

Executive Summary

Kootenai Alliance for Children and Families Couer dAlene, ID



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1 Introduction

We at PRIDE Surveys have reviewed the new education legislation, No Child Left Behind (NCLB), and attended meetings in Washington, D.C., with USDOE for briefings on the legislation. This summary and the complete report on your CD-ROM are intended to assist you in meeting the requirements of NCLB.

Under the NCLB, schools are required to establish a Uniform Management and Information Reporting System. The collected data, from *anonymous student surveys*, shall include:

"...the incidence and prevalence, age of onset, perception of social disapproval of drug use and violence by youth in schools and communities".

The graphs and tables in this summary are compiled from data collected in your school(s) using the **Communities That Care Youth Survey**. These graphs and tables cover the areas typically of most interest for school systems. The areas covered are demographics, prevalence of 30-day use, perception of risk, students' perception of parental disapproval of use, age of first use, and risk and protective factors. The drugs covered in this summary are *cigarette* use, *alcohol* use, and *marijuana* use during the past year. Marijuana is typically used as a measure of illicit drug use as it is by far the most commonly used of the illicit drugs.

This summary and the accompanying CD-ROM (full report) will assist you in meeting the requirements of NCLB and requirements from agencies that have similar requirements in assessment and evaluation.

NOTE: THIS IS ONLY A BRIEF SUMMARY OF YOUR RESULTS. YOUR FULL AND COMPLETE REPORT CAN BE FOUND ON YOUR CD-ROM.

If you have questions about this report or if you wish to have information on other **Pride Surveys** services and products, please call the **Pride Surveys** Office or write to the following address:

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2 Demographics

Total number of students surveyed: **450**

Grade Levels

- Number of 9th grade students surveyed: **214 (47.6%)**
- Number of 12th grade students surveyed: **236 (52.4%)**

Sex

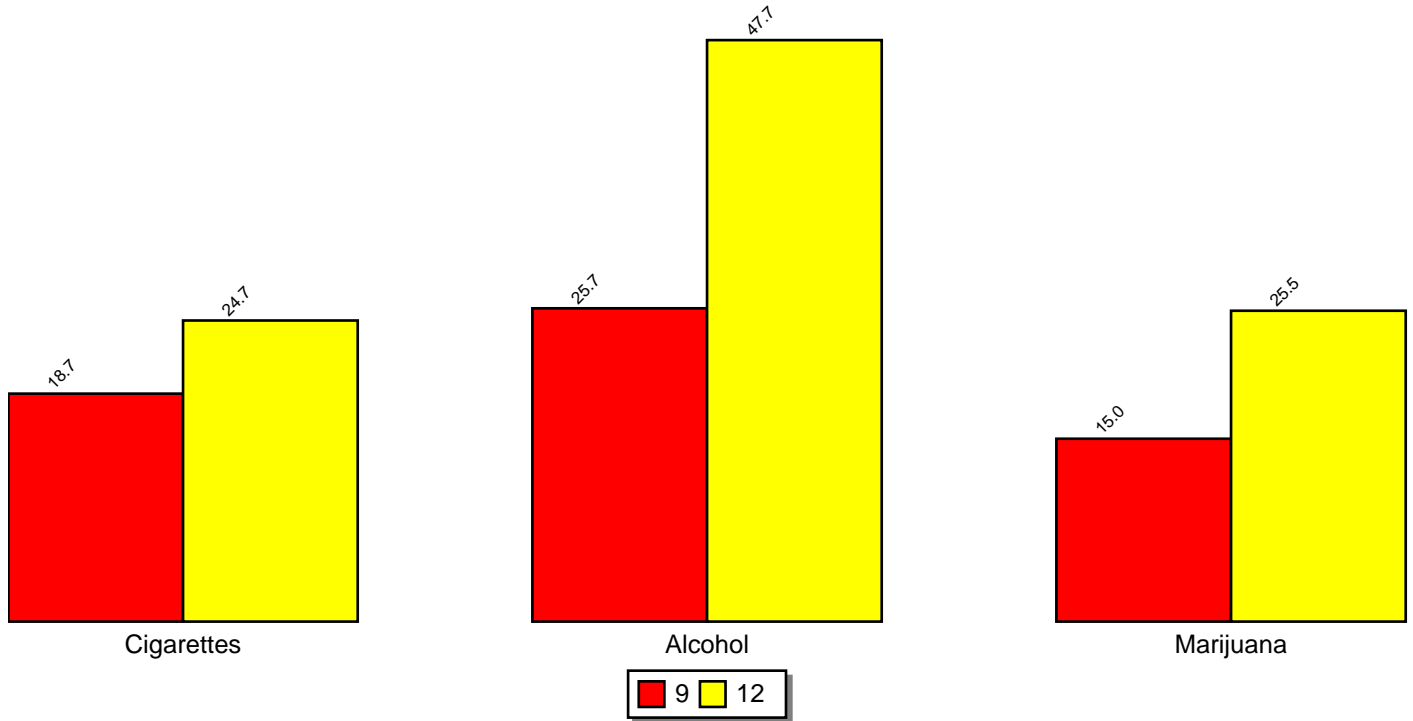
- Number of Female students surveyed: **223 (49.8%)**
- Number of Male students surveyed: **225 (50.2%)**

