



# Executive Summary

Pride Survey Plus  
for Grades 6-12

2023-24 Fort Bend Independent School District  
Sugar Land, TX

## ISA / Pride Surveys

March 2024



# Table of Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Student Demographics	2
3	Student Reported Substance Use	4
4	Student Perceptions	10
5	Student Mental and Physical Health	12
6	Vehicle Safety	15
7	School Climate	17
8	Family Life	21
9	Drug Free Communities Core Measures	23
10	Pride Surveys Core Measures	26
11	About Us	30
12	For More Information	31
13	References	32





# 1 Introduction

## Pride Survey Plus for Grades 6 thru 12 Executive Summary

2023-24 Fort Bend  
Independent School  
District  
Sugar Land, TX  
March 2024

---

If you have questions about this report or would like to obtain more information on other survey products from Pride Surveys / International Survey Associates, please contact us.

---

International Survey Associates, LLC  
d/b/a Pride Surveys  
Jay Gleaton, CEO  
5595 Oakdale Road  
Suite D  
Mableton, GA 30126  
P. 800.279.6361  
F. 770.726.9327  
E. [info@pridesurveys.com](mailto:info@pridesurveys.com)  
W. [www.pridesurveys.com](http://www.pridesurveys.com)

This executive summary report presents a summary of results gathered from the administration of the Pride Survey Plus for Grades 6-12 to students at your school(s) during the 2023-2024 school year. This report features data displayed as figures and tables for topic areas of most interest to school systems and community coalitions.

Comprehensive results of the survey responses are available in the Detailed Full Report found on your CD or in your downloaded report files. Both reports are designed to assist you in meeting federal and state requirements for assessment and evaluation of student behaviors and perceptions on topics that affect student achievement and wellbeing. The results of your survey can also help to inform decisions at all levels - classroom, school, district and state.

In the Detailed Full Report, most of the data are reported in tables that display number of responses and percentage of respondents. The survey allows students to skip over questions that are not applicable to them or that they did not wish to answer. In those cases, the number of

responses to any one question may vary from the total number of student respondents. Also, to protect confidentiality, data for items with fewer than 10 responses per grade level are not reported.

In this Executive Summary, we present topics including: student behaviors related to drug use; student perceptions about drug use; student mental and physical health; vehicle safety; school climate; family life; the DFC core measures; and the new Pride Survey Plus core measures on opioids and vaping. Remember that this summary is an overview of your survey results; the Detailed Full Report is on your CD, flash drive or downloaded report files.

## Navigating the Report

The PDF version of this report contains several navigation features. The Table of Contents contains active links to each of the sections of the report. In addition, some pages have navigation buttons that will allow the reader to return to Table of Contents or go to a related topic.

# 2 Student Demographics

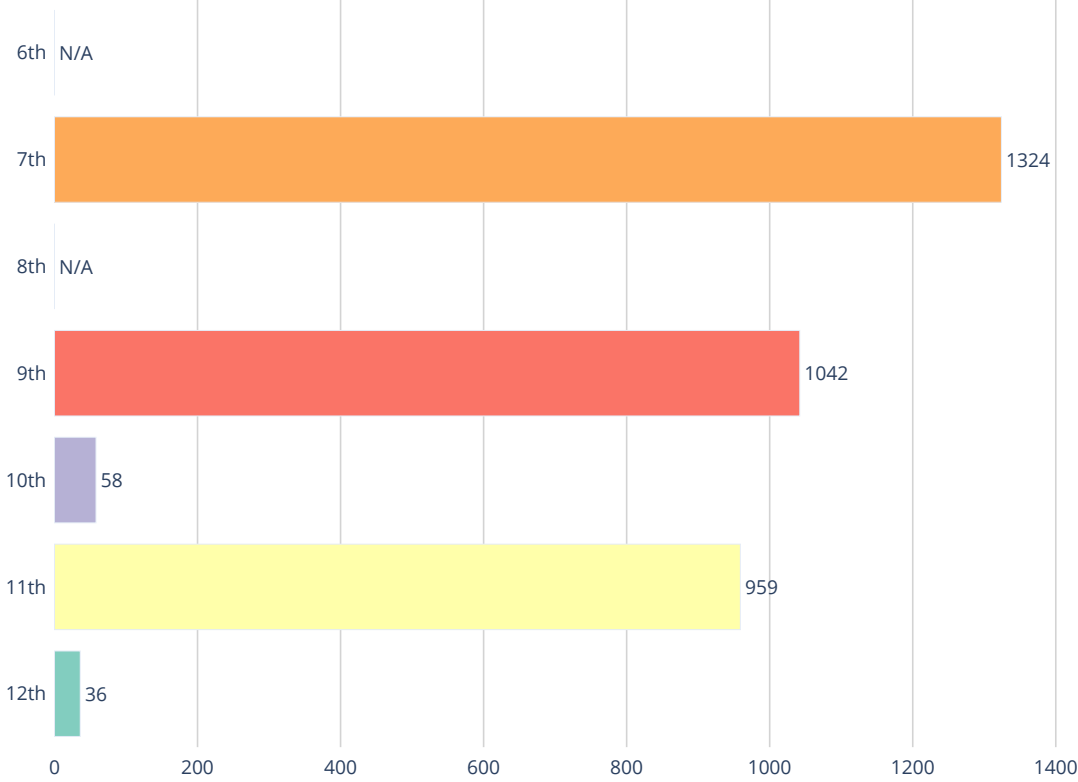
The total number (N) of student survey respondents in this report:

N=3419

Student demographics are important to keep in mind as you read this report. Here, you will find the total number of students participating in the survey by grade, the breakdown of male/female respondents and their self-reported racial/ethnic identity, as well as student living situations. All statistics

in this report are from valid student responses. Surveys that had severely damaged forms or dishonest responses were removed and are not included in the data set. For additional student demographic data, please refer to the Detailed Full Report.

Figure 1: Students by Grade



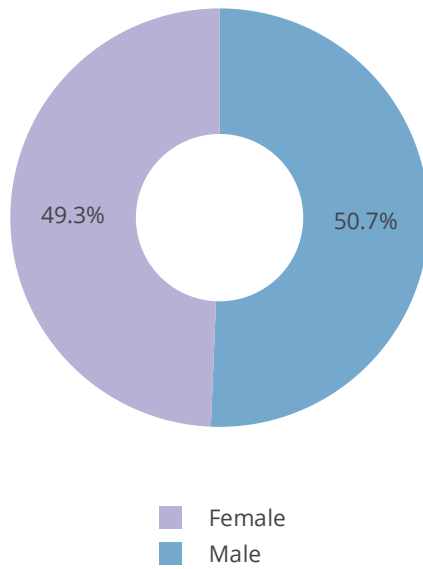
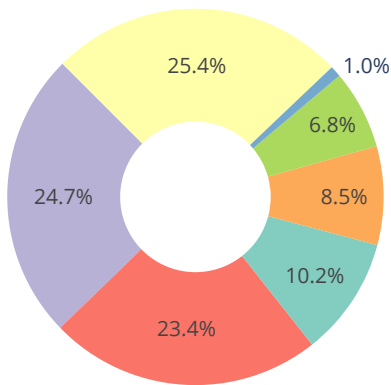
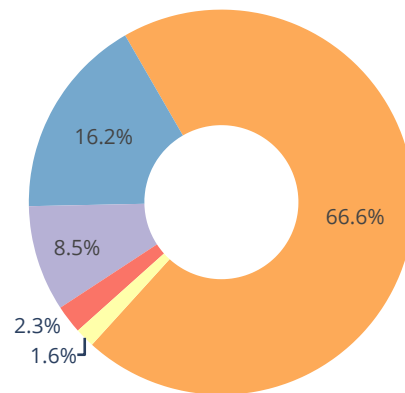


Figure 2: Student Respondents, Male vs Female



- White
- African American
- Hispanic/Latino
- Asian/Pacific Islander
- Native American
- Mixed Origin
- Other

Figure 3: Students' Race/Ethnicity



- Both Parents
- Mother & Stepfather
- Mother Only
- Other
- Father Only
- Father & Stepmother

Figure 4: Student Living Situation

# 3 Student Reported Substance Use

**Pride Surveys National Data Point**

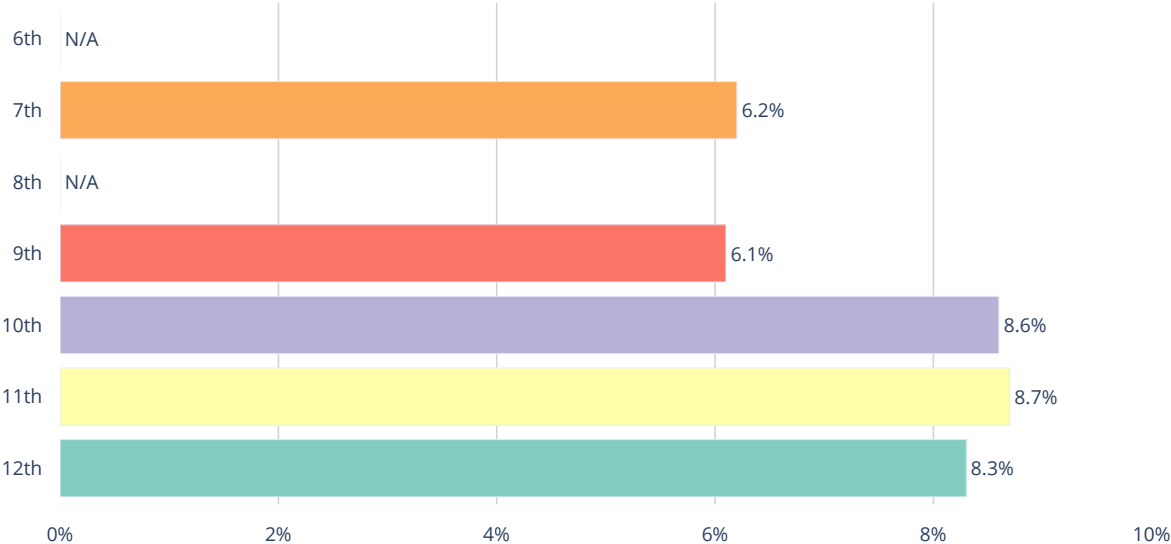
In 2021-2022, 5.1% of middle school students across the nation had used a drug in the **past 30 days**.

For high schoolers, 13.7% reported having used drugs in the **past 30 days**.

Illegal substance use continues to be a persistent problem facing youth in the United States. Students who use intoxicants are not only at high risk of becoming drug dependent but are also at an increased risk of dropping out of school, getting involved in crime, attempting suicide, or becoming involved in an assortment of negative behaviors (CDC, 2009). Research suggests that increasing protective factors and reducing risk factors in a community may be successful in improving student health and educational outcomes (CDC, 2009). The prevention of adolescent substance use and related behaviors is

most likely to occur when students feel connected to their community and have been provided tools to avoid harmful behaviors. Successful outcomes have been found not only when a sense of community is fostered but also when educators, parents and others teach youth refusal and resistance skills, including how to recognize social influences that encourage problem behaviors, identify consequences of problem behaviors, generate and suggest alternatives, and invite peers to join in those alternative activities (Catalano et al, 2004; Johnson, 1996).

Figure 5: Any Illicit Substance Use in the Past 30 Days by Grade



\* In Pride Surveys reports, marijuana is included as an illicit substance.



### Any Illicit Drug Use: 30-Day

Students were asked to report on their use of illicit drugs. Figure 5 shows what percentage of students reported any illicit substance use in the past 30 days.\*

### What Types of Drugs Are Being Used?

Students reported whether they had used specific substances within the past year. Students were also asked if they had used each of the substances during the past month (30-days), which is commonly used as the definition of current use (Mash EJ, Barkley RA, 2002).

#### Pride Surveys National Data Point

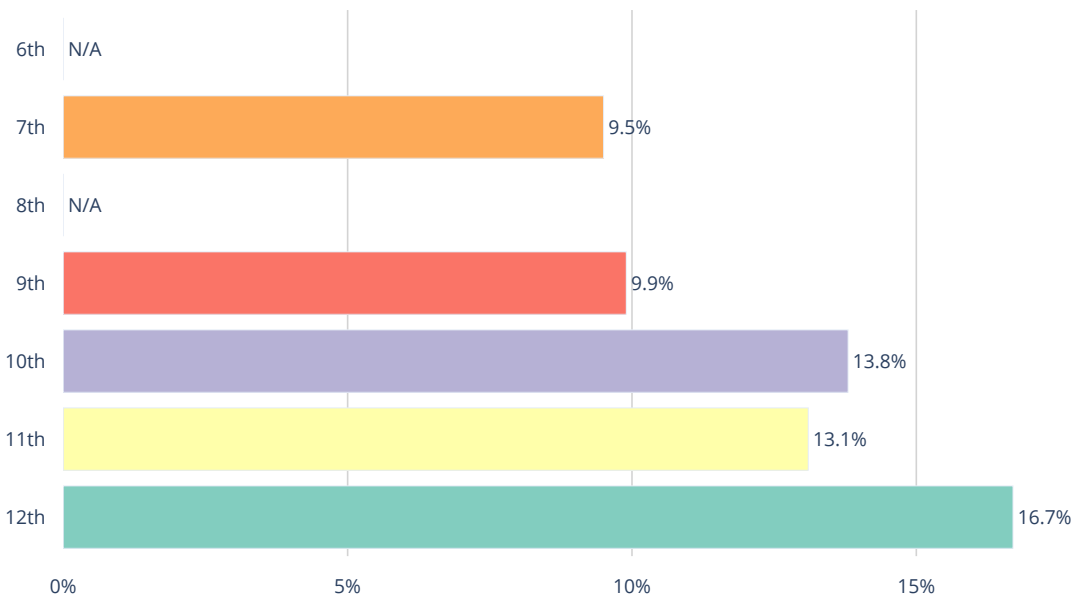
Across the nation in 2021-2022 students responded that in middle school 8.9% had used a drug in the **past year**.

In high school 20.0% reported having used drugs in the **past year**.

### Any Illicit Drug Use: Past Year

Figure 6 shows the rate of any illicit substance use in the past year. Data in this figure illustrate the percentage of students who responded some frequency of use (ranging from "once/year" to "every day"). For detailed statistics on all substances, please refer to your Detailed Full Report.

Figure 6: Any Illicit Drug in the Past Year by Grade



\* In Pride Surveys reports, marijuana is included as an illicit substance.

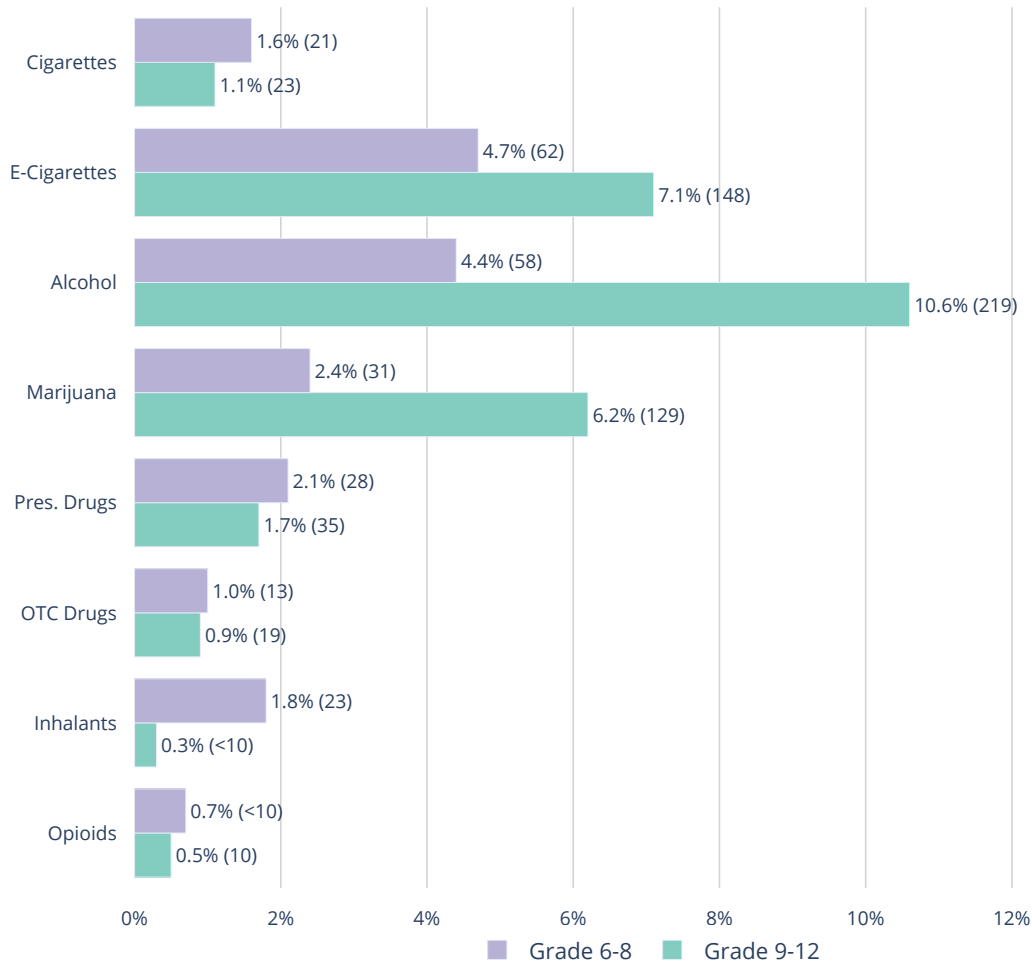
## Types of Drugs

### Pride Surveys National Data Point

For many of the last 30 years, the most common drugs of choice among students in all grades have been alcohol and tobacco. We have seen the trends changing in the last five years with marijuana overtaking tobacco for both 30-day use and annual use.

Students were asked if they had used any of the following in the past 30-days: cigarettes; e-cigarettes; alcohol; marijuana; prescription drugs; over-the-counter drugs; inhalants; and prescription opioid painkillers to get high. Figure 7 displays the number (N) and percentage of students responding "yes" to using specific drugs in past 30 days.

Figure 7: Students Responding "Yes" to Using Specific Drugs in Past 30 Days



\* Only students who indicated they used drugs are included in this chart.

## When and Where Are Drugs Being Used?

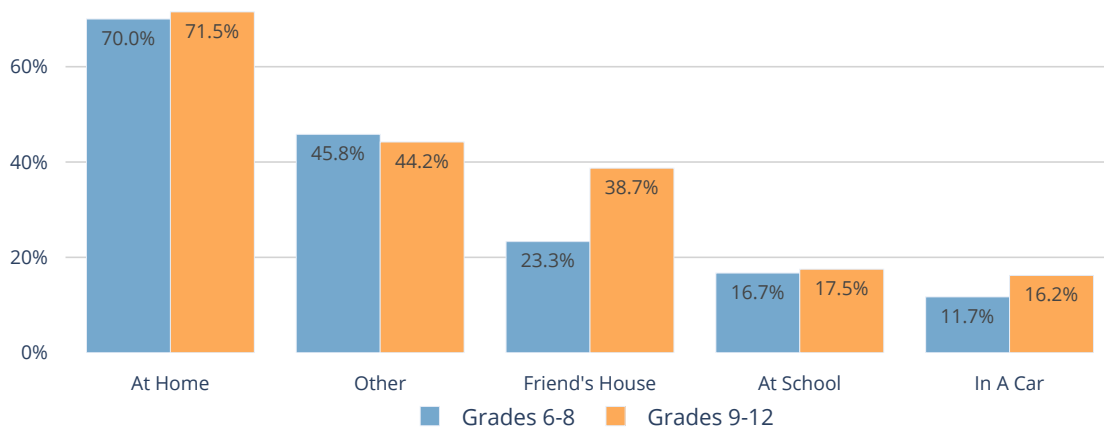
### Pride Surveys National Data Point

According to Pride Surveys National Data, the most popular place to use any of the drugs was "**Friend's House**" and the most popular time was "**Weekends.**"

Knowing drug use patterns of drug-using students can help administrators, teachers and parents design programming to address the times and places of use. Figures 8 and 9 illustrate the breakdown for where and when your students report using any of the six drugs reported: tobacco, alcohol

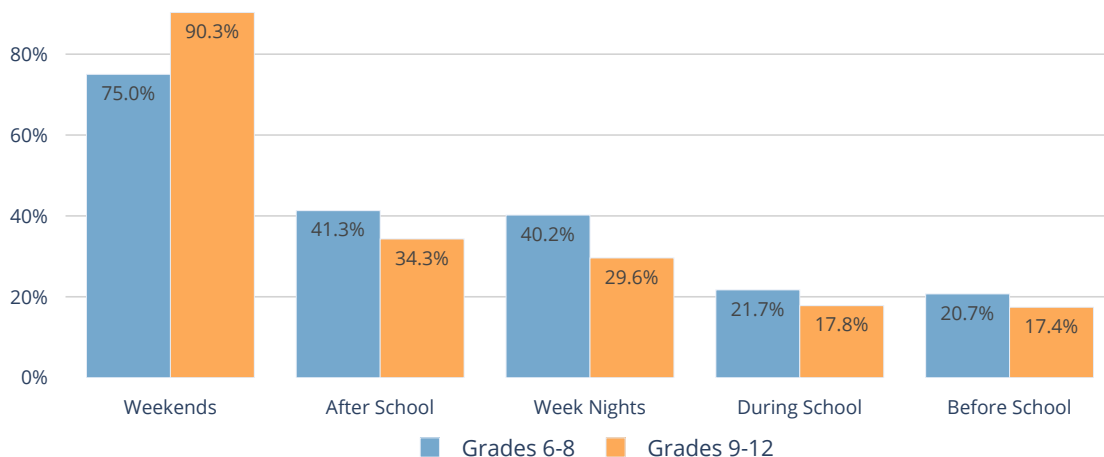
marijuana, prescription drugs, prescription opioid pain killers, and e-cigarettes. Information about when and where students use drugs can be helpful for school administrators who have to answer difficult questions about possible student drug use at school. In almost all cases, student drug use is higher when students are not at school.

Figure 8: Where Students Use Drugs



\* Only students who indicated they used drugs are included in this chart.

Figure 9: When Students Use Drugs



\* Only students who indicated they used drugs are included in this chart.

### Peer-Reviewed Study

Of people entering treatment for heroin addiction who began abusing opioids in the 1960s, more than 80% started with heroin. Of those who began abusing opioids in the 2000s, 75% reported that their first opioid was a prescription drug (Cicero et al., 2014).

### Reported Opioid Use Among Your Students

Prescription opioid use has fueled the opioid epidemic now facing our nation, where more than 49,000 lives were lost to opioids in 2017 (Hedegaard et al., 2018). For adolescents, the US Department of Health and Human Services reports that 3.6% of teens aged 12 to 17 reported misusing opioids (SAMHSA, 2017).

and harmful behaviors among teens, educators would be wise to monitor opioid abuse among students.

The Pride Surveys Plus instrument asks additional questions about this specific substance to help educators keep abreast of their students' behaviors.

Given the widespread abuse among adult populations

Figure 10: In Your Lifetime, On How Many Occasions Have You Been Prescribed an Opioid Pain Killer by Your Doctor/Dentist for Any Reason?

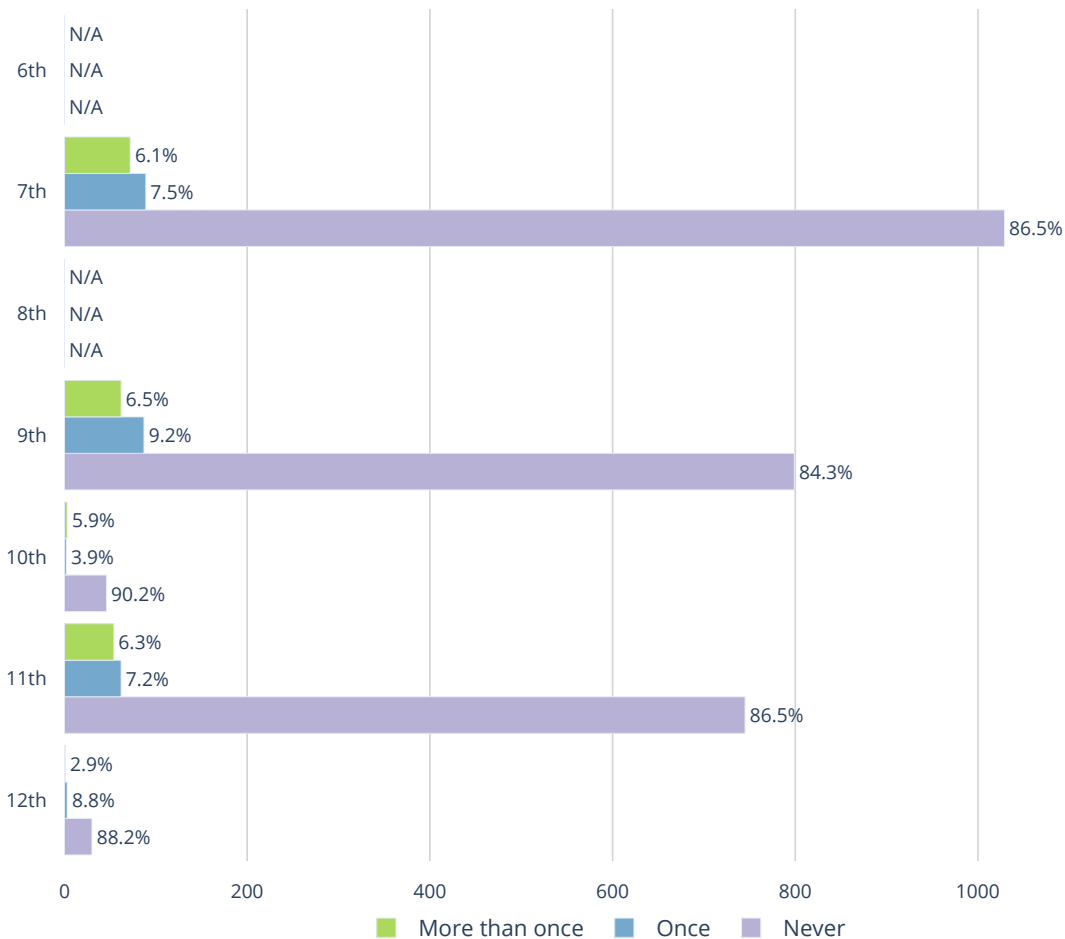
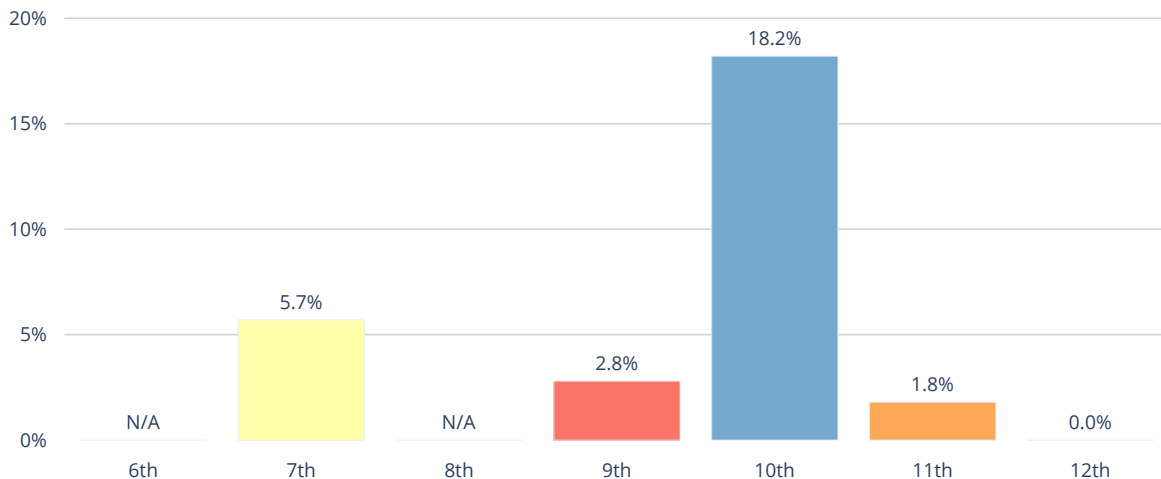
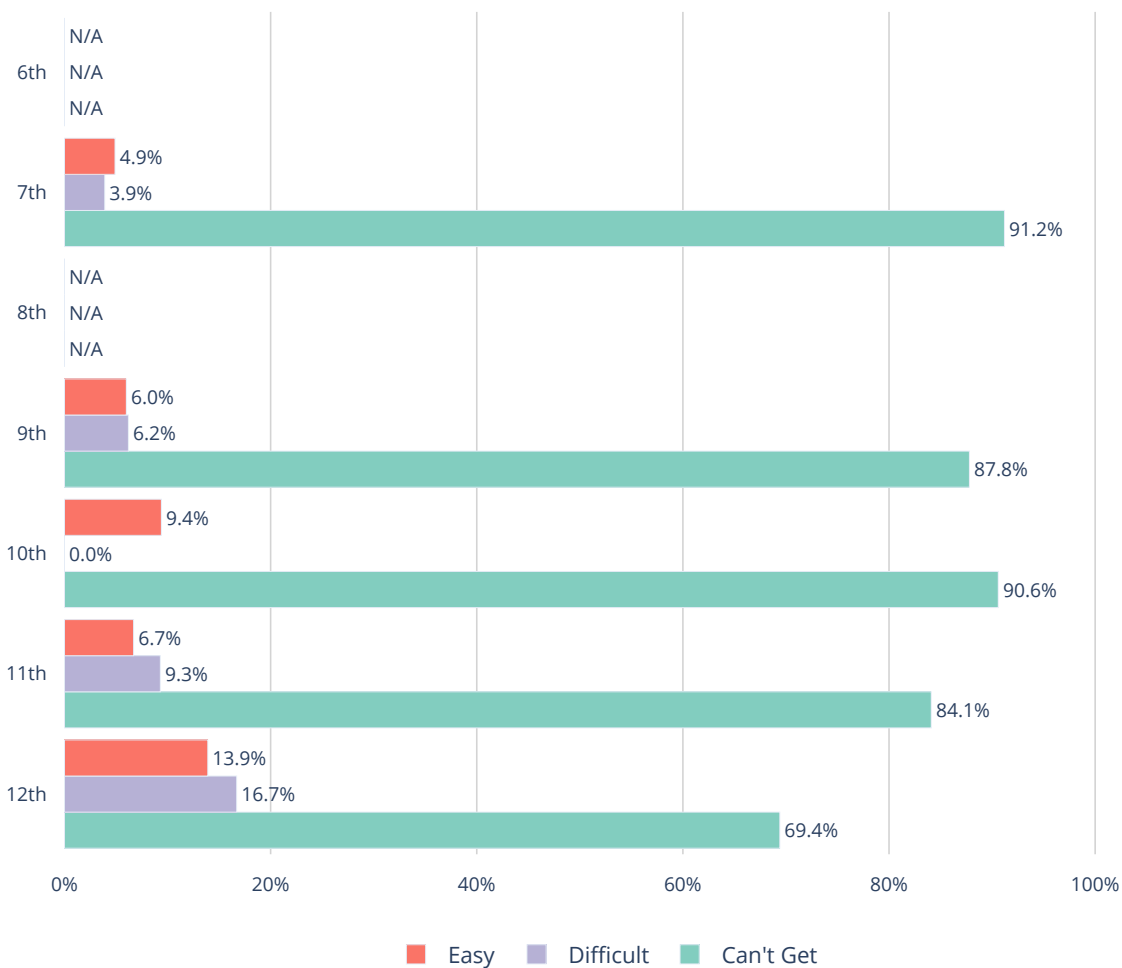


Figure 11: Students Responding "Yes" to taking more Opioid Pain Killers Than Prescribed Because They Liked the Feeling.



\* Only students who indicated they have been prescribed opioid pain killers are included in this chart.

Figure 12: How Easy Is It to Get Prescription Opioid Pain Killers?



# 4 Student Perceptions

## Perceived Harmfulness of Drugs

A student's perception of the risks associated with substance use is an important determinant of whether he or she engages in substance use (SAMHSA, 2013). Providing adolescents with credible, accurate, and age-appropriate information about the harm associated with substance use is a key component in prevention programming.

Students were asked to report on "How much do you think people risk harming themselves physically or in other ways if they..." 1) Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?

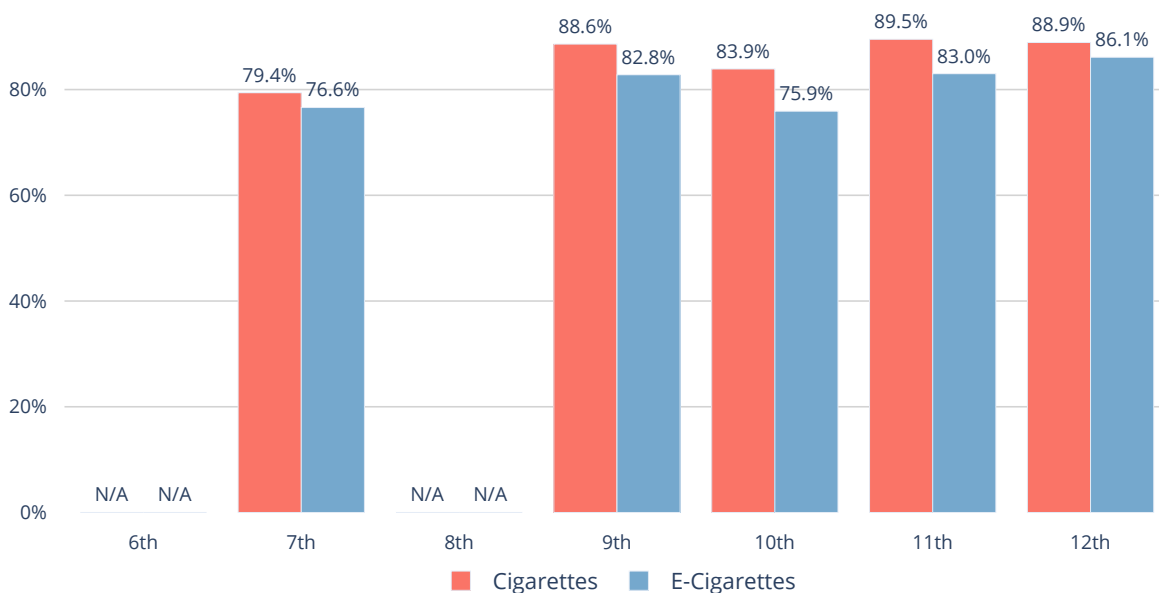
2) Use an e-cigarette, vape pen or e-liquid rig?

Figure 13 reflects these first two tobacco related products. Perceived harmfulness for other substances such as alcohol, marijuana, prescription drugs, and prescription opioids can be found in the core measure chapters of this report as well as the Full Detailed Report.

### Risk Factor

When looking at any substance there is a correlation between perceived harmfulness of a substance and the amount of use of that substance. i.e. the less harmful a substance is perceived over time the higher the rates of use typically become.

Figure 13: Perceived Harmfulness of Nicotine Products by Grade



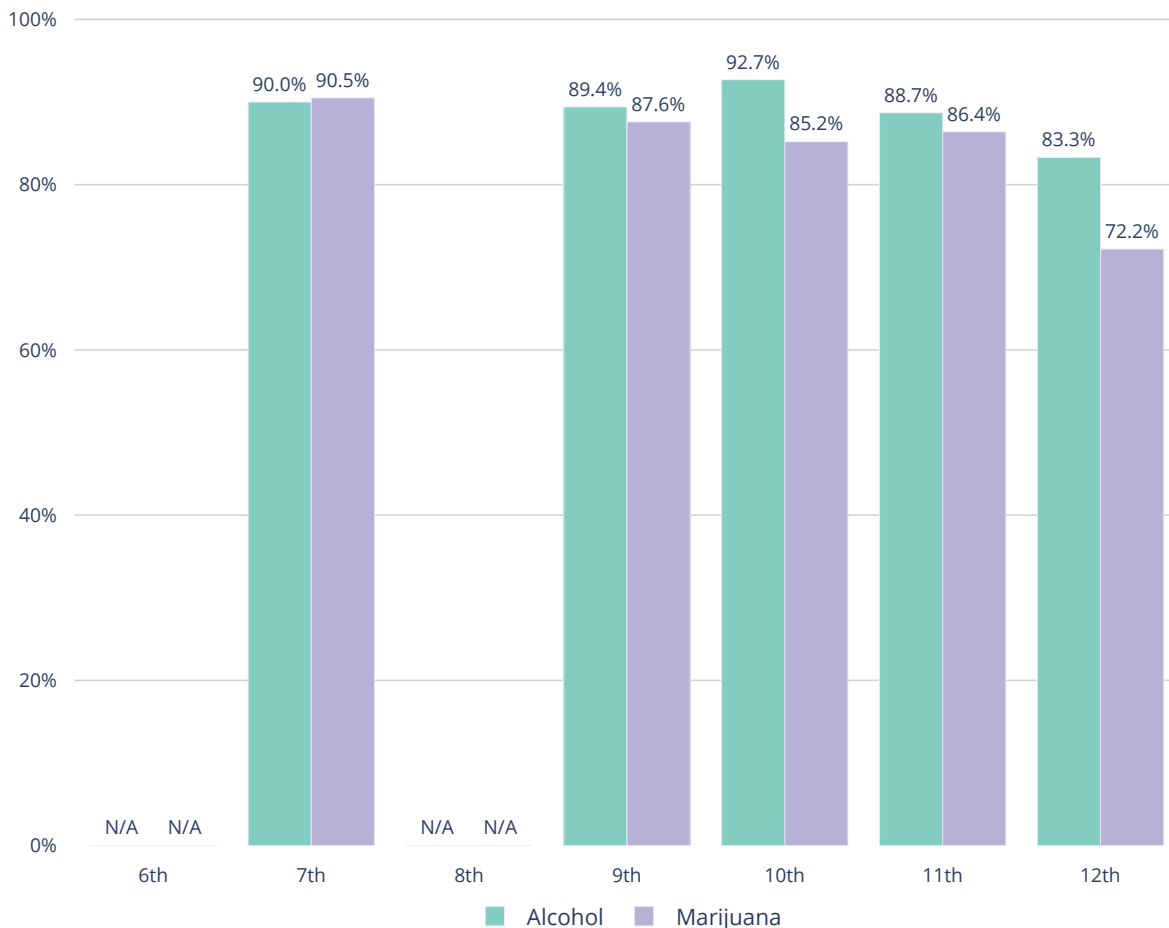


## Parents' Disapproval of Substance Use

Research has shown that parents play an influential role in moderating drinking and other substance abuse among adolescents (Wood M, 2014; Nash SG, 2005). Past analysis of Pride Surveys national statistics indicates that the majority of students tend to perceive parents as feeling it is wrong or very wrong for students to use tobacco, drink alcohol regularly, smoke

marijuana and to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Your students' responses to parental disapproval of alcohol and marijuana are detailed in Figure 14, which combines grade level responses for alcohol and marijuana. The breakdown by each grade can be found in your Detailed Full Report and in the core measure chapters of this report.

Figure 14: Parental Disapproval of Alcohol, Marijuana by Grade



# 5 Student Mental and Physical Health

## Mental Health

Psychological distress has been associated with drug use and other problem behaviors among adolescents (Kelly AB, 2015; Schuler MS, 2015). Alarming, suicide is the third leading cause of death for youth between the ages of 10 and 24 and nationally, students have reported: seriously considering suicide (16%); creating a plan to commit suicide (13%); and trying to take their own lives (8%) (CDC, 2013). The Pride Survey Plus questionnaire asks students to report whether they have thought of committing suicide; students can select from responses: never, seldom, sometimes,

often, a lot. Figure 15 shows the percentage of students who selected a response other than "Never." Figure 16 provides data on suicide attempts by students. Because of the rising occurrence of depression and suicide ideation/attempts, administrators across the country are considering suicide prevention strategies that address risk and protective factors for depression (Zwald et al., 2018). CDC's Preventing Suicide: A Technical Package of Policy, Programs, and Practices may be of interest for your school (CDC, 2018).

Figure 15: Students Reporting Thoughts of Suicide

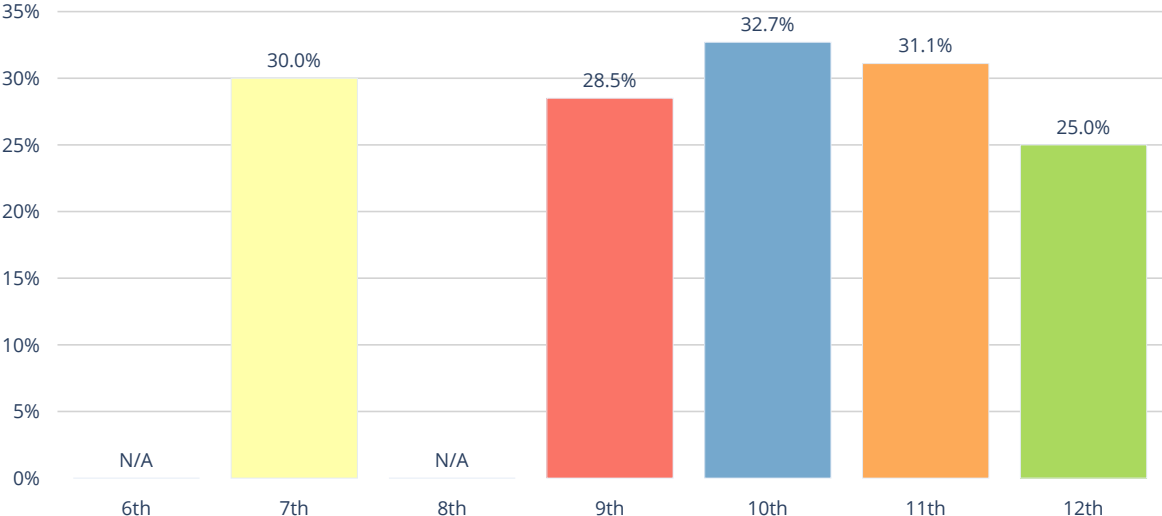
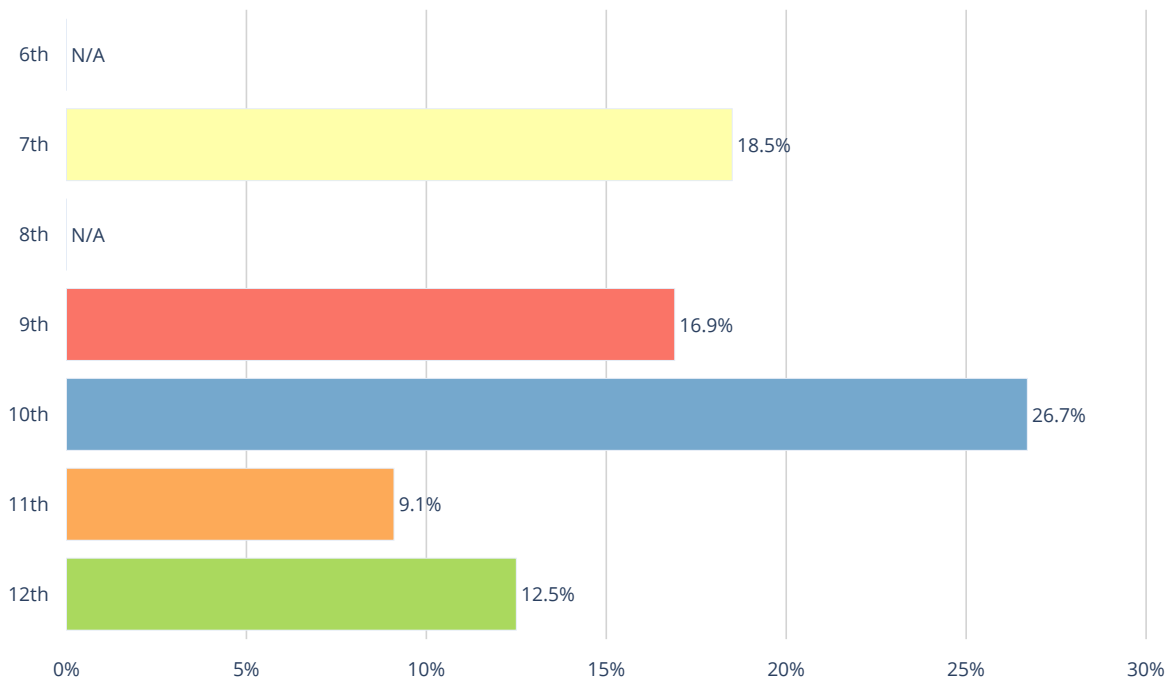


Figure 16: Attempted Suicide Resulting in Injury Treated by Doctor or Nurse



\* Only students who answered that they had tried to commit suicide are included in this chart.

## Suicide Prevention Resources

### Student Support

#### **Suicide Prevention Resource Center - [www.sprc.org](http://www.sprc.org)**

This federally supported resource center is devoted to advancing the implementation of the National Strategy for Suicide Prevention. Its robust website offers a library of articles, tools, fact sheets, reports, and evidence-based programs to inform approaches to suicide prevention in your school and community.

#### **National Suicide Prevention Lifeline**

This Lifeline in English (**1.800.273.8255**) or Spanish (**1.888.628.9454**), is a national network of local crisis centers that provide free and confidential emotional support to people in suicidal crisis or emotional distress 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Skilled, trained crisis workers across the United States are available for youth or adult support.

### Student Support

#### **The Nemours Foundation/KidsHealth**

This teacher's guide, available online, designed for Grades 9 to 12 correlates with National Health Education standards and provides articles for teens, discussion questions, activities for students and reproducible materials.

#### **American Association of Suicidology - [www.suicidology.org](http://www.suicidology.org)**

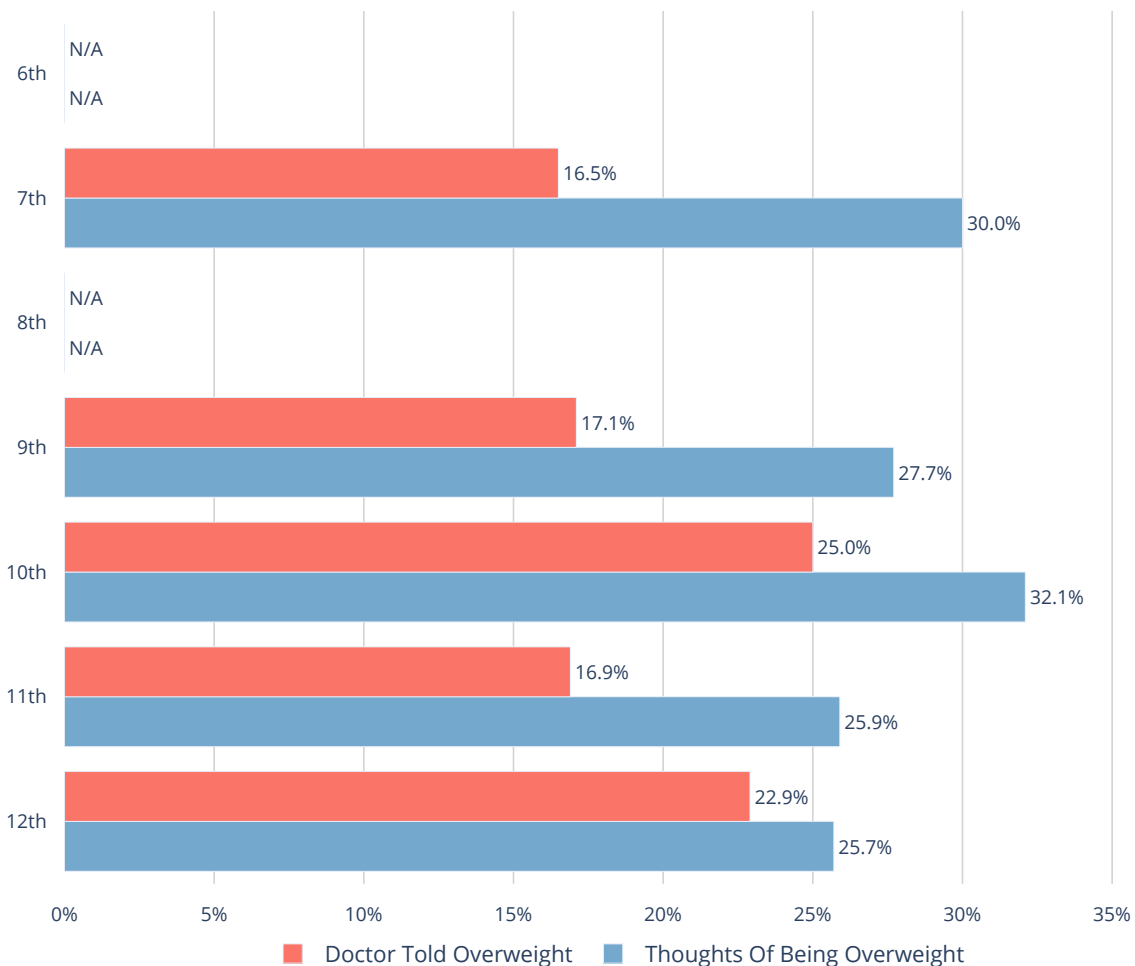
Using an educational video along with your curriculum on suicide prevention can help teach young people how to help a friend and to reinforce basic suicide prevention skills. This website provides a list of current videos, rated by AAS as "recommended," "recommended with minor reservations," or "not recommended."

