

Strengthening Families for Parents and Youth 10-14

Program description:

Also known as the Iowa Strengthening Families Program, this intervention is family-based and attempts to reduce behavior problems and substance use by enhancing parenting skills, parent-child relationships, and family communication. The seven-week program is designed for 6th-grade students and their families.

Typical age of primary program participant: 11

Typical age of secondary program participant: N/A

Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes Measured	Primary or Secondary Participant	No. of Effect Sizes	Unadjusted Effect Sizes (Random Effects Model)			Adjusted Effect Sizes and Standard Errors Used in the Benefit-Cost Analysis					
			ES	SE	p-value	First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
						ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Age of initiation (tobacco)	P	1	0.40	0.09	0.00	0.36	0.09	15	0.36	0.09	25
Age of initiation (cannabis)	P	1	0.40	0.16	0.01	0.35	0.16	15	0.35	0.16	25
Age of initiation (alcohol)	P	1	0.37	0.10	0.00	0.37	0.10	15	0.37	0.10	25
Disruptive behavior disorder symptoms	P	1	-0.25	0.12	0.03	-0.25	0.12	15	-0.11	0.05	25
Underage alcohol use	P	1	0.37	0.10	0.00	-0.37	0.10	15	-0.37	0.10	25

Benefit-Cost Summary

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2011). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in Technical Appendix 2.	Program Benefits					Costs	Summary Statistics			
	Partici-pants	Tax-payers	Other	Other Indirect	Total Benefits		Benefit to Cost Ratio	Return on Investment	Benefits Minus Costs	Probability of a positive net present value
		\$196	\$213	\$169	\$117	\$696	-\$1,077	\$0.65	n/e	-\$381

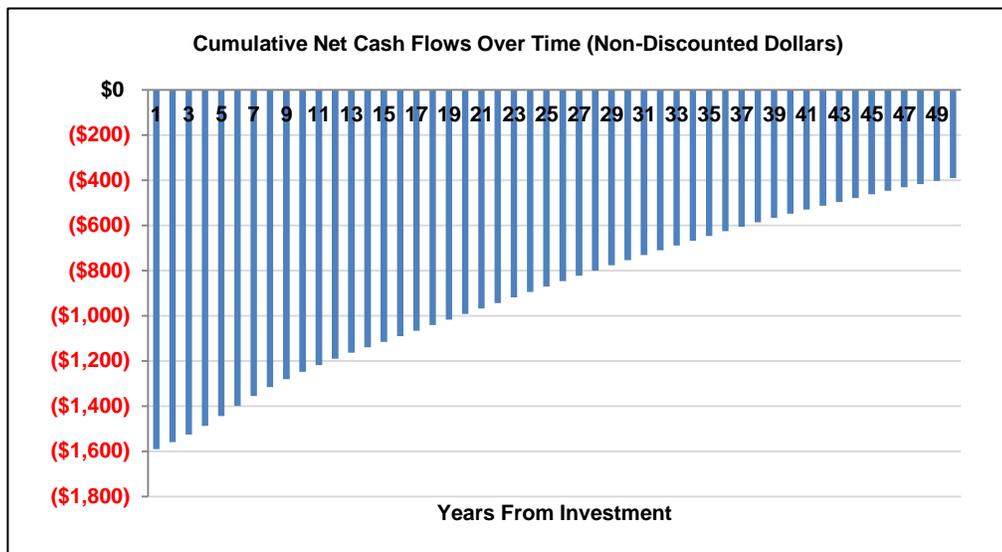
Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates

Source of Benefits	Benefits to:				Total Benefits
	Partici-pants	Tax-payers	Other	Other In-direct	
Crime	\$0	\$5	\$15	\$2	\$22
Earnings via high school graduation	\$37	\$14	\$0	\$7	\$58
Earnings via regular smoking	\$3	\$1	\$0	\$10	\$14
Earnings via alcohol disorder	\$92	\$34	\$0	\$19	\$144
Property loss from alcohol disorder	\$1	\$0	\$2	\$0	\$2
Earnings via cannabis disorder	\$12	\$5	\$0	\$2	\$19
Health care costs for disruptive behavior symptoms	\$51	\$155	\$153	\$77	\$437

Detailed Cost Estimates

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta-analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in Technical Appendix 2.	Program Costs			Comparison Costs			Summary Statistics	
	Annual Cost	Program Duration	Year Dollars	Annual Cost	Program Duration	Year Dollars	Present Value of Net Program Costs (in 2011 dollars)	Uncertainty (+ or - %)
	\$880	1	2002	\$0	1	2002	\$1,078	10%

Source: Miller, T.R., and Hendrie, D. (2005). "How should governments spend the drug prevention dollar: A buyer's guide." In: Stockwell, T., Gruenewald, P., Toumbourou, J., and Loxley, W., eds. *Preventing harmful substance use: The evidence base for policy and practice*. Chichester, England: John Wiley & Sons. pp. 415–431.



Multiplicative Adjustments Applied to the Meta-Analysis

Type of Adjustment	Multiplier
1- Less well-implemented comparison group or observational study, with some covariates.	0.5
2- Well-implemented comparison group design, often with many statistical controls.	0.5
3- Well-done observational study with many statistical controls (e.g., instrumental variables).	0.75
4- Random assignment, with some implementation issues.	0.75
5- Well-done random assignment study.	1.00
Program developer = researcher	0.5
Unusual (not "real-world") setting	0.5
Weak measurement used	0.5

Studies Used in the Meta-Analysis

Spoth, R. L., Redmond, C., & Shin, C. (2000). Reducing adolescents' aggressive and hostile behaviors: Randomized trial effects of a brief family intervention 4 years past baseline. *Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine*, 154(12), 1248-1258.

Spoth, R. L., Redmond, C., & Shin, C. (2001). Randomized trial of brief family interventions for general populations: Adolescent substance use outcomes 4 years following baseline. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 69(4), 627-642.