2009/10 n=331	FY 2010/11 n=382	FY 2011/12 n=387	Total n=1400
English	52%	53%	43%	56%	51%
English and Spanish	26%	21%	26%	20%	23%
Spanish	19%	23%	26%	19%	22%
Other	4%	4%	5%	4%	4%

Summary of Responses

Between FY 2008/09 and FY 2010/11, there was a 6% increase in the percent of young people who reported that it is acceptable to drink alcohol under age 21. However, there was also a 10% decrease in the percent who think it is acceptable to drink alcohol under age 18. This suggests that while youth may have become less accepting of teens drinking, they may have become more accepting of young adults drinking once they are 18 years old.



As shown in Table 4, most teens reported that young people are likely to obtain alcohol from friends over the age of 21 and from house parties. Many also reported that teens are likely to obtain it by stealing it or by accessing it from parents or family. Relatively few believed that teens were able to purchase alcohol from markets or stores that do not check ID or at clubs or restaurants.

In the past fiscal year, there was approximately an 8% increase in the percent of respondents who reported that they are unsure how teens access alcohol. The lack of awareness may be reflected in other indicators as well. In FY 2011/12, the percent of young people who reported that youth are likely to get alcohol from friends over the age of 21 decreased by nearly 10%. Similarly, the percent who reported that youth are likely to obtain it by stealing it also decreased by 9%, and the percent who believed that

young people obtain it from markets or stores decreased by 10%. Rather than indicating an actual change in ways young people obtain alcohol, the decreasing trends may point to FY 2011/12 respondents' lack of awareness of the ways in which young people access alcohol.

Respondents reported the following other ways in which youth are likely to obtain alcohol:

- Paying homeless people or strangers to buy it for them
- Using a false ID
- Stealing it from parents

Table 4. Perceptions of How Youth Commonly Obtain Alcohol

How Youth Obtain Alcohol	FY 2008/09 (n=310)	FY 2009/10 (n=335)	FY 2010/11 (n=388)	FY 2011/12 (n=400)	Total (n=1433)
Friends over the age of 21	81%	81%	83%	73%	79%
House parties	77%	73%	79%	75%	76%
Steal it	56%	48%	51%	42%	49%
Parents or family	52%	50%	54%	40%	48%
Markets or stores that don't check ID	38%	30%	35%	25%	31%
Clubs or restaurants	14%	13%	18%	10%	13%
Unsure	10%	10%	6%	14%	10%
Other	8%	5%	4%	3%	5%

Respondents overwhelmingly reported that teens are most likely to drink alcohol either at house parties or in homes. Across all fiscal years, approximately 86% reported that underage drinking is likely to occur at house parties and approximately 59% reported that it is likely to occur in homes (See Table 5). This suggests that teens may perceive homes to be the most conducive place for drinking alcohol. Additionally, several respondents indicated that underage drinking occurred at parks/beaches/outdoors, on party buses, and in cars. Fewer teens believed that underage drinking occurs in clubs or restaurants.

Similar to the previous table, Table 5 also shows that the past fiscal year had a considerable increase in the percent of youth who reported that they are unsure where teens are likely to drink alcohol. The lack of awareness may coincide with changes across other indicators as well. For example, the percent who believed that teens are likely to obtain alcohol in homes or in clubs or restaurants decreased by approximately 12% in the past fiscal year.

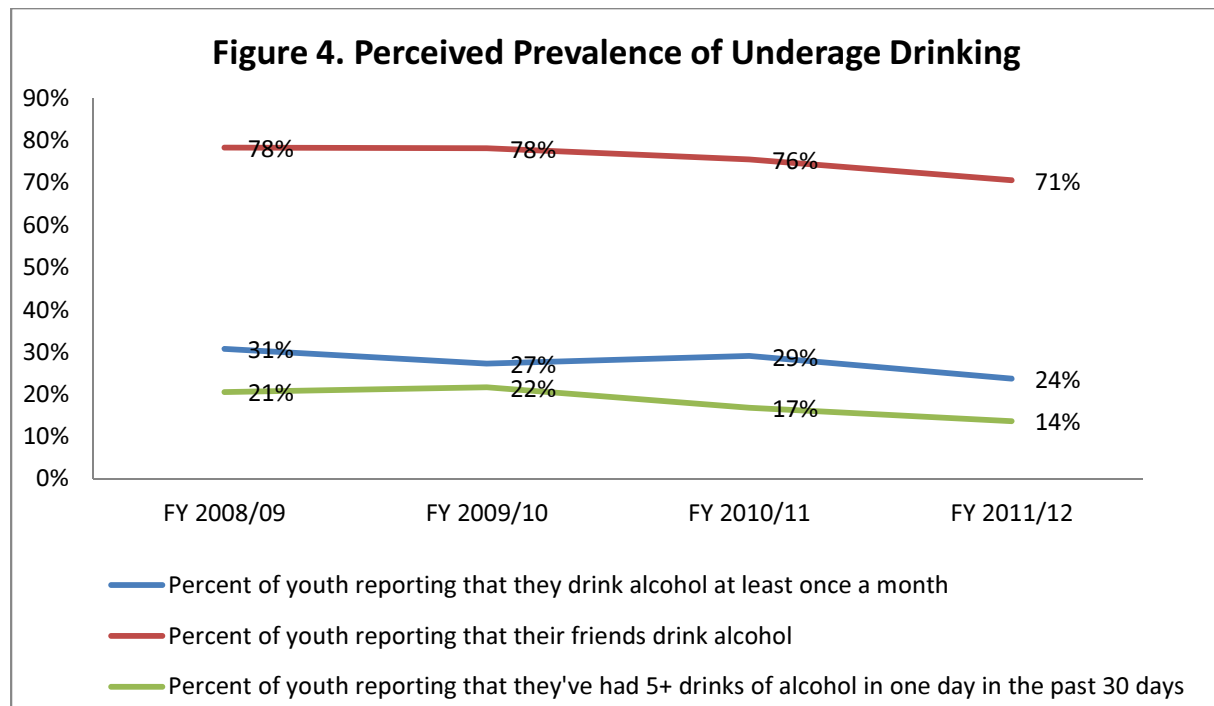
Young people reported the following "Other" places where underage drinking is likely to occur:

- At school or at school events
- In alleyways or side streets
- At friends' homes

Table 5. Most Common Places Where Underage Drinking Occurs

Location	FY 2008/09 (n=312)	FY 2009/10 (n=332)	FY 2010/11 (n=382)	FY 2011/12 (n=396)	Total (n=1422)
At house parties	86%	85%	87%	86%	86%
In homes	55%	64%	65%	53%	59%
At parks, beaches, or outdoors	48%	49%	49%	40%	47%
On party buses	--	31%	37%	31%	33%
In cars	34%	29%	32%	23%	29%
In clubs or restaurants	26%	24%	30%	18%	25%
Unsure	8%	9%	6%	11%	8%
Other	5%	3%	5%	1%	3%

Since FY 2008/09, there has been a 7% decline in the percent of youth who reported that they drink alcohol at least once or month or that their friends drink alcohol (see Figure 4). FY 2011/12 had the lowest percent of youth who reported that they or their friends drink alcohol. Nevertheless, approximately 71% of youth reported that their friends drink alcohol, and nearly one in four reported that they drink alcohol at least once a month. Similarly, although the percent of youth who reported binge drinking in the past 30 days has also declined, 14% reported binge drinking in FY 2011/12. This suggests that while underage drinking may have become less common among respondents, there is likely a substantial percent of young people in the North Coastal area who engage in underage drinking.



Across all fiscal years, over half of the respondents indicated that they had no problems as a result of drinking alcohol (see Table 6). For those who indicated having problems, the most common problems reported by youth were illness or vomiting, passing out, and engaging in fights. Approximately 26% of respondents reported illness or vomiting as a result of alcohol, 22% reported passing out, and 18% reported getting in fights. In addition, approximately 13% reported having unplanned sex or trouble at home, 10% reported being in contact with the police, and 9% reported property damage or having trouble at school. Furthermore, 6% reported experiencing sexual assault as a result of drinking alcohol.

Table 6. Problems Experienced as a Result of Drinking Alcohol

	FY 2008/09 (n=299)	FY 2009/10 (n=324)	FY 2010/11 (n=373)	FY 2011/12 (n=382)	Total (n=1378)
None	55%	56%	60%	70%	61%
Illness or vomiting	31%	27%	28%	19%	26%
Passed out	28%	24%	23%	16%	22%
Fights	23%	23%	17%	11%	18%
Unplanned sex	20%	15%	11%	8%	13%
Trouble at home	19%	15%	10%	9%	13%
Contact with the police	13%	12%	10%	5%	10%
Trouble at school	12%	9%	10%	6%	9%
Property damage	15%	9%	6%	7%	9%
Sexual assault	9%	6%	5%	5%	6%
Other	4%	3%	2%	2%	3%

Across all fiscal years, over two-thirds of the youth who drink reported that they usually drink beer and just under two-thirds reported that they usually drink liquor (see Table 7). About half of the youth who drink usually consume alcopops (e.g., Mike’s Hard Lemonade, Smirnoff Ice) and 39% drink alcoholic energy drinks. Wine is the least popular alcoholic beverage among young people, with approximately 14% of young people reporting that they usually drink wine.

Young people also reported drinking the following “Other” types of alcohol:

- Mad Dog
- Four Loco
- Cocktails

Table 7. Types of Alcohol Used by Respondents Who Drink

	FY 2008/09 (n=149)	FY 2009/10 (n=154)	FY 2010/11 (n=185)	FY 2011/12 (n=153)	Total (n=641)
Beer	78%	66%	68%	62%	68%
Liquor	71%	67%	62%	61%	64%
Alcopops (ex: Mike’s Hard lemonade, Smirnoff Ice)	54%	39%	49%	57%	49%
Alcoholic energy drinks (ex: Sparks, Rockstar 21)	43%	36%	40%	35%	39%
Wine	27%	28%	31%	31%	29%
Other	11%	8%	10%	3%	8%

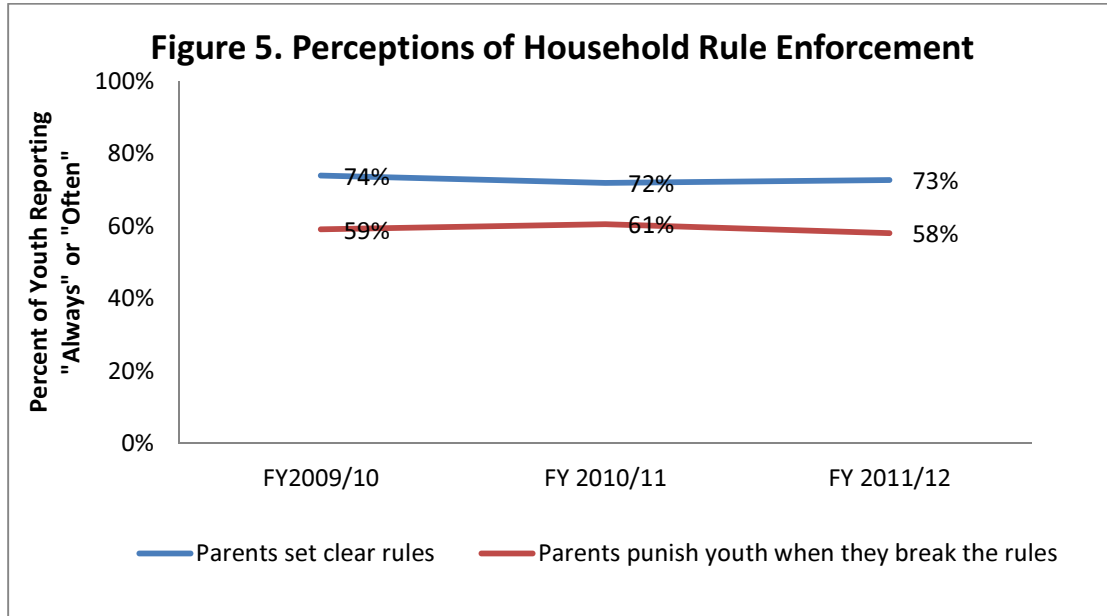
Below, Table 8 shows that respondents who drink most frequently obtain alcohol at house parties or from family or friends. Across all fiscal years, nearly two thirds of youth who drink reported that they “always” or “sometimes” obtain alcohol at house parties, and over half reported that they “always” or “sometimes” obtain it from family or friends. Relatively few reported that they “always” or “sometimes” obtain it from markets/stores or at clubs/restaurants. These findings coincide with those from Tables 4 and 5, suggesting that young people most often access alcohol in private residences and from people they know.

Table 8. Ways Respondents Who Drink “Always” or “Sometimes” Obtain Alcohol They Drink

	FY 2008/09 (n=153)	FY 2009/10 (n=151)	FY 2010/11 (n=189)	FY 2011/12 (n=175)	Total (n=646)
At house parties	74%	61%	59%	62%	64%
From family or friends	53%	59%	51%	52%	53%
At home	28%	26%	22%	23%	24%
From a stranger who buys it for them	28%	30%	20%	16%	23%
On party buses	--	20%	17%	18%	18%
From markets or stores	18%	18%	13%	8%	14%
At clubs or restaurants	9%	9%	11%	6%	9%

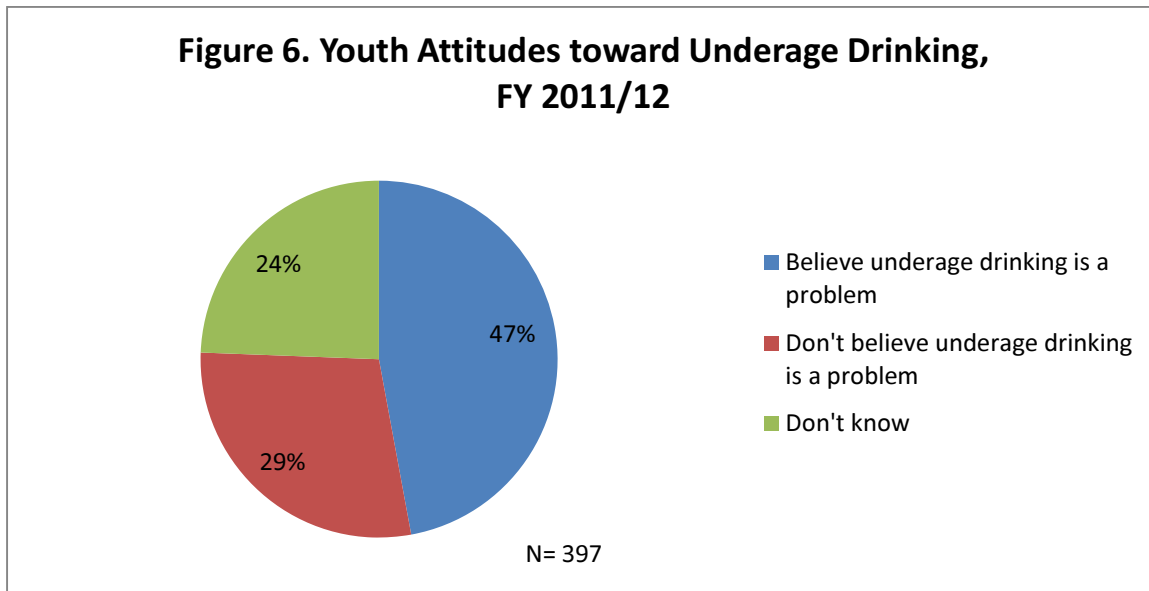
As Figure 5 illustrates, there has not been much variation over the past four years in the percent of young people who report that their parents set clear rules or punish them for breaking the rules. In the most recent fiscal year, approximately 73% of young people reported that their parents “always” or “often” set clear rules, and 58% reported that their parents “always” or “often” punish them for breaking the rules. Across all years, there were between 11% and 15% more young people who reported that their parents set clear rules than who reported that their parents punish them for breaking the

rules. Approximately two in five young people reported that they were not often punished for breaking house rules.

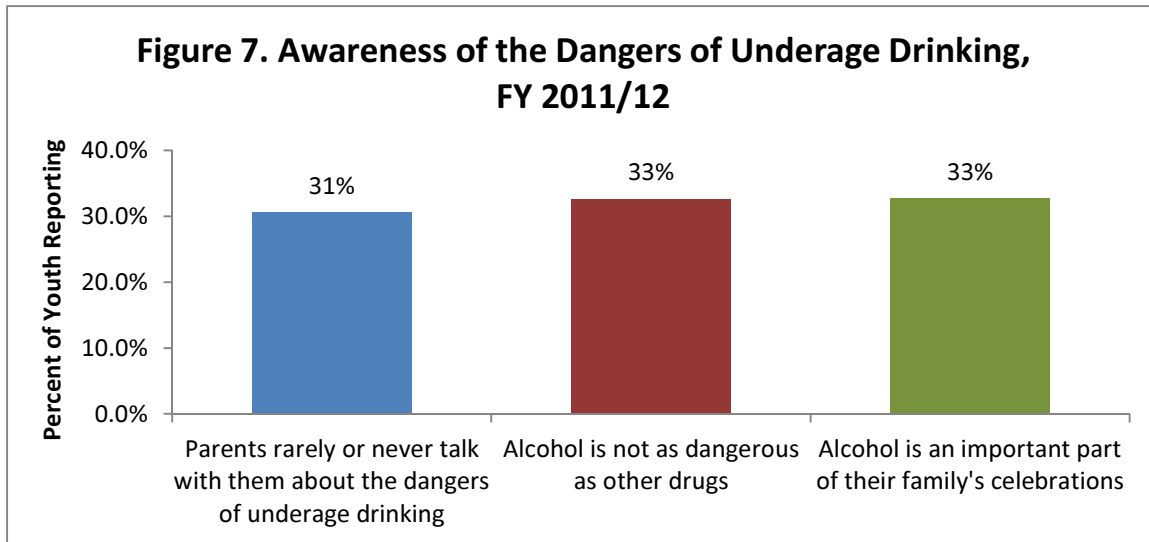


Summary of Responses for Survey Items Added FY 2011/12

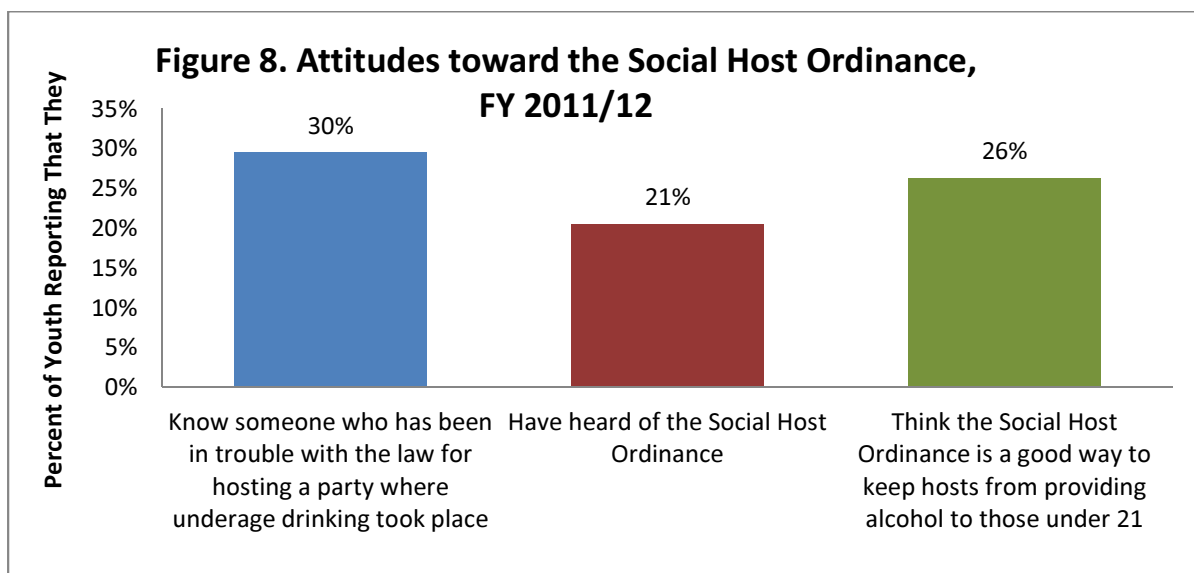
In FY 2011/12, the Youth Survey asked young people whether they believed that underage drinking is a problem in their community. Almost half of respondents reported that it is a problem, and nearly a quarter did not know whether it is a problem.



Findings shown in Figure 7 suggest that teens are likely to be aware of the dangers of underage drinking. In the most recent fiscal year, less than one in three teens reported that their parents “rarely” or “never” discuss underage drinking with them. Less than one in three also reported that alcohol is not as dangerous as other drugs or that alcohol is an important part of their family’s celebrations. This may indicate that most teens receive clear messages from home that underage drinking is dangerous. However, a sizeable minority may not be aware of the dangers of underage drinking.



Below, Figure 8 suggests that some young people may be aware that people could be in trouble for hosting a party where underage drinking occurs, but they are unaware of the specific laws surrounding house parties. In FY 2011/12, approximately 30% of young people reported that they know someone who has been in trouble for hosting a party where underage drinking occurred. However, only 21% reported that they are aware of the SHO. Also, only 26% of teens reported that the SHO is a good way to keep hosts from providing alcohol to those under 21. This suggests that most teens doubt that the SHO will keep hosts from providing alcohol to those under 21.



Racial/Ethnic Differences in Responses

Additional analyses were completed to determine whether there were significant differences in responses by race/ethnicity across all four fiscal years in aggregate. Some significant differences were found between respondents who indicated that they were Hispanic/Latino respondents and those who were not Hispanic/Latino (i.e., indicated a race/ethnicity other than Hispanic/Latino). These differences are detailed in Tables B and C in the Appendix and are summarized below:

- Compared to non-Hispanics/Latinos, significantly fewer Hispanics/Latinos reported that it is OK to begin drinking before age 18, but significantly more reported that it is OK to begin drinking between ages 18-21.
- Significantly fewer Hispanics/Latinos reported that they drink alcohol or binge drink.
- Non-Hispanics/Latinos were significantly more likely than Hispanics/Latinos to report that they usually drink alcopops.
- Significantly more non-Hispanics/Latinos experienced illness or unplanned sex as a result of drinking alcohol.
- Significantly fewer Hispanics/Latinos reported that underage drinking occurs in homes than non-Hispanics/Latinos.

Summary

Results from the Youth Survey suggest that underage drinking may be a problem in the North Coastal Community. Nearly half of the respondents in FY 2011/12 reported that underage drinking is a problem, and approximately 40% of respondents across all fiscal years reported experiencing some problems as a result of drinking alcohol. Most often, respondents reported experiencing illness or vomiting. However, approximately 10% reported experiencing problems such as trouble at home or school, contact with the police, or unplanned sex.

Young people most often report that they obtain alcohol from friends over the age of 21 and that underage drinking is likely to occur in private residences—in homes or at house parties. Although teens often reported that underage drinking occurs in homes, most also reported that they have talked with their parents about the dangers of underage drinking and that their parents set clear rules for them. Nevertheless, nearly one in three has not discussed the dangers of underage drinking with parents and reported that alcohol is an important part of family celebrations. This suggests that a sizeable minority may not receive clear and consistent messages about the dangers of underage drinking from home.

Appendix

Table A. Summary of Responses to STOP Act Youth Survey, FY 2008/09- FY 2011/12

Item	Response	FY 2008/09 (N=314)*	FY 2009/10 (N=337)	FY 2010/11 (N=390)	FY 2011/12 (N=403)
Have friends under the age of 21 who drink alcohol	Yes	78%	78%	76%	71%
	No	14%	12%	14%	17%
	Unsure	8%	10%	10%	12%
Drink alcohol	Yes, at least once a month	31%	27%	29%	24%
	Yes, less than once a month	14%	11%	11%	9%
	No	55%	62%	60%	67%
In the past 30 days, I have had 5+ drinks of alcohol on at least one day	Yes	20%	22%	17%	14%
	No	80%	78%	83%	86%
Parents set clear rules	A lot/often	-	74%	72%	73%
	Sometimes	-	17%	20%	18%
	Never/seldom	-	9%	8%	9%
Parents punish me for breaking the rules	A lot/often	-	59%	61%	58%
	Sometimes	-	24%	26%	29%
	Never/seldom	-	17%	13%	13%
Underage drinking is a problem in my community	Yes	-	-	-	47%
	No	-	-	-	29%
	Don't know	-	-	-	24%
Parents talk to me about the dangers of underage drinking	A lot/often	-	-	-	45%
	Sometimes	-	-	-	24%
	Never/seldom	-	-	-	31%
Alcohol is not as dangerous as other drugs	Agree	-	-	-	33%
	Disagree	-	-	-	51%
	Don't know	-	-	-	16%
Alcohol is an important part of my family's celebrations	Agree	-	-	-	33%
	Disagree	-	-	-	51%
	Don't know	-	-	-	16%
Know someone who has been in trouble with the law for hosting a party where underage drinking occurred	Yes	-	-	-	30%
	No	-	-	-	59%
	Don't know	-	-	-	11%
Have heard of the Social Host Ordinance that holds parties responsible for providing alcohol to people under 21 at parties	Yes	-	-	-	21%
	No	-	-	-	66%
	Don't know	-	-	-	13%
Think the Social Host Ordinance is a good way to keep hosts from providing alcohol to people under 21 at parties in their home	Yes	-	-	-	26%
	No	-	-	-	25%
	Don't know	-	-	-	49%

*N reflects the total number of surveys collected in the given year.

Table B. Perceptions of Underage Drinking by Ethnicity

Item	Response	Not Hispanic/Latino n=642	Hispanic/ Latino n=731
Age at which it's OK for a person to begin drinking alcohol*	Under 18	16%	10%
	Between 18-21	34%	45%
Drink Alcohol*	No	57%	67%
	Yes, at least once a month	31%	22%
In the past 30 days, I have had 5+ drinks of alcohol on at least one day*	Yes	21%	14%
	No	79%	86%

* Indicates a statistically significant difference

Table C. Types of Alcohol Young People Usually Drink by Ethnicity

	Not Hispanic/Latino n=307	Hispanic/ Latino n=292
Liquor	70%	60%
Beer	67%	68%
Alcopops (ex: Mike's hard lemonade, Smirnoff Ice, etc.)*	54%	43%
Alcoholic energy drinks (ex: Sparks, Rockstar 21, etc.)	40%	37%
Wine	33%	26%
Other	9%	7%

* Indicates statistically significant difference