

# Community Capacity Building, Community Impact and Sustainability to Prevent Underage Drinking

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# Agenda and Goals

- 1) Present information about the Illinois SPF-PFS Project
- 2) Discuss capacity building in 9 Illinois SPF-funded communities
- 3) Present information about the overall impact on Illinois communities
- 4) Discuss sustainability efforts



# What is SPF-PFS?

- Strategic Prevention Framework-Partnerships For Success
- SAMHSA-CSAP funded project to address underage drinking (ages 12-17) and prescription drug misuse (ages 12-25) in high-risk communities using the Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF)
- History of SPF grants including the SPF-SIG in 2006-2010 and PFS in 2011-2015
- The SPF-PFS in Illinois was funded in 2015, along with 12 states, D.C., 6 tribal areas and 3 U.S. territories



# Strategic Prevention Framework

Five step strategic planning process:

- 1) Assessment
- 2) Capacity
- 3) Planning
- 4) Implementation
- 5) Evaluation

Sustainability and Cultural Competence



# Illinois SPF-PFS Project

- Five year project from 2015-2019 through the Illinois Department of Human Services
- 9 sub-recipient communities
- Chosen based on 4 factors:
  - 1) High need
  - 2) Limited resources
  - 3) Capacity
  - 4) Geographic distribution



# Sub-Recipient Process: Capacity

- Each sub-recipient hired a full-time project coordinator
- Initial training for the grant included:
  - Training on federal and state reporting requirements
  - Orientation to the prevention field in Illinois
  - Overview of Strategic Planning (online webinar)
  - Coalition development and coordination
  - Other optional trainings



# Partnerships For Success

- Each sub-recipient community formed a community coalition.
- Coalitions met at least quarterly throughout the project
- Coalition Sectors:
  - 3 required
  - 9 others
- Reported members, meeting dates, and notes in online portal

# Sub-Recipient Process: Assessment

- 1) Community Profile
- 2) Resource Assessment
- 3) Consumption Patterns
- 4) Consequences
- 5) Contributing Factor Prioritization
- 6) Summary of the Problem
- 7) Stakeholder Readiness Assessment
- 8) Target Population Profile



# Illinois Youth Survey

- School-based youth survey conducted every other year (even years)
- 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students
- Conducted since 1994
- Voluntary for schools to participate, but no cost
- Topics include drug use and perceptions, bullying, violence, school climate, nutrition, and other health and social indicators



# Discussion Question: How do you track student level/youth substance use data in your state?

Do you track data at the community level?

What tools do you use?



# Sub-Recipient Process: Planning

- Setting goals and objectives (SMART)
- Selecting strategies that fit the community
  - Capacity, barriers, and feasibility
  - Evidence-based standards
- Building capacity to implement strategies
  - Human and organizational
  - Community support
  - Financial capacity
  - Cultural competency

# Sub-Recipient Process: Planning

Strategy	Contributing Factors			
	Easy Retail Access	Easy Social Access	Permissive Social Norms	Low Perceived Risk
Youth Prevention Education			X	X
Compliance Checks	X			
Shoulder Tap Operations		X		
Party Prevention and Controlled Dispersal		X		
Sobriety Checkpoints				X
Communication Campaign		X	X	X

# Sub-Recipient Process: Implementation

- Individual strategy training
- Strategies implemented:
  - Communication campaign targeting youth
  - Communication campaign targeting parents
  - Youth prevention education
  - Compliance checks
  - Party prevention/controlled party dispersal

# Sub-Recipient Process: Evaluation

- Annual Strategy Reviews
  - Compared report to evidence-based standards
- Tracking IYS data over time
  - 2014 to 2018 data
  - Focused on increasing survey participation in funded communities



# Sustainability and Cultural Competence

## Cultural Competence

- Health Disparity Plans and Data Tracking
- Started in June 2018

## Sustainability

- Sustainability Plans developed with coalition
- Started in December 2018



# What Actually Happened in Illinois?





# Timeline Issues

**Q1: Illinois  
Awarded Grant**

**Q2: 9 communities  
funded**

**Q3: Hiring  
coordinators**

**Q4: Starting  
coalitions**

**Q1**

**Q2**

**Q3: NAs approved**

**Q4: Strategic  
planning started**

**Q1: Strategy  
Reviews**

**Q2**

**Q3**

**Q4: Grant ends**

**2015**

**2016**

**2017**

**2018**

**2019**

**Q1: NAs submitted  
to funder**

**Q2**

**Q3**

**Q4**

**Q1: Strategies  
started**

**Q2: 2018 IYS  
started**

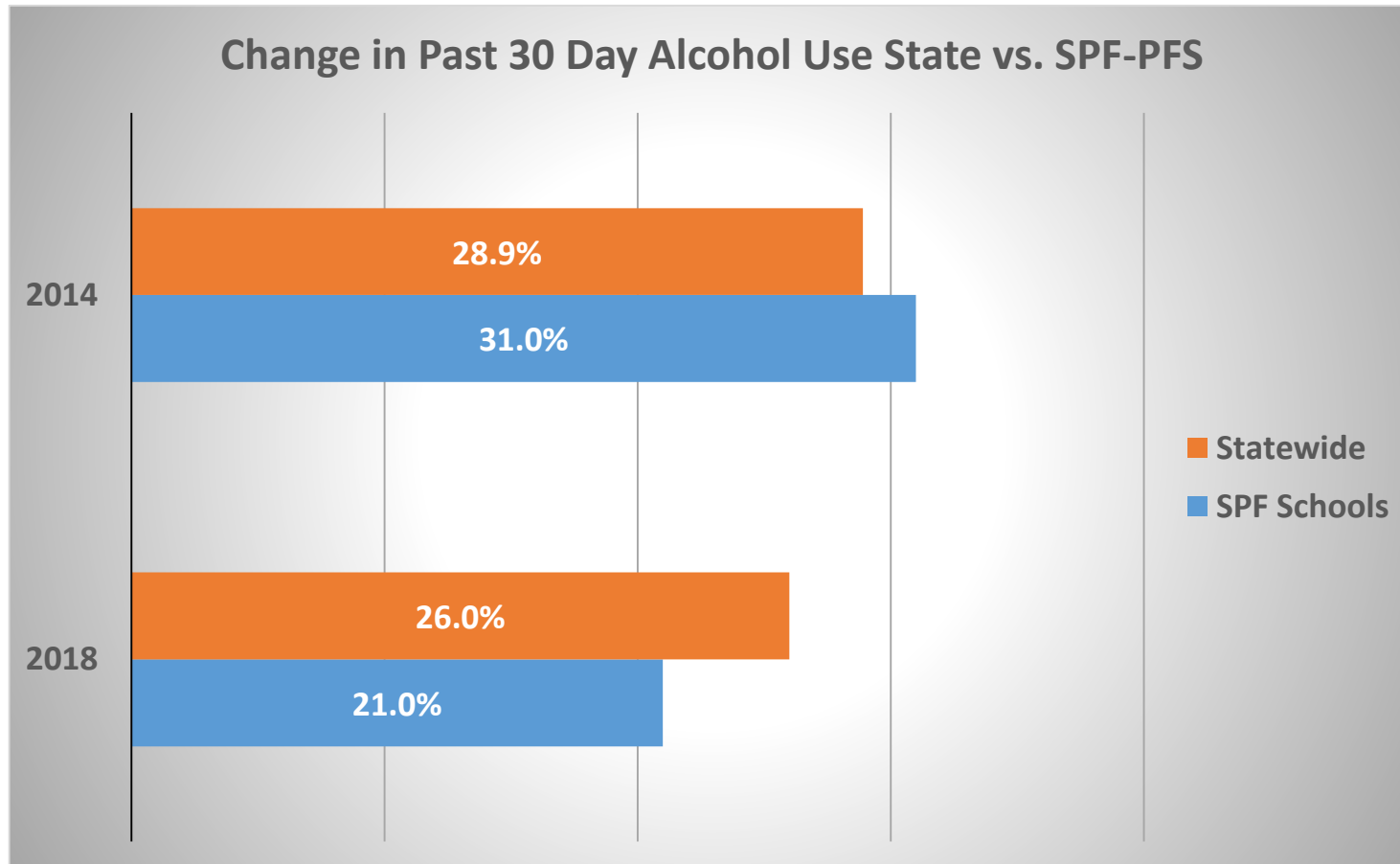
**Q3: 2018 IYS  
finished**

**Q4**

# What Actually Happened in Illinois?

- Sub-Recipient Agency Troubles
  - Two agencies closed during the 5 year grant
  - Rural sub-recipient's that experienced turnover had a lot of difficulty filling the positions
  - Staff turnover throughout the grant caused training gaps
- Health Disparities and Sustainability
  - Many felt this was brought into the grant too late
  - Federal requirements and reporting for HD started in 2018
  - Sustainability plans in early 2019

# What Actually Happened in Illinois?



# What does the future hold for Illinois communities?

- Applications for New Funding
  - Drug Free Communities
  - New community-based SPF funding from SAMHSA
  - Private foundations
  - Local grants
- Strategies
  - Taken on by schools/other agencies
  - Moving on with new funding
  - Discontinuing
- Coalitions
  - Changing focus to new substances
  - Discontinuing



# Discussion Question: How many substance-related coalitions should exist in a community?

Should coalitions focus on youth, adults, or both?  
Should coalitions only focus on one substance?



# Questions?

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