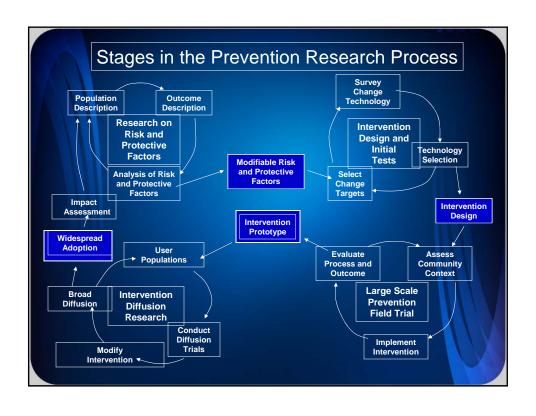


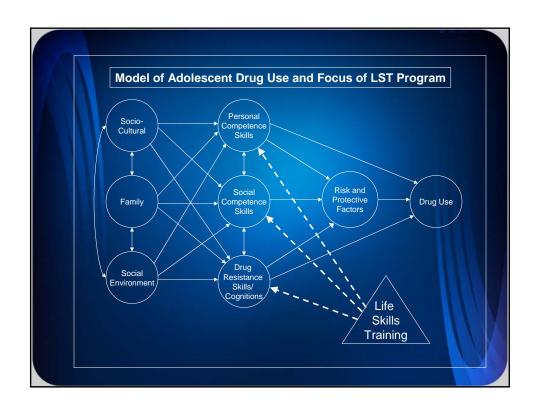
Disclosure Developed LST Program Founder and President National Health Promotion Associates Prevention R & D Markets LST Training and Technical Assistance

Overview Describe LST Approach Application to Multiple Populations Evidence of Effectiveness Extending LST to Other Settings Challenge of Going to Scale



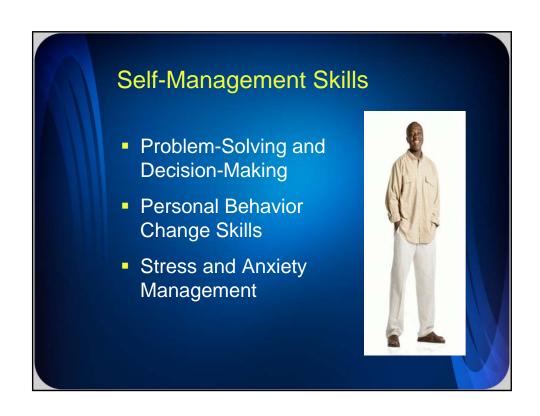
Evidence-Based Approaches

- Tested and Proven Effective
- Well-Designed (Randomized Control Trials)
- Carefully Executed
- Rigorous Research Methods
- Appropriate Data Analysis
- Published in Peer-Reviewed Journal
- One or More Replications



Life Skills Training Major Components • Drug Resistance Skills and Norms • Self-Management Skills • General Social Skills







Middle/JH School Program Middle School (Grades 6, 7, 8) Junior High (Grades 7, 8, 9) Year 1: 15 Class Periods Year 2: 10 Class Periods Year 3: 5 Class Periods



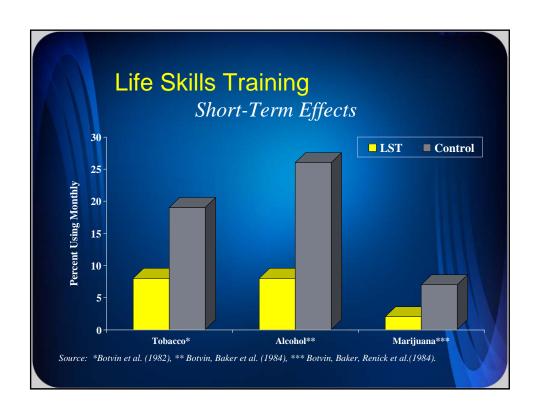


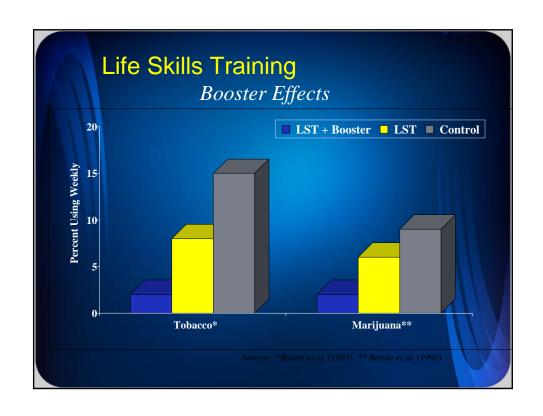


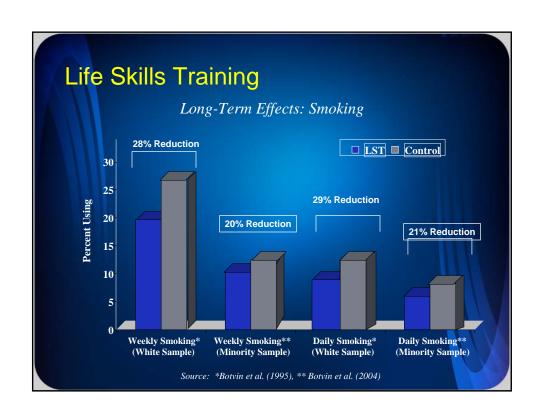


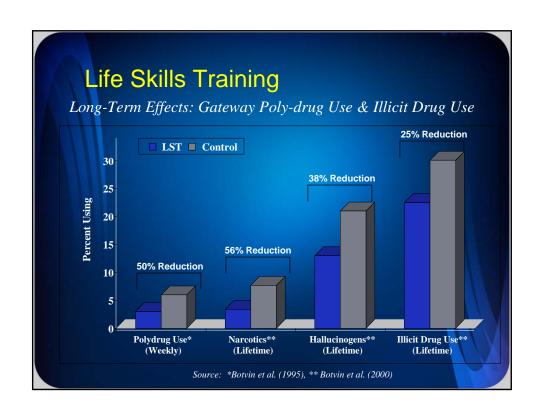




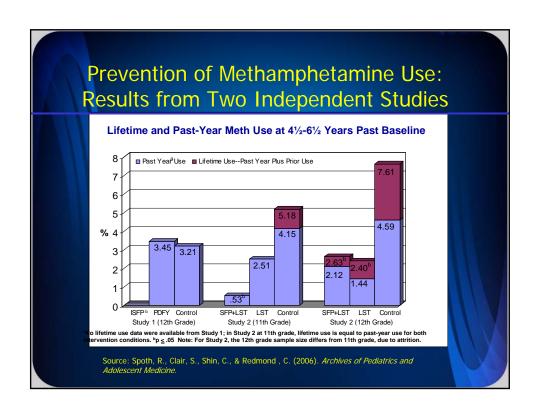


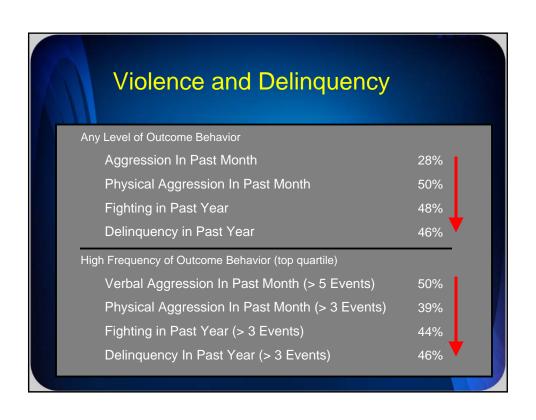












Summary

- Reduces Substance Use by 50% to 87%
- Tobacco, Alcohol, Marijuana
- Effects Last for at Least 6 Years
- Inhalants, Narcotics, Hallucinogens
- Reduces Polydrug Use
- Reduces Violence and Delinquency
- White, African-American, Hispanic

Additional Findings

- Works with High Risk Youth
 - Peer Drug Use and Poor Academic Performance
 - Reduced Smoking, Drinking, Inhalants, Poly-drugs
- Reduces Risky Driving
 - New York DMV Data
 - Fewer Driving Convictions (Points)
- Reduces HIV/AIDS Risk
 - Among Young Adults
 - Risky Sexual Behavior

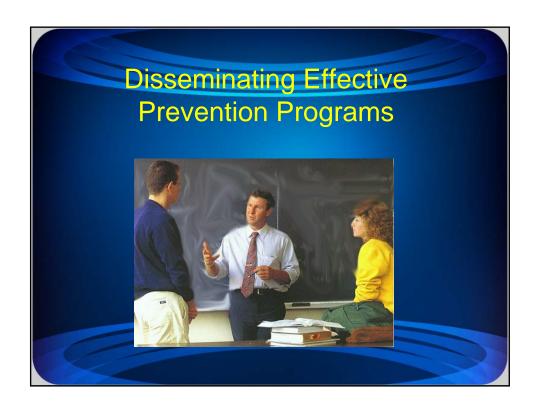
Additional Findings (cont'd)

- Ten-Year Follow-up Study
 - Received LST in Grade 7 (Ages 12-13)
 - Followed Up 10 years Later (Ages 22-23)
 - Reduced Tobacco, Alcohol, and Illicit Drug Use
- Parent Program
 - Positive Role Model
 - Family Communication
 - Monitoring
 - Discipline
- Elementary School Program (Grades 3-5)
 - Reduces Cigarette Smoking
 - Reduces Alcohol Use

Additional LST Studies

- Botvin, G.J., Griffin, K.W., Paul, E., & Macaulay, A.P.. (2003). Preventing tobacco and alcohol use among elementary school students through Life Skills Training. *Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse*, 12, 1-18.
- Griffin, K. W., Botvin, G. J., & Nichols, T. R.. (2006). Effects of a school-based drug abuse prevention program for adolescents on HIV risk behaviors in young adulthood. Prevention Science, 7, 103-112.
- Botvin, G.J., Griffin, K.W., Nichols, T.R.. (2006). Preventing Youth Violence and Delinquency through a Universal School-based Prevention Approach. Prevention Science, 7, 403-408.
- Griffin, K.W., Botvin, G. J., & Nichols, T. R.. (2004). Long-term follow-up effects of a school-based drug abuse prevention program on adolescent risky driving. Prevention Science, 5, 207-212.
- Griffin, K.W., Botvin, G.J., Nichols, T.R., & Doyle, M.M.. (2003). Effectiveness of a universal drug abuse prevention approach for youth at high risk for substance use initiation. *Preventive Medicine*, 36, 1-7.





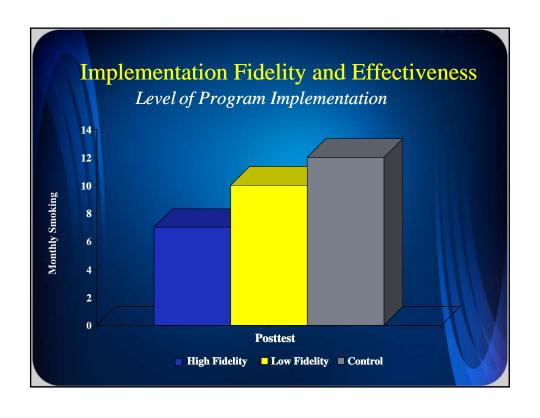
Challenges of Going to Scale

- User-Friendly Materials
- Prevention Infrastructure
- Effective Training Models
- Adequate Training Capacity
- Quality of Training
- Planning and Scheduling Issues
- Maintain Implementation Fidelity
- Technical Assistance
- Stable Funding

Barriers to High Fidelity

- Lack of Training and Support
- Limited Resources/Funding
- Overcrowding
- Classroom Management Difficulties
- Insufficient Time
- Multiple Competing Mandates

High Fidelity is Possible OJJDP Blueprints Project Replication in 400 schools Provide curriculum materials (3 years) Provide training (3 years) Provide technical assistance (3 years) Provide process evaluation (3 years) 80% to 85% Fidelity

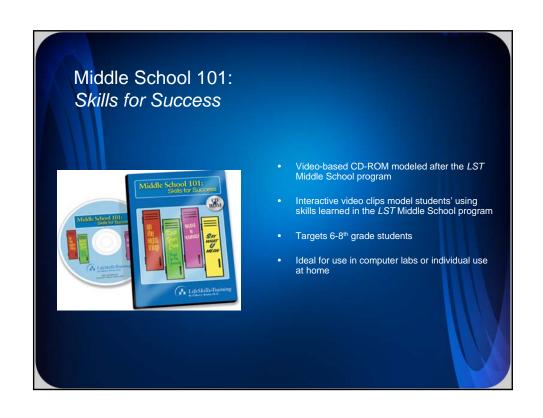


How Can High Fidelity be Achieved Emphasize Importance of Fidelity Explain Underlying Theory Describe Prevention Approach Train Program Providers Monitor Implementation Provide Support and Technical Assistance

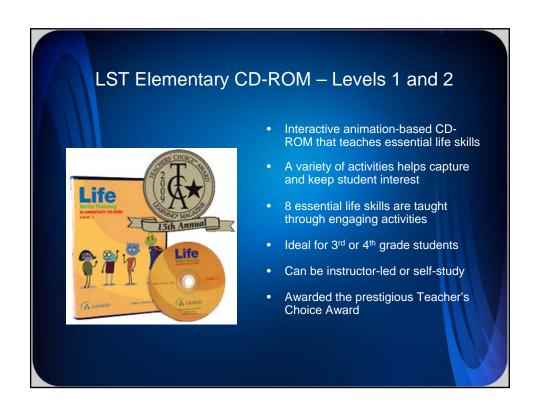
















Summary and Conclusions LST produces strong and lasting prevention effects Widely Used All 50 States in US 32 Countries Approaches targeting school, family, and community offer greatest potential Promote use of proven approaches Increase funding for prevention



