

Alcohol- or Other Drug-Use Prevention

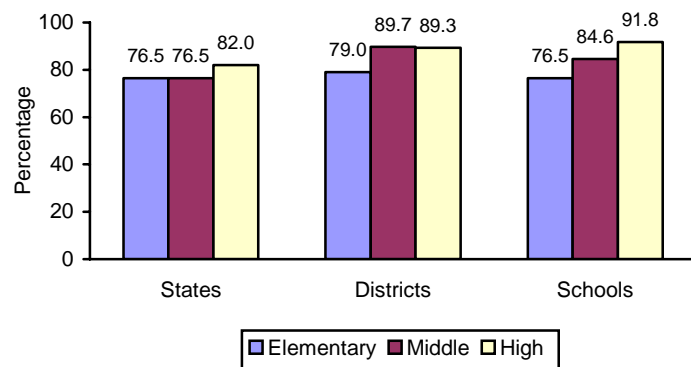
About SHPPS: SHPPS is a national survey periodically conducted to assess school health policies and programs at the state, district, school, and classroom levels. Comprehensive results from SHPPS 2006 are published in the *Journal of School Health*, Volume 77, Number 8, October 2007.

Health Education

During the 2 years preceding the study:

- 82.0% of states and 71.0% of districts provided funding for staff development or offered staff development on alcohol- or other drug-use prevention to those who teach health education.
- 26.6% of elementary school classes and required middle school and high school health education courses had a teacher who received staff development on alcohol- or other drug-use prevention.

Percentage of States, Districts, and Schools That Required Teaching Alcohol- or Other Drug-Use Prevention, by School Level



Percentage of Schools in Which Teachers Taught* Alcohol- or Other Drug-Use Prevention Topics as Part of Required Instruction, by School Level			
Topic	Elementary	Middle	High
Benefits of not using alcohol	68.8	80.4	91.4
Benefits of not using illegal drugs	70.7	79.4	90.3
Distinguishing between medicinal and non-medicinal drug use	66.4	75.1	83.1
Drink equivalents and blood alcohol content	17.1	62.9	87.5
Effects of alcohol or other drug use on decision-making	70.2	81.5	92.8
Long-term health consequences of alcohol use and addiction	61.9	80.2	92.8
Long-term health consequences of illegal drug use and addiction	63.8	78.1	90.6
Making a personal commitment not to use alcohol or other drugs	70.2	72.2	79.9
Resisting peer pressure to use alcohol or other drugs	71.4	81.6	92.2
Short-term health consequences of alcohol use and addiction	68.8	79.7	90.9
Short-term health consequences of illegal drug use and addiction	66.9	77.5	89.8
Social or cultural influences on alcohol or other drug use	54.9	76.8	87.3

*In at least 1 elementary school class or in at least 1 required health education course in middle schools or high schools.

Health Services and Mental Health and Social Services

- The percentage of states that required districts or schools to provide alcohol- or other drug-use treatment services increased from 8.2% in 2000 to 17.6% in 2006, whereas the percentage of districts that required schools to provide these services decreased from 46.2% in 2000 to 33.6% in 2006.¹
- The percentage of states that required districts or schools to provide alcohol- or other drug-use prevention services in one-on-one or small-group sessions increased from 22.0% in 2000 to 42.0% in 2006.

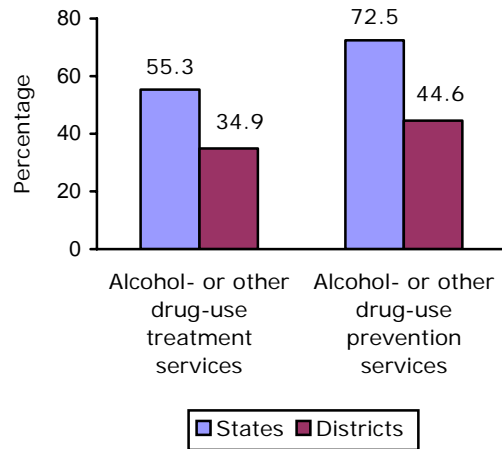
¹ Selected changes between 2000 and 2006 are included if they met at least 2 of 3 criteria ($p < .01$ from a t-test, a difference greater than 10 percentage points, or an increase by at least a factor of 2 or decrease by at least half). Variables are not included if they did not meet these criteria or if no comparable variable existed in both survey years.

Health Services and Mental Health and Social Services (continued)

During the 2 years preceding the study:

- The percentage of states that provided funding for staff development or offered staff development to school mental health or social services staff on alcohol- or other drug-use prevention services and alcohol- or other drug-use treatment services increased from 82.6% to 93.3%, and from 77.8% to 89.4%, respectively.
- The percentage of school mental health or social services coordinators who served as study respondents who received staff development on alcohol- or other drug-use prevention services decreased from 68.2% in 2000 to 54.9% in 2006.
- The percentage of school health services coordinators who served as study respondents who received staff development on alcohol- or other drug-use treatment services during the 2 years preceding the study decreased from 49.9% in 2000 to 39.4% in 2006.

Percentage of States and Districts That Provided Funding for Staff Development or Offered Staff Development to School Nurses During the 2 Years Preceding the Study



Percentage of Schools Providing Alcohol- or Other Drug-Use Prevention Services in One-on-One or Small-Group Sessions and Alcohol- or Other Drug-Use Treatment Services		
Location	Alcohol- or Other Drug-Use Prevention*	Alcohol- or Other Drug-Use Treatment†
At school by health services or mental health and social services staff	83.6	72.2
Through arrangements with organizations or professionals outside the school	30.7	34.9

*Among elementary, middle, and high schools.
†Among middle and high schools.

Healthy and Safe School Environment

- Among the 25.5% of districts containing middle schools or high schools that had adopted a student drug-testing policy, 56.1% conducted student drug testing randomly among members of specific groups of students (e.g., athletes, students who participate in other extracurricular activities, or student drivers), 63.9% conducted student drug testing when it was suspected that a student was using drugs at school, 37.6% had voluntary drug testing for all students, 3.6% had voluntary drug testing for specific groups of students, and 13.4% used some other unspecified criteria.
- 11.4% of middle schools and 19.5% of high schools conducted drug testing on students.
- The percentage of districts that provided model policies to schools during the 2 years preceding the study increased from 64.0% in 2000 to 76.2% in 2006 for illegal drug-use prevention and from 64.9% to 75.4% for alcohol-use prevention.
- The percentage of schools that had or participated in a community-based alcohol-use prevention program decreased from 49.6% in 2000 to 38.5% in 2006, and the percentage of schools that had or participated in a community-based illegal drug-use prevention program decreased from 60.0% in 2000 to 46.8% in 2006.

Where can I get more information? Visit www.cdc.gov/shpps or call 800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636).