

# PLAINVIEW-OLD BETHPAGE CENTRAL SCHOOLS



# PRIDE SURVEY 2011

# What is the PRIDE Survey?

- Created in 1982 by educators to help schools measure student alcohol, tobacco and other drug use.
- PRIDE Complies with Federal Guidelines. The Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (SDFSCA) specifically requires that indicators be measured, including “the incidence and prevalence, age of onset, perception of social disapproval of drug use and violence by youth in schools and communities.”
- Pride offers anonymous surveys for students.
- More than six million students in 8,000 school districts have responded to Pride Surveys.



# What is the PRIDE Survey?

- Ability to compare POB Schools to National Data.
- Pride Surveys have been field tested in university settings to assure reliability and validity.
- POB conducted the PRIDE survey among 6<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12 grade students in 1998, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007 and 2009, 2011



# Overview of POB Trends

- Slight DECREASE in the annual use of tobacco and marijuana except grade 10 and 12.
- Slight DECREASE in alcohol use except grade 10 and 12.
- LESS tobacco use than national average and at a later age.
- HS students are drinking MORE alcohol and smoking MORE marijuana than the national average, but beginning at a later age.



# Strengths of 2011 Data

- Most of our students are not getting in trouble at school, are not gang members, don't carry weapons and report their parents set clear rules.
- The majority of our students feel safe at school.
- >85% of our students believe their parents disapprove of tobacco and marijuana use.
- Most of our students know that the use of alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana is harmful.
- Over 95% of middle school and 2/3 of high school students claim to have never used tobacco or illicit drugs.



# Concerns regarding 2011 Data

- Alcohol is our students' drug of choice.
- Only 30% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders believe their parents disapprove of their alcohol use.
- Only 30% of our HS students have never used marijuana. This exceeds the national average.
- Marijuana, alcohol and tobacco are all perceived as being easy to obtain.
- Students report being educated about the dangers of using tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana, yet this knowledge does not translate into refraining from use.
- Weekend substance use and use at a friend's house are the times and places most reported.

# Who was surveyed?

<b>Grade</b>	<b>Students</b>
<b>6<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>253</b>
<b>8<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>233</b>
<b>10<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>322</b>
<b>12<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>222</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1030</b>

# Protective Factors – 2009



Protective Factors	MS %	HS %	TOTAL %
<b>Community</b>			
• Never take part in gangs	93.2	90.7	97.4
• Attend church/synagogue (often/a lot)	50.5	21.2	34.7
<b>School</b>			
• Make good grades (often/a lot)	87.1	83.1	84.9
• Join in school activities (often/a lot)	44.8	47.5	46.3
• Trouble in school (never/seldom)	87.7	90.7	89.3
<b>Family</b>			
• Parents talk about drugs	33.7	27.3	30.2
• Parents set clear rules	87.5	67.1	76.5
• Parents enforce rules	54	40.1	46.5
<b>Individual</b>			
• Threaten students (never)	79.75	79.9	80.3
• Trouble with police (never)	94.85	85.3	89.4
• Think about suicide (never/seldom)	98.0	95.6	97.2
• Think most illicit drugs are harmful to health (marijuana only)	91.5	68.9	79.2






# Protective Factors – 2011

## No Grade Specifics



Protective Factors	MS%	HS %	TOTAL %
<b>Community</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Never take part in gangs</li> <li>• Attend church/synagogue (often/a lot)</li> <li>• Participates in community activity</li> </ul>			<b>95.4</b> <b>35.5</b> <b>40.7</b>
<b>School</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make good grades (often/a lot)</li> <li>• Join in school activities (often/a lot)</li> <li>• Trouble in school (never/seldom)</li> <li>• Participates in sports</li> </ul>			<b>88.3</b> <b>51</b> <b>89.8</b> <b>36.5</b>
<b>Family</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parents talk about drugs</li> <li>• Parents set clear rules</li> <li>• Parents enforce rules</li> </ul>			<b>37.6</b> <b>79.4</b> <b>48.5</b>
<b>Individual</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Threaten students (never)</li> <li>• Trouble with police (never)</li> <li>• Think about suicide (never)</li> <li>• Think most illicit drugs are harmful to health (marijuana only)</li> </ul>			<b>85.4</b> <b>90.5</b> <b>97.4</b> ----



# Students reporting Gateway Drugs as *Readily Available*

<b>Drugs:</b>	<b>6th</b>	<b>8th</b>	<b>10th</b>	<b>12th</b>
<b>Tobacco</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>59.0</b>
<b>Alcohol</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>79.2</b>
<b>Marijuana</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>65.7</b>

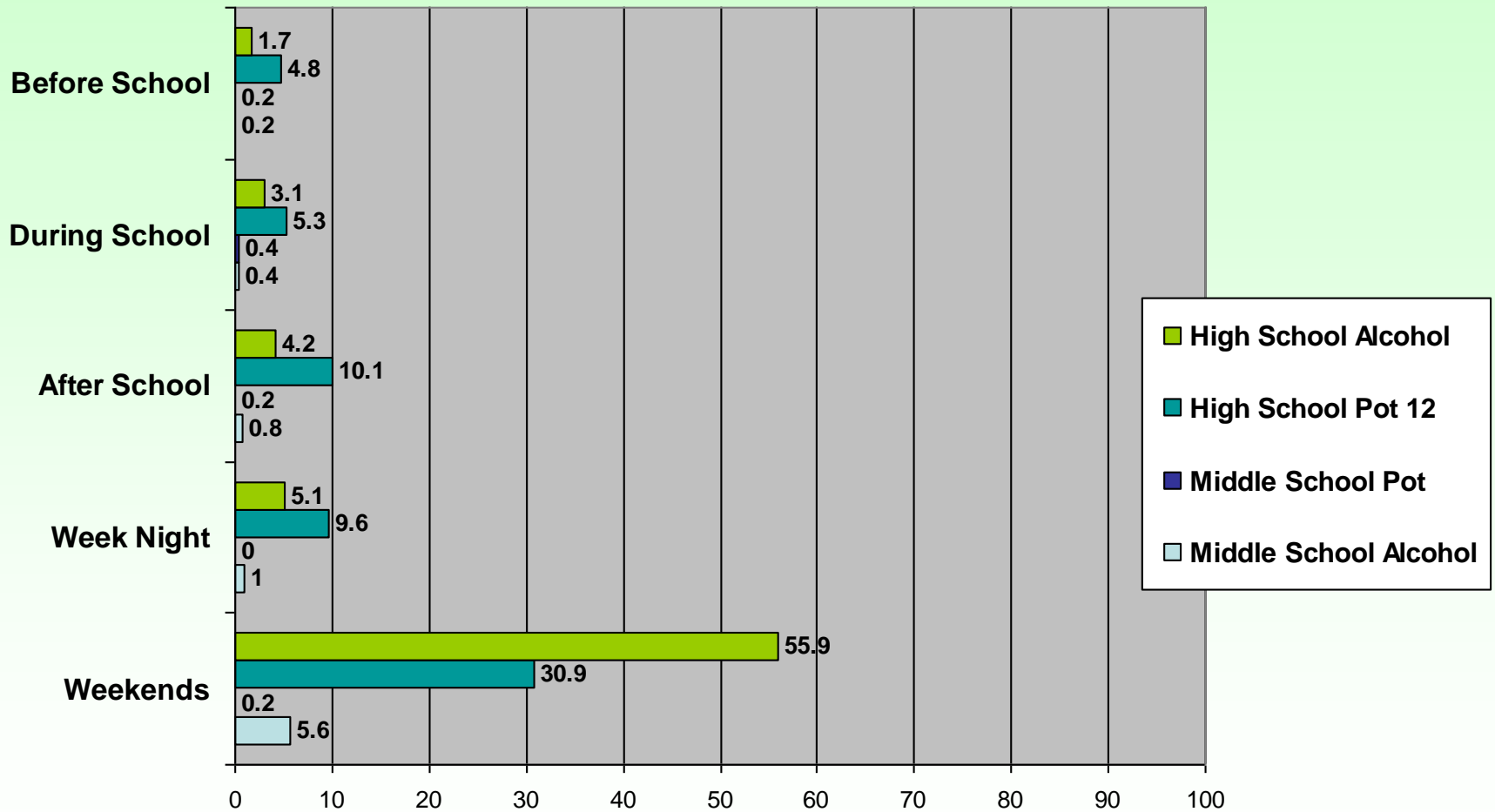
Figures based on percentage who report *fairly or very easy* to get.

# Attitudes towards drugs as *being harmful*

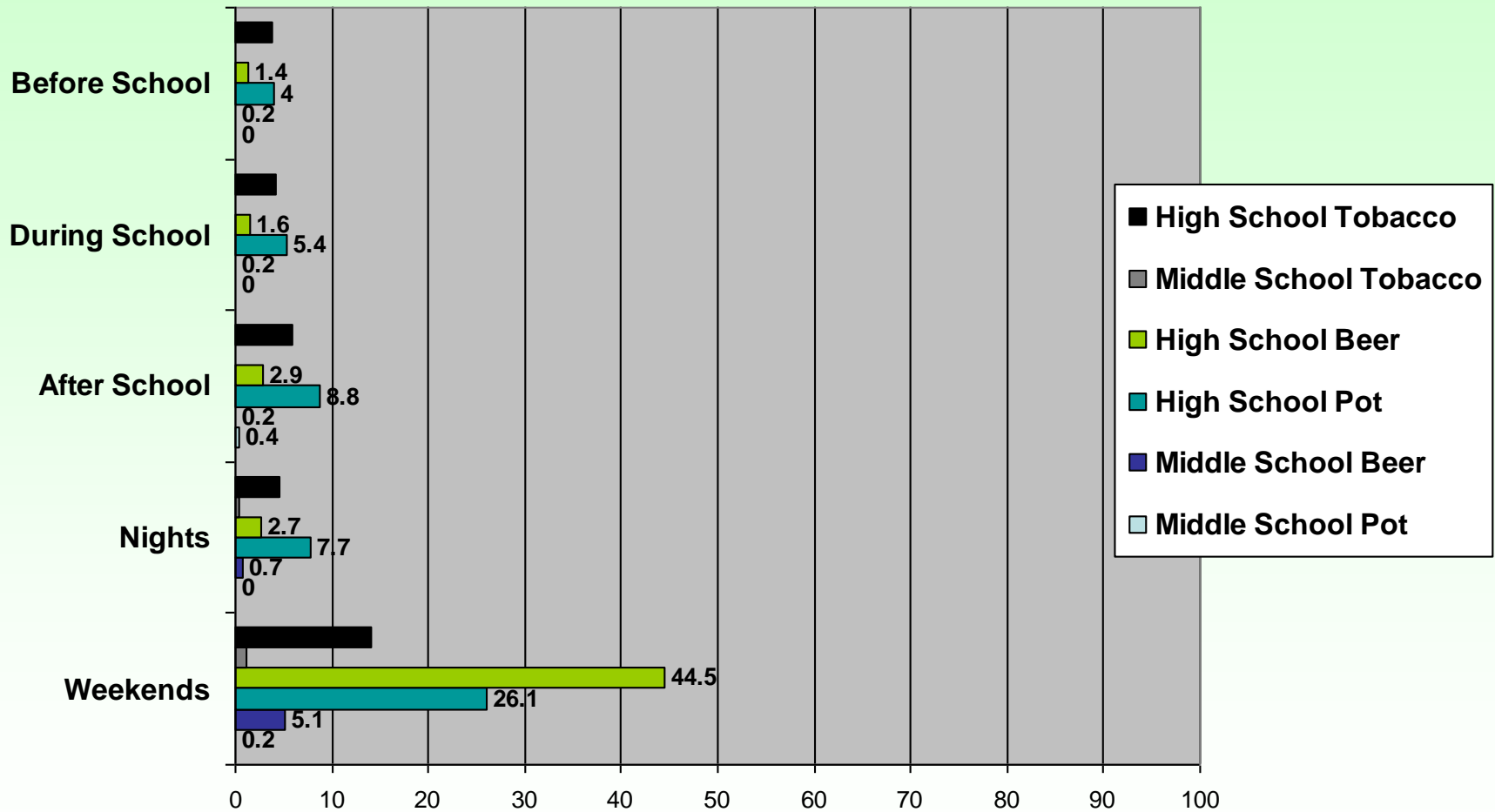
Drugs:	6th	8th	10th	12th
<i>Cigarettes</i>	95.6	91.4	91.1	95.5
<i>Smokeless Tobacco</i>	94.1	87.9	86.9	91.0
<i>Beer</i>	69.3	62.6	46.7	42.3
<i>Liquor</i>	79.8	73.7	62.6	53.6
<i>Marijuana</i>	96.0	91.3	66.9	57.3

\*All 6 – 12<sup>th</sup> graders thinks smokeless tobacco is less harmful than smoking. They feel beer is less harmful than hard liquor.

# *When* students use 2011



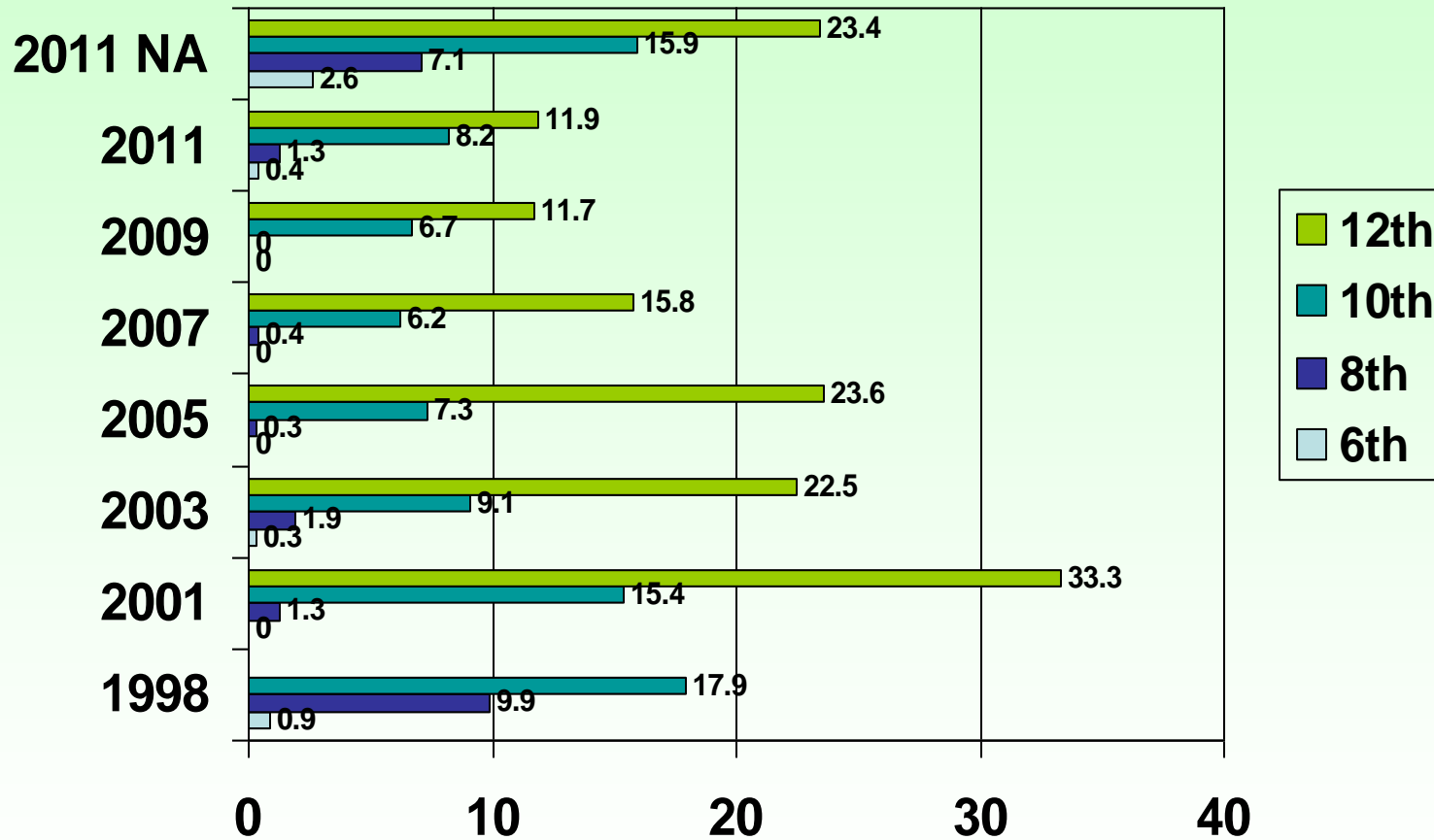
# *When* students use 2009



# *Where* Students Use

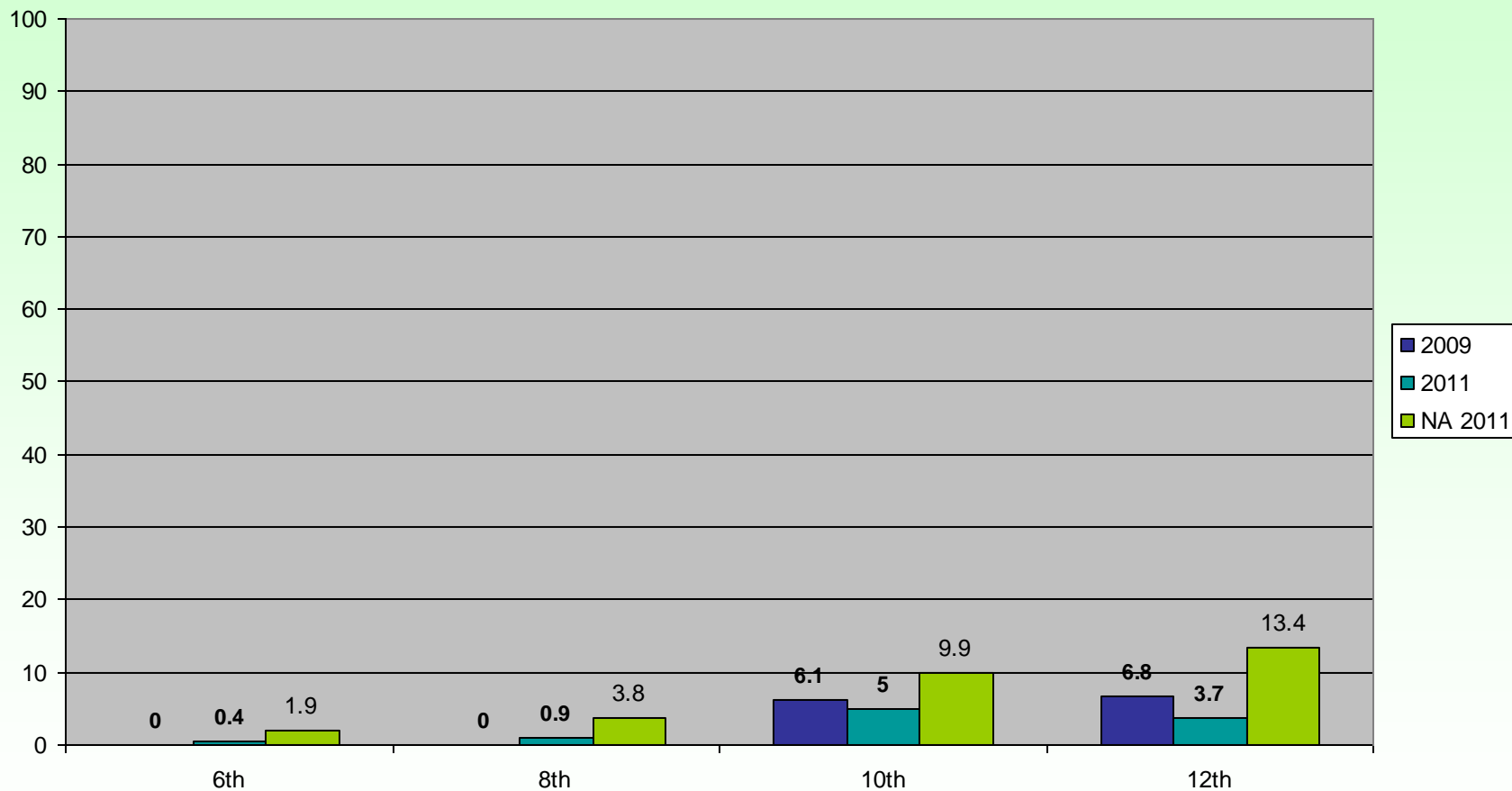
<b>Drugs</b>	<b>Place Most Used</b>	<b>Place Least Used</b>
Beer and Liquor	10.1%-Home 41.2%-Friend's House 18.8% - Other	2.9% - School 8.6% - Car
Marijuana	20.0%-Friend's House 7.7% - Home 20.0% - Other	6.2% -School 13.8% - Car
Inhalants	School – 12 <sup>th</sup> grade Home – 6 <sup>th</sup> grade	Home Car
Hallucinogens	Friend's House	School
Tobacco	Friend's House	School
Cocaine	Friend's House Car	School Home

# At Least Monthly Use of Cigarettes



NA = National Average

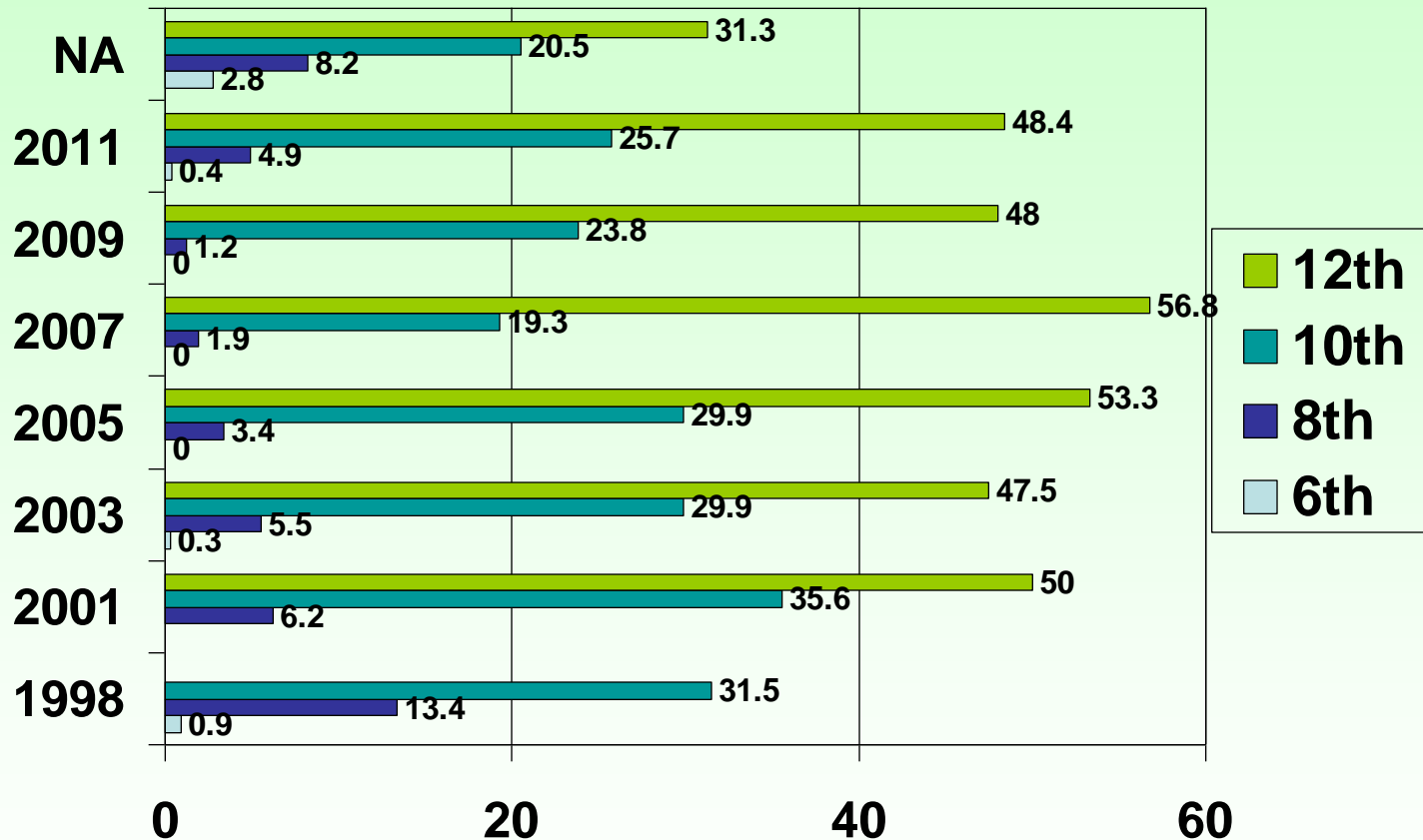
# At Least Monthly Use of Smokeless Tobacco



New Question for 2009  
NA = National Average

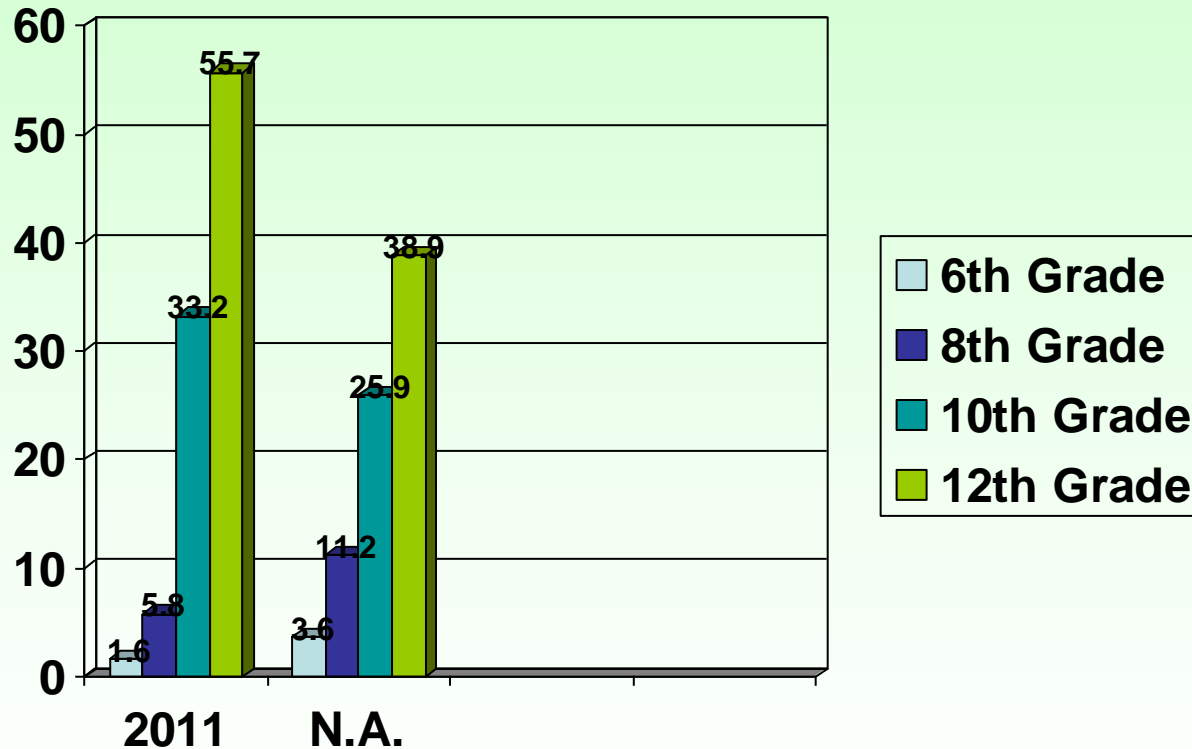


# At Least Monthly Use of Beer



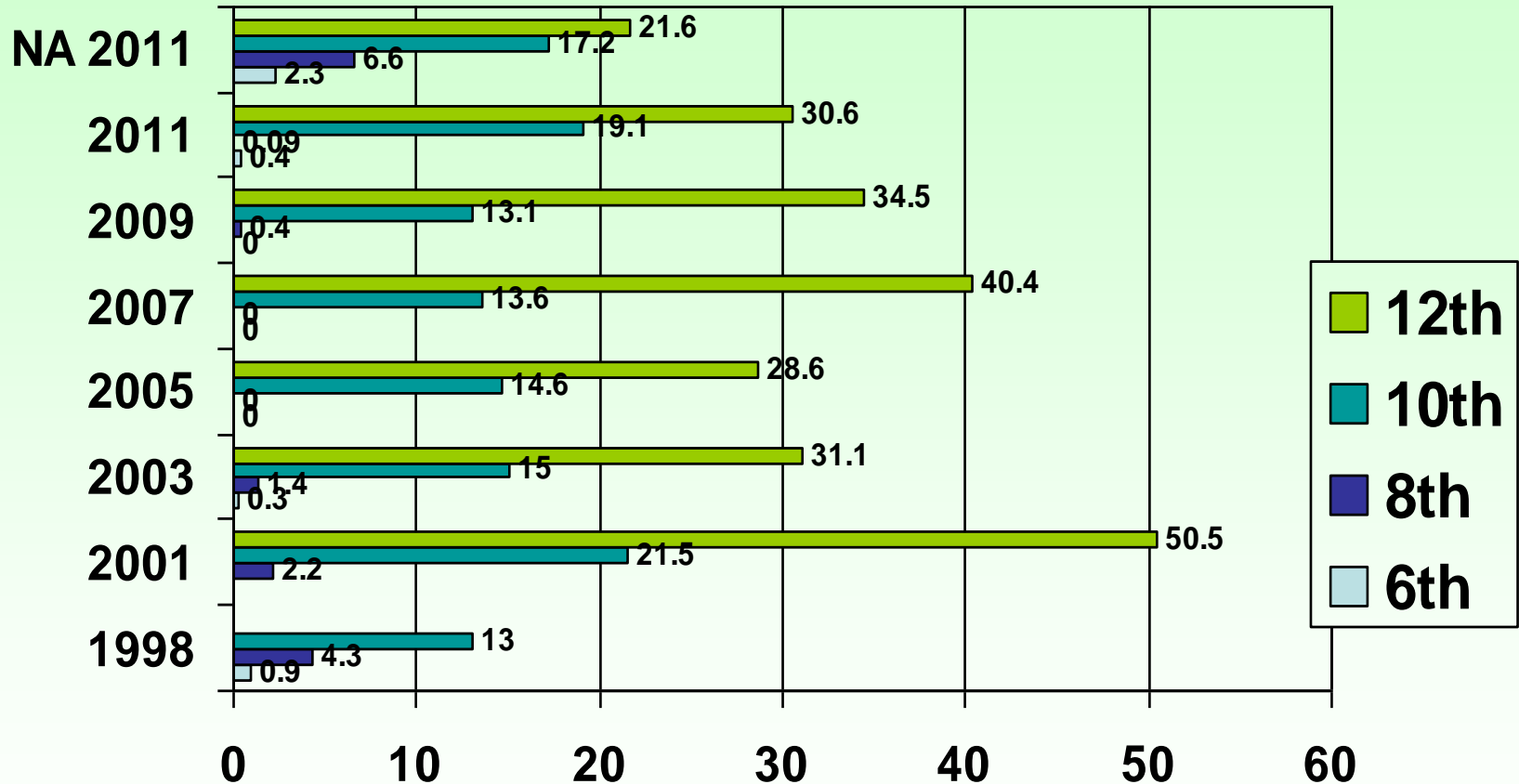
1.8% of 12th graders report drinking daily  
26% of 12th graders report drinking weekly  
N.A. = National Average

# At Least Monthly Use of Alcohol



N.A. = National Average

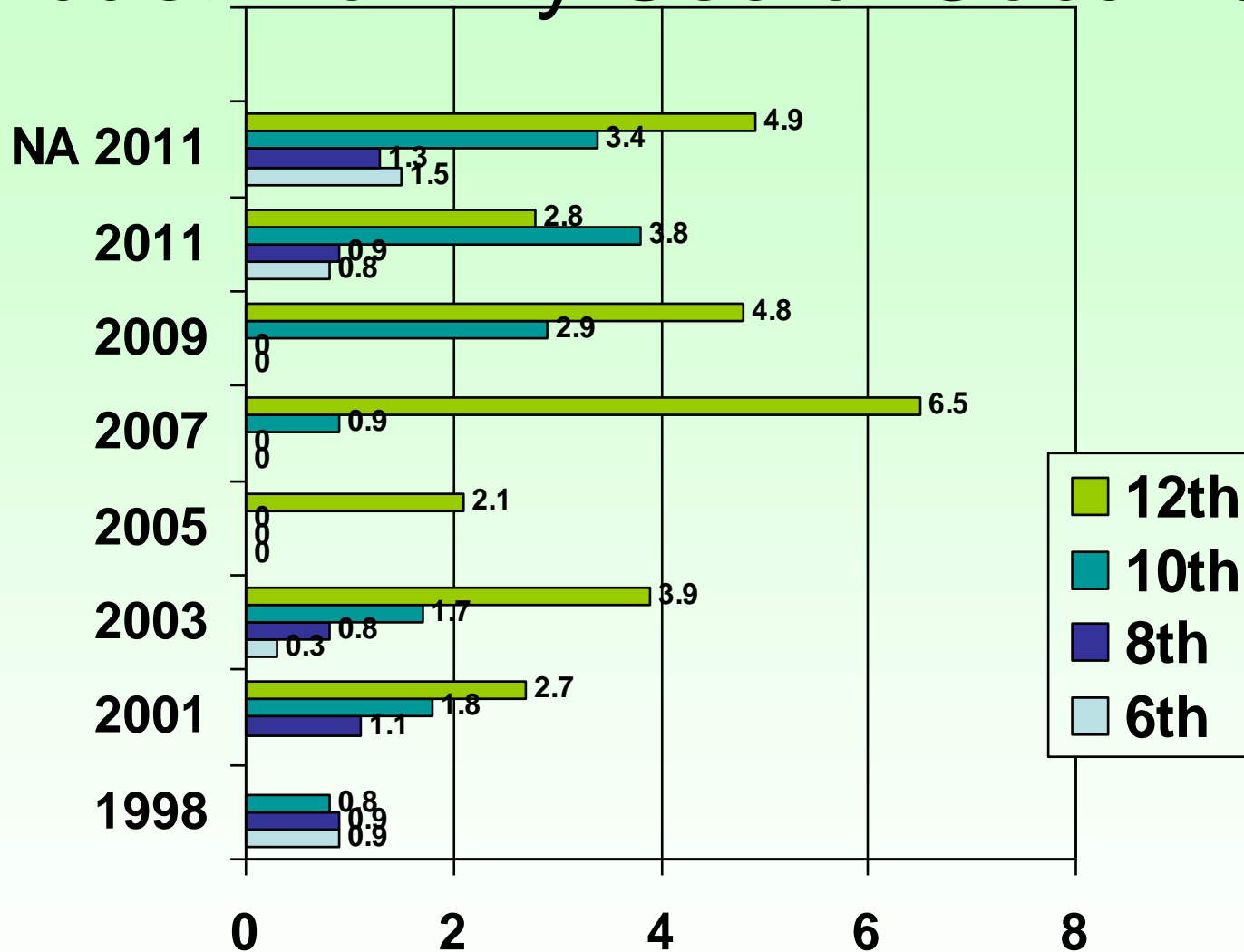
# At Least Monthly Use of Marijuana



14.7% of 12th graders report using marijuana 3 – 7 times per week

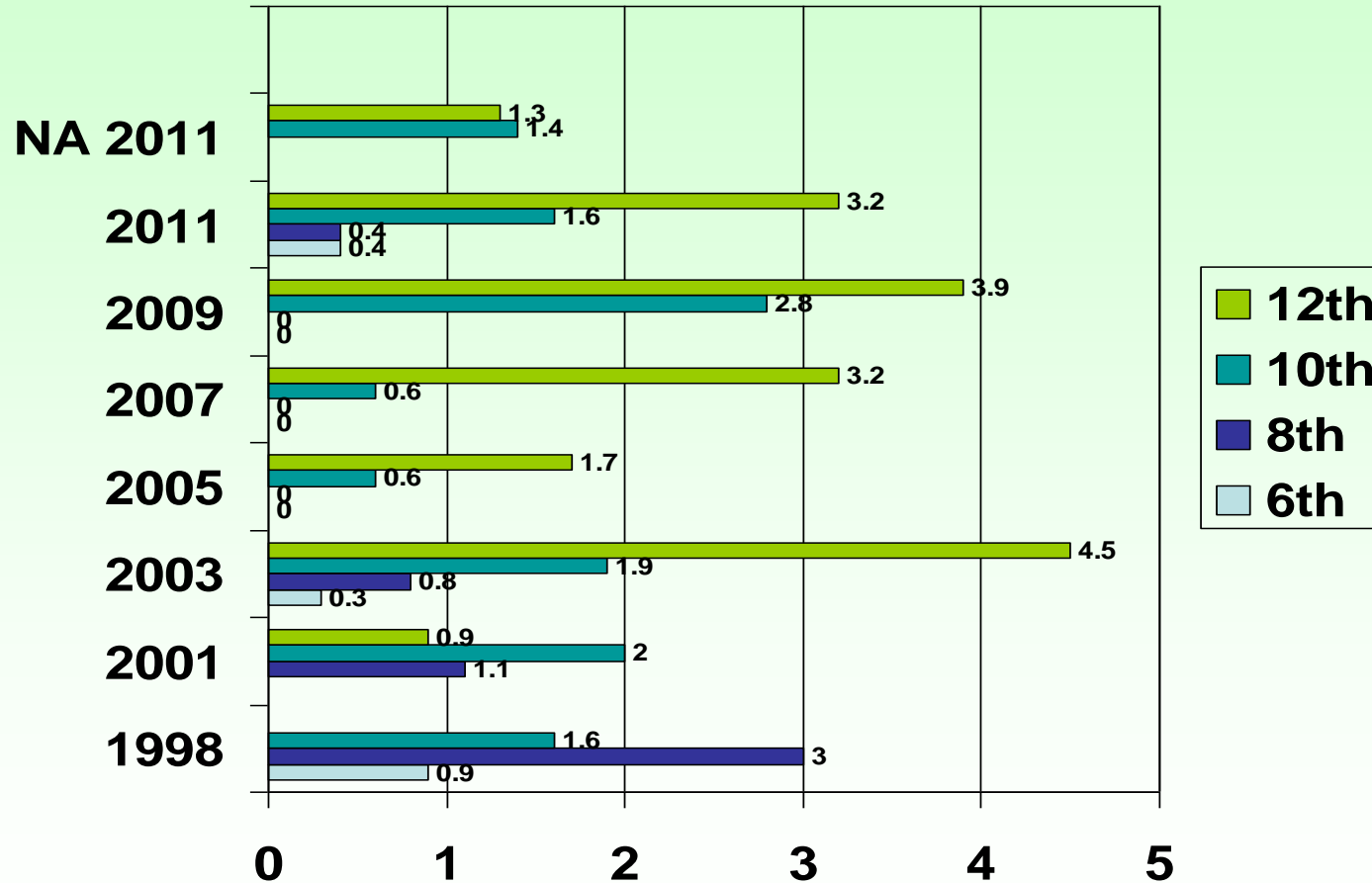
N.A. = National Average

# At Least Monthly Use of Cocaine



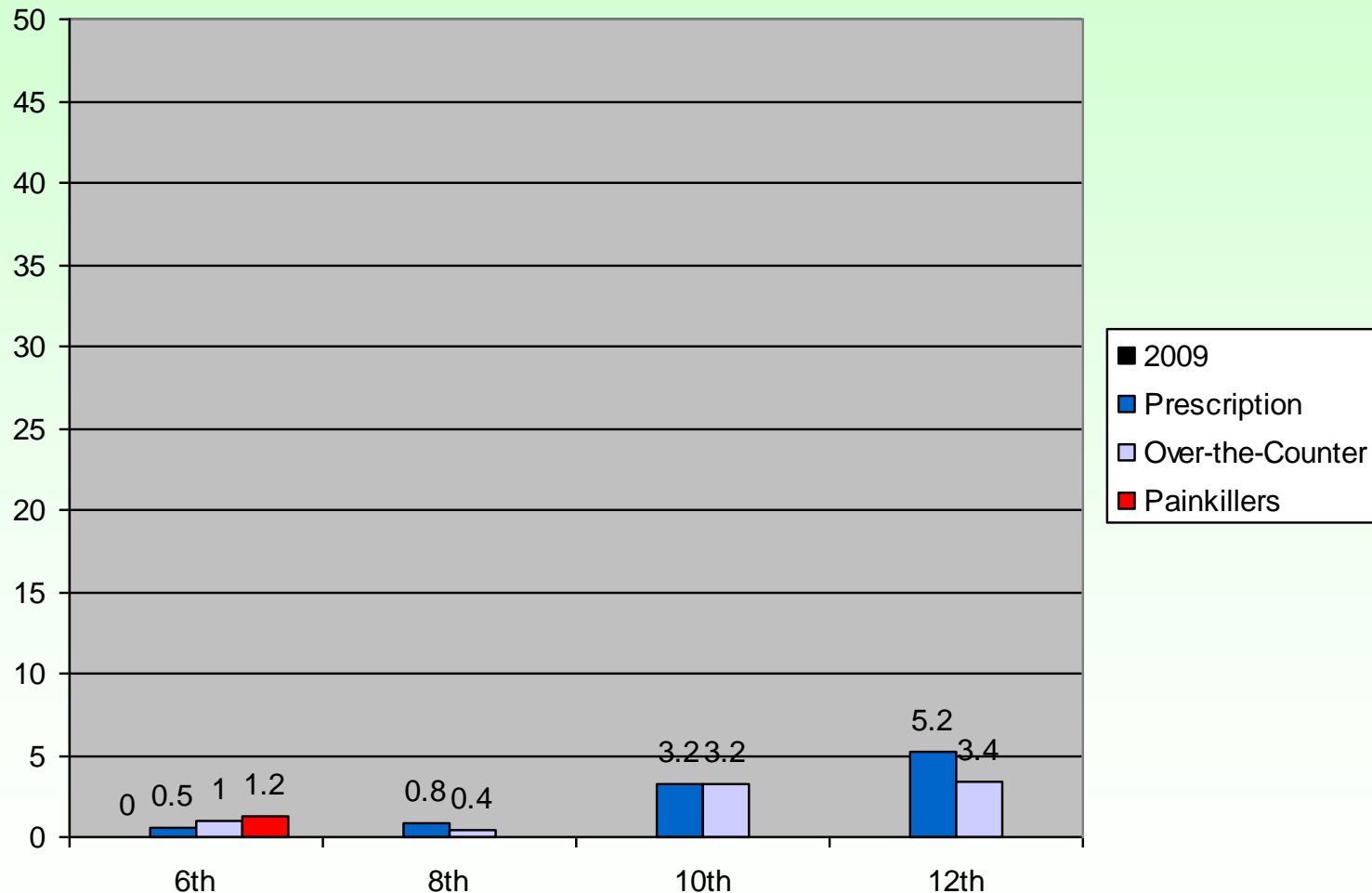
Approximately 96% of students don't use any non gateway drugs  
NA = National Average

# At Least Monthly Use of Hallucinogens



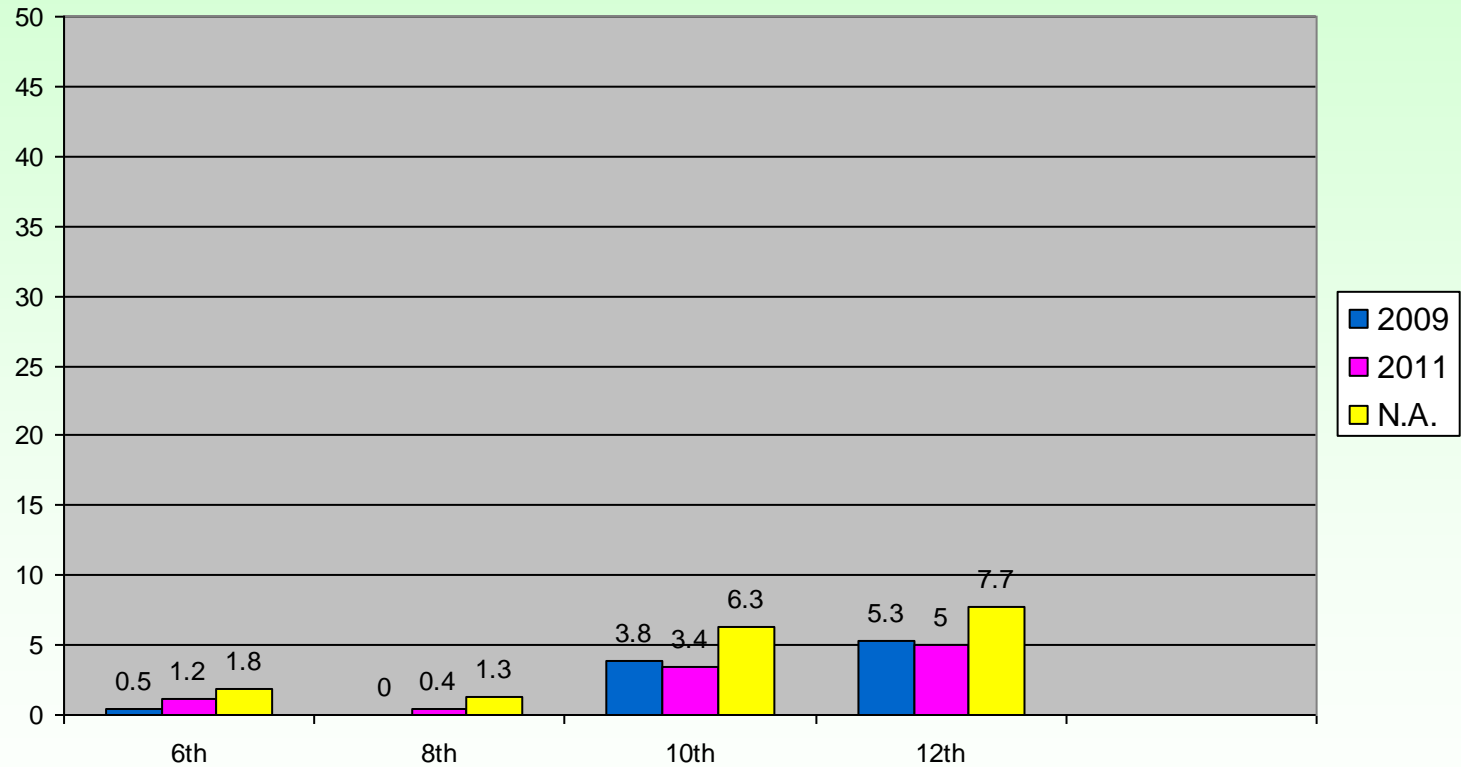
NA = National Average

# *At Least Monthly Use of Prescription, Painkillers and Over the Counter Drugs 2009*



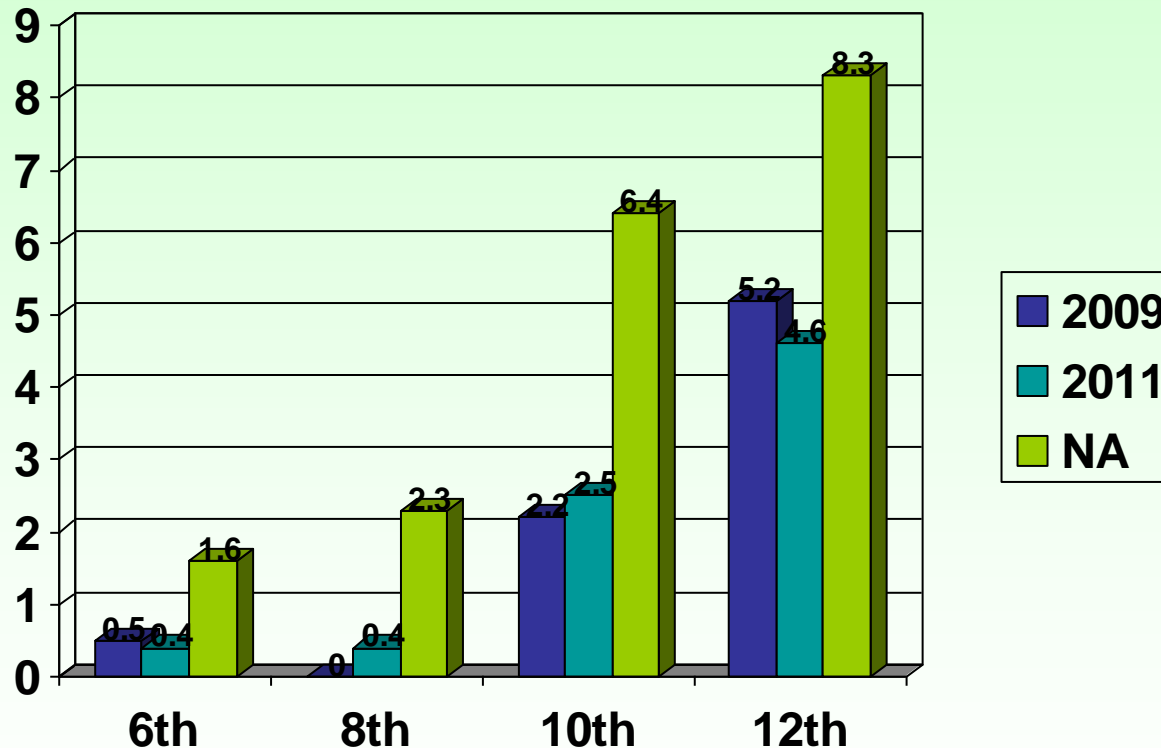
Grade 12: 2.2% use prescription pain killers daily.

# At Least Monthly Use of Prescription Drugs 2009/2011



N.A. = National Average

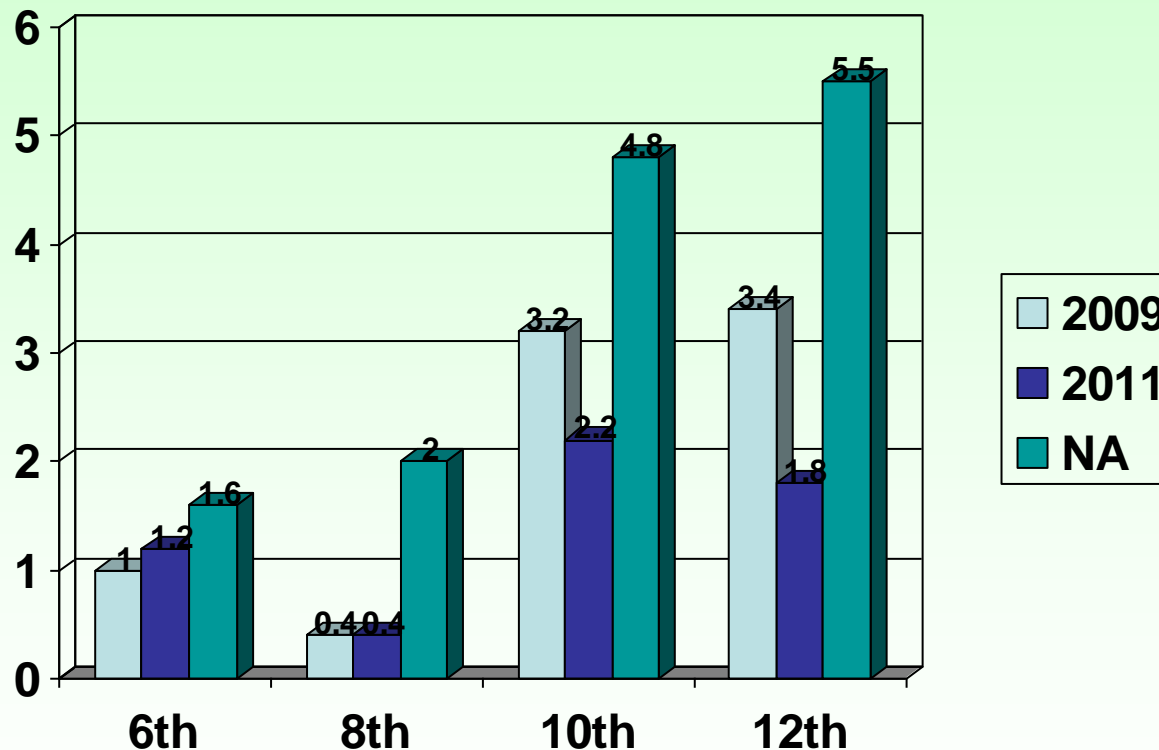
# At Least Monthly Use of Prescription Painkiller Drugs 2009/2011



NA = National Average

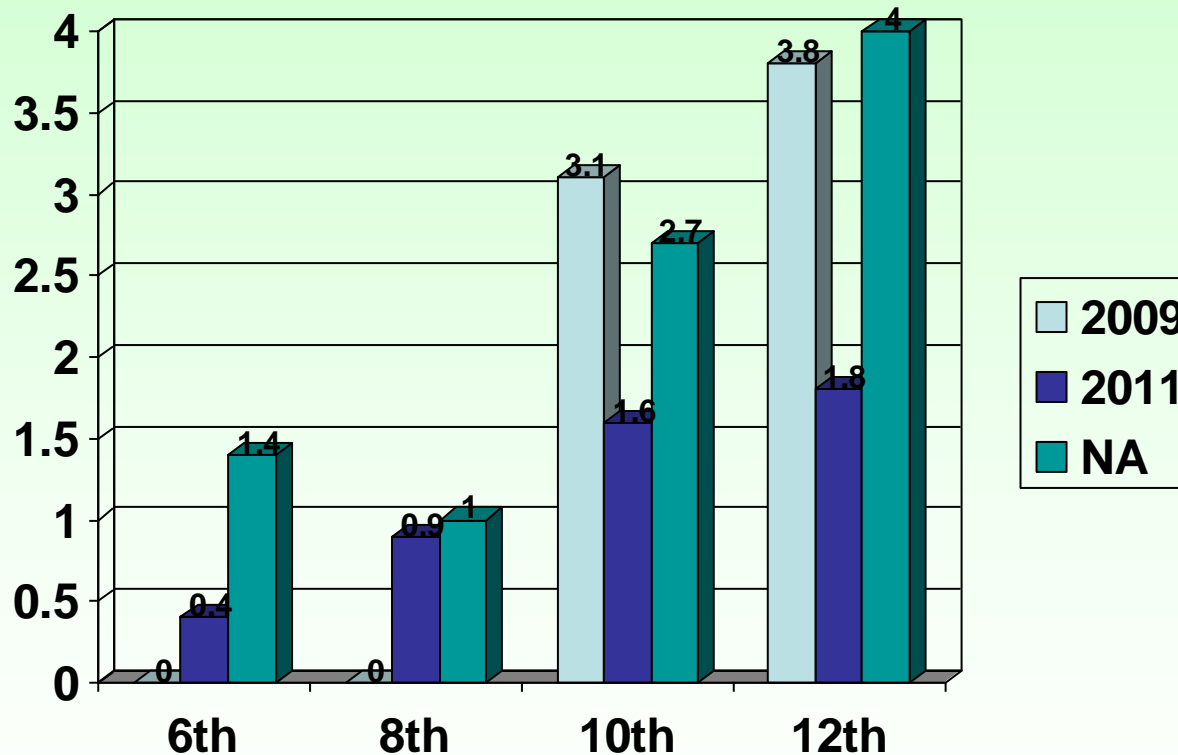


# At Least Monthly Use of Over the Counter Drugs 2009/2011



NA = National Average

# At Least Monthly Use of Heroin Drugs 2009/2011

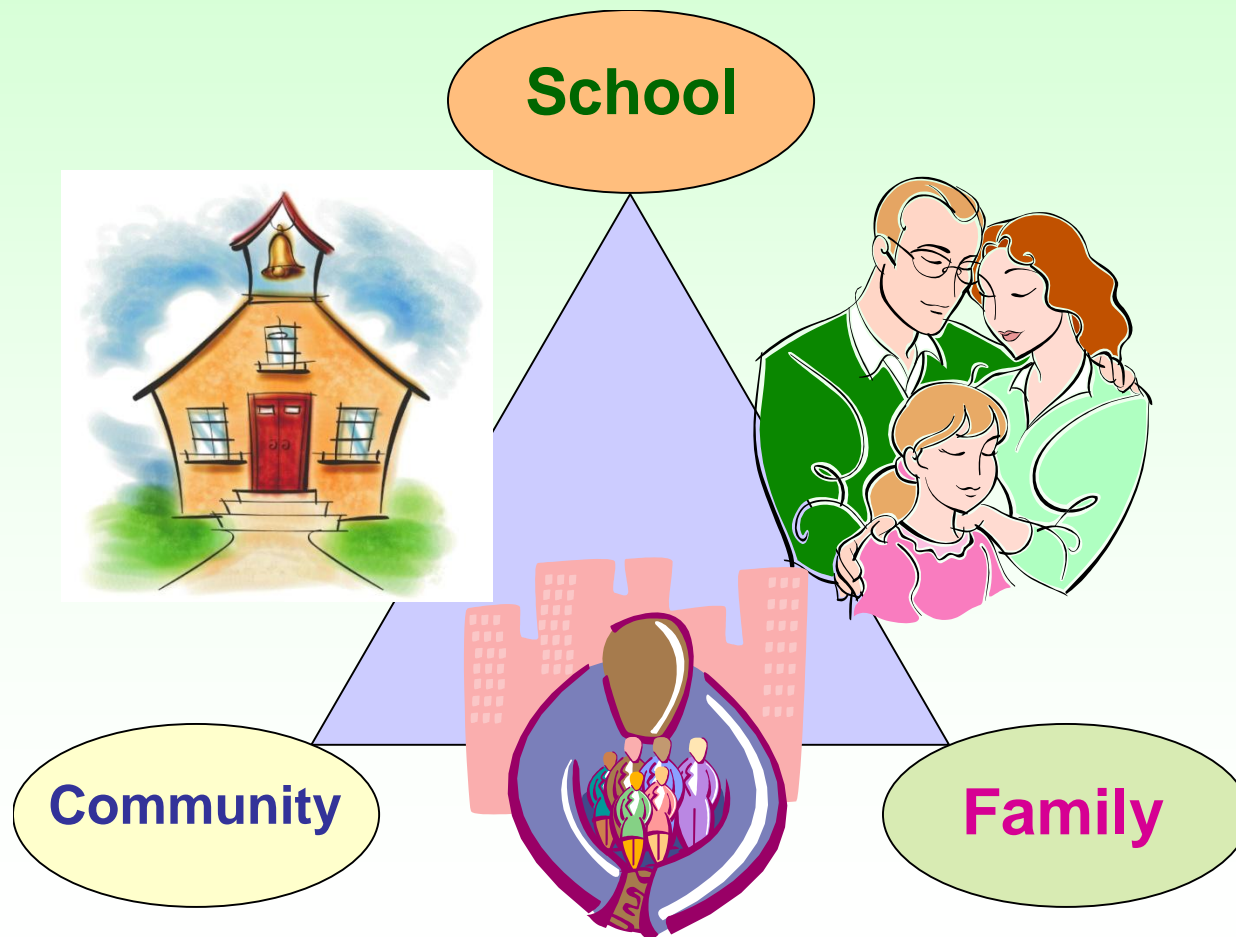


NA = National Average

# *PROFILE* OF A POB SUBSTANCE ABUSER

- WHO? Older student, grade 10 or above
- WHAT? Beer, cigarettes, marijuana, inhalants and uppers/downers
- WHERE? Most often at the home of a friend
- WHEN? Weekends
- HOW? Underage purchase, theft, supplied by an adult
- WHY? Risk factors include: Low perceived harm, availability, friends who use and parents who use.

# What can we do?



# Role of School in Prevention



- **Health Education Curriculum**: Grades K-5, 6, 8, 10 and 12. Extensive in covering all risky behaviors including substance abuse prevention, refusal skills and decision-making.
- **Driver's Education**: Emphasizing DWI/DUI laws for alcohol, marijuana and other drug use.
- **School Rules and Polices**: Regarding substance abuse; Clearly communicated and enforced, including school orientations, pre-prom/junior gala meetings, student agenda and athletic student contracts.

# Role of School in Prevention



- **Supervision and Security**: All school functions including athletics, trips, and after school activities.
- **Community Resource**: Health Educators, Social Workers, School Psychologists and Guidance counselors. Can also provide referrals to other community resources for intervention and treatment.
- **Extra-curricula activities**: Support the drug-free message including SADD.
- **Informational presentations and parent workshops**



# Role of Community

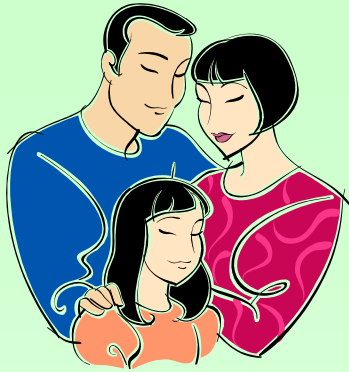
- **Decrease Availability:** Enforce the age law regarding the safe sale of tobacco and alcohol.
- **Partner with Local law-enforcement:** DUI/DWI, drug/alcohol use, unsupervised parties and “social host laws”.
- **Support Safe, Drug-free Alternatives:** After school and weekend activities.
- **Involve Local Clergy:** Regarding alcohol/drug use prevention, including “after-parties” following Bar/Bat Mitzvahs and confirmations.



# Role of Community

- **Lobby:** Get involved with government! Lobby for laws and education regarding the advertising of tobacco and alcohol to youth.
- **Consider:** Establishing *Drug-Free School Zones*
- **Encourage media responsibility:** Push for a “de-glamourization” of drug use and a more responsible depiction of the consequences of substance abuse.
- **Support:** Volunteer and attend local and school health fairs, presentations, workshops and anti-drug activities.





# The Role of Parents and Families

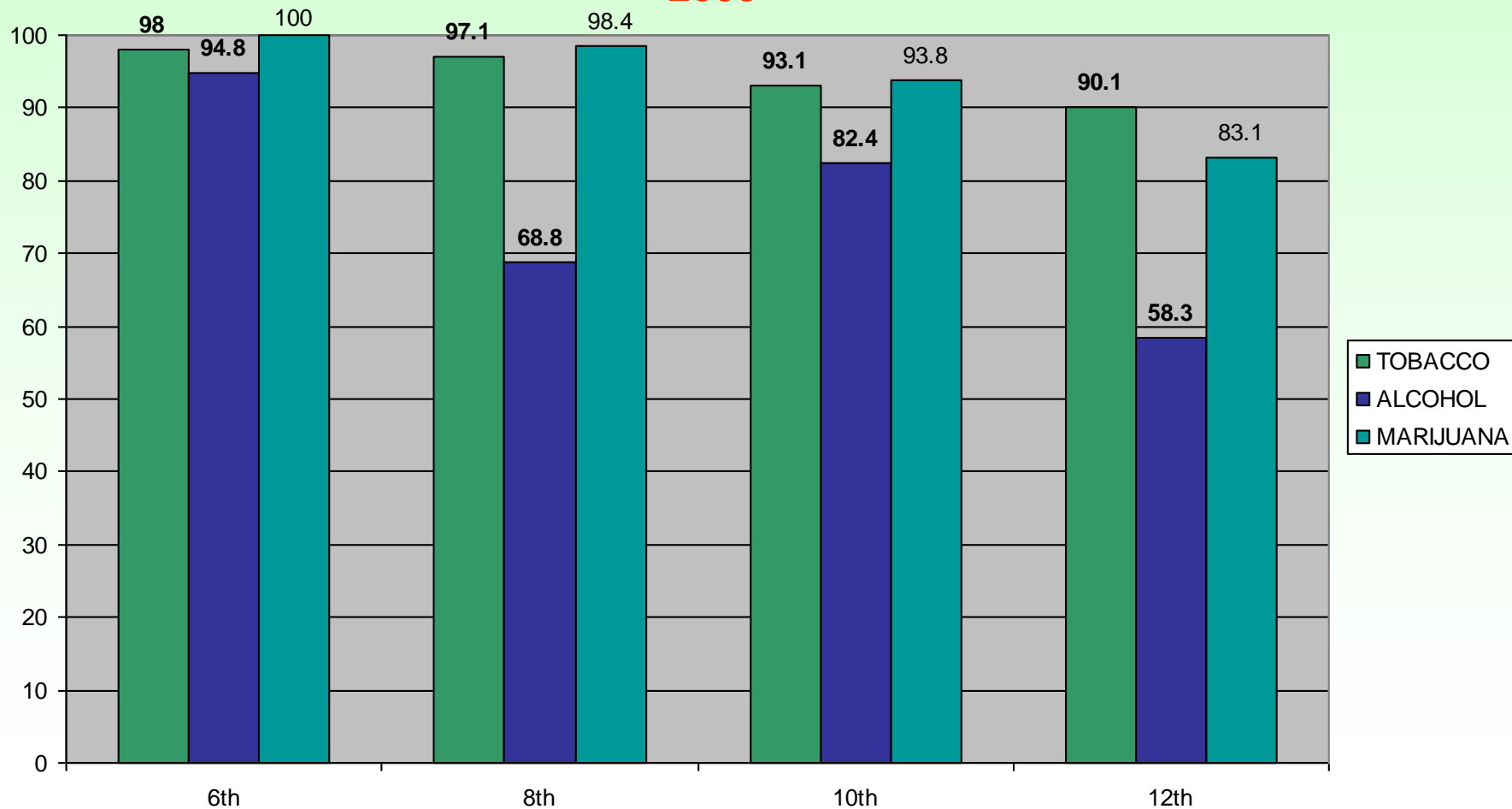
- **Remember:** A disparity exists between parents' perceptions of their children's substance use and actual levels of use.
- Caring adults can and do unknowingly sabotage efforts at youth substance abuse prevention.
- Knowledge of risks does not translate into appropriate actions.
- Understand adolescent development.
- Be the parent, not the friend.

# The Role of Parents/Family

## What are we communicating?

**POB STUDENTS' PERCEPTION OF PARENTAL DISAPPROVAL OF  
SUBSTANCE USE AS  
WRONG OR VERY WRONG.**

**2009**

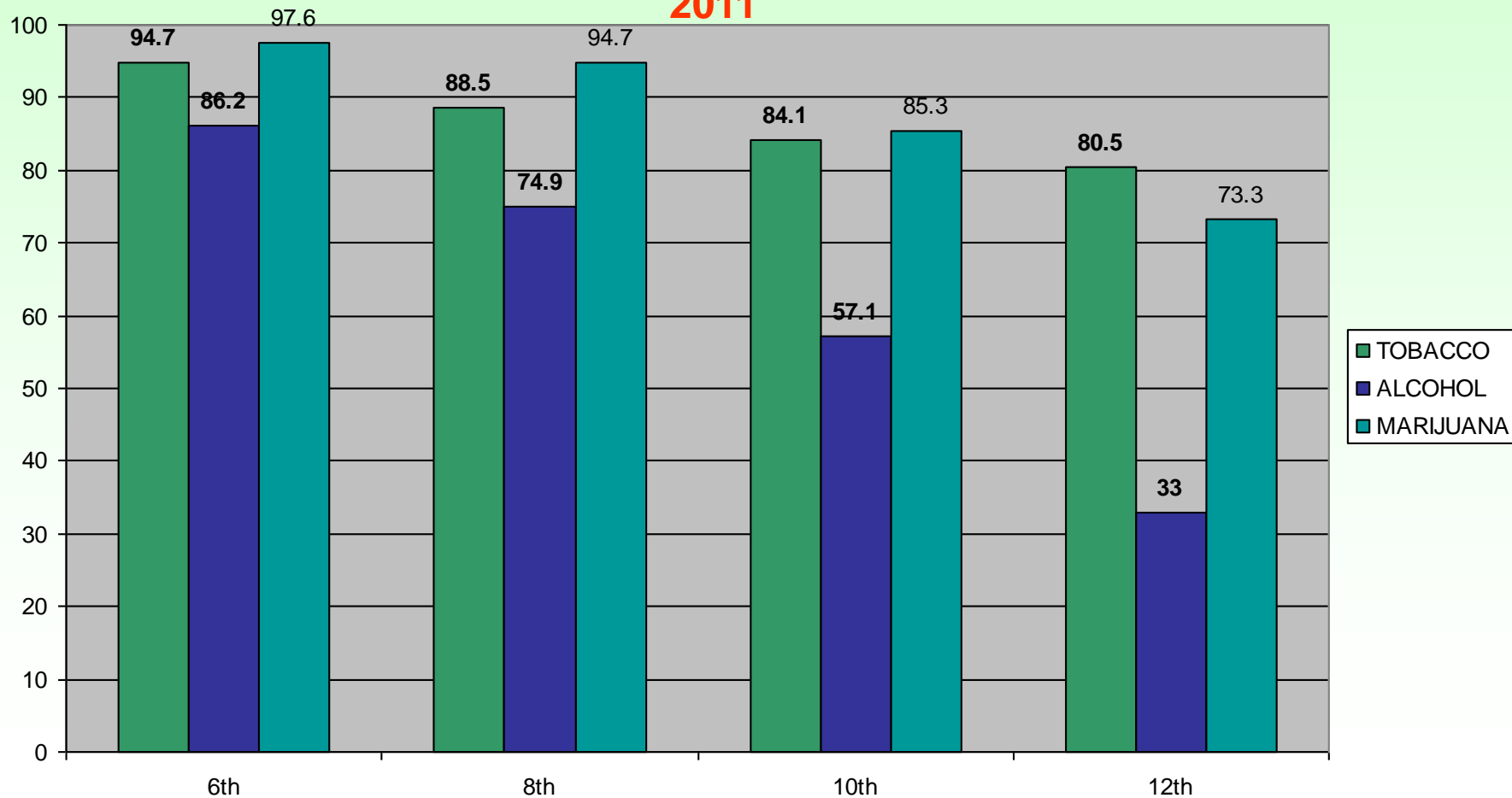


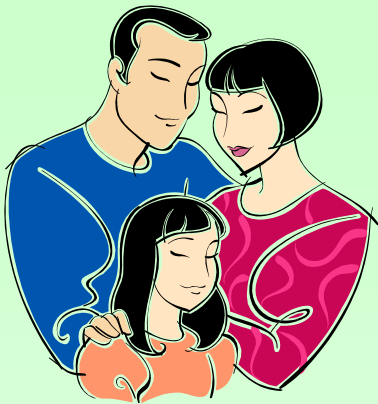
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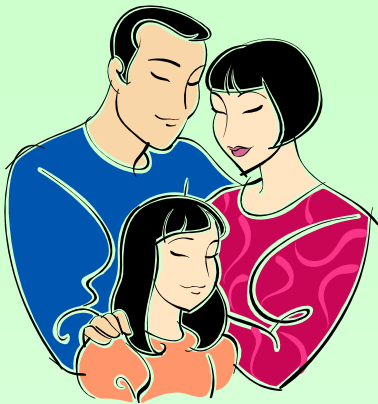
**2011**





# The Role of Parents and Families

- Take seriously the use of alcohol, tobacco and marijuana – *“The Gateway Drugs”*
- Don’t make excuses, blame outside forces, or try to prevent consequences for your child’s negative behaviors.
- Have rules and enforce them.
- Model desired behaviors.
- Know where your children are and with whom.
- Increase family time and activities together.

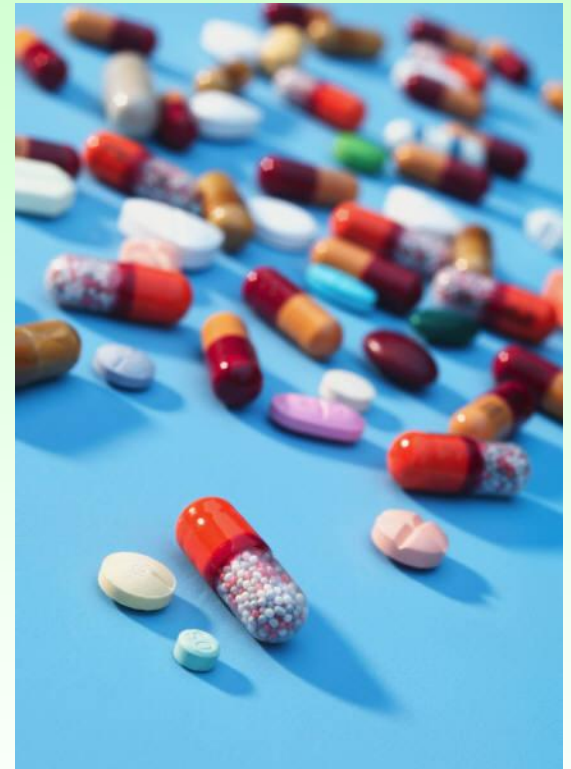


# The Role of Parents and Families

- Sign a drug and alcohol-free home pledge with your teen.
- Know the “*Social Host*” Laws and INSIST your child knows ALL of the guests at his/her own party.
- Have plenty of non-alcoholic beverages and food available.
- Lock the liquor cabinet.
- Do not allow an older sibling to use or lend ID for purchase of alcohol or tobacco by minors.

# **Signs of possible substance use and abuse:**

- Adults should watch for extreme changes in behavior and mood such as: decreased affection, depression, becoming withdrawn and sleep disturbances
- Chronic dishonesty (lying, stealing, cheating); trouble in school or with the police
- Changes in friends, evasiveness in talking about new ones, change in style of dress
- Possession of large amounts of money
- Increasing and inappropriate anger, hostility, irritability and secretiveness; hostility in discussing drugs
- Reduced motivation, energy, self-discipline and/or self-esteem
- Diminished interest in extracurricular activities and hobbies



# **Signs of possible substance use and abuse:**

- Changes in school performance such as: A drop in grades-*not just from C's to D's and F's, but from A's to B's and C's*
- Assignments not completed
- Increased absenteeism and/or tardiness
- Physical/mental changes such as weight loss or increased appetite, increased sensitivity to light, touch, smell, taste, excessive thirst
- Memory lapses, short attention span, difficulty in concentrating, poor physical coordination, slurred or incoherent speech
- Bloodshot eyes, dilated pupils
- Unhealthy appearance, indifference to hygiene and grooming
- Unexplained accidents and injuries.



# **Signs of possible substance use and abuse:**

- Possession of drug-related paraphernalia such as pipes, rolling papers, small decongestant bottles, eye drops, or small butane lighters/torches
- Possession of drugs or evidence of drugs, such as pills, white powder, small glass vials, hypodermic needles, small clamps or clips, peculiar plants or “butts”, leaves in clothing pockets, ashtrays, wallets or purses
- Odor of drugs, alcohol, tobacco on clothing, breath and in car; smell of incense, air-fresheners, or strong perfume/cologne as “cover-up” scents, mints/gum
- Drug related magazines, posters, slogans on clothing
- Music, movies, conversations and jokes that are pre-occupied with drugs
- Collection of beer cans/bottles

