

# SDFSCA State Grants Program Strengths

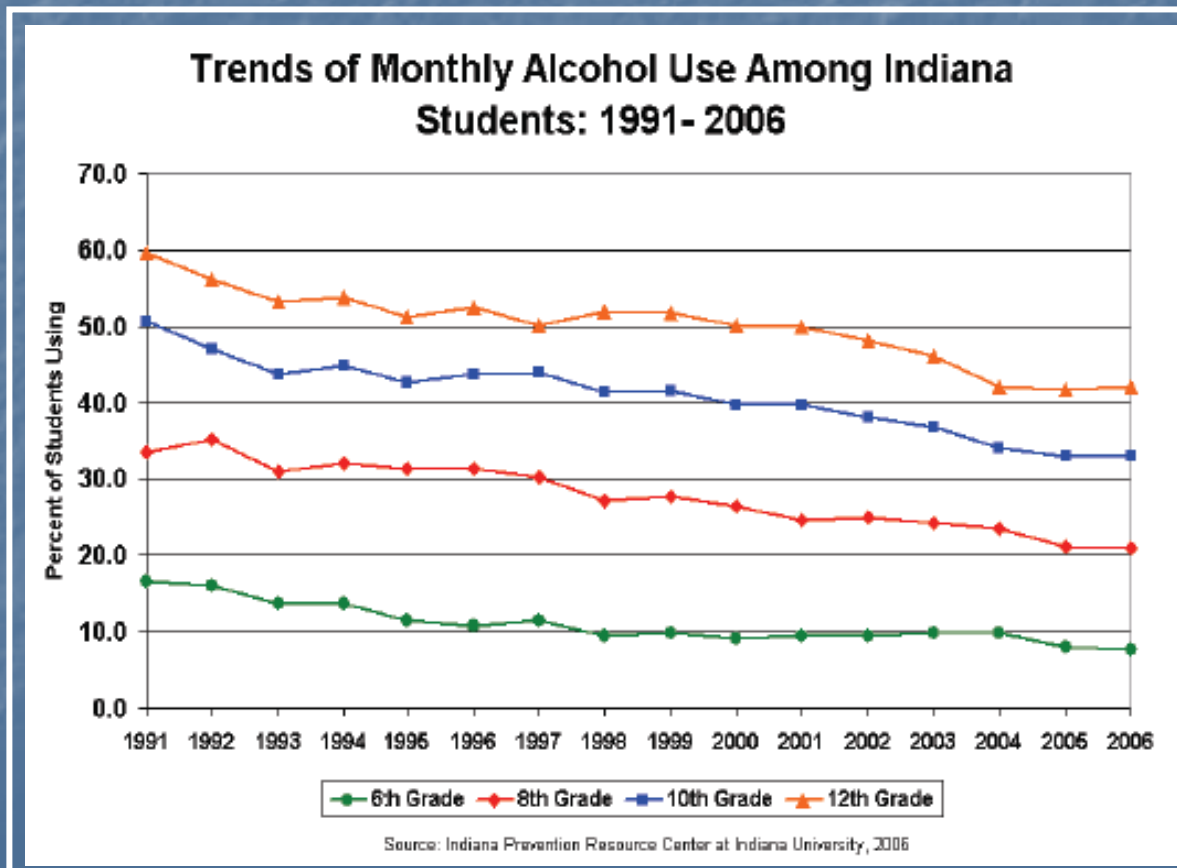
- SDFSCA provides the opportunity to engage all school systems in the nation as a partner in the effort to reduce the use of ATOD and violent behavior.
- The codification of the Principles of Effectiveness (PoE) provides a legal impetus to implement programs based on sound planning principles.
- Funding even at levels below \$5,000 allows LEA's to bring resources to the table in community-based efforts to address prevention needs locally.
- The ability of LEA's to successfully compete for competitive grant opportunities related to SDFS is built in part on the foundation of the State Grants program.

# SDFSCA State Grants Program Effectiveness

- **SFSC In Indiana**
  - The *Annual Survey of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use by Indiana Children and Adolescents* conducted by the Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University is used to determine outcomes at the state level
  - The survey has shown a steady reduction in 30 day use levels over the last 15 years. The SDFSC funding has been a vital component of these reductions when combined with community-based efforts that have been supported by the SAPT Block Grant, tobacco settlement dollars and locally funded efforts.

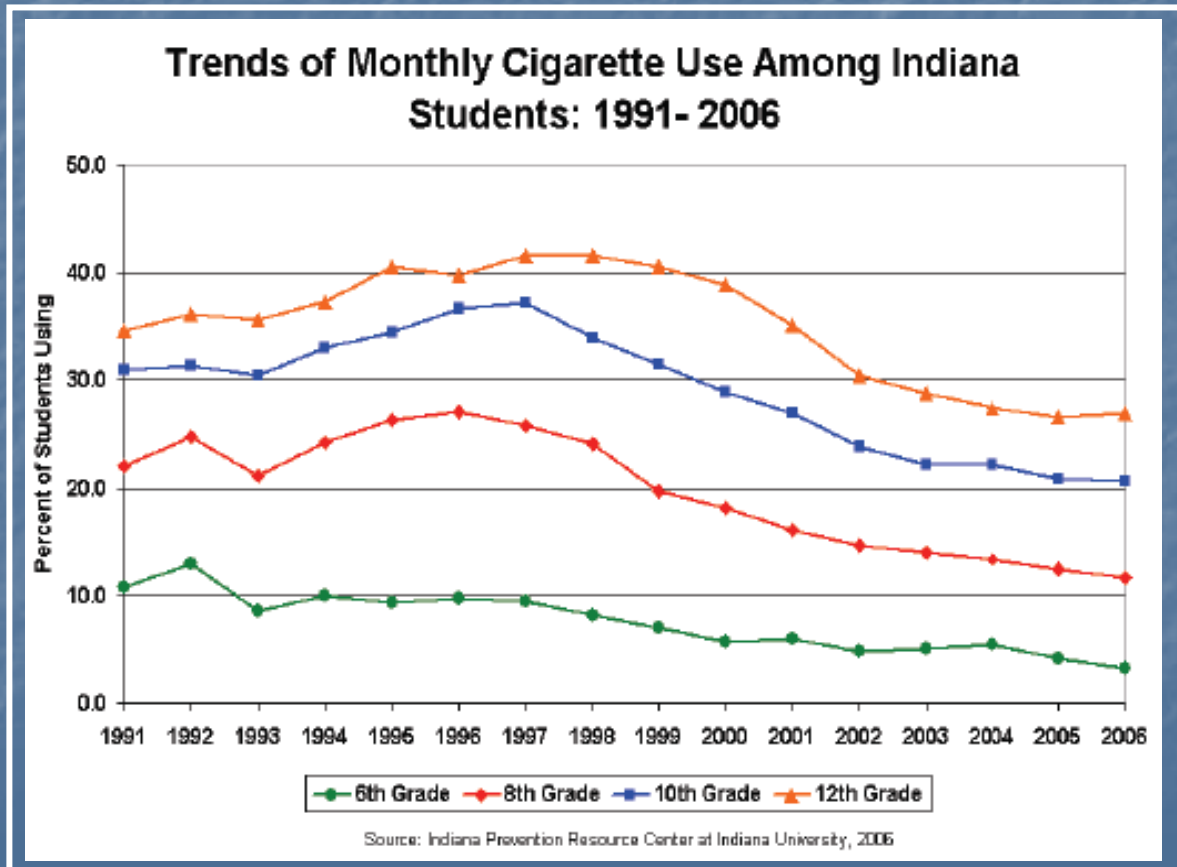
# SDFSCA State Grants Program Effectiveness

## Trends in Substance Use in Indiana 1991-2006



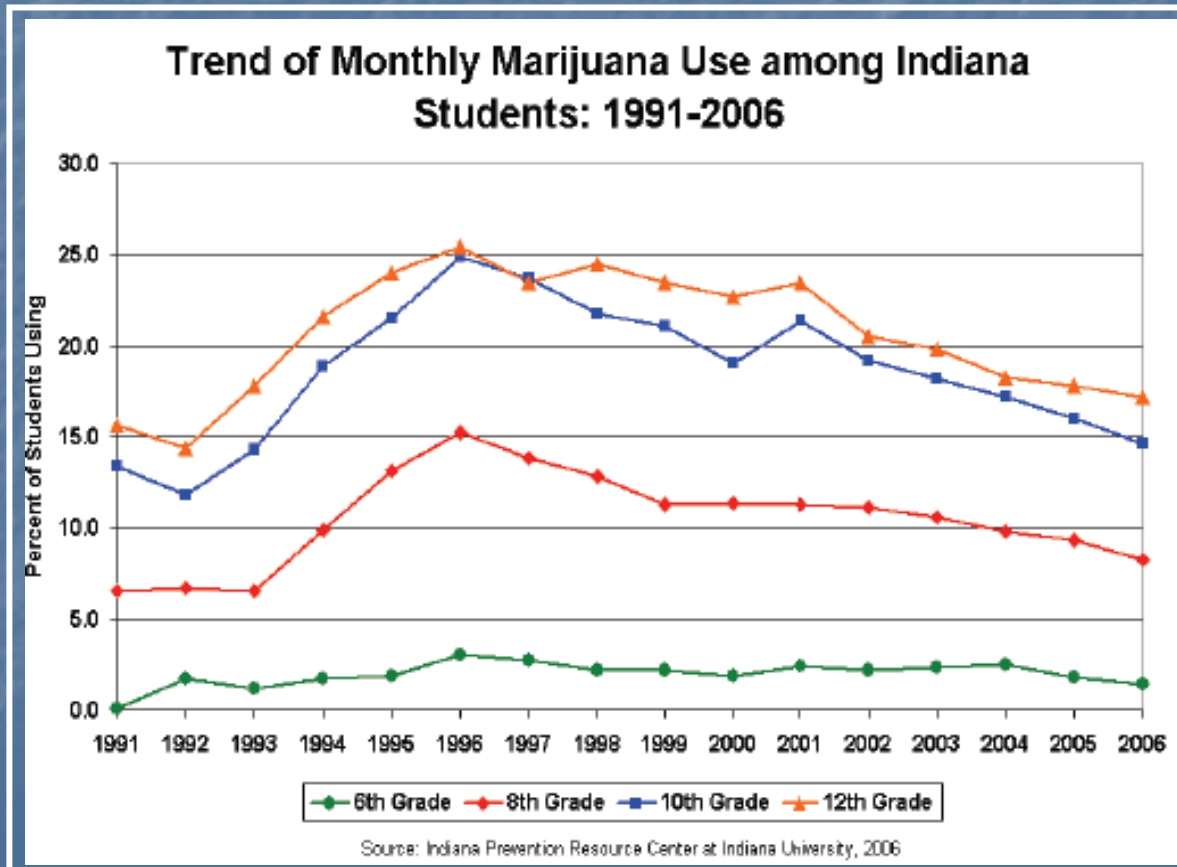
# SDFSCA State Grants Program Effectiveness

## Trends in Substance Use in Indiana 1991-2006



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## Trends in Substance Use in Indiana 1991-2006



# SDFSCA State Grants Program Effectiveness

## Rural

- **LEA: North Montgomery Community School Corporation**
  - Enrollment: 2160
  - SDFS Allocation FY 2005: \$3,704
  - 2004 Performance Measure Results:
    - Percentage of 10<sup>th</sup> graders reporting alcohol use in the past 30 days decreased from 30.5% to 26.7%
    - Percentage of 10<sup>th</sup> graders reporting marijuana use in the past 30 days decreased from 16.5% to 9.9%

# SDFSCA State Grants Program Effectiveness

## Suburban

- **LEA: Brownsburg Community School Corporation**
  - Enrollment: 6726
  - SDFS Allocation FY 2005: \$17,379
  - 2004 Performance Measure Results:
    - Daily tobacco use by 10<sup>th</sup> graders decreased from 15.8% to 8.7%
    - Daily tobacco use by 11<sup>th</sup> graders decreased from 22.7% to 13.5%
    - Daily tobacco use by 12<sup>th</sup> graders decreased from 25.1% to 15.5%
    - The number of students expelled for violence and/or drug use decreased by 20%
  
- **Greater Clark County School Corporation**
  - Enrollment: 10,768
  - SDFS Allocation FY 2005: \$56,449
  - 2004 Performance Measure Results:
    - Monthly marijuana use by 8<sup>th</sup> graders decreased from 12.3% to 10.7%
    - Monthly cigarette use by 8<sup>th</sup> graders decreased from 15.3% to 13.2%
    - Monthly cigarette use by 10<sup>th</sup> graders decreased from 32.2% to 23.3%
    - Expulsions for fighting in grades 6-12 decreased by 20.6%
    - Less than 2% of students referred to an in-school anger management program engaged in a subsequent fight

# SDFSCA State Grants Program Effectiveness

## Urban

- **Kokomo-Center Township Consolidated Schools**
  - Enrollment: 7027
  - SDFS Allocation FY 2005: \$48,750
  - 2004 Performance Measure Results:
    - Expulsions for possession/use of drugs and/or alcohol in grades 6-12 were reduced by 10%
    - Expulsions for violent behavior in grades 6-12 were reduced by 58%
    - Suspensions for disruptive behavior in grades 6-7 were reduced by 24%
  
- **Vigo County School Corporation**
  - Enrollment: 16,420
  - SDFS Allocation FY 2005: \$108,569
  - 2004 Performance Measure Results:
    - Average monthly cigarette use among 6-12 graders decreased from 21.6% to 17.5%
    - Out-of-school suspensions for drug use in grades 9-12 decreased by 5%
    - Monthly alcohol use among 12<sup>th</sup> graders decreased from 49.9% to 39.5%
    - Students who missed 1-2 days of school due to safety concerns in grades 6,8,10, & 12 decreased by 14%.

# Mechanisms to Assess SDFSC Program Effectiveness

- A system through which local outcome data is fed to the state then to the federal level would provide the best assessment of program effectiveness. With the requirements for SDFSC plans to be developed based on an assessment of local need then the measure of effectiveness must be generated at that level.
- Also any system that measures the effectiveness of the program should include process data that ties into the implementation of programs, strategies and activities using the Principles of Effectiveness. *This system must assess the adherence to all elements of the PoE.*

## Emerging Issues

- The breadth of coverage of the SDFSCA State Grant Program is sufficient and flexible enough to manage emerging issues
- The Principles of Effectiveness by design require school districts and states to monitor needs and adjust the program to address emerging issues that are within the codified purpose of the program.

## Crisis Plans

- The language and guidance at this time are sufficient in relationship to emergency response and crisis management.

# Current Structure of SDCFCA State Grants Program

- State-level leadership and support is vital to the development of capacity to address prevention at the LEA/local level.
- School systems respond more readily to input from an SEA as the two systems share a common goal of ensuring an educational environment that supports academic achievement within the state.
- The closer the supporting resources are to the end user (LEA's and CBO's) increases the effectiveness of the delivery.

# Current Structure of SDCFCA State Grants Program

- Provides leverage for the SEA to be part of the bigger picture of preventing ATOD use and violent behavior at the state-level.
- Provides a system that allows initiatives and communication related to SDFSC to flow from USDE to SEA's which then can connect to the LEA's. The system also provides a feedback loop from the LEA's to the federal level.

# P of E Requirements and Authorized Activities

- A concerted review of the authorized activities through the lens of current prevention research must be completed.
- Use the foundation of collaboration that has been fostered among the various federal agencies that are connected to prevention for the review of effective strategies.
- Use the results of this review to tighten the authorized activities list to include only strategies and activities that are supported by solid research.
- Training around these prevention and intervention strategies could then be supported from the federal level through the SEA and the Single State Agency to the local level. Continuing to build the prevention and intervention knowledge and skills of those on the front line would have long lasting positive effects.