

Kootenai County Schools Coeur d'Alene, ID

December 21, 2006

Contents

1 Introduction:	2
2 Demographics:	3
3 30-Day Drug Use	4
4 Students' Perception of Risk:	6
5 Perception of Parental Disapproval	8
6 Age of First Use:	10
7 Students' Perception of Availability:	12
8 The PRIDE Surveys:	14
9 Why Schools Use PRIDE Surveys:	14

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 & 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: **446**

Grade Levels

- Number of 9th grade students surveyed: **219 (49.1%)**
- Number of 12th grade students surveyed: **227 (50.9%)**

Sex

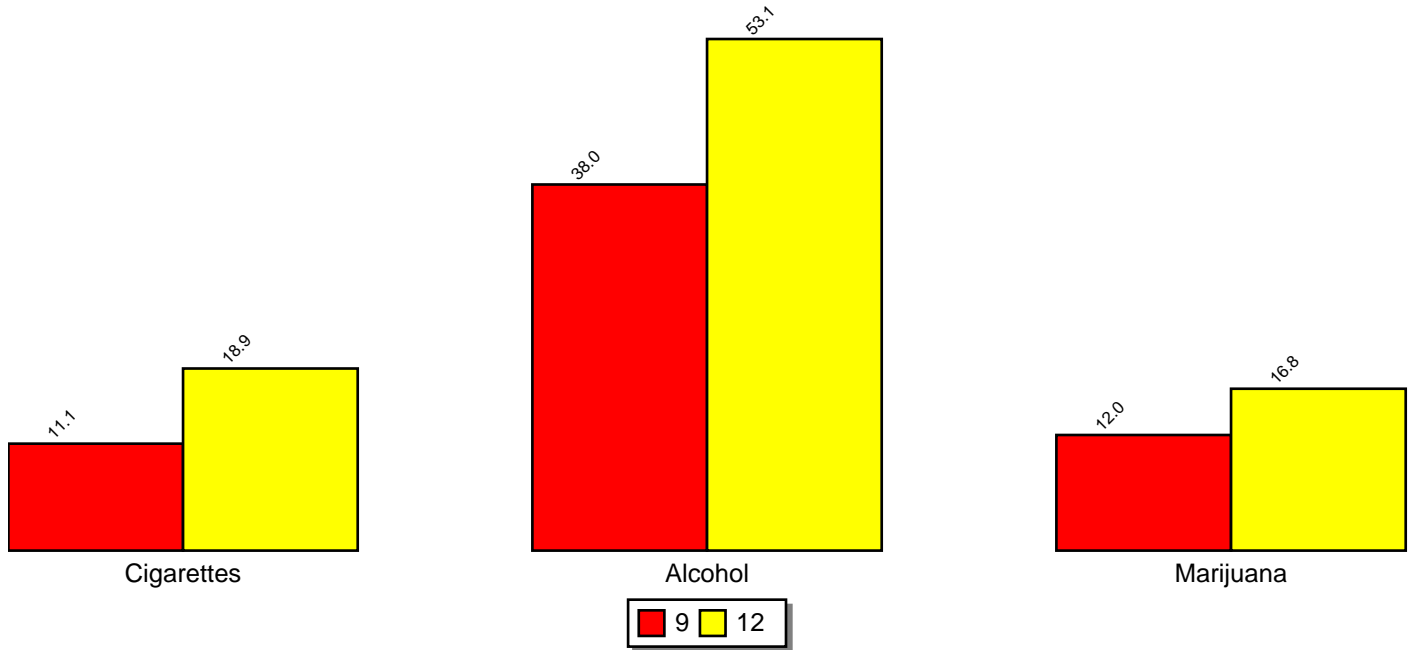
- Number of Female students surveyed: **198 (44.7%)**
- Number of Male students surveyed: **245 (55.3%)**

Race

- Number of White students surveyed: **392 (92.0%)**
- Number of African American students surveyed: **2 (0.5%)**
- Number of Native American students surveyed: **8 (1.9%)**
- Number of Hispanic/Latino students surveyed: **10 (2.3%)**
- Number of Asian/Pacific Islander students surveyed: **3 (0.7%)**
- Number of Other students surveyed: **11 (2.6%)**

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	217	2	10.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	11.1
12th	227	0	18.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	18.9
9-12	444	2	14.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	15.1
Total	444	2	14.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	15.1

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	216	3	34.3	2.3	0.5	0.9	38.0
12th	226	1	42.5	5.8	4.0	0.9	53.1
9-12	442	4	38.5	4.1	2.3	0.9	45.7
Total	442	4	38.5	4.1	2.3	0.9	45.7

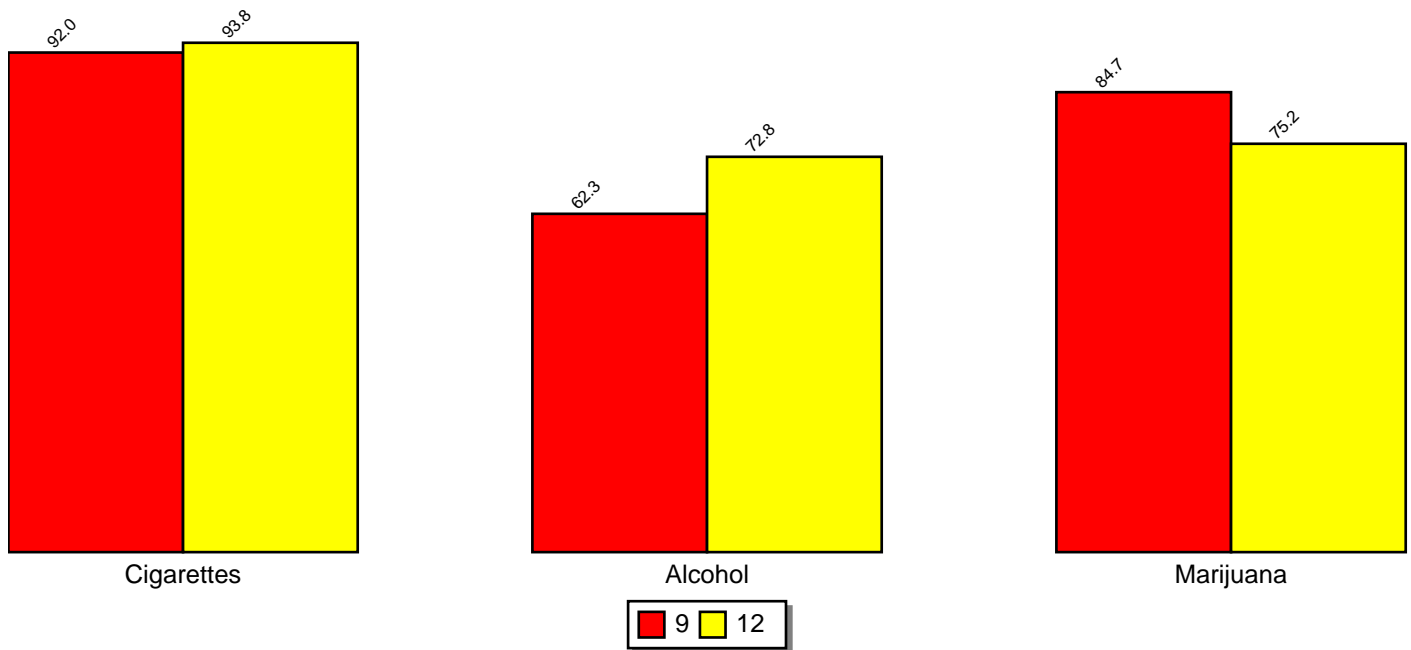
Table 3: Use of Any **Marijuana** in the Past 30 Days

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	1-9 Times	10-19 Times	20-39	40 or More	TOTAL
9th	217	2	10.1	0.5	0.0	1.4	12.0
12th	226	1	9.7	2.2	1.8	3.1	16.8
9-12	443	3	9.9	1.4	0.9	2.3	14.4
Total	443	3	9.9	1.4	0.9	2.3	14.4

4 Students' Perception of Risk:

Past analysis of national statistics indicate that as students' perception of risk increases, use of substances decrease. 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	213	6	92.0
12th	224	3	93.8
9-12	437	9	92.9
Total	437	9	92.9

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

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Moderate or Great Risk
9th	212	7	62.3
12th	224	3	72.8
9-12	436	10	67.7
Total	436	10	67.7

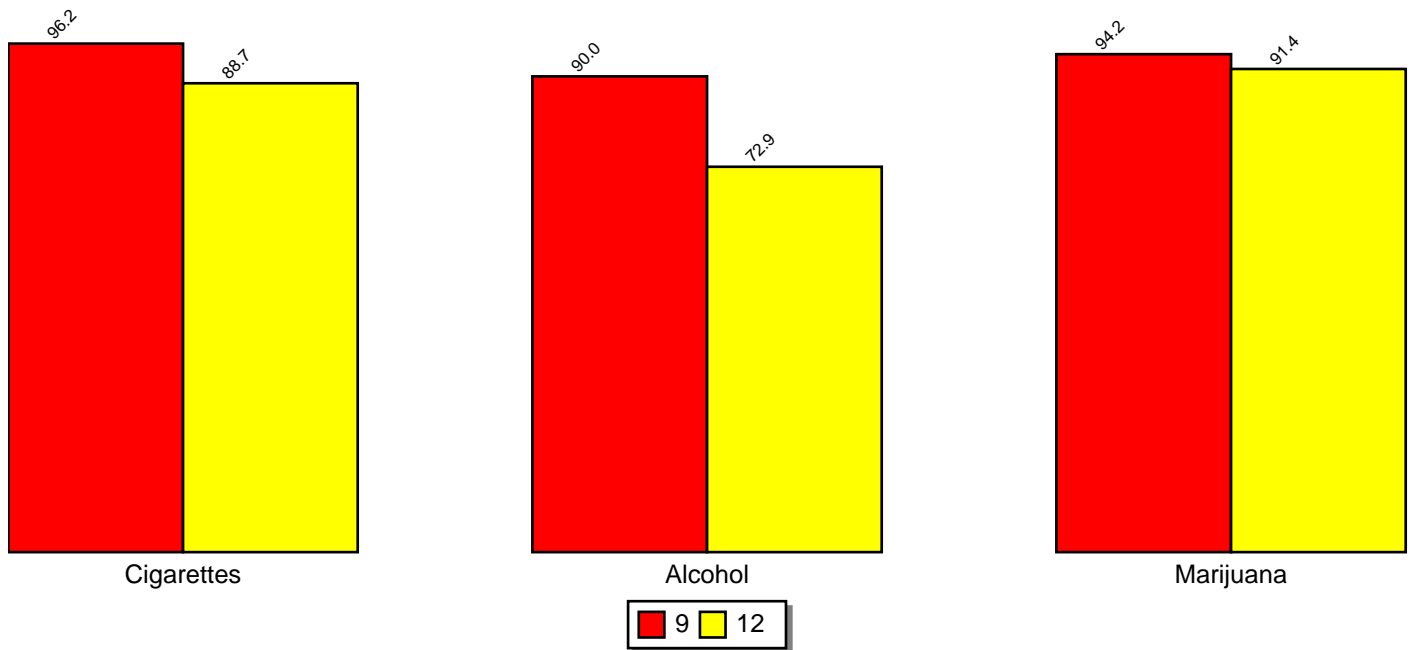
Table 6: Perception of Risk of **Marijuana** of Using

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Moderate or Great Risk
9th	209	10	84.7
12th	222	5	75.2
9-12	431	15	79.8
Total	431	15	79.8

5 Perception of Parental Disapproval

Past analysis of national statistics indicate that students tend to perceive parents as *Disapproving* or *Strongly Disapproving* of student 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	209	10	96.2
12th	221	6	88.7
9-12	430	16	92.3
Total	430	16	92.3

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

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Wrong or Very Wrong
9th	209	10	90.0
12th	221	6	72.9
9-12	430	16	81.2
Total	430	16	81.2

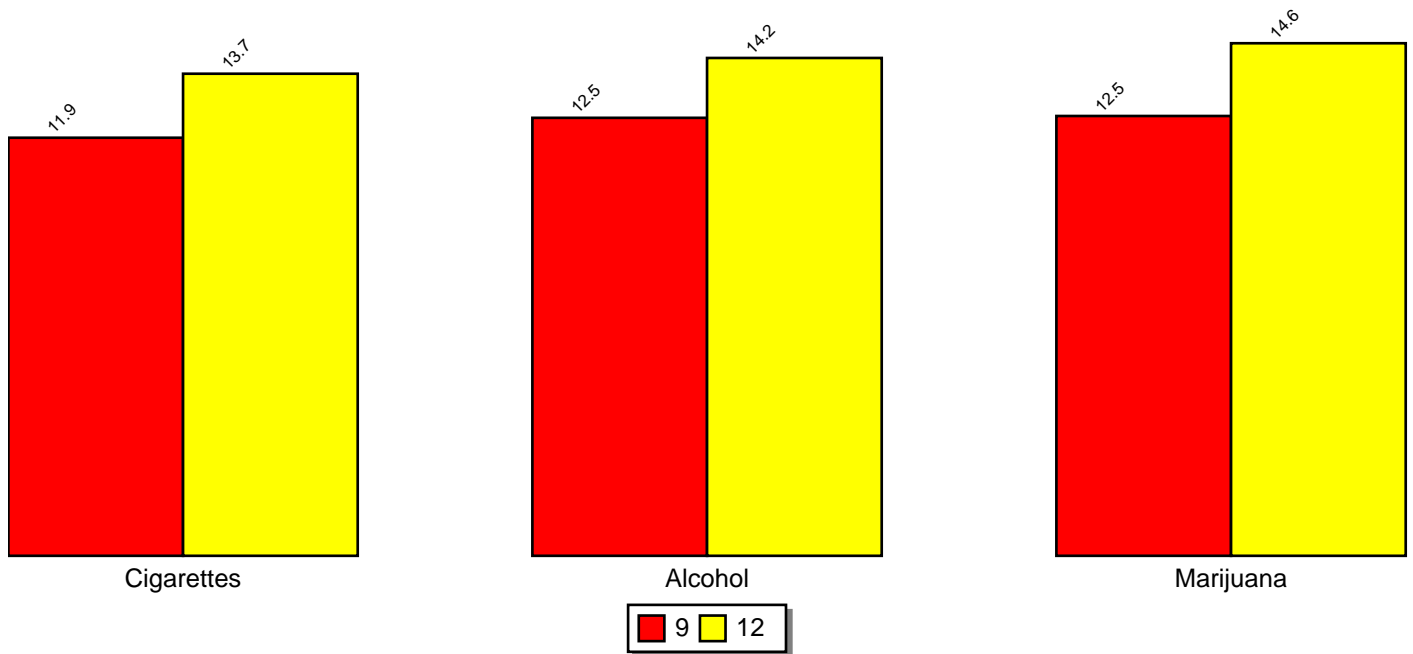
Table 9: Perception of Parents' Disapproval of Using **Marijuana**

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Wrong or Very Wrong
9th	207	12	94.2
12th	220	7	91.4
9-12	427	19	92.7
Total	427	19	92.7

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	216	3	11.899
12th	225	2	13.720
9-12	441	5	12.976
Total	441	5	12.976

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

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Avg Age
9th	216	3	12.465
12th	226	1	14.169
9-12	442	4	13.453
Total	442	4	13.453

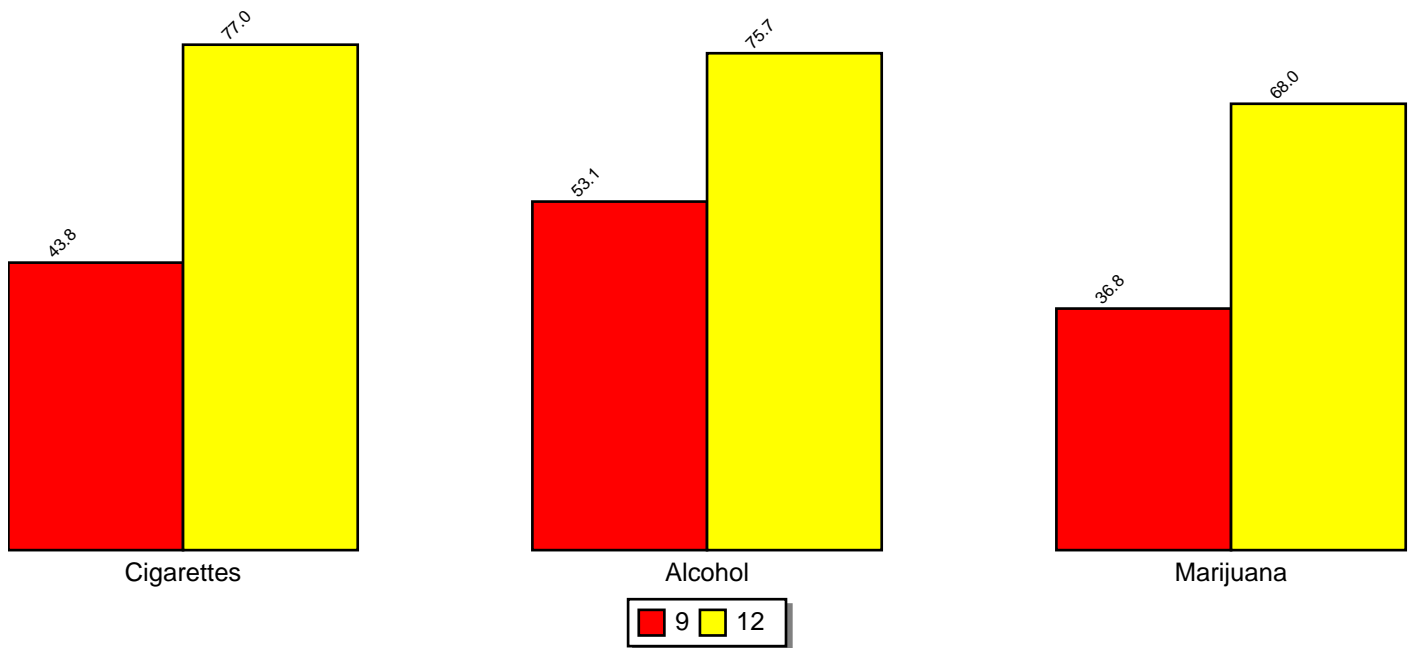
Table 12: How old were you when you first used **marijuana**?

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Avg Age
9th	215	4	12.517
12th	226	1	14.588
9-12	441	5	13.813
Total	441	5	13.813

7 Students' Perception of Availability:

Past analysis of national statistics indicate 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	11	43.8
12th	222	5	77.0
9-12	430	16	60.9
Total	430	16	60.9

Table 14: Perceieved Availability of **Alcohol**

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Sort of Easy or Very Easy to Get
9th	211	8	53.1
12th	222	5	75.7
9-12	433	13	64.7
Total	433	13	64.7

Table 15: Perceieved Availability of **Marijuana**

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Sort of Easy or Very Easy to Get
9th	209	10	36.8
12th	222	5	68.0
9-12	431	15	52.9
Total	431	15	52.9

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 belongs 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: