

# STUDENT ASSISTANCE PREVENTION/INTERVENTION SERVICES PROGRAM 2013–14 EVALUATION HIGHLIGHTS

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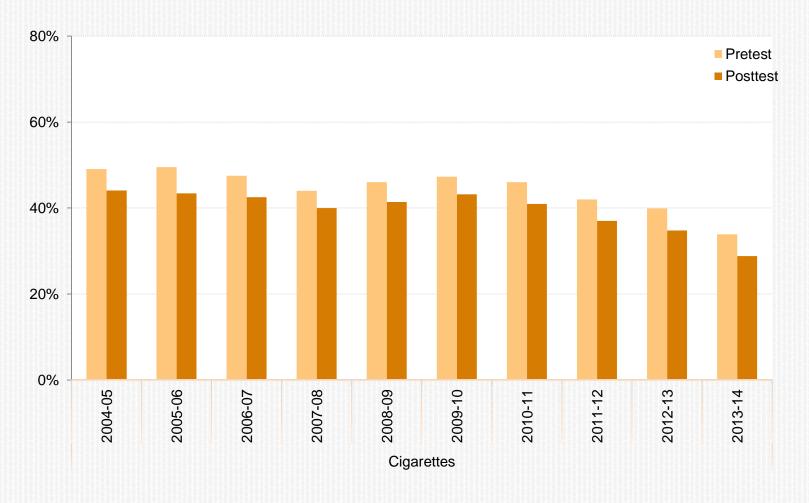


#### PRESENTATION PURPOSE

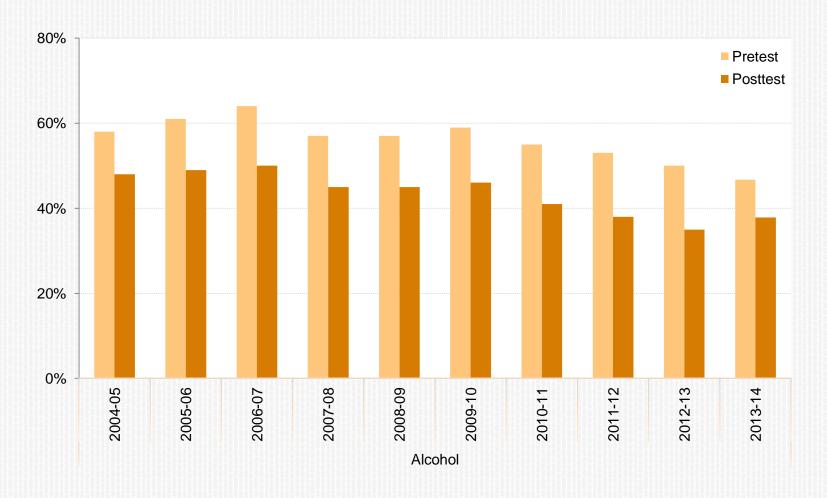
- Present statewide trends over time in SAPISP services and outcomes
- Present 2013–14 school year results:
  - Activities and services
  - Characteristics of students served
  - Protective and risk factor outcomes
  - Substance use outcomes
  - Behavior outcomes

### SAPISP State Trends Over Time

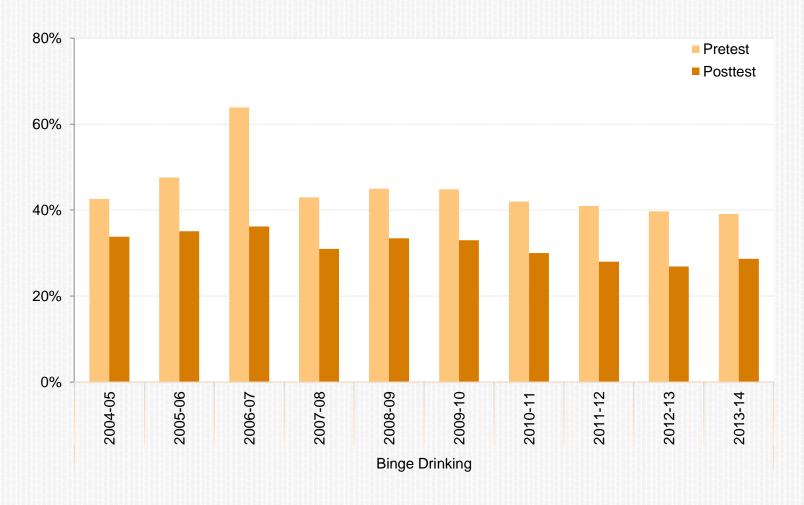
# TRENDS IN PAST 30-DAY SUBSTANCE USE OUTCOMES: CIGARETTES



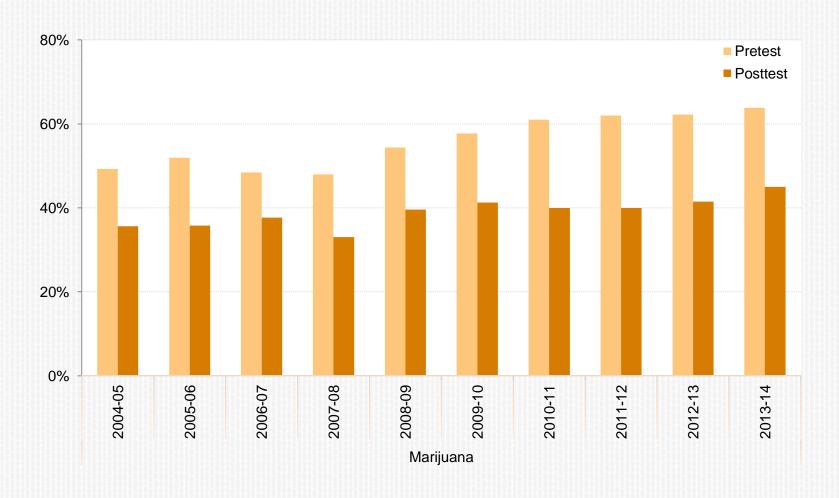
# TRENDS IN PAST 30-DAY SUBSTANCE USE OUTCOMES: ALCOHOL



# TRENDS IN PAST 30-DAY SUBSTANCE USE OUTCOMES: BINGE DRINKING



# TRENDS IN PAST 30-DAY SUBSTANCE USE OUTCOMES: MARIJUANA

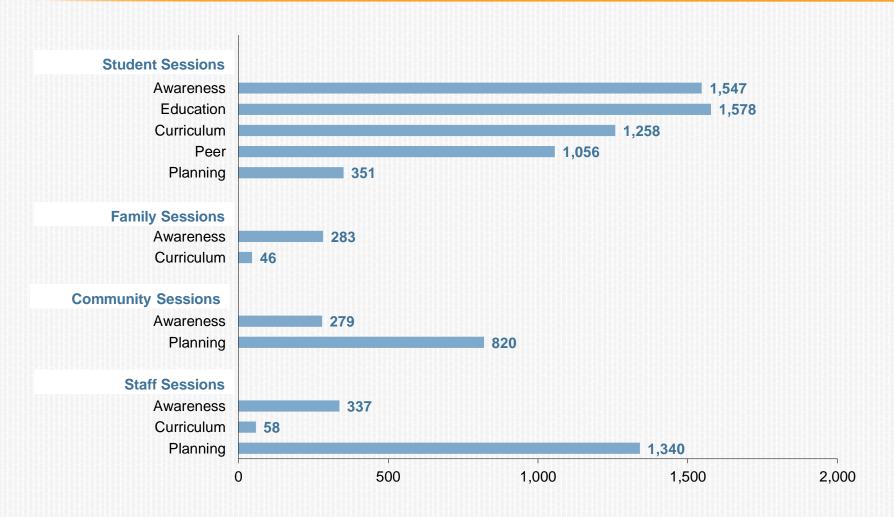


### SAPISP State Results 2013–14

#### **ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES**

- Universal prevention activities: Expected to occupy approximately 20% of Specialists' time
- Selective/Indicated services: Expected to occupy approximately 80% of Specialists' time

#### **UNIVERSAL PREVENTION SESSIONS**



Note. Total student sessions = 5,790.

### SELECTIVE/INDICATED SERVICE OVERVIEW

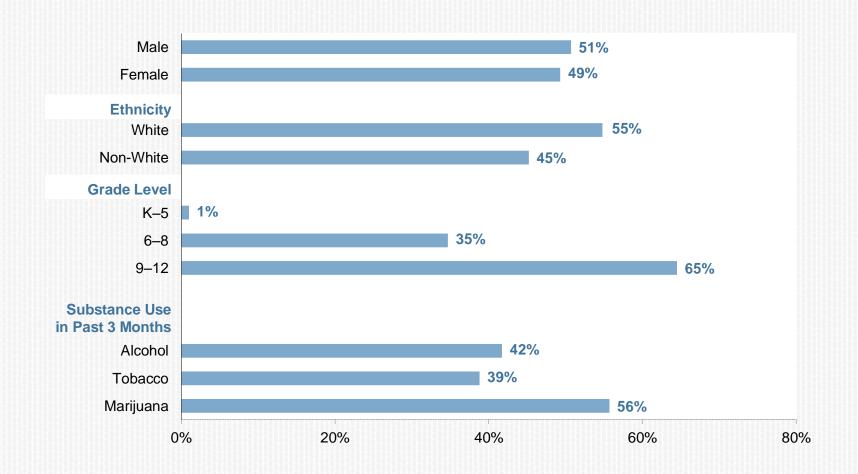
	N
Schools	73
Specialists	53
Participants	2,372
Average Participants per Specialist	44.8

Note. Number of schools and Specialists includes any school or specialist with at least one student reported in the database.

### SELECTIVE/INDICATED SERVICES

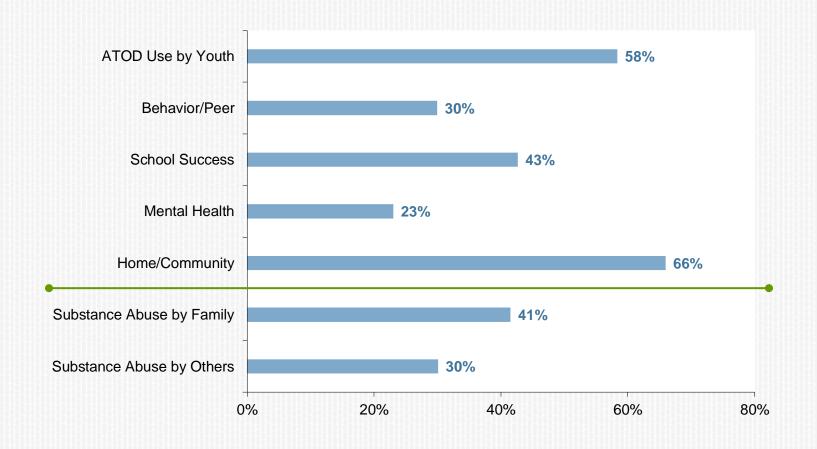
- Characteristics of students served
  - Demographic characteristics
  - Presenting problems
  - GAIN Short Screener results: Student self-report of mental health, substance problem, and crime/violence behavior issues
- Types of services and case management referrals provided

# CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENTS PROVIDED SELECTIVE/INDICATED SERVICES



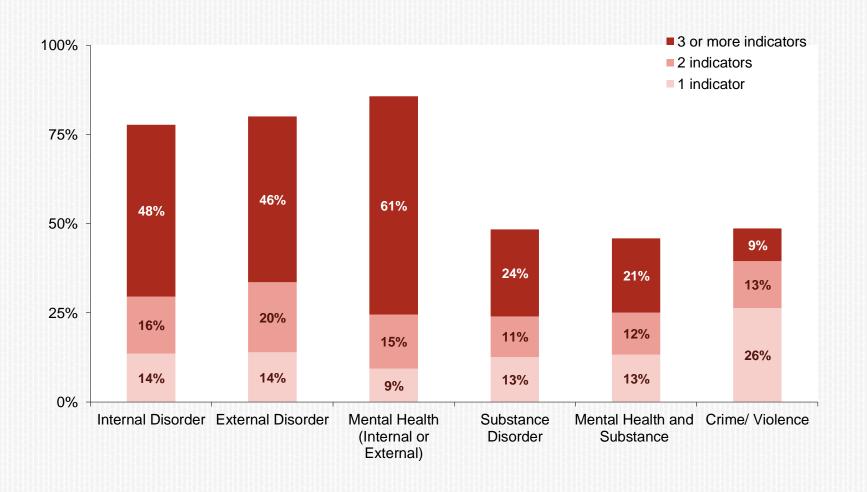
Note. n = 2,372.

# PRESENTING PROBLEMS OF STUDENTS PROVIDED SELECTIVE/INDICATED SERVICES



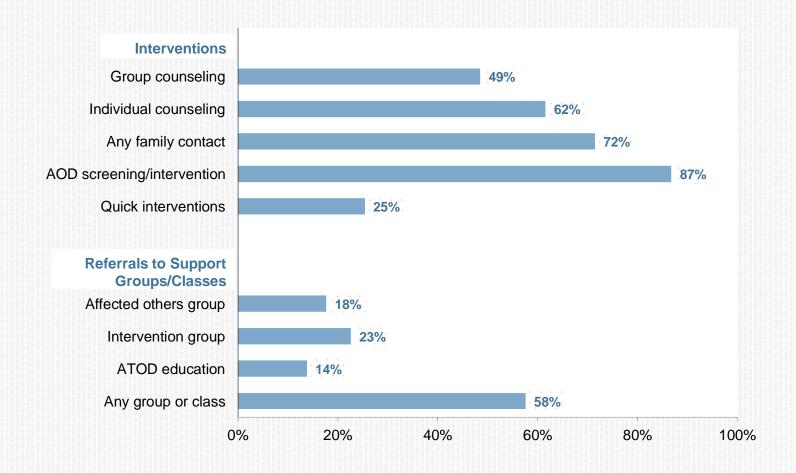
*Note*. n = 2,372. Substance Abuse by Family and Substance Abuse by Others are two subcategories within Home/Community.

### **GAIN-SS SCREENING RESULTS**



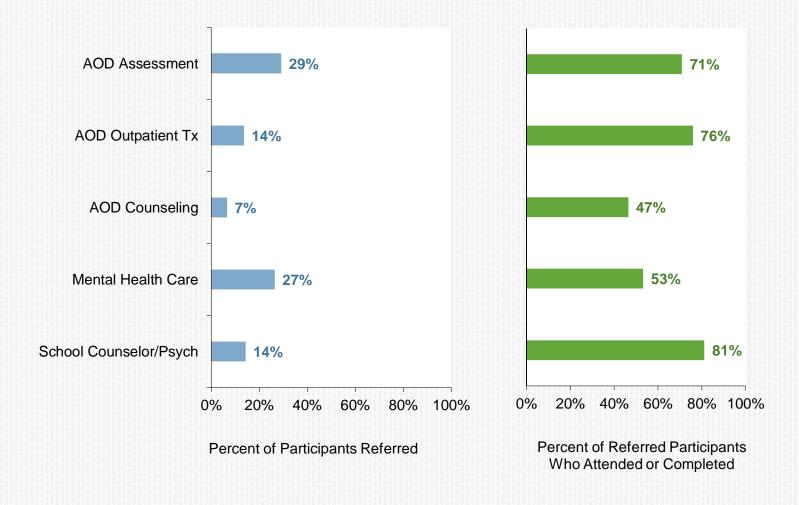
Note. n = 1,610.

#### TYPES OF SERVICES RECEIVED BY PARTICIPANTS



Note. n = 2,372.

#### **CASE MANAGEMENT REFERRALS**



Note. n = 2,372.

#### STUDENT OUTCOMES

- Survey data for students with matched pre/post
  - Protective factors
  - Perceived risk of harm in using substances
  - Substance use in the previous 30 days
  - Problem behaviors in the previous three months
- One-year follow-up data on number of classes failed for students served in 2012–13 (matched baseline/follow-up)

#### PROTECTIVE FACTORS DESCRIPTION

#### Personal Competence

- Self-concept. A positive image or "feeling good" about oneself.
- Self-control. The ability to control impulses, particularly antisocial impulses such as anger or violence.
- Self-efficacy. The sense that life can have a purpose and one can effectively achieve that purpose

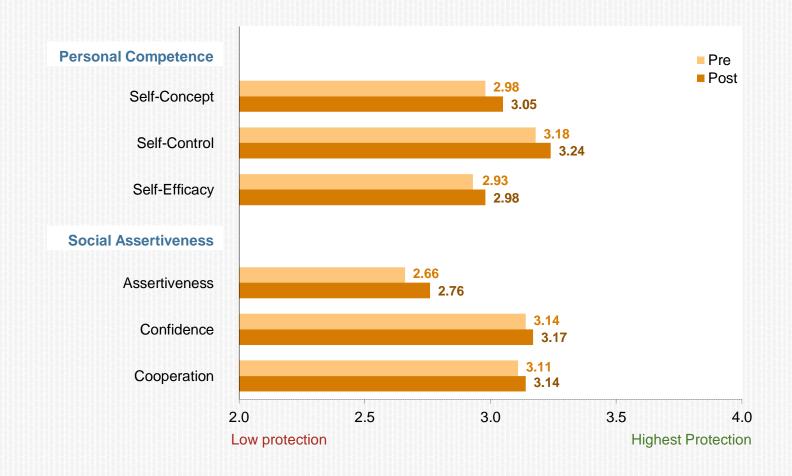
#### Social Competence

- Assertiveness. The ability to stand up for oneself in social situations in reasonable ways. It
  is distinguished from aggressiveness in that it connotes comfort, rather than hostility.
- Confidence. The belief that one is liked and will be accepted in a variety of social situations.
- Cooperation. The desire to contribute to social groups. It includes a sense of satisfaction that comes with contributing.

#### Social Bonding

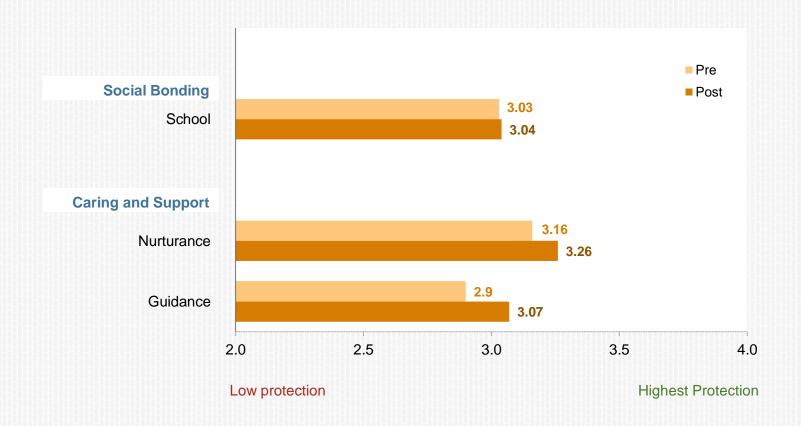
- School bonding. A positive attitude and motivation towards school, both now and in the future.
- Caring and Support (actions of others rather than the student)
  - Nurturance. Students have others on whom they can rely for support and assistance.
  - Guidance. Adults provide direction to the student as well as support.

### PROTECTIVE FACTORS: PERSONAL AND SOCIAL COMPETENCE INCREASES AT POST



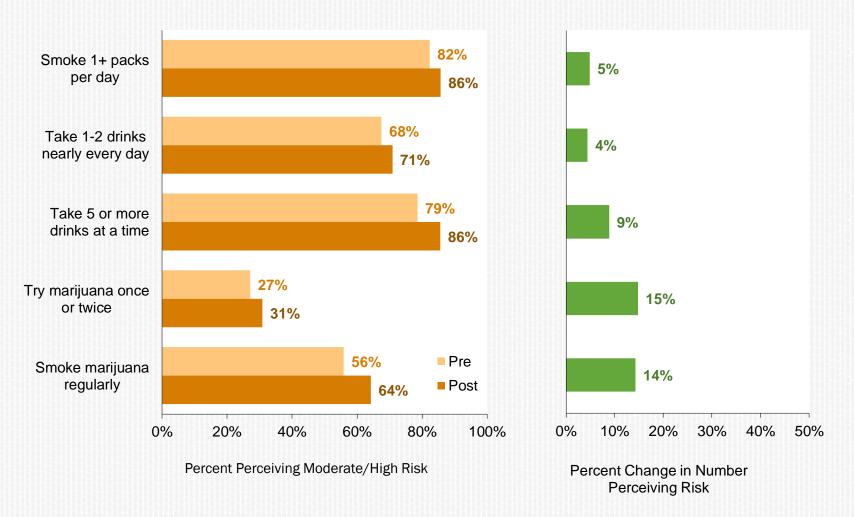
Note. Scale: 1 (lowest protection) to 4 (highest protection). n = 1,299-1,375.

### PROTECTIVE FACTORS: CARING AND SUPPORT FROM ADULTS INCREASES AT POST



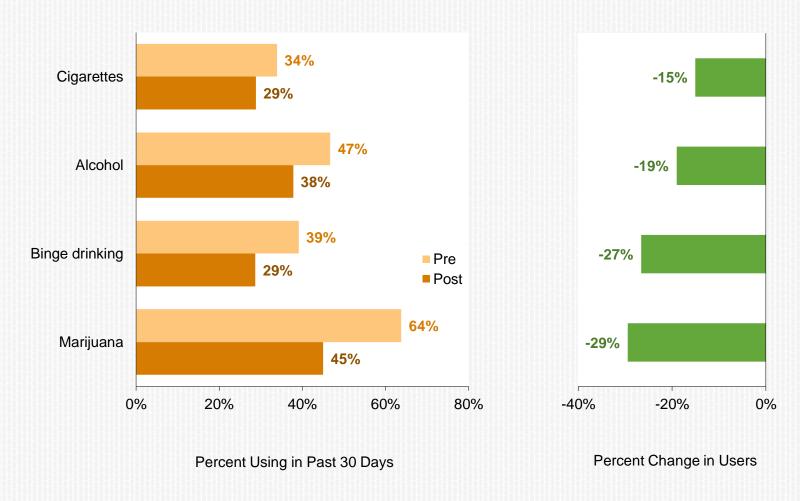
Note. Scale: 1 (lowest protection) to 4 (highest protection). n = 1,299-1,375.

### MOST STUDENTS REPORTED MODERATE TO HIGH PERCEIVED RISK IN SUBSTANCE USE AFTER PROGRAM



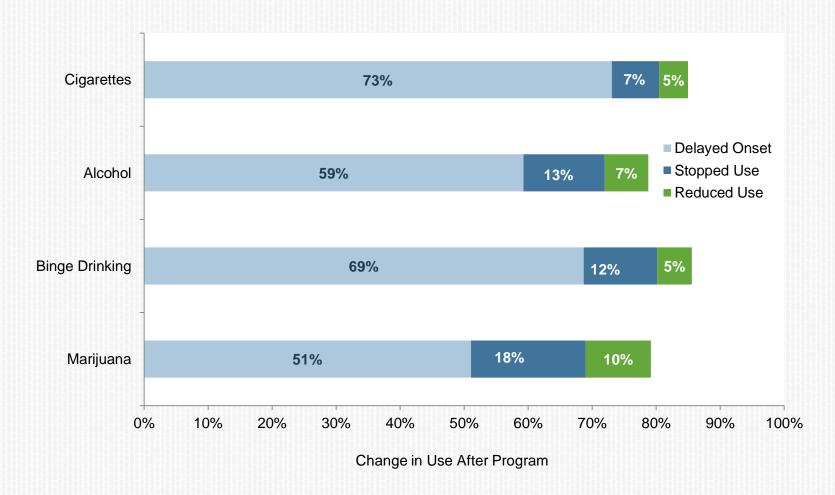
Note. *n* = 1,224–1,248.

### STUDENTS WITH SUBSTANCE USE INTERVENTION GOAL LESS LIKELY TO REPORT 30-DAY USE AFTER PROGRAM



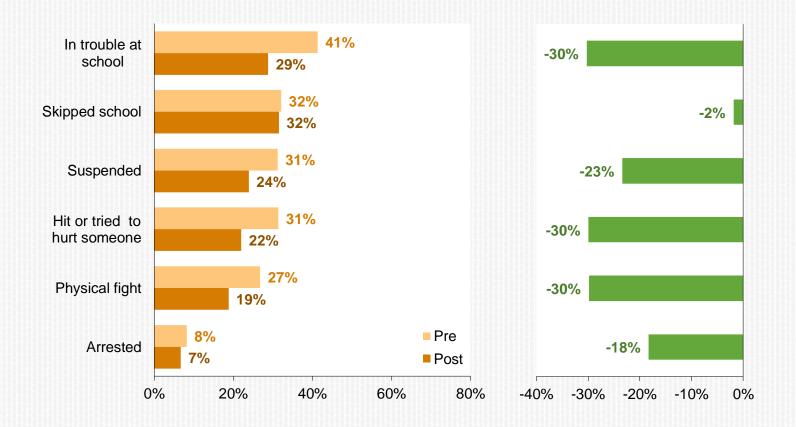
*Note.* Includes only students with substance use goal. n = 774-779.

#### DELAYED ONSET AND REDUCED SUBSTANCE USE



*Note.* Delayed onset: abstinent at pre and post. n = 1,394-1,400.

### STUDENTS WITH BEHAVIOR INTERVENTION GOAL LESS LIKELY TO REPORT INAPPROPRIATE BEHAVIOR AFTER



Percent Reporting Offense in Past 3 Months

Percent Change in Offenders

Note. Includes only students with behavior goal. n = 340-344.

#### STATISTICAL TESTS SUMMARY

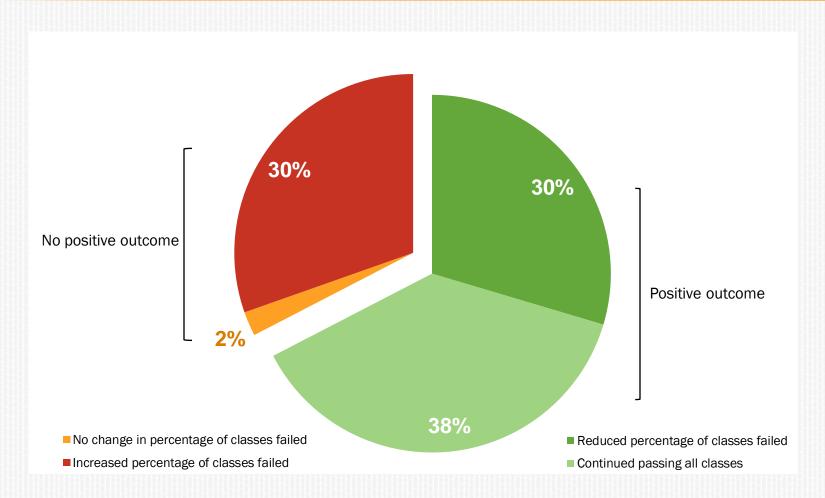
- Changes pre to post were statistically significant for:
  - 7 of 8 protective factor scales (all but school bonding)
  - 5 of 5 perceived risk items
  - Alcohol, binge drinking, and marijuana use (not cigarette use)
  - Behaviors: getting in trouble at school, school suspensions, getting into fights, hitting someone
- Effect size testing showed a positive program effect for all but four outcomes (school bonding, physical fights, confidence, skipping school).
  - Effect sizes were small except for marijuana use, which showed a medium effect size.

#### CLASSES PASSED/FAILED (2012–13 COHORT)

#### Data Collection:

- School data collected on number of classes passed and failed in fall term of the year served and again 1 year later
- Caution: Sample size with baseline and follow-up data is very small (n = 230); data may not be representative

# CHANGES IN PERCENTAGE OF CLASSES FAILED FROM BASELINE (FALL 2012) TO FOLLOW-UP (FALL 2013)



### **QUESTIONS?**

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