## Physical Health (Weight)

The survey's questions on being overweight (self-perceived and medically reported, Figure 17) seek to assess a student's risk for substance use and other troubling behaviors since research has found that physical appearance can affect adolescent decisions to engage in unwanted behaviors. Obesity has been associated with substance use among adolescent girls and

violent behaviors among overweight and obese boys who were also found to be more vulnerable to bullying and weapon carrying than normal-weight boys (Farhat T, 2010). Physical appearance also impacts self-esteem, and much research has shown that low self-esteem plays an important role in substance use and other behavioral disorders among youth (Skager, 1989; Ojo, 2013; Khajehdaluee M, 2013).

Figure 17: Percentage of Students who Thought Or Were Told They Were Overweight



# 6 Vehicle Safety

**National Statistic**

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death for US teens (CDC, 2013) and, compared with other age groups, teens have among the lowest rate of seat belt use.

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey annual survey performed by the Center for Disease Control has found that only 61% of high school students reported wearing seat belts when riding with someone else (CDC, 2016). Your students' responses to wearing seatbelts while riding in a car are shown in Figures 18 and 19.

In the subsequent figures 20 and 21 students were asked about their frequency of riding in a car with a driver consuming alcohol. The 2015

YRBS annual survey found that 20% of high school students reported riding in a car or other vehicle one or more times with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (CDC, 2016). Figures 22 and 23 report your student responses about the frequency of their riding in a car with a driver who was using marijuana. The complete vehicle safety results are found in the Detailed Full Report.

Frequency of Wearing a Seat Belt When in a Car Driving by Someone Else

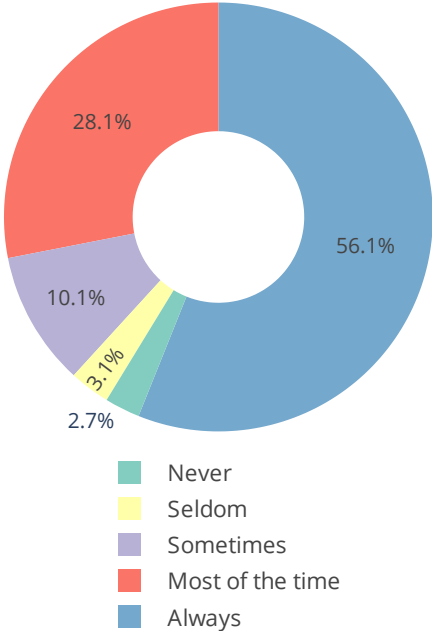


Figure 18: Grade 6-8

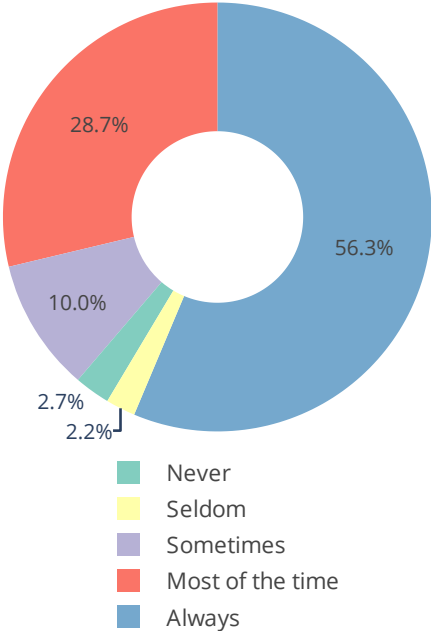
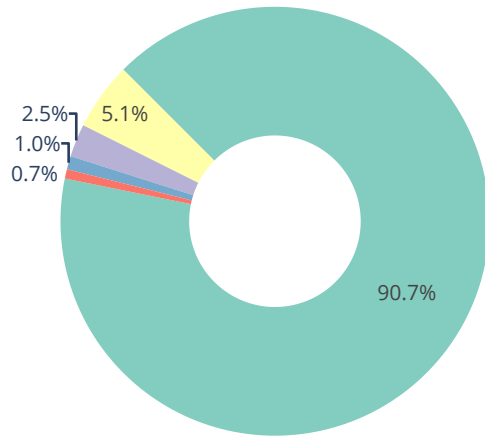


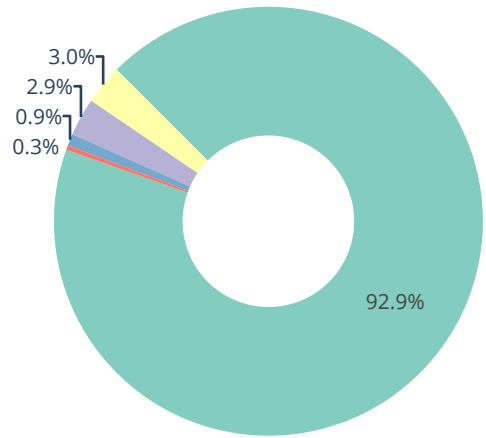
Figure 19: Grades 9-12

### Frequency of Riding in a Car While the Driver was Using Alcohol



- 0 times
- 1 time
- 2 or 3 times
- 4 or 5 times
- 6 or more times

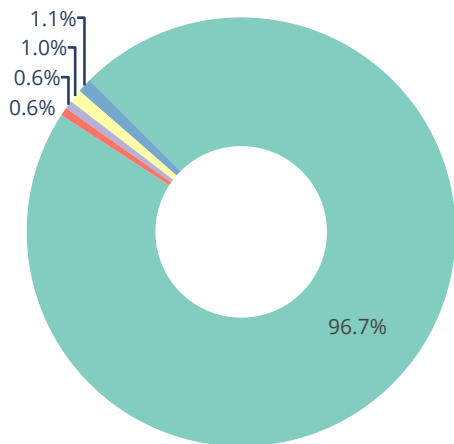
Figure 20: Grade 6-8



- 0 times
- 1 time
- 2 or 3 times
- 4 or 5 times
- 6 or more times

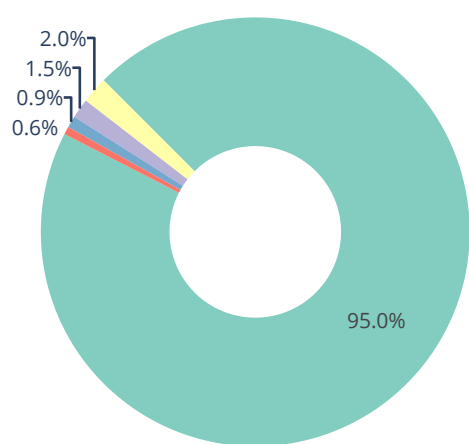
Figure 21: Grades 9-12

### Frequency of Riding in a Car While the Driver was Using Marijuana



- 0 times
- 1 time
- 2 or 3 times
- 4 or 5 times
- 6 or more times

Figure 22: Grade 6-8



- 0 times
- 1 time
- 2 or 3 times
- 4 or 5 times
- 6 or more times

Figure 23: Grades 9-12



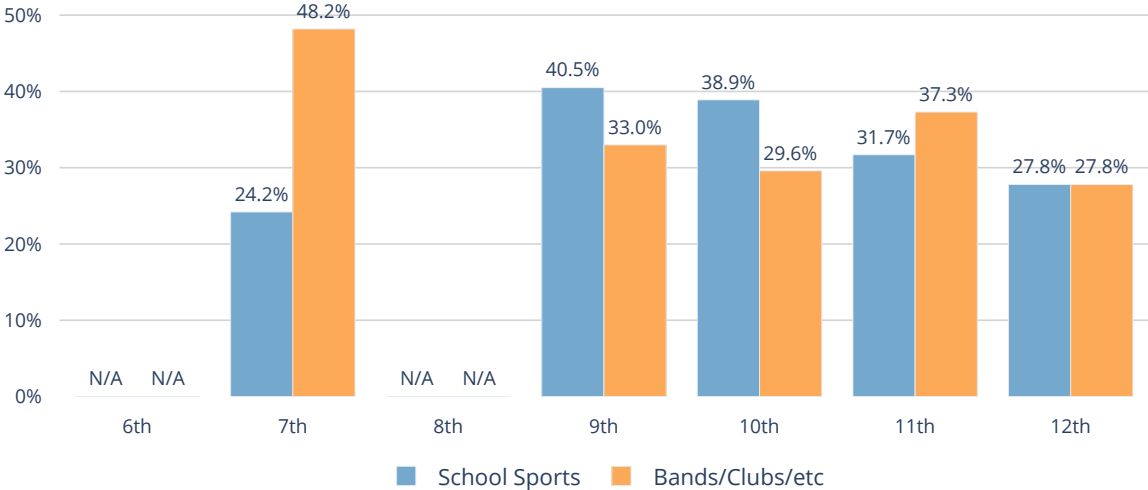
# 7 School Climate

A growing body of research shows that a positive school climate - the quality and character of school life - can enhance student well-being and academic achievement. Understanding that a positive school climate is the result of several factors and practices, the collection and analysis of student perceptions, concerns, and needs data can help educators focus on academic and program activities that affect the school climate (MacNeil, A.J., 2009; Berry B, 2007). Factors on the Pride Survey Plus for Grades 6-12 associated with school climate include: safety and violence indicators, student engagement, and student achievement.

## Student Engagement

Educational excellence relies on the level of engagement of people within the school (Gordon, 2006). Research has shown that schools organized as communities promote greater student engagement in school work, resulting in improved student achievement (Levine, 2010). All forms of student engagement are seen as a means to increase student motivation and achievement and decrease alienation (Frederick, 2004). Figure 24 reports student responses for two school engagement indicators, taking part in school sports teams and taking part in other school activities such as band, clubs, etc.

Figure 24: Students Taking Part in School Sports, School Activities such as Band, Clubs, etc.



\* Percentage responding "often" and "a lot".

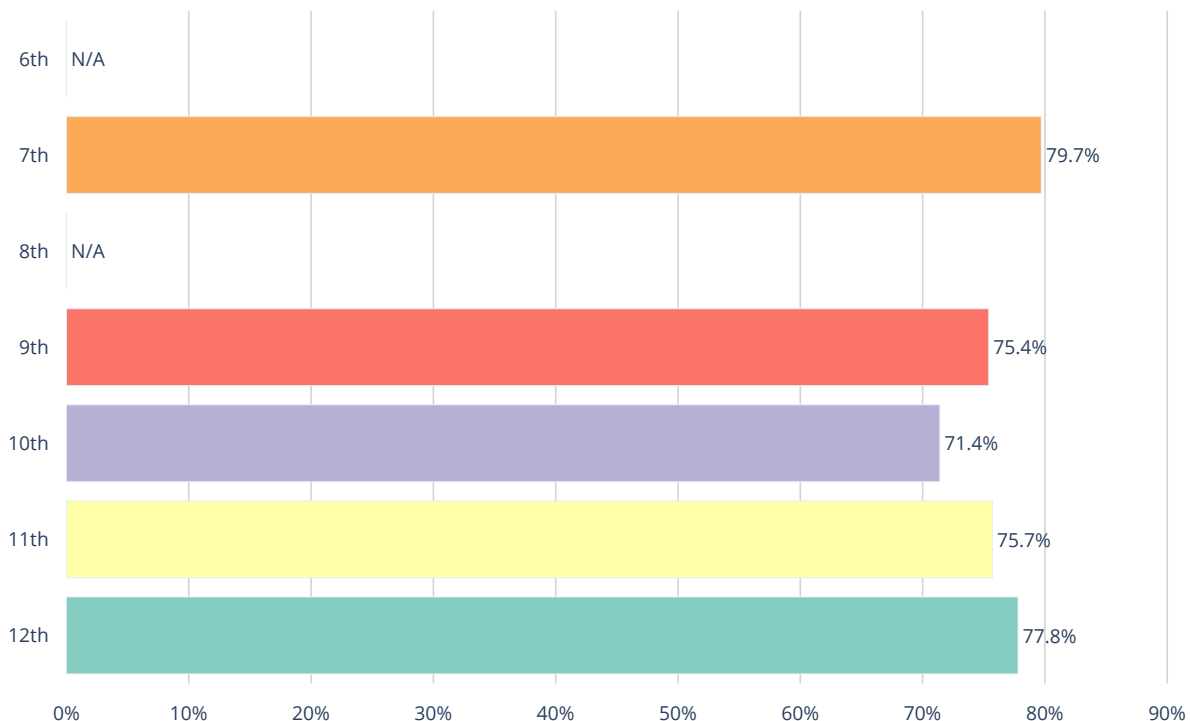
## Student Achievement

Studies show that student achievement can be driven by a safe, organized, and caring school culture where teacher-student relationships are critical to participation and attendance (Grimm, 2009). Within this nurturing environment, students can reach toward academic achievement and are more likely to make positive behavioral choices. Figure 25 shows students who report making good grades "often" and "a lot". Figure 26 shows students who reported having skipped or "cut" school without their parents' permission.

## Violence Indicators at School

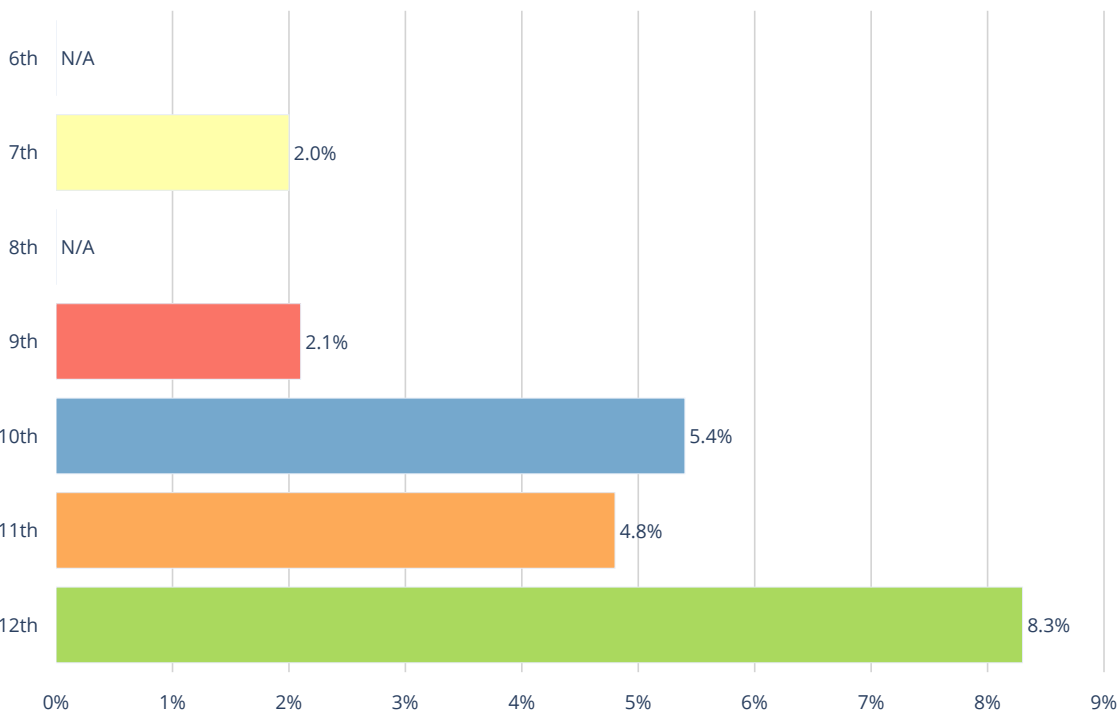
Every school should be a safe haven for teaching and learning, free of crime and violence. Any instance of crime or violence at school not only affects the individuals involved, but also may disrupt the educational process and affect bystanders, the school itself, and the surrounding community (Brookmeyer, Fanti, and Henrich 2006; Goldstein, Young, and Boyd 2008). Figures 27, 28 and 29 display student reports on three violence indicators.

Figure 25: Making Good Grades at School



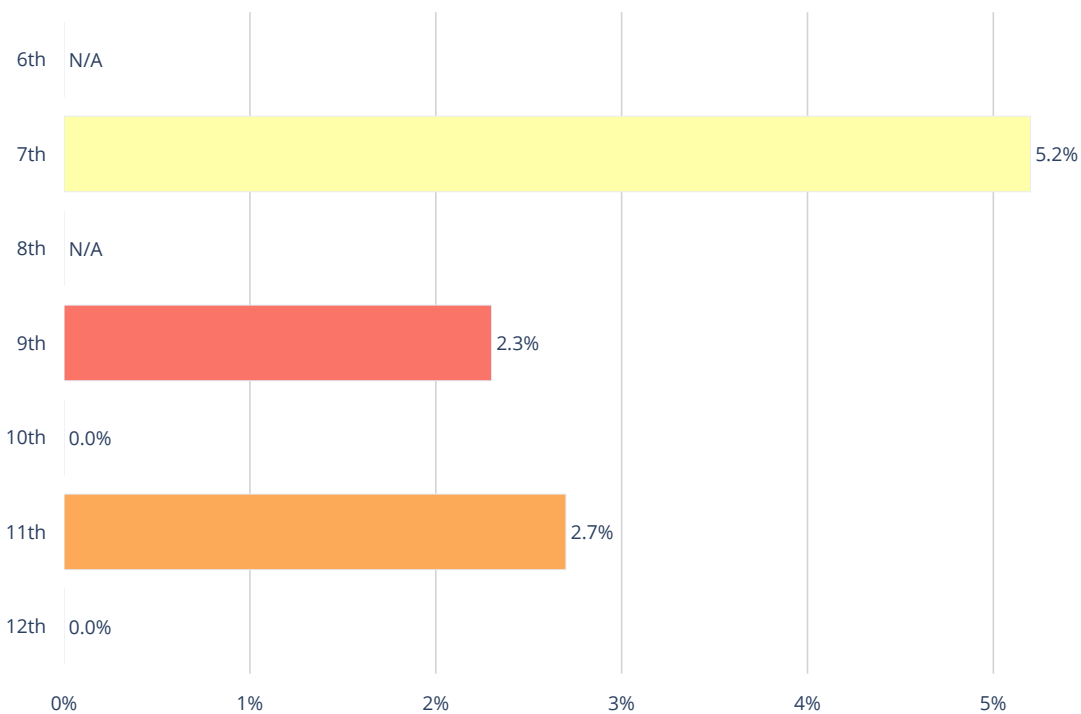
\* Percentage responding "often" and "a lot".

Figure 26: Students Who Have Skipped School without Parental Permission



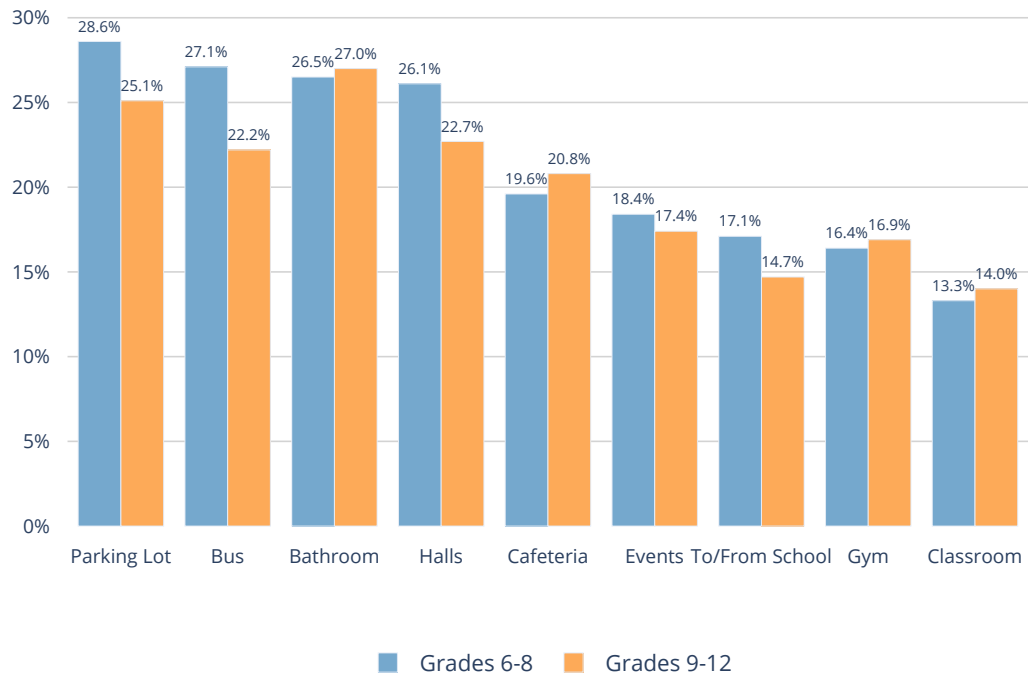
\* Percentage responding "often" and "a lot".

Figure 27: Getting in Trouble at School



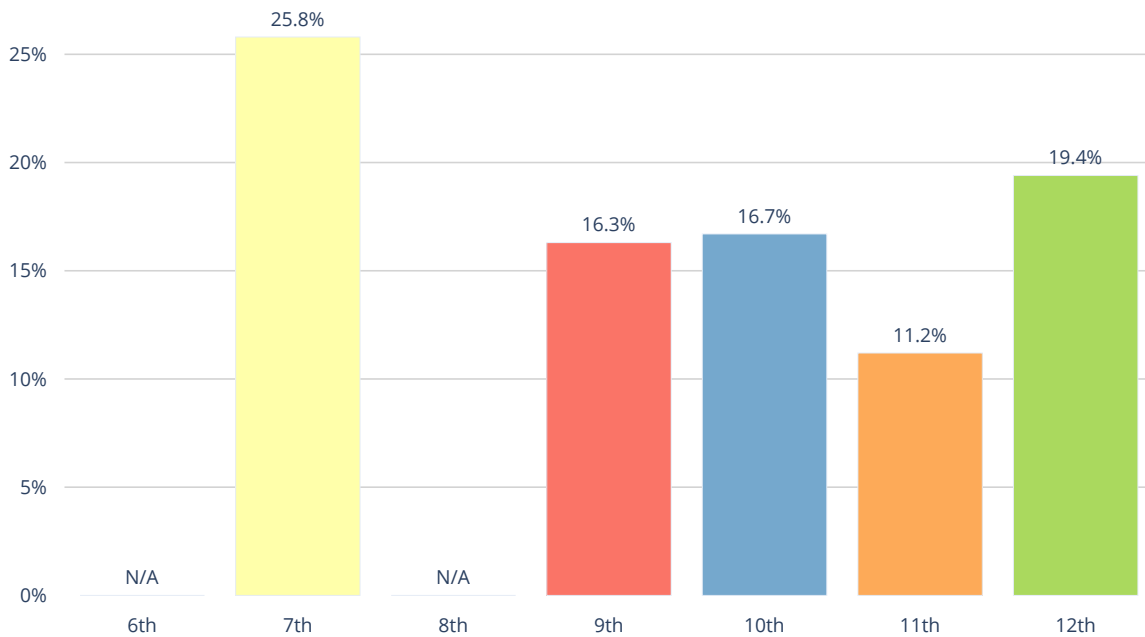
\* Percentage responding "often" and "a lot".

Figure 28: Where Do Students Feel Least Safe at School



\* Percentage responding "never" and "seldom".

Figure 29: Students Who Have Been Afraid That Another Student Might Hurt Them



\* Percentage responding that they had been afraid one or more times in the past year.

# 8 Family Life

The Pride Surveys national dataset provides evidence of the importance of family rules and open communications. Students whose parents set clear rules and talk to their children about drugs are at less risk of drug use

over time. Our national data set shows that students whose parents set clear rules are less likely to use drugs (17% use) than students who parents never set clear rules (32% use).

