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*Jordan Elbridge
Central School District*

*Study of Student Use of Illegal
Substances and Alcohol*

Fall 2004



Community Benchmarks Program
The Maxwell School of Syracuse University
Web Site: www.maxwell.syr.edu/benchmarks

Research and Writing Team

Laura Brientnall	Lavasia Bullard
Christiane LaBonte	Samantha Long
Daniel Longcore	Zachary Menchini
Rosemary Mosquea	John Mushat
Jaclinn Nudel	Kimberly Nye
Patricia Russell	Douglas Sampson
Evgenia Ustinova	Katherine Workman
Michael Yerdon	

Carol Dwyer, Community Benchmarks Director

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
Jordan Elbridge Central School District
Study of Student Use of Illegal Substances and Alcohol
Fall 2004
Community Benchmarks Program
The Maxwell School at Syracuse University

Introduction

This report provides information about the use of drugs, alcohol and tobacco as well as information on the lifestyles of middle and high school students in the Jordan Elbridge Central School District (JECSD). This study was requested by members of the school district's Illegal Substance & Alcohol Abuse Forum.

Methods

Information for this report was gathered by administering surveys to the following groups: 1) students, 84% response rate; 2) JECSD instructional and non-instructional staff, 17% response rate; and 3) community members, 4% response rate. Researchers also attempted to conduct individual interviews with community leaders. JECSD data were contrasted to comparable county and national data. Supplementing the data analysis was a literature review of substance abuse programs and nationwide resources containing background information on the problem.

Findings

The findings for this report are divided into three categories: Student Survey, Community Survey and Comparative Analysis.

Student Findings

The overall use of alcohol, drugs and tobacco by 804 students in grades six through 12, which represents 84 percent of the enrollment for those grades, is detailed in the table below.

Table 1: Breakdown of Overall Substance Use

	Never	1-3 Times a year	1-3 Times a month	2-3 Times a week	Daily	Don't Know
Alcohol	56%	20%	16%	4%	1%	3%
Cigarettes	83%	6%	2%	2%	6%	2%
Chewing Tobacco	95%	2%	1%	0%	0%	2%
Marijuana	78%	7%	5%	3%	4%	2%
Inhalants	96%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Unauthorized Prescription Medicine	90%	5%	2%	1%	1%	2%
Over-the-counter Medicines	73%	11%	6%	3%	2%	6%
Ecstasy	95%	1%	1%	0%	0%	3%
Amphetamines	94%	2%	1%	0%	0%	3%
Depressants/Tranquilizers	95%	2%	1%	0%	0%	2%
Mushrooms	92%	3%	2%	0%	0%	3%
Cocaine	96%	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%
Crack Cocaine	97%	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%
Steroids	96%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%
LSD/PCP	96%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Heroin	97%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Other	94%	1%	1%	0%	1%	4%

Comment: Bold values in chart above represent zeroes due to rounding.

Alcohol

1. 58% of students have not used alcohol within the last 12 months. (n=799)
2. 68% of students who drink alcohol have no concern about their alcohol consumption. (n=431)
3. 75% of students say their parents/guardians do not allow them to drink alcohol. (n=615)
4. 66% of students say parents/guardians allow them to consume alcohol on holidays and special occasions. (n=249)
5. 64% of students who consume alcohol report having average grades of 80-100% in the last school year. (n=308)

6. 62% of students participating in school activities do not use alcohol. (n=669)
7. 55% of students participating in interscholastic sports do not drink alcohol. (n=449)
8. 57% of students involved in out-of-school activities do not drink alcohol. (n=722)
9. 55% of students who consume alcohol claim that health reasons, social consequences or 'self' would make them stop using alcohol. (n=35)
10. 86% of middle school students have never used alcohol. (n=321)
11. 68% of ninth and tenth grade students have either never consumed alcohol or have consumed alcohol less than three times within the past year. (n=252)
12. 54% of eleventh and twelfth grade students have either never consumed alcohol or have consumed alcohol less than three times a year. (n=176)

Tobacco

13. 83% of students have not smoked cigarettes within the last 12 months. (n=775)
14. 74% of students who use tobacco have no concern about tobacco use. (n=303)
15. 94% of students say their parents/guardians do not allow them to use tobacco products. (n=642)
16. 75% of students who use tobacco say that health concerns and social consequences would make them stop using tobacco. (n=14)
17. 93% of middle school students have not smoked within the past 12 months. (n=320)
18. 75% of ninth and tenth grade students have not used cigarettes within the past 12 months. (n=248)
19. 80% of eleventh and twelfth grade students have not used cigarettes within the past 12 months. (n=174)

Marijuana

20. 78% of students have not used marijuana within the last 12 months. (n=772)
21. 94% of middle school students have not used marijuana within the past 12 months. (n=321)
22. 72% of ninth and tenth grade students have not used marijuana within the past 12 months. (n=247)
23. 61% of eleventh and twelfth grade students have not used marijuana within the past 12 months. (n=175)

Other Drugs

24. 73% of students have not used over-the-counter medicines within the last 12 months. (n=776)
25. 73% of middle school students have not used over-the-counter medicines within the past 12 months. (n=324)
26. 72% of ninth and tenth grade students have not used over-the-counter medicines within the past 12 months. (n=250)
27. 76% of eleventh and twelfth grade students have not used over-the-counter medicines within the past twelve months. (n=171)
28. 63% of students who use drugs have no concern about using drugs. (n=347)

29. 96% of students say their parents/guardians do not allow them to use drugs. (n=587)
30. 84% of students who use drugs say it is “easy” or “very easy” to obtain drugs. (n=240)
31. 84% of students who use drugs say marijuana is the easiest drug to obtain. (n=50)
32. 93% of students who use drugs do not frequent local drug houses. (n=293)
33. 45% of students who use drugs claim that family, friends or ‘self’ would make them stop using drugs. (n=24)
34. 95% of students concerned with drug use, cite health as the primary reason. (n=57)
35. 53% of students concerned with alcohol use cite social consequences and health as the primary reasons. (n=65)
36. 54% of students admit to cheating on an exam or homework assignment. (n=779)

Lifestyles

37. 80% of students do not think it is okay to cheat. (n=764)
38. 93% of students have never been arrested. (n=48)
39. 56% of students who have been arrested were arrested once within the last two years. (n=48)
40. 50% of students who have been arrested were charged with theft or using or selling drugs. (n=65)
41. 70% of students have not been sexually active within the past 12 months. (n=749)
42. 90% of sexually active students are in grades nine through 12. (n=215)

Community Findings

43. 66% of community residents view tobacco use as some degree of a problem. (n=187)
44. 66% of community residents view alcohol use by those under 21 as some degree of a problem. (n=184)
45. 67% of community respondents say that illegal drugs are some degree of a problem for youth in the JECSD. (n=187)
46. 43% of community respondents say that youth are able to easily obtain alcohol in Jordan Elbridge. (n=186)
47. 48% of community respondents say that youth are able to easily obtain drugs. (n=181)

Staff Findings

48. 50% or more of school staff say that students have little difficulty obtaining alcohol and tobacco. (n=24)
49. 50% or more of school staff say tobacco use, alcohol consumption and illegal drugs by students are at least some degree of a problem. (n=24)

Comparative Analysis

51. Alcohol use by Jordan Elbridge students in grades 8, 10 and 12 is 9.8% lower than students in Onondaga County and 10.2% lower than national levels.
52. Alcohol use by seniors in Jordan Elbridge is 8% lower than the average for Onondaga County and 24% higher than rest of the nation.
53. Marijuana use by Jordan Elbridge students in grades 8, 10 and 12 is 8% lower than students in Onondaga County and 1% higher than the national average.
54. Marijuana use by grade 10 students in Jordan Elbridge is 11% higher than the Onondaga County average and 5% higher than the nation.
55. Tobacco use by Jordan Elbridge students in grades 8, 10 and 12 is 9% lower than schools in Onondaga County and 12% lower than national levels.
56. Tobacco use by seniors in Jordan Elbridge is 13% lower than levels in Onondaga County and 18% lower than national levels.
57. Illicit drug use, excluding marijuana, by Jordan Elbridge students in grades 8, 10 and 12 is the same as other Onondaga County students and 1% higher than the national average.
58. Illicit drug use, excluding marijuana, by seniors in Jordan Elbridge is 2% lower than the overall use in other Onondaga County schools and 1% higher than national levels.
59. Hallucinogen use by Jordan Elbridge students in grades 8, 10 and 12 is 1% higher than students in Onondaga County and .8% higher than national levels.
60. Hallucinogen use by grade 10 students in Jordan Elbridge is 1.9% higher than levels in Onondaga County and 2% higher than national levels.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Community Benchmarks Program would like to thank everyone who helped to make this report a success. The study of Jordan Elbridge Central School District was an exhaustive project for each person involved and this report would not have been completed without the assistance that was provided.

It is important that several people be singled out for recognition due to integral roles they played throughout this research project.

- Marilyn Dominick, Elbridge Jordan Central School District (JECSD) Superintendent of Schools
- Tim Filkins, JECSD member of the board of education and facilitator of the Illegal Substance and Alcohol Abuse Forum.
- Forum Members
- Ron Berry, JECSD High School Principal
- David Shafer, JECSD Middle School Principal
- JECSD Board of Education members
- JECSD staff who provided the Community Benchmarks Program with supplemental information
- Tamara Henry, executive director of the Syracuse Onondaga Drug & Alcohol Abuse Commission

Finally, to everyone in the community and school district who took the time to complete the survey, particularly students in the middle and high schools, you have our appreciation.

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose

This report provides information about the use of drugs, alcohol, tobacco and other substances as well as information on the lifestyles of middle and high school students in the Jordan Elbridge Central School District (JECSD). The study was requested by JECSD Superintendent Marilyn J. Dominick and the Illegal Substance and Alcohol Abuse Forum. The Community Benchmarks Program (CBP) at The Maxwell School of Syracuse University conducted the research.

Background on the Illegal Substance & Alcohol Abuse Forum

The Illegal Substance & Alcohol Abuse Forum was conceived by Elbridge Town Justice John Kneeland and supported by the school superintendent. The forum was expanded to include an integral role for the community with the addition of school board member Tim Filkins as facilitator of the Forum.

To encourage a diversity of opinion, Tim Filkins extended invitations to the following groups of people: school administrators, emergency medical providers, community members, local police agencies, local justices and business people from within the community. A total of 25 people were contacted and approximately 15 people are actively involved. The forum has met about six times since it was established in March..

The following are the key objectives of the forum: 1) to identify the level of substance abuse in the school district, and 2) to find ways to prevent or reduce the problem. The forum also wants to learn how businesses and community members view the problem.

Over the summer, forum members met with Carol Dwyer, CBP director, to discuss a potential partnership with CBP researchers. It was decided that research teams would collect data through the use of surveys to identify what, if any, problems exist.

METHODS

The Community Benchmarks Program (CBP) collected information on the level of substance abuse, including alcohol and tobacco, by youth in the Jordan Elbridge Central School District (JECSD) and how the problem is viewed in the community.

This was accomplished by administering surveys to the following groups: 1) students, 2) instructional and non-instructional staff, and 3) community members. Researchers also attempted to conduct individual interviews with community leaders. To further inform the analyses, JECSD data were contrasted to comparable county and national data. Efforts to identify comparable state data were unsuccessful. Supplementing the data analysis is a literature review of substance abuse programs and resources from around the country and background information on the problem. All data collection and research took place Sept. 20-Nov. 12, 2004.

Student Survey

Instrument Design

The survey instrument was designed by the CBP and reviewed by the Jordan Elbridge Illegal Substance & Alcohol Abuse Forum. Several supplemental questions focusing on student lifestyles were added by Forum members. This caused the survey to have a two dimensional purpose. Rather than solely gathering information about the use of drugs, alcohol, tobacco and other substances, the survey also collected information on the personal behavior of the students. For example, respondents were asked questions about their sleeping and eating habits as well as Internet use.

The final survey contained 69 questions. Due to an error in numbering, the survey lists 72 questions. Questions 53-55 are nonexistent.

Target Population and Sample

The target population is 961 JECSD students. There are 402 students enrolled at the middle school and 559 students at the high school. A total of 804 responses were collected, which is an 84% response rate. There were 157 students who were either absent on the day the survey was administered or chose not complete the survey.

Survey Implementation

The survey was implemented during a class period. High school principal, Ronald C. Berry, sent a letter home to notify parents and guardians that their children would be asked to complete a survey on substance abuse issues. A copy of the letter can be viewed in Appendix C. Middle school principal, David Shafer, sent home a similar letter.

On Sept. 15, 2004 the high school principal sent a memo to social studies teachers thanking them for administering the survey. For consistency purposes and to ensure that teachers handled the surveys in the same manner, the memo contained the following guidelines:

- Ensure that students complete their survey individually.
- Make sure that they all complete their survey.
- Make sure the class is quiet and focused only on the survey.
- When finished, the surveys should be placed in a manila envelope and brought to the main office.

A copy of the memo can be viewed in Appendix C.

On Sept. 16, 2004 Jordan Elbridge Middle School Principal David Shafer sent a memo to staff informing them how to administer the survey. A copy of the memo can be viewed in Appendix C.

Method of Contact

All data were collected on Sept. 20, 2004 from JECSD students. Teachers distributed the surveys during social studies classes. The surveys were completed during different times because these classes are held throughout the school day. During each class period, the procedure was consistent.

Surveys were administered at the end of the class period and placed in a manila envelope. To ensure confidentiality, the teacher sealed the envelope once every survey was submitted. The sealed manila envelopes were brought to the main office.

A CBP researcher picked up the envelopes containing the surveys on Sept. 20 at the middle school at 1:45 p.m. and at the high school at 2:15 p.m. The researcher delivered the manila envelopes to The Maxwell School that afternoon to begin the data entry process.

Nine surveys from one high school class were overlooked during the collection process. These surveys were delivered to the main office immediately after it was realized that they had not been picked up. These surveys were forwarded to the CBP one week later.

Quality of Data

Data were entered into an Excel spreadsheet by CBP researchers. To minimize data entry mistakes, researchers worked in six groups of two. Three researchers worked alone. In the two-person teams, one researcher read the responses while the other entered the data. To ensure data accuracy, researchers checked every tenth record in the spreadsheet against the completed survey to make sure the data were entered correctly. All data were checked and are believed to be accurate. The data set is too extensive to include in this report. It is available through the CBP office at The Maxwell School.

Figure 1

Comparing Target Population to Sample by Grade

Grade	Sample n=769	% of Sample	Target Population n=961	% of Target Population	% Difference
6	114	14.8	128	13.3	1.5%
7	87	11.3	125	13.0	-1.7%
8	131	17.0	149	15.5	1.5%
9	131	17.0	166	17.3	-.3%
10	125	16.3	156	16.2	.1%
11	92	12.0	126	13.1	1.1%
12	89	11.6	111	11.6	0%

Figure 2

Comparing Target Population to Sample by Gender

Gender	Sample n=776	% of Sample	Target Population n=961	% of Target Population	% Difference
Male	416	53.6	506	52.7	.9%
Female	360	46.4	455	47.3	-.9%

Figure 3

Comparing Target Population to Sample by Race

Race	Sample n=706	% of Sample	Target Population n=954	% of Target Population	% Difference
African American	26	3.7	3	.3	3.4
Asian	10	1.4	8	.8	.6
Caucasian	484	68.6	932	97.7	27.7
Hispanic/Latino	17	2.4	3	.3	2.1
American Indian	35	5.0	8	.8	4.2
Other	134	19.0			

Sources Figures 1, 2, and 3: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004 and the Jordan Elbridge Central School District Administration, November 2004

Comment - Figure 3: Totals do not add up to 100% due to rounding. There is no record for "other" in the JECSD demographics.

The sample size represents the number of respondents who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

There is a discrepancy in the demographic information for race. The numbers in the sample for all minority categories are higher than the numbers provided by the school district. There are several factors that may explain what contributed to the problem. The demographic information was requested Oct. 5, over two weeks after the survey was implemented. According to school district official Doris Simone, enrollment figures are continually changing. This can account for some of the variation in the breakdown by race; however, the difference is so great in three categories that it is unlikely to be the sole contributing factor. More probable may be a misunderstanding of the information sought and/or students purposefully providing incorrect answers. The reason it is thought that at least some students did not understand the question is a response by one student who indicated his/her race was Canadian.

A small number of students did not answer all the questions. Respondents may have misinterpreted several survey questions because of the vocabulary used. Researchers attempted to use common vernacular for some substances. All students may not have understood the terminology selected as there may have been better choices.

Data Variation

Some respondents filling out the survey did not answer every question. Under the title in each chart is an 'n' followed by a number which represents the number of people who responded to a particular question. This information is also found at the end of each finding in the executive summary.

It should be mentioned that variation in the number of respondents for findings is expected, since some questions limit those expected to answer based on the directions provided. In this report, there are unanticipated instances of these variations which indicate that the distinctions in some questions were not understood or were ignored. Since all findings are based on percentages of the total, it is important that readers look at the 'n' in interpreting the information. In many instances, the findings are not based on the total number of students who filled out the survey.

A copy of the student survey can be viewed in Appendix B.

Instructional and Non-Instructional Staff Survey

Instrument Design

The Staff Survey on Substance Usage was designed by the CBP. A review by Forum members resulted in some minor revisions. The purpose of the survey was to collect data on staff (instructional and non-instructional) perceptions on substance use by students in grades six through 12.

Population and Sample

The target population consists of 140 instructional and non-instructional staff members in the JECSD. At the high school, there are 67 instructional staff and 22 non-instructional staff members. At the middle school, 38 are instructional staff and 13 are non-instructional staff members. A total of 24 responses were collected, which is a 17% response rate.

Method of Contact

On Oct. 19, 2004 Superintendent Marilyn J. Dominick sent a memo to the staff at the middle and high schools informing them about the survey. Staff were given the options of completing the survey on paper or via the Internet. A copy of the memo can be viewed in Appendix C.

The JECSD requested that a username and password be required for staff completing the survey online. The survey was accessible through a link on the CBP website at <http://www.maxwell.syr.edu/benchmarks/>. Staff members were provided with the same username and password.

Paper copies of the survey were available at the main offices of the middle and high schools. The original deadline for submission was Nov. 3, 2004. The date was extended to Nov. 10. No surveys were completed online. Four surveys were received after the deadline and are not included in the data set.

A copy of the staff survey can be viewed in Appendix B.

Quality of Data

Data were entered into an Excel spreadsheet by a CBP researcher. To ensure data accuracy, the researcher checked every fourth record against the survey to make sure the data were entered correctly. All data were checked and are believed to be accurate. Data are available through the CBP office at The Maxwell School.

Figure 4

Comparing Target Population to Sample by Staff

Staff	Sample n=24	% of Sample	Target Population n=140	% of Target Population	% Difference
Instructional	22	91.7	105	75	16.7
Non- Instructional	2	8.3	35	25	-16.7

Sources: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Staff Survey, October 2004 and the Jordan Elbridge Central School District Administration, November 2004

Because the sample is not representative, the findings are not considered to be significant.

Instrument Design

The Community Survey on Substance Usage was designed by the CBP. A review by Forum members resulted in some minor revisions. The purpose of the survey was to collect information about community perceptions on substance use by youth within the Jordan Elbridge community.

Population and Sample

The target population consists of 4,602 households in the school district. Each household received two surveys. A total of 191 responses were collected, 32 of which were entered online. This is a 4 % response rate. Because each household received two copies of the survey and many households returned both surveys, the response rate is technically less than four percent since 9,204 surveys were actually mailed.

Method of Contact

On Oct. 25, 2004 a newsletter was sent to the Jordan Elbridge community members asking for their participation. The JECSD mailed the survey to households throughout the geographic area that the schools serve. The newsletter informed community members that they had the option of completing the survey via the Internet or on paper. The two methods of implementation were created as a means of convenience. A copy of the community survey can be viewed in Appendix B.

In addition to the paper version, community members also had the opportunity to complete the survey on the CBP website (<http://www.maxwell.syr.edu/benchmarks/>). A total of 32 people completed the survey online. Upon completion of the paper survey, respondents were asked to send the completed survey to the CBP research team at The Maxwell School.

Quality of Data

Data were entered into an Excel spreadsheet by four CBP researchers. To ensure data accuracy, researchers checked every tenth record against the survey to make sure the data were entered correctly. All data were checked and are believed to be accurate.

Figure 5

Comparing Target Population to Sample by Zip Code

Zip Code	Sample n=184	% of Sample	Target Population n=4602	% of Target Population	% Difference
<u>13112</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>14.7</u>	<u>788</u>	<u>17.1</u>	<u>-2.4</u>
<u>13060</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>37.5</u>	<u>1531</u>	<u>33.3</u>	<u>4.2</u>
<u>13066</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>517</u>	<u>11.2</u>	<u>-7.9</u>
<u>13080</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>40.8</u>	<u>1591</u>	<u>34.6</u>	<u>6.2</u>
<u>Other</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>0</u>

Sources: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Community Survey, October 2004 and the Jordan Elbridge Central School District Administration, November 2004

Comment: The variable “Other” includes the following zip codes:

13152	13166	13202	12234
13153	13132	13206	14489
13164	13104	13210	14469
13021	13110	13215	14420
13031	13063	13244	28027
13108	13026	13491	84302
13159	13045	13622	

The community sample is more representative than the staff sample, but the response rate is extremely low so the findings are not considered significant. The raw data are available through the CBP office at The Maxwell School.

Individual Interviews

CBP researchers contacted 16 people who work in the community for interviews. The names were suggested by Forum members. The purpose was to learn how law enforcement officials and community leaders viewed the substance abuse issue and whether they could offer suggestions to address problems that may exist. The research team followed a phone interview script to ensure that the interviewers were consistent. A copy of the phone interview script can be viewed in Appendix B.

Figure 6

Contact	Location	Position
Diane Adsit	Town of Brutus	Brutus Attorney
Harry Armani	Village of Elbridge	Elbridge Attorney
Ron Berry	JECSD	High School Principal
Thomas Blair	Town of Sennett	Town Justice
Peter Branstad	Onondaga County	Captain, Onondaga County Sheriff's Dept.
Fred Bush	Village of Jordan	Village Justice
Michael Cogzwell	Town of Elbridge	Elbridge Attorney
Marilyn Coletta	Village of Jordan	Village Justice
Jim English	Town of Elbridge	Elbridge Fire Chief
Dan Fischer	Skaneateles	Welch Allyn, Vice President of People and Resources
Darrell Hagerman	Village of Jordan	Police Officer
Robert Hook	Town of Brutus	Town Justice
John Kneeland	Town of Elbridge	Town Justice
Rich McCarron	Onondaga County	Sgt., Onondaga County Sheriff's Dept.
Shannon Merrill	Town of Elbridge	Tessy Plastics, Human Resources Director
Melissa Punzo	JECSD High School and Middle School	Guidance Counselor

Five individuals agreed to be interviewed. They are Ron Berry, John Kneeland, Melissa Punzo and Ryan Walker. The remaining individuals were not responsive.

Researchers also attempted to reach out to local business people by contacting Jane Mostale of the Greater Elbridge Chamber of Commerce. A survey was designed and implementation planned for Sept. 22, 2004. Due to the Chamber's busy agenda for that meeting, the CBP was unable to administer the survey. Researchers then asked if the survey could be conducted via the Internet, but this could not be arranged.

A copy of the Chamber survey can be viewed in Appendix B. A complete log detailing efforts to conduct the various community surveys can be found in Appendix B.

Because there was no success in interviewing business leaders and those suggested by Forum members, it was decided to present the results of the interviews conducted.

STUDENT SURVEY FINDINGS

The Community Benchmarks Program (CBP) is presenting the findings of the Student Survey in six sections: 1) Overall Results, 2) Alcohol Breakdown, 3) Tobacco Breakdown, 4) Marijuana Breakdown, 5) Other Drugs Breakdown, and 6) Lifestyles.

Part I. Overall Results

Table 2: Breakdown of Overall Substance Use

	Never	1-3 Times a year	1-3 Times a month	2-3 Times a week	Daily	Don't Know
Alcohol	56%	20%	16%	4%	1%	3%
Cigarettes	83%	6%	2%	2%	6%	2%
Chewing Tobacco	95%	2%	1%	0%	0%	2%
Marijuana	78%	7%	5%	3%	4%	2%
Inhalants	96%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Unauthorized Prescription Medicine	90%	5%	2%	1%	1%	2%
Over-the-counter Medicines	73%	11%	6%	3%	2%	6%
Ecstasy	95%	1%	1%	0%	0%	3%
Amphetamines	94%	2%	1%	0%	0%	3%
Depressants/Tranquilizers	95%	2%	1%	0%	0%	2%
Mushrooms	92%	3%	2%	0%	0%	3%
Cocaine	96%	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%
Crack Cocaine	97%	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%
Steroids	96%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%
LSD/PCP	96%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Heroin	97%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Other	94%	1%	1%	0%	1%	4%

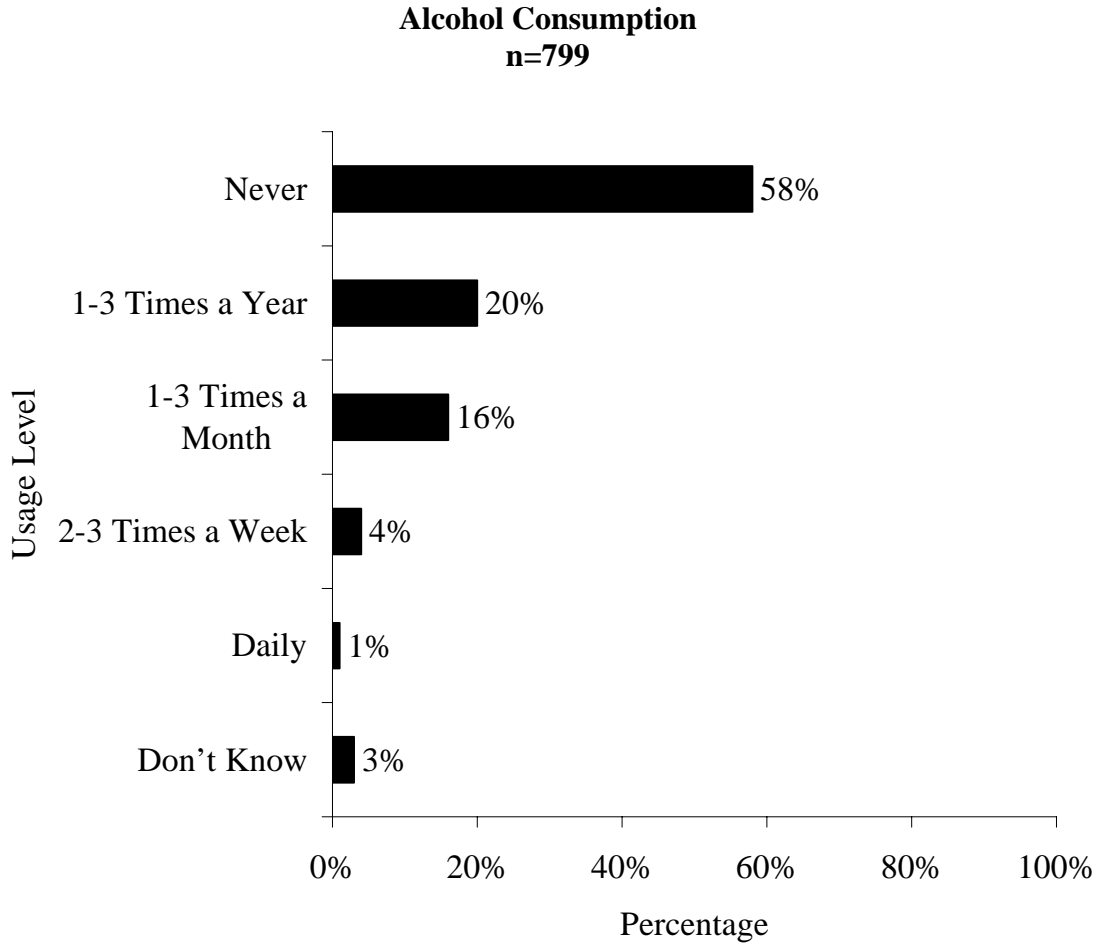
Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

Comment: Bold values in chart above represent zeroes due to rounding.

Part II. Alcohol

1. 58% of students have not used alcohol within the last 12 months.

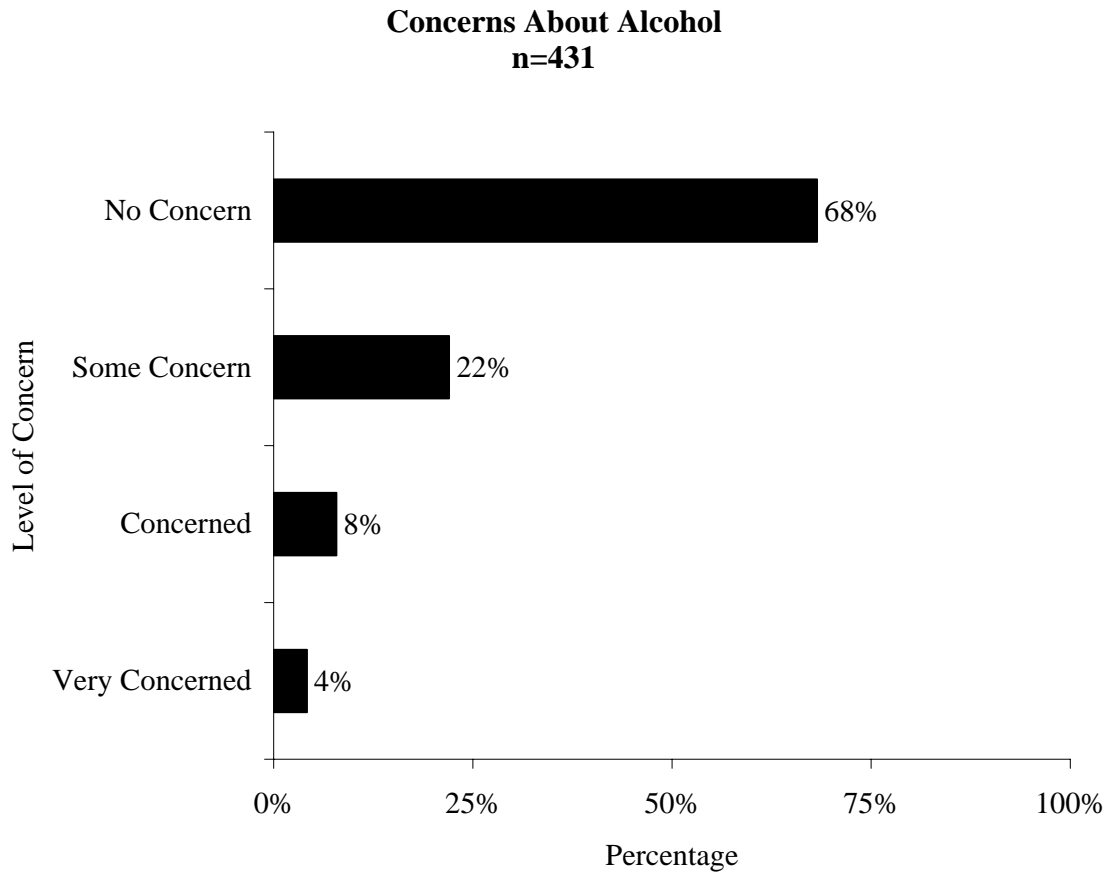
Q1: Circle the number of times, within the last 12 months, that you have used alcohol.



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

2. 68% of students who drink alcohol have no concern about using alcohol.

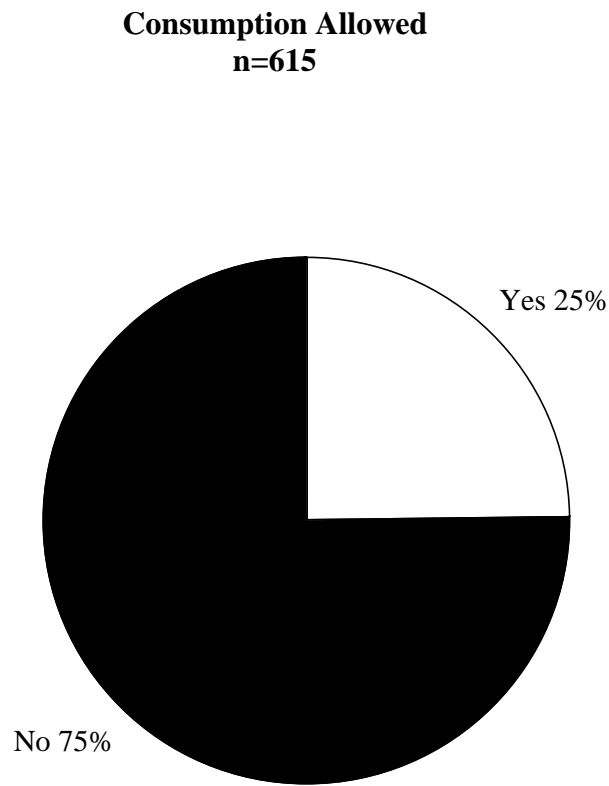
Q21: *If you have drink alcohol, do you have any concerns about drinking alcohol?*



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

3. 75% of students say their parents/guardians do not allow them to drink alcohol.

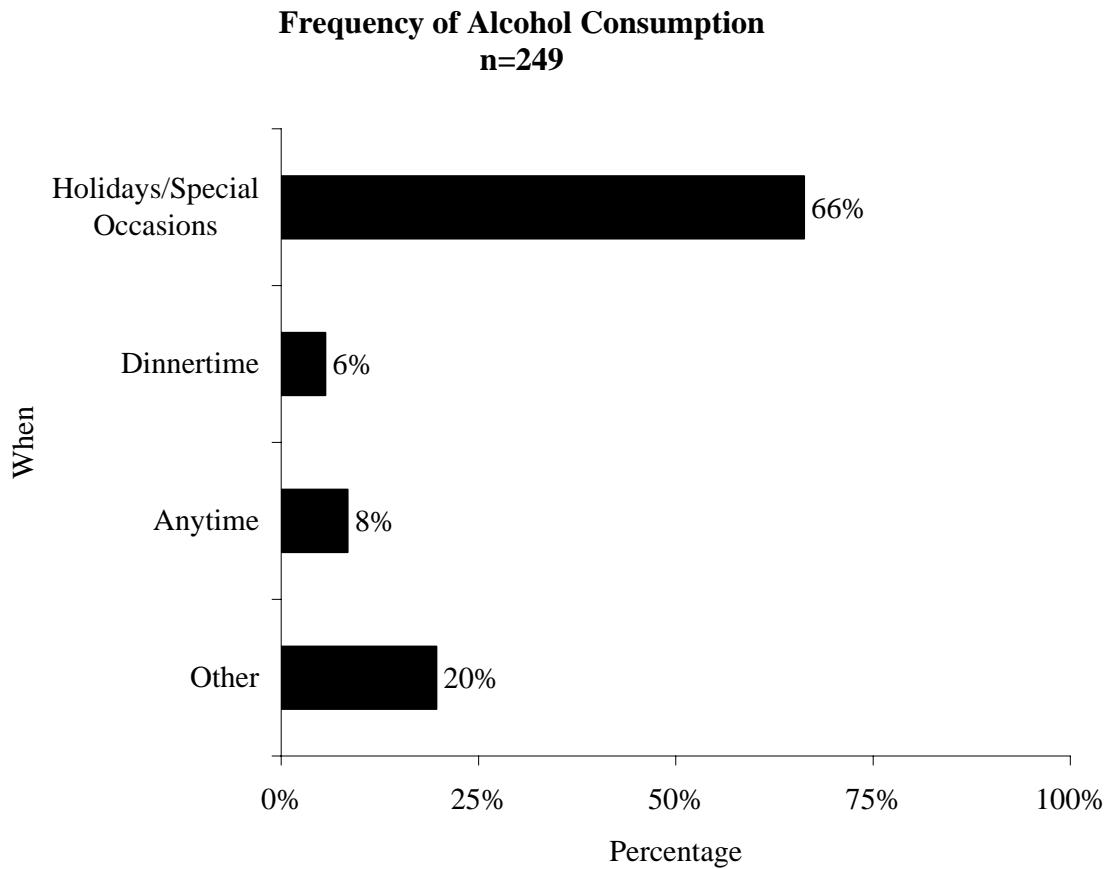
Q30: *Do your parents/guardians allow you to drink alcohol?*



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

4. 66% of students say parents/guardians allow them to consume alcohol on holidays and special occasions.

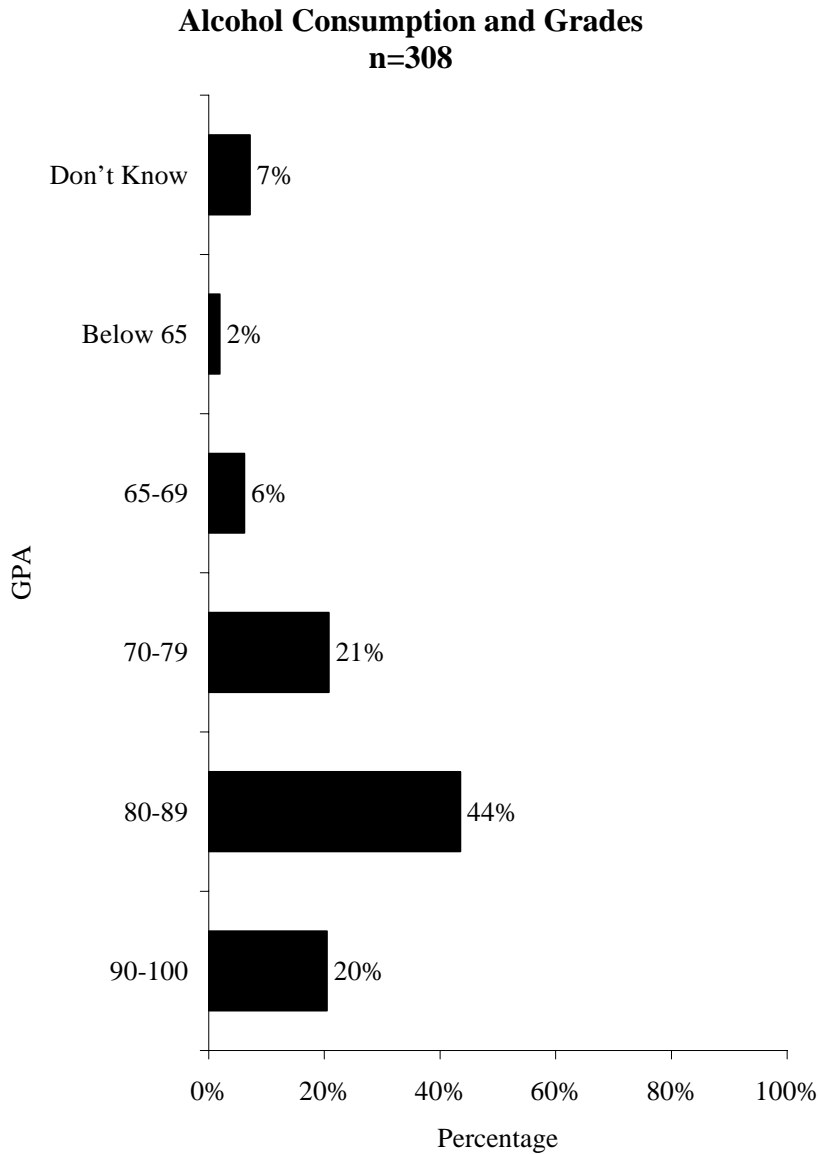
Q31: *If your parents/guardians allow you to use alcohol, circle how frequently this is allowed.*



Source: *Jordan-Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004*

5. 64% of students who consume alcohol report having average grades of 80-100% in the last school year.

Q37: *What was the overall grade average you received at the end of the last school year?*

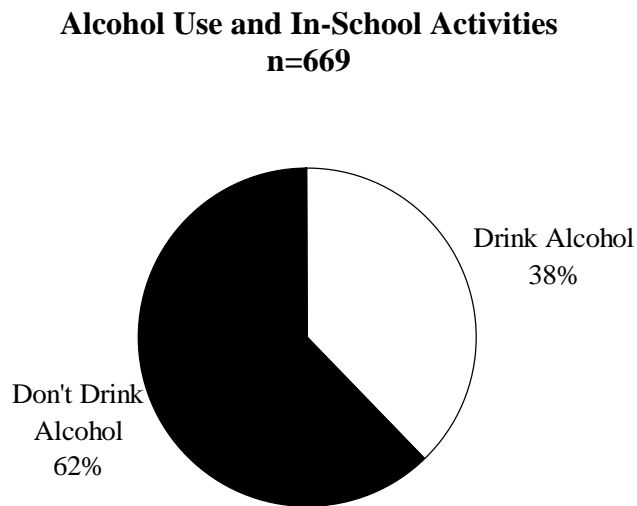


Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

Comment: The grades are self-reported by students and not based on actual grade records or transcripts.

6. 62% of students participating in school activities do not use alcohol.

Q39: *What school activities are you involved in (select all that you participate in)?*

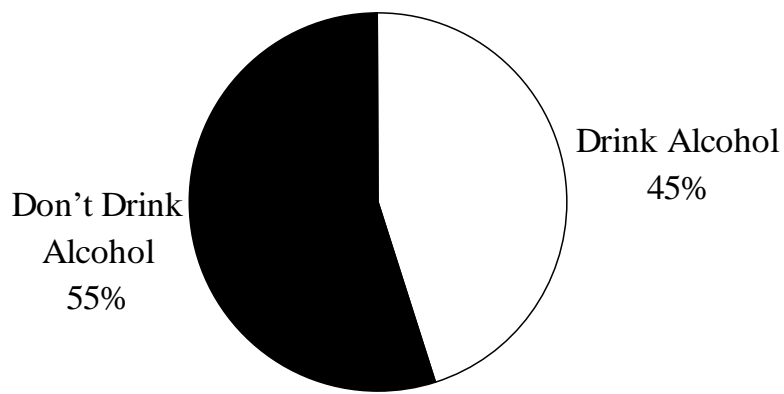


Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

7. 55% of students participating in interscholastic sports do not use alcohol.

Q39: *What school activities are you involved in (select all that you participate in)?*

Alcohol Use and Interscholastic Sports
n=449

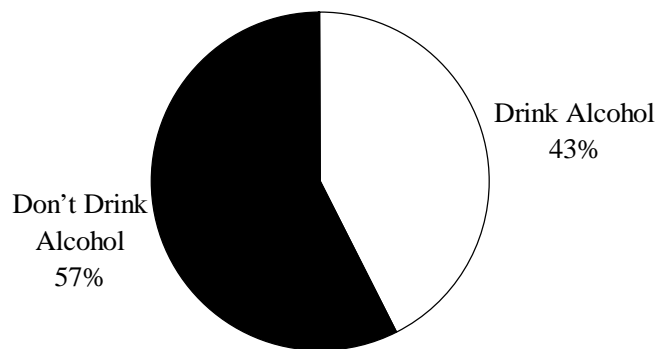


Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

8. 57% of students involved in out-of-school activities do not drink alcohol.

Q40: *What activities are you involved in outside of school?*

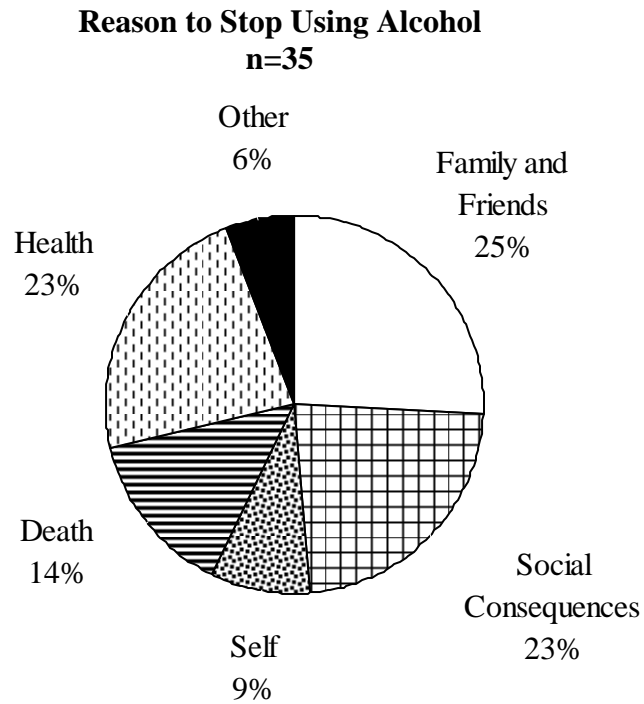
Alcohol Use and Out-of-School Activities
n=722



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

9. 55% of students who consume alcohol claim that health reasons, social consequences or 'self' would make them stop using alcohol.

Q71: *If you use alcohol, is there anything that would make you stop?*

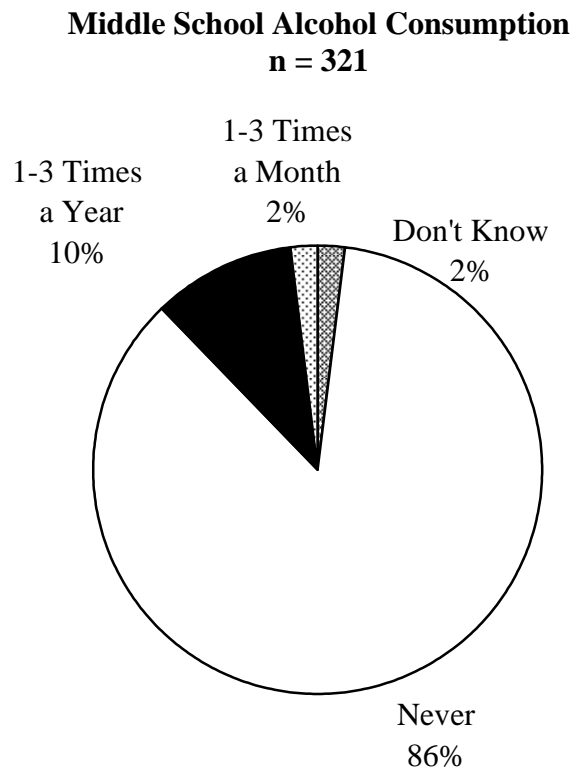


Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

Comment: Please note that the percentages add up to 101% due to rounding. Social consequences refer to the fears students expressed of getting caught by their guardians, parents or school officials.

10. 86% of middle school students have never used alcohol.

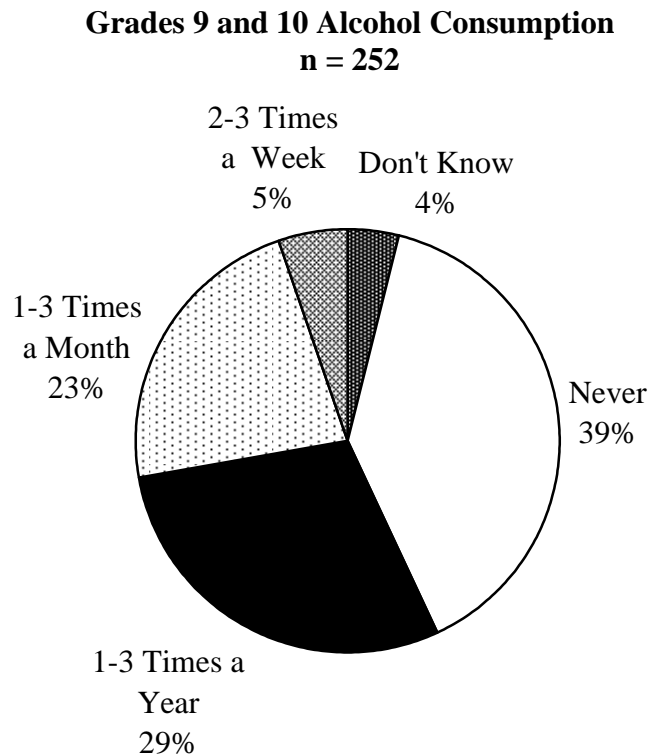
Q1: Please circle the answer that is closest to the number of times, within the last 12 months, that you have used alcohol.



Source: Jordan-Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

11. 68% of ninth and tenth grade students have either never consumed alcohol or have consumed alcohol less than three times within the past year.

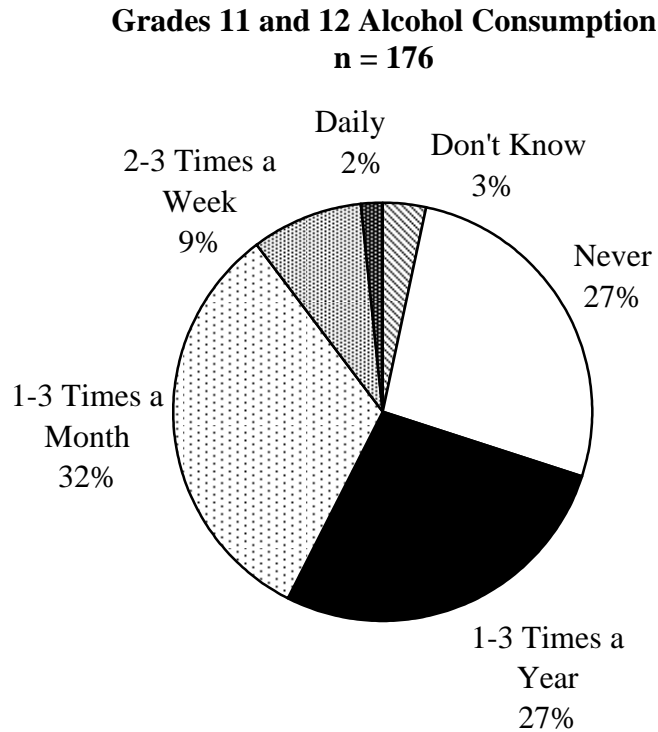
Q1: Please circle the answer that is closest to the number of times, within the last 12 months, that you have used alcohol.



Source: Jordan-Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

12. 54% of eleventh and twelfth grade students have either never consumed alcohol or have consumed alcohol less than three times a year.

Q1: Please circle the answer that is closest to the number of times, within the last 12 months, that you have used alcohol.

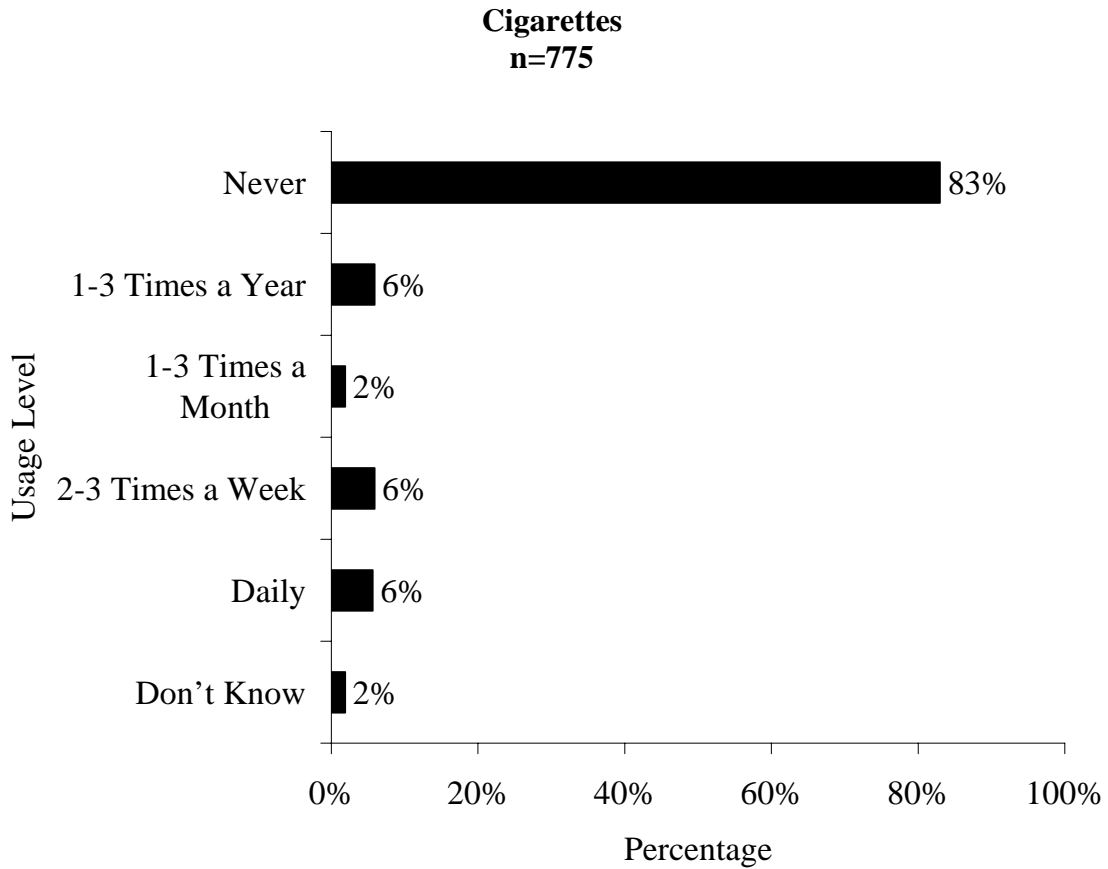


Source: Jordan-Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

Part III. Tobacco

13. 83% of students have not smoked cigarettes within the last 12 months.

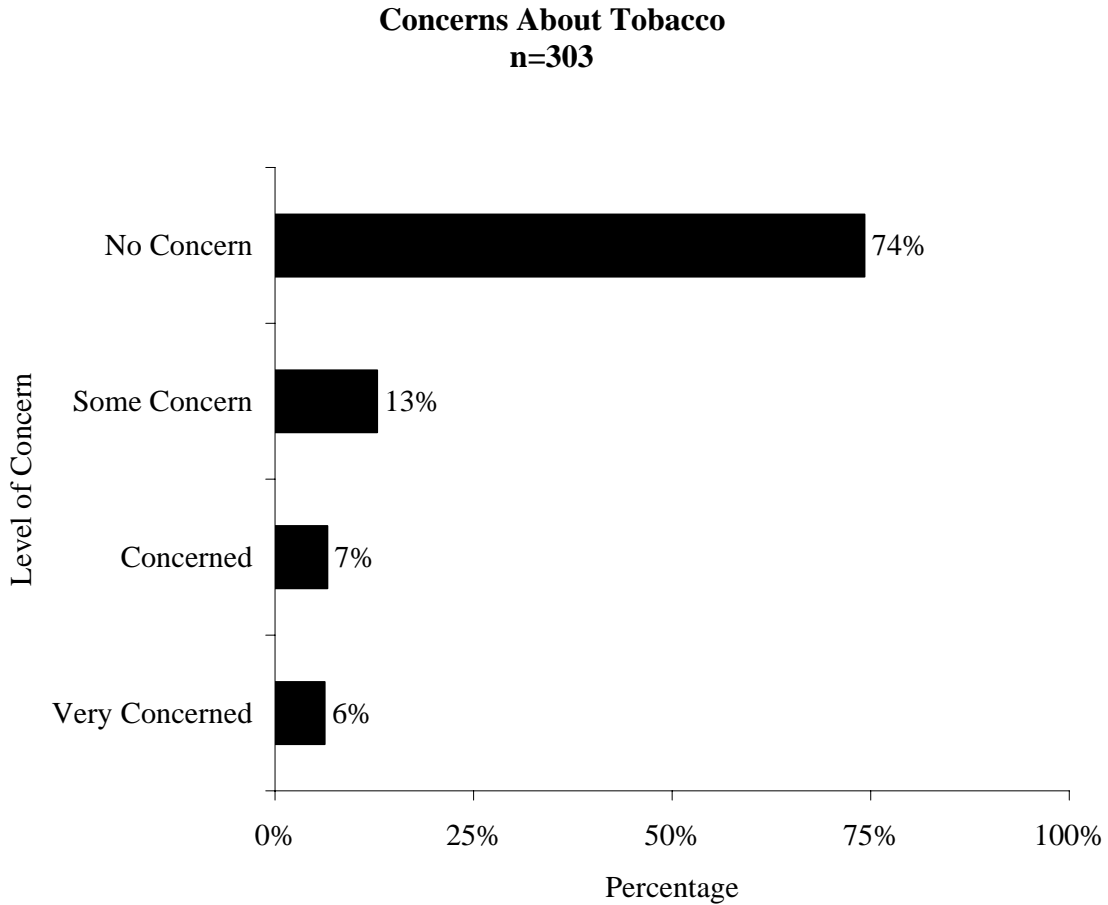
Q2: Circle the number of times, within the last 12 months, that you have used cigarettes.



Source: Jordan-Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

14. 74% of students who use tobacco have no concern about tobacco use.

Q23: *If you use tobacco products, do you have any concern about using tobacco?*

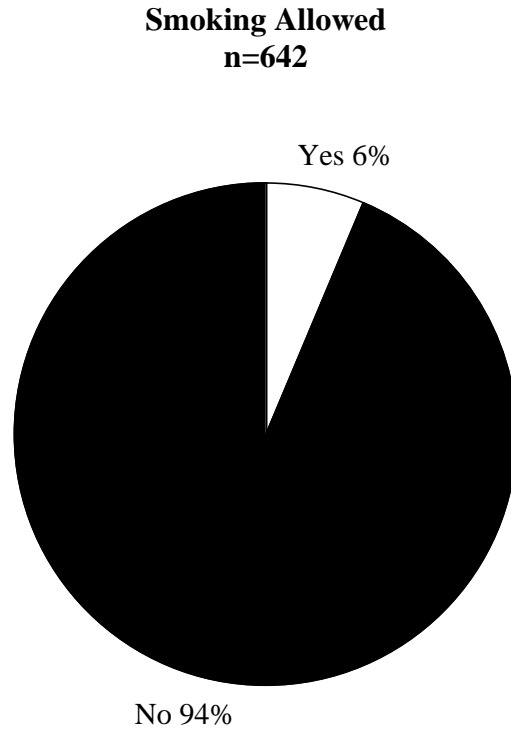


Source: *Jordan-Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004*

Comment: More than double the number of students who claim they use tobacco answered this question.

15. 94% of students say their parents/guardians do not allow them to use tobacco products.

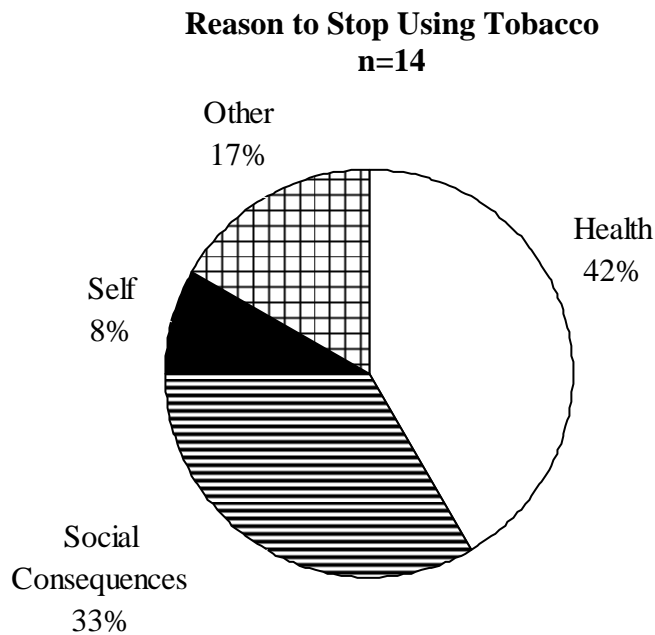
Q32: Do your parents/guardians allow you to use tobacco products?



Source: Jordan-Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

16. 75% of students who use tobacco say that health concerns and social consequences would make them stop using tobacco.

Q72: If you use tobacco, is there anything that would make you stop?



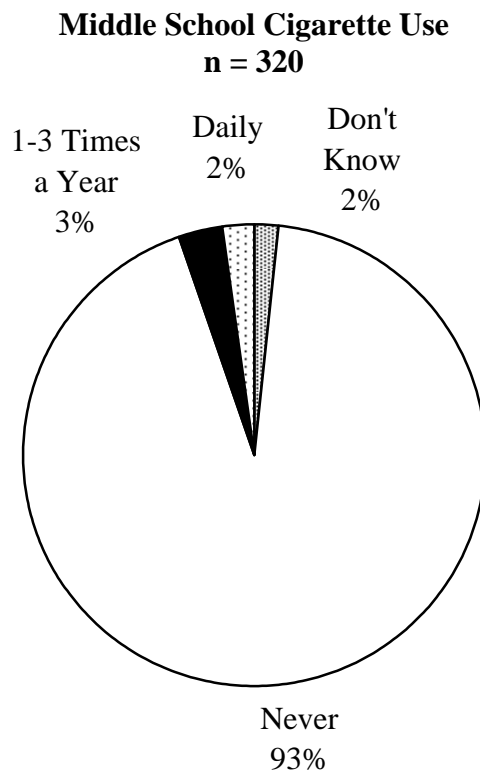
Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

Comment:

- Social consequences refer to the fears students expressed of getting caught by their guardians, parents or school officials.
- Almost 90% of the students who say they use tobacco did not answer this question.

17. 93% of middle school students have not smoked within the past 12 months.

Q2: Please circle the answer that is closest to the number of times, within the last 12 months, that you have used cigarettes.



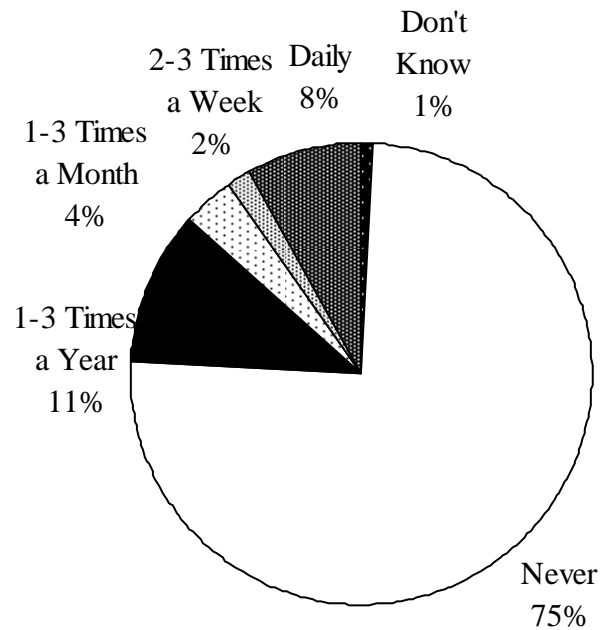
Source: Jordan-Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

18. 75% of ninth and tenth grade students have not smoked cigarettes within the past 12 months.

Q2: Please circle the answer that is closest to the number of times, within the last 12 months, that you have used cigarettes.

Grades 9 and 10 Cigarette Use

n = 248

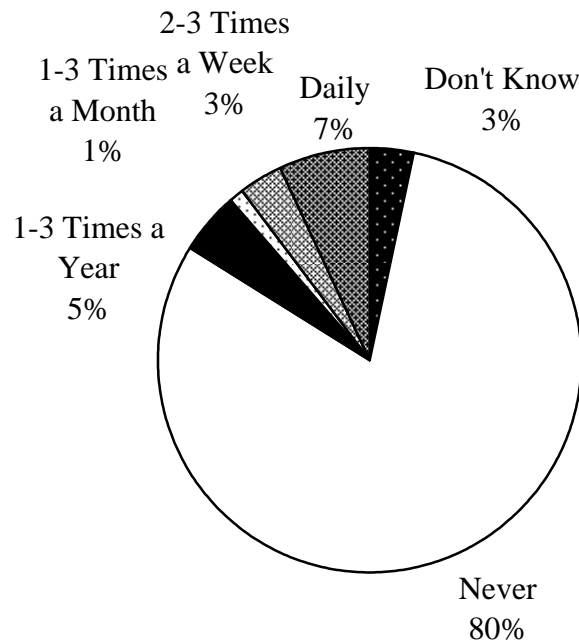


Source: Jordan-Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

19. 80% of eleventh and twelfth grade students have not smoked cigarettes within the past 12 months.

Q2: Please circle the answer that is closest to the number of times, within the last 12 months, that you have used cigarettes.

Grades 11 and 12 Cigarette Use
n = 174

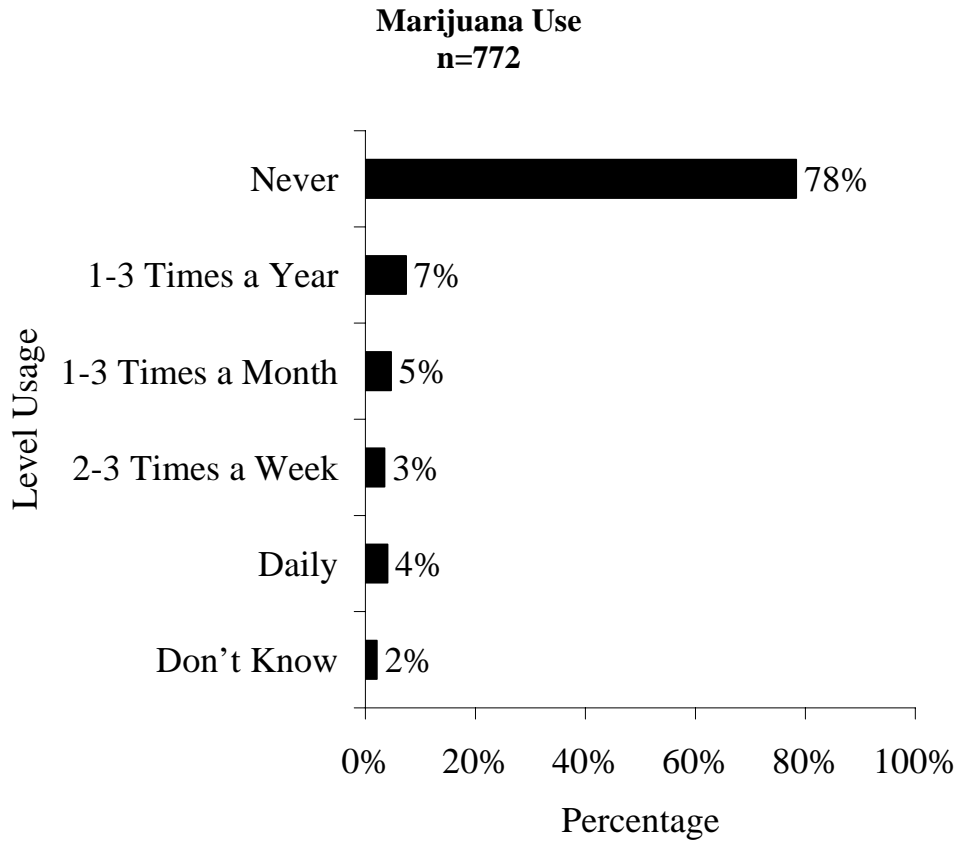


Source: Jordan-Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

Part IV. Marijuana

20. 78% of students have not used marijuana within the last 12 months.

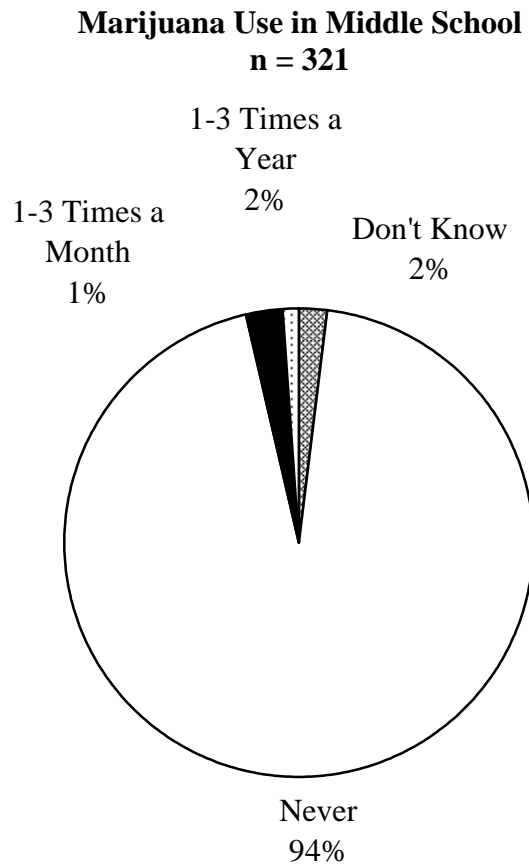
Q4: Circle the number of times, within the last 12 months, that you have used marijuana.



Source: Jordan-Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

21. 94% of middle school students have not used marijuana within the past 12 months.

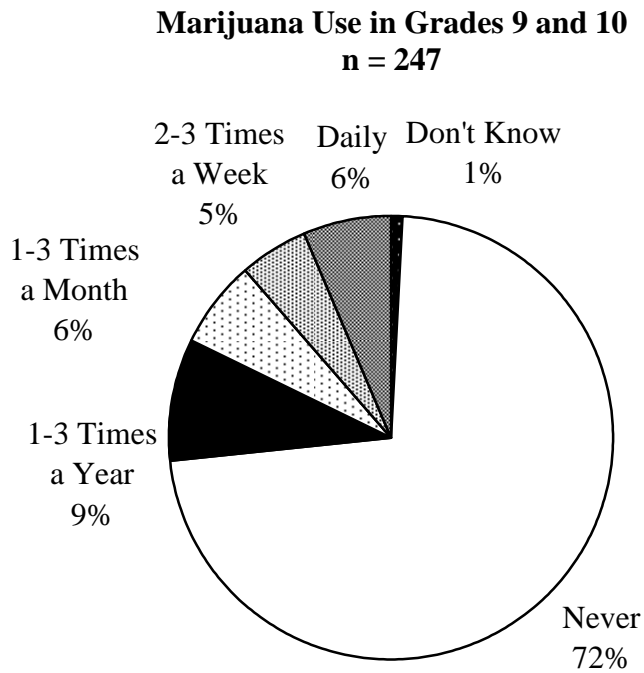
Q4: Please circle the answer that is closest to the number of times, within the last 12 months, that you have used marijuana.



Source: Jordan-Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

22. 72% of ninth and tenth grade students have not used marijuana within the past 12 months.

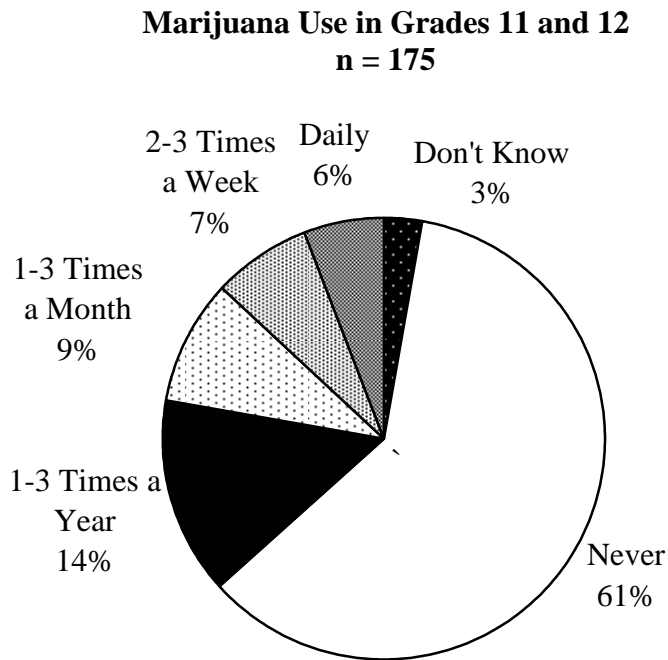
Q4: Please circle the answer that is closest to the number of times, within the last 12 months, that you have used marijuana.



Source: Jordan-Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

23. 61% of eleventh and twelfth grade students have not used marijuana within the past 12 months.

Q4: Please circle the answer that is closest to the number of times, within the last 12 months, that you have used marijuana.



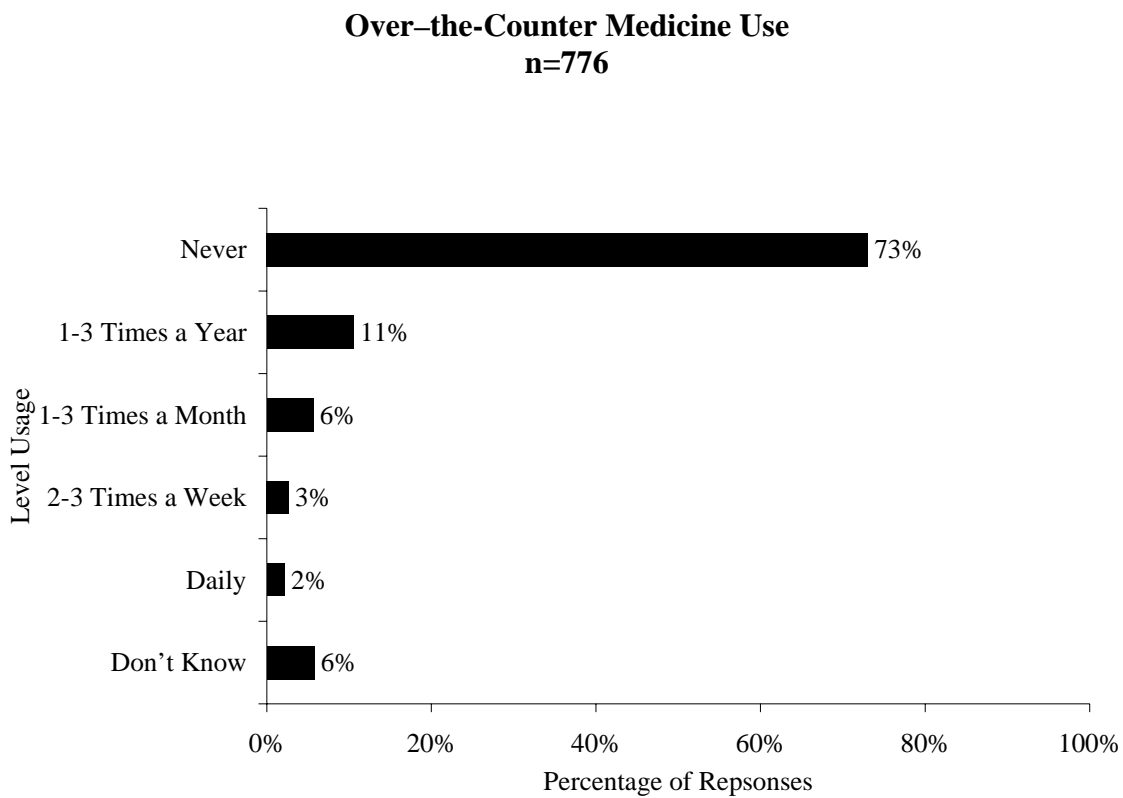
Source: Jordan-Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

Part V. Other Drugs

24. 73% of middle and high school students have not used over-the-counter medicines within the last 12 months.

Q7: *Please circle the number of times, within the last 12 months, that you have used over-the-counter Medicines.**

** Not for medical purposes*



Source: Jordan-Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

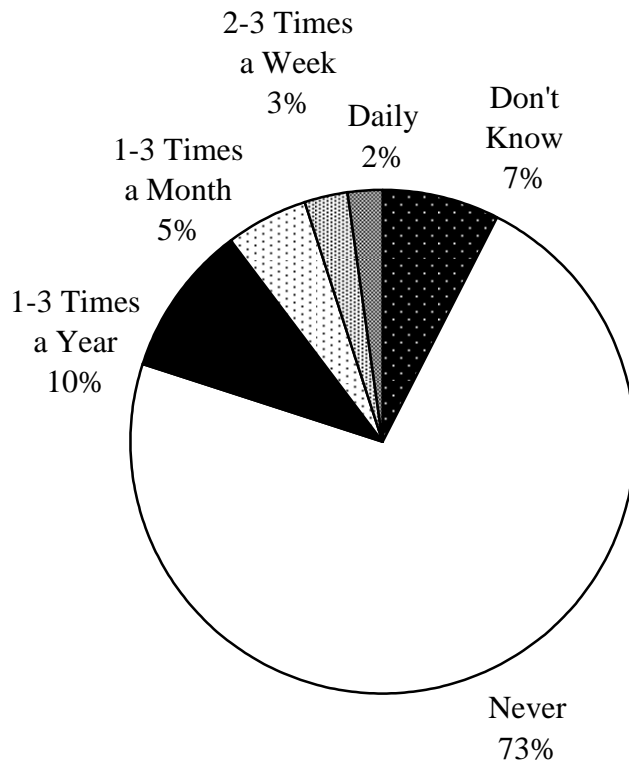
25. 73% of middle school students have not used over-the-counter medicines within the past 12 months.

Q7: Circle the number of times, within the last 12 months, that you have used over-the-counter Medicines.*

* Not for medical purposes

Middle School Over-the-Counter Medicine Use

n = 324



Source: Jordan-Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

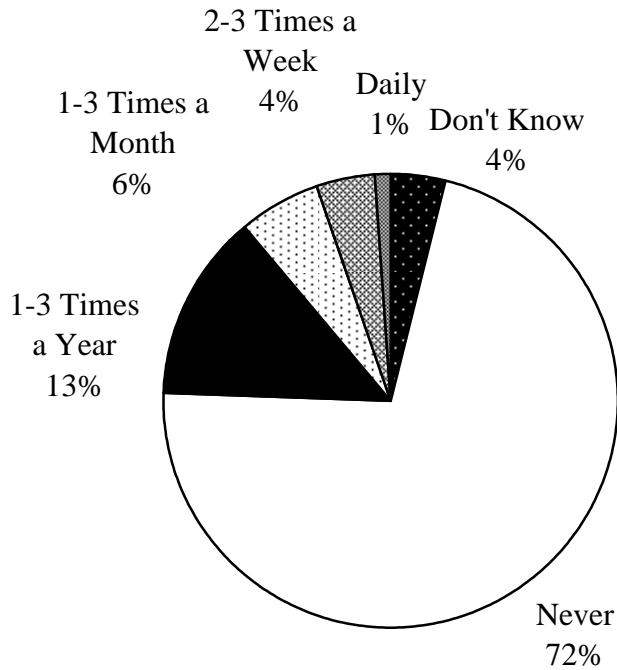
26. 72% of ninth and tenth grade students have not used over-the-counter medicines within the past 12 months.

Q7: Please circle the answer that is closest to the number of times, within the last 12 months, that you have used over-the-counter medicines?*

* Not for Medical Purposes

Over-the-Counter Medicine Use in Grades 9 and 10

n = 250



Source: Jordan-Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

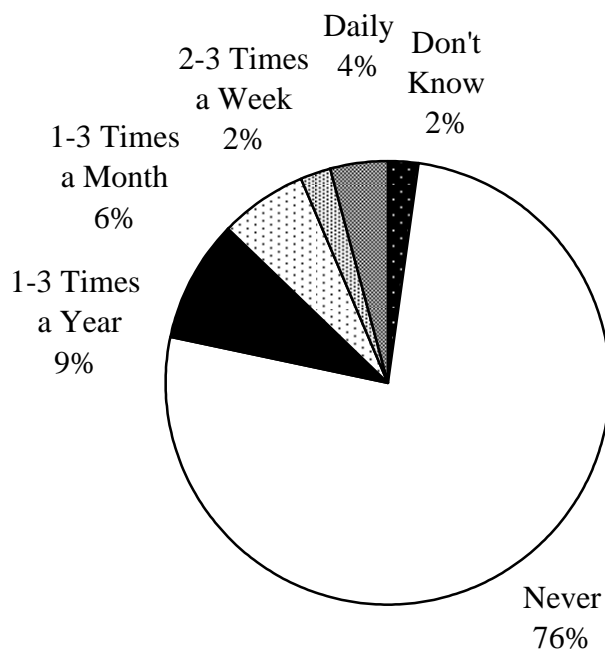
Comment: Over-the-counter drugs may have been misinterpreted to mean authorized prescription medicines.

27. 76% of eleventh and twelfth grade students have not used over-the-counter medicines within the past 12 months.

Q7: Please circle the answer that is closest to the number of times, within the last 12 months, that you have used over-the-counter medicines?*

* Not for Medical Purposes

Over-the-Counter Medicine Use in Grades 11 and 12
n = 171

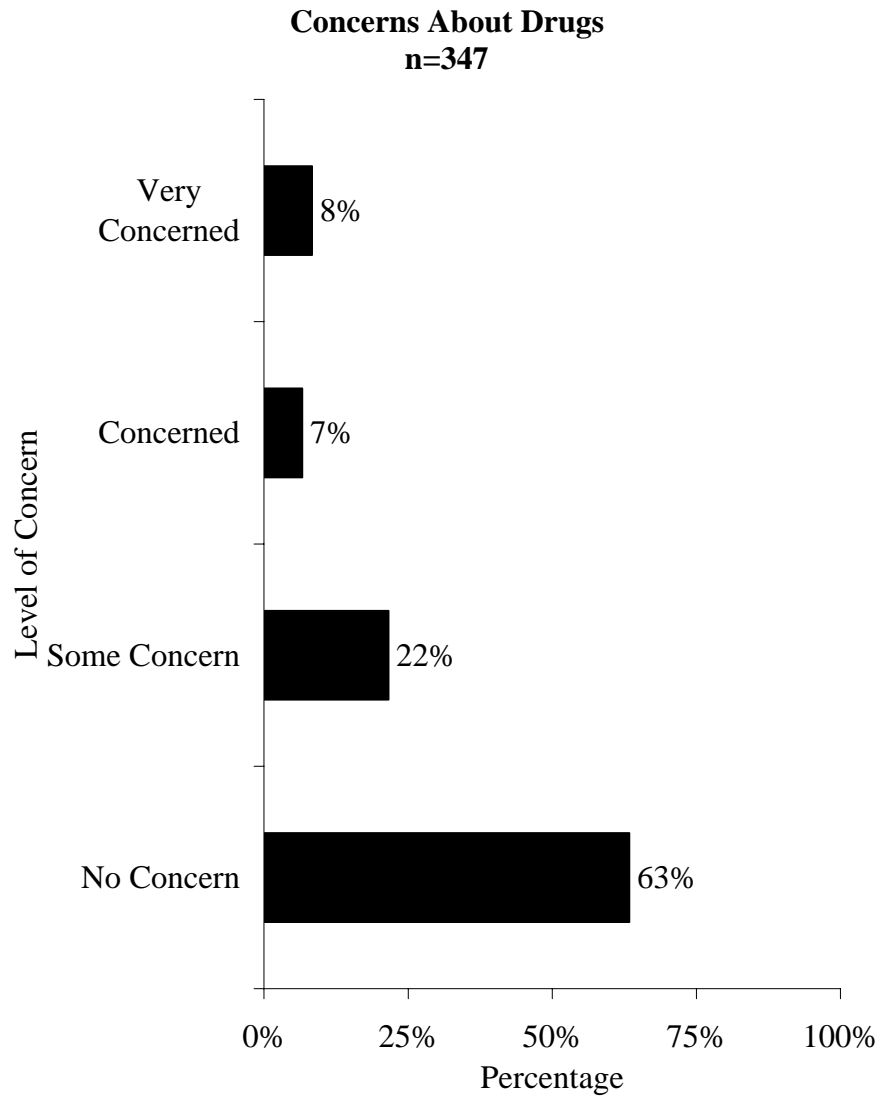


Source: Jordan-Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

Comment: Over-the-counter drugs may have been misinterpreted to mean authorized prescription medicines.

28. 63% of students who use drugs have no concern about using drugs.

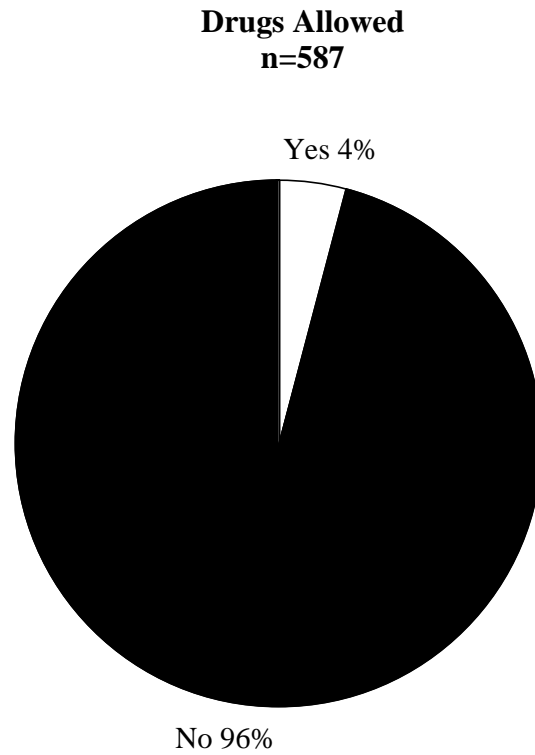
Q19: *If you use drugs, do you have any concern about using drugs?*



Source: Jordan-Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

29. 96% of students say their parents/guardians do not allow them to use drugs.

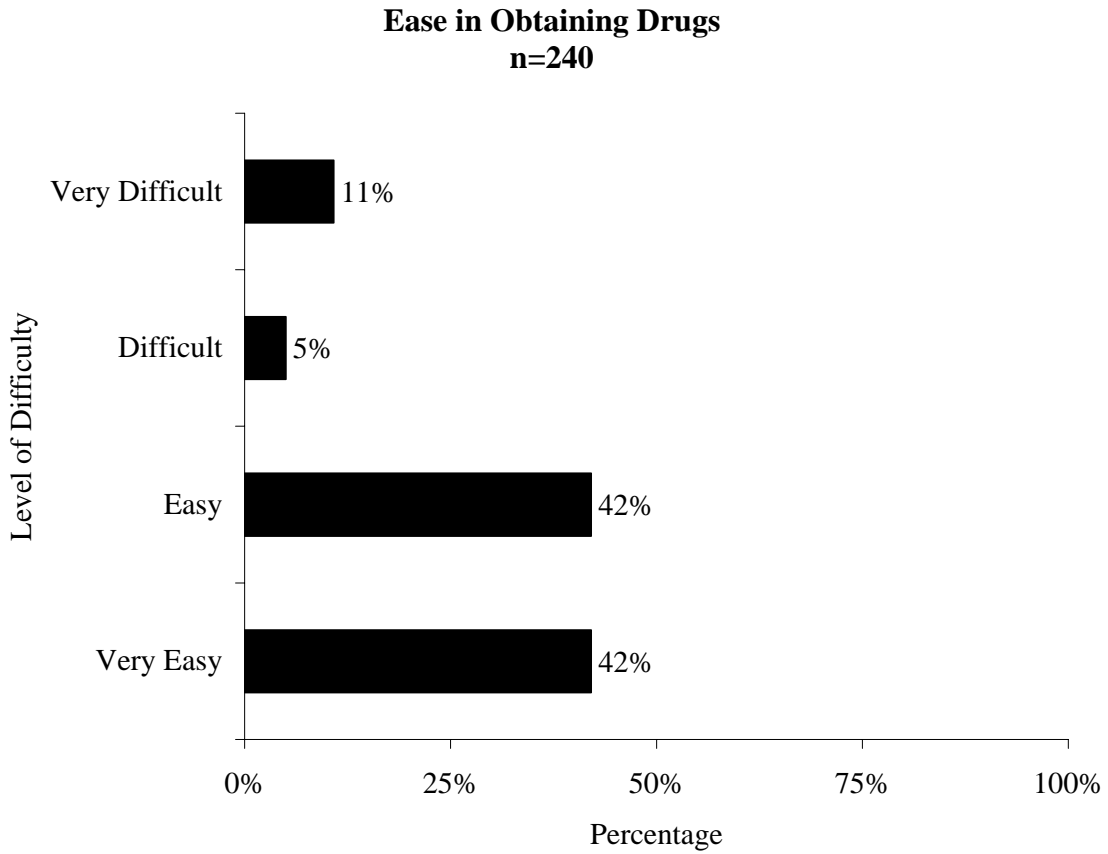
Q29: *Do your parents/guardians allow you to use drugs?*



Source: Jordan-Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

30. 84% of students who use drugs say it is “easy” or “very easy” to obtain drugs.

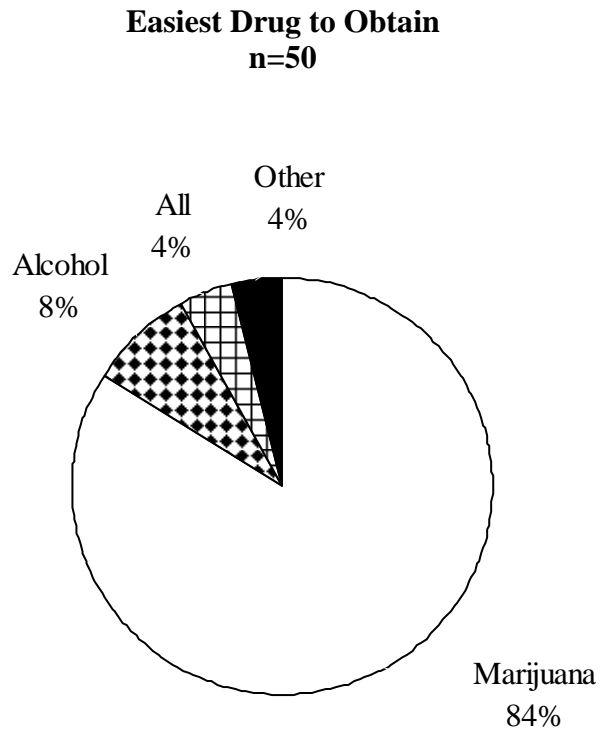
Q25: *If you use drugs, how easy are they to obtain, in general?*



Source: Jordan-Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

31. 84% of students who use drugs say marijuana is the easiest drug to obtain.

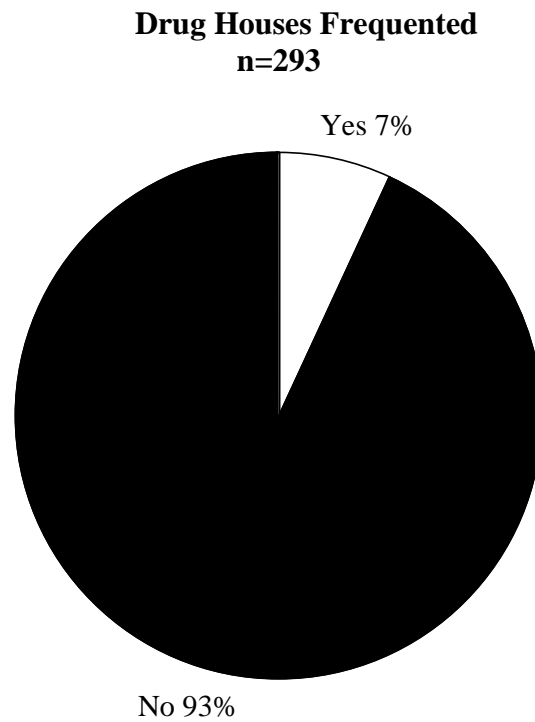
Q26. *If you use drugs, what drug is the easiest for you to obtain?*



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

32. 93% of students who use drugs do not frequent local drug houses.

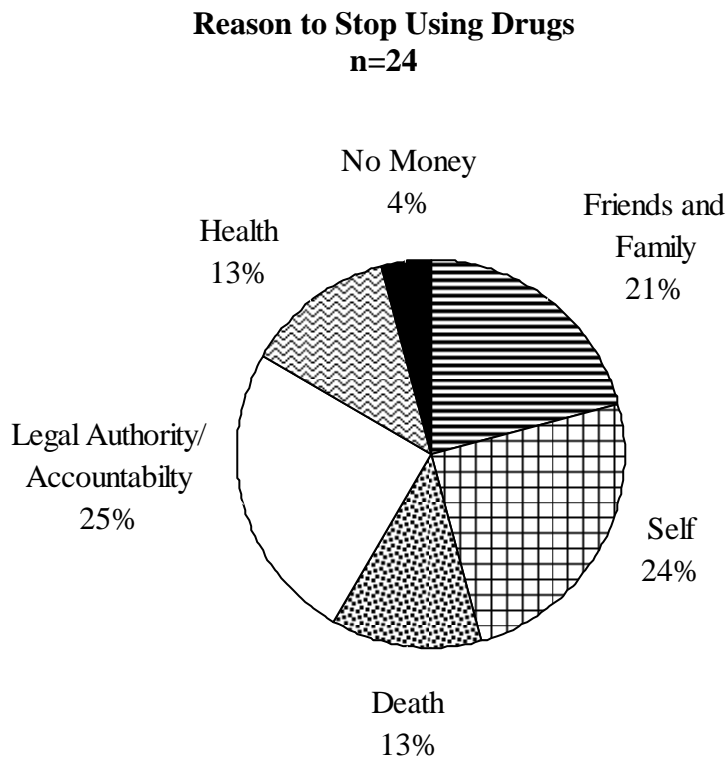
Q28: *If you use drugs, do you frequent local drug houses?*



Source: Jordan-Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

33. 45% of students who use drugs claim that family, friends or 'self' would make them stop using drugs.

