

Communities That Care Executive Summary

2012-13 Kootenai Alliance for Children and Families

Coeur d'Alene, ID

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1 Introduction

We at PRIDE Surveys continually review new education legislation, and attend 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 the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA).

Under the ESEA, 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 the ESEA 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: **470**

Grade Levels

- Number of 9th grade students surveyed: **180 (38.3%)**
- Number of 10th grade students surveyed: **162 (34.5%)**
- Number of 12th grade students surveyed: **128 (27.2%)**

Sex

- Number of Female students surveyed: **211 (45.2%)**
- Number of Male students surveyed: **256 (54.8%)**

Race

- Number of White students surveyed: **383 (82.4%)**
- Number of African American students surveyed: **8 (1.7%)**
- Number of Native American students surveyed: **8 (1.7%)**
- Number of Hispanic/Latino students surveyed: **16 (3.4%)**
- Number of Asian/Pacific Islander students surveyed: **6 (1.3%)**
- Number of Other students surveyed: **9 (1.9%)**
- Number of Mixed Origin students surveyed: **35 (7.5%)**

3 30-Day Drug Use

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	177	3	9.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	10.7
10th	158	4	8.2	1.9	0.6	0.0	10.8
12th	128	0	16.4	0.8	0.0	0.8	18.0
9-12	463	7	11.0	1.1	0.2	0.4	12.7
Total	463	7	11.0	1.1	0.2	0.4	12.7

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	177	3	36.2	0.6	0.0	0.6	37.3
10th	161	1	24.8	5.6	0.6	1.9	32.9
12th	128	0	39.8	3.1	0.0	3.9	46.9
9-12	466	4	33.3	3.0	0.2	1.9	38.4
Total	466	4	33.3	3.0	0.2	1.9	38.4

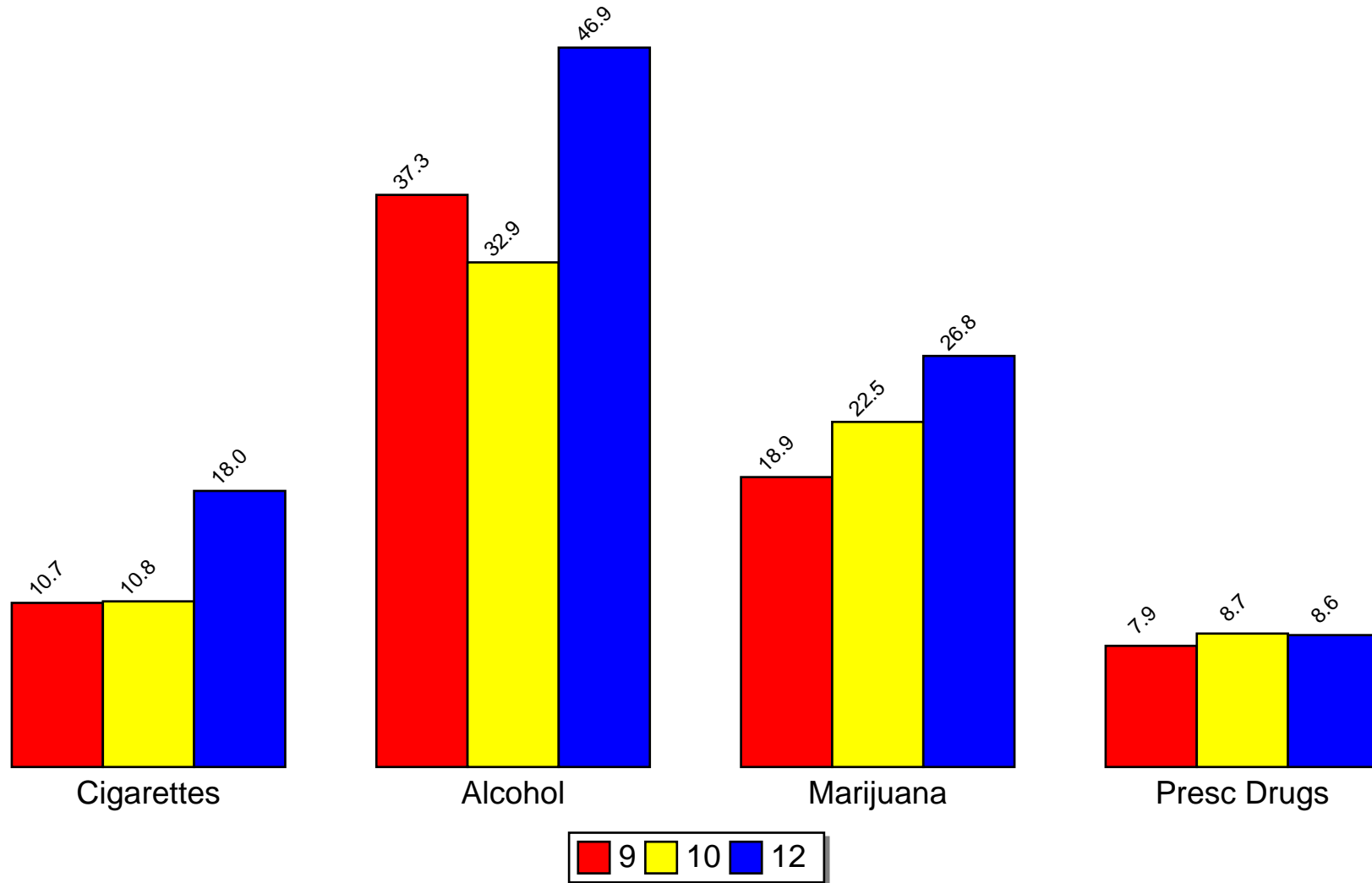
Table 3: Use of Any **Marijuana** in the Past 30 Days

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	1-9 Times	10-19 Times	20-39	40 or More	TOTAL
9th	175	5	9.7	2.3	1.7	5.1	18.9
10th	160	2	12.5	5.6	0.6	3.8	22.5
12th	127	1	19.7	3.1	0.0	3.9	26.8
9-12	462	8	13.4	3.7	0.9	4.3	22.3
Total	462	8	13.4	3.7	0.9	4.3	22.3

Table 4: Use of Any **Presc Drugs** 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	178	2	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	7.9
10th	161	1	6.8	0.6	0.0	1.2	8.7
12th	128	0	7.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	8.6
9-12	467	3	7.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	8.4
Total	467	3	7.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	8.4

% Students Who Have Used Cigarettes, Alcohol, Marijuana and Prescription Drugs in the Past 30 Days



Source: Pride Surveys

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.

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

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Moderate or Great Risk
9th	172	8	92.4
10th	158	4	93.0
12th	118	10	91.5
9-12	448	22	92.4
Total	448	22	92.4

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

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Moderate or Great Risk
9th	172	8	69.2
10th	157	5	63.7
12th	118	10	72.9
9-12	447	23	68.2
Total	447	23	68.2

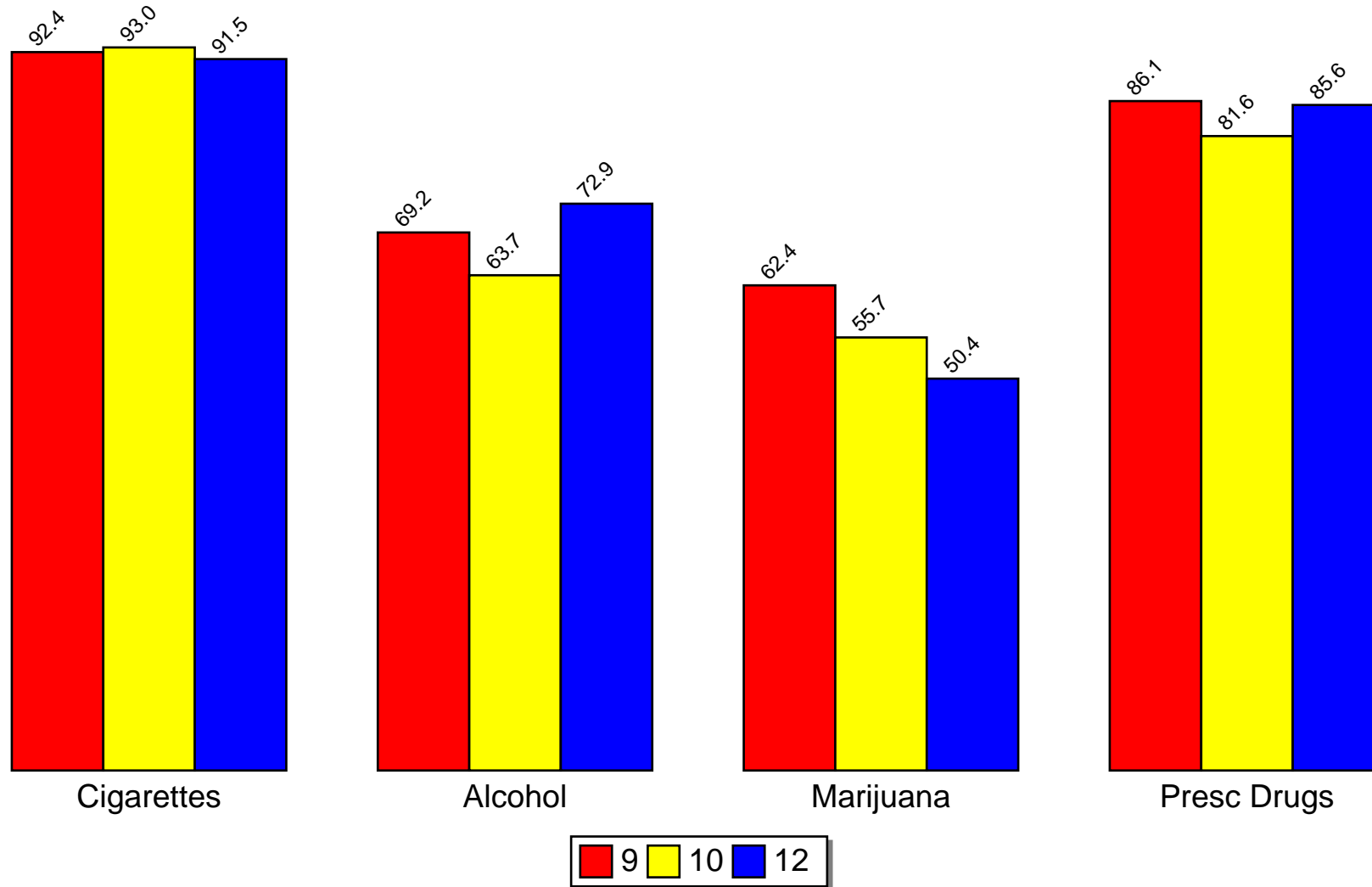
Table 7: Perception of Risk of Using **Marijuana**

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Moderate or Great Risk
9th	173	7	62.4
10th	158	4	55.7
12th	117	11	50.4
9-12	448	22	56.9
Total	448	22	56.9

Table 8: Perception of Risk of Using **Presc Drugs**

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Moderate or Great Risk
9th	173	7	86.1
10th	158	4	81.6
12th	118	10	85.6
9-12	449	21	84.4
Total	449	21	84.4

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



Source: Pride Surveys

5 Perception of Parental Disapproval

Past analysis of national statistics indicates that students tend to perceive that their parents would feel it was *Wrong* or *Very Wrong* for them to use tobacco, alcohol, marijuana and prescription drugs. This is typically true across all grade levels. Your students' responses are detailed in the following tables.

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

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Wrong or Very Wrong
9th	167	13	91.6
10th	151	11	91.4
12th	113	15	89.4
9-12	431	39	91.0
Total	431	39	91.0

Table 10: Perception of Parents' Disapproval of Using **Alcohol**

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Wrong or Very Wrong
9th	168	12	88.1
10th	151	11	90.1
12th	113	15	87.6
9-12	432	38	88.7
Total	432	38	88.7

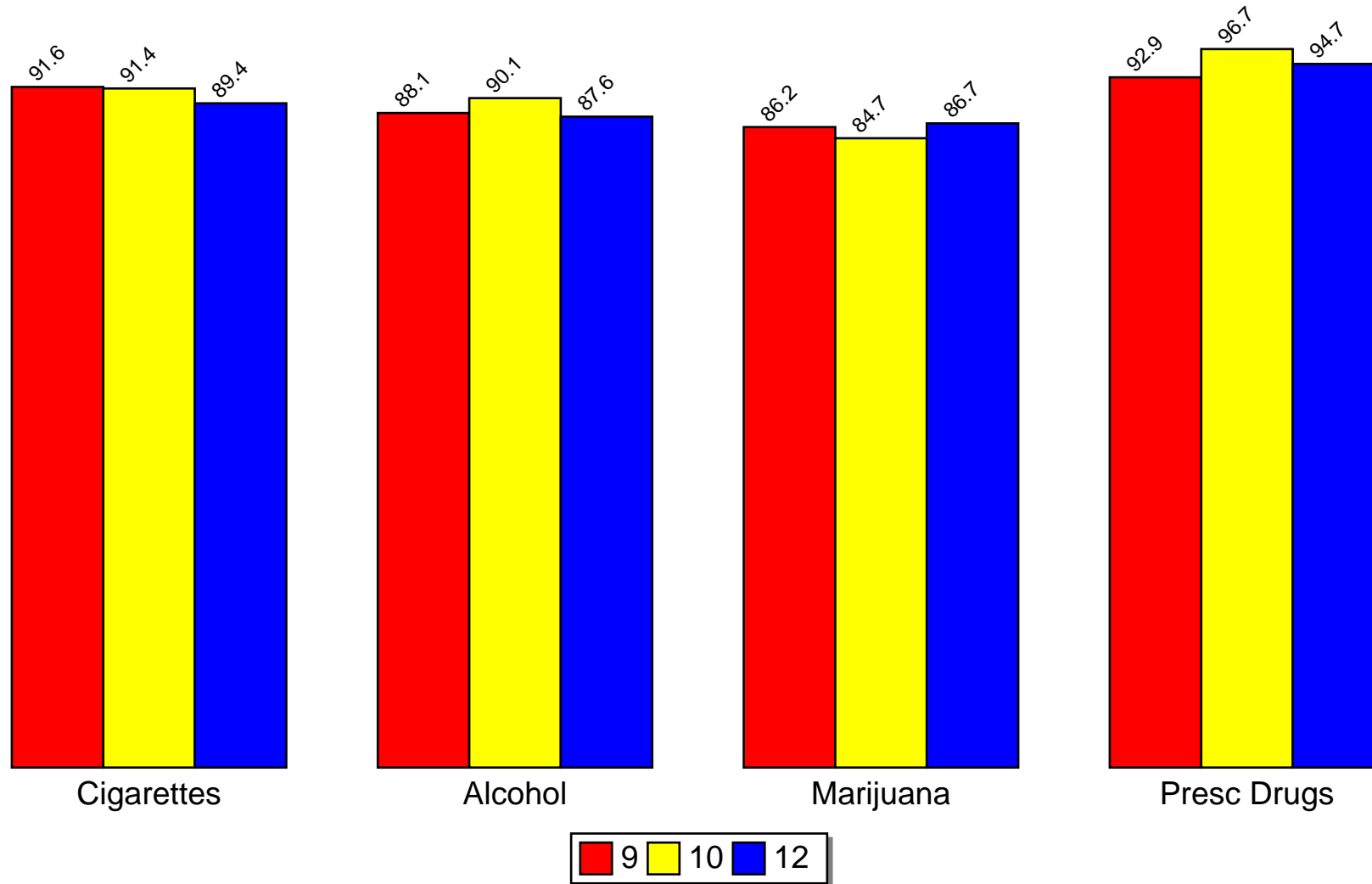
Table 11: Perception of Parents' Disapproval of Using **Marijuana**

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Wrong or Very Wrong
9th	167	13	86.2
10th	150	12	84.7
12th	113	15	86.7
9-12	430	40	85.8
Total	430	40	85.8

Table 12: Perception of Parents' Disapproval of Using **Presc Drugs**

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Wrong or Very Wrong
9th	169	11	92.9
10th	152	10	96.7
12th	113	15	94.7
9-12	434	36	94.7
Total	434	36	94.7

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



Source: Pride Surveys

6 Perception of Friends Disapproval

Past analysis of national statistics indicates that students tend to perceive that their friends would feel it was *Wrong* or *Very Wrong* for them to use tobacco, alcohol, marijuana and prescription drugs. This is typically true across all grade levels. Your students' responses are detailed in the following tables.

Table 13: Perception of Friends' Disapproval of Using **Tobacco**

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Wrong or Very Wrong
9th	165	15	69.7
10th	144	18	63.2
12th	111	17	55.0
9-12	420	50	63.6
Total	420	50	63.6

Table 14: Perception of Friends' Disapproval of Using **Alcohol**

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Wrong or Very Wrong
9th	165	15	49.7
10th	145	17	56.6
12th	112	16	55.4
9-12	422	48	53.6
Total	422	48	53.6

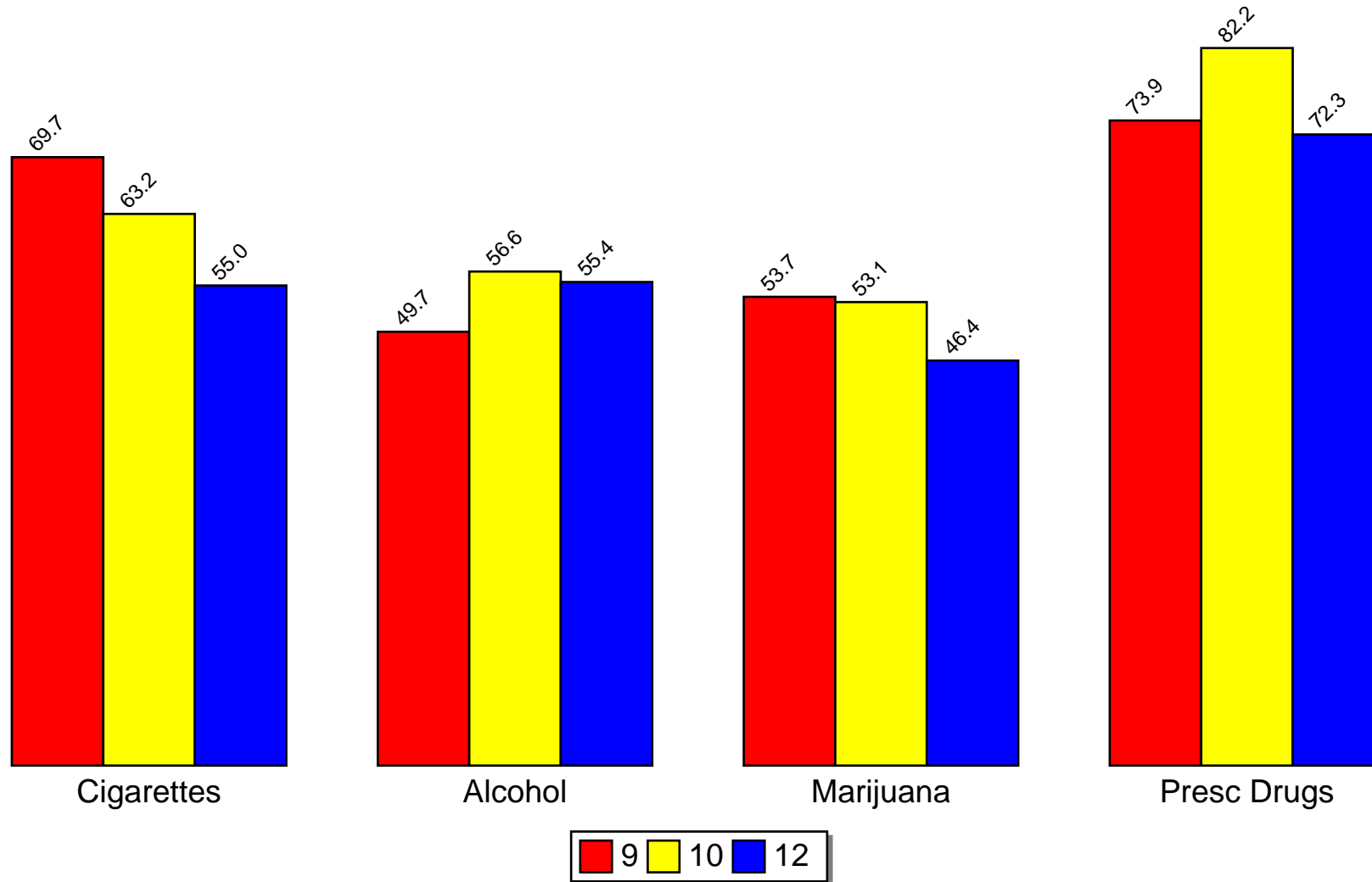
Table 15: Perception of Friends' Disapproval of Using **Marijuana**

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Wrong or Very Wrong
9th	164	16	53.7
10th	145	17	53.1
12th	112	16	46.4
9-12	421	49	51.5
Total	421	49	51.5

Table 16: Perception of Friends' Disapproval of Using **Presc Drugs**

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Wrong or Very Wrong
9th	165	15	73.9
10th	146	16	82.2
12th	112	16	72.3
9-12	423	47	76.4
Total	423	47	76.4

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



Source: Pride Surveys

7 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*.

Table 19: How old were you when you first used **marijuana**?

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Avg Age
9th	55	125	12.8
10th	66	96	13.7
12th	52	76	15.2
9-12	173	297	13.9
Total	173	297	13.9

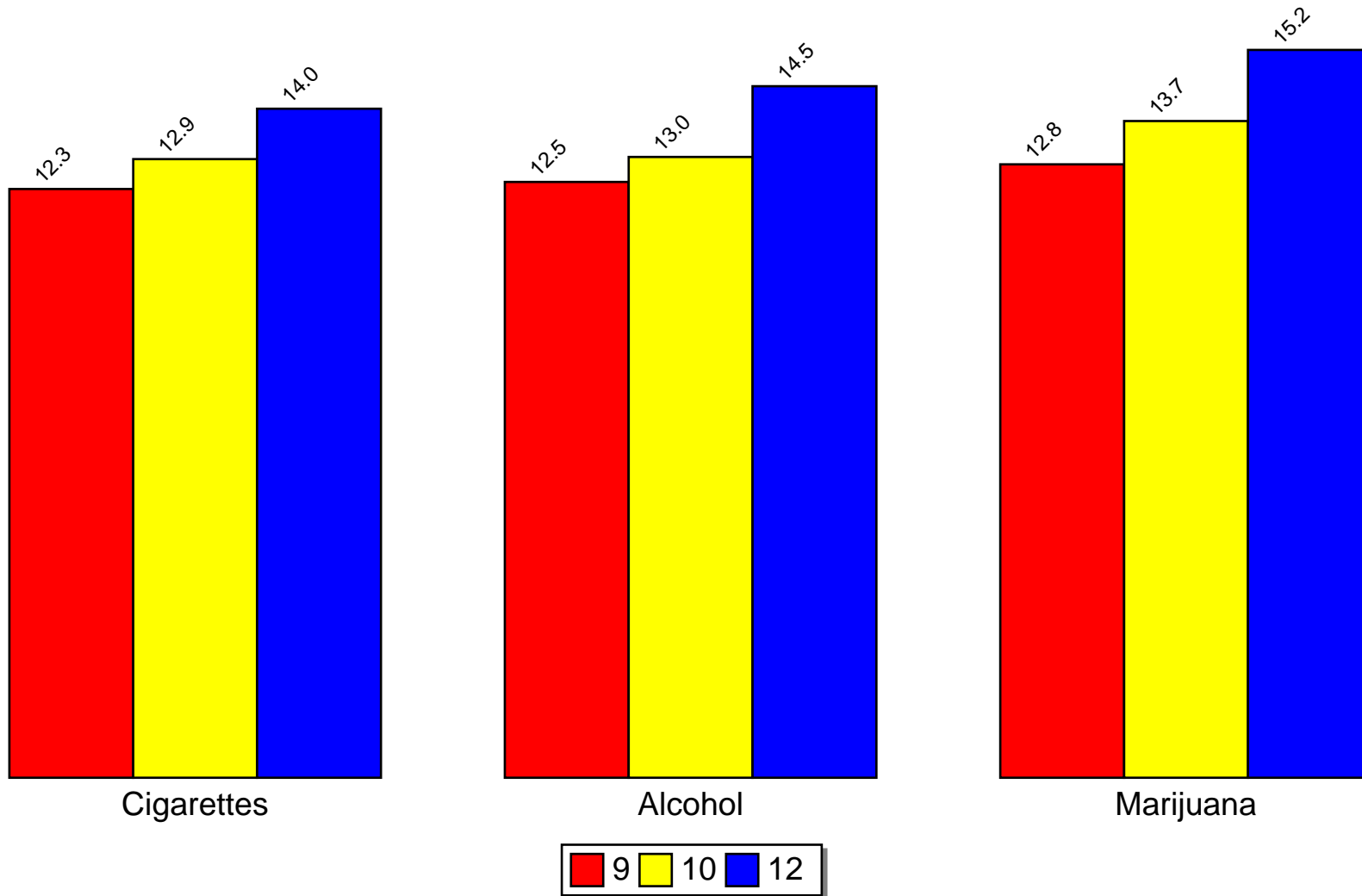
Table 17: How old were you when you first used **tobacco**?

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Avg Age
9th	50	130	12.3
10th	55	107	12.9
12th	41	87	14.0
9-12	146	324	13.0
Total	146	324	13.0

Table 18: How old were you when you first used **alcohol**?

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Avg Age
9th	109	71	12.5
10th	106	56	13.0
12th	87	41	14.5
9-12	302	168	13.2
Total	302	168	13.2

Average Age of First Use of Cigarettes, Alcohol and Marijuana



Source: Pride Surveys

8 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.

Table 22: Perceived Availability of **Marijuana**

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Sort of Easy or Very Easy to Get
9th	171	9	56.7
10th	153	9	59.5
12th	116	12	54.3
9-12	440	30	57.0
Total	440	30	57.0

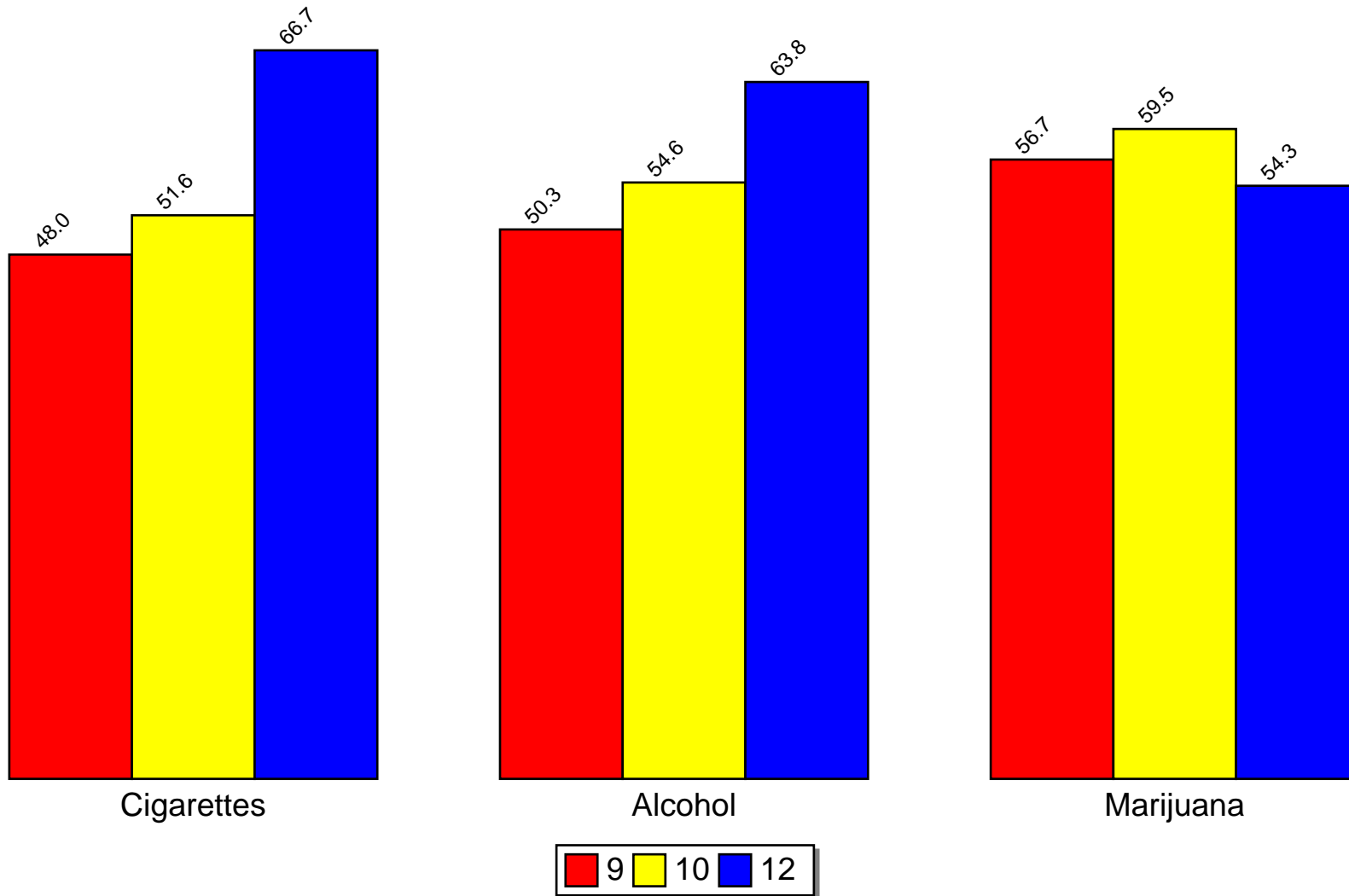
Table 20: Perceived Availability of **Cigarettes**

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Sort of Easy or Very Easy to Get
9th	171	9	48.0
10th	153	9	51.6
12th	117	11	66.7
9-12	441	29	54.2
Total	441	29	54.2

Table 21: Perceived Availability of **Alcohol**

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Sort of Easy or Very Easy to Get
9th	171	9	50.3
10th	152	10	54.6
12th	116	12	63.8
9-12	439	31	55.4
Total	439	31	55.4

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



Source: Pride Surveys

9 The PRIDE Surveys

Since 1982, the Pride Surveys Questionnaire has been used by schools in all 50 states as well as US territories 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: Grade 5-6, Teaching Environment Survey, Learning Environment Survey, Parent Engagement Survey and the Community That Cares Youth Survey. Copies of the questionnaires are available on www.pridesurveys.com and can be downloaded or you can call 1-800-279-6361 and we will send you copies for review.

10 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 ESEA legislation – Principles of Effectiveness. The requirement for information on: the incidence and prevalence, 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.

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. Not all students 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: