

Wednesday, May 28, 2008 Highlights

8:30 am – 10:00 am

(2-003) PLENARY SESSION I

Prevention Science in an Increasingly Globalized World

Grand Ballroom A

Chair: Zili Sloboda, University of Akron

Presenters: Eduardo Simoes, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Nancy S. Padian, RTI

International, Mary Jane Rotheram-Borus, University of California, Los Angeles

In a world of increasing globalization, prevention science faces new challenges and opportunities to impact social health and well-being. Millions of people, the majority children, die each year from diseases that are treatable and preventable. The most fundamental aspects of context -- extreme poverty, social disparities, political systems, infrastructure and resources -- impact the ability to reach and affect those most in need. In this plenary, three distinguished scientists working across areas of prevention science, from epidemiology and etiology to the development and implementation of evidence-based interventions, will discuss their programs of research in developing countries around the world.

Eduardo Simoes

Dr. Eduardo Simoes is Director of the Prevention Research Centers Program at the Centers for Disease Control. He received his medical degree from Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade de Pernambuco in 1981, his Master of Science in Community Health and Diploma of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, University of London in 1987, and Master of Public Health from Emory School of Public Health, Emory University in 1991. In 1982, Dr. Simoes began his career in medicine as a general practitioner. In 1984 - 1989, Dr. Simoes served as the District Medical Officer and Program Planner in the Secretariat of Health of Recife and Coordinator of Research in the Secretariat of Education of Pernambuco, Brazil. In 1991-1993, Dr. Simoes was a Visiting Associate with the Division of Nutrition at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). In the Missouri Department of Health, Dr. Simoes served as the Chief Chronic Disease Medical Epidemiologist from 1996-2000 and as the Chief, Office of Epidemiology and State Epidemiologist from 2000-2003. He was also Assistant Professor in the School of Public Health, Saint Louis University (1998 – 2003) and an Adjunct Assistant Professor in the School of Medicine, University of Missouri (1996 – 2003). Dr. Simoes has consulted and contributed to public health projects in collaboration with CDC and other national and international

agencies. He has designed and implemented more than forty epidemiological studies with public health practice applications resulting in over sixty publications in scientific journals.

Nancy S. Padian

Nancy S. Padian, PhD, is an internationally recognized expert in the heterosexual transmission of HIV and other STIs. For the last 17 years, she has developed and directed a range of research and intervention projects on STIs, HIV, and contraception in high-risk populations in the U.S. and internationally as executive director of the Women's Global Health Imperative at the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF). In 1994, she co-founded the University of Zimbabwe (UZ)-UCSF Collaborative Research Programme in Women's Health in Zimbabwe. Dr. Padian's current research focuses on developing and evaluating female-controlled methods for disease prevention, such as the diaphragm and microbicides, along with alternative strategies for fostering young women's economic independence to reduce their susceptibility to HIV, STIs, and unwanted pregnancies. She is an elected member of the Institute of Medicine, American Epidemiology Society, and the International Society for Sexually Transmitted Disease Research. She frequently consults for UNAIDS, WHO, and the World Bank on programs related to care, treatment, and prevention of HIV.

Mary Jane Rotheram-Borus

Dr. Rotheram-Borus is the Director, UCLA Center for Community Health & Global Center for Children and Families, UCLA, Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior. Dr. Rotheram-Borus has spent the past 20 years developing, evaluating, and disseminating evidence-based interventions for children and families. She has worked extensively with adolescents, especially those at risk for substance abuse, HIV, homelessness, depression, suicide, and long-term unemployment. Dr. Rotheram-Borus has directed and implemented several landmark intervention studies that have demonstrated the benefits of providing behavior change programs and support to families in risky situations. Several of these programs have received national and international recognition, including designation as model programs by the American Psychological Association, the American Medical Association, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Currently, Dr. Rotheram-Borus has ongoing projects in Uganda, China, and South Africa, as well as the United States. Dr. Rotheram-Borus has authored or co-authored more than 200 journal articles, including publications in *Science*, the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, and the *American Journal of Public Health*. She has received more than 40 grants from the National Institute of

Mental Health and the National Institute on Drug Abuse to design prevention programs for children and families at high risk for HIV, mental health problems, suicide, and substance abuse. In 2001, Science identified her as number two of the top-funded NIH multi-grant recipients; she was the only woman in the top ten.

10:15 am – 11:45 am

(2-005) PLENARY I ROUND TABLE

Grand Ballroom A

Prevention Science in an Increasingly Globalized World

Grand Ballroom A

Chair: Zili Sloboda, University of Akron

Presenters: Eduardo Simoes, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Nancy S. Padian, RTI International, Mary Jane Rotheram-Borus, University of California, Los Angeles

This session provides an opportunity for attendees to ask more questions and have more discussion than would be covered in the plenary alone.

10:15 am – 11:45 am

(2-006) ECPN SYMPOSIUM

Grand Ballroom B

Secondary Analysis of Existing Prevention Data and an Introduction to the Database Taskforce.

Chair: Ty Ridenour

Presenters: Linda Collins, Lisa Dierker, Kathy Etz, Nicholas Ialongo, Stephanie Lanz
(See page x)

11:45 am – 1:15 pm

(2-017) ECPN LUNCHEON

Grand Ballroom B

How to be a Successful Early Career Prevention Scientist: Success Stories from Recipients of the SPR Early Career Award

Chairs: Keryn Pash and Mildred M. Maldonado-Molina

Presenters: Stephanie T. Lanza

(See page x)

1:15 pm – 2:45 pm

(2-020) SPR Mapping Advances in Prevention Science (MAPS) I

Grand Ballroom B

Evolving the Future: Evolutionary Theory Meets Prevention Science

Presenter: David Sloane Wilson, Binghamton University

Evolutionary theory is in the process of unifying the human-related sciences, as it unified the biological sciences during the 20th century. We are beginning to

understand in general theoretical terms why humans have the capacity to cooperate and rapidly adapt to their environments. We are also beginning to understand why these capacities often fail, leading to behaviors that are dysfunctional at both the individual and societal levels. Evolutionists such as myself have a tremendous amount to learn from the field of prevention science, including a rich empirical literature documenting behavioral change and middle-range theories that can be integrated into a larger theoretical framework. Prevention scientists, in turn, can gain from the ability of evolutionary theory to integrate knowledge across entire disciplines, based on a few basic principles.

The concept of program fidelity and the strategies involved in maintaining program fidelity have broadened significantly in the last 20 years. Simply put, fidelity consists of implementing essential components of a program and fidelity assessment refers to the methodological strategies used to monitor and enhance the reliability and validity of behavioral interventions. The need to develop successful evaluation procedures for the Florida's State Incentive Grant program led to the selection in 1999 of the University of Miami Miller School of Medicine's Comprehensive Drug Research Center (UM), as the evaluator of that program. UM evaluates and provides technical assistance to approximately 175 mostly school-based drug prevention sites that are implementing more than 30 prevention programs throughout the state. In so doing, UM staff and faculty have worked closely with the Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF) in the selection and testing of the KIT Solutions Performance Based Prevention System to create an on-line prevention data management system.

KIT Solutions will be asked to program into their system fidelity checklists for each of the programs that are being supported by DCF. These checklists will be selected from the ones created by program developers, or created anew from developers' recommended lists of important program components. During data entry providers will have the option of selecting from a drop-down list items, lessons, or activities that they have covered by their programming and to indicate the extent to which these items were implemented according to expectations. Another component under consideration is a double-check and quality control step whereby DCF contract monitors and UM field evaluators will be trained to verify through direct observation of program implementation the accuracy of the data reported into KIT. Sites will be picked randomly each year to be visited for fidelity assessment purposes.

3:00 pm – 3:45 pm

(2-032) PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Grand Ballroom A

In Celebration of The Future of Prevention Science

Presenter: Zili Sloboda, University of Akron

4:00 pm – 5:00 pm

(2-041) NATIONAL PREVENTION NETWORK (NPN)

Bayview A

The Concept of Program Fidelity and the Strategies Involved in Maintaining Program Fidelity

Presenter: Gilbert Saint-Jean, Miller School of Medicine, University of Miami

The concept of program fidelity and the strategies involved in maintaining program fidelity have broadened significantly in the last 20 years. Simply put, fidelity consists of implementing essential components of a program and fidelity assessment refers to the methodological strategies used to monitor and enhance the reliability and validity of behavioral interventions.

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randomly each year to be visited for fidelity assessment purposes.

7:30 pm – 8:30 pm

(2-048) DIVERSITY NETWORK RECEPTION

Grand Ballroom B

Chairs: Mildred Malina Moldinado and Guillermo (Willy) Prado

Special Guests: Flavio Marsiglia, Arizona State University, Velma McBride Murry, University of Georgia, Aria Crump and Belinda Sims, National Institute on Drug Abuse

Come and share in an evening of fellowship and networking opportunities for SPR's ethnically diverse membership. This includes opportunities to become more involved in SPR and identifying researchers with interests in conducting prevention science research with racial/ethnic populations. Refreshments and a Cash Bar will be provided.

Thursday, May 29, 2008, Highlights

6:45 am – 8:00 am

(3-001) FUN RUN/WALK

Concierge Desk in the Hotel Lobby

Organizer: Kevin Haggerty

Run or walk for your health! In the spirit of health promotion and prevention, join other prevention scientists for a run or walk. Join us at the Concierge Desk in the hotel lobby at 6:45 am.

7:30 am – 8:15 am

(3-004) National Institutes of Health, Administration for Children and Families, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Grand Ballroom B

The Federal Grants Process: You Have Questions, We Have Answers

During this session, staff from the National Institutes of Health (NIH)—National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institute of Mental Health, and National Cancer Institute, the Administration for Children and Families (ACF), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) will be available to answer questions about research funding mechanisms and opportunities, including early career opportunities, the application process, and other issues related to the grants process. Participants will interact with program staff in small groups.

Thursday, 8:30 am – 10:00 am

(3-005) PLENARY SESSION II

The Built Environment: Implications for Health and Social Connection

Grand Ballroom A

Chair: *Deborah Gorman-Smith*, Institute for Juvenile Research, University of Illinois at Chicago

Presenters: *Jose Szapocznik*, University of Miami Miller School of Medicine, *Lawrence Frank*, University of British Columbia, and *Susan Saegert*, CUNY Graduate Center

There is growing recognition that the built environment, the physical structure and design of communities, has enormous influence on our physical and mental health. The design of cities, neighborhoods and towns, impacts the ways in which we travel, exercise, and interact with others. It impacts the quality of the air we breathe and the kinds of environmental hazards faced. It influences our housing choices and the physical safety of our children and families. Although much is known about these relations, relatively little is known about the precise mechanisms through which characteristics of the built environment influence physical and mental health, or how these characteristics relate within specific subpopulations or groups. In this plenary, three distinguished researchers will present data from their individual programs of research evaluating the relation of the built environment, including design features, transportation systems, and housing, to the physical and mental well-being of children and adults. Implications for prevention science and policy will be discussed.

José Szapocznik, Ph.D.

Dr. José Szapocznik, Professor and Chair, Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, is also Director of the Center for Family Studies and Associate Dean for Community Development, all at the University of Miami Miller School of Medicine, as well as Professor of Psychology, Architecture, and Educational Research and Counseling Psychology at the University of Miami. He is the founding chair of the National Hispanic Science Network on Drug Abuse and the founding director of the Miami World Health Organization Collaborating Center for Research and Training on Alcohol, Mental Health and Drug Abuse. Dr. Szapocznik is a pioneer in the national effort to prevent and treat adolescent drug abuse and other behavior problems among Hispanic youth. During the last decade, Dr Szapocznik has led a major interdisciplinary program of research on the Built Environment Behavior & Health in close partnership with the University of Miami School of Architecture and the participation of endocrinologists, exercise physiologists, nutritionists, exercise physiologists, geneticists and statistical methodologists

Lawrence D. Frank, Ph.D., AICP, ASLA

Dr. Frank is the Bombardier Chair holder in Sustainable Transportation at the University of British Columbia and a Senior Non-resident Fellow of the Brookings Institution. He specializes in the interaction between land use, travel behavior, air quality, and health. He has been studying the effects of neighborhood walkability on travel patterns and sustainability for over 15 years. He has co-authored numerous papers and two books on these topics: *Health and Community Design*, *The Impacts of The Built Environment on Physical Activity and Urban Sprawl and Public Health*. In June of 2004, his study "Obesity Relationships with Community Design, Physical Activity, and Time Spent in Cars" was released documenting for the first time relationships between travel habits, neighborhood design characteristics, and the odds of being obese and was featured in *Time Magazine*, on CNN, ABC news, and over 300 media outlets worldwide. Over the past five years, Dr. Frank and his colleagues have been evaluating relationships between community design, travel patterns, air quality, fuel consumption, and climate change. He has also been conducting research to document a causal link between community design, travel choice, health, and the environment.

Susan Saegert, Ph.D.

Susan Saegert has been Director of the Center for Human Environments (CHE) for 12 years and Professor of Environmental Psychology at the CUNY Graduate Center and starting fall 2008 will be professor of Human and Organizational Development at Vanderbilt University. Dr. Saegert's work in health has focused mostly on the relationship between housing, community development and health disparities (c.f. Saegert, S., & Evans, G. (2003). *Poverty, Housing Niches, and Health in the U.S...* *Journal of Social Issues*; Saegert, S., Klitzman, S., Freudenberg, N., Cooperman-Mroczek, & Nassar, S. (2003). *Healthy Housing: A structured review of US interventions to improve health by modifying housing in the United States, 1990-2000. American Journal of Public Health*). In 2000, Dr. Saegert was one of the founders of the CUNY Urban Health Initiative, a cross campus interdisciplinary to bring together scholars in the 100 health related degree programs with social and physical scientists to coordinate and build on the existing strengths so as to better prepare CUNY graduates for the current challenges facing health professionals in urban areas, as well as to engage the over 500,000 CUNY students from the communities most affected by these challenges in ways to prevent disease and improve health in their communities. One of her main theoretical focus has been the development and use of social capital in poor communities, as summarized in the first chapter of the book she edited with Phil

Thompson and Mark Warren, *Social capital in poor communities* (Russell Sage, 2001) and *From abandonment to hope: community households in Harlem*, with Jackie Leavitt (Columbia University Press, 1990). With James DeFilippis she published *The Community Development Reader* (Routledge, 2007). Dr. Saegert was the first director of the Center for the Study of Women and Society at the Graduate Center. She has written numerous articles on women and housing, most recently "Opening Doors: Women and the right to housing" in *A Right to Housing: Foundation for a new social agenda* (Temple University Press, 2006).

10:15 am – 11:45 am

(3-007) PLENARY I ROUND TABLE

Grand Ballroom A

The Built Environment: Implications for Health and Social Connection

Grand Ballroom A

Chair: *Deborah Gorman-Smith*, Institute for Juvenile Research, University of Illinois at Chicago

Presenters: *Jose Szapocznik*, University of Miami Miller School of Medicine, *Lawrence Frank*, University of British Columbia, and *Susan Saegert*, CUNY Graduate Center

This session provides an opportunity for attendees to ask more questions and have more discussion than would be covered in the plenary alone.

10:15 am – 11:45 am

(3-008) ECPN SYMPOSIUM II

Context Matters: Conducting Community-Based Research

Chair/Discussant: Phillip Graham, RTI International

Presenters: A.H. Kral, RTI International and UCSF, Megan Dunbar, RTI International, and Ann Kurth, University of Washington (See page x)

10:15 am – 11:45 am

(3-009) SPR REPLICATION

Grand Ballroom C

Chair: Jeffrey Valentine, University of Louisville

Discussant: Patrick Tolan, University of Illinois at Chicago

The Society for Prevention Research convened a committee to consider the role of replication research in prevention science. This session will provide an overview of the committee's deliberations. We will discuss the role of replication in science, and will show how replications can help reduce uncertainty about the intervention's effectiveness, provide information about the likely generality of findings, and help foster theory development. We will then take up the question "Has this intervention been replicated?" and will consider an alternative formulation of that question that highlights

the cumulative nature of the research evidence. We emphasize the fact that inferential strength is driven in part by the amount of information that can be brought to bear on the research question, and that with few studies inferences are likely to be highly tentative. Therefore, we suggest that when there are few studies on an intervention, decisions about intervention adoption ought to wait for more evidence. Because we understand that some decisions cannot wait for the accumulation of more evidence, and we strongly believe that decisions based on some data are likely to be better than decisions based on no data, we outline strategies that can be used to help understand the likely direction, size, and plausible range of intervention effects as suggested by the current knowledge base. We also suggest structural changes that could increase the amount and quality of replication research, such as the provision of incentives and a more vigorous pursuit of prospective research registers. Finally, we discuss methods for integrating replications into the roll-out of a program and suggest that a key component of success in replication research is a strong partnership with local decision makers. A discussant will comment on and help contextualize the committee's work

1:15 pm – 2:45 pm

(3-020) SLOBODA AND BUKOSKI SPR CUP COMPETITION, TEAM PRESENTATIONS

Grand Ballroom A

Chair: J. Mark Eddy and Charles Martinez, Oregon Social Learning Center

Judges: David Henry, University of Illinois at Chicago, Zili Sloboda, University of Akron, Felipe Gonzalez Castro, Arizona State University Patti Chamberlain, Oregon Social Learning Center

Team One - The Prevention Fellows, Prevention Research Center, College of Health and Human Development, The Pennsylvania State University: Melissa Tibbits, M.S. (captain), Michael Cleveland, Ph.D., Monique Faulk, M.S., Joche Gayles, M.S., and Amy Syvertsen, M.Ed.

Team Two - The Prevention Research Center Post-Docs, Prevention Research Center, School of Public Health University of California: Sharon Lipperman-Kreda, Ph.D. (captain), Bettina Friese, Ph.D., Sarah Taylor, Ph.D., Travis Satterlund, Ph.D., and Luke J. Bergmann, Ph.D.

3:00 pm – 4:30 pm

(3-035) INVITED SESSION - EMERGING ADULTHOOD

Seacliff C

Does Emerging Adulthood Matter?

Chair: John Schulenberg, University of Michigan

Presenters: John Schulenberg, Thomas J. Dishion, University of Oregon, Justin O. Jager, University of Michigan,

And Jennifer Maggs, The Pennsylvania State University

Emerging adulthood has been conceptualized as a relatively unfettered period of life that now occurs for many, though not all, between the end of high school and the start of adulthood proper. Often viewed as a period of culturally-sanctioned exploration and experimentation, questions arise about the importance of this period in terms of studying outcomes of adolescent functioning and adjustment as well as predictors of subsequent functioning and adjustment in adulthood: To what extent are risky behaviors, drug use, and other difficulties and problem behaviors during this period simply inconsequential side-steps, and therefore not within the stream that connects adolescence and adulthood? That is, perhaps such experiences during this period do not reflect the accumulation of earlier problems and difficulties, and in turn, such experiences during this period add very little to the prediction of subsequent problems and difficulties. In contrast, to what extent do risky behaviors, drug use, and other difficulties and problem behaviors during emerging adulthood contribute to long-term outcomes, serving as positive and negative turning points in the form of necessary learning experiences for some and snares and traps for others? In this symposium, drawing from three national and regional long-term longitudinal studies, we examine these and other relevant questions about the importance of emerging and early adulthood for ongoing health and well-being, along with implications for prevention and intervention. After the presentations, common themes and points of divergence will be summarized, and audience questions and discussion will be encouraged.

John E. Schulenberg (University of Michigan): Is Emerging Adulthood the Las Vegas of the Life Span? Continuity, Developmental Disturbances, and Turning Points.

Thomas J. Dishion and Allison Caruthers (University of Oregon): Premature Autonomy and Early Adulthood: Drug Use and Deviant Peers and the Disruption of Adult Adaptation.

Justin O. Jager, John E. Schulenberg, and Patrick M. O'Malley (University of Michigan): Which Matters More? The Dual Impact of Adolescence and Early Adulthood Experiences on Adulthood Adjustment.

Jennifer Maggs, Megan Patrick, Eric Loken, and Andrea Finlay (The Pennsylvania State University): Long-term Consequences of Age 23 Heavy Drinking for Substance Use and Criminal Behavior in Midlife: Results from the British National Child Development Study.

3:00 pm - 4:30 pm

(3-038) Invited Session - The public health approach to the prevention of HIV/AIDS, violence, and smoking: Surveillance, program evaluation, and dissemination activities at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Seacliff B

Chai: Rodney Hammond, PhD, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Presenters: Amy Lansky, Janet Saul, Tamara Haegerich, Ann Forsythe, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

This invited session will provide an overview of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, highlighting public health surveillance, programming, evaluation, and dissemination activities of interest to the Society for Prevention Research meeting attendees. Strategic planning and cross-center initiatives occurring within the agency will be discussed. In line with the conference special theme, the role of social context in prevention activities will be highlighted in the areas of HIV, violence, and smoking prevention. Dr. Amy Lansky will highlight surveillance activities of the Behavioral and Clinical Surveillance Branch, Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention. Dr. Lansky will describe the community-based behavioral surveys and HIV testing that comprise the National HIV Behavioral Surveillance (NHBS) System. Briefly, each cycle of data collection for NHBS (among men who have sex with men, injecting drug users, and heterosexuals at high risk) will be presented. A description of how behavioral surveillance data inform prevention program development and evaluation will be discussed, and other activities within the Division, such as the development and dissemination of effective behavioral interventions and epidemiologic research, will be highlighted. Dr. Janet Saul and Dr. Tamara Haegerich will discuss evaluation research of the Prevention Development and Evaluation Branch, Division of Violence Prevention. Dr. Saul will describe the Division's social-ecological approach to prevention research. A description of selected projects will highlight how the social context may pose risks for the development of multiple forms of violence, as well as how aspects of the social context may be leveraged to contribute to the solution of violence. Briefly, projects will be presented that examine how changes in community conditions, such as depopulation of subsidized housing and the development of business improvement districts, influence youth violence. Projects that examine how the widespread use of technology in today's environment can be used to overcome challenges faced in implementation of child maltreatment prevention programs will also be presented. Finally, Dr. Ann Forsythe will highlight

dissemination activities of the Health Communications Branch, Office on Smoking and Health. Ann will describe the role of communication science to systematically acquire, synthesize, translate and disseminate evidence-based information and strategies aimed at preventing youth tobacco use initiation, increasing tobacco cessation among youth and adults, eliminating exposure to secondhand smoke and identifying and eliminating tobacco-related disparities.

3:00 pm – 4:30 pm

(3-041) NATIONAL PREVENTION NETWORK (NPN)

Bayview A

Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant System Reviews: Building State Systems to Impact Population-Level Outcomes

Presenters: Jennifer Solomon, Senior Public Health Advisor, SAMHSA/CSAP

Caryn Blitz, CSAP's Strategic Prevention Framework Advancement and Support Project, JBS International, Inc., José Morales, Deputy Director of Prevention, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services (BSAS), MA Department of Public Health

The paradigms that have traditionally guided prevention efforts in State prevention systems are undergoing significant changes because of the new emphasis on performance management and outcomes. The use of tools and processes such as the Federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) and National Outcome Measures (NOMs), combined with new knowledge from prevention research, is requiring changes in practice and capacity in nearly every aspect of substance abuse prevention. Broadly, these outcomes-focused changes include: (1) Transition from a focus on services to small client groups to population-based approaches that view community well-being as the core unit of analysis; (2) Changes in core prevention competencies across a spectrum of prevention practitioners and partners related to performance management principles and practices; (3) Transition from agency-centered services to coordinated, multisector systems approaches that use systems science technologies to achieve and manage change; (4) New emphases on economic evaluation and return on investment of substance abuse prevention funds; and (5) Proactive, flexible, and comprehensive approach focused on sustaining outcomes—rather than any specific effort—over time.

Knowing where to target resources and efforts to enhance prevention system outcomes can be challenging. Systems theory has identified a number of potential so-called leverage points that can be used to target efforts and build capacity to create change. These leverage points include developing and maintaining infrastructure, improving information and

response times, strengthening corrective systems, focusing and expanding information flow, changing operational procedures and norms, and changing the goals of the system. Impact of these leverage points is the goal of SAMHSA's Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant System Reviews.

In order to better impact the aforementioned leverage points and use of Block Grant dollars, SAMHSA's Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) recently revised its SAPT Block Grant State Prevention System and Synar Program System Reviews (SRs). The SR examines the status and progress of a State's¹ substance abuse prevention system and Synar program in attaining identified outcomes and assesses State's capacity for performance management and sustainability of outcomes. Although the primary focus of the review is management of the prevention set-aside of the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant, all elements of the State's prevention system are important to the review. The SR culminates in recommended system enhancements to guide the State in developing its prevention system and infrastructure to implement the five steps of the Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) or other equivalent planning process and impact population-level National Outcome Measures (NOMs) and other prevention outcomes.

This presentation will include an overview of the SAPT Block Grant SR process, the impact of the SR on one State's prevention system development and their use of the SR findings, and CSAP support of State prevention system development.

4:45 pm – 5:30 pm

(3-046) SPR AWARDS RECEPTION AND PRESENTATION

Grand Ballroom Foyer

Chair: Zili Sloboda and Luanne Rohrbach

Please join your friends and colleagues in recognizing the SPR annual award recipients.

10:00 pm – 12:00 am

(3-049) ANNUAL MINORITY SCHOLARSHIP DANCE

THE MOTHERS OF PREVENTION

Join your SPR friends and colleagues at the 7th Annual SPR Fundraising Dance to benefit minority participant scholarships. Dance to the music of the Mothers of Prevention featuring your favorite musicians and colleagues: Brian Bumbarger, drums and vocals, Gil Botvin, trumpet and flugelhorn, Celene Domitrovich, vocals, Jim Emshoff, electric piano and vocals, John

Graham, guitar and vocals, David Hawkins, acoustic guitar and vocals, John Jimenez, lead guitar, and Randy Swaim, bass guitar.

Friday, May 30, 2008, Highlights

10:15 am – 11:45 am

(4-015) PLENARY SESSION III

Grand Ballroom A

The role of the environment and development in gene by environment interactions.

Chairs: Richard Catalano, University of Washington and Kathy Etz, NIDA and

Presenters: Kenneth Dodge, Duke University, Leslie Leve, Oregon Social Learning Center and Stephen Gilman, Harvard University

Building on the conference theme of Context and Prevention Science, the theme for this plenary is the role of gene-environment interactions, but with a primary focus on the environment and development. While most agree that “environment or context matters” in the gene-environment interaction, most investment and research has been directed to developing methods and understanding of the genetic side of the interaction including genome mapping, genetic measurement and analysis, less research has carefully characterized the environment. For example, most studies have taken a measurement at a single point in time of the environment based on available data. Accurately conceptualizing and studying socializing environments across development are critical areas in which prevention scientists could make significant contributions. Such contributions would aid our understanding of the ways in which context matters in designing interventions and understanding the effects on development, health and variations in intervention impact.

Richard Catalano, Ph.D.

Dr. Richard Catalano is Professor and the Director of the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington's School of Social Work in Seattle, Washington and Adjunct Professor of Education and Sociology. For 30 years, he has led research and program development to promote positive youth development and prevent problem behavior. His work has focused on discovering risk and protective factors for positive and problem behavior, designing and evaluating programs to address these factors, using this knowledge on etiology and efficacy to understand and improve the prevention services system in states and communities. He has published over 200 articles and book chapters. His work has been recognized by practitioners (1996 National Prevention Network's Award of Excellence);

criminologists (2007 August Vollmer Award from the American Society of Criminology, 2003 Paul Tappan Award from the Western Society of Criminology and Fellow of the Academy of Experimental Criminology); and prevention scientists (2001 Prevention Science Award from the Society for Prevention Research).

Kathy Etz, Ph.D.

Dr. Kathy Etz received her doctoral degree in Human Development from the University of North Carolina-Greensboro in 1997. She currently oversees the Program of research on Human Development in Adolescence and Early Adulthood in the Epidemiology Research Branch, Division of Epidemiology, Services, and Prevention Research at the National Institute on Drug Abuse. Dr. Etz's research interests at NIDA include developmental research that explores: the impact of biopsychosocial processes on drug abuse during life transitions, how new roles and behaviors adopted in emerging developmental stages influence patterns of drug abuse, the role of social systems either alone or in the context of other factors (e.g. family, peers in the context of developmental transitions such as puberty) in drug abuse patterns and transitions and drug use in American Indians/Alaska Natives. She served on the Board of Directors of SPR and currently co-chairs the SPR Training Committee.

Translating Genotype-Environment Research to Inform Prevention Science: What is the “Environment?”

Presenter: Leslie Leve

A range of parenting interventions have been shown via randomized trials to be efficacious in preventing maladaptive child outcomes during early childhood (e.g., Fisher et al., 2006; van den Boom, 1994; Webster-Stratton et al., 2001). Although they differ in specific content and focus, each intervention rests on an underlying assumption that specific parenting practices can be targeted and modified to improve child outcomes. As such, prevention research capitalizes upon the malleability of the environment to affect changes in child outcomes across development. Parallel to this work, there is a growing body of evidence suggesting that family environmental factors may moderate or mediate the expression of genetic risk during early childhood via Genotype by Environment (GxE) interactions and Genotype-Environment correlations (rGE) (e.g., Deater-Deckard & O'Connor, 2000; Forget-Dubois, 2006). For example, genetic risk for antisocial behavior is exacerbated among children living in homes with higher family dysfunction (Button et al., 2006). If we know that genetically-influenced characteristics interfere with effective environmental processes, interventions can target the identified environmental mechanism. However, at present, there

is a mismatch between the multi-faceted conceptualization of the environment in prevention research and the more limited “snapshot” of the environment typically measured in genotype-environment studies. How do we bridge the two fields to improve prevention research when the definition of E doesn’t correspond to the complex ways in which prevention researchers have targeted the environment in their interventions? This presentation will provide an overview of genotype-environment research during early childhood and suggest a framework for reconceptualizing ‘E’ in order to provide more direct bearing on preventive interventions. The benefits of specifying specific, modifiable environmental processes, conducting observational assessments, and conducting repeated assessment in genotype-environment research will be discussed. Examples will be provided regarding how increased depth and specificity of measurement could directly inform and improve preventive intervention research during early childhood.

Leslie Leve, Ph.D.

Dr. Leslie Leve received her doctoral degree in Developmental Psychology from the University of Oregon in 1995. She is currently a Research Scientist at the Oregon Social Learning Center and a Senior Scientist at the Center for Research to Practice in Eugene, OR. Her research interests are in the area of developmental psychopathology, with a focus on understanding the effects of the family environment on child and adolescent development. This has included preventive intervention research with youth in foster care and with adolescents in the juvenile justice system, as well as genetically-informed twin and adoption studies. She has served as an investigator on over a dozen research grants funded by the National Institutes of Health. Currently, she is leading the Early Growth and Development Study-School project (EGDS-School), a prospective adoption study of 360 birth parents and adoptive families that aims to understand the interplay between family and inherited contributions to child development during the preschool and school entry periods. Dr. Leve also directs a randomized intervention trial designed to prevent the onset of problem behaviors among girls in foster care as they enter middle school, and serves as a Co-investigator on several related intervention projects with foster care and juvenile justice populations. She serves on the Behavioral Genetics and Epidemiology study section of the NIH Center for Scientific Review, and is a member of the Editorial Board for the Journal of Family Psychology.

Gene-environment Interaction Effects

Presenter: Kenneth Dodge, Ph.D.

Although many scholars interpret gene-environment interaction effects as indicating ultimate genetic causes for mental disorders, they also implicate the environment as the proximal causal factor in mental disorders. For example, the stress-5HTT interaction effect on depression supports the hypothesis that life stress causes depression, and the maltreatment-MAOA interaction effect supports the hypothesis that child maltreatment causes conduct disorder. Interaction effects indicate simply that environmental effects vary across persons of different genetic endowments, and the genetic component informs the nature of the environmental effect. The gene-environment revolution both challenges and provides opportunities for the prevention science field. First, the environment lens must be sharpened and measurement must improve in order to understand how the environment operates. Socioeconomic status, parenting styles, and life stressors, for example, must all be measured with greater precision than previously. Second, theory must be improved. Rutter’s legacy of cumulating risk factors is the foundation, but it is time now to articulate the temporal relations among distal and proximal factors and the process through which the environment exerts an impact on an individual over time. Likewise, Bronfenbrenner’s ecological model, which outlined concentric levels of environmental context, must be improved to articulate how these levels influence each other and operate in concert. Third, recent advances in developmental science indicate that the gene-environment interaction is actually a gene-environment-development triple interaction effect. Both measurement and theory must include age and developmental status of the individual. Fourth, theory and empirical findings are catching up to preventive intervention programs. Programs must address the possibility that they may be effective with certain individuals but not others and must respond with improved screening and evaluation of sub-groups, followed by evidence-based matching of program to person. DNA measurement of participants may increase program effect sizes for sub-groups. Fifth, public policy is challenged to weigh the costs, benefits, and ethics of programs that are effective for only sub-groups of individuals. Finally, preventive intervention may prove to be the most powerful scientific tool to test hypotheses about interaction effects. The prevention science field is now challenged to become the leading experimentalist for basic science. These points will be illustrated with examples from the empirical field.

Kenneth Dodge

Dr. Kenneth Dodge is the William McDougall Professor of Public Policy Studies and Professor of Psychology - Social and Health Sciences. Additionally, Dodge is the first director of the Center for Child and

Family Policy at Duke. In this role, he leads an effort to bridge basic scientific research in children's development with public policy affecting children and families. The center provides an integrated system of research, debate and dissemination, public service and teaching, addressing issues of child and family policy. Dodge's particular area of scholarship has addressed the development and prevention of chronic violence in children and adolescents. He has conducted both laboratory and longitudinal studies of how chronic aggressive behavior develops across the life span. His work has identified early family experience factors (such as child physical abuse), peer relations factors, and social-cognitive patterns that serve as catalysts for aggressive behavioral development. With colleagues, Dodge used these findings to create the Fast Track Program, a comprehensive effort to prevent the development of chronic violence in high-risk children. This program is being implemented and evaluated in four regions of the country, with positive preliminary results.

Gene*environment interaction in psychiatric epidemiology: adding insight to etiology?

Presenter: Stephen Gilman, Sc.D.

Nature versus nurture is no longer a viable paradigm of the causality of psychiatric and substance use disorders. Evidence from behavioral genetic studies demonstrates that genetic vulnerability and environmental factors both contribute to the familial aggregation of psychopathology. Even the most highly heritable conditions are not exclusively the result of genetic susceptibility. Since, Caspi et al.'s 2002 study demonstrating an interaction between a polymorphism in the MAOA gene and exposure to maltreatment in the prediction of antisocial behavior, there has been an insurgency of reports that "gene*environment" interactions are involved in a wide range of psychiatric conditions. While advances in molecular genetics, including whole-genome scans and studies of variability in gene expression, have enabled researchers to further characterize the genetic side of genotype by environment interactions, the conceptualization and measurement of the environmental side of these interactions has not benefited from technological advances. The types of environmental factors that have been analyzed in "g*e" studies have varied considerably from study to study, and there remains no unifying framework of the environment to guide future studies in this area. We have conducted a systematic review of studies investigating genotype-by-environment interactions in psychopathology from 2002-2007, and report on the aspects of the environment that have and have not been shown to "interact" with individual genotype to either reduce or enhance the risk of disorder. We question the extent to

which these studies have contributed to understanding of the etiology of various types of psychopathology, and offer recommendations to guide future studies of the synergistic effects of genes and environments on psychiatric and substance disorders.

Stephen Gilman, Sc.D.

Dr. Gilman is an Assistant Professor of Society, Human Development, and Health Department of Society, Human Development, and Health, Department of Epidemiology at Harvard School of Public Health. Dr. Gilman's research seeks to address the social inequalities in major mental disorders emerge and persist over the life course by investigating the early childhood determinants of depression, anxiety, and substance use disorders. Results of Dr. Gilman's research demonstrate the importance of the childhood environment for the onset and subsequent recurrence of major depression in adults. This work is currently being extended to investigate the associations between childhood factors and adult anxiety and substance use disorders. A key proposition in this research is that investigating social inequalities in psychopathology is integral research on the etiology of mental illness. Dr. Gilman is co-investigator of the New England Family Study, a three-generation cohort study of individuals born in Massachusetts and Rhode Island in the early 1960's, their parents, and their children. He is also a co-investigator on the Harvard-Brown Transdisciplinary Tobacco Use Research Center, funded by the National Institutes of Health to investigate individual, familial, and social contextual determinants of tobacco use and co-occurring disorders across generations.

1:00 pm – 2:30 pm

(4-017) PLENARY SESSION III ROUNDTABLE

Grand Ballroom A

The role of the environment and development in gene by environment interactions.

Chairs: Richard Catalano, University of Washington and Kathy Etz, NIDA and

Presenters: Kenneth Dodge, Duke University, Leslie Leve, Oregon Social Learning Center and Stephen Gilman, Harvard University

This session provides an opportunity for attendees to ask more questions and have more discussion than would be covered in the plenary alone.

1:00 pm – 2:30 pm

(4-018A) SPR Mapping Advances in Prevention Science (MAPS) II

Lost in Translation?--Mapping Advances and Opportunities in Type II Translational Research

Grand Ballroom C

Chairs: Richard Spoth, University of Iowa and Luanne Rohrbach, University of Southern California
Discussants: Mark Greenberg, Penn State University, J. David Hawkins, University of Washington, Maryann Pentz, University of Southern California, Elizabeth Robertson, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Zili Sloboda, University of Akron

*Opportunities for NIH-funded research on Type 2 translational research

*Opportunities to become involved in SPR's efforts to better define and promote this area of research

This roundtable addresses a major challenge confronting prevention science, namely, the number of evidence-based interventions that fail to "translate." That is, only a small percentage of people who could benefit from evidence-based preventive interventions or services receive them, and an even smaller percentage receive them with high quality implementation. The challenge is exacerbated by limited research funding, with only 1.5% of research dollars are spent on all types of services research (Woolf, 2008). This roundtable will serve a threefold purpose. First, the attendees will be introduced to SPR's vision, goals, and efforts to address various aspects of the Type 2 translational research challenge through its MAPS (Mapping Advances in Prevention Science) Task Force. The Task Force's work on defining and conceptualizing Type 2 translational research, and what the effort means to prevention science, will be discussed. Second, key barriers to advancing translational research will be highlighted, to provoke participant response to several questions, drawing from this year's presentations on the dissemination theme.

* What is the responsibility of preventive intervention developers to conduct or collaborate on research that better assures translation to widespread practice?

*What are the most important translational research questions to address, at intervention development/testing, adoption, implementation and sustainability phases?

*Which are the most important theories, constructs, and methods for advancing this subfield?

*What are the most appropriate roles for prevention scientists in changing policy that generates more funding for translational research?

Third, the roundtable will address two types of opportunities for SPR members to become more involved in the Type 2 translation enterprise: current NIH funding opportunities and involvements in SPR's efforts to advance the subfield.

Lost in Translation-Mapping Challenges and Opportunities in Type 2 Translational Research.

* Advancing Type 2 translational research on adoption, implementation and sustainability of evidence-based interventions

*Addressing challenges, ranging from the conceptual, methodological and policy-related to researcher incentive structures