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STRATEGIC PREVENTION FRAMEWORK (SPF) GRANTEE LEVEL INSTRUMENT (GLI) INFRASTRUCTURE SURVEY

SPF SIG COHORTS III & IV CROSS-SITE EVALUATION APRIL 2013

Oate: / /
Respondent's Name:
Respondent's Title/Position:
Respondent's Organizational Affiliation:
urisdiction:
Submission Approval Provided By:

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Information and Directions

The Grantee Level Instruments (GLIs) are designed to collect information at the jurisdiction (state, tribe, territory) levels. The GLI is designed as two instruments: the Infrastructure Survey and the Implementation Survey. The GLI Infrastructure Survey collects data about the workings of the overall prevention system. The GLI Implementation Survey collects data about the execution of the strategic prevention framework process.

The intent of the GLI Infrastructure survey is to provide a snapshot of the system at the time of the award notice (baseline) and again at the completion of the grant period (follow-up). The purpose of the baseline data collection of the GLI Infrastructure Survey is to gather information about how the overall prevention system was structured and functioned at the time the grant was awarded. The purpose of the follow-up data collection of the GLI Infrastructure Survey is to gather information about how the overall prevention system was structured and functioned 5 years after the grant was awarded. A select number of questions will be asked only at baseline or only at follow-up.

The questions in this survey refer to the overall (jurisdiction level) prevention system, not just the SPF SIG project. The prevention system is defined as "the entire set of agencies, organizations, and persons that contribute to efforts to prevent substance abuse and related problems within the jurisdiction." Throughout this document, the term "you" refers to the grantee—state, jurisdiction, or tribal entity.

Make sure to read all of the directions and examples. Directions for skipping questions are indicated where appropriate to minimize the time needed to complete the questionnaire. This web-based survey is designed to automatically take you to the appropriate question, but you should still follow the directions closely.

There are several terms used throughout this instrument for which CSAP provides the definitions on the following page.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

- Sustainability is the process through which a prevention system becomes a
 norm and is integrated into ongoing operations. Sustainability is vital to ensuring
 that prevention values and processes are firmly established, that partnerships
 are strengthened, and that financial and other resources are secured over the
 long term.
- Cultural competence is the attainment of knowledge, skills, and attitudes to
 enable administrators and practitioners to provide for diverse populations. This
 includes an understanding of that group's or members' language, beliefs, norms,
 and values, as well as socioeconomic and political factors that may have a
 significant impact on their well-being, and incorporating those variables into
 programs.
- Jurisdiction refers to the politically or geographically defined area that
 encompasses the grantee, its sub-recipients, and target population (usually used
 to describe a state, tribe, or territory).
- Grantee refers to the administrative entity of a jurisdiction (such as the state, tribe, or territory) receiving SPF SIG funds for delivery of substance abuse prevention programs.
- Community refers to the politically or geographically defined area or culturally or epidemiologically defined target population that the grantee chooses for any given prevention intervention.
- **Sub-recipients** are the entities (usually community based organizations, schools, or coalitions) that receive funds from the grantee (see grantee definition above) to carry out SPF SIG activities or prevention interventions.
- Interventions are funded activities carried out under the auspices of the SPF SIG grant, and target a variety of subpopulations with the objective of improving substance use outcomes.
- *Participants* are the recipients of the SPF SIG prevention interventions.
- Capacity refers to the various types and levels of resources that an organization or collaborative has at its disposal to meet the implementation demands of specific interventions.
- **Region** refers for the purposes of this survey to a politically or geographically defined area or district within a jurisdiction that may cross counties or encompass more than one county.
- *Fidelity* refers to the degree of fit between the developer-defined components of a substance abuse prevention intervention and its actual implementation in a given organizational or community setting.
- Process evaluation focuses on how a program was implemented and operates.
 It addresses whether the program was implemented and is providing services as intended, assesses the reasons for successful or unsuccessful performance, and provides information for potential replication.

The questions in this survey refer to the overall (jurisdiction) prevention system, not just the SPF SIG project. We are defining the prevention system as "the entire set of agencies, organizations, and persons that contribute to efforts to prevent substance abuse and related problems within the jurisdiction." As you respond about the prevention system, it may help to think about the lead Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug (ATOD) prevention agency as being at the center of the system.

A. GRANTEE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The first series of questions is about the group or groups that plan and coordinate substance abuse prevention activities in your jurisdiction. Three topic areas will be covered: Leadership Authority, Group Planning, and Decision Making. . (NOTE: AT BASELINE THE QUESTIONS SHOULD BE ANSWERED WITH REGARD TO HOW THE GROUPS WERE STRUCTURED, CARRIED OUT PLANNING, AND MADE DECISIONS AT THE TIME THE SPF SIG GRANT WAS AWARDED)

Leadership Authority

^{B,F} 1.		an agency designated by the grantee's governing body (for example, by the or, Legislature, or Tribal Council) to be the lead agency responsible for ATOD on?
		Yes If yes, please name the agency:
		No (If no, skip to Question 4.)
^{B,F} 3.	Is the SF	PF SIG award housed in the designated ATOD prevention agency?
	☐ hous	Yes If yes, please name the agency where it is sed:
		No
4.	Which a following	gencies within the grantee's governing body are responsible for allocating the grants:
	the	Within the grantee's governing body, is there an agency responsible for allocating e Prevention Portion of the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment APT) Block Grant funds? (Select one.):
		Yes. Please state the name of the agency:
		No
		Not applicable. Please state why:
	the	Within the grantee's governing body, is there an agency responsible for allocating e Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities (SDFSCA) funds? (Select one.):
		Yes. Please state the name of the agency:
		No
		Not applicable. Please state why:

		Within the grantee's governing body, is there an agency responsible for allocating e Governor's 20% Set Aside of SDFSCA funds? (Select one.):
		·
^{B,F} 5.		a line item (or items) in the jurisdiction's general revenue funds budget for ATOD prevention? Yes
		No
6.	jurisdict	owing questions refer to a lead ATOD prevention agency or body in the grantee's ion that has the authority to make programming , policy , or resource allocation is for the ATOD prevention system.
B,F	the a	nere a lead ATOD prevention agency or body in the grantee's jurisdiction that has authority to make programmatic decisions for the ATOD prevention system sific to the following categories?
	6a2.	Alcohol:
Grou	ıp Plan	ning
B,F 7.		a group of jurisdiction-level decision makers convene to integrate and/or OD prevention efforts across the <i>entire</i> system in the grantee's jurisdiction?
		Yes
	B,F 7.a.	No (If no, skip to Question 8.) Which statement host describes the group's conseits for engaging in broad
		Which statement best describes the group's capacity for engaging in broadased strategic planning with regard to ATOD prevention issues?
		Members of the prevention planning group generally do not engage in broadbased strategic planning on prevention issues.
		Some members of the planning group occasionally engage in broad-based strategic planning on prevention issues, though such efforts are sporadic. Many members of the planning group regularly engage in strategic planning on
	^{B,F} 7.b.	prevention issues. Which statement best describes the group's capacity for collaborating on joint
		consored ATOD prevention initiatives or activities?
		Members of the prevention planning group generally do not collaborate on joint sponsored ATOD prevention initiatives or activities.
		Some members of the planning group occasionally collaborate on joint sponsored ATOD prevention initiatives or activities, though such efforts are sporadic.

		Many members of the planning group regularly collaborate on joint sponsored ATOD prevention initiatives or activities.
	ро	Do members discuss and plan for the sustainability of prevention programs, licies, and practices (i.e., generating stakeholder buy-in, maintaining/increasing nding, sustaining desired outcomes, etc.)?
		Yes
		No
		Indicate which types of state or jurisdiction-level agencies are represented in the on planning group. (Check all that apply.)
		Governor's Office
		Tribal Entity's Chief/Tribal President's Office
		Public health department
		Mental health agency
		Substance abuse agency
		Juvenile justice agency
		Criminal justice department
		Elder affairs agency
		Department of education
		Faith-based initiative
		Other (please describe):
		Other (please describe):
^{B,F} 8.		group of jurisdiction and community-level stakeholders convene to facilitate the ion of jurisdiction and community ATOD prevention efforts?
		Yes
		No (If no, skip to Question 10 (Baseline) or 9 (Follow-up.)
	jur	Which statement best describes the group's capacity for facilitating the isdiction/community collaboration process with regard to ATOD prevention sues?
		There does not appear to be a process for facilitating a collaborative planning effort between the jurisdiction and communities.
		There has been some coordination between jurisdiction and community planning efforts, but no process for facilitating a collaborative effort has been put in place.
		There is a process for facilitating a collaborative effort between jurisdiction and community planning efforts which is routinely used to coordinate efforts.
	_	

Decision Making

B,F 10	.Does a substan	group of jurisdiction and community-level stakeholders convene to make major ce abuse prevention-related decisions for the jurisdiction's prevention system?
		Yes
		No (If no, skip to Question 12 (Baseline) or 11 (Follow-up))
	W	Which statement best describes the group's capacity for facilitating the use of ritten guidelines in the decision-making process (e.g., from jurisdiction regulations strategic plans)?
		There are few or no written guidelines used in the decision making process.
		Written guidelines exist for use in the decision making process but are outdated, used inconsistently, or are ineffective.
		Written guidelines for use in the decision making process exist and are used consistently and effectively.
	CC	Which statement best describes the group's incorporation of input from ammunity stakeholders into the decision-making process (e.g., individuals at the ammunity level or who represent prevention agencies below the jurisdiction level)?
		There is little to no incorporation of input from community stakeholders.
		Incorporation of input from community stakeholders takes place but is inconsistent or modest.
		Input from community stakeholders is consistently and fully incorporated.
		Which statement best describes the group's solicitation of input from the general ublic for the decision-making process?
		There is little to no solicitation of public input.
		Solicitation of public input takes place, but is inconsistent or modest.
		Solicitation of public input is consistent and effective.
^F 11.	How dic	I the SPF SIG contribute to the current decision-making structure in your ion?
	_	

B. PLANNING

This series of questions covers details about strategic planning. Five topic areas will be covered: Documentation of the Strategic Plan, Support for the Strategic Plan, the Impact of the Strategic Plan on the Prevention System, Use of Data to Make Planning Decisions, and the Allocation of Resources. . (NOTE: AT BASELINE THE QUESTIONS SHOULD BE ANSWERED WITH REGARD TO HOW STRATEGIC PLANNING WAS IMPLEMENTED, SUPPORTED, AND ITS IMPACT AND USE OF DATA AT THE TIME THE SPF SIG GRANT WAS AWARDED)

Planning Documents

	_	
^{B,F} 12	. Does t substan	he prevention system in your jurisdiction have a written strategic plan for ce abuse prevention?
		Yes
		No (if no, skip to Question 22.)
	^F 12.a.	Is this the same as the SPF SIG strategic plan?
^F 13.	(i.e., all	e SPF SIG strategic plan serve as the plan for the entire ATOD prevention system jurisdiction-level stakeholders with prevention missions such as the Department of on, Department of Juvenile Justice, etc.)?
		Yes
		No
^F 14.	Which a apply.)	gencies use the SPF SIG strategic plan for prevention planning? (Check all that
		Governor's Office
		Tribal Entity's Chief/Tribal President's or Tribal Governor's Office
		Public health department
		Mental health agency
		Substance abuse agency
		Juvenile justice agency
		Criminal justice department
		Elder affairs agency
		Department of education
		Faith-based initiative
		Other (please describe):
		Other (please describe):
	-	

Level of Support

^{B,F} 15. W juri	hich statement best describes the level of support for the strategic plan among sdiction-level leaders and decision makers?
	☐ Few jurisdiction leaders and decision makers appear to be aware of or support the strategic plan for substance abuse prevention.
	☐ Some jurisdiction leaders and decision makers appear to support the strategic plan for substance abuse prevention, but some withhold full support.
	All or nearly all jurisdiction leaders and decision makers strongly support the strategic plan for substance abuse prevention.
	hich statement best describes support for the strategic plan among managers in sdiction agencies?
	☐ Few agency program managers appear to be aware of or support the strategic plan for substance abuse prevention.
	☐ Some agency program managers appear to support the strategic plan for substance abuse prevention, but some withhold full support.
	$\hfill \Box$ All or nearly all agency program managers strongly support the strategic plan for substance abuse prevention.
	hich statement best describes support for the strategic plan among community ders and decision makers?
	☐ Few community-level prevention leaders and decision makers appear to be aware of or support the strategic plan for substance abuse prevention.
	Some community-level prevention leaders and decision makers appear to support the strategic plan for substance abuse prevention, but some withhold full support.
	All or nearly all community-level prevention leaders and decision makers strongly support the strategic plan for substance abuse prevention.
	Thich statement best describes support for the strategic plan among members of the evention workforce?
	 □ Few members of the substance abuse prevention workforce appear to be aware of or support the strategic plan for substance abuse prevention. □ Some members of the substance abuse prevention workforce appear to support the strategic plan for substance abuse prevention, but some withhold full support. □ All or nearly all members of the substance abuse prevention workforce strongly support the strategic plan for substance abuse prevention.

Impact of Strategic Plan .
^{B,F} 19. Which statement best describes the impact of the strategic plan on jurisdiction-level prevention policies ?
lacktriangle There is no evidence that the plan has driven the formulation of prevention policies.
$egin{array}{ll} \Box$ The plan has played a role in formulating some but not all substance abuse prevention policies.
☐ The plan clearly drives all or nearly all prevention policies.
B,F 20. Which statement best describes the impact of the strategic plan on jurisdiction-level funding for prevention programs ?
$oldsymbol{\square}$ There is no evidence that funding for prevention programming is influenced by the plan.
The plan has played a role in some but not all funding for prevention programming.
lacktriangle The plan clearly drives all or nearly all funding for prevention programming.
B,F 21. Which statement best describes the impact of the strategic plan on jurisdiction-level prevention workforce development efforts ?
$oldsymbol{\square}$ There is no evidence that the plan has driven prevention workforce developmen efforts.
☐ The plan has played a role in formulating some but not all prevention workforce development efforts.
☐ The plan clearly drives all or nearly all prevention workforce development efforts
Use of Data
The following questions refer to your jurisdiction's current use of data for strategic planning for the entire ATOD prevention system.
^{B,F} 23. Which statement best describes the way that data are used to identify target populations and to prioritize their needs?
Data are not typically used to identify target populations or prioritize needs in the target populations.
$egin{array}{ll} \Box$ Data are used to identify target populations, but not to prioritize needs in the target populations.
$oldsymbol{\square}$ Data are sometimes used to identify target populations and prioritize needs in the target populations.
$oldsymbol{\Box}$ Data are used regularly to identify target populations and to prioritize needs in the target populations.
^{B,F} 24. Which statement best describes the way that data are used to identify and to prioritiz needs for building systems capacity?
Data are not typically used to identify or prioritize needs for building systems capacity.

	prioritize those needs.			3 /			
	Data are sometimes used to i capacity.	dentify and	prioritize need	s for building	systems		
	Data are used regularly to ide capacity.	entify and pr	ioritize needs f	or building sy	stems		
^{B,F} 25.	Which statement best describes the value goals and establish action plans to	way that da achieve th	ta are used to o	establish lor	ng-term		
	Data are not typically used to achieving those goals.	establish lo	ong-term goals	and action pl	ans for		
	Data are used to establish lor goals, but this is not done on a reg		ls and action p	lans for achie	eving those		
	Data are regularly used to est achieving those goals.	tablish long	-term goals and	d action plans	s for		
	Which statement best describes the that action plans are adequately imp				es to ensure		
	 Data are not typically used to adequately implemented to achieve 	•	ources to ensu	re action plar	ns are		
	 Data are used to identify reso implemented to achieve goals, but 			•	ately		
	 Data are regularly used to ide adequately implemented to achieve 	•	ces to ensure	action plans a	are		
Reso	urce Allocation						
	Other than resources from the SPF S prevention agency to support jurisdiction						
	Not Jurisdiction Community Available Level Level Available at Level Level						
	B,F 27.a. Allocation of staff time						
	^{B,F} 27.b. Coverage for travel expenses						
	^{B,F} 27.c. Data analysis and summary reports						
	^{B,F} 27.d. Outside experts to help with the process						
	^{B,F} 27.e. Involvement of jurisdiction- level prevention leaders						

B,F 27.f. Other (please describe):

C. DATA SYSTEMS

This group of questions covers information about data systems and available resources and expertise. Four topic areas will be covered: Types of Data Collected and Available, Capacity for Data Management, Procedures for Accessing Data, and Guidelines for Sharing Data. (NOTE: AT BASELINE THE QUESTIONS SHOULD BE ANSWERED WITH REGARD TO HOW DATA WERE USED, COLLECTED, MANAGED AND SHARED AT THE TIME THE SPF SIG GRANT WAS AWARDED)

Types of Data

^{B,F} 30. What is the lowest level at which **alcohol consumption** data are collected and available for the following demographic and cultural categories in your jurisdiction?

