Hawaii
Strategic Prevention Framework-State Incentive Grant Project

Infrastructure and Capacity Assessment Results Final Analysis

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Introduction

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) provides national leadership in the Federal effort to prevent alcohol, tobacco, and other drug problems. To help Americans lead healthier and longer lives, CSAP promotes a structured, community-based approach to substance abuse prevention through the Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF). The SPF approach provides information and tools that can be used by States and communities to build an effective and sustainable prevention infrastructure. The SPF aims to promote youth development, reduce risk-taking behaviors, build assets and resilience, and prevent problem behaviors across the individual's life span. SPF uses a five-step process to achieve these goals and considers the cross-cutting issues of sustainability and cultural competence throughout the process. The five steps include assessment, capacity, planning, implementation, and evaluation.

In October 2006, the State of Hawaii was awarded the Strategic Prevention Framework-State Incentive Grant (SPF-SIG). Administered by the Department of Health, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division, the Hawaii SPF (HI-SPF) embarked on a voyage with a final destination of *strengthening the Hawaii prevention infrastructure to more efficiently address the burden that underage drinking has on the State.*

The first year of the HI-SPF voyage was dedicated on building project infrastructure, conducting assessment activities at the state level, and initiating assessment activities at the county level. In March of 2008, based on the findings of the Hawaii Epidemiological Profile for Substance Abuse Prevention, Spring 2007, Rev. March 2008, the focus of the HI-SPF was determined by the members of the HI-SPF State Advisory Council (SAC) with guidance from the State Epidemiological Workgroup (SEW) to reduce and prevent underage alcohol consumption for youth 12-17 years old.

The next step included determining the capacity and infrastructure to address these issues in each County. The capacity and infrastructure assessment had two purposes: (1) to document the strengths and (2) to document opportunities for building capacity and infrastructure for long term sustainability.

Methods

Data Collection

Data were collected from the State of Hawaii and each of the four counties in Hawaii via the Capacity and Infrastructure Assessment Survey. The six capacity assessment areas defined below were evaluated to identify gaps:

(1) Organization: An active, coordinated state-wide prevention system of stakeholders, allocation and control of financial and other resources, and state and county level data collection.
(2) Effectiveness: Communication and collaboration between agencies to promote a positive working environment and the ability to meet common goals and objectives.
(3) Workforce skills: Knowledge of evidence-based prevention strategies and the ability to collect and evaluate data and share findings.

(4) Funding: Ability to leverage funds and other resources from multiple sources in order to support priority prevention initiatives and funding streams are coordinated across prevention agencies and organizations to maximize the impact of prevention efforts.
(5) Cultural competency: Ensure that beneficiaries receive understandable and respectful services provided in a manner compatible with their cultural health beliefs, practices, and preferred language.
(6) Sustainability: The state prevention system has developed a written plan to achieve sustainable outcomes [e.g., legislature backing, secured funding from traditional (grants) and non-traditional sources (insurance companies/banks), leveraging funds, etc.] over time.

Measures

Gap scores were used to identify gaps in infrastructure. Participants rated their county or state on a) the importance of and b) the current status of items in the following areas: Organization (O), Effectiveness (E), Workforce Skills (W), Funding (F), Cultural Competency (CC), and Sustainability (S). Average gap scores (importance-status) were calculated for each area and paired t-tests between areas were ran using statistical software SPSS v.16. As this was an exploratory analysis, p-level was set at <0.05.

Results

State of Hawaii (see Figure 1 and Table 1)

There were 100 participants for the State of Hawaii. Analysis of individual gap scores within each assessment area revealed both strengths and weaknesses in the State of Hawaii's prevention framework.

Hawaii State level capacity strengths include:
(1) Organization
(2) Cultural competency
(3) Workforce skills
(4) Sustainability

Some areas that need improvement include:
(1) Effectiveness
(2) Funding

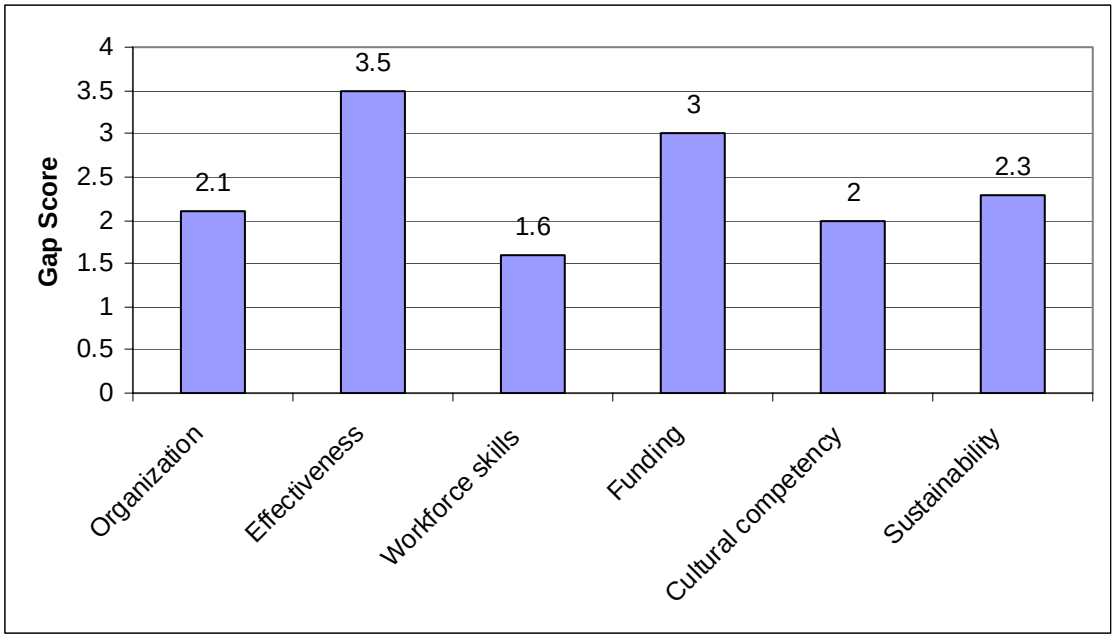

Figure 1. State of Hawaii Prevention Infrastructure Gap Scores

Table 1. Significance testing: paired t-test results

	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Organization-effectiveness	-8.109	96	.000
Organization-workforce skills	-2.096	93	.039
Organization-funding	-4.828	96	.000
Organization-cultural competency	-4.069	94	.000
Organization-sustainability	-6.219	95	.000
Effectiveness-workforce skills	6.835	94	.000
Effectiveness-funding	2.842	98	.005
Effectiveness-cultural competency	2.234	96	.028
Effectiveness-sustainability	-.071	97	.943
Workforce skills-funding	-3.555	94	.001
Workforce skills-cultural competency	-2.483	93	.015
Workforce skills-sustainability	-5.072	94	.000
Funding-cultural competency	.042	96	.967
Funding-sustainability	-3.128	97	.002
Cultural competency-sustainability	-2.079	96	.040

Bold lines represent a significant difference, $p<.05$

Hawaii County (see Figure 2, Table 2)

Hawaii County had a total of 110 participants. Analysis of individual gap scores within each assessment area for Hawaii County revealed that the county is strong in three areas and needs improvement in three areas.

Hawaii County's capacity strengths include:

(1) Cultural competency
(2) Workforce skills
(3) Organization

Some areas that need improvement include:

(1) Sustainability
(2) Effectiveness
(3) Funding

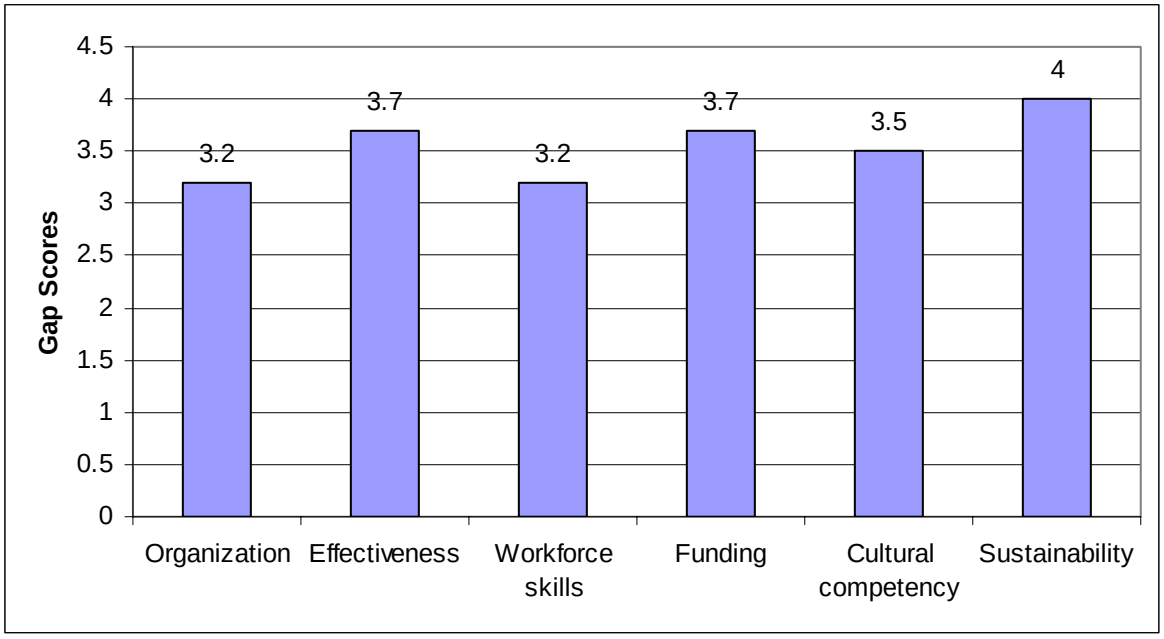

Figure 2. Hawaii County Prevention Infrastructure Gap Scores

Table 2. Significance testing: paired t-test results

	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Organization-effectiveness	**-3.440**	**109**	**.001**
Organization-workforce skills	-.450	108	.654
Organization-funding	**-3.583**	**109**	**.001**
Organization-cultural competency	-.905	110	.367
Organization-sustainability	**-3.649**	**109**	**.000**
Effectiveness-workforce skills	**2.772**	**106**	**.007**
Effectiveness-funding	.119	107	.905
Effectiveness-cultural competency	1.691	108	.094
Effectiveness-sustainability	-.760	107	.449
Workforce skills-funding	**-3.931**	**107**	**.000**
Workforce skills-cultural competency	-.508	107	.612
Workforce skills-sustainability	**-3.233**	**106**	**.002**
Funding-cultural competency	**2.330**	**109**	**.022**
Funding-sustainability	-.878	108	.382
Cultural competency-sustainability	**-2.449**	**109**	**.016**

Bold lines represent a significant difference, $p<.05$

Honolulu County (see Figure 3 and Table 3)

Honolulu County had a total of 126 participants. Analysis of individual gap scores within each assessment area revealed both prevention framework strengths and areas that can be improved on.

Honolulu County's capacity strengths include:

(1) Organization
(2) Workforce Skills
(3) Cultural Competency

Some areas that need improvement include:

(1) Effectiveness
(2) Funding
(3) Sustainability

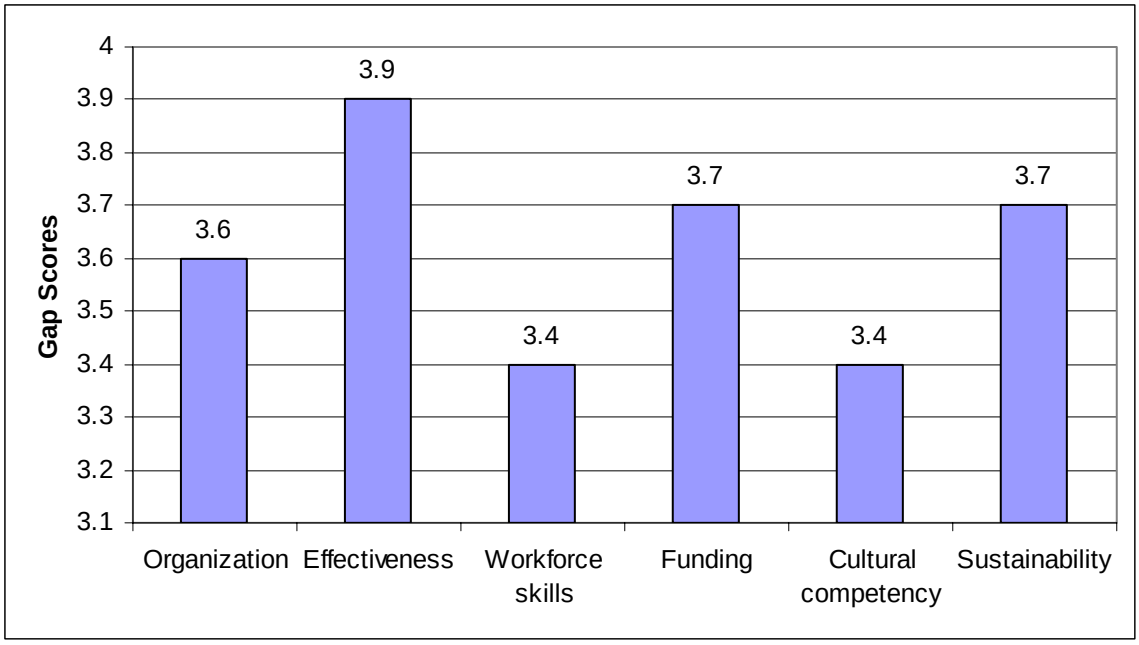

Figure 3. Honolulu County Prevention Infrastructure Gap Scores

Table 3. Significance testing: paired t-test results

	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Organization-effectiveness	-2.902	118	.004
Organization-workforce skills	.852	120	.396
Organization-funding	-1.325	120	.188
Organization-cultural competency	.850	117	.397
Organization-sustainability	-1.343	117	.182
Effectiveness-workforce skills	3.700	122	.000
Effectiveness-funding	1.534	121	.128
Effectiveness-cultural competency	3.058	120	.003
Effectiveness-sustainability	1.356	120	.178
Workforce skills-funding	-2.337	123	.021
Workforce skills-cultural competency	-.146	120	.884
Workforce skills-sustainability	-1.937	121	.055
Funding-cultural competency	2.380	119	.019
Funding-sustainability	.000	120	1.000
Cultural competency- sustainability	-2.294	118	.024

Bold lines represent a significant difference, $p<.05$

Kauai County (see Figure 4, Table 4)

Kauai had a total of 108 participants. Analysis of individual gap scores within each assessment area revealed more strengths than weaknesses in Kauai County.

Kauai County's capacity strengths include:

(1) Cultural competency
(2) Funding
(3) Workforce skills
(4) Organization

Some areas that need improvement include:

(1) Effectiveness
(2) Sustainability

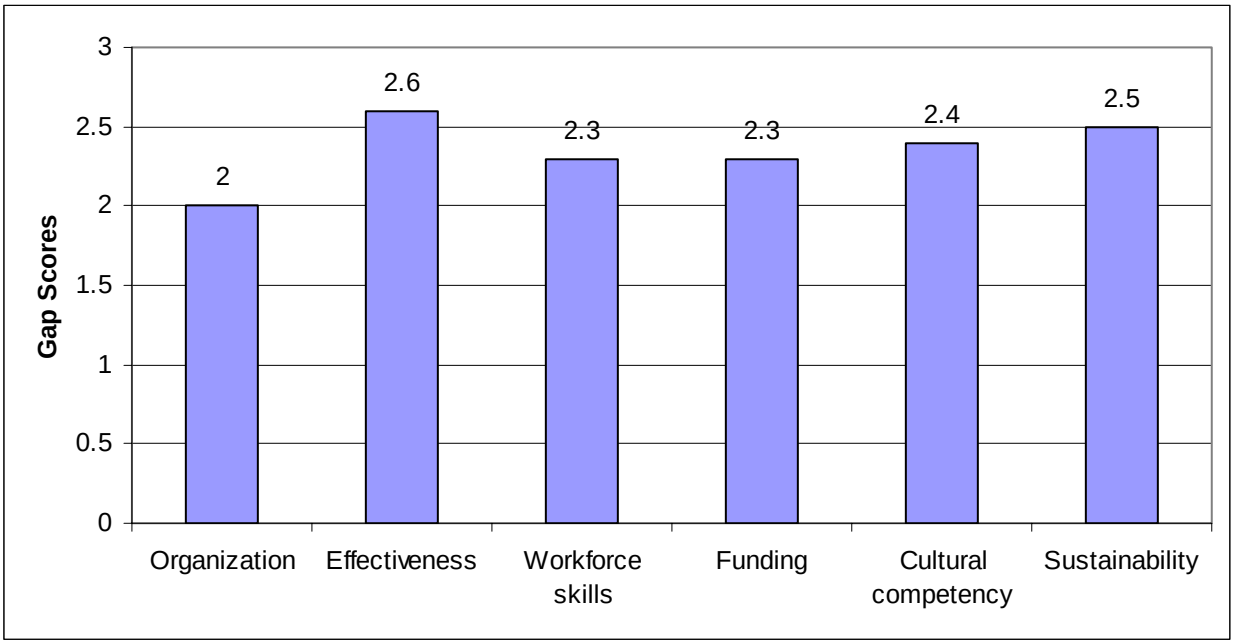

Figure 4. Kauai County Prevention Infrastructure Gap Scores

Table 4. Significance testing: paired t-test results

	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Organization-effectiveness	**-4.509**	**104**	**.000**
Organization-workforce skills	-1.644	97	.103
Organization-funding	-1.739	100	.085
Organization-cultural competency	-1.712	99	.090
Organization-sustainability	**-2.587**	**99**	**.011**
Effectiveness-workforce skills	**2.373**	**97**	**.020**
Effectiveness-funding	**2.204**	**100**	**.030**
Effectiveness-cultural competency	1.740	99	.085
Effectiveness-sustainability	.710	99	.479
Workforce skills-funding	-.028	95	.978
Workforce skills-cultural competency	.026	94	.979
Workforce skills-sustainability	-1.274	95	.206
Funding-cultural competency	.081	97	.936
Funding-sustainability	-1.347	97	.181
Cultural competency- sustainability	-1.034	96	.304

Bold lines represent a significant difference, $p<.05$

Maui County (see Figure 5, Table 5)

Maui County had a total of 113 participants. Analysis of individual gap scores within each assessment area revealed both strengths and weaknesses in Maui County's prevention framework.

Maui County's capacity strengths include:

(1) Organization
(2) Workforce skills

Areas that need improvement include:

(1) Sustainability
(2) Funding
(3) Effectiveness
(4) Cultural Competency

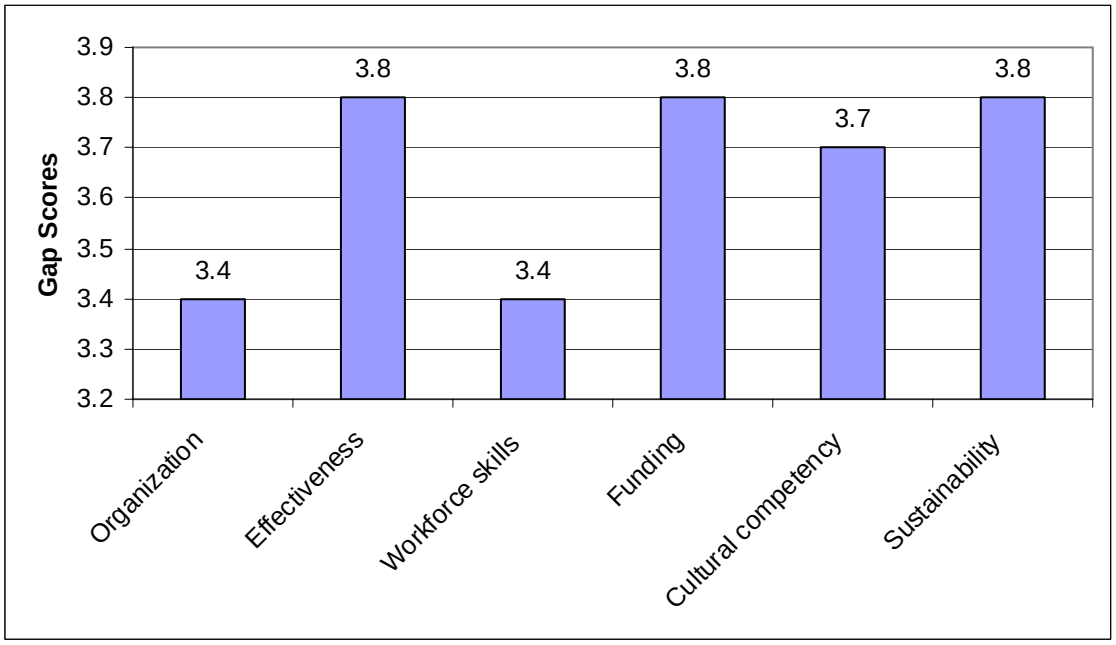

Figure 5. Maui County Prevention Infrastructure Gap Scores

Table 5. Significance testing: paired t-test results

	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Organization-effectiveness	**-2.790**	**108**	**.006**
Organization-workforce skills	.059	108	.953
Organization-funding	**-2.982**	**106**	**.004**
Organization-cultural competency	-1.198	103	.234
Organization-sustainability	**-2.478**	**105**	**.015**
Effectiveness-workforce skills	**2.704**	**110**	**.008**
Effectiveness-funding	-.320	108	.749
Effectiveness-cultural competency	.617	104	.539
Effectiveness-sustainability	-.346	107	.730
Workforce skills-funding	**-2.892**	**108**	**.005**
Workforce skills-cultural competency	-1.419	104	.159
Workforce skills-sustainability	**-2.724**	**107**	**.008**
Funding-cultural competency	1.365	104	.175
Funding-sustainability	-.034	107	.973
Cultural competency- sustainability	-1.210	103	.229

Bold lines represent a significant difference, $p<.05$

Conclusions

Results from the analysis indicate that all counties are strong in the areas of organization and workforce skills. Except for Maui County, all counties and the State level are strong in cultural competency. All counties and the State level need to improve in the areas of effectiveness, funding (except for Kauai) and sustainability (except for State level). These are areas that should be focused on to build the County and State infrastructure and capacity in order to address teenage alcohol use long term.

Future Directions

Once the infrastructure is in place at the State and County levels, the desired outcomes for the SPF-SIG are to assess alcohol use among youth age 12-17 years old in Hawaii. This will be measured according to the NOMS:

- Current alcohol use indicated by 30-day alcohol, ages 12-17 use and 30-day binge drinking, ages 12-17.
- Early initial use of alcohol as indicated by mean age at first use of alcohol by intermediate and high school students, percent of students in grades 6-12 reporting first use of alcohol before age 13, and age of initial alcohol use.
- Antisocial behavior as indicated by percent of high school students reporting they drank on school property in the past 30 days and percent of current alcohol users grades 6-12 reporting they have been drunk or high at school.
- Low perception of risk of using alcohol as indicated by percent of students ages 12-17 who report they perceive “great risk” of use of alcohol and percent of students age 12-17 reporting they perceive “great risk” of drinking 5 or more drinks once or twice a week.