

SPF-SIG Overview: Thumbnails of Power Point Slides



Slide 1

During our time together-

- **It's okay to ask questions or to ask for clarification**
Parking Lot
- **Be comfortable**
"Housekeeping" issues- Breaks, Lunch, Room Temp, etc.
- **Be sensitive to "side-bar" conversations**
Cell phones off or on vibrate mode please
- **Other agreements?**

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Slide 3

Key Principles of the Strategic Prevention Framework

- ❖ Public health approach
 - ❖ Agent- ATOD use & consequences of use
 - ❖ Host- ATOD users
 - ❖ Environment- Climate that encourages, discourages or sustains substance use
- ❖ Strategic planning process
- ❖ Data used throughout the process to inform decisions
- ❖ Outcomes-based prevention

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Slide 2

Public Health Model of Prevention

- ❖ Problems arise through relationships among an **agent**, a **host** and the **environment**
- ❖ These more complex relationships compel us to think in a more comprehensive way.
- Public Health Model** has proven to be the Most effective at creating and sustaining community level change
- ❖ Community level change requires that the community take action – form a coalition.

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Slide 4

Outcomes-based Prevention

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Re-planning

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Slide 5

Why a Strategic Prevention Framework? (SPF)

- ❖ Prevention is a continuum, and it is important to consider all of the steps as part of a working whole.
- ❖ Data plays an integral role in successful prevention.
- ❖ Targeting the causal factors that contribute to the problem behavior are hallmarks of effective prevention initiatives

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Slide 9

What are causal factors (intervening variables)?

Factors that have been identified as being strongly related to and influence the occurrence and magnitude of substance use and its consequences.

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Slide 6

Widening the Focus of Prevention

- ❖ Prevention is targeted across the **lifespan** (not just youth).
- ❖ Founded on evidence-based **research**.
- ❖ Outcomes are measured at the **population level** (not just program level).

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Slide 10

Step 2 – Capacity: What is it?

Types and levels of resources needed to address identified needs including:

- ❖ Human resources
- ❖ Technical resources
- ❖ Management and Evaluation Resources
- ❖ Financial resources

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Slide 7

Step 1 – Assessment

What is Assessment?

- ❖ Assessment of resources, gaps, and readiness
- ❖ Leads to recommendations regarding community priorities

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Slide 11

Capacity: What does it involve?

- ❖ Mobilizing resources
- ❖ Engaging stakeholders
- ❖ Partnerships with the community
- ❖ Building coalitions
- ❖ Developing readiness
- ❖ Focus on cultural competency, sustainability and evaluation

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Slide 8

Why do we need to do an assessment?

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

More specifically, it identifies:

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

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Slide 12

Capacity: Why Is it Important?

The resources, people, partnerships, coalitions, and skills are essential to the successful implementation of prevention plans

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Slide 13

Develop a Comprehensive Strategic Plan

What is a Comprehensive Strategic Plan?

- ❖ A comprehensive, logical, and data driven plan to address the problems identified in Step 1 using the capacity built or mobilized in Step 2




Slide 17

What is an implementation plan?

Also called a "work plan," or action plan it:

- ❖ Is a specific and detailed description of what you will do, to make the vision a reality.
- ❖ Shows how you will implement strategies to attain your outcomes.
- ❖ Shows what activities you will carry out to implement each strategy.




Slide 14

Planning Involves:

Developing a comprehensive, logical, and data-driven plan to address:

- ❖ The problem (s) and related causal factors
- ❖ Gaps in resources and capacity
- ❖ Further identification of causal factors
- ❖ The selection of complimentary strategies that will impact the casual factors and the problem


Creating a logic model



Slide 18

Contents of the Implementation Plan


- ❖ **What** activities (linked to a strategy) you will carry out?
- ❖ **Who** will be responsible for each activity?
- ❖ **When** the activities (linked to a strategy) will be carried out?
- ❖ **How** you will measure change and success (and who will measure)?
- ❖ **What** resources are needed, what barriers might you encounter?



Slide 15

Seven Approaches To Community Change

1. Providing Information
2. Enhancing Skills
3. Providing Support
4. Enhancing Access/Reducing Barriers
5. Changing Consequences (incentives/disincentives)
6. Physical Design
7. Modifying/Changing Policies




Slide 19

Step 5- Evaluation

Evaluation is crucial in prevention because it tells us:

- ❖ What works
- ❖ What doesn't work
- ❖ What to improve
- ❖ How to improve it



Slide 16

Step 4- SPF and Implementation

The SPF model is about **population level change**; therefore, there may be **several policies, programs and practices** that are being implemented within the community there may be **multiple stakeholders involved**.

Every Sector Has A Unique Contribution To Make




Slide 20

What is Evaluation?

Distinct Types with Different Purpose:

- ❖ **Process evaluations** strengthen or improve the program or policy being evaluated
- ❖ **Outcome evaluations** examine the effects or outcomes of some program or policy




Slide 21

Community Level Evaluation Tasks

Process Evaluation

- ❖ Did the community develop local strategic prevention plan?
- ❖ Did the community identify one or more causal factors on which to focus?
- ❖ Did the community identify additional stakeholders and create new partnerships to advance the plan?
- ❖ Did the community select and implement effective strategies linked to impacting causal factors?


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Slide 22

Community Level Evaluation Tasks

Outcome Evaluation

- ❖ Did positive change occur at the community level in the substance abuse problem in the population that was targeted?
- ❖ Were there related changes in casual factors linked to the substance abuse related problems?

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Slide 23

Sustainability

The ability of states and communities to continually apply the SPF process over time to reduce alcohol and other drug-related problems and their associated consumption patterns.

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Strategies for Promoting Sustainability

- ❖ Think about sustainability from the beginning
- ❖ Build ownership among stakeholders
- ❖ Track and tout outcomes
- ❖ Identify program champions
- ❖ Invest in capacity
- ❖ Identify diverse resources

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