



Assessment Training

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Agenda

- Welcome & House Keeping
- Training Work Agreement
- Roles
- Public Health Model and Substance Abuse Prevention
- Outcomes Based Prevention
- Substance Abuse Related Consequences
- Data Collection
- Lunch (on your own)
- Prioritizing Data
- Developing an Outcome Based Logic Model
- Resources Assessments & Community Readiness
- Closing & Evaluations

Training Work Agreement

What kind of environment will foster learning today?

Roles

- DOH/BHSD: Contract management and technical Assistance
- Value Options: Systems Development, funding approval
- Michael Coop: Epi Workgroup Coordinator & SPF Coordinator
- Paula Feathers: Development of SPF trainings and technical assistance to both the state and communities.

Strategic Prevention Framework

The Strategic Prevention Framework

Supports Accountability, Capacity, and Effectiveness

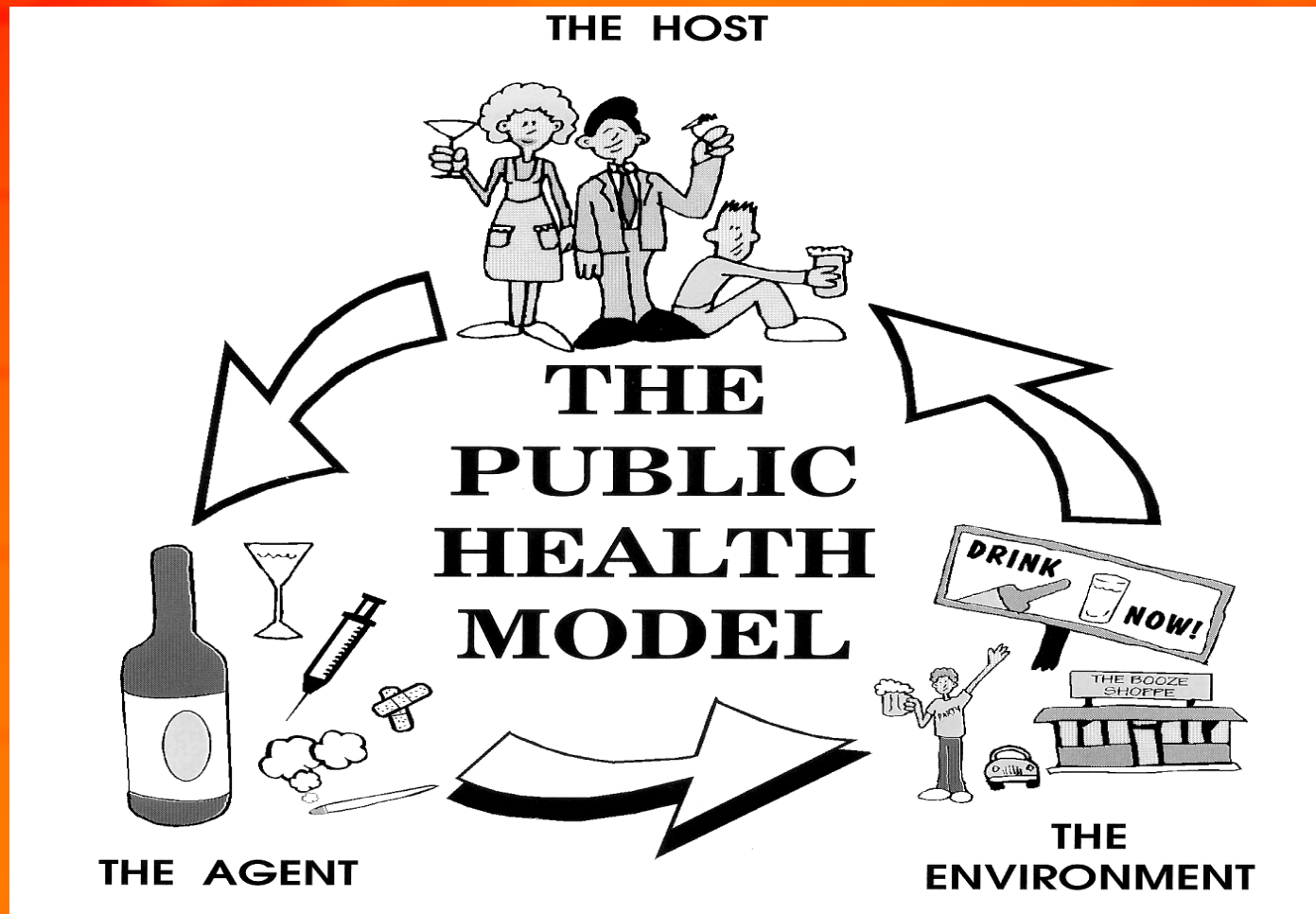


DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention
www.samhsa.gov

Training Objectives

1. Identify needed data elements and sources of data for completed in assessment of problems.
2. Use assessment data to create a logic model which focuses on consequences at the community/population level.
3. Identify strategies for completing a resource assessment.
4. Identify tools for assessing community readiness.

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

Outcome Based Prevention

- Documenting the nature and extent of consumption and consequences is critical for determining intervening variables and selecting strategies to address them.
- Outcomes can then be measured in terms of changes in intervening variables and related use and consequences.
- Evaluation of outcomes is used to enhance and inform ongoing planning.

Substance Abuse 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.

*See pg. 11 in handouts

Substance Abuse Related Consequences

What human issues does my
community care about that are
caused by substance use/abuse?

Substance Abuse Related Consequences

Group activity:

1. In small groups identify possible substance abuse related consequences.
2. You will be given time for each drug: alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs.
3. Record your answers on page 12.
4. Responses will be shared with whole group.

Data Collection

State Level

- Epidemiology Profiles

Community Level

- Examples on pages 12-17

Data Collection

- **Rate:** An expression of the frequency with which an event occurs in a defined population.
- **Burden:** The cumulative effect of a broad range of harmful disease consequences on a community, including the health, social, and economic costs to the individual and to society.....
- **Severity:** The seriousness of a hazard.
- **Trend:** A direction demonstrated through observation of data and/or indicators over time.

Data Collection

Tierney Murphy, SPF SIG State Epidemiologist

Epidemiological Activity

Group Activity

On pg. 21:

- Each group will pick a county to review in the state Epi profile.
- Your group will review the profile and identify at least 3 top substance abuse related consequences from the data.
- Record your top 3 choices with the data to back up your selections on page 21.

Data Collection

- Each program is expected to complete an assessment of substance abuse related consequences in their defined community.
- After completed the data collection and identifying the top consequences, a prioritization process will need to be conducted in the community.

Prioritization

To arrange events is the order of importance

What defines “importance”?

- **Severity:** County ranking
- **Burden:** raw number of incidents,
economic and social impact
- **Trend:** Increase or decrease?

Prioritization

- **Preventability/Changeability:**
Changeable considering funding and time?
- **Capacity/Resources:** What is currently being done?
- **Readiness:** Public opinion and political climate

Prioritization is a subjective process

Prioritization Activity

Group Activity

On pg. 23:

1. Using the three consequences you identified (from p.21), complete the tables for each consequence.
2. Add your scores.
3. Identify the top substance abuse related consequence and record it.

Consequence/Problem: Alcohol related crashes		Consequence/Problem: Alcohol related chronic death		Consequence/Problem: Suicide death	
Comments:	Score	Comments:	Score	Comments:	Score
Primary Considerations		Primary Considerations		Primary Considerations	
Criteria 1a: Severity (County Ranking within State)	3	Criteria 1a: Severity (County Ranking within State)		Criteria 1a: Severity (County Ranking within State)	
Criteria 1b: Severity (Rate per 100,000)	3	Criteria 1b: Severity (Rate per 100,000)		Criteria 1b: Severity (Rate per 100,000)	
Criteria 2a: Burden (number/size of problem)	3	Criteria 2a: Burden (number/size of problem)		Criteria 2a: Burden (number/size of problem)	
Criteria 2b: Burden (economic impact)	3	Criteria 2b: Burden (economic impact)		Criteria 2b: Burden (economic impact)	
Criteria 2c: Burden (social impact)	3	Criteria 2c: Burden (social impact)		Criteria 2c: Burden (social impact)	
Criteria 3: Trend characteristics (increasing, decreasing, stable – compared to state trend)	1	Criteria 3: Trend characteristics (increasing, decreasing, stable – compared to state trend)		Criteria 3: Trend characteristics (increasing, decreasing, stable – compared to state trend)	
Secondary Considerations		Secondary Considerations		Secondary Considerations	
Criteria 4: Preventability/Changeability	3	Criteria 4: Preventability/Changeability		Criteria 4: Preventability/Changeability	
Criteria 5: Capacity/Resources	1	Criteria 5: Capacity/Resources		Criteria 5: Capacity/Resources	
Criteria 6: Perceived Gap between Capacity/Resources and Need		Criteria 6: Perceived Gap between Capacity/Resources		Criteria 6: Perceived Gap between Capacity/Resources	

Prioritization Activity

Group Activity

On pg. 23:

1. Using the three consequences you identified (from p.21), complete the tables for each consequence.
2. Add your scores.
3. Identify the top substance abuse related consequence and record it.

What is a logic model?

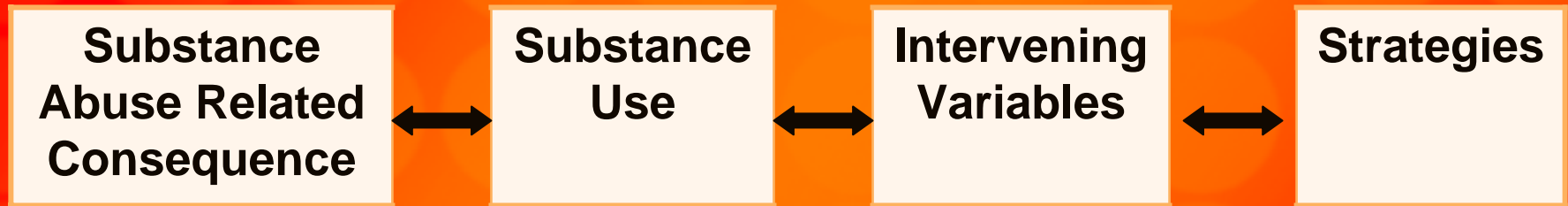
- A **simplified picture** of a program, initiative, or intervention that is a response to a given situation.
- Shows the **logical relationships** among the resources that are invested, the activities that take place, and the benefits or changes that result.
- **Core** of program planning, evaluation,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

Outcome Based Logic Model

- Logic model begins with the outcome we expect as a result of our efforts.
- Our outcome is based off of our identified substance abuse related consequence.

Example: Reduction in fatal alcohol related car crashes in 14-19 year olds

Outcome Based Logic Model



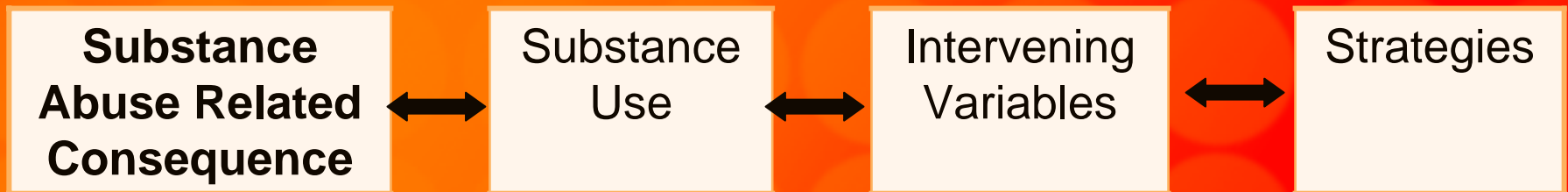
Benefits of an Outcome Based Logic Model:

- 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

Outcome Based Logic Model

Substance Abuse Related Consequences:

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 substance use problem if the use of alcohol, tobacco, or drugs increases the likelihood of the problem occurring.



Outcome Based Logic Model

Substance Use:

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

*p. 26 in handouts



Outcome Based Logic Model

Group Activity

On page 27:

1. Begin to develop your logic model using the consequence your group identified.
2. Establish use patterns that contribute to the consequence.
3. Record your responses.

Outcome Based Logic Model

Additional Notes about Consequences and Use:

- Additional data will need to be collected for this portion of the logic model.

For example:

- Who, when, and where.
- Substance use data

Outcome Based Logic Model

Intervening Variables:

- 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 Intervening Variable are occurring to correctly identify the appropriate strategies.

Outcome Based Logic Model

In A general causal model to guide alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drug prevention: assessing the research evidence (J. Birckmayer; H. Holder; G. Yacoubian; & K. Friend. 2004)
six environmental level and one individual level causal factors were identified as being related to ATOD use/abuse.

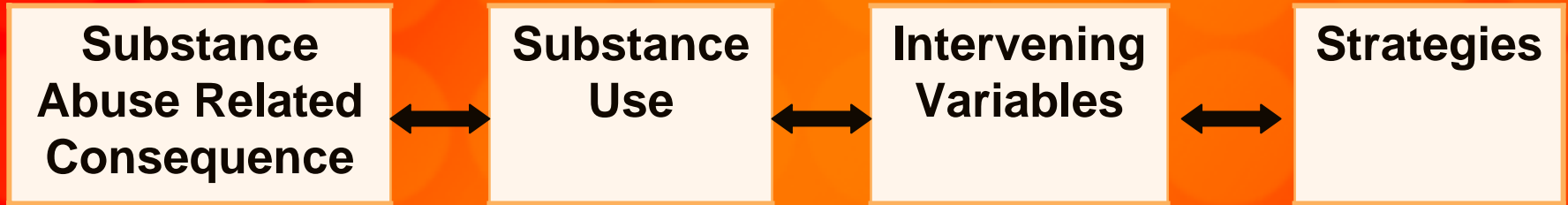
*See page 28

Outcome Based Logic Model

Intervening Variables/ Causal Factors

- Economic Availability
- Retail Availability
- Social Availability
- Promotion
- Community Norms
- Enforcement
- Individual-Level

Outcome Based Logic Model



Remember:

- The logic model makes logical, evidence-based connections between Consequence/Use, Intervening Variables, and Strategies.
- It is crucial that all elements of the logic model tie back to the consequence.

Outcome Based Logic Model

Group Activity

On Page 29:

1. Identify Intervening Variables for Substance Use. Be prepared to defend why you chose the Intervening Variables you chose.
2. Record your answers.

Outcome Based Logic Model

Additional Notes about Intervening Variables:

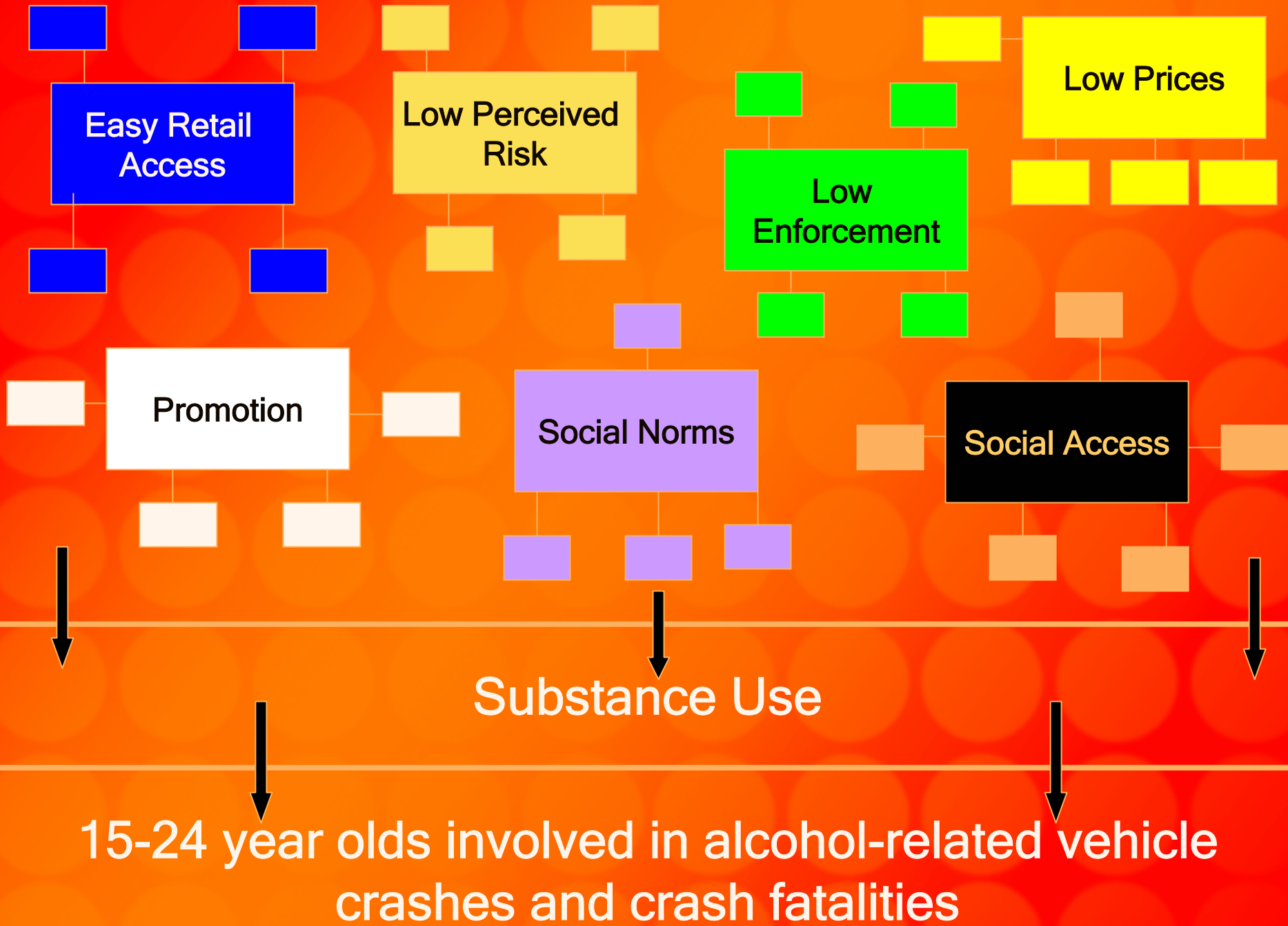
- The identification of Intervening Variables is only the beginning of the work that will need to be conducted in this column of the logic model.
- Each Intervening Variables is made up of **contributing factors**. These contributing factors are the data points communities will use to find out what makes up a particular Intervening Variable in their community.

Lack of Sobriety
Check
Points

Low
Enforcement

Sales to Intoxicated
People

DWI convictions result in
Minimum consequence



15-24 year olds involved in alcohol-related vehicle crashes and crash fatalities

Outcome Based Logic Model

Group Activity

On Page 31:

1. For each intervening variable you identified, think of ways you can establish contributing factors at the community level.
2. Review possible data sources pages (14-21).
3. Also consider other sources (p. 48-62):
 - Focus groups
 - Bar surveys
 - Observation
4. Record your answers.

Resource Assessments

What is a resource assessment?

- A systemic approach to identify existing resources for a specific defined service.
- Also assists in the identification of resource gaps.
- It is helpful to know which Intervening Variables will be used as these can assist in the more detailed resource assessment.

Community Readiness

The capacity of a community to implement programs, policies and other changes that are designed to reduce the likelihood of substance use.

Community Readiness

How is Community Readiness Determined?

1. Identify the issue
2. Define the community
3. Conduct key respondent interviews
4. Score interviews to determine level of readiness.
5. Develop strategies based on level of readiness and conduct workshops or trainings.

Community Readiness

- Although there are several instruments available to measure community readiness, all of the have common stages of readiness (pg. 40-41).
- There are nine stages of readiness (pg. 37).
- There are suggested strategies on how to elevate a community to a higher stage of readiness (pg. 38).

Questions or comments?

Please fill out evaluations and leave them
on your table.

Thank you!

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