

STATE OF MONTANA

LOGIC MODEL

ICC DATA SUB-WORKGROUP FALL 2016

WHAT DOES THE DATA SHOW US.....

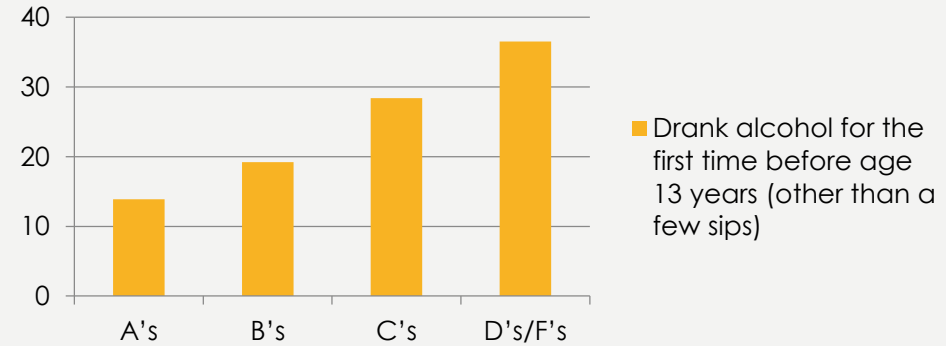
- FOCUS PROBLEM – Reduce 30 Day Alcohol use among youth in grades 9-12 combined
- FACTORS – Low Commitment to School, Academic Failure, Intentions to Use Drugs
- CAUSAL FACTORS – Parental Engagement, School Climate, Montana Norms

RISK FACTOR: ACADEMIC FAILURE AND ALCOHOL USE

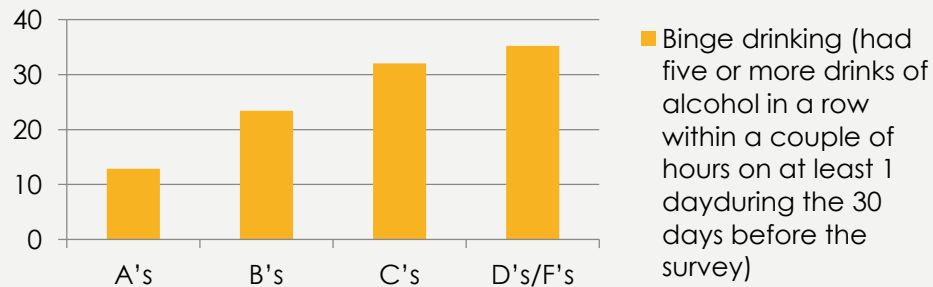
Current alcohol use (had at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before survey)



Drank alcohol for the first time before age 13 years (other than a few sips)

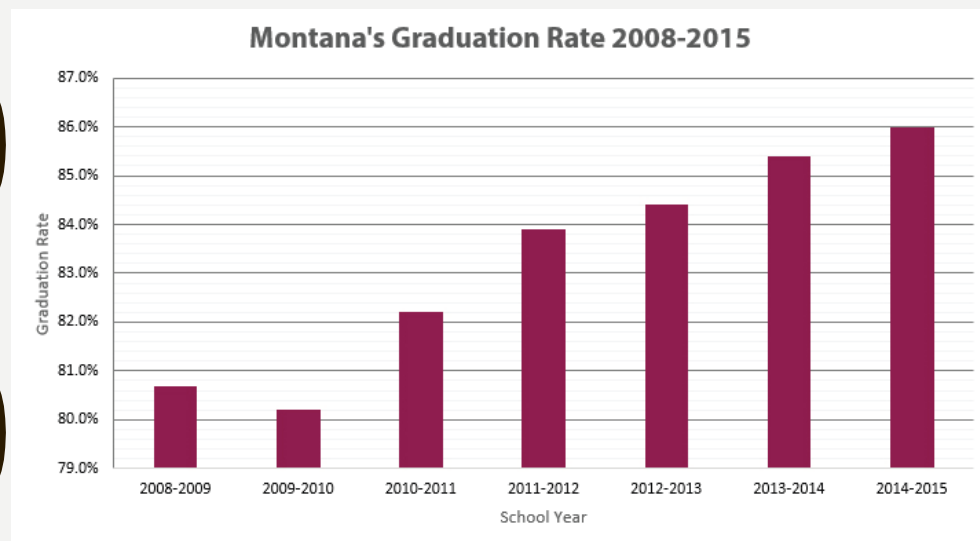


Binge drinking (had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before...)



Source: YRBS 2015

GRADUATION RATES



Source: Graduation Matters

Low-Income Students
Minority Students

Non-Low-Income- 93.5%

Low-Income-75.4%

Nationally, low-income students make up more than half of public school students and are less likely to graduate than their peers.

GAP - 18.1 Points *Graduation Rate: 85.4%*

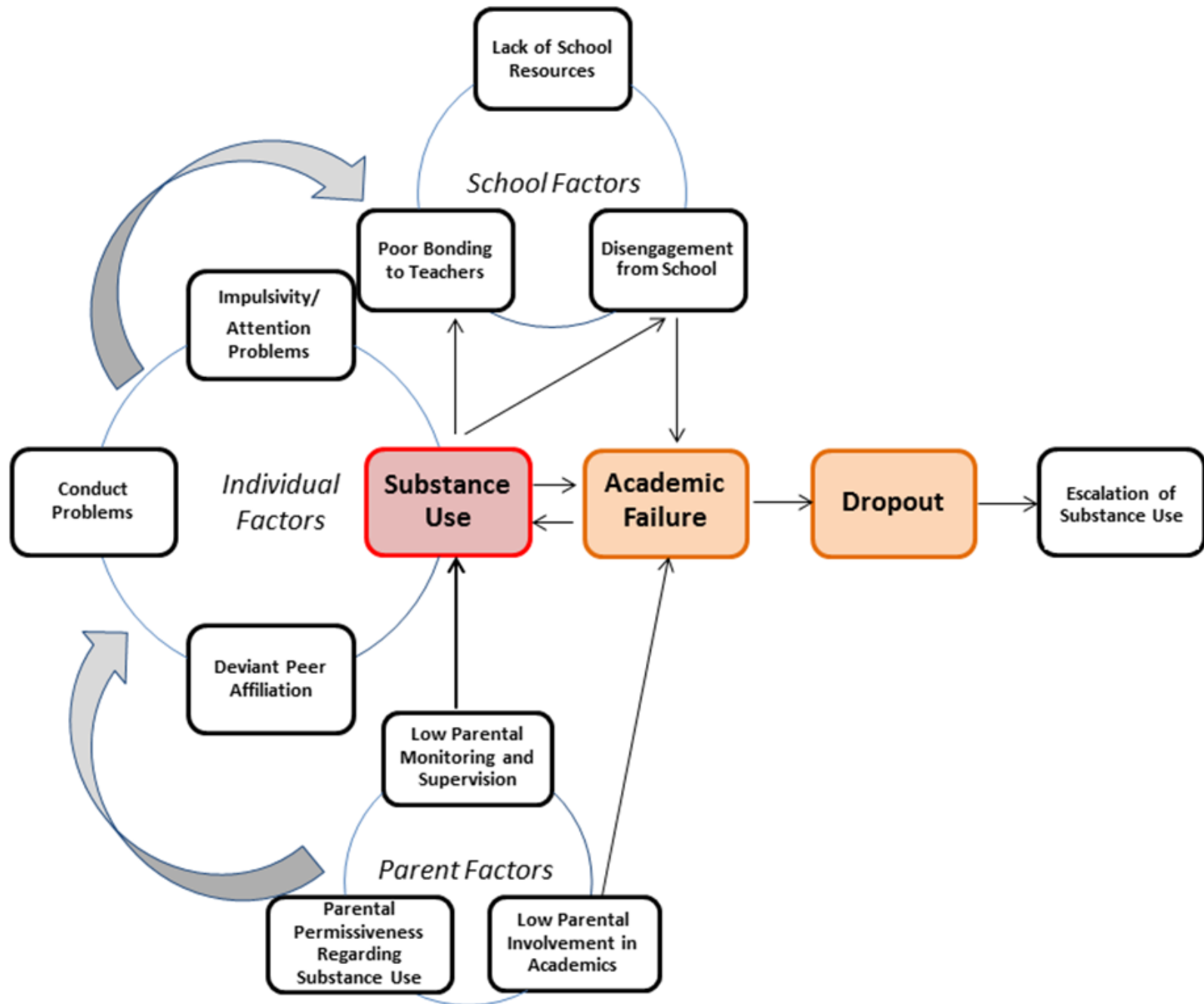
Source-Building a Grad Nation 2016



MODEL OF SUBSTANCE USE AND DROPOUT RATES

SUBSTANCE USE INFLUENCES THE STUDENT'S RELATIONSHIP WITH SCHOOL BY UNDERMINING BONDING WITH TEACHERS AND DECREASING SCHOOL ENGAGEMENT, WHICH CONTRIBUTES TO ACADEMIC FAILURE. THE MORE FAILURE EXPERIENCED, THE MORE LIKELY THE INCREASE IN SUBSTANCE USE.

ALL OF THIS OCCURS WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF PARENT FACTORS WHICH INFLUENCE INDIVIDUAL FACTORS AND SCHOOL FACTORS.

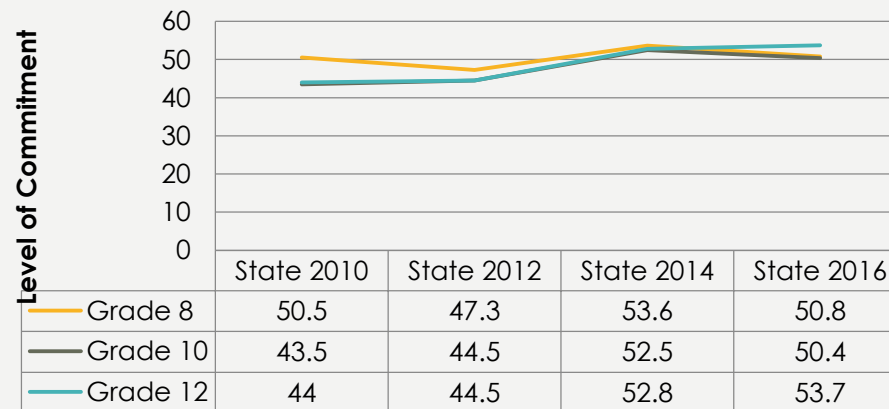


Source:
American
Dropout
Crisis

RISK FACTOR: LOW COMMITMENT TO SCHOOL

2016 PNA Profile- Low Commitment to School					
	State 2010	State 2012	State 2014	State 2016	BH Norm
Grade 8	50.5	47.3	53.6	50.8	45.1
Grade 10	43.5	44.5	52.5	50.4	44.1
Grade 12	44	44.5	52.8	53.7	42.1

**Low Commitment to School-
PNA 2010-2016**



SCHOOL ENGAGEMENT & ACES

- National Survey Children's Health and Child TRENDS

		Montana	Nationwide
School Engagement	percent of children age 6-17 who are consistently engaged in school	75.6	80.4
Adverse Childhood Experiences	% of children who have had two or more adverse childhood experiences	29.7	22.6

Adverse childhood experiences include

- Lived with a parent who got divorced or separated
- Lived with a parent/guardian who dies
- Lived with a parent who served time in jail
- Lived with a parent who was mentally ill or suicidal
- Lived with anyone who had a problem w substance use
- Mother treated violently
- Was ever the victim of violence or witnessed any violence in his or her neighborhood
- Experienced economic hardship

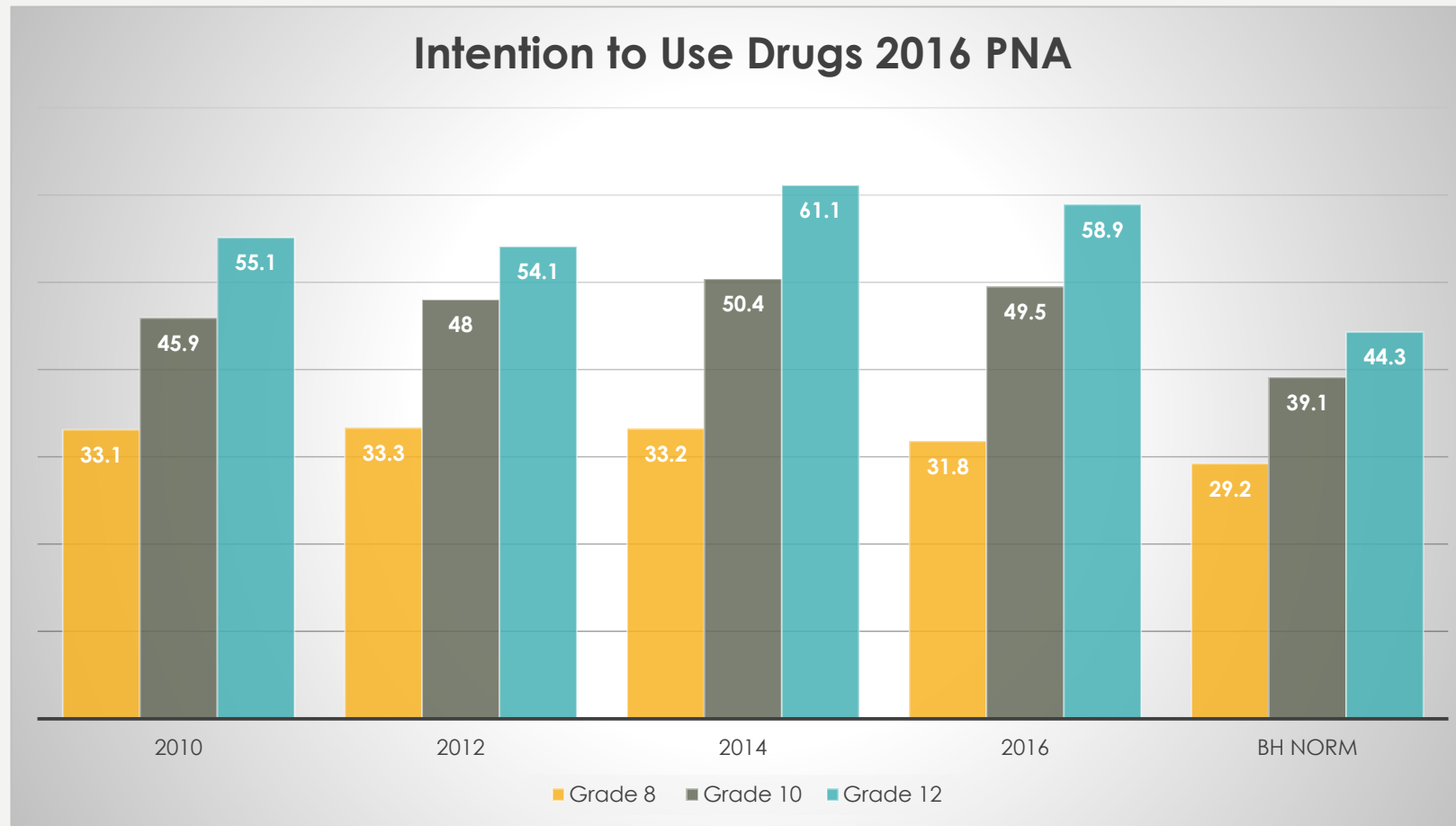
In Montana, 17% of children have experienced three or more Aces.

Four Most Common Adverse Childhood Experiences (and percentage prevalence) among Children ages Birth through 17, in MT

- 1st - Economic Hardship(Attributable Factor)
- 2nd - Divorce
- 3rd - Alcohol
- 4th Mental Illness

Source: Child Trends July 2014 Publication #2014-28 Adverse Childhood Experiences: National and State Level Prevalence

RISK FACTOR- INTENTION TO USE



CAUSAL FACTOR: PARENTAL ENGAGEMENT

Areas of Support- 2016 PNA Data

- **Boundaries**

My family has clear rules about alcohol & drug use – 86.2%

The rules in my house are clear – 90.2%

- **Monitoring**

When I'm not home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with – 89.5%

- **Bonding**

Feel close to mom 81.4%

Enjoy spending time with mom 86.7%

If had a problem I could ask mom or dad for help 82.8%

- **Parental Attitudes**

How wrong parents feel it would be for you to drink regularly – 90.6%

CAUSAL FACTOR: PARENTAL ENGAGEMENT

Areas of Concern

- **Monitoring**

If drank without parents permission, would you be caught by your parents – 42.3%(No)

- **Bonding**

People in my family often insult or yell at each other –yes - 34.8% (Yes)

Share thoughts/feelings with mom – no 34.4% (dad – no 44.4%)

My parents notice when I am doing a good job and tell me – never/sometimes 34.5%

- **Youth Perception of Adult Behaviors**

What percentage of parents gave a clear message to their children during the past three months – non-few-some – 40.3%

Yes I talked with my parents about the dangers of alcohol use – 36%- 2014 data

MONTANA NORMS- ADULT PERCEPTIONS

Youth Supply and Access to Alcohol		
	always wrongs or mostly wrong	right or somewhat right
Parental Supply	92%	4%
	never should be able to or most should not be able to	always or usually should be able to buy
Parents buy alcohol for their child	78%	15%
	very easy/somewhat easy	very hard/somewhat hard
underage accessiblilty of alcohol in their community	69%	18%
	Never or mostly not part of growing up	always or mostly part of growing up
Rite of Passage	52%	42%

2016 PNA Table 14. Substance use in relation to perceived parental acceptability
 How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to...wrong drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly?

30 Day Use

- Very wrong 18.9%
- Wrong 43.2%
- A little bit wrong 62.2%
- Not wrong at all 68.8%

- Focus Population

Universal: Youth & parents of youth in grades 1- 8

CONCLUSIONS

Parents play a pivotal role in both the academic areas and intentions to use substances.

Evidence Based Strategies should look to help parents create a “Safe, Supportive, Nurturing Environments”

Possible EBS – media campaign facilitating engaged parenting and including simple tools for parents.

Problem	Factors	Causal Factors	Focus Population			Possible Evidence Based Strategies
			Universal	Selective	Indicated	
Reduce 30-day Alcohol use among youth in grades 9-12 combined	Low Commitment to School (School Domain) All Grades Combined (School Engagement)	<p>Low Parental involvement in academics</p> <p>Parental permissiveness regarding substance use.</p> <p>Low parental monitoring and supervision</p>	<p>Universal - Youth and parents of youth grades 1-8</p> <p>Selective - Youth and parents of youth with elevated risk of ATOD use (Birth-12)</p> <p>Indicated - Youth engaging in substance use</p>	<p>Universal - Media campaign facilitating engaged parenting and including simple tools for parents.</p> <p>Selective - "Safe, Supportive, Nurturing environments" (Parenting Support- Family E-Checkup)</p> <p>Indicated - Evidence-Based Parental support programs</p>		
Reduce 30-day Alcohol use among youth in grades 9-12 combined	Academic Failure (School Domain) All Grades Combined	<p>Low Parental involvement in academics</p> <p>Parental permissiveness regarding substance use.</p> <p>Low parental monitoring and supervision</p>	<p>Universal - Youth and parents of youth in grades 1-8</p> <p>Selective - Youth and parents of youth with elevated risk of ATOD use</p> <p>Indicated - Youth engaging in substance use</p>			
Reduce 30-day Alcohol use among youth in grades 9-12 combined	Intention to use drugs (Peer and Individual Domain) All grades combined	<p>Low Parental involvement in academics</p> <p>Parental permissiveness regarding substance use.</p> <p>Low parental monitoring and supervision</p>	<p>Universal - Youth and parents of youth in grades 1-8</p> <p>Selective - Youth and parents of youth with elevated risk of ATOD use</p> <p>Indicated - Youth engaging in substance use</p>			
2014 MT PNA	2014 MT PNA	Needs supporting data				

Uncompleted ICC Sub-Group Tasks on Logic Model

Community Engagement Process	Selected Strategies	Outcome			
		Process	Impact	Short	Long