Figure 30: Parents Set Clear Rules by Grade

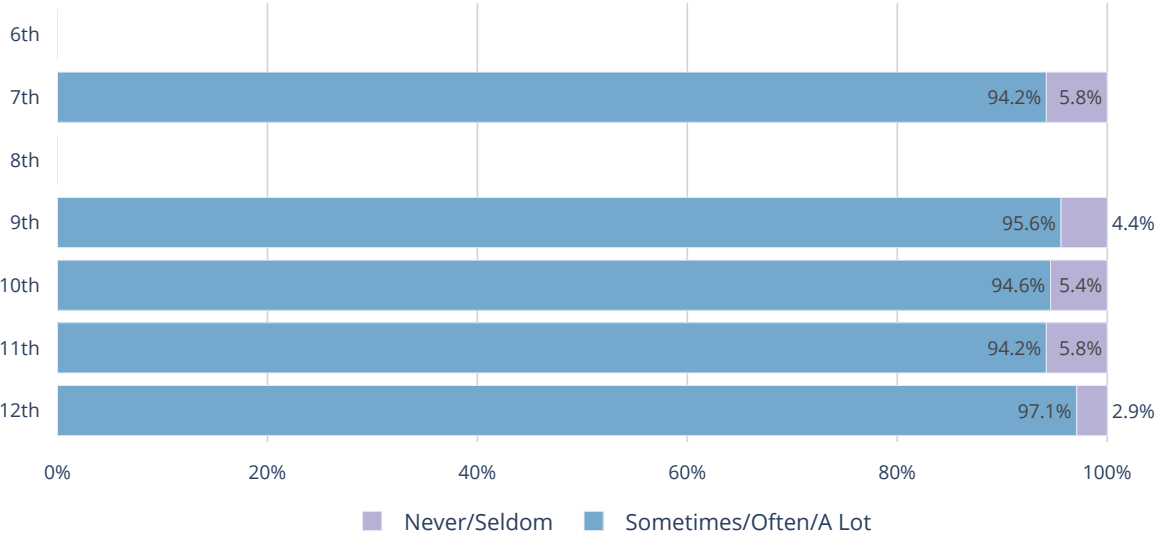
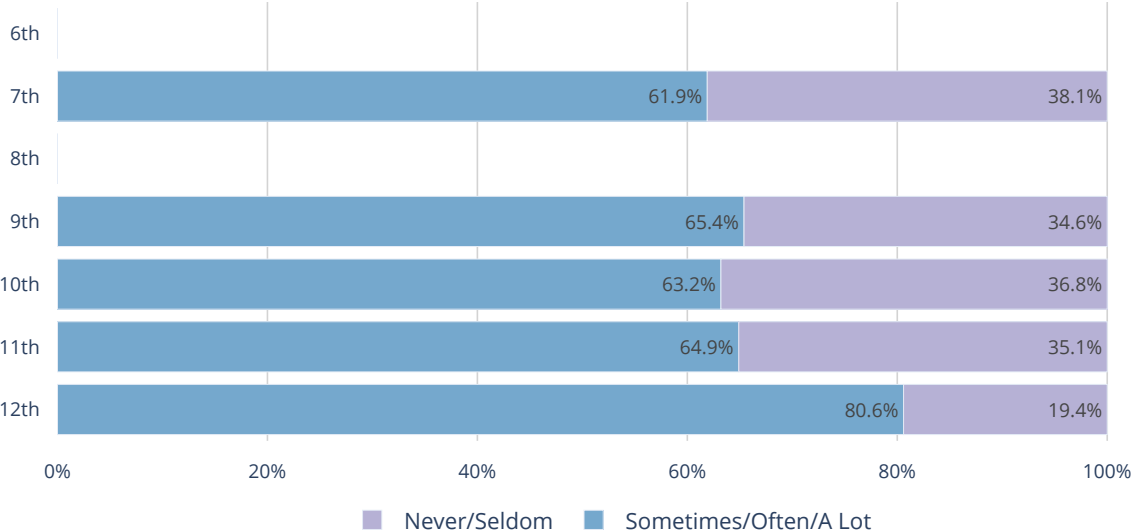


Figure 31: Parents Talk to Students About Problems of Tobacco, Alcohol and Drug Use



## Family Life: Student Use of Mobile Phones

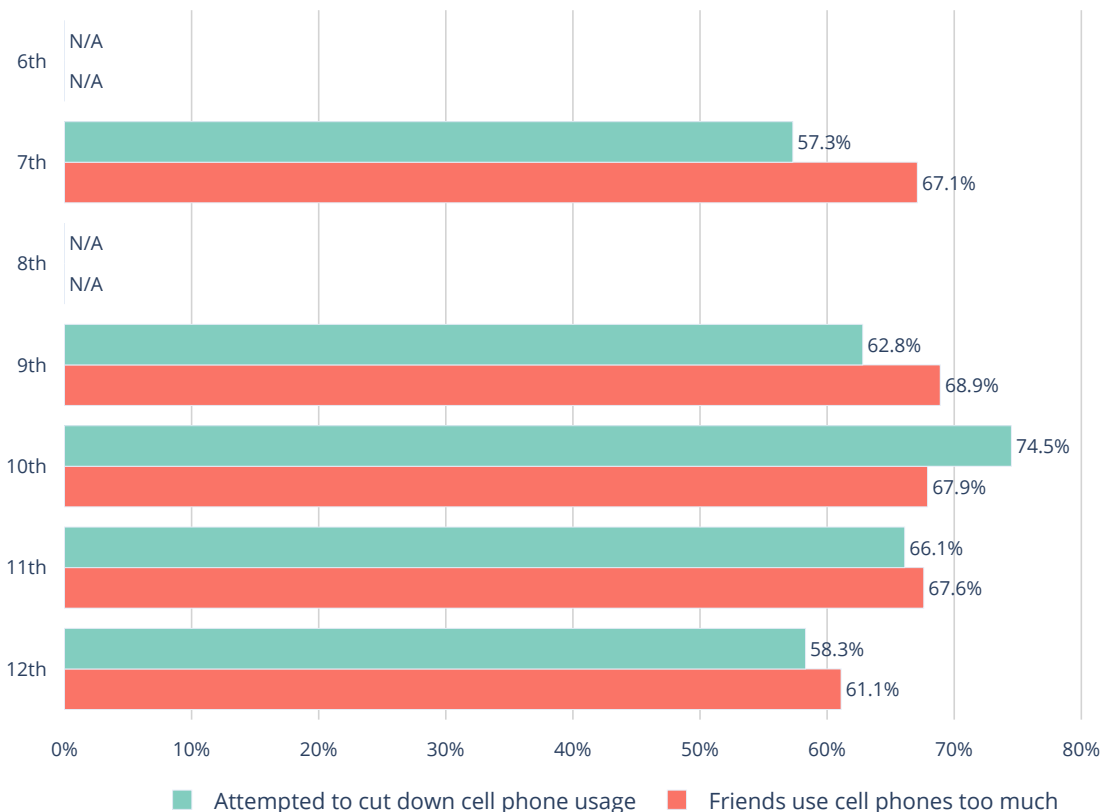
Adolescents are at high risk of mobile phone addiction and research has shown that teens, who are digital natives with a keen interest in new technology, often turn to their mobile phones for support and emotional relationships. (Cha, 2018) They seek instant gratification, reactions and feedback (Tapscott, 2009), making mobile phone addiction a global area of concern. Between 10% to 31% of students have been found to have mobile phone addiction

in nations around the world (Lopez-Fernandez et al., 2014; Mak et al., 2014).

The Pride Survey Plus asked students to report on three factors related to cell phone usage: do you own a cell phone? in the past year, have you tried to cut down on the time you were on your cell phone? and, do you think that any of your friends use their cell phones too much? Figure 32 shows the percentage of students answering questions about perceived over-use of cell phones.

93.5% of students surveyed said they own a cell phone

Figure 32: Cell Phone Use: Attempts to Cut Down; Friend's Use





# 9 Drug Free Communities Core Measures

In this section, you'll find survey results relating to the core measures of your students' use of alcohol, tobacco, prescription drugs, and marijuana. Your evaluators can use these data to assess the overall effectiveness of your DFC

efforts to prevent student substance use. These data can also be used to meet Drug-Free Communities (DFC) grantee requirements established by the US Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

Table 1: DFC Core Measure for Past 30-Day Use by Grade

Grade	Cigarettes		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Grade 6	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Grade 7	1.6	1,314	4.4	1,314	2.4	1,310	2.1	1,313
Grade 8	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Grade 9	0.7	1,036	6.9	1,032	4.8	1,033	1.7	1,036
Grade 10	1.8	57	8.8	57	5.2	58	1.8	57
Grade 11	1.5	950	14.5	946	7.7	947	1.6	950
Grade 12	2.8	36	16.7	36	8.3	36	2.9	35
<b>Combined</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>3,393</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>3,385</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3,384</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3,391</b>

Table 2: DFC Core Measure for Past 30-Day Use by Sex

Sex	Cigarettes		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Male	1.4	1,635	6.7	1,632	3.9	1,633	1.5	1,636
Female	0.8	1,592	9.4	1,587	5.2	1,586	2.1	1,589
<b>Combined</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>3,227</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>3,219</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3,219</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3,225</b>

Table 3: DFC Core Measure of Perception of Risk by Grade

Grade	Cigarettes		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Grade 6	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Grade 7	79.4	1,318	72.6	1,314	69.2	1,313	77.2	1,314
Grade 8	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Grade 9	88.6	1,034	78.8	1,033	67.1	1,033	85.5	1,035
Grade 10	83.9	56	80.7	57	65.5	55	82.5	57
Grade 11	89.5	951	79.7	945	57.0	944	86.8	946
Grade 12	88.9	36	66.7	36	47.2	36	80.6	36
<b>Combined</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>3,395</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>3,385</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>3,381</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>3,388</b>

Table 4: DFC Core Measure of Perception of Risk by Sex

Sex	Cigarettes		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Male	85.3	1,637	75.3	1,633	63.2	1,632	81.8	1,634
Female	86.6	1,593	79.8	1,587	68.0	1,585	84.7	1,590
<b>Combined</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>3,230</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>3,220</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>3,217</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>3,224</b>

Table 5: DFC Core Measure of Parental Disapproval by Grade

Grade	Cigarettes		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Grade 6	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Grade 7	91.0	1,306	90.0	1,305	90.5	1,301	91.3	1,304
Grade 8	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Grade 9	91.2	1,029	89.4	1,028	87.6	1,025	93.0	1,023
Grade 10	90.9	55	92.7	55	85.2	54	90.7	54
Grade 11	91.5	938	88.7	935	86.4	936	93.2	935
Grade 12	80.6	36	83.3	36	72.2	36	88.9	36
<b>Combined</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>3,364</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>3,359</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>3,352</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>3,352</b>

Table 6: DFC Core Measure of Parental Disapproval by Sex

Sex	Cigarettes		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Male	90.4	1,625	88.5	1,622	87.7	1,615	91.8	1,615
Female	92.6	1,577	91.4	1,575	89.5	1,576	93.6	1,575
<b>Combined</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>3,202</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>3,197</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>3,191</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>3,190</b>

Table 7: DFC Core Measure of Friends Disapproval by Grade

Grade	Cigarettes		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Grade 6	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Grade 7	85.5	1,290	85.8	1,285	86.3	1,288	86.7	1,281
Grade 8	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Grade 9	85.3	1,020	83.7	1,019	78.9	1,019	87.9	1,016
Grade 10	79.6	54	85.2	54	72.2	54	87.0	54
Grade 11	78.8	930	79.5	928	66.1	929	87.0	926
Grade 12	66.7	36	61.1	36	52.8	36	80.6	36
<b>Combined</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>3,330</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>3,322</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>3,326</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>3,313</b>

Table 8: DFC Core Measure of Friends Disapproval by Sex

Sex	Cigarettes		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Male	83.6	1,608	82.8	1,602	78.3	1,605	86.3	1,598
Female	83.5	1,562	84.1	1,561	78.0	1,562	88.6	1,557
<b>Combined</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>3,170</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>3,163</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>3,167</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>3,155</b>

# 10 Pride Surveys

## Core Measures

Table 9: Pride Surveys Core Measure for Past 30-Day Use by Grade

Grade	E-Cigarettes		Opioids	
	pct	n	pct	n
Grade 6	0.0	0	0.0	0
Grade 7	4.7	1,310	0.7	1,312
Grade 8	0.0	0	0.0	0
Grade 9	6.2	1,033	0.5	1,036
Grade 10	7.0	57	0.0	57
Grade 11	8.2	947	0.4	946
Grade 12	5.6	36	2.8	36
<b>Combined</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>3,383</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3,387</b>

Table 10: Pride Surveys Core Measure for Past 30-Day Use by Sex

Sex	E-Cigarettes		Opioids	
	pct	n	pct	n
Male	5.1	1,633	0.3	1,632
Female	6.9	1,585	0.6	1,590
<b>Combined</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>3,218</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3,222</b>

Table 11: Pride Surveys Core Measure of Perception of Risk by Grade

Grade	E-Cigarettes		Opioids	
	pct	n	pct	n
Grade 6	0.0	0	0.0	0
Grade 7	76.6	1,309	79.0	1,312
Grade 8	0.0	0	0.0	0
Grade 9	82.8	1,032	86.8	1,033
Grade 10	75.9	58	87.7	57
Grade 11	83.0	945	89.8	951
Grade 12	86.1	36	83.3	36
<b>Combined</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>3,380</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>3,389</b>

Table 12: Pride Surveys Core Measure of Perception of Risk by Sex

Sex	E-Cigarettes		Opioids	
	pct	n	pct	n
Male	79.9	1,633	84.1	1,633
Female	82.4	1,585	86.9	1,590
<b>Combined</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>3,218</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>3,223</b>

Table 13: Pride Surveys Core Measure of Parental Disapproval by Grade

Grade	E-Cigarettes		Opioids	
	pct	n	pct	n
Grade 6	0.0	0	0.0	0
Grade 7	90.9	1,303	92.5	1,302
Grade 8	0.0	0	0.0	0
Grade 9	90.6	1,026	93.9	1,026
Grade 10	90.9	55	92.6	54
Grade 11	91.8	938	94.6	939
Grade 12	88.9	36	88.9	36
<b>Combined</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>3,358</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>3,357</b>

Table 14: Pride Surveys Core Measure of Parental Disapproval by Sex

Sex	E-Cigarettes		Opioids	
	pct	n	pct	n
Male	90.6	1,618	92.9	1,617
Female	92.3	1,578	94.8	1,578
<b>Combined</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>3,196</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>3,195</b>

Table 15: Pride Surveys Core Measure of Friends Disapproval by Grade

Grade	E-Cigarettes		Opioids	
	pct	n	pct	n
Grade 6	0.0	0	0.0	0
Grade 7	83.6	1,289	88.7	1,288
Grade 8	0.0	0	0.0	0
Grade 9	79.9	1,020	90.4	1,019
Grade 10	77.8	54	86.8	53
Grade 11	71.6	928	89.0	930
Grade 12	69.4	36	80.6	36
<b>Combined</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>3,327</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>3,326</b>

Table 16: Pride Surveys Core Measure of Friends Disapproval by Sex

Sex	E-Cigarettes		Opioids	
	pct	n	pct	n
Male	80.3	1,606	89.5	1,604
Female	77.9	1,562	89.7	1,563
<b>Combined</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>3,168</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>3,167</b>

Table 17: Pride Surveys Core Measure of Students' Perception of Availability by Grade

Grade	E-Cigarettes		Opioids	
	pct	n	pct	n
Grade 6	0.0	0	0.0	0
Grade 7	10.1	1,274	4.9	1,270
Grade 8	0.0	0	0.0	0
Grade 9	16.9	1,013	6.0	1,013
Grade 10	11.1	54	9.4	53
Grade 11	24.4	917	6.7	917
Grade 12	30.6	36	13.9	36
<b>Combined</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>3,294</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>3,289</b>

Table 18: Pride Surveys Core Measure of Students' Perception of Availability by Sex

Sex	E-Cigarettes		Opioids	
	pct	n	pct	n
Male	15.5	1,589	6.1	1,586
Female	17.4	1,551	5.4	1,549
<b>Combined</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>3,140</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>3,135</b>

Table 19: Pride Surveys Core Measure of Students' Perception of Availability by Grade

Grade	Cigarettes		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Grade 6	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Grade 7	8.4	1,275	10.7	1,272	5.8	1,268	7.0	1,269
Grade 8	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Grade 9	11.2	1,012	16.7	1,011	13.1	1,008	7.7	1,011
Grade 10	9.4	53	11.3	53	13.2	53	9.4	53
Grade 11	16.2	917	24.5	917	22.3	909	9.2	914
Grade 12	27.8	36	27.8	36	28.6	35	13.9	36
<b>Combined</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>3,293</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>3,289</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>3,273</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>3,283</b>

Table 20: Pride Surveys Core Measure of Students' Perception of Availability by Sex

Sex	Cigarettes		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Male	11.6	1,589	14.9	1,586	12.3	1,583	7.6	1,585
Female	11.7	1,550	18.1	1,550	13.4	1,538	8.0	1,544
<b>Combined</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>3,139</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>3,136</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>3,121</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>3,129</b>

# 11 About Us



International Survey Associates, d/b/a Pride Surveys, has championed measurement of substance use and school climate indicators since 1982. In its early years, Pride Surveys focused on helping schools and school systems measure student alcohol, tobacco and other drug use through the use of student surveys. Since then, the company has developed a full range of scalable survey products that measure school climate and student behavior factors that can affect learning, student achievement and student wellbeing. All Pride Surveys' products have been tested and re-tested in a variety of settings to ensure valid, reliable data.

As a leader of student surveying, the company's only business, Pride Surveys has received national recognition by the National Center on Safe and Supportive Learning Environments and the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

To contact Pride Surveys, please find us at:

5595 Oakdale Road  
Suite D  
Mableton, GA 30126  
800.279.6361  
[info@pridesurveys.com](mailto:info@pridesurveys.com)



# 12 For More Information

Your Detailed Full Report provides robust data, figures and tables that expand your view of student responses for this survey effort. You can find this report on the same CD, thumb drive or downloaded report files that carried this Executive Summary. The full report displays data for additional items of the 22 sections of the survey instrument. Report chapters and content include:

- Methodology
- Current Survey Results
  - Student Information
    - School-related indicators
      - Community-related indicators
      - Parent-related indicators
      - Teacher-related indicators
      - Depression / mental health indicators
      - Friends' use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs
    - Physical health
      - Heavy use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs
  - Past Year ATOD Use
  - Past 30-day ATOD Use
  - Perception of Harm
  - School Safety Indicators
  - Using ATOD
    - Where
    - When
    - Availability
  - Age of Initiation
  - Vehicle Safety
  - Effects of ATOD
- Drug-Free Communities Core Measures
- Pride Survey Plus Core Measures
- Appendix: Survey Instrument

# 13 References

- Berry B, Fuller E. Final Report on the 2007 Clark County School District Teaching and Learning Conditions Survey. Hillsborough, NC: Center for Teaching Quality. 2007.
- Brookmeyer KA, Fanti KA, Henrich CC. Schools, Parents, and Youth Violence: A Multilevel, Ecological Analysis. *J Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology*. 2006;35(4):504-514.
- Catalano RF, Haggerty KP, Oesterle S, Fleming CB, Hawkins JD. The importance of bonding to school for health development: findings from the Social Development Research Group. *J School Health*. 2004;74(7):252-261.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Preventing Suicide: a Technical Package of Policy, Programs, and Practices. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services; 2018. Last accessed October 29, 2018 from <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/suicide-technicalpackage.pdf>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. School Connectedness: Strategies for Increasing Protective Factors Among Youth. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; 2009.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System 2015 YRBS Data User's Guide [Online]. (2016). National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, Division of Adolescent and School Health (producer). [https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/pdf/2015/2015\\_yrbs-datausers\\_guide\\_smy\\_combined.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/pdf/2015/2015_yrbs-datausers_guide_smy_combined.pdf) Last accessed 30 July 2017.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. CDC 24/7: Saving Lives, Protecting People: Suicide Among Youth. 2013. <https://www.cdc.gov/healthcommunication/toolstemplates/entertainmented/tips/suicideyouth.html> Last accessed: 31 July 2017.
- Cha SS, Seo BK. Smartphone use and smartphone addiction in middle school students in Korea: Prevalence, social networking service, and game use. *Health Psychol Open*. 2018;5(1):2055102918755046.
- Cicero TJ, Ellis MS, Surratt HL, Kurtz SP. The changing face of heroin use in the United States: a retrospective analysis of the past 50 years. *JAMA Psychiatry*. 2014;71(7):821-826.
- Farhat T, Iannotti RJ, Simmons-Morton B. Overweight, obesity, youth, and health-risk behaviors. *Am J Prev Med*. 2010;38(3):258-267.
- Fredricks JA, Blumenfeld PC, Paris AH. School engagement: potential of the concept, state of the evidence. *Review of Educational Research*. 2004;74(1):59-109.
- Goldstein SE, Young A, Boyd C. Relational Aggression at School: Associations with School Safety and Social Climate. *J Youth & Adolescence*. 2008;37:641-654.
- Gordon G, Crabtree S. Building Engaged Schools: Getting the Most out of America's Classrooms. New York, NY: Gallup Press. 2006.
- Grimm HM. Caring Teacher Qualities that Affect School Participation and Attendance :Student Portraits. Unpublished Dissertation. 2009.
- Hawkins JD, Catalano RF, Miller JY. Risk and protective factors for alcohol and other drug problems in adolescence and early adulthood: implications for substance abuse prevention. *Psychol Bull*. 1992; 112(1):64-105.
- Hedegaard H, Warner M, Minino AM. Drug overdose deaths in the United States, 1999-2016. NCHS Data Brief, no 294. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2017.
- Johnson K, Bryant D, Strader T, et al. Reducing alcohol and other drug use by strengthening community, family, and youth resiliency. *J Adoles Res*. 1996;11(1):36-67.
- Khajedaluae M, Zavar, Alidoust, Pourandi. The relation of self-esteem and illegal drug usage in high school students. *Iran Red Crescent Med J*. 2013;15(11): e7682
- Kelly AB, Chan GC, Mason WA, William JW. The relationship between psychological distress and adolescent polydrug use. *Psychol Addict Behav*. 2015;29(3):787-793.
- Levine TH, Marcus AS. How the structure and focus of teachers' collaborative activities facilitate and constrain teacher learning. *Teaching and Teacher Education*. 2010;26(3):389-398.
- Lopez-Fernandez O, Honrubia-Serrano L, Freixa-Blanxart M, et al. Prevalence of problematic mobile phone use in British adolescents. *Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking*. 2014;17(2):91-98

- MacNeil AJ, Prater DL, Busch S. The effects of school culture and climate on student achievement. *Intl J Leadership in Educ.* 2009;12(1):73-84.
- Mak KK, Lai CM, Watanabe H, et al. Epidemiology of Internet behaviors and addiction among adolescents in six Asian countries. *Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking.* 2014;17(11):720-728
- Mash EJ, Barkley. *Child Psychopathology*, 2nd Edition. New York: The Guilford Press. p204.
- Nash SG, McQueen A, Bray JH. Pathways to adolescent alcohol use: family environment, peer influence and parental expectations. *J Adolsc Health.*2005;37(1):19-28.A
- Ojo MA, Akintoyese O, Adenibuyan P, Adegbohum AA, Abiri K. Relationship between poor self-esteem and adolescent substance use. *NIDA Abstract Database.* 2013. <https://www.drugabuse.gov/international/abstracts/relationship-between-poor-self-esteem-adolescent-substance-use> Last accessed 30 July 2017.
- Schuler MS, Vasilenko SA, Lanza ST. Age-varying associations between substance use behaviors and depressive symptoms during adolescence and young adulthood. *Drug Alcohol Depend.* 2015; Epub ahead of print. doi: 10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2015.10.005.
- Skager R, Kerst E. Alcohol and Drug Use and Self-Esteem: A psychological perspective. In: Mecca AM, Smelser NJ, Vasconcellos, eds. *Social Importance of Self-Esteem.* Berkeley, CA: University of California Press. 1989.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. *The NSDUH Report: Trends in Adolescent Substance Use and Perception of Risk from Substance Use.* Rockville, MD. January 2013.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2017). Key substance use and mental health indicators in the United States: Results from the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health(HHS Publication No. SMA 17-5044). Rockville, MD: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Retrieved from <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.
- Tapscott D. *Grown up Digital: How the Net Generation is Changing Your World.* New York: McGraw-Hill. 2009.
- US Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Adolescent Health. *Opioids and Adolescents.* <https://www.hhs.gov/ash/oah/adolescent-development/substance-use/drugs/opioids/index.html#prevalence> Last accessed October 29, 2018
- Wood MD, Read JP, Mitchell RE, Brand NH. Do parents still matter? Parent and peer influences on alcohol involvement among recent high school graduates. *Psych Addict Behav.* 2014; 18(1):19-30.
- Zwald ML, Annor FB, Wilkinson A, et al. Suicidal ideation and attempts among students in grades 8, 10, and 12 - Utah, 2015. *MMWR MorbMortal Wkly Rep.* 2018;67:451-454. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6715a4>