

**THE IOWA
CONSORTIUM**
FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

Youth Development

Annual Outcome Evaluation Report

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Introduction

The purpose of the Youth Development project is to provide evidence-based substance abuse prevention programming for youth ages 5 through 18 that includes in- and out-of-school opportunities for youth development, character development and youth leadership. Eight substance abuse prevention organizations participate in this project: Area Substance Abuse Council; Henry County Extension; Garner-Hayfield Community School District; Mason City Youth Task Force; Substance Abuse Treatment Unit of Central Iowa; Promise Partners; United Action for Youth; and Kossuth Connections. All organizations except for Area Substance Abuse Council have supplied data included in this report; this exception was negotiated and approved by IDPH.

Evaluation Design

The evaluation employs a matched pre-post design whereby a survey is administered at the beginning and at the conclusion of the prevention program. The post-test survey also is administered after each year of programming for programs spanning multiple years. Post-test survey data from the previous program year are used as a baseline for reporting current year outcomes for multi-year programs. Agency staff collect these data and enter them into an online database, i.e., Database Builder. The Consortium downloads these data, which are then included in this report.

A total of 315 pre-tests and 806 first, second, and third year post-tests were collected for the Youth Development project in State Fiscal Year 2013. This resulted in a total of 709 survey matches for analysis. Of those 279 were from participants in single-year programs or in the first year of multi-year programs; 425 were from participants in the second year of multi-year programs, and 5 were from participants in the third year of multi-year programs.

The pre-post data were used to help answer the following evaluation questions:

- Has alcohol/cigarette/marijuana usage changed in the target population?
- Has the percentage of the target population who indicate positive attitudes at baseline (pre-test) maintained or increased after the intervention (post-test)?
- Has perceived risk of harm from alcohol/cigarette/marijuana use maintained a positive response or increased from pre-test to post-test?

Demographics

The median age of Youth Development project participants at post-test was twelve years. Almost all of the participants were in the sixth or seventh grade. The sex of participants was split almost equally. Almost one-fifth of participants were Hispanic or Latino. Participant racial groups are delineated below:



- 80.8% White;
- 1.5% Black/African American;
- 0.7% American Indian/Alaska Native;
- 2.1% Asian;
- 0.3% Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander;
- 3.5% Some other race; and
- 11.1% More than one race.

Outcome Data

The figures included in the outcome data section detail past 30-day use, attitudes toward use, and perceptions of risk of harm from use of alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana. Figures are provided for the project total (all participants in the Youth Development project for whom matched surveys existed in the data set), for participants in the LifeSkills Training (LST) program regardless of which LST year the participant completed (LST traditionally includes three programming years), and for participants in All Stars. Other programs did not meet the minimum sample size necessary for individual reporting, but are included in the Youth Development project totals. Those programs are: Project Alert, Leadership and Resiliency Program, Strengthening Families Program, and Positive Action.

Less than 5% of pre-tests did not have a matched post-test in FY13. Due to this low number, an attrition analysis was not performed on these data.

Iowa Youth Survey (IYS) data are provided as a reference point for interpreting the outcome data in this report. The Iowa Youth Survey is a biannual census assessment of Iowa's secondary school-age students' (grades 6, 8, and 11) attitudes toward substance use and actual use of substances. The 2012 IYS data included here provide an estimate of the change one might expect to see each year in Iowa's general youth population due to maturation based on survey results from sixth and eighth graders. Thus, IYS data serve as a general point of reference when examining Youth Development program outcomes (change from pre-test to post-test) rather than comparing program percentages to zero, or no change. (Note: Youth who participated in Youth Development programming may also have completed the IYS).



Past 30-Day Use

Table 1, below, and Graph 1, on page 4, present data on past 30-day use of alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana, as well as binge drinking for all Youth Development participants (YD Total), for LifeSkills Training (LST) participants, and for All Stars participants. A positive (+) percent change indicates an increase in use; whereas a negative (-) change indicates a decrease in use. Almost all data are favorable, with both the YD total and LST groups showing an actual decrease in reported use in three of the four measures; while the All Stars group remained unchanged across three measures. All increase percentages are lower than the IYS percentages except for marijuana use amongst All Stars participants (this increase was an actual change of 1 respondent).

