



Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF)

**Key Elements for use in
Prevention Work**



SPF Training Objectives

- ❑ Identify the 5 stages of the Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF).
- ❑ Identify the 3 key principles of the SPF
- ❑ Explain the importance of comprehensive, evidence-based prevention planning, including sustainability and cultural competency/inclusion.
- ❑ Understand how this framework can apply to our overall prevention work as an organization



Strategic Prevention Framework Introduction

The Strategic Prevention Framework:

- ❑ outlines a five-step planning process
- ❑ draws resources from multiple sources
- ❑ creates a community-based approach to prevention
- ❑ bridges existing programs and systems

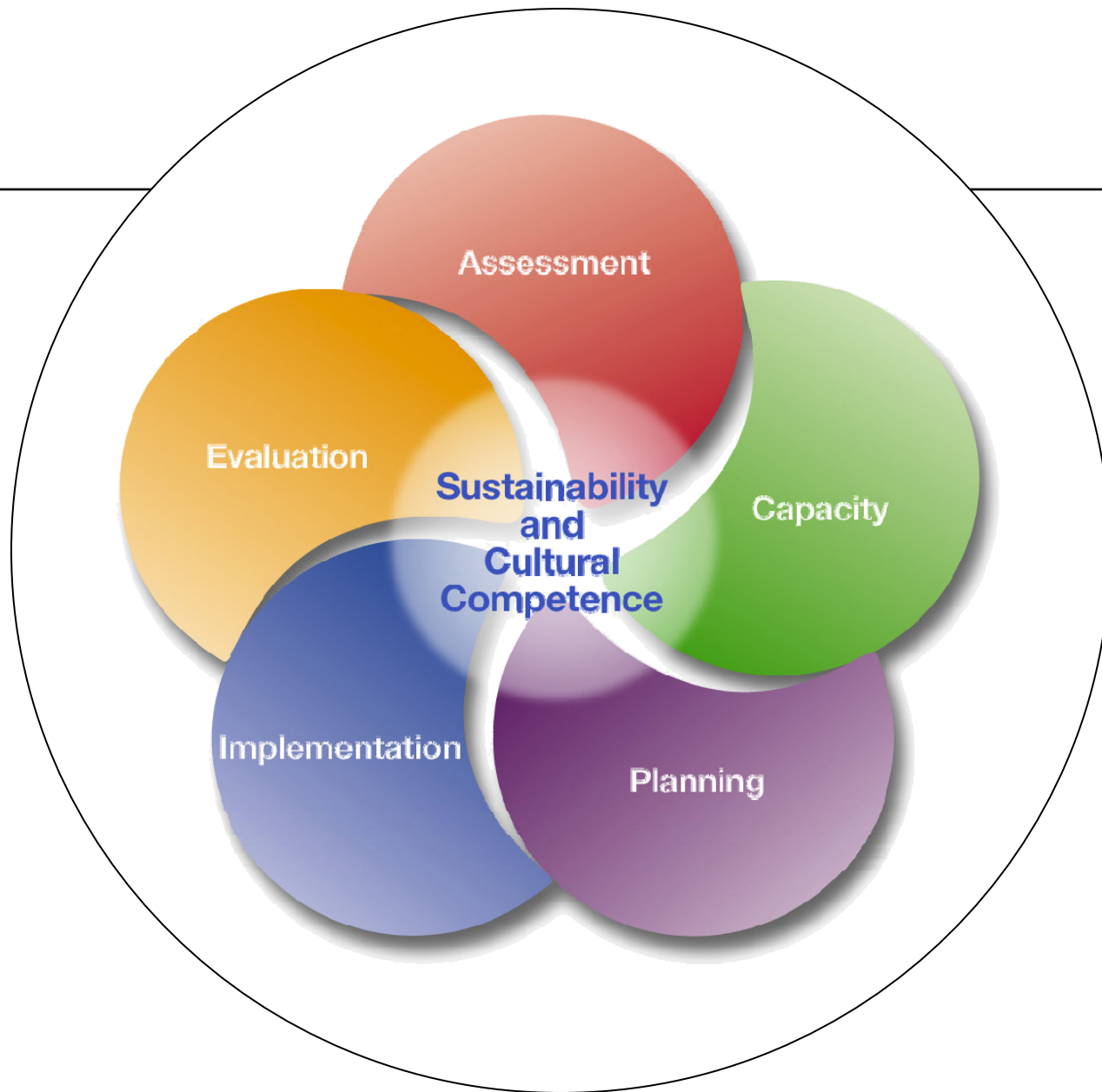


SPF Steps

SPF guides the prevention process to:

- ❑ Assess needs, capacity and resources.
- ❑ Mobilize and build needed capacity.
- ❑ Develop a prevention plan.
- ❑ Implement programs, policies and practices (strategies) based on what is known to be effective.
- ❑ Evaluate program effectiveness and sustain what has worked well.

SAMHSA's SPF

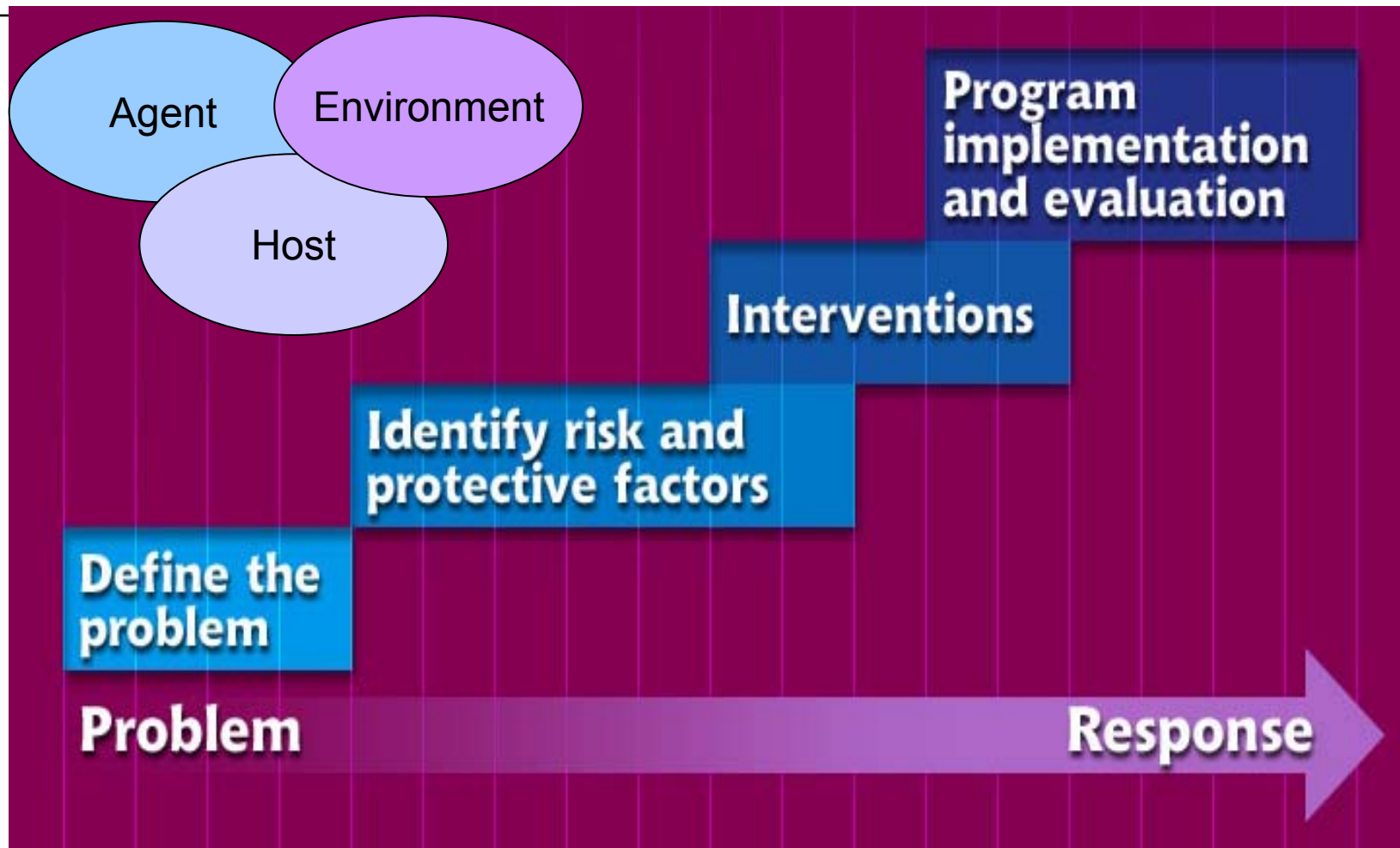




Key Principles of the SPF

1. Adheres to a public health model.
2. Utilizes data-driven decision making.
3. Emphasizes outcomes-based prevention and community level change.

Key Principle #1: Public Health Model



Key Principle #1: Public Health Model

- A public health approach focuses on change for entire populations and/or communities – the goal is sustainable community level change.
- Population-based public health focuses efforts across the lifespan.





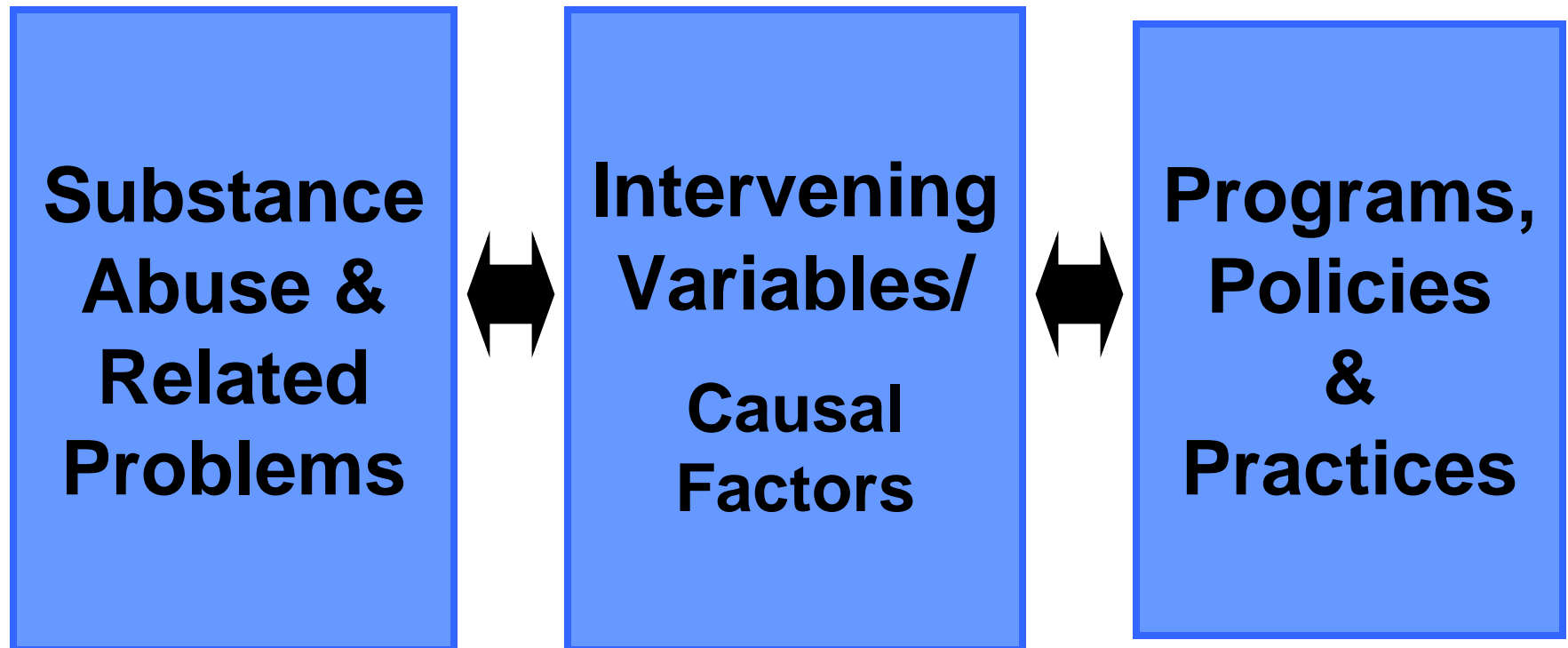
Key Principle #2: Data Driven Decision Making

Using data to:

- ❑ Identify substance use patterns and related consequences.
- ❑ Assess community resources and capacity.
- ❑ Make planning decisions.
- ❑ Select evidence-based strategies.
- ❑ Provide a baseline against which we can measure outcomes.

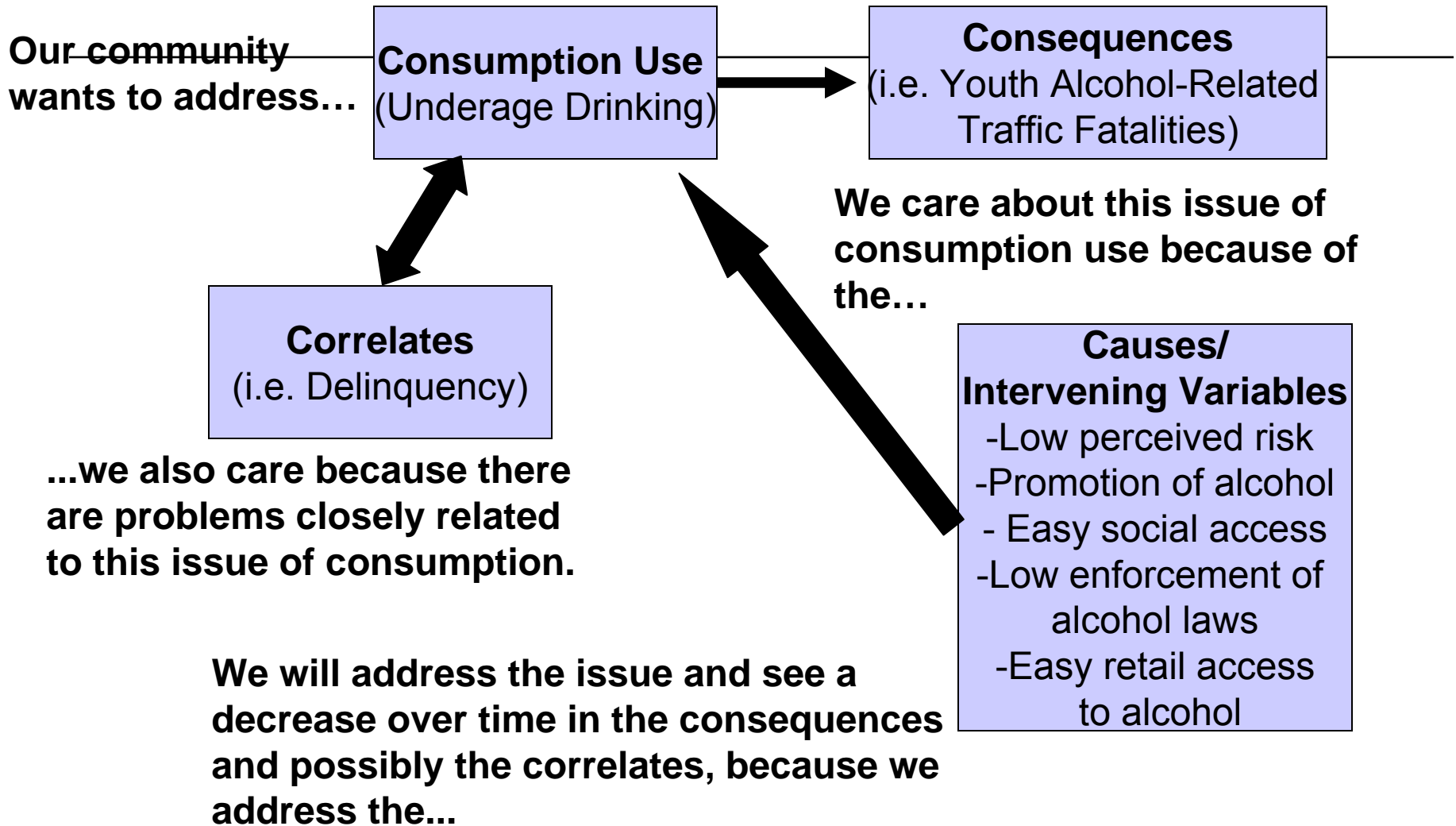


Key Principle #3: Outcomes-Based Prevention

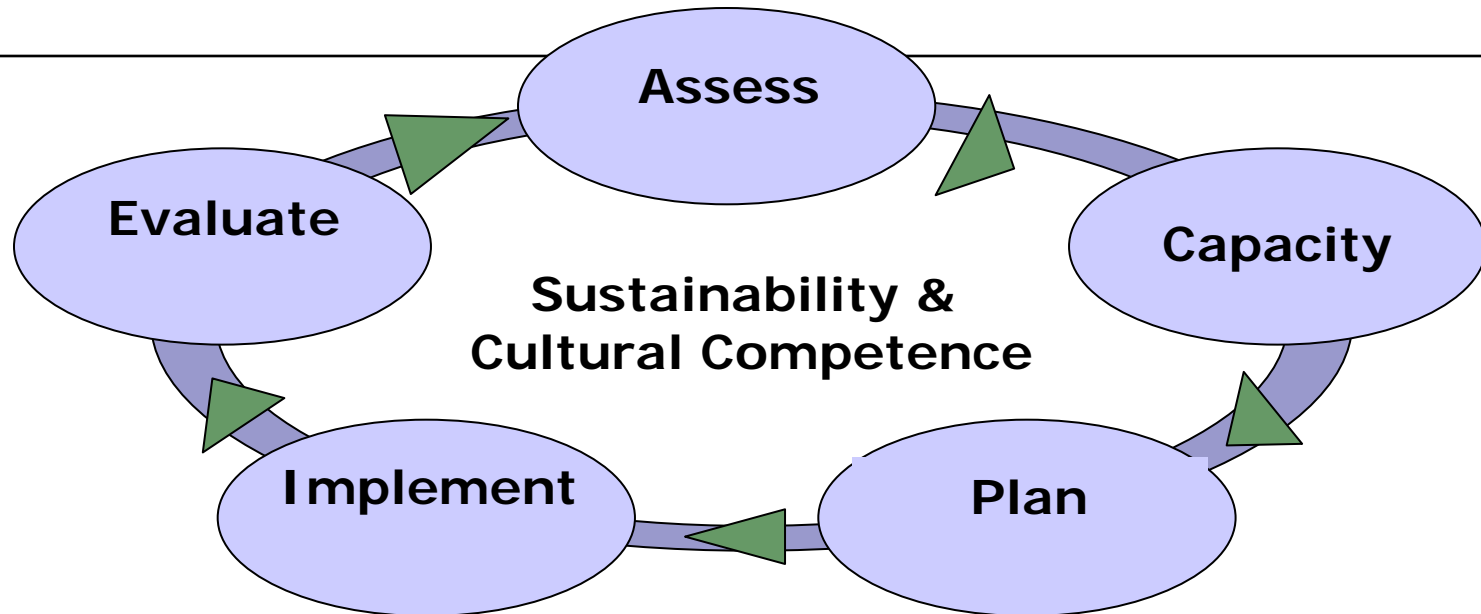


Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Replanning

Needs Assessment and Planning: How it All Fits Together



SAMHSA's SPF



Assessment:

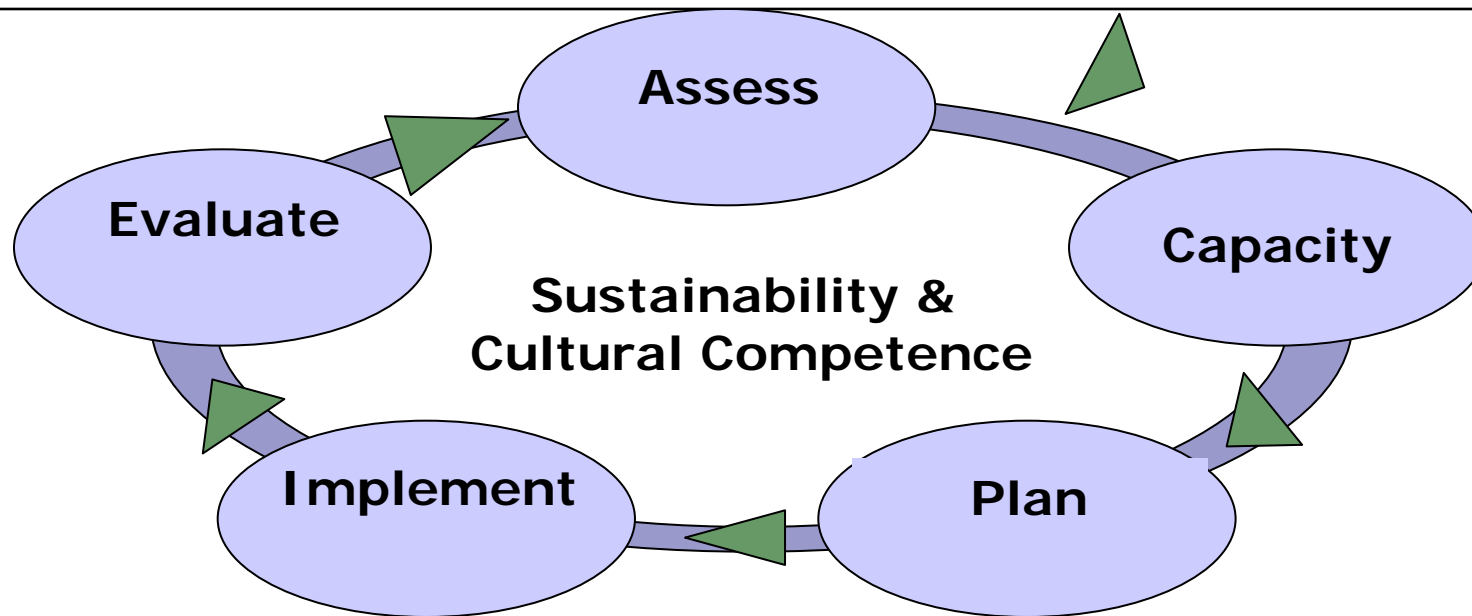
Profile population needs and resources, and address gaps and duplications in services.



Why Do Assessment?

- Answers the question, “What is going on in my community?”
- More specifically, it identifies:
 - The size & type of substance use & related problem.
 - The conditions that contribute to substance abuse & related problems – the Intervening Variables (Causal Factors).
 - The resources and capacity that currently exist.

SAMHSA's SPF



Capacity:

Mobilize and/or build capacity to address needs.



Why Build Capacity?

- Develop community readiness
- Mobilize stakeholders & build collaboration
- Leverage resources
- Strengthen the prevention system

Cultural competency and sustainability must be a part of each of these tasks.



Stages of Community Readiness

1. Community Tolerance/ No Knowledge
2. Denial
3. Vague Awareness
4. Preplanning
5. Preparation
6. Initiation
7. Institutionalization & Stabilization
8. Confirmation & Expansion
9. Professionalization/ High Community Ownership



Community Readiness Assessment

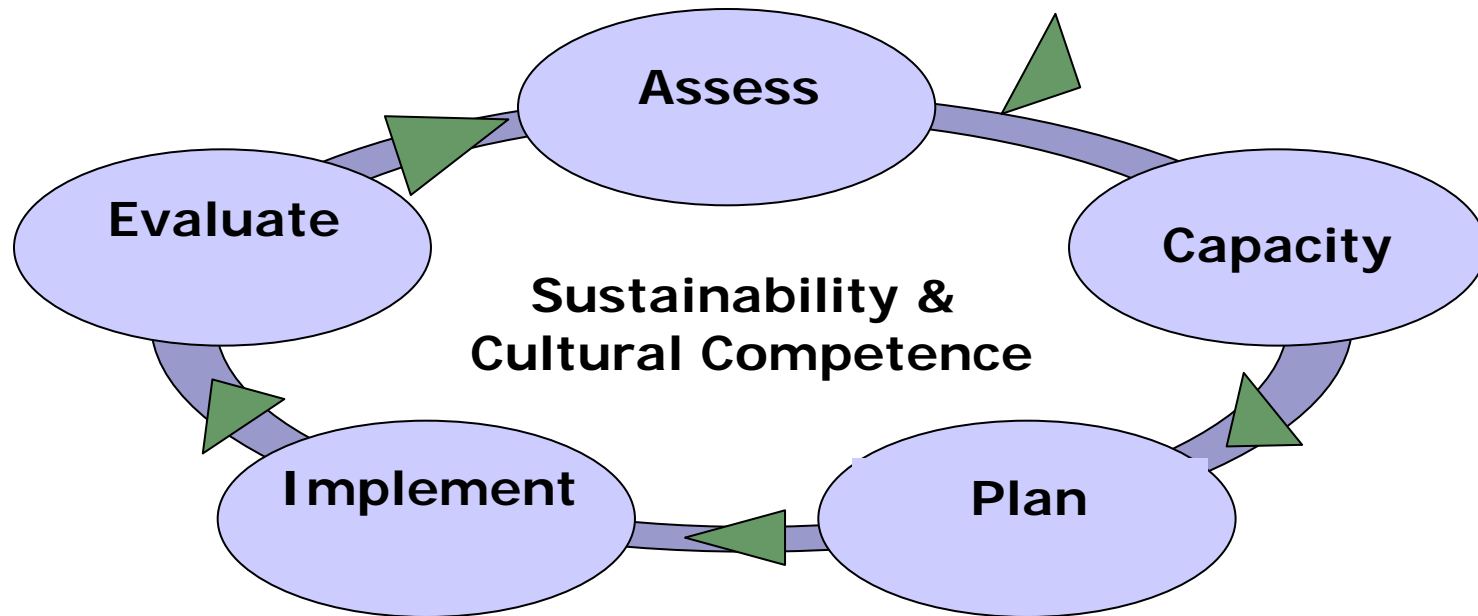
- Tri-Ethnic Center: model for community change that integrates a community's culture, resources, and level of readiness to more effectively address an issue.
- Six Dimensions (with 2 added by OMNI):
 - Community Efforts
 - Community Knowledge of the Efforts
 - Leadership
 - Community Climate
 - Community Knowledge about the Issue
 - Resources Related to the Issue
 - **Community Related Data**
 - **Community Policy and Norms**



Resource Scan and Gaps Analysis

- Gather information on program resources in the community (e.g. survey/form, interviews)
 - Agency
 - Type of program
 - Population served and number served
 - Frequency and duration
 - Funding sources, ETC...
- Gather information on funding resources in the community (state, federal, private)
- Identify assets and gaps in resources

SAMHSA's SPF



Planning:

Develop a comprehensive strategic plan for substance abuse prevention.



Why Do Strategic Planning?

- Identifies the target population and domain (e.g. individual, family).
- Helps to select appropriate evidence-based programs, policies and practices.
- Connects strategies with data on use patterns and consequences.
- Builds consensus and buy-in among participants for implementation of the plan.



Target Population: Institute of Medicine (IOM) Classification System

□ Universal

■ The entire population.

- **Universal Direct** – Directly serving an identifiable group of participants but who have not been identified as at-risk
- **Universal Indirect** – Support population-based programs and strategies including the provision of information and technical assistance (e.g. environmental strategies)

□ Selective Population

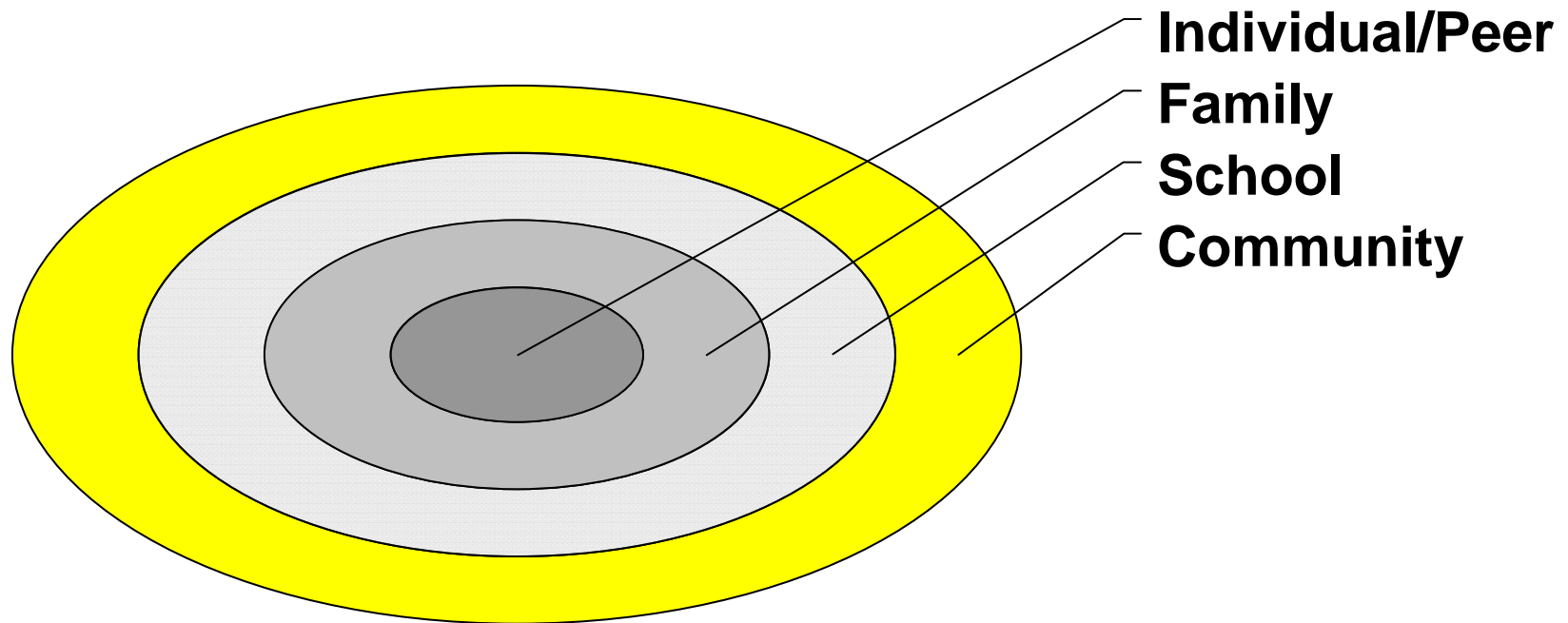
■ Groups exposed to greater levels of risk.

□ Indicated Populations

■ Individuals who exhibit risk-related behaviors.



Domains



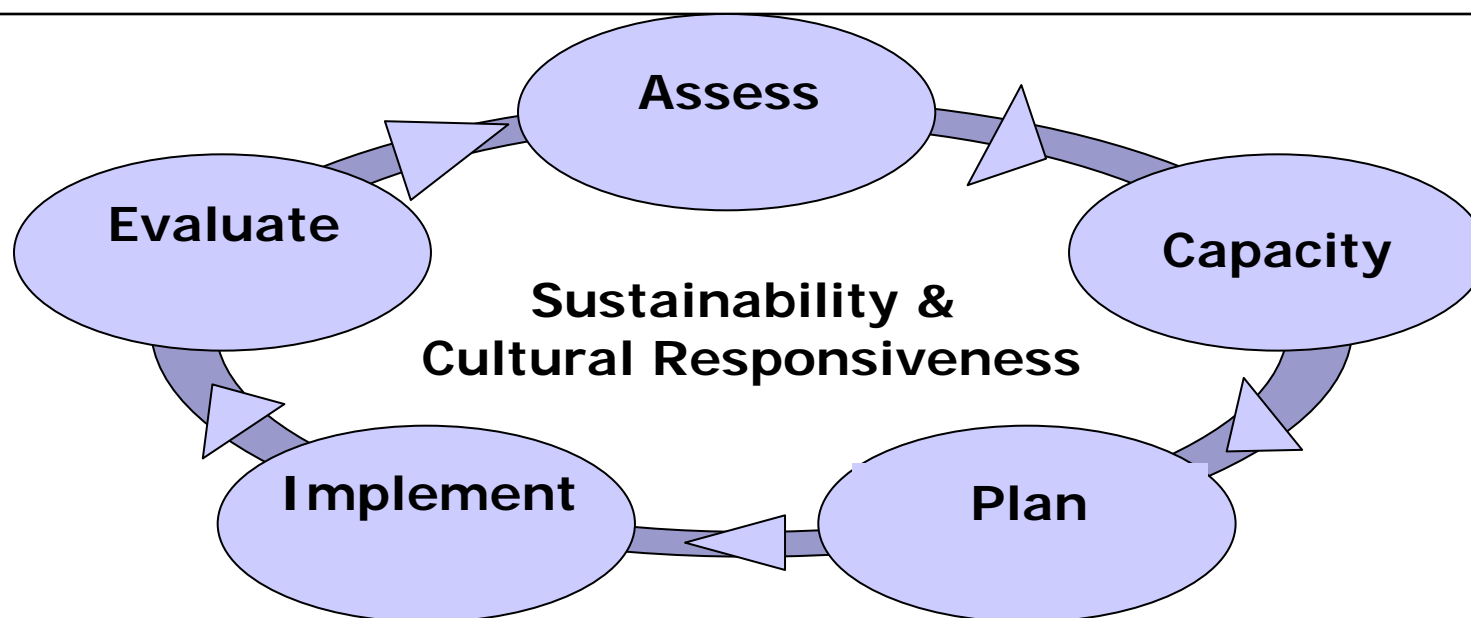
For the SPF the community domain is the priority!



Programs, Policies & Practices

- **Program:** Individually focused strategies designed to change individual attributes such as knowledge, skills, abilities, beliefs, and attitudes.
- **Policies:** Aimed at changing conditions in the larger environment. Rules, regulations, or laws designed to prevent substance abuse.
- **Practices:** Standard activities that are based on policy or used to support the implementation of policy.

SAMHSA's SPF



Implementation:

Implement evidence-based prevention programs, policies and practices.



Planning for Implementation

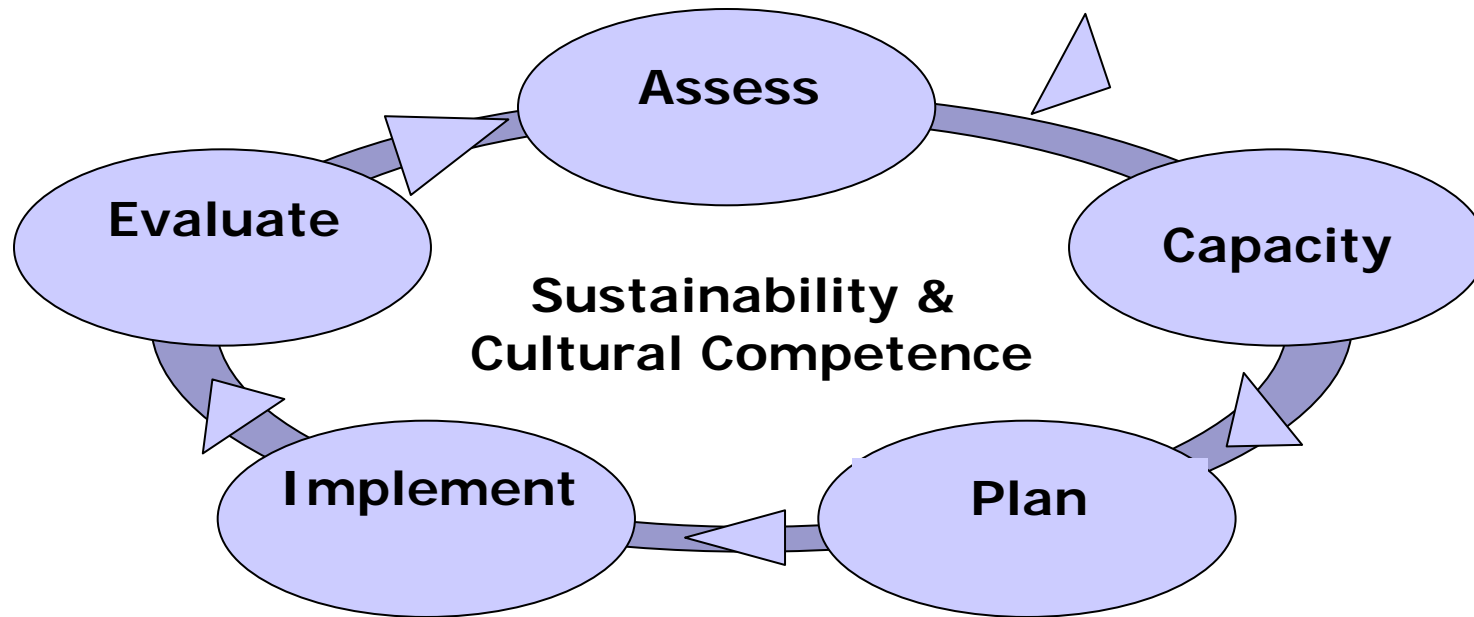
- Planning answers these questions:
 - What are we going to be doing?
 - When are we going to do it?
 - How much are we going to do?



Planning for Implementation

- ❑ Maps out the strategies in the Logic Model.
- ❑ Begins to identify the outcomes to be measured.
- ❑ Promotes thinking of long-term sustainability of the outcomes (versus strategies – e.g. programs).
- ❑ Encourages cultural responsiveness and inclusion (planning and action).

SAMHSA's SPF



Evaluation:

Monitor and evaluate process and outcomes.



Definition of Evaluation

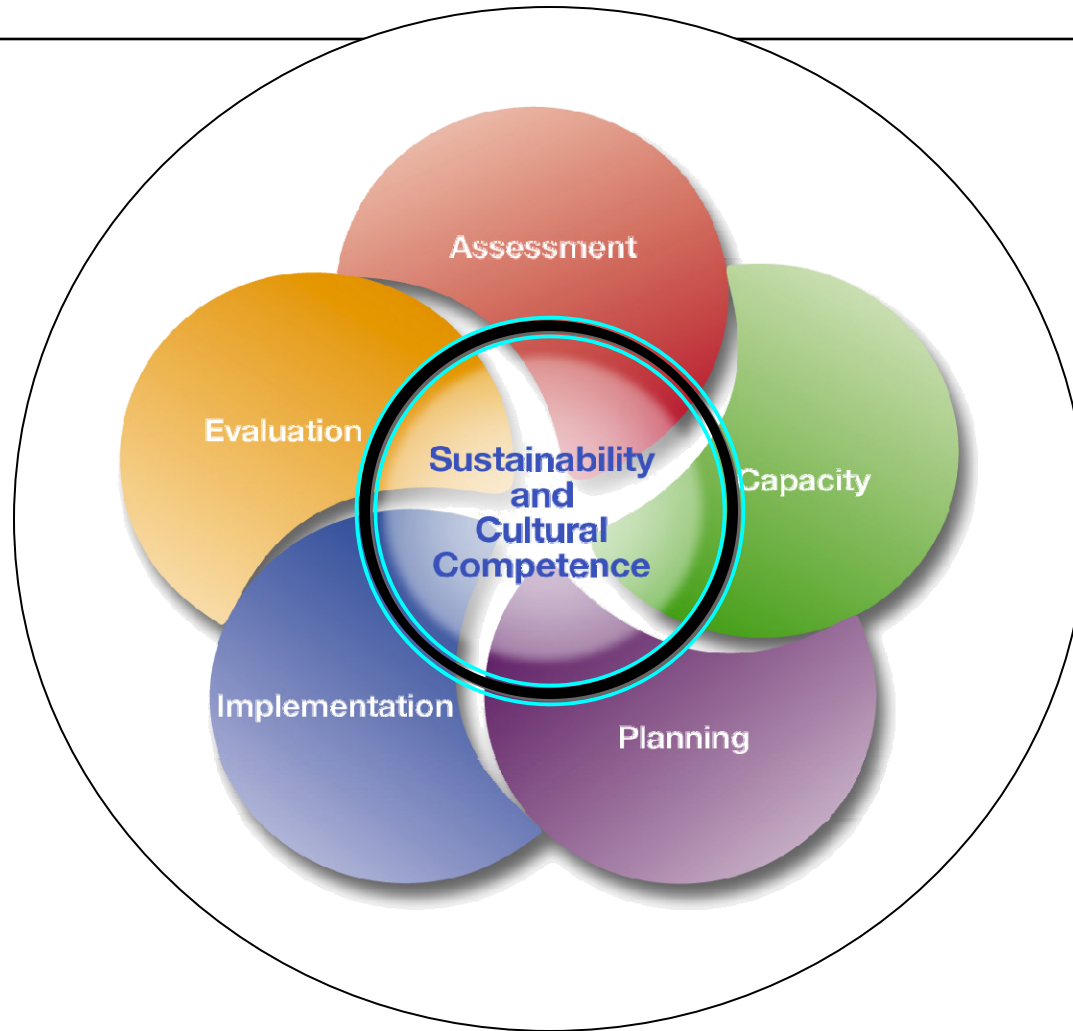
- Systematic collection of information about the strategy
 - Process (e.g. activities, characteristics, etc)
 - Outcomes
- Results in
 - Reduced uncertainty
 - Improved effectiveness
 - Informed decision-making (changes)



Benefits of Evaluation: It's About Utility

- ❑ Reflect on progress
- ❑ Build capacity & engage community
- ❑ Influence policy makers and funders
- ❑ Share what does and does not work
- ❑ Ensure funding sustainability
- ❑ Strengthen accountability

SPF: Two Common Threads





Cultural Competency and Inclusion

- **Cultural competency:** The understanding and appreciation of cultural differences and similarities within and between groups. A willingness and ability to draw on community-based values, traditions, and customs, and to work with knowledgeable persons of and from the community in developing prevention strategies (program, policies and practices). - Adapted from CSAP, 1994
- **Inclusion:** The practice of intentionally working to ensure the rights of all a community's diverse populations to participate fully and equally in decision-making, policy development, and implementation of programs, policies and practices.



The SPF & Cultural Competency

- ❑ Eliminate service and participation disparities for people of diverse racial, ethnic, and linguistic populations.
- ❑ Consider culture, gender, age, socio-economic status, ability levels, sexual orientation, etc... in all aspects of SPF.
- ❑ Improve the effectiveness of the planning process and the quality of the strategies chosen to achieve outcomes.



Sustainability

“The *process* of ensuring an adaptive and effective substance abuse prevention system that achieves long term results that benefit a focus population” (Johnson, Hays, Center, and Daley, 2004).



The SPF and Sustainability

- ❑ Applies to more than funding.
- ❑ Sustaining outcomes, not strategies.
- ❑ Think sustainability from the beginning.
- ❑ Look to the system to sustain outcomes.
- ❑ Sustain prevention by making it everyone's job!



Elements of Sustainability

- ❑ Comprehensive prevention system
- ❑ Champions and leaders
- ❑ Resources
- ❑ Administrative policies and procedures
- ❑ Expertise
- ❑ Ownership among stakeholders



SPF Benefits Group Activity

1. In your groups, list the benefits of using the Strategic Prevention Framework in our work as prevention professionals.
2. Record your list.
3. Share with the larger group.



SPF Benefits

- ❑ Objective community profile
- ❑ Effective and efficient use of resources
- ❑ Selection and implementation of effective strategies
- ❑ Collaboration (individuals and institutions) and a unified effort
- ❑ Comprehensive plan in which the community has a stake
- ❑ Accountability for community institutions



For more information, please contact:

Your Regional Prevention Consultant
or email us at rps@omni.org