

Part 1:
Assessment
Mobilization
Capacity Building

Overview of the Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF)

*Tips for maximizing the SPF &
avoiding common pitfalls*

Developed for the Iowa Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse
By Growth Partners, LLC * Facilitators: Laurie Barger Sutter & Mary Ellen Shannon



Background
on the SPF

Initiation

Data Assessment, Prioritization, & Standards

Logic Modeling

Problems & Target Populations

Behaviors & Target Populations

Intervening Variables & Target Populations

SPF Step 1: Assessment



Initiation



Assessment

Diagnosing problems
requires patient detective
work!

Prioritizing Data Collection

Helps you identify or confirm
a **problem**

Helps you identify the
behavior(s) driving the
problem

Helps you identify the
variables driving the
behavior(s)

Standards for Data Collection



Valid and representative



Can be reliably collected
on a periodic basis



Sensitive to change

Categorical Standards for Data

- Minimum or Adequate
- Better
- Best &/or Preferred



Data Sources



Archival



Social Indicator



Survey



Key Stakeholder

Logic Model

A map of the relationships between:

- Problems
- Behaviors that create problems
- Intervening variables/factors that drive behaviors

Logic Model



Assessment

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Target Populations



Direct - groups directly affected by a problem



Indirect - groups that play a key role in promoting or preventing a problem

Human Assessment Area Examples

Human Problems

- Mortality
- Morbidity
- Injury
- Social problems

Behaviors

- Use
- Misuse
- High-risk use
- Not seeking or adhering to medical care

Intervening Variables

- Individual
- Biological
- Genetic

System Assessment Area Examples

Human Problems

- Mortality
- Morbidity
- Injury
- Social problems

Behaviors

- Sharing drugs and/or drug use equipment
- Inequitable tolerance for types of drug use & populations who use drugs
- Enacting inequitable laws, policies
- Inequitable enforcement of laws and policies

Intervening Variables

- Cultural
- Social

System Assessment Area Examples

Human Problems

- Mortality
- Morbidity
- Injury
- Social problems

Behaviors

- Inadequate to no investment in certain types of health & social services
- Siloed services
- Decisions based on beliefs, not data/science
- Punitive rather than medical approaches

Intervening Variables

- Structural

Logic Model



Problem Assessment

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Health & Social Consequences



RATE



PREVALENCE



INCIDENCE



BURDEN

Logic Model



Human Behavior Assessment

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Any use

Misuse

Use in high-risk situations

Use by high-risk populations

Seeking/adhering to care



RATE



PREVALENCE



INCIDENCE

It's important
to monitor
changes in:



Populations that use drugs



Drug content or form

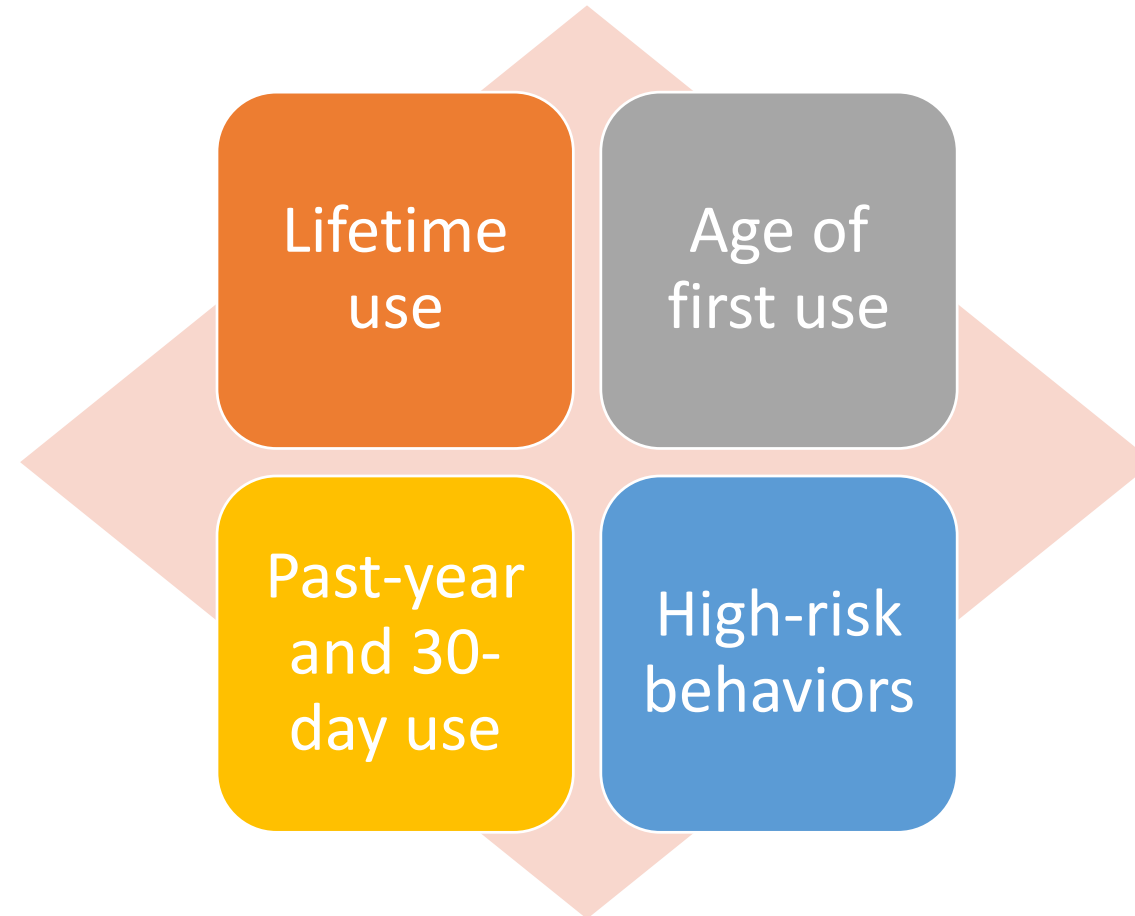


Drug paraphernalia



Drug making & distribution

Common Human Behavior Survey Measures



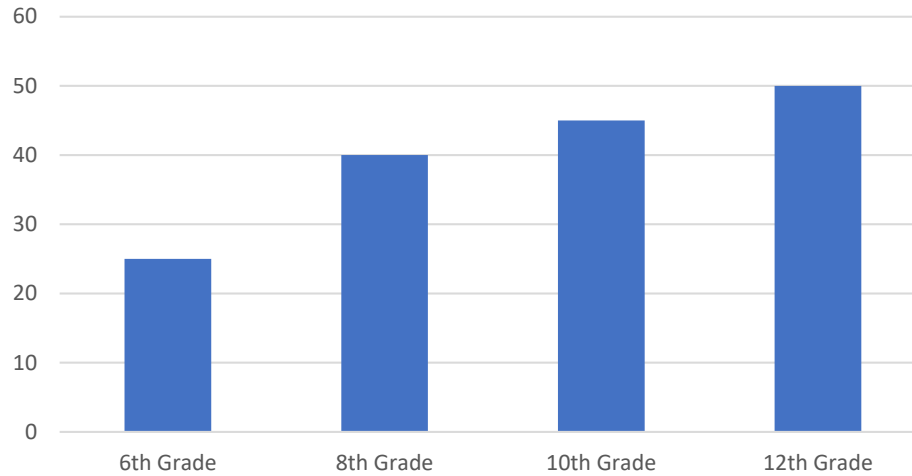
‘Lifetime
Use’
data can
help to:

- Determine incidence
- Detect emerging trends

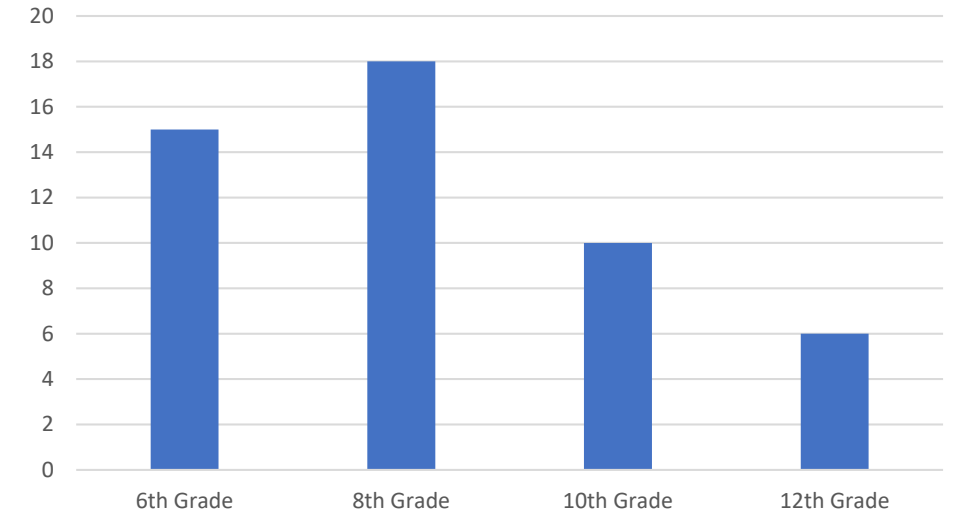


Lifetime Use

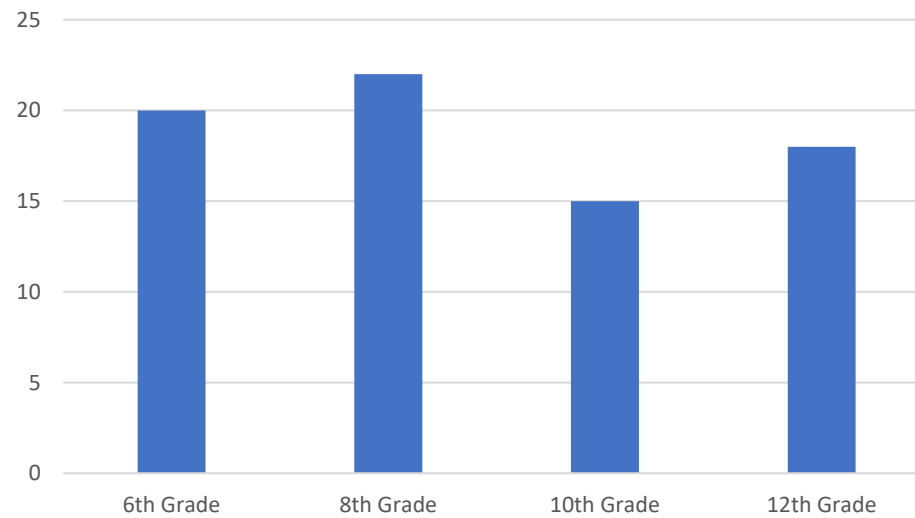
Lifetime Inhalant Use - Expected Pattern



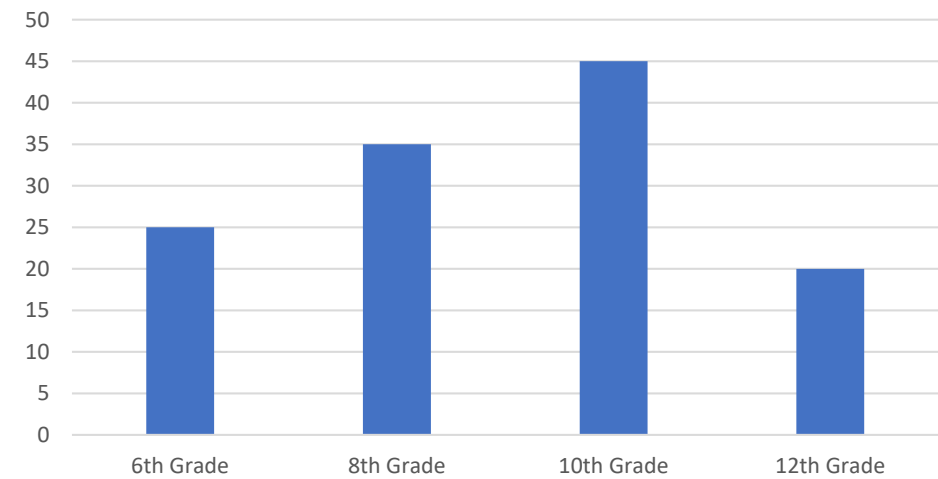
Past 30-Day Inhalant Use – Year 1



Lifetime Inhalant Use – Actual Pattern Year 1



Lifetime Inhalant Use - Year 3



‘Age of First Use’
data can
help to:

- Determine incidence
- Detect emerging trends
- Identify target populations
- Identify patterns and relationships between behaviors



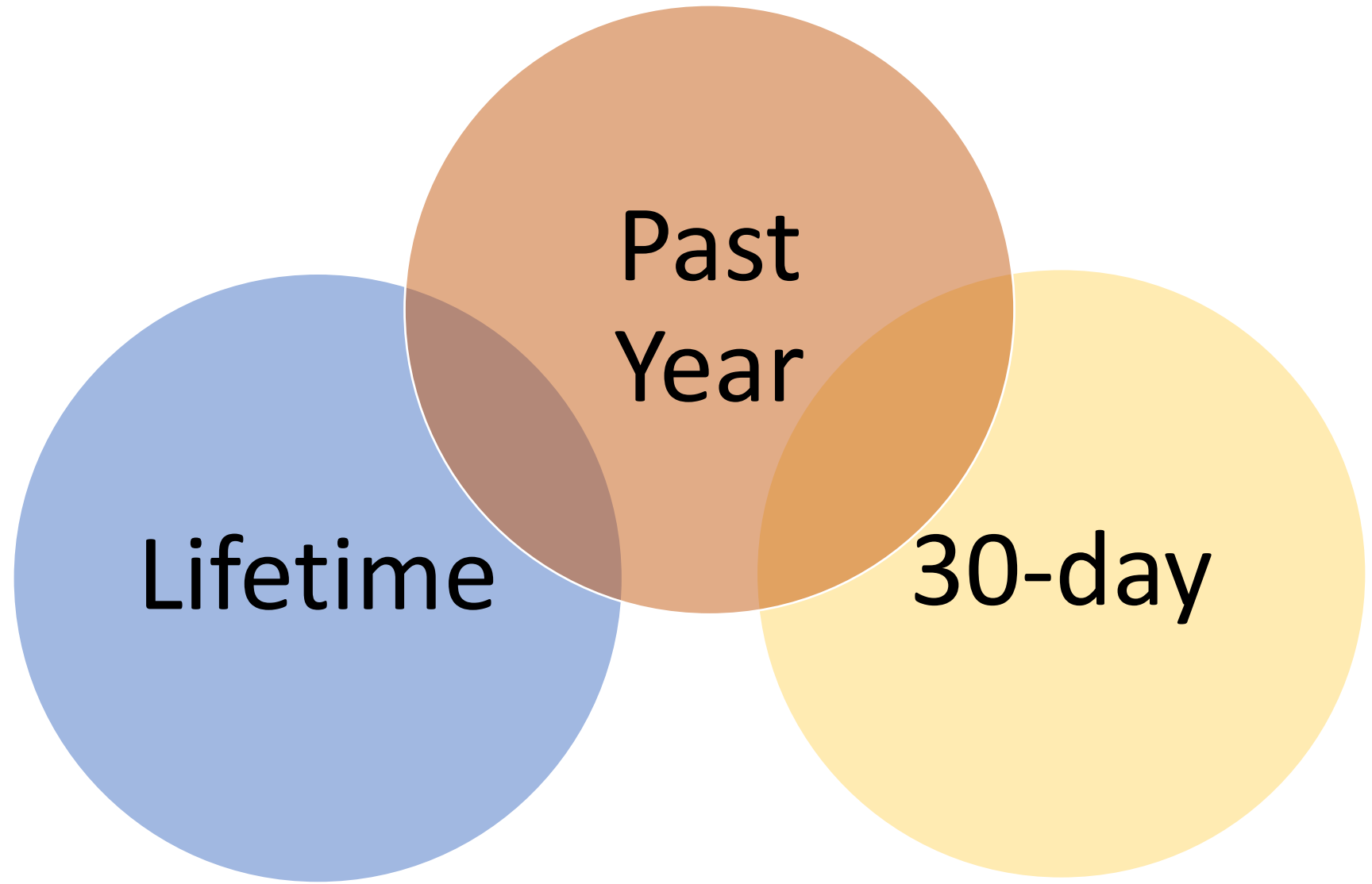
‘Past-Year’
& 30-Day
Use’
data can
help to:

- Determine incidence & prevalence
- Detect emerging trends
- Identify target populations
- Identify patterns and relationships between behaviors



Lifetime +
Past Year +
Past 30-day

might = new
insights



'High-Risk Behavior' data can help to:

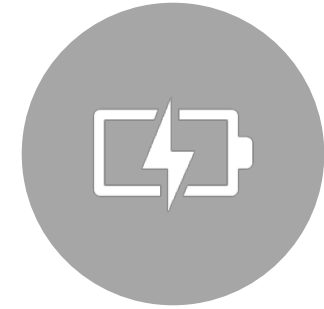
- Determine prevalence
- Identify geographic areas & target populations
- Detect emerging trends
- Identify patterns & relationships between behaviors