	Jurisdiction	Region	County	Lower than County	Data Not Available
^{B,F} 30a. Race					
B,F 30b. Ethnicity					
B,F 30c. Gender					
^{B,F} 30d. Age					
B.F 30h. Other (please describe e.g.Sexual Orientation, Disability, SEC)					
B,F 30i. Other (please describe)					

^{B,F} 31. What is the lowest level at which **tobacco consumption** data are collected and available for the following demographic and cultural categories in your jurisdiction?

	Jurisdiction	Region	County	Lower than County	Data Not Available
^{B,F} 31a. Race					
B,F 31b. Ethnicity					
^{B,F} 31c. Gender					
^{B,F} 31d. Age					
B,F 31h. Other (please describe e.g.Sexual Orientation,					

Disability, SEC)			
B,F 31i. Other (please describe)			
32. What is the lowest	_	-	

B,F

	Jurisdiction	Region	County	Lower than County	Data Not Available
^{B,F} 32a. Race					
B,F 32b. Ethnicity					
B,F 32c. Gender					
^{B,F} 32d. Age					
B,F 32h. Other (please describe e.g.Sexual Orientation, Disability, SEC)					
B,F 32i. Other (please describe)					

^{B,F} 33. What is the lowest level at which **dependence or abuse** data are collected and available for the following demographic and cultural categories in your jurisdiction?

	Jurisdiction	Region	County	Lower than County	Data Not Available
^{B,F} 33a. Race					
B,F 33b. Ethnicity					
^{B,F} 33c. Gender					
^{B,F} 33d. Age					
B,F 33h. Other (please describe e.g.Sexual Orientation, Disability, SEC)					

B,F 33i. Other (please describe)			

^{B,F} 34. What is the lowest level at which **educational disruption** data are collected and available for the following demographic and cultural categories in your jurisdiction?

	Jurisdiction	Region	County	Lower than County	Data Not Available
^{B,F} 34a. Race					
B,F 34b. Ethnicity					
B,F 34c. Gender					
^{B,F} 34d. Age					
B.F 34h. Other (please describe e.g.Sexual Orientation, Disability, SEC)					
B,F 34i. Other (please describe)					

^{B,F} 35. What is the lowest level at which **risk and protective factor** data are collected and available for the following demographic and cultural categories in your jurisdiction?

	Jurisdiction	Region	County	Lower than County	Data Not Available
^{B,F} 35a. Race					
B,F 35b. Ethnicity					
^{B,F} 35c. Gender					
^{B,F} 35d. Age					
B,F 35h. Other (please describe e.g.Sexual Orientation, Disability, SEC)					

	B,F 35i. Other (please describe)					
3 ^{3,F} 3	The jurisdi very compreher	workforce need eadiness, plann ction manages ction manages asive.	s, data colled ing capacity) very little or some data a	ction capac ? no data abo bout syster	bility of the previty, cultural compout systems capens capacity, but	oetency, acity. the data are not
Dat	ta Management Ca	pacity				
^{B,F} 3	37. Which statement l agency) to collect, o					(or individual or
	☐ A data gro organized jurisc ☐ A data gro jurisdiction -leve planning.	up/individual/aç liction-level data up/individual/aç	gency exists a to be used gency has co ntains this in	and has co in needs as Ilected, org formation to	collected jurisdi llected data, but ssessments or p anized and synt o use in needs a).	has not yet lanning. hesized
F39	. How did the SPF S	IG contribute to	the current	level of reso	ources and expe	rtise?

Accessing Data

	How did the SPF SIG contribute to the current set of guidelines for accessing and extracting epidemiological data? —
Shar	ing Data
^{B,F} 42.	Which statement best describes how much jurisdiction and community-level prevention stakeholders share epidemiological (epi) data (e.g., population-based data about consequences and consumption)?
	☐ There is little evidence of epi-data sharing by community and jurisdiction-level stakeholders.
	 There has been at least one activity or product in which epi-data were shared with community prevention stakeholders, but data sharing is not routine. Epi-data are routinely shared by community and jurisdiction-level prevention stakeholders informally or in periodic reports or data transfers.
^{B,F} 43.	Which statement best describes how jurisdiction-level guidance is provided to community stakeholders about how to interpret epidemiological data?
	☐ The jurisdiction does not play a role in providing guidance about how to interpret epi-data.
	There is evidence that the jurisdiction has engaged in some activities that provide guidance to community stakeholders about interpreting epi-data, but guidance is not routine.
	The jurisdiction provides substantial and continuing guidance to community stakeholders about interpreting epi-data.
^{B,F} 44.	Which statement best describes how jurisdiction-level and community-level prevention stakeholders share data on ATOD prevention system capacity in your jurisdiction?
	There is no evidence of system capacity data sharing by community and jurisdiction- level stakeholders.
	There has been at least one activity or product in which system capacity data were shared with community prevention stakeholders, but data sharing is not routine.
	☐ System capacity data are routinely shared by community and jurisdiction-level prevention stakeholders informally or in periodic reports or data transfers.
^F 45.	How did the SPF SIG contribute to the current data sharing process?

D. WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Following are a few questions on workforce development. By workforce, we mean paid staff at the jurisdiction or community level responsible for carrying out ATOD prevention activities, including setting policies, delivering services, providing technical assistance, and conducting evaluations. Topics covered include: Assessment and Monitoring of Workforce Needs and Current Activities. (NOTE: AT BASELINE THE QUESTIONS SHOULD BE ANSWERED WITH REGARD TO PREVENTION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT AT THE TIME THE SPF SIG GRANT WAS AWARDED)

Assessment and Monitoring

siz	ze or	are the adequacy and needs of the workforce assessed (e.g., this might include composition of the workforce, the need for training, technical assistance, or ing education.)?
	□ abu	There is no process in place to assess the adequacy and needs of the substance se prevention workforce at the jurisdiction level.
		There is currently a process in place to assess the adequacy and needs of the kforce; however, the assessment does not take place regularly, and/or uses hods or data that are not ideal.
	juris	There is currently a regularly occurring process in place (at least every two rs) to assess the adequacy and needs of the prevention workforce at the diction level; the assessment is based on timely, accurate data and sound hods.
^{B,F} 47. I	s ther	e currently a written plan for workforce development?
		Yes
		No (If no, skip to Question 50 (baseline) or 49 (follow-up)
^{B,F} 48. I	How is	s the implementation of the plan monitored?
	☐ dev	There is no or limited monitoring of the implementation of the workforce elopment plan.
		There is a process in place for monitoring the workforce development plan, but procedures used are not adequate and results are not used to make critical istments.
	☐ prod	There is a process in place for monitoring the workforce development plan, the cedures are sound, and results are used to make critical adjustments.

ATTACHMENT B1b: Page 18

F49.		d the SPF SIG contribute to the current workforce development plan and ring its implementation?
Acti	vities	
the I	ast year SWER Q RING TH	tte which of the following workforce development activities have taken place during in your jurisdiction. NOTE: REMEMBER THAT AT BASELINE YOU WILL DUESTIONS RETROSPECTIVE TO THE BEGINNING OF THE GRANT (i.e, IE PAST YEAR REFERS TO THE YEAR PRIOR TO WHEN THE SPF SIG AWARDED IN YOUR JURISDICTION.)
^{B,F} 50		ATOD prevention curricula implemented in institutions of higher education unity colleges and colleges/universities)? Yes No
^{B,F} 51	Were	there opportunities for continuing professional education (CPE's)? Yes No
B,F 52		formal mechanisms in place for career advancement in ATOD prevention (e.g., did ation lead to higher salaries and positions)? Yes No
^{B,F} 53	8. Were	there formal coaching or mentoring programs for ATOD personnel? Yes No
^{B,F} 54		there formal mechanisms for developing prevention leaders (e.g., conference and sessions specifically aimed at leadership development)? Yes No
^{B,F} 55	5. Were workfor	there formal mechanisms in place to increase the diversity of the prevention ree? Yes
^{B,F} 56	□ 6. Were	No there formal mechanisms in place to build evaluation capacity in the prevention ce (e.g., training opportunities to learn evaluation concepts and skills)?
		Yes No

		there formal steps taken to reduce turnover among the prevention workforce, g salary adjustments?
		Yes No
		there formal opportunities for multidisciplinary cross-training (e.g., workshops n substance abuse, health, mental health, education)?
		Yes No
		there formal mechanisms in place to enhance the cultural competence of the prevention workforce?
		Yes No
E. E	VIDEN	CE-BASED PROGRAMS, POLICIES, AND PRACTICES (EBPPP)
and p	ractices PPPs	covers questions about the implementation of evidence-based programs, policies, in your jurisdiction. Topics covered include: Criteria for Defining EBPPPs and Use (NOTE: AT BASELINE THE QUESTIONS SHOULD BE ANSWERED WITH HOW EBPPP WERE DEFINED AND USED AT THE TIME THE SPF SIG
		S AWARDED)
GRAN	NT WAS	
GRAN Knov B,F 60.	NT WAS vledge Which:	S AWARDED)
GRAN Knov B,F 60.	vledge Which sconsiste	of Criterion statement best describes the degree to which criteria for defining EBPPPs are
GRAN Knov B,F 60.	Which sconsisted age	of Criterion statement best describes the degree to which criteria for defining EBPPPs are ent across agencies in your jurisdiction? There are no or limited criteria for defining evidence-based programs across ncies in this jurisdiction. Some criteria for defining evidence-based programs are shared among agencies, they are not consistent across agencies in this jurisdiction.
GRAN Knov B,F 60.	Which some consisted age but	of Criterion statement best describes the degree to which criteria for defining EBPPPs are ent across agencies in your jurisdiction? There are no or limited criteria for defining evidence-based programs across ncies in this jurisdiction. Some criteria for defining evidence-based programs are shared among agencies,
GRAN Knov B,F 60.	Which some age but and	of Criterion statement best describes the degree to which criteria for defining EBPPPs are ent across agencies in your jurisdiction? There are no or limited criteria for defining evidence-based programs across ncies in this jurisdiction. Some criteria for defining evidence-based programs are shared among agencies, they are not consistent across agencies in this jurisdiction. Criteria for defining evidence-based programs are used to ensure consistency
GRAN Knov B,F 60.	Which some age but and	of Criterion statement best describes the degree to which criteria for defining EBPPPs are ent across agencies in your jurisdiction? There are no or limited criteria for defining evidence-based programs across ncies in this jurisdiction. Some criteria for defining evidence-based programs are shared among agencies, they are not consistent across agencies in this jurisdiction. Criteria for defining evidence-based programs are used to ensure consistency compatibility across agencies in this jurisdiction. statement best describes how information on the criteria for evidence-based
GRAN Knov B,F 60.	Which age but and Which sprogran	of Criterion statement best describes the degree to which criteria for defining EBPPPs are ent across agencies in your jurisdiction? There are no or limited criteria for defining evidence-based programs across ncies in this jurisdiction. Some criteria for defining evidence-based programs are shared among agencies, they are not consistent across agencies in this jurisdiction. Criteria for defining evidence-based programs are used to ensure consistency compatibility across agencies in this jurisdiction. statement best describes how information on the criteria for evidence-based ns, policies, and practices is disseminated to the ATOD prevention workforce?
GRAN Knov B,F 60.	Which age but which and Which approgram	of Criterion statement best describes the degree to which criteria for defining EBPPPs are ent across agencies in your jurisdiction? There are no or limited criteria for defining evidence-based programs across ncies in this jurisdiction. Some criteria for defining evidence-based programs are shared among agencies, they are not consistent across agencies in this jurisdiction. Criteria for defining evidence-based programs are used to ensure consistency compatibility across agencies in this jurisdiction. statement best describes how information on the criteria for evidence-based ns, policies, and practices is disseminated to the ATOD prevention workforce? Information on the criteria is generally not available

se of E	vidence-Based Programs	s, Policies and Pra	ctices	
	e SAPT block grant recipients lence-based programs, polici		ecified percentag	e of funds on
Ū	□ Yes			
4	No (If no, skip to Question	on 64)		
,	Not applicable: tribal ent	tity or jurisdiction that	does not receive	SAPT funds (I
i	N/A, skip to Question 64)			
63a. W pol 64. Wh prog	N/A, skip to Question 64) What percentage of the funds licies, and practices? hich statement best describes gram providers in the selection grams, policies, and practices	% s what resources are a on, implementation,	available from an	y source to as: of evidence-ba
63a. W pol 64. Wh prog	What percentage of the funds licies, and practices?hich statement best describes gram providers in the selection	% s what resources are a on, implementation,	available from an	y source to as: of evidence-ba
63a. V pol 64. Wh prog prog	What percentage of the funds licies, and practices?hich statement best describes gram providers in the selection	s what resources are a con, implementation, a (e.g., training, technion) No or Limited	available from any and adaptation of cal assistance, are Some Resources but	y source to aso of evidence-ba nd materials)? Substantial
63a. V pol 64. When prog prog	What percentage of the funds licies, and practices?hich statement best describes gram providers in the selectio grams, policies, and practices	s what resources are a con, implementation, configuration (e.g., training, technion or Limited Resources	available from any and adaptation of cal assistance, ar Some Resources but not adequate	y source to aso of evidence-band materials)? Substantial Resources

F. CULTURAL COMPETENCE

This section covers questions about diverse populations addressed in your jurisdictions prevention system. Topics covered include: Policies and Resources. (NOTE: AT BASELINE THE QUESTIONS SHOULD BE ANSWERED WITH REGARD TO HOW CULTURAL COMPETENCE WAS ADDRESSED AT THE TIME THE SPF SIG GRANT WAS AWARDED)

Policies

^{B,F} 66	Is there a written plan for addressing cultural competence in the ATOD prevention ystem in your jurisdiction?			
		Yes No		
^{B,F} 67	re the	ere written formal polices on culturally competent ATOD Prevention in your ion?		
		Yes		
		No (If no, skip to Question 70)		
^{B,F} 68		statement best describes the degree to which policies on culturally competent on are monitored?		
	□ polic	The jurisdiction does not monitor the implementation of cultural competence cies.		
	□ mon	The jurisdiction monitors the implementation of cultural competence policies, but itoring is inconsistent.		
	□ polic	The jurisdiction consistently monitors implementation of cultural competence sies.		
^{B,F} 69		statement best describes the degree to which non-compliance with the policies ressed— that is, does the jurisdiction enforce its policies on cultural competence?		
	□ polic	The jurisdiction does not enforce the implementation of cultural competence cies.		
	□ enfo	The jurisdiction enforces the implementation of cultural competence policies, but recement is inconsistent.		
	□ polic	The jurisdiction consistently enforces implementation of cultural competence cies.		

^F 70.	How did the SPF SIG contribute to the current plan and policies addressing cultural competence?						
	_						
Sup	port an	d Resources					
^{B,F} 71	policies	ere requirements to ensure cults, and practices, including the us nmunity level?					
		Yes No					
^{B,F} 72	progran	n statement best describes wha m providers in the selection, im ically competent programs, polic lls)?	plementation, a	and adaptation of	f culturally and		
			No or Limited Resources	Some Resources but not adequate	Substantial Resources		
	^{B,F} 72a	. Selection					
	^{B,F} 72b	. Implementation					
	B,F 72c	. Adaptation					
^{B,F} 73		ere systematic processes for a ention materials at the commun		eness and cultura	al appropriatenes		
		Yes					
		No					
^F 74.	How did the SPF SIG contribute to the current supports for culturally appropriate strategies?						
	_						

G. EVALUATION AND MONITORING

This series of questions covers details about the evaluation and monitoring of the prevention system in your jurisdiction. The five specific topic areas addressed are: Available Resources and Expertise, Expectations, Data Sharing, Use of Data Reports, and Data-Driven Decision Making. (NOTE: AT BASELINE THE QUESTIONS SHOULD BE ANSWERED WITH REGARD TO EVALUATION AND MONITORING PRACTICES AT THE TIME THE SPF SIG GRANT WAS AWARDED)

Resources and Expertise

^{B,F} 75.	. Which statement best describes the availability of evaluation expertise (for example, on staff or under contracts with academic institutions, private research organizations, etc.) for the jurisdiction's ATOD prevention efforts relative to its needs for prevention evaluation (i.e. other than in connection with the SPF SIG project)?				
	□ pre	No evaluation expertise has been identified as being available to jurisdiction vention efforts.			
	☐ grea	Some evaluation expertise is available to jurisdiction prevention efforts, but ater need for evaluation resources exists.			
		The jurisdiction has working or contractual relationships with evaluation experts can provide prevention evaluation services, but little regular use of evaluation ertise can be documented.			
	□ who	The jurisdiction has working or contractual relationships with evaluation experts play a significant role in prevention evaluation efforts.			
Expe	ectation	ns			
^{B,F} 77.	evaluat	the jurisdiction provide guidelines for the kinds of evaluation (e.g. outcome ion, process evaluation, fidelity monitoring) required of ATOD prevention funded nities, other than in connection with the SPF SIG project?			
		Yes			
		No (If no, skip to Question 78)			
B,F 77 .	(e.g. ou prevent	th statement(s) best describe the jurisdiction's guidelines for the kinds of evaluation atcome evaluation, process evaluation, or fidelity monitoring) required of ATOD tion funded communities, other than in connection with the SPF SIG project?			
		Evaluation guidelines require that communities include an outcome evaluation apponent (i.e., systematic assessment of the results or effectiveness of a program or vity) to identify the results of a program's effort.			
	con imp	Evaluation guidelines require that communities include a fidelity monitoring apponent (i.e., assessment of the degree of fit between the developer-defined apponents of a substance abuse prevention intervention and its actual lementation in a given organizational or community setting) to determine the rigor which an intervention adheres to the developer's model.			
	ass	Evaluation guidelines require that communities include a process evaluation apponent (i.e., assessment of how a program was implemented and operates) to ess reasons for successful or unsuccessful performance, and provide information potential replication.			
B,F 78.		n statement best describes the support in your jurisdiction for the use of SAPT rant funds at the community level for evaluation and monitoring?			
	□ eva	The jurisdiction does not allow the use of block grant funds for community luation and monitoring.			
	□ moi	The jurisdiction allows the use of block grant funds for community evaluation and nitoring.			

☐ The jurisdiction supports and actively promotes the use of block grant funds for community evaluation and monitoring.
☐ Not applicable: Tribal entity or jurisdiction does not have a SAPT grant.
Data Sharing
^{B,F} 79.Which statement best describes the sharing of evaluation data between jurisdiction and community-level prevention stakeholders?
There is no evidence of evaluation data being shared by jurisdiction and community- level prevention stakeholders.
☐ There have been some instances of evaluation data being shared by jurisdiction and community-level prevention stakeholders, but this is not done routinely.
Evaluation data are routinely shared by jurisdiction and community-level prevention stakeholders.
^{B,F} 80. Which statement best describes the collaboration between jurisdiction and community entities on data elements and collection methods?
☐ There is no evidence of jurisdiction and community-level collaboration on determining which data elements and/or data collection methods should be collected for evaluation purposes.
Jurisdiction and community-level entities collaborate on determining evaluation data elements and/or data collection methods, but collaboration is not systematic or comprehensive.
☐ Jurisdiction and community-level entities collaborate on determining evaluation data elements and/or data collection methods in a systematic and comprehensive way.
^{B,F} 81. Which statement best describes the collaboration between jurisdiction and community-level entities on developing evaluation report templates?
There is no evidence of jurisdiction and community-level collaboration on developing evaluation report templates.
Jurisdiction and community-level entities collaborate on developing evaluation report templates, but collaboration is not systematic or comprehensive.
Jurisdiction and community-level entities have collaborated on developing evaluation report templates in a systematic and comprehensive way.
F82. How did the SPF SIG contribute to the current evaluation and reporting expectations?
Data Reports
B.F. 83. Other than reports required by funding agencies, how often does the lead prevention agency issue evaluation reports on ATOD prevention impact for the jurisdiction's stakeholders? That is, reports that provide information about populations served, the programs, policies, and practices implemented, and the outcomes associated with those activities. (Note: this does not include SPF SIG reports.)
□ N/A—no reports issued (Skin to Question 88 Baseline or 87 Follow-up)

		Annually
		Every 2 years
		Every 3 years
		Every 4–5 years
		Other (please describe):
D.E		
^{B,F} 84.	Who a	re the target audiences for the reports? (Check all that apply.)
		Policy Makers
		Prevention Providers
		Schools
		Social Service Agencies
		General Public
		Other (please describe):
^F 85.	How did	the SPF SIG contribute to the current status of evaluation reports and guidance?
		- -
-		
- - -		
- - -		
Data	Driven	Decision Making
^{B,F} 86. :	Which system lobbying	Decision Making statement best describes the ways that the jurisdiction's ATOD prevention uses evaluation data to monitor system performance (e.g., for strategic planning, the legislature for continued or increased funding, helping providers make ury adjustments in implementation, etc.)?
^{B,F} 86. :	Which system lobbying necessa	statement best describes the ways that the jurisdiction's ATOD prevention uses evaluation data to monitor system performance (e.g., for strategic planning, the legislature for continued or increased funding, helping providers make
^{B,F} 86. :	Which system lobbying necessato re	statement best describes the ways that the jurisdiction's ATOD prevention uses evaluation data to monitor system performance (e.g., for strategic planning, the legislature for continued or increased funding, helping providers make ary adjustments in implementation, etc.)? There is no evidence that the system in this jurisdiction has used evaluation data
^{B,F} 86. :	Which system lobbying necessate to remain mon	statement best describes the ways that the jurisdiction's ATOD prevention uses evaluation data to monitor system performance (e.g., for strategic planning, the legislature for continued or increased funding, helping providers make ary adjustments in implementation, etc.)? There is no evidence that the system in this jurisdiction has used evaluation data view the prevention system's performance relative to its goals and objectives. The jurisdiction uses evaluation data to monitor system performance, but the
^{B,F} 86. :	Which system lobbying necessate to remain mon	statement best describes the ways that the jurisdiction's ATOD prevention uses evaluation data to monitor system performance (e.g., for strategic planning, the legislature for continued or increased funding, helping providers make ary adjustments in implementation, etc.)? There is no evidence that the system in this jurisdiction has used evaluation data view the prevention system's performance relative to its goals and objectives. The jurisdiction uses evaluation data to monitor system performance, but the itoring process is sporadic. The jurisdiction uses evaluation data routinely (at least every two years) to review
^{B,F} 86.	Which system lobbying necessate to remain mon	statement best describes the ways that the jurisdiction's ATOD prevention uses evaluation data to monitor system performance (e.g., for strategic planning, the legislature for continued or increased funding, helping providers make ary adjustments in implementation, etc.)? There is no evidence that the system in this jurisdiction has used evaluation data view the prevention system's performance relative to its goals and objectives. The jurisdiction uses evaluation data to monitor system performance, but the itoring process is sporadic. The jurisdiction uses evaluation data routinely (at least every two years) to review prevention system's performance relative to its goals and objectives.
^{B,F} 86.	Which system lobbying necessate to remain mon the p	statement best describes the ways that the jurisdiction's ATOD prevention uses evaluation data to monitor system performance (e.g., for strategic planning, the legislature for continued or increased funding, helping providers make ary adjustments in implementation, etc.)? There is no evidence that the system in this jurisdiction has used evaluation data view the prevention system's performance relative to its goals and objectives. The jurisdiction uses evaluation data to monitor system performance, but the itoring process is sporadic. The jurisdiction uses evaluation data routinely (at least every two years) to review prevention system's performance relative to its goals and objectives. Item are evaluation data reviewed to mark progress on set goals and objectives?
^{B,F} 86.	Which system lobbying necessatore mon the p	statement best describes the ways that the jurisdiction's ATOD prevention uses evaluation data to monitor system performance (e.g., for strategic planning, the legislature for continued or increased funding, helping providers make any adjustments in implementation, etc.)? There is no evidence that the system in this jurisdiction has used evaluation data view the prevention system's performance relative to its goals and objectives. The jurisdiction uses evaluation data to monitor system performance, but the itoring process is sporadic. The jurisdiction uses evaluation data routinely (at least every two years) to review prevention system's performance relative to its goals and objectives. Item are evaluation data reviewed to mark progress on set goals and objectives? N/A (data not used)
^{B,F} 86.	Which system lobbying necessate to remain the part of	statement best describes the ways that the jurisdiction's ATOD prevention uses evaluation data to monitor system performance (e.g., for strategic planning, the legislature for continued or increased funding, helping providers make any adjustments in implementation, etc.)? There is no evidence that the system in this jurisdiction has used evaluation data view the prevention system's performance relative to its goals and objectives. The jurisdiction uses evaluation data to monitor system performance, but the itoring process is sporadic. The jurisdiction uses evaluation data routinely (at least every two years) to review prevention system's performance relative to its goals and objectives. Item are evaluation data reviewed to mark progress on set goals and objectives? N/A (data not used) Annually
^{B,F} 86.	Which system lobbying necessaria to remain the part of	statement best describes the ways that the jurisdiction's ATOD prevention uses evaluation data to monitor system performance (e.g., for strategic planning, the legislature for continued or increased funding, helping providers make any adjustments in implementation, etc.)? There is no evidence that the system in this jurisdiction has used evaluation data view the prevention system's performance relative to its goals and objectives. The jurisdiction uses evaluation data to monitor system performance, but the itoring process is sporadic. The jurisdiction uses evaluation data routinely (at least every two years) to review prevention system's performance relative to its goals and objectives. Iften are evaluation data reviewed to mark progress on set goals and objectives? N/A (data not used) Annually Every 2 years

F88. How did the SPF SIG contribute to the current use of evaluation data?							
н. 9	SUSTA	NABILITY					
integ proce	rated int esses ar	r is the process through which a poon ongoing operations. Sustainable firmly established, that partnerses are secured over the long term	lity is vital ships are st	to ensuring tha	at preventio	n values and	
^{B,F} 89		at areas have sustainability effort prevention system? (Check all th		de by the juris	diction to s	ustain the	
		Building workforce capacity					
		Diversifying funding streams					
		Fostering community involvement	ent and ow	nership			
		Building public awareness					
		Seeking additional federal fund	S				
		Other (please describe):					
		Not applicable (Sustainability h	as not bee	n addressed)			
I. EX	TERNA	AL EVENTS					
Thes	e could	n is about external events that ma be things like significant changes conomic changes, or even natura	in prevent	ion funding so			
^{B,F} 90		ate how each event that occu ted or may impact your juris					
			Mostly Positive Impact	Mixed; Positive <u>and</u> Negative Impact	Mostly Negative Impact	NA/ Event did not occur	

^{B,F} 90a. Changes in prevention funding sources or levels		<u>u</u>	
^{B,F} 90b. Changes in jurisdiction leadership			
^{B,F} 90c. New legislation			
^{B,F} 90d. Economic-related changes			
^{B,F} 90e. Natural disasters			
B,F 90f. Tragedies or losses in the community or tribe			
B,F 90g. Other (please describe):			