

Southeast Region of Florida Coalition Logic Model- 2014

Substance Related Consequence



Substance Use Behavior



Intervening Variables



Local Contributing Factors

School Performance

Youth in the Southeast Region that engage in alcohol and marijuana use display lower levels of academic success than youth who abstain from alcohol and marijuana use.

Middle School- Mostly A's and B's

Never drank alcohol- 81.2%
 Drank in the past month- 75.7%
 Never used marijuana- 81.9%
 Used marijuana in past month- 57.7%

High School- Mostly A's and B's

Never Drank Alcohol- 82.7%
 Drank in the Past Month- 75.1%
 Never used marijuana- 82.8%
 Used marijuana in past month- 65.7%

Youth in the Southeast Region who report using alcohol and marijuana also report higher rates of skipping school.

Middle School- Skipped School in the Past Year

Never drank alcohol- 22.7%
 Drank in the past month- 45.5%
 Never used marijuana- 25.9%
 Used marijuana in past month- 61.2%

High School- Skipped Any School in the Past Year

Never Drank Alcohol- 21.2%
 Drank in the Past Month- 43.4%
 Never used marijuana- 26.1%
 Used marijuana in past month- 55.2%

Underage Drinking

15.0% of Southeast middle and 36.7% of Southeast high school students reported past 30-day alcohol use, both higher than statewide averages, (2012, FYSAS).

6.8% of Southeast middle and 17.3% of Southeast high school students reported binge drinking in the past 2 weeks, both higher than statewide averages, (2012, FYSAS).

Marijuana

4.6% of Southeast middle (higher than the statewide average) and 17.9% of Southeast high school students reported using marijuana in the past 30-days, (2012, FYSAS).

Social Access / Availability

Teens are accessing alcohol in the home and getting it from community members. High School students in the Southeast Region report their usual source of alcohol as- 8.3% took it from a family member, 43.0% someone gave it to me, 20.8% someone bought it for me, (2012, FYSAS).

Marijuana is easily accessible to youths. 38% of 8th graders, 68% of 10th graders and 82% of 12th graders nationwide report that it is fairly easy or very easy to get marijuana, (2010, Monitoring the Future).

Low Perceived Risk

Youth do not perceive a high associated risk from alcohol and marijuana use. Only 44.7% of Southeast middle and 35.8% of Southeast high school students see great risk or harm in someone drinking everyday, (2012, FYSAS). Only 64.7% of Southeast middle and 39.9% of Southeast high school students see great risk or harm in smoking marijuana regularly, (2012, FYSAS).

Parental attitudes are favorable toward Alcohol and Other Drug Use. 41% of Southeast Region youth reported a high level of risk associated with their parents' attitudes toward alcohol and other drug use, (2012, FYSAS).

Social Norms

It is common for underage drinking to occur in teen's homes. 27.8% of Southeast Region high school students report their usual drinking location as "my home", (2012, FYSAS). Parents believe this is "safer" drinking, however studies reveals that adolescents who are allowed to drink at home drink more heavily outside of the home (van der Vorst et al., 2010).

Communities are becoming more supportive of marijuana use. Medical Marijuana legislation will be voted on in November 2014 in the State of Florida. There is increased use among teens and adults nationwide.

Enforcement

Law Enforcement does not adequate resources to target open house parties in the region. Youth reports reveal that most teens in the region are accessing alcohol at open house parties. The most common usual drinking location reported by Southeast high school students (51.7%) was "Another Person's Home", (2012, FYSAS).

School Resource Officers do not have adequate resources to prevent alcohol and marijuana use on school property. 6.0% of Southeast middle and 15.1% of Southeast high school students reported being drunk or high at school, (2012, FYSAS).