On college campuses...
• Some prevention interventions are designed to help individuals develop the intentions and skills to act in a healthy manner.

• Others focus on creating an environment that supports healthy behavior.

• Research tells us that the most effective prevention interventions are those that incorporate both these approaches.
• To produce positive change, prevention practitioners must understand the cultural context of their target community, and have the willingness and skills to work within this context.
Strategic Prevention Framework

• A 5-step planning process that guides the selection, implementation, and evaluation of evidence-based, culturally appropriate, sustainable prevention activities
Strategic Prevention Framework
Source: SAMHSA.GOV
Strategic Prevention Framework

• The SPF is designed to help states, jurisdictions, tribes, and communities build the infrastructure necessary for effective and sustainable prevention.

• Each step contains key milestones and products that are essential to the validity of the process.

• Focused on systems development, the SPF reflects a public health, or community-based, approach to delivering effective prevention.
• This means drawing on community-based values, traditions, and customs, and working with knowledgeable persons of and from the community to plan, implement, and evaluate prevention activities.
• Culture must be considered at every step of the strategic prevention framework in order for diverse populations to benefit from selected interventions.

• While people often think of culture in terms of race or ethnicity, there are many other elements - some that are easy to see and others that are hidden.

• Cultural competence means being respectful and responsive to the health beliefs, practices, and cultural and linguistic needs of diverse population groups.
#1 ASSESS NEEDS

- Assessment involves the systematic gathering and examination of data related to substance abuse and related problems, as well as related conditions and consequences in the community.
• Practitioners engaged in a comprehensive assessment need to collect information related to:

• Population needs, and related problems.

• Available resources to support prevention efforts.

• Community readiness to address identified prevention problems or needs.
#2 Building Capacity

- States and communities must have the capacity—that is, the resources and readiness—to support the prevention programs, policies, and strategies they choose to address identified substance abuse problems.

- Building capacity means taking a close look at your assessment data, finding the gaps that lie therein, and developing an action plan to address those gaps.
# Building Capacity

• **Key components of capacity building include:**

  • Increasing the availability of fiscal, human, organizational, and other resources.

  • Raising awareness of substance abuse problems and readiness of stakeholders to address these problems.

  • Strengthen existing partnerships and/or identify new opportunities for collaboration.

  • Developing and preparing the prevention workforce.
#3 Planning

- **Planning is pivotal to prevention success.**

- Planning will increase the effectiveness of prevention efforts—by focusing energy, ensuring that staff and other stakeholders are working toward the same goals, and providing the means for assessing and adjusting programmatic direction, as needed.

- If done carefully, planning will also make future evaluation tasks much easier.
Planning

• Prevention practitioners at the state and jurisdiction levels engage in these planning activities:

  • Establish criteria for prioritizing risk and protective factors associated with the identified priority problems, focusing on their importance and changeability.

  • Develop a state, tribe, or jurisdiction-level model that links the consumption patterns and consequences of the priority problems, associated risk and protective factors, evidence-based strategies, and anticipated prevention outcomes.

  • Develop a comprehensive and data-driven plan that includes a logic model, strategies for addressing resource and readiness gaps, anticipated evaluation activities, and how cultural competence will be addressed.

  • Establish an Evidence Based Workgroup responsible for determining what is evidence based, soliciting proposals for community-level strategies, and reviewing and selecting those strategies.
#4 Implementation

- Implementation is where the rubber hits the road—where States, Tribes, Jurisdictions, and communities do what they’ve said they’re going to do.

- When implementing prevention programs, practices, or strategies, it is important to consider the following:
Factors that may influence implementation. These include staff or practitioner selection, pre- and in-service training, ongoing consultation and coaching, staff and program evaluation, facilitative administrative support, and a favorable history implementing prevention programs.
#5 Evaluation

• Evaluation is the systematic collection and analysis of information about program activities, characteristics, and outcomes to reduce uncertainty, improve effectiveness, and make decisions.

• A good evaluation can help States and communities become more skillful and exact in describing what they plan to do, monitor what they are doing, and improve. Evaluation results can and should be used to determine what efforts should be sustained and to assist in sustainability planning efforts.
Prevention at SSU

- **SSU>AIDS** (HIV/AIDS and STI)

- **STAR** – Students that are rising (foster care, homelessness, destitute, home away from home program)

- **Sources of Strength** (suicide prevention, substance use)

- **Lighthouse Project** (Sexual assault and domestic/intimate partner violence prevention)

- **Men Can Stop Rape** (Sexual assault and domestic/intimate partner violence prevention)

- **Health and Wellness Focus Group** (physiological health)

- **Coming – * Academy Health**
Health Awareness Calendars

• **National Health Observances**

• National Health Observances (NHOs) are special days, weeks, or months dedicated to raising awareness about important health topics.
RISK FACTORS...

• These students are at higher risk for homelessness, illness, unemployment, incarceration, welfare dependency, academic failure, early childbearing, and sexual and physical victimization.

But it Doesn't Have to Be This Way!!!
Donated Care Packages FOR STARS SUPPORT GROUP
Lighthouse Project and Men Can Stop Rape

Sexual assault and domestic/intimate partner violence prevention
Savannah State University
In Collaboration With
Ensync Diversified Management Services
Presents
END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ON
COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CAMPUS
A DIVISION OF STUDENT AFFAIRS MEN CREATING CHANGE,
THE LIGHTHOUSE PROJECT AND
SAVANNAH STATE UNIVERSITY QUEEN’S COALITION
PRESENTS:
Domestic Violence Awareness
WEEK
October 8 - 12, 2012

Monday October 8
Campus Community Outreach
(Entire Week)
Movie Night
Student Union
Ballroom B
7pm - 10pm

Tuesday October 9
“Your Body Is Your Temple” Self Defense Class
7pm - 10pm
King Frazier Ballroom
Contact Jacqueline Awe
to sign up at
awej@savannahstate.edu

Wednesday October 10
“What Can You Sell” Empowerment Program
Student Union
Ballroom B
7pm - 10pm

Thursday October 11
“Your Body Is Your Temple” Self Defense Class
Student Union
Ballroom A
7pm - 10pm
Contact Jacqueline Awe
to sign up at
awej@savannahstate.edu

Friday October 12
Go Purple Day
Felix J. Circle
12p.m. - 2p.m.

“Walk A mile in Her shoes” Domestic Violence Awareness Walk
5p.m. - 7p.m.
Felix J. Circle
Health and Wellness Focus Group

• Physical Health Outreach