

## Wraparound services for pregnant/postpartum women in treatment for substance use disorders

### Substance Use Disorders: Treatment for Adults

Literature review updated September 2016.

As part of WSIPP's research approach to identifying evidence-based programs and policies, WSIPP determines "what works" (and what does not work) to improve outcomes using an approach called meta-analysis. For detail on our methods, see our [Technical Documentation](#). At this time, WSIPP has not yet calculated benefits and costs for this topic.

**Program Description:** Wraparound was originally developed as an intensive, individualized care planning and management process for children with complex emotional and behavioral needs. The single study in the analysis applied the same approach to pregnant women in treatment for substance use disorders. During the wraparound process, a team of people who are relevant to the life of the woman collaboratively develop an individualized plan of care, implement this plan, monitor the efficacy of the plan, and work towards success over time. The wraparound plan typically includes formal services and interventions, together with community services and interpersonal support and assistance provided by friends, kin, and other people drawn from the family's social networks. After the initial plan is developed, the team continues to meet to monitor progress and revise interventions and strategies when needed.

### Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

| Outcomes measured       | Primary or secondary participant | No. of effect sizes | Treatment N | Adjusted effect size and standard error |       |     | Unadjusted effect size (random effects model) |         |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|---|-------|-----|---|---------|
|                         |                                  |                     |             | ES                                      | SE    | Age | ES  | p-value |
| Substance use disorder  | Primary                          | 1                   | 43          | 0.072                                   | 0.218 | 28  | 0.072   | 0.742   |
| Post-traumatic stress   | Primary                          | 1                   | 35          | 0.122                                   | 0.251 | 28  | 0.122   | 0.628   |
| Child abuse and neglect | Secondary                        | 1                   | 35          | -0.030                                  | 0.310 | 1   | -0.030  | 0.923   |
| Out-of-home placement   | Secondary                        | 1                   | 35          | 0.124                                   | 0.335 | 1   | 0.124   | 0.711   |

Meta-analysis is a statistical method to combine the results from separate studies on a program, policy, or topic in order to estimate its effect on an outcome. WSIPP systematically evaluates all credible evaluations we can locate on each topic. The outcomes measured are the types of program impacts that were measured in the research literature (for example, crime or educational attainment). Treatment N represents the total number of individuals or units in the treatment group across the included studies.

An effect size (ES) is a standard metric that summarizes the degree to which a program or policy affects a measured outcome. If the effect size is positive, the outcome increases. If the effect size is negative, the outcome decreases.

Adjusted effect sizes are used to calculate the benefits from our benefit cost model. WSIPP may adjust effect sizes based on methodological characteristics of the study. For example, we may adjust effect sizes when a study has a weak research design or when the program developer is involved in the research. The magnitude of these adjustments varies depending on the topic area.

WSIPP may also adjust the second ES measurement. Research shows the magnitude of some effect sizes decrease over time. For those effect sizes, we estimate outcome-based adjustments which we apply between the first time ES is estimated and the second time ES is estimated. We also report the unadjusted effect size to show the effect sizes before any adjustments have been made. More details about these adjustments can be found in our [Technical Documentation](#).

### Citations Used in the Meta-Analysis



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