

TOBACCO PREVENTION & EDUCATION PROGRAM EVALUATION

ACRONYMS:

CLHO	Coalition of Local Health Officials
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 2019
EVALI	E-cigarette or Vaping Use-Associated Lung Injury
HPCDP	Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention
LPHA	Local Public Health Authority
OHA	Oregon Health Authority
PCPM	Policy Change Process Model
TPEP	Tobacco Prevention and Education Program

Executive Summary Report

PURPOSE

The Rede Group conducted the 2019-21 TPEP evaluation on behalf of OHA, HPCDP. The TPEP evaluation focused on results of changes made to the TPEP local health department funding model in 2019, including:

- the impact of the tiered funding model on local policy and health systems change;
- the effect of state-to-local technical assistance; and
- local TPEP programs progress in developing partnerships outside of their local health department.

BACKGROUND

The TPEP tiered funding model was developed by HPCDP in partnership with CLHO to advance tobacco prevention policy and systems change initiatives in communities with a focus on reducing tobacco-related health disparities. The model offers the flexibility to deliver resources to LPHAs based on total tobacco prevention funding made available to OHA, and allows LPHAs to opt in at the level of outcomes they can achieve, incorporating policy and systems change approaches that have traditionally been funded through competitive grants.

METHODS

Rede gathered primary data for the evaluation through interviews and focus groups with TPEP grantees and reviewed and analyzed quarterly grant monitoring reporting forms submitted by grantees to HPCDP. These methods informed the results of the evaluation.

TPEP REPORTING FORMS



TPEP GRANTEE INTERVIEWS



TPEP GRANTEE FOCUS GROUPS



ANALYSIS + INTERPRETATION

COVID-19

Local and state health departments played an essential role in the COVID-19 response that took place during the course of this evaluation, which resulted in delayed grantee engagement in the evaluation advisory group and limited capacity of grantees to participate in evaluation activities. COVID-19 limited TPEP coordinators' work over the evaluation period, with many LPHAs reprioritizing staff time to respond to COVID-19 over TPEP objectives.

GRANTEE + PROGRAM SUCCESSES

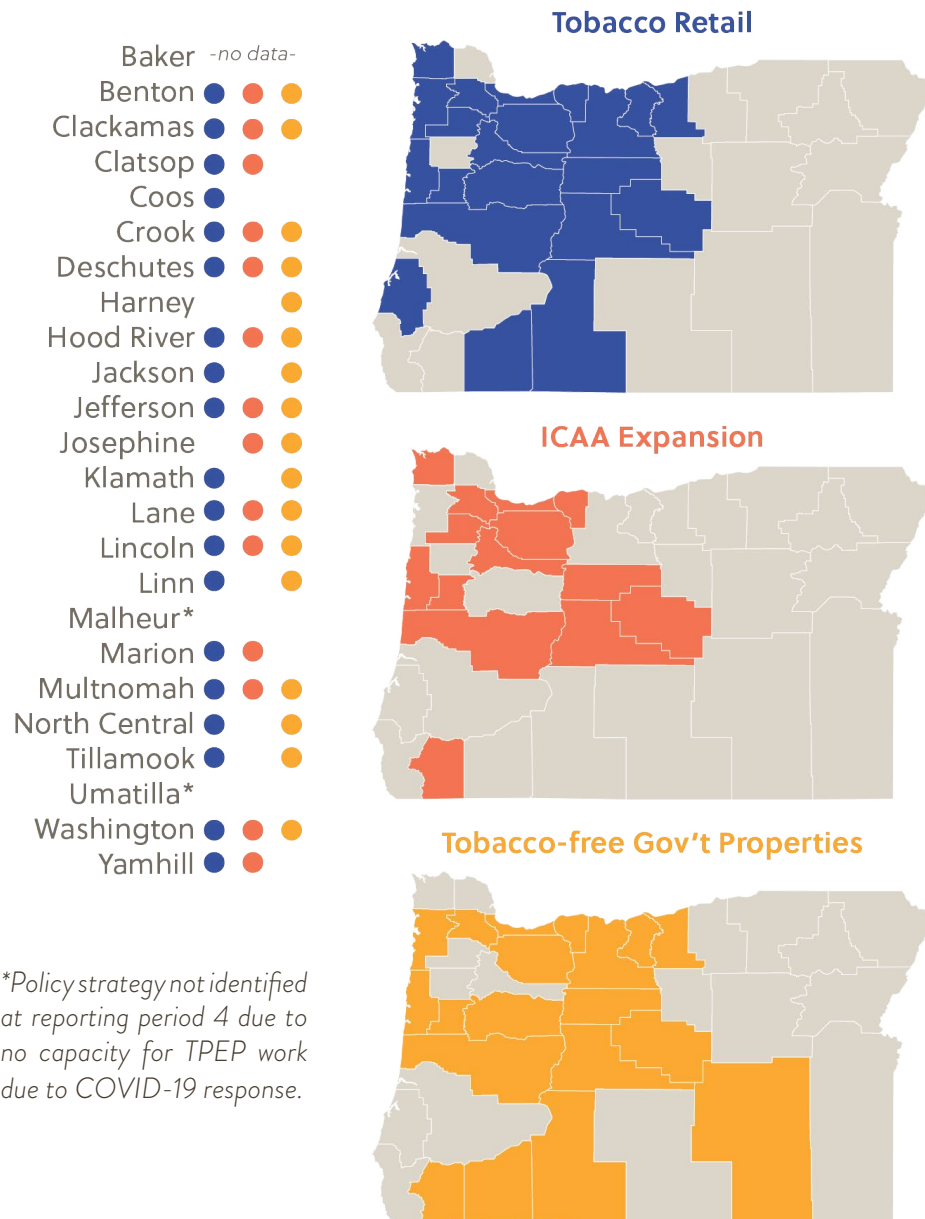
Grantees identified multiple program successes beyond policy or system changes that occurred during the evaluation period.

- Developed and strengthened internal and external partner relationships
- Found and supported tobacco prevention champions
- Drafted policies
- Collected data
- Met with decision-makers
- Provided presentations
- Implemented social media/other communications campaigns
- Supported statewide legislation
- Built internal program expertise

KEY FINDINGS

- Feeling supported, connected, and knowledgeable was important to TPEP coordinators' progress
- With technical assistance provided by HPCDP and HPCDP contractors, TPEP coordinators solved problems and collaborated with others to advance program goals
- Technical assistance gave TPEP coordinators resources to build their expertise around tobacco prevention, refine messaging and communication plans, and inform their audiences
- Twenty local and state tobacco prevention policies passed - an impressive number given that multiple circumstances (such as fall out from EVALI, funding shifts, and the global pandemic) demanded attention during this time
- Two-thirds of grantees reported advancement through one or more stages of the PCPM in at least one of their tobacco prevention policy strategies
- Two local health systems change strategies were implemented
- Three grantees went to a higher tier from the start of the 2019-21 biennium to the start of the 2021-23 biennium
- Building and reinforcing relationships was a key strategy in advancing TPEP goals
- Grantees found ways to deepen their understanding of and connection with community

TOBACCO PREVENTION POLICY STRATEGIES JUNE 2021 (TIER 2 AND 3 GRANTEEES)



*Policy strategy not identified at reporting period 4 due to no capacity for TPEP work due to COVID-19 response.

TOBACCO RETAIL POLICY STRATEGIES

Grantees worked on adopting effective, basic tobacco retail licensure, as well as additional retail policies such as prohibiting the sale of flavored tobacco/nicotine products, increasing the price of nicotine/tobacco products, or restricting retailer density.

INDOOR CLEAN AIR ACT EXPANSION POLICY STRATEGIES

Grantees worked on expanding the protections of the Oregon ICAA with a focus on policies such as preventing the use of cannabis in workplaces/public spaces, creating smoke-free downtown corridors, extending the 10 foot rule, removing exemptions for smoke shops/cigar bars, prohibiting smoking/vaping in outdoor dining, and establishing cannabis/tobacco/nicotine free events.

TOBACCO-FREE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY POLICY STRATEGIES

Grantees worked to advance policies that established smoke- and tobacco/nicotine-free county or city agencies or other regional government campuses inclusive of prohibitions on inhalant delivery systems and cannabis products.