Race

- Number of White students surveyed: **365 (89.0%)**
- Number of African American students surveyed: **5 (1.2%)**
- Number of Native American students surveyed: **12 (2.9%)**
- Number of Hispanic/Latino students surveyed: **11 (2.7%)**
- Number of Asian/Pacific Islander students surveyed: **3 (0.7%)**
- Number of Other students surveyed: **14 (3.4%)**

3 30-Day Drug Use

% Students Who Have Used Cigarettes, Alcohol & Marijuana in the Past 30 Days



Source: Pride Surveys

NOTE: For tables, *N of Valid* is the number of students who answered the question and *N of Missing* is the number of students who did not answer the question.

Table 1: Use of Any **Cigarettes** in the Past 30 Days

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	1-9 Times	10-19 Times	20-39	40 or More	TOTAL
9th	214	0	15.0	2.8	0.5	0.5	18.7
12th	235	1	21.3	1.7	0.9	0.9	24.7
9-12	449	1	18.3	2.2	0.7	0.7	21.8
Total	449	1	18.3	2.2	0.7	0.7	21.8

Table 2: Use of Any **Alcohol** in the Past 30 Days

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	1-9 Times	10-19 Times	20-39	40 or More	TOTAL
9th	214	0	21.5	1.9	0.9	1.4	25.7
12th	235	1	40.9	4.7	0.9	1.3	47.7
9-12	449	1	31.6	3.3	0.9	1.3	37.2
Total	449	1	31.6	3.3	0.9	1.3	37.2

