

Alcohol or Other Drug Use Prevention

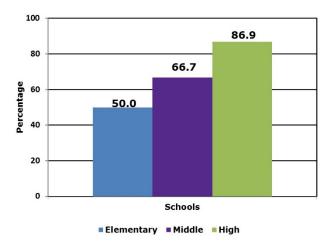
About SHPPS: SHPPS is a national survey periodically conducted to assess school health policies and practices at the state, district, school, and classroom levels. This fact sheet reports data from the 2014 study, which collected data at the school and classroom levels.

Health Education

Among classes or courses in which alcohol or other drug use prevention was taught:

- The mean number of hours of required instruction teachers provided on alcohol or other drug use prevention was 3.8 among elementary school classes, 5.9 among middle school courses, and 7.4 among high school courses.
- The percentage that provided students with the opportunity to practice communication, decisionmaking, goal-setting, or refusal skills related to alcohol or other drug use prevention decreased from 68.7% in 2006 to 55.9% in 2014.*
- During the two years before the study, 27.9% of health education classes or courses had a teacher who received professional development on alcohol or other drug use prevention, and 30.4% of classes or courses had a teacher who wanted professional development on this topic.

Percentage of Schools in Which Students are Required to Receive Instruction on Alcohol or Other Drug Use Prevention, by School Level



Family Engagement and Community Involvement

Percentage of Schools That Had Students' Families or Community Members Help Develop, Communicate, or Implement Alcohol Use or Illegal Drug Use Prevention Policies or Activities,* SHPPS 2000, 2006, and 2014					
Topic Activities,* SHPP	2000, 2006,	2006	2014	Trend	
Alcohol use					
Students' families	45.4	35.1	16.1	Decreased	
Community members	53.1	47.0	24.4	Decreased	
Illegal drug use					
Students' families	46.1	36.9	18.1	Decreased	
Community members	55.6	49.9	26.2	Decreased	
*During the two years before the study.	_				

^{*} Regression analyses were performed that took all available years of data into account, but not all significant trends are reported. To account for multiple comparisons, selected trends are included only if the p-value from the regression analysis was < .01, and either the difference between the two endpoints (2000 or 2006 and 2014) was >10 percentage points or the 2014 estimate increased by at least a factor of two or decreased by at least half as compared to the 2000 or 2006 estimate.



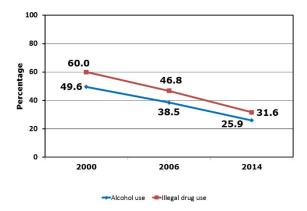
Employee Wellness

- 73.2% of nonpublic schools offered health insurance coverage for alcohol or other drug use treatment to faculty and staff.
- 91.6% of nonpublic schools do not require drug testing of any faculty and staff prior to employment, and 88.0% do not require drug testing of any faculty and staff periodically while employed.

Health Services and Counseling, Psychological, and Social Services

Percentage of Middle and High 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				
Service	At school by health services or mental health and social services staff	Through arrangements with organizations or professionals not on school property		
Alcohol or other drug use prevention*	32.8	38.5		
Alcohol or other drug use treatment [†]	23.7	24.7		
*Provided to students. †Provided to students or families.		•		

Percentage of Schools That Have or Participate in a Community-based Alcohol or Illegal Drug Use Prevention Program, 2000, 2006, and 2014



Healthy and Safe School Environment (includes Social and Emotional Climate)

- Among the 97.1% schools in which students receive a student handbook, code of conduct, or other
 document that outlines school policies, rules, regulations and standards for behavior that students are
 expected to follow, 89.3% informed students about rules related to alcohol use and 91.4% informed
 students about rules related to illegal drug possession or use.
- 58.4% of schools post signs marking a drug-free zone.
- 8.6% of middle schools and 26.6% of high schools conduct any drug testing on students.
- Among the 35.7% of schools that had one or more school health councils, committees, or teams, 60.5% addressed alcohol or other drug use prevention.

