

## Alcohol- or Other Drug-Use Prevention

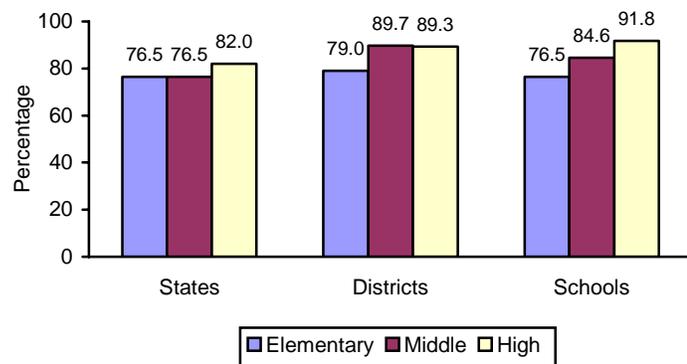
**About SHPPS:** SHPPS is a national survey periodically conducted to assess school health policies and programs at the state, district, school, and classroom levels. Comprehensive results from SHPPS 2006 are published in the *Journal of School Health*, Volume 77, Number 8, October 2007.

### 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.<sup>1</sup>
- 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.

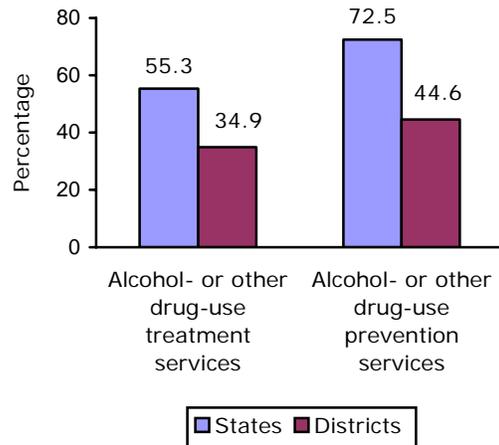
<sup>1</sup> Selected changes between 2000 and 2006 are included if they met at least 2 of 3 criteria (p < .01 from a t-test, a difference greater than 10 percentage points, or an increase by at least a factor of 2 or decrease by at least half). Variables are not included if they did not meet these criteria 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 <sup>*</sup> | Alcohol- or Other Drug-Use Treatment <sup>†</sup> |
| 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  |

<sup>\*</sup>Among elementary, middle, and high schools.  
<sup>†</sup>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](http://www.cdc.gov/shpps) or call 800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636).

