

Assessment: The Foundation of Effective Prevention

Paula Feathers

Southwest Center for Applied Prevention Technologies

Training Work Agreement

What kind of environment will foster learning today?

Training Objectives

- Describe the recent changes in prevention, shifting from an individual focus to a population level focus.
- Define each column of a community level logic model including: substance abuse related consequence, substance use, Risk/Intervening Factors, Contributing Variables and strategies.

Training Objectives

- Explain the importance of developing a community level logic model.
- Identify what data needs to be collected under each column of the logic model.
- Use local assessment data to create a community level logic model.

Strategic Prevention Framework

The Strategic Prevention Framework Supports Accountability, Capacity, and Effectiveness

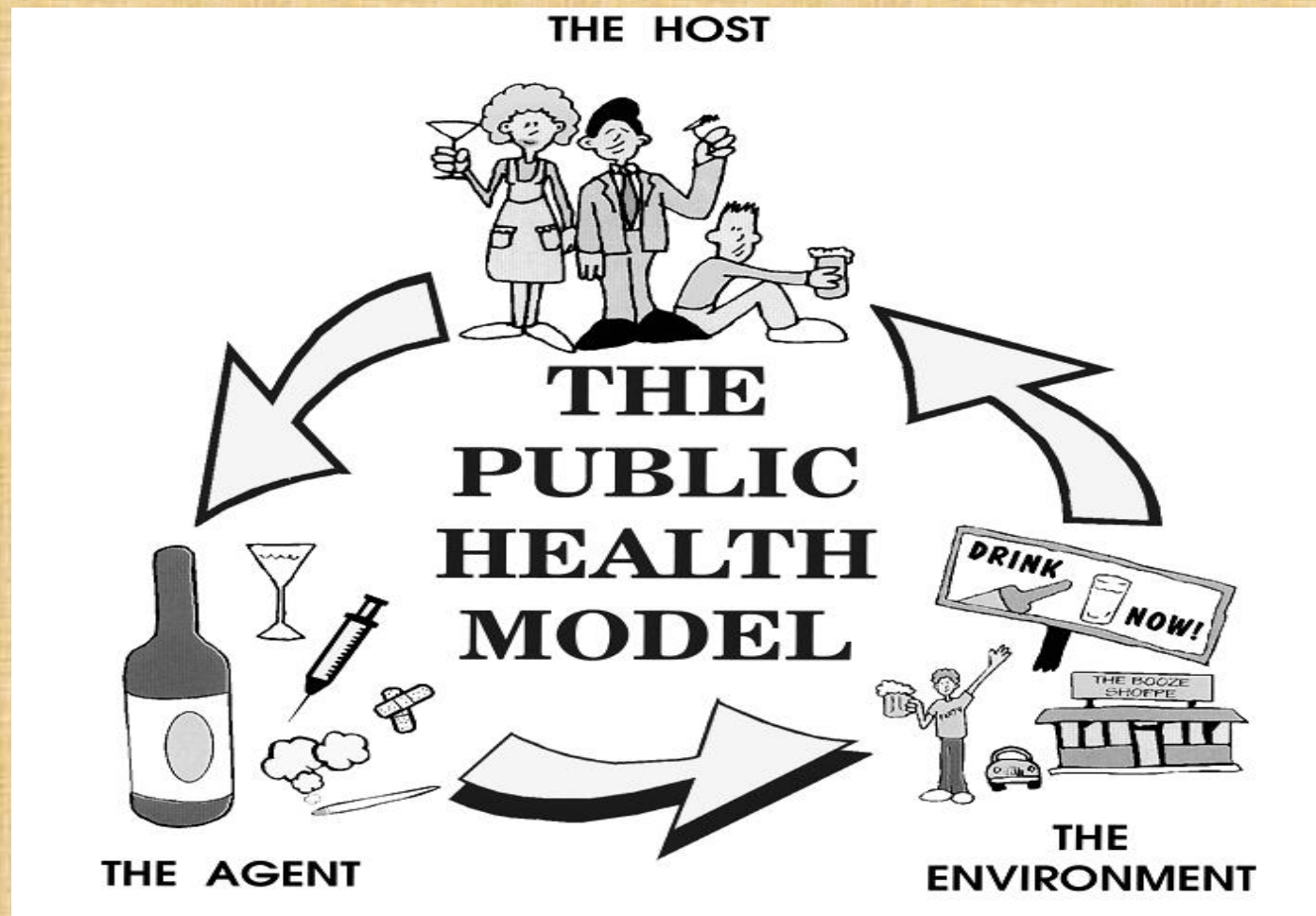


DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention
www.samhsa.gov

Strategic Prevention Framework: **Key Principles**

- Public Health Approach
- Data-Driven Strategic Planning Process to inform decisions
- Outcomes Based Prevention

Public Health Model



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

What is a Logic Model?

- A **simplified picture** of a program, initiative, or intervention that is a response to a given situation.
- Shows the **logical relationships** among the resources that are invested, the activities that take place and the benefits or changes that result.
- **Core** of program planning, evaluation, program management and communications.

Community Level Logic Model

- Shows the theory of community level change
- Guides data collection
- Guides capacity building
- Guides strategic planning
- Guides evaluation

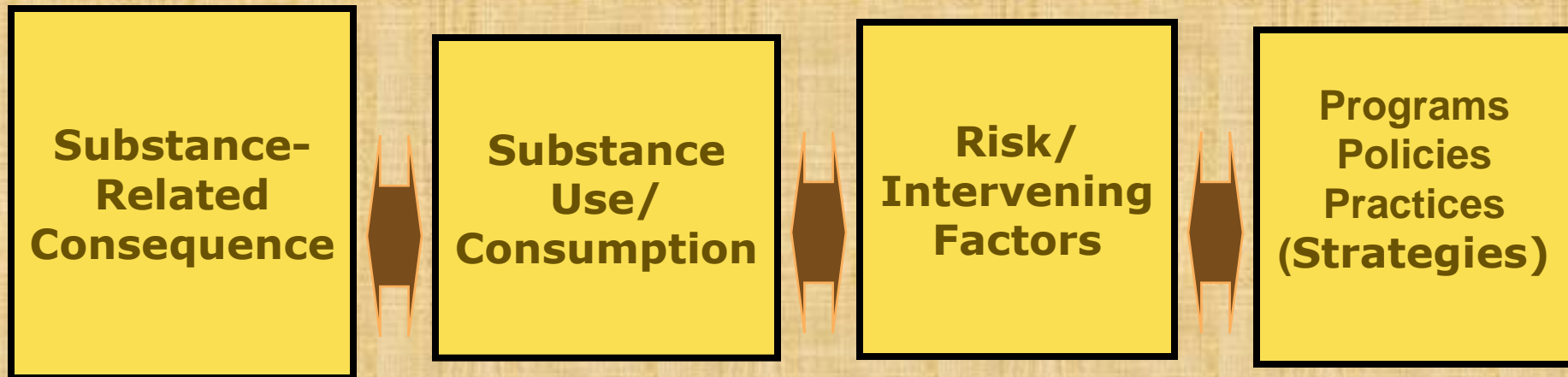
Community Level Logic Model

Underage Drinking Generic Model



Community Level Logic Model

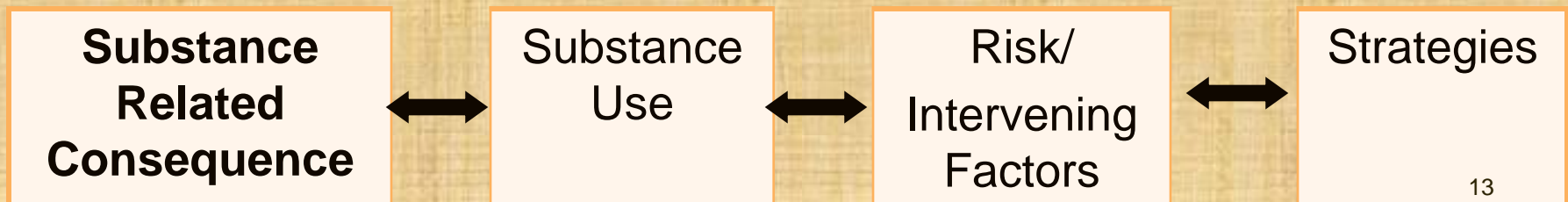
Generic Logic Model for Alcohol Crashes



Substance Related Consequences

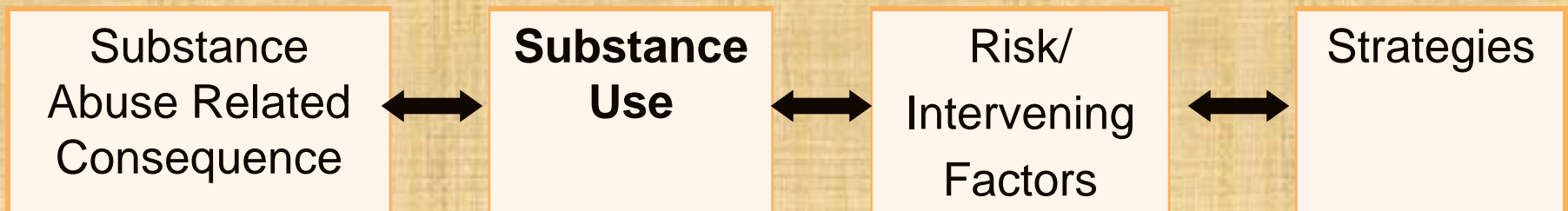
Definition:

- The social, economic, and health problems associated with the use of alcohol tobacco and illicit drugs.
- Any social, economic, or health problem can be defined as a substance use problem if the use ATOD increases the likelihood of the problem occurring.



Substance Use/Consumption

- The way in which people drink, smoke, and use drugs is linked to particular substance-related consequences.



Risk/Intervening Factors

- Factors that have been identified as being strongly related to and influence the occurrence and magnitude of substance use and related risk behaviors and their consequences.
- These are the key to prevention strategies. We must identify what Risk/Intervening Factors are occurring to correctly identify the appropriate strategies.

Strategies

- Program, practice, or policy that addresses factors strongly related to and influencing the occurrence and magnitude of substance use and related risk behaviors and their consequences.

Community Logic Model

Review

Directions:

1. In your group, unscramble the logic model and put it in its correct order using the consequence logic.
2. Find the correct definition that matches up with each column.
3. Put examples under the correct column.

Using the Logic Model as a Data Collection Guide

Consequence:

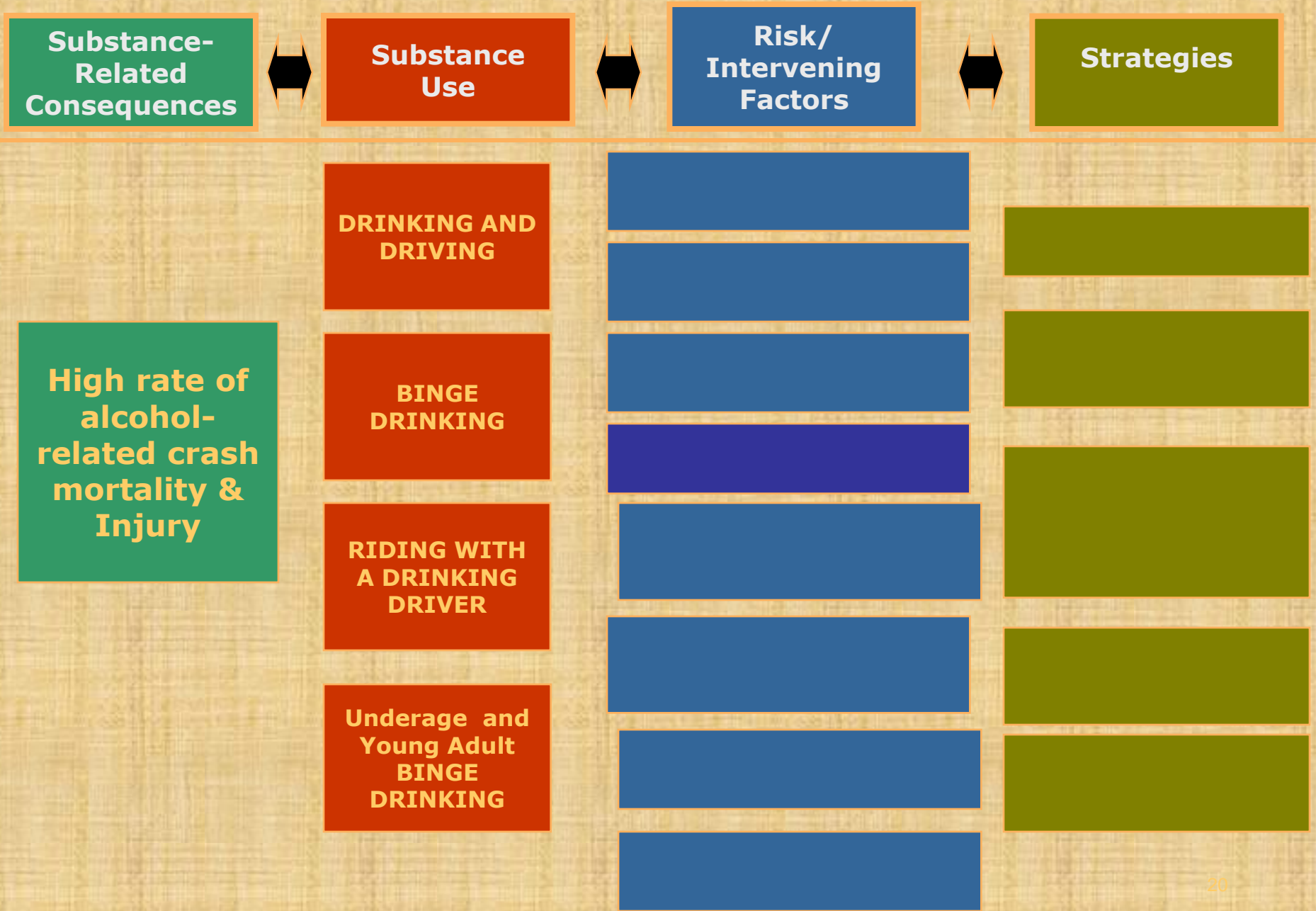
- Who is involved in the consequence?
- When does the consequence occur?
- Where is the consequence happening?
- Answering these questions will help focus efforts to areas of greatest need.

Using the Logic Model as a Data Collection Guide

Substance Use:

- Age of alcohol initiation*
- Percent of students reporting any alcohol use in the past 30 days
- Percent of students reporting binge drinking in the past two weeks
- Drinking and Driving
- Riding with a drinking driver
- Binge Drinking

Reducing alcohol-related traffic fatalities (Generic)



Underage Drinking (Generic)

Substance-Related Consequences



Substance Use



**Risk/
Intervening
Factors**



Strategies

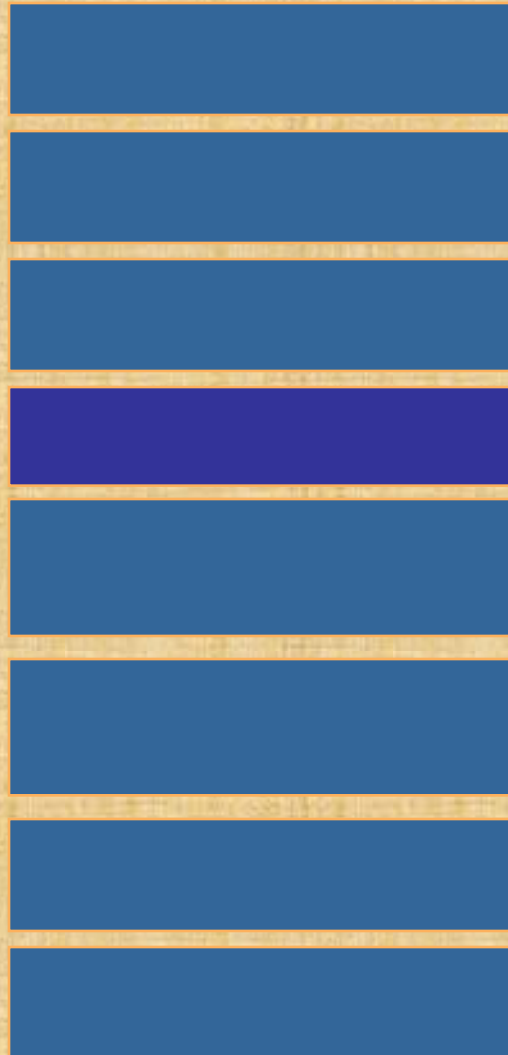
**alcohol-related
crash fatalities**
Alcohol Poisoning
Violence/Crime
School Problems
Teen Pregnancy

**Underage
Drinking**

Age of alcohol
initiation*

30 day Use

Binge drinking
in the past two
weeks



Consequence and Use Data Collection Practice

- Where can you collect data in your county to identify who, when and where?
- Where can you collect data in your county regarding uses?
- What assistance do you foresee as being needed to collect this data?

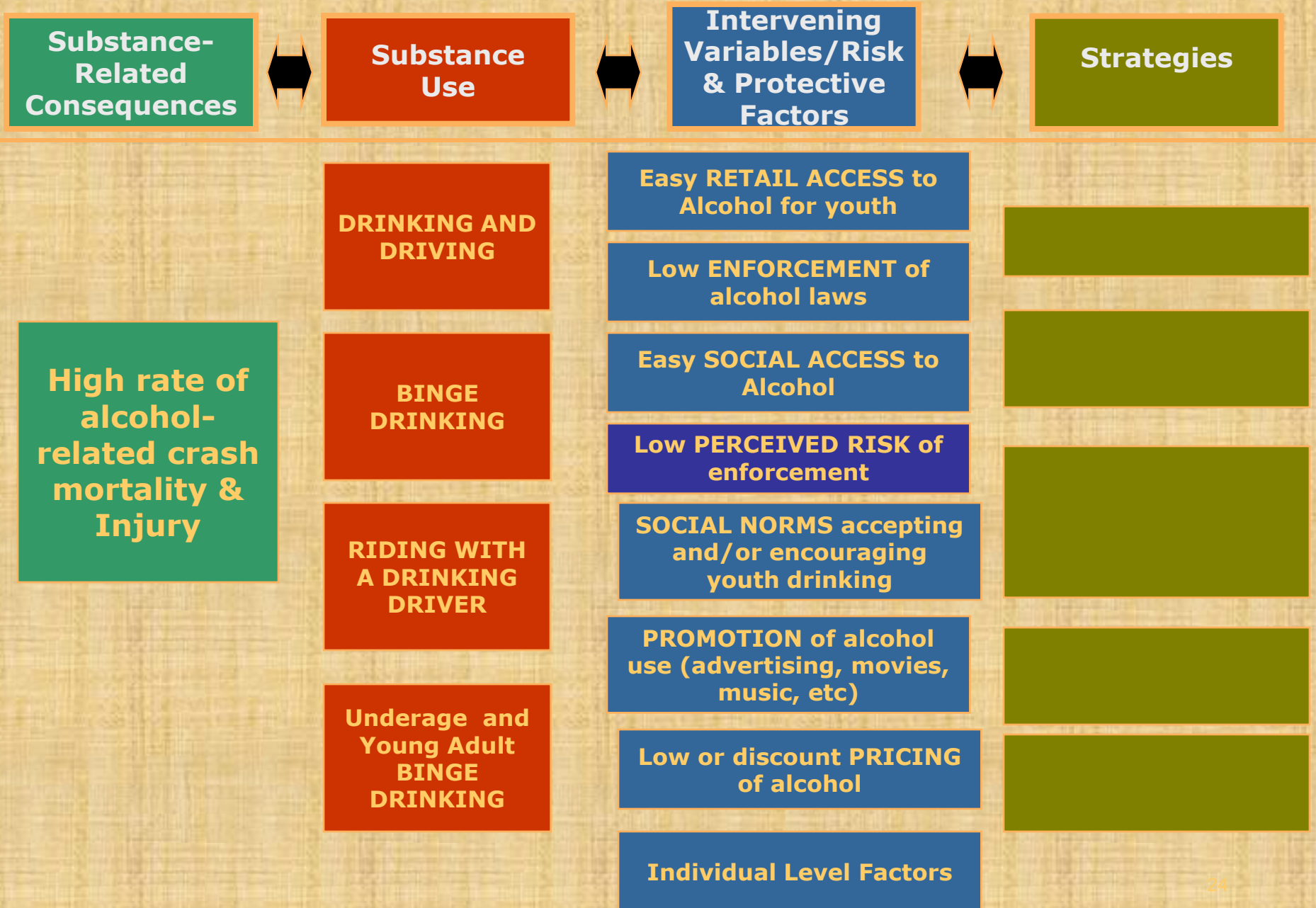
Risk/Intervening Factors

- Economic Availability
- Retail Availability
- Social Availability
- Promotion
- Community Norms
- Enforcement
- Individual-Level
- *Perceived Risk of Enforcement

Birckmayer, J., Holder, H., Yacoubian, G., & Friend, K. (2004). A general causal model to guide alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drug prevention: Assessing the research evidence. *Journal of Drug Education*. 34(2), 121-153.

*This causal factor not included in research article.

Reducing alcohol-related traffic fatalities (Generic)



Underage Drinking (Generic)

**Substance-
Related
Consequences**



**Substance
Use**



**Intervening
Variables/Risk
& Protective
Factors**



Strategies

**alcohol-related
crash fatalities
Alcohol Poisoning
Violence/Crime
School Problems
Teen Pregnancy**

**Underage
Drinking**

Age of alcohol
initiation*

30 day Use

Binge drinking
in the past two
weeks

**Easy RETAIL ACCESS to
Alcohol for youth**

**Low ENFORCEMENT of
alcohol laws**

**Easy SOCIAL ACCESS to
Alcohol**

**Low PERCEIVED RISK of
enforcement**

**SOCIAL NORMS accepting
and/or encouraging
youth drinking**

**PROMOTION of alcohol
use (advertising, movies,
music, etc)**

**Low or discount PRICING
of alcohol**

Individual Level Factors



Using the Logic Model as a Data Collection Guide

Risk/Intervening Factors:

- Assessments will need to be conducted on each Risk/Intervening Factor to get an accurate picture of what factors exist in your communities that contribute to use and consequence.
- At the county level, doing a good job with who, when and where will make this assessment step easier.

Risk/Intervening Factor Data **Collection**

Retail Availability:

- 7-9 through 7-10

Enforcement/Adjudication:

- 8-5 through 8-7

Social Availability:

- 9-6(4,5)
- 7-7(4)

Risk/Intervening Factor Data **Collection**

Perceived Risk of Enforcement:

- 6-7 through 6-11
- 7-8 (7,8,9)
- 12-1 through 12-2

Norms:

- 9-1 through 9-4
- 9-5 (1,2,3,6,7,8)
- 9-7

Risk/Intervening Factor Data Collection

Promotion:

- 9-8
- 11-1 through 11-6

Pricing:

- 10-1
- 10-5

Risk/Intervening Factor Data Collection

Individual Level Factors:

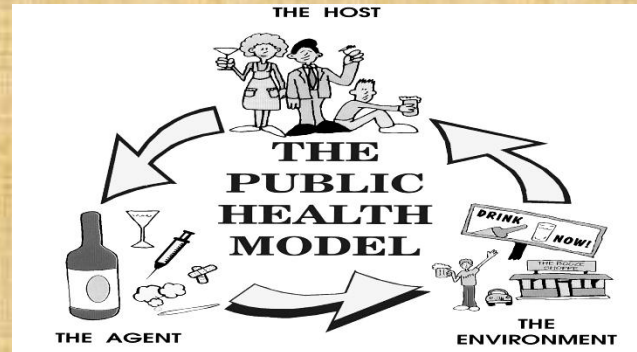
- Risk and Protective Factors

Risk/Intervening Factor Data **Collection Review**

Activity:

- Groups will get an envelope that has Risk/Intervening Factors and examples of Risk/Intervening Factors.
- Match the examples with the correct Risk/Intervening Factors.

Comprehensive Data Collection Approach



Utilizing the public health approach, we must examine every aspect of the community:

- Availability of the agent (alcohol)
- Environmental factors that contribute to use and consequence
- Individual level factors that may promote use.

Customizing Your Community Level Logic Model

- Upon the completion of the assessments, you will use your data to develop your community level logic model.
- It is crucial your data accurately represents what is occurring in your community because all future work and outcomes will be based off of the assessment.

Customizing Your Community

Level Logic Model

- Ideally you want to triangulate your data findings.
- Triangulation is three different methods of data collection (e.g., survey, focus group, interviews) showing the same findings.
- This assists in assuring your are working on relevant issues in your community.

Contributing Variables

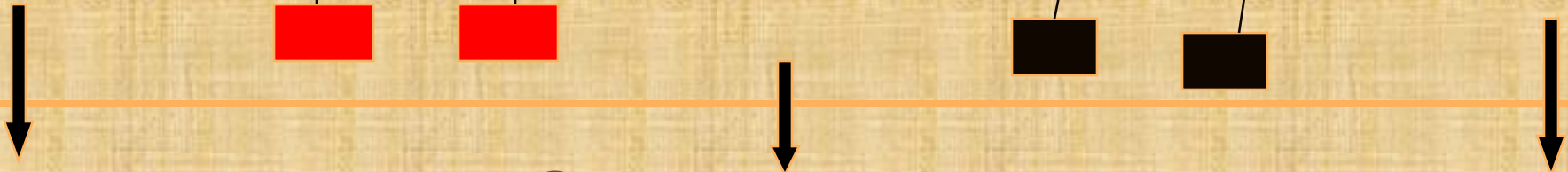
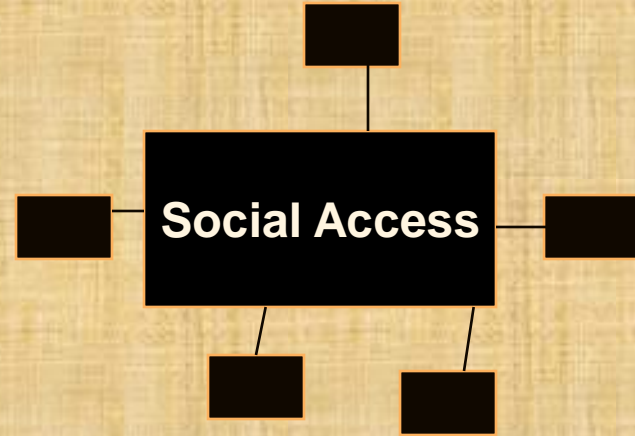
- The specific issues in a community that comprise an Intervening Variable. They are identified through focus groups, surveys, observation, and other data gathering processes and are the key link to the identification of programs policies and practices prevention programs will address.

Lack of Sobriety
Check
Points

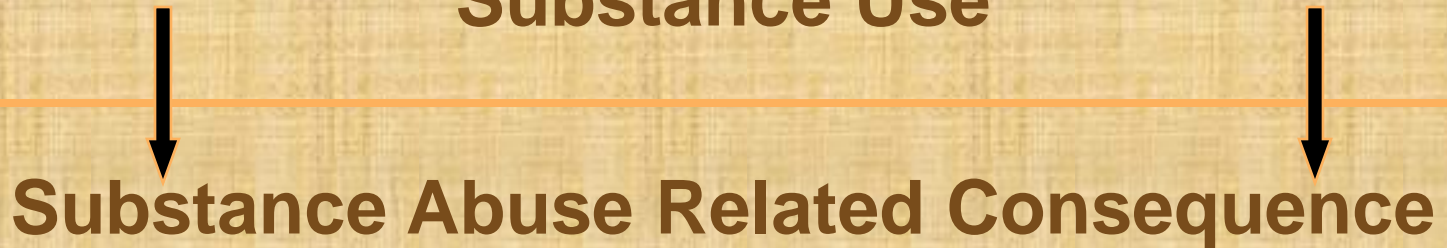
**Low
Enforcement**

Sales to Intoxicated
People

DWI convictions result in
Minimum consequence



Substance Use



Underage Drinking (Generic)

Substance-Related Consequences



Substance Use



**Risk/
Intervening
Factors**



Strategies

**alcohol-related
crash fatalities**

**Violence/Crime
School Problems
Teen Pregnancy**

**Underage
Drinking**

Age of alcohol
initiation*
30 day Use

Binge drinking
in the past two
weeks

**Easy RETAIL ACCESS to
Alcohol for youth**

**Low ENFORCEMENT of
alcohol laws**

**Easy SOCIAL ACCESS to
Alcohol**

**Low PERCEIVED RISK of
enforcement**

Individual Level Factors

Benefits of Utilizing Community Level Logic Model

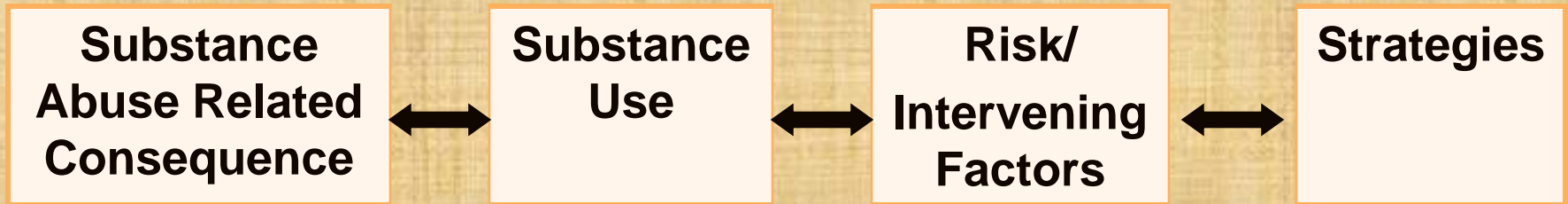
- On a piece of paper write down one benefit you see from developing and using a community level logic model.
- Smash you paper into a ball after you write your answer.

Outcomes



- Reduction in identified consequence
- Reduction in use
- Reduction in contributing factors of intervening variables.

Outcome Based Logic Model



Benefits of an Outcome Based Logic Model:

- Helps pool limited resources to a problem identified by data.
- Focuses efforts on one problem
- Can demonstrate effect of prevention efforts
- Guides a data driven process

Training Objectives

- Describe the recent changes in prevention, shifting from an individual focus to a population level focus.
- Define each column of a community level logic model including: substance abuse related consequence, substance use, Risk/Intervening Factors, Contributing Variables and strategies.

Training Objectives

- Explain the importance of developing a community level logic model.
- Identify what data needs to be collected under each column of the logic model.
- Use local assessment data to create a community level logic model.

Questions or comments?

Please fill out evaluations and leave them
on your table.

Thank you!

Paula Feathers
405-820-6520
prifeathers@yahoo.com