Table 1. Change in Past 30-Day Use: Youth Development Total and Results by Program

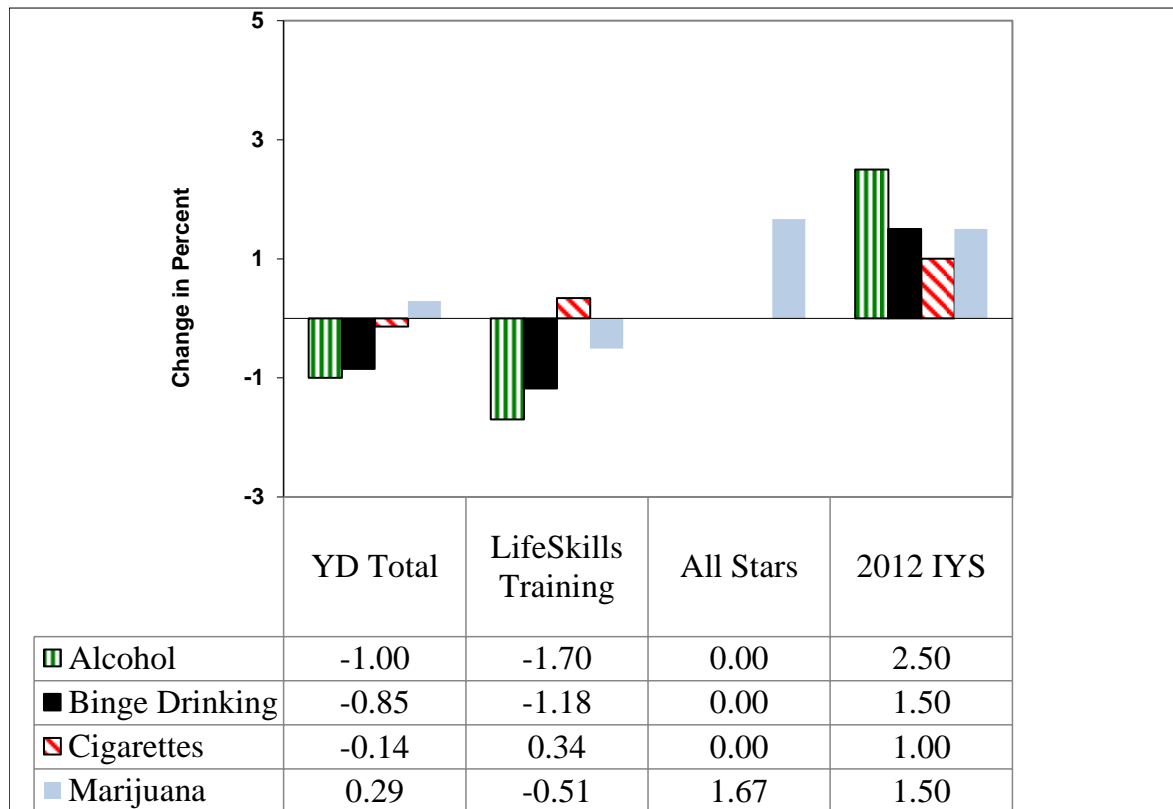
| Percentage of Youth Reporting Past 30-Day Use at the Pre-Test and Change at Post-Test | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|------------|------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Group | N | Median Age | Alcohol | | Binge Drinking | | Cigarettes | | Marijuana | |
| | | | Pre-Test % | Change | Pre-Test % | Change | Pre-Test % | Change | Pre-Test % | Change |
| Iowa Youth Survey ¹ | 48,464 ² | 12 | - | +2.50 | - | +1.50 | - | +1.00 | - | +1.50 |
| Youth Development | 704 | 12 | 6.99 | -1.00 | 1.84 | -0.85 | 2.27 | -0.14 | 1.84 | +0.29 |
| LifeSkills Training | 589 | 12 | 6.48 | -1.70 | 1.86 | -1.18 | 1.69 | +0.34 | 1.53 | -0.51 |
| All Stars | 60 | 12 | 3.33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.39 | 0 | 0 | +1.67 |

¹ IYS entries indicate the yearly average change in 30-day use between all Iowa students in grades 6 and 8. The majority of 6th graders completing the IYS were 11 years old; the majority of 8th graders were 13. Data were from the 2012 Iowa Youth Survey, State of Iowa report (Questions B30, Any Tobacco Use from ATOD section, and B31).

²The total number of 6th graders completing the 2012 Iowa Youth Survey was 24,170; the total number of 8th graders was 24,294.



Graph 1. Change in Past 30-Day Use: Youth Development Total and Results by Program



Key

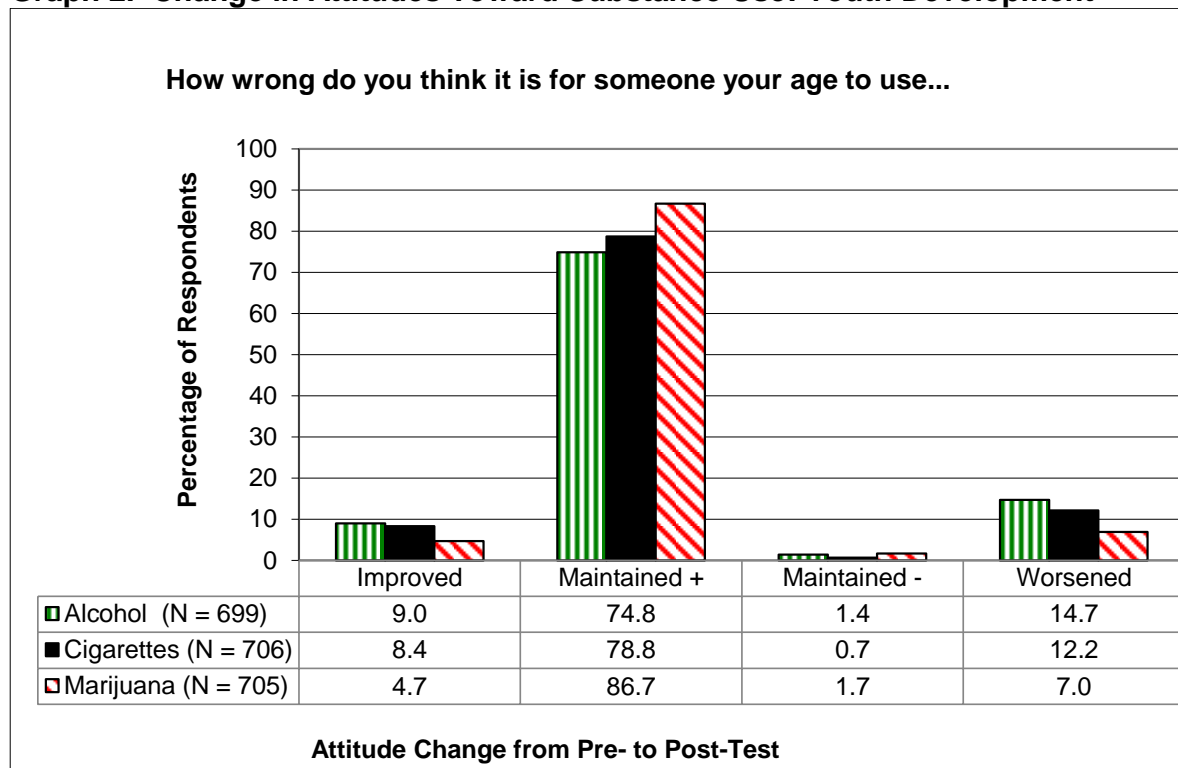
YD Total All Youth Development Participants 2012 IYS 2012 Iowa Youth Survey



Attitudes Toward Substance Use

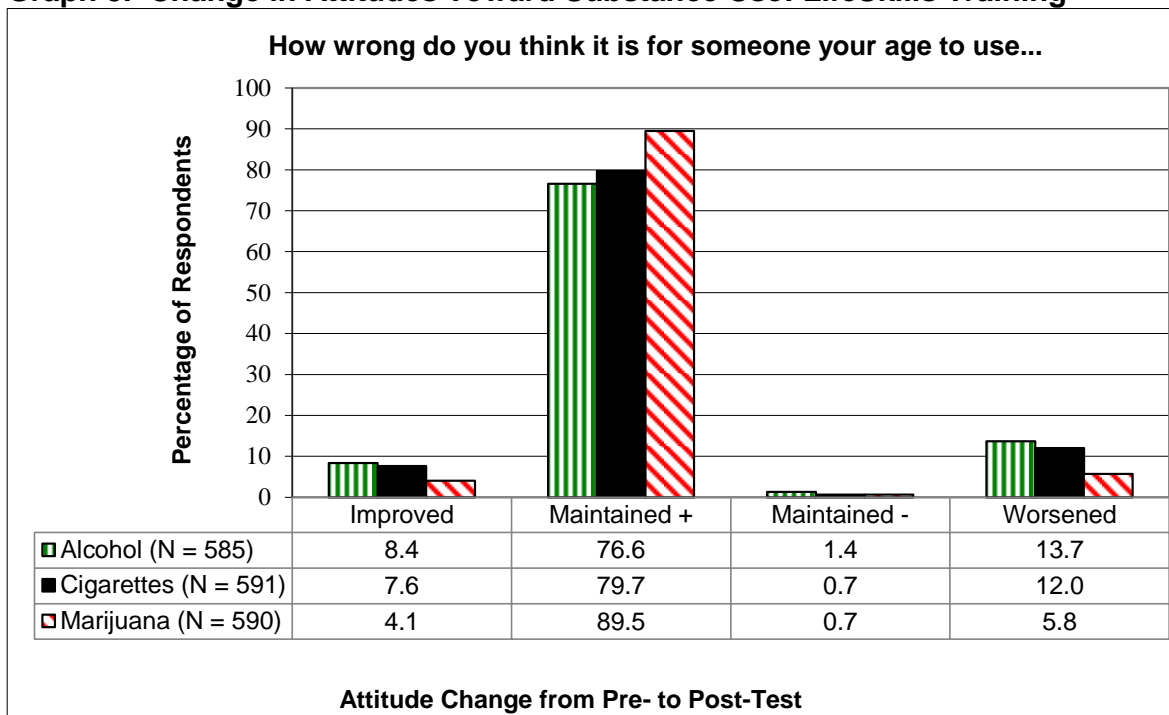
Graphs 2 through 4 on pages 5 through 7 show change in individual attitudes from the pre-test to the post-test for alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana. Individual attitudes either: 1) “improved,” which means that attitudes grew more unfavorable toward use of alcohol, cigarettes, or marijuana (e.g., respondent felt alcohol use was wrong at pre-test and very wrong at post-test); 2) “maintained +,” which means that the pre- and post-test responses remained the same and were unfavorable toward alcohol, cigarettes, or marijuana use (a positive outcome); 3) “maintained -,” which means that the pre- and post-test responses remained the same and were favorable toward alcohol, cigarettes, or marijuana use (a negative outcome); or 4) “worsened,” meaning that attitudes grew more favorable toward alcohol, cigarettes, or marijuana use from pre-test to post-test (e.g., respondent felt marijuana use was very wrong at pre-test and a little bit wrong at post-test). Desired outcomes for these questions are improvement in (“improved”) or positive maintenance (“maintained +”) of attitudes toward substance use. Graphs 2 through 4 show data for all Youth Development project participants, LifeSkills Training participants, and All Stars participants, respectively. The number of matched pre- and post-tests containing a response to the question is shown in the data table following each substance.

Graph 2. Change in Attitudes Toward Substance Use: Youth Development



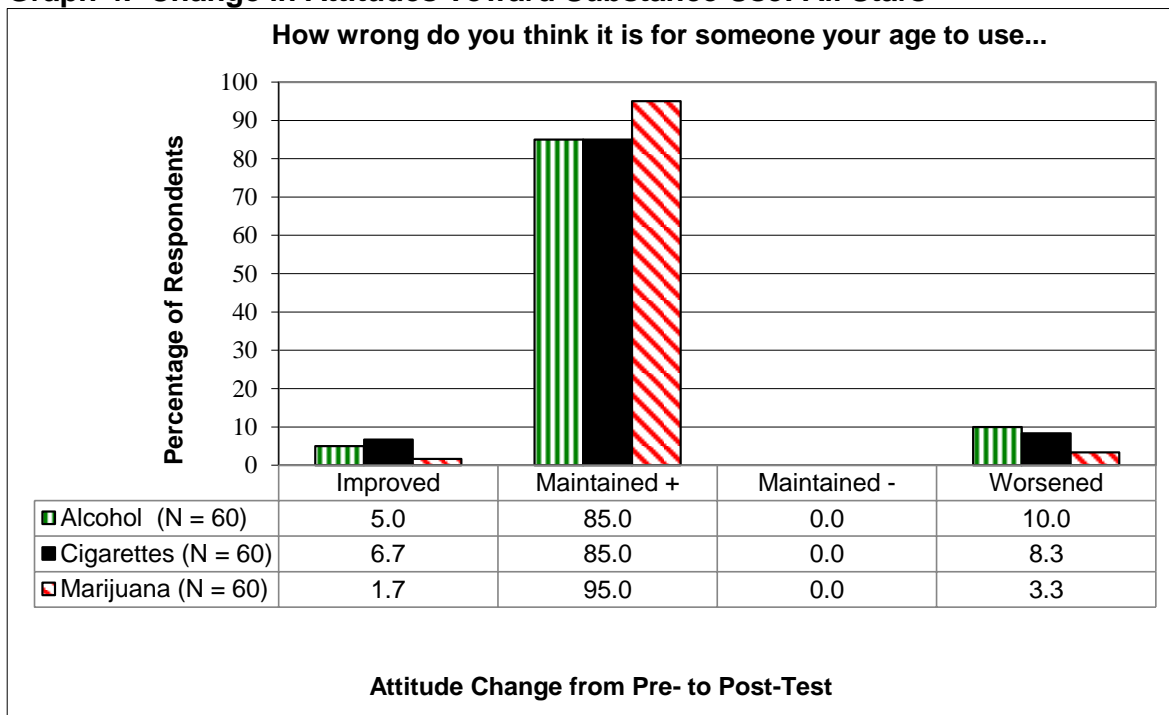
Youth Development project participants showed positive outcomes as follows: Alcohol – 84%; Cigarettes – 87%; and Marijuana – 91%.

Graph 3. Change in Attitudes Toward Substance Use: LifeSkills Training



LifeSkills Training participants showed positive outcomes as follows: Alcohol – 85%; Cigarettes – 87%; and Marijuana – 94%.

Graph 4. Change in Attitudes Toward Substance Use: All Stars

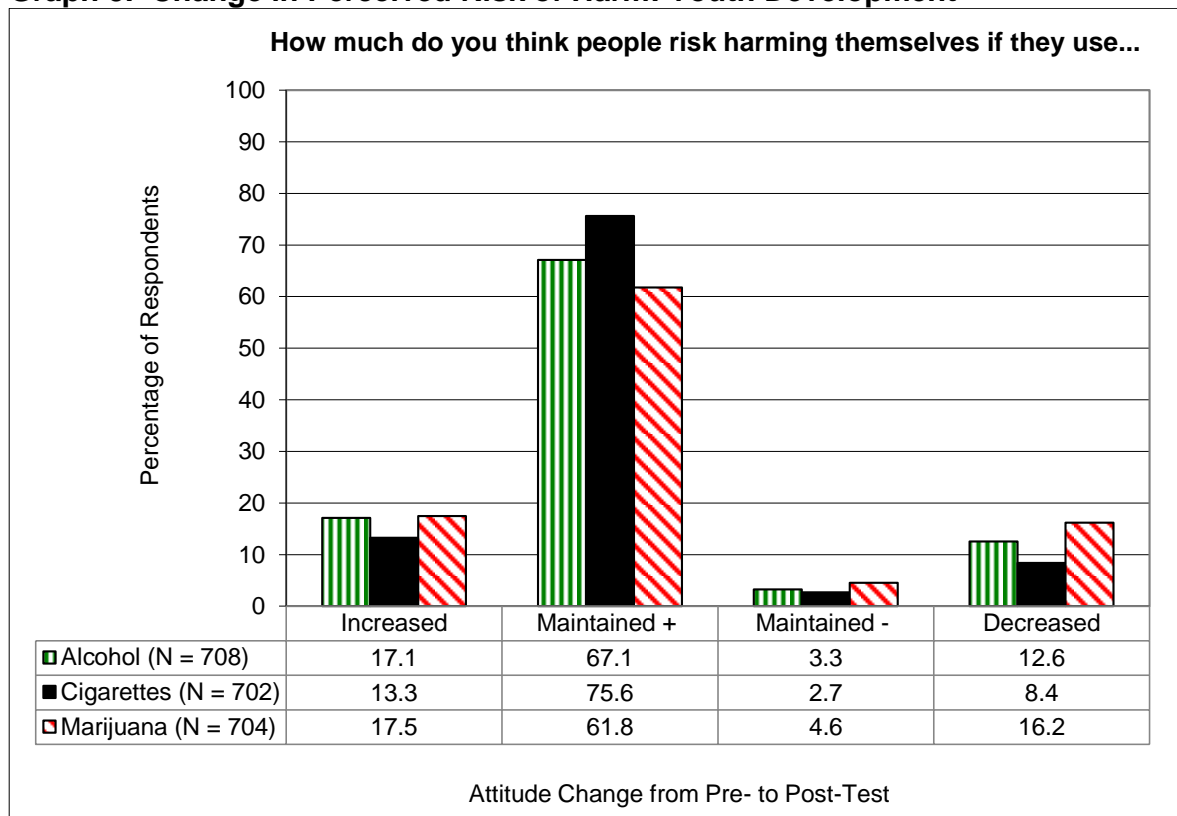


All Stars participants showed positive outcomes as follows: Alcohol – 90%; Cigarettes – 92%; and Marijuana – 97%.

Perceived Risk of Harm from Substance Use

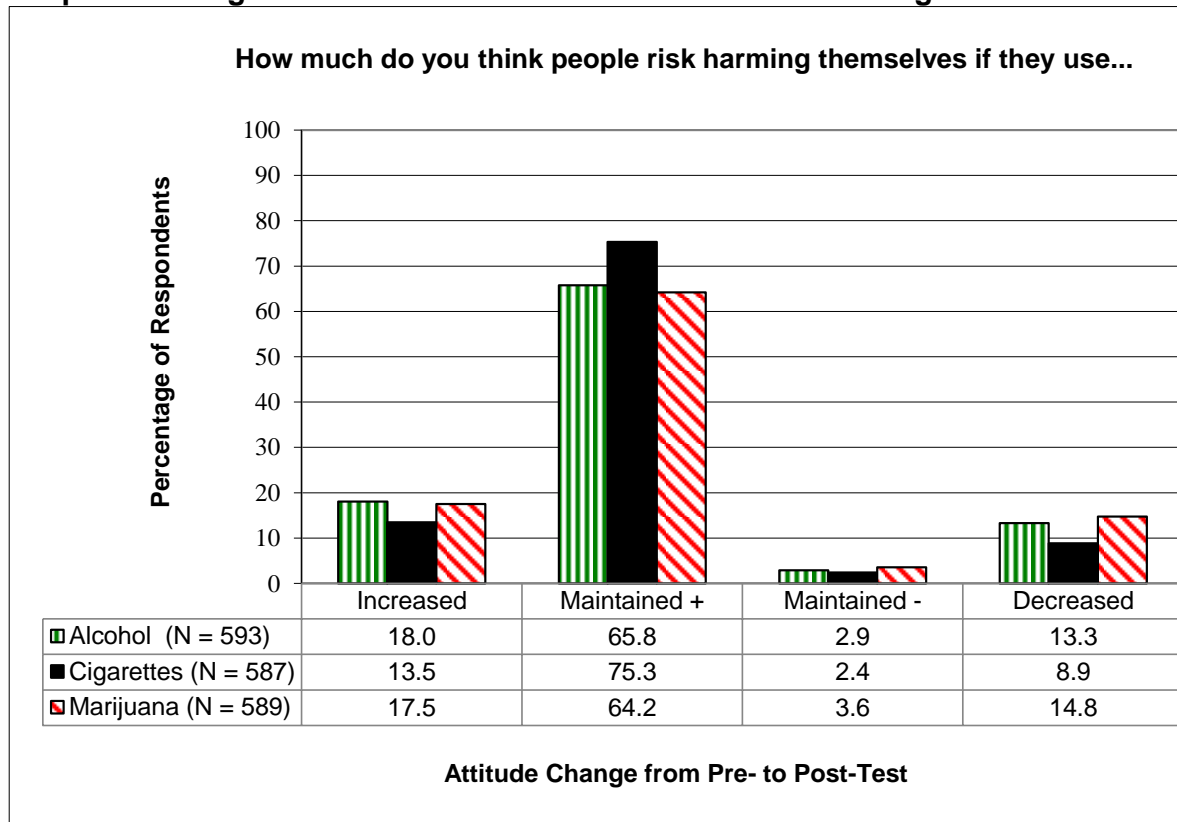
Graphs 5 through 7 on pages 8 through 10 show change from pre- to post-test in individuals' perceptions of risk of harm from use of alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana. Perceptions of risk either: 1) "increased," which means that their reported perceived risk regarding alcohol, cigarettes, or marijuana use increased from pre-test to post-test (e.g., respondent felt alcohol use was a moderate risk at pre-test and a great risk at post-test); 2) "maintained +," which means that the pre- and post-test responses remained the same and were unfavorable toward alcohol, cigarettes, or marijuana use (a positive outcome); 3) "maintained -," which means that the pre- and post-test responses remained the same and were favorable toward alcohol, cigarettes, or marijuana use (a negative outcome); or 4) "decreased," meaning that their reported perception of risk of harm decreased from pre-test to post-test (e.g., respondent reported that marijuana use posed a moderate risk of harm at pre-test and no risk at post-test). Desired outcomes for these questions are an increase in or positive maintenance ("maintained +") of change in perceived risk. Graphs 5 through 7 show data for all Youth Development project participants, LifeSkills Training participants, and All Stars participants, respectively. The number of matched pre- and post-tests containing a response to the question is shown in the key, following each substance.

Graph 5. Change in Perceived Risk of Harm: Youth Development



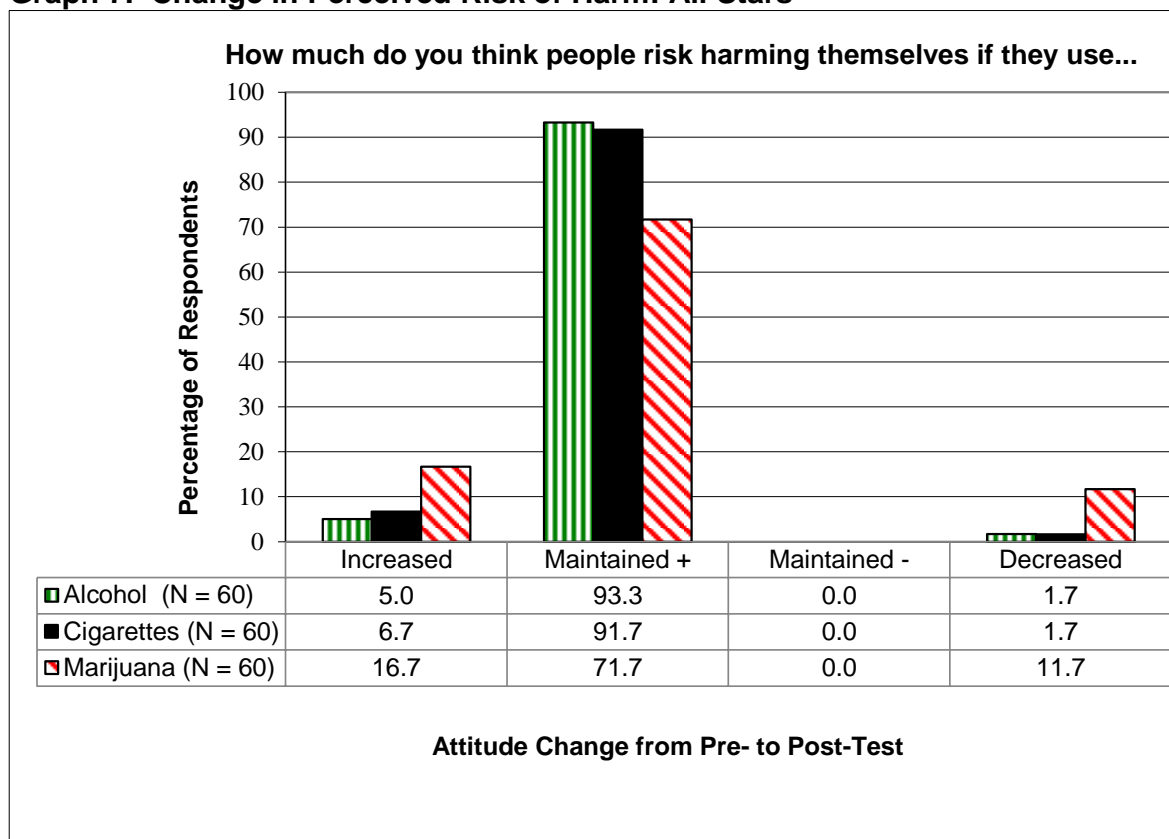
Youth Development project participants showed positive outcomes as follows: Alcohol – 84%; Cigarettes – 89%; and Marijuana – 79%.

