

Accomplishments re. MSA OBJECTIVES, 2005 - 2008
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The MSA Project focuses on motivating behavior changes among students and parents within selected high schools in order to prevent and reduce the use of AOD. By the middle of year four of the project we began to see significant changes in behavior among both students and parents. The following summaries are of the current status of the project re. the specific Outcome Objectives. The results reported below are from two high school where the MSA has been working for at least two year. These results reveal a high degree of success in reducing AOD use and its consequences.

MSA OUTCOME OBJECTIVES (Two years of post-test results for two District #1 schools; District #2 school –year two data collected and being analyzed – is not yet ready to report.)

Percent of Change from 2006 Baseline for District #1 schools. First percent listed is for the alternative school for students who have, for a variety of reasons including AOD use, fallen behind their peers in expected graduation date, with an enrollment of about 100; the second is for a traditional high school enrolling about 700.

I. Outcomes for Student Behavior Change Resulting in Reduced Underage AOD Use.

1. Reduce Student Misperception of the Norms for AOD use among peers by 3%:

Accomplished in All District #1 SCHOOLS.

Alcohol = -13.3%/-16.9%; Marijuana= -14.4%/-18.5% Tobacco= -6.2%/-8.6%*¹

2. Reduce Underage AOD Use by 3%: Accomplished in ALL SCHOOLS, except tobacco in traditional high school.

Alcohol (# of drinks per occasion) = -17.6%/-15.8% and Alcohol (#occasion of use)= -17.9%/-19.1%
Marijuana= -7.1%/-17.3% Tobacco= -27.9%/+1.4%

3. Increase 30-day Abstinence by 3%: Accomplished in ALL District #1 SCHOOLS.

Alcohol = 4.7%/5.8%; Marijuana= 28.6%/8.1%; Tobacco= 71.6%/1.5%

4. Increase Perception of Risk by 3%: Accomplished in Alternative School except tobacco.

Traditional high school data is unchanged.

Alcohol= 9%/0% Marijuana=37.2%/0% Tobacco=-5.3%/0%

5. Reduce Consequences by 5%, esp. Violence: Accomplished in ALL SCHOOLS.

- Driving under the influence: -63.9%/-18.3%.
- Experiencing unwanted sex or sexual contact: -11%/-45%.
- Getting into fights or arguments: -40%/-36%.
- Getting into trouble with the police: -30%/-28%.
- Punished by parent: -54%/-25%

¹ The first number presented is for the Alternative High School, the second is for the Traditional High School.

II. Outcomes for Adult/Parent re. Student Behavior Change Resulting in Reduced Underage AOD Use.

6. Reduce Adult Misperception of Norms by 3%: Accomplished in ALL District #1 SCHOOLS.
(Alternative School parent responses too small for analyses – results combined with Traditional high school.)

Alcohol= -15.1% Marijuana= -21.8% Tobacco= -78.9%

7. Increase Parent-Child Talk by 3%: Accomplished in ALL District #1 SCHOOLS except for marijuana.

Expressing disapproval of AOD use to teens:

- We have talked to our children about alcohol = +3.3%
- Students say parents have talked to them about alcohol = +5%
- Students say parents have talked to them about marijuana = no change

8. Increase AOD-Related Parenting Strategies by 3% in Each Category: Accomplished in ALL District #1 SCHOOLS except for “Parent Knowledge”.

A. **Modeling:** (How often do you drink?) =15% decrease in amount of adult drinking

B. **Monitoring:** Increases in protective behavior

- Do you call others to ensure adult supervision = +7.4% (77.4% say “yes”)
- Do you welcome calls from others to ensure adult supervision = +2.3% (98.9% say “yes”)
- Do you call others to ensure there will be no AOD served to teens = +9.8% (51.1% say “yes”)
- Do you welcome calls from others to ensure there will be no AOD served to teens = +2.2% (100%)
- We normally wait up for teens to come home in the evening=+1.5% (97% say “yes”)

C. **Parent Knowledge re. AOD (as basis for Parent-Child Talk):**

Survey Questions: To the best of your knowledge, are the following questions **Tor F?**

- The younger a person is when starting to drink, the higher the chances of alcohol addiction. True: 2006= 93.3%; 2008 = 95.7%; Change = +2.4%
- Adolescents need only drink half as much as adults to suffer the same negative effects on the brain. True: 2006= 82% %; 2008 = 80.6%; Change = -1.4%
- Teens who drink frequently usually outgrow alcohol use and do not become problem drinkers or addicts as adults. False: 2006= 97%; 2008 = 90%; Change = -7%
- Underage drinking results in permanent damage to memory. Change =-5.7%

CORE Measures Required by SAMHSA:

Core #1: Reduce Age of onset – no significant change.

Core #2: Reduce Frequency of use in the past 30 days – **Accomplished** - results under Objective #2.

Core #3: Increase Perception of risk or harm – **Accomplished in alternative school** -results under Objective #4.

Core #4: Increase Perception of disapproval of use by peers and adults – **Accomplished.**

Positive gains in perception of parental disapproval accomplished for every substance measured (alcohol, tobacco, marijuana). Chi-square analysis shows that student abstention increases when they believe their parents *disapprove* of substance use.

- Increased Student Perception of Parental Disapproval: Alcohol 117%/31.8%
Marijuana=19.3%/34.4% Tobacco=61.5%/16.6%
(70% of students who perceive that parents disapprove, do NOT Use alcohol.
- Increased Peer Disapproval of Use: Alcohol = 31.8%; Marijuana=34.4%;
Tobacco=16.6%