

Strategic Prevention Framework

Substance Abuse is LOCAL

The federal government and states must implement systems to support communities in reducing substance abuse and related problems.

Every community needs a comprehensive community wide plan---the community is the unit of analysis.

State Prevention Systems and the Single State Authority

A servant–leadership role positioned to support the growth of community prevention systems by

- Creating a State prevention system
- Providing resources, capacity building, and tools necessary for communities to achieve targeted community change

*State success is dependent on
community success!*

Community Coalitions

- Community stakeholders and citizens—create the comprehensive strategy to bring about the change
- Workgroups—smaller task groups working in specific arenas.

Community Prevention Systems

- Bring the power of individual citizens and institutions together
- Create a comprehensive plan that everyone in the community has a stake in and owns
- Foster continued systems approaches as the community experiences the outcomes of its investments
- Hold community institutions accountable

Guiding Principles

- People support what they help create
- Local people solve local problems best
- Science matters

Focus for States and Communities

- Consequences and consumption (prevent the problem associated with use)
- Decisions based on evidence-based research and empirical data
- Outcomes measured at the community and the program level

Strategic Prevention Framework Steps

Assessment

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

Capacity

Mobilize and/or build capacity to address needs

Sustainability & Cultural Competence

Develop a Comprehensive Strategic Plan

Planning

Implement evidence-based prevention programs and activities

Implementation

Monitor, evaluate, sustain, and improve or replace those that fail

Evaluation

Needs Assessment

Profile population needs, resources, and readiness to address the problems and gaps in service delivery

Community Requirements

- Accurately assess substance-abuse related problems using epidemiological data
- Identify the magnitude of the (substance abuse) problem and where it is greatest
- Identify risk and protective factors

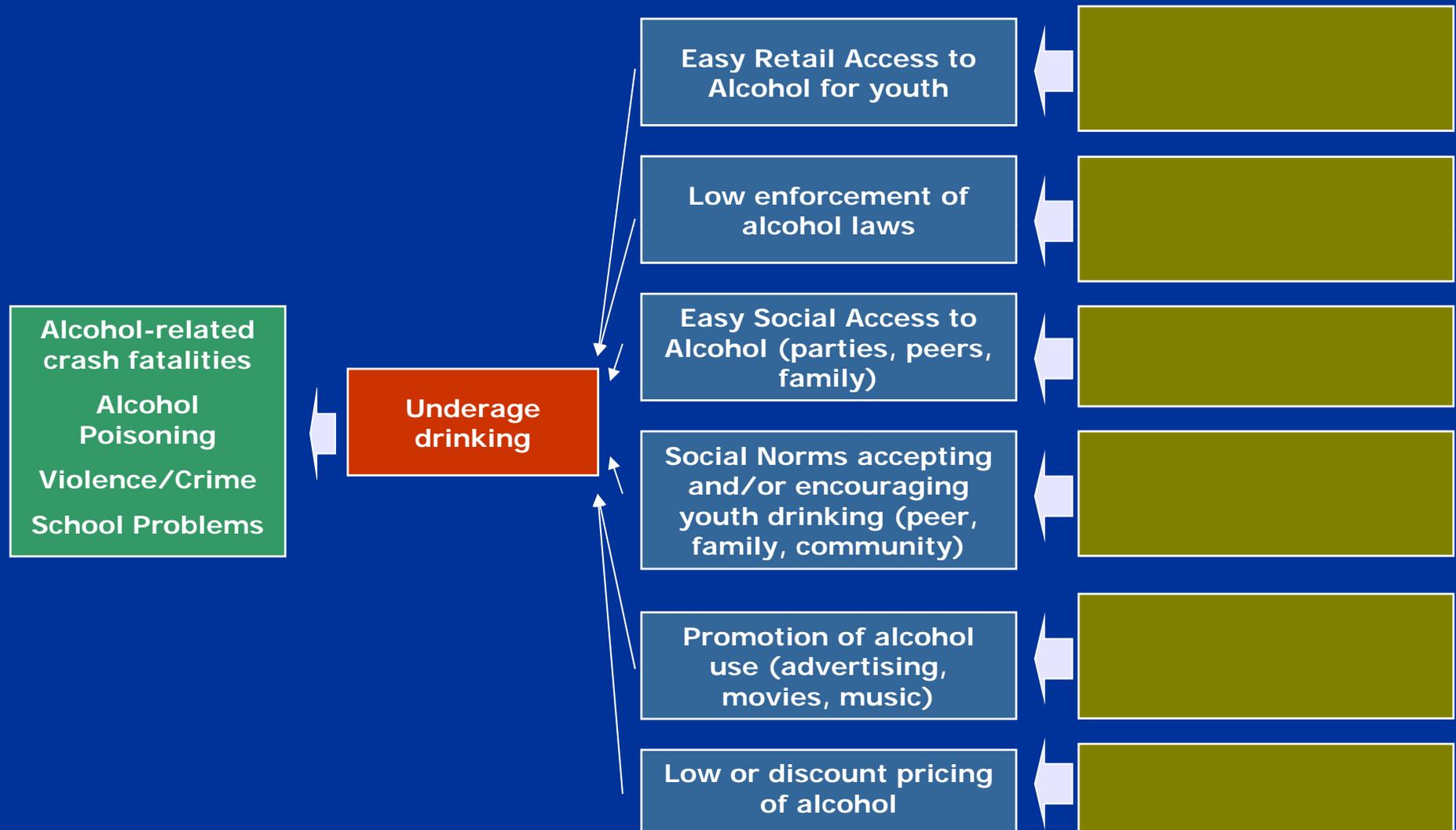
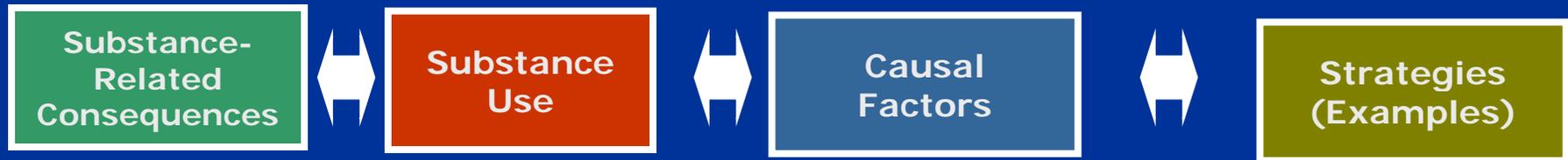
Outcome-Based Prevention



Implementing the Strategic Prevention Framework

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Replanning

Logic Model for Reducing Underage Drinking



Capacity

Mobilize and/or build capacity to address needs

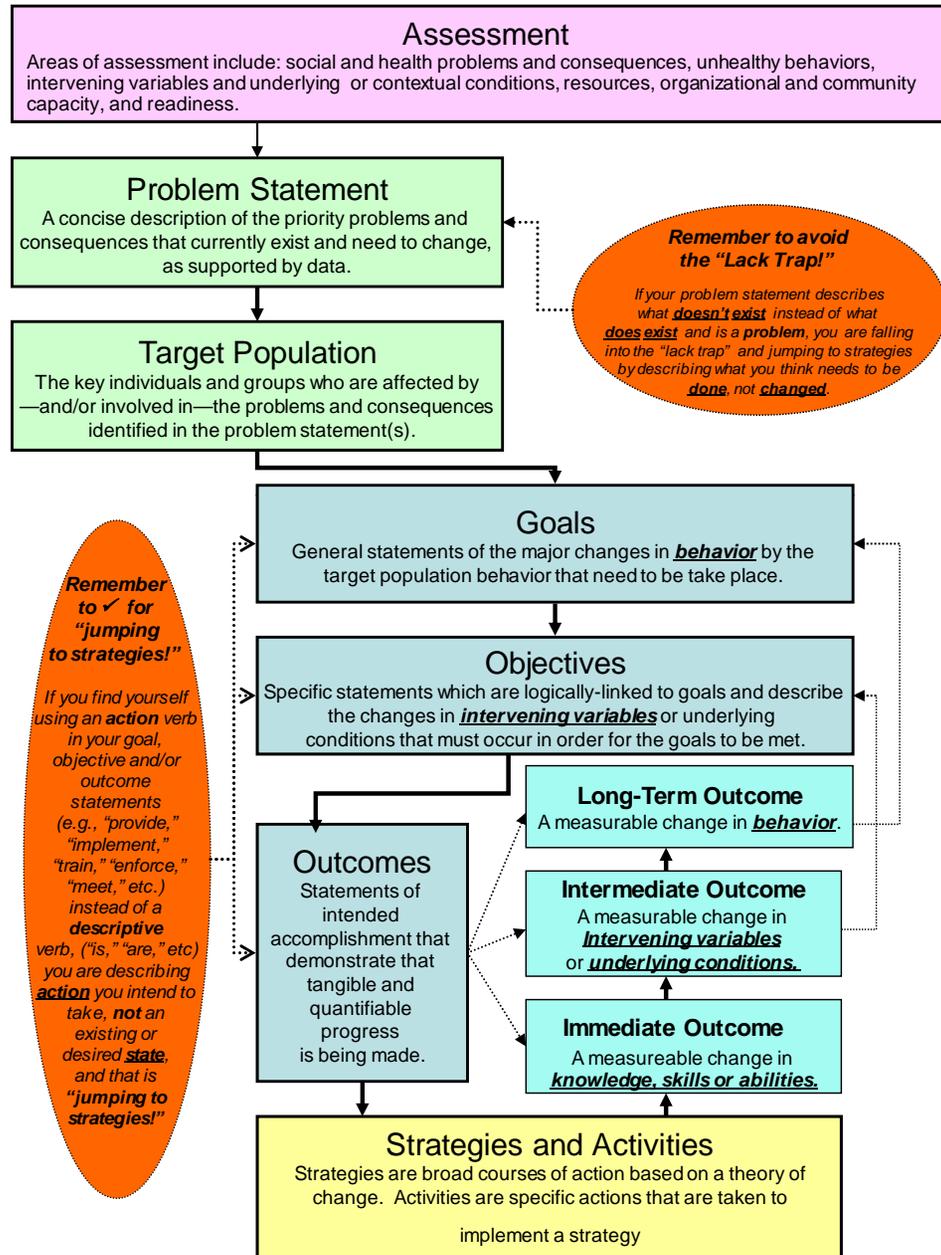
- Mobilize the community
- Assess community assets and resources, gaps in services and capacity, and readiness to act.
- Engage key stakeholders within communities for capacity building, planning, and implementation activities
- Pay attention to cultural competence

Planning

Developing a Comprehensive Community Plan

- Developing a *comprehensive, logical, and data driven* plan to address the problems identified in Step 1 with the current and future capacity developed and identified in Step 2 .
- The planning should have Goals, Objectives, and Measurable Outcomes guided by the Problem Logic Models.
- Pay attention to sustainability

Planning Map



Implementation

Implement evidence-based prevention programs and infrastructure development activities

- Implement Comprehensive Community Plan
- Develop work plans, select task groups, timelines and benchmarks, etc.

Evaluation

Monitor process, evaluate effectiveness, sustain effective programs/activities, and improve or replace those that fail

- Conduct Outcome Evaluation
- Conduct Process Evaluation

Substance-Related Problems (Examples)

	TOBACCO	ALCOHOL	ILLICIT DRUGS
Illness	Lung Cancer Heart Disease Lung Disease Fetal effects	Cirrhosis Cancer Heart Disease Fetal effects	Overdose HIV Fetal Effects
Injury	Burns	Car Crashes Boating/Falls Suicide Homicide	Car Crashes Suicide
Other	Fires	Crime Work/School	Crime Work/School

Substance Use Consumption Patterns



- Overall Consumption
- Acute, heavy consumption
- Consumption in risky situations
 - Drinking and driving
 - Smoking around young children
- Consumption by high risk groups
 - Youth, College Students, Older Groups
 - Pregnant women

Intervening/Causal Factors (Examples)



- Community Level Factors
 - Availability of substances (price, retail, social)
 - Promotion of substances
 - Social Norms regarding use
 - Enforcement of Policies and Social Norms
- Individual Level Factors
 - Perceptions of risk/harm
 - Perceptions of disapproval

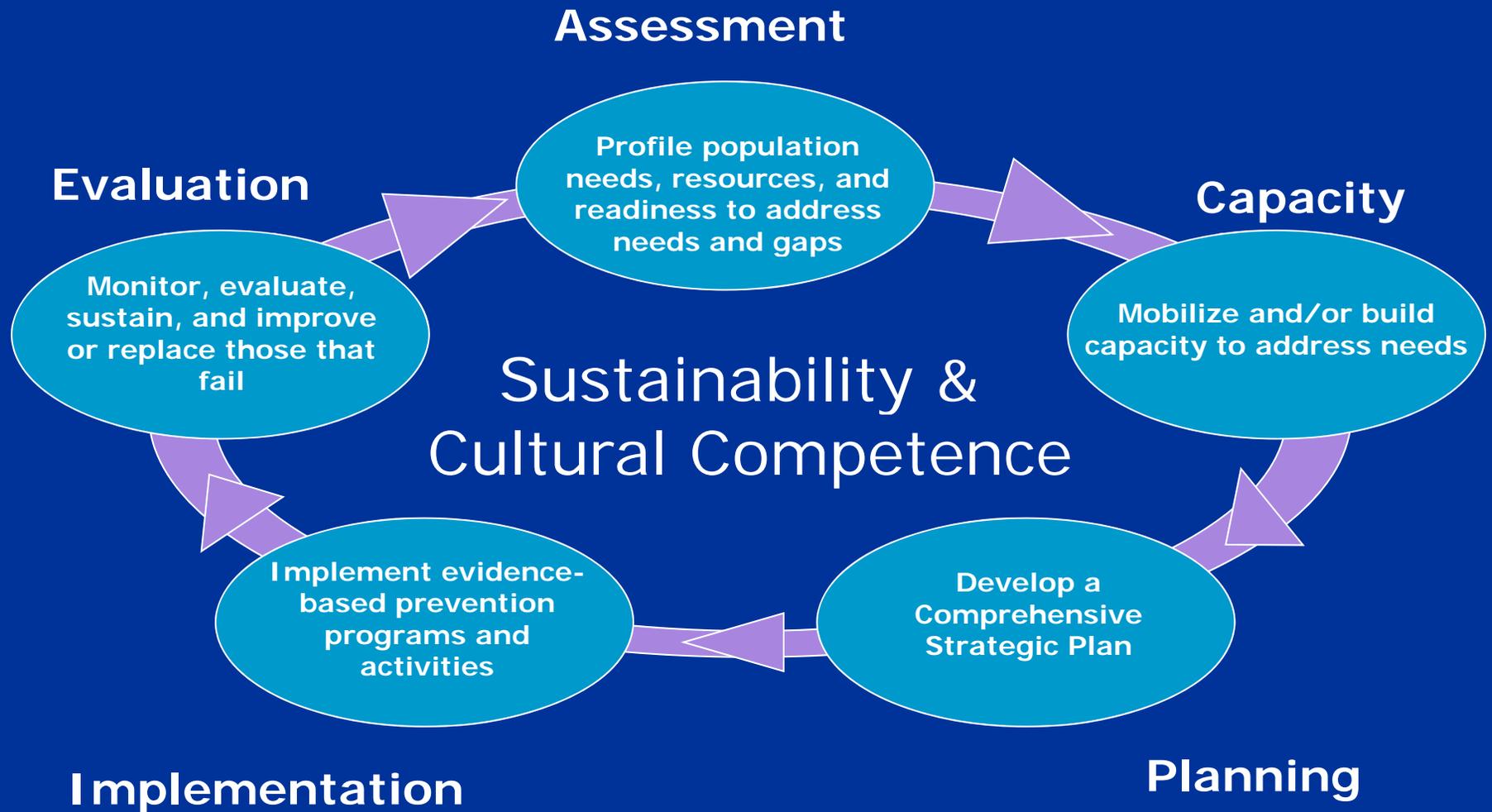
Choosing Strategies



- Must address the problem identified
- Must address the causal factor(s) believed to be involved

Logic Model Overview

Strategic Prevention Framework



Logic Model Development



Substance-Related Problems (Examples)

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Intervening Variables(Examples)



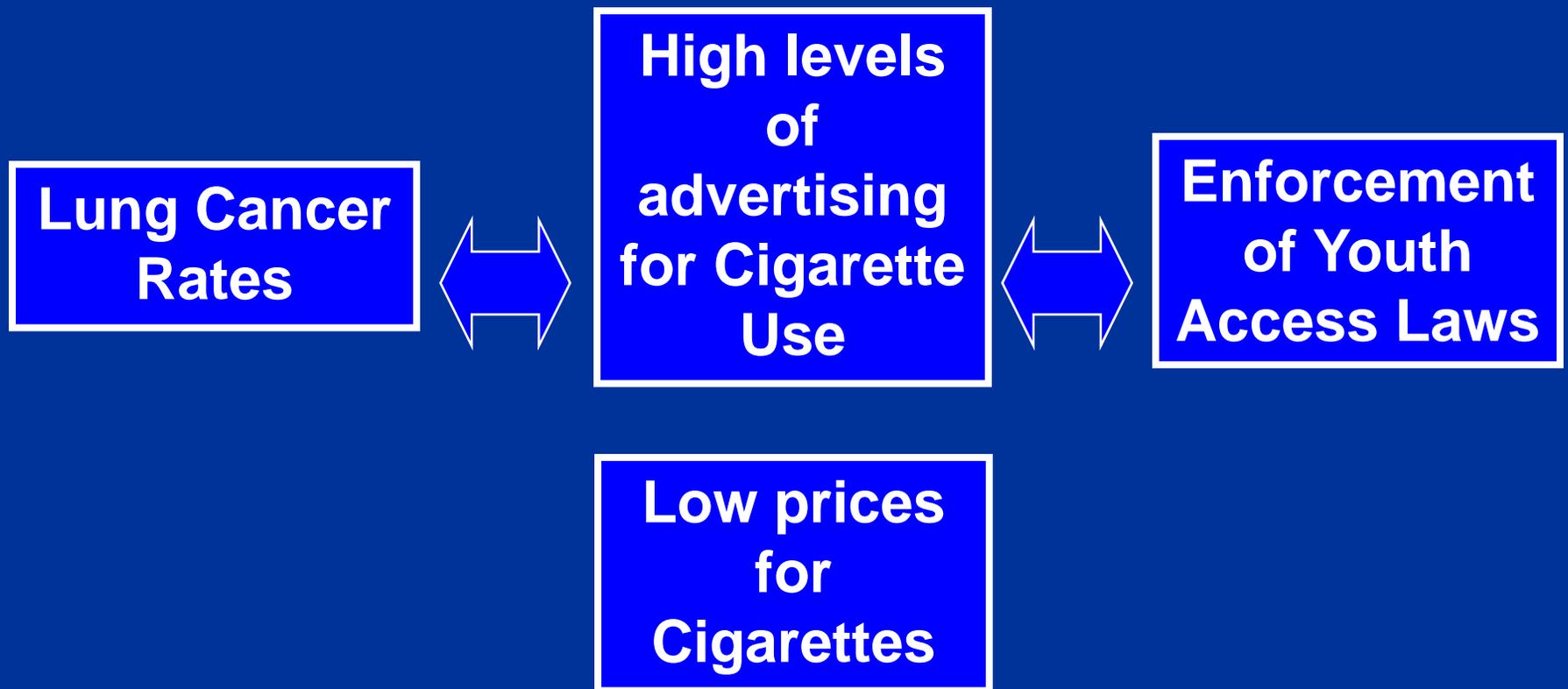
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Choosing Strategies



- Must address the problem identified
- Must address the intervening variables that drive the problem

Anything wrong with this model?



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Related Problems

High Rate of Alcohol-Related Crashes

Substance Use

High Rates of Binge Drinking

High Rates of Drinking and Driving

Causal Factors

Easy Access to Alcohol

Low Perceived Risk of Alcohol Use

Social Norms Encouraging Binge Drinking

Little Enforcement of Drinking and Driving

Strategies

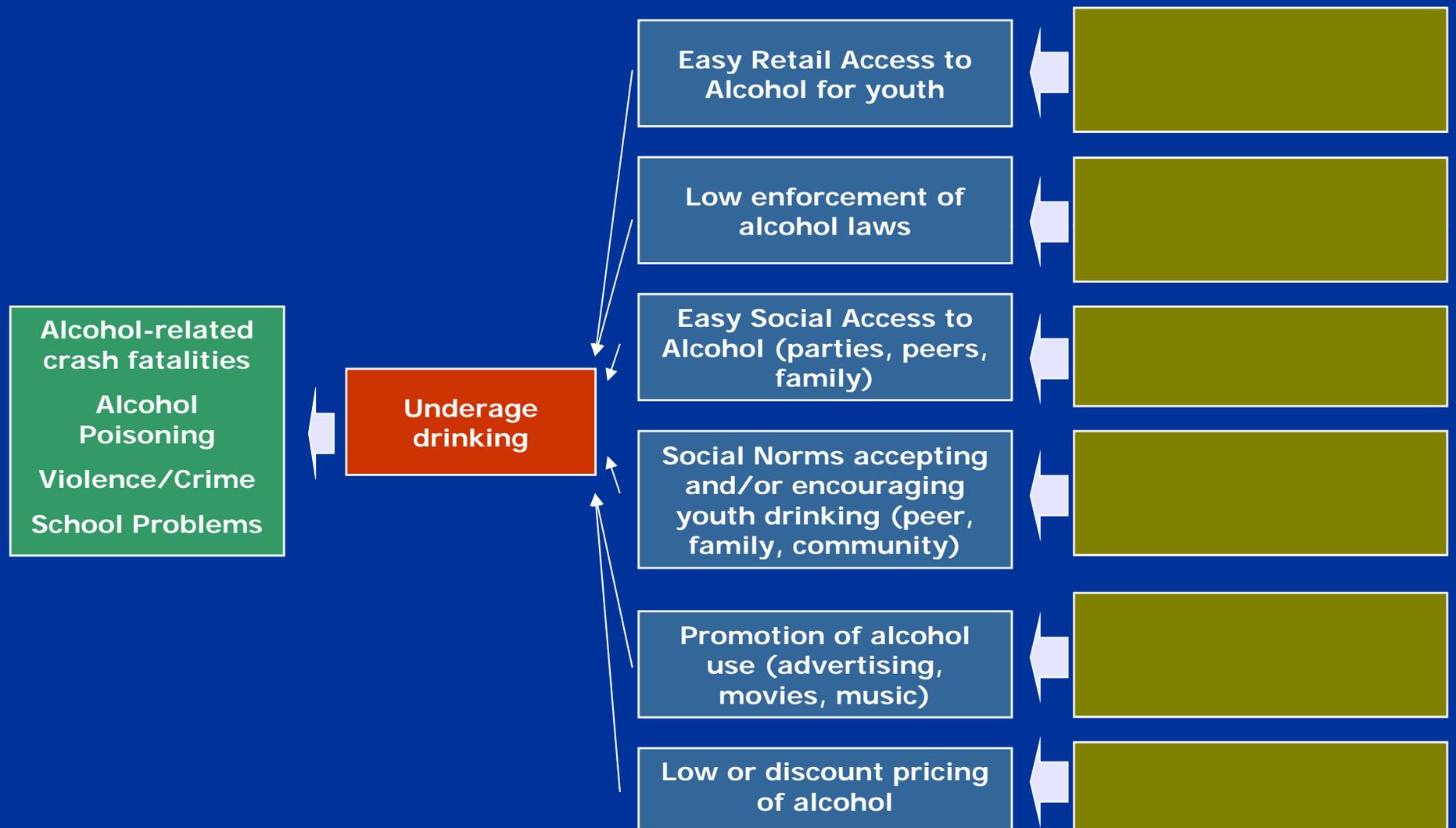
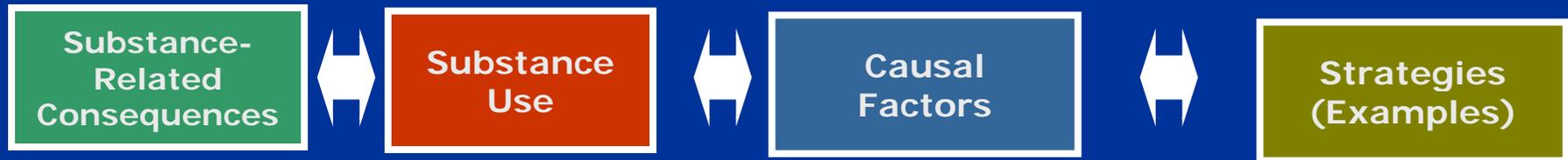
Reduce Access

Curriculum to Increase Knowledge about Risk

Eliminating Tail-Gating Parties; Promoting No-Alcohol Parties

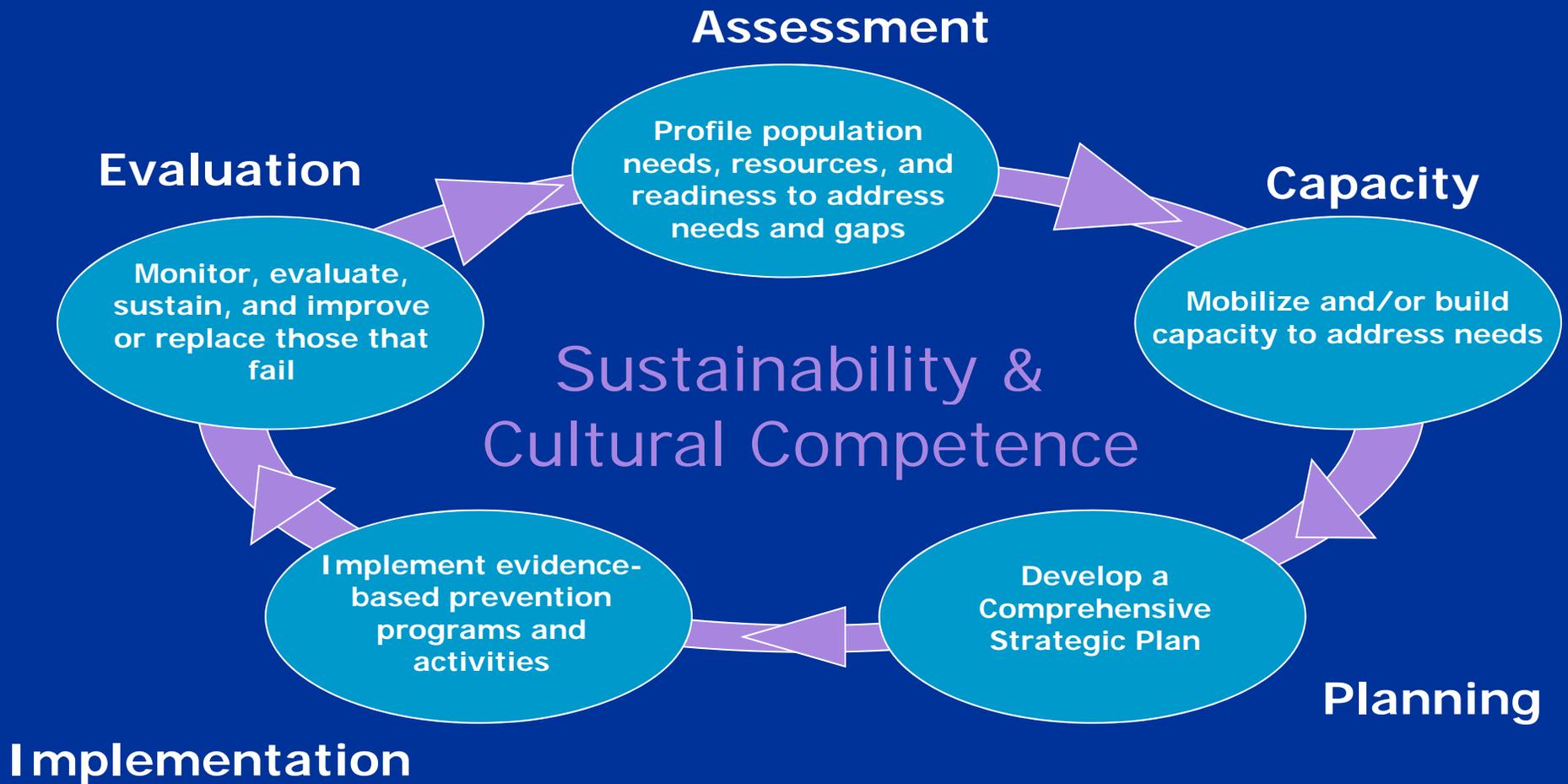
Checkpoints

Logic Model for Reducing Underage Drinking

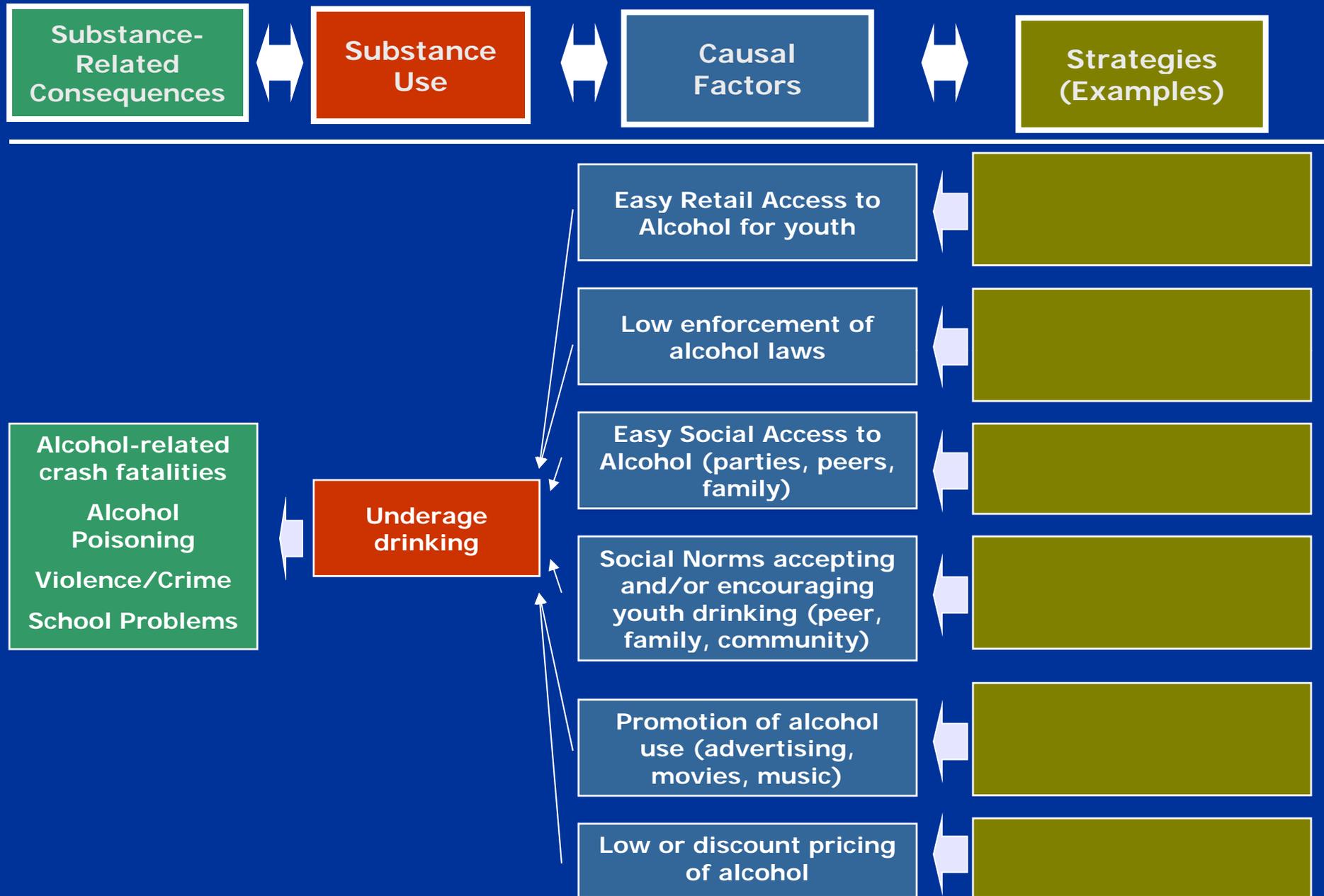


Strategies

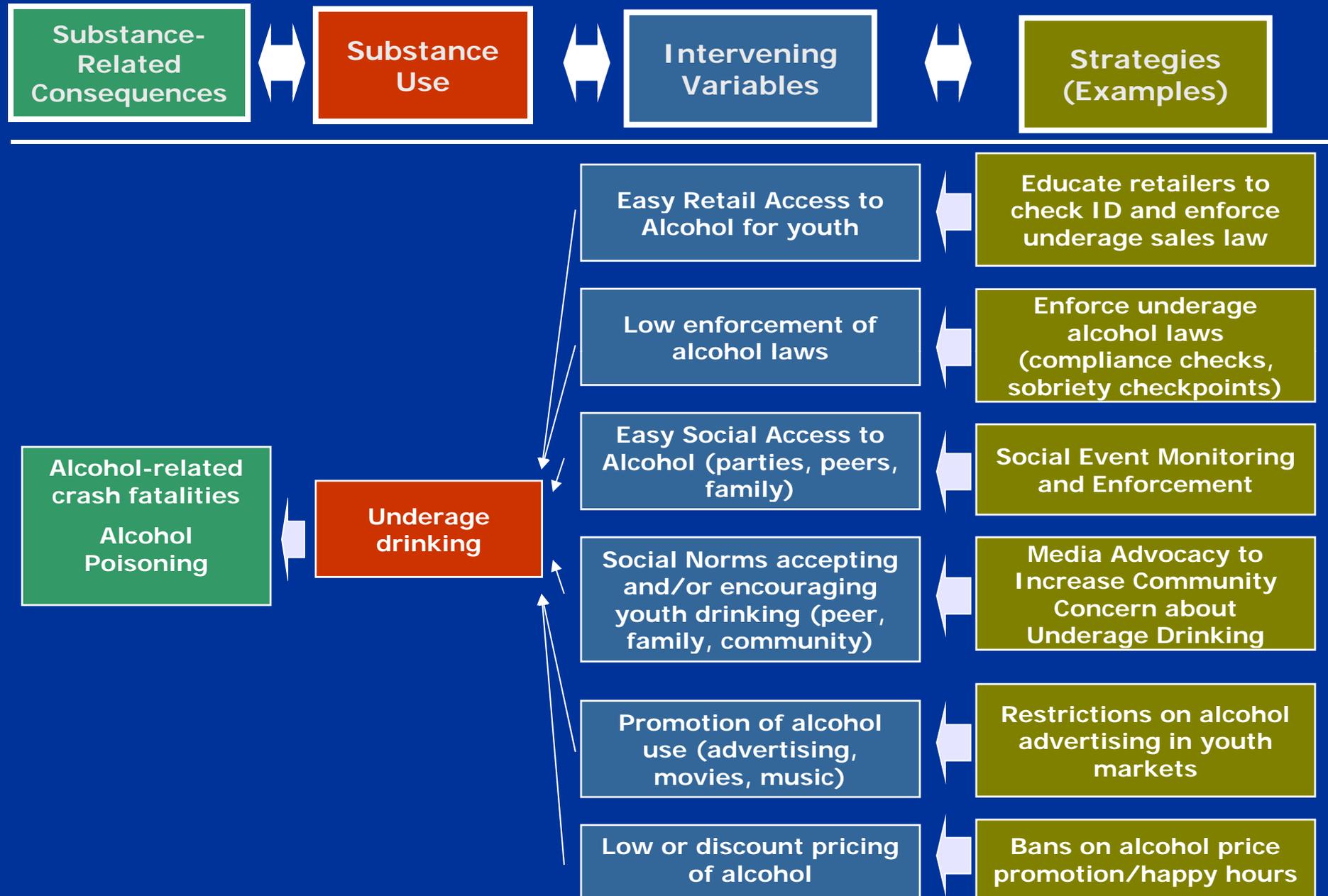
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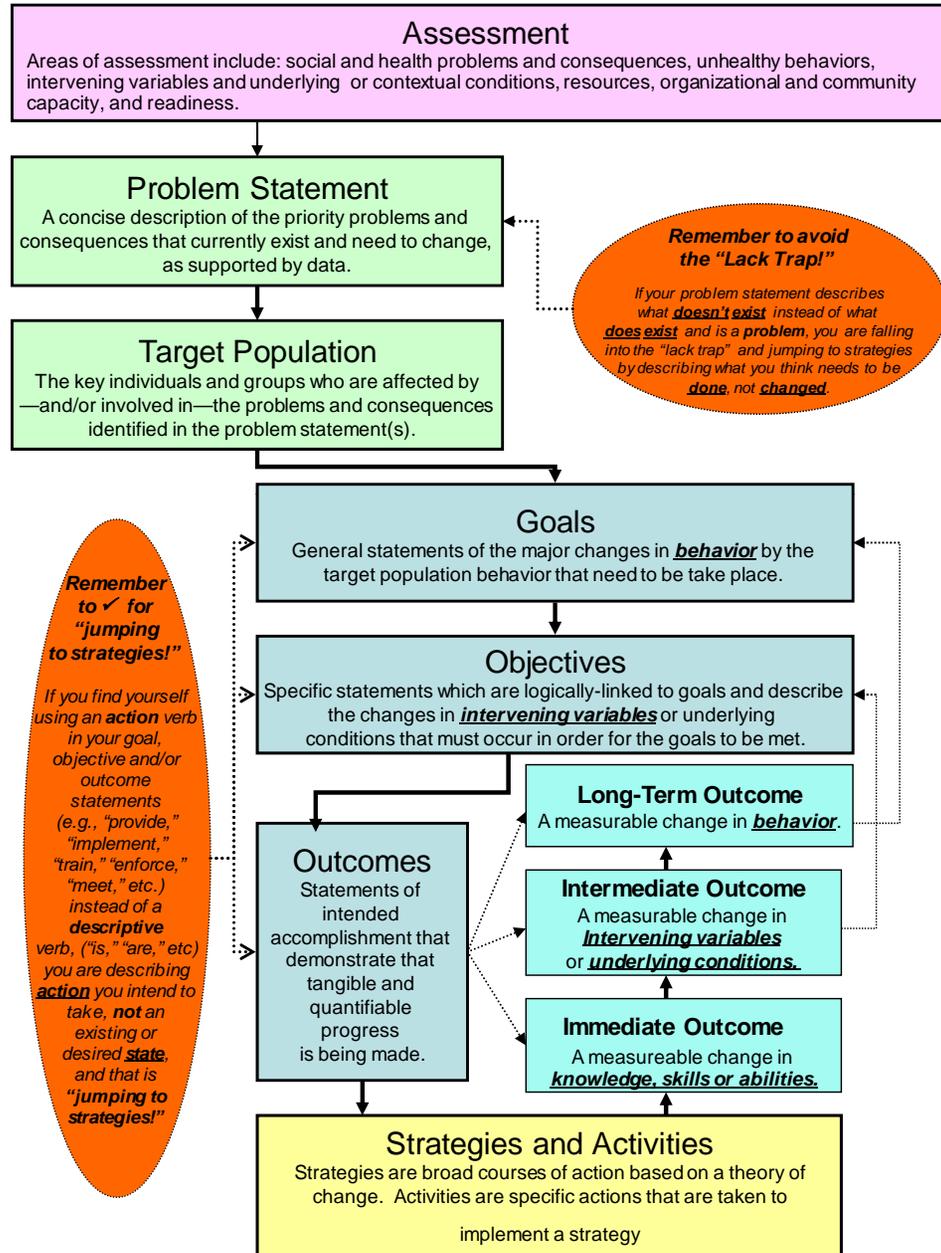
Logic Model for Reducing Underage Drinking



Logic Model for Reducing Underage Drinking



Planning Map



State Prevention System

- Prevention System Leadership Group—brings together the top-level decision makers across agencies and the Governor's office to provide direction
- Workgroups—bring together agency-specific staff to develop and align system functions

State Prevention System (continued)

- Workgroups or functions
 - Epidemiology Workgroup—collects and distributes appropriate data and analysis
 - Capacity Workgroup—identifies/provides skills and processes needed to do comprehensive planning (community training and TA)
 - Interventions Workgroup—identifies evidence-based policies, practices, and programs that make sense for communities

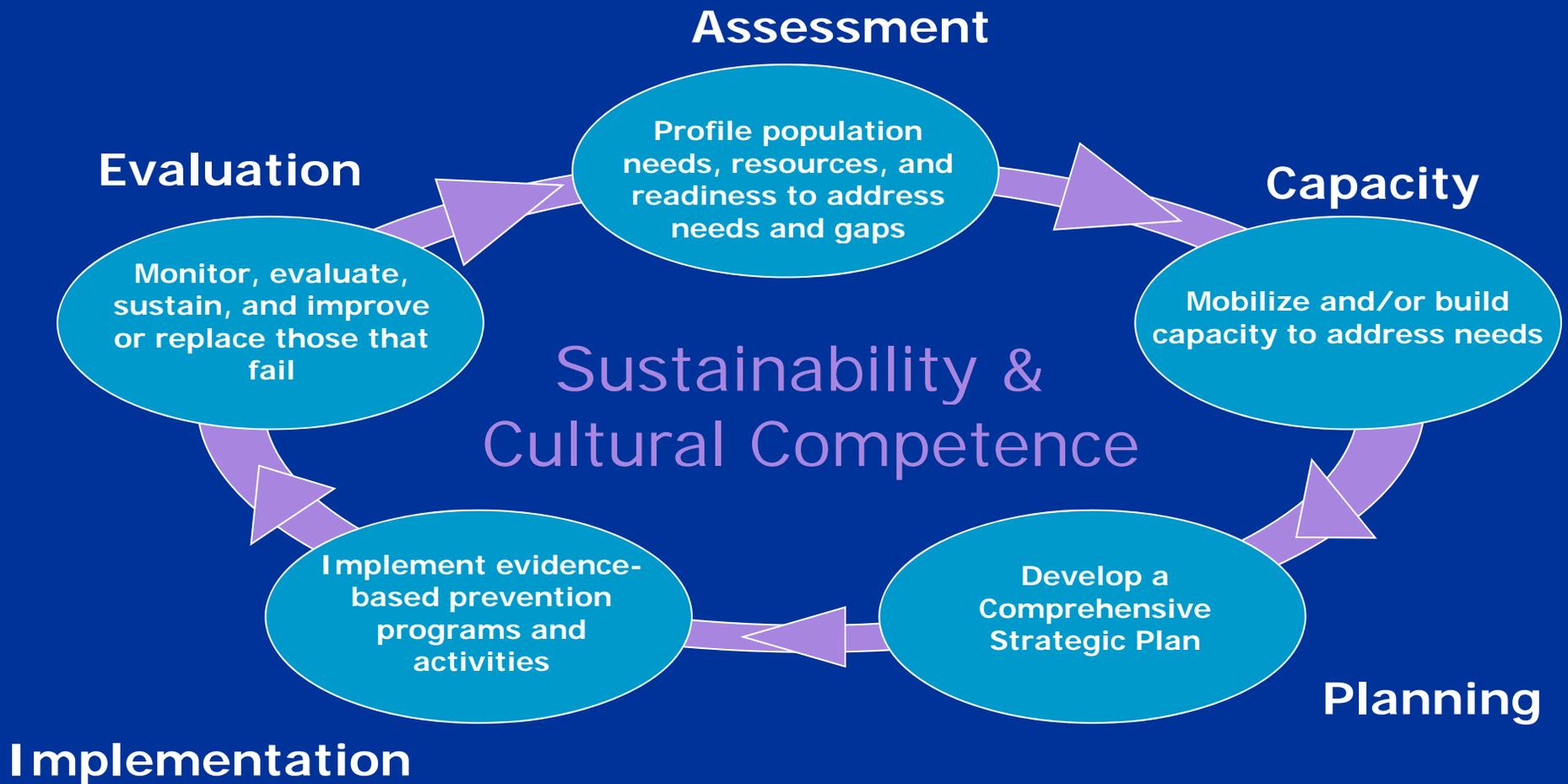
State Prevention System

(continued)

■ Workgroups

- Implementation Workgroup---identifies funding mechanisms, services budgets, etc.
- Evaluation Workgroup—collects and analyzes outcome data at State and community level in conjunction with the EPI Work group

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