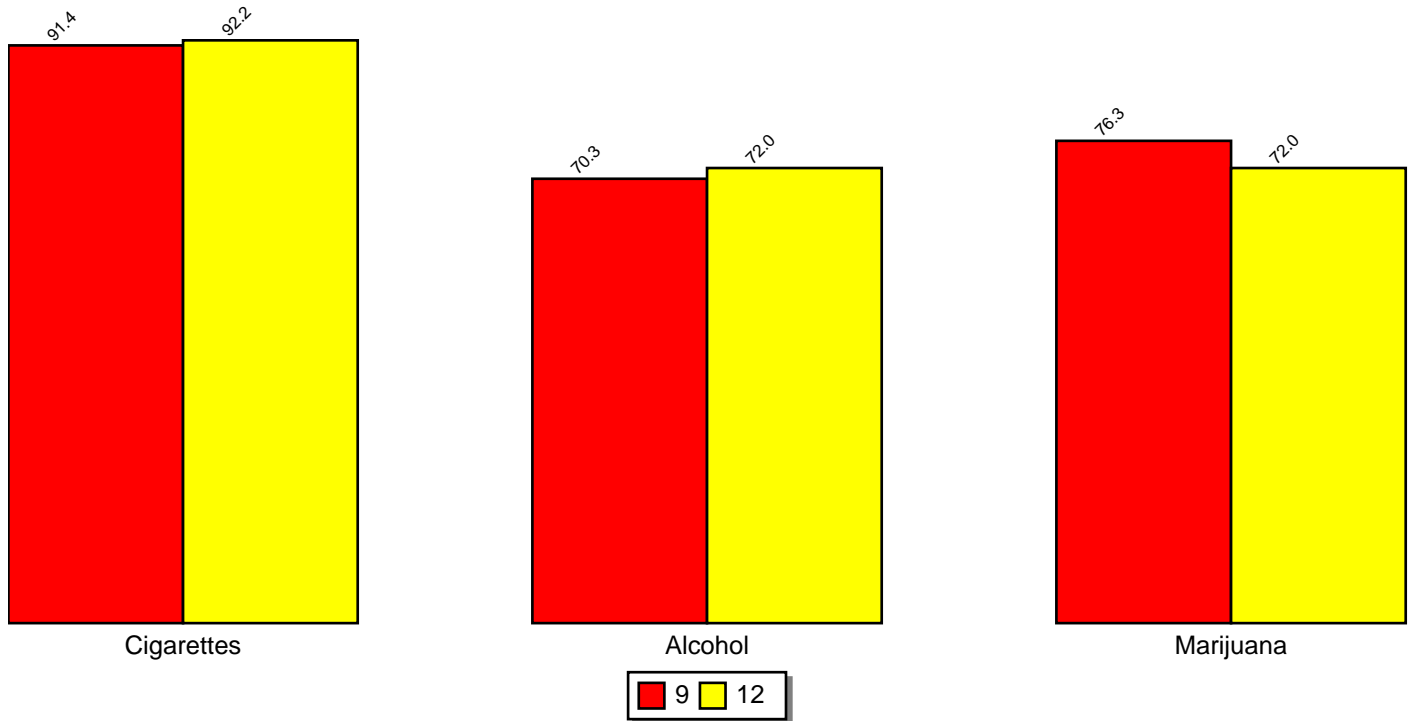
Table 3: Use of Any **Marijuana** in the Past 30 Days

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	1-9 Times	10-19 Times	20-39	40 or More	TOTAL
9th	214	0	10.7	2.3	1.9	0.0	15.0
12th	235	1	14.0	3.8	2.6	5.1	25.5
9-12	449	1	12.5	3.1	2.2	2.7	20.5
Total	449	1	12.5	3.1	2.2	2.7	20.5

4 Students' Perception of Risk

Past analysis of national statistics indicates that as students' perception of risk increases, use of substances decreases. It is also typical for the perception of risk as (*Moderate Risk* or *Great Risk*) to decrease as a child gets older. Your students' responses are detailed in the following tables.

Perception of Risk of Using Cigarettes, Alcohol & Marijuana
As Moderate Risk or Great Risk



Source: Pride Surveys

Table 4: Perception of Risk of **Cigarettes** of Using

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Moderate or Great Risk (%)
9th	210	4	91.4
12th	232	4	92.2
9-12	442	8	91.9
Total	442	8	91.9

Table 5: Perception of Risk of **Alcohol** of Using

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Moderate or Great Risk
9th	209	5	70.3
12th	232	4	72.0
9-12	441	9	71.2
Total	441	9	71.2

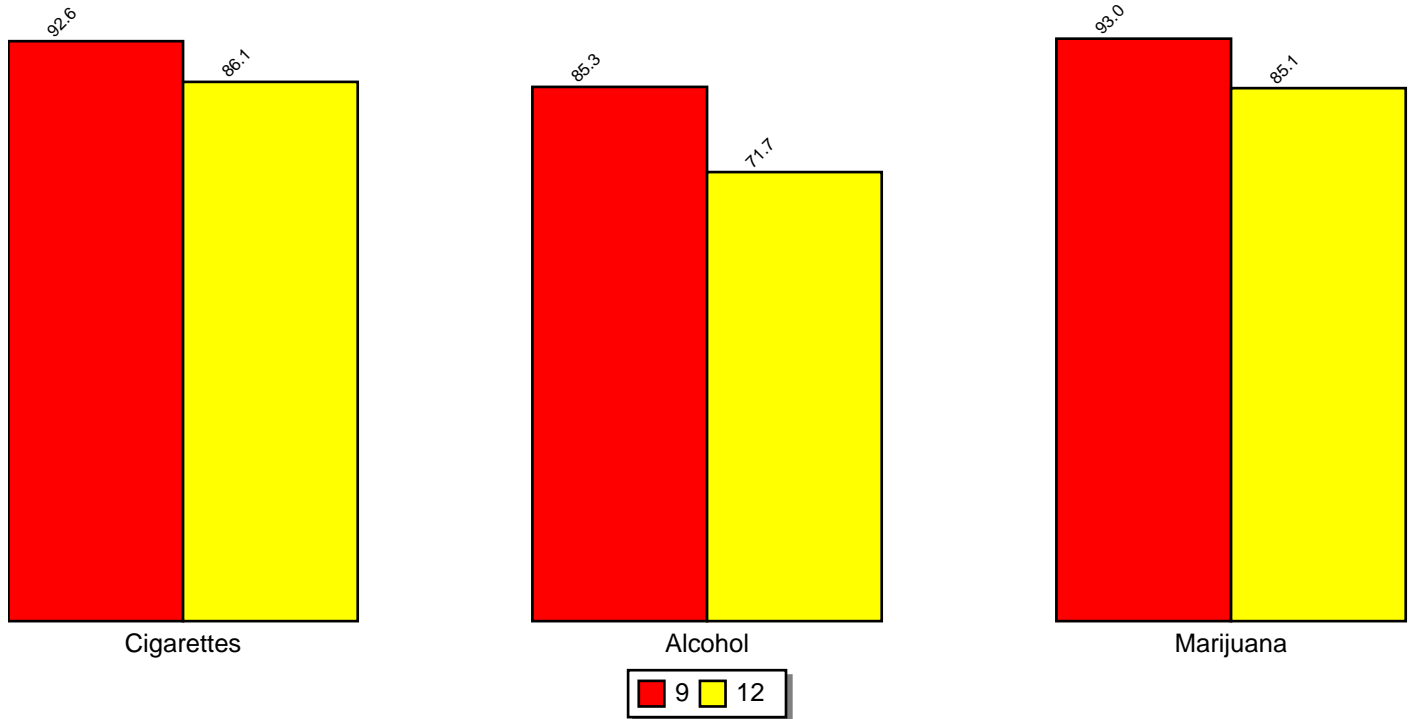
Table 6: Perception of Risk of **Marijuana** of Using

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Moderate or Great Risk
9th	207	7	76.3
12th	232	4	72.0
9-12	439	11	74.0
Total	439	11	74.0

5 Perception of Parental Disapproval

Past analysis of national statistics indicates that students tend to perceive parents as *Disapproving* or *Strongly Disapproving* of students use of tobacco, alcohol and marijuana for all grade levels. Your students' responses are detailed in the following tables.

Perception That Parents Would Feel It To Be Wrong or Very Wrong To Use Cigarettes, Alcohol & Marijuana



Source: Pride Surveys

Table 7: Perception of Parents' Disapproval of Using **Cigarettes**

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Wrong or Very Wrong
9th	204	10	92.6
12th	223	13	86.1
9-12	427	23	89.2
Total	427	23	89.2

Table 8: Perception of Parents' Disapproval of Using **Alcohol**

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Wrong or Very Wrong
9th	204	10	85.3
12th	223	13	71.7
9-12	427	23	78.2
Total	427	23	78.2

