

Health Priority: Alcohol and Other Substance Use and Addiction

Objective 2: Evidence-Based Prevention Practices for Youth (Logic Model)

Long-term (2010) Subcommittee Outcome Objective:

By 2010, reduce alcohol and other substance abuse among 12 – 17 year old youth, using evidence-based practices.

- 2a. By 2010, reduce the percentage of youth who report binge drinking in the past 30 days to 26.7%.
- 2b. By 2010, reduce the percentage of youth who report using marijuana in the past 30 days to 20.7%.
- 2c. By 2010, reduce the percentage of youth who report using tobacco in past 30 days to 22.4%.
- 2d. By 2010, reduce the percentage of youth who report first use of alcohol prior to age 13 to 24.1%
- 2e. By 2010, reduce the percentage of youth who report first use of marijuana prior to age 13 to 8.5%.
- 2f. By 2010, reduce the number of youth under the age of 18 arrested for operating while intoxicated to 641.
- 2g. By 2010, reduce the number of youth under the age of 18 arrested for liquor law violations to 11,647.

Long-term outcome objective updated as of: November 2004

NOTE: The timeline and format of this logic model are different from all other *Healthiest Wisconsin 2010* templates. This logic model (thumbnail sketch) represents (1) the workplan to address evidence-based practices for 12-17-year-old youth, and (2) the workplan for the State Incentive Grant. Its timeline spans the period from 2004 to 2010.

Participation/ Reach	Short-term By 2006	Long-term By 2010
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public policymakers (e.g., state, tribal, local elected officials) • Community image makers (e.g., print/broadcast media, community leaders) • Governor’s State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (SCAODA) • State incentive grant and partners • Local health departments • Tribal nations • Wisconsin Public Health Advisory Committee • Wisconsin Association on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (WAAODA) • Health care providers (e.g., physicians, 	<p>Delivery of Evidence-Based Services and Best Practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement measurable goals and objectives • Define “substance abuse prevention” and “best practices” • Develop and apply criteria for funding best practices or selection of evidence-based approaches. • Develop a coordinated, cross-agency prevention framework to implement education and training on evidence-based substance abuse prevention approaches. • Create or sustain planned opportunities and forums for public discussion among federal and state agencies and local providers to support a shared understanding of substance abuse prevention and the value of evidence- 	<p>Delivery of Evidence-Based Services and Best Practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt uniform criteria for programmatic activity, professional and organizational best practices, and evidence-based approaches that work effectively in cross-cultural situations and are used in appropriate cultural settings to increase the quality of services; thereby producing better outcomes. • Define training requirements for substance abuse prevention service providers. • Provide training, tools and resources to community-based organizations to assist in incorporating and implementing “best practices” and services. • Implement plans that assist local providers in their development of promising homegrown prevention approaches to become accepted as credible evidence-

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<p>social workers, nurses, psychologists, nutritionists, health educators)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wisconsin Health and Hospital Association (WHHA) • Wisconsin Alcohol and Drug Treatment Providers Association (WADTPA) • University of Wisconsin Cooperative Extension • Center for Urban Population Health • UW Department of Family Medicine Family Empowerment Network • Wisconsin Women’s Education Network on Education and Recovery • Center for Addiction and Behavioral Health Research (CABHR) • Center for Health Policy and Program Evaluation (CHIPPE) • Wisconsin Association of Collegiate Schools of Nursing • Wisconsin Medical Society (WMS) • Wisconsin Society of Addiction Medicine (WisSAM) • Wisconsin Association of Health Plans • Wisconsin Public Health Association (WPHA) • DHFS Division of Public Health and Division of Disability and Elder Services scientific and statistical experts • Department of Public Instruction • Brighter Futures Initiative • Department of Corrections • Wisconsin County Human Services Association • Wisconsin Counties Association • County Human Services Boards (51.42 Boards) • Wisconsin Certification Board (WCB) • Community coalitions 	<p>based prevention.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree to a prevention framework that establishes minimum criteria that can be used to guide the work of state agencies as they develop and implement prevention approaches. <p>Measuring Effectiveness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish criteria and measures to determine the extent of youth risk and protective factors that are associated with either reducing the potential for alcohol and other drug abuse or enhance the potential for alcohol and other drug abuse among youth that can be used as a consistent measure among prevention providers. • Use uniform measuring devices to assess local youth substance abuse. • Develop reliable, locally available data to assess or measure the outcomes of prevention approaches that includes uniform measures to monitor program outcomes to determine the effectiveness of substance abuse prevention services, strategies and approaches. <p>Infrastructure Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate, within each appropriate state agency, a substance abuse prevention unit that has policy development authority or responsibility, and serves as the agency’s lead entity for assuring that substance abuse prevention services are coordinated and collaboratively delivered. • Designate a common logic model for planning, selecting, implementing, and evaluating substance abuse prevention approaches across state agencies. • Define state and local infrastructure needs, including the need for funding or other resources, required to implement effective substance abuse prevention approaches. • Develop a process to share local technical assistance needs among state agency substance abuse prevention service providers to support a coordinated system of delivering technical assistance among local prevention service providers. 	<p>based approaches.</p> <p>Measuring Effectiveness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a technical assistance plan to assist prevention providers in designing and implementing outcome measures. • Provide assistance to local programs in gathering required data. • Implement statewide systems to support local data collection and analysis regarding substance abuse behaviors, risk and protective factors and evidence-based approaches. • Collect and disseminate prevention-related information, including, but not limited to, statewide performance indicators. • Use evaluation results to improve prevention practices. <p>Infrastructure Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Require technical assistance providers to use a collaborative planning approach in providing assistance, support and training to the prevention providers. • Implement a statewide prevention system that supports local capacity to select, implement, and evaluate effective, evidence-based approaches. <p>Collaboration and Coordination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist post-secondary institutions in developing a comprehensive substance abuse prevention plan. <p>Sustainability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop the capacity to implement evidence-based approaches that include methods to develop untried strategies that have promise to produce measurable results that meet the cultural and geographic needs of the target populations. • Develop a method or process to require that prevention providers use the State Health Plan framework to guide the delivery of effective prevention approaches. • Apply uniform criteria for setting budget and funding

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wisconsin Employee Assistance Professional Association (EAPA) Chapters • Wisconsin Student Assistance Association • Wisconsin Clearinghouse • Wisconsin’s professional schools, colleges, universities and technical colleges (including medicine, clinical psychology, counseling psychology, rehabilitation psychology, school psychology, social work, nursing, health education, nutrition, counseling, child and family studies, marriage and family therapy, dentists and dental hygienists, and allied health professionals) • Consumers and the general population • Business and commerce communities • Students and faculty in primary and secondary educational institutions (K-12) • Students enrolled in colleges, universities, professional schools and technical colleges • The criminal justice system • The juvenile justice system • Faith communities • Philanthropic organizations and individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify financial and other resources, both public and private, to expand prevention efforts and build capacity across the state’s prevention system. • Use state and national prevention technical assistance resources to meet prevention system needs. <p>Collaboration and Coordination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design a prevention framework that incorporates state agencies and local prevention provider perspectives on core components of effective prevention approaches and core outcome measures. • Internally review and coordinate all alcohol, tobacco and other drug abuse activities, policies, funding streams and administrative rules or statutes. • Establish protocols for maintaining clear channels of communication with the providers of prevention information. • Develop a process to share local successes and failures to promote collaborative teaching and learning. • Coordinate prevention activities internally and externally with partner organizations. <p>Communication and Education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform and involve state agencies, partner organizations and the public in the development of plans that include prevention policies, programs, initiatives and emerging issues. • Obtain input and participation from those individuals or groups who are responsible for approving or making policy or funding decisions affecting the development and implementation of statewide substance abuse prevention service delivery. • Involve the public in emerging issues, initiatives, and ongoing activities by committing resources and attention to raising awareness of prevention approaches. • Assure that the statewide prevention system includes regular and consistent channels of communication with prevention providers. 	<p>priorities for prevention services or approaches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assure that prevention funding receives priority in agency/organization budgets. • Assure that sufficient funding and other resources are provided to state and local substance abuse prevention funders and provider agencies to assure the effective oversight and management of statewide prevention services.

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	<p>Sustainability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement accountability methods directed at both state agency and local program levels to assure the effective delivery of substance abuse prevention services. • Develop guidelines that allow other state agencies and prevention providers to review funding proposals prior to release and make recommendations for improvement. • Maintain a comprehensive and strategic interagency plan that enhances state/local partnerships in the provision of services. • Develop criteria for defining “evidence-based prevention” that is consistent among local substance abuse prevention providers and across state agencies. • Assure that state and local coalitions have adequate representation on statewide prevention initiatives. 	