

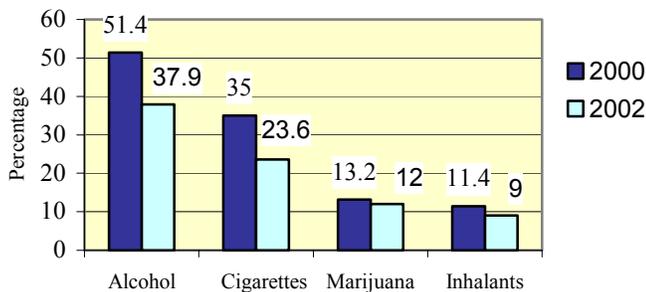
**Study Shows Prevention Effective for Adolescents**

The Governor’s Prevention Initiative for Youth (GPIY) was funded from 1999 to 2003 under the federal Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) State Incentive Grant (SIG) to implement innovative, science-based interventions to reduce the use of alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs by adolescents (ages 12-17). DMHAS, in collaboration with executive state agencies and the Judicial Branch, developed a strategic plan to identify, coordinate and leverage prevention services and funding across the state; and to build the state’s capacity to develop and implement science-based prevention activities. So, now that the SIG is completed, was it successful? A recent case study of the project reports, yes, and here is how.

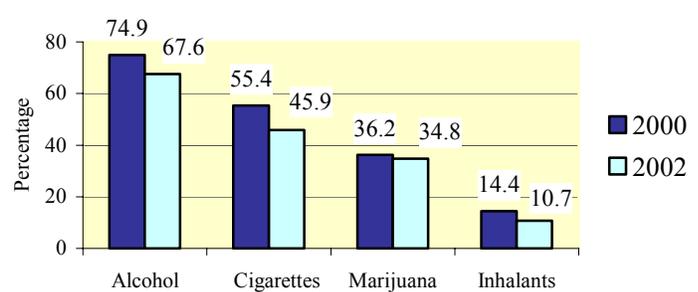
State Level Strategies for Coordinating, Redirecting & Leveraging Prevention Funds	Pre-SIG	Post-SIG	Change in Risk and Protective Factors 7 <sup>th</sup> – 8 <sup>th</sup> Grade, 2000 vs. 2002
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ State inventory conducted of substance abuse prevention funds</li> <li>◆ Prevention budget compiled across all departments</li> <li>◆ Recommendation in state prevention plans to coordinate funding</li> <li>◆ Collaborative leveraging of funds for prevention programs</li> <li>◆ Enhanced information sharing</li> <li>◆ Improved planning and networking</li> <li>◆ Shared Resources (training &amp; TA)</li> <li>◆ State agencies sustained a number of SIG programs post award</li> <li>◆ Joint planning and development of MOAs for existing and new initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓</li> <li>✓</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓</li> <li>✓</li> <li>✓</li> <li>✓</li> <li>✓</li> <li>✓</li> <li>✓</li> <li>✓</li> </ul>	<p><b>Change in Risk and Protective Factors 7<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> Grade, 2000 vs. 2002</b></p> <p>Individual/Peer Domain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>↓ Peer use of ATOD, Antisocial behavior, and Attitude toward ATOD</li> </ul> <p>School Domain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>↓ Number of days absent from school</li> </ul> <p>Community Domain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>↑ Perceived neighborhood cohesion</li> </ul> <p><b>Change in Risk and Protective Factors 9<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> Grade, 2000 vs. 2002</b></p> <p>Individual/Peer Domain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>↓ Peer use of ATOD, Antisocial behavior, and Attitude toward ATOD</li> </ul> <p>School Domain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>↑ Academic performance</li> <li>↓ Number of days absent from school</li> </ul> <p>Community Domain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>↑ Perceived neighborhood cohesion</li> </ul>

The University of Connecticut Health Center evaluated the SIG. Most notably, the 2000 and 2002 GPIY Student Surveys, conducted with the in-school populations of 19 and 15 school districts respectively in SIG-funded communities across the state in the spring of the aforementioned years, show statistically significant ( $p \leq .001$ ) reductions in lifetime use (i.e. having ever used) of alcohol, tobacco, and inhalants for 7<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> grade students from 2000 to 2002. These findings combined show without doubt that the SIG significantly contributed to Connecticut’s reduction of adolescent substance use in the state.

**Lifetime Use, 7 & 8th Graders**



**Lifetime Use, 9 & 10th Graders**



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