67th Oregon Public Health Association Annual Meeting and Conference

Impact of a Social-**Emotional and** Character Development **Program:** Findings from the Chicago RCT of

Positive Action



October 10, 2011*Concurrent Session #3C*2:45 PM – 4:00 PM

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- The SACD research program included a national (multi-site) evaluation study conducted by MPR, and complementary (local) research studies conducted by each grantee up to grade 5. The findings reported here are based on both multi-site and local data from the Chicago site up to grade 8. These findings (which are based on preliminary analyses) may differ from the results reported (only up to grade 5) for the SACD national evaluation study. The content of this presentation does not necessarily reflect the views/policies of the SACD Consortium, nor does mention of trade names, commercial products, or organizations imply endorsement by the ED.
- The research described herein was conducted using the program and the training and technical support of *Positive Action, Inc.* in which Dr. Flay's spouse holds a significant financial interest.

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Learning Objectives



Understand social-emotional and character development programs



Understand the *Positive Action* program



Learn methodology and findings from the Chicago RCT of *Positive Action*

Outline





THE THEORY OF TRIADIC INFLUENCE





Positive Action

- •*PA* is a comprehensive, universal, school-based SECD program designed to:
 - Change school climate to promote/support positive behavior
 - Promote student character and positive behavior
 - Prevent an array of student problem behaviors
 - Improve student academic achievement



Age-Appropriate Curricular for Every Grade

Positive Action

Three Core Elements

- Positive Action Philosophy
- Thoughts-Actions-Feelings About Self Circle
- Content
 - Unit 1: Self-Concept
 - **Unit 2:** Physical and Intellectual Positive Actions for a Healthy Body and Mind
 - Unit 3: Social/Emotional Positive Actions for Managing Yourself Responsibly
 - Unit 4: Positive Actions for Getting Along with Others by Treating Them the Way You Like to Be Treated
 - **Unit 5:** Positive Actions for Being Honest with Yourself and Others
 - **Unit 6:** Positive Actions for Improving Yourself Continually



Positive Action

Prior Research

Quasi-Experimental

- Higher academic achievement
- Fewer disciplinary referrals and suspensions
- Less absenteeism
- Less violent behavior

See: Flay & Allred, 2010; Flay , Allred, & Ordway, 2001

Experimental

- Higher academic achievement
- Fewer disciplinary referrals and suspensions
- Less absenteeism
- Less violent behavior
- Reduced substance use
- Less sexual activity
- Improved school quality
- See: Snyder et al., in press; Snyder et al., 2011; Snyder et al., 2010; Beets et al., 2009

<u>PA – Chicago Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT)</u> The Need for SECD Programs in Large, Low-Income, Urban Environments

- Children living in large urban areas face:
 - Poverty
 - Social inequalities
 - Health disparities
 - Risk of poverty in adulthood
- High-poverty neighborhoods face:
 - Substance use
 - Crime
 - Violence
 - Depression
 - Obesity
 - Heart disease



<u>PA – Chicago RCT</u>

- School Selection
 - High-risk schools
- Sample
 - 68 eligible Chicago Public
 Schools
 - K-6 and K-8 schools
 - 7 matched pairs
- Random assignment within matched pairs to PA or C
- Training and Technical Assistance
 - Provided to PA schools by developer and UIC staff

Data Collection Period	Student Grade
Fall 2004	3 rd
Spring 2005	3 rd
Fall 2005	4 th
Spring 2006	4 th
Spring 2007	5 th
Fall 2008	7 th
Spring 2009	7 th
Spring 2010	8 th

<u>PA – Chicago RCT</u> Outcome Assessments

- Student, teacher & parent reports
- Archival school records
- Height and weight measurement (Wave 8)



<u>PA – Chicago RCT</u> Selected Outcomes

- Today's presentation of results will focus on:
 - Preliminary Analysis on:
 - Health Behaviors/Outcomes
 - Extensive Analyses On:
 - Social-Emotional Outcomes
 - Problem Behaviors
 - Academics

<u>PA – Chicago RCT</u> Analytic Approach

- Baseline Equivalency using t-tests
- Effect Size calculation using raw means
 - Effect sizes for binary outcomes calculated using method discussed in Chinn (2000) and multiplied by duration of study to determine cumulative effect size
- Multilevel random intercept growth curve analyses
 - Distribution of outcome used to determine appropriate analytical approach
 - Data analyzed using Stata



<u>PA – Chicago RCT – Results</u> Baseline Equivalency



<u>PA – Chicago RCT – Results</u> Preliminary Findings On Health Behaviors/Outcomes

Health Behavior/Outcome	Effect Size	Growth Curve/ Endpoint Results
Food and Exercise	ES = 0.03	Time by Condition Interaction [B (SE)] [0.02 (0.01)]**
Hygiene	ES = 0.20	Time by Condition Interaction [B (SE)] [0.04 (0.02)]*
BMI Category [Healthy; Overweight; Obese]	ES = -0.09	Endpoint Analysis Condition Effect [B (SE)] [-0.08 (0.11)]

* *p*<0.05; ***p*<0.01

<u>PA – Chicago RCT – Results</u>

Social-Emotional Outcomes

Variable	Time by Condition Interaction [Test Statistic (95% CI or SE)]	Effect Size
<u>STUDENT</u>		
Empathy	[B = 0.02 (0.01)]*	0.20
Altruism	[B = 0.03 (0.01)]*	0.12
Belief in Moral Center – Negative	[B = -0.06 (0.02)]**	-0.40
Social-Emotional and Character Dev.	[B = 0.05 (0.01)]**	0.49
Problem Solving – Aggressive	[OR = 0.75 (0.67-0.86)]**	-0.88
TEACHER		
Social Competency	Time by Cond. \rightarrow [B = 0.16(0.04)]** Time ² by Cond. \rightarrow [B = -0.03 (0.01)]**	0.01
Responsibility	[B = 0.03(0.02)]*	0.04
PARENT		
Altruism	Time by Cond. \rightarrow [B = 0.12(0.05)]* Time ² by Cond. \rightarrow [B = -0.02(0.01)]*	0.07

* p<0.05; **p<0.01

<u>PA – Chicago RCT – Results</u>

Problem Behaviors

Variable	Time by Condition Interaction [Test Statistic (95% CI OR SE)]	Effect Size
<u>STUDENT</u>		
Normative Beliefs Towards Aggression	[OR = 0.83 (0.75, 0.93)]**	-0.57
Bullying Behaviors	[OR = 0.75 (0.65, 0.87)]**	-0.89
Frequency of Disruptive Behaviors	[OR = 0.79(0.70, 0.89)]**	-073
Violent Behaviors – Introduced at Wave 5	Condition IRR \rightarrow 0.50 (0.29, 0.85)* Time by Cond. IRR \rightarrow 0.57 (0.37, 0.90)* Time ² by Cond. IRR \rightarrow 0.83 (0.69, 0.99)*	-0.25
Substance Use – Wave 8 Endpoint	[B= -0.17 (SE = 0.07)]*	-0.27
PARENT		
Bullying Behaviors	[OR = 0.82 (0.70, 0.95)]*	-0.61
Conduct Problems	[OR = 0.81(0.67, 0.99)]*	-0.65
ARCHIVAL DATA		
Disciplinary Referrals	[IRR = 0.96 (0.94, 0.98)]**	-1.7
Suspensions	[IRR = 0.97 (0.95, 0.99)]*	-1.44

* p<0.05; **p<0.01

<u>PA – Chicago RCT – Results</u>

Academics

Variable	Time by Condition Interaction [B (SE)]	Effect Size
<u>STUDENT</u>		
Disaffection with Learning	Time by Cond. →[-0.16 (0.04)]** Time ² by Cond. → [0.02 (0.01)]**	-0.12
TEACHER		
Student's Academic Ability	[0.04 (0.02)]**	0.09
Student's Academic Motivation	Time by Cond. \rightarrow [-0.12(0.06)]* Time ² by Cond. \rightarrow [0.04 (0.01)]**	0.18
ARCHIVAL		
Absenteeism	[-0.21 (0.07)]**	-1.09
ISAT Reading – ALL Students	[0.01(0.01)]	0.22
ISAT Reading - African American Males	[0.3 (0.01)]*	1.01
ISAT Math – ALL Students	[0.01(0.01)]+	0.42
ISAT Math – Students on FRL	[0.01 (0.01)]+	0.50
ISAT Science – ALL Students	[-0.01 (0.01)]	-0.13
+p<0.15; * p<0.05; **p<0.01		

Conclusions

- The second RCT of PA:
 - Replicated findings from the Hawai'i RCT
 - Extended findings to highpoverty, inner-city schools
- Meaningful effects may require several years to emerge due to:
 - Implementation challenges (in schools)
 - Competing contextual adversities and risks (outside of schools)



"I didn't just jump to conclusions. I hopped and skipped first."

Future Directions

- Latent Class Analysis to examine effect of dosage/exposure to PA intervention on outcomes
- Examine long-term effects of program exposure on health outcomes and key mediators of adult health such as educational attainment and employment



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- For information about the *Positive Action* program, go to: <u>http://www.positiveaction.net/</u>

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