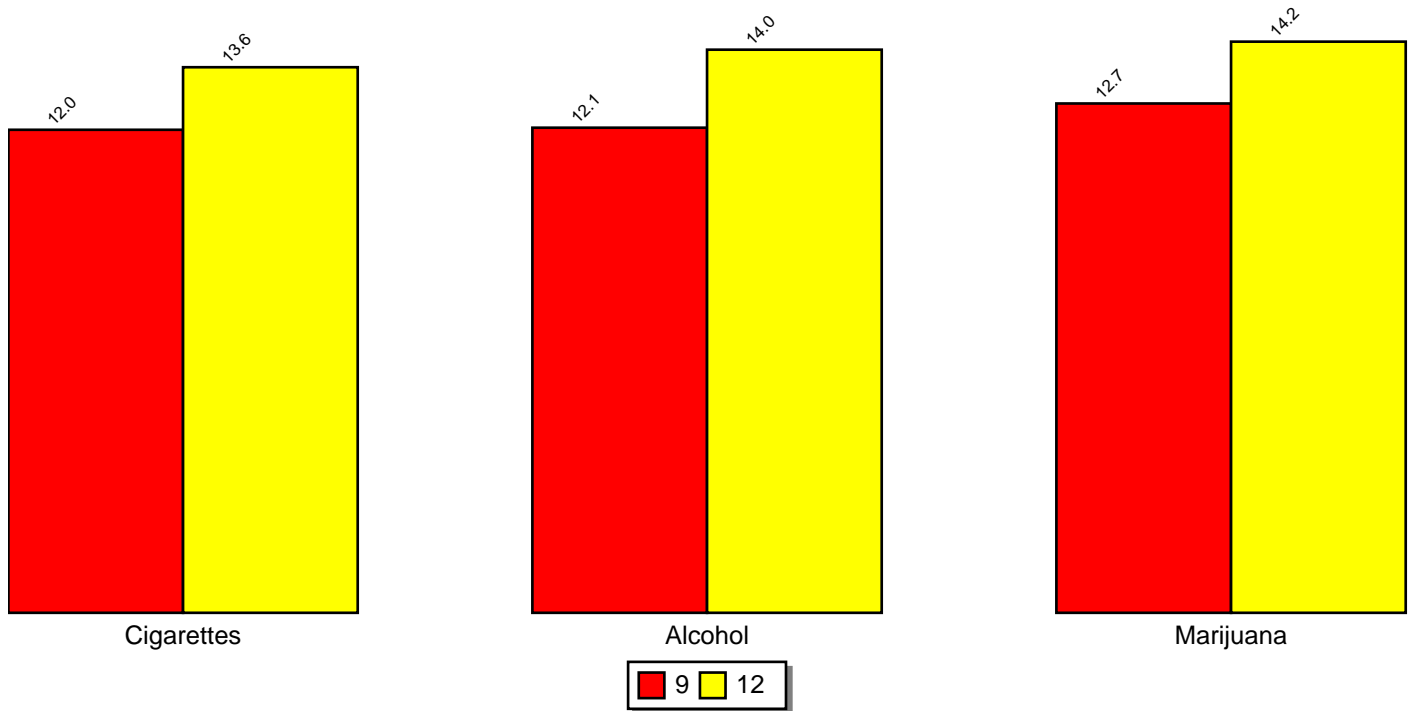
Table 9: Perception of Parents' Disapproval of Using **Marijuana**

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Wrong or Very Wrong
9th	200	14	93.0
12th	222	14	85.1
9-12	422	28	88.9
Total	422	28	88.9

6 Age of First Use

The question *How old were you when you first...* is used to measure this statistic. The possible responses to this question range from *10 or Under* to *17 or Older*. The table shows the average age of use for this question of those students who answered the question with a response other than *Never Have*.

Average Age of First Use of Cigarettes, Alcohol and Marijuana



Source: Pride Surveys

Table 10: How old were you when you first used tobacco?

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Avg Age
9th	70	144	12.029
12th	116	120	13.586
9-12	186	264	13.000
Total	186	264	13.000

Table 11: How old were you when you first used **alcohol**?

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Avg Age
9th	112	102	12.080
12th	173	63	14.023
9-12	285	165	13.260
Total	285	165	13.260

