Strategic Prevention Framework Training

Presenters:
Connie Greene, MA, CPS, CAS, CSW
Bob Goldschlag, JD, CCM

www.instituteforprevention.com
732.914.3815
Strategic Prevention Framework

- Assessment
- Capacity
- Planning
- Implementation
- Evaluation
  - Sustainability
  - Cultural Competency
Characteristics of the SPF

- Utilizing environmental strategies to promote community level change
- The SPF focuses on a set of systematic process, not just program implementation decisions
Outcomes Based Prevention

The SPF strengthens our prevention approaches because it:

- Focuses on environmental strategies in order to affect population level change
- Focuses on risk and protective factors
- Focuses on data-driven strategies
Assessment: Collect data (qualitative & quantitative) to identify problems, resources and readiness within a community to address the problem.
Capacity: Mobilize and/or build participation within a community to address the identified problems.
Planning: Developing a comprehensive strategic approach to address the problem identified by the assessment.
Implementation:
Executing evidence based prevention strategies in order to promote community level change.
Strategic Prevention Framework

Evaluation:
Measure the impact of the implemented strategies.
Strategic Prevention Framework

Cultural competency

– A set of behaviors, attitudes and policies that come together in a system, agency, or problem or among individuals, enabling them to function effectively in diverse cultural interactions with similarities within, among and between groups.
Sustainability: The likelihood of a strategy to continue for a period of time, especially after specific funding ends.
Environmental Strategies to promote community level change.
What Is an Alliance?

A community coalition created by the New Jersey Legislature to:

- Identify alcoholism and drug abuse prevention, education, and community needs.
- Implement programs to reduce alcoholism and drug abuse at the municipal level through prevention, education and community outreach.

NJSA 26:2BB–7 & 9
Assessment

SPF Step 1: Assessing the Community
What is Assessment?

Assessment is the process of collecting and analyzing data to identify problems, identify resources and gauge readiness for change in order to address needs and gaps.
Process for Assessing the Community

1. Define and describe the community
2. Collect data to identify problem
3. Assess community resources & readiness
4. Develop problem statement
Assessment Data: Qualitative

Subjective information, influenced by personal perceptions, opinions and experiences
Assessment Data: Qualitative

Subjective information, influenced by personal perceptions, opinions and experiences

- Focus Groups
- Surveys (attitudes)
- Key Informant Interviews
- Public Forums
- Social Media
Assessment Data: Quantitative

Objective statistical data, not influenced by emotions or personal perspective
Assessment Data: Quantitative

Objective statistical data, not influenced by emotions or personal perspective

- Demographic Information
- Uniform Crime Report
- Hospital Admissions
- Treatment Admissions
- Local Police Data
- Surveys (numbers)
- School Violence and Vandalism Report
Why should you conduct a Community Assessment?
The Strategic Prevention Framework

Capacity Building
Step 2: Capacity

SPF Step 2: Building Community Capacity
Strategic Prevention Framework

Capacity:
Organizing Your Alliance
  Building a Winning Team
    Statutory Recommendation
    Federal Recommendations
Developing Leadership
Providing Training
Setting the Stage for Future Success
Coalition Membership
Statute (26:2BB–9) vs. Federal Sectors

- Chief of Police
- Pres. of School Board
- Super. of Schools
- Student Ass’t Coordinator
- Represent. of PTA
- Representative of Teacher’s bargaining unit
- Representative of Chamber of Commerce
- Municipal Court Judge
- Represent. of civic assoc.
- Represent. of local religious group
- Private Citizens

- Law Enforcement
- School
- Parents
- Business
- Media
- School
- Youth Serving Organizations
- Youth (under 18)
- Religious/Faith Based
- Civic/Volunteer Groups
- Substance Abuse Organizations
- Health Care Providers
- State or Local Gov’t
- Seniors
Develop a Communication Plan
Share Your Story & Highlight Your Successes

- Brochure
- Portion of Town Website
- Develop Relationship with Media
- Newsletter
Member Training

- SPF Model
- Evidence Based Programs, Strategies and Practices
- Environmental Strategies
- Advocacy
- Cultural Competence
Planning/Building Your Roadmap
Analyzing Data: Putting the Puzzle Together
THE LOGIC MODEL

- What is the problem (Problem Statement)?
- Why is it a problem – (What are the risk factors or root causes of the problem)?
- Why is it a problem in our community (local conditions)?
- What can we do about it (strategies)?
Identify problems based on quantitative and qualitative data in order to create a Problem Statement.

Conclusion should be supported by at least three sources (triangulation) before determining the problem.
WHAT?

Problem Statement

DATA:
Why?

Identify Risk Factors (root causes)
# Root Cause Risk Factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Availability/Access</th>
<th>Social Norms</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social access</td>
<td>Peer Influence</td>
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<td>Retail access</td>
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  - Price
  - Community Norms
Problem Statement

WHAT?

Root Causes (Risk Factors)

WHY?

DATA:

DATA:

DATA:
Where Do We Go From Here?

(Hint: it helps to have a roadmap!)
But, Why Here?

Dig deeper – identify local factors which contribute to the problem.
Problem Statement

Root Cause
Risk Factor

Local
Condition

Data:

Data:

Data:

Data:

Data: