

## A Concept of a Community-Based Prevention Service Delivery System

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**Improve Lives** 



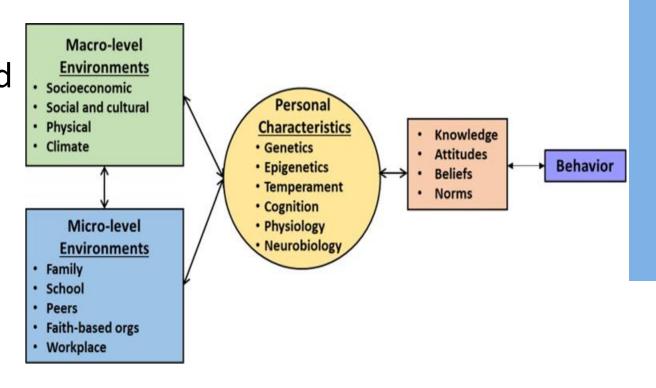
Fishbein, D.H. & Sloboda, Z. (2023). A national strategy for preventing substance and opioid use disorders through evidence-based prevention programming that fosters health outcomes in our youth. Clinical Child & Family Psychology Reviews, 26: 1-16.

(https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9768412/)



## Progress in Prevention of Substance Use and Other Behavioral Problems

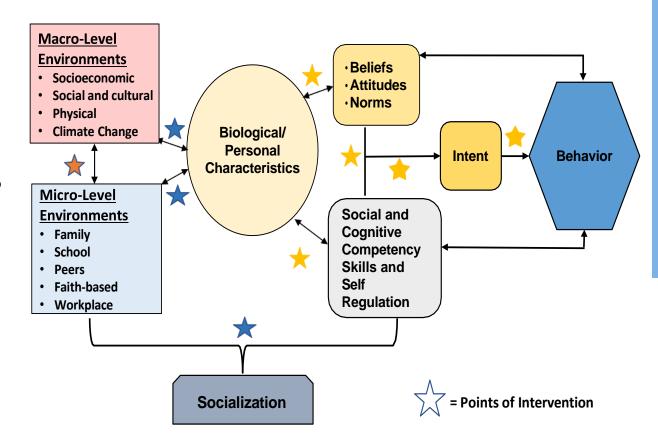
We understand the pathways that lead to these behaviors





## Progress in Prevention of Substance Use and Other Behavioral Problems

And we have evidence-based interventions and policies to address them





#### The Big "Disconnect"

Evidence-Based
Prevention Practices:
Interventions and
Policies

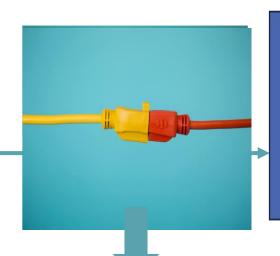


Delivery of Prevention Interventions and Policies



#### **SOLUTION**

Evidence-Based
Prevention Practices:
Interventions and
Policies

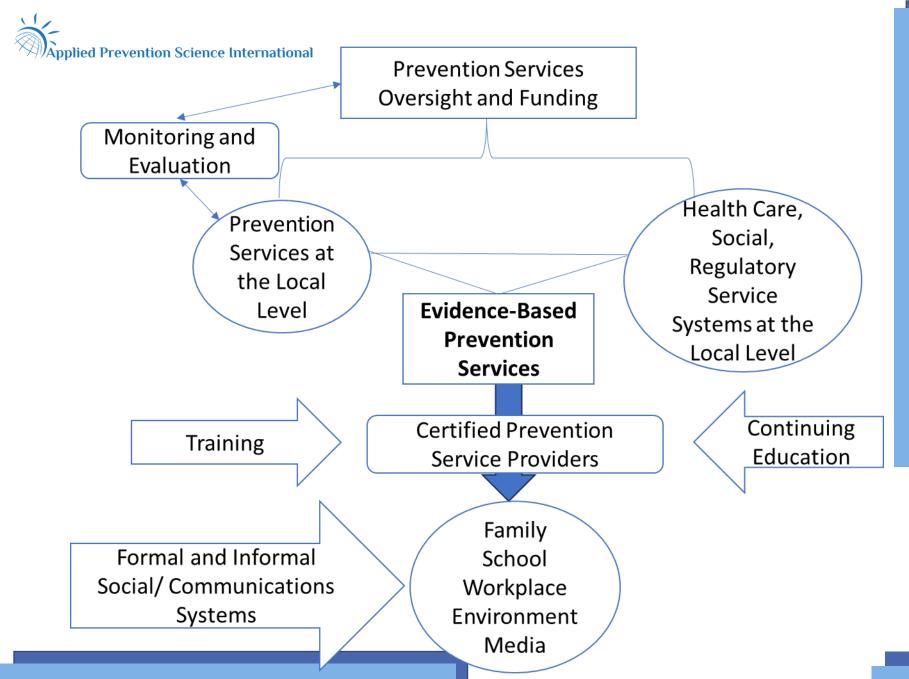


Delivery of Prevention Interventions and Policies

Community-Based
Comprehensive
Prevention
Service Delivery
System!



# What Would a Community-Based Comprehensive Prevention Service Delivery System Look Like?





- 1) Epidemiologic/data system
  - Needs assessment
  - Monitoring of services delivered
    - what,
    - o to whom,
    - o by whom,
    - with what outcomes



- 2) Evidence-based prevention interventions and policies addressing:
  - Developmental needs
  - Cognitive needs including the acquisition of life skills of individuals
  - Emotional and psychological needs
  - Physical health needs



- 3) Access to EBIs in micro-level environments to include:
  - Parenting and Family-Skills Programs that:
    - Enhance parenting practices
    - Enhance family communications and support
  - School Programs and Policies that :
    - Create safe and supportive school experiences to include school climate
    - Enhance performance
    - Enhance life-skills



- 4) Access to EBIs in macro-level environments to include:
  - Policies directed at accessibility and availability of psychoactive substances
  - Creating safe and healthy neighborhoods



- 5) Trained prevention professionals at all levels from implementers through to coordinators of services and policies
  - Prevention practitioners who self-identify as prevention professionals
  - Prevention practitioner who DO NOT self-identify as prevention professionals such as social workers, family service professionals, health care workers, educators
  - Students of prevention science tracked to practice or research

THOSE WORKING IN PREVENTION IN ANY CAPACITY SHOULD SHARE COMMON KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS, AND COMPETENCIES



#### 6) Oversight:

- Matching need to access
- Quality of services and their delivery
- Addressing ethical issues around access to service and quality of service
- Cost-benefits



#### 7) Funding

- Adequate to meet service need
- Cost efficiency/effectiveness

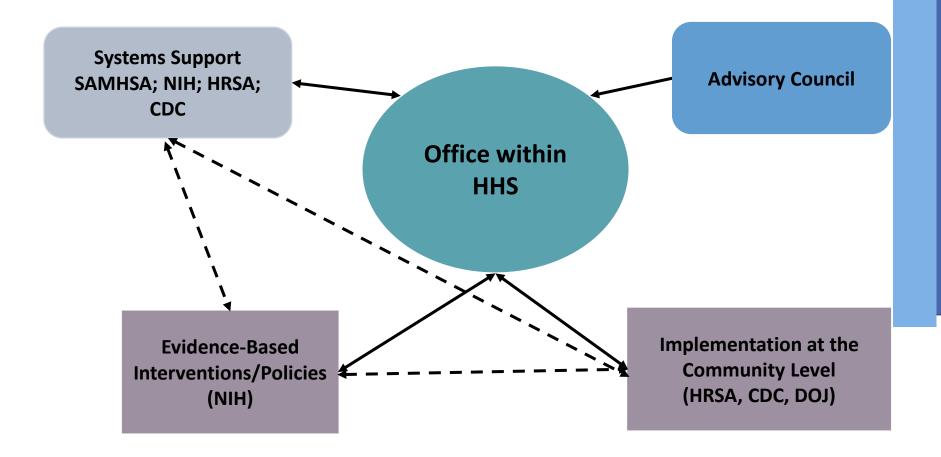


## **Community-Based Comprehensive Prevention Service Delivery Systems**



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#### What "Pieces" Are In Place Now

- Epidemiologic Data Sets National and State
- Evidence-based services—Source of Information
- Training of prevention professionals—just beginning
- Credentialling and licensing—just beginning
- Funding—should be consistent and adequate



## Steps Toward Building a Comprehensive Substance Use Service Delivery System (Fishboin & Sloboda, 2023)

(Fishbein & Sloboda, 2023)

- Problem Assessment and Framing the Elements of a Strategic Plan Lead by an Independent Group such as the National Academy of Sciences
- 2. Expanded Stakeholder Involvement.
- Develop Training and Technical Assistance Protocols to Professionalize the Prevention and Treatment Workforce
- 4. Build Community-Level Assessment Systems.
- 5. Conceive of a Model Community Prevention and Treatment Infrastructure



### Steps Toward Developing a Viable Prevention Workforce

- 1) Forming an advisory group to identify and review existing prevention science training programs in colleges and universities and those offered by prevention education/training organizations, as well as materials such as those from IC&RC and SAMHSA that provide listings of competencies of prevention professionals
- 2) Providing support for the development of instruments to be used to conduct a training needs assessment survey of prevention professionals in every state to determine gaps in knowledge between the science and its application to prevention practices and competencies;

Fishbein & Sloboda, 2023



## Steps Toward Developing a Viable Prevention Workforce

- 3) Increasing federal funding for states to incentivize the provision of continuing training of prevention professionals and for university students who wish to major in prevention science tracking to either research or practice; and
- 4) Working with the Department of Labor to develop a job classification for prevention professionals.



## Steps Toward Developing a Monitoring and Evaluation System

- 1) Review and assess systems that are in place at the:
  - National level—e.g., National Survey of Drugs and Health, Treatment Episode Data Set, National Drug Warning System, Monitoring the Future
  - State level—e.g., Student Health and Risk Protection,
     Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs, Texas School Survey
  - Local level—Youth Risk Behavior Survey, emergency room admissions, hospital admissions
  - Provider level—management information systems, pre/posttests for prevention programs (e.g., LifeSkills Training, Too Good For Drugs)
- 2) Develop a model monitoring and evaluation system for all levels.



#### **Thank You for Your Attention**

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