



FY24 Middle School Meth Prevention Program Outcomes

SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL
SERVICES, DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL
HEALTH

SOUTH DAKOTA EPIDEMIOLOGICAL
OUTCOMES

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Data Collection Methods and Curricula Utilized

Data Collection:

In FY2024, **33 of 60 schools*** that submitted Participant Level Instruments (PLI) tests for Middle School meth prevention programming had matching pre- and post-tests.

FY2024 Updates - updated "smoke" to "use" for all nicotine and marijuana questions. There is a new question for participants to specify the type of e-cigarette and vape used in the past 30 days.

There were **2,452 original PLI tests completed**. Of the original PLI tests, there were total of **1,314 pre-tests** and **1,138 post-tests**. There were **4,134 PLI-2 tests completed**. Of the PLI-2 tests, there were a total of **2,341 pre-tests** and **1,793 post-tests**. In total, **6,586 PLIs were completed for FY2024**.

After unique identifiers were utilized to match pre- and post-tests, there were a total of **1,427 matched tests** that could be utilized for further analysis. This is an **attrition/fail rate 56.7%**, based on the total number of PLI tests.

Curricula Utilized in Middle School Meth Prevention Programming (as reported in PLI tests)**:

Too Good For Drugs	LifeSkills	ProjectSUCCESS	S.A.F.E.	Positive Action	Project Venture
70.33% (N=1,773)	19.44% (N=490)	8.49% (N=214)	1.59% (N=40)	0.08% (N=2)	0.08% (N=2)

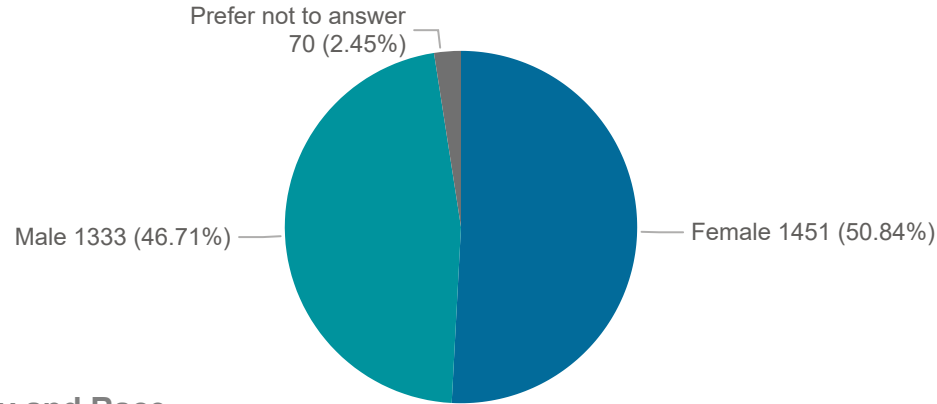
*Note: "Blank" schools are not included in total unique count of schools that submitted PLIs.

**Note: There were 325 "Not known at this time" responses and 8 blank responses. Total pre- and post-test equals 2,854 or 1,427 matched tests.

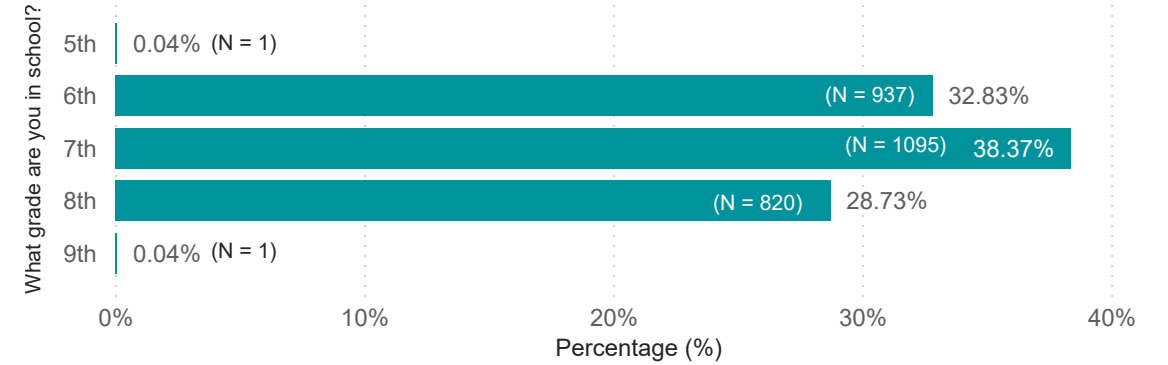


Demographics

Gender

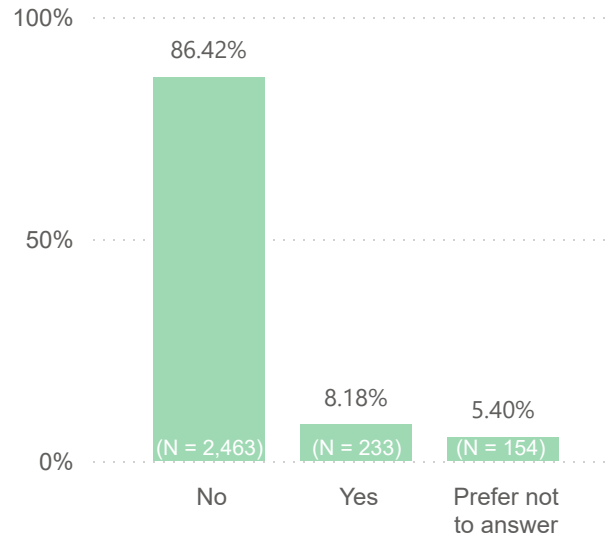


Grade



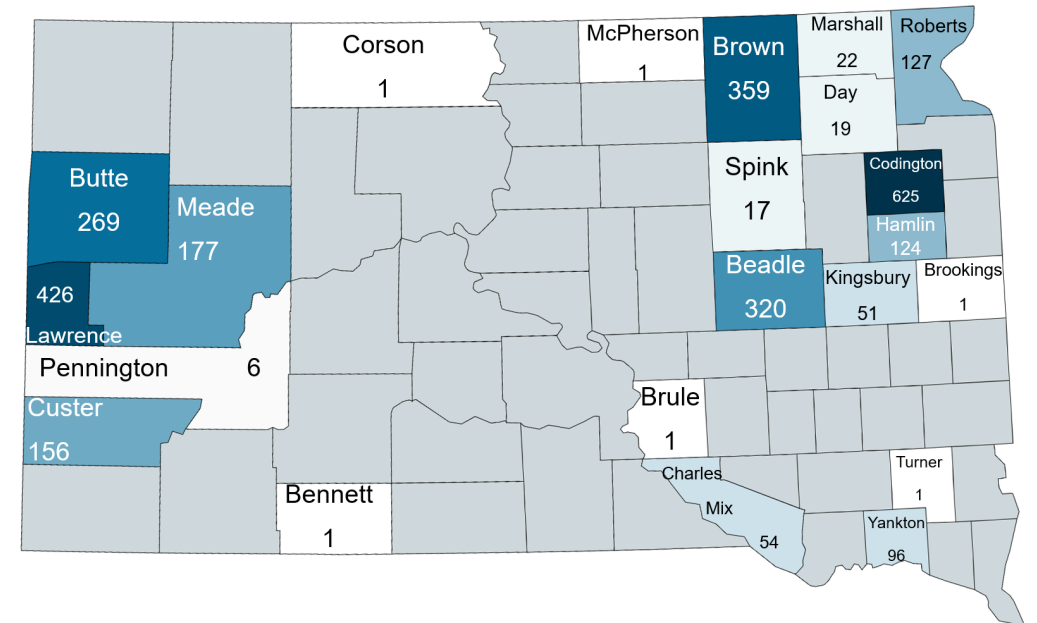
Ethnicity and Race

Are you Hispanic or Latino?



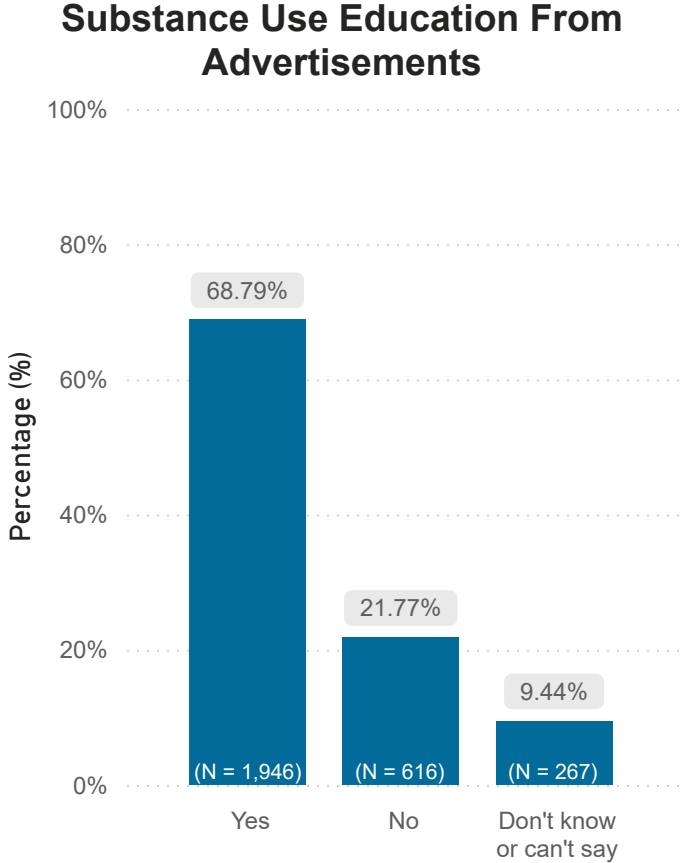
Race	#	%
White or Caucasian	2093	73.34%
Prefer not to answer	241	8.44%
Two or more races	199	6.97%
American Indian or Alaska Native	119	4.17%
Asian or Asian American	107	3.75%
Another race	43	1.51%
Black or African American	42	1.47%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	10	0.35%
Total	2854	100.00%

County Location of Middle School Meth Programming

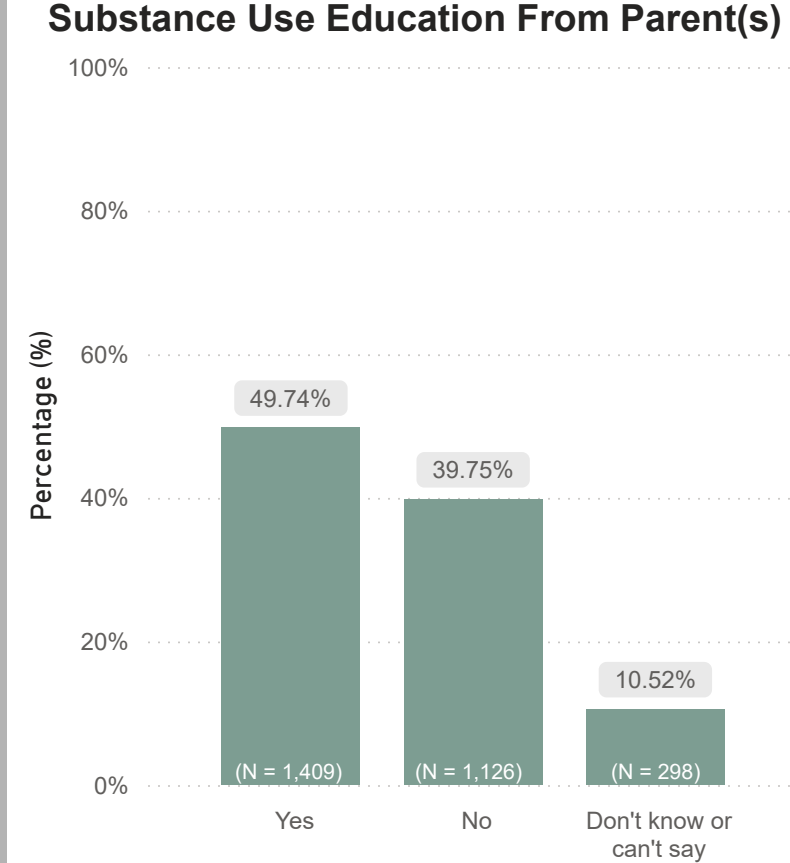


Note: There were 4 blank responses for "Are you Hispanic or Latino?".

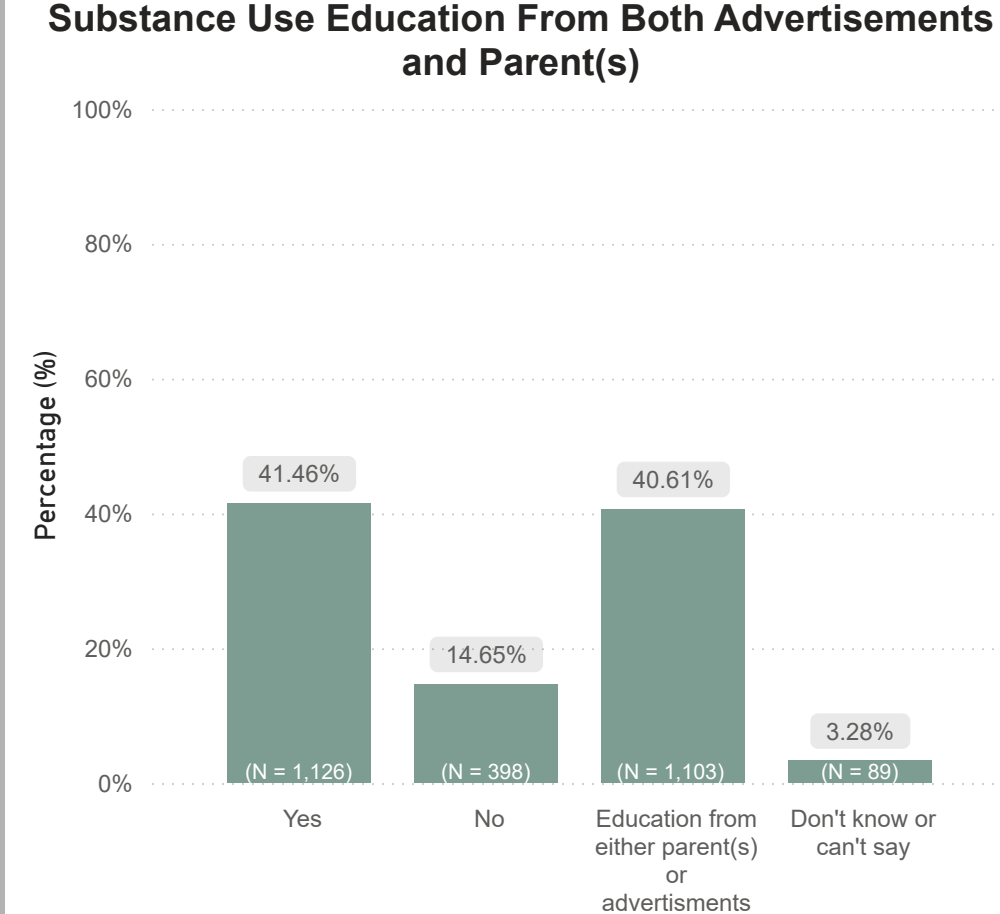
Substance Use Education



Note: There were 25 blank responses.



Note: There were 21 blank responses.



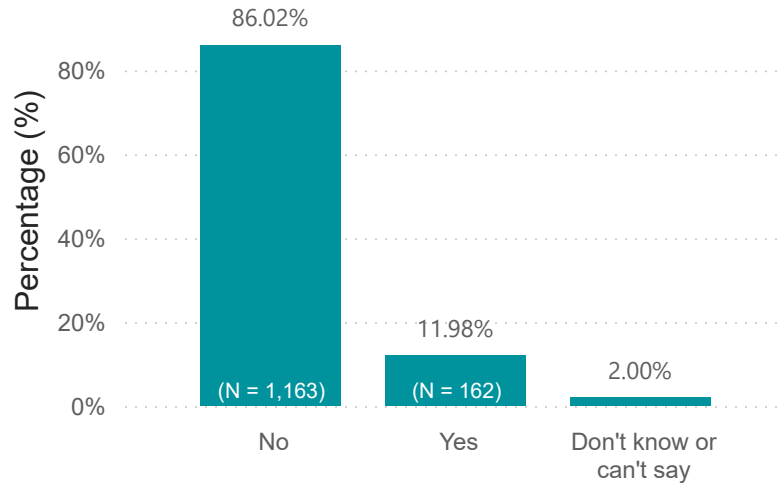
Note: There were 138 participants that could not be grouped in the above categories.

- Advertisements are the most common substance use education (68.79%) received by participants.
- 49.74% of parent(s) provided substance use education to participants.
- 41.46% of participants received substance use education from advertisements and parent(s).
- 14.65% of participants have never received substance use education from parent(s) or advertisements.



Initiation of Alcohol Use

Ever Used Alcohol

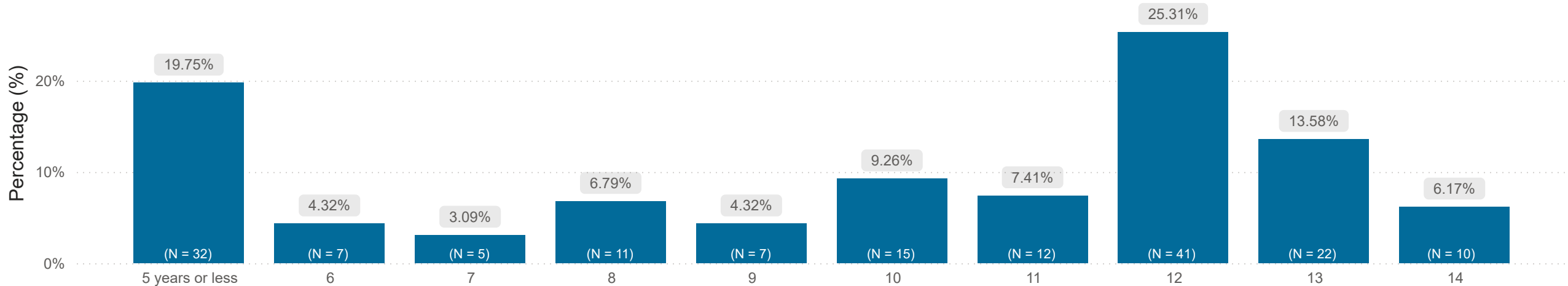


State-Level Alcohol Initiation:

- Overall, 86.02% of participants reported having never drank alcohol.
- Of the 11.98% that reported alcohol use, 25.31% initiated alcohol use when they were 12 years old.
- There were 32 participants that marked they tried alcohol for the first time when they were 5 years old or younger.

Note: There were 14 blank responses and 27 "Don't know or can't say" responses.

Age of Alcohol Initiation



Substance Use

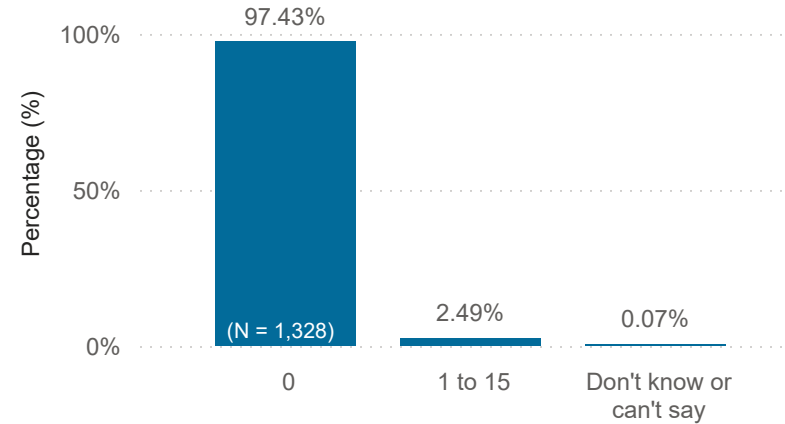
Substance Use in the Past 30 Days

- Most participants reported they did not have **any alcoholic beverages** within the past 30 days (97.43%). 2.49% of participants reported they had alcoholic beverages 1 to 15 days in the past 30 days.
- 1.02% of participants reported they **binge drank** in the past 30 days.
- 1.47% of participants reported they **misused prescription medications** in the past 30-days.

Lifetime Methamphetamine Use

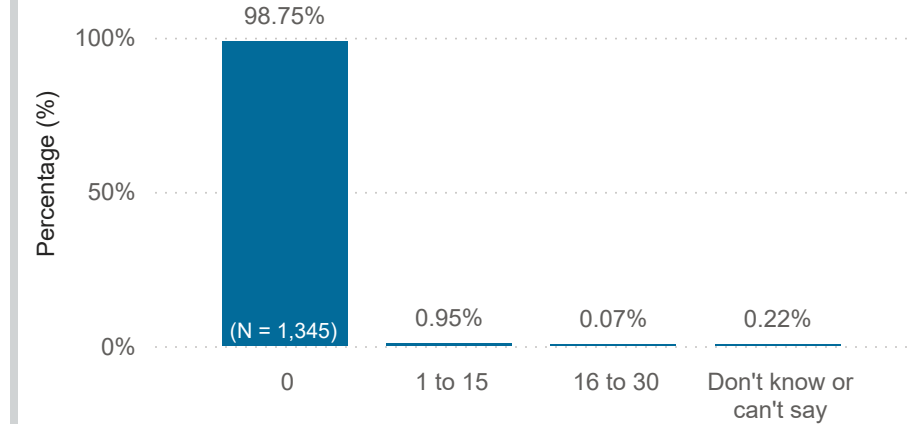
- Overall, 0.58% of participants used methamphetamine in their **lifetime**. 0.07% reported that it was more than 30 times and 0.51% reported they used methamphetamine 1 to 15 times in their life.
- The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 2021-2022 reports **past year** methamphetamine use for South Dakota youth ages 12-17 was 0.08%.

Past 30 Day Any Alcohol Use



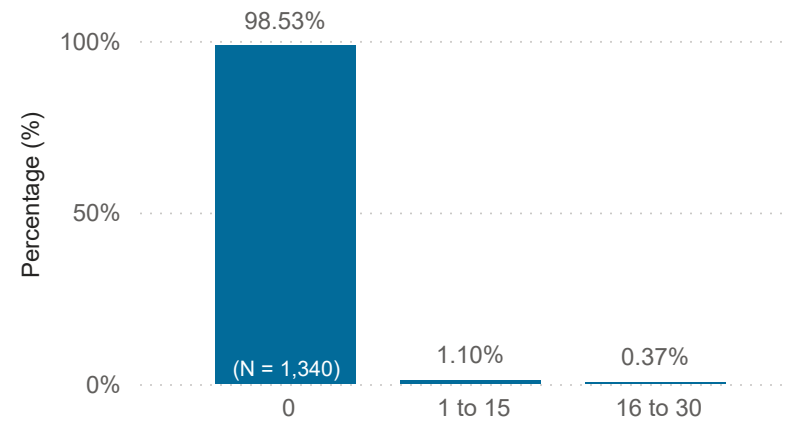
Note: There were three blank responses, thirty-four "1 to 15" responses, and one "Don't know or can't say" response.

Past 30 Day Binge Drinking



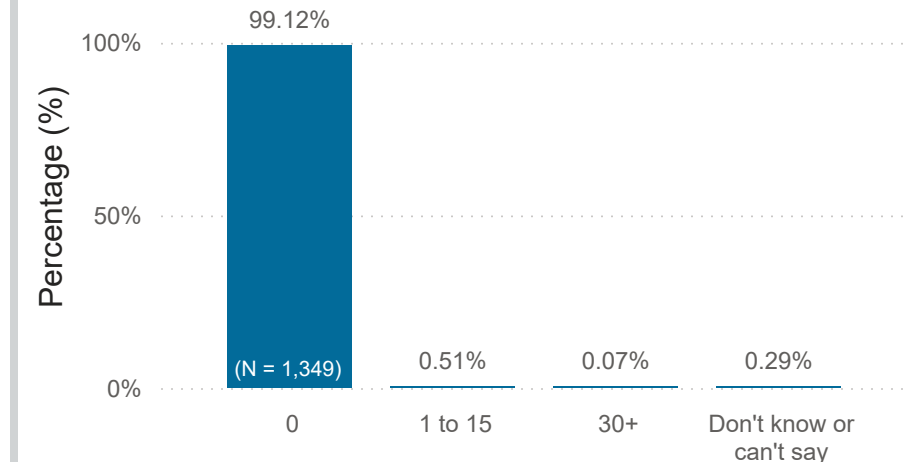
Note: There were four blank responses, thirteen "1 to 15" responses, one "16 to 30" response, and three "Don't know or can't say" responses.

Past 30 Day Misuse of Prescription Medication



Note: There were six blank responses, fifteen "1 to 15" responses and five "16 to 30" responses.

Lifetime Use of Methamphetamine



Note: There were five blank responses, seven "1 to 15" responses, one "30+" response, and four "Don't know or can't say" responses.

Marijuana and Synthetic Marijuana Use

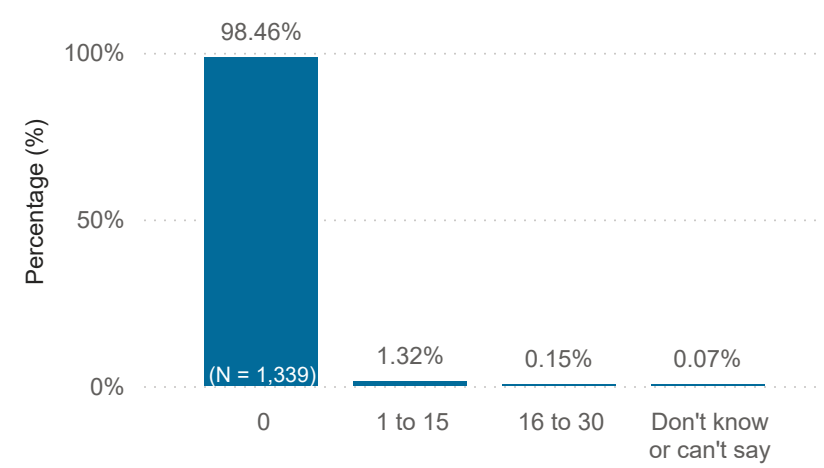
- 1.32% of participants used **marijuana** for 1 to 15 days in the past 30 days.
- 0.15% of participants used **marijuana** 16 to 30 days in the past 30 days.
- 1.47% of youth reported using **synthetic marijuana** in their **lifetime**. 1.18% reported 1 to 15 times, 0.22% reported 16 to 30 times and 0.07% reported more than 30 times.

Nicotine and E-Cigarette or Vaping Use

- 1.40% of participants used **nicotine** 1 to 15 days in the past 30 days.
- The rate of **e-cigarette or vape use** in the past 30 days was 1.47% for 1 to 15 days and 0.44% for 16 to 30 days.
- Overall, 1.91% of participants reported using an **e-cigarette or having vaped** within the past 30 days.

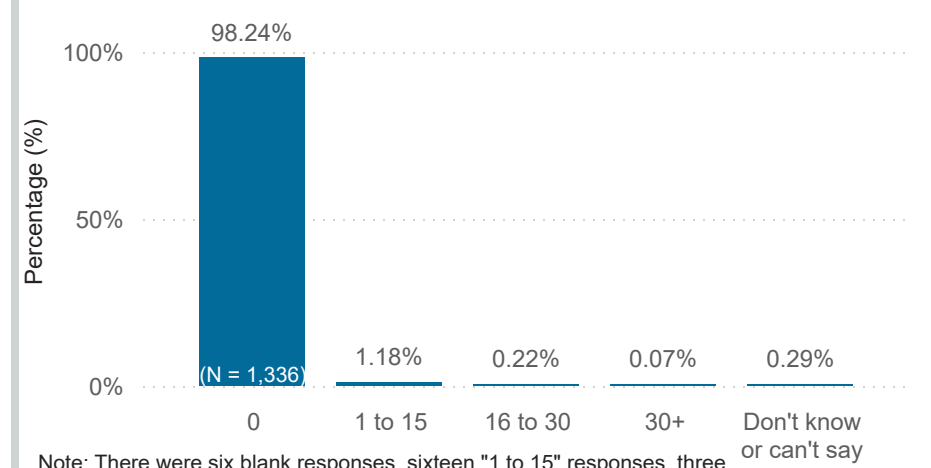
*Nicotine use is defined by any participation in cigarettes, cigars, hookah, dissolvable tobacco, smokeless tobacco, or nicotine pouches.

Past 30 Day Marijuana Use



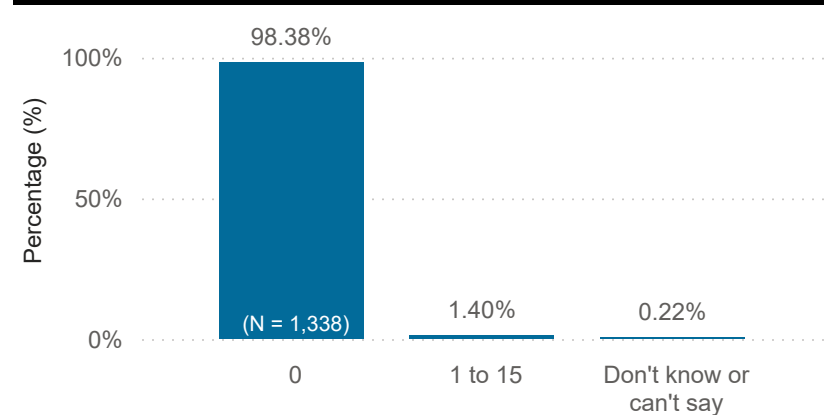
Note: There were six blank responses, eighteen "1 to 15" responses, two "16 to 30" responses and one "Don't know or can't say" response.

Lifetime Use of Synthetic Marijuana



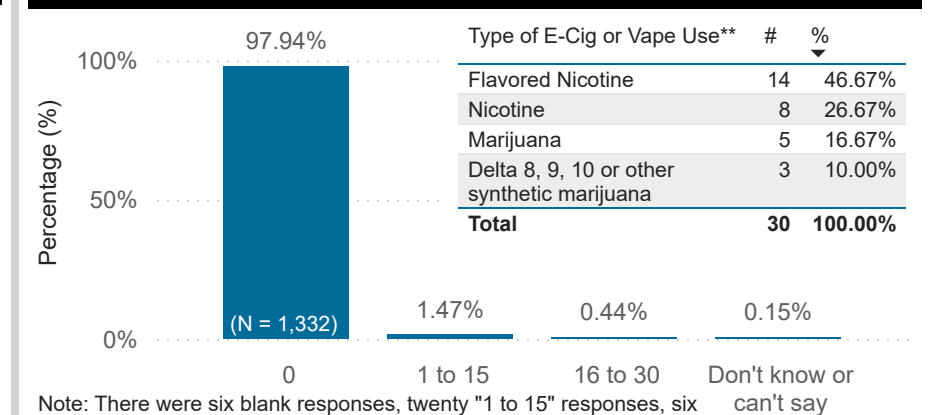
Note: There were six blank responses, sixteen "1 to 15" responses, three "16 to 30" responses, one "30+" response and four "Don't know or can't say" responses.

Past 30 Day Nicotine Use*



Note: There were six blank responses, nineteen "1 to 15" responses, and three "Don't know or can't say" responses.

Past 30 Day E-Cigarette or Vape Use

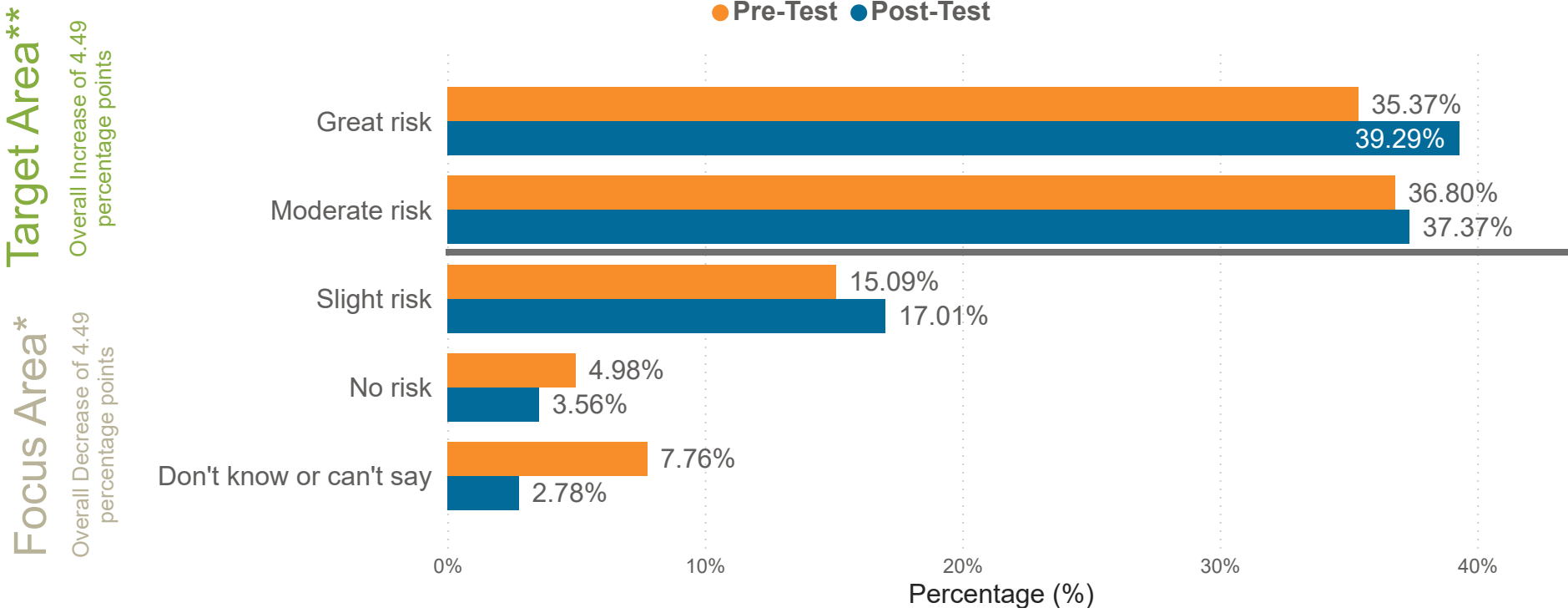


Note: There were six blank responses, twenty "1 to 15" responses, six "16 to 30" responses, and two "Don't know or can't say" responses.

**Note: The count of participants that reported a specific type of e-cigarette or vape use (30) in the past 30 days does not match the count of times used (26) in the past month.

Type of E-Cig or Vape Use**	#	%
Flavored Nicotine	14	46.67%
Nicotine	8	26.67%
Marijuana	5	16.67%
Delta 8, 9, 10 or other synthetic marijuana	3	10.00%
Total	30	100.00%

Risk of Harm from Binge Drinking



Percent of Response in Target Area

Pre-Test
72.17%

Post-Test
76.66%

There was a general **increase** in perceived harm from binge drinking and **more** responses in the target area between pre-test to post-test.

Wilcoxon signed rank test
p-value = 0.015

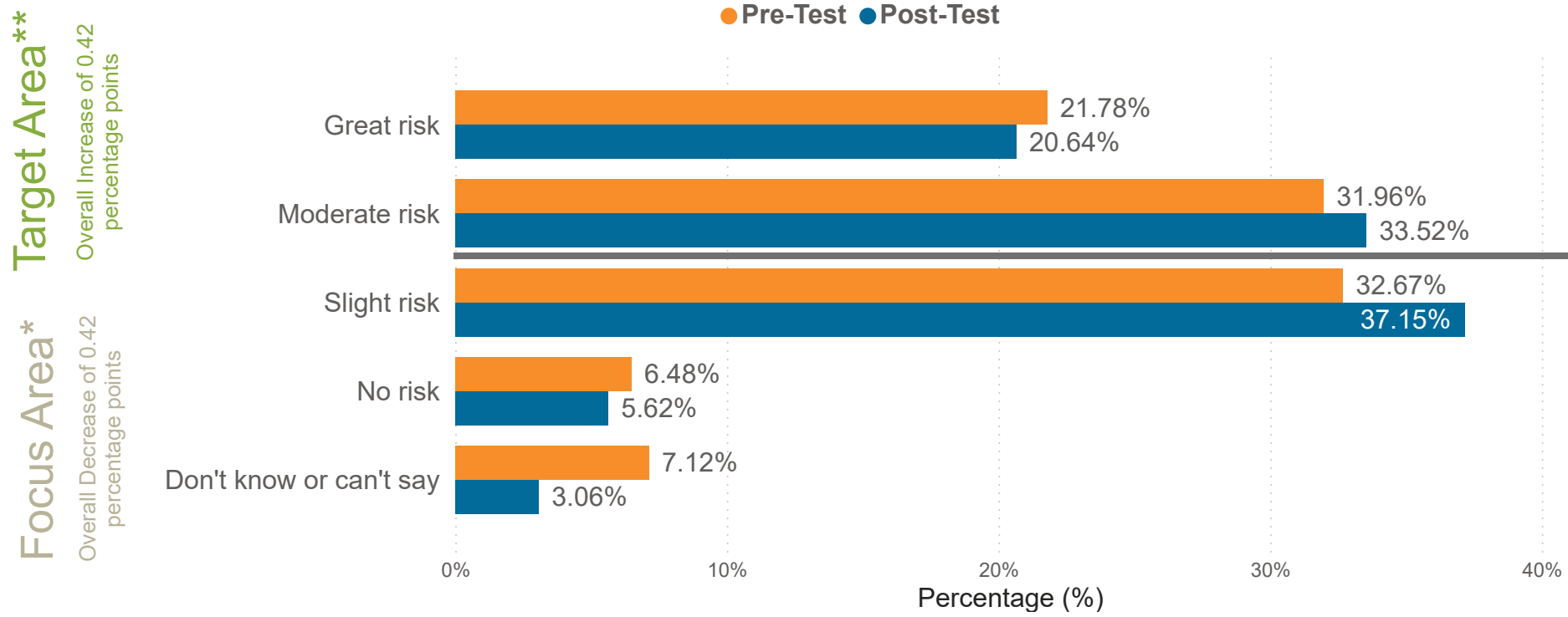
The difference between the value of the post-test and the pre-test is big enough to be **statistically significant**.



*Focus Area is defined as an outcome in perceived harm that should improve or place participant at risk of future substance use.
 **Target Area is defined as an outcome in perceived harm that is optimal and would indicate hesitancy in future substance use.

	Great Risk	Moderate Risk	Slight Risk	No Risk	Don't Know or Can't Say
Pre-Test	35.37% (N=497)	36.80% (N=517)	15.09% (N=212)	4.98% (N=70)	7.76% (N=109)
Post-Test	39.29% (N=552)	37.37% (N=525)	17.01% (N=239)	3.56% (N=50)	2.78% (N=39)

Risk of Harm from Smoking Nicotine Once a Month



Percent of Response in Target Area

Pre-Test
53.74%

Post-Test
54.16%

There was a general **increase** in perceived harm from smoking nicotine once a month and **more** responses in the target area between pre-test to post-test.

Wilcoxon signed rank test
p-value = 0.383

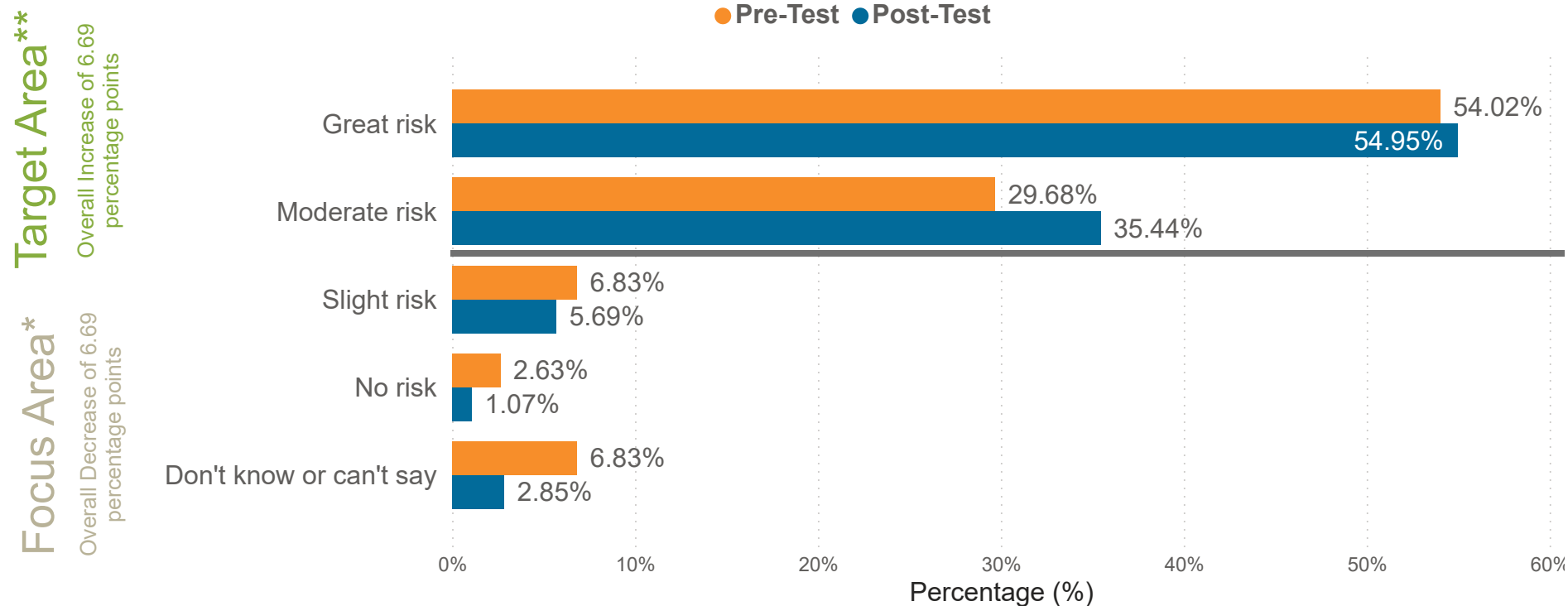
The difference between the value of the post-test and the pre-test is **not** big enough to be statistically significant.

*Focus Area is defined as an outcome in perceived harm that should improve or place participant at risk of future substance use.
**Target Area is defined as an outcome in perceived harm that is optimal and would indicate hesitancy in future substance use.

	Great Risk	Moderate Risk	Slight Risk	No Risk	Don't Know or Can't Say
Pre-Test	21.78% (N=306)	31.96% (N=449)	32.67% (N=459)	6.48% (N=91)	7.12% (N=100)
Post-Test	20.64% (N=290)	33.52% (N=471)	37.15% (N=522)	5.62% (N=79)	3.06% (N=43)



Risk of Harm from Smoking Nicotine Weekly



Percent of Response in Target Area

Pre-Test
83.70%

Post-Test
90.39%

There was a general **increase** in perceived harm from smoking nicotine weekly and **more** responses in the target area between pre-test to post-test.

Wilcoxon signed rank test

p-value = 2.06 x 10⁻⁰⁵

The difference between the value of the post-test and the pre-test is big enough to be **statistically significant**.

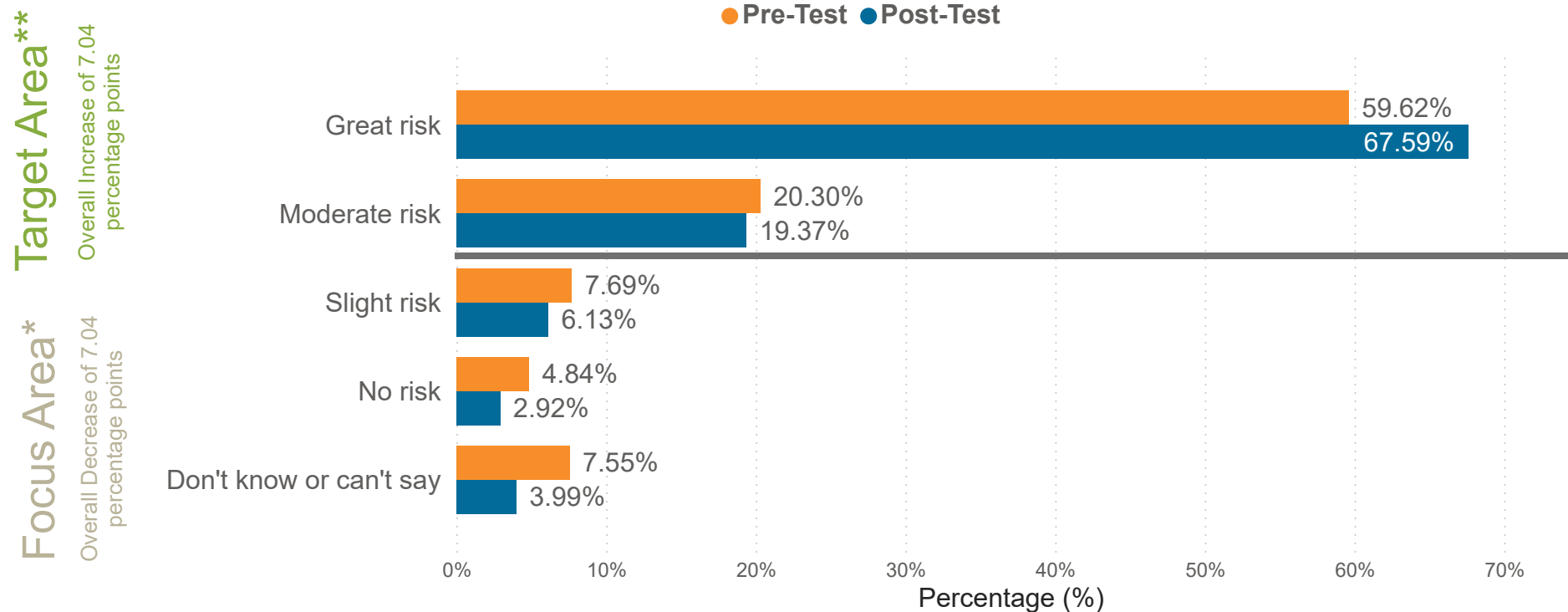
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**Target Area is defined as an outcome in perceived harm that is optimal and would indicate hesitancy in future substance use.

	Great Risk	Moderate Risk	Slight Risk	No Risk	Don't Know or Can't Say
Pre-Test	54.02% (N=759)	29.68% (N=417)	6.83% (N=96)	2.63% (N=37)	6.83% (N=96)
Post-Test	54.95% (N=772)	35.44% (N=498)	5.69% (N=80)	1.07% (N=15)	2.85% (N=40)



Risk of Harm from Prescription Drug Misuse



Percent of Response in Target Area

Pre-Test
79.92%

Post-Test
86.96%

There was a general **increase** in perceived harm from prescription drug misuse and **more** responses in the target area between pre-test to post-test.

Wilcoxon signed rank test

p-value = 9.109×10^{-09}

The difference between the value of the post-test and the pre-test is big enough to be **statistically significant**.

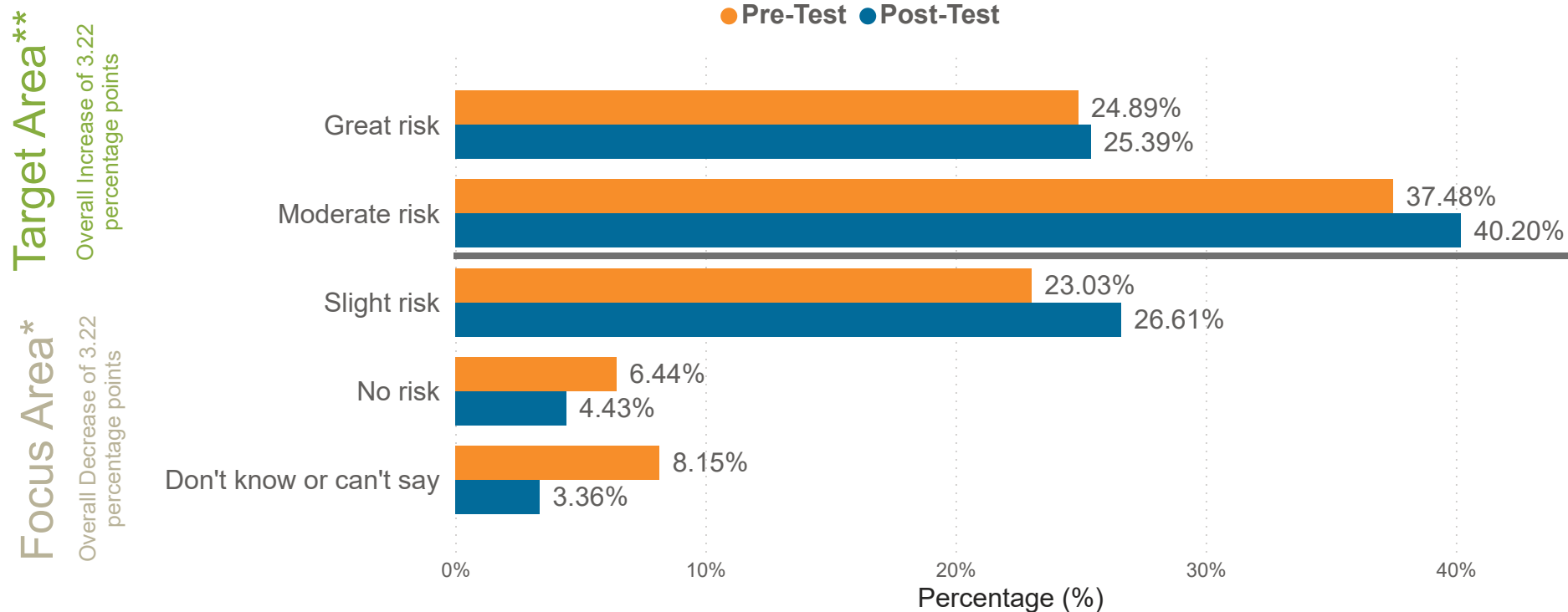
*Focus Area is defined as an outcome in perceived harm that should improve or place participant at risk of future substance use.

**Target Area is defined as an outcome in perceived harm that is optimal and would indicate hesitancy in future substance use.

	Great Risk	Moderate Risk	Slight Risk	No Risk	Don't Know or Can't Say
Pre-Test	59.62% (N=837)	20.30% (N=285)	7.69% (N=108)	4.84% (N=68)	7.55% (N=106)
Post-Test	67.59% (N=949)	19.37% (N=272)	6.13% (N=86)	2.92% (N=41)	3.99% (N=56)



Risk of Harm from Monthly Marijuana Use



Percent of Response in Target Area

Pre-Test

62.37%

Post-Test

65.59%

There was a general **increase** in perceived harm from from monthly marijuana use and **more** responses in the target area between pre-test to post-test.

Wilcoxon signed rank test

p-value = 0.344

The difference between the value of the post-test and the pre-test is **not** big enough to be statistically significant.

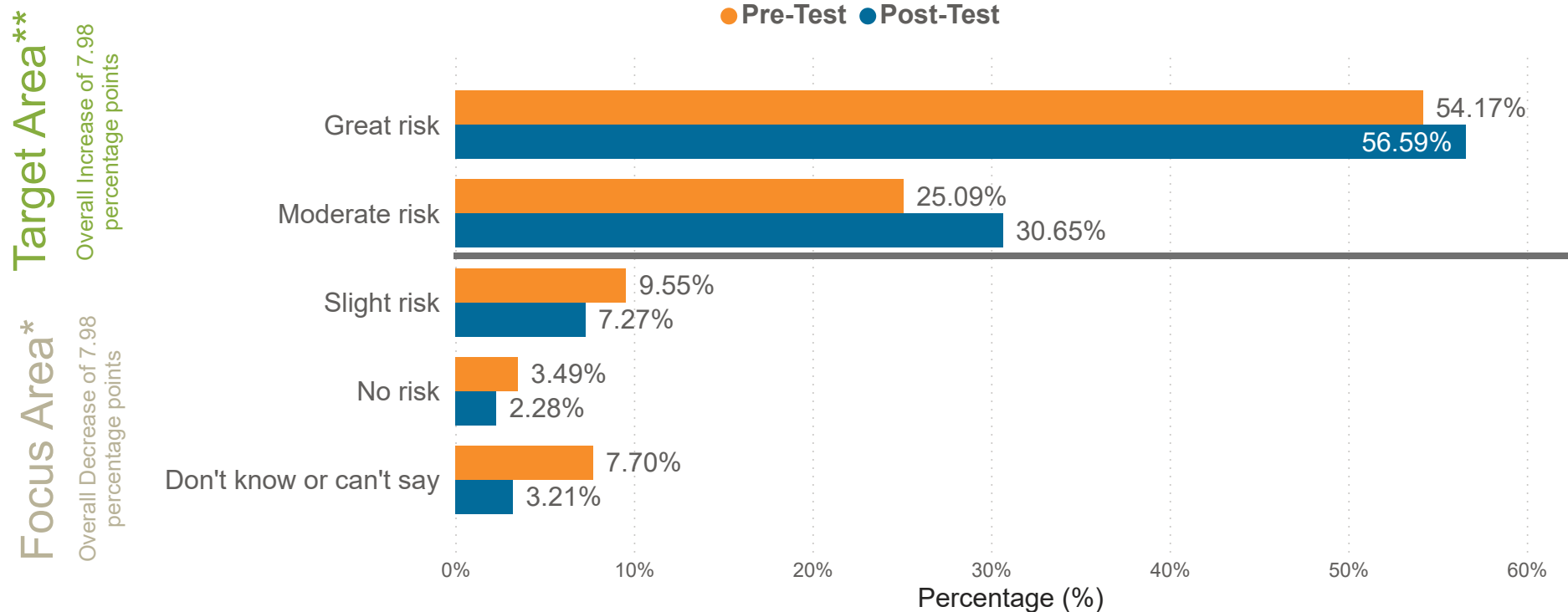
*Focus Area is defined as an outcome in perceived harm that should improve or place participant at risk of future substance use.

**Target Area is defined as an outcome in perceived harm that is optimal and would indicate hesitancy in future substance use.

	Great Risk	Moderate Risk	Slight Risk	No Risk	Don't Know or Can't Say
Pre-Test	24.89% (N=348)	37.48% (N=524)	23.03% (N=322)	6.44% (N=90)	8.15% (N=114)
Post-Test	25.39% (N=355)	40.20% (N=562)	26.61% (N=372)	4.43% (N=62)	3.36% (N=47)



Risk of Harm from Weekly Marijuana Use



Percent of Response in Target Area

Pre-Test
79.26%

Post-Test
87.24%

There was a general **increase** in perceived harm from weekly marijuana use and **more** responses in the target area between pre-test to post-test.

Wilcoxon signed rank test
p-value = 2.514 x 10⁻⁰⁷

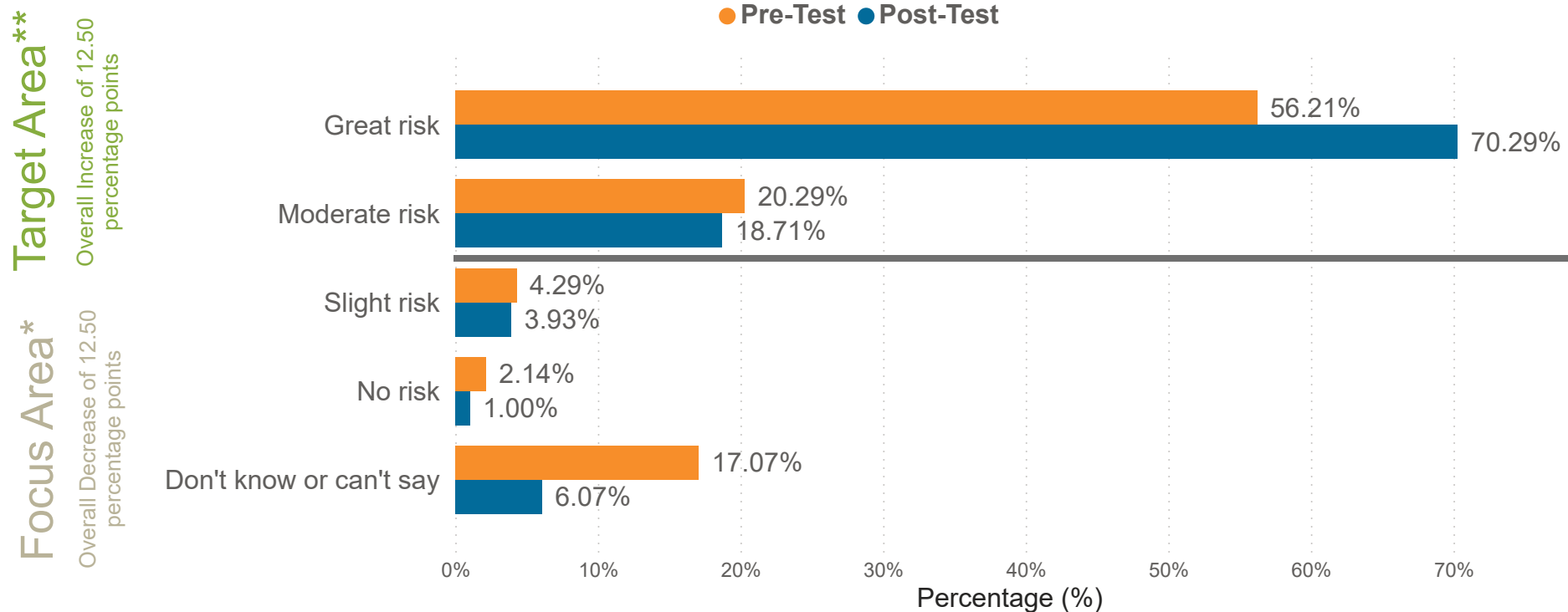
The difference between the value of the post-test and the pre-test is big enough to be **statistically significant**.

*Focus Area is defined as an outcome in perceived harm that should improve or place participant at risk of future substance use.
**Target Area is defined as an outcome in perceived harm that is optimal and would indicate hesitancy in future substance use.

	Great Risk	Moderate Risk	Slight Risk	No Risk	Don't Know or Can't Say
Pre-Test	54.17% (N=760)	25.09% (N=352)	9.55% (N=134)	3.49% (N=49)	7.70% (N=108)
Post-Test	56.59% (N=794)	30.65% (N=430)	7.27% (N=102)	2.28% (N=32)	3.21% (N=45)



Risk of Harm from Methamphetamine Use



Percent of Response in Target Area

Pre-Test
76.50%

Post-Test
89.00%

There was a general **increase** in perceived harm from methamphetamine use and **more** responses in the target area between pre-test to post-test.

Wilcoxon signed rank test

p-value = 2.2 x 10⁻¹⁶

The difference between the value of the post-test and the pre-test is big enough to be **statistically significant**.

*Focus Area is defined as an outcome in perceived harm that should improve or place participant at risk of future substance use.

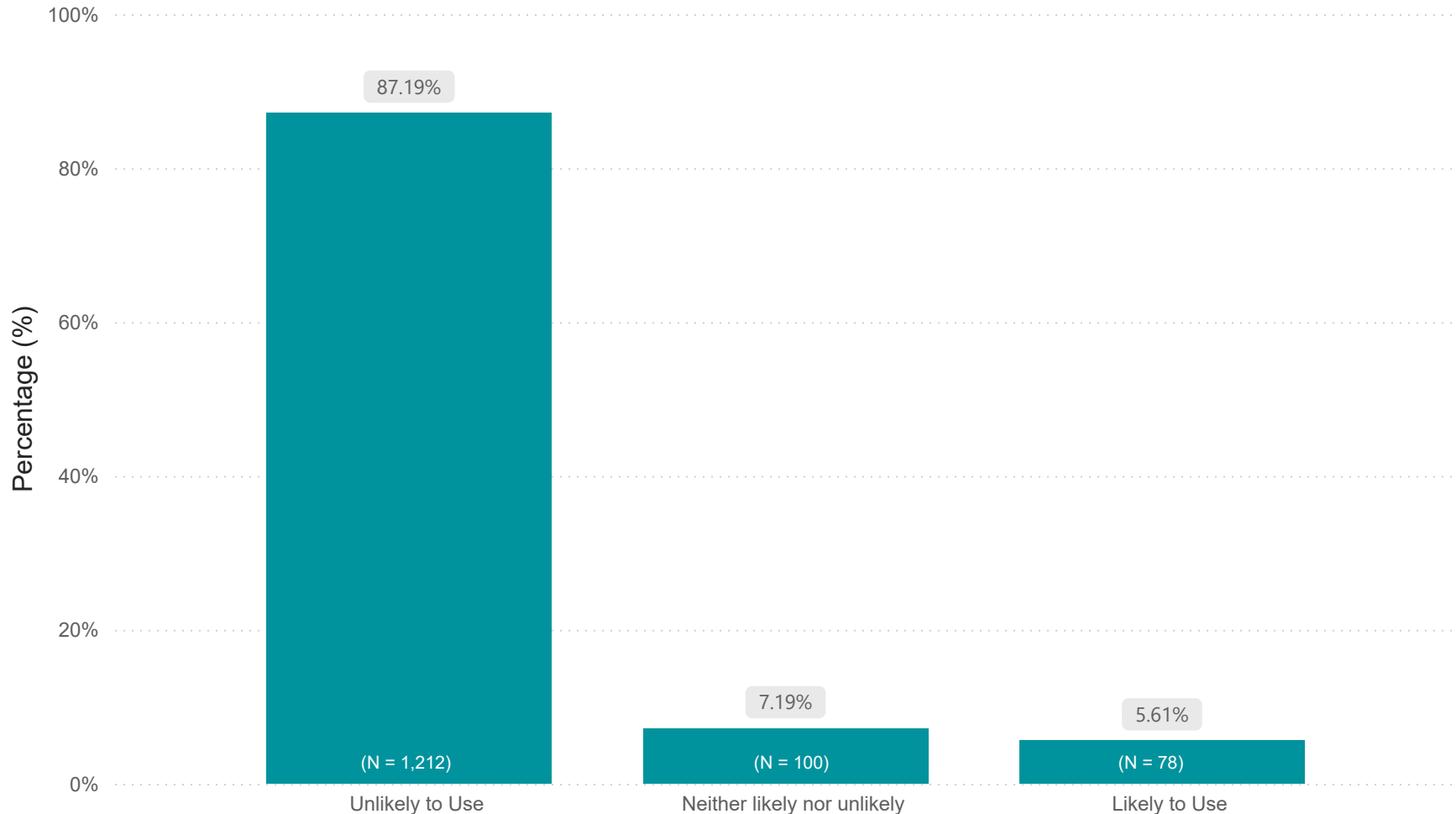
**Target Area is defined as an outcome in perceived harm that is optimal and would indicate hesitancy in future substance use.

	Great Risk	Moderate Risk	Slight Risk	No Risk	Don't Know or Can't Say
Pre-Test	56.21% (N=787)	20.29% (N=284)	4.29% (N=60)	2.14% (N=30)	17.07% (N=239)
Post-Test	70.29% (N=984)	18.71% (N=262)	3.93% (N=55)	1.00% (N=14)	6.07% (N=85)



Likelihood to Use Drugs, Alcohol, or Tobacco

After attending the educational program how likely are you to use drugs, alcohol, or tobacco?



87.19% of participants reported that after attending the educational program, they were **unlikely to use** drugs, alcohol, or tobacco.

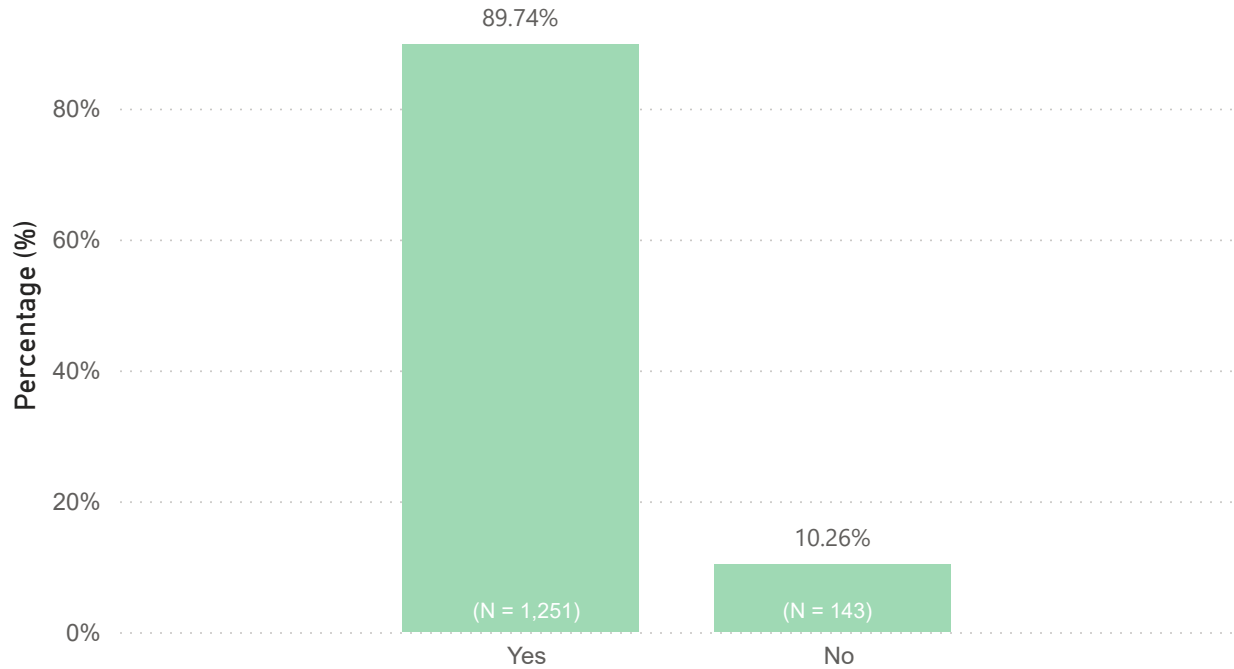
Definition: **Likely to Use** groups the following three responses, (1) likely, (2) somewhat likely, and (3) very likely; **Unlikely to Use** groups the following three responses (1) unlikely, (2) somewhat unlikely, and (3) very unlikely.

Note: There were 37 blank responses and 1,427 "Pre-test" responses.



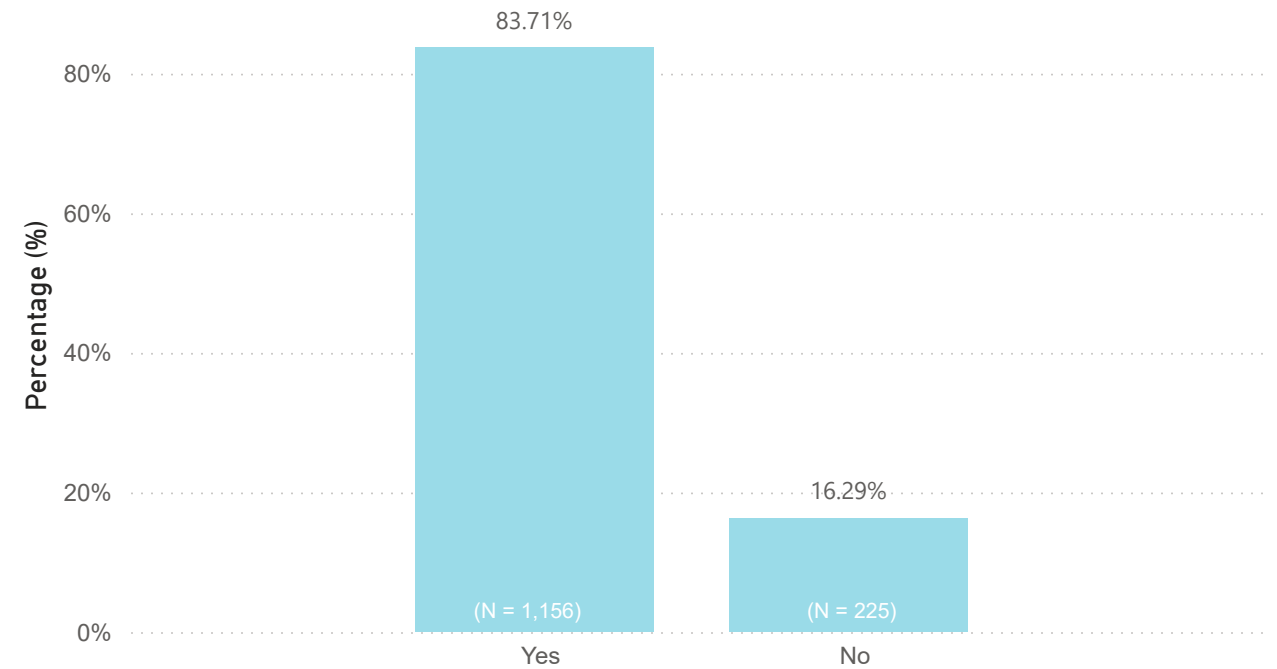
Views of Risk of Substance Use and Knowledge of Impacts

Would you agree that the educational program used gave you more knowledge about the impacts of drugs, alcohol, and tobacco?



Note: There were 33 blank responses and 1,427 "Pre-test" responses.

Would you agree that the curriculum provided influenced your views on the risk of substance use?



Note: There were 46 blank responses and 1,427 "Pre-test" responses.

- 89.74% of participants agreed the educational program provided them with more knowledge about the impacts of drugs, alcohol, and tobacco.
- 83.71% of participants agreed that the curriculum influenced their views on substance use.



Summary of FY24 Meth Prevention Program Impact

Risk of Harm from Drug Use

- Between pre-test to post-test, the perception of risk of harm **increased** for all drug-types (binge drinking, smoking nicotine once a month, smoking nicotine weekly, prescription drug misuse, monthly marijuana use, weekly marijuana use, and methamphetamine use).
- This increase was **statistically significant** for binge drinking, smoking nicotine weekly, prescription drug misuse, weekly marijuana use and methamphetamine use.

Likelihood of Use After Meth Prevention Program

- At the end of the meth prevention program, 87.19% of participants reported they were **unlikely to use drugs**.

Self-Reported Impact of Meth Prevention Program

- 83.71% of participants agreed that the curriculum **influenced their views on substance use**.
- 89.74% of participants agreed the educational program provided them with more **knowledge about the impacts** of drugs, alcohol, and tobacco.

Efficacy Checkpoint

The program successfully increased the perceived risk of harm from methamphetamine use. Specifically, "Don't know or can't say" responses decreased from 17.07% at pre-test to 6.07% at post-test or an **eleven percent** decrease.

At post-test, 89.00% of participants felt using methamphetamine was a great or moderate risk of harm. This is an increase of 12.50 percentage points between pre-test and post-test, which is a **statistically significant** change in perceived harm from methamphetamine use.





**SD BEHAVIORAL
HEALTH**
Department of Social Services

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