Key Health System Assessment Measures



LEADERSHIP

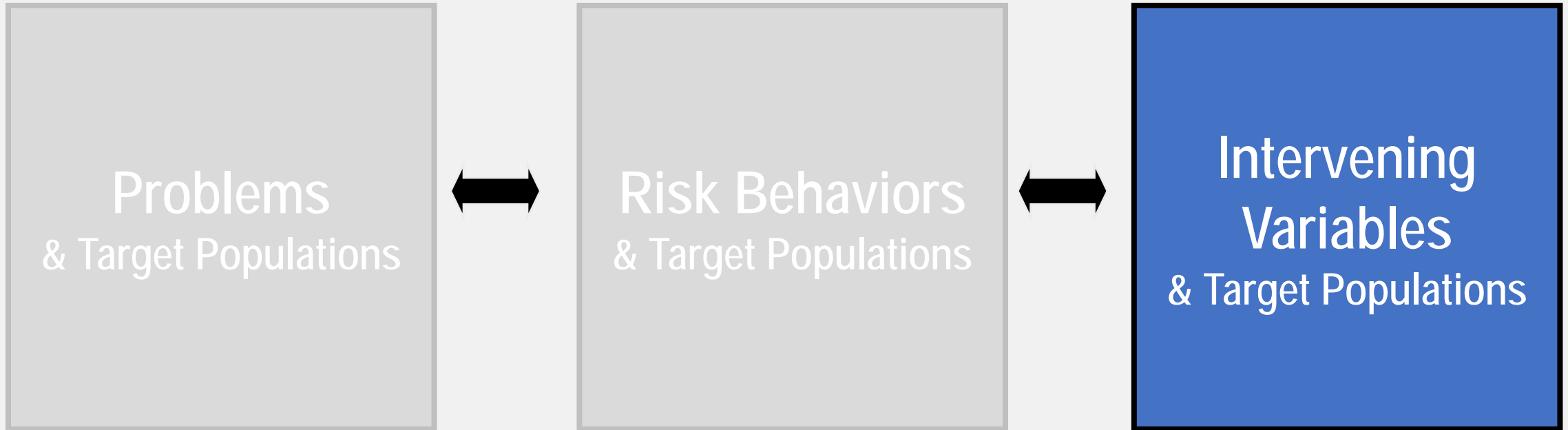


CAPACITY



PRACTICES

Logic Model



Intervening Variables



Individual &
Biological
Examples



Biology, genetics, co-occurring disorders, multi-morbidities



Resilience/socio-emotional competence



Knowledge, attitudes, perceptions



Life transitions



Self stigma

Intervening Variables

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Social/Cultural Examples



Access



Laws, policies,
& regulations



Enforcement
practices



Media &
promotion



Practices &
traditions



Culture &
norms



Social
networks



Public
stigma

Intervening Variables

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Structural Examples



Access to health care



Laws & policies



Access to economic & job opportunities



Access to education



Health & language literacy



Discrimination & racism



Access to food & safe housing



Access to transportation



Physical barriers



Access



Exposure to crime, violence, social disorder & other harms

Intervening Variables



Structural/Health
System
Examples



Funding
requirements



Relationships &
trust



Leadership
transitions



Workforce issues



Resources



Political will



Communication



Infrastructure

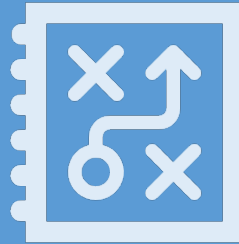


Influence

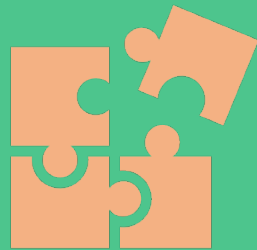


Laws, policies,
& regulations

Standards for Prioritizing Intervening Variable Assessment



Highly Correlated



Measurable



Actionable

Syndemics Overview

Strategies for Mobilization

Leading with Vision

Readiness for Change

Partnership Types

Contextual Conditions and Paradigms

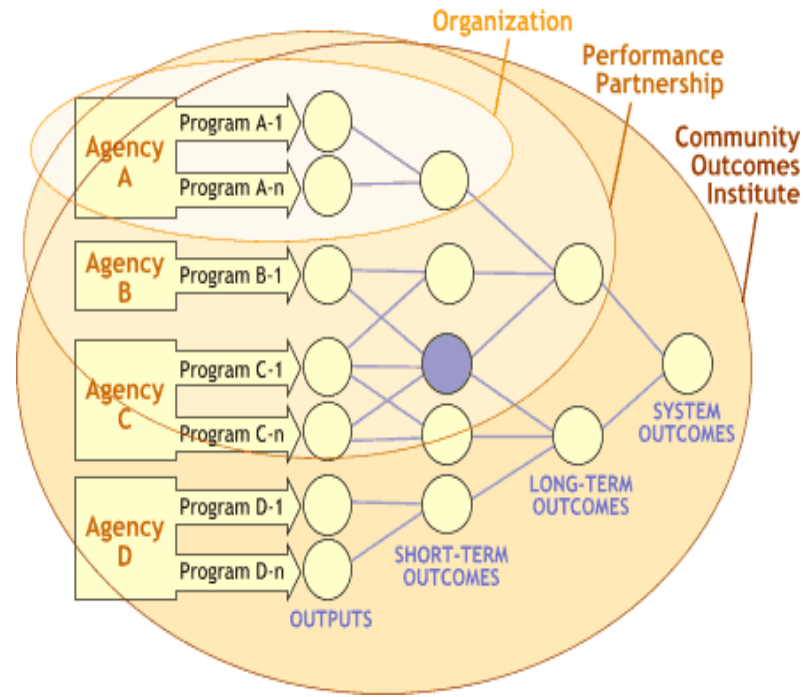
SPF Step 2: Mobilization/Capacity

Syndemic



A set of closely intertwined and synergistic afflictions that impose undue burden of poor health upon populations of people.

Syn:
Working together



*U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention,
2004*

Demos:
The people

A Syndemics Outcome Network



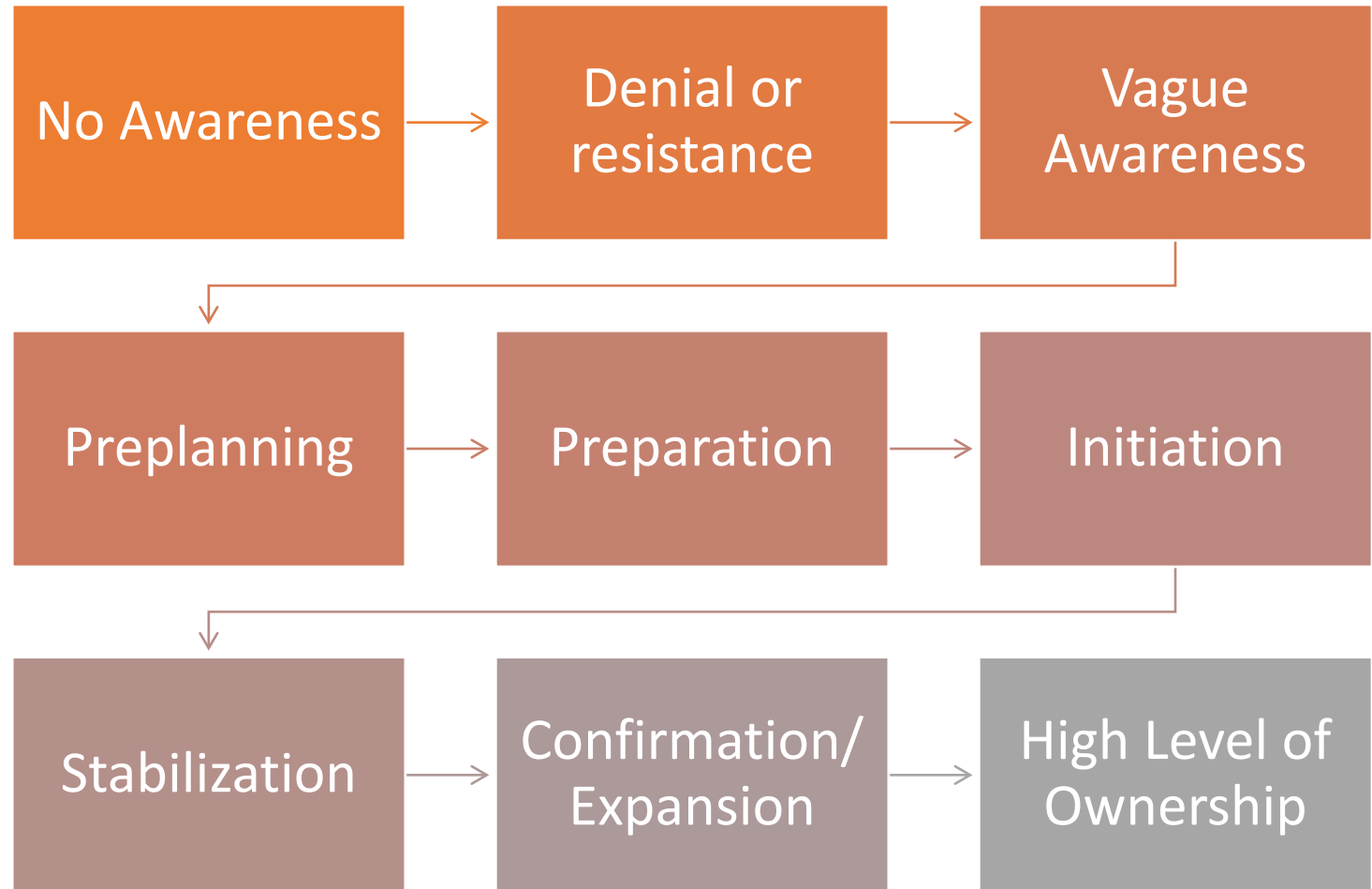
Strategies for Mobilization

- Positive future vision
- Partner & community readiness
- Meaningful opportunities for participation

Vision



Stages of Readiness



Contextual
Conditions

History

Social Norms

Economy

Geography

Demographics

Politics

Culture

Policies

Relationships

Resources

Beliefs &
traditions

Socio-
economics

Paradigms

Sets of common values, concepts, assumptions, and practices that frame reality for the groups that share them



Creating & Managing Change

The Elephant
The Rider
The Path

Systems Building

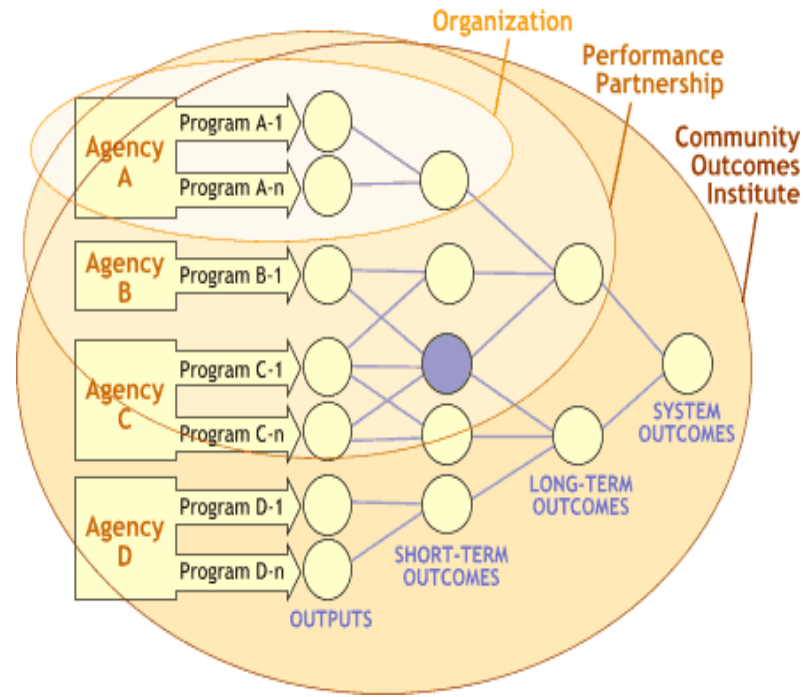
Leadership

Capacity

Practice

SPF Step 3: Capacity Building

Syn:
Working together



*U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention,
2004*

Demos:
The people

A Syndemics Outcome Network

Health
Systems
Assessment
Measures



LEADERSHIP



CAPACITY



PRACTICES

Health
System
Leadership

Vision &
mission

Conceptual
clarity

Inclusion

Political will

Influence

Strategic
planning

Accountability

Sustainability

Health
System
Capacity

Organizational
structure

KSAs:
Assessment &
information

KSAs:
Mobilization

KSAs:
Strategic
planning

KSAs:
Implementation
& evaluation

KSAs:
Workforce
development

Funding & other
resources

Cultural
competency

Accountability

Sustainability

Health
System Use
of Effective
Practices

Information &
communication

Operating
procedures &
protocols

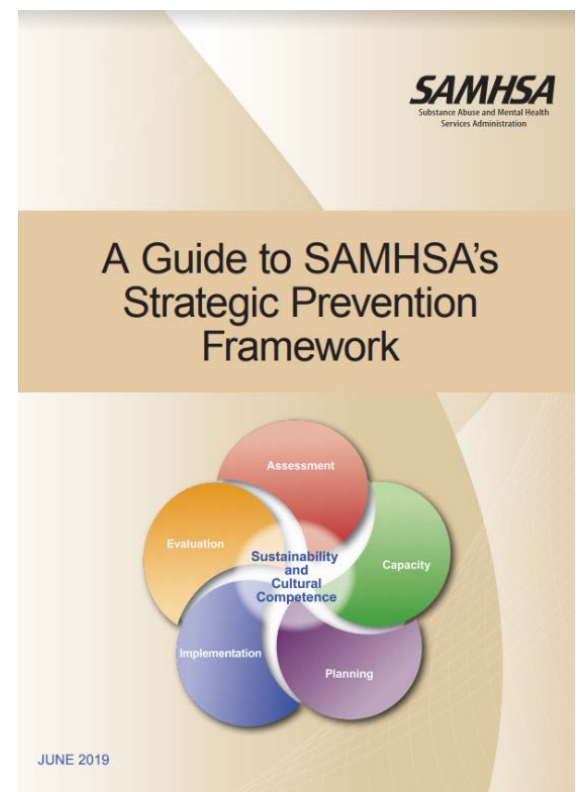
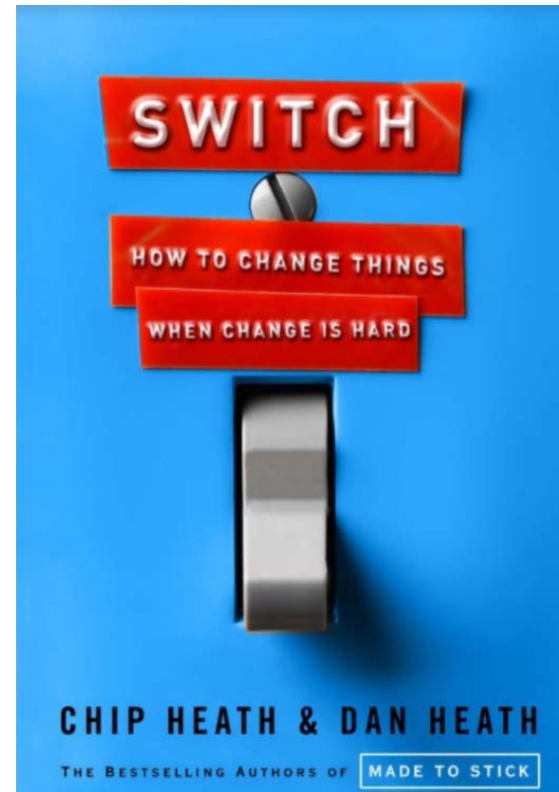
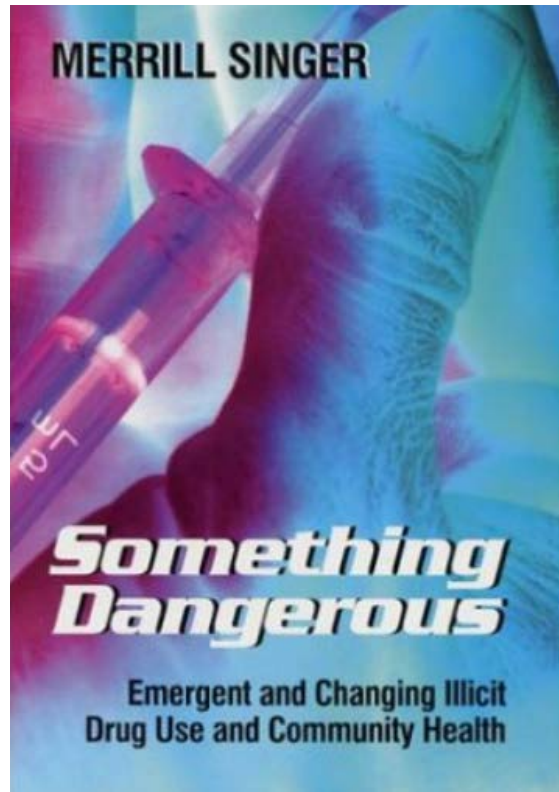
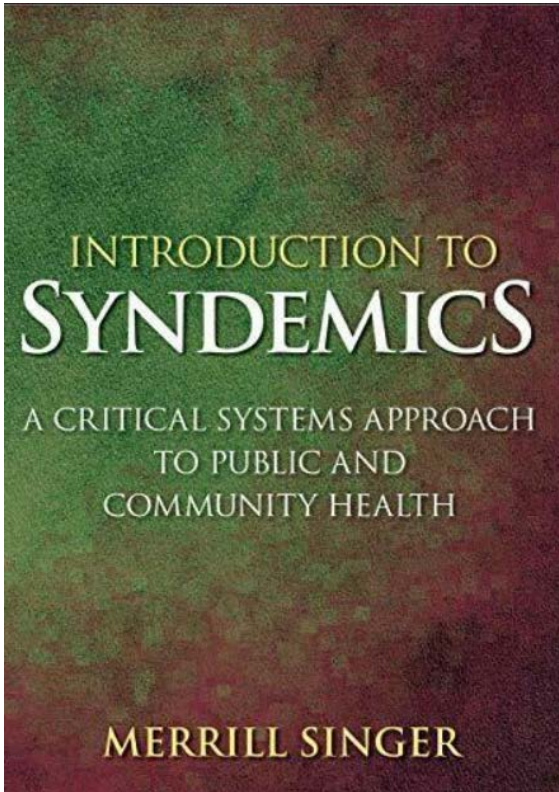
Evidence-based
planning &
practices

Training &
technical
assistance

Monitoring &
evaluation

Accountability

Sustainability



Some Recommended Readings...



Want to learn more about
health system assessment and planning?
Let's talk!

laurie@growthpartners.llc

maryellen@growthpartners.llc



Feedback Time!

We'd love to hear your thoughts, comments, experiences, and questions!

Thank You!

Next Up:

Overview of the Strategic Prevention Framework, Part 2

August 14, 2:00-3:30pm (CDT)

- Strategic Planning
- Implementation
- Evaluation