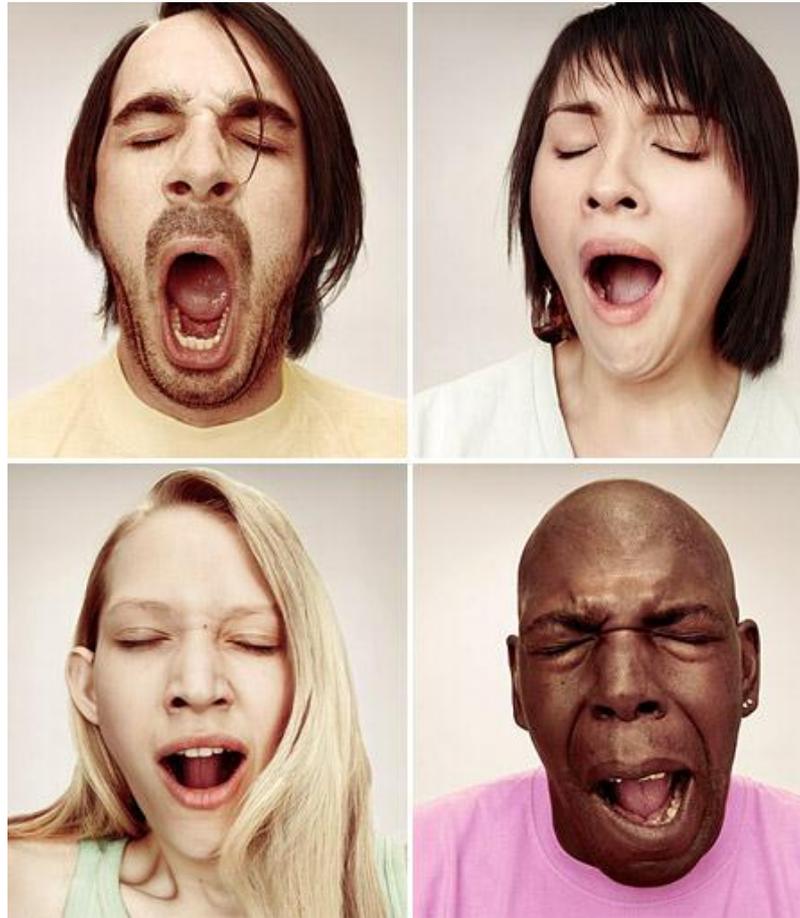


# STRATEGIC PREVENTION FRAMEWORK

ADAPTED IN PART FROM CSAP



# Don't fall asleep yet!



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# Why should you stay awake?

- Who is the newest to prevention?
- Who has been doing prevention the longest?
- Prevention is a growing field that is always changing.
- So, yes, for our newbies we will be doing an overview of SPF.
- But for those who have been doing SPF already, we are going to touch on how we are changing, growing, getting stronger, and going **MORE IN DEPTH**.

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# Where are we...where are we going?



# What is SPF?

- When you are asked, how do you explain it?
  - To a new preventionist?
  - To a related professional?
  - To a community member?

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# What is SPF?

- Prevention Services Stands for Strategic Prevention Framework
- From SAMHSA
- Change Model – how to achieve outcomes when you have a complicated issue
- Has 7 Components
- **Strategic** – notice “implementation” is only one step
- Outcomes-Based prevention; Population-level, not just program-level
- **Population-Level Change**
- **Based on Public Health Model**



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# Question

- Which of the 7 Components are the strongest/weakest?
  - Assessment
  - Capacity
  - Planning
  - Implementation
  - Evaluation
  - Sustainability
  - Cultural Competence
- One goal we have discussed is increasing the use of the resources within our network.



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# Public Health Model

- Focuses on population-based change.
- Considers an entire range of factors that determine health
- Based on the premise that we are only as healthy as the community that we live in.
  - Do we do substance abuse prevention work b/c the work affects “them” or b/c it affects “us”.
- Example of public health work – heart disease

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# Public Health Model - Example



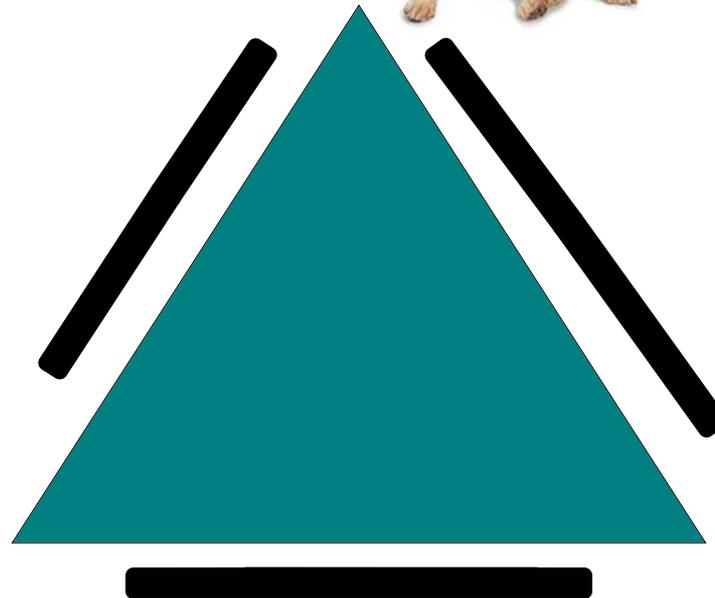
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# Public Health Model

Agent:  
Drugs or Alcohol  
sources



Host



Environment:  
social climate



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# Public Health Model

Host: Potential and/or active users



Agent:  
Drugs or Alcohol sources

Environment:  
social climate

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# Just Something Cool...

[www.whatispublichealth.org](http://www.whatispublichealth.org)



# SPF - Assessment

- What is assessment?
- A big area of change for this year (given more time, workgroups, etc.)
- Who conducts a needs assessment?
- From the very first step ask yourself “Whose project is this?”
- What kinds of data? (quantitative/qualitative)
- Example Tools
  - Tri-Ethnic Center’s Community Readiness exercise
  - CADCA’s “But-Why” Exercise

Community Role: Communities must accurately assess their substance abuse related problems using epidemiological data provided by the State as well as other local data. The epidemiological data must identify the magnitude of the problem to be addressed, where the problem is greatest, and risk and protective factors associated with the problem. Communities must also assess community assets and resources, gaps in services and capacity and readiness to act.

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# SPF - Capacity

- What is it/why is it important?
- Who decides who/what is missing? (ex. 12 sectors)
  - How do we get them to the table? (cultural competence)
  - Example...
- Example from your experience...

Community Role: Engagement of key stakeholders at the State and community levels is critical to plan and implement successful prevention activities that will be sustained over time. Key tasks may include, but are not limited to, convening leaders and stakeholders; building coalitions; training community stakeholders, coalitions, and service providers; organizing agency networks; leveraging resources; and engaging stakeholders to help sustain the activities.

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# SPF - Planning

- Why is planning important?
- Emphasis on evidence-based

Community Role: Communities must develop a strategic plan that articulates not only a vision for the prevention activities, but also strategies for organizing and implementing prevention efforts. The strategic plan must be based on documented needs, build on identified resources/strengths, set measurable objectives and include the performance measures and baseline data against which progress will be monitored. Plans must be adjusted as the result of ongoing needs assessment and monitoring activities. The issue of sustainability should be a constant throughout each step of planning and implementation and should lead to the creation of a long-term strategy to sustain policies, programs, and practices.

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# SPF - Implementation

- What is Implementation?
- Do we have buy-in by this point?
- Who does the implementing?

Community Role: Similarly, local stakeholders will use the findings of their needs assessments to guide selection and implementation of policies, programs and practices proven to be effective in research settings and communities. Community implementers must ensure that culturally competent adaptations are made without sacrificing the core elements of the program.

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# SPF - Evaluation

- Another huge area of growth this year (ex. REOWs, increased training, etc.)
- What is evaluation?
- When do we conduct evaluation?
- Types of evaluation (ex. Process vs. Outcome)

Community Role: Ongoing monitoring and evaluation are essential to determine whether or not the outcomes desired are achieved and to assess program effectiveness and service delivery quality. Communities must provide performance data to the SPF SIG States on a regular basis, so that the States can monitor, evaluate, sustain and improve the Strategic Prevention Framework activities in the State.

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# SPF – Cultural Competency

- What is culture?
- What is cultural competency?
  - Respect for differences among cultural groups, continuous self-assessment, expansion of cultural knowledge, and attention to the dynamics of difference
- Example from your experience...
- Examples regarding youth culture
  - Flyer
  - Adjusting a program

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# SPF – Sustainability

- What is 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.
- Example from your experience
- Strategies:
  - 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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# Contact

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