

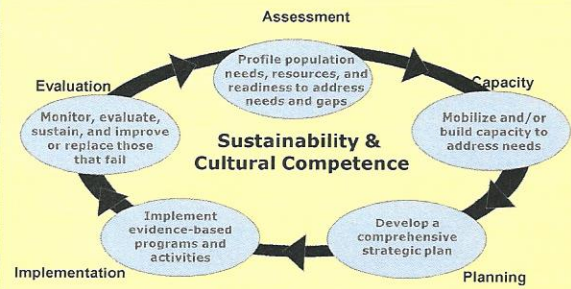
## Strategic Prevention Framework 101



July 10, 2007  
revised by SAPTA, September 08, 2014

Attachment C

## Strategic Prevention Framework



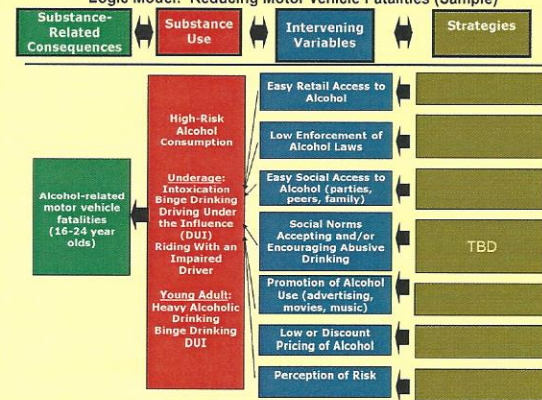
## The Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF)

SPF utilizes strong data-driven planning model to produce different, better, results.

SPF is designed to change community level indicators, including, but not limited to, reducing underage and risky drinking, binge drinking, drinking and driving, and related alcohol behaviors. It also includes drug misuse/abuse, and non medical use of prescription drugs.

Not like other funding – this will challenge your infrastructure.

### Nevada Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant Logic Model: Reducing Motor Vehicle Fatalities (Sample)



### **SPF Community Logic Model**

- All funded agencies/coalitions must follow the SPF process.
- All applicants must submit a new or updated logic model when applying for funds during the Open and Competitive Request for Application.

### **SPF Community Logic Model**

- Communities will do extensive assessment work in each area of the logic model – consequence, consumption, and intervening variables

### **SPF Community Logic Model (Sample)**

Consequences: Defined as the ultimate outcome – mortality – crashes may serve as proxy measure; other risky alcohol use consequences may be identified

- Grantees will, in the assessment phase, analyze the who, where, when of alcohol-related consequences, such as motor vehicle fatalities and crashes
- Grantees are expected to locate local data to create a picture that is deeper than just county-level data – so that you understand variance within your geographic area, know “hot spots”

### **SPF Community Logic Model**

Consumption: In this model, is understood as the precursor to any identified consequences

- Must be studied by age, gender, and ethnic groups, with distinct data for underage use and for binge drinking
- Multiple sub-populations in the community must be assessed in the best ways available – you may identify highest contributors in this step

### SPF Community Logic Model

Intervening Variables: Understood to be the factors believed to directly contribute, as a "system," to "use" and its consequences

- Intervening variables must be grouped but also understood individually
- Intervening variables are inter-related in their impact in a community
- While difficult to measure, they must nonetheless be assessed with some rigor for effective planning and targeting of resources, then monitored routinely

### SPF Community Logic Model

Obtaining data at the local level for these issues is challenging but necessary

These data are for planning, not for evaluation

They may not be perfect, but they are most likely better than anyone has collected in the past and they give you more clarity than before on this behavior

### How will you use your logic model (to drive the steps of the framework)?

(For New Coalition Applicants)

- The logic model drives the data-driven planning process
- The roll-out of the SPF steps will be phased over a period of time, probably six to nine months
- This period provides opportunity to create capacity at all levels of local system
- Intensive workshops and TA will be provided at every step – they would focus completely on process and build on all previous work – "report formats" provided by SAPTA guide content and shape local process

### How will you use your logic model?

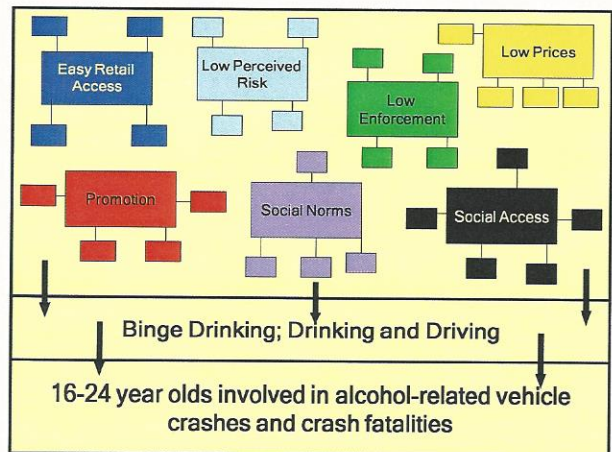
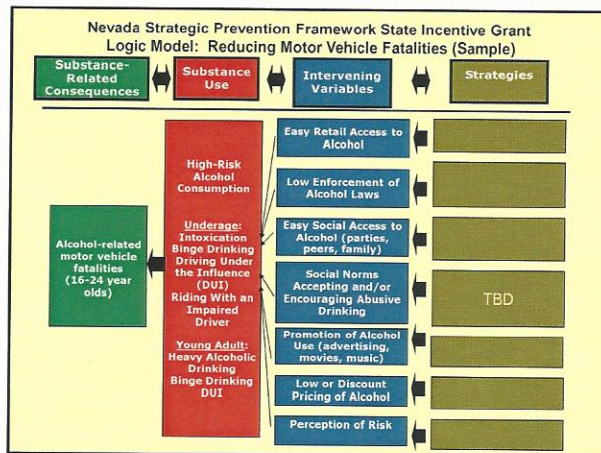
- For phase one – assessment -- your communities pursue a structured **data collection** process focused on the intervening variables – this includes surveys, focus groups, community forums, stakeholder interviews, and existing local data collection – all structured by a set of instruments and collection guidance
- A report is completed based on the results of this data collection period – the report groups all data collected and analyzed by intervening variable

## How will you use your logic model?

- For the second phase, perhaps months 4 to 6, your local communities focus on assessing **capacity** around each intervening variable – then creating a capacity plan around each intervening variable, as each group of natural partners for an intervening variable has unique strengths, weaknesses, etc.
- Readiness and resources must be assessed in each community.
- Capacity will grow as a result of assessment
- A capacity plan is submitted with timelines and benchmarks

## How will you use your logic model?

- In phase three you will develop a strategic plan – again, for each intervening variable – and utilize on-going community forums and town hall meetings, led by your local SPF core team
- A key focus is prioritizing of intervening variables, based on learnings of the previous activity, data, and capacity
- An annual **strategic plan** will be developed with implementation strategies, timelines and benchmarks, including what has been learned about on-going assessment and monitoring needs, and on-going capacity building activity



## Intervening Variables

Intervening Variables are not things you can point to – instead, they are made up of “Contributing Factors”

1. Each Intervening Variable will have multiple contributing factors, each of which could be measured, studied, and addressed by one or more strategies
2. A logical plan must be developed to collect data on these contributing factors, and then the community must seek to understand them, as a “system”, and how they impact substance use
3. Only then can strategies be effectively planned

## Intervening Variables

Example:

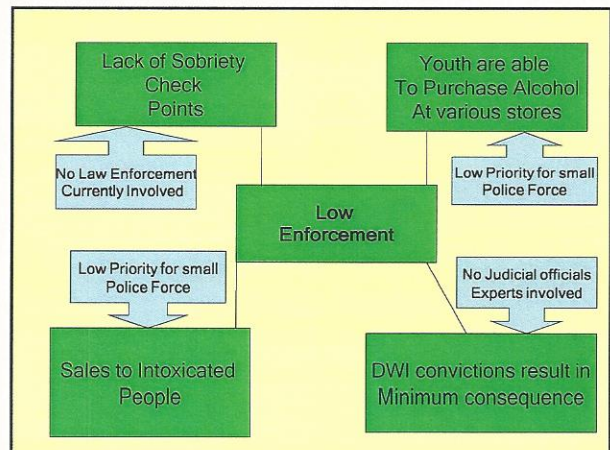


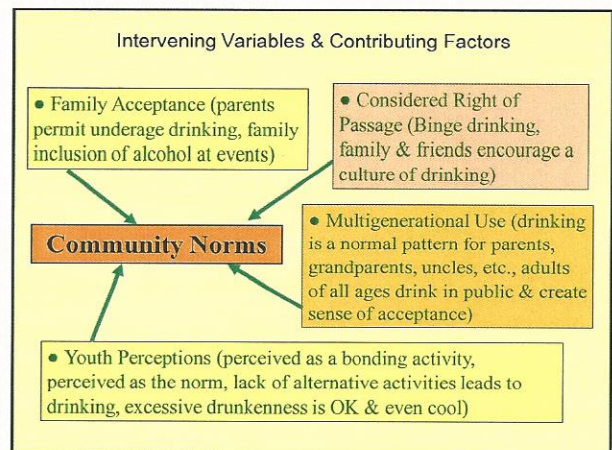
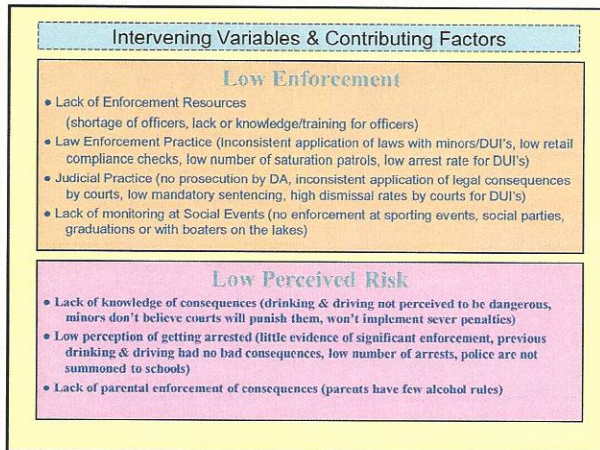
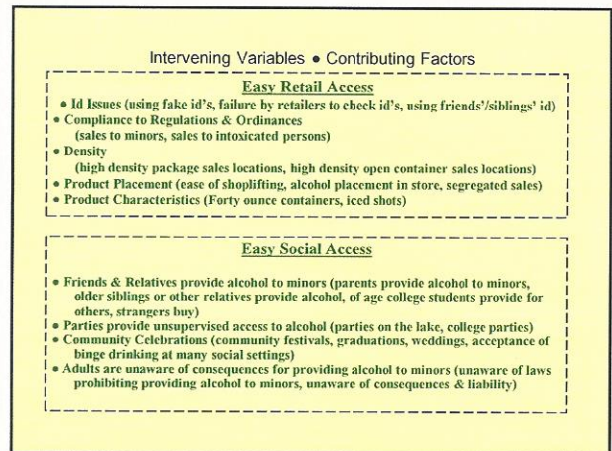
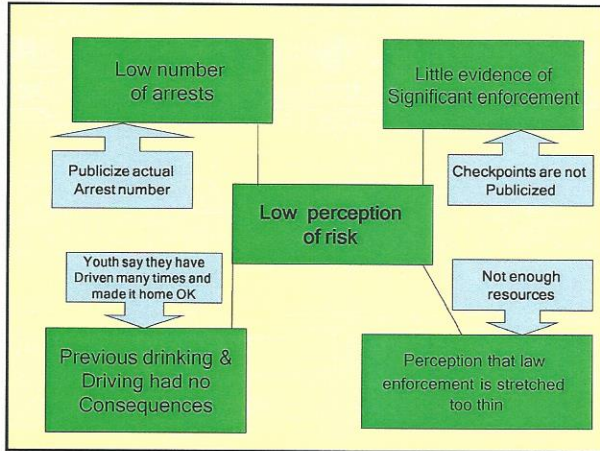
## Intervening Variables

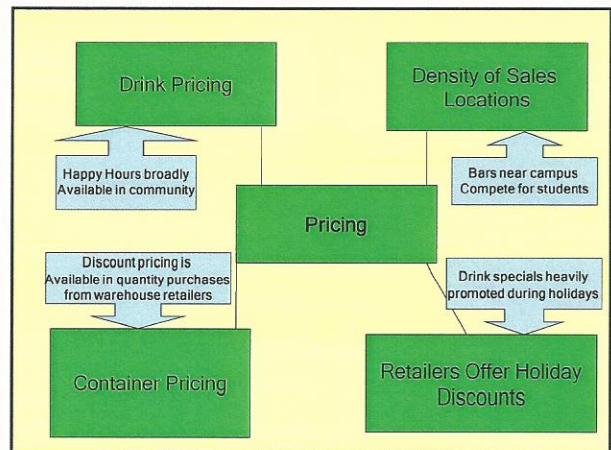
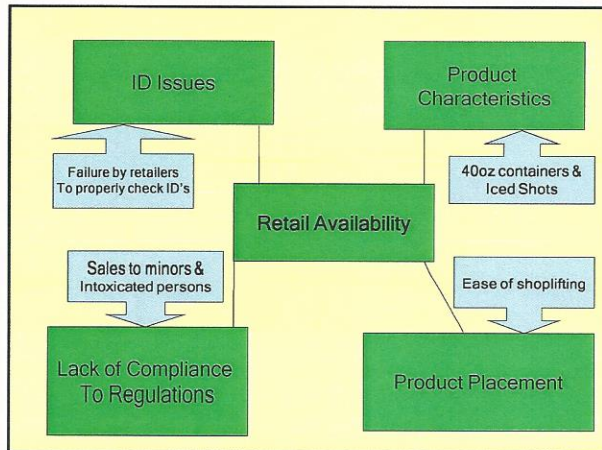
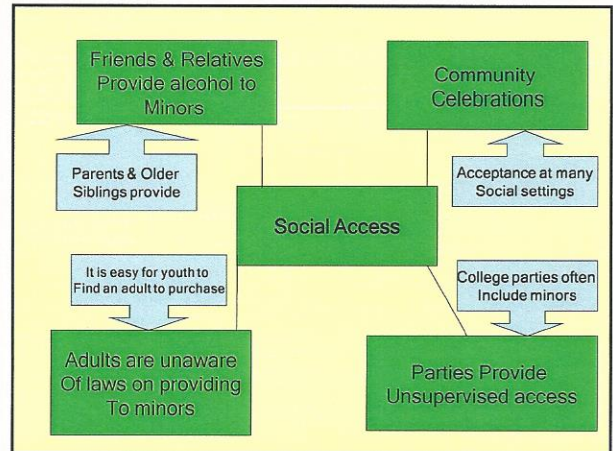
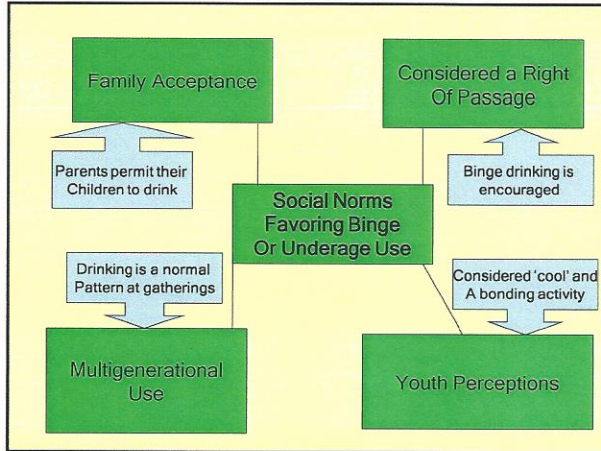
1. Intervening Variables are identified in your logic model

**Easy Retail Access**      **Low Enforcement**  
**Low Perceived Risk**    **Social Access**  
**Social Norms**            **Promotion**  
**Discount Pricing**

2. A set of instruments will capture data on these Intervening Variables







### Strategic Planning Objectives

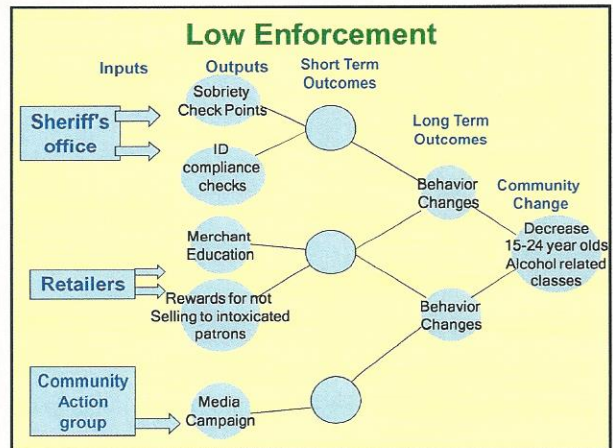
- Prioritize Intervening Variables according to severity and existing capacity.
- Identify benchmarks, recruitment strategies, and action steps for capacity in each Intervening Variable.
- Identify action steps for continual assessment of each Intervening Variable – ie, “monitoring”, to determine your progress, impact, successes, etc.

### Strategic Planning Objectives

- Identify a goal for each Intervening Variable and objectives that address contributing factors for each Intervening Variable
- Identify strategies that are: population appropriate, evidence-based, theory derived, or based on practical knowledge, and consider community readiness for each Intervening Variable – state will provide resources on evidence based strategies, by level of “rigor” and grouped by Intervening Variable

### Strategic Planning Objectives

- Ensure cultural competence through the use of the National Standards for Cultural and Linguistically Appropriate Services (CLAS)
- Ensure sustainability throughout the strategic planning process.
- Identify a process to review progress towards benchmarks and action steps included in the strategic plan.





### **Lessons Learned**

- Assessment data are for Planning!
- Intervening Variables interact and thus all require attention
- Don't discuss strategies until a lot of work has been accomplished to collect data and build capacity
- Local data expertise must be developed that supports the data-driven planning process
- State role is to provide very clear and specific guidance to shape the SPF assessment phase

SPF provides a way for coalitions to be vital planning and coalescing agents in the community, to mobilize across segments of the community to address a problem that community members care about but that cannot be addressed by one group of agencies or stakeholders alone

SAPTA funds a core group of active, engaged advocates who use data to focus community efforts around the story told by the data -- to create change that impacts the entire community