

Effects of the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentives Grant (SPFSIG) on State Prevention Infrastructure in 26 States

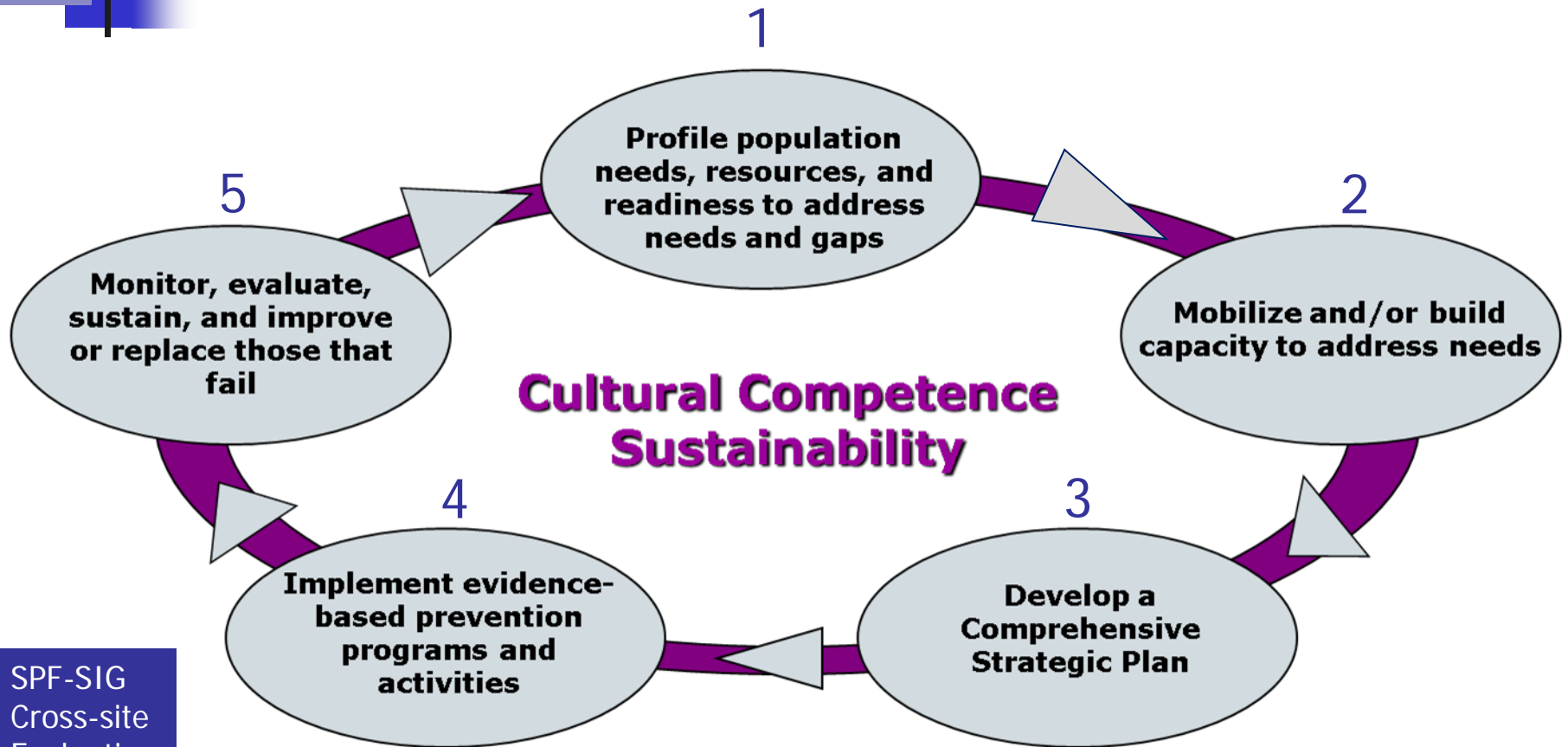
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CSAP State Incentive Grants (SIGs): Initiatives for Prevention System Change

- Intended to improve the effectiveness of prevention resource distribution and management
- First SIG implemented in 1997
- Most recent SIG: Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF), implemented in 2004
- SPF SIG cross-site evaluation informed by:
 - Community Partnership Program (1990–1996)
 - Community Coalitions Program (1994–1998)
 - Initial SIG (1997– 2006)

The SPF Model



SPF-SIG
Cross-site
Evaluation



How Does SPF Differ From Prior Federal Prevention Efforts?

- There are many novel aspects of SPF but two in particular stand out:
 - the required use of epidemiological data to set state priorities and justify resource allocation to communities (so-called “**data-driven planning**”)
 - reliance on **population-based outcomes** to estimate the initiative’s effectiveness, in contrast to the more traditional reliance on program-level effects on individual participants

Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) Goals

1. Build **prevention capacity and infrastructure** at the state/territory and community levels
2. Reduce **substance abuse-related problems** in communities; and
3. Prevent the onset and reduce the progression of **substance abuse**, including childhood and underage drinking;



Phase I



Phase II

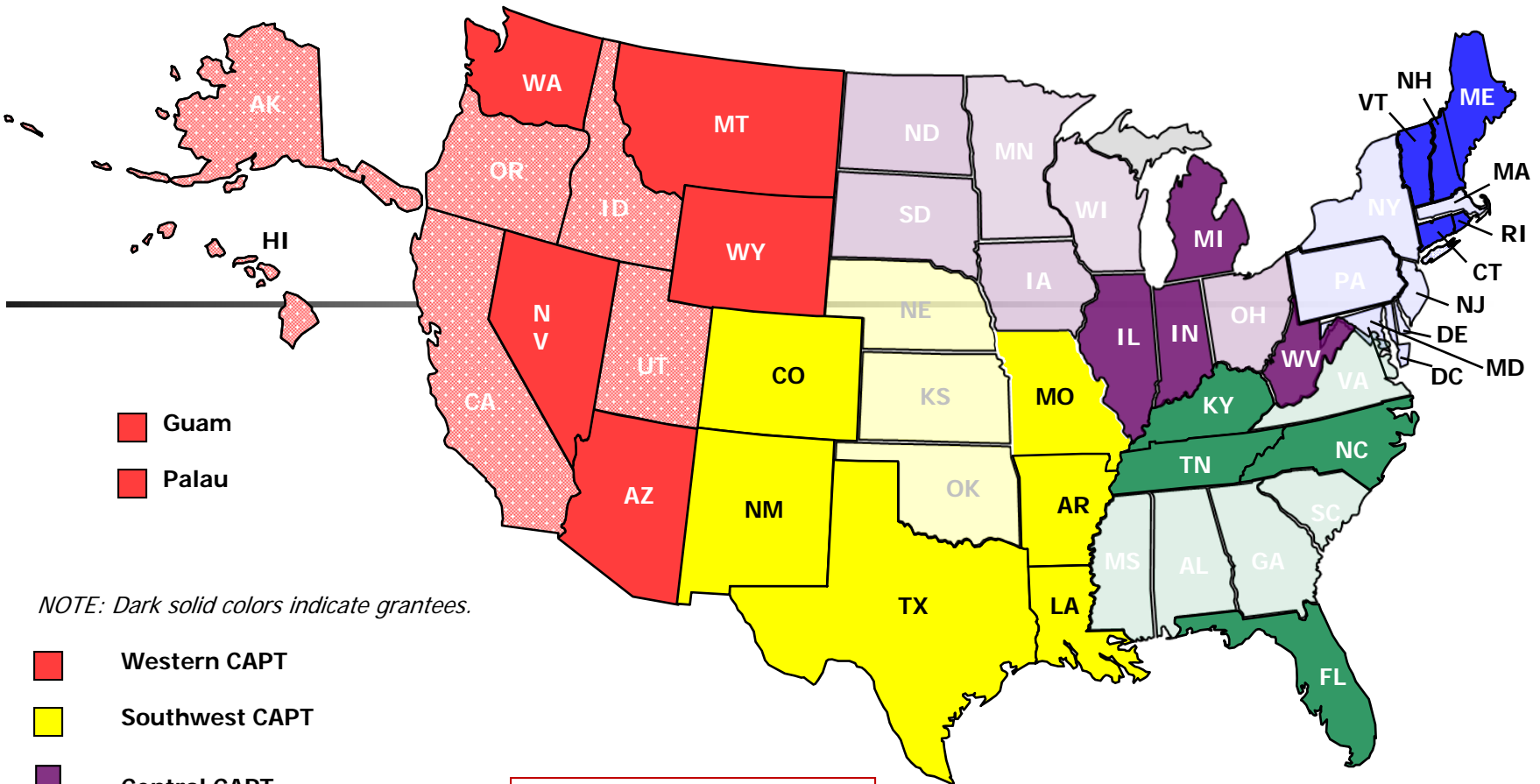
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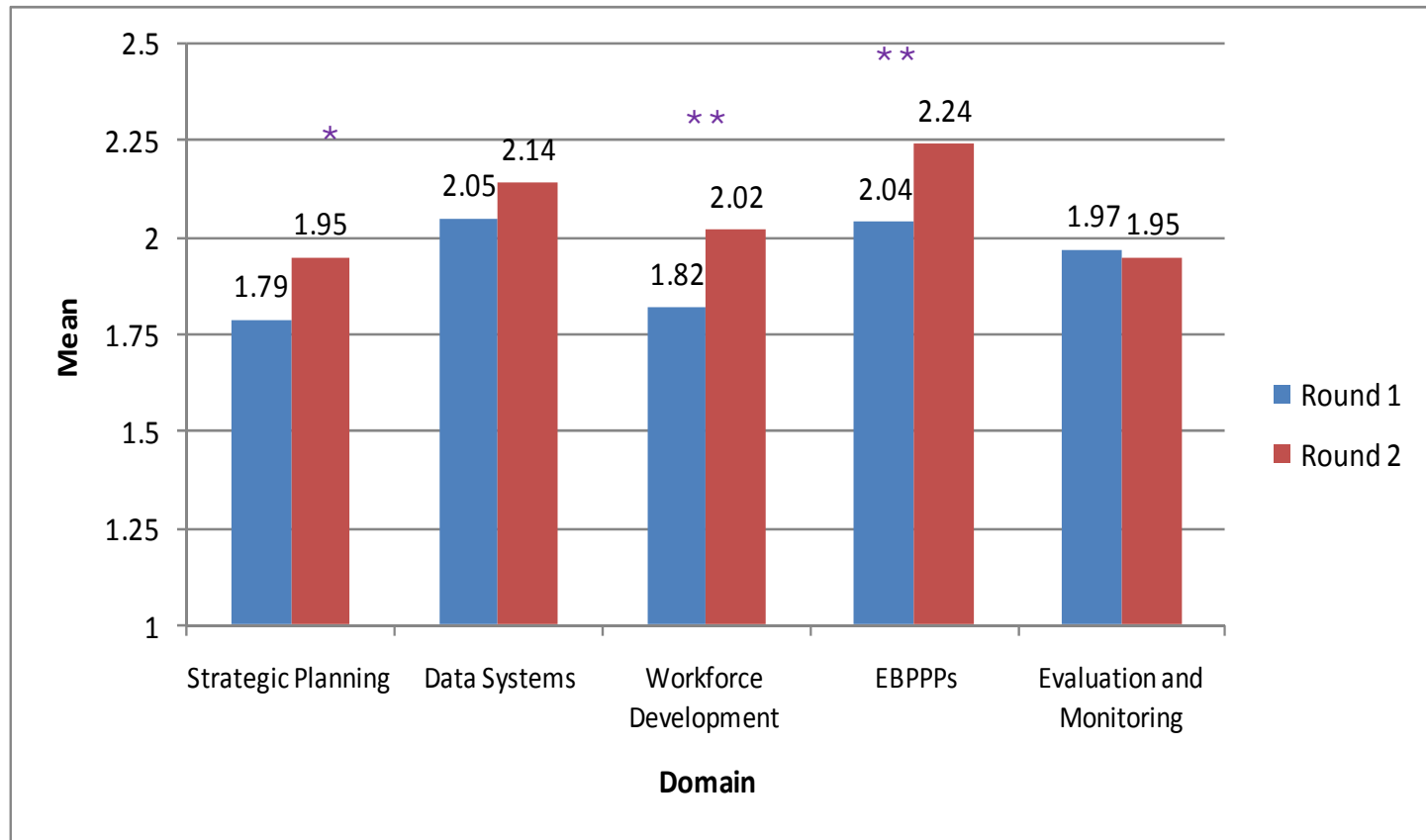
CSAP funded the States to implement the SPF model.

NIDA funded a national evaluation of SPF SIG through an interagency agreement.

Strategic Prevention Framework SIG Grantees Cohorts I & II (N=26)

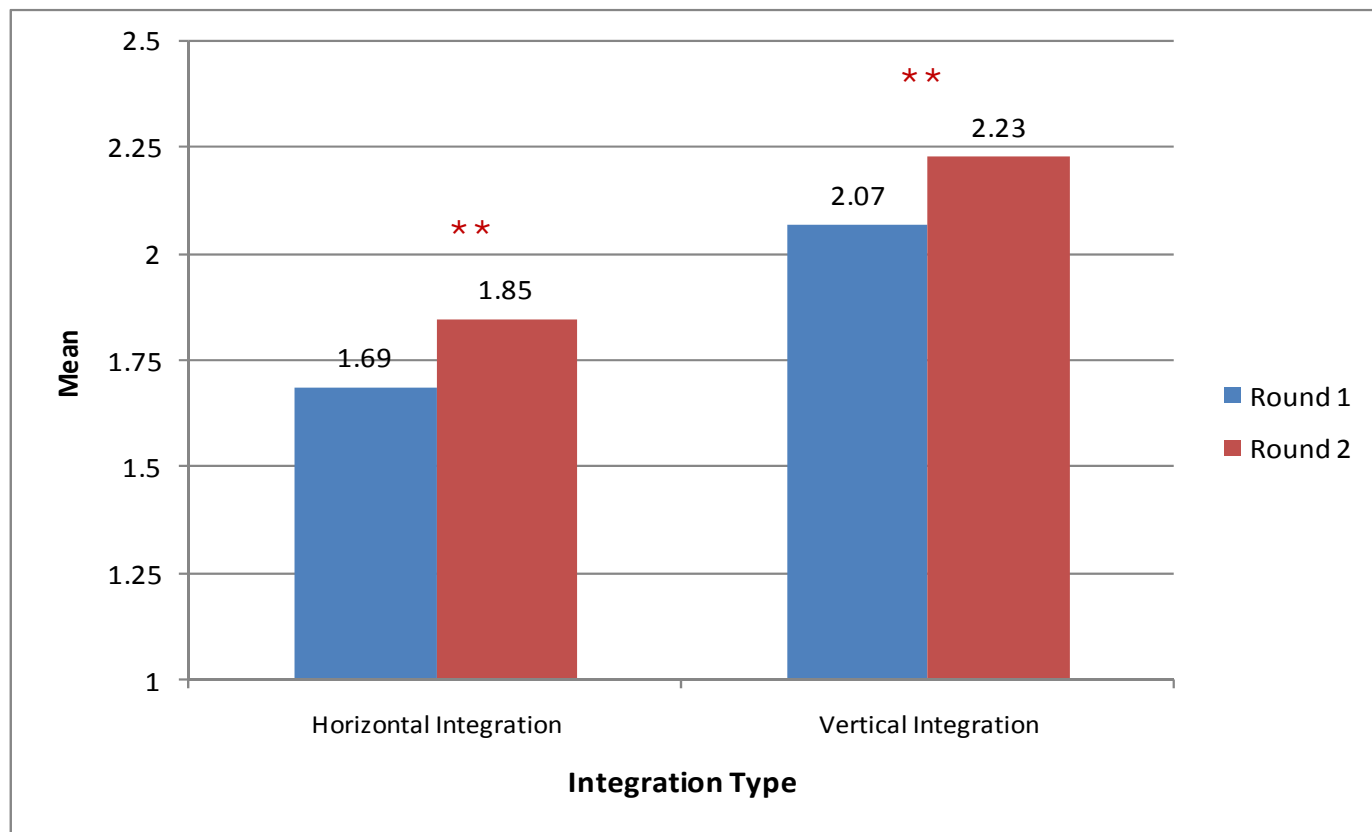


Infrastructure Domain Scores at Round 1 and Round 2 (N=26)



* $p < .10$, paired t-test, two-tailed
** $p < .05$, paired t-test, two-tailed

Infrastructure Integration Scores at Round 1 and Round 2 (N=26)



* $p < .10$, paired t-test, two-tailed

** $p < .05$, paired t-test, two-tailed

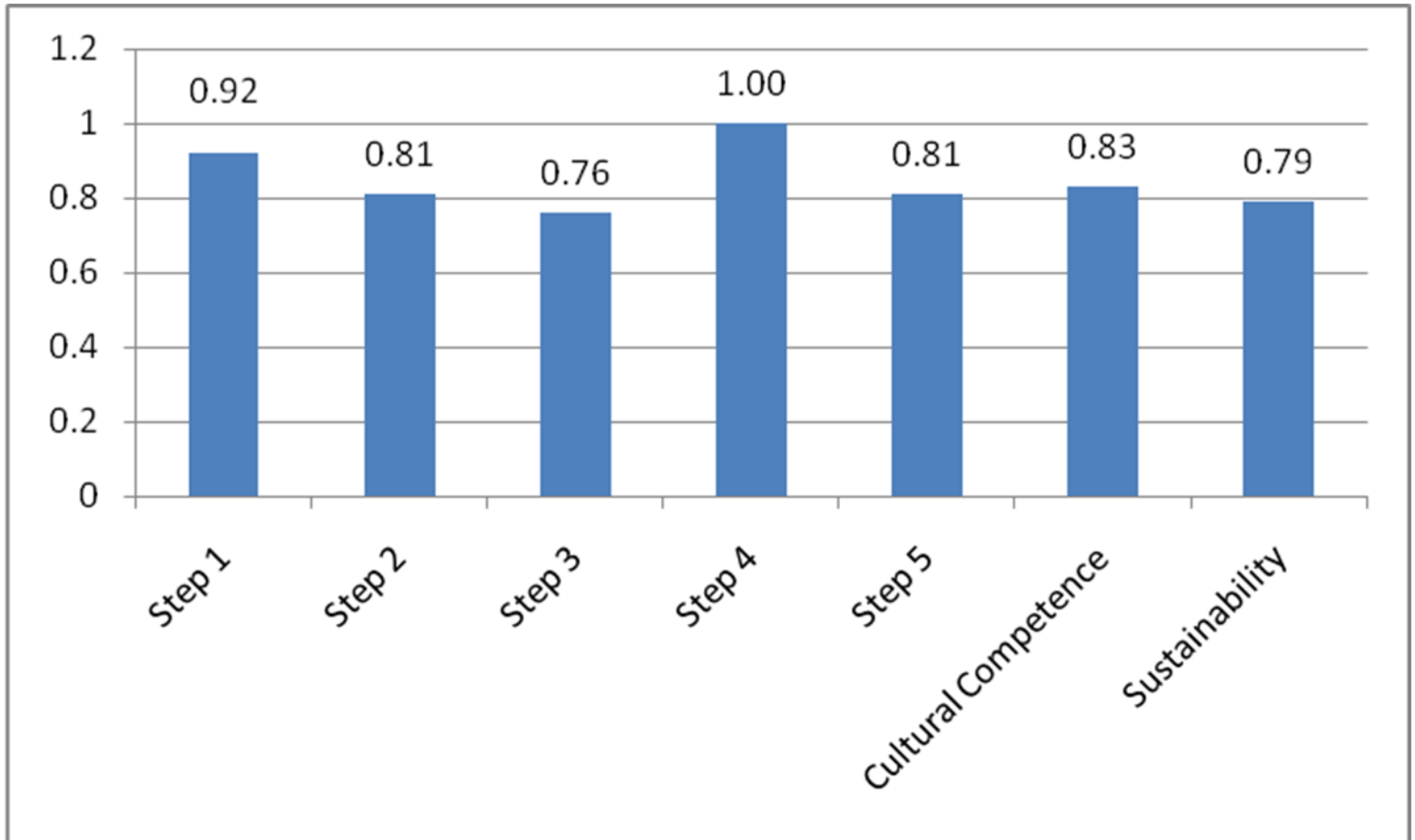
Changes in Domain and Integration Capacity Scores (N=26)

- Across domain and integration scores, **25-45%** of low or moderate capacity States increased capacity (that is, of States with the potential to increase), compared to **0-24%** of moderate or high States that decreased.
- For all domains except Evaluation/Monitoring, at least **40%** of the States that were low or moderate capacity at R1 increased their capacity level at R2.
- There was consistent improvement across all domains among low capacity States. These data indicate that improvement in State prevention infrastructure was experienced by those States that needed such improvement the most.

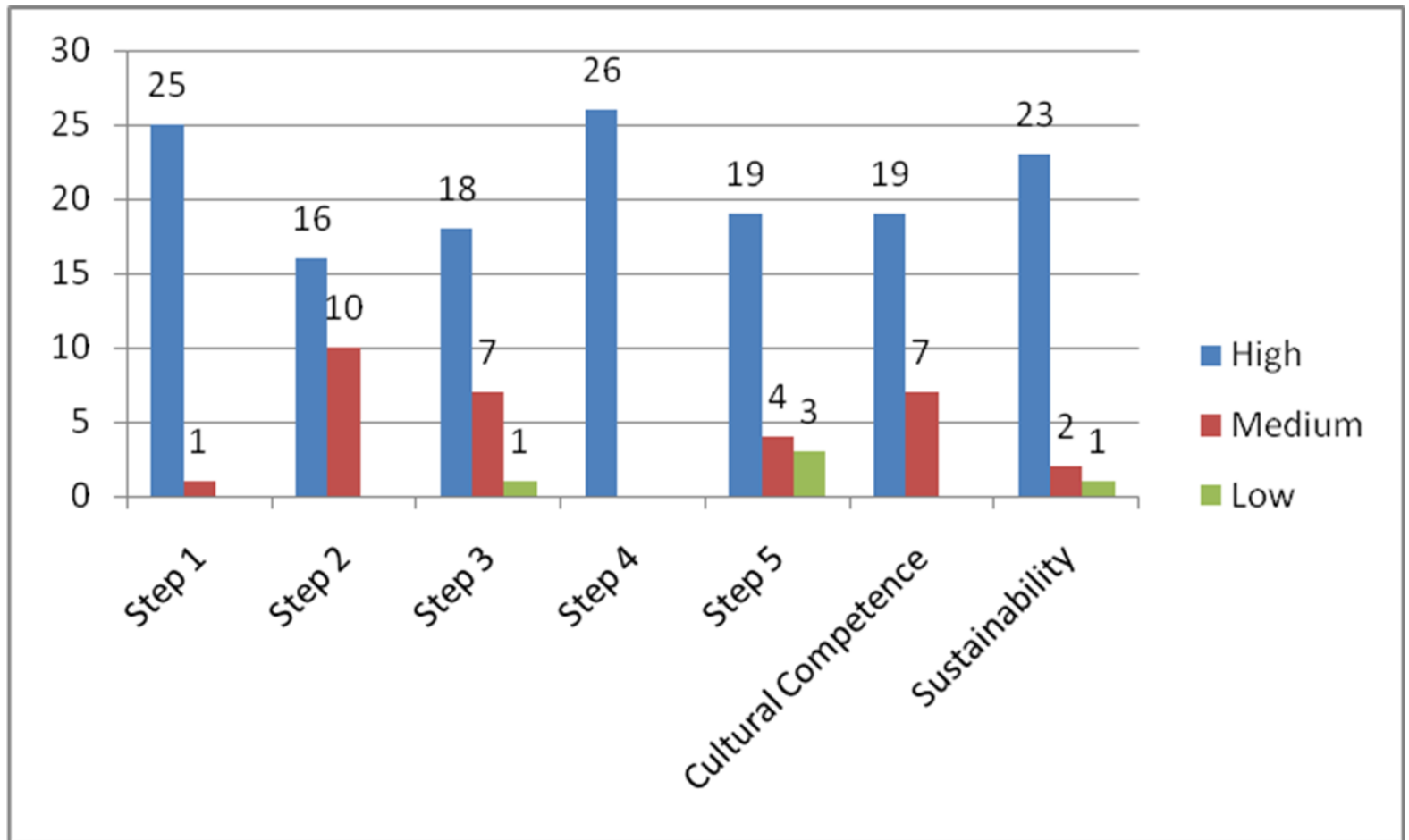
Changes in Organizational Structure (N=26)

- The number of States with a coordinating body to help integrate substance abuse prevention efforts across State agencies increased from **11 to 14**.
- The number of SPF SIG States with regional entities to provide TA and training to community organizations and providers increased from **14 to 15**.
- The number of States with a line-item in their State budgets for substance abuse prevention increased from **14 to 16**.

Mean Scores for SPF Steps, Cultural Competence, and Sustainability (N=26)



Distribution of Scores for SPF Steps, Cultural Competence and Sustainability (N=26)





Factors That Helped Facilitate Implementation of the SPF SIG

- Strong collaboration among stakeholders,
- Training and technical assistance received,
- Work of the SEOW and project evaluators.
- Data-driven nature of the prioritization process was advantageous when stakeholders disagreed on prevention priorities, in that the data-driven process was seen as objective and fair.



Challenges Encountered

- Leadership and staffing issues within the agency implementing the SPF SIG.
- Data limitations that hindered States' ability to fully engage in data-driven planning.
 - In States that lacked a well established data infrastructure for prevention such as school surveys capable of county-level estimates), SEOWs and SACs were at a decided disadvantage in implementing the model.



The States Say ...

- 450 CPs funded.
- All 26 state administrators require CPs to:
 - submit formal results of a needs assessment;
 - submit a formal Strategic Plan;
 - obtain approval of their Strategic Plan.
- All 26 States also monitor the CPs' intervention selection.

The Community Partners (CPs) Say

- **424** (94%) CPs completed a community needs assessment by the end of the 4th reporting period.
- **408** (98%) CPs had their Strategic Plans reviewed by the State.
 - 97% received feedback from the State; 91% CPs received approval for their Plan.
- **365** (88%) CPs revisited their Strategic Plan at least once.
 - 79% made changes to their Plan.

The Community Partners (CPs) Say

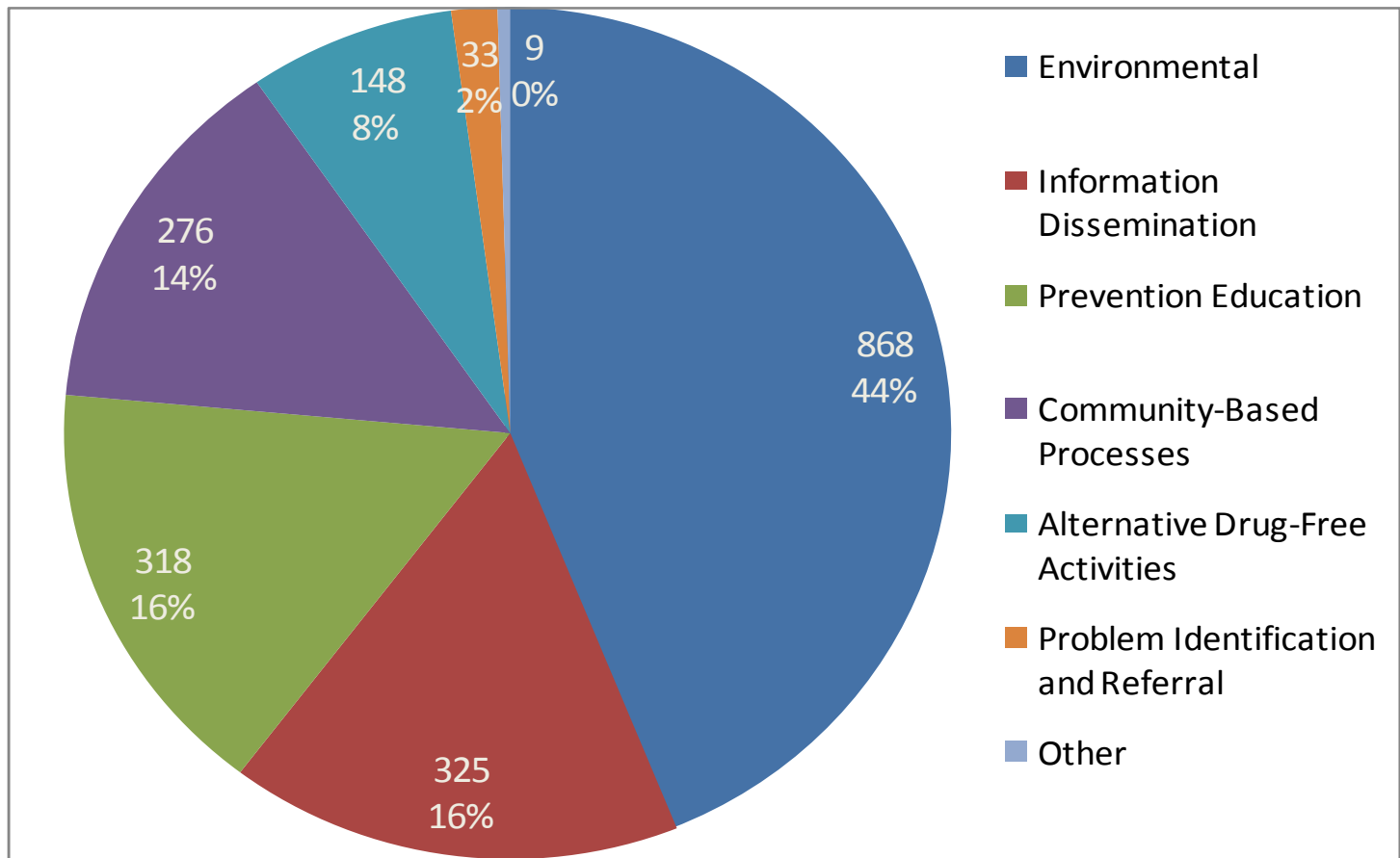
State provision/facilitation of guidance, training, and technical assistance

Type of guidance/training/technical assistance	Number of CPs Receiving the assistance
Staff/task force/coalition member training	437 (97%)
Needs assessment	431 (96%)
Strategic plan development	423 (94%)
Selecting interventions	419 (93%)
Cultural competence	409 (91%)
Building relationships	395 (88%)
Evaluation activities	389 (86%)
Sustaining intervention activities	363 (81%)
Recruiting participants	334 (76%)

The Community Partners (CPs) Say

- **446** (99%) conducted organizational / coalition capacity building activities.
 - 96% identified key organizational or coalition activities and goals; 390 (87%) trained staff; 386 (87%) identified a coalition leader.
- **448** CPs (99+%) identified key stakeholders or partners to participate in their SPF SIG activities.
 - 98% partnered with Law enforcement agencies; 95% partnered with Schools/School districts; 94% partnered with media; 92% partnered with Youth Groups.
 - 89%, 85%, and 84% partnered with Healthcare professionals, Faith-based organizations, and Business groups, respectively.

Interventions by Strategy Type (N=2,014)





Summary

- State-level infrastructure data confirmed that most states improved their status on most infrastructure domains.
- State-level implementation data confirmed that most states implemented the 5 steps with high fidelity, consistent with the model.
- Community-level instrument (CLI) data shows States being highly proactive and community partners (CPs) being highly responsive in making the model a reality.
- CLI data has revealed a large and diverse amount of intervention activity.



Still to Answer

- How well were the 5 steps (including the interventions) implemented in the 450 communities?
- Did the interventions impact intervening variables as proposed in the logic models?
- Did SPF funding lead to change in community-level consumption and consequence outcomes?
- What accounted for variation in outcomes change across funded communities?



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