

Goal 3: Develop Safe and Drug-Free Schools

Performance Goals

Drug Use

Drug-free schools are associated with healthy antidrug norms among students, and contribute to the healthy physical and social development of each student. The positive school climate of drug-free schools gives students the chance to focus on learning. Results from the 2003 survey of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System show slight declines from 2001 with respect to drug use on school property.

Violent Crime

Safe schools are essential for healthy student development and academic achievement. Secretary Spellings said, "In order for our children to learn well and excel, they need to feel safe." When violent crime takes place on school property, it disrupts the learning environment and creates obstacles to student achievement and physical safety. Department programs address drug use and violence by helping districts and schools implement prevention programs and strategies that foster positive norms and behavior among students. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System data for fighting on school property and carrying weapons to school show significant reductions in these risky behaviors from 1993 to 2003, but reductions were not significant during the last two years of that period.

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Key Measures

In FY 2005, the Department identified five key measures to track the prevalence of substance abuse and violence in schools. The data for these key measures reflect long-term national and state-level trends in drug use and violence in schools, but progress cannot be directly attributed to the activities of grantees of [Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities programs](#). The Department's third strategic goal also addresses the development of strong character. We have not identified measures for this trait, but the 12 programs identified as supporting Goal 3 include programs that support character development as well as programs that support the development of safe and drug-free schools.

See p. 58 for an explanation of the documentation fields for the key measures.

Drug Use

Drug-free schools are associated with healthy antidrug norms among students and contribute to the healthy physical and social development of each student. The positive school climate of drug-free schools gives students the chance to focus on learning. To assist schools and districts with drug-use reduction efforts, the Department provides [information](#) and [financial support](#) for implementing effective drug-use prevention programs and strategies. Effective prevention programs address the health risk behaviors, mental health issues, and school environment problems that contribute to drug use and societal risk factors that may exist in each affected school's community.

Results from the 2003 survey of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System show slight declines from 2001 for the Department's measure of drug use on school property. Though the rate of decline has decelerated since 2001, the 2003 data mark the eighth year of decline for this indicator. Despite the encouraging eight-year trend, schools need to continue their efforts to prevent drug use by new cohorts of students.



3.1 Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities State Grants. The percentage of students in grades 9 through 12 who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the past 12 months.

Fiscal Year	Actual
1993	24
1995	32
1997	32
1999	30
2001	29
2003	29
2005	Target is 28.
Data for 2005 are pending.	

3.2 Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities State Grants. The percentage of students in grades 9 through 12 who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days.

Fiscal Year	Actual
1993	18
1995	25
1997	26
1999	27
2001	24
2003	22
2005	Target is 21.
Data for 2005 are pending.	

3.3 Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities State Grants. The percentage of students in grades 9 through 12 who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (that is, within a couple of hours) one or more times during the past 30 days.

Fiscal Year	Actual
1993	30
1995	33
1997	33
1999	32
2001	30
2003	28
2005	Target is 27.
Data for 2005 are pending.	

Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior and Surveillance System (YRBSS).

Analysis of Progress. The most recent data from 2003 show no significant change for access to illegal drugs on school property, and declining marijuana and heavy alcohol use, compared to 2001 data. The data, which represent total responses from all surveyed students, are also reported for respondents by their grade level. These data provide insights into youth drug use.

In both 2003 and 2001, the percentage of high school students who reported access to an illegal drug on school property was very similar among 9th-, 10th-, and 11th-graders. Numbers ranged from 29.1 to 29.9 percent for these grades in 2003, and from 28.7 to 29.0 percent in 2001. During the same period high school seniors were less likely to have been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property. In 2003, 24.9 percent of seniors reported access to an illegal drug on school property, down from 26.9 percent in 2001.

While 2003 current marijuana use and episodes of heavy drinking were down from overall rates reported for 2001, use patterns by grade reflect a pattern of drug use that reflect a relationship between rates of use and grade level. For both 2003 and 2001, the percentage of students reporting current marijuana use increases from grades 9 through 12. For example, in 2001, current marijuana use data range from 19.4 percent for ninth-graders to 26.9 percent for high school seniors. The 2003 marijuana usage data range from 18.5 percent for ninth-graders up to 25.8 percent for seniors.

Similar patterns also emerge for heavy drinking. In 2001, 24.5 percent of ninth-graders report episodic heavy drinking, while 36.7 percent of high school seniors report engaging in that same behavior. In 2003, 19.8 percent of ninth-graders and 37.2 percent of seniors reported episodic heavy drinking.

Data Quality. Data are collected in alternate years from a nationally representative sample of students in grades 9 through 12 and are collected on a calendar-year, not a school-year, basis. The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System includes a national school-based survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention as well as state and local school-based surveys conducted by education and health agencies. The 2003 report summarized results from the national survey, 32 state surveys, and 18 local surveys conducted among students in grades 9 through 12 during February through December 2003. Data presented for these measures are rounded to the next whole number.

Related Information. For information about the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, see <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/yrbs/>. For detailed information about the methodology of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, see <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/rr/rr5312.pdf>.

Additional Information. Data for FY 2005 will be available in December 2006.

Violent Crime

Safe schools are essential for healthy student development and academic achievement. Secretary Spellings said, "In order for our children to learn well and excel, they need to feel safe." When violent crime takes place on school property, it disrupts the learning environment and creates obstacles to student achievement and physical safety. To help schools reduce the prevalence of violence and related health-risk behaviors, the Department provides [financial assistance](#) and [information](#) to states and school districts. Through this effort, the Department works to positively influence the reduction of violent crime in schools.

Recent Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System data for [fighting on school property](#) and [carrying weapons to school](#) show significant reductions in these risk behaviors from 1993 to 2003, but reductions were not significant during the last two years of that period.

3.4 Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities State Grants. The percentage of students in grades 9 through 12 who were in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the past 12 months.	
Fiscal Year	Actual
1993	16
1995	16
1997	15
1999	14
2001	13
2003	13
2005	Target is 12.
Data for 2005 are pending.	

3.5 Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities State Grants. The percentage of students in grades 9 through 12 who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property one or more times during the past 30 days.	
Fiscal Year	Actual
1993	12
1995	10
1997	9
1999	7
2001	6
2003	6
2005	Target is 5.
Data for 2005 are pending.	

Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS).

Analysis of Progress. Between 2001 and 2003, the data show no significant change in the total percentages of students fighting on school property or carrying a weapon on school property. In addition to the data for all respondents, the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System also makes data about these behaviors available by student grade level. This data provides some interesting insights that contrast with the patterns identified for measures 3.2 and 3.3 about marijuana use and heavy drinking.

In both 2003 and 2001, students in lower grades were more likely to engage in a physical fight on school property than those in higher grades. In 2003, 18.0 percent of 9th-graders reported participation in a fight, while 7.3 percent of 12th-graders reported participation in a fight. The data from 2001 reflect the same pattern—while 17.3 percent of ninth-graders reported fighting, only 7.5 percent of seniors reported that same behavior.

The percentage of students that report carrying a weapon on school property is more consistent across grades 9 through 12, but patterns across grade levels varied between 2001 and 2003. In 2001, 6.7 percent of 9th- and 10th-graders, 6.1 percent of 11th-graders, and 6.0 percent of 12th-graders carried a weapon on school property. By 2003, 5.3 percent of 9th-graders, 6.0 percent of 10th-graders, 6.6 percent of 11th-graders, and 6.4 percent of high school seniors reported carrying a weapon to school.

Data Quality. Data are collected in alternate years from a nationally representative sample of students in grades 9 through 12 and are collected on a calendar-year, not a school-year, basis. The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System includes a national school-based survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention as well as state and local school-based surveys conducted by education and health agencies. The 2003 report summarized results from the national survey, 32 state surveys, and 18 local surveys conducted among students in grades 9 through 12 during February through December 2003.

Related Information. For information about the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, see <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/yrbs/>. For detailed information about the methodology of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, see <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/rr/rr5312.pdf>.

Additional Information. Data for FY 2005 will be available in December 2006.

Discontinued Strategic Measures

The following measures were discontinued after FY 2004 but were reported as pending in our *FY 2004 Performance and Accountability Report*. We report here our results on those for which we now have data. (See p. 23 for a discussion of why we discontinued measures.)

Measure			Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Status
3.1.1	The rate of violent crimes and serious violent crimes experienced at school by students aged 12 through 18	Violent Crime	2003	24/1000	Pending	Data expected 12/2005
			2004	23/1000	Pending	Data expected 12/2006

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Measure			Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Status
3.1.2	The rate of violent crimes and serious violent crimes experienced at school by students aged 12 through 18 (continued)	Serious Violent Crime	2003	4/1000	Pending	Data expected 12/2005
			2004	4/1000	Pending	Data expected 12/2006
3.1.3–3.1.5	The percentage of youth aged 12 through 17 who reported using the following substances in the past 30 days	Alcohol	2004	14	Pending	Data expected 12/2005
		Tobacco (Cigarettes)	2004	11	Pending	Data expected 12/2005
		Marijuana	2004	7	Pending	Data expected 12/2005
3.2.2	The percentage of students in grade 12 who think most of the students in their classes would dislike it or dislike it very much if a student intentionally did things to make his/her teachers angry		2004	36	Pending	Data expected 12/2005
3.2.3	The percentage of students in grade 12 who think that most students in their classes would dislike it or dislike it very much if a student cheated on a test		2004	19	Pending	Data expected 12/2005
3.2.4	The percentage of 14- to 18-year-olds who believe cheating occurs by half or most students		2004	40	Not available	Not collected

Sources

- 3.1.1–3.1.2 U.S. Departments of Education and Justice, *Indicators of School Crime and Safety*.
- 3.1.3–3.1.5 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (formerly called the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse).
- 3.2.2–3.2.3 University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, Monitoring the Future.

Goal 3: Develop Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program Performance Summary

Twelve of our grant programs most directly support Goal 3. These programs are listed below. In the table, we provide an overview of the results of each program on its program performance measures. (See p. 59 for our methodology of calculating the percentage of targets met, not met, and without data.) Individual program performance reports are available at <http://www.ed.gov/about/reports/annual/2005report/program.html>. We also provide both FY 2005 appropriations and FY 2005 expenditures for each of these programs. (See pp. 24-25 for an explanation of why appropriations and expenditures for a given year are not the same and the effect that difference has on the connection between funding and performance.)

Program Name	Appropriations†	Expenditures‡	Program Performance Results Percent of Targets Met, Not Met, Without Data											
			FY 2005			FY 2004			FY 2003			FY 2002		
			FY 2005 \$ in millions	FY 2005 \$ in millions	% Met	% Not Met	% No Data	% Met	% Not Met	% No Data	% Met	% Not Met	% No Data	% Met
ESEA: Alcohol Abuse Reduction	33	28	0	0	100				0	0	100			
ESEA: Character Education	24	10				0	0	100	100	0	0			
ESEA: Civic Education: We the People	17	17	0	0	100							100	0	0
ESEA: Close-Up Fellowships	1	1	0	0	100	0	0	100						
ESEA: Elementary and Secondary School Counseling	35	32	0	0	100				0	0	100			
ESEA: Exchanges with Historic Whaling and Trading Partners	9	8	0	0	100	60	0	40						
ESEA: Foundations for Learning	1	1				/// (not funded)						/// (not funded)		
ESEA: Mental Health Integration in Schools	5	0	///			/// (not funded)			/// (not funded)			/// (not funded)		
ESEA: Physical Education Program	73	64	0	0	100				0	0	100			
ESEA: Mentoring Program	49	41	0	0	100									
ESEA: Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Other National Programs	153	104	0	0	100	0	0	100	100	0	0	100	0	0
ESEA: Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities State Grants	437	526	0	0	100				0	29	71	20	0	80
TOTAL	837	* 832												

† Budget for each program represents program budget authority.

‡ Expenditures occur when recipients draw down funds to cover actual outlays. FY 2005 expenditures may include funds from prior years' appropriations.

■ A shaded cell denotes that the program did not have targets for the specified year.

/// Denotes programs not yet implemented (Programs are often implemented near the end of the year they are first funded.)

* Expenditures by program do not include outlays in the amount of \$3 million for prior years' obligations for Goal 3 programs that were not funded in FY 2005 or FY 2005 estimated accruals in the amount of \$42 million.

ESEA: Elementary and Secondary Education Act