STUDENT ASSISTANCE PREVENTION/INTERVENTION SERVICES PROGRAM

2015–2016 EVALUATION HIGHLIGHTS

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Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction

February 22, 2017

Student Assistance
Prevention/Intervention
Services Program

RMC RESEARCH

Service Summary

SELECTIVE/INDICATED SERVICE OVERVIEW

SAPISP services provided in 75 schools

Services provided by 58 intervention specialists
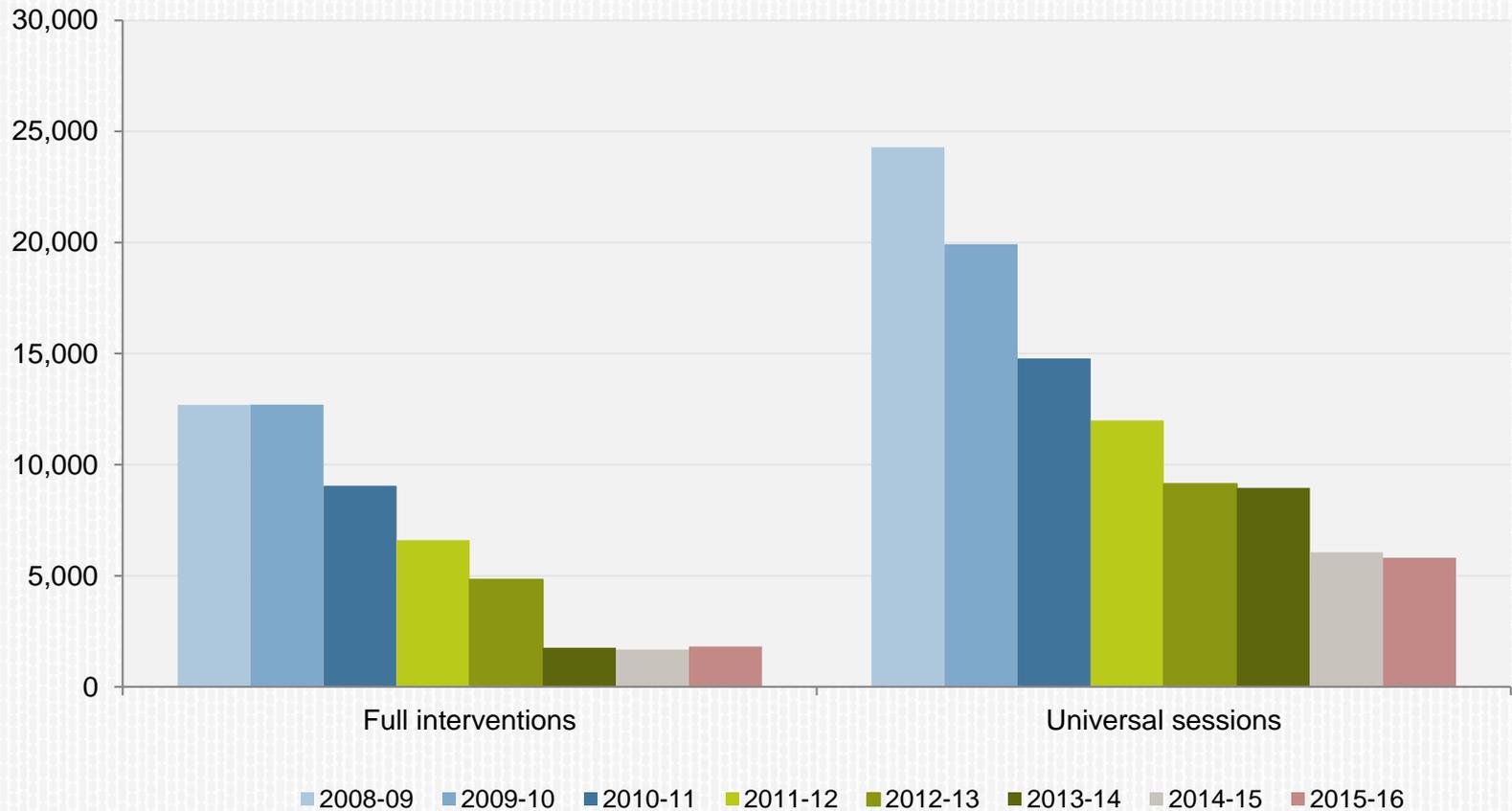
Direct selective/indicated services provided to 1,810 students

Average of 31 Participants per Specialist

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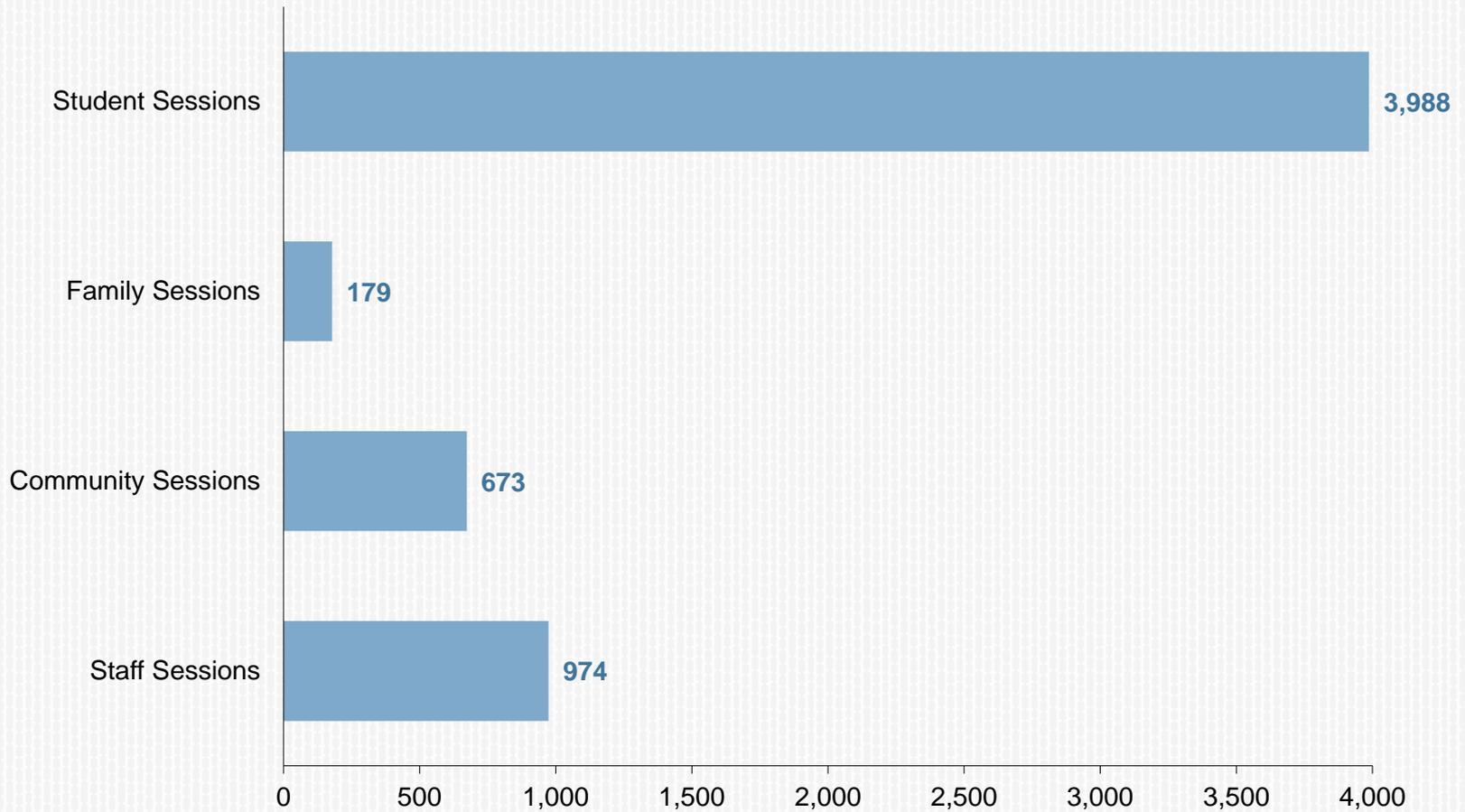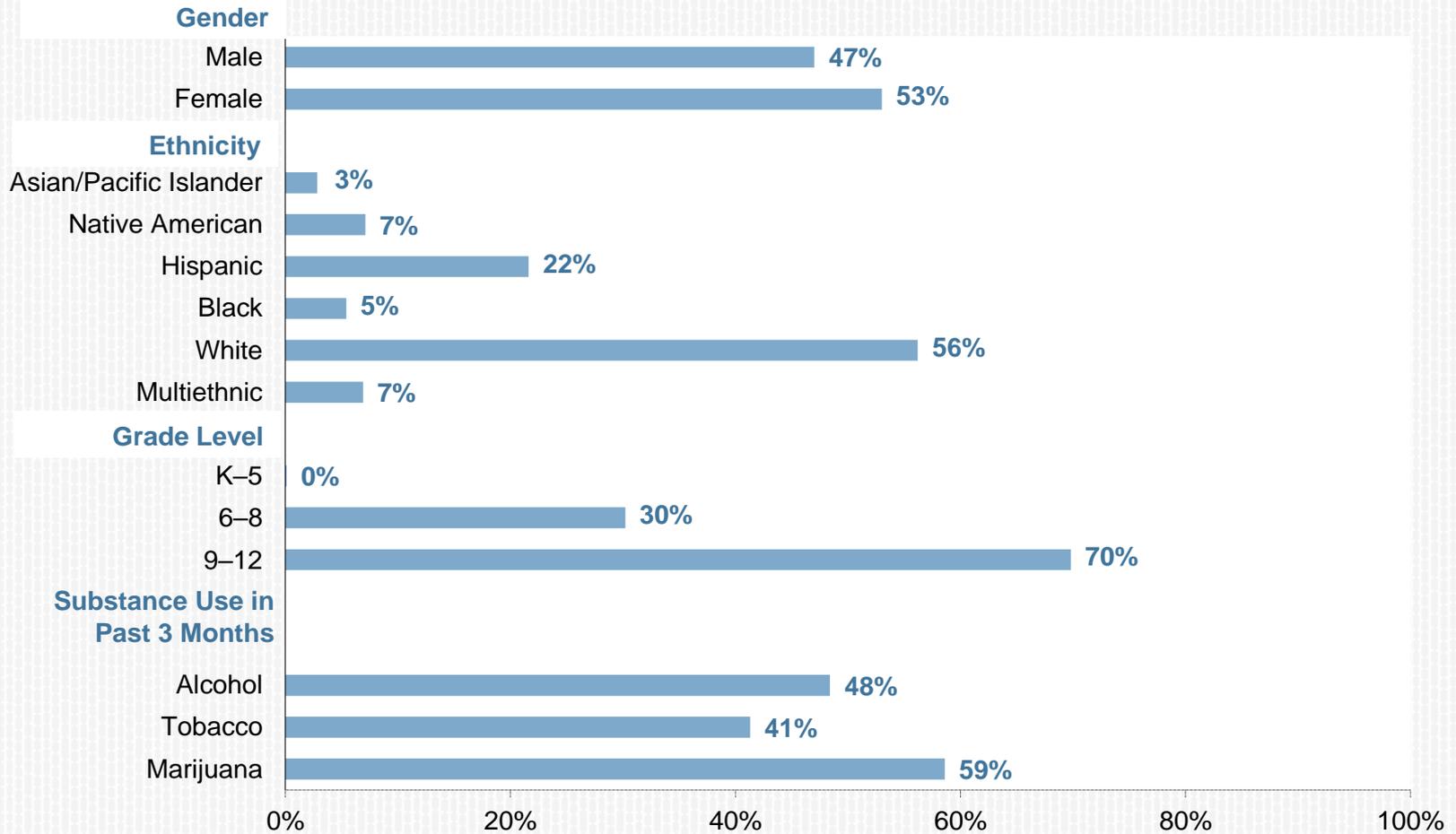
TRENDS IN SELECTED SERVICES

Note. The vertical axis shows the number of students receiving the specified service, with the exception of Universal Sessions, which shows the number of sessions provided.
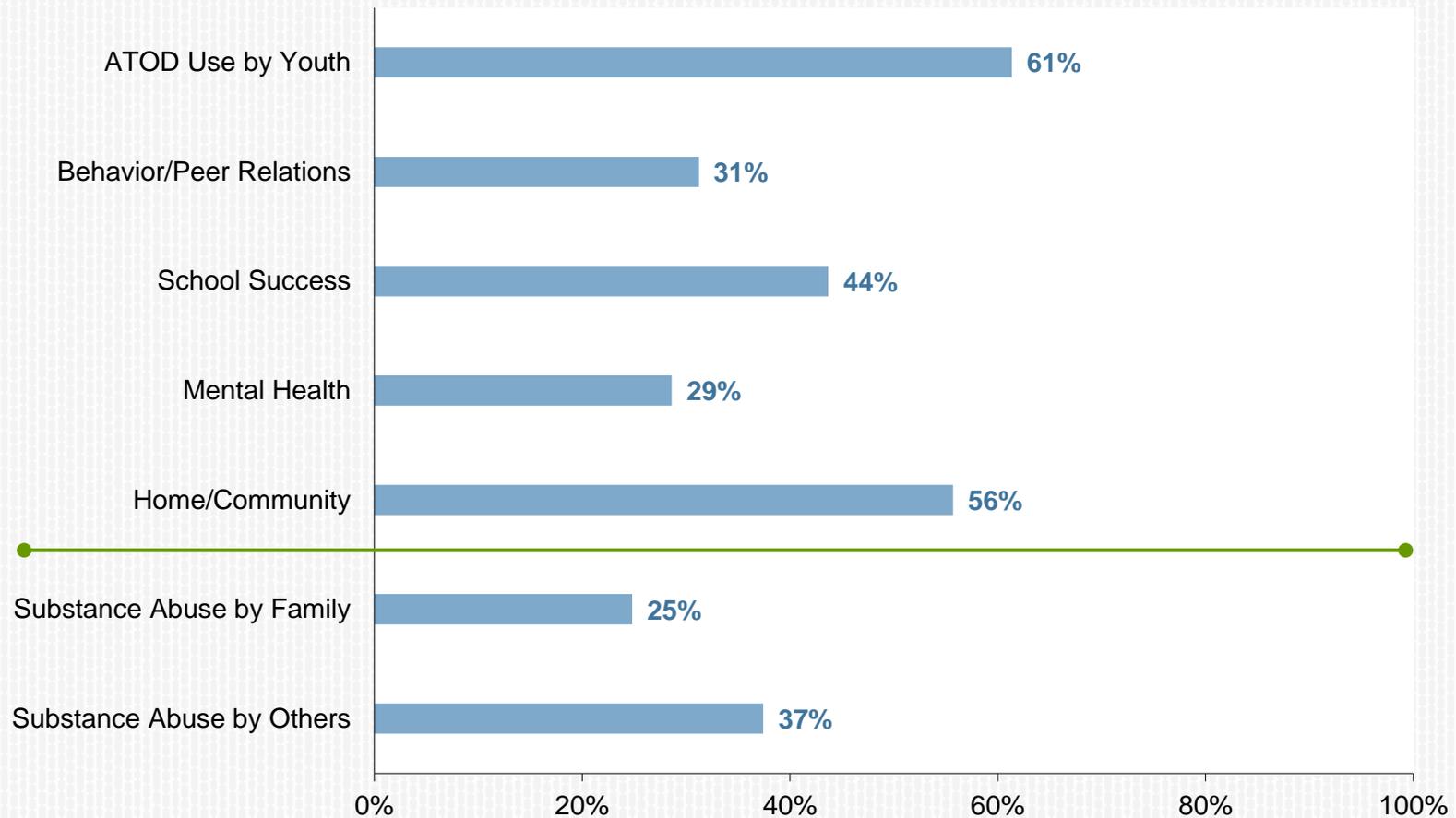
UNIVERSAL PREVENTION SESSIONS

CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENTS PROVIDED SELECTIVE/INDICATED SERVICES

Gender
- Male: 47%
- Female: 53%

Ethnicity
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 3%
- Native American: 7%
- Hispanic: 22%
- Black: 5%
- White: 56%
- Multiethnic: 7%

Grade Level
- K–5: 0%
- 6–8: 30%
- 9–12: 70%

Substance Use in Past 3 Months
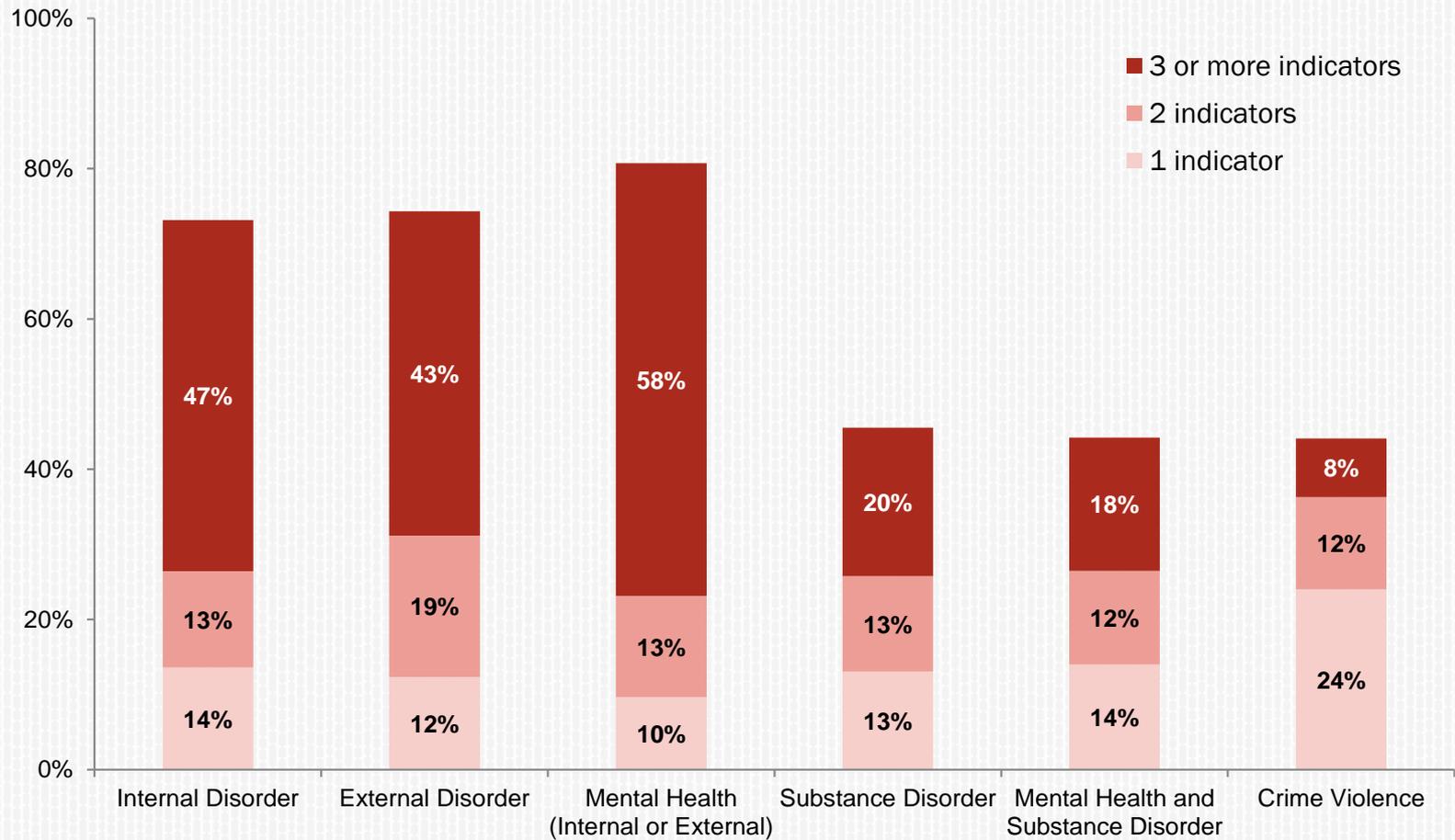- Alcohol: 48%
- Tobacco: 41%
- Marijuana: 59%

Note. n = 1,810

ATOD USE AND LIFE ISSUES AT INTAKE
PROVIDED SELECTIVE/INDICATED SERVICES

Note. n = 1,810. Substance Abuse by Family and Substance Abuse by Others are two subcategories within Home/Community.
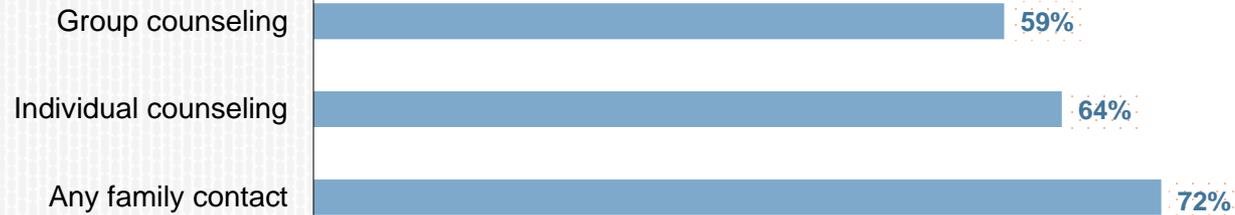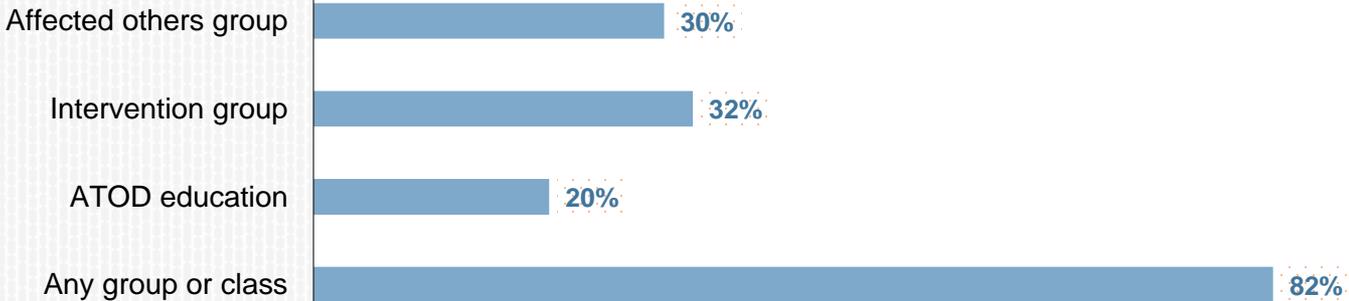
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GAIN-SS SCREENING RESULTS

Note. n = 1,740

TYPES OF SERVICES RECEIVED BY PARTICIPANTS

Interventions

Group counseling — **59%**
Individual counseling — **64%**
Any family contact — **72%**

Referrals to Support Groups/Classes

Affected others group — **30%**
Intervention group — **32%**
ATOD education — **20%**
Any group or class — **82%**

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

Note. n = 1,810

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CASE MANAGEMENT REFERRALS

Percent of Participants Referred

- AOD Assessment: 27%
- AOD Outpatient Tx: 14%
- AOD Counseling: 7%
- Mental Health Care: 36%
- School Counselor/Psych: 20%

Percent of Referred Participants Who Attended or Completed

- AOD Assessment: 70%
- AOD Outpatient Tx: 64%
- AOD Counseling: 63%
- Mental Health Care: 46%
- School Counselor/Psych: 75%
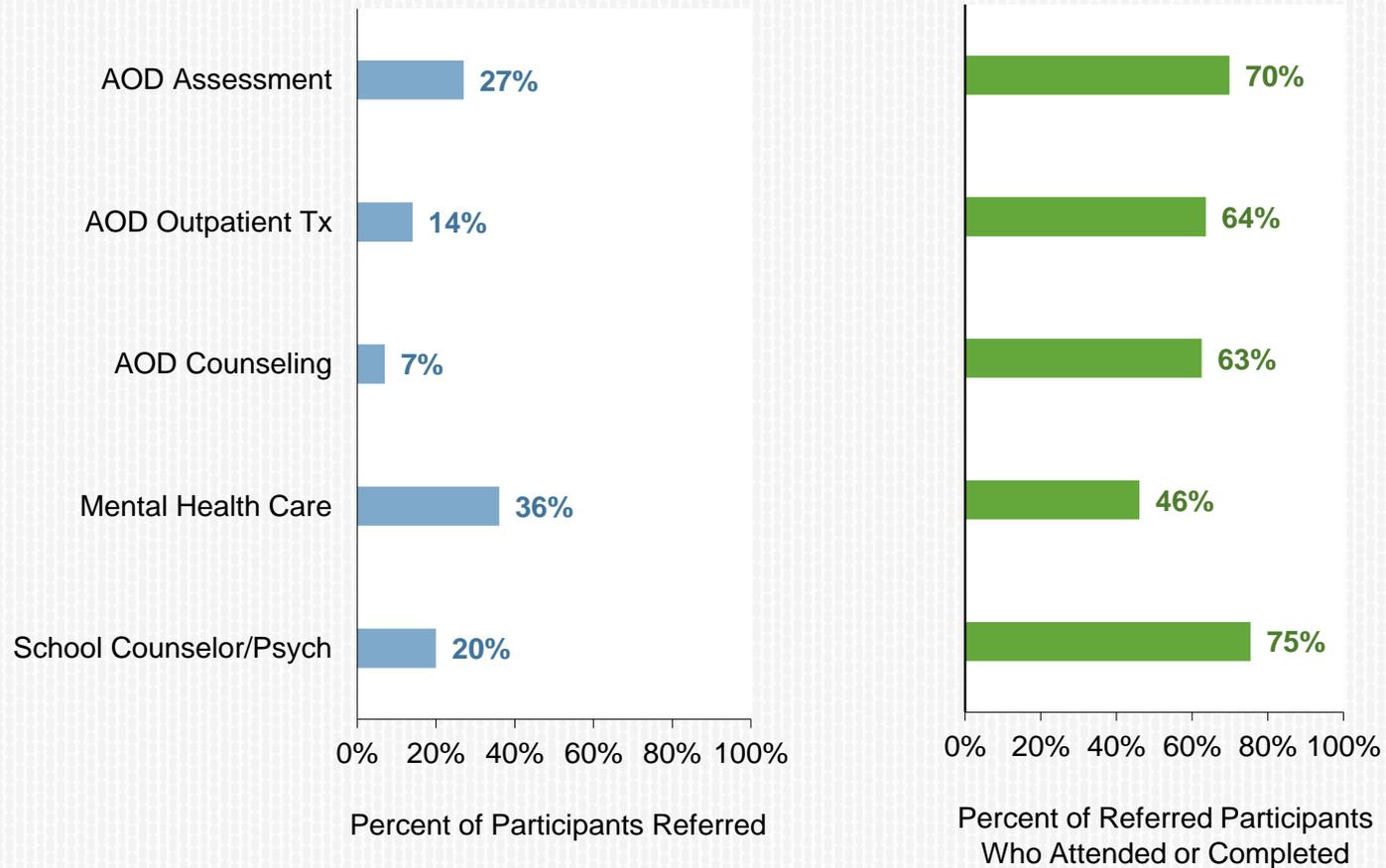
Note. n = 1,810

Outcomes 2015–2016

INCREASE OF PERCEPTION OF RISK

Percent Perceiving Moderate/High Risk

Percent Change in Number Perceiving Risk

Note. n = 1,102–1,126

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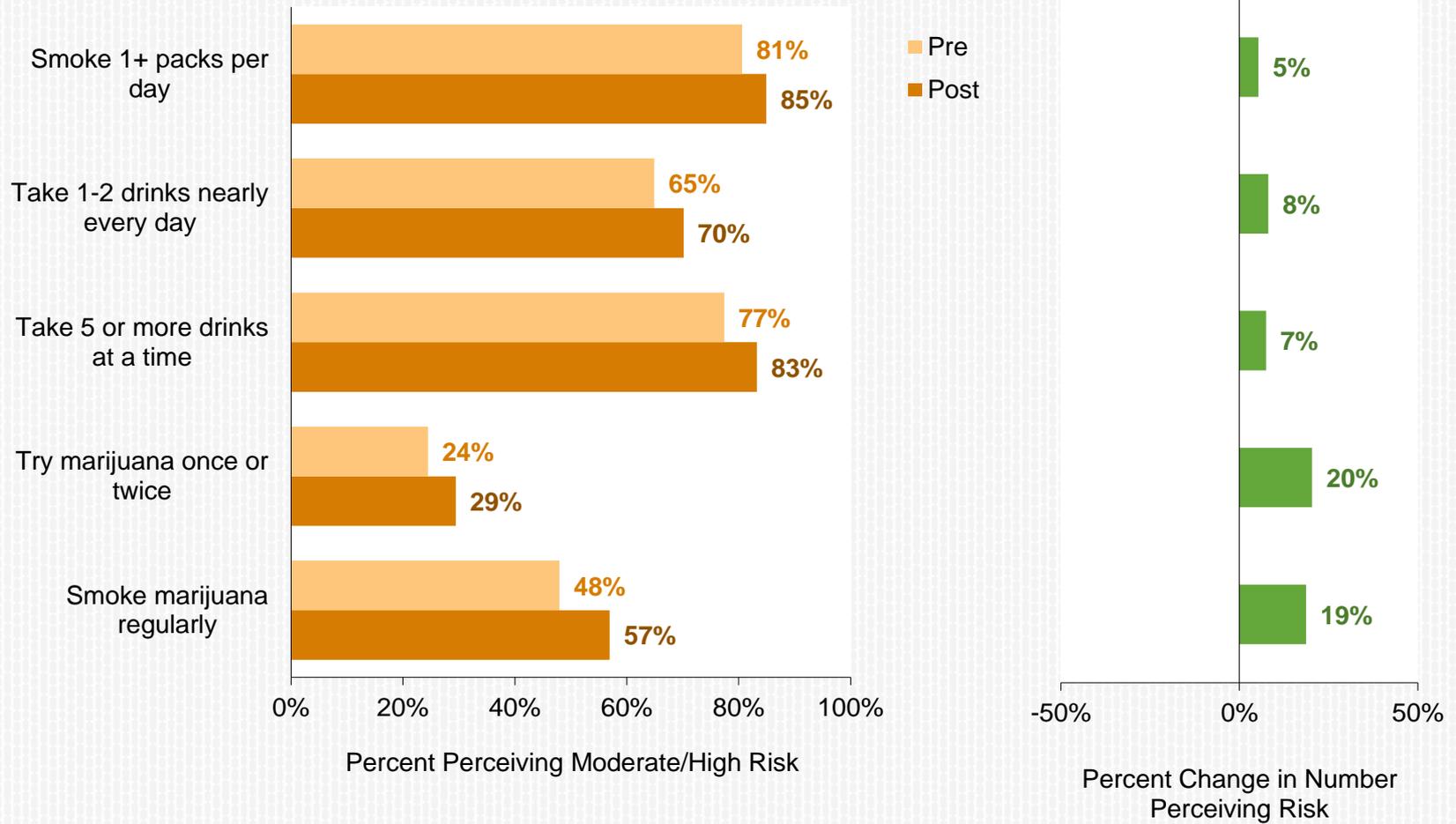
STUDENTS LESS LIKELY TO REPORT 30-DAY USE AFTER PROGRAM

Percent Using in Past 30 Days

- Cigarettes: Pre 34%, Post 32%
- Alcohol: Pre 50%, Post 46%
- Binge drinking: Pre 41%, Post 36%
- Marijuana: Pre 66%, Post 51%

Percent Change in Users

- -6%
- -8%
- -12%
- -23%
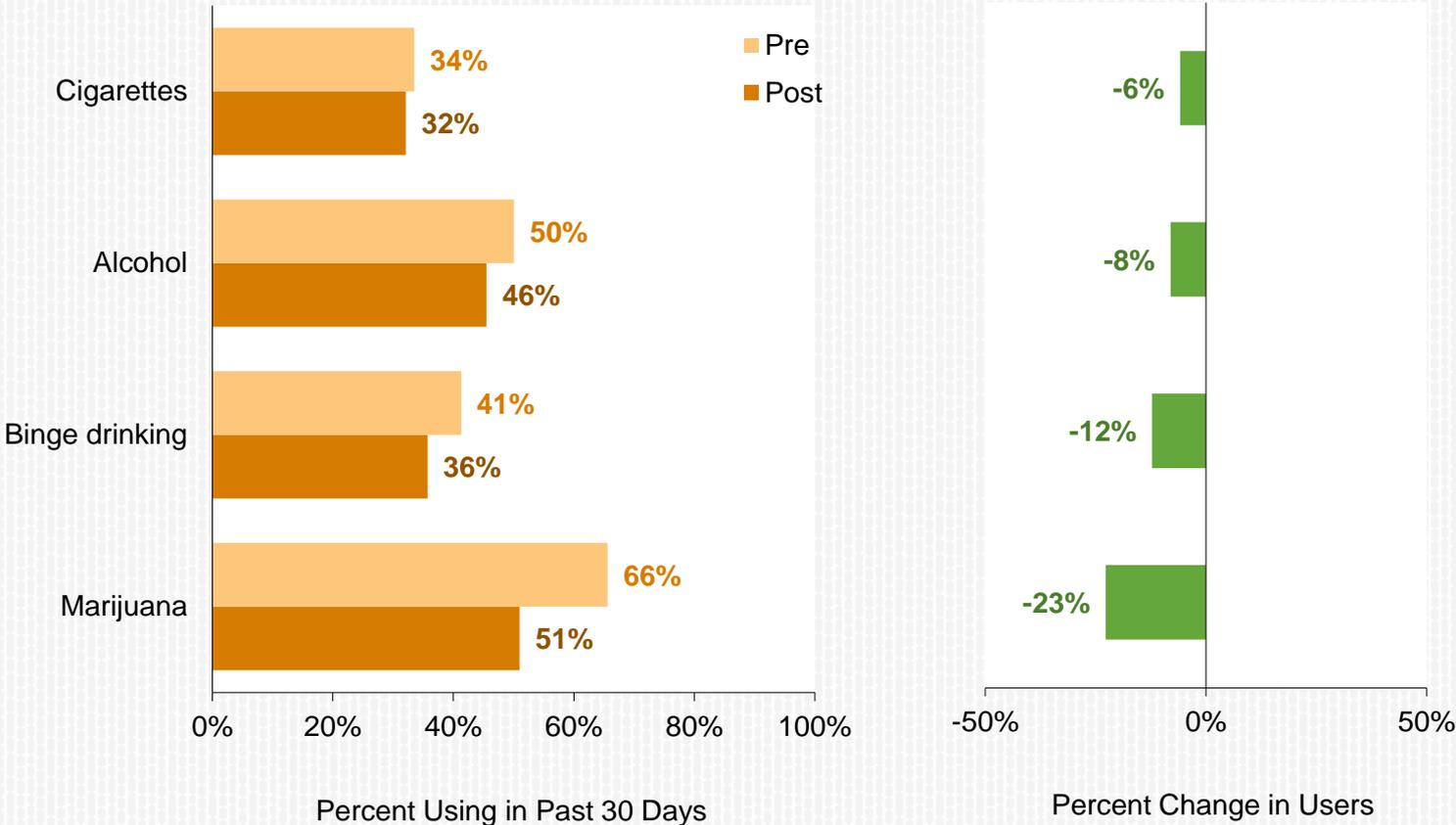
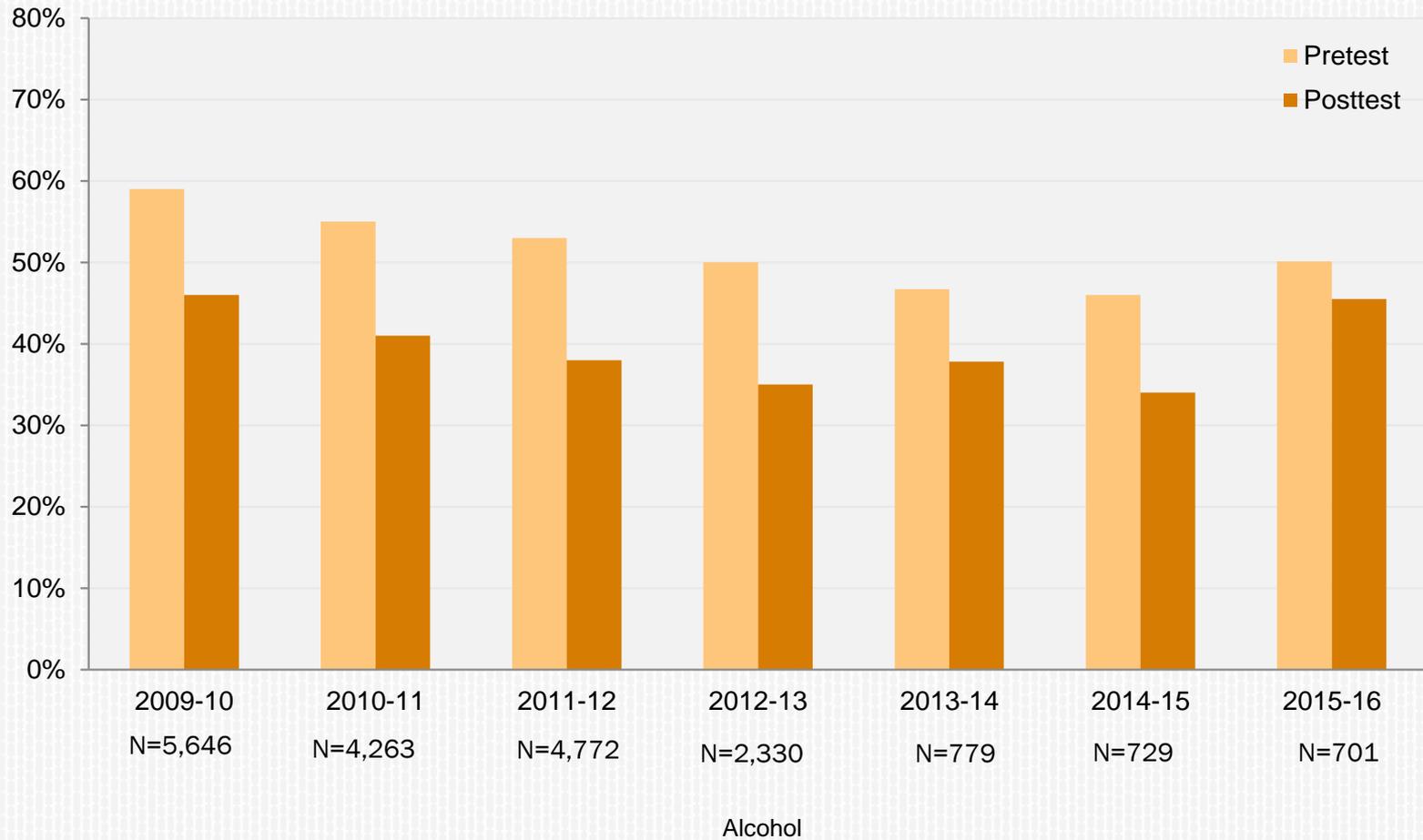*Note.* Includes only students with substance use goal. *n* = 675–678.

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TRENDS IN PAST 30-DAY SUBSTANCE USE OUTCOMES: CIGARETTES

Cigarettes

| | 2009-10 N=5,646 | 2010-11 N=4,263 | 2011-12 N=4,772 | 2012-13 N=2,330 | 2013-14 N=779 | 2014-15 N=729 | 2015-16 N=701 |

Legend: Pretest, Posttest

Note. Pre-post reported for SAPISP students with a substance use reduction goal.

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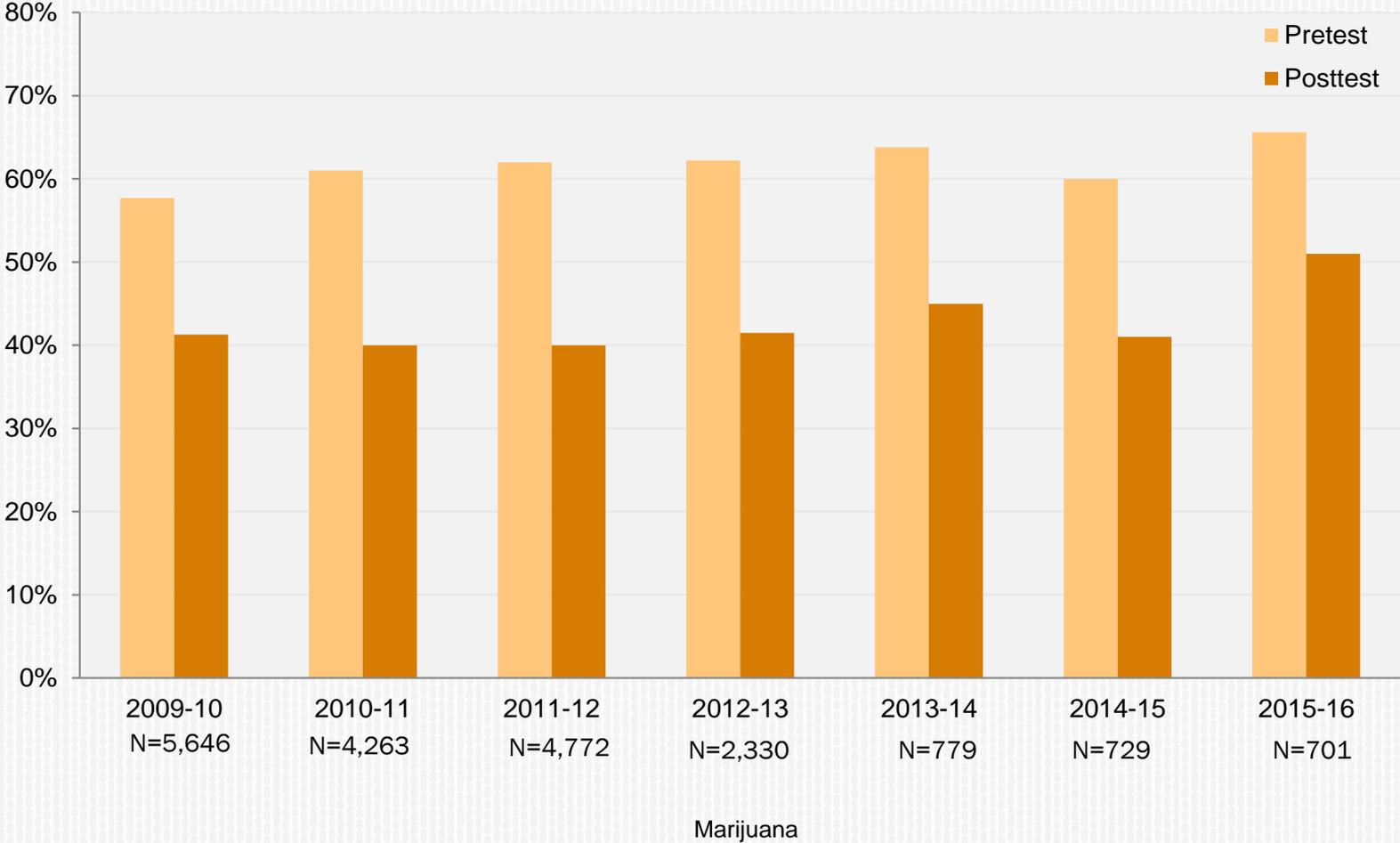# TRENDS IN PAST 30-DAY SUBSTANCE USE OUTCOMES: ALCOHOL

Note. Pre-post reported for SAPISP students with a substance use reduction goal.

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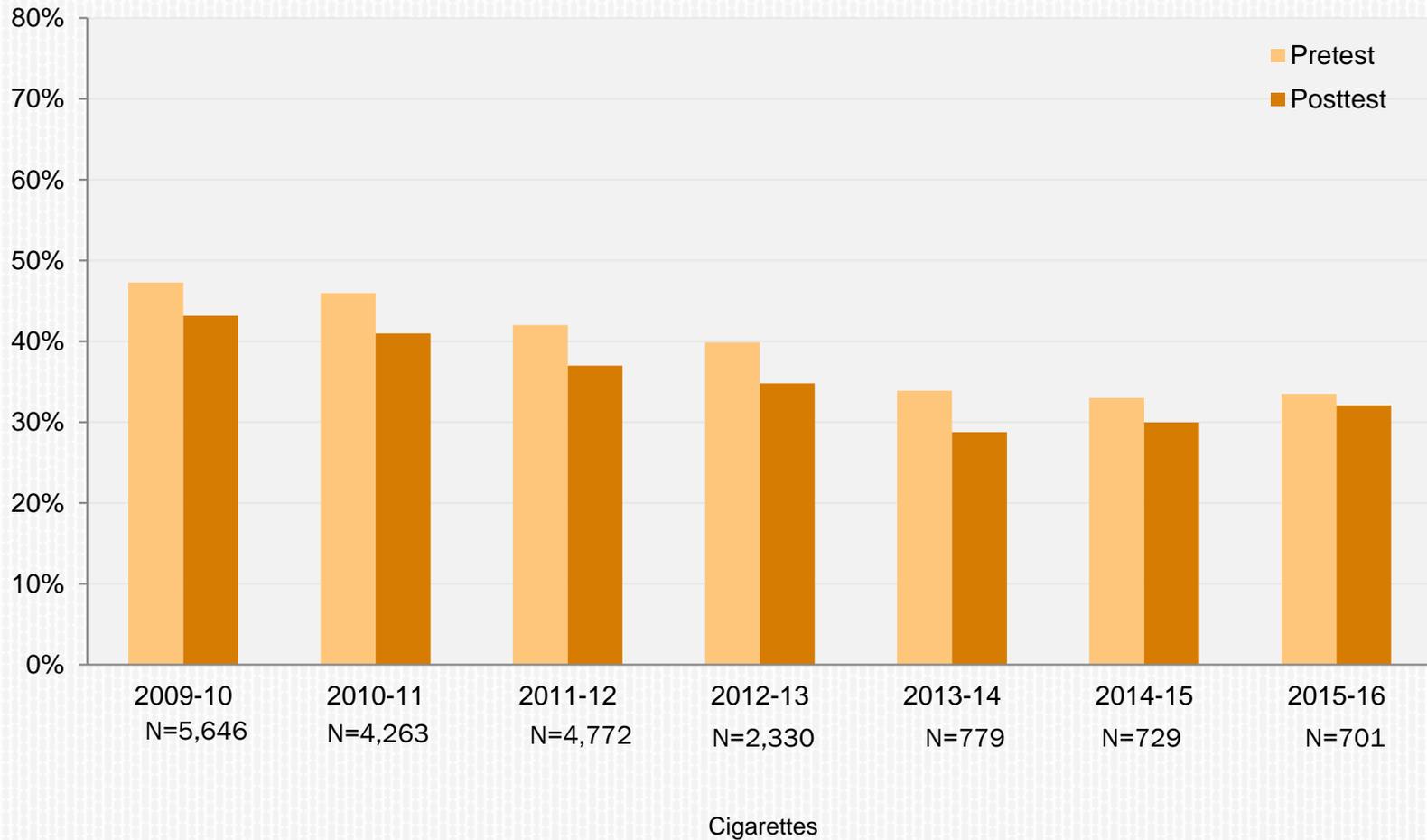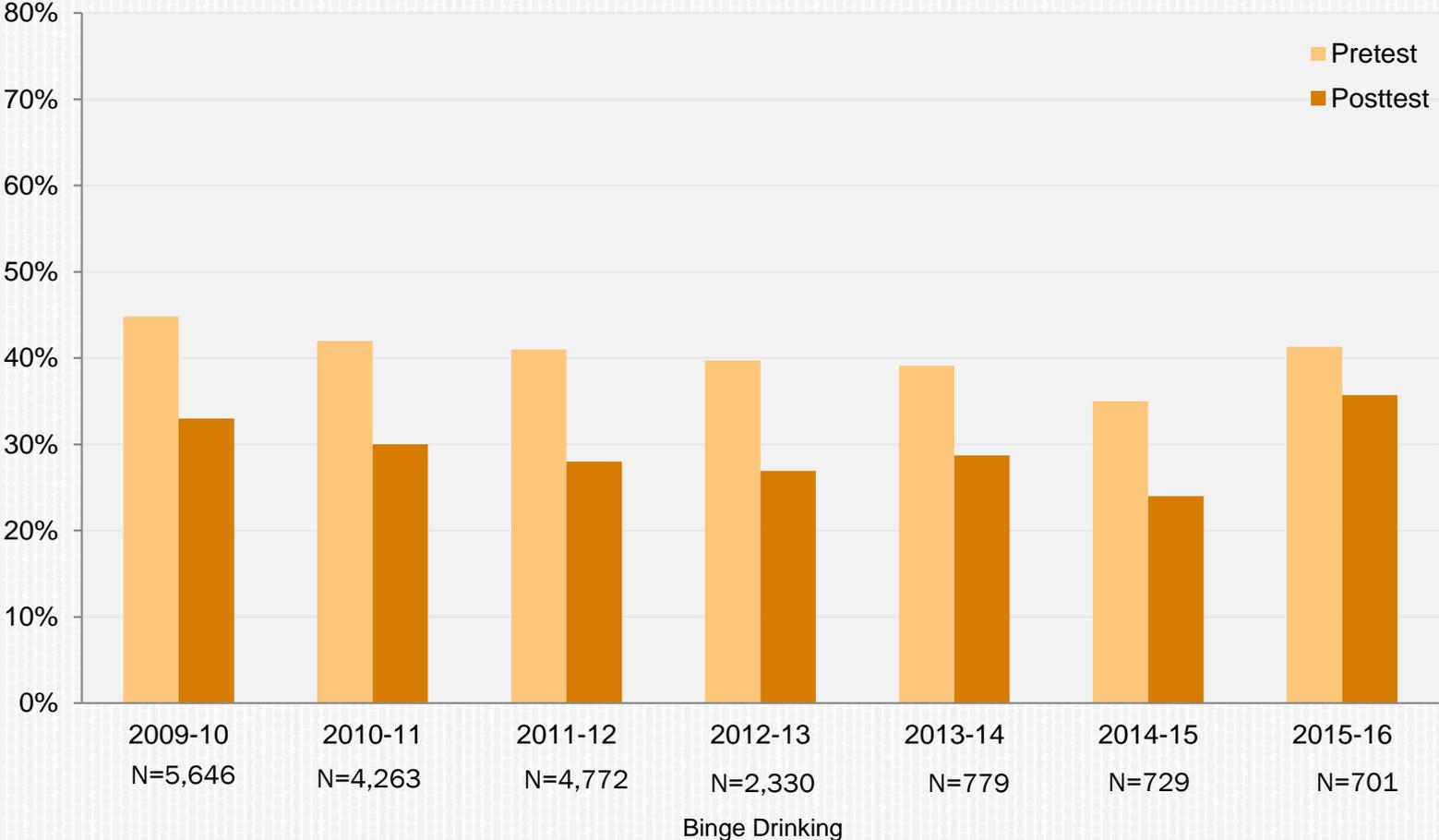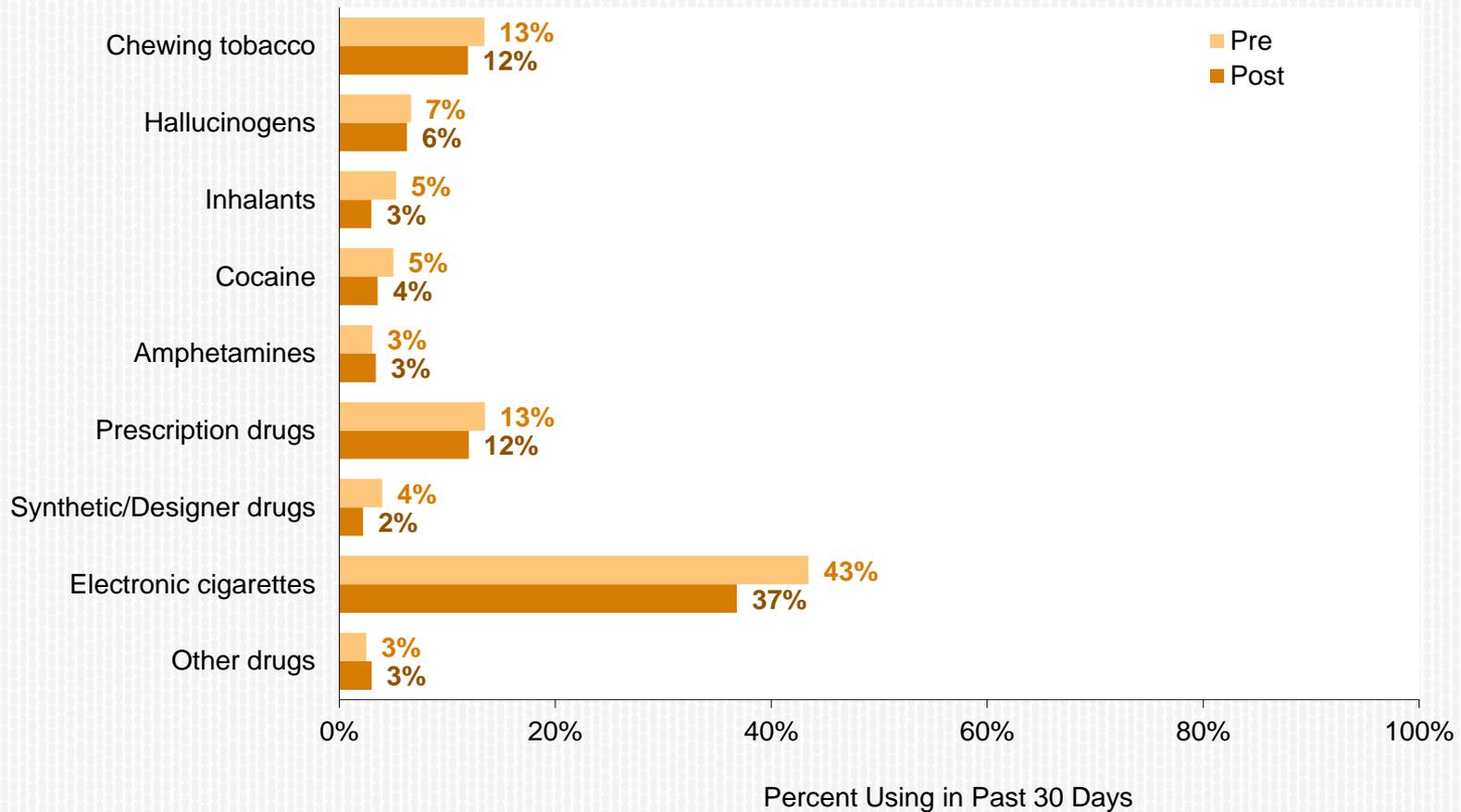

Note. Pre-post reported for SAPISP students with a substance use reduction goal.

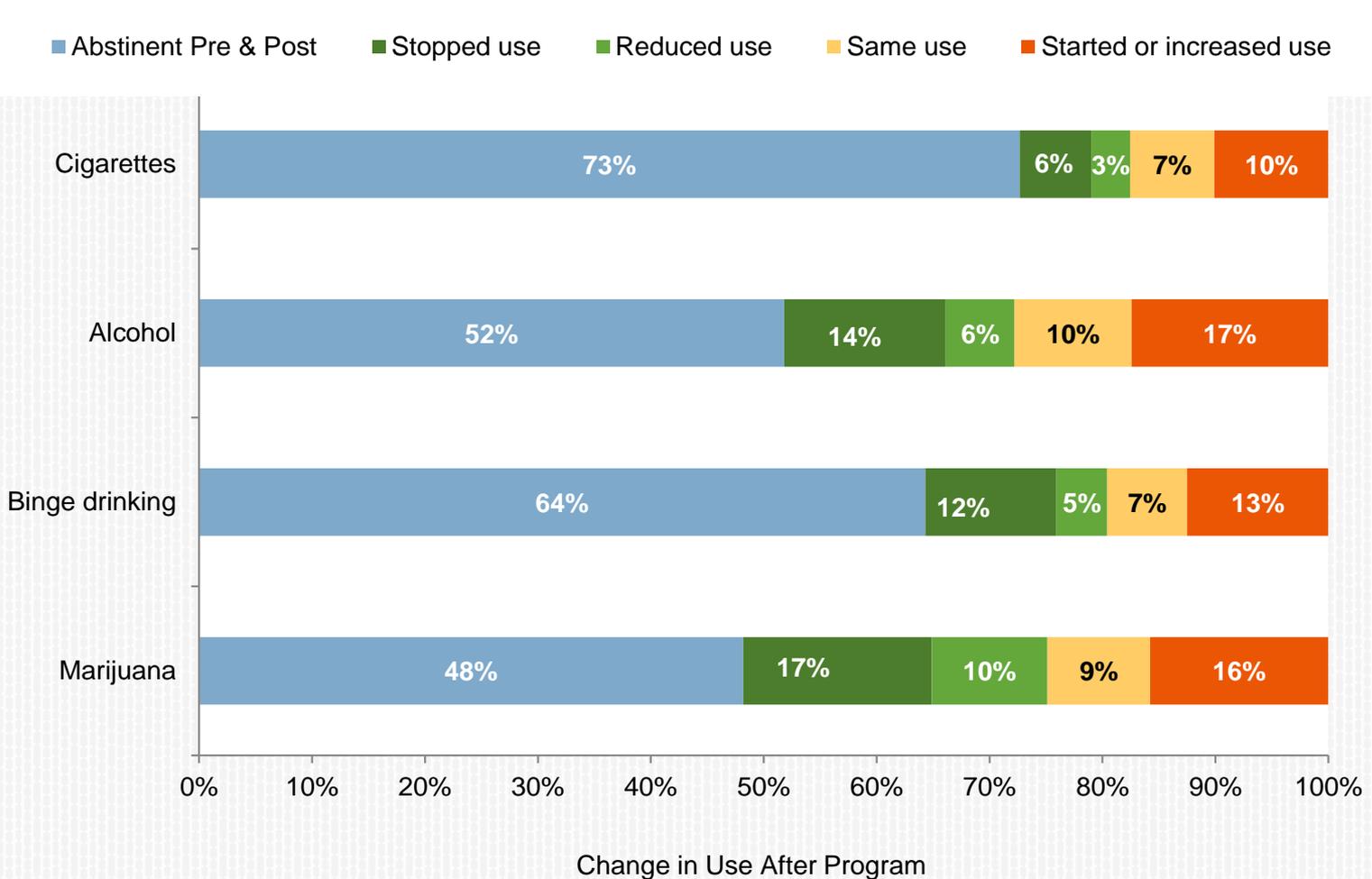# TRENDS IN PAST 30-DAY SUBSTANCE USE OUTCOMES: MARIJUANA

Marijuana

Note. Pre-post reported for SAPISP students with a substance use reduction goal.

SUBSTANCE USE OTHER THAN ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND MARIJUANA WAS LOW AT PRE AND POST, EXCEPT E-CIGS

Note. Includes only students with substance use goal. *n* = 679–722.

CHANGE IN SUBSTANCE USE: ALL STUDENTS

Legend: ■ Abstinent Pre & Post ■ Stopped use ■ Reduced use ■ Same use ■ Started or increased use

Cigarettes: 73% | 6% | 3% | 7% | 10%
Alcohol: 52% | 14% | 6% | 10% | 17%
Binge drinking: 64% | 12% | 5% | 7% | 13%
Marijuana: 48% | 17% | 10% | 9% | 16%

Change in Use After Program

Note. n = 1,219.

PROTECTIVE FACTORS: PERSONAL AND SOCIAL COMPETENCE INCREASES AT POST
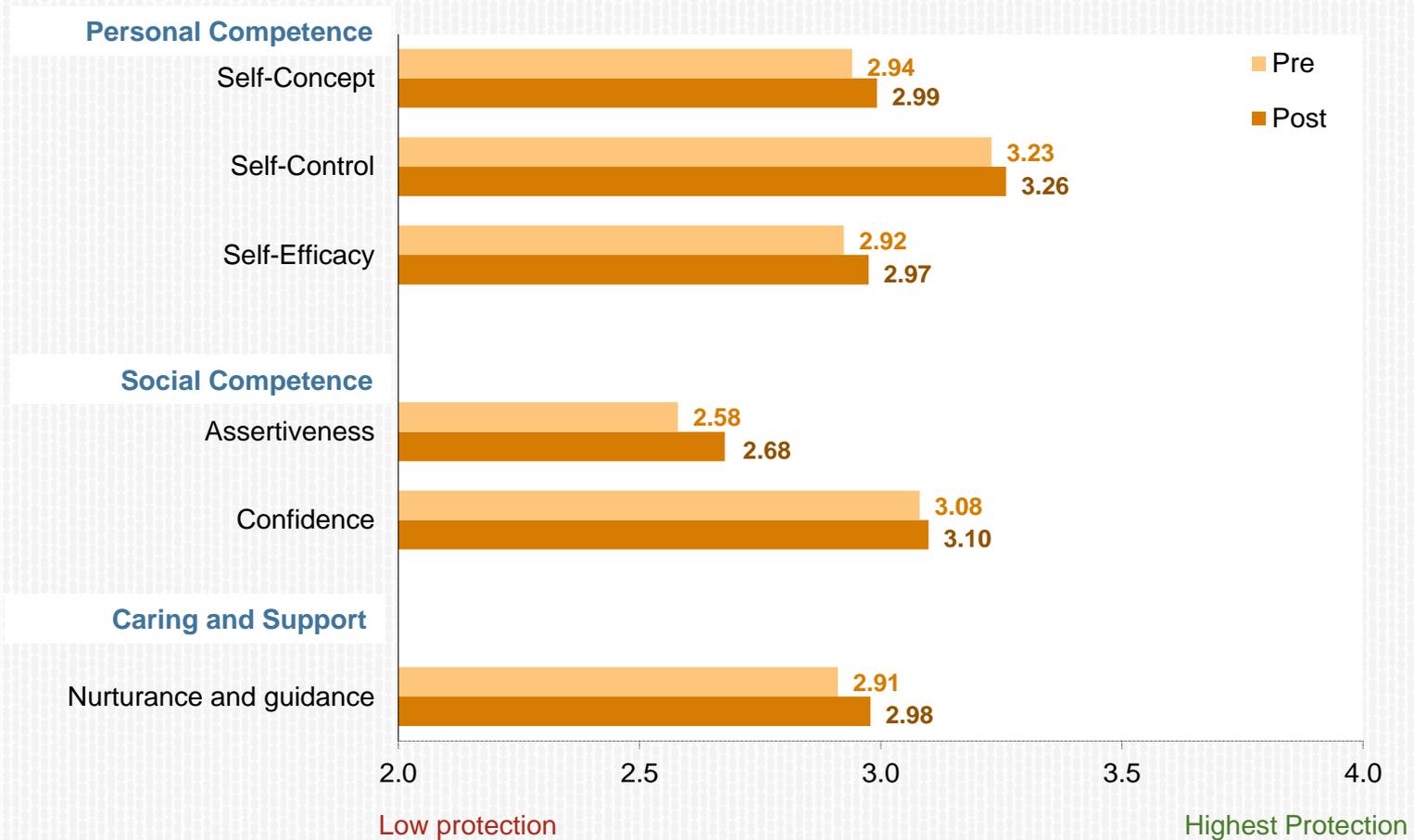
Note. Scale: 1 (*lowest protection*) to 4 (*highest protection*). *n* = 1,168–1,172.

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CLASSES PASSED/FAILED (2014-15 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 fairly small ($n = 517$); data may not be representative
- Results:
  - Percent of students failing any classes decreased slightly from 47% to 44%
  - 72% of students had positive outcome (23% decreased the % of classes failed, 49% continued passing all classes)
  - 28% of students did not show positive changes

CHANGES IN PERCENTAGE OF CLASSES FAILED FROM BASELINE (FALL 2014) TO FOLLOW-UP (FALL 2015)

No positive outcome

23%

5%

23%

Positive outcome

49%

No change in percentage of classes failed

Increased percentage of classes failed

Reduced percentage of classes failed

Continued passing all classes
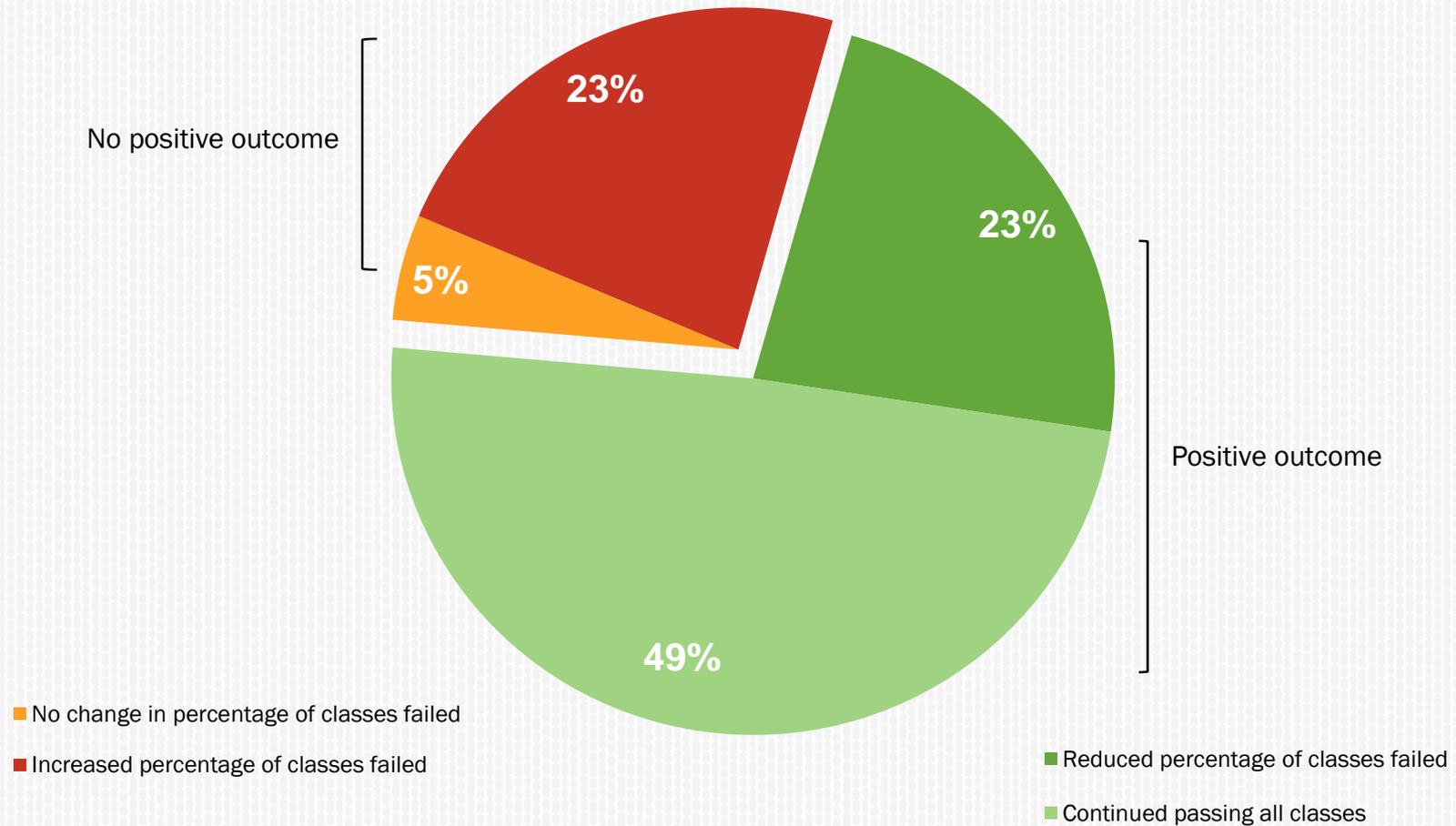
Note. N = 517

QUESTIONS?

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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.

▸ Caring and Support (actions of others rather than the student)

- **Nurturance and guidance.** Support and assistance from others whom students can trust and depend on. Direction and support provided by adults.

STATISTICAL TESTS SUMMARY

▸ Changes pre to post were statistically significant for:

- 5 of 6 protective factor scales (all but confidence)

- 5 of 5 perceived risk items

- Alcohol, binge drinking, and marijuana use (not cigarette use)

- 2 of 6 problem behaviors: getting in trouble at school and school suspensions

▸ Effect size testing showed a positive program effect for all but six outcomes (confidence, 30-day use of cigarettes, skipping school, hitting or trying to hurt someone, getting in a physical fight, and getting arrested).

  ▸ Effect sizes were small except for perceived risk of marijuana use and 30-day marijuana use, which showed a medium effect size.