

Executive Summary

**Detroit Department of Health - Finney High School
Detroit, MI**



April 8, 2009

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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 ***Pride Risk and Protective Factor Questionnaire for Grades 6-12***. 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: **436**

Grade Levels

- Number of 9th grade students surveyed: **109 (25.0%)**
- Number of 10th grade students surveyed: **113 (25.9%)**
- Number of 11th grade students surveyed: **107 (24.5%)**
- Number of 12th grade students surveyed: **107 (24.5%)**

Sex

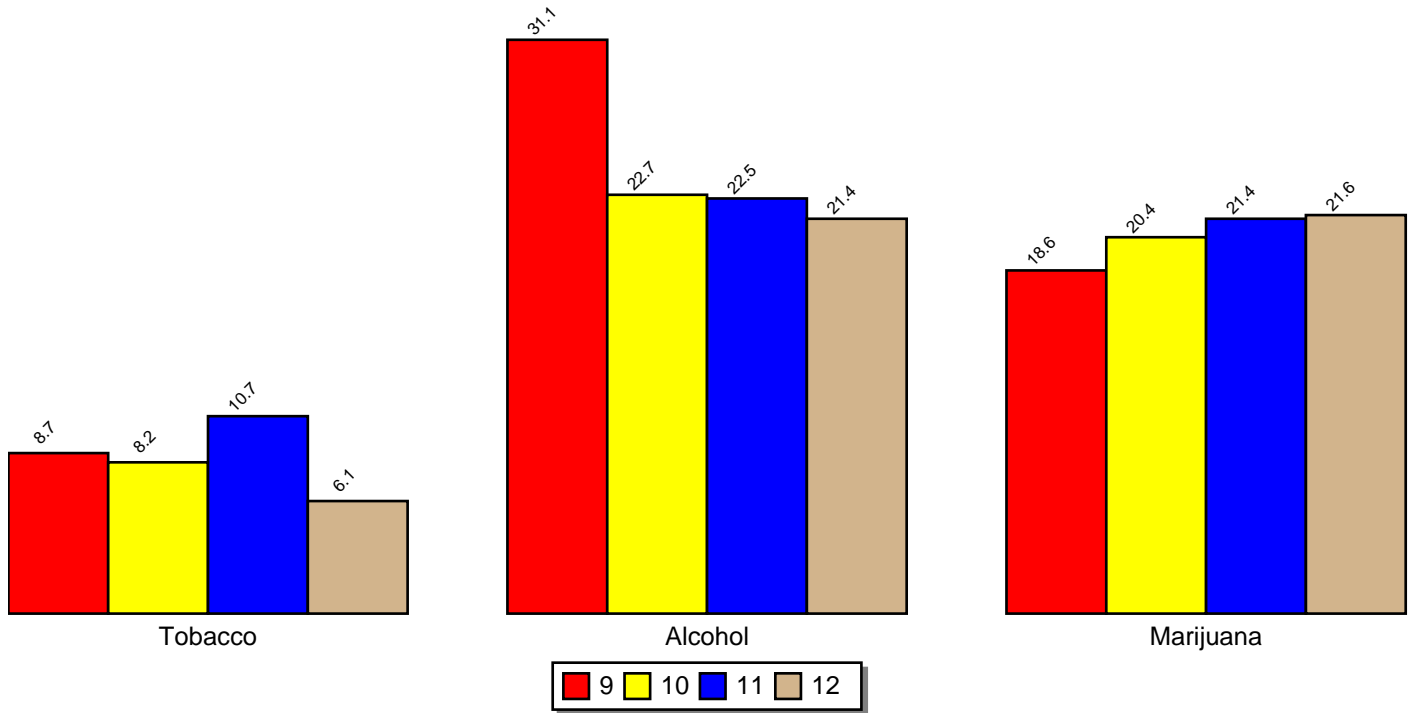
- Number of Male students surveyed: **211 (50.6%)**
- Number of Female students surveyed: **206 (49.4%)**

Race

- Number of White students surveyed: **2 (0.5%)**
- Number of African American students surveyed: **390 (90.5%)**
- Number of Asian/Pacific Islander students surveyed: **2 (0.5%)**
- Number of Native American students surveyed: **6 (1.4%)**
- Number of Mixed Origin students surveyed: **24 (5.6%)**
- Number of Other students surveyed: **7 (1.6%)**

3 30-Day Drug Use

% Students Who Have Used Tobacco, 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 **Tobacco** in the Past 30 Days

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	1-9 Times	10-29 Times	30 or More	TOTAL
9th	103	6	4.9	0.0	3.9	8.7
10th	110	3	5.5	0.9	1.8	8.2
11th	103	4	4.9	2.9	2.9	10.7
12th	98	9	6.1	0.0	0.0	6.1
9-12	414	22	5.3	1.0	2.2	8.5
Total	414	22	5.3	1.0	2.2	8.5

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

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	1-9 Times	10-29 Times	30 or More	TOTAL
9th	103	6	25.2	1.9	3.9	31.1
10th	110	3	20.9	1.8	0.0	22.7
11th	102	5	21.6	1.0	0.0	22.5
12th	98	9	18.4	3.1	0.0	21.4
9-12	413	23	21.5	1.9	1.0	24.5
Total	413	23	21.5	1.9	1.0	24.5

