

2005 Lane County Profile

Attitudes about Substance Use and Other Risk Behaviors

Prepared for
Lane County Prevention Services
125 East 8th Avenue
Eugene, OR 97401

Prepared by
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April 2005

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Executive Summary

Background

The Lane County Profile is an effort to examine youth and adult attitudes related to alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use as well as other risk behaviors. The data may assist the county with needs assessment for program planning, enhancement of prevention goals and objectives, and assessment of effectiveness of county prevention initiatives. Lane County Prevention Services, a program of Lane County Health and Human Services, commissioned the 2005 Lane County Profile through RMC Research Corporation.

Data Sources

Lane County youth data were drawn from the Oregon Healthy Teens Survey, an anonymous and voluntary survey of a representative random sample of students in Grades 6, 8, and 11 attending public school in Oregon. This report presents data from Grade 8 and 11 students in Lane County. In 2004 approximately 1,100 Lane County students in Grade 8 and approximately 600 students in Grade 11 participated. The 2004 administration was the eleventh statewide health behaviors survey of Oregon's students.

Lane County community perception data were taken from the Lane County Community Adult Survey, a telephone survey by Lane County Prevention Services of a random sample of approximately 380 Lane County adults aged 18 and over. Previous versions of the survey were conducted in 1998, 1999, and 2001. The Law Enforcement Data System of the Oregon State Police provided data on reported offenses and arrests for drug law and liquor law violations from 1991 to 2002.

Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use

In 2004, 8% of Grade 8 students and 19% of Grade 11 students reported smoking in the previous 30 days; 30% of Grade 8 students and 44% of Grade 11 students used

alcohol; and 9% of Grade 8 students and 21% of Grade 11 students used marijuana. Thirty-day smoking prevalence decreased after 1998 and has remained at approximately the same level since then.

In 2004, 92% of Grade 8 students and 94% of Grade 11 students perceived the risk of harm in regular tobacco use as *great* or *moderate*; 62% of Grade 8 students and 64% of Grade 11 students perceived regular alcohol use as risky; and 85% of Grade 8 students and 71% of Grade 11 students perceived regular marijuana use as risky. Since 1998, Grade 8 students showed a slight decline in perceived risk of harm due to alcohol use; however, the percent reporting marijuana use as a *great risk* increased during this time.

In 2004, 94% of Grade 8 students and 93% of Grade 11 students perceived their parents as disapproving of their use of tobacco (responded *wrong* or *very wrong*); 90% of Grade 8 students and 81% of Grade 11 students perceived parental disapproval of alcohol use; and 94% of Grade 8 students and 89% of Grade 11 students perceived parental disapproval of marijuana use. Since 1998, Grade 11 students showed an increase among those reporting *very wrong* for tobacco use; also an increase in those responding *very wrong* for marijuana use in 2000, though this percentage declined somewhat in 2002 and 2004.

In 2004, 87% of Grade 8 students and 72% of Grade 11 students disapproved of regular tobacco use by peers (responded *wrong* or *very wrong*); 74% of Grade 8 students and 47% of Grade 11 students disapproved of peer alcohol use; and 82% of Grade 8 students and 46% of Grade 11 students disapproved of peer marijuana use. Since 1998, Grade 8 and 11 students reported strong increases in disapproval of tobacco use, though Grade 11 students responding *very wrong* declined somewhat in 2004. From 1998 to 2004, increased numbers of Grade 8 and 11 students reported disapproval of marijuana use.

In 2004, 62% of Grade 8 students and 27% of Grade 11 students perceived tobacco as difficult to obtain (*very hard* or *sort of hard*); 45% of Grade 8 students and 15% of Grade 11 students perceived alcohol as difficult to obtain; and 66% of Grade 8 students and 26% of Grade 11 students perceived marijuana as difficult to obtain. From 1998 to

2004, increased numbers of youth in both grades reported difficulty in obtaining tobacco, though tobacco continued to be accessible to Grade 11 youth. Grade 8 students reported increased difficulty in obtaining alcohol and marijuana.

Adult survey respondents were much more likely to report that heavy alcohol use was a *great risk* or *moderate risk* than to report that occasional marijuana use was a *great risk* or *moderate risk* (92% v 53%).

Similar percentages of adult survey respondents disapproved of youth alcohol use (responded *wrong* or *very wrong*) and youth marijuana use (82% v 86%).

Approximately two-thirds of adult survey respondents reported that drunkenness and marijuana use were unacceptable in their social circles (69% and 64%).

More adult survey respondents felt that drug laws were not adequately enforced than alcohol laws (46% v 35%).

A total of 53% of adult survey respondents felt that friends or peers were most influential in adolescent substance use choices and 33% felt that parents were most influential. Additionally, 50% of adult respondents reported that parents bore primary responsibility for substance use prevention in the community while 30% reported that the community as a whole bore primary responsibility.

Gambling Behaviors

A total of 55% of adult survey respondents perceived gambling as a *great risk* or *moderate risk* for high school aged youth.

A total of 54% of adult respondents reported that it would be *very easy* or *sort of easy* to access a high-stakes poker game.

Overall, 8% of adult respondents reported experiencing at least one problem related to gambling in the previous year.

A quarter of all adult respondents reported knowing someone personally who they believed to have a gambling problem.

A total of 54% of adult respondents reported they were *very aware* or *somewhat aware* of efforts to reduce the rate of problem gambling in Lane County.

Introduction

The 2005 Lane County Profile was compiled by RMC Research Corporation on behalf of Lane County Prevention Services, a program of Lane County Health and Human Services. The purpose of the report is to examine youth and adult attitudes related to alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use (hereafter referred to as *substance use*) and other risk behaviors. The report also incorporates information about youth substance use and communitywide substance use violations. The data may be useful in designing prevention efforts and engaging the community in these efforts.

Data Sources

Oregon Healthy Teens Survey (OHT)

Lane County youth data were drawn from the Oregon Healthy Teens Survey, an anonymous and voluntary survey of a representative random sample of students in Grades 6, 8, and 11 attending public school in Oregon. This report presents data from Grade 8 and 11 students in Lane County. In 2004 approximately 1,100 Lane County students in Grade 8 and approximately 600 students in Grade 11 participated. The Oregon Healthy Teens Survey incorporates items from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (Kann et al, 2000), the Communities that Care assessment (Arthur, Hawkins, Pollard, Catalano, & Baglioni, Jr., 2002), and Oregon Research Institute questionnaires on tobacco and other substance use (Biglan, Ary, Smolkowski, Duncan, & Black, 2000; Metzler, Biglan, Ary, & Li, 1998). Data for 1998 and 2000 were drawn from the Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey, a student survey using many of the same measures, administered by Office of Mental Health and Addiction Services prior to the advent of the Oregon Healthy Teens Survey.¹

¹ Please note: much of the data reported here for the 1998 and 2000 surveys differ from the data reported for those years in the 2002 Lane County Profile prepared by the Lane Council of Governments. The earlier report appears to be inaccurate, though the source of the discrepancy is unclear. Over time, OMHAS has improved its data cleaning and weighting procedures, so this may explain some of the differences in 1998 and 2000 data extracted for the current report.

Lane County Community Adult Survey

Lane County community perception data were taken from a telephone survey of a random sample of approximately 380 Lane County adults aged 18 and over. Lane County Prevention Services staff developed the survey, and Northwest Survey and Data Services conducted the survey in March 2005. The results can be generalized to the target population with a margin of error of +/- 5%. Previous versions of the survey were conducted in 1998, 1999, and 2001.

Oregon Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS)

Local law enforcement agencies report complaints and arrests for crimes in Oregon to the Law Enforcement Data System of the Oregon State Police. LEDS data are currently available through 2002. Reported offenses and arrests for drug law and liquor law violations from 1991 through 2002 were utilized in this report to examine trends in Lane County and statewide in the criminal use of substances.

Report Organization

The 2005 Lane County Profile comprises 6 sections. The first 4 sections address tobacco, alcohol, and illicit drug measures separately, followed by a comparison of the results between substances. The last 2 sections focus on community prevention and gambling measures. Descriptive statistics for the complete 2005 Lane County Community Adult Survey (along with cross-year comparisons when available) can be found in the Appendix.

Tobacco Indicators

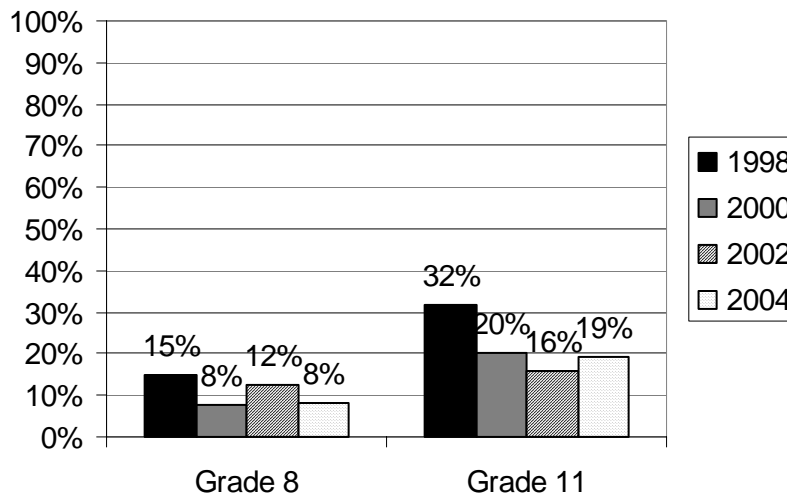
Summary of Key Findings

- The vast majority of youth and adults believe smoking and second-hand smoke are health risks.
- A growing majority of youth in both grades disapproved of smoking among their peers.
- Increasing numbers of youth in both grades reported difficulty in obtaining tobacco, though tobacco continued to be much more accessible to Grade 11 youth than Grade 8 youth.

30-Day Use

Exhibit 1 shows the percent of Lane County OHT respondents reporting any use of tobacco in the previous 30 days. Survey responses indicate a reduction in tobacco use after 1998 among students in Grade 11 and Grade 8.

Exhibit 1
Youth Survey: 30-Day Use of Tobacco



Perceived Risk of Harm

Both OHT respondents and Lane Community Adult Survey respondents were asked their perception of the risk of harm due to tobacco use. Exhibits 2 and 3 display the percentage of respondents answering *great risk* or *moderate risk* to the question “How much do people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day.” Exhibits 4 and 5 display responses to the adult survey questions, “How harmful do you think it is for children to breathe second hand smoke?” and “How harmful do you think it is for adults to breathe second hand smoke?”

As Exhibits 2–5 illustrate, the perceived risk of harm due to tobacco use remains high among both youth and adult respondents and generally stable across years.

Interestingly, Grade 11 students are as likely to perceive the risk of smoking as Grade 8 students, although Grade 11 students are more likely to smoke.

Exhibit 2
Youth Survey: Perceived Risk of Harm Due to Tobacco Use

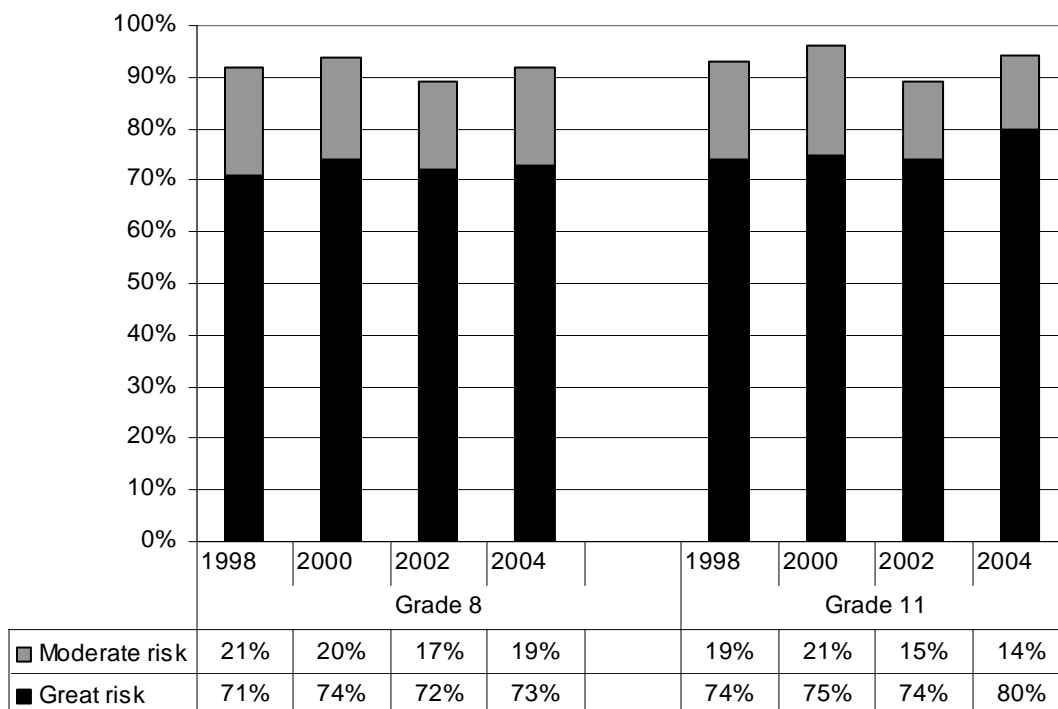


Exhibit 3
Adult Survey: Perceived Risk of Harm Due to Tobacco Use

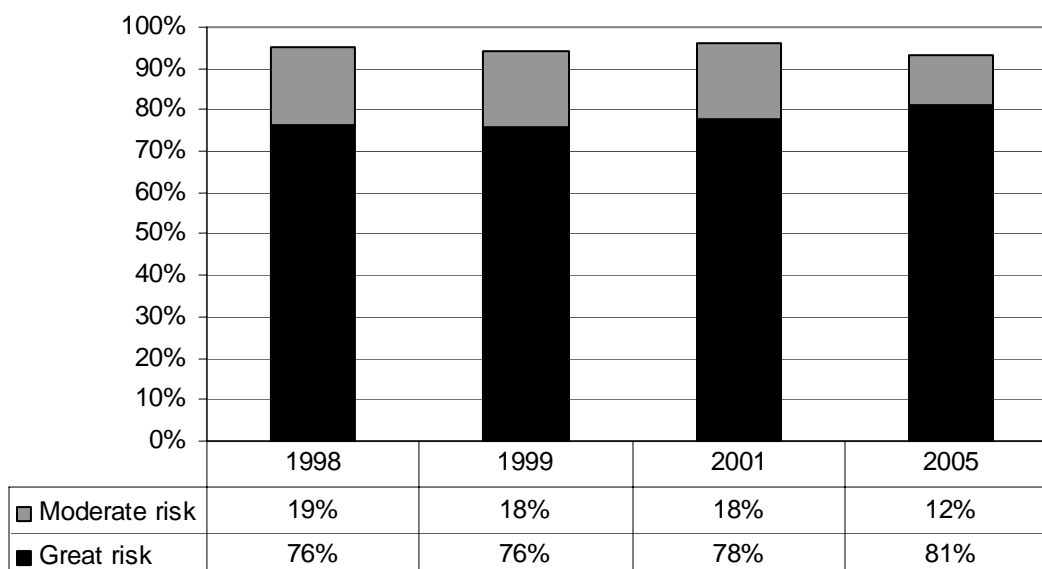


Exhibit 4
Adult Survey: Risk of Harm to Children from Second-Hand Smoke

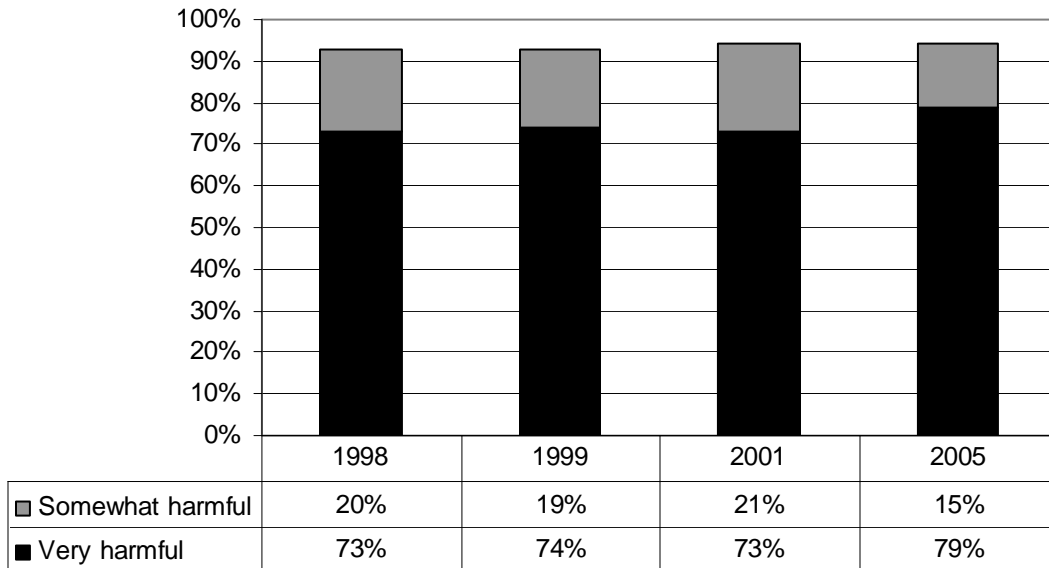
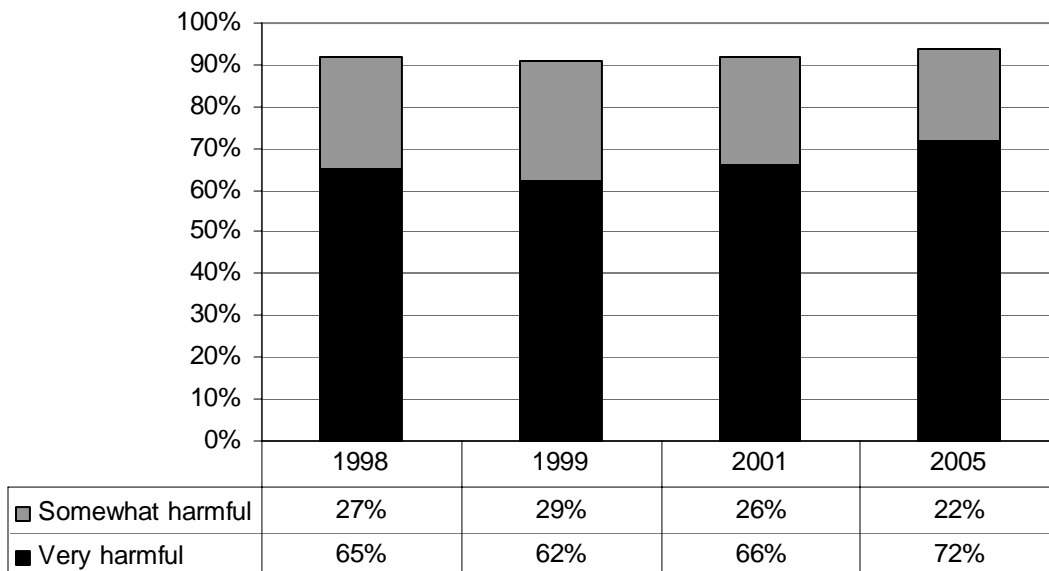


Exhibit 5
Adult Survey: Risk of Harm to Adults from Second-Hand Smoke

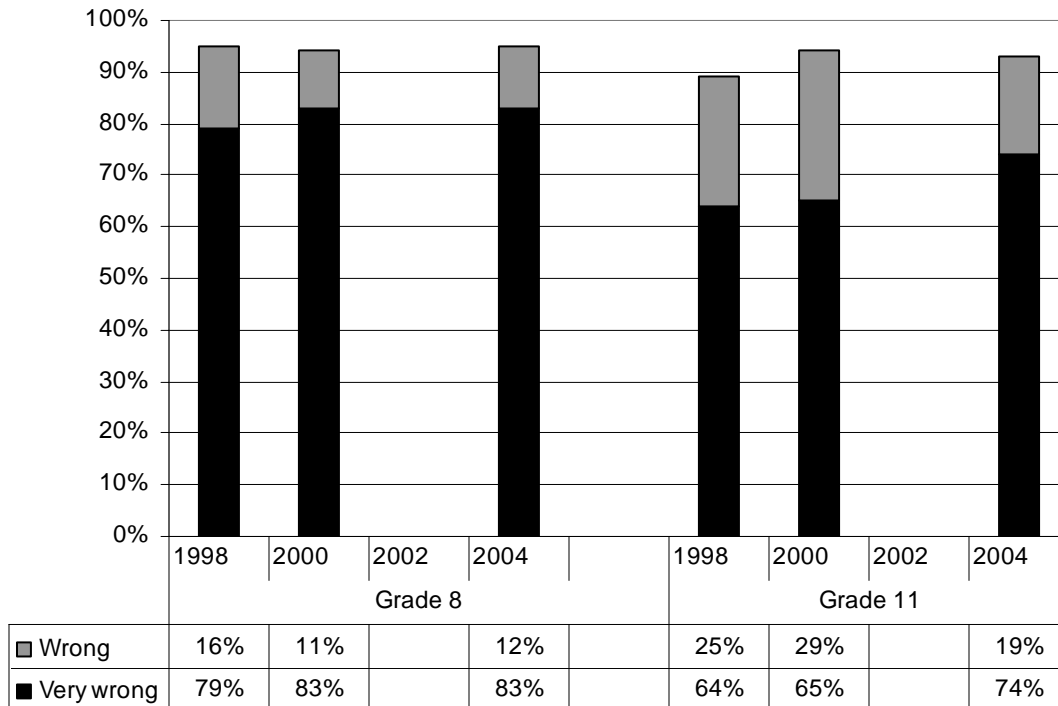


Adult/Parental Disapproval

OHT respondents were asked, “How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke cigarettes?” Responses were generally stable over time, although Grade 11 youth showed an increase among those responding *very wrong* from 1998 to 2004.

Perceived parental disapproval was quite high for both grades, though somewhat higher for Grade 8 youth.

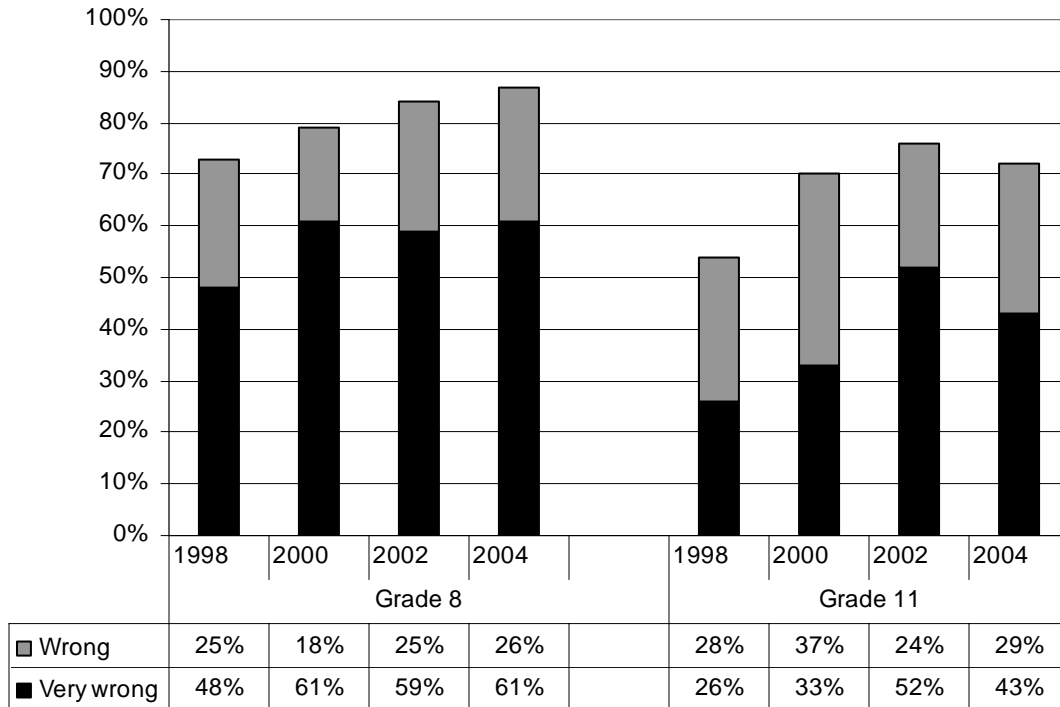
Exhibit 6
Youth Survey: Perceived Parental Disapproval of Tobacco Use



Individual/ Peer Disapproval

OHT respondents were asked the question, “How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to smoke cigarettes?” Responses indicated strong increases in disapproval among both Grades 8 and 11 youth from 1998 to 2004, though Grade 11 students responding *very wrong* declined somewhat in 2004. The majority of youth in both grades disapproved of smoking among their peers.

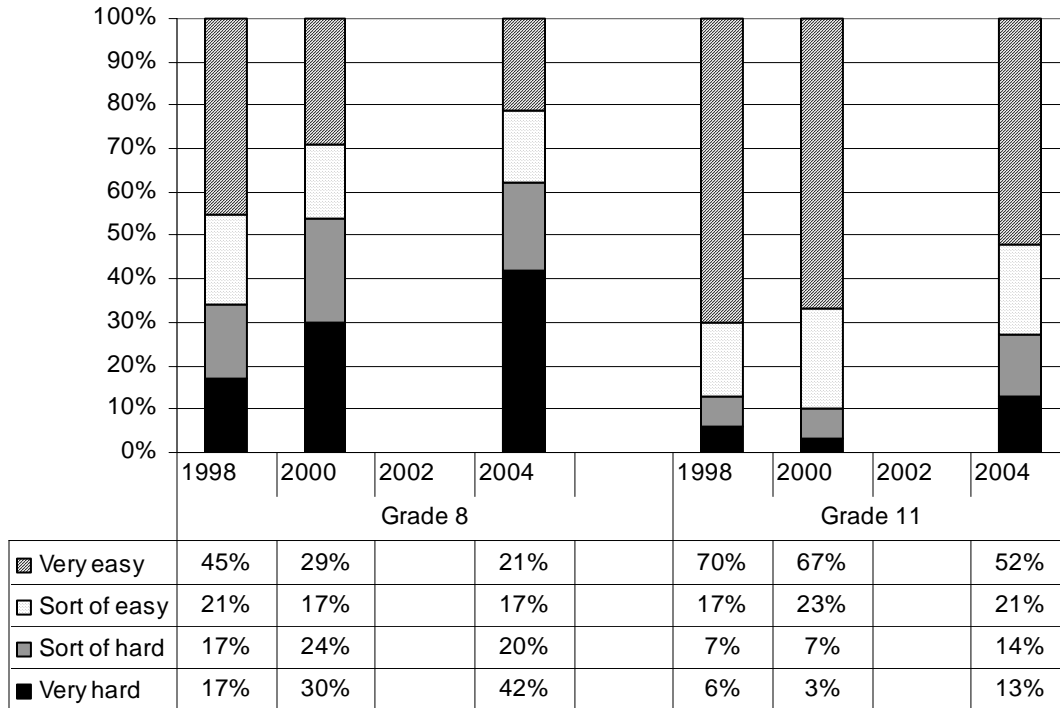
Exhibit 7
Youth Survey: Personal Disapproval of Youth Tobacco Use



Perceived Availability

OHT respondents were asked how easy it would be for them to obtain tobacco/cigarettes. Both grades reported increasing difficulty from 1998 to 2004 in obtaining tobacco, though a strong majority of Grade 11 youth continued to report that it would be *very easy* or *sort of easy* to obtain (73% in 2004).

**Exhibit 8
Youth Survey: Degree of Difficulty Obtaining Tobacco**



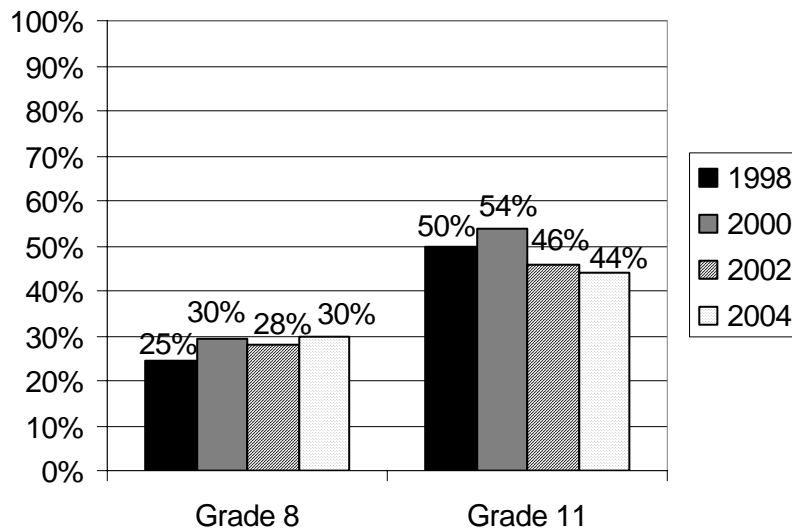
Summary of Key Findings

- Most of the alcohol indicators remained stable from 1998 to the present, for both youth and adults. Two exceptions:
 - Responses showed a slight decline among Grade 8 youth in perceived harm due to heavy alcohol use from 1998 to 2004.
 - Responses indicated some increase in difficulty in obtaining alcohol for Grade 8 youth from 1998 to 2004.
- About 4 out of 5 adult respondents reported that it was *very wrong* or *wrong* for high school aged youth to drink alcohol.
- Responses showed that Grade 11 youth were divided in personal disapproval of youth alcohol use: each year, slightly below or slightly above 50% disapproved of youth alcohol use.
- Since 1993, Lane County has shown a lower rate of occurrence for DUII offenses than was reported statewide.

30-Day Use

OHT respondents were asked about their use of alcohol during the previous 30 days. Exhibit 9 shows the percent of respondents reporting any use of alcohol in the 30-day period. Alcohol use was fairly stable over time.

Exhibit 9
Youth Survey: 30-Day Use of Alcohol



Perceived Risk of Harm

Both OHT respondents and Lane Community Adult Survey respondents were asked their perception of the risk of harm due to alcohol use. Exhibit 10 displays the percentage of OHT respondents answering *great risk* or *moderate risk* to the question “How much do people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they have 1 or 2 drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day.” Exhibit 11 displays the percentage of adult survey respondents answering *great risk* or *moderate risk* to the question “How much do people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they have 4 or 5 drinks of an alcoholic beverage daily.” Responses showed a slight decline among Grade 8 youth in perceived harm from 1998 to 2004 (from 74% down to 64%). Adult perceptions of the risk of harm remained stable over time.

Exhibit 10
Youth Survey: Perceived Risk of Harm Due to Alcohol Use

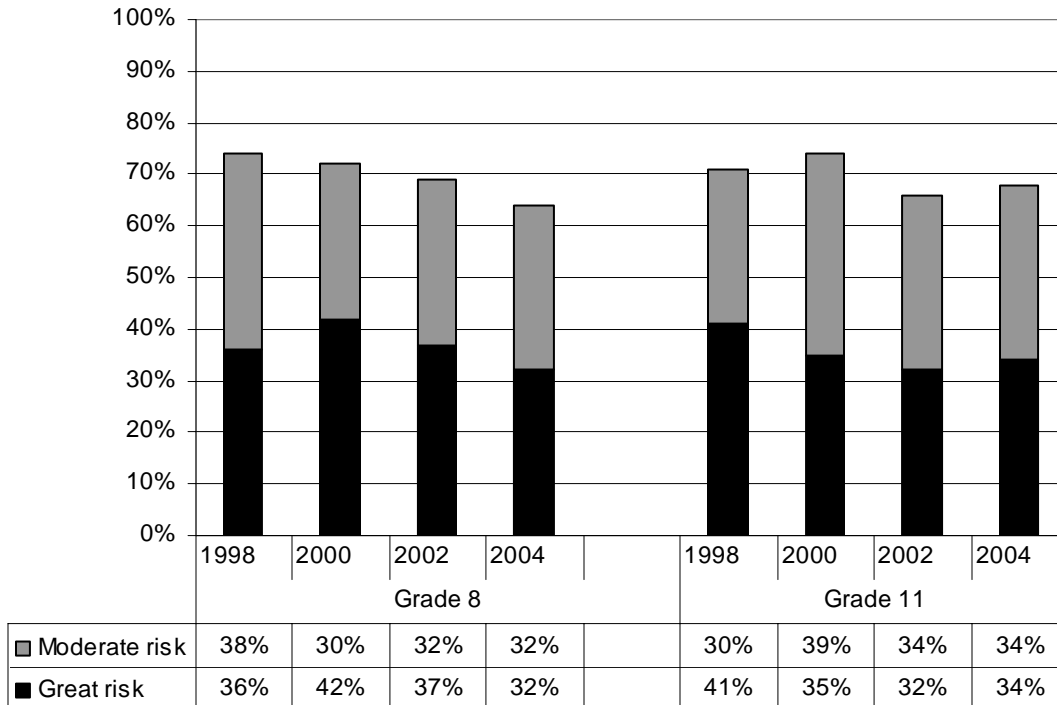
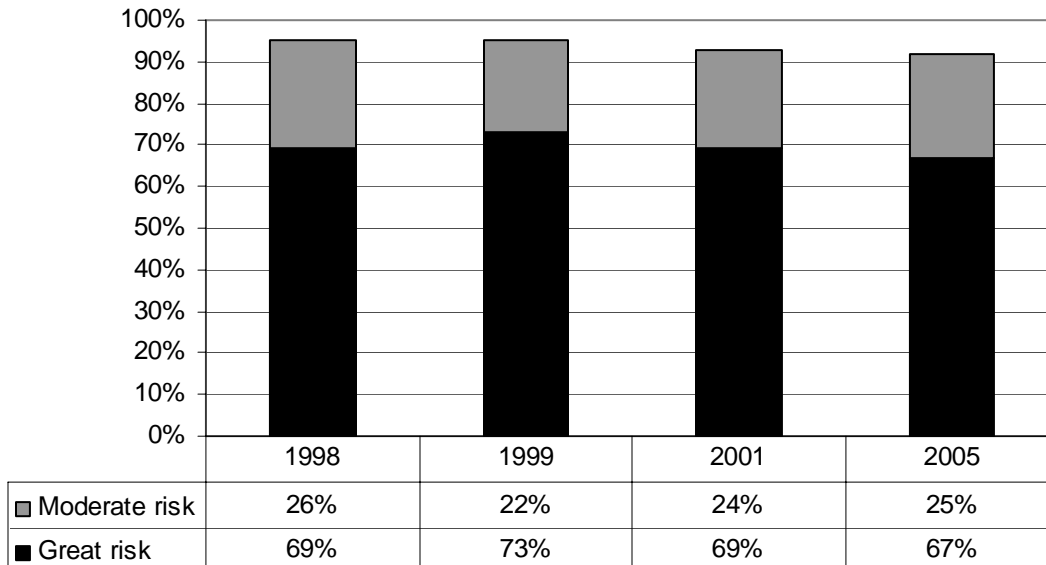


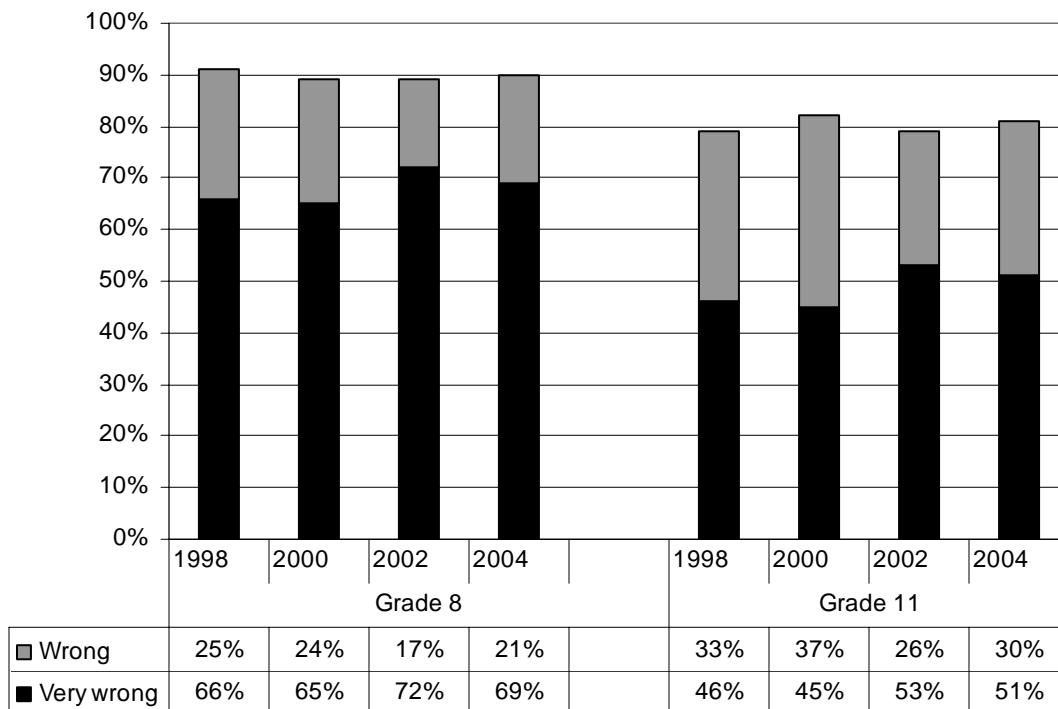
Exhibit 11
Adult Survey: Perceived Risk of Harm Due to Alcohol Use



Adult/Parental Disapproval

OHT respondents were asked the question, “How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly?” The perception of parental disapproval remained stable over time, and was higher for Grade 8 than Grade 11 youth.

Exhibit 12
Youth Survey: Perceived Parental Disapproval of Alcohol Use



In 2005, adult survey respondents were asked their degree of disapproval of high school aged youth drinking alcohol. Eight-two percent of respondents indicated that it was *very wrong* or *wrong* for youth to drink alcohol.

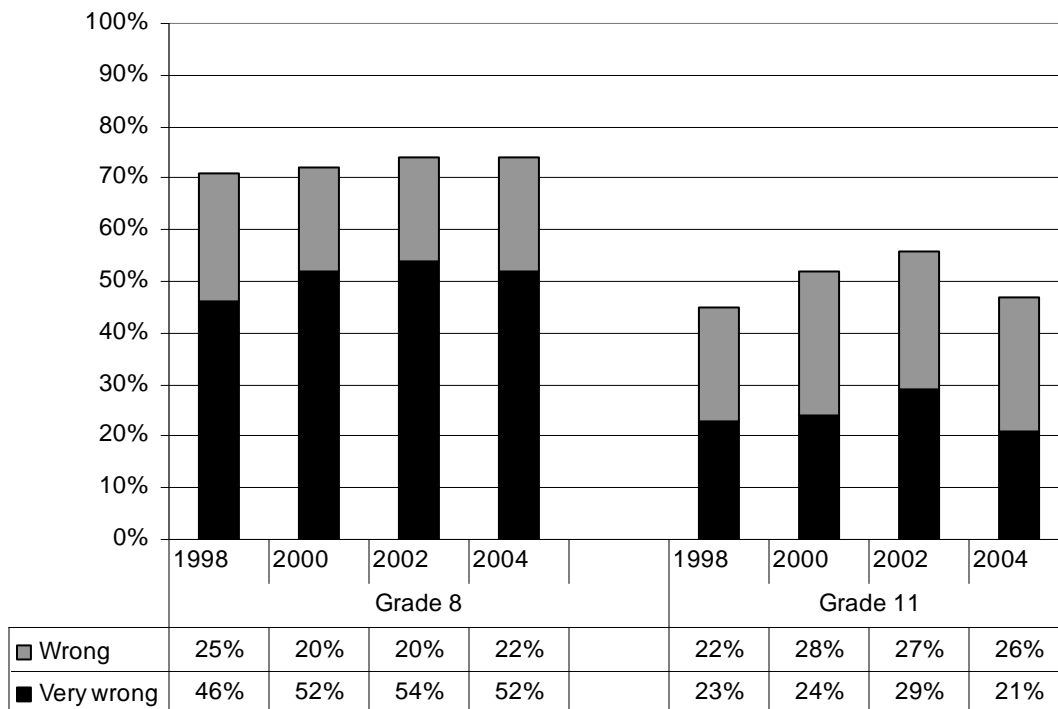
Exhibit 13
Adult Survey 2005: Disapproval of Youth Alcohol Use

	Percent
Very wrong	58
Wrong	24
Slightly wrong	12
Not wrong at all	3
Don't know/ No answer	3

Individual/Peer Disapproval

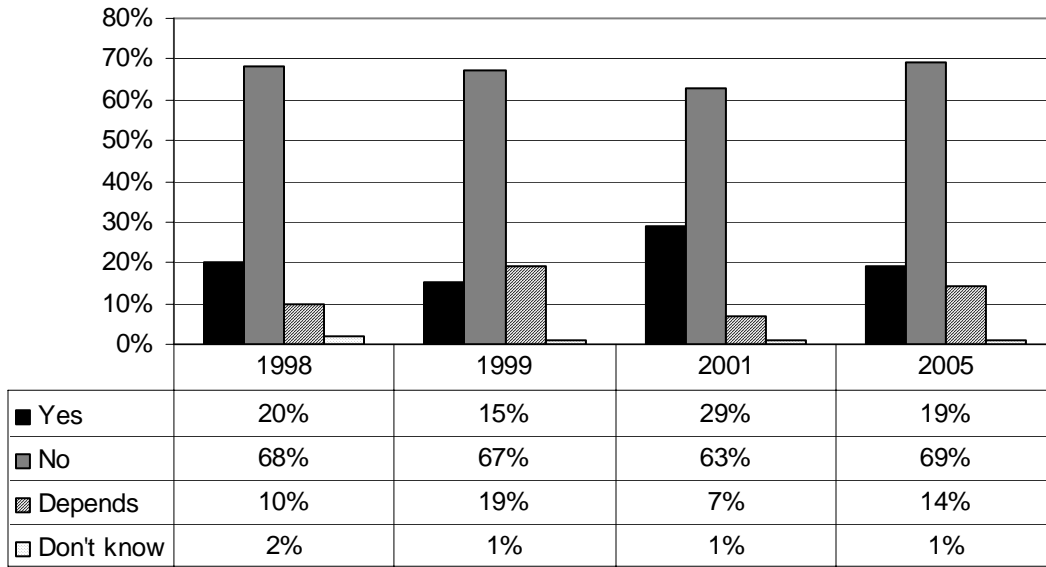
OHT respondents were asked the question, “How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor?” Personal disapproval was fairly stable over time. Responses showed that Grade 11 youth were divided over the endorsement of alcohol use; each year, slightly below or slightly above 50% disapproved of youth alcohol use.

Exhibit 14
Youth Survey: Personal Disapproval of Youth Alcohol Use



Adult survey respondents were asked whether it was acceptable among their friends and acquaintances to get drunk. Responses were fairly stable from 1998 to 2004; approximately two-thirds reported that drunkenness was not acceptable in their social circles.¹

Exhibit 15
Adult Survey: Social Acceptance of Drunkenness

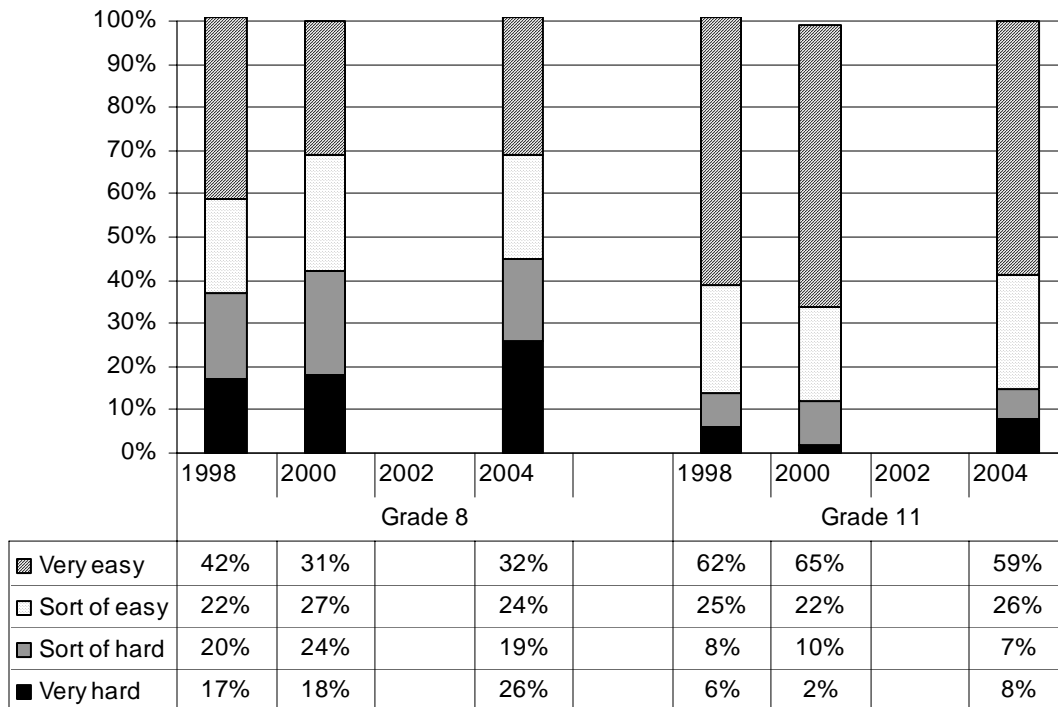


¹ Because social acceptance of drunkenness among adults declines dramatically with age, results were also analyzed separately for young adults aged 18-25. However, the number of respondents in this age category was too low each year (ranged from 38 to 70) to provide reliable comparisons, and results varied widely by year.

Perceived Availability and Enforcement

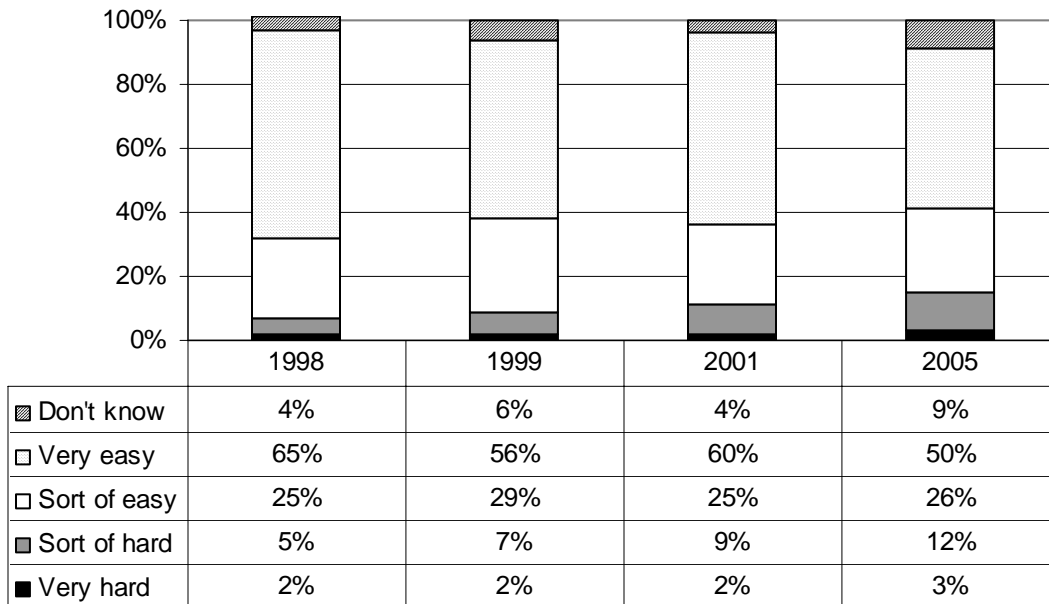
OHT respondents were asked how easy it would be for them to obtain alcohol. As shown in Exhibit 16, responses indicated some increase in difficulty in obtaining alcohol for Grade 8 youth from 1998 to 2004; Grade 11 access to alcohol remained stable.

Exhibit 16
Youth Survey: Degree of Difficulty Obtaining Alcohol



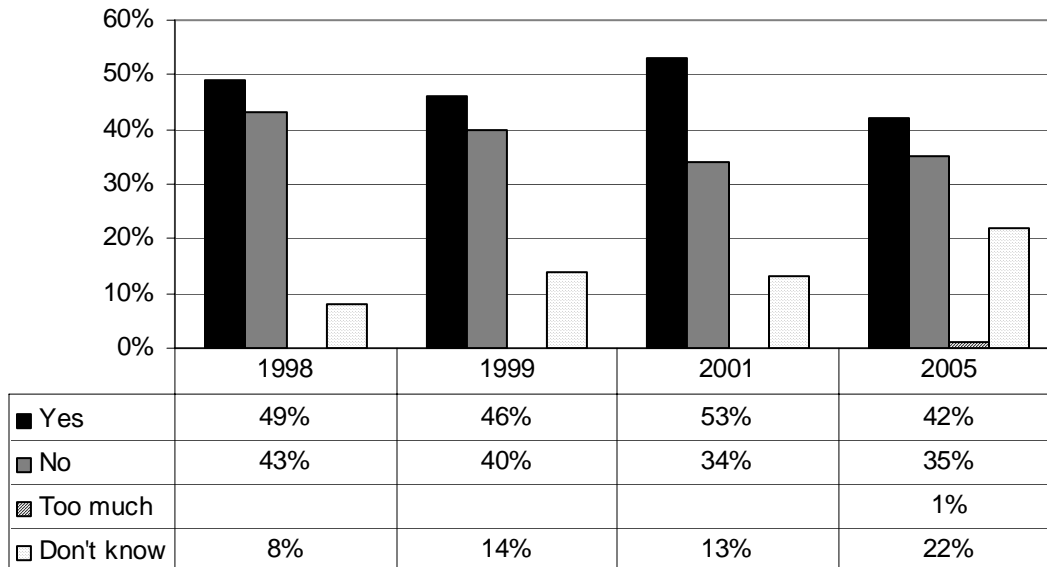
Adult survey respondents were asked their perceptions of the degree of difficulty for high school aged youth in accessing alcohol in their community. From 1998 to 2005, a decreasing number reported that alcohol was 'very easy' for youth to obtain. In general, adult perceptions were fairly aligned with Grade 11 youth reports of ease of access.

Exhibit 17
Adult Survey: Youth's Degree of Difficulty Obtaining Alcohol



Adult survey respondents were asked their perceptions of whether existing alcohol laws were adequately enforced in their community. From 1998 to 2005, an increased number reported that they *don't know* whether there is adequate enforcement.

**Exhibit 18
Adult Survey: Adequate Enforcement of Alcohol Laws**



Other Alcohol Indicators

In 2005, adult survey respondents were asked the question, “In the past 12 months, have you tried to stop someone from driving under the influence (of drugs/alcohol)?” A quarter of all respondents had intervened to stop someone from driving under the influence within the previous year.

**Exhibit 19
Adult Survey 2005: Interventions to Stop DUII**

	Percent
Yes	24
No	67
Was not in that situation	9

Exhibit 20 shows the rate of offenses for driving under the influence of an intoxicant (DUII) per 10,000 people for Lane County and for Oregon as a whole. Since 1993, Lane County has shown a lower rate of occurrence for DUII offenses than was reported statewide. Lane County DUII rates decreased by 32% from 1991 to 2002, and statewide rates decreased 27%. Both statewide and Lane County rates have remained fairly stable since 1998.

Exhibit 20
LEDS: DUII Offense Rates

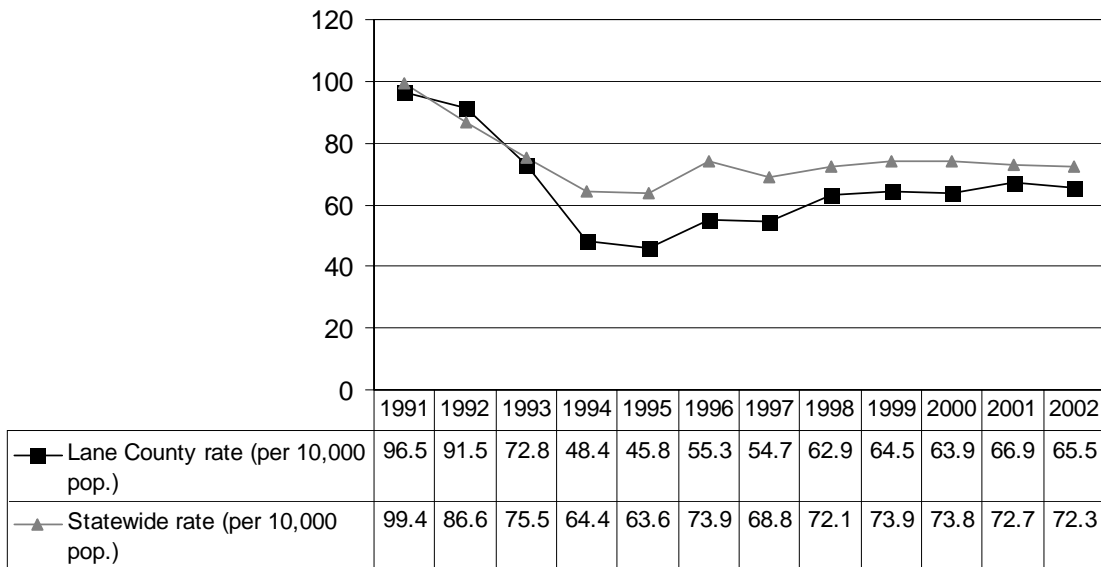
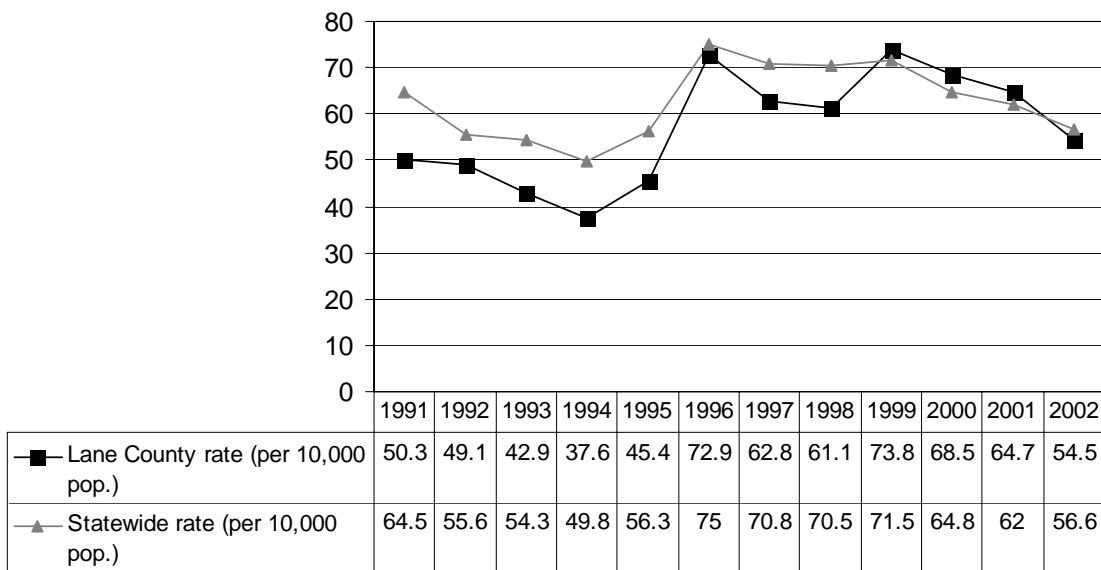


Exhibit 21 displays juvenile liquor law arrest rates per 10,000 people for Lane County and for Oregon as a whole. Both statewide and Lane County rates have shown a large degree of variation between years, with somewhat parallel trajectories. Lane County juvenile arrest rates show spikes in 1996 and 1999. It is possible that changes in rates may be driven by shifts in law enforcement policy or practice.

Exhibit 21
LEDS: Juvenile Liquor Law Arrest Rates



Marijuana and Other Illicit Drug Indicators

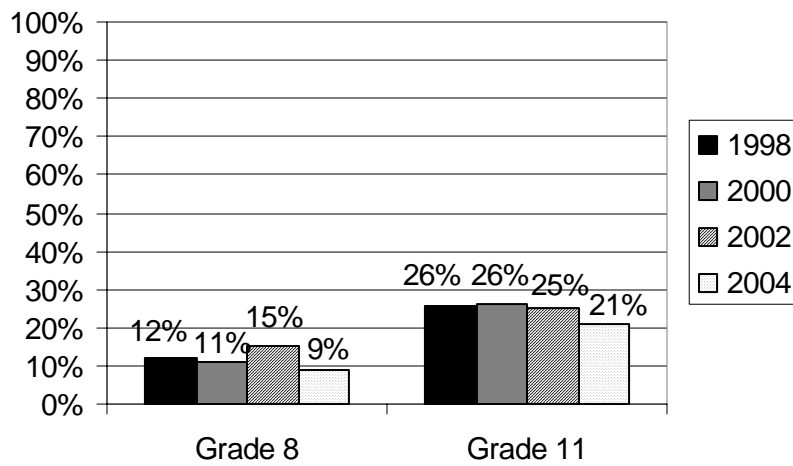
Summary of Key Findings

- An increased number of Grade 8 youth reported that regular marijuana use posed a *great risk*.
- Increased numbers of both Grade 8 and 11 youth reported that marijuana use was *very wrong* or *wrong*.
- About 4 out of 5 adult respondents reported that it was *very wrong* or *wrong* for high school aged youth to smoke marijuana.
- Responses indicated some increase in difficulty in obtaining marijuana for Grade 8 youth.
- From 1998 to 2005, a decreasing number of adult respondents reported that drug laws were not adequately enforced and that drug abuse was growing.
- Since 1994, Lane County has shown a higher rate of occurrence for drug offenses and juvenile drug arrests than was reported statewide.

30-Day Use

OHT respondents were asked about their use of marijuana during the previous 30 days. Exhibit 22 shows the percent of respondents reporting any use of marijuana in the 30-day period. Marijuana use was fairly stable over time.

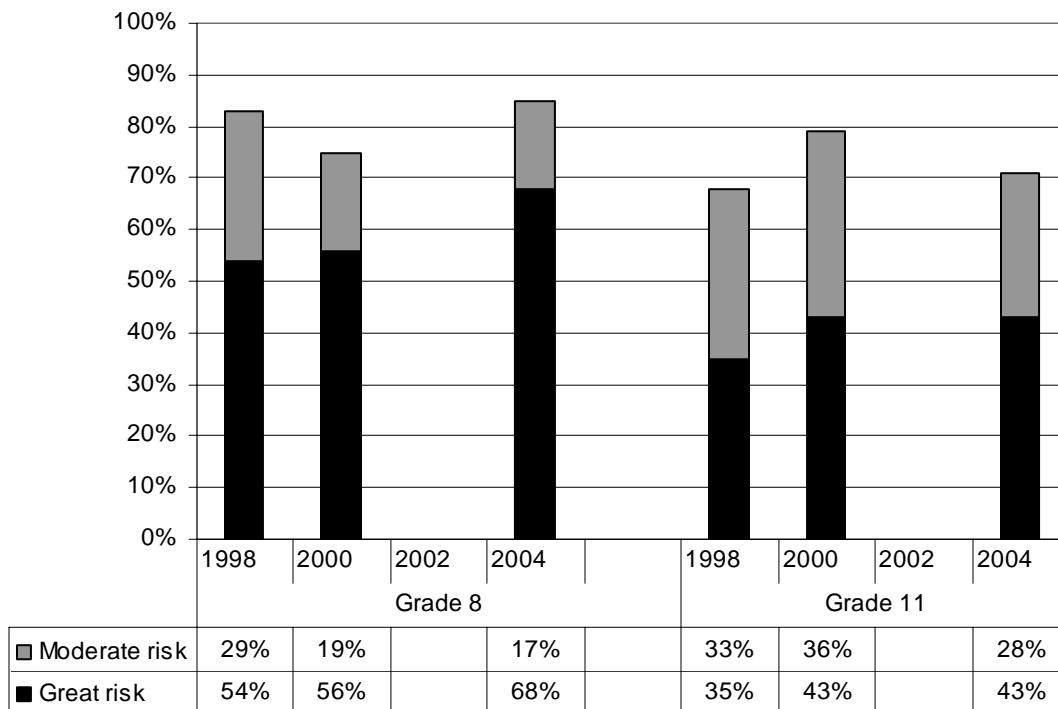
Exhibit 22
Youth Survey: 30-Day Use of Marijuana



Perceived Risk of Harm

OHT respondents were asked the question, “How much do people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they smoke marijuana regularly?” (Respondents were not asked this question in 2002.) Responses were fairly stable over time; an increased number of Grade 8 youth responded *great risk* from 1998 to 2004.

Exhibit 23
Youth Survey: Perceived Risk of Harm Due to Marijuana Use



In 2005, Lane Community Adult Survey respondents were asked their perception of the risk of harm in smoking marijuana *occasionally*. (Note that OHT respondents were asked about the effects of *regular* marijuana use.) Slightly more than half of adult respondents (53%) felt it was a *great risk* or *moderate risk*.

Exhibit 24
Adult Survey 2005: Perceived Risk of Harm Due to Marijuana Use

	Percent
Great risk	25
Moderate risk	28
Slight risk	25
No risk	16
Don't know	5

Lane Community Adult Survey respondents in 2005 were also asked, "How much do you think high school aged youth risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they try marijuana once or twice?" Slightly less than half of respondents (47%) felt it was a *great risk* or *moderate risk* for youth to try marijuana.¹

Exhibit 25
Adult Survey 2005: Perceived Risk of Harm of Youth Marijuana Use

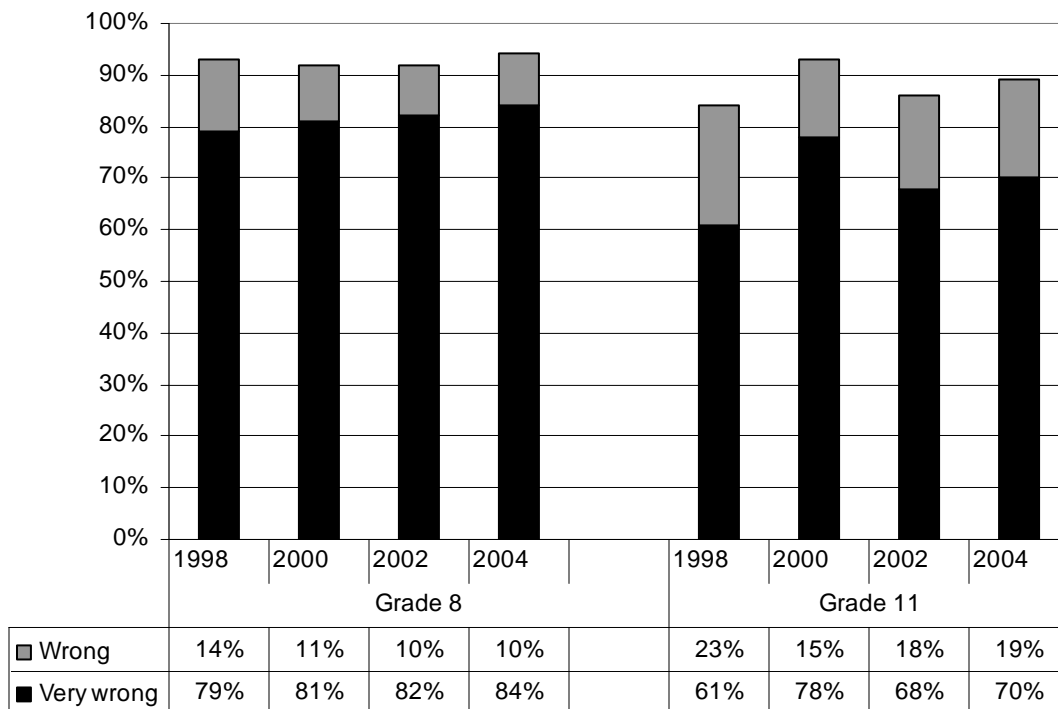
	Percent
Great risk	24
Moderate risk	23
Slight risk	32
No risk	20
Don't know	2

¹ OHT respondents were not asked a comparable question in 2004, however the same question was asked in the 2002 survey. In 2002, 56% of Grade 8 youth and 32% of Grade 11 youth reported that trying marijuana once or twice was a great or moderate risk.

Adult/Parental Disapproval

OHT respondents were asked the question, “How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke marijuana?” The perception of parental disapproval among Grade 8 youth remained stable over time, and was higher for Grade 8 than Grade 11 youth. Among Grade 11 youth, the number responding *very wrong* increased in 2000, but the increase was not sustained in 2002 and 2004.

Exhibit 26
Youth Survey: Perceived Parental Disapproval of Marijuana Use



In 2005, adult survey respondents were asked their degree of disapproval of high school aged youth smoking marijuana. Eight-six percent of respondents indicated that it was *very wrong* or *wrong* for youth to smoke marijuana.

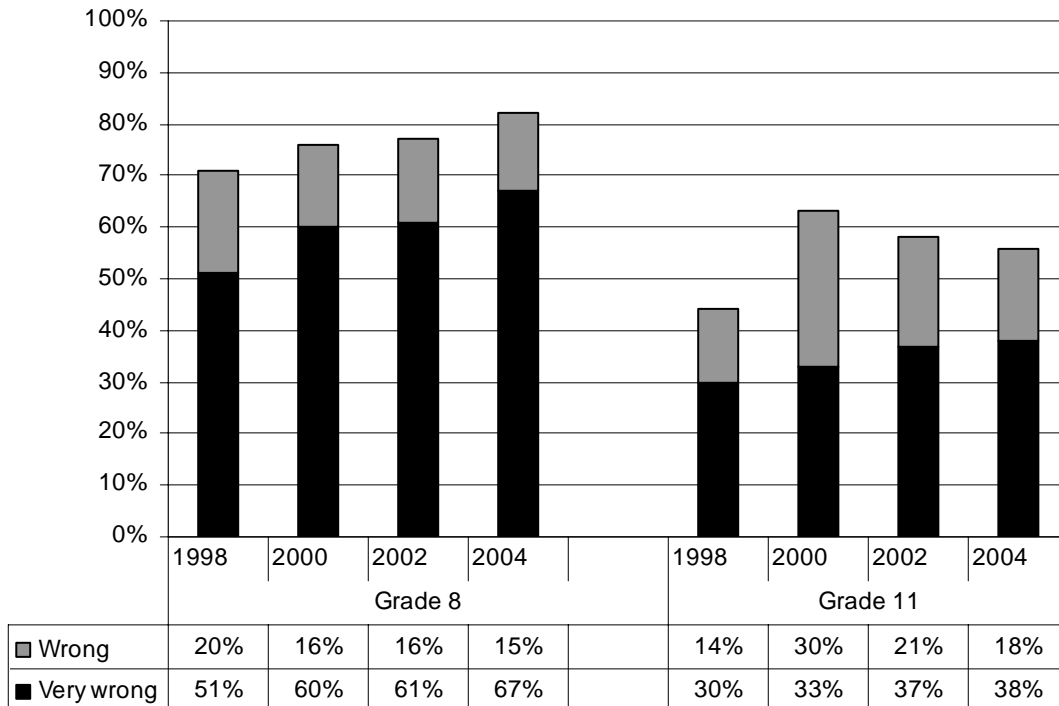
Exhibit 27
Adult Survey 2005: Disapproval of Youth Marijuana Use

	Percent
Very wrong	65
Wrong	21
Slightly wrong	10
Not wrong at all	3
Don't know/ No answer	1

Individual/Peer Disapproval

OHT respondents were asked the question, “How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to smoke marijuana?” From 1998 to 2004, increased numbers of both Grade 8 and 11 youth reported that marijuana use was *very wrong* or *wrong*.

Exhibit 28
Youth Survey: Personal Disapproval of Youth Marijuana Use



Adult survey respondents were asked whether it was acceptable among their friends and acquaintances to smoke marijuana. Two-thirds of respondents reported that marijuana use was not acceptable in their social circles.

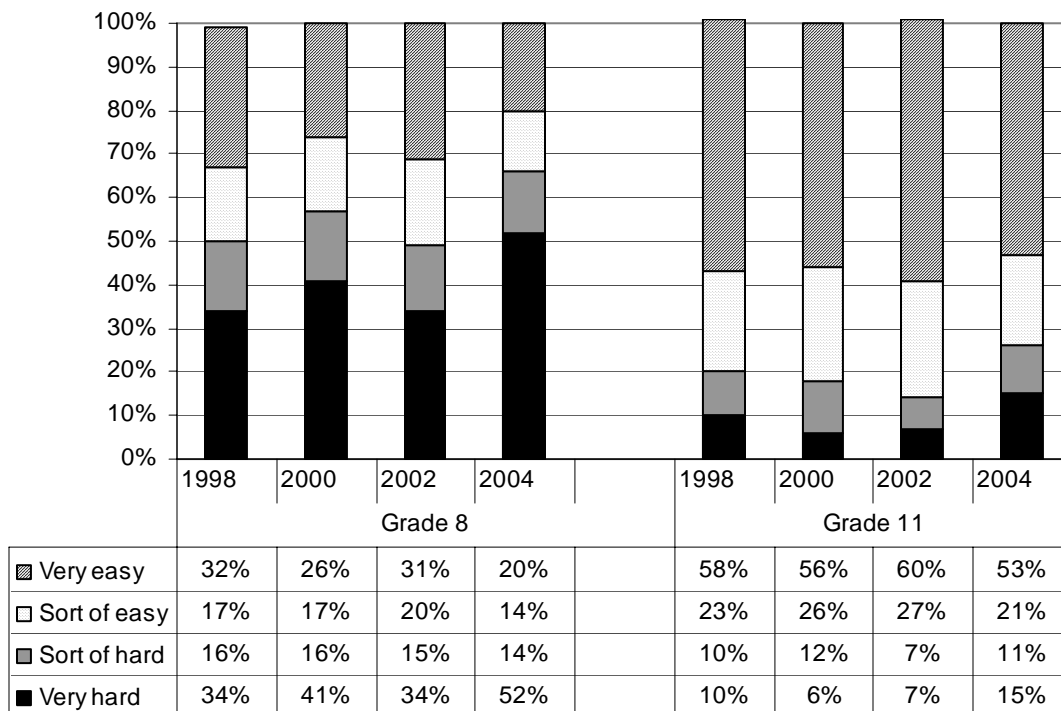
Exhibit 29
Adult Survey 2005: Social Acceptance of Marijuana Use

	Percent
Yes	23
No	64
Depends on situation	11
Don't know	2

Perceived Availability and Enforcement

OHT respondents were asked how easy it would be for them to obtain marijuana. As shown in Exhibit 29, responses indicated some increase in difficulty for Grade 8 youth from 1998 to 2004; Grade 11 access to marijuana did not change substantially from 1998 to 2004.

Exhibit 30
Youth Survey: Degree of Difficulty Obtaining Marijuana



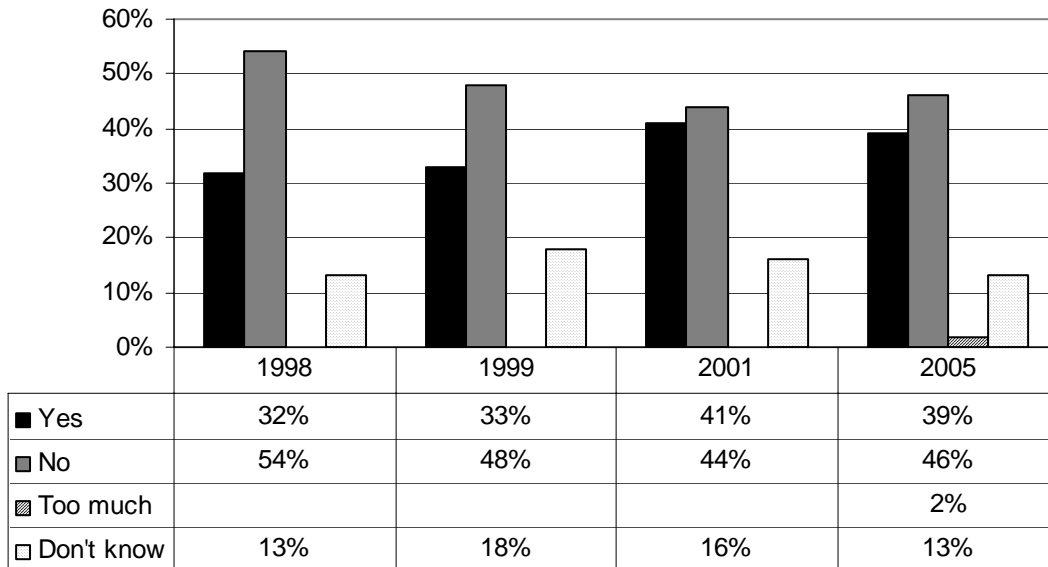
In 2005, adult survey respondents were asked the questions, “If you wanted to get [marijuana/methamphetamine/heroin], how easy would it be?” About half of respondents reported that marijuana would be *very easy* or *sort of easy* for them to find; one-third felt that methamphetamine would be *very easy* or *sort of easy*; and just under 1 in 5 reported that heroin would be *very easy* or *sort of easy*.

Exhibit 31
Adult Survey 2005: Degree of Difficulty Obtaining Drugs

	Marijuana (%)	Meth (%)	Heroin (%)
Very hard	21	30	39
Sort of hard	10	12	11
Sort of easy	16	10	8
Very easy	33	21	10
Don't know/ No answer	20	27	31

Adult survey respondents were asked their perceptions of whether existing drug laws were adequately enforced in their community. In 1998, the majority of respondents felt that drug laws were not adequately enforced. From 1998 to 2005, respondents grew increasingly evenly divided as to whether adequate enforcement existed.

Exhibit 32
Adult Survey: Adequate Enforcement of Drug Laws



Other Illicit Drug Indicators

Adult survey respondents were asked, “In your community, is there more, less, or about the same amount of drug abuse as there was a year ago?” From 1998 to 2005, respondents became less likely to report that drug abuse was growing, and increasingly likely to respond *don't know*.

Exhibit 33
Adult Survey: Change in Drug Abuse in the Community

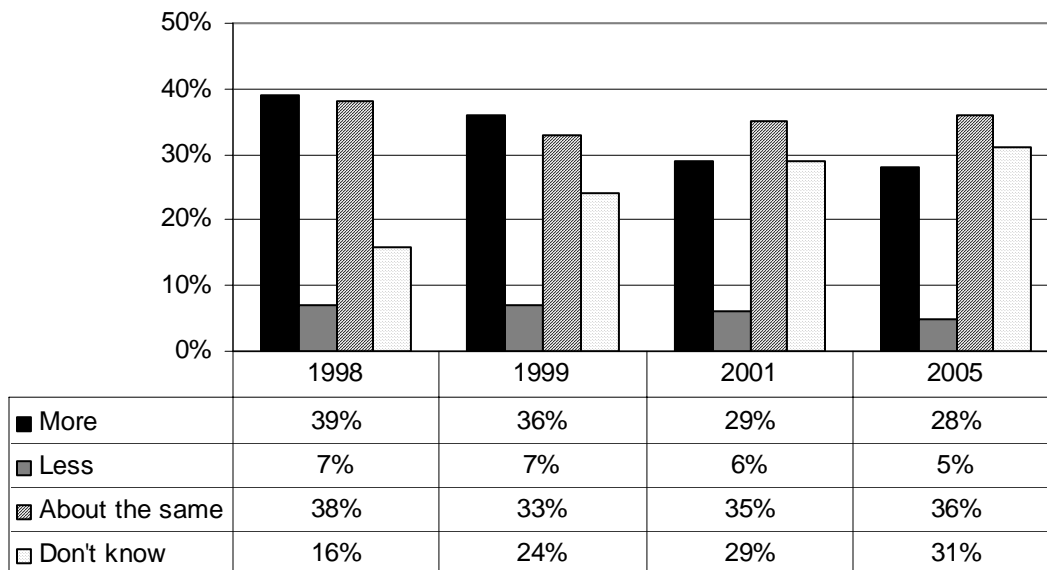
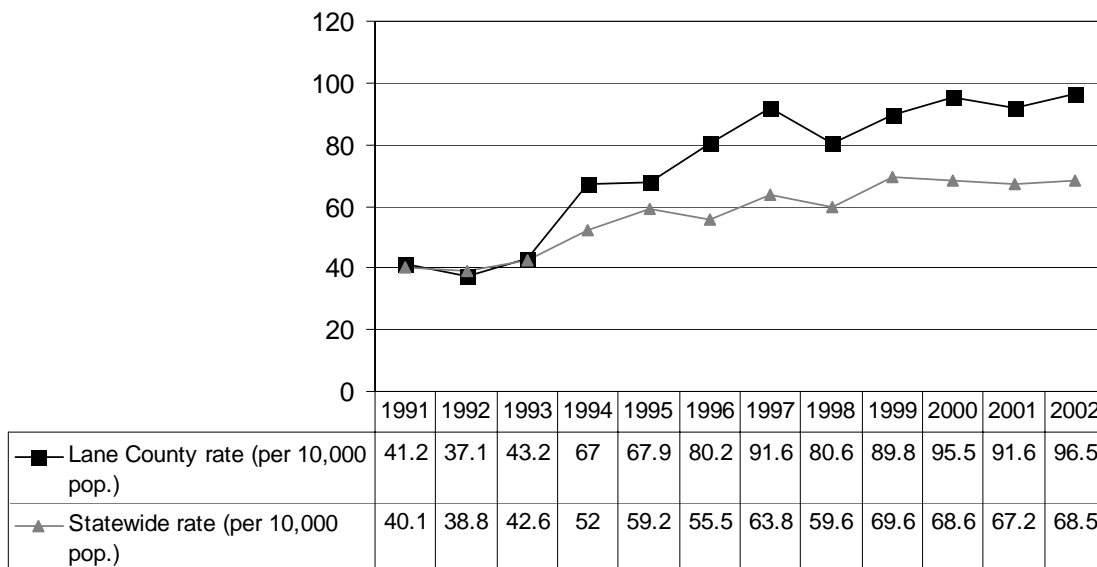


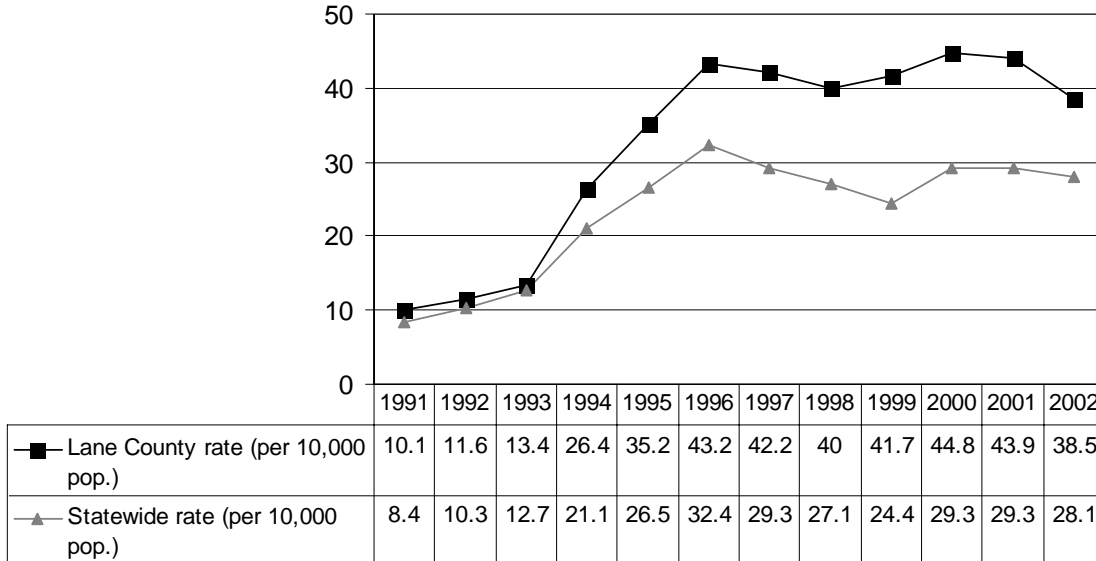
Exhibit 33 displays drug offense rates per 10,000 people for Lane County and for Oregon as a whole. Since 1994, Lane County has shown a higher rate of occurrence for drug offenses than was reported statewide. Lane County drug offense rates increased 134% from 1991 to 2002, while statewide rates increased 71%.

Exhibit 34
LEDS: Drug Offense Rates



In juvenile drug arrest rates, Lane County has also shown a higher rate of occurrence than was reported statewide since 1994. Both rates more than doubled between 1991 and 2002, with Lane County increasing at a higher rate.

Exhibit 35
LEDS: Juvenile Drug Arrest Rates



Comparison Across Substances

Oregon Healthy Teen Survey

OHT survey responses revealed differences in students' behaviors and beliefs related to tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana. Exhibits 26 to 40 display results for 2004 only.

- Across years and grades, 30-day substance use was highest for alcohol, and similar for tobacco and marijuana.
- Across years and grades, the perceived risk of harm was higher for tobacco use than for alcohol or marijuana, though in 2004 the perceived risk due to marijuana use approached the perceived risk of tobacco use for Grade 8 students (85% a *great risk* or *moderate risk* v 92%).
- Across years and grades, perceived parental disapproval was lowest for alcohol use, and similar for tobacco and marijuana.
- In 1998, personal disapproval of substance use among Grade 8 students was similar for alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana; by 2004 personal disapproval had increased for tobacco and to a lesser extent, marijuana. In 1998, Grade 11 disapproval was lowest for alcohol use, and similar for tobacco and marijuana. By 2004, Grade 11 disapproval was highest for tobacco use.
- Substances remained substantially easier for Grade 11 youth than for Grade 8 youth to obtain.
 - In 1998, Grade 8 youth reported that alcohol and tobacco were similarly easy to obtain, with marijuana more difficult. By 2004, tobacco was increasingly difficult to obtain, only slightly easier than marijuana, and alcohol was the easiest to obtain. All 3 substances were harder for Grade 8 youth to obtain in 2004 than in 1998.

- In 1998, all 3 substances were easy for Grade 11 youth to obtain, with tobacco somewhat easier than alcohol and marijuana. In 2004, youth continued to report ease in obtaining substances, though tobacco had increased in difficulty, leaving alcohol as the substance easiest for Grade 11 youth to obtain.

Exhibit 36
Youth Survey 2004: 30-Day Substance Use

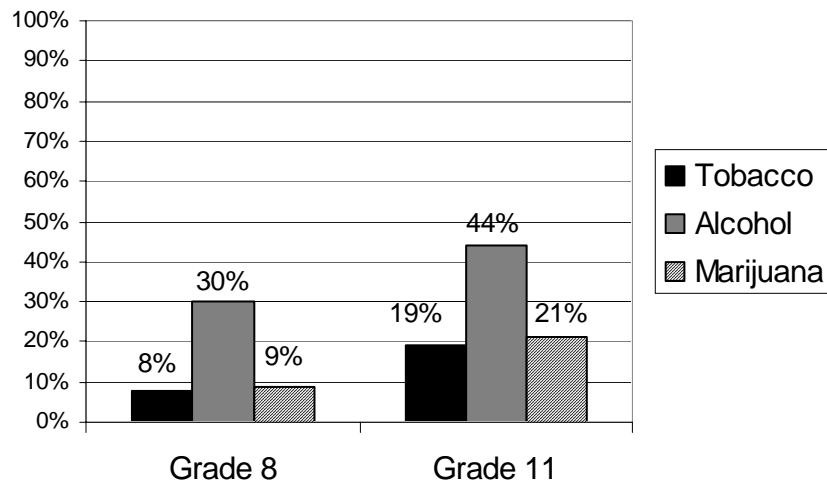


Exhibit 37
Youth Survey 2004: Perceived Risk of Harm Due to Substance Use

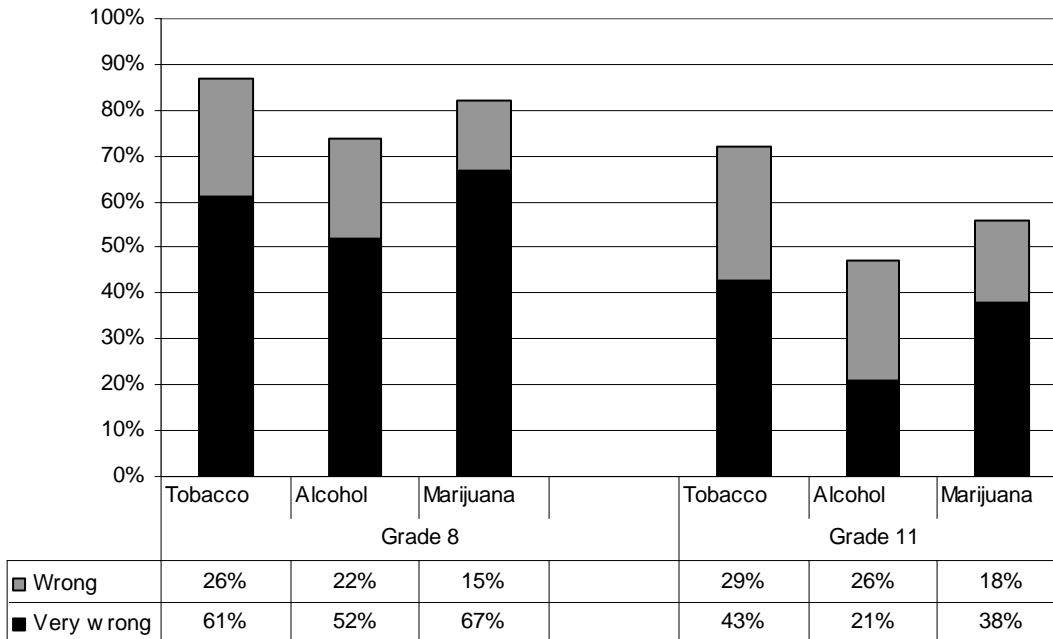


Exhibit 38
Youth Survey 2004: Perceived Parental Disapproval of Substance Use

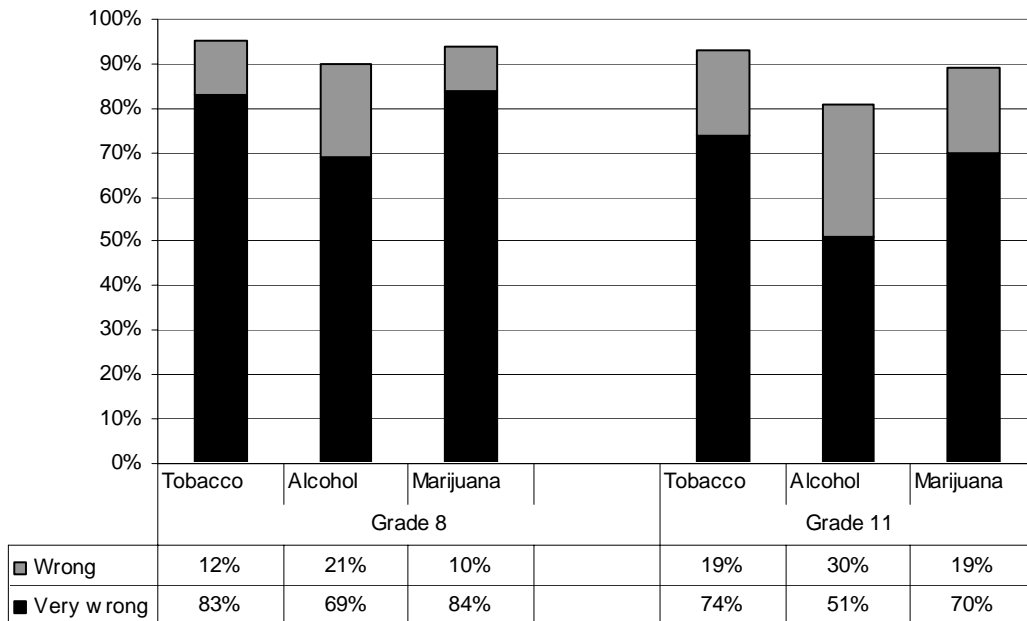


Exhibit 39
Youth Survey 2004: Personal Disapproval of Substance Use

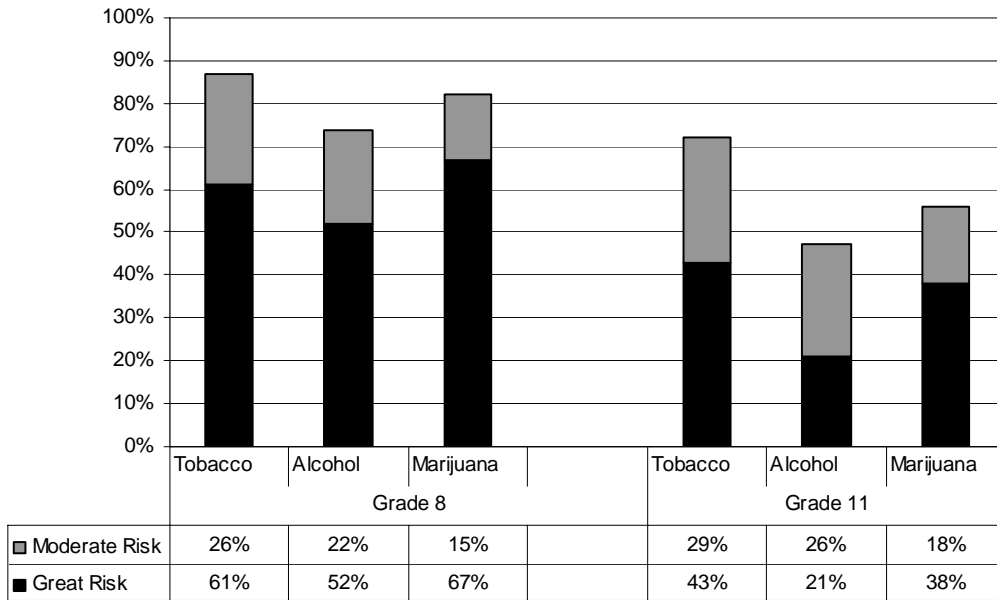
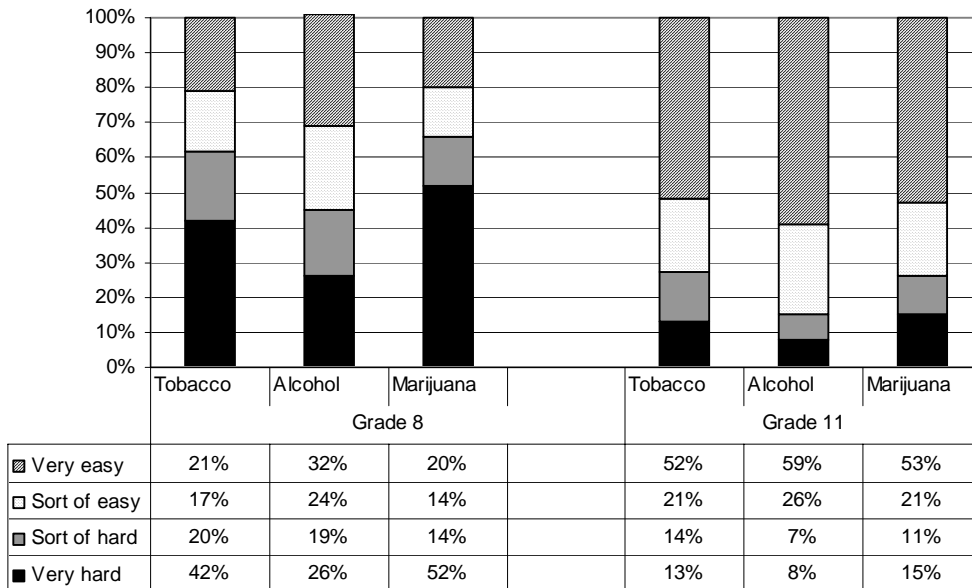


Exhibit 40
Youth Survey 2004: Degree of Difficulty Obtaining Substances

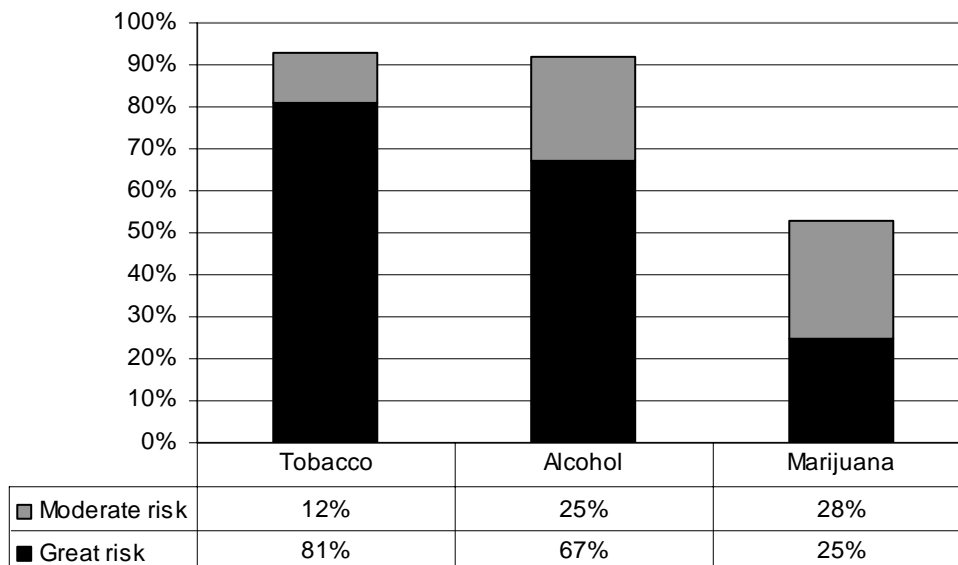


Lane County Community Adult Survey

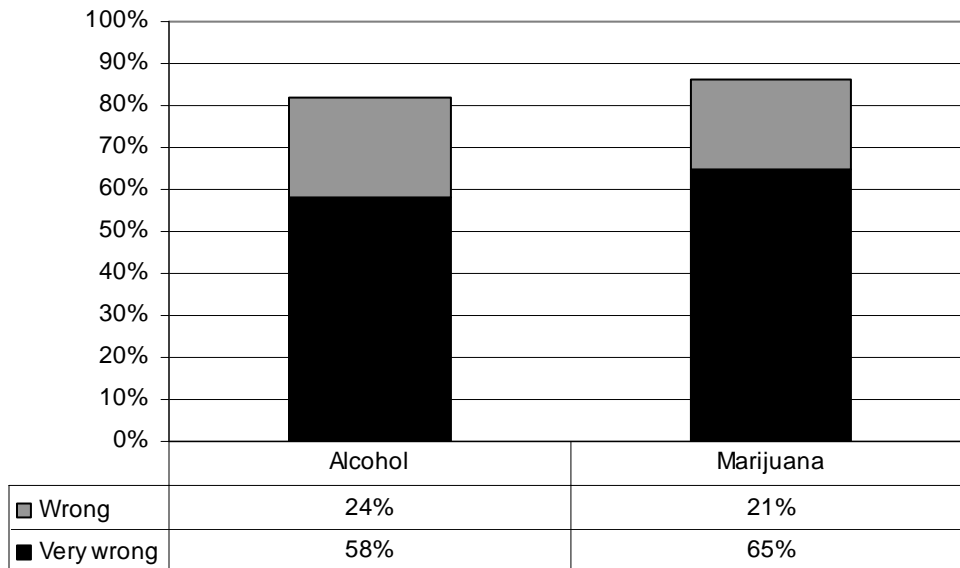
For adult survey respondents, both differences and similarities appeared in items related to alcohol and marijuana. Exhibits 41 to 44 display results for 2005 only.

- In 2005, respondents were much more likely to report that heavy alcohol use was a *great risk* or *moderate risk* than to report that occasional marijuana use was a *great risk* or *moderate risk* (92% v 53%).
- In 2005, similar percentages of respondents disapproved of youth alcohol use (responded *wrong* or *very wrong*) and youth marijuana use (82% v 86%).
- In 2005, approximately two-thirds of respondents reported that drunkenness and marijuana use were unacceptable in their social circles (69% and 64%).
- Across years, more respondents felt that drug laws were not adequately enforced than alcohol laws.

Exhibit 41
Adult Survey 2005: Perceived Risk of Harm Due to Substance Use



**Exhibit 42
Adult Survey 2005: Disapproval of Youth Substance Use**



**Exhibit 43
Adult Survey 2005: Social Acceptance of Drunkenness and Marijuana Use**

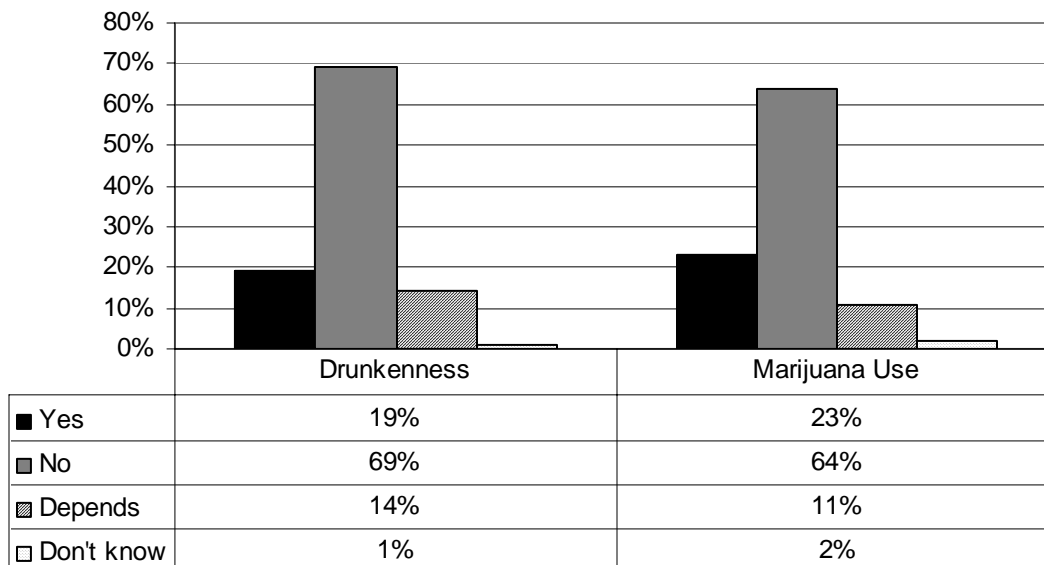
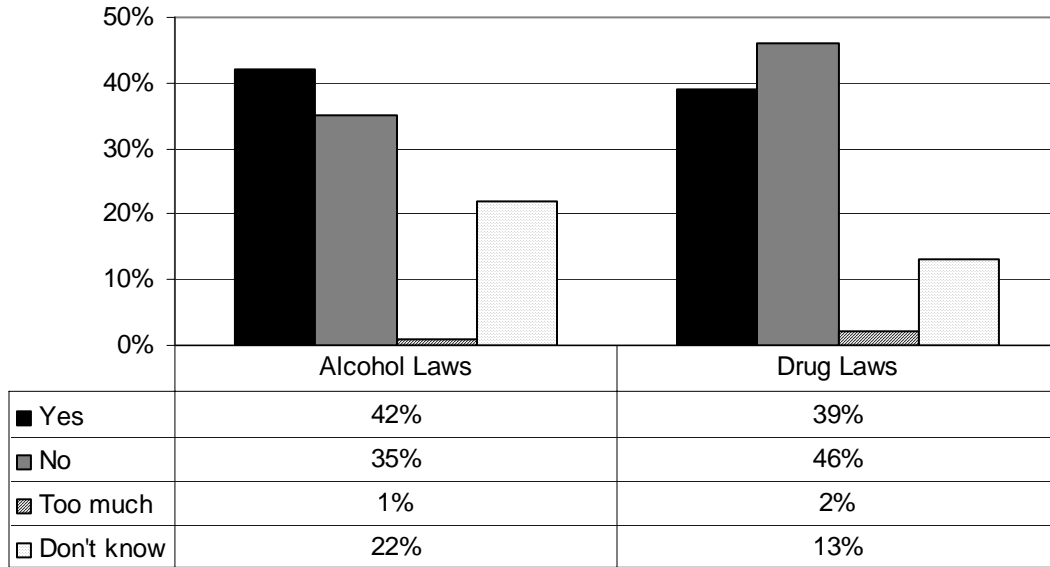


Exhibit 44
Adult Survey 2005: Adequate Enforcement of Alcohol and Drug Laws



Community Prevention Indicators

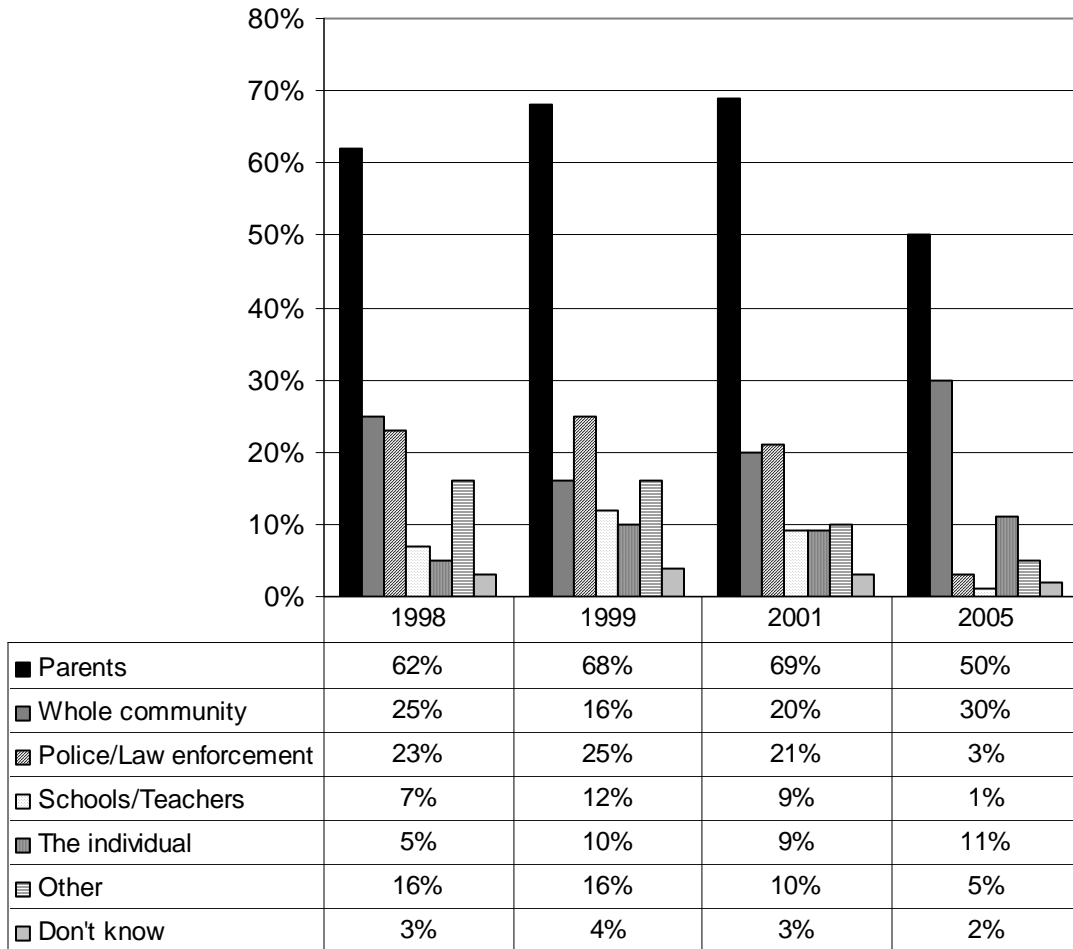
In 2005, Lane Community Adult Survey respondents were asked, “Who do you think influences adolescents the most when it comes to making choices about substance use?” The majority of respondents felt that friends or peers were the most influential in adolescent substance use choices. One-third felt that parents were the most influential.

Exhibit 45
Adult Survey 2005: Youth Influences in Substance Use Choices

	Percent
Parents	33
Friends/ Peers	53
Teachers	1
Media/ Celebrities	8
Other	3
Don't know/ No answer	2

Adult survey respondents in all years were asked, “Who do you think should be primarily responsible for the prevention of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use in your community?” However, differences in data collection methods resulted in differing outcomes. It appears that respondents in 1998-2001 were instructed to select as many of the response categories as they felt applied. In 2005, respondents were simply asked the survey question, and most followed the survey pattern of selecting one option from the list of responses (a small number choose more than one, and these were reported as responses of *Other*). In all survey years, however, respondents were most likely to select parents as the community members most responsible for substance use prevention.

Exhibit 46
Adult Survey: Responsibility for Substance Abuse Prevention



Adult survey respondents were evenly split on the question, “If you wanted to join a group of people interested in preventing substance abuse in your community, would you know how?”

Exhibit 47
Adult Survey 2005: Awareness of Substance Prevention Groups

	Percent
Yes	50
No	50

Gambling Indicators

In 2005, a series of questions related to gambling were added to the adult community survey. No comparison data across years are available.

Summary of Key Findings

- Little consensus existed on any of the gambling indicators; no opinion received strong majority support for any of the measures.
- Overall, 8% of respondents reported experiencing at least one problem related to gambling in the previous year.
- A quarter of all respondents reported knowing someone personally who they believed to have a gambling problem.

Perceived Risk of Harm

Respondents were asked, “How much do you think gambling (for example, betting on sports, playing cards for money, playing the Lottery) poses a risk for high school aged youth?” A slight majority (55%) perceived gambling as a *great risk* or *moderate risk* for youth.

Exhibit 48
Adult Survey 2005: Risk to Youth Due to Gambling

	Percent
Great risk	19
Moderate risk	36
Slight risk	30
No risk	8
Don't know/ No answer	8

Availability

Respondents were asked, “How easy would it be for high school aged youth to participate in organized gambling (for example, the Lottery, slot machines, online casinos) in your community?” A slight majority (52%) reported that it would be *very easy* or *sort of easy* for youth to participate in organized gambling.

Exhibit 49
Adult Survey 2005: Youth’s Degree of Difficulty Accessing Gambling

	Percent
Very hard	12
Sort of hard	20
Sort of easy	27
Very easy	25
Don’t know/ No answer	17

Respondents were asked, “If you wanted to play in a poker tournament with at least a \$20 buy-in, how easy would it be for you to do so?” A slight majority (54%) reported that it would be *very easy* or *sort of easy* to find a higher-stakes poker game.

Exhibit 50
Adult Survey 2005: Personal Degree of Difficulty Accessing Poker

	Percent
Very hard	17
Sort of hard	10
Sort of easy	19
Very easy	35
Don’t know/ No answer	20

Individual Disapproval

Respondents were asked, “Generally speaking, what is your attitude toward people who gamble for money at least once a week?” While more than one-third (38%) had *very*

unfavorable or *unfavorable* attitudes toward gamblers, a small majority (55%) held no opinion.

Exhibit 51
Adult Survey 2005: Attitude toward Gamblers

	Percent
Very unfavorable	11
Unfavorable	27
Neutral or no opinion	55
Favorable	5
Very favorable	1
Don't know/ No answer	2

Past Year Gambling Problem Behaviors

To examine the prevalence of gambling problems among Lane County respondents, the survey utilized DSM-IV criteria for pathological gambling diagnoses. The subclinical category of “problem gambler” is not defined with universal consensus; some gambling researchers define problem gambling as meeting 1 to 4 of the diagnostic criteria, while others define it as meeting 3 to 4 criteria (Shaffer, Hall, & Vander Bilt, 1997). Problem gambling rates by number of criteria endorsed are separated in Exhibit 42 so that the rates can be examined using either cutoff point. Overall, 8% of respondents reported experiencing at least one problem related to gambling in the previous year.

Exhibit 52
Adult Survey 2005: Past Year Problem Gambling Rates

	Percent
Non-gambler (no gambling in the past 12 months)	66.2
Recreational gambler (gambled in past 12 months, but no gambling problem symptoms)	25.8
Problem gambler	
• Met 1 to 2 criteria	7.2
• Met 3 to 4 criteria	.5
Probable pathological gambler (5+ symptoms)	.3

Other Gambling Indicators

Respondents were asked, “In your community, do you believe there are more, less, or about the same amount of gambling problems (e.g., crimes, lost relationships, debt) as there were a year ago?” The highest percentage of respondents felt that the rate of gambling problems had stayed *about the same*; almost no respondents felt that gambling problems had decreased.

Exhibit 53
Adult Survey 2005: Changes in Gambling in Past Year

	Percent
More	30
Less	3
About the same	38
Don't know/ No answer	30

Respondents were asked if they knew someone who they believed to have a gambling problem. A quarter of all respondents reported knowing someone personally who they believed to have a gambling problem.

Exhibit 54
Adult Survey 2005: Personal Contact with Problem Gambler

	Percent
No	70
Yes	25
• Friend/Relative	• 16
• Coworker	• 5
• Partner/Spouse	• 2
• Self	• 2
Refused	5

Respondents were asked how aware they were about efforts to reduce the rate of problem gambling in Lane County. A slight majority (54%) reported they were *very aware* or *somewhat aware* of these efforts.

Exhibit 55
Adult Survey 2005: Awareness of Gambling Problem Efforts

	Percent
Very aware	11
Somewhat aware	43
Not at all aware	45
Don't know/ No answer	2

References

- Arthur, M.W., Hawkins, J.D., Pollard, J.A., Catalano, R.F., & Baglioni, A.J., Jr. (2002). Measuring risk and protective factors for substance use, delinquency, and other adolescent problem behaviors: The Communities that care youth survey. *Evaluation Review, 26*(6), 355–381.
- Biglan, A., Ary, D.V., Smolkowski, K., Duncan, T.E., & Black, C. (2000). A randomized control trial of a community intervention to prevent adolescent tobacco use. *Tobacco Control, 9*, 24–32.
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- Metzler, C.W., Biglan, A., Ary, D.V., & Li, F. (1998). The stability and validity of early adolescents' reports of parenting constructs. *Journal of Family Psychology, 12*(4), 600–619.
- Shaffer, H.J., Hall, M.N., & Vander Bilt, J. (1997). Estimating the prevalence of disordered gambling behavior in the United States: A meta-analysis. Boston, MA: Harvard Medical School Division on Addictions.

Appendix A

Lane County Community Survey Results

Unless otherwise noted, all responses are reported in percentages.

Tobacco Indicators

1. How much do people risk harming their health if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?

	1998 (N=500)	1999 (N=500)	2001 (N=504)	2005 (N=387)
Great risk	76	76	78	81
Moderate risk	19	18	18	12
Slight risk	3	2	3	3
No risk	1	1	1	2
Don't know/No answer	1	2	1	2

2. How harmful do you think it is for children to breathe second hand smoke?

	1998 (N=500)	1999 (N=500)	2001 (N=504)	2005 (N=387)
Very harmful	73	74	73	79
Somewhat harmful	20	19	21	15
Not very harmful	3	4	3	1
Not harmful at all	1	2	1	3
Don't know/No answer	3	2	2	2

3. How harmful do you think it is for adults to breathe second hand smoke?

	1998 (N=500)	1999 (N=500)	2001 (N=504)	2005 (N=387)
Very harmful	65	62	66	72
Somewhat harmful	27	29	26	22
Not very harmful	5	5	3	3
Not harmful at all	2	2	2	2
Don't know/No answer	2	1	3	2

*Asked as "How harmful do you think it is to one's own health to breathe secondhand smoke?" prior to 2005

Alcohol Indicators

4. How much do people risk harming their health if they have 4 or 5 drinks of an alcoholic beverage daily?

	1998 (N=500)	1999 (N=500)	2001 (N=504)	2005 (N=387)
Great risk	69	73	69	67
Moderate risk	26	22	24	25
Slight risk	4	3	4	3
No risk	0	1	1	1
Don't know/No answer	2	0	1	3

5. Do you think it is very wrong, wrong, slightly wrong, or not wrong at all for high school aged youth to drink alcohol?

	2005 (N=387)
Very wrong	58
Wrong	24
Slightly wrong	12
Not wrong at all	3
Don't know/No answer	3

6. Among your friends and people you know, is it OK to get drunk?

	1998 (N=500)	1999 (N=500)	2001 (N=504)	2005 (N=387)
Yes	20	15	29	16
No	68	67	63	69
Depends on situation	10	16	7	14
Don't know/No answer	2	1	1	1

In 1998-2001 asked as "is it socially acceptable . . ."

7. **How easy do you think it would be for high school aged youth to obtain alcohol in your community?**

	1998 (N=500)	1999 (N=500)	2001 (N=504)	2005 (N=387)
Very hard	2	2	2	3
Sort of hard	5	7	9	12
Sort of easy	25	29	25	26
Very easy	65	56	60	50
Don't know/No answer	4	6	4	9

8. **In your community, do you think there is adequate enforcement of existing laws that deal with alcohol?**

	1998 (N=500)	1999 (N=500)	2001 (N=504)	2005 (N=387)
Yes, adequate	49	46	53	42
No, not enough	43	40	34	35
Too much				1
Don't know/No answer	8	14	13	22

9. **In the past 12 months have you tried to stop someone from driving under the influence (of drugs/alcohol)?**

	2005 (N=387)
Yes	24
No	67
Was not in that situation	9

10. a. **Would you be willing to pay extra for wine or beer if all profits went to support local prevention and treatment services?**

	2005 (N=387)
Yes	54
No	37
Depends	5
Don't know/No answer	4

b. [If yes:] Would you be willing to pay [stated amount] for each serving of wine or beer?

	2005 (N=387)
Extra 5 cents	23
Extra 10 cents	26
Extra 25 cents	15
More than 25 cents	33
Don't know/No answer	2

Illicit Drug Indicators

11. How much do you think people risk harming their health if they smoke marijuana occasionally?

	2005 (N=387)
Great risk	25
Moderate risk	28
Slight risk	25
No risk	16
Don't know/No answer	5

12. How much do you think high school aged youth risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they try marijuana once or twice?

	2005 (N=387)
Great risk	24
Moderate risk	23
Slight risk	32
No risk	20
Don't know/No answer	2

13. Do you think it is very wrong, wrong, slightly wrong, or not wrong at all for high school aged youth to smoke marijuana?

	2005 (N=387)
Very wrong	65
Wrong	21
Slightly wrong	10
Not wrong at all	3
Don't know/No answer	1

14. Among your friends and people you know, is it OK to smoke marijuana?

	2005 (N=387)
Yes	23
No	64
Depends on situation	11
Don't know/No answer	2

15. If you wanted to get some marijuana, how easy would it be for you to get some?

	2005 (N=387)
Very hard	21
Sort of hard	10
Sort of easy	16
Very easy	33
Don't know/No answer	20

16. If you wanted to get methamphetamines, how easy would it be?

	2005 (N=387)
Very hard	30
Sort of hard	12
Sort of easy	10
Very easy	21
Don't know/No answer	27

17. If you wanted to get heroin, how easy would it be?

	2005 (N=387)
Very hard	39
Sort of hard	11
Sort of easy	8
Very easy	10
Don't know/No answer	31

18. In your community, do you think there is adequate enforcement of existing laws that deal with drugs?

	1998 (N=500)	1999 (N=500)	2001 (N=504)	2005 (N=387)
Yes, adequate	32	33	41	39
No, not enough	54	48	43	46
Too much				2
Don't know/No Answer	13	18	16	13

19. In your community, is there more, less or about the same amount of drug abuse as there was a year ago?

	1998 (N=500)	1999 (N=500)	2001 (N=504)	2005 (N=387)
More	39	36	29	28
Less	7	7	6	5
About the same	38	33	35	36
Don't know/No answer	16	24	29	31

Response categories for 1998-2001 were collapsed for comparison; originally included *much more*, *somewhat more*, *much less*, and *somewhat less*.

Community Prevention Indicators

20. Who do you think influences adolescents the most when it comes to making choices about substance use?

	2005 (N=387)
Parents	33
Friends/Peers	53
Teachers	1
Media/Celebrities	8
Other	3
Don't know/No Answer	2

21. Who do you think should be primarily responsible for the prevention of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use in your community?

	1998 (N=500)	1999 (N=500)	2001 (N=504)	2005 (N=387)
Parents	62	68	69	50
Community as a whole	25	16	20	30
Police or law enforcement	23	25	21	3
Schools or teachers	7	12	9	1
The individual	5	10	9	11
Other	16	16	10	5
Don't know	3	4	3	2

Response categories and data collection methods differed in 2005 from previous years.

22. If you wanted to join a group of people interested in preventing substance abuse in your community, would you know how?

	2005 (N=387)
Yes	50
No	50

Gambling Indicators

23. How much do you think gambling (for example, betting on sports, playing cards for money, playing the Lottery) poses a risk for high school aged youth?

	2005 (N=387)
Great risk	19
Moderate risk	36
Slight risk	30
No risk	8
Don't know/No answer	8

24. How easy would it be for high school aged youth to participate in organized gambling (for example, the Lottery, slot machines, online casinos) in your community?

	2005 (N=387)
Very hard	12
Sort of hard	20
Sort of easy	27
Very easy	25
Don't know/No answer	17

25. If you wanted to play in a poker tournament with at least a \$20 buy-in, how easy would it be for you to do so?

	2005 (N=387)
Very hard	17
Sort of hard	10
Sort of easy	19
Very easy	35
Don't know/No answer	20

26. Generally speaking, what is your attitude toward people who gamble for money at least once a week?

	2005 (N=387)
Very favorable	1
Favorable	5
Neutral or no opinion	55
Unfavorable	27
Very unfavorable	11
Don't know/No Answer	2

27. In your community, do you believe there are more, less, or about the same amount of gambling problems (e.g., crimes, lost relationships, debt) as there was a year ago?

	2005 (N=387)
More	30
Less	3
About the same	38
Don't know/No answer	30

28. Have you gambled for money in the past 12 months?

	2005 (N=387)
Yes	34
No	66

[If yes] Please answer the next questions using yes or no.

During the past 12 months, have you. . .	N	Yes	No
spent a lot of time thinking or talking about your gambling?	131	5	95
needed to gamble more often or in larger amounts to get the same enjoyment or high?	131	1	99
tried to cut back on your gambling?	131	9	91
had a hard time staying still or got mad when you could not gamble?	131	2	98
gambled to get away from your problems or to feel better?	131	3	97
tried to “win back” your losses by going back another day to gamble?	131	9	91
lied about how much time you spent gambling or about how much you lost?	131	3	95
paid for your gambling with bad checks, someone else’s money or with something that did not belong to you?	131	1	99
had problems at home, work, school or with your friends because of your gambling?	131	2	98
borrowed or gotten money from others to pay for your gambling?	131	3	97

[Past year gambling problem responses categorized]

	2005 (N=387)
Non-gambler (no gambling in the past 12 months)	66.2
Recreational gambler (gambled in past 12 months, but no gambling problem symptoms)	25.8
Problem gambler	19
• Met 1 to 2 criteria	7.2
• Met 3 to 4 criteria	.5
Probable pathological gambler (5+ symptoms)	.3

29. a. Do you know someone who you believe has a gambling problem?

	2005 (N=387)
Yes	25
No	70
Refused	5

b. Is that person with a gambling problem yourself, a co-worker, a friend or relative or a partner or spouse?

	2005 (N=387)
Self	2
Coworker	5
Friend/Relative	16
Partner/Spouse	2
Refused	1

30. How aware would you say you are about efforts to reduce the rate of problem gambling in Lane County?

	2005 (N=387)
Not at all aware	45
Somewhat aware	43
Very aware	11
Don't know/ No answer	2

Demographic Questions

Gender:

	1998 (N=500)	1999 (N=500)	2001 (N=504)	2005 (N=387)
Male	45	48	48	38
Female	55	52	52	62

Race/Ethnicity:

	1998 (N=500)	1999 (N=500)	2001 (N=504)	2005 (N=387)
Caucasian/White	89	90	89	91
Hispanic/Latino	2	2	1	2
African American/Black	0	0	1	0
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	2	1	2
Native American	2	3	2	1
Bi/Multicultural	0	0	1	1
Other	2	0	0	1
Refused	3	2	5	3

Age:

	1998 (N=500)	1999 (N=500)	2001 (N=504)	2005 (N=387)
18 to 25	14	11	15	10
26 to 34	17	18	16	13
35 to 44	19	18	18	14
45 to 54	21	17	21	22
55 to 64	13	12	13	16
65 or older	16	22	16	26

Household income in the past 12 months:

	2005 (N=387)
\$15,000 or less	15
\$15-25,000	13
\$25-35,000	14
\$35-50,000	16
\$50-75,000	19
\$75,000 or more	15
Refused/Don't know/No answer	9

What town do you live in?

	2005 (N=387)
Eugene	58
Springfield	17
Cottage Grove	2
Creswell	4
Dexter	1
Florence	2
Junction City	2
Noti	1
Oakridge	3
Pleasant Hill	1
Veneta	2
Other	7

How long have you lived in that town?

Mean:	21 years
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Do you work in that town?

	2005 (N=387)
Yes	48
No, different town	22
No, not employed	30