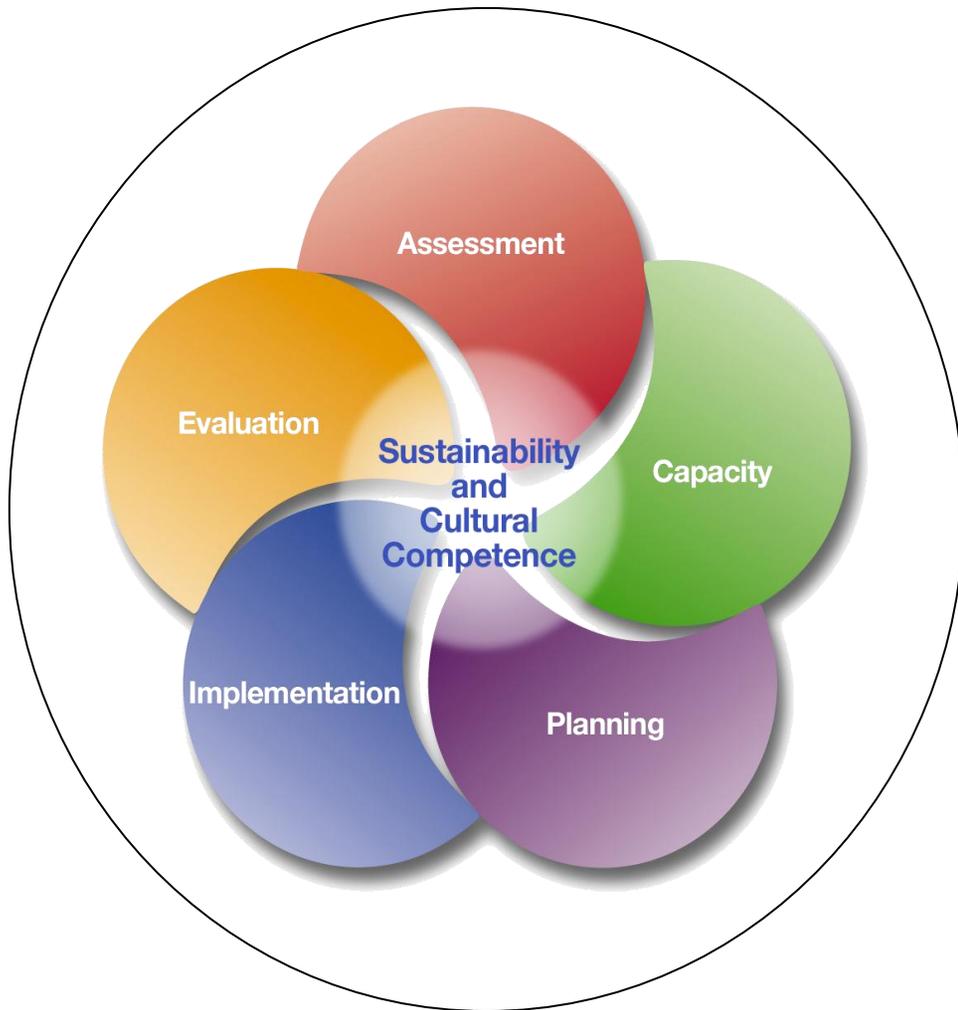


SAMHSA's Strategic Prevention Framework

Supports Accountability, Capacity and Effectiveness



Assessment

Profile population needs (including the review and collection of epidemiological data and data regarding intervening variables), capacity, resources, and readiness to address needs and gaps

Capacity

Mobilize and/or build capacity to address needs

Planning

Develop a comprehensive strategic plan

Implementation

Implement evidence-based prevention programs, practices, and policies

Evaluation

Monitor, evaluate, sustain, and improve or replace those that fail

Sustainability

The process of ensuring an adaptive and effective substance abuse prevention system that achieves long-term results and outcomes

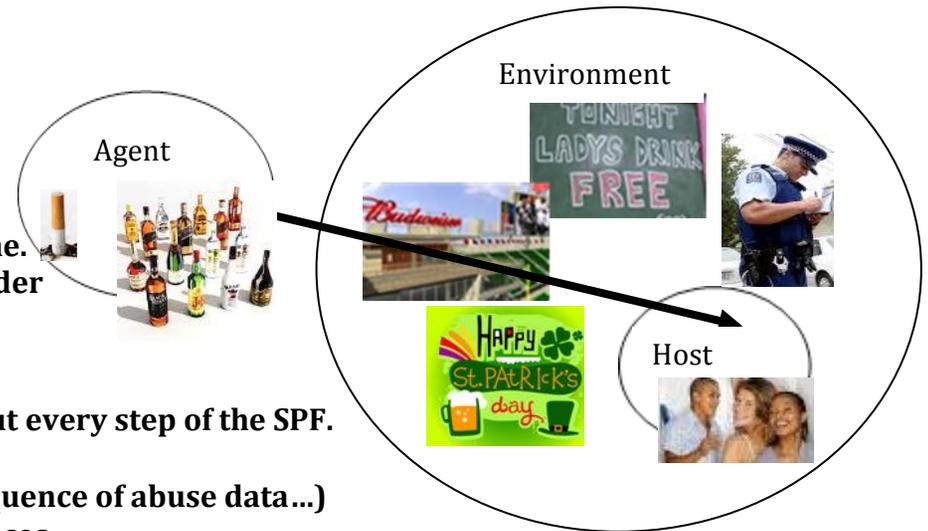
Cultural Competence

A set of congruent behaviors, attitudes and policies that come together in a system, agency or among professionals and enables individuals to work effectively with *ALL* people, and in cross-cultural situations

Key Principles of the SPF

Public Health Approach

The SPF takes this approach to *prevent* substance abuse problems. With a public health model, we are interested in learning about the relationship between 3 elements: the agent (ATOD), the host (ATOD users), and the environment to determine where we can best intervene. We often focus on the host, but the SPF requires us to look at the broader environment, in which the host lives and consumes ATOD.



Data Used Throughout the Process to Inform Decisions

There is a strong emphasis on data-driven decision making throughout every step of the SPF.

Examples of data may include:

- Epidemiological data (population survey data—i.e. MSS, consequence of abuse data...)
- Data regarding readiness, resources, capacity, and gaps in services
- Data reflecting the effectiveness of strategies that are being considered
- Implementation data (process data) and outcome evaluation data

Supports Collaborative Leadership

The SPF requires a commitment to collaboration from a broad group of community stakeholders. Two national experts on the topic of collaborative leadership, David Chrislip & Carl Larson, have stated, “If you bring the appropriate people together in constructive ways with good information, they will create authentic visions and strategies for addressing shared concerns of their organizations or community.” This illustrates the process the SPF model supports in addressing substance abuse problems.

Strategic Planning Process

Intentional planning gives us the best chance at being successful the first time around. The SPF guides us through a planning process of identifying a starting point and a destination, understanding your environment and the existing and needed resources, anticipating roadblocks, knowing when and how to make adaptations, and how you’ll know your efforts have been effective.

Outcomes-based Prevention

This requires a clear understanding of the ATOD problem, why the problem exists, what change you hope to create across a population (desired outcomes), what needs to be in place in order for that change to occur, how strategies will address the intervening variables and will affect change, and how you will know when change has occurred. The SPF Logic Model outlines all of these things and helps you avoid implementing strategies that aren’t a good fit for the community.

