



Strategic Prevention Framework – State Incentive Grant Project

In 2007 the Michigan Department of Community Health/Office of Drug Control Policy (MDCH/ODCP) issued a Request for Information (RFI) to all Coordinating Agencies in Michigan to participate in the Strategic Prevention Framework—State Incentive Grant (SPF-SIG) Project. The Strategic Prevention Framework is a continuous collaborative process comprised of the following tasks:

- 1. Profile population needs, resources, and readiness to address needs and gaps**
- 2. Mobilize and/or build capacity to address needs**
- 3. Develop a comprehensive strategic plan**
- 4. Implement evidence-based prevention programs and activities**
- 5. Monitor, evaluate, sustain, and improve or replace those that fail**

Based on a statewide review of data, Michigan's priority problem was identified to be alcohol-related traffic crash deaths with a parallel initiative to reduce underage drinking. The SPF-SIG Project is designed to impact population level change and is built on outcome-based prevention that focuses on both consequences and consumption patterns for the entire life span rather than a particular age group. By population level change, it is meant that the focus is on entire populations, such as whole communities. This framework is a public health approach to prevent and reduce substance-related problems.

Mid-South Substance Abuse Commission

As part of its response to the RFI, Mid-South Substance Abuse Commission (MSSAC) convened a Regional Epidemiology Workgroup and a Regional Community Strategic Prevention Planning Collaborative (CSPPC). The Epidemiology Workgroup, tasked with data collection and analysis for the ten-county region, completed a regional Needs Assessment that categorized each county as compared to the region as high, medium, or low risk in each of four target areas. They developed the following Problem Statements:

- High Prevalence of Alcohol-Involved Traffic Crash Fatalities, Injuries, and Alcohol-Involved Crashes in Hillsdale, Ionia, and Newaygo counties relative to the Mid-South region as a whole due to misuse of alcohol among youth and adults.
- High Incidence of 30-day alcohol use and binge drinking in youth in Calhoun and Hillsdale counties relative to the Mid-South region as a whole.
- High incidence of high risk and low protection in youth in Calhoun, Gratiot, Hillsdale, and Newaygo counties relative to the Mid-South region as a whole.
- High incidence of 30-day tobacco use and smoking half pack cigarettes in youth as well as deaths attributed to tobacco in Calhoun, Jackson, and Newaygo counties relative to the Mid-South region as a whole.

The table that follows represents a ten-county comparison surrounding the need for substance abuse prevention services.

Table 12

Mid-South Substance Abuse Commission <i>Strategic Prevention Framework - State Incentive Grant (SPF-SIG)</i> <i>High, Medium, and Low Need for Substance Abuse Prevention Services</i> <i>By County (2007)</i>				
County	Table 11a Need for Prevention Services - Alcohol Adult	Table 11b Need for Prevention Services - Alcohol Youth	Table 11c Need for Prevention Services - Youth	Table 11d Need for Prevention Services - Tobacco
Calhoun	Low	High	High	High
Clinton	Low	Low	Low	Low
Eaton	Low	Medium	Low	Low
Gratiot	Low	Medium	High	Medium
Hillsdale	High	High	High	Medium
Ingham	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium
Ionia	High	Low	Low	Low
Jackson	Medium	Low	Medium	High
Lenawee	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium
Newaygo	High	Low	High	High

Note: High, medium, or low need for substance abuse services was determined by a combination of alcohol-involved traffic crash fatalities, injuries and alcohol -involved crashes (2001-2005); 30 day alcohol use and binge drinking in youth (2006); high risk and low protection in youth (index of eight variables) (2006); 30 day tobacco use and smoked half pack per day in youth (2006); and deaths attributed to tobacco (2005) in the MSSAC region.

This table represents a ten county comparison. Low or Medium need does not mean that substance abuse issues are not of concern and do not need to be addressed regarding alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs in these counties. In relation to the SPF-SIG project, the intent is to prioritize need for limited resource allocation.

The Regional Planning Collaborative (CSPPC) built on these rankings to devise a Strategic Plan which includes the following three Goal Statements for the Mid-South region:

- 1. Reduce alcohol-involved traffic crash fatalities, injuries, and crashes in the MSSAC region**
- 2. Reduce the misuse of alcohol by youth in the MSSAC region**
- 3. Reduce tobacco use and exposure to second hand smoke by youth and adults in the MSSAC region.**

MSSAC received state approval and positive feedback of both the Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan and is beginning Phase II of the SPF-SIG Project - Implementation. During Phase II, Mid-South will be working with the identified high need target area communities (counties) surrounding comprehensive strategy development and implementation planning for SPF-SIG funding allocation. County Prevention Coalitions or County CSPPCs that operate within the high or medium-high need target areas will be asked to identify, draft, and submit SPF-SIG county implementation plans and budgets to Mid-South as well as to the Regional Planning Collaborative (CSPPC) for feedback and approval. Through implementation of evidence-based strategies, counties have the potential to impact population level change surrounding alcohol-involved traffic fatalities, crashes, and injuries; underage drinking; and deaths attributable to tobacco in the Mid-South region.