Q70. *If you use drugs, is there anything that would make you stop?*



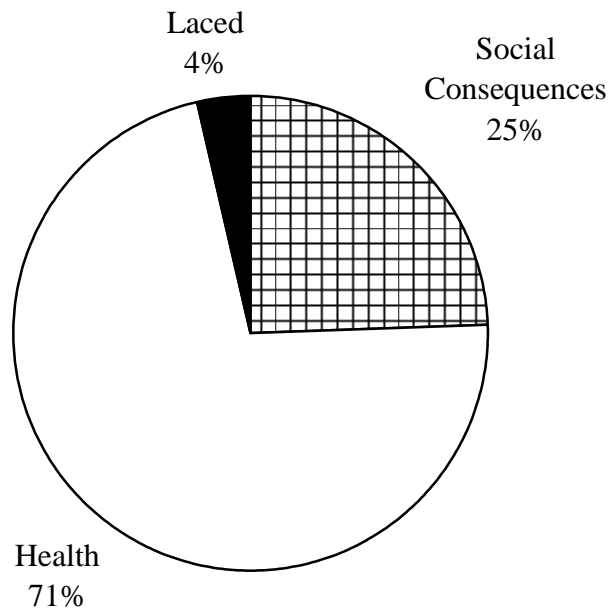
Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

Comment: Please note that the percentages add up to 101% due to rounding.

34. 95% of students concerned with drug use, cite health as the primary reason.

Q20. *If you are concerned about using drugs, what are your concerns?*

Drug Concerns
n=57

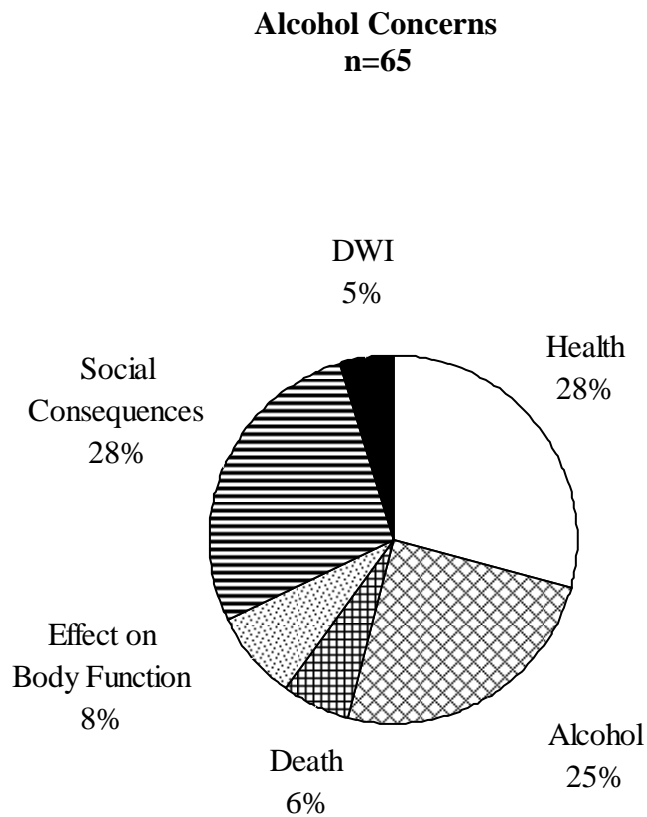


Source: *Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004*

Comment: Laced refers to the fear that toxic chemicals or stronger drugs would be in the substances used.

35. 53% of students concerned with alcohol use cite social consequences and health as the primary reasons.

Q21. *If you drink alcohol do you have any concerns about drinking alcohol?*



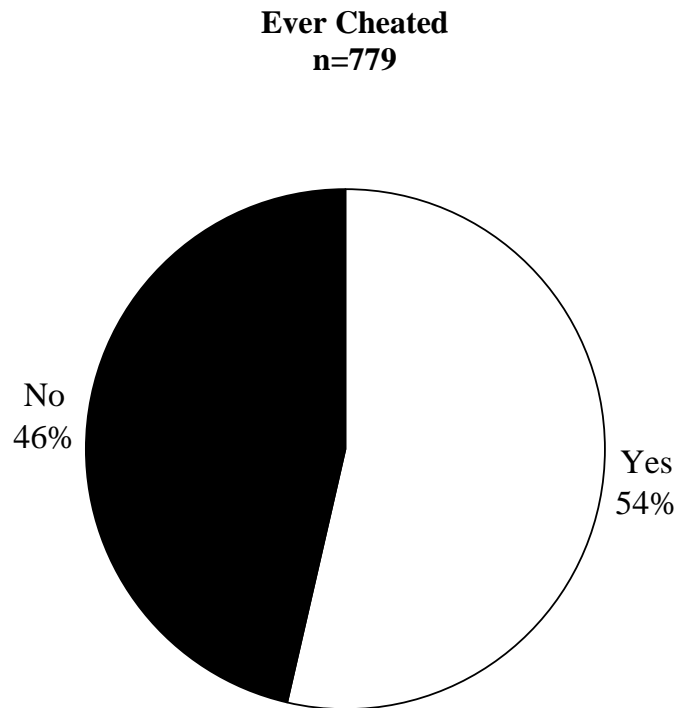
Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

Comment: Social consequences refer to the fears students expressed of getting caught by their guardians, parents or school officials.

Part VI. Lifestyles

36. 54% of students admit to cheating on an exam or homework assignment.

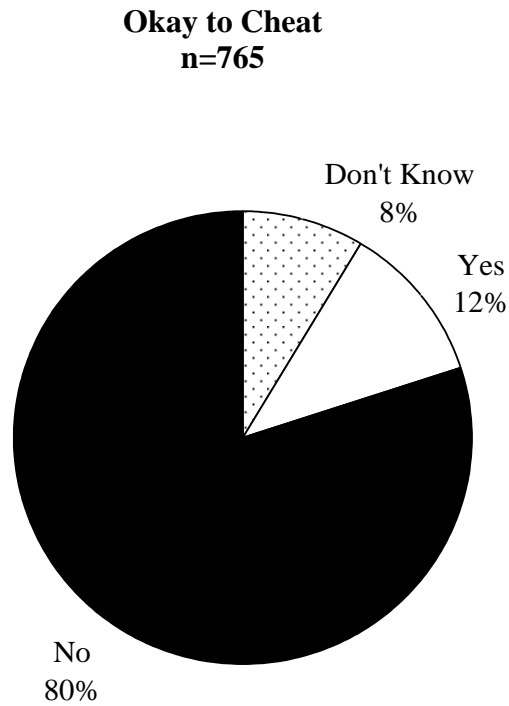
Q44. *Have you ever cheated on an exam or homework assignment?*



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

37. 80% of students do not think it is okay to cheat.

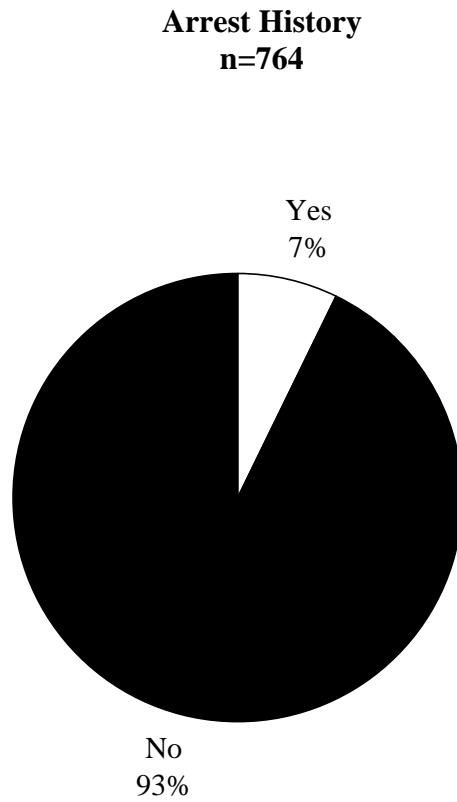
Q45. *Do you think it is okay to cheat?*



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

38. 93% of students have never been arrested.

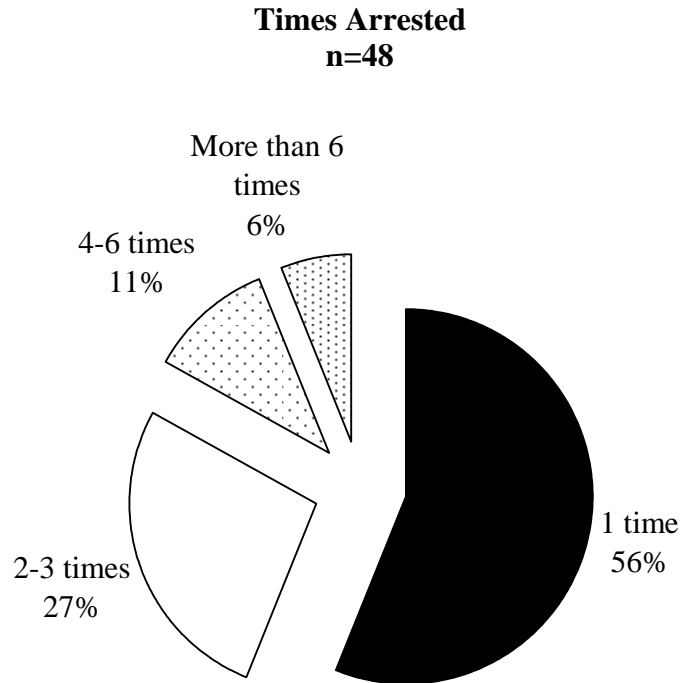
Q46. *Have you ever been arrested?*



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

39. 56% of students who have been arrested were arrested once within the last two years.

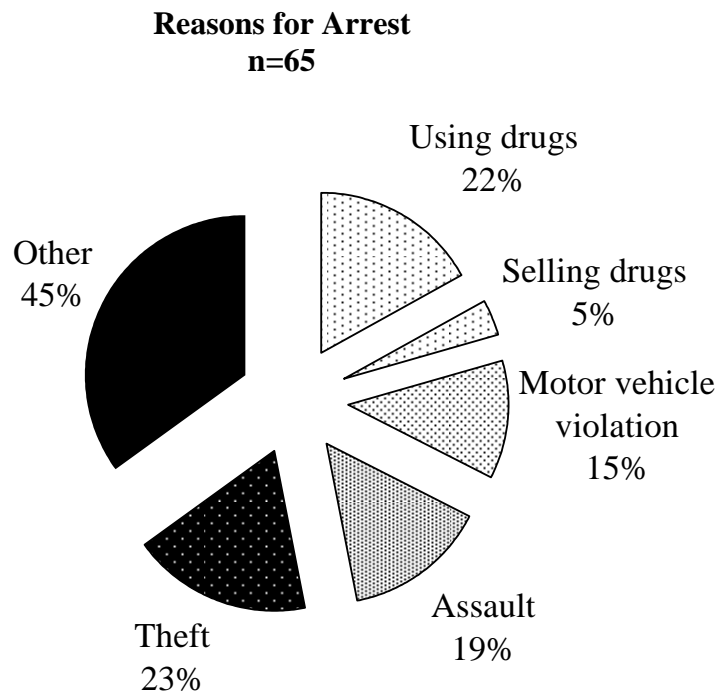
Q47. *If you have been arrested, how many times within the last two years?*



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

40. 50% of students who have been arrested were charged with theft or using or selling drugs.

Q48. *If you have been arrested, what were you arrested for?*

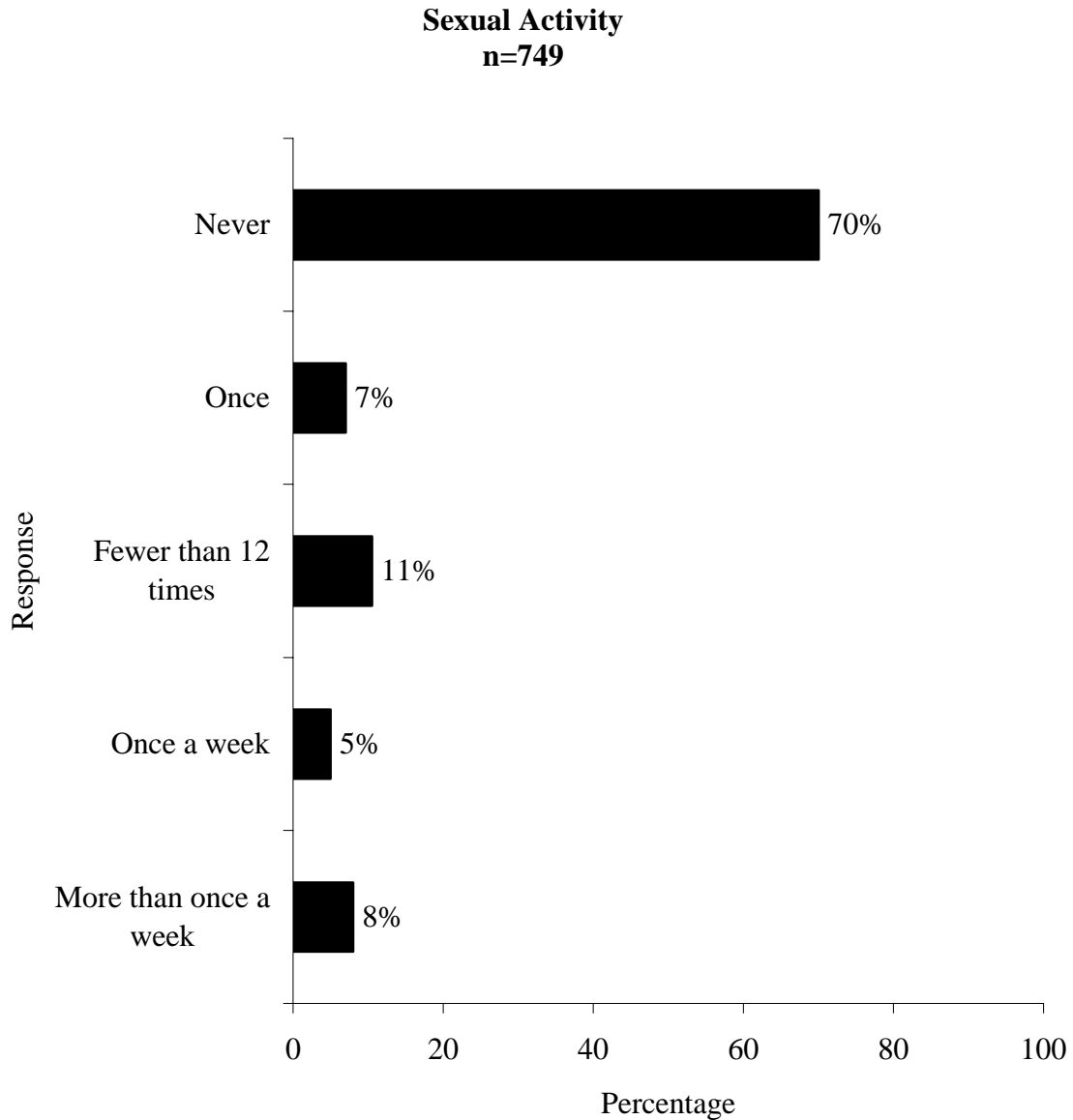


Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

Comment: Students were allowed to circle as many as options as applied to reasons for their arrest, which is the reason the number of responses is higher than the number of students who say they have been arrested..

41. 70% of students have not been sexually active within the past 12 months. .

Q69. *In the past 12 months, how frequently have you been involved in sexual activity?*

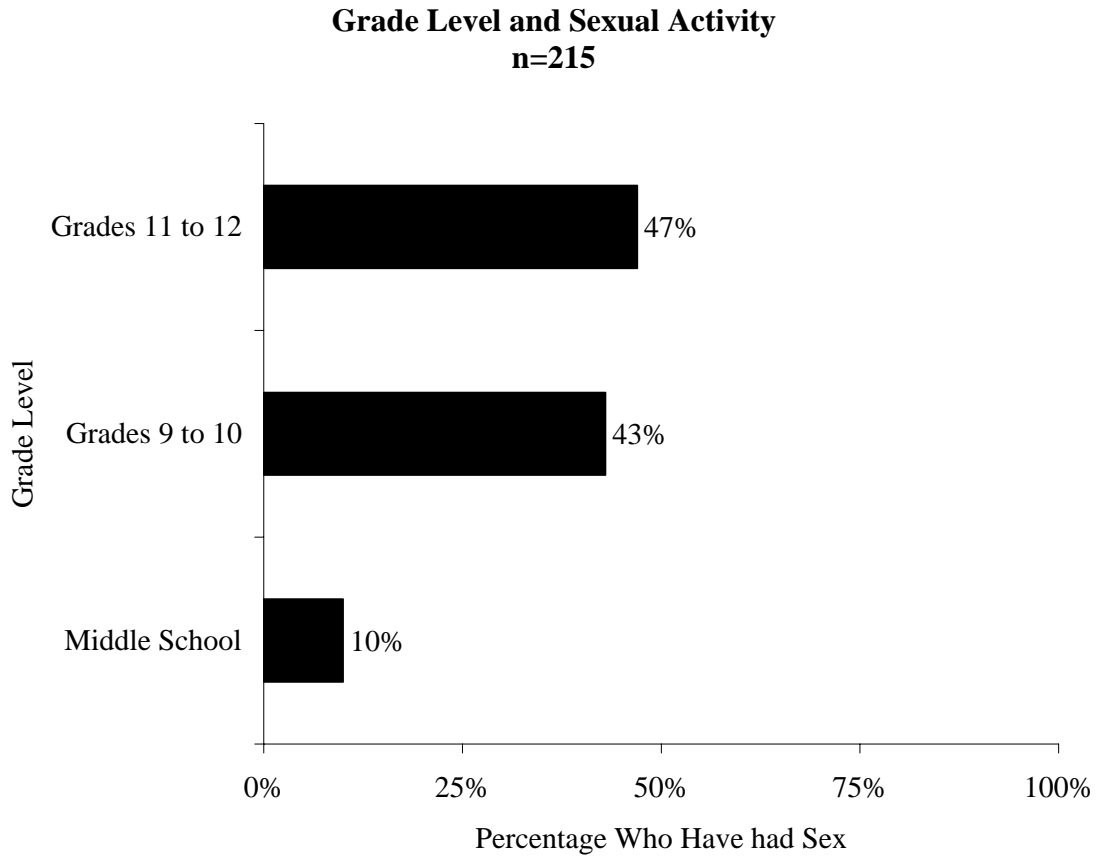


Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

Comment: Sexual activity was not defined, so it is difficult to know how the question was interpreted.

42. 90% of sexually active students are in grades nine through 12.

Q69. *In the past 12 months, how frequently have you been involved in sexual activity?*

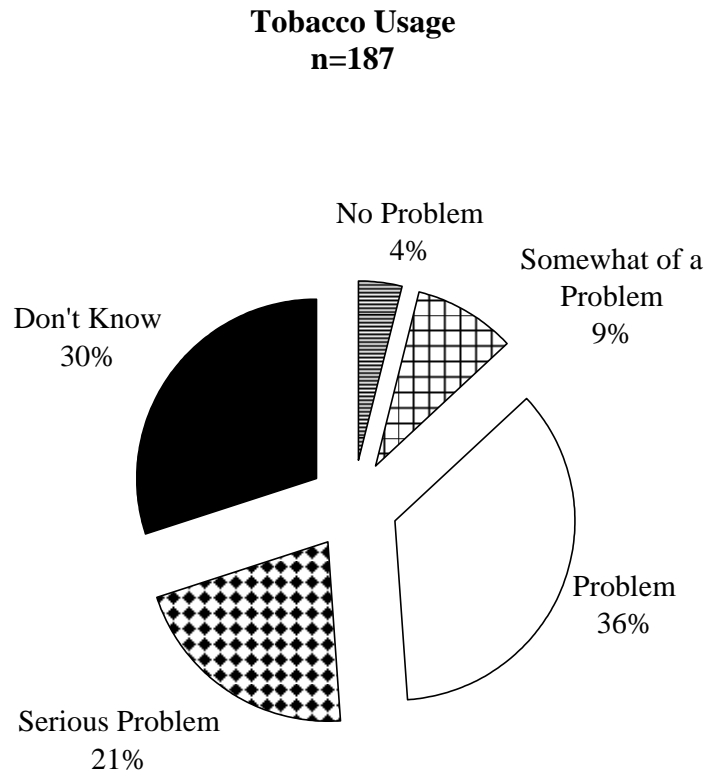


Source: Jordan-Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

COMMUNITY SURVEY FINDINGS

43. 66% of community residents view tobacco use as some degree of a problem.

Q1: *Is tobacco usage a problem for youth under the age of 18 in the Jordan-Elbridge School District?*

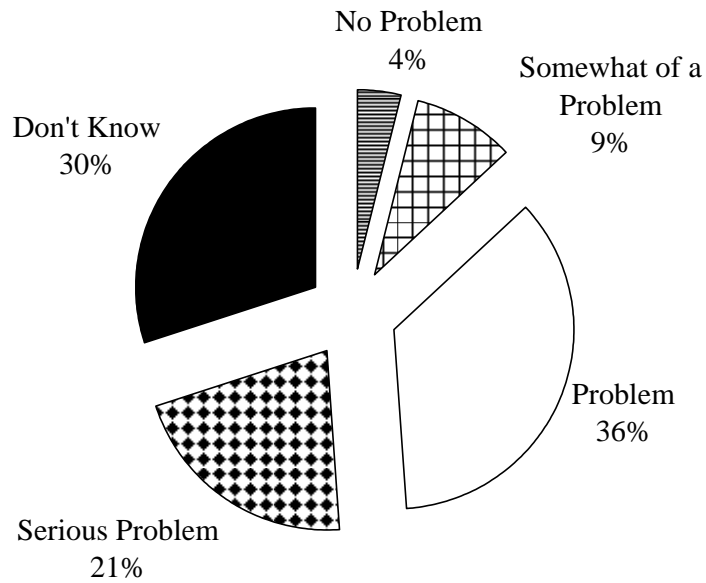


Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Substance Usage Community Survey, October 2004

44. 66% of community residents view alcohol use by those under 21 as some degree of a problem.

Q2: *Is alcohol consumption a problem for youth under 21 in the Jordan Elbridge School District?*

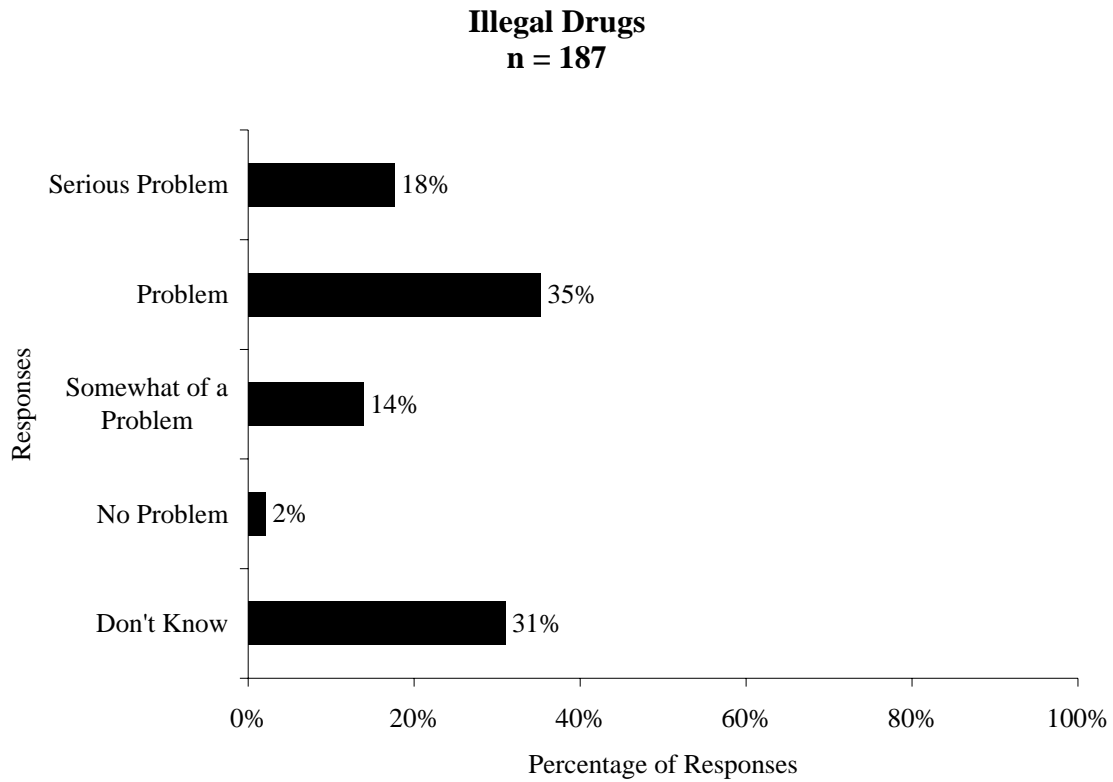
Youth Alcohol Consumption
n=187



Source: *Jordan Elbridge Central School District Substance Usage Community Survey, October 2004*

45. 67% of community respondents say that illegal drugs are some degree of a problem or a problem for youth in the JECSD.

Q4. Are Illegal Drugs a Problem for Youth in the School District?

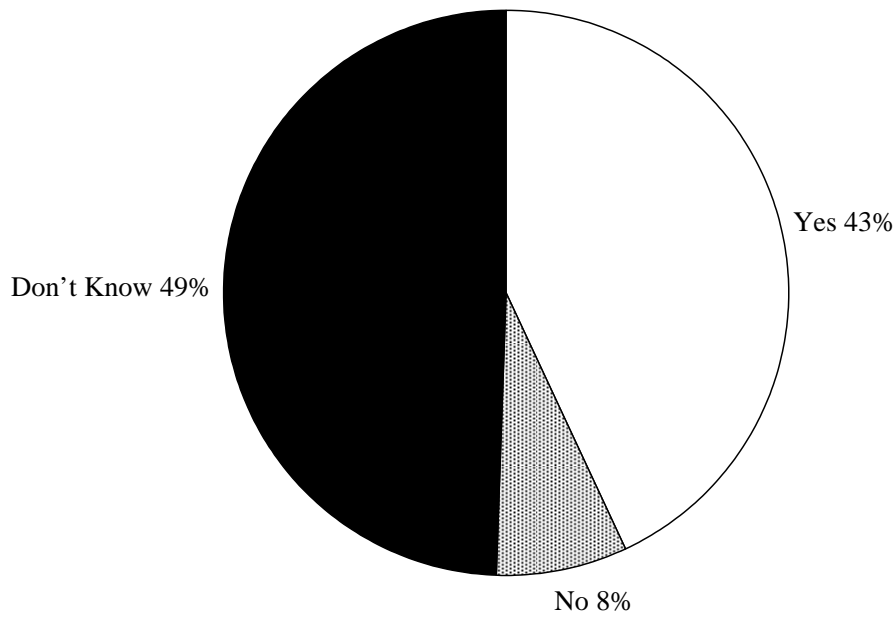


Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Substance Usage Community Survey, October 2004

46. 43% of community respondents say that youth are able to easily obtain alcohol.

Q5: *Are youth under the age of 21 able to easily obtain alcohol in your community?*

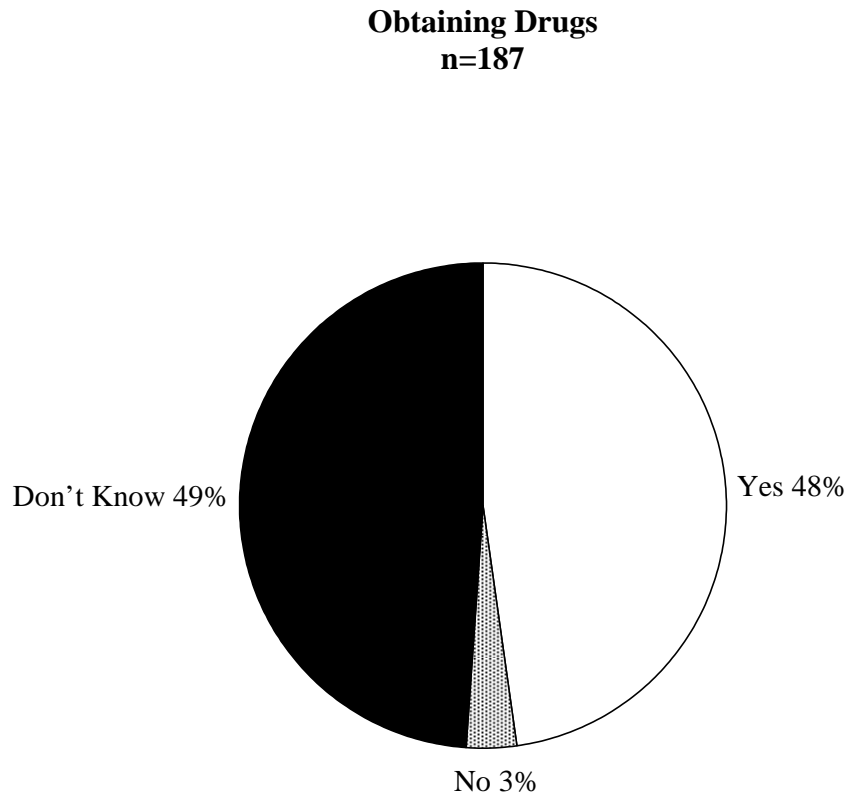
Obtaining Alcohol
n=186



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Substance Usage Community Survey, October 2004

47. 48% of community respondents say that youth are able to easily obtain drugs.

Q6: *Are youth in your community able to easily obtain illegal drugs?*

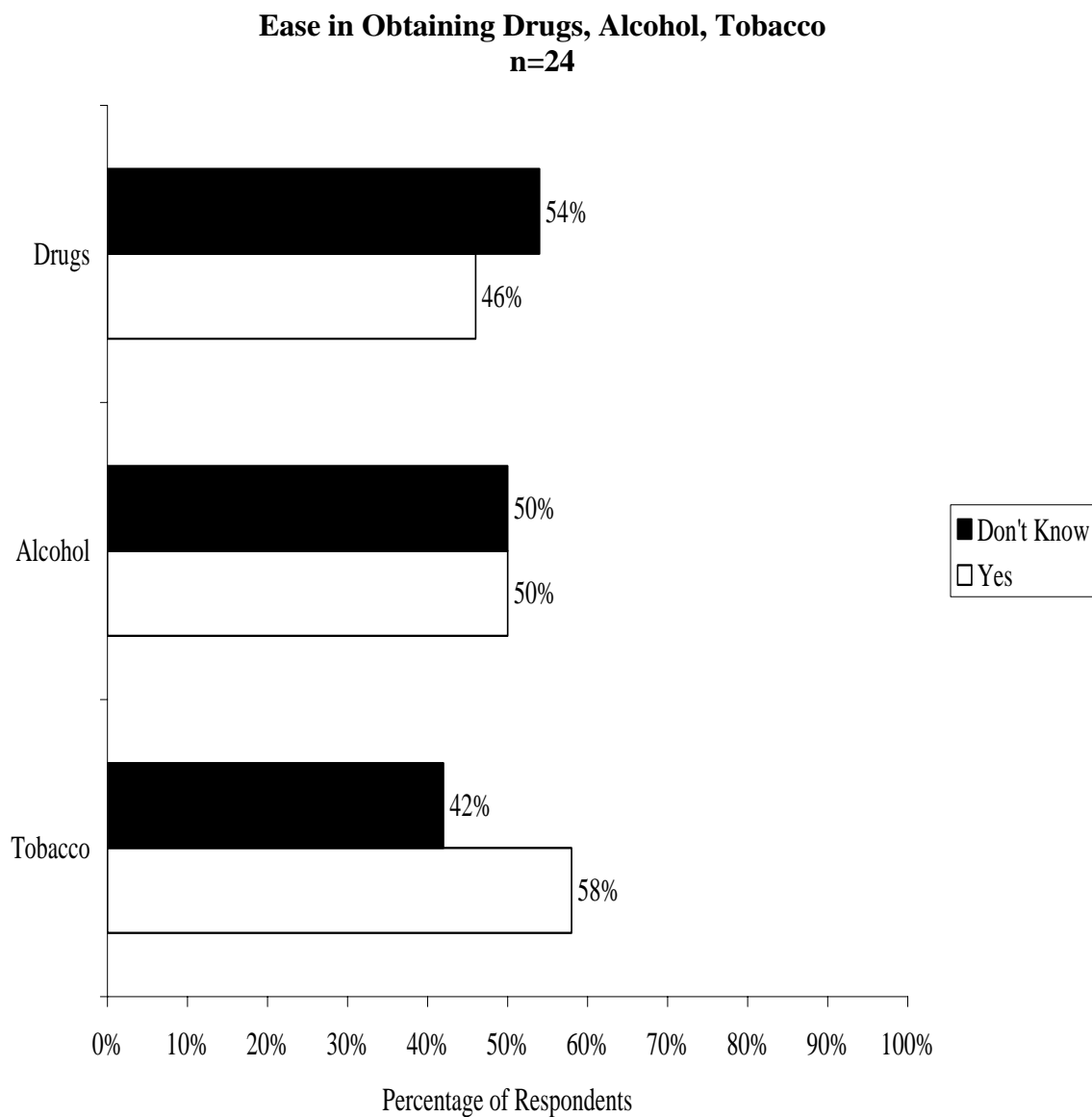


Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Substance Usage Community Survey, October 2004

STAFF SURVEY FINDINGS

48. 50% or more of school staff say students have little difficulty obtaining tobacco, alcohol and drugs.

Q. Are students able to obtain tobacco products, alcohol, drugs with little difficulty?(Combination of questions 4, 5 & 6.)



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Staff Survey on Student Substance Abuse, October 2004

Comment: No one selected 'No' as a response.

49. At least 51% of staff say tobacco use, alcohol consumption and illegal drugs by students are some degree of a problem.

Q. Are tobacco usage, alcohol consumption, and illegal drugs a problem for youth in the school district? (Combination of questions 1, 2 & 3.)

Tobacco, Alcohol, Drugs a Problem

n=24

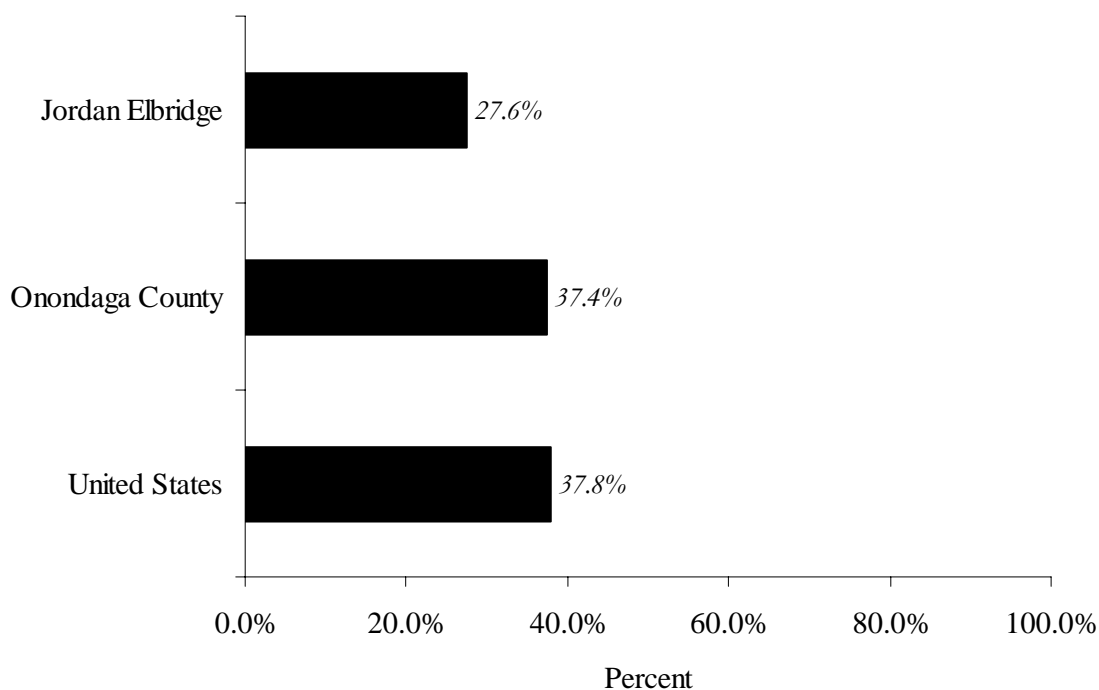
	No Problem	Somewhat of a Problem	Problem	Serious Problem	Don't Know
Tobacco	0%	17%	33%	1%	42%
Alcohol	0%	8%	21%	25%	46%
Drugs	0%	4%	25%	21%	50%

Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Staff Survey on Student Substance Abuse, October 2004

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

50. Alcohol use by Jordan Elbridge students in grades 8, 10 and 12 is 9.8% lower than students in Onondaga County and 10.2% lower than national levels.

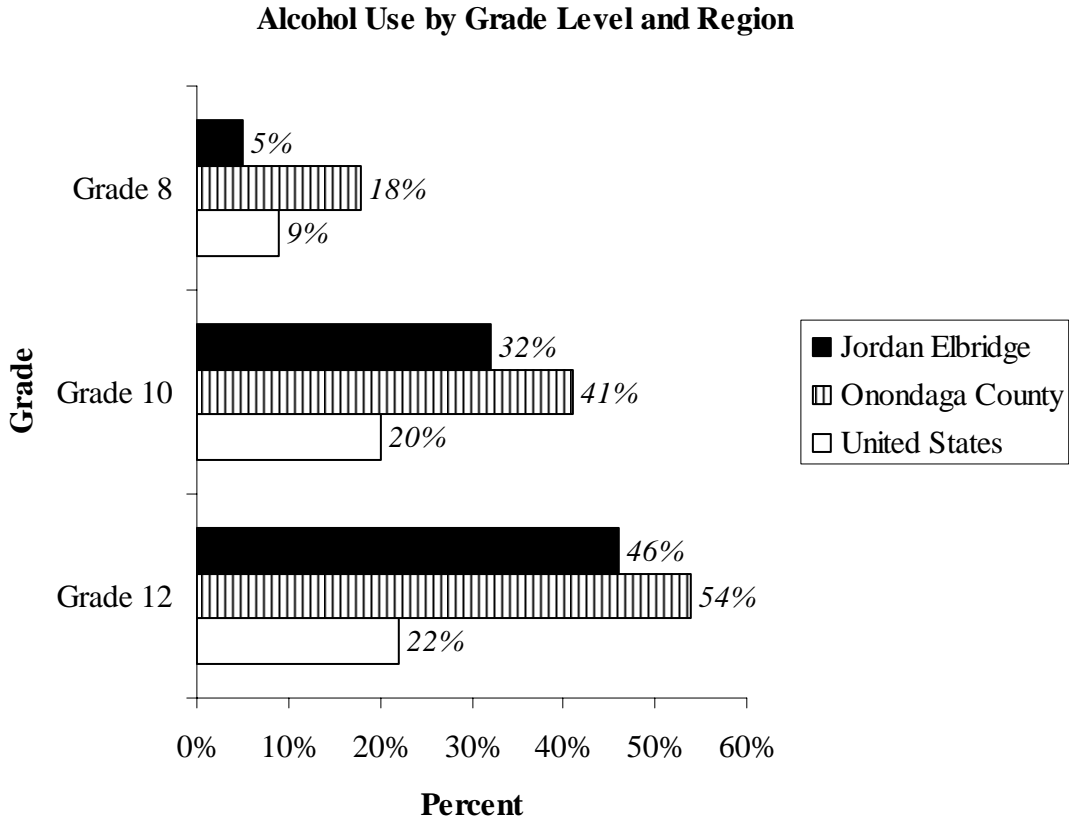
Alcohol Use in Grades 8, 10 and 12 aggregated by Region



Sources:

- *Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004*
- *Communities That Care: Youth Survey Report, 2000*
- *Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of American Youth, 2000*

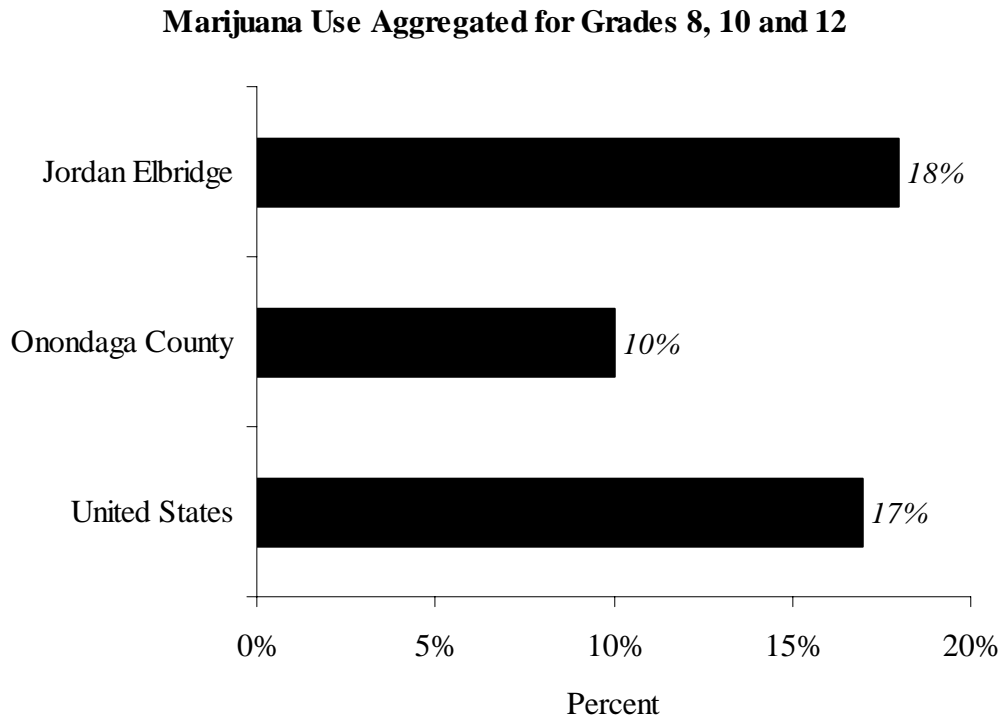
51. Alcohol use by seniors in Jordan Elbridge is 8% lower than the average for Onondaga County and 24% higher than national levels.



Sources:

- *Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004*
- *Communities That Care: Youth Survey Report, 2000*
- *Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of American Youth, 2000*

52. Marijuana use by Jordan Elbridge students in grades 8, 10 and 12 is 8% lower than students in Onondaga County and 1% higher than national levels.

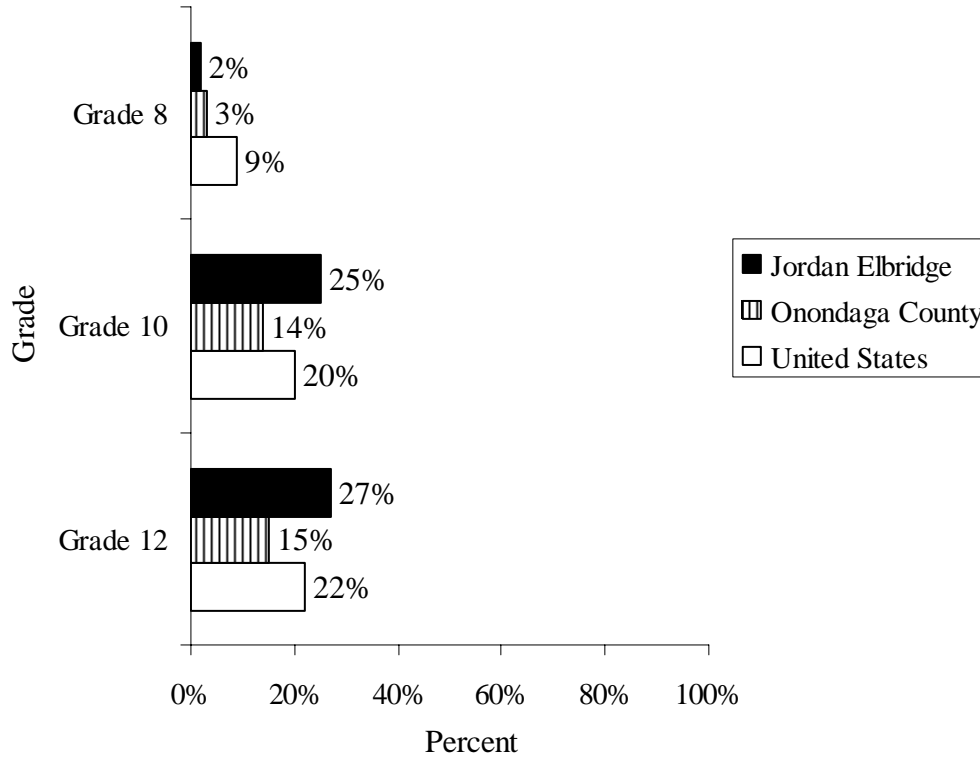


Sources:

- *Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004*
- *Communities That Care: Youth Survey Report, 2000*
- *Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of American Youth, 2000*

53. Marijuana use by grade 10 students in Jordan Elbridge is 11% higher than levels in Onondaga County and 5% higher than national levels.

Marijuana Use by Grade and Region

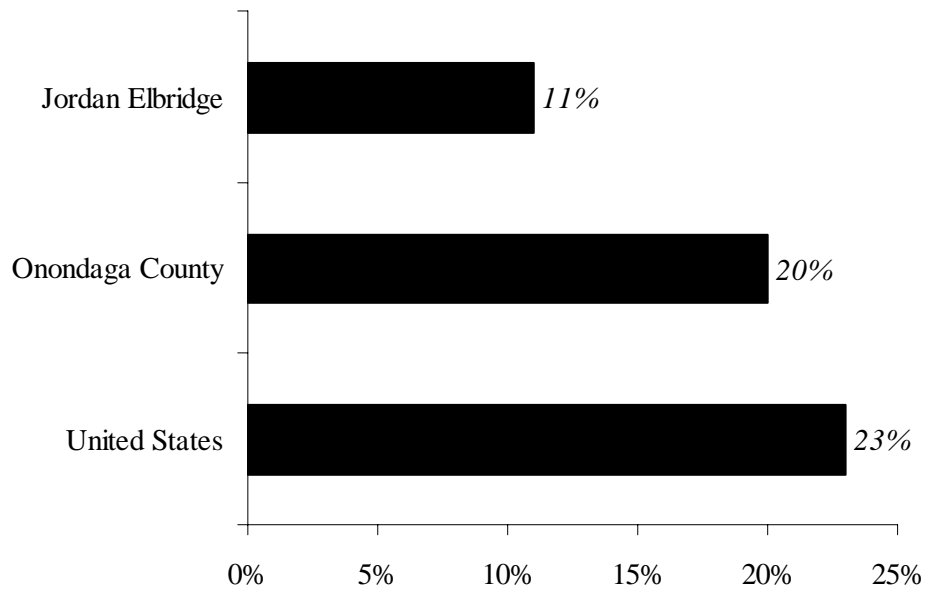


Sources:

- *Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004*
- *Communities That Care: Youth Survey Report, 2000*
- *Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of American Youth, 2000*

54. Tobacco use by Jordan Elbridge students in grades 8, 10 and 12 is 9% lower than students in Onondaga County and 12% lower than national levels.

Tobacco Use by Region
Grades 8, 10 and 12 Aggregated

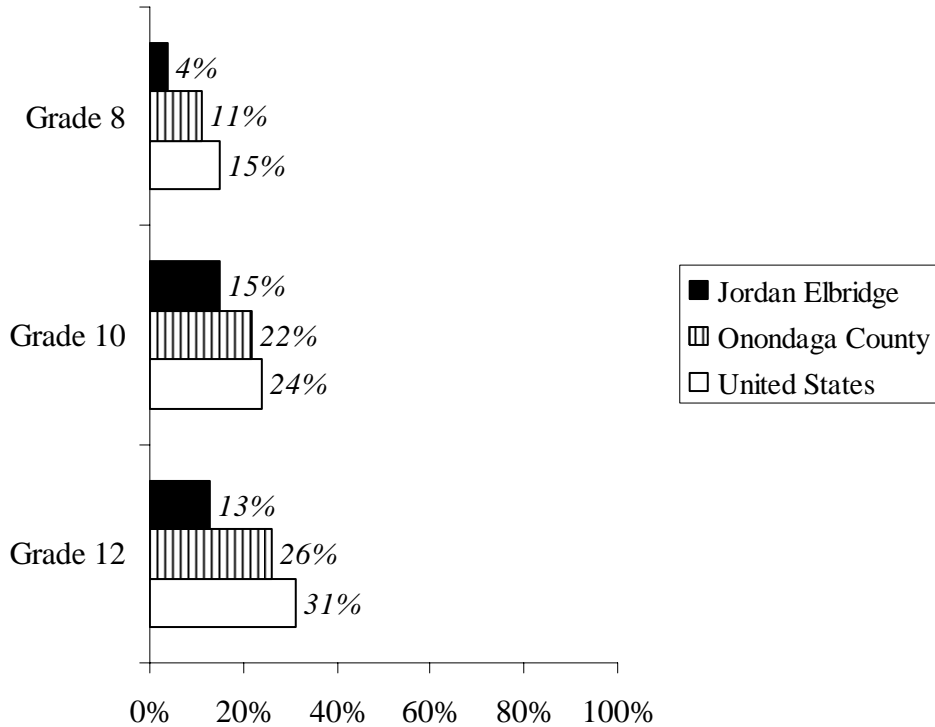


Sources:

- *Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004*
- *Communities That Care: Youth Survey Report, 2000*
- *Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of American Youth, 2000*

55. Tobacco use by seniors at Jordan Elbridge is 13% lower than Onondaga County and 18% lower than national levels.

Tobacco Use by Grade Level and Region

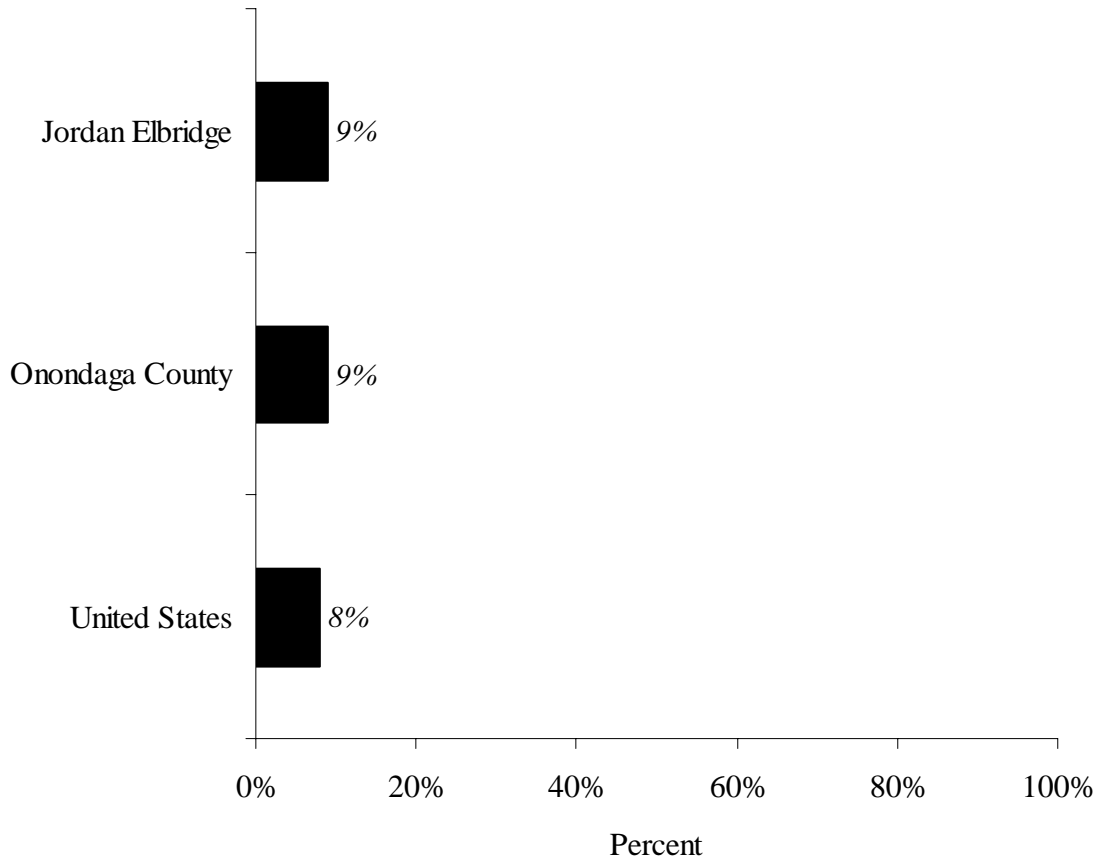


Sources:

- *Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004*
- *Communities That Care: Youth Survey Report, 2000*
- *Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of American Youth, 2000*

56. Illicit drug use, excluding marijuana, by Jordan Elbridge students in grades 8, 10 and 12 is the same as other Onondaga County students and 1% higher than the national average.

Illicit Drug Use, Excluding Marijuana, by Region
Grades 8, 10 and 12 Aggregated



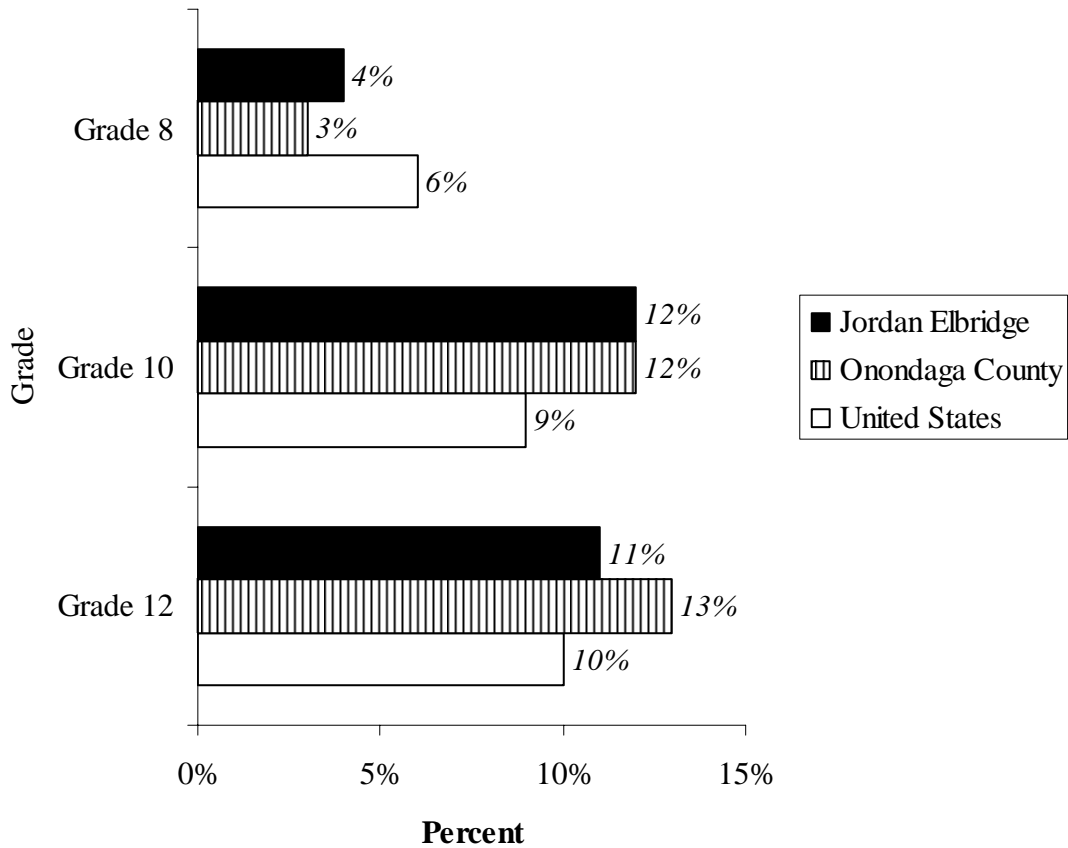
Sources:

- *Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004*
- *Communities That Care: Youth Survey Report, 2000*
- *Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of American Youth, 2000*

Comment: All Illicit Drugs Excluding Marijuana, includes Ecstasy, Amphetamines, Depressants, Mushrooms, Cocaine, Crack, Steroids, LSD and Heroin.

57. Illicit drug use, excluding marijuana, by seniors at Jordan Elbridge is 2% lower than overall use in Onondaga County and 1% higher than national levels.

Illicit Drug Use, excluding Marijuana,
by Grade Level and Region

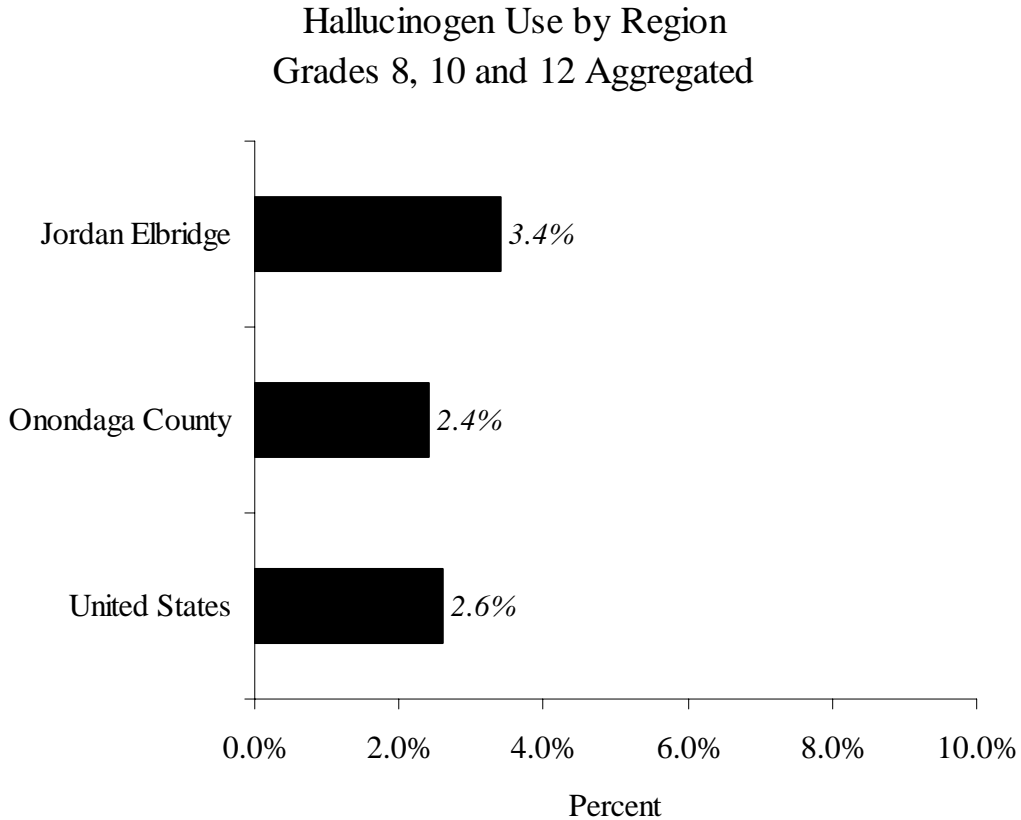


Sources:

- *Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004*
- *Communities That Care: Youth Survey Report, 2000*
- *Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of American Youth, 2000*

Comment: All Illicit Drugs Excluding Marijuana, includes Ecstasy, Amphetamines, Depressants, Mushrooms, Cocaine, Crack, Steroids, LSD and Heroin.

58. Hallucinogen use by Jordan Elbridge students in grades 8, 10, 12 is 1% higher than students in Onondaga County and .8% higher than national levels.



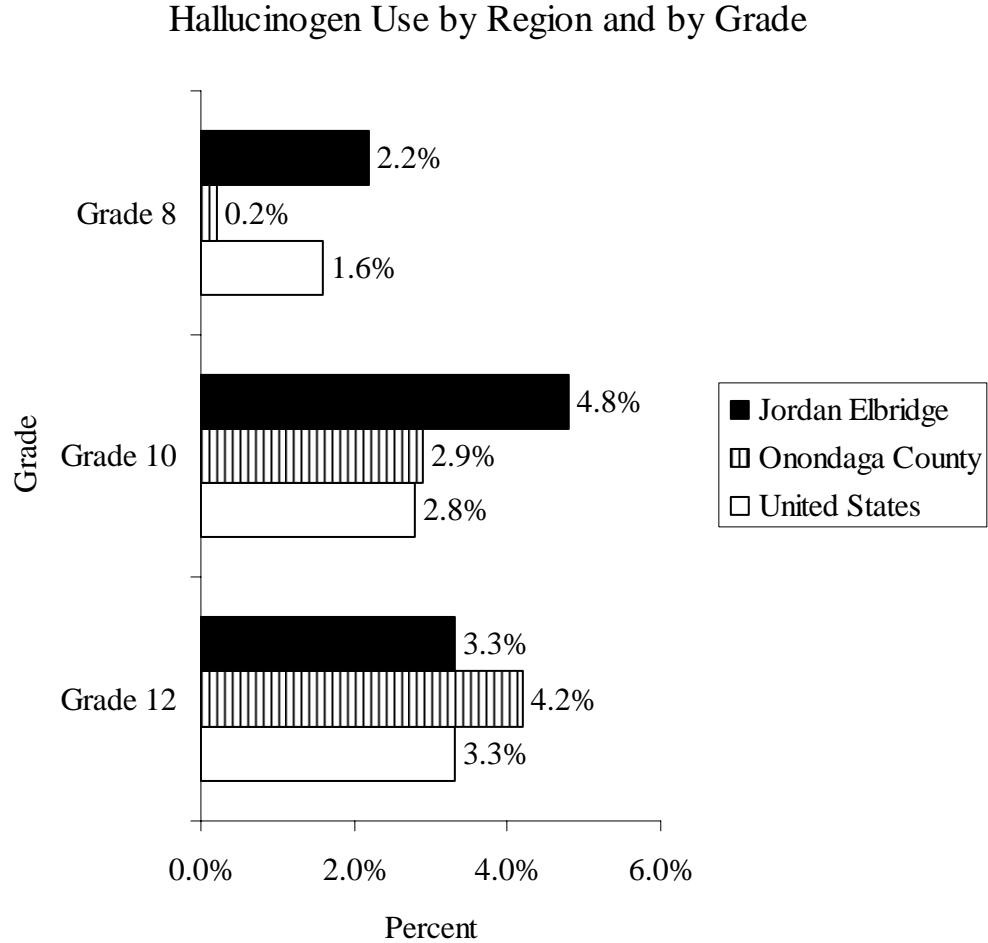
Sources:

- *Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004*
- *Communities That Care: Youth Survey Report, 2000*
- *Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of American Youth, 2000*

Comment:

- Hallucinogens include LSD and Mushrooms.
- For the purpose of visual clarity this bar graph is scaled to 10% instead of 100%.

59. Hallucinogen use by grade 10 students at Jordan Elbridge is 1.9% higher than levels in Onondaga County and 2% higher than national levels.



Sources:

- *Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004*
- *Communities That Care: Youth Survey Report, 2000*
- *Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of American Youth, 2000*

Comment:

- Hallucinogens include LSD and Mushrooms.
- For the purpose of visual clarity this bar graph is scaled to 10% instead of 100%.

National and County Comparisons

- Citations:
 - o Bachman, Jerald G., Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley. *Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of American Youth, 2000* [Computer file]. Conducted by University of Michigan, Survey Research Center. ICPSR ed. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [producer and distributor], 2000.
 - o Onondaga County Communities That Care report; Communities That Care: Youth Survey Report. Developmental Research and Programs, Inc., 2000
This is a countywide youth survey of 6,747 Onondaga County students in grades 7-12. Twelve of the 18 school districts in the county participated, including the Syracuse City School District. The Communities that Care survey assesses risk and protective factors. The survey was implemented by the Syracuse Onondaga Drug & Alcohol Abuse Commission.
- All Illicit Drugs excluding marijuana category includes the following: LSD, other hallucinogens, crack, cocaine, heroin, amphetamines, barbiturates, tranquilizers, depressants, ecstasy and steroids.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

General Information about the Effects and Trends of Alcohol Usage

Source: Wasted Youth. American Medical Association.

Available www: <<http://www.ama-assn.org/ama/pub/category/3566.html>>.

Approximately 11 million American youth under the age of 21 drink alcohol. Nearly half of them drink in excess, consuming five or more drinks in a row, one or more times in a two week period.

Alcohol is the drug most frequently used by high school seniors and its use is increasing. Boys usually try alcohol for the first time at 11 years old, while the average age for American girls is 13. Consider the facts:

Underage drinking is a factor in nearly half of all teen automobile crashes, which is the leading cause of death among teenagers. Alcohol use contributes to youth suicides, homicides and fatal injuries – the leading cause of death among youth behind auto crashes. Alcohol abuse is linked to as many as two-thirds of all sexual assaults and date rapes of teens and college students. Alcohol is a major factor in unprotected sex among youth, increasing their risk of contracting HIV or other sexually transmitted diseases.

Youth Drinking: Risk Factors and Consequences

Source: Youth Drinking: Risk Factors and Consequences. National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Available WWW:

<<http://www.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/aa37.htm>>.

Despite the legal drinking age at 21, many young people in the United States consume alcohol. Some abuse alcohol by drinking frequently or by binge drinking--often defined as having five or more drinks in a row. Some youth may meet the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV) criteria for alcohol dependence (1,2). The progression of drinking from use to abuse to dependence is associated with biological and psychosocial factors. This Alcohol Alert examines some of the factors that put youth at risk for drinking and for alcohol-related problems and considers some of the consequences of their drinking.

Prevalence of Youth Drinking

Thirteen- to fifteen-year-olds are at high risk to begin drinking (3). According to results

of an annual survey of students in grades 8, 10, and 12, 26 percent of those in grade eight, 40 percent of tenth graders, and 51 percent of twelfth graders report drinking alcohol within the past month (4). Binge drinking at least once during the two weeks before the survey was reported by 16 percent of eighth graders, 25 percent of tenth graders, and 30 percent of twelfth graders.

Males report higher rates of daily drinking and binge drinking than females, but these differences are diminishing (3). White students report the highest levels of drinking, blacks the lowest, and Hispanics fall between the two groups (3).

A survey focusing on the alcohol-related problems experienced by 4,390 high school seniors and dropouts found that within the previous year, approximately 80 percent reported either getting "drunk," binge drinking, or drinking and driving. More than half said that drinking had caused them to feel sick, miss school or work, get arrested or have a car crash (5).

Drinking and Adolescent Development

While drinking may be a singular problem behavior for some, research suggests that for others it may be an expression of general adolescent turmoil. That includes other problem behaviors that are linked to unconventionality, impulsiveness, and sensation seeking (7-11).

Binge drinking, often beginning around age 13, tends to increase during adolescence, peak in young adulthood (ages 18-22) and then gradually decrease. In a 1994 national survey, binge drinking was reported by 28 percent of high school seniors, 41 percent of 21- to 22-year-olds, but only 25 percent of 31- to 32-year-olds (3,12). Individuals who increase their binge drinking from age 18 to 24 and those who consistently binge drink at least once a week during this period may have problems attaining the goals typical of the transition from adolescence to young adulthood (e.g., marriage, educational attainment, employment, and financial independence) (13).

Risk Factors for Adolescent Alcohol Use, Abuse, and Dependence

Genetic Risk Factors: Animal studies (14) and studies of twins and adoptees demonstrate that genetic factors influence an individual's vulnerability to alcoholism (15,16). Children of alcoholics are significantly more likely than children of nonalcoholics to initiate drinking during adolescence (17) and to develop alcoholism (18). The relative influences of environment and genetics have not been determined and vary among people.

Biological Markers: Brain waves elicited in response to specific stimuli (e.g., a light or sound) provide measures of brain activity that predict risk for alcoholism. P300, a wave that occurs approximately 300 milliseconds after a stimulus, is most frequently used in this research. A low P300 amplitude has been demonstrated in individuals with increased risk for alcoholism, especially sons of alcoholic fathers (19,20). P300 measures among 36 preadolescent boys were able to predict alcohol and other drug (AOD) use 4 years later,

at an average age of 16 (21).

Childhood Behavior: Children classified as "undercontrolled" (i.e., impulsive, restless, and distractible) at age three were twice as likely as those who were "inhibited" or "well-adjusted" to be diagnosed with alcohol dependence at age 21 (22). Aggressiveness in children as young as 5-10 years of age has been found to predict AOD use in adolescence (23,24). Childhood antisocial behavior is associated with alcohol-related problems in adolescence (24-27) and alcohol abuse or dependence in adulthood (28,29).

Psychiatric Disorders: Among 12- to 16-year-olds, regular alcohol use has been significantly associated with conduct disorder. In one study, adolescents that reported higher levels of drinking were more likely to have conduct disorder (30,31).

Six-year-old to seventeen-year-old boys with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) who were also found to have weak social relationships had significantly higher rates of alcohol abuse and dependence 4 years later, compared with ADHD boys without social deficiencies and boys without ADHD (32).

Whether anxiety and depression lead to or are consequences of alcohol abuse is unresolved. In a study of college freshmen, a DSM-III (33) diagnosis of alcohol abuse or dependence was twice as likely among those with anxiety disorder as those without this disorder (34). In another study, college students diagnosed with alcohol abuse were almost four times as likely as students without alcohol abuse to have a major depressive disorder (35). In most of these cases, depression preceded alcohol abuse. In a study of adolescents in residential treatment for AOD dependence, 25 percent met the DSM-III-R criteria for depression, three times the rate reported for controls. In 43 percent of these cases, the onset of AOD dependence preceded the depression; in 35 percent, the depression occurred first; and in 22 percent, the disorders occurred simultaneously (36).

Suicidal Behavior: Alcohol use among adolescents has been associated with considering, planning, attempting, and completing suicide (37-39). In one study, 37 percent of eighth-grade females who drank heavily reported attempting suicide, compared with 11 percent who did not drink (40). Research does not indicate whether drinking causes suicidal behavior, but rather that the two behaviors are correlated.

Psychosocial Risk Factors

Parenting, Family Environment, and Peers: Parents' drinking behavior and favorable attitudes about drinking have been linked with adolescents' initiating and continual drinking (41,42). Early initiation of drinking has been identified as an important risk factor for alcohol-related problems later in life(43). Children who were warned about alcohol by their parents and children who reported being closer to their parents were less likely to start drinking (42,44,45).

Lack of parental support, monitoring, and communication have been significantly related to frequency of drinking (46), heavy drinking, and drunkenness among adolescents (47).

Harsh, inconsistent discipline and hostility or rejection toward children has been found as a significant precursor to adolescent drinking and alcohol-related problems (46).

Peer drinking and peer acceptance of drinking have been associated with adolescent drinking (48,49). While both peer influences and parental influences are important, their relative impact on adolescent drinking is unclear.

Expectancies: Positive alcohol-related expectancies have been identified as risk factors for adolescent drinking. Positive expectancies about alcohol have been found to increase with age (50) and to predict the onset of drinking and problem drinking among adolescents (51-53).

Trauma: Child abuse and other traumas have been proposed as risk factors for subsequent alcohol problems. Adolescents in treatment for alcohol abuse or dependence reported higher rates of physical abuse, sexual abuse, violent victimization, witnessing violence, and other traumas compared with controls (54). The adolescents in treatment were at least 6 times more likely than controls to have ever been abused physically and at least 18 times more likely to have ever been abused sexually. In most cases, the physical or sexual abuse preceded the alcohol use. Thirteen percent of the alcohol dependent adolescents had experienced posttraumatic stress disorder, compared with 10 percent of those who abused alcohol and 1 percent of controls.

Advertising: Research on the effects of alcohol advertising on adolescent alcohol-related beliefs and behaviors has been limited (55). While earlier studies measured the effects of exposure to advertising (56), more recent research has assessed the effects of alcohol advertising awareness on intentions to drink. In a study of fifth- and sixth-grade students' awareness, measured by the ability to identify products on commercials with the product name blocked out, awareness had a small but statistically significant relationship to positive expectancies about alcohol and to intention to drink as adults (57). This suggests that alcohol advertising may influence adolescents to be more favorably predisposed to drinking (57).

Consequences of Adolescent Alcohol Use

Drinking and Driving: Of the nearly 8,000 drivers ages 15-20 involved in fatal crashes in 1995, 20 percent had blood alcohol concentrations above zero (58). For more information about young drivers' increased crash risk and the factors that contribute to this risk, see Alcohol Alert No. 31: Drinking and Driving (59).

Sexual Behavior: Surveys of adolescents suggest that alcohol use is associated with risky sexual behavior and increased vulnerability to coercive sexual activity. Among adolescents surveyed in New Zealand, alcohol misuse was significantly associated with unprotected intercourse and sexual activity before age 16 (60). Forty-four percent of sexually active Massachusetts teenagers said they were more likely to have sexual intercourse if they had been drinking, and seventeen percent said they were less likely to use condoms after drinking (61).

Risky Behavior and Victimization: Survey results from a nationally representative sample

of 8th and 10th graders indicated that alcohol use was significantly associated with both risky behavior and victimization. This relationship was strongest among the 8th-grade males as compared to other students (62).

Puberty and Bone Growth: High doses of alcohol have been found to delay puberty in female (63) and male rats (64). Large quantities of alcohol consumed by young rats can slow bone growth and result in weaker bones (65). However, the implications of these findings for young people are not clear.

General Information about the Effects and Trends of Tobacco Usage

Source: Tobacco Usage. National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2002. Available WWW: <<http://www.drugabuse.gov/infobox/tobacco.html>>.

In 2002, 30 percent of US population 12 and over – 71.5 million people – used tobacco at least once in the month interviewed. This includes 3.8 million people between the ages of 12 and 17.

Smoking is the 3rd leading cause of death and the leading preventable cause of death in the US – killing more than 4,440,000 people each year and resulting in more than \$75 billion in direct medical costs.

Adolescent smokeless tobacco users are more likely than nonusers to become cigarette smokers. Behavioral research is beginning to explain how social influences, such as observing adults or other peers smoking, affect whether adolescents begin to smoke cigarettes. Research has shown that teens are generally resistant to anti-smoking messages.

In 2003, rates reached the lowest levels ever reported by MTF; 10.2 percent of 8th-graders, 16.7 percent of 10th-graders, and 24.4 percent of high school seniors reported smoking during the month preceding their responses to the survey. In 2003, rates reached the lowest levels ever reported by MTF; 10.2 percent of 8th-graders, 16.7 percent of 10th-graders, and 24.4 percent of high school seniors reported smoking during the month preceding their responses to the survey. Also in 2003, 84.6 percent of 8th-graders, 81.4 percent of 10th-graders, and 74.8 percent of 12th-graders stated that they “disapprove” or “strongly disapprove” of people smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day.

Source: Preventing Tobacco Use Among Young People—A Report of the Surgeon General. Centers for Disease Control, 1994. Available WWW: <http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/research_data/youth/stspta5.htm>.

Among young people, the short-term health consequences of smoking include respiratory and non-respiratory effects, addiction to nicotine and the associated risk of other drug use. Long-term health consequences of youth smoking are reinforced by the fact that most young people who smoke regularly continue to smoke throughout adulthood. Smoking hurts young people's physical fitness in terms of both performance and endurance—even among young people trained in competitive running.

The resting heart rates of young adult smokers are two to three beats per minute faster than nonsmokers. Smoking at an early age increases the risk of lung cancer. For most smoking-related cancers, the risk rises as the individual continues to smoke.

*Source: Tobacco Use and the Health of Young People Fact Sheet. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, May 2004. Available WWW:
<http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/research_data/youth/youth_factsheet.htm>.*

Factors associated with youth tobacco use include low socioeconomic status, use and approval of tobacco use by peers or siblings, smoking by parents or guardians, accessibility and availability of tobacco products, a perception that tobacco use is normative, lack of parental support or involvement, low levels of academic achievement, lack of skills to resist influences to tobacco use, lower self-image or self-esteem, belief in functional benefits of tobacco use and lack of self-efficacy to refuse offers of tobacco.^{3,4} Tobacco use in adolescence is associated with many other health risk behaviors, including higher risk sexual behavior and use of alcohol or other drugs.³

*Source: Healthy Youth Tobacco Fact Sheet. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, November 2004. Available WWW:
<<http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/tobacco/facts.htm>>.*

Cigarette smoking by young people leads to serious health problems, including cough and phlegm production, an increase in the number and severity of respiratory illnesses, decreased physical fitness (both performance and endurance), adverse changes in blood cholesterol levels and reduced rates of lung growth and function

The younger people begin smoking cigarettes, the more likely they are to become strongly addicted to nicotine. Young people that try to quit suffer from the same nicotine withdrawal symptoms as adults trying to quit.

Several studies have found nicotine to be addictive in ways similar to heroin, cocaine, and alcohol. Of all addictive behaviors, cigarette smoking is the most likely to become established during adolescence.

Of high school students who are current smokers, 54% have tried to quit in the past 12 months.

Source: Bruerd, B. "Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Native American School Children." Public Health Reports 105(2):196-201, 1990

Seven published and two unpublished surveys of Native American school children's use of smokeless tobacco (ST) are reviewed. The surveys represent school children in South Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, Washington, Arizona, New Mexico and Alaska. This review describes and discusses the survey methods, prevalence, duration and intensity of ST use, and ST health effects documented in these studies. Prevalence of regular ST use ranges from 18 percent in kindergartners through 6th graders to 55.9 percent among 9th and 10th

graders. In two studies that surveyed kindergartners, regular use was reported at 13 percent in one study and 21 percent in the other. Comparisons to use by non-Native Americans, as reported in surveys, demonstrate the severity of the problem in Native American communities. There appear to be three significant findings related to Native American ST use: (1) young age of onset of ST use, (2) similar prevalence of use among adolescent boys and girls, and (3) higher overall prevalence of ST use when compared to non- Native American populations. Acceptance of the habit, peer pressure and addiction seem to be contributing to the high ST use in Native American communities.

General Information about the Effects and Trends of Marijuana Usage

Sources:

Addiction Health Center. "Marijuana." *Psychology Today*.

< <http://health.yahoo.com/health/centers/addiction/96407687.html>>.

Cable Network News. CNN.com. "Study Finds Smoking Marijuana and Cocaine Can Cause Cancer." < <http://www.cnn.com/HEALTH/9808/18/marijuana.cancer/>>.

Familydoctor.org. "Marijuana's Adverse Effects." < <http://familydoctor.org/485.xml>>.

National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). "Marijuana: Facts Parents Need to Know." < <http://www.nida.nih.gov/MarijBroch/parentpg15-16N.html>>.

Schaffer Library of Drug Policy. "Toxic Effects of Marijuana."

< <http://www.druglibrary.org/schaffer/hemp/mtox.htm>>.

Marijuana: Green or gray mixture of dried shredded leaves of the hemp plant Cannabis sativa.

Chemical Dependency: You can become chemically dependant on Marijuana. You crave it more, and need to use more to get the same effect. It's possible to have withdrawal symptoms, such as depression, insomnia or nausea. Marijuana is stronger then it used to be, and people are more likely to abuse it and become dependant on it.

Medical Effects: Irritation of mouth, throat, trachea, bronchi, and lungs, may cause confusion and disorientation, poor sense of balance, slower reaction time, loss of coordination, increased heart rate, eye blood vessels expand, dry mouth, mind alteration, psychoactive drug, more than 400 chemicals in Marijuana, stays in system for up to several weeks.

Physical Effects: Tremors, nausea, headache, lack of coordination, breathing problems, increased appetite, reduced blood flow to the brain, changes in reproductive organs.

Short-Term Side Effects: Trouble remembering things, sleepiness, anxiety, paranoia, altered time perception, symptoms of chronic bronchitis, daily cough or phlegm, more frequent colds, difficulty in thinking, learning and problem solving.

Long-Term Side Effects: abnormal functioning of lung tissue injured or destroyed, impairment of attention, memory and learning skills, cancer, severe depression. Long term study of high school students has shown Marijuana is a gateway drug to other more serious drugs. Marijuana users are much more likely to use other drugs such as cocaine.

Cancer: Marijuana shows the same precancerous conditions caused by smoking tobacco. A study took participants between the age of 21 and 50 who smoked an average of 10 or more marijuana cigarettes a week for the last five years. The study showed same pre-cancer conditions as tobacco and showed that people who smoke both tobacco and marijuana increase their chance of lung cancer exponentially.

Medical Consequences for Other Drugs: A Glossary of Terms

*Source: "Juveniles and Drugs" Fact Sheet. Executive Office of the President Office of National Drug Control Policy, June 2003. Available WWW:
<<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/factsht/juvenile/index.html>>.*

Substance abuse by young people can result in health related problems (including mental health) or death, academic difficulties, risky behaviors, poor peer relationships, and involvement with the juvenile justice system. Below are some of the more commonly drugs and their possible side effects.

Amphetamines/methamphetamine: Irritability, insomnia, convulsions, tremors, anxiety, paranoia, aggression, violent behavior, stroke, psychosis resembling schizophrenia, cardiovascular collapse and death.

Inhalants: Memory loss, learning problems, increased heart rate, distorted perception of reality and spatial relations, lethargy, nausea/vomiting, slurred speech, loss of motor coordination, wheezing, organ and muscle damage, sudden sniffing death syndrome which can cause heart failure and withdrawal symptoms which can include grand mal seizures.

Marijuana: Impaired memory, anxiety, panic attacks, symptoms of chronic bronchitis, daily coughs and phlegm, more frequent chest colds, and abnormal functioning of lung tissue injured or destroyed by marijuana smoke.

MDMA (ecstasy): Depression, anxiety, paranoia, muscle tension, teeth clenching, tremors, increased heart rate and blood pressure, dehydration, hyperthermia, brain damage and death.

*Source: Cocaine Fact Sheet. Executive Office of the President Office of National Drug Control Policy, November 2003. Available WWW:
<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/factsht/cocaine/index.html>>.*

Cocaine use can lead to medical complications such as cardiovascular effects (disturbances in heart rhythm, heart attacks), respiratory failure, neurological effects (strokes, seizure, and headaches) and gastrointestinal complications such as abdominal pain and nausea. Cocaine use has been linked to heart disease, has been found to trigger ventricular fibrillation (chaotic heart rhythms), can accelerate a user's heart beat and breathing and can increase a user's blood pressure and body temperature. Additional physical symptoms of cocaine use include blurred vision, fever, muscle spasms, convulsions and coma. In rare instances, sudden death can occur on the first use of cocaine or unexpectedly thereafter. Cocaine-related deaths are often a result of cardiac arrest or seizures followed by respiratory arrest.

Other medical complications are related to the method of ingestion. For example, users who snort cocaine may lose their sense of smell, have nose bleeds, problems swallowing, and an overall irritation of their nasal septum that leads to a chronic runny nose.

Combined cocaine and alcohol use converts in the body to cocaethylene and causes a longer duration of effects in the brain that is more toxic than each drug used alone. This mixture results in more drug-related deaths than any other combination of drugs.

Although the effects of prenatal cocaine exposure are not completely understood, scientific studies have shown that such afflicted babies are often born prematurely, have low birth weights and smaller head circumferences, and are shorter in length. Originally thought to suffer irreversible neurological damage, these "crack babies" now appear to recover from the drug exposure. This does not underestimate the many subtle, but significant effects that babies later experience because of their exposure to cocaine such as impairment in behaviors that are crucial to concentrating in school.

According to emergency department (ED) data collected by the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN), there were 135,711 reported mentions of cocaine in 1995. A drug mention refers to a substance that was recorded (mentioned) during a visit to the ED. This number increased to 199,198 in 2002.

According to DAWN's 2001 mortality data, of the 42 metropolitan areas studied, 14 reported a decrease in cocaine mentions and 14 saw an overall increase since 2000. The remaining metropolitan areas had stable cocaine mentions.

Source: Heroin Fact Sheet. Executive Office of the President Office of National Drug Control Policy, June 2003. Available WWW:

<<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/factsht/heroin/index.html>>.

Chronic heroin use can lead to medical consequences such as scarred and/or collapsed veins, bacterial infections of the blood vessels and heart valves, abscesses and other soft-tissue infections, and liver or kidney disease. Poor health conditions and depressed respiration from heroin use can cause lung complications, including various types of pneumonia and tuberculosis.

Addiction is the most detrimental long-term effect of heroin use because it is a chronic, relapsing disease characterized by compulsive drug seeking and use as well as neurochemical and molecular changes in the brain.

Long-term effects of heroin use also can include arthritis and other rheumatologic problems and infection of blood borne pathogens such as HIV/AIDS and hepatitis B and C (which are contracted by sharing and reusing syringes and other injection paraphernalia). It is estimated that injection drug use has been a factor in one third of all HIV and more than half of all hepatitis C cases in the United States.

Heroin use by a pregnant woman can result in a miscarriage or premature delivery. Heroin exposure in the utero can increase a newborns' risk of SIDS (sudden infant death syndrome).

Street heroin is often cut with substances such as sugar, starch, powdered milk, strychnine , other poisons and other drugs. These additives may not dissolve when injected in a user's system and can clog the blood vessels that lead to the lungs, liver, kidneys, or brain, infecting or killing patches of cells in vital organs. In addition, many users do not know their heroin's actual strength or its true contents and are at an elevated risk of overdose or death.

According to DAWN emergency department (ED) data, there were 93,064 reported mentions of heroin in 2001, an increase of 47.4% since 1994 (see table 2). Preliminary ED data for the first half of 2002 revealed that there were 42,571 mentions of heroin. A drug mention refers to a substance that was recorded (mentioned) during a visit to the ED. Heroin represented 15% of 638,484 total ED episodes in 2001. Approximately 56% of heroin ED mentions were for people ages 35 and older. Almost half (43%) of heroin ED mentions were for whites.

According to DAWN's 2001 mortality data, of the 42 metropolitan areas studied, 19 areas saw a decrease in the number of heroin/morphine mentions, while 9 areas reported an increase in heroin/morphine mentions.

Source: Steroids Fact Sheet. Executive Office of the President Office of National Drug Control Policy, September 2004. Available WWW: <<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/drugfact/steroids/index.html>>.

Anabolic steroid abuse has been associated with a wide range of adverse side effects ranging from some that are physically unattractive, such as acne and breast development in men to others that are life threatening. Most of the effects are reversible if the abuser stops taking the drug, but some can be permanent. In addition to the physical effects, anabolic steroids can also cause increased irritability and aggression.

Some of the health consequences that can occur in both males and females include liver cancer, heart attacks and elevated cholesterol levels. In addition to this, steroid use among adolescents may prematurely stop the lengthening of bones resulting in stunted growth.

People who inject steroids also run the risk of contracting or transmitting hepatitis or HIV. Some steroid abusers experience withdrawal symptoms when they stop taking the drug. These withdrawal symptoms include mood swings, fatigue, restlessness, loss of appetite, insomnia, reduced sex drive and depression. This depression can lead to suicide attempts, and if left untreated, can persist for a year or more after the abuser stops taking the drugs.

Source: Hallucinogens (Acid, LSD) Fact Sheet. Executive Office of the President Office of National Drug Control Policy, September 2004. Available WWW: <<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/drugfact/hallucinogens/index.html#healtheffects>>.

Hallucinogens can produce physiological effects including elevated heart rate, increased blood pressure, and dilated pupils. These drugs are often unpredictable and a user may experience different effects compared to other users or past usage. Users often experience changes in perception, thought, and mood.

The effects of LSD are unpredictable. They depend on the amount of the drug taken; the user's personality, mood, and expectations; and the surroundings in which the drug is used. Usually, the user feels the first effects of the drug within 30 to 90 minutes of ingestion. These experiences last for extended periods of time and typically begin to clear after about 12 hours. The physical effects include dilated pupils, higher body temperature, increased heart rate and blood pressure, sweating, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, dry mouth and tremors. Sensations may seem to "cross over" for the user, giving the feeling of hearing colors and seeing sounds. If taken in a large enough dosage, the drug produces delusions and visual hallucinations.

The effects of PCP use are unpredictable, can be felt within minutes of ingestion, and can last for many hours. Physical effects can include shallow, rapid breathing; increased blood pressure; elevated heart rate; and increased temperature. Nausea, blurred vision, dizziness, and decreased awareness can also occur. High doses of PCP can cause convulsions, coma, hyperthermia, and death. PCP is an addictive drug that can cause psychological dependence, cravings, and compulsive drug seeking behaviors.

Physical effects of psilocybin are usually experienced within 20 minutes of ingestion and can last for 6 hours. Negative physical symptoms of psilocybin use can include vomiting, muscle weakness, drowsiness and panic reactions. Frequent use of this drug can result in the development of a tolerance.

AMT and Foxy share many chemical and pharmacological characteristics with other Schedule I hallucinogens and produce similar effects. Effects include hallucinations, visual and auditory distortions, euphoria, and emotional distress. Users may experience negative effects such as nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

DXM can cause effects similar to PCP when used in high doses. The effects of the drug usually last for 6 hours. Risks associated with ingesting this drug include hyperthermia,

abdominal pain, vomiting, irregular heartbeat, high blood pressure, headache, loss of consciousness, seizures, brain damage and death.

According to DAWN emergency department (ED) data for 2002, there were 891 mentions of LSD, 7,648 mentions of PCP and 1,428 mentions of miscellaneous hallucinogens in emergency departments reporting to DAWN. More than 300 visits to the ED because of LSD were there because of an unexpected reaction to the drug.

SAMPLE PROGRAMS

Smoking/Tobacco Use

Middle School

1. *Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids*
<http://www.tobaccofreekids.org> (go to Youth Action)
Works with students to promote a tobacco free community. Encourages kids to help their friends quit smoking. Teaches youth how to approach their local government change laws to fight tobacco. Advocates a new national youth-led coalition working to hold the tobacco industry accountable at every level. Brings events to the school to help spread the message.

2. *Tobacco Free for Life*
<http://www.Tobaccofreeforlife.org>
Provides tobacco prevention and education lesson plans for grades 6, 7 and 8. Volunteers are also available to provide free age-appropriate tobacco education programs for youth.

3. *S.W.A.T. (Students Warning Against Tobacco)*
<http://www.tobaccofreeforlife.org/front/programs.shtml#swat>
Youth initiative program designed to discourage students from using tobacco through peer example, educational workshops and general awareness about the issue and risks.

High School

1. *State Wide Tobacco Free Healthy Schools Pilot Programs*
<http://www.mhrcc.org/cshw/junenews.pdf>
Will implement educational programs as an alternative to suspension for tobacco violators. Assists staff with their efforts to quit as well.

2. *N.O.T. (Not on Tobacco)*
http://www.nhlung.org/teens_NOT.cfm
Provides an effective and easy to use method for helping adolescents quit smoking.

Both

1. *Foundation for a Smokefree America*
<http://www.Tobaccofree.org>

Holds live programs for middle and high schools. Patrick Reynolds combines tobacco education with motivational speaking. Educational videos are also available.

2. *T.A.T.U. (Teens Against Tobacco Use)*
<http://www.tobaccofreeforlife.org/front/programs.shtml#swat>
National peer-based tobacco education program that involves adult volunteers and trainers, teen presenters, and elementary school students. Adults train teens to present their own anti-tobacco message to elementary and middle school children in grades 4-7.

Marijuana Use

Middle School

1. *Change the Climate, Inc.*
<http://www.changetheclimate.com>

Provides tips on how to talk to kids about marijuana. Includes myths and facts about marijuana and stresses the importance of educating youth.

High School

1. *Steer Clear of Pot– National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign*
<http://www.mediacampaign.org/steerclear/index.html>

The National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign has partnered with GEICO, the National Highway Transportation Safety Administration (NHTSA) and other driving-safety leaders to develop resources to help educate communities about the dangers of driving under the influence of marijuana.

2. *Early Action Against Teen Drug Use*
<http://www.nytimes.com/learning/teachers/NIE/focusonmarijuana/>
The New York Times Newspaper in Education Program provides a new, 7-lesson unit (84 page guide) for high school educators. These lessons, focused on marijuana, teach teens how to help a friend who uses drugs or drinks.

Both

1. *Marijuana Prevention Initiative – National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign*
<http://www.mediacampaign.com/marijuana/actionkit.html>

Provides a marijuana awareness kit to be used in communities, schools and homes. Offers a free videotape: Debunking the Myths about Marijuana. This seven-minute video, developed by the ONDCP National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign, was designed to educate communities about the harms of teen marijuana use. Posters are also available.