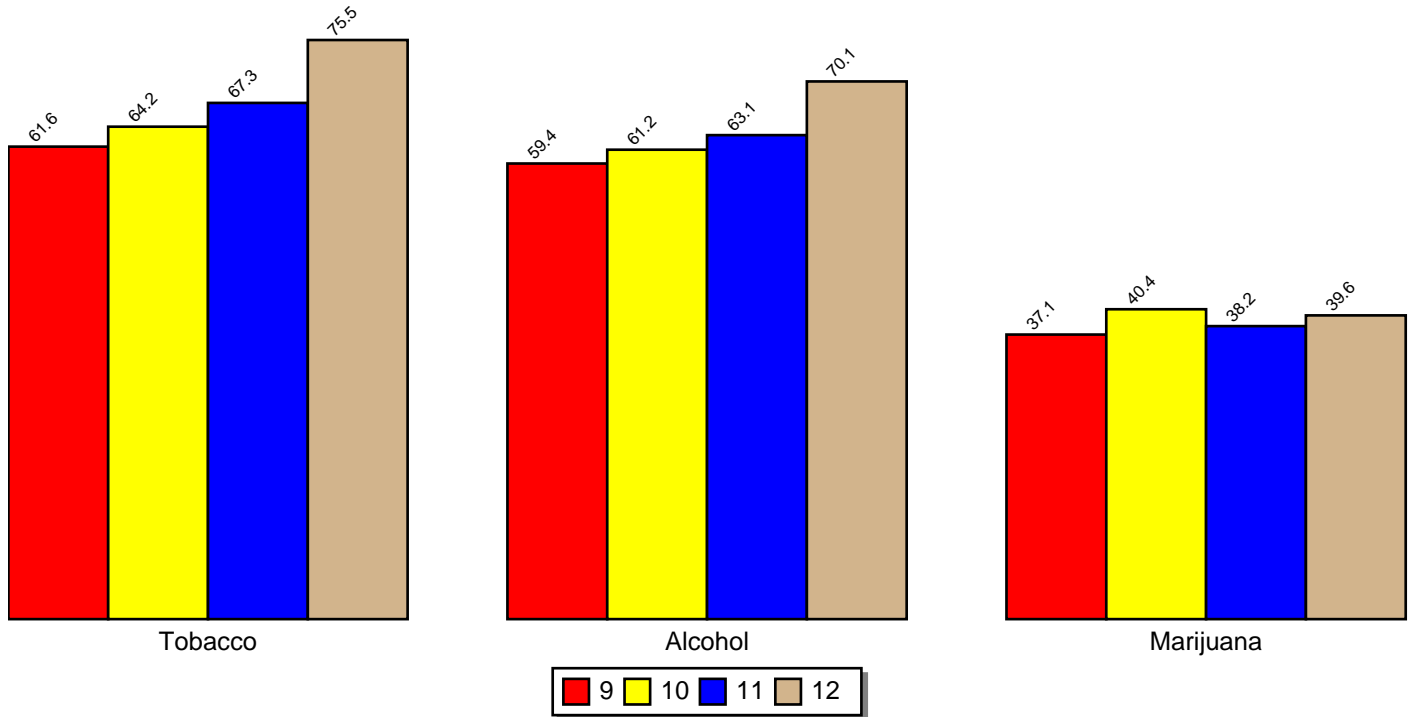
Table 3: Use of Any **Marijuana** in the Past 30 Days

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	1-9 Times	10-29 Times	30 or More	TOTAL
9th	102	7	8.8	2.9	6.9	18.6
10th	108	5	12.0	3.7	4.6	20.4
11th	103	4	11.7	1.9	7.8	21.4
12th	97	10	15.5	1.0	5.2	21.6
9-12	410	26	12.0	2.4	6.1	20.5
Total	410	26	12.0	2.4	6.1	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 Tobacco, Alcohol & Marijuana
As Moderate Risk or Great Risk



Source: Pride Surveys

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

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Moderate or Great Risk
9th	99	10	61.6
10th	106	7	64.2
11th	101	6	67.3
12th	98	9	75.5
9-12	404	32	67.1
Total	404	32	67.1

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

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Moderate or Great Risk
9th	96	13	59.4
10th	103	10	61.2
11th	103	4	63.1
12th	97	10	70.1
9-12	399	37	63.4
Total	399	37	63.4

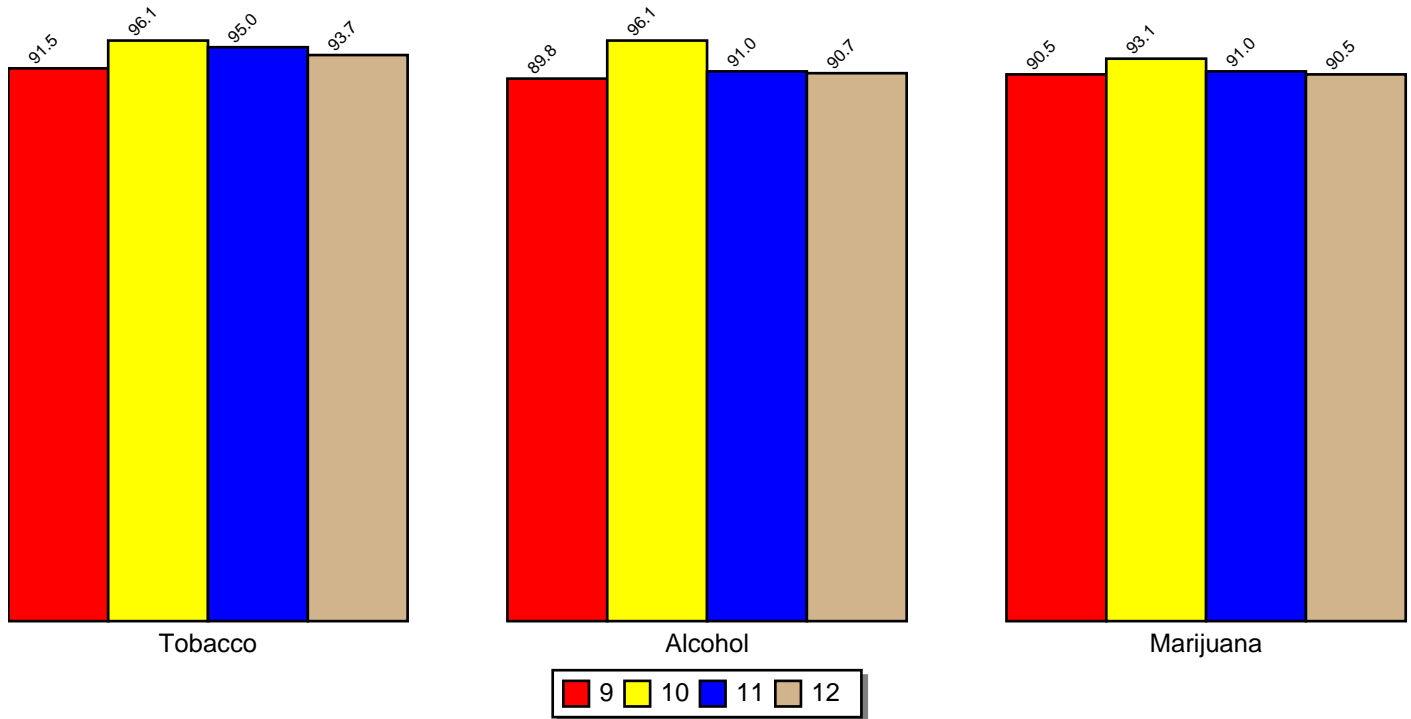
Table 6: Perception of Risk of **Marijuana** of Using

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Moderate or Great Risk
9th	97	12	37.1
10th	104	9	40.4
11th	102	5	38.2
12th	96	11	39.6
9-12	399	37	38.8
Total	399	37	38.8

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 Tobacco, Alcohol & Marijuana



Source: Pride Surveys

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

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Wrong or Very Wrong
9th	94	15	91.5
10th	103	10	96.1
11th	100	7	95.0
12th	95	12	93.7
9-12	392	44	94.1
Total	392	44	94.1

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

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Wrong or Very Wrong
9th	98	11	89.8
10th	103	10	96.1
11th	100	7	91.0
12th	97	10	90.7
9-12	398	38	92.0
Total	398	38	92.0

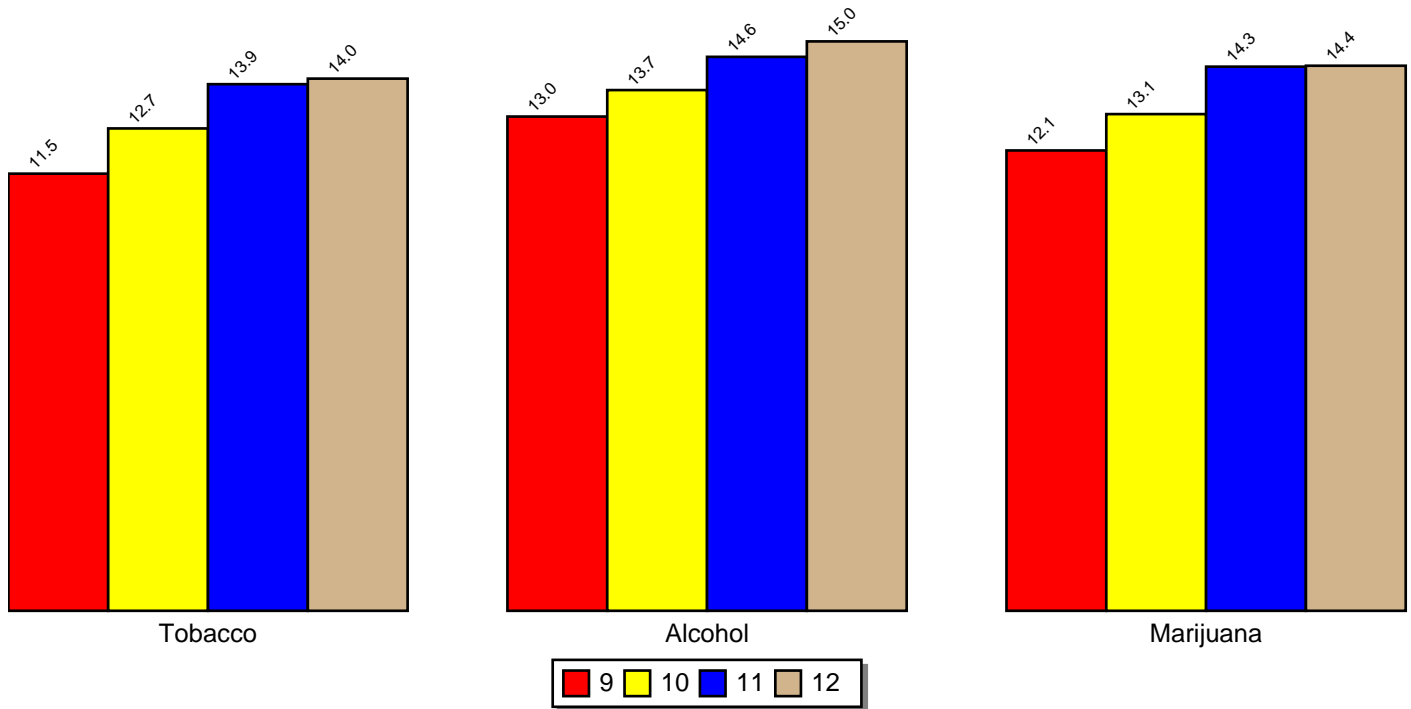
Table 9: Perception of Parents' Disapproval of Using **Marijuana**

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Wrong or Very Wrong
9th	95	14	90.5
10th	102	11	93.1
11th	100	7	91.0
12th	95	12	90.5
9-12	392	44	91.3
Total	392	44	91.3

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 Tobacco, 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	84	25	11.526
10th	96	17	12.719
11th	100	7	13.886
12th	96	11	14.032
9-12	376	60	12.985
Total	376	60	12.985

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

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Avg Age
9th	89	20	13.032
10th	100	13	13.730
11th	98	9	14.607
12th	94	13	15.014
9-12	381	55	14.128
Total	381	55	14.128

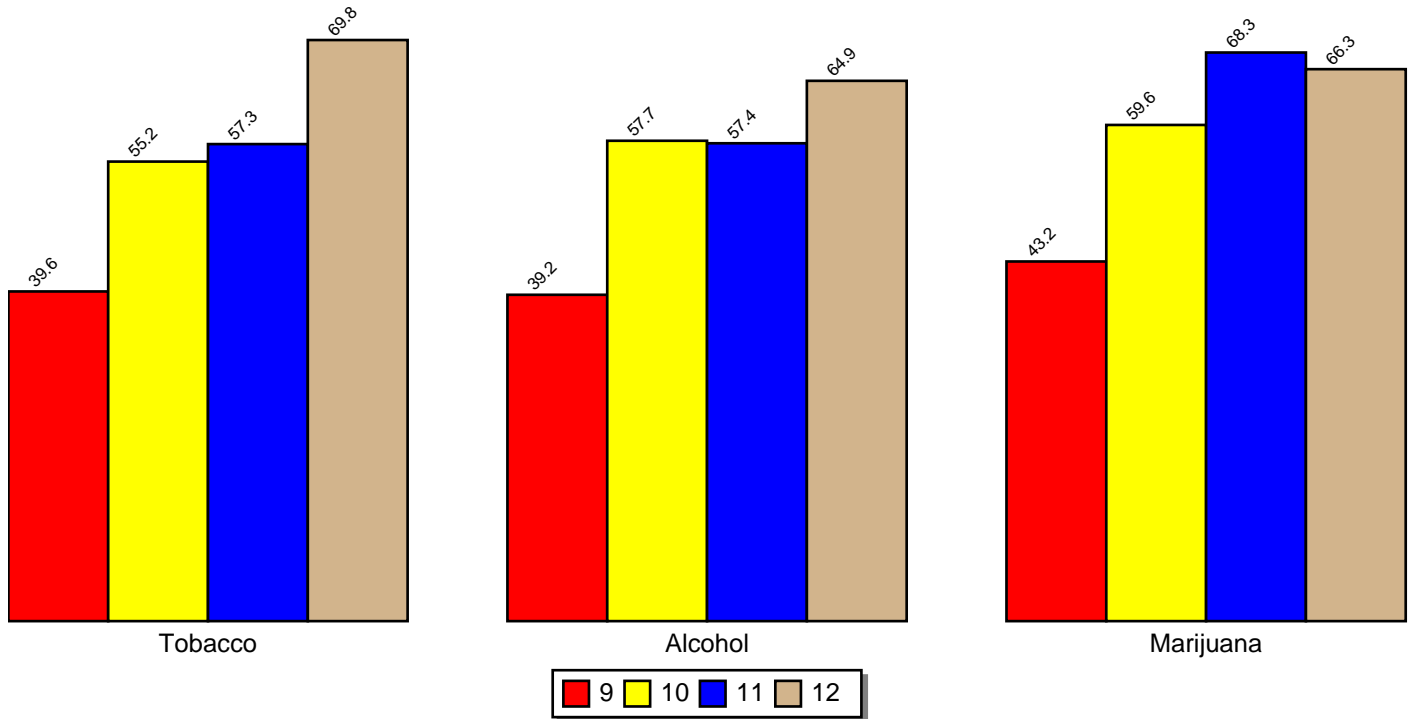
Table 12: How old were you when you first used **marijuana**?