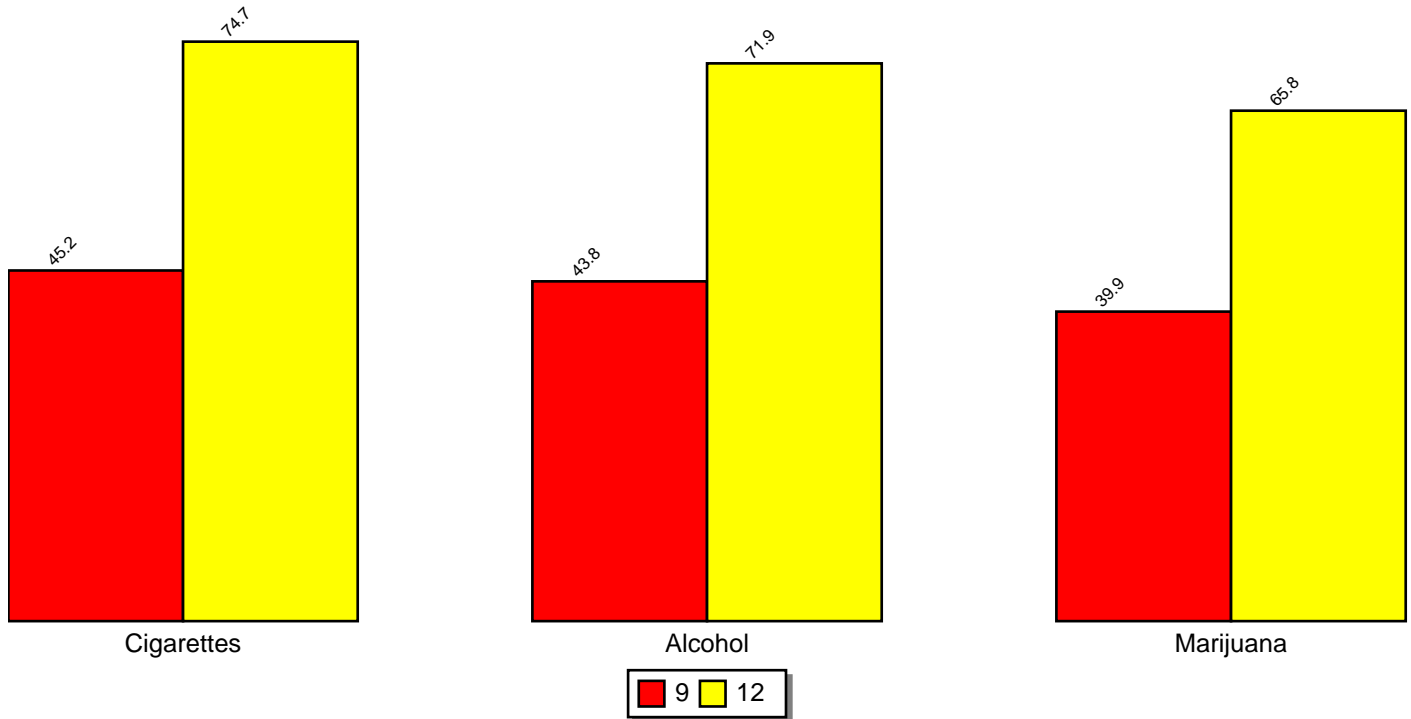
Table 12: How old were you when you first used **marijuana**?

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Avg Age
9th	60	154	12.683
12th	112	124	14.223
9-12	172	278	13.686
Total	172	278	13.686

7 Students' Perception of Availability

Past analysis of national statistics indicates that as students get older a larger percentage of them tend to perceive tobacco, alcohol and marijuana as *Sort of Easy* or *Very Easy* to get. Your students' responses are detailed in the following tables.

Perception That Cigarettes, Alcohol and Marijuana Is Sort of Easy or Very Easy To Get



Source: Pride Surveys

Table 13: Perceived Availability of **Cigarettes**

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Sort of Easy or Very Easy to Get
9th	208	6	45.2
12th	229	7	74.7
9-12	437	13	60.6
Total	437	13	60.6

Table 14: Perceieved Availability of **Alcohol**

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Sort of Easy or Very Easy to Get
9th	208	6	43.8
12th	228	8	71.9
9-12	436	14	58.5
Total	436	14	58.5

Table 15: Perceieved Availability of **Marijuana**

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Sort of Easy or Very Easy to Get
9th	208	6	39.9
12th	228	8	65.8
9-12	436	14	53.4
Total	436	14	53.4

8 The PRIDE Surveys

Since 1982, the PRIDE Surveys Questionnaire has been used by schools in 49 of the 50 states and several foreign countries to gather data on student tobacco, alcohol and illicit drug use and related behaviors. A decade ago we added questions on violence to explore the relationship between students who used various drugs and their violence. We now archive more than 8 million completed questionnaires, making the PRIDE Surveys database on student drug use and violence the largest in the world.

Other PRIDE Surveys that we hope you will consider for your assessment and evaluation needs are: Faculty and Staff, Parents, and Grade 4-6. Copies of the questionnaires are available on the PRIDE Surveys web site www.pridesurveys.com and can be downloaded or you can call 1-800-279-6361 and we will send you copies for review.

9 Why Schools Use PRIDE Surveys

The following are some of the reasons school systems use PRIDE Surveys:

Used by more than 8,000 school systems. For more than two decades, schools across the nation have used the PRIDE Survey to identify student levels of drug use, violence, and related behaviors.

Designated by Federal Law as a measure of illicit drug use by youth. This law can be reviewed in Congressional Record, October 19, 1998, Page H11228. (see www.pridesurveys.com)

40-50 minutes to administer. School time is an important consideration. The survey can be administered during a portion of only one class period.

Evaluates most prevention goals and objectives. Changes in student behavior can be measured over time, allowing an individual school, system, or state to measure most of their goals and objectives.

Helps write winning grants. Schools can match their data against the PRIDE Surveys national database to indicate need for grant monies, or to indicate success in their drug education programs.

Meets most of the needs of evaluation required by the U.S. Department of Education as expressed in NCLB legislation – Principles of Effectiveness. The requirement for information on: the incidence and prevalence, age of onset, perception of health risk, and perception of social disapproval of drug use and violence by youth in schools and communities. Drug use and these related behaviors are available through the use of the PRIDE Survey.

Also, the new legislation, under the Uniform Management Information and Reporting System (UMIRS) part (C) COMPILATION OF STATISTICS: states the collected data shall include incident reports by school officials, anonymous student surveys, and anonymous teacher surveys. The PRIDE Questionnaire for Faculty & Staff and Faculty and Staff Survey reports for the past year, can be reviewed on our web site.

Allows multi-year comparisons of your data. The data is archived for 10 or more years and through our computer software the data can be compared over multiple years of administrations. The multi-year analysis allows a school, system, or state to track the changes in data over extended periods of time by sex, race, age, grade, and many other variables.

Data belong to the customer. Local data will not be released without written permission from the customer (school official). PRIDE Surveys will use data to build a national sample of data for an annual release to the public. The individual school or state data is not identified in the release.

Report includes 120+ pages of tables, charts, and reports. With software developed by PRIDE Surveys, we create tables, charts and special reports on variables of special concern to schools and administrators. (Ex. One graph shows drug use to occur most often on the weekend when schools are not in session.)

Anonymous, voluntary, protects pupil confidentiality. By following the instruction sheet for administering the questionnaire, the students confidentiality will be protected.

Recognized by National News Media. On our website you will find print media from the PRIDE Survey and a press release following the Jonesboro, Arkansas shooting at a local Jr. High school.

Independent evaluators used for instrument and methodology evaluation. Independent evaluators were utilized to test for reliability and validity of the PRIDE Questionnaire. A copy of this evaluation can be obtained from www.pridesurveys.com under the validity hyperlink.

National database for White, African American, and Hispanic students. The only national database that is available on African American and Hispanic students. Comparison of behaviors between races may be compared to the PRIDE national database.

Lie detection system built into survey. When answers to questions are indicating that the student is not being honest the software will eliminate the questionnaire. Ex. If the student marks getting high when–, and then denies use of drugs, computer programs will eliminate the questionnaire from the data set.

Protection from negative or blaming reports of school administrators and teachers for student drug use. Often we hear, "*what are we going to do about the schools' drug problem*", this statement needs to be followed with PRIDE Survey data which indicates drug use is more likely to occur "*at home*" than "*at school*" and drug use occurs most often on "*weekends*" and "*at night*" when school is not in session. Teachers are more likely to teach students about the harmful effects of drugs/alcohol than are parents. All students do not use drugs. This information will be available to schools that choose PRIDE Surveys for data collection.

**Remember to visit our website @ www.pridesurveys.com
or give us a call @ 1-800-279-6361**

NOTES: