

Strategic Prevention Framework



Assessment

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Strategic Prevention Framework



Assessment

Profile population needs, resources, & readiness to address needs & gaps

Capacity

Mobilize &/or build capacity to address needs

Planning

Develop a comprehensive strategic plan

Implementation

Implement evidence-based prevention activities

Evaluation

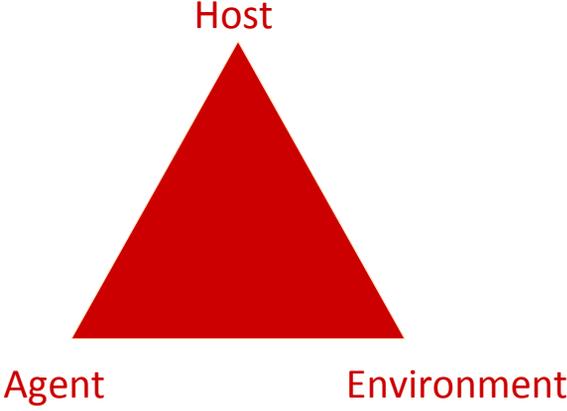
Monitor, evaluate, sustain & improve; or replace those that fail

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Key Principles

- Based in the public health approach



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Key Principles

- Is a business planning model
 - Been tested
 - Works for prevention planning at any level
 - Works for coalitions & community engagement
- Is data-driven
- Emphasizes outcomes-based prevention
 - Population-level outcomes

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Sustainability

- More than just funding
- Sustaining outcomes, not programs
- Structures and formal linkages
- Creating champions and leadership actions
- Administrative policies and procedures
- Expertise
- Community ownership

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Cultural Competency

- Why consider cultural competence throughout SPF?
 - ➔ To consider cultural variables in all aspects of project planning and implementation
 - ➔ To improve effectiveness & quality of programs, policies & practices chosen
 - ➔ To eliminate service & participation disparities

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Strategic Prevention Framework



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*We don't need to do all this.
I already know what the
needs of my community are.*

- Maybe you do. Maybe everyone knows what they are.
- If the building is burning, put out the fire.
- But often, the needs are not quite so clear.
- You (and everyone else) have opinions and biases, but does everyone feel the same way?
- Wouldn't it be worth checking what other people think, and getting some hard data to help clarify what is going on?
- Otherwise, you may be spinning your wheels with efforts that are not on the mark.

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**We're busy people!
We want to get going!!!**

- Won't you feel more comfortable knowing that what you want to do meets a real community need?
- Otherwise you could waste a lot of time and energy.
- It's easier to get others involved when you can demonstrate the scope of the problem.

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**We don't have the
time/money to do a survey!**

- You don't have to do a full-scale scientific survey.
- Any surveying is almost always better than no surveying at all.
- You can collect useful data in hours, or even less.
- At existing meetings handout a brief questionnaire.
- Host a few focus groups/listening sessions.
- Use existing data that simply needs to be gathered in one place. Reach out and ask. Often it will help you start a relationship with other key stakeholders.
- If you care about effective action, do you have the time **not** to find out about community needs?

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But we
don't
know
how to
do it!

- ➔ You don't have to be an expert.
- ➔ Surveys don't have to be perfect.
- ➔ Find existing surveys that you can use to help you create yours.
- ➔ Remember, there are other ways to do needs assessment than just surveys.

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Assessment --- WHY?

It answers the question, “What is going on in our community?”

- How big and what type of a substance use problem do we have in our community?
- What resources currently exist in our community that are addressing the identified problems related to substance abuse?
- What is supporting the substance abuse problem in our community?
- How ready is our community for prevention?

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Assessment --- Summary

- Assessing Needs**
- Assessing Demographic & Geographic Features**
- Assessing Policies (formal & informal)**
- Assessing Existing Services & Resources**
- Assessing Gaps**
- Assessing Readiness**

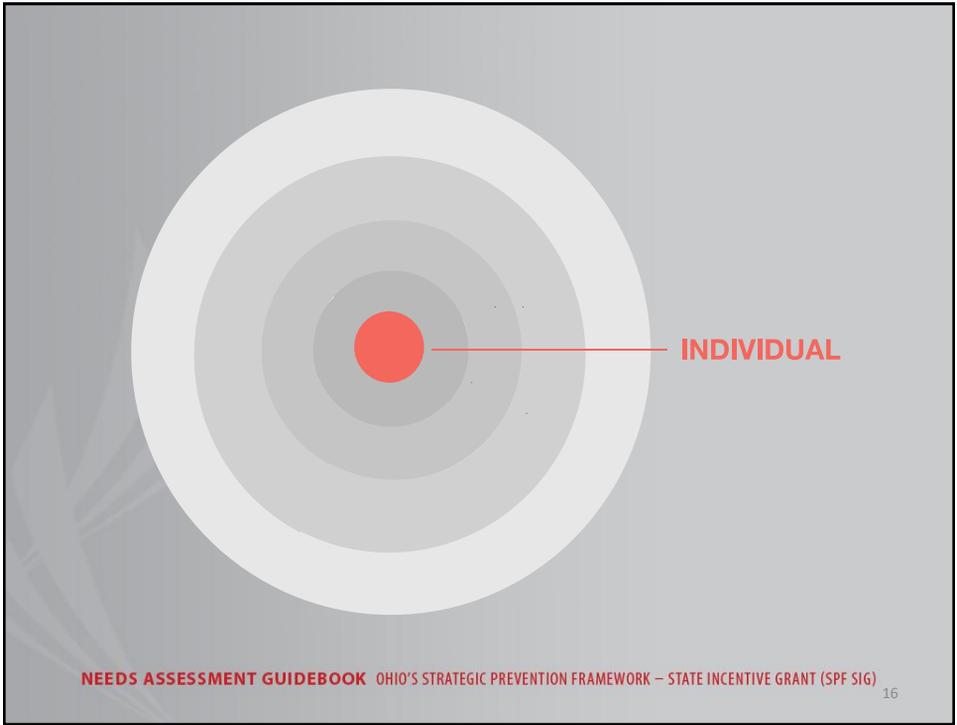
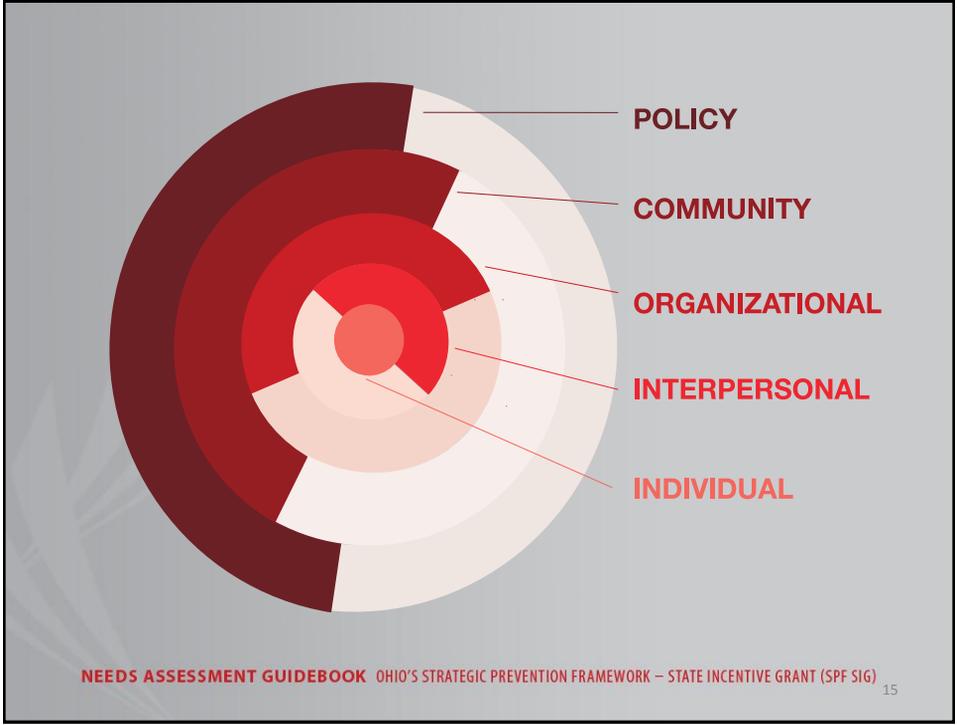


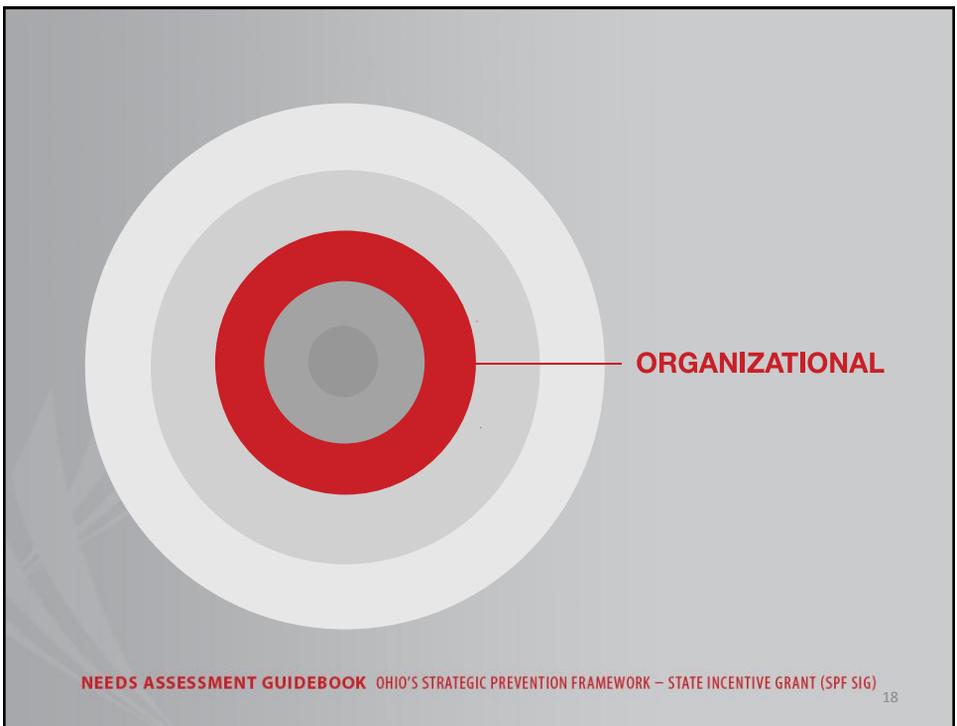
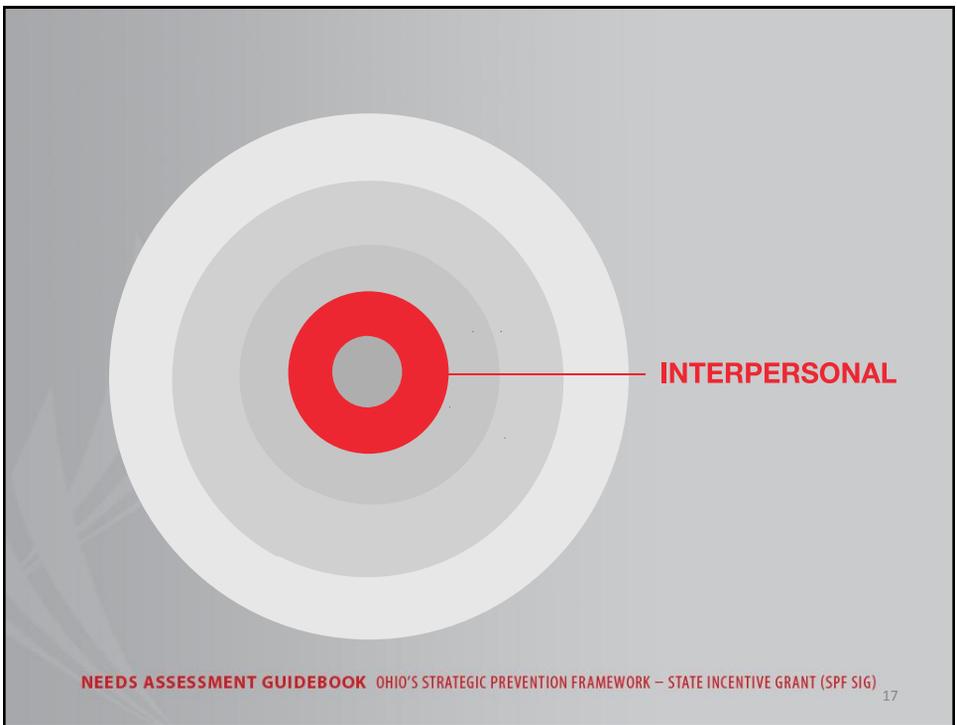
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SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL MODEL

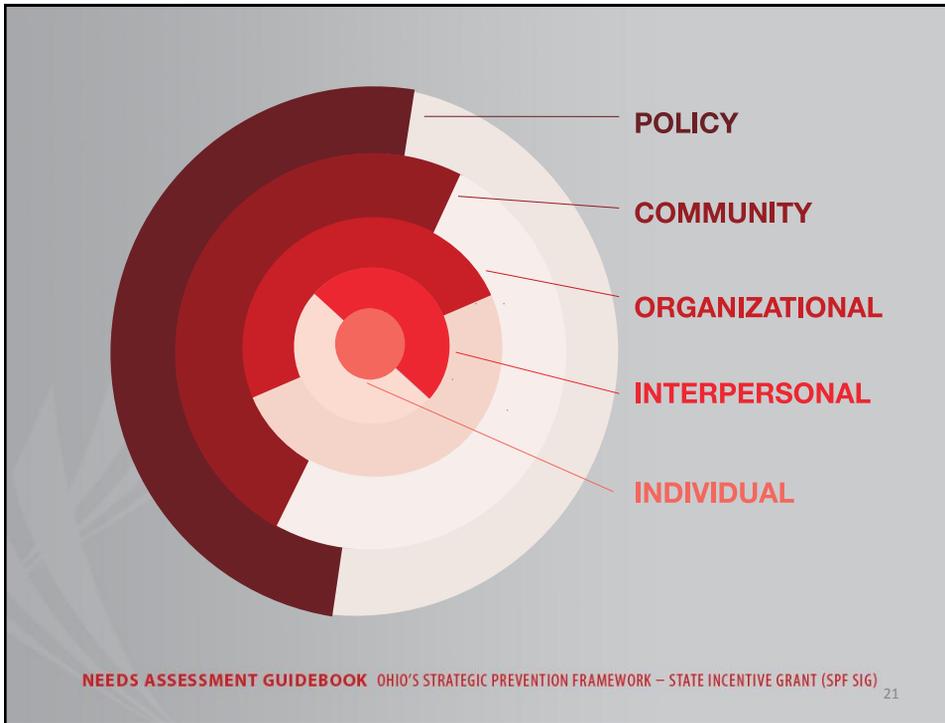
NEEDS ASSESSMENT GUIDEBOOK OHIO'S STRATEGIC PREVENTION FRAMEWORK – STATE INCENTIVE GRANT (SPF SIG)

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Assessing Needs: **The Scope of the Problem**

- Possible sources of information
 - Prevalence data
 - Incidence data
 - Consequence data
 - Surveys
 - Focus groups
 - Other?
- How do you ensure cross-cultural representation in your assessment?

Handout:
Recommended
Community-level Indicators

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Assessing Needs

How do you know?



- ? Where do we currently get our information?
- ? Is our assessment cross-cultural?
- ? What data are we missing?
- ? How could we fill the gaps?

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Assessing Demographic & Geographic Features

Youth with working parents

- Is supervision an issue?

Homes with basements

- Can youth easily conceal a party from negligent adults?

Homes with large land areas

- Are these areas ideal for underage parties?

Rural communities

- Are the driving distances long and do they contribute to driving under the influence?
- Are open fields or wooded areas common gathering spots for youth?

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Assessing Demographic & Geographic Features

Lakes & rivers

- Are youth allowed to use boats with little or no supervision?
- Are boat patrols a regular part of enforcement?

Economically disadvantaged communities

- Are abandoned buildings used for drug sales or use?

Major highways/ports

- Are these part of trafficking which is increasing supply?

GIS mapping

- By identifying one problem place/area, can we improve conditions in the entire community?

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Assessing Demographic & Geographic Features

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Assessing Policies (formal & informal)

1. State-Level Policy Scan
2. Local-Level Policy Scan
3. Institution of Higher Education (IHE) Policy Scan
4. Enforcement of Policy

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Assessing Policies (formal & informal)

Table of Policy Level Influences

Priority Substance: _____

Level: State-, Local-, or IHE- level	Policy	Number of Infractions (Arrests, etc.) 2 007	Number of Infractions (Arrests, etc.) 2008	Number of Infractions (Arrests, etc.) 2009

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Assessing Policies (formal & informal)

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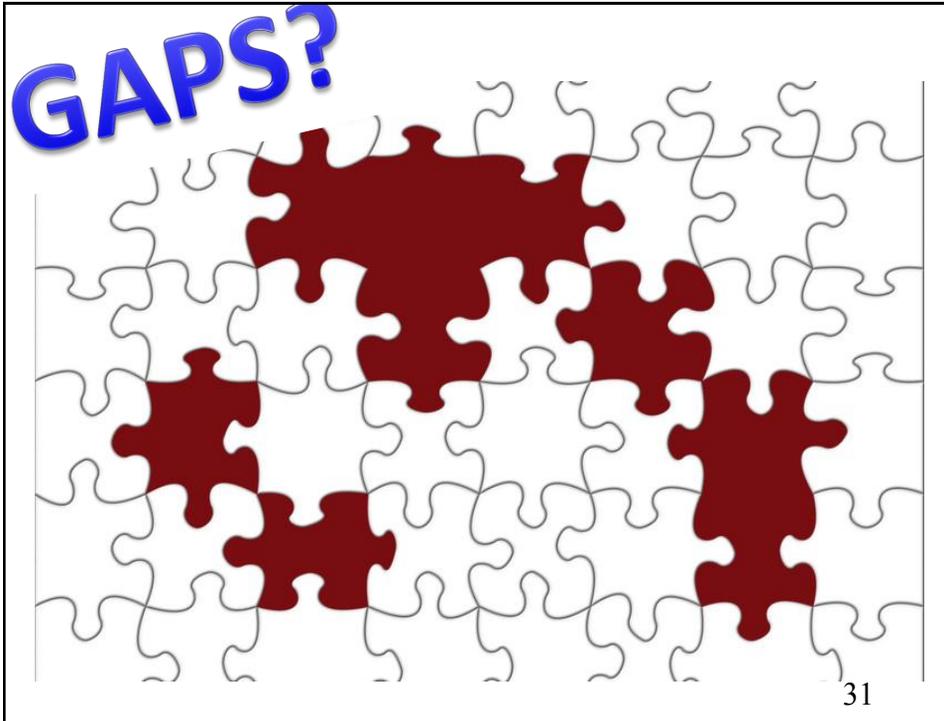


Assessing Existing Services & Resources



The Organizational Level Assessment Tool

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Assessing Existing Services & Resources

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Assessing Readiness



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What Is Community Readiness and Why Is It Important?

Community readiness is the extent to which a community is adequately prepared to implement a substance abuse prevention program.

A community must have the support and commitment of its members along with needed resources to implement an effective prevention effort.

Because community readiness is a process, factors associated with it can be objectively assessed and systematically enhanced.

(National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1997)

Why Increase Community Readiness?

Effectiveness

Enduring, coordinated, and comprehensive efforts at the local level are more likely to have the desired impact if prevention professionals work with local citizens and community leaders from many segments of the community in planning, coordinating, and implementing the prevention effort.



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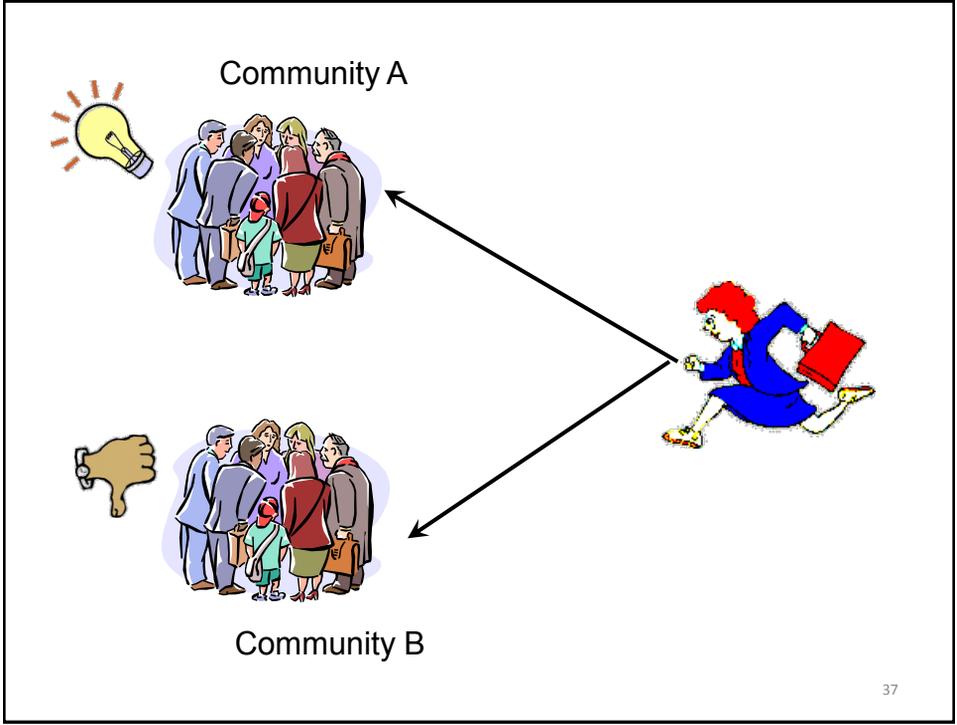
Why Increase Community Readiness?

Continuity

Prevention programs are more likely to succeed and continue to operate when they are created by local citizens and tailored to the needs and resources of the local community.



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Assessing Community Readiness

Tolerance	It's just the way things are
Denial	It's not my problem. We can't do anything about it.
Vague Awareness	We think there is a problem & maybe someone will do something

The slide features a circular diagram at the top left with five overlapping circles labeled: Assessment (red), Evaluation (orange), Sustainability and Cultural Competence (yellow), Community (green), and Planning (purple). Below this is the title 'Assessing Community Readiness' in red. Three blue arrow-shaped boxes point to the right, each containing a readiness level and its corresponding description.



Assessing Community Readiness

Pre-planning	Something ought to be done, but what?
Preparation	We're planning, but we need more information & resources
Initiation	We're working on it! We have enthusiasm!

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Assessing Community Readiness

Stabilization	We have established activities. Evaluation is limited.
Expansion	Activities have been evaluated & modified. Planning is data-based. Ready to expand scope.
Professional	Comprehensive plan is in place. Evaluation is routine. Community involvement is high.

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Various Community Readiness Tools

How do
you know
which to
choose?



Tri-ethnic Community Readiness
Minnesota Institute of Public Health
Community Partner Institute's
Community Prevention Readiness Index
CSAP's Prevention Platform
Goodman & Wandersman's Community
Key Leader Survey
UDETTC Sample Law Enforcement Survey

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Assessing Policies (formal & informal)
Assessing Existing Services & Resources
Assessing Gaps
Assessing Readiness



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Tying it all together Community Profile Tool

- Demographics
- Consequence data
- Enforcement
- Prevention
- Education
- Public Policy
- Evaluation
- Self-sufficiency
- Media



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Assessment

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Questions to Consider

- Has your community used ATOD consequence data in the past as part of its Assessment process?
- Is community level consequence data readily available? What is the utility of the currently available data?
- How does community readiness impact prevention planning and interventions?
- What seems to influence the prevalence rates of use? (risk and protective factors)
- Once you have completed an assessment, how much more refined will your target population be?
- Do you anticipate that your target population will change through the assessment?

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Utilizing Your Assessment Data

**WHERE DO WE
GO FROM HERE?**



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Assessment: How do we use the information?

Issues may be considered “pressing” when:

- The problem occurs frequently (*FREQUENCY*)
- The problem has lasted for a while (*DURATION*)
- The problem affects many people (*SCOPE*)
- The problem is intense (*SEVERITY*)
- The problem deprives people of legal or human rights (*SOCIAL IMPORTANCE*)
- The problem is perceived to be important (*PERCEPTION*)

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Assessment: Readiness

Strategies to
Increase Readiness



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Assessment



- ✓ Knowledge: Reality talks!
- ✓ Credibility counts
- ✓ Obtain data from enough people to make it worthwhile
- ✓ Give your information in context
- ✓ Awareness leads to change
- ✓ Don't forget to give your information a human face

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