2. *Parents. The Anti-Drug. Teachers Guide*
<http://www.theantidrug.com/teachersguide/index.asp>

Provides resources for in and out of the classroom tools. Have information concerning both middle and high school students.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Availability</i>
Marijuana: Facts for Teens	Brochure Free	Facts about marijuana, what it is, how many teens smoke it, what the short and long-term health effects are, how to tell if someone has been smoking, and how to quit.	National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information P.O. Box 2345 Rockville, MD 20847 800-729-6686
Tips for Teens About Marijuana	Brochure Free	States the long-term and short-term effects, physical and psychological risks, and legal implications of marijuana use.	National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information P.O. Box 2345 Rockville, MD 20847 800-729-6686
Let's Talk About Marijuana. An Information and Activities Book	Brochure Age 9-12 \$\$	Information about the dangers of smoking, why some young people use it, how to say "no." Activities: crossword puzzles, word puzzles, decoding puzzles.	Channing L. Bete Co., Inc. 200 State Road South Deerfield, MA 01373 800-628-7733
Marijuana: An Introduction to the Facts	Brochure \$\$	Chemical makeup, where it originates, the physical and psychological effects, why reactions are unpredictable, and addiction and dependence.	Life Skills Education 314 Washington Street Northfield, MN 55057 800-783-6743
Marijuana: The Personal Effects	Brochure \$\$	Marijuana use can negatively affect thought processes, communication, and self-image, interfering with a teenager's normal development.	Life Skills Education 314 Washington Street Northfield, MN 55057 800-783-6743
Marijuana and Your Mind	Videotape \$\$	Shows what happens to two teenagers when they begin smoking marijuana. Explains physical, psychological, emotional effects of it and the long term and short term effects.	Sunburst Communications 39 Washington Avenue P.O. Box 40 Pleasantville, NY 10570 800-431-1934
Teacher's Guide. Marijuana Truth.	Videotape \$\$	Discussion questions, suggested activities, role-play ideas, handouts, suggested readings, video script.	Sunburst Communications Pleasantville, NY 10570 800-431-1934

<i>Name</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Availability</i>
Marijuana: Setting Things Straight	Videotape \$\$	Laurie's boyfriend is pressuring her to try marijuana, so she turns to her friend Gladys for help. Learn the facts about use and its harmful effects.	Syndistar, Inc. 120 Mallard Street, Suite 180 St. Rose, LA 70087-9452 800-841-9532
Drugs Have No Place in a Healthy Life!	Poster Free	"Marijuana Can Mess You Up!" and contains photographs of students in school, socializing, and playing basketball.	Weekly Reader Corporation 245 Long Hill Road, P.O. Box 2791, Middletown, CT 06457 860-638-2400

Alcohol Use

Middle School

Source: Science-Based Youth Prevention Education – Drug Prevention Resource Center
<http://www.drugpreventionresource.org/content/interior.asp?section=prog&body=main>

Project Alert, Keep A Clear Mind and *Too Good For Drugs* are alcohol and other drug prevention model programs taught in middle schools. Curriculum includes practicing use of resistance skills to face issues of peer pressure, conflict resolution, interpersonal communication and substance abuse through role-play and student interaction groups. *Keep A Clear Mind* involves the family by using take home projects. Website also includes an extensive list of library resources to be used in the classroom.

NIAAA Initiative on Underage Drinking

<http://www.niaaa.nih.gov/about/underage.htm#multimedia>

Extensive list of print and multimedia resources. Most sources found on the website are printable and ready to use. The Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free link is a useful source for schools to use a step-by-step model to develop prevention programs.

High School

CSAP – Substance Abuse Resource Guide – US Department of Health

<http://www.health.org/govpubs/ms423/>

The Teenage Alcoholic – Booklet. Discusses teen alcoholism and looks at why alcohol is the drug of choice for many teenagers. The booklet counters myths about teen alcoholism, addresses alcoholism as a "family problem," and lists signs and symptoms of the disease. Resources for help and information are included. Can be obtained at Life Skills Education, 314 Washington Street, Northfield, MN 55057-2025; 800-783-6743.

SADD – Students Against Destructive Decisions

<http://www.saddonline.com/>

Organization that hosts campaigns to fight alcoholism and influence students to make the right decisions. Campaigns include: Think about it...Homecoming, Red Ribbon Season, Alcohol-Free Weekend, Safe Prom and Graduation Campaign, etc. Website includes information on how to start a SADD chapter.

About Sex and Alcohol

Year: 1992

Format: Booklet

Length: 15 Pages

Topic: Alcohol and Prevention

Target Audience: Sr. High Youth, College Students, and General Public

Setting: Home and School

Readability: Fairly Difficult

Availability: Channing L. Bete Co., Inc., 200 State Road, South Deerfield, MA 01373; 800-628-7733

This booklet warns that "Mixing sex and alcohol is flirting with trouble." It states that alcohol lessens inhibitions and, when combined with sex, can lead to disease, unplanned pregnancy, date rape, emotional scars, and other tragedies. The booklet advises readers that if they do have sex, to have safe sex and shows how through cartoon sketches of the proper way to put on a condom. A resource list is included.

Both

Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free

<http://www.alcoholfreechildren.org>

Provides a step by step guide for underage drinking prevention. Includes publications and resources for educators to use within the classroom and community.

AB Success

<http://www.aricbostick.com>

Aric Bostick is a national youth - teen motivational and leadership speaker who is dedicated to changing lives.

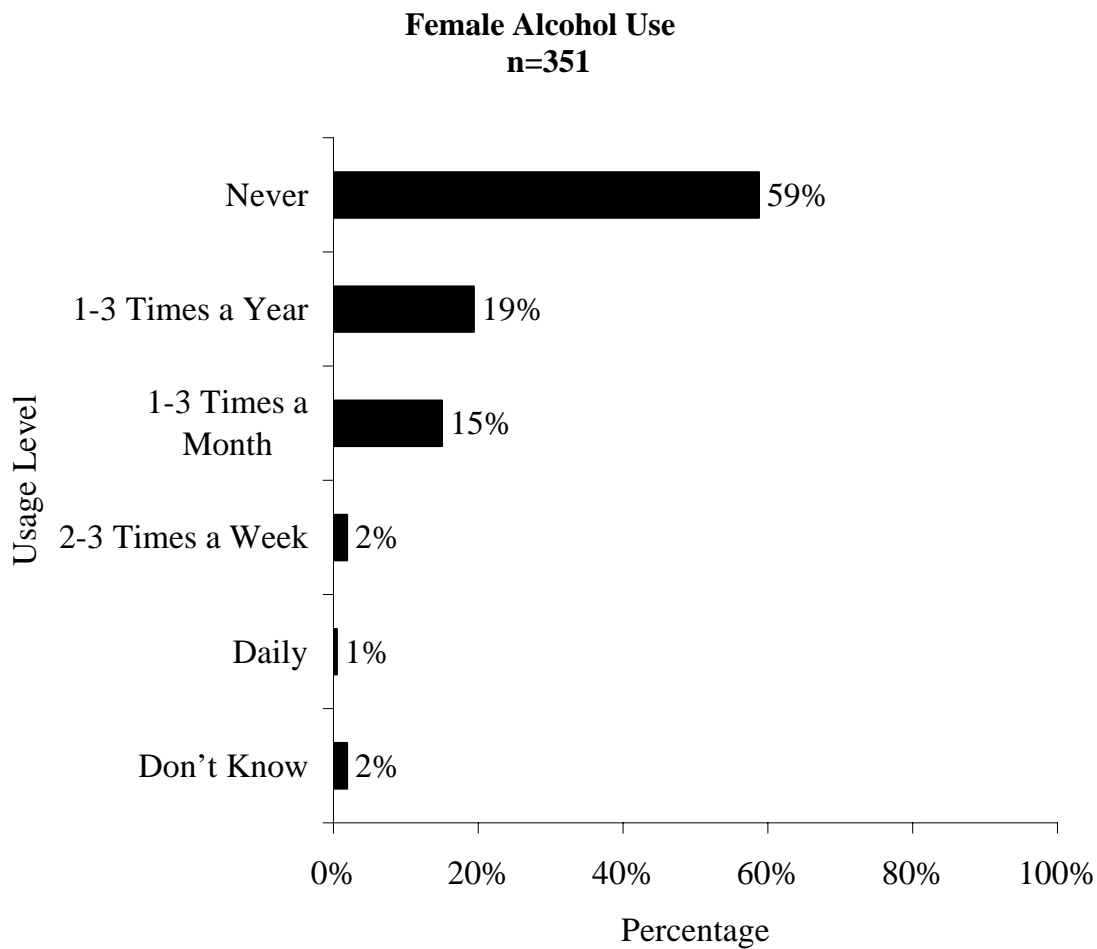
APPENDICES

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STUDENT SURVEY SUPPLEMENTAL FINDINGS

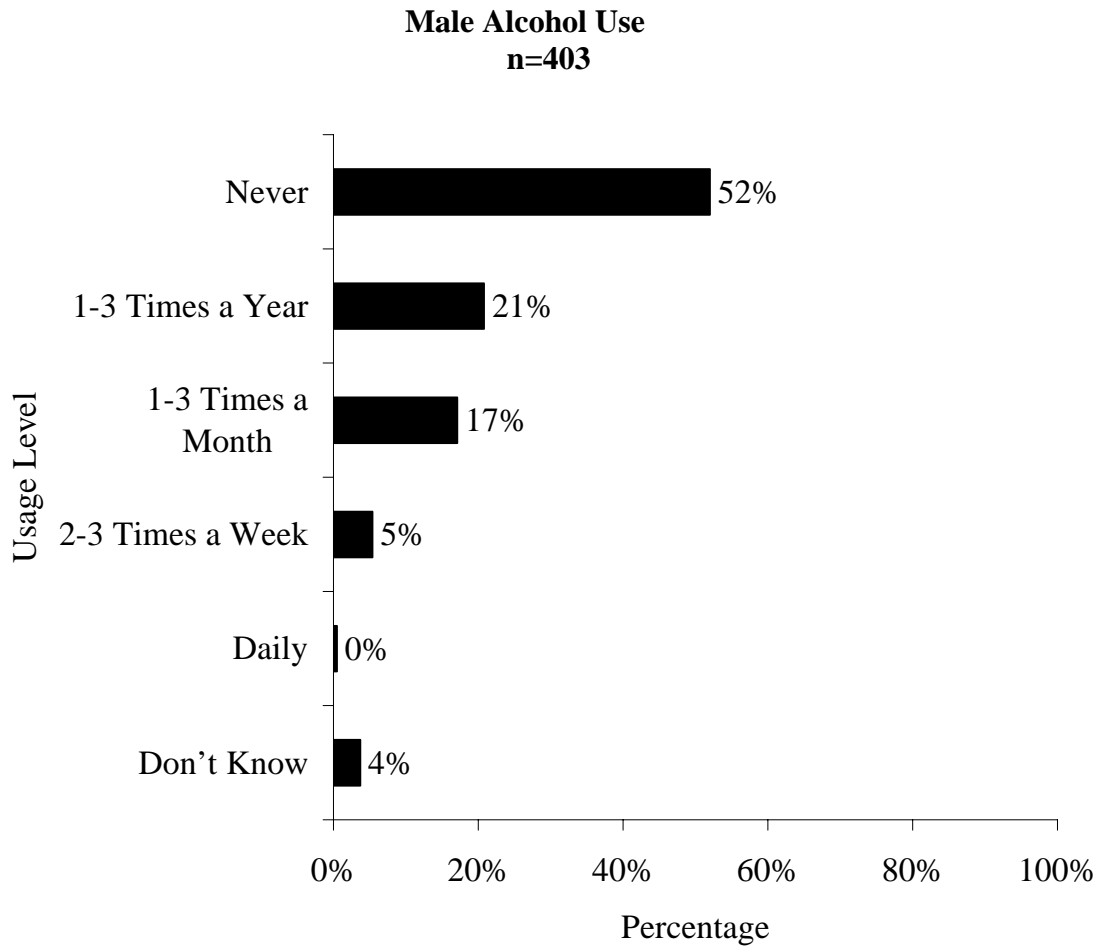
Part I. Alcohol

A1. 59% of female students did not use alcohol within the past 12 months.



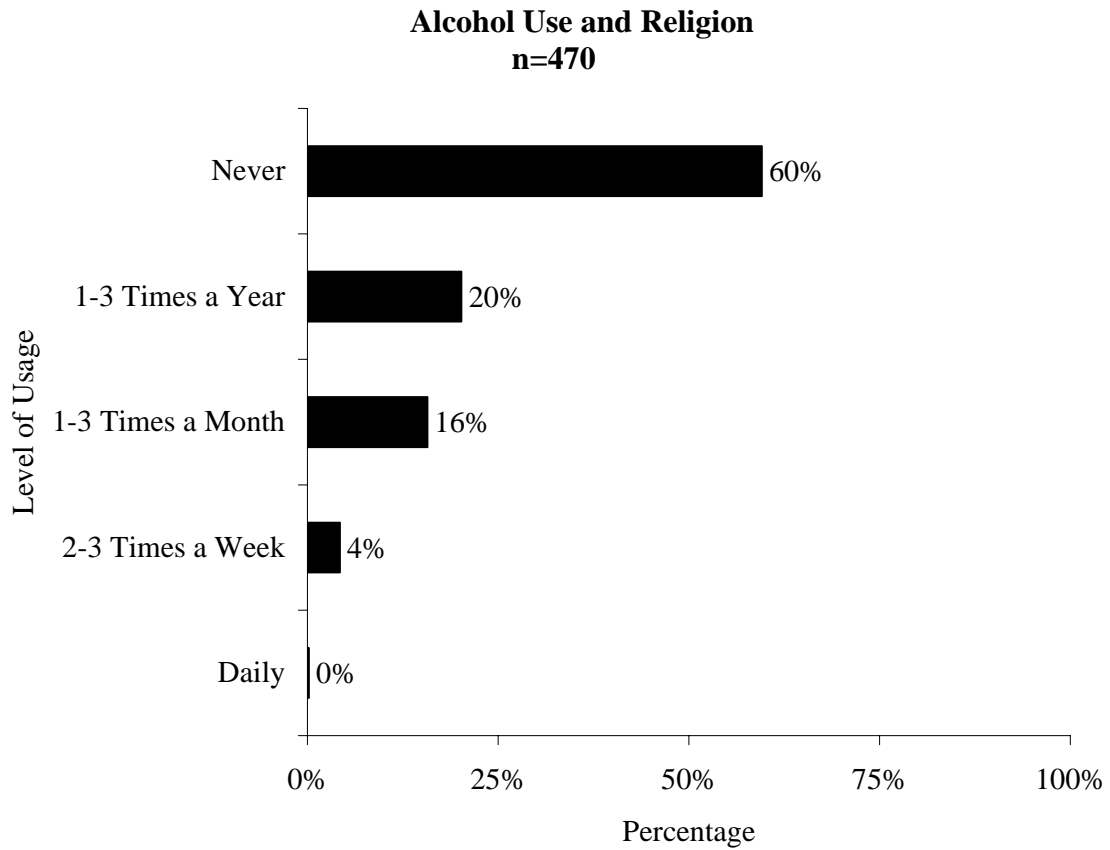
Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

A2. 52% of male students did not use alcohol within the past 12 months.



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

A3. 60% of students who attend church never use alcohol.



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

A4. Alcohol and Dinner with Family

Frequency of family dinners among students who don't know if they've ever consumed alcohol:		
Frequency	Number	Percentage
Never	3	14%
1-2 times a week	4	19%
3-5 times a week	10	48%
Daily	4	19%
Total	21	100%

Frequency of family dinners among students who never consume alcohol:		
Frequency	Number	Percentage
Never	23	6%
1-2 times a week	84	20%
3-5 times a week	98	23%
Daily	213	51%
Total	418	100%

Frequency of family dinners among students who consume alcohol 1-3 times a year:		
Frequency	Number	Percentage
Never	10	7%
1-2 times a week	40	26%
3-5 times a week	39	26%
Daily	63	41%
Total	152	100%

Frequency of family dinners among students who consume alcohol 1-3 times a month:		
Frequency	Number	Percentage
Never	15	12%
1-2 times a week	29	23%
3-5 times a week	37	30%
Daily	44	35%
Total	125	100%

Frequency of family dinners among students who consume alcohol 2-3 times a week:		
Frequency	Number	Percentage
Never	9	39%
1-2 times a week	4	17%
3-5 times a week	10	44%
Daily	0	0%
Total	23	100%

Frequency of family dinners among students who consume alcohol daily:		
Frequency	Number	Percentage
Never	1	25%
1-2 times a week	1	25%
3-5 times a week	0	0%
Daily	2	50%
Total	4	100%

Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

A5. Alcohol and Adults in the Home

Students who don't know if they've ever used alcohol describe the adults in their home as:		
Adults in Home	Number	Percentage
Single Parent	11	52%
Two parents	9	43%
Guardian	0	0%
Grandparents	1	5%
Other	0	0%
Total	21	100%

Students who never used alcohol describe the adults in their home as:		
Adults in Home	Number	Percentage
Single Parent	72	17%
Two parents	335	80%
Guardian	6	1%
Grandparents	5	1%
Other	5	1%
Total	423	100%

Students who use alcohol 1-3 times a year describe the adults in their home as:		
Adults in Home	Number	Percentage
Single Parent	40	26%
Two parents	108	70%
Guardian	1	1%
Grandparents	2	1%
Other	3	2%
Total	154	100%

Students who use alcohol 1-3 times a month describe the adults in their home as:		
Adults in Home	Number	Percentage
Single Parent	29	23%
Two parents	94	75%
Guardian	1	1%
Grandparents	1	1%
Other	0	0%
Total	125	100%

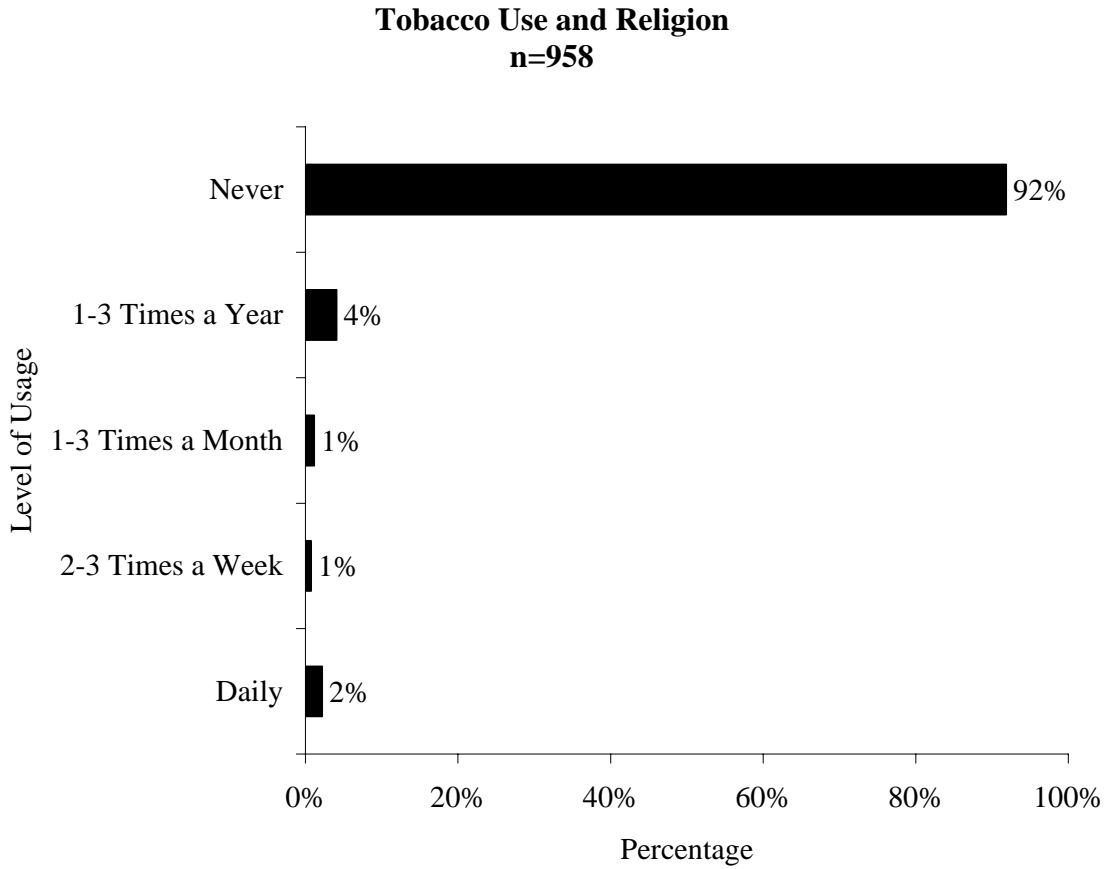
Students who use alcohol 2-3 times a week describe the adults in their home as:		
Adults in Home	Number	Percentage
Single Parent	6	21%
Two parents	19	66%
Guardian	1	3%
Grandparents	1	3%
Other	2	7%
Total	29	100%

Students who use alcohol daily describe the adults in their home as:		
Adults in Home	Number	Percentage
Single Parent	1	25%
Two parents	3	75%
Guardian	0	0%
Grandparents	0	0%
Other	0	0%
Total	4	100%

Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

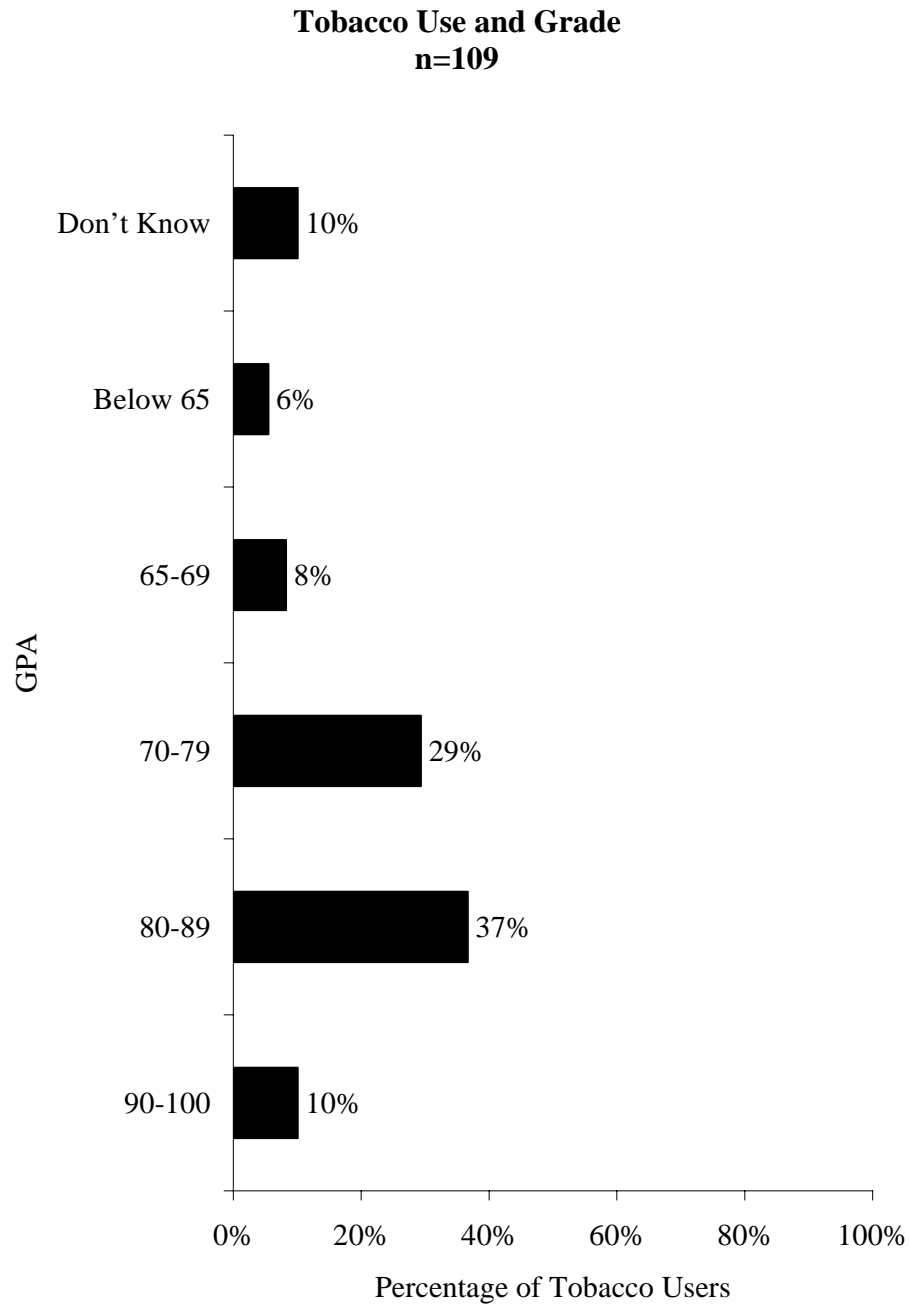
Part II. Tobacco

A6. 92% of students who attend church never use tobacco.



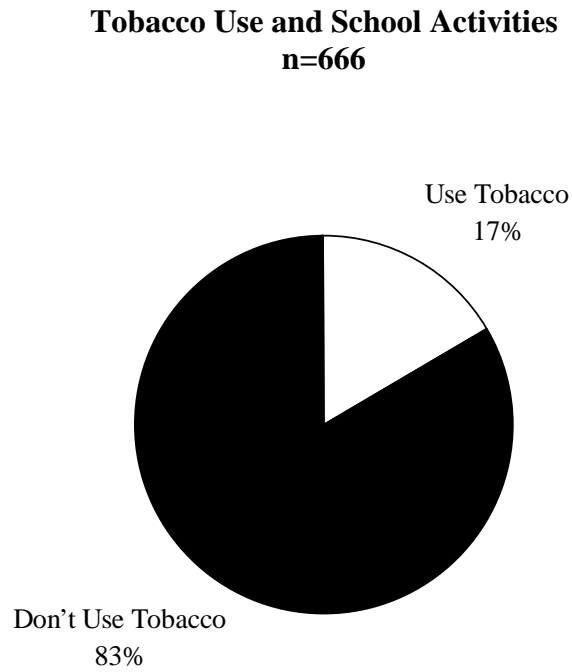
Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

A7. 37% of students who use tobacco have an average grade of 80-89%.



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

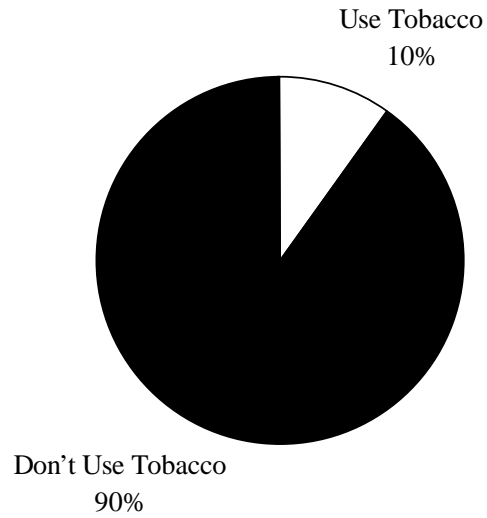
A8. 83% of students involved in school activities do not use tobacco.



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

A9. 90% of students who participate in school sports do not use tobacco.

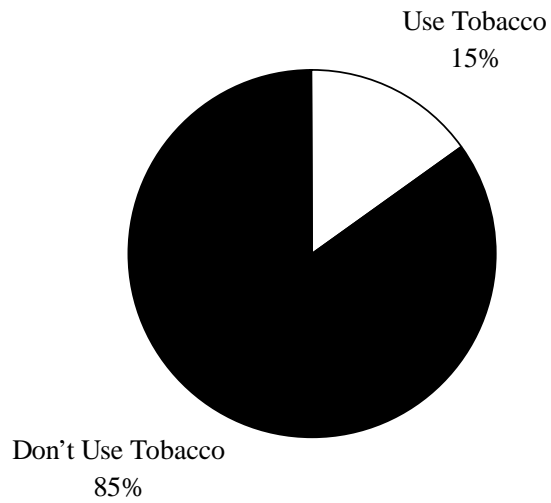
Tobacco Use and School Sports
n=454



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004.

A10. 85% of students who use tobacco participate in out-of-school activities.

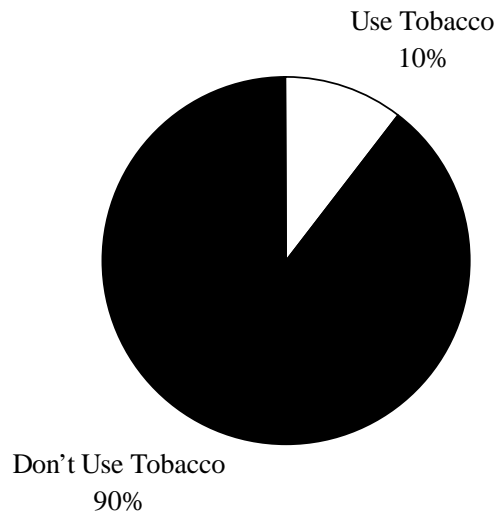
Tobacco Use and Out-of-School Activities
n=111



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

A11. 90% of students involved in out-of-school activities do not use tobacco.

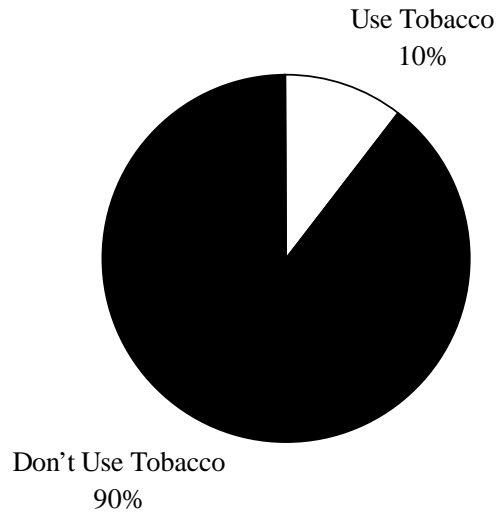
Tobacco Use and Out-of-School Activities
n=736



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

A12. 90% of students involved in out-of-school sports do not use tobacco.

Tobacco Use and Out-of-School Sports
n=190



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

A13. Tobacco and Dinner with Family

Frequency of family dinners among students who don't know if they've ever smoked cigarettes:		
Frequency	Number	Percentage
Never	2	16%
1-2 times a week	0	0%
3-5 times a week	5	42%
Daily	5	42%
Total	12	100%

Frequency of family dinners among students who never smoke cigarettes:		
Frequency	Number	Percentage
Never	138	19%
1-2 times a week	134	19%
3-5 times a week	152	21%
Daily	296	41%
Total	720	100%

Frequency of family dinners among students who smoke cigarettes 1-3 times a year :		
Frequency	Number	Percentage
Never	4	9%
1-2 times a week	17	37%
3-5 times a week	11	24%
Daily	14	30%
Total	46	100%

Frequency of family dinners among students who smoke cigarettes 1-3 times a month:		
Frequency	Number	Percentage
Never	1	7%
1-2 times a week	3	20%
3-5 times a week	6	40%
Daily	5	33%
Total	15	100%

Frequency of family dinners among students who smoke cigarettes 2-3 times a week:		
Frequency	Number	Percentage
Never	2	18%
1-2 times a week	4	36%
3-5 times a week	1	10%
Daily	4	36%
Total	11	100%

Frequency of family dinners among students who smoke cigarettes daily:		
Frequency	Number	Percentage
Never	12	29%
1-2 times a week	9	21%
3-5 times a week	11	26%
Daily	10	24%
Total	42	100%

Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

A14. Tobacco and Adults in the Home

Students who don't know if they've ever smoked cigarettes describe the adults in their home as:		
Adults in Home	Number	Percentage
Single Parent	7	54%
Two parents	4	30%
Guardian	0	0%
Grandparents	1	8%
Other	1	8%
Total	13	100%

Students who never smoke cigarettes describe the adults in their home as:		
Adults in Home	Number	Percentage
Single Parent	120	20%
Two parents	482	78%
Guardian	7	1%
Grandparents	8	1%
Other	0	0%
Total	617	100%

Students who smoke cigarettes 1-3 times a year describe the adults in their home as:		
Adults in Home	Number	Percentage
Single Parent	10	22%
Two parents	35	76%
Guardian	1	2%
Grandparents	0	0%
Other	0	0%
Total	46	100%

Students who smoke cigarettes 1-3 times a month describe the adults in their home as:		
Adults in Home	Number	Percentage
Single Parent	0	0%
Two parents	15	100%
Guardian	0	0%
Grandparents	0	0%
Other	0	0%
Total	15	100%

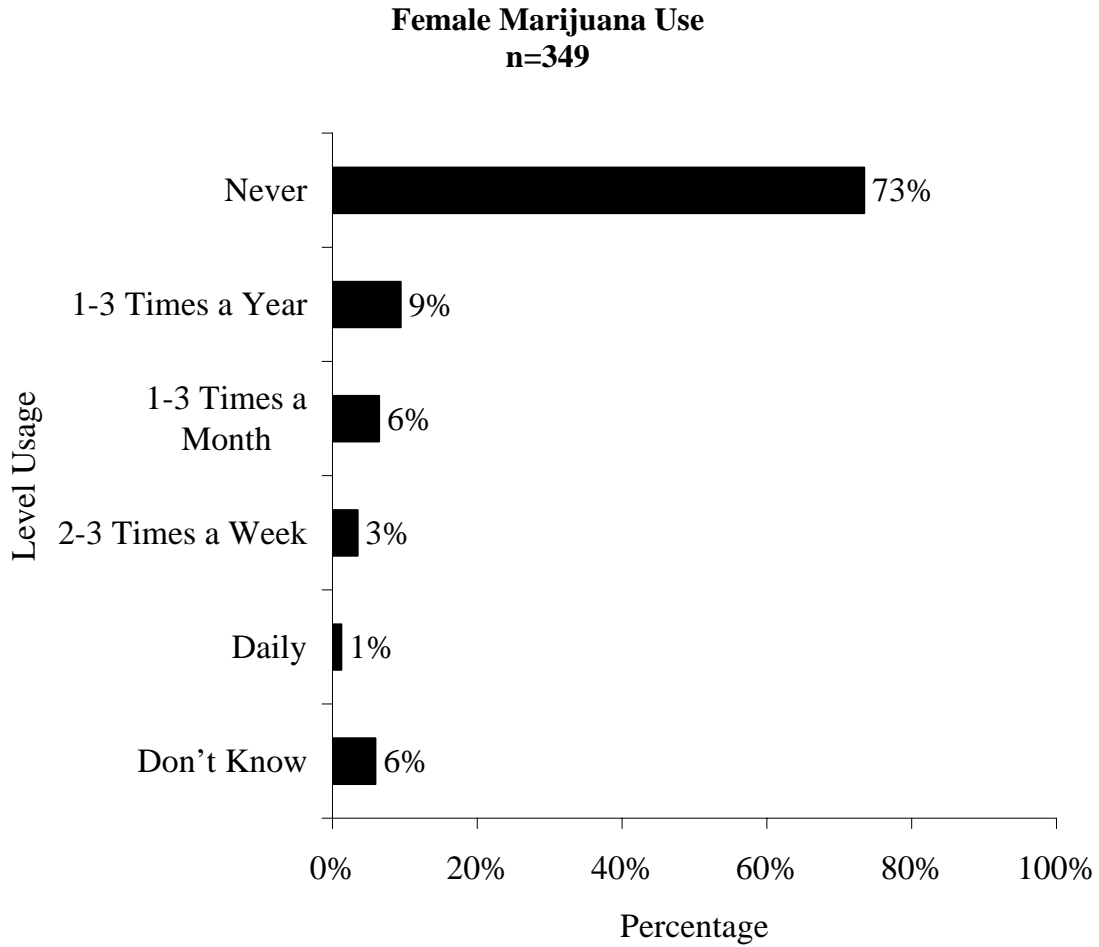
Students who smoke cigarettes 2-3 times a week describe the adults in their home as:		
Adults in Home	Number	Percentage
Single Parent	2	18%
Two parents	9	82%
Guardian	0	0%
Grandparents	0	0%
Other	0	0%
Total	11	100%

Students who smoke cigarettes daily describe the adults in their home as:		
Adults in Home	Number	Percentage
Single Parent	19	47%
Two parents	20	49%
Guardian	1	2%
Grandparents	1	2%
Other	0	0%
Total	41	100%

Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

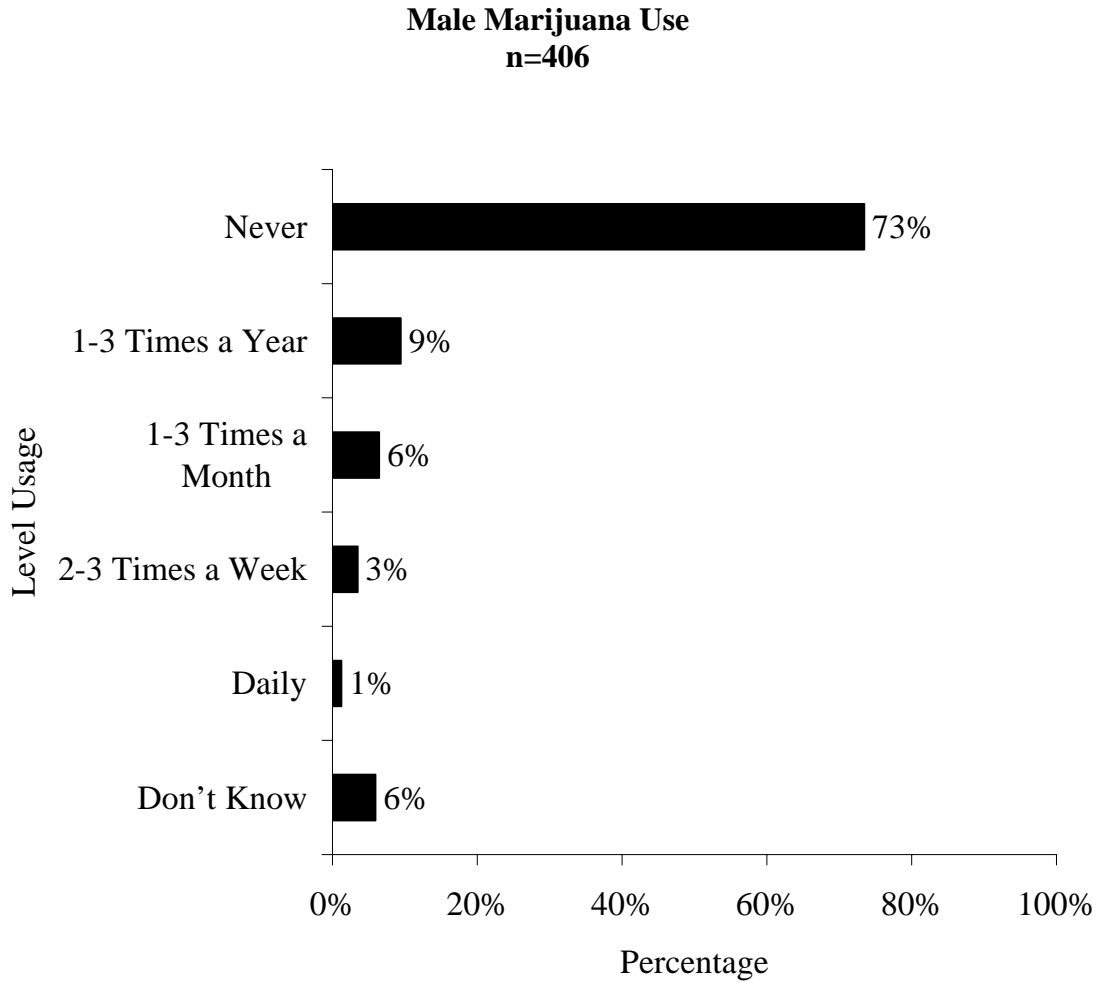
Part III. Marijuana

A15. 73% of female students did not use marijuana within the past 12 months.



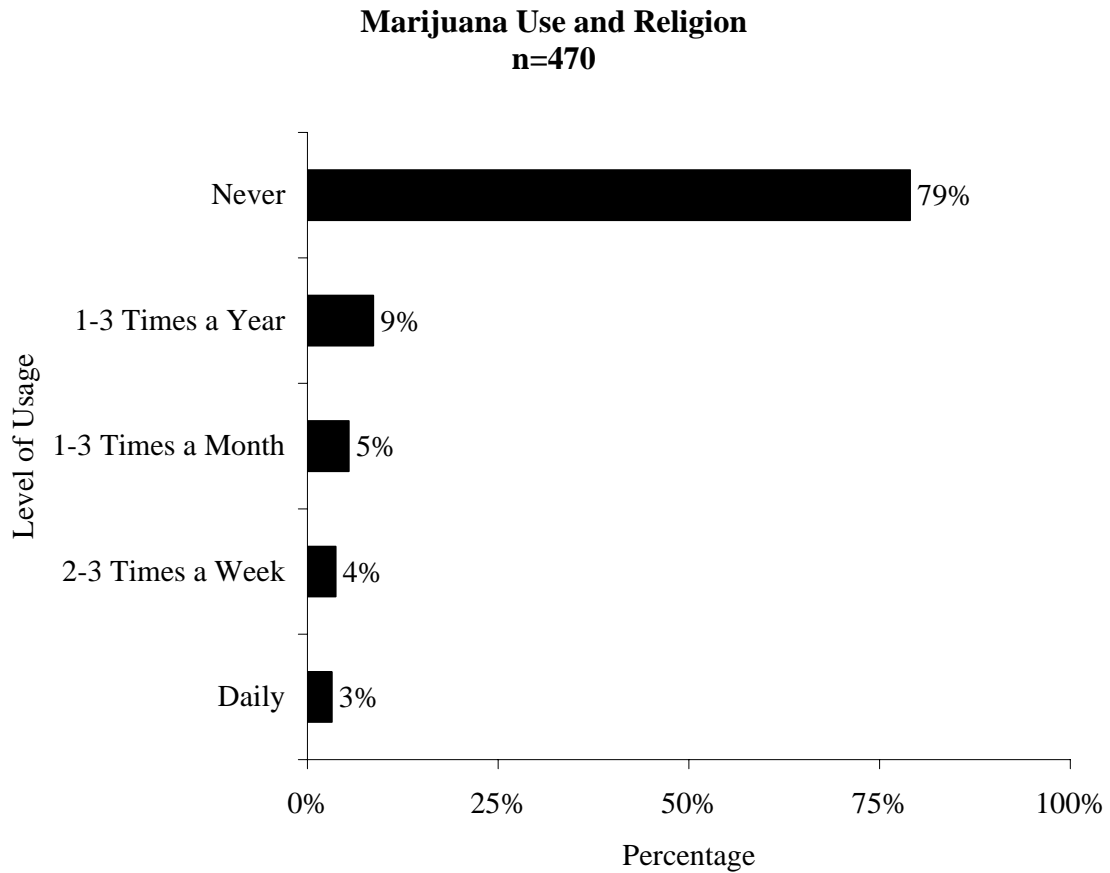
Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

A16. 73% of male students did not use marijuana within the past 12 months.



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

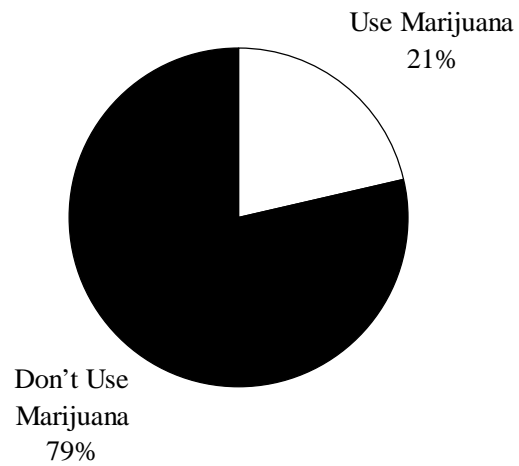
A17. 79% of students who attend church never use marijuana.



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

A18. 79% of students involved in out-of-school activities do not use marijuana.

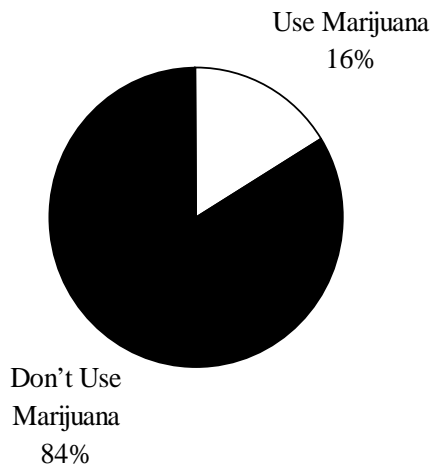
Marijuana Use and Out-of-School Activities
n=734



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

A19. 84% of students involved in out-of-school sports do not use marijuana.

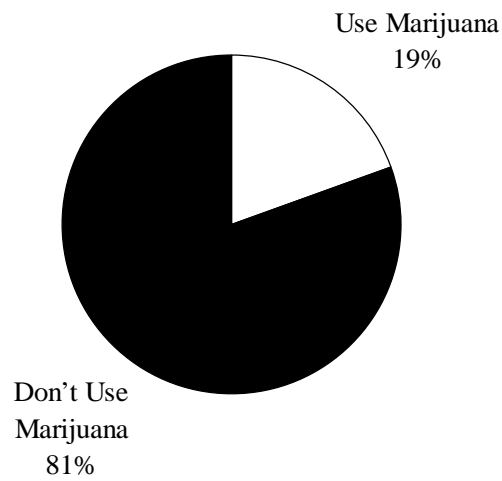
Marijuana Use and Out-of-School Sports
n=190



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

A20. 81% of students who participate in school activities do not use marijuana.

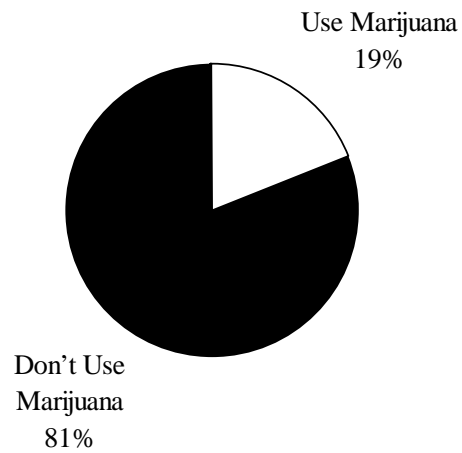
Marijuana Use and School Activities
n=760



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

A21. 81% of students who participate in school sports do not use marijuana.

Marijuana Use and School Sports
n=454



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

A22. Marijuana and Dinner with Family

Frequency of family dinners among students who don't know if they've ever used marijuana:		
Frequency	Number	Percentage
Never	3	23%
1-2 times a week	4	31%
3-5 times a week	1	8%
Daily	5	38%
Total	13	100%

Frequency of family dinners among students who never use marijuana:		
Frequency	Number	Percentage
Never	31	5%
1-2 times a week	131	23%
3-5 times a week	141	24%
Daily	280	48%
Total	583	100%

Frequency of family dinners among students who use marijuana 1-3 times a year:		
Frequency	Number	Percentage
Never	7	12%
1-2 times a week	9	16%
3-5 times a week	19	33%
Daily	22	39%
Total	57	100%

Frequency of family dinners among students who use marijuana 1-3 times a month:		
Frequency	Number	Percentage
Never	5	14%
1-2 times a week	11	32%
3-5 times a week	9	27%
Daily	9	27%
Total	34	100%

Frequency of family dinners among students who use marijuana 2-3 times a week:		
Frequency	Number	Percentage
Never	5	18%
1-2 times a week	4	15%
3-5 times a week	8	30%
Daily	10	37%
Total	27	100%

Frequency of family dinners among students who use marijuana daily:		
Frequency	Number	Percentage
Never	8	27%
1-2 times a week	9	30%
3-5 times a week	7	23%
Daily	6	20%
Total	30	100%

Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

A23. Marijuana and Adults in the Home

Students who don't know if they've ever used marijuana describe the adults in their home as:		
Adults in Home	Number	Percentage
Single Parent	8	57%
Two parents	5	36%
Guardian	1	7%
Grandparents	0	0%
Other	0	0%
Total	14	100%

Students who never use marijuana describe the adults in their home as:		
Adults in Home	Number	Percentage
Single Parent	118	20%
Two parents	453	77%
Guardian	6	1%
Grandparents	5	1%
Other	7	1%
Total	589	100%

Students who use marijuana 1-3 times a year describe the adults in their home as:		
Adults in Home	Number	Percentage
Single Parent	14	25%
Two parents	38	68%
Guardian	2	3%
Grandparents	1	2%
Other	1	2%
Total	56	100%

Students who use marijuana 1-3 times a month describe the adults in their home as:		
Adults in Home	Number	Percentage
Single Parent	7	20%
Two parents	26	74%
Guardian	0	0%
Grandparents	1	3%
Other	1	3%
Total	35	100%

Students who use marijuana 2-3 times a week describe the adults in their home as:		
Adults in Home	Number	Percentage
Single Parent	7	26%
Two parents	17	62%
Guardian	1	4%
Grandparents	1	4%
Other	1	4%
Total	27	100%

Students who use marijuana daily describe the adults in their home as:		
Adults in Home	Number	Percentage
Single Parent	7	25%
Two parents	21	72%
Guardian	0	0%
Grandparents	1	3%
Other	0	0%
Total	29	100%

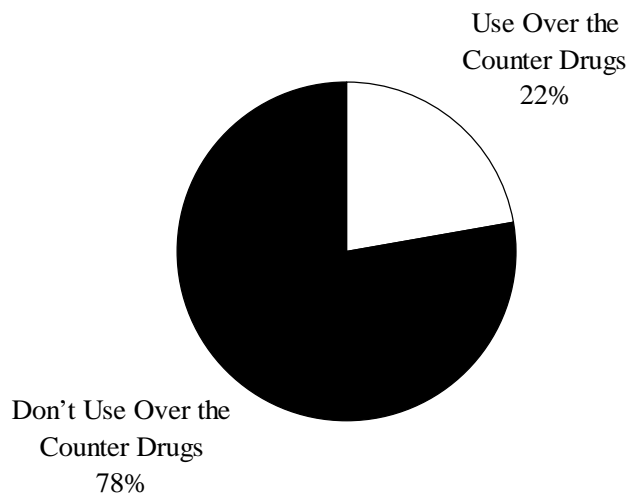
Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

Part IV. Other Drugs

Part IV. Other Drugs

A24. 78% of students who participate in out-of-school activities do not use unauthorized over-the-counter drugs.

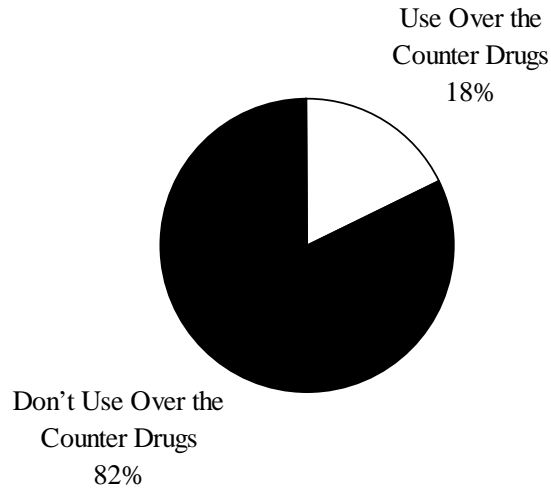
Over-the-Counter Drug Use and Out-of-School Activities
n=750



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

A25. 82% of students who participate in out-of-school sports do not use unauthorized over-the-counter drugs.

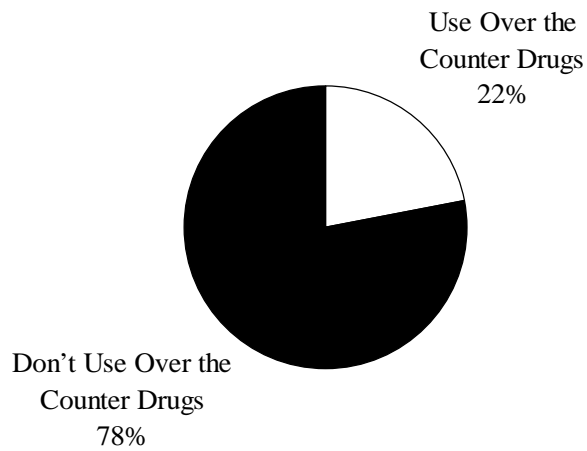
Over-the-Counter Drug Use and Out-of-School Sports
n=187



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

A26. 78% of students who participate in school activities do not use unauthorized over-the-counter drugs.

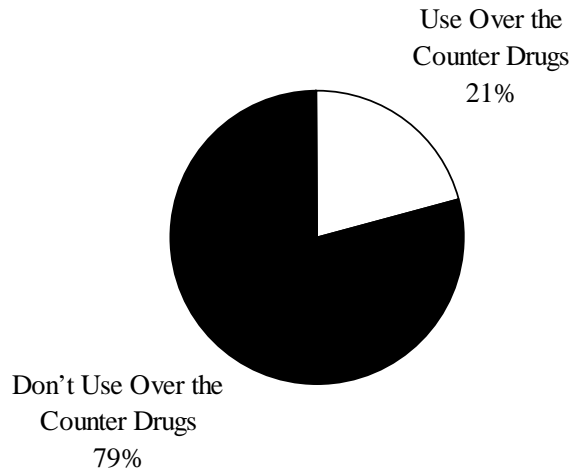
Over-the-Counter Drug Use and School Activities
n=712



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

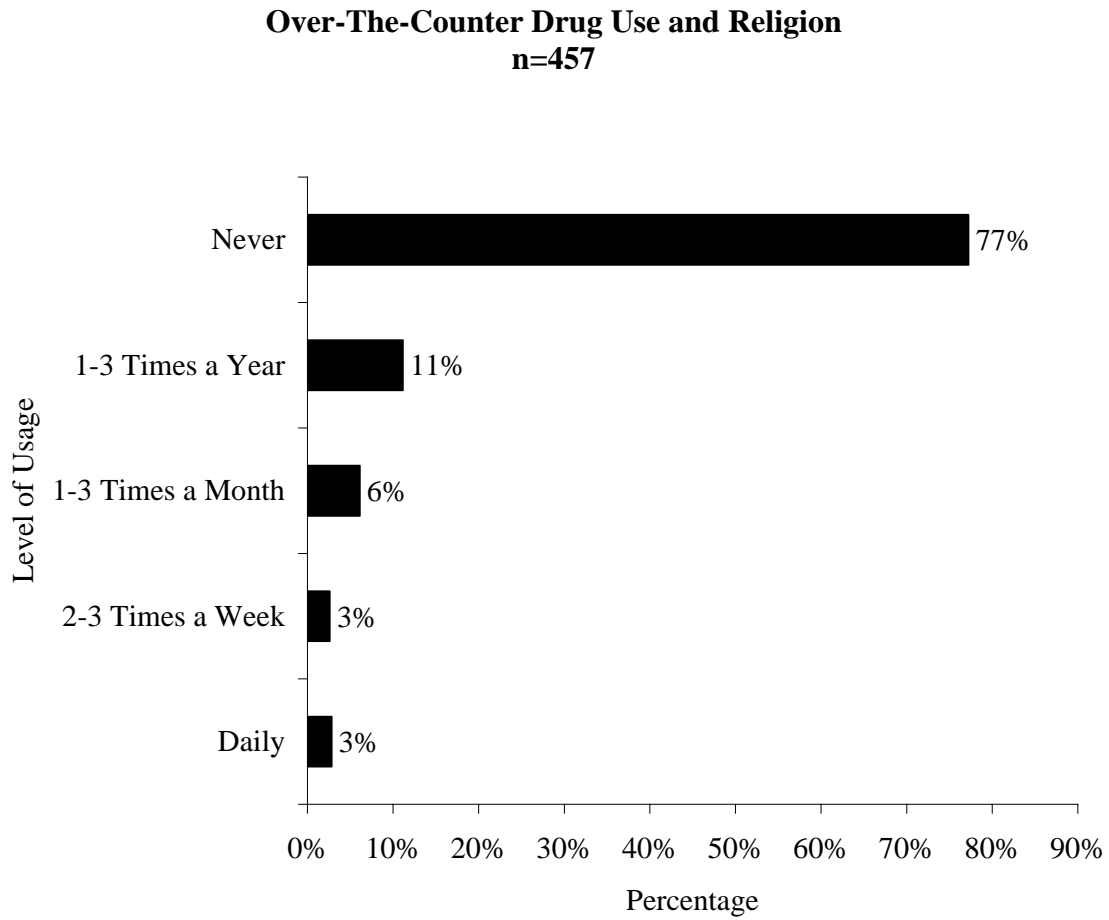
A27. 79% of students who participate in school sports do not use unauthorized over-the-counter drugs.

Over-the-Counter Drug Use and School Sports
n=444



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

A28. 77% of students who attend church never use over-the-counter drugs.



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

A29. Over-the-Counter Drugs and Dinner with Family

Frequency of family dinners among students who don't know if they've ever used over-the-counter drugs:		
Frequency	Number	Percentage
Never	4	10%
1-2 times a week	8	20%
3-5 times a week	10	25%
Daily	18	45%
Total	40	100%

Frequency of family dinners among students who never use over-the-counter drugs:		
Frequency	Number	Percentage
Never	45	8%
1-2 times a week	118	22%
3-5 times a week	137	25%
Daily	249	45%
Total	549	100%

Frequency of family dinners among students who use over-the-counter drugs 1-3 times a year:		
Frequency	Number	Percentage
Never	4	5%
1-2 times a week	26	32%
3-5 times a week	18	23%
Daily	32	40%
Total	80	100%

Frequency of family dinners among students who use over-the-counter drugs 1-3 times a month:		
Frequency	Number	Percentage
Never	3	7%
1-2 times a week	9	20%
3-5 times a week	12	27%
Daily	20	46%
Total	44	100%

Frequency of family dinners among students who use over-the-counter drugs 2-3 times a week:		
Frequency	Number	Percentage
Never	0	0%
1-2 times a week	4	22%
3-5 times a week	4	22%
Daily	10	56%
Total	18	100%

Frequency of family dinners among students who use over-the-counter drugs daily:		
Frequency	Number	Percentage
Never	2	12%
1-2 times a week	2	12%
3-5 times a week	6	35%
Daily	7	41%
Total	17	100%

Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

A30. Over-the-Counter Drugs and Adults in the Home

Students who don't know if they've ever used over the counter drugs describe the adults in their home as:		
Adults in Home	Number	Percentage
Single Parent	14	33%
Two parents	26	60%
Guardian	0	0%
Grandparents	1	2%
Other	2	5%
Total	43	100%

Students who never use over the counter drugs describe the adults in their home as:		
Adults in Home	Number	Percentage
Single Parent	118	22%
Two parents	416	76%
Guardian	6	1%
Grandparents	6	1%
Other	0	0%
Total	546	100%

Students who use over the counter drugs 1-3 times a year describe the adults in their home as:		
Adults in Home	Number	Percentage
Single Parent	10	13%
Two parents	67	84%
Guardian	1	1%
Grandparents	2	2%
Other	0	0%
Total	80	100%

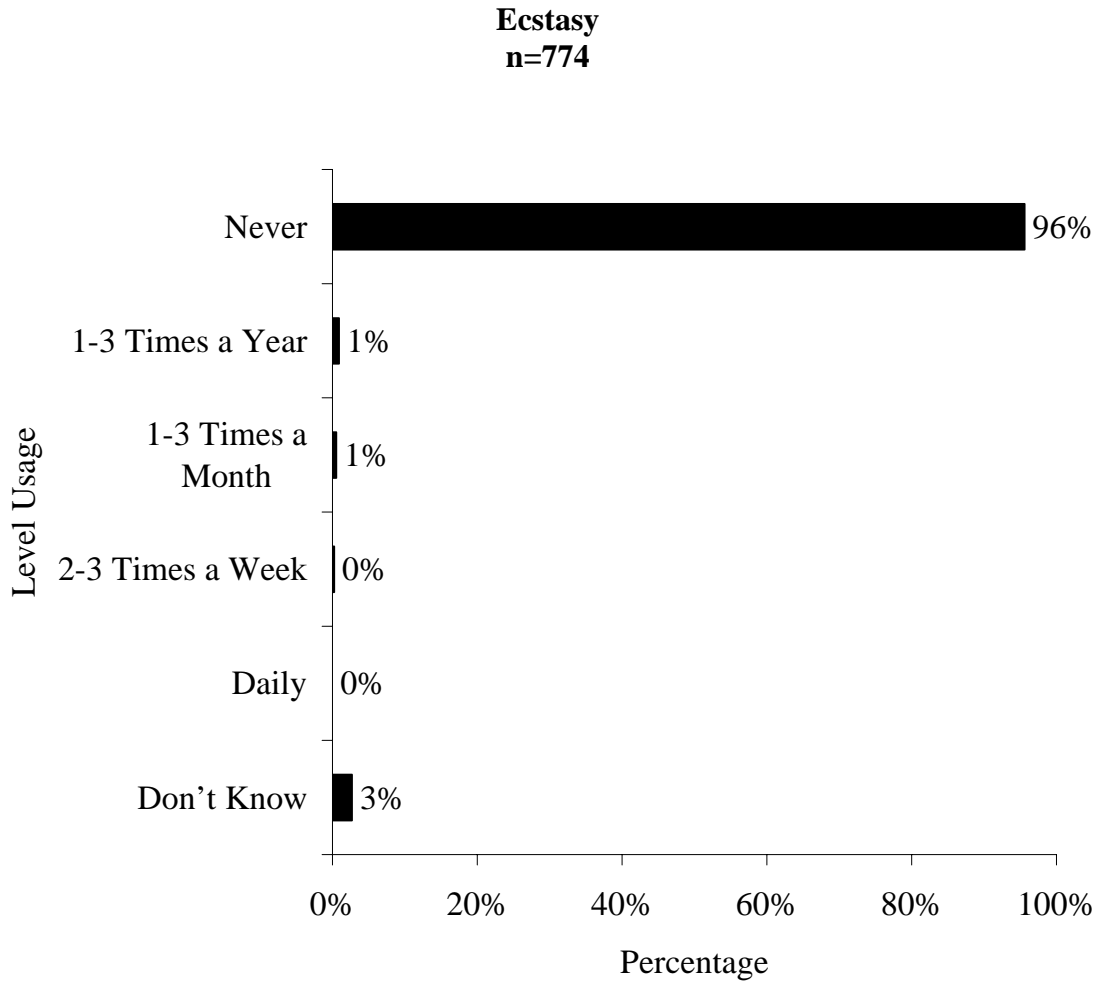
Students who use over the counter drugs 1-3 times a month describe the adults in their home as:		
Adults in Home	Number	Percentage
Single Parent	9	21%
Two parents	34	79%
Guardian	0	0%
Grandparents	0	0%
Other	0	0%
Total	43	100%

Students who use over the counter drugs 2-3 times a week describe the adults in their home as:		
Adults in Home	Number	Percentage
Single Parent	6	35%
Two parents	9	53%
Guardian	1	6%
Grandparents	1	6%
Other	0	0%
Total	17	100%

Students who use over the counter drugs daily describe the adults in their home as:		
Adults in Home	Number	Percentage
Single Parent	3	18%
Two parents	14	82%
Guardian	0	0%
Grandparents	0	0%
Other	0	0%
Total	17	100%

Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

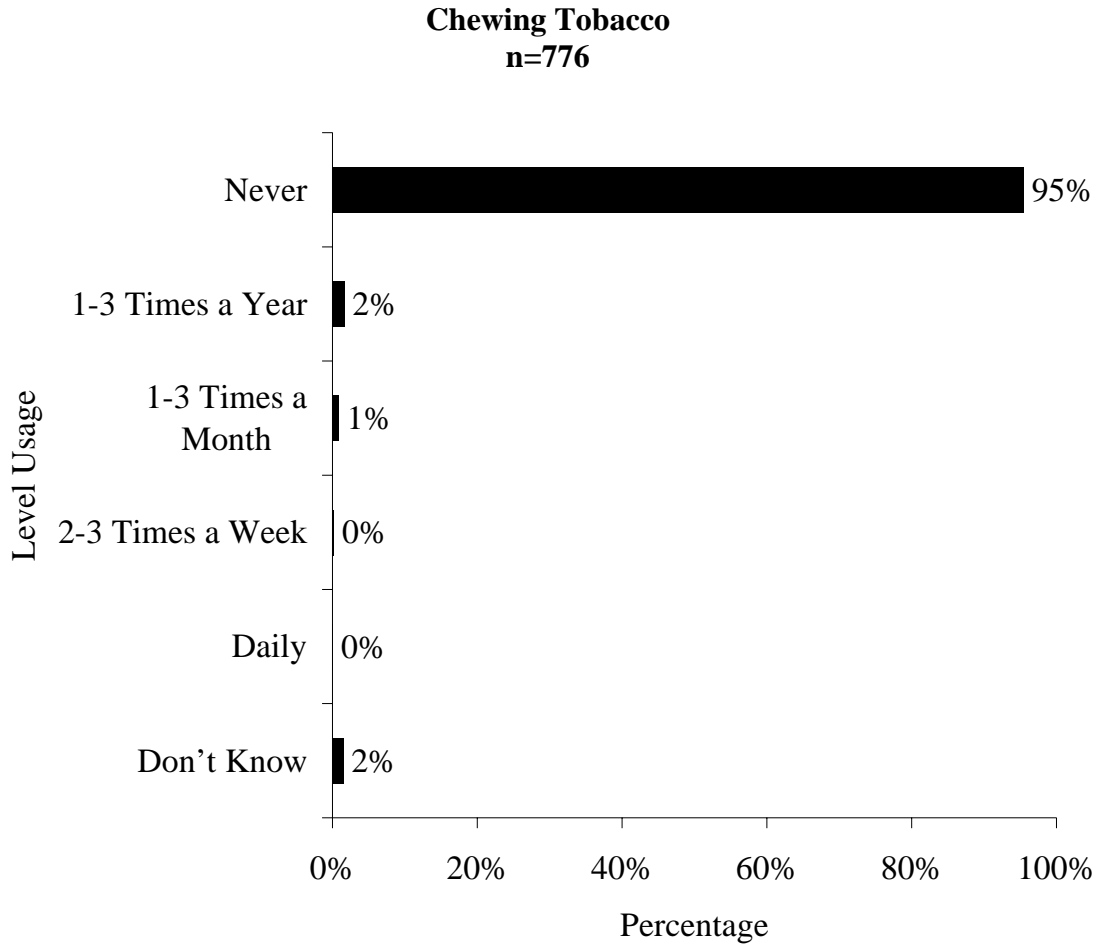
A31. 96% of students have not used Ecstasy within the past 12 months.



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

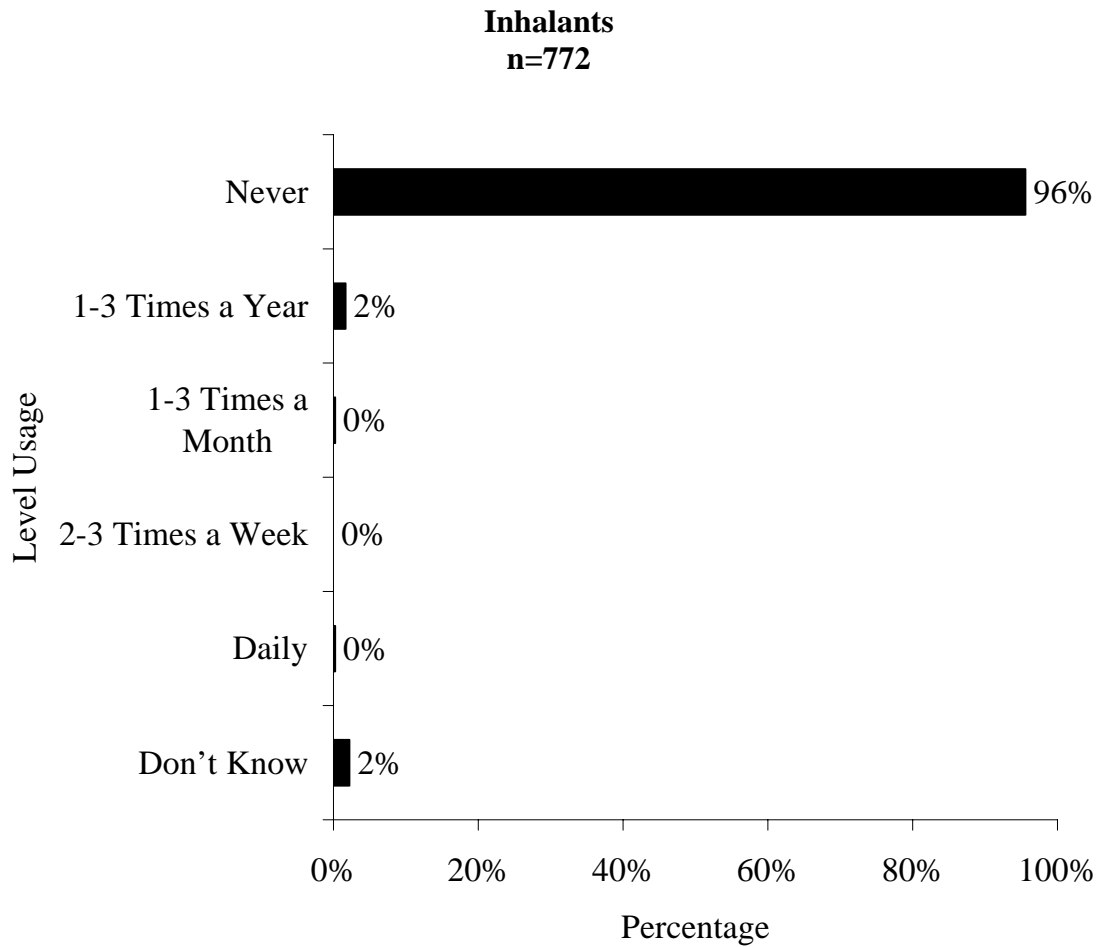
Comment: Due to rounding, the total is 101%.

A32. 95% of students have not used chewing tobacco within the past 12 months.



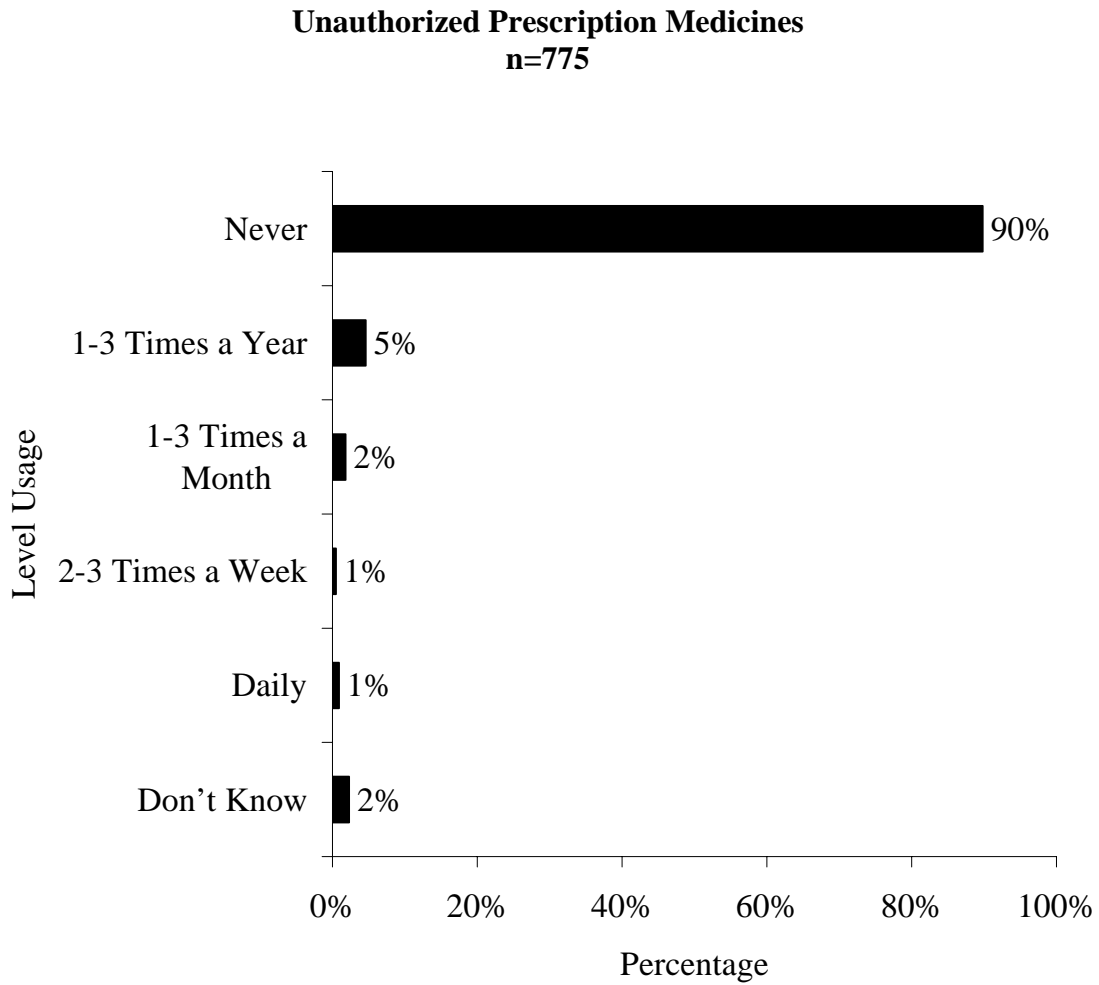
Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

A33. 96% of students have not used inhalants within the past 12 months.



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

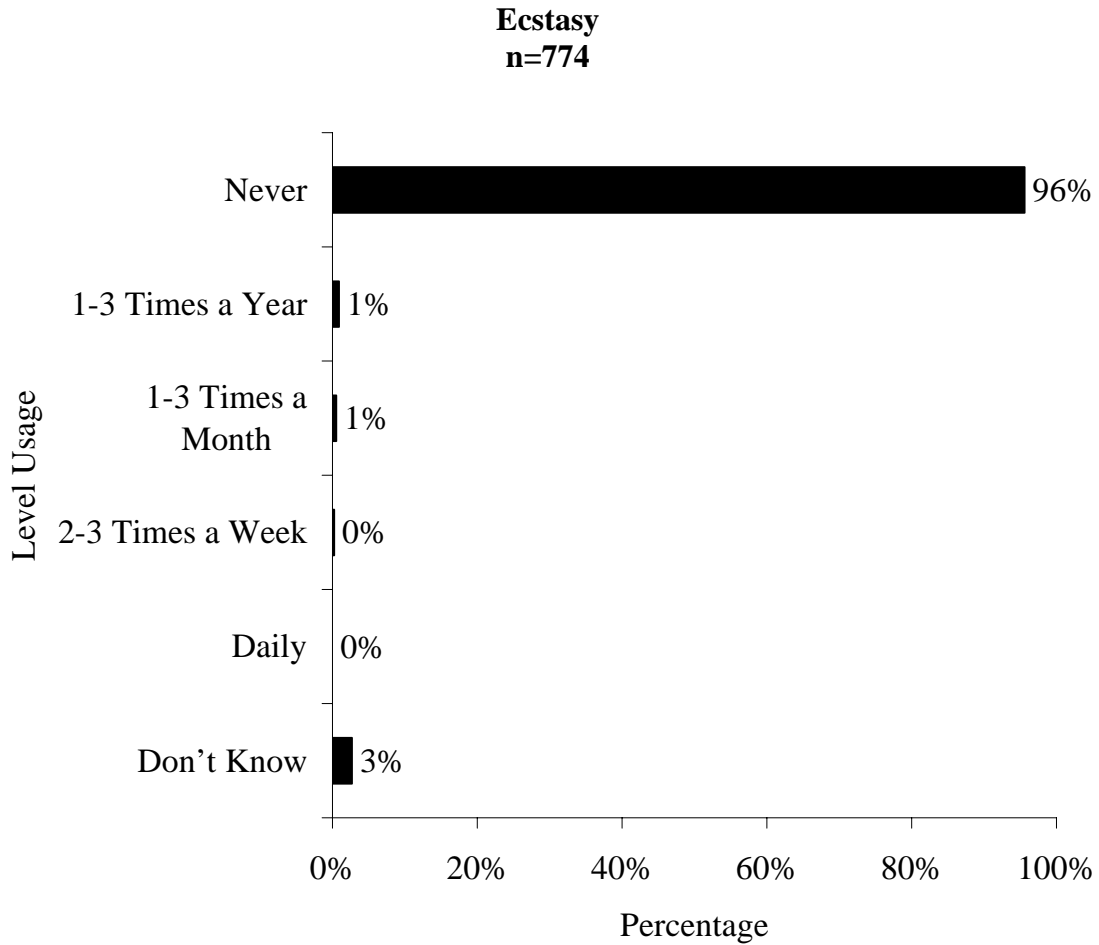
A34. 90% of students have not use unauthorized prescription medicine within the past 12 months.



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

Comment: Due to rounding, the total is 101%.

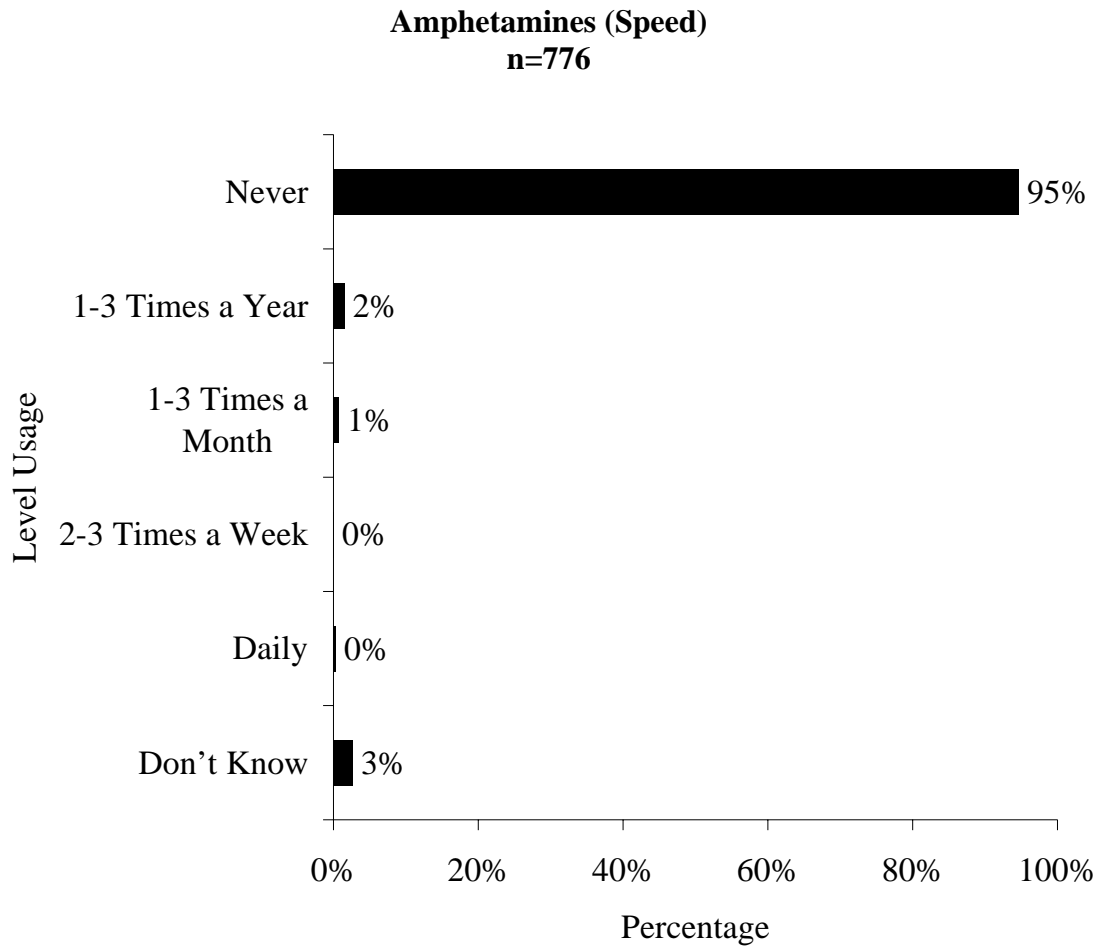
A35. 96% of students have not used Ecstasy within the past 12 months.



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

Comment: Due to rounding, the total is 101%.

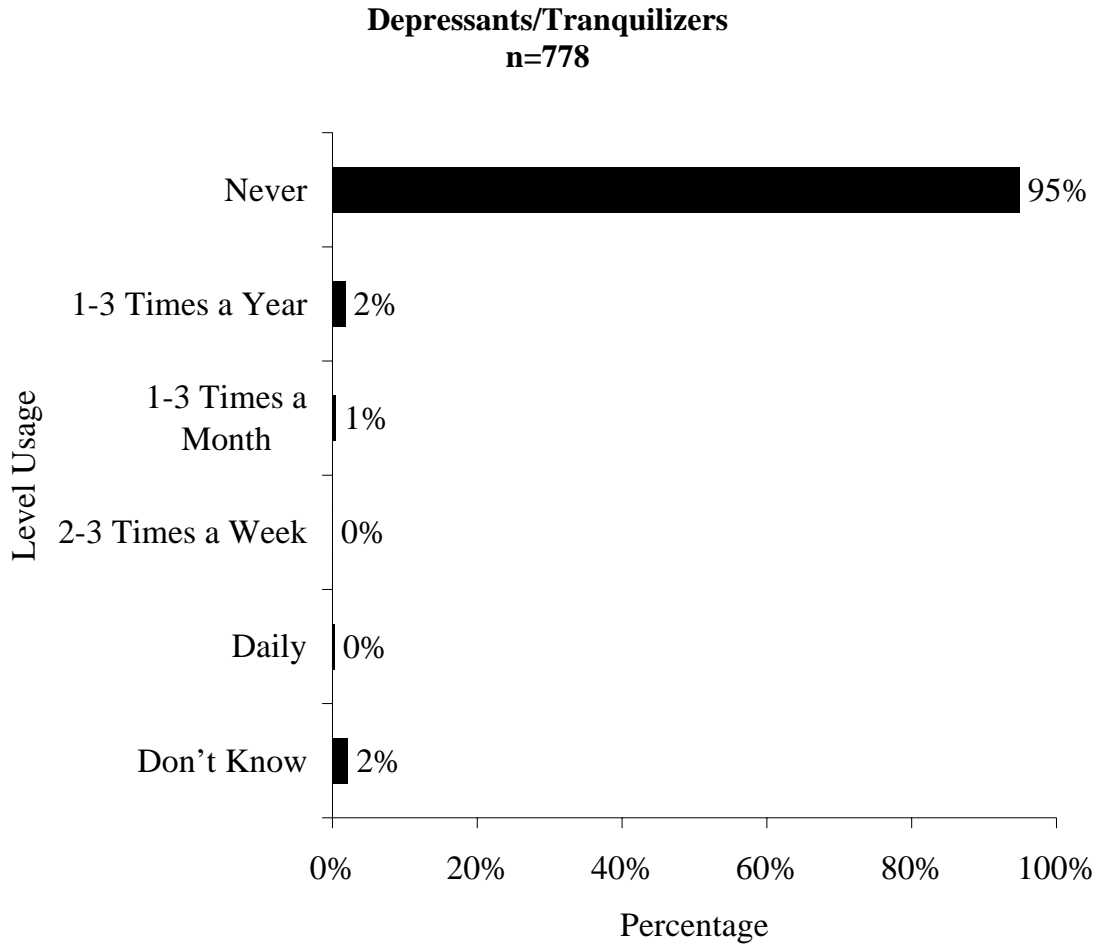
A36. 95% of students have not used Amphetamines (Speed) within the last 12 months.



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

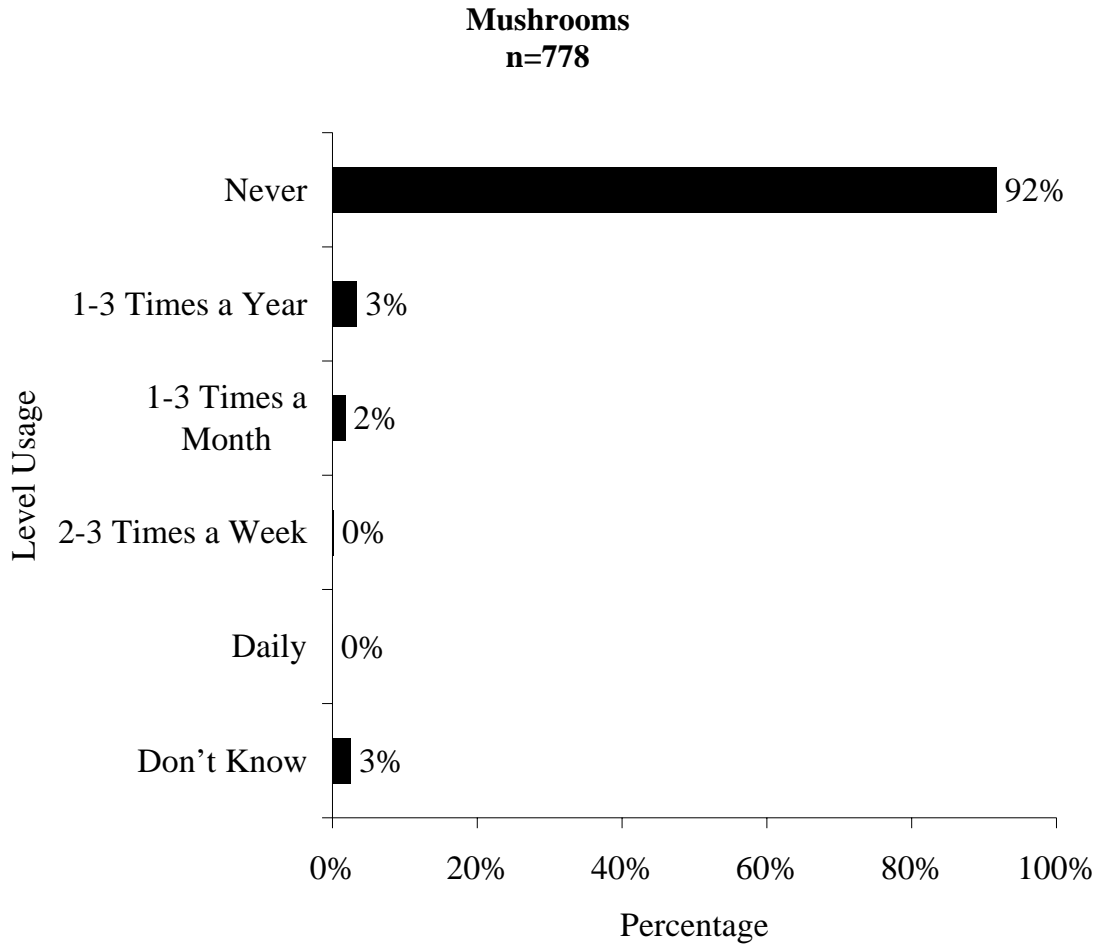
Comment: Due to rounding, the total is 101%.

A37. 95% of students have not used Depressants/Tranquilizers in the last 12 months.



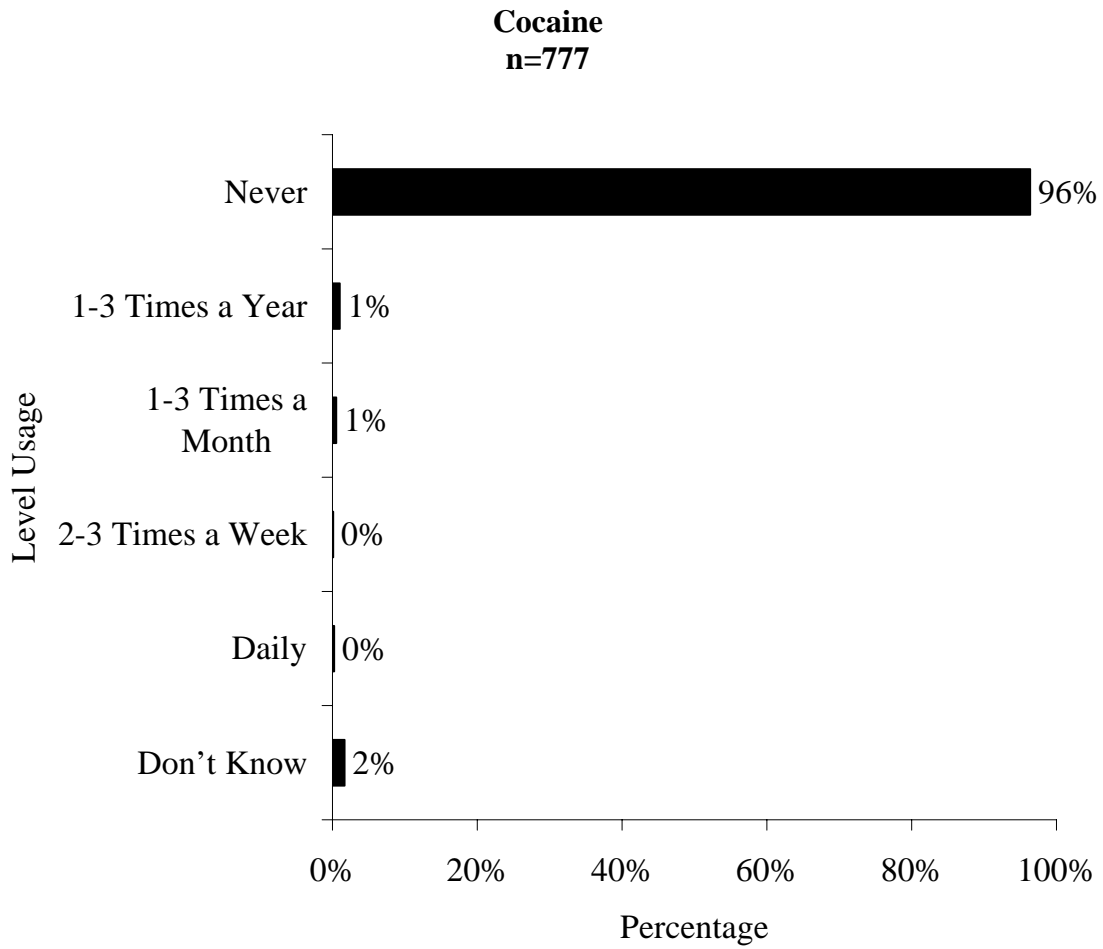
Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

A38. 92% of students have not used Mushrooms within the past 12 months.



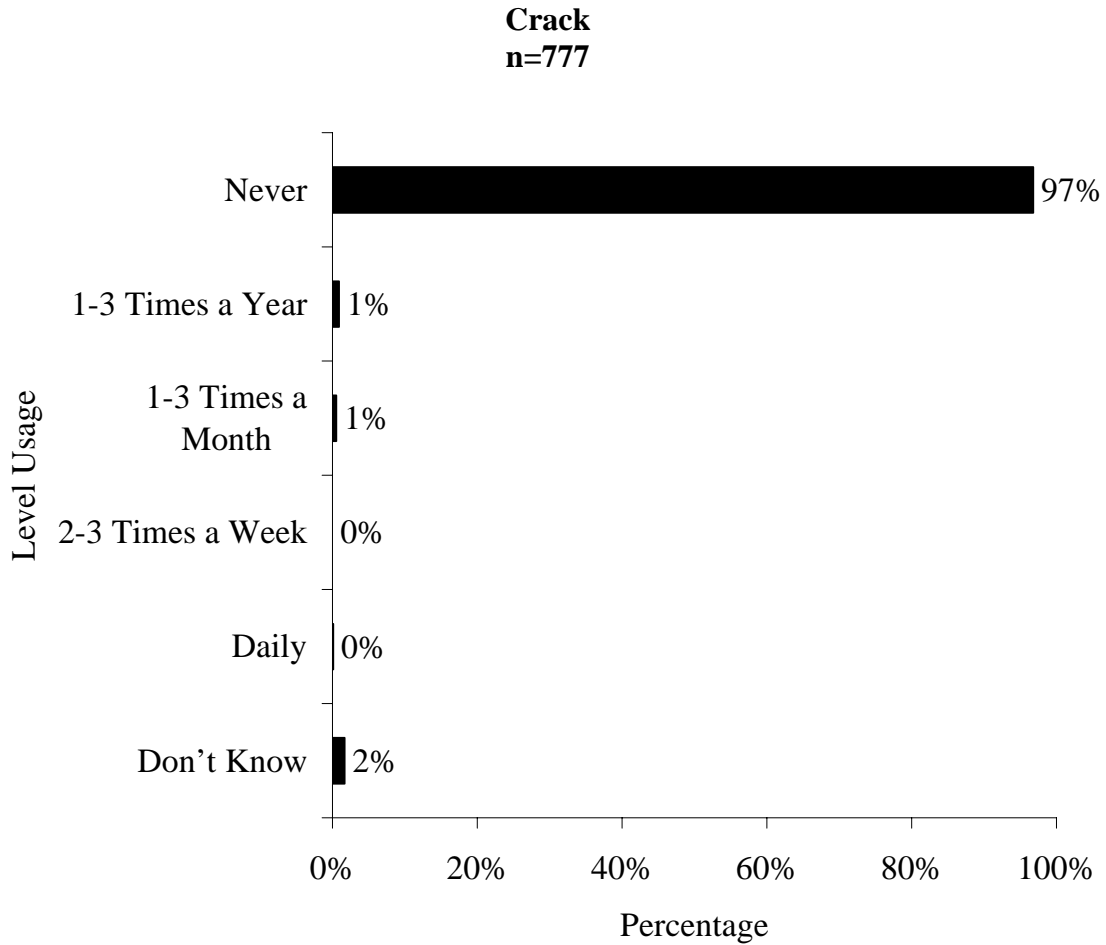
Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

A39. 96% of students have not used cocaine within the past 12 months.



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

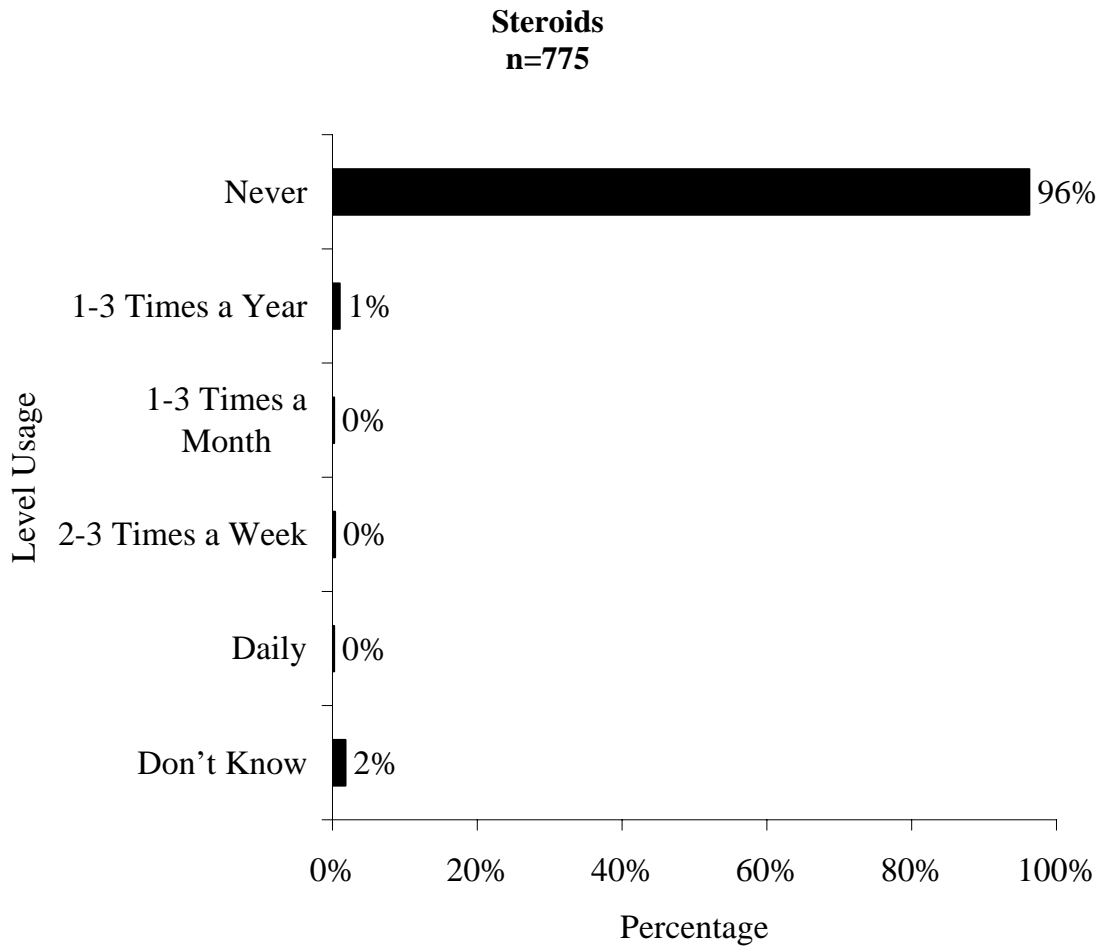
A40. 97% of students have not used crack within the past 12 months.



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

Comment: Due to rounding, the total is 101%.

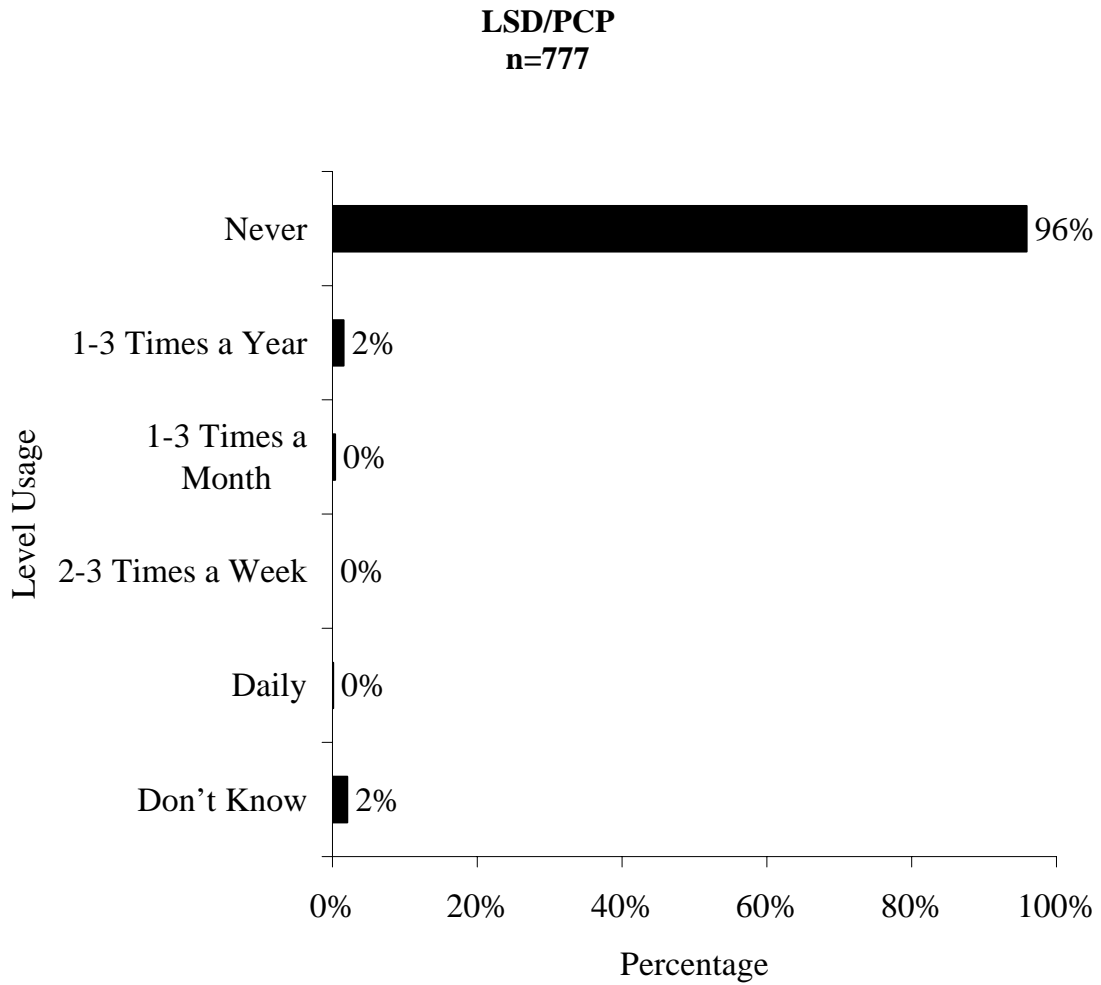
A41. 96% of students have not used steroids within the past 12 months.



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

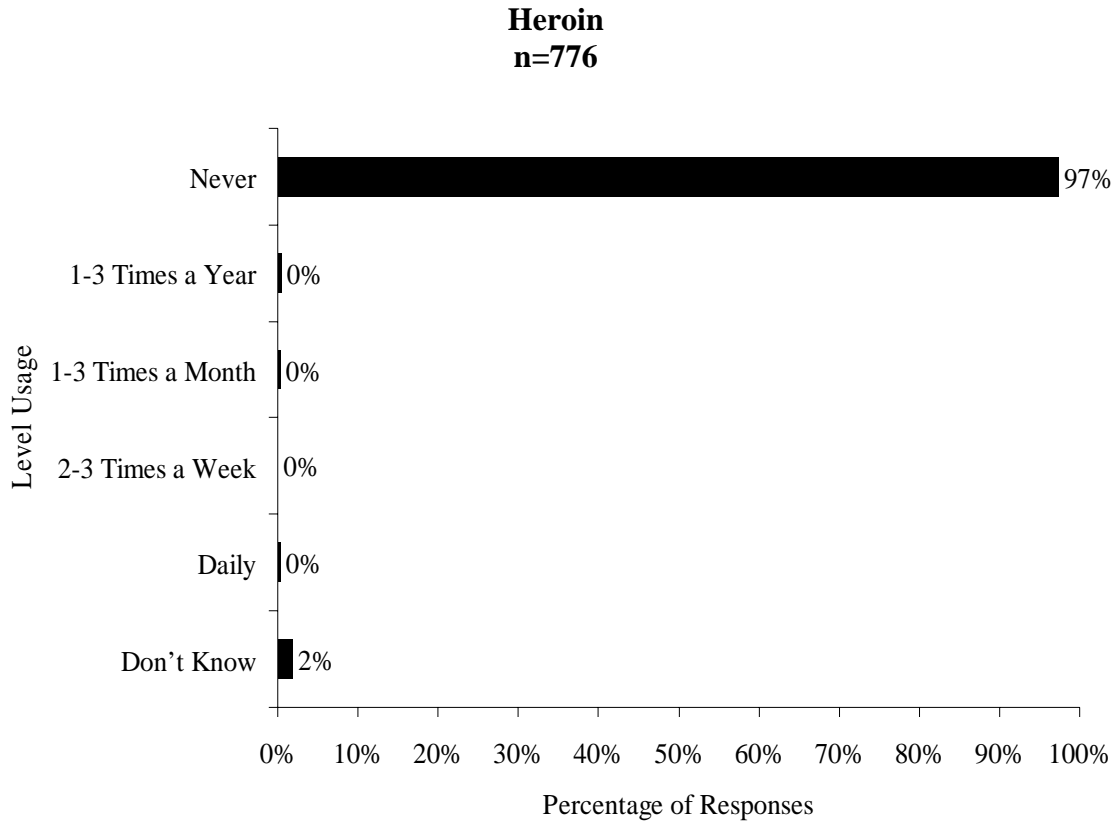
Comment: Due to rounding, the total is 99%.

A42. 96% of students have not used LSD/PCP within the past 12 months.



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

A43. 97% of students have not used heroin within the past 12 months.

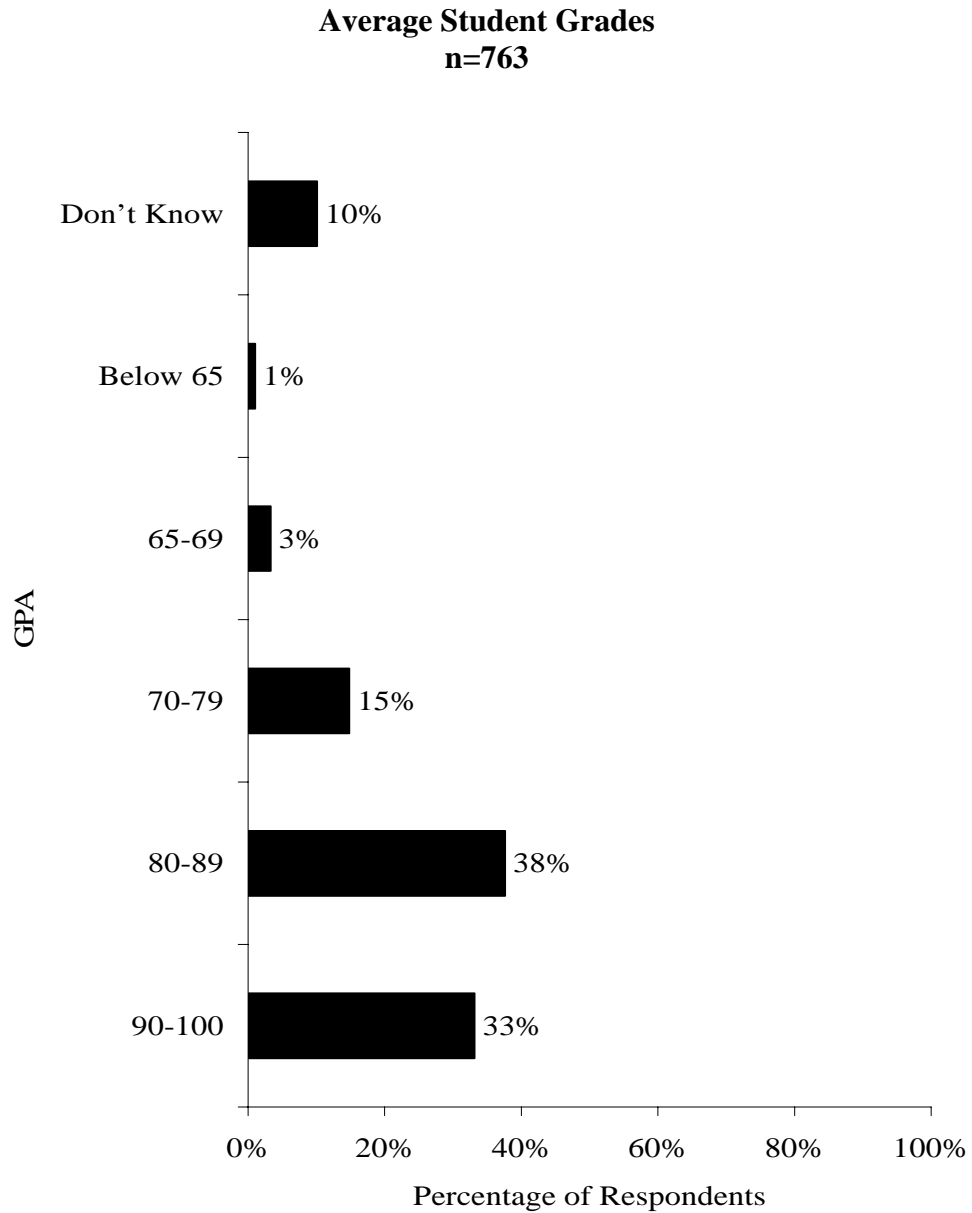


Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

Comment: Due to rounding, the total is 99%.

Part V. Supplemental Information

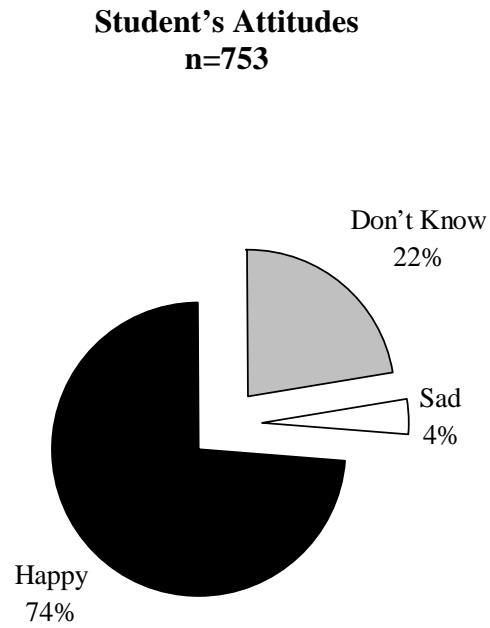
A44. 38% of students earned an average grade of 80-89 in the last school year.



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

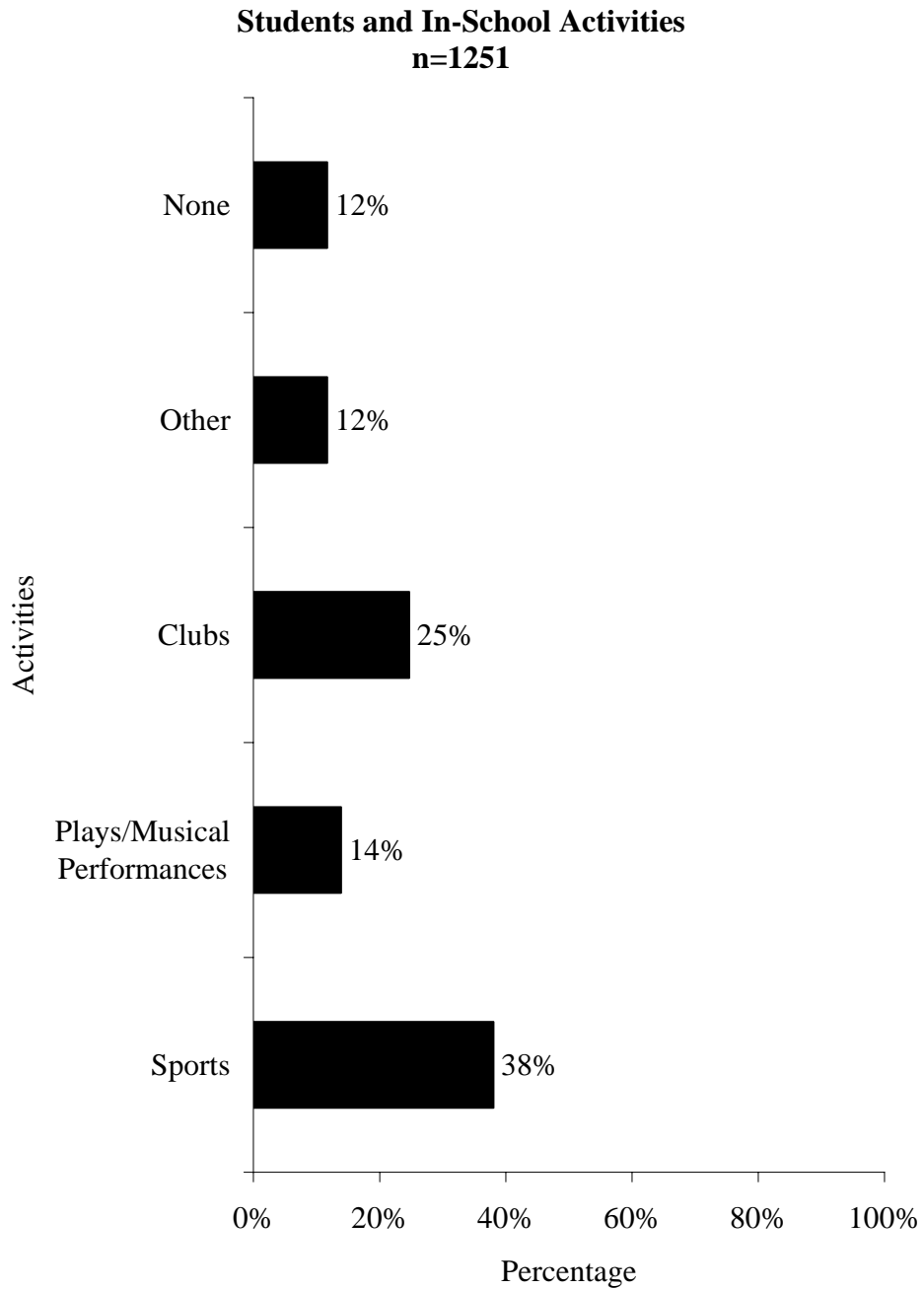
Comment: Based on student opinion, not school records.

A45. 74% of students describe themselves as happy most of the time.



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

A46. 89 % of students participate in some school activity.

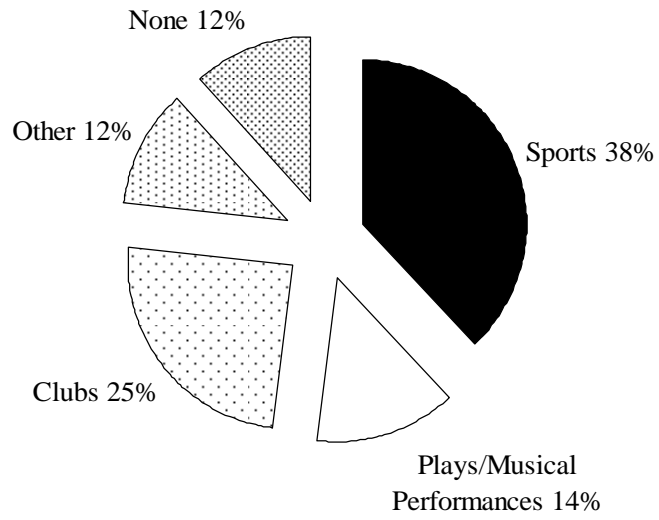


Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

Comment: Due to rounding, the total is 101%.

A47. 63% of students participate in school clubs or sports.

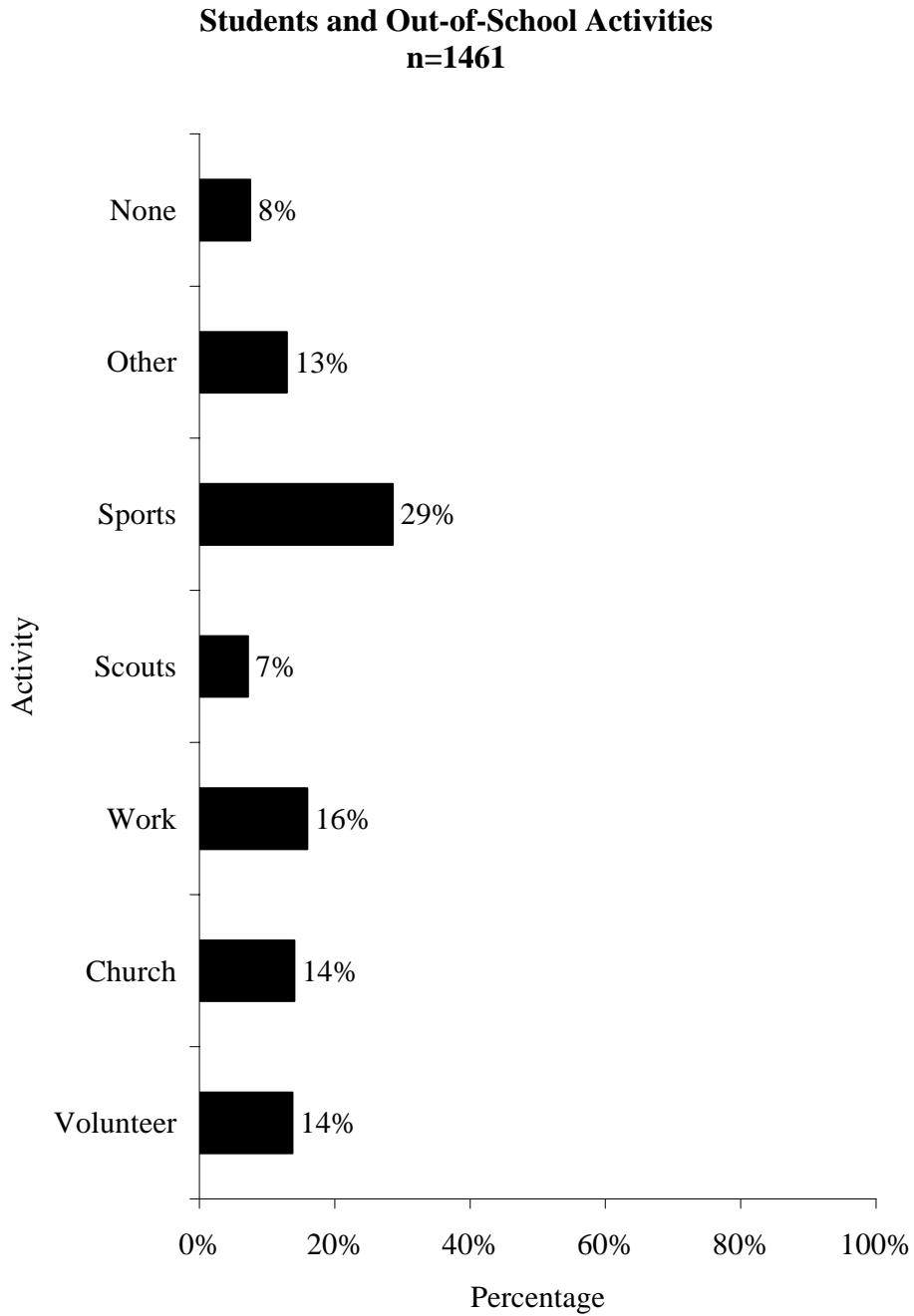
Students and In-School Activities
n=759



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

Comment: Due to rounding, the total is 101%.

A48. 93% of students participate in out-of-school activities.

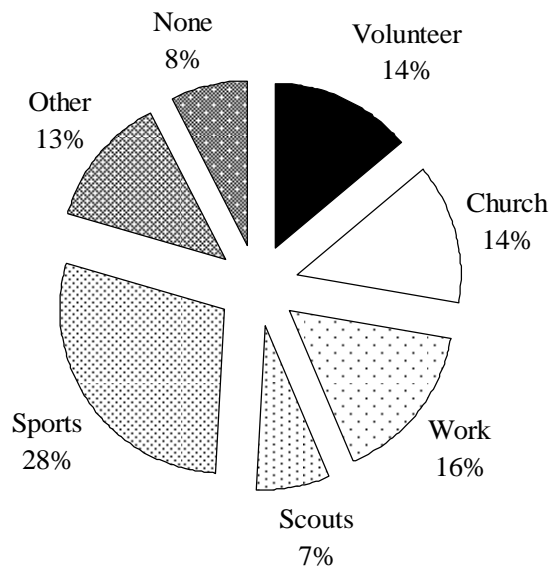


Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

Comment: Due to rounding, the total is 101%.

A49. 28% of students participate in out-of-school sports, the largest amount of and activity outside of school.

Students and Out-of-School Activities
n=1461

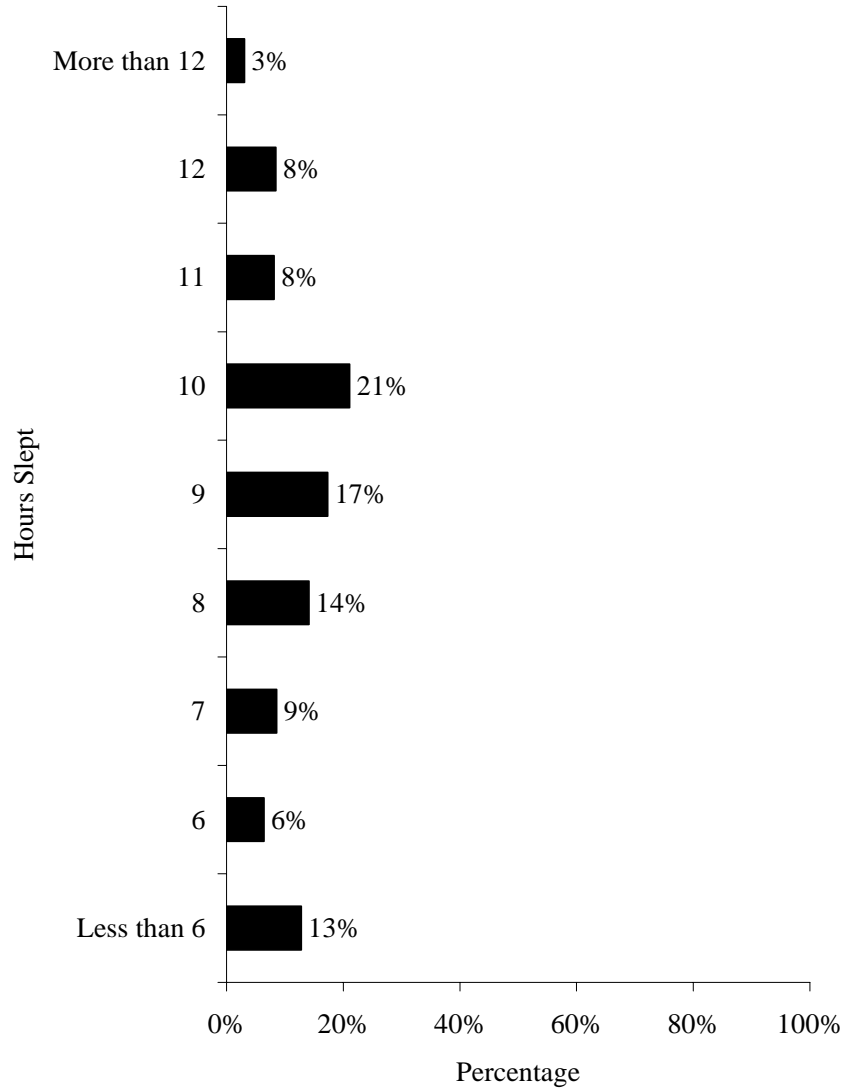


Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

Comment: The number of responses exceeds the total number of students surveyed because students were asked to select all activities in which they were involved.

A50. 71% of students sleep an average of eight hours or more on the weekend.

Students and Sleep on a Weekend
n=687



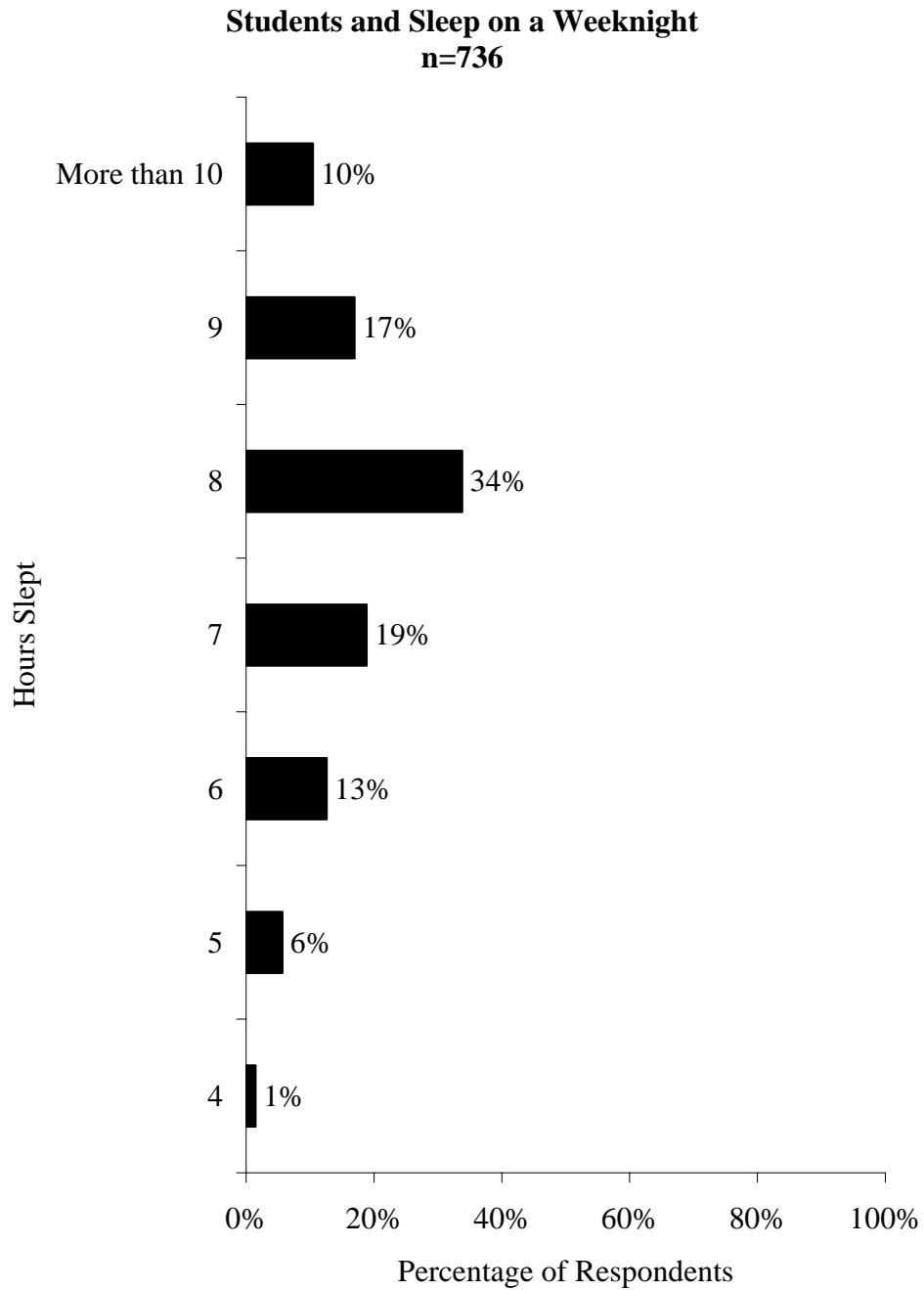
Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

Comment:

- Weekend may have been interpreted as the entire weekend or an average weekend night.

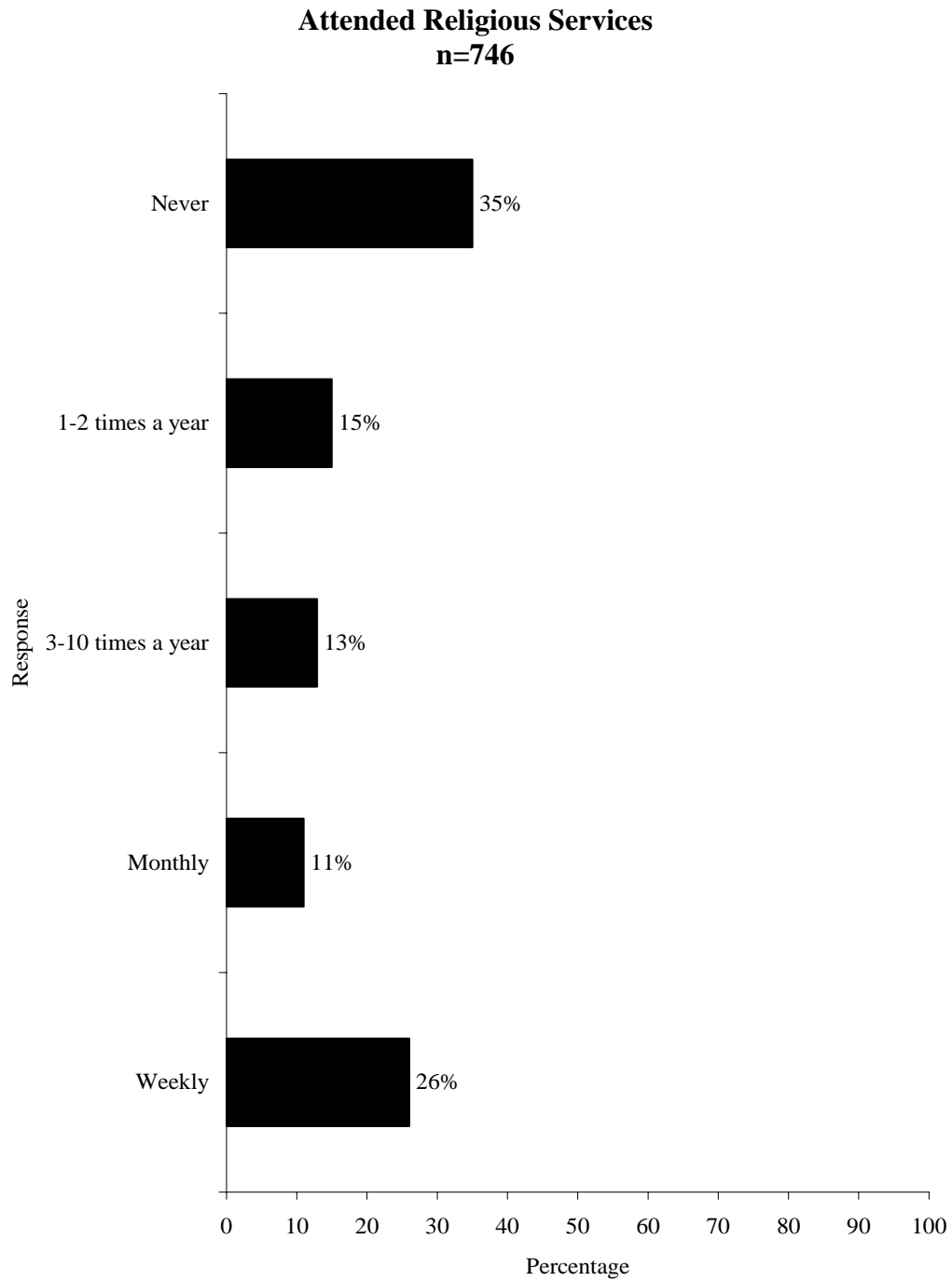
Comment: Due to rounding, the total is 99%.

A51. 61% of students sleep an average of eight hours or more on a weeknight.



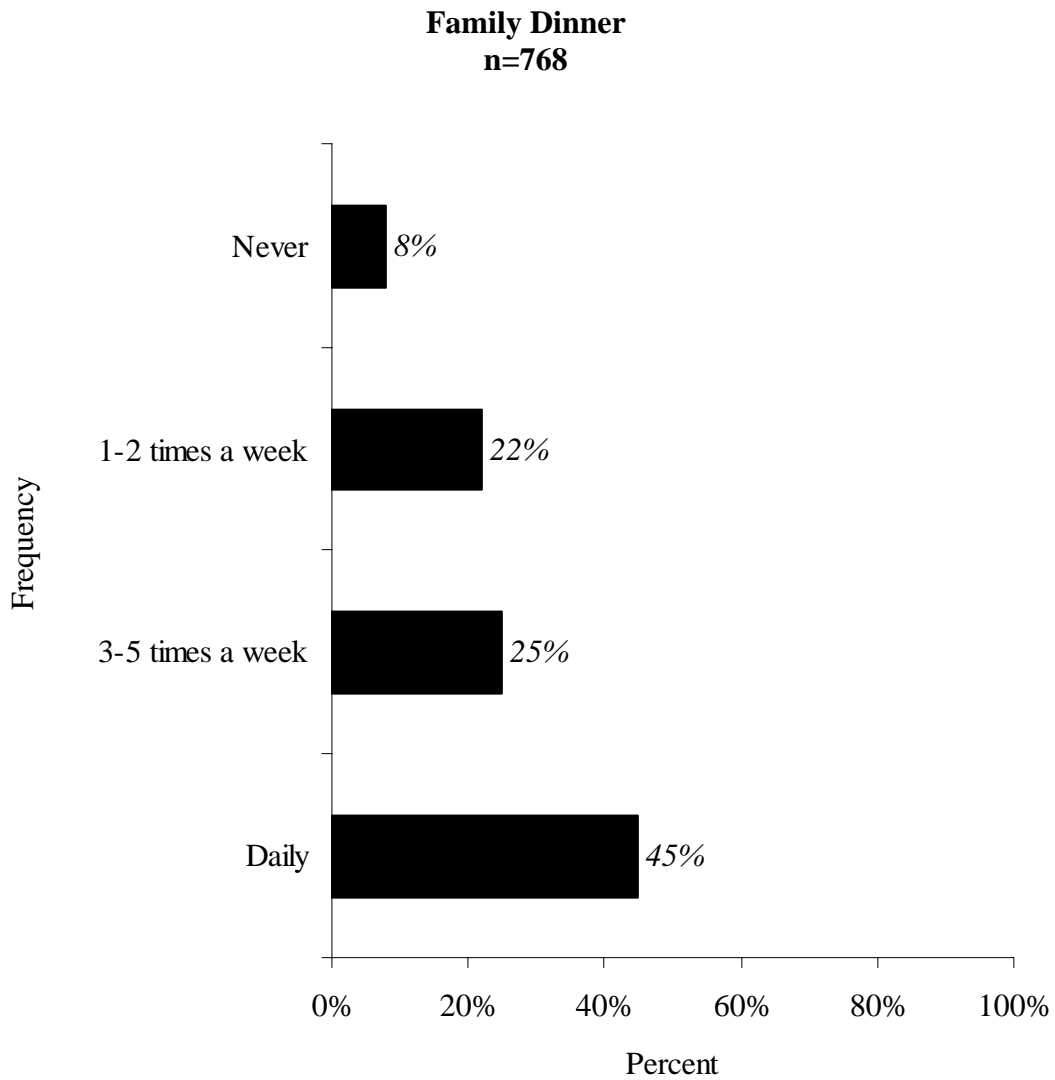
Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

A52. 50% of students attended religious services two times a year or less over the past 12 months.



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

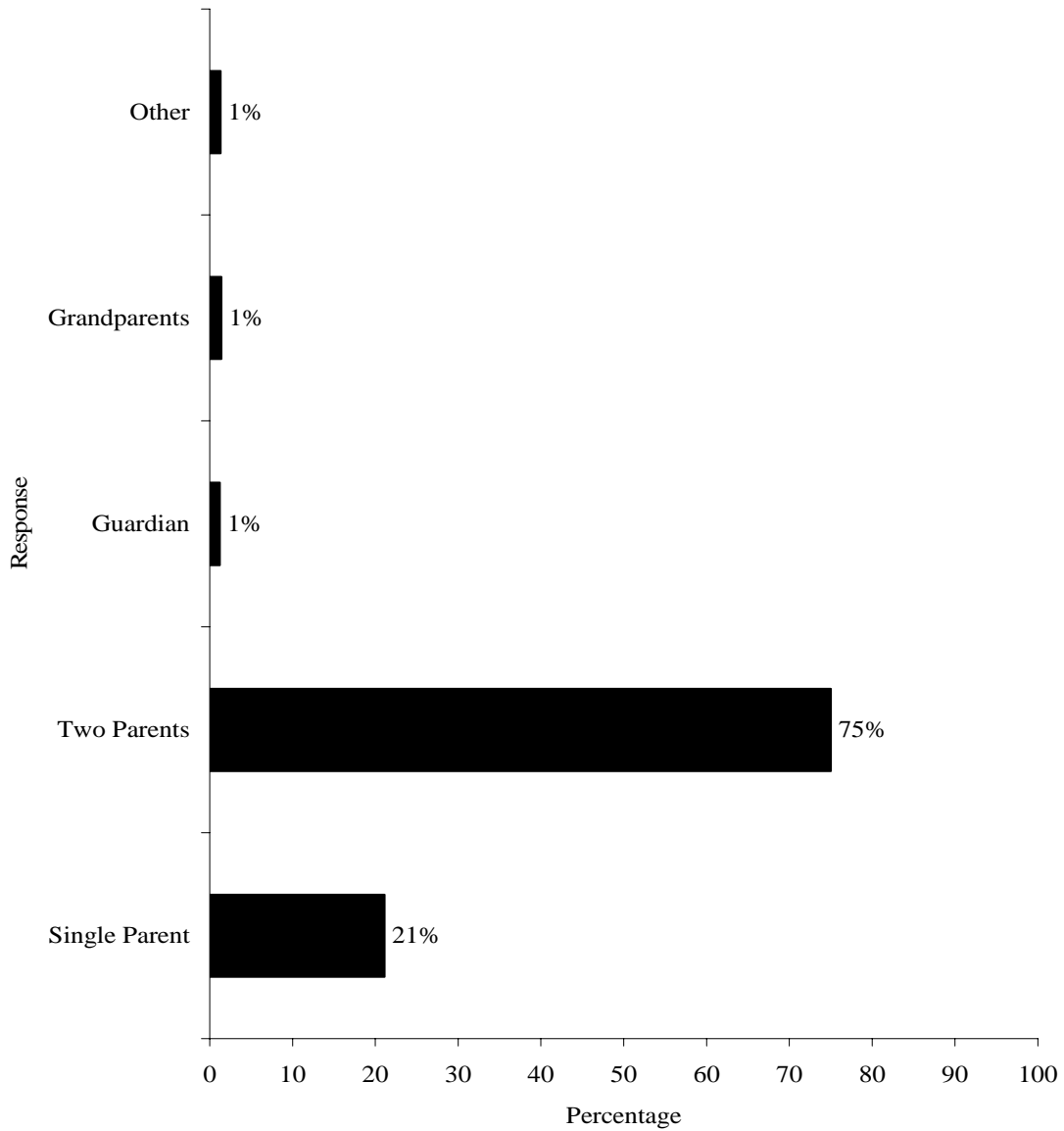
A53. 70% of students eat dinner with their families at least three to five times a week.



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

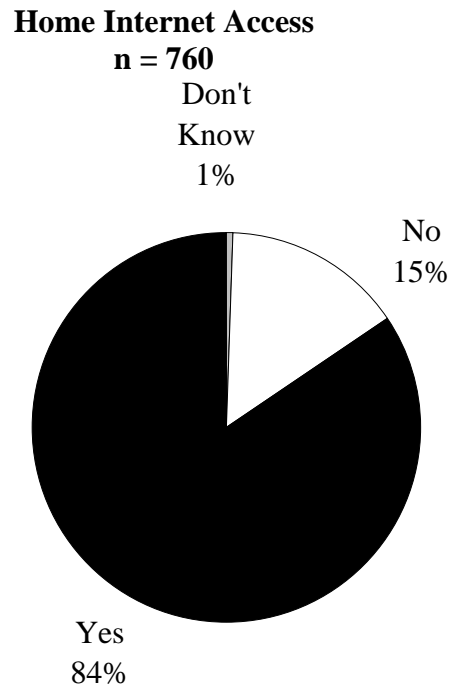
A54. 75% of students live in two-parent homes.

**Adults in Home
n=773**



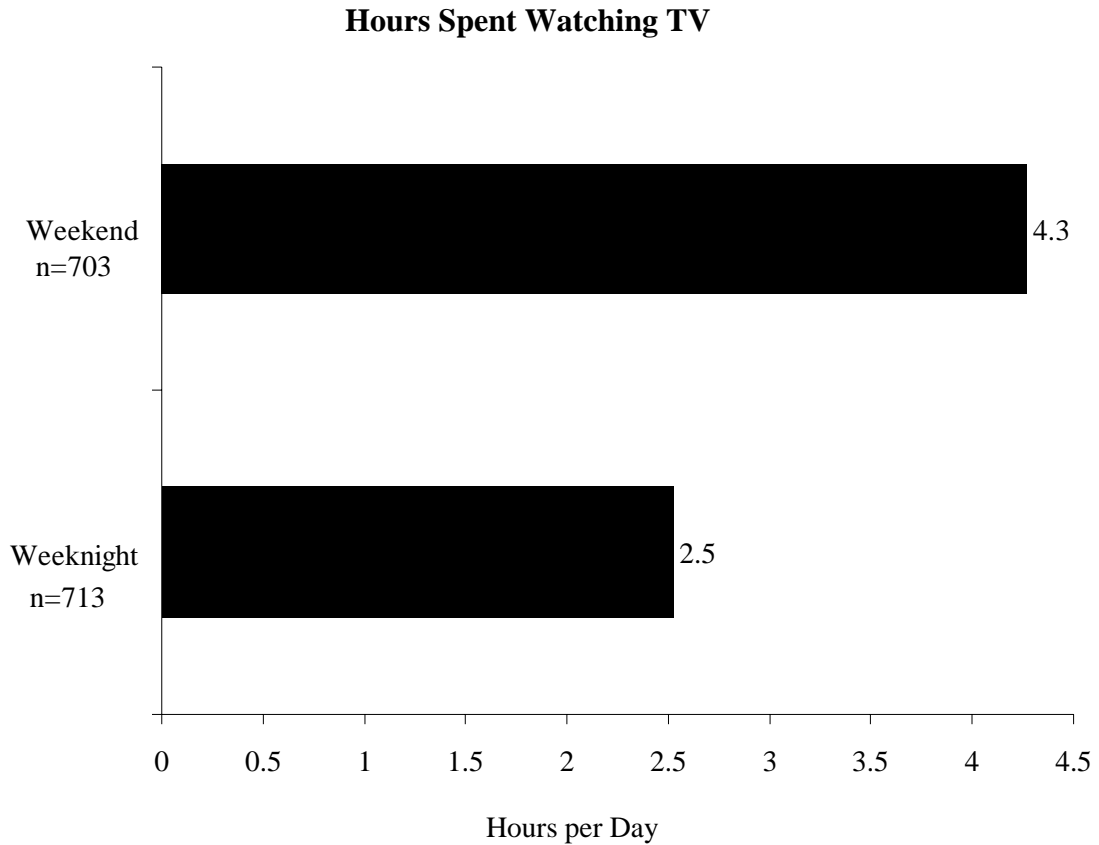
Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

A55. 84% of students have Internet access at home.



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

A56. Students watch an average of 4.3 hours of television on weekends and 2.5 hours on the weeknights.

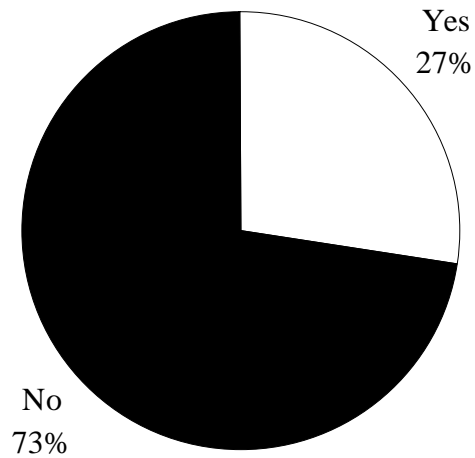


Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

Comment: Respondents may have interpreted the weekend to be one day, two days, or three days.

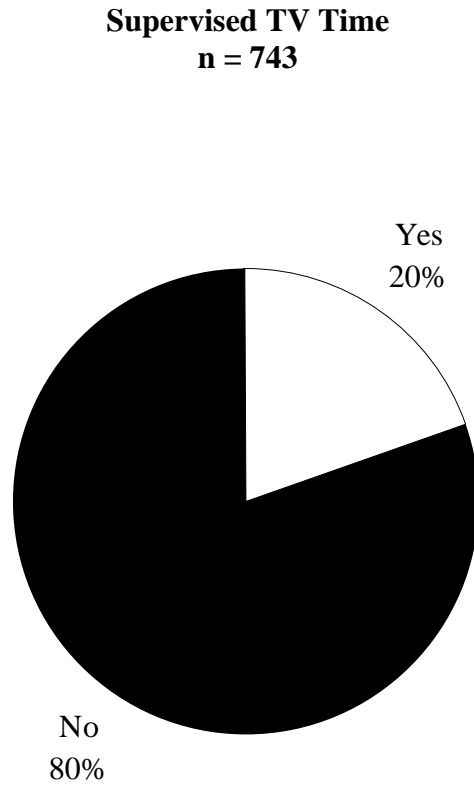
A57. 73% of students say no adult supervises their television viewing.

Supervised TV Programs
n = 750



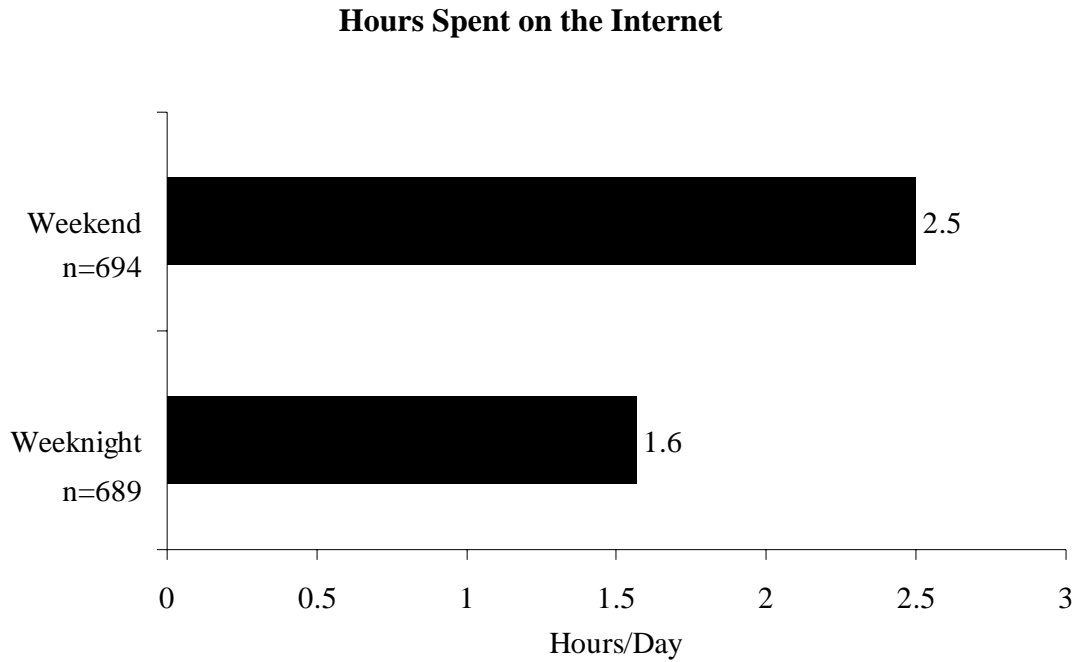
Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

A58. 80% of students say that no adult supervises the amount of time they spend watching television.



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

A59. Students average 2.5 hours on the Internet on the weekend and 1.6 hours on a weeknight.

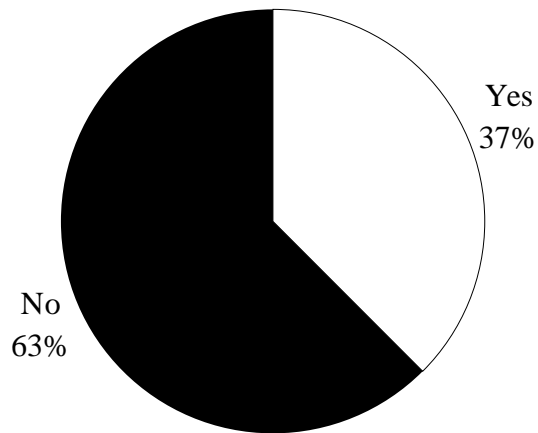


Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

Comment: Respondents may have interpreted the weekend to be one, two or three days.

A60. 63% of students say no adult supervises of the types of Internet sites that they view.

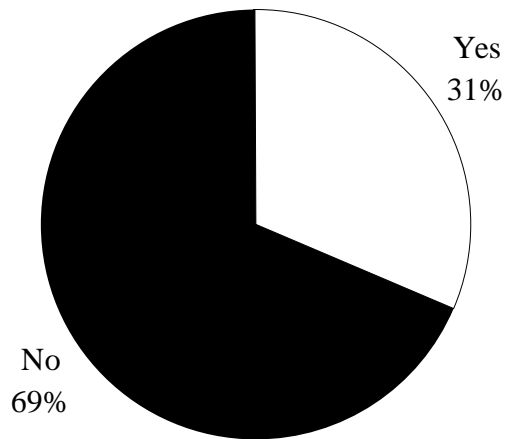
Supervised Internet Content
n = 721



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

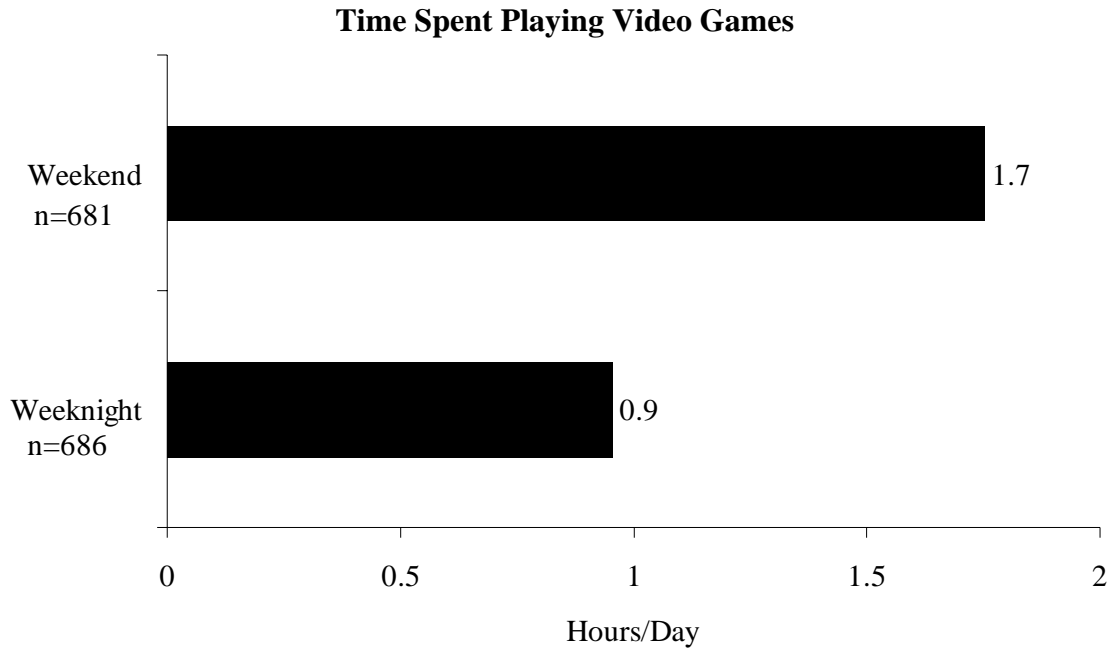
A61. 69% of students say no adult supervises how much time they spend on the Internet.

Supervised Internet Time
n = 709



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

A62. Students play video games an average of 1.7 hours on a weekend and 0.9 hours on a weeknight.

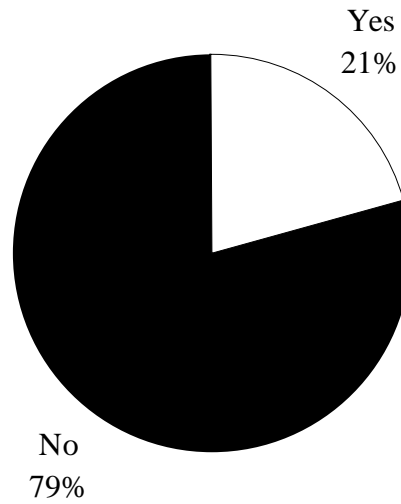


Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

Comment: Respondents may have interpreted the weekend to be one, two or three days.

A63. 79% of students say that there is no adult supervision of the type of video games that they play.

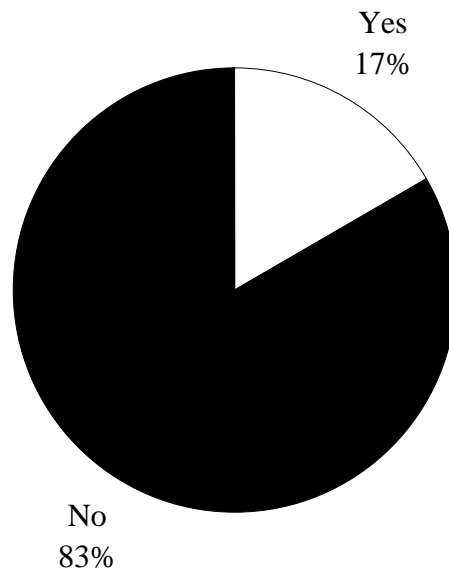
Supervised Video Game Content
n = 693



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

A64. 83% of students say there is no adult supervision of the amount of time that they spend playing video games.

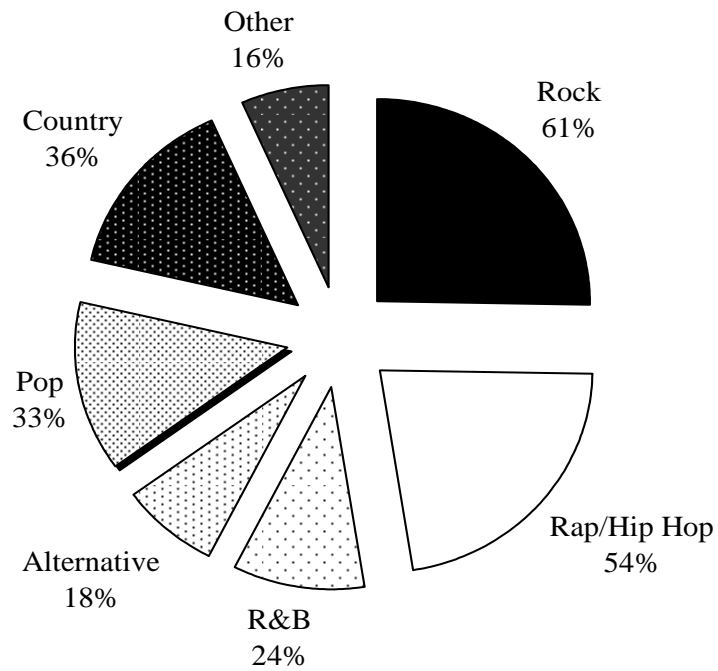
Supervised Video Game Time
n = 686



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

A65. Rock is the top musical choice of students, followed closely by Rap/Hip Hop.

Music
n=803



Source: Jordan Elbridge Central School District Student Substance Usage Survey, October 2004

SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

SUBSTANCE USAGE SURVEY

CONDUCTED BY THE MAXWELL SCHOOL OF SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
AUGUST 2004

Answer all questions honestly. The information you provide is confidential. Only students at Syracuse University will have access to your answers and your name will not be known to them or to anyone else.

Please circle the answer that is closest to the number of times, within the last 12 months, that you have used the following drug/tobacco products.

		Never	1-3 times a year	1-3 times a month	2-3 times a week	Daily	Don't Know
1.	Alcohol	1	2	3	4	5	0
2.	Cigarettes	1	2	3	4	5	0
3.	Chewing Tobacco	1	2	3	4	5	0
4.	Marijuana	1	2	3	4	5	0
5.*	Inhalants (huffing)	1	2	3	4	5	0
6.*	Unauthorized Prescription Medicine	1	2	3	4	5	0
7.*	Over-the-Counter Medicines	1	2	3	4	5	0
8.	Ecstasy	1	2	3	4	5	0
9.	Amphetamines (speed)	1	2	3	4	5	0
10.	Depressants/Tranquilizers	1	2	3	4	5	0
11.	Mushrooms	1	2	3	4	5	0
12.	Cocaine	1	2	3	4	5	0
13.	Crack Cocaine	1	2	3	4	5	0
14.	Steroids	1	2	3	4	5	0
15.	LSD/PCP (Acid)	1	2	3	4	5	0
16.	Heroin	1	2	3	4	5	0
17.	Other	1	2	3	4	5	0

*** Not for Medical Purposes**

18. If 'Other,' what is the substance?

19. If you use drugs, do you have any concerns about using drugs?

No Concern Some Concern Concerned Very Concerned

20. If you are concerned about using drugs, what are your concerns?

21. If you drink alcohol, do you have any concerns about drinking alcohol?

No Concern Some Concern Concerned Very Concerned

22. If you are concerned about drinking alcohol, what are your concerns?

23. If you use tobacco products, do you have any concerns about using tobacco?

No Concern Some Concern Concerned Very Concerned

24. If you are concerned about using tobacco, what are your concerns?

25. If you use drugs, how easy are they to obtain, in general?

Very Easy Easy Difficult Very Difficult

26. If you use drugs, what drug is the easiest for you to obtain?

27. If you use drugs, what is your source (select all that apply)?

a. _____ Someone in my school

b. If you selected a., is the person: _____ youth _____ adult

c. _____ Someone from my community

d. If you selected c, is the person _____ youth _____ adult

e. _____ Home

f. Other (explain)

28. If you use drugs, do you frequent local drug houses? Yes No

29. Do your parents/guardians allow you to use drugs? Yes No
30. Do your parents/guardians allow you to drink alcohol? Yes No
31. If your parents/guardians allow you to drink alcohol, circle how frequently this is allowed.
- Holidays/Special Occasions Dinnertime Anytime Other (explain) _____
32. Do your parents/guardians allow you to use tobacco products? Yes No
33. Please select the race with which you most closely identify:
- African American Asian Caucasian Hispanic Latino American Indian Other
34. What is your gender? Female Male
35. What is your age?
- _____
36. What grade are you in?
- _____
37. What was the overall grade average you received at the end of the last school year?
- 90 – 100 80 – 89 70 – 79 65 – 69 below 65 Don't Know
38. How would you describe yourself most of the time? Happy Sad Don't Know
39. What school activities are you involved in (select all that you participate in)?
- a. ____ Sports b. ____ Plays/Musical Performances c. ____ Clubs
- d. ____ Other e. ____ None
40. What activities are you involved in outside of school?
- a. ____ Volunteer Activities b. ____ Church c. ____ Work d. ____ Scouts
- e. ____ Sports ____ Other f. ____ None
41. If you work, what is the approximate number of hours that you work each week?
- _____
42. On average, how many hours to you sleep on a weeknight?
- _____

68. Please select the type of music you like to listen to (circle all that apply).

Rock Rap/Hip-Hop R&B Alternative Pop Country Other _____

69. In the past 12 months, how frequently have you been involved in sexual activity?

Never	Once	Fewer than 12 times	Once a week	More than once a week
1	2	3	4	5

70. If you use drugs, is there anything that would make you stop?

71. If you use alcohol, is there anything that would make you stop?

72. If you use tobacco, is there anything that would make you stop?

Thank you for completing this survey!

COMMUNITY SURVEY ON SUBSTANCE USAGE
CONDUCTED BY THE MAXWELL SCHOOL OF SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
SEPTEMBER 2004

*The information you provide is confidential. Only students at
Syracuse University will have access to your answers and
respondents cannot be identified.*

The following questions are about youth in grades six through twelve. Your responses should be based on your opinion of the Jordan-Elbridge school population in general, rather than specific youths.

1. Is tobacco usage a problem for youth under the age of 18 in the Jordan-Elbridge School District?

No Problem Somewhat of a Problem Problem Serious Problem Don't Know

2. Is alcohol consumption a problem for youth under the age of 21 in the school district?

No Problem Somewhat of a Problem Problem Serious Problem Don't Know

3. Are illegal drugs a problem for youth in the school district?

No Problem Somewhat of a Problem Problem Serious Problem Don't Know

4. Are youth under the age of 18 able to easily obtain tobacco products in your community?

Yes No Don't Know

5. Are youth under the age of 21 able to easily obtain alcohol in your community?

Yes No Don't Know

6. Are youth in your community able to easily obtain illegal drugs?

Yes No Don't Know

7. Should youth under the age of 18 be able to use tobacco products?

Yes No Don't Know

8. If yes, at what age should youth be permitted to use tobacco products?

9. Have you ever provided a youth under the age of 18 with a tobacco product? Yes
No

10. Do you believe that those under the age of 21 should be permitted to consume alcohol?

Yes No Don't Know

11. If yes, at what age should a person be permitted to consume alcohol?

12. Have you ever provided a person under the age of 21 with alcohol? Yes No

13. If yes, please select the reason.

Holiday/Special Occasion Mealtimes Anytime Other (please explain)

14. Do you believe that there are certain substances classified as drugs (other than alcohol) that youth should be allowed to use?

Yes No

15. If yes, which drugs?

16. If yes, at what age? _____

Please circle the answer that is closest to the number of times, within the last 12 months, you have used the following drugs/tobacco products.

		Never	1-3 times a year	1-3 times a month	2-3 times a week	Daily	Never
17.	Alcohol	1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Cigarettes	1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Chewing Tobacco	1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Marijuana	1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Unauthorized Prescription Medicine	1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Amphetamines (speed) or Depressants (downers)	1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Any illegal substances	1	2	3	4	5	6

24. Do you currently have children in the Jordan-Elbridge School District? Yes
 No
25. Do you have children who have attended the Jordan-Elbridge School District? Yes
 No
26. Do you have children who will be enrolling in the school district in the future? Yes
 No
27. If you are the parent/guardian of at least one child in grades 6-12,
 to the best of your knowledge, are they sexually active? Yes No
 Don't Know
28. If you are the parent/guardian of at least one child in grades 6-12,
 to the best of your knowledge, do they cheat? Yes No Don't
 Know
29. If you are aware that they cheat, is this okay with you? Yes No Don't
 Know
30. Do you volunteer to help in any of the following school activities (select all that
 apply)?
- a. ___ Sports b. ___ Plays/Musical Performances c. ___ Clubs d. ___ Other e.
 ___ None
31. Do you volunteer to help in any of the following non-school activities (select all that
 apply)?
- a. ___ Volunteer Activities b. ___ Church c. ___ Work d. ___ Scouts e.
 ___ Sports
- f. ___ Other g. _____ None
32. If you have children in grades 6-12, please estimate the number of hours of sleep they
 average on a school night.
- _____
33. If you have children in grades 6-12, over the past 12 months, how often has your
 family had dinner together?
 Never 1-2 times a week 3-5 times a week Daily

Please complete the chart below if you are the parent/guardian of a student in grades 6-12. Leave blank if not applicable (for example, if you do not have Internet access in your home).

34.	Average number of hours student spends viewing television on a weeknight.		
35.	Average number of hours student spends viewing television on a weekend.		
36.	Does an adult normally supervise the television viewing of the student?	Yes	No
37.	Average number of hours student spends on the computer/Internet on a weeknight.		
38.	Average number of hours student spends on the computer/Internet on a weekend.		
39.	Does an adult normally supervise the types of Web sites student is allowed to access?	Yes	No
40.	Does an adult normally supervise how long the student is allowed to access the Internet?	Yes	No
41.	Average number of hours student spends playing video games on a weeknight		
42.	Average number of hours student spends playing video games on a weekend		
43.	Does an adult normally supervise the types of video games the student can play?	Yes	No
44.	Does an adult normally supervise how long the student is allowed to play video games?	Yes	No

45. In the past 12 months, how often have members of your family attended religious services?

Never 1-2 times a year 3- 10 times a year Monthly Weekly

46. Please indicate your marital status.

Single Married Divorced/Separated

47. Please indicate the highest level of education that you have completed.

_____ Did not finish high school _____ High School _____ GED
 College: _____ Less than 2 years _____ 2-year degree _____ 4-year degree
 _____ Graduate degree _____ Post Graduate

48. Please select the race with which you most closely identify:

African American Asian Caucasian Hispanic Latino
 American Indian Other _____

49. What is your gender? Female Male

50. What is your age? _____

51. How long have you lived in the school district? _____

52. Do you or your spouse/partner work in the community? Yes No

53. Please provide your zip code. _____

54. Please indicate with a if more than one adult family member of the student will be responding to this survey.

This is the only survey submitted by our household

My spouse/partner is also completing and submitting a survey.

Thank you for completing this survey!

SCHOOL PERSONNEL SURVEY ON STUDENT SUBSTANCE USAGE
CONDUCTED BY THE MAXWELL SCHOOL OF SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
SEPTEMBER 2004

The information you provide is confidential. Only students at Syracuse University will have access to your answers and respondents cannot be identified.

The following questions are about youth in grades six through twelve. Your responses should be based on your opinion of the Jordan-Elbridge school population in general, rather than specific youths.

1. Is tobacco usage a problem for youth under the age of 18 in the Jordan-Elbridge School District?

No Problem Somewhat of a Problem Problem Serious Problem Don't Know

2. Is alcohol consumption a problem for youth under the age of 21 in the school district?

No Problem Somewhat of a Problem Problem Serious Problem Don't Know

3. Are illegal drugs a problem for youth in the school district?

No Problem Somewhat of a Problem Problem Serious Problem Don't Know

4. Are students under the age of 18 able to obtain tobacco products with little difficulty?

Yes No Don't Know

5. Are students under the age of 21 able to obtain alcohol with little difficulty?

Yes No Don't Know

6. Are students able to obtain drugs with little difficulty?

Yes No Don't Know

7. Should youth under the age of 18 be able to use tobacco products?

Yes No Don't Know

8. If yes, at what age should youth be permitted to use tobacco products? _____

9. Have you ever provided a youth under the age of 18 with a tobacco product? Yes No

10. Do you believe that those under the age of 21 should be permitted to consume alcohol?

Yes No Don't Know

11. If yes, at what age should youth be permitted to consume alcohol? _____

12. Have you ever provided a youth under the age of 21 with alcohol? Yes No

13. Do you believe that there are certain substances classified as drugs (other than alcohol) that are okay for youth to consume?

Yes No

14. If yes, at what age? _____

15. If yes, which drugs?

16. If you consider alcohol consumption, tobacco usage or substance abuse to be a problem in the school district, what recommendations do you have to address this issue?

Please circle the answer that is closest to the number of times, within the last 12 month that you have used the following drugs/tobacco products.

		Never	Once	2-3 times a year	Once a month	Once a week	Daily
17.	Alcohol	1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Cigarettes	1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Chewing Tobacco	1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Marijuana	1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Unauthorized Prescription Medicine	1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Amphetamines (speed) or depressants (downers)	1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Any illegal substances	1	2	3	4	5	6

20. Please select the race with which you most closely identify:

African American Asian Caucasian Hispanic Latino American Indian Other

21. What is your gender? Female Male

22. Please select your age category from the following ranges.

18-25 25-30 30-40 40-50 50-60 60 and up

23. Please select the category that represents the number of years you have worked in the school district.

Less than two years 2-5 5-9 10-19 20-29 30 and up

24. Please indicate your marital status.

Single Married/Significant Other Divorced/Separated

25. Please select one of the employment categories listed below.

Instructional Non-Instructional

Thank you for completing this survey!

STAFF SURVEY OPEN-ENDED RESPONSES

Q15: *Do you believe that there are certain substances classified as drugs (other than alcohol) that are ok for youth to consume?*

If yes, which drugs?

- Medications, etc.
- cold medicines, Tylenol

Q16: *If you consider alcohol consumption, tobacco usage or substance abuse to be a problem in the school district, what recommendation do you have to address this issue?*

- random urine testing, police dog locker and vehicle checks, breathalyzers at school functions.
- parenting with child classes
- more parental awareness
- more educations, more “eyes” in the school, and especially more active approach in the community because parents are often involved
- parental responsibility
- Tougher law enforcement. It seems to me that the authorities turn a blind eye to the problem much too often. Laws need to be strict and absolutely consis[tently] enforces. School officials should never deal with drug problems [ineligible] involving the police department and [ineligible] They are being coddled by the system. Our namby-pamby punishments are meaningless to them. They are being done a huge disservice by letting them get away with too much.
- try to enforce the law, if they come in to school with it on them they should be immediately asked to leave, patrol the bathrooms, random locker searches, no water bottles in class.
- enforce rules
- First, we need to have random checks on lockers, etc, then we need to make examples of students caught. Second, we need to have speakers come in who the students relate to who will talk to them about alcohol, drugs + cigarettes.
- Establish meaningful activities for kids from 2⁴⁵ – 5³⁰. Kids have too much time and no supervision.
- Parent education forums
- Stricter penalties for use on school grounds; hold parents more accountable; counseling, more meetings with the D-O. +principal.

PHONE INTERVIEW SCRIPT
CONDUCTED BY THE MAXWELL SCHOOL OF SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
SEPTEMBER 2004

Hi my name is _____. I am a student at Syracuse University. The Jordan Elbridge School District has asked my class to identify the issue of substance usage by youth in the community. My class is conducting a survey within the Town of Elbridge. I would like to ask you a couple of questions. Do you have 5 minutes?

If no...is there another time I can call back?

INTERVIEW OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS ON SUBSTANCE USAGE
CONDUCTED BY THE MAXWELL SCHOOL OF SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
SEPTEMBER 2004

The information you provide is confidential. Only students at Syracuse University will have access to your answers and respondents cannot be identified.

The following questions about youth in grades six through twelve. Your responses should be based on your opinion of the Jordan-Elbridge school population in general, rather than specific youths.

1. Is alcohol consumption a problem for youth under the age of 21 in this community?

No Problem Somewhat of a Problem Problem Serious Problem Don't Know

2. Are illegal drugs a problem for youth in this community?

No Problem Somewhat of a Problem Problem Serious Problem Don't Know

3. Is abuse of over-the-counter drugs a problem for youth in this community?

No Problem Somewhat of a Problem Problem Serious Problem Don't Know

4. Is abuse of prescription/medicine a problem for youth in this community?

No Problem Somewhat of a Problem Problem Serious Problem Don't Know

5. Are youth under the age of 18 able to easily obtain tobacco products in this community?

Yes No Don't Know

6. Are youth under the age of 21 able to easily obtain alcohol in this community?

Yes No Don't Know

7. Are youth in this community able to easily obtain illegal drugs?

Yes No Don't Know

8. Do you believe that there are certain substances classified as drugs (other than alcohol) that are okay for youth to consume?

Yes No Don't Know

9. If yes, what drug? _____

10. If yes, at what age? _____

11. Which of the following do you think is the biggest problem for youth in the Jordan-Elbridge School District:

Alcohol ♦ Illegal drugs ♦ Tobacco ♦ Abuse of Over-the-Counter drugs or prescription medicine

Please explain why. _____

12. How do you think any kind of substance abuse amongst youth should be addressed?

13. Are you a member of the Illegal Substance and Alcohol Abuse Forum?

Yes No Don't Know

14. What is your gender? Female Male

15. How long have you worked in this community? _____

16. Do you currently have children in the Jordan-Elbridge School District? Yes No

17. Do you have children who have attended the Jordan-Elbridge School District? Yes No

18. Do you have children who will be enrolling in the school district in the future? Yes No

19. Additional Comments _____

20. Indicate what field the respondent works in: _____

Area code telephone number of the respondent: _____

Thank you for completing this survey!

***INTERVIEW OF FORUM MEMBERS AND SELECTED EXPERTS
ON SUBSTANCE USAGE***

***CONDUCTED BY THE MAXWELL SCHOOL OF SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
SEPTEMBER 2004***

The information you provide is confidential. Only students at Syracuse University will have access to your answers and respondents cannot be identified.

The following questions about youth in grades six through twelve. Your responses should be based on your opinion of the Jordan-Elbridge school population in general, rather than specific youths.

1. Is alcohol consumption a problem for youth under the age of 21 in this community?

No Problem Somewhat of a Problem Problem Serious Problem Don't Know

2. Are illegal drugs a problem for youth in this community?

No Problem Somewhat of a Problem Problem Serious Problem Don't Know

3. Is abuse of Over-the-Counter drugs a problem for youth in this community?

No Problem Somewhat of a Problem Problem Serious Problem Don't Know

4. Is abuse of prescription/medicine a problem for youth in this community?

No Problem Somewhat of a Problem Problem Serious Problem Don't Know

5. Are youth under the age of 18 able to easily obtain tobacco products in this community?

Yes No Don't Know

6. Are youth under the age of 21 able to easily obtain alcohol in this community?

Yes No Don't Know

7. Are youth in this community able to easily obtain illegal drugs?

Yes No Don't Know

8. Do you believe that there are certain substances classified as drugs (other than alcohol) that are okay for youth to consume?

Yes No Don't Know

9. If yes, what drug? _____

10. If yes, at what age? _____

11. Which of the following do you think is the biggest problem for youth in the Jordan-Elbridge School District: alcohol, illegal drugs, tobacco, abuse of over-the-counter drugs or abuse of prescription medicines? Please explain why.

12. How do you think any kind of substance abuse amongst youth should be addressed?

13. Are you a member of the Illegal Substance and Alcohol Abuse Forum?

Yes No Don't Know

14. What is your gender? Female Male

15. How long have you worked in this community? _____

16. Do you currently have children in the Jordan-Elbridge School District? Yes No

17. Do you have children who have attended the Jordan-Elbridge School District? Yes No

18. Do you have children who will be enrolling in the school district in the future? Yes No

19. Are the current laws adequate to address substance Abuse among youth?

Yes No Don't Know

20. Are there things that could be done legally to deter youth from substance usage that are not being done currently?

21. Additional Comments: _____

Please indicate what field the respondent works in: _____

Area code telephone number of the respondent: _____

Thank you for completing this survey!

SURVEY OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON SUBSTANCE USAGE
CONDUCTED BY THE MAXWELL SCHOOL OF SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
SEPTEMBER 2004

The information you provide is confidential. Only students at Syracuse University will have access to your answers and respondents cannot be identified.

The following questions are about youth in grades six through twelve. Your responses should be based on your opinion of the Jordan-Elbridge school population in general, rather than specific youths.

1. What type of business do you represent at the Town of Elbridge Chamber of Commerce?

2. Please select your position in the business:

Owner Employee

3. What type of service does your business provide?

4. What is the zip code of the business? _____

5. What is your home zip code? _____

6. Do you have any employees that are still attending high school?

Yes No Don't Know

On a scale from 1-4, please rate how you perceive the use of the following substances by youth.

		Very Serious	Serious	Not Serious	No Problem	Don't Know
7.	Alcohol	1	2	3	4	0
8.	Any Illegal Drugs	1	2	3	4	0
9.	Tobacco	1	2	3	4	0
10.	Over-the-Counter Medicine	1	2	3	4	0
11.	Unauthorized Prescription Medicine	1	2	3	4	0

Assuming you view substance abuse by youth as a problem, do you have any suggestions to improve the problem?

Thank you for completing this survey!

INTERVIEW CONTACT LOG

Name of Interviewee	Date First Contacted	Date of Phone Interview	Comments
John Kneeland	9/27/2004		No answer.
Peter Branstad	9/27/2004	9/27/2004	
Ryan Walker	9/27/2004		Cell phone was not available.
Shannon Merrill	9/27/2004		Out to lunch; left message with secretary.
Dan Fisher	9/27/2004		Left message.
John Kneeland	9/30/2004		Left message with son.
Ryan Walker	9/30/2004	9/30/2004	Refused to answer opinion based questions.
John Kneeland	10/5/2004	10/5/2004	Completed
Robert Hook	9/27/2004		Contact between 8-3 pm.
Brutus Sheriff	9/27/2004		Too busy.
Diane Adsit	9/27/2004		She did not understand why I was "wasting her time"
Brutus Police Dept.	9/27/2004		Referred to Ryan Walker
State Police	9/27/2004		Transferred to 5 numbers, and no one understood why they were being interviewed.
Douglas Young	9/27/2004		Left message.
Douglas Young	10/7/2004		Replied he did not want to participate because he does not deal with civil matters and knows very little about the issue.
Harry Armani	9/27/2004		Left message.
Harry Armani	10/7/2004		Spoke with secretary, said he would be back in five minutes.
Harry Armani	10/7/2004		Spoke with secretary, said he would be back in another 10 minutes.
Harry Armani	10/7/2004		Secretary said he went home for the day. Left message

Name of Interviewee	Date First Contacted	Date of Phone Interview	Comments
Harry Armani	10/8/2004		
Marilyn Coletta	9/27/2004		Left message.
Marilyn Coletta	10/7/2004		Left message.
Marilyn Coletta	10/7/2004		
Marilyn Coletta	10/8/2004		Left message.
Jane Mostale	9/27/2004		Left message.
Jane Mostale	10/7/2004		Ms. Mostale referred me to another woman who she said would know more about the subject than her. I asked the woman the first question and she said she did not feel comfortable answering the questions and hung up.
Fred Bush	9/27/2004	10/5/2004	
Ron Berry	9/27/2004	9/27/2004	Helpful.
Jim English	9/27/2004		Left message.
Jim English	9/27/2004		Left message.
Jim English	9/28/2004		Left message.
Sgt. Rich McCarron	9/27/2004	9/27/2004	
Melissa Punzo	9/27/2004	9/28/2004	Responsive.
Thomas Blair	9/27/2004		Spoke to secretary but unable to leave a voicemail message
Thomas Blair	9/29/2004		Spoke to secretary but unable to leave a voicemail message
Thomas Blair	9/29/2004		Asked to attend Court session by secretary but class conflicts with session. She said it might be possible to speak with him but there was no guarantee.
Michael Cogzwell	9/27/2004		Left message including my name, reason for calling, and requested a call back.

Name of Interviewee	Date First Contacted	Date of Phone Interview	Comments
Michael Cogzwell	9/29/2004		Left message including my name, email address and, reason for calling, and requested a call back.
Darrell Hagerman	9/27/2004		Was told he was not on duty and was not told a day or time he would be back on duty.
Darrell Hagerman	9/29/2004		Told to call back at a later time. Unable to leave a message both times.
Jane Mostale	9/7/2004		Asked if the survey could be implemented during the Commerce monthly meeting. Told to call and confirm closer to date.
Jane Mostale	9/20/2004		Told that the upcoming meeting was a food festival and we agreed it would not be a good meeting to administer a survey.
Jane Mostale	9/20/2004		Very willing to participate but suggested the next monthly meeting for survey distribution. However this date conflicted with our project deadline.
Jane Mostale	9/23/2004		Went to voicemail and left a message
Jane Mostale	9/23/2004		She returned my call but I missed her call.
Jane Mostale	9/24/2004		Went to voicemail and left a message
Jane Mostale	9/24/2004		Spoke with her and suggested the surveys be offered online and a mass email sent to Commerce members. She needed to clear it with the board. She told me to call her back.

Name of Interviewee	Date First Contacted	Date of Phone Interview	Comments
Jane Mostale	9/27/2004		She was in and out of meetings all day. Briefly spoke with her 3 times.
Jane Mostale	9/29/2004		She was preparing to go out of town and was very busy. She could not talk.
Jane Mostale	9/30/2004		She was out of town but I left her a message with my local number, my cell phone number and my email address, asking that she get back to me about the board's decision. I did not hear from her.

JORDAN ELBRIDGE MAILINGS



MARILYN J. DOMINICK
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

JORDAN ELBRIDGE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

DISTRICT OFFICES
P.O. BOX 902, CHAPPELL STREET, JORDAN, NEW YORK 13083
315-689-3978 • Fax 315-689-0384

October 25, 2004

Dear Jordan Elbridge Community Members,

I am writing today to make you aware of a special project that our district is doing with the help of Syracuse University. As part of that project, I am asking for your help in finding out what our community believes about the illegal use of alcohol, drugs and tobacco.

Several months ago, a task force was formed to study the level of drug use among our students. As part of that study, we have conducted a survey of our students. That information is currently being processed, and we'll soon have a report on that survey. In addition, we will be surveying our staff within the next two weeks.

The task force is also interested in how the community views these issues. Would you kindly take a few minutes to complete the enclosed survey and return it to this address?


Community Benchmarks Program
The Maxwell School at Syracuse University
102 Maxwell
Syracuse, NY 13233 – 1090
Attention: Dr. Carol Dwyer

I am sending you two copies of the survey so that each adult in your household may respond. If more than two adults live in your home, feel free to make more copies, or contact the District Office at 689 – 3978 to request additional copies.

If it is more convenient for you, you may complete the survey online at SU's website: <http://www.syr.edu/benchmarks/> When you have accessed the site, you'll need to choose to complete the community survey.

Thank you for your input on this important project.

Best Regards,


Marilyn J. Dominick
Superintendent of Schools

MJD:jmb
Enc.



MARILYN J. DOMINICK
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

JORDAN ELBRIDGE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

DISTRICT OFFICES
P.O. BOX 902, CHAPPELL STREET, JORDAN, NEW YORK 13080
315-689-3978 • Fax 315-689-0084

October 25, 2004

Dear Jordan Elbridge Community Members,

I am writing today to make you aware of a special project that our district is doing with the help of Syracuse University. As part of that project, I am asking for your help in finding out what our community believes about the illegal use of alcohol, drugs and tobacco.

Several months ago, a task force was formed to study the level of drug use among our students. As part of that study, we have conducted a survey of our students. That information is currently being processed, and we'll soon have a report on that survey. In addition, we will be surveying our staff within the next two weeks.

The task force is also interested in how the community views these issues. Would you kindly take a few minutes to complete the enclosed survey and return it to the District Office at P. O. Box 902, Jordan, NY 13080? I am sending you two copies of the survey so that each adult in your household may respond. If more than two adults live in your home, feel free to make more copies, or contact the District Office at 689 – 3978 to request additional copies. If it is more convenient for you, you may complete the survey online at SU's website: <http://www.syr.edu/benchmarks/> When you have accessed the site, you'll need to choose to complete the community survey. Use this information:

user name: maxweb\paf410staff

password: Surprise

Then, choose and complete the community survey.

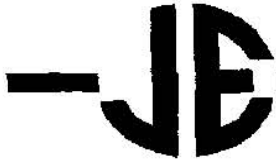
Thank you for your input on this important project.

Best Regards,

Marilyn J. Dominick
Superintendent of Schools

MJD:jmb

Enc.



MARILYN J. DOMINICK
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

JORDAN ELBRIDGE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

DISTRICT OFFICES
P.O. BOX 902, CHAPPELL STREET, JORDAN, NEW YORK 13080
315-689-3978 • Fax 315-689-0084

October 19, 2004

Dear Jordan Elbridge Staff Members,

I am writing today to make you aware of a special project that our district is doing with the help of Syracuse University. As part of that project, I am asking for your help in finding out what our staff believes about the illegal use of alcohol, drugs and tobacco.

Several months ago, a task force was formed to study the level of drug use among our students. As part of that study, we have conducted a survey of our students. That information is currently being processed, and we'll soon have a report on that survey. In addition, we will be conducting a survey of the community within the next two weeks.

The task force is also interested in how you view these issues. Would you kindly take a few minutes to complete the survey on SU's web site <http://www.maxwell.syr.edu/benchmarks/> When you've accessed the site, choose to complete the staff survey (the 2nd one listed). The user name is maxwcb\paf410staff and the password is \$urprise

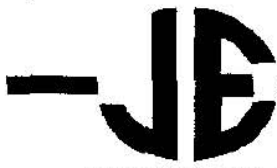
If you would prefer to respond on a paper version of the survey, copies will be available in each of the offices. You may return it via the school mail to the District Office.

SU is asking that we have all of our surveys completed by the end of the day on Monday, October 25th. Thank you for your input on this important project.

Best Regards,

Marilyn J. Dominick
Superintendent of Schools

MJD:jmb



RONALD C. BERRY
HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL

(315) 689-9553
(315) 689-1985 Fax

JORDAN ELBRIDGE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

JORDAN ELBRIDGE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL
5721 HAMILTON ROAD, P.O. BOX 901, JORDAN, NEW YORK 13080


"A MIDDLE STATES SCHOOL"



Dear Parent/Guardian,

The school district has, in conjunction with community representatives, formed a team to investigate the extent to which alcohol and drug abuse exists in our school and community. To help us with our investigation, the district has engaged the help of Carol Dwyer, Syracuse University Maxwell School, Director of Community Benchmarks Program. For your information, we will present a survey to all of our high school students that will ask a wide variety of questions about alcohol and drug abuse in our school and community. Likewise, in the up-coming weeks, we will also survey our staff and the community at large. After gathering and analyzing the data from all of these surveys, we will have a better understanding of how alcohol and drugs impact our school and community. We expect that information gained from these surveys will help us to learn about a very serious issue that affects our community and how to deal with it appropriately.

If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at the high school at 689-9553. As always, we greatly appreciate your support of the school.


Ronald C. Berry,
High School Principal



JORDAN ELBRIDGE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

JORDAN ELBRIDGE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL
5721 HAMILTON ROAD, P.O. BOX 901, JORDAN, NEW YORK 13080



RONALD C. BERRY
HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL

(315) 689-8553
(315) 689-1985 Fax

"A MIDDLE STATES SCHOOL"

To: Social Studies Teachers
From: Ron *RCB*
Re: Administering the Youth Substance Usage Survey
Date: September 15, 2004

Thank you for taking time out of your classes to administer the Youth Substance Usage Survey. Carol Dwyer at SU asks us to be sure to do the following when administering the survey.

1. All teachers handle the surveys in the same manner.
2. Ensure that students do only their own survey.
3. Make sure that they all complete their survey.
4. Make sure the class is quiet and focused only on the survey.
5. When finished, put the surveys in a manila envelope and bring the surveys to the Main Office.
6. Absent students will not take the survey.

Thank you so much for your cooperation!

MEMO:

TO: All Staff
FROM: David Shafer
RE: Drug Surveys/Assembly
DATE: September 16, 2004

On Friday afternoon all students and faculty will attend an assembly in the Gym. The assembly will kick off the Magazine Sale. All students will report to their Mod 11 class. We will call students to the gym by grade level. Students will be able to return to their rooms and/or lockers before dismissal.

On Monday morning we will conduct the Drug and Alcohol Survey. Homeroom teachers will find the surveys in their box. Please have students complete the survey and place it themselves in the envelope provided. Tina Lingyak will come around and collect them. Prior to the survey, take a few minutes to discuss the purpose of the survey with your students.

The ½ day early release on Thursday, September 23rd will have students being released at 10:15. All students will leave at that time. Team planning for interdisciplinary units should take place from 10:30-12:00. Special Area teachers can work in their rooms and/or attend grade level team meetings. Lunch is on your own from 12:00-1:00. The workshop will start at the high school auditorium promptly at 1:00.