Graph 6. Change in Perceived Risk of Harm: LifeSkills Training



LifeSkills Training participants showed positive outcomes as follows: Alcohol – 84%; Cigarettes – 89%; and Marijuana – 82%.

Graph 7. Change in Perceived Risk of Harm: All Stars



All Stars participants showed positive outcomes as follows: Alcohol – 98%; Cigarettes – 98%; and Marijuana – 88%.

Conclusion

This evaluation of the Youth Development project answers the following questions:

Has alcohol/cigarettes/marijuana usage changed in the target population?

All programs showed favorable outcomes associated with substance use. Overall project totals all were better than the 2012 IYS estimates, as were all the LST data and three of the four measures for All Stars. This suggests that there could be some benefit derived from the programs in deflecting the increases normally seen in adolescents.

Has the percentage of the target population who indicate positive attitudes at baseline (pre-test) maintained or increased after the intervention (post-test)?

Table 2 on the following page presents positive outcome percentages for attitudes toward alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana use for all Youth Development participants, LifeSkills Training Participants, and All Stars participants. At least 85% of participants across all programs maintained or increased positive attitudes regarding substance

use (i.e., that alcohol, cigarette, and marijuana use is wrong or very wrong) from pre-test to post-test. In all groups, participants felt that marijuana use was more wrong than alcohol or cigarette use.

Table 2. Positive Outcome Percentages for Attitudes Toward Substance Use by Participant Group

| Positive Outcome Percentages for Attitudes Toward Substance Use | | | |
|---|---------|------------|-----------|
| Participant Group | Alcohol | Cigarettes | Marijuana |
| Youth Development Participants | 84% | 87% | 91% |
| LifeSkills Training Participants | 85% | 87% | 94% |
| All Stars Participants | 90% | 92% | 97% |

Has perceived risk of harm from alcohol/cigarettes/marijuana use maintained a positive response or increased from pre-test to post-test?

Table 3 found below presents positive outcome percentages for perceived risk of harm from use of alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana for all Youth Development participants, LifeSkills Training Participants, and All Stars participants. At least 79% of participants in all groups maintained or increased positive responses regarding perception of risk of harm from substance use (i.e., that using alcohol, cigarettes, or marijuana posed moderate to great risk of harm). In all groups, cigarette and alcohol use was viewed as more risky than marijuana use.

Table 3. Positive Outcome Percentages for Perceived Risk of Harm from Substance Use by Participant Group

| Positive Outcome Percentages for Perceived Risk of Harm from Substance Use | | | |
|--|---------|------------|-----------|
| Participant Group | Alcohol | Cigarettes | Marijuana |
| Youth Development Participants | 84% | 89% | 79% |
| LifeSkills Training Participants | 84% | 89% | 82% |
| All Stars Participants | 98% | 98% | 88% |