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Avg Age
9th	93	16	12.138
10th	100	13	13.097
11th	102	5	14.348
12th	98	9	14.372
9-12	393	43	13.664
Total	393	43	13.664

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 Tobacco, Alcohol and Marijuana Is Sort of Easy or Very Easy To Get



Source: Pride Surveys

Table 13: Perceived Availability of **Tobacco**

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Sort of Easy or Very Easy to Get
9th	96	13	39.6
10th	105	8	55.2
11th	103	4	57.3
12th	96	11	69.8
9-12	400	36	55.5
Total	400	36	55.5

Table 14: Perceived Availability of **Alcohol**

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Sort of Easy or Very Easy to Get
9th	97	12	39.2
10th	104	9	57.7
11th	101	6	57.4
12th	97	10	64.9
9-12	399	37	54.9
Total	399	37	54.9

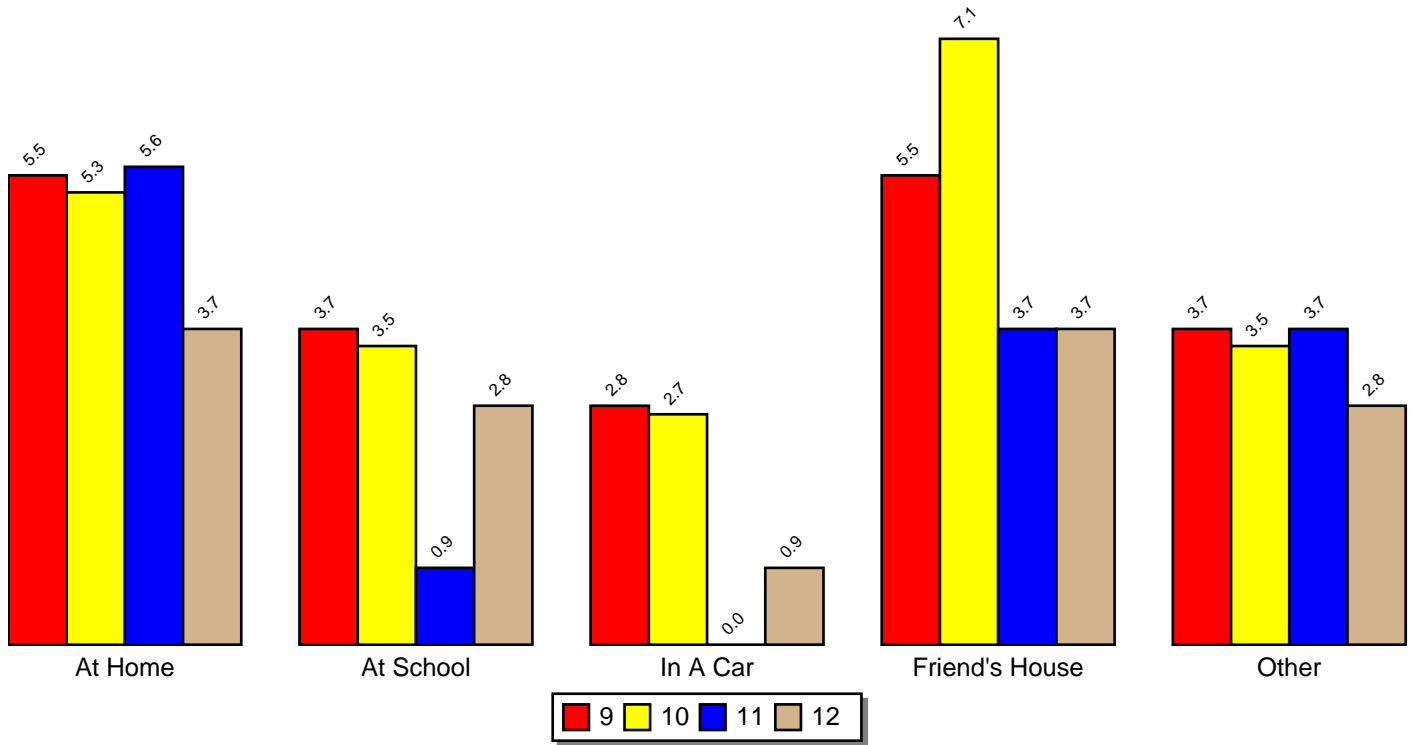
Table 15: Perceived Availability of **Marijuana**

Grade Level	N of Valid	N of Miss	Sort of Easy or Very Easy to Get
9th	95	14	43.2
10th	104	9	59.6
11th	101	6	68.3
12th	95	12	66.3
9-12	395	41	59.5
Total	395	41	59.5

8 Where Students Use

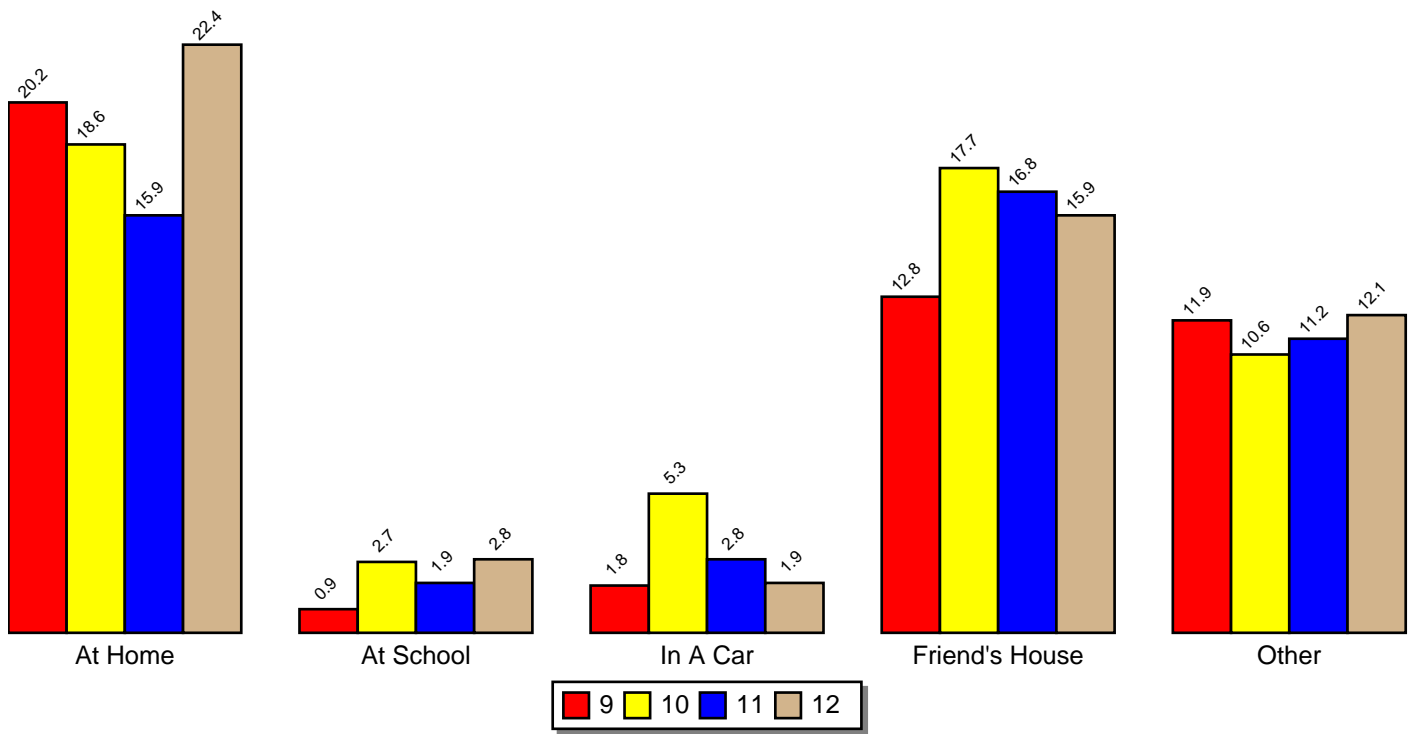
The following graphs show where students report using tobacco, alcohol and marijuana. Past analysis of national statistics show that *At School* is typically the *least* popular place of use.

Where Do You Use Tobacco



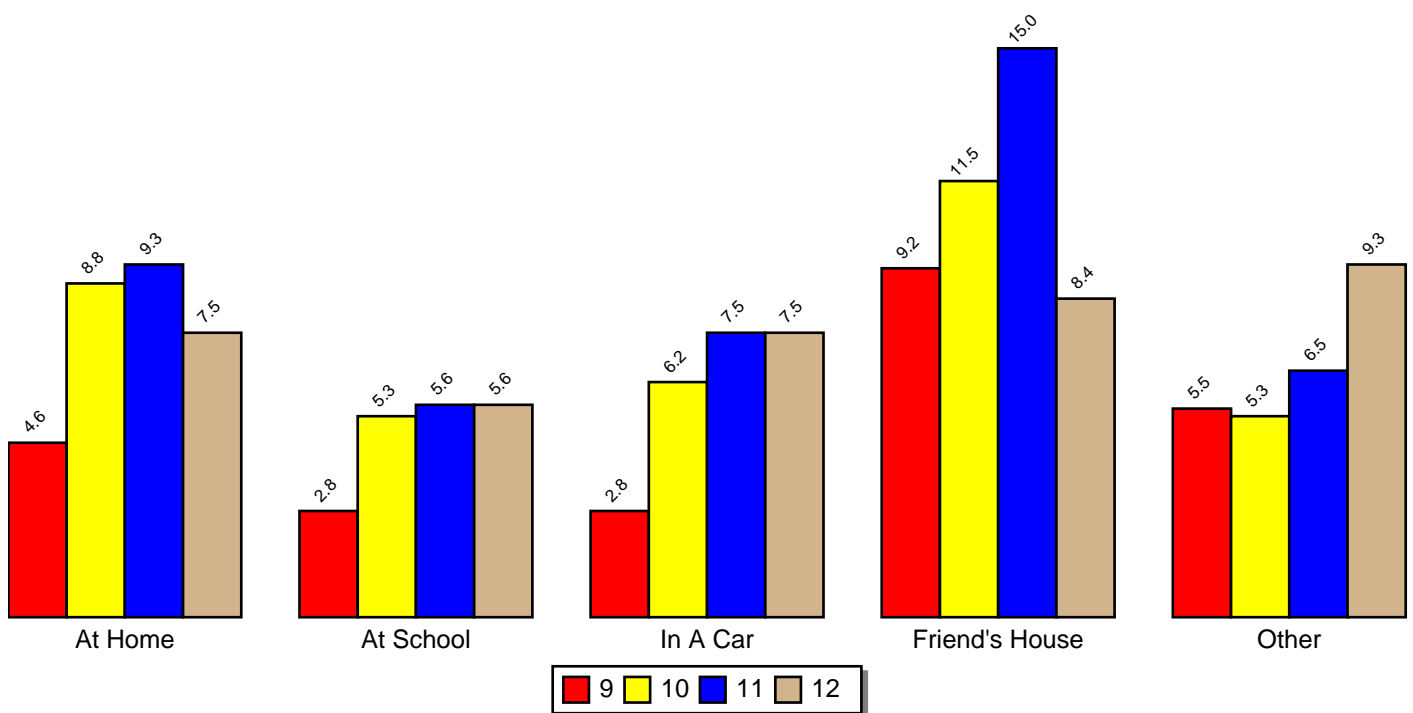
Source: Pride Surveys

Where Do You Use Alcohol



Source: Pride Surveys

Where Do You Use Marijuana

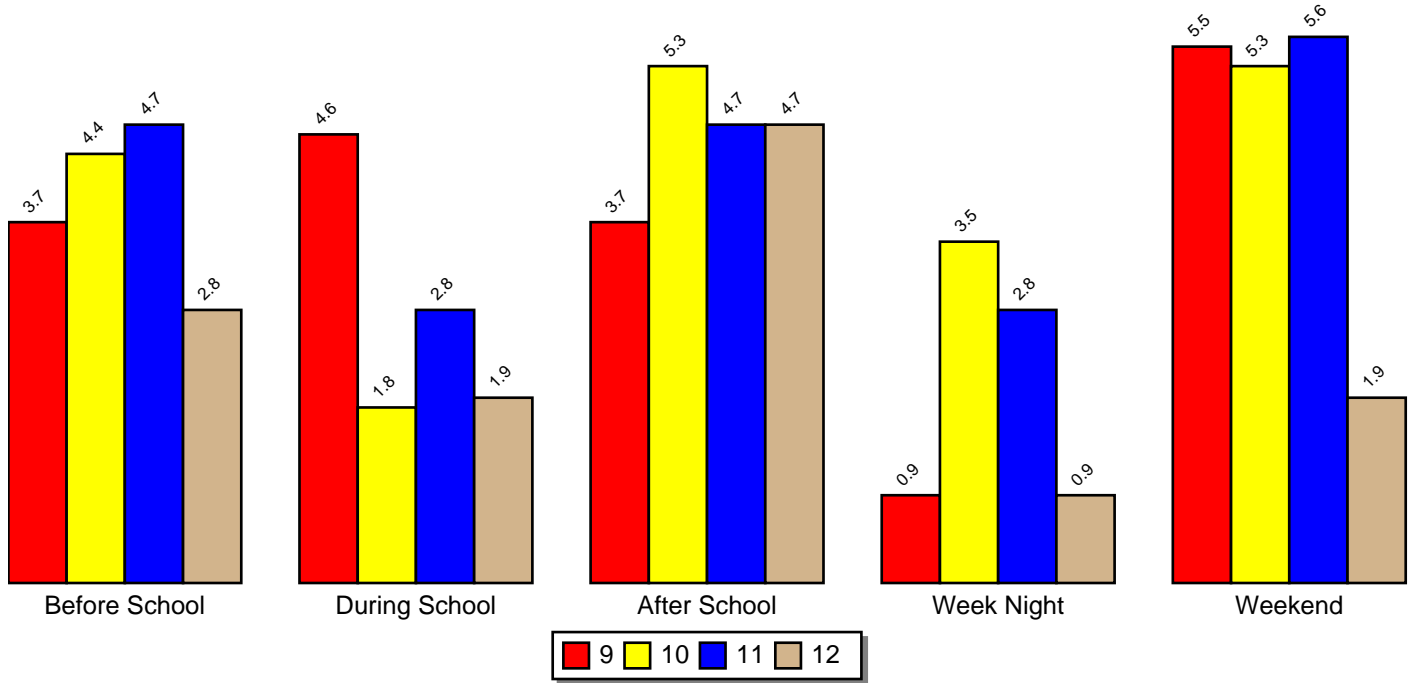


Source: Pride Surveys

9 When Students Use

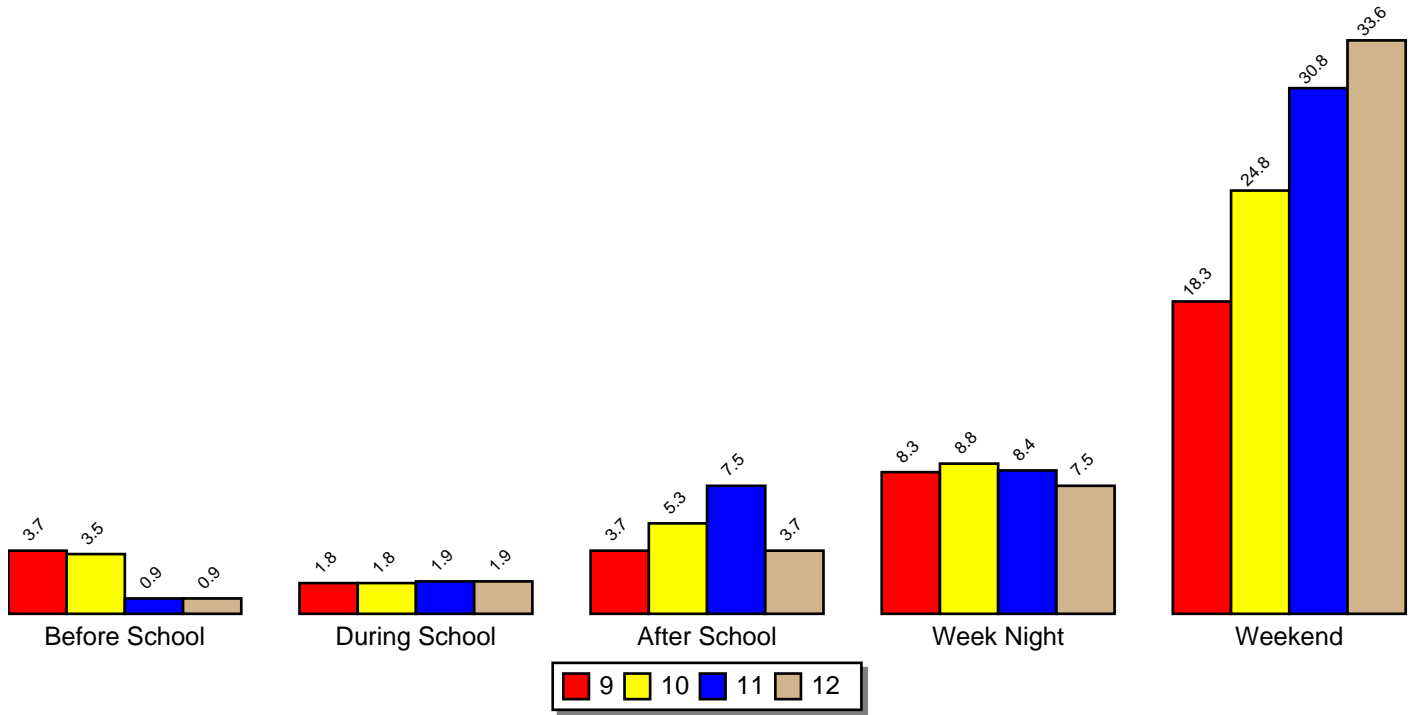
The following graphs show when students report using tobacco, alcohol and marijuana. Past analysis of national statistics show that *During School* is typically the *least* popular time of use.

When Do You Use Tobacco



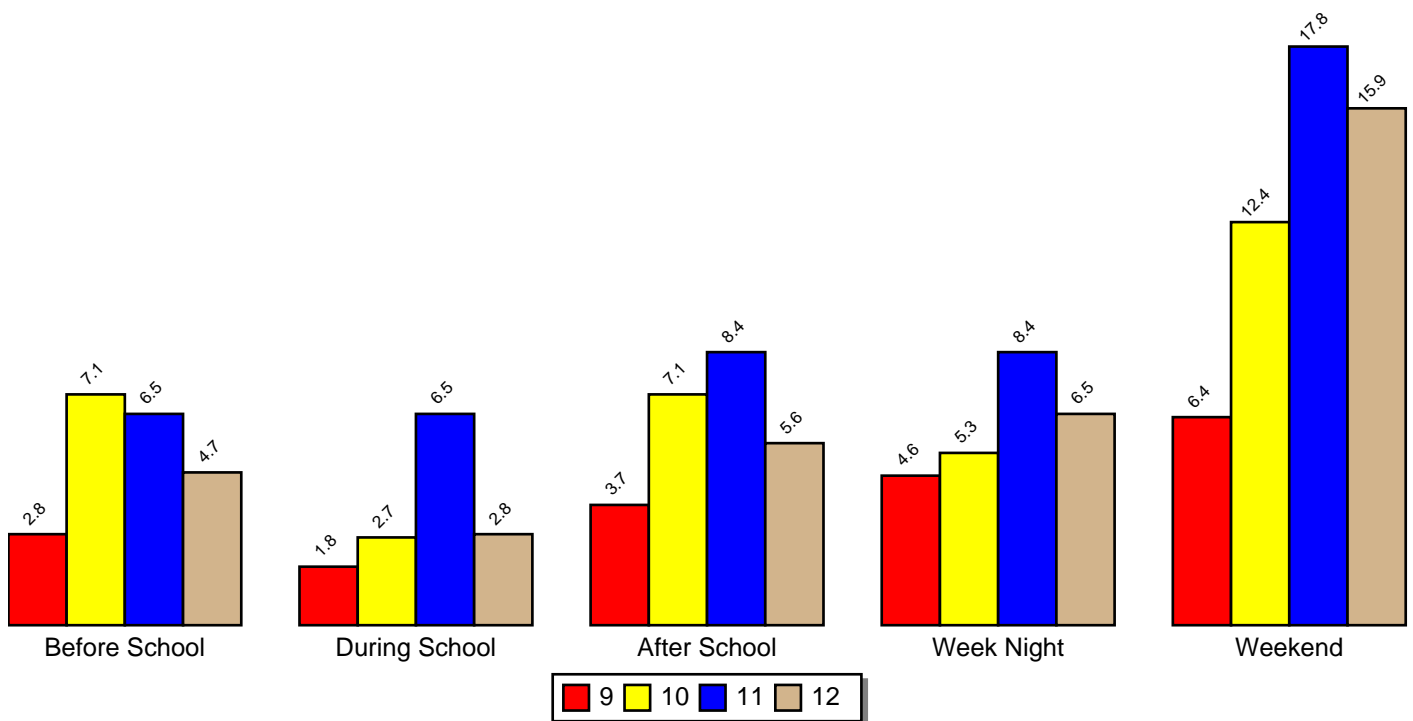
Source: Pride Surveys

When Do You Use Alcohol



Source: Pride Surveys

When Do You Use Marijuana



Source: Pride Surveys

10 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.

11 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: