

From the Status Quo to Data-Driven Prevention

The Role of Collaborative Partnerships in Transforming the Prevention Landscape in Virginia

DBI

PRESENTED BY

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Agenda

01 Introductions and Background

02 OBHW Prevention Vision

Data System Partnership with CPGSI

04 OMNI's Role as Evaluation Partner



Today's Presenters











Background and History of the Virginia Prevention System



Virginia Prevention System Structure

- The Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (**DBHDS**) Office of Behavioral Health Wellness (**OBHW**) distributes Block Grant and discretionary prevention funds to 40 Community Services Boards (**CSB**s) across the commonwealth to plan, implement, and evaluate prevention activities aimed at preventing and/or decreasing substance use.
- CSBs work collaboratively with OBHW and function as the local authority for the substance use disorder system of care



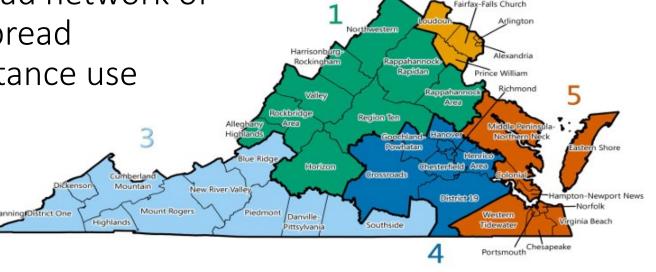




Virginia Prevention System Structure

 Virginia's 40 CSBs are separated into five primary DBHDS regions and are the primary entities responsible for carrying out prevention initiatives across the state.

 CSBs also collaborate with a broad network of local community coalitions to spread awareness and implement substance use prevention initiatives



Primary DBHDS Regions for Community Services Boards





OBHW's Vision for Data-Driven Prevention in Virginia



OBHW's Vision for Data-Driven Prevention

Develop a holistic prevention system by:

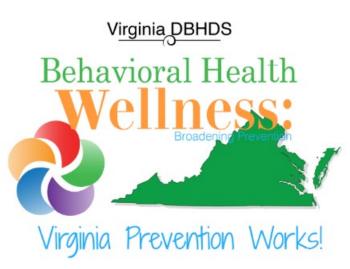
Utilize the SPF to make data-driven decisions

Build the capacity of the prevention workforce

Break down data silos and centralize access to BH data

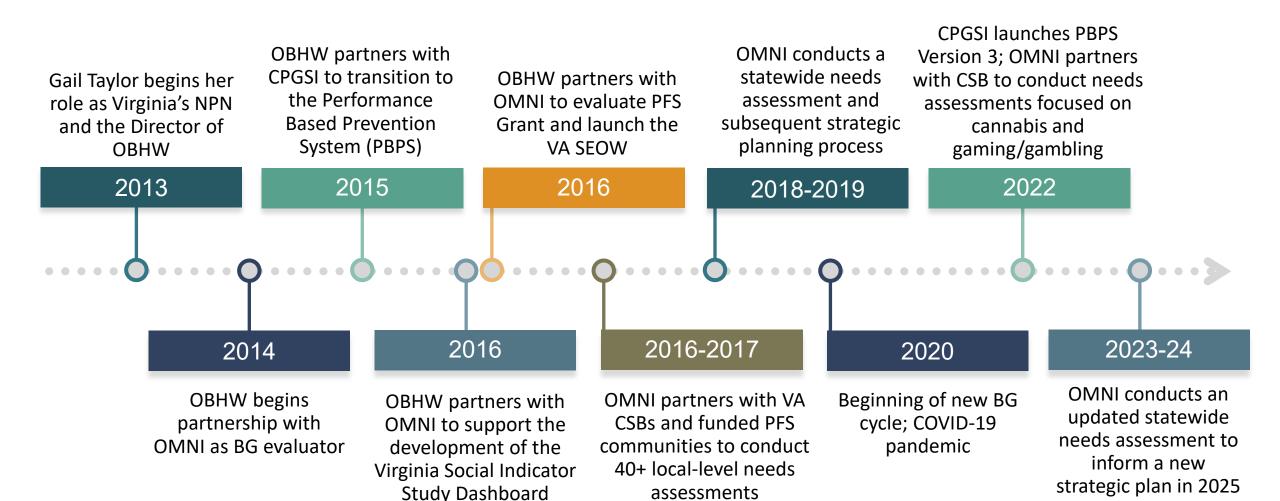
Increase state focus on health disparities and equity







Key Events on the Road to Data-Driven Prevention









Data System Partnership with CPGSI

About CPGSI

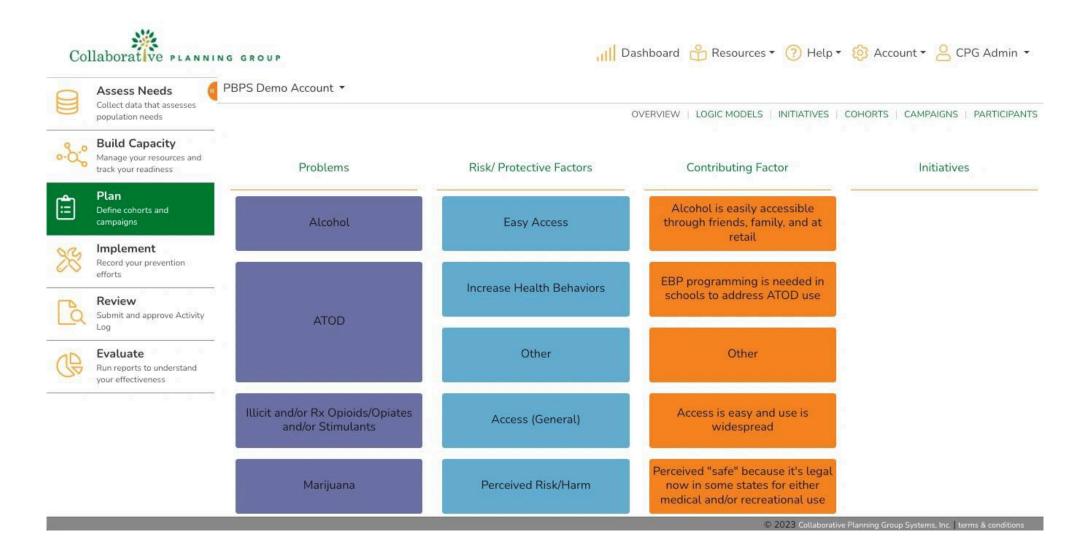
 CPGSI is a behavioral health technology company that provides states, prevention providers and prevention coalitions throughout the country with customized, state-of-the-art data collection systems to report on prevention data.



 Our online databases and reporting systems, the CMS and PBPS, assist prevention organizations in systematically collecting data, developing useful reports, and evaluating the effectiveness of activities, programs, coalitions, and partnerships.



The Performance Based Prevention System



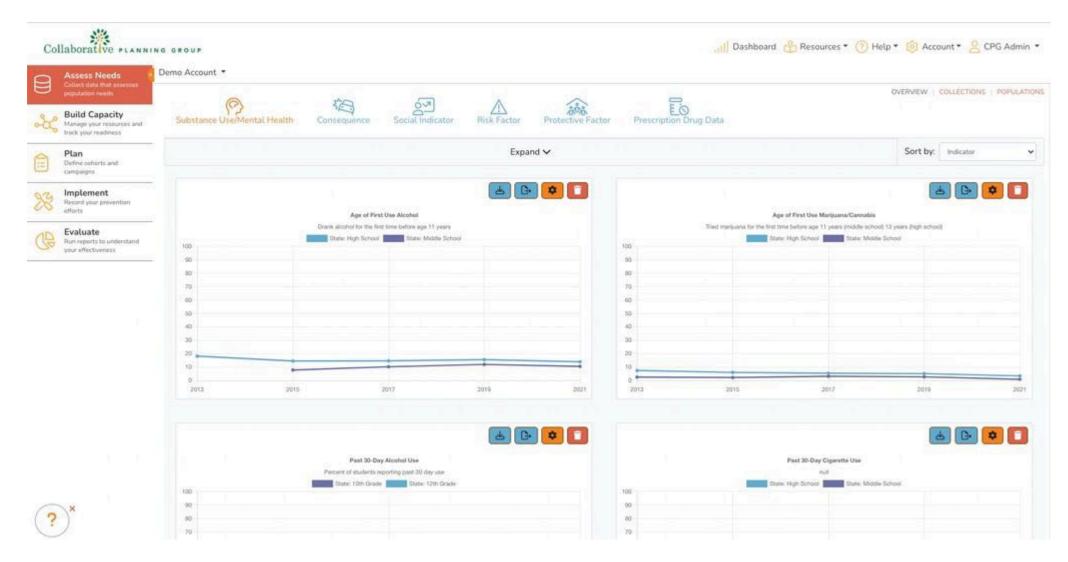


Key PBPS elements

- System is customizable in partnership with clients
- Data system "channels" follow the steps of the SPF
- Additional review channel provides the ability to ensure accurate data entry
- Accounts available at the state-level and individual accounts for each CSB or "user"
- Users have access to their own data and can generate and save custom reports in the system

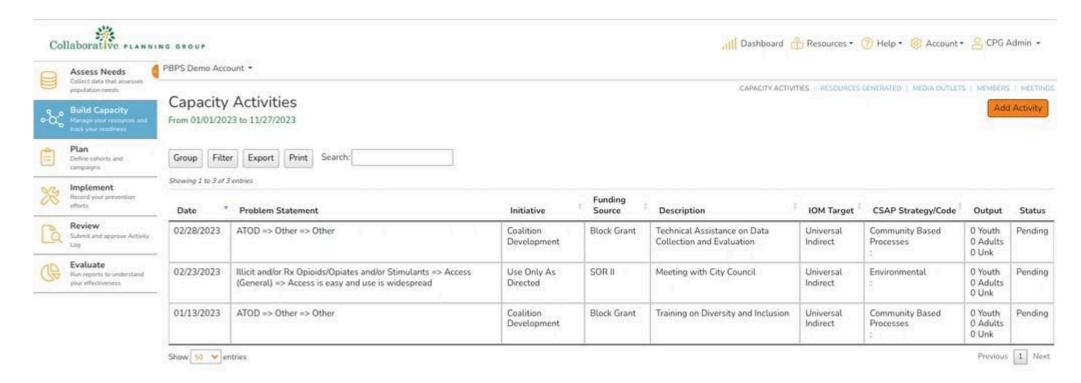


Assessment



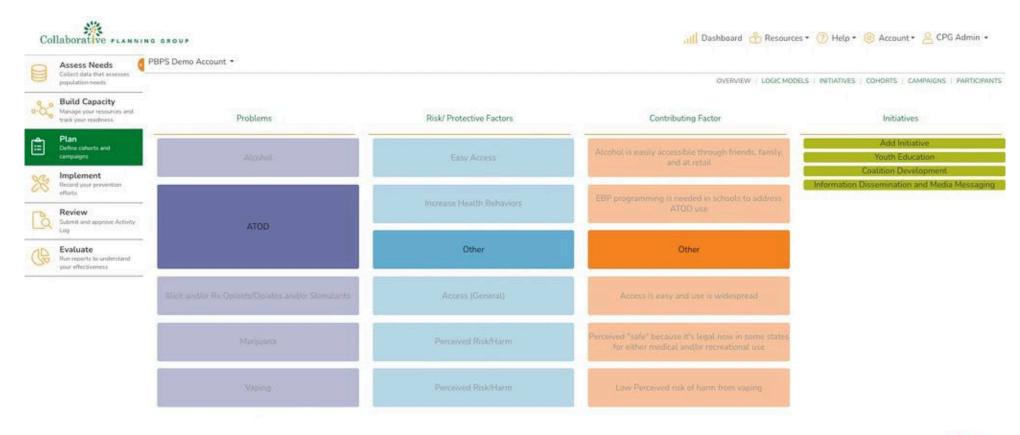


Capacity





Planning





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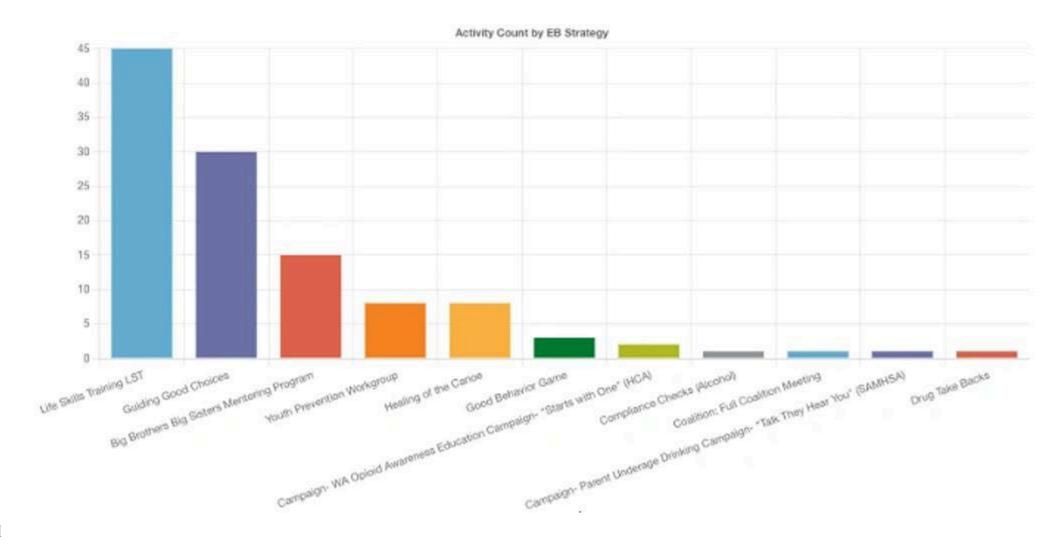


Implementation





Evaluation





How PBPS solves common data problems

- System streamlines reporting for grant requirements
- Users don't just enter data, they can get it out!
- Visual structure mirrors logic models and evaluation plans
- System can support entry of data for initiatives that braid funding







OMNI's Role as Evaluation Partner



About OMNI

OMNI Institute is a nonprofit social science consultancy that provides integrated research, evaluation, and capacity-building services to foster understanding, guide collaboration, and inform action to accelerate positive social change.



We believe in the power of data to inspire and support individuals and organizations in changing their world.



Our clients are change-makers working in government, nonprofits, foundations, and social enterprises to make a positive difference in their communities.



How OMNI supports Virginia's Prevention Vision

- State Evaluation Planning and Infrastructure Support
- Local-level Evaluation TA, Capacity Building, and Training
- Data System Technical Consulting, Review, and TA
- VA Prevention Portal Development and Hosting
- Strategy-specific evaluations and reports
- Reporting to meet grant requirements
- Dissemination of findings through highly visual reports
- VASIS Dashboard Development and Hosting
- Facilitation of the Virginia SEOW & Development of Epi Deliverables



How OMNI supports Virginia's Prevention Vision



Utilize the SPF to make data-driven decisions

Build the capacity of the prevention workforce

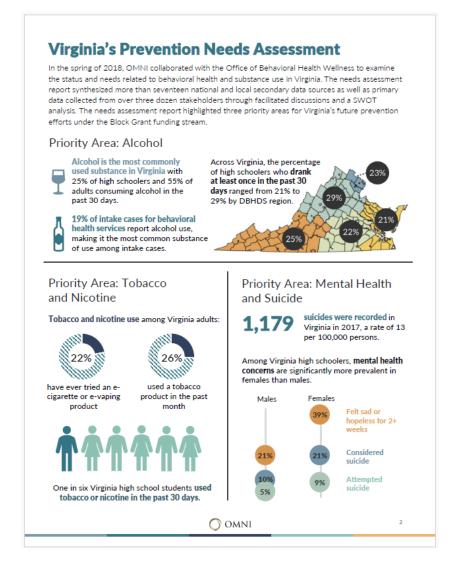
Break down data silos and centralize access to BH data

Increase state focus on health disparities and equity



Utilizing the SPF: Assessment

- In 2018, OMNI conducted a statewide needs assessment that identified three 'priority areas' and 'areas to watch'
- Data-driven: The assessment included synthesis of more than 17 national and local secondary data sources and primary data collection with SEOW members, OBHW staff, and CSB staff





Utilizing the SPF: Planning

- Strategic planning process followed the 2018 needs assessment
- Data-driven: Process utilized data to identify targeted risk and protective factors underlying the priority areas
- Priority strategies were selected to impact targeted r&p factors

DBHDS Priority Prevention Strategies

The figure below shows DBHDS priority prevention strategies that align with statewide prioritized risk and protective factors. These strategies impact retail access, norms related to use, ACEs, and youth and adult mental health and have an impact on alcohol, tobacco, mental health and suicide across the

The majority of block grant funding will be focused on these primary strategies. CSBs will have the opportunity to submit additional strategies that will impact other data-driven needs.



- CounterTools A comprehensive data collection and management tool to measure tobacco product availability, pricing, placement, promotions and marketing in retail environments.4
- ACE Interface Training A bridge and connecting point for multiple disciplines and service sectors and diverse communities for ACE-informed innovation.⁵
- Community Coalition Development Includes professional and grassroots members committed to work together to influence long-term health and welfare practices in their community. Research suggests that high functioning coalitions are more likely to be involved with long term sustainability of evidence-based approaches in their community.6
- Mental Health Promotion & Suicide Prevention Trainings & Awareness Includes Mental Health First Aid (MHFA)7, and Applied Suicide Intervention Skills Training (ASIST)8 as well as additional community suicide prevention trainings such as: Suicide Alertness for Everyone (SafeTALK)9 and SuicideTALK10, Question Persuade Refer (QPR) Suicide Prevention Training11, Kognito At-Risk Suicide Prevention Training 12, and Signs of Suicide (SOS) Prevention Program 13.
- Lock & Talk Promotes safe and responsible care of guns, medications and other lethal means through awareness, alertness, and intervention training and resources 14.



The 2020-25 Virginia Substance Use Block Grant Logic Model

	PROBLEM	TARGETED RISK FACTORS		STRATEGIES		IMPACT	
ALCOHOL	1 in 4 VA high school youth report drinking alcohol in the past 30 days (VYS, 2017)		LOW PERCEPTION OF RISK OF USE	COALITION DEVELOPMENT Bringing together community leaders and stakeholders for collective action		DECREASE IN YOUTH ALCOHOL USE	
	1 in 3 VA young adults report binge drinking in the last month (NSDUH, 2018)	EARLY	ONSET OF USE	ACES TRAININGS Understanding the impacts of adverse childhood experiences		DECREASE IN YOUNG ADULT BINGE DRINKING	
TOBACCO/NICOTINE	1 in 6 VA adults report smoking cigarettes (BRFSS, 2017) 1 in 15 VA high school youth report smoking cigarettes currently, while 1 in 9 report currently using a vaping product. (VYS, 2017)	> R	PERCEPTION OF ISK OF USE ONSET OF USE	COALITION DEVELOPMENT Bringing together community leaders and stakeholders for collective action COUNTER TOOLS Developing responsible retailer practices ACES TRAININGS Understanding the impacts of adverse childhood experiences		DECREASE IN YOUTH TOBACCO/NICOTINE USE DECREASE IN ADULT TOBACCO/NICOTINE USE	
MENTAL HEALTH/SUICIDE	1 in 14 VA high school youth have attempted suicide in the past year (VYS, 2017) 9.9 out of 100,000 youth ages 15-19 died by suicide in VA in 2019. (America's Health Rankings, 2019) 13.8 out of 100,000 adults died by suicide in VA in 2019. (America's Health Rankings, 2019)	DEPRE	SH RATES OF SSION/SADNESS SH RATES OF OAL THOUGHTS	SUICIDE PREVENTION TRAININGS Recognizing and addressing signs of suicide COALITION DEVELOPMENT Bringing together community leaders and stakeholders for collective action ACES TRAININGS Understanding the impacts of adverse childhood experiences LOCK AND TALK Suicide prevention through lethal means restriction		DECREASE IN YOUTH SUICIDE ATTEMPTS DECREASE IN YOUTH DEATHS BY SUICIDE DECREASE IN ADULT DEATHS BY SUICIDE	



CSB Evaluation Roadmaps

Logic Model

1 Defines strategies and the anticipated outcomes of those strategies based on Block Grant/SOR priority areas

Measurement Plan

- ② Organizes information about the outcomes identified in the Logic Model
- 3 Tracks progress towards
 each outcome over
 time by collecting and
 updating data related to
 a given outcome

Data Entry Plan (DEP)

4 Ensures CSBs know how to enter their implementation data into PBPS correctly according to SAMHSA reporting requirements



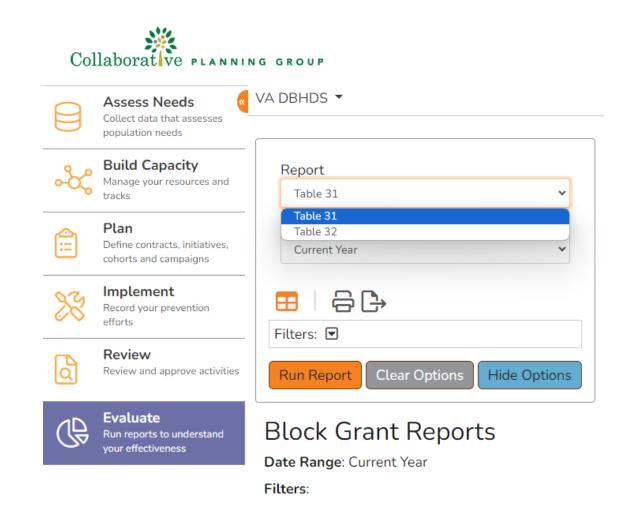
Dissemination of findings through highly visual reports





Reporting to meet grant requirements

- CPGSI created custom reports to pull required data for BG Report Tables
- OMNI also supports GPRA reporting for SOR and reporting for other SAMHSA grants through SPARS





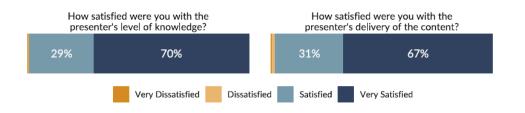
Strategy-specific evaluations and reports

ACEs Evaluation Assessment July 1st, 2022 through June 30th, 2023

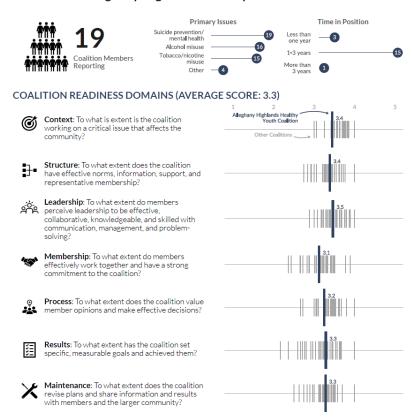
CUMULATIVE



^{*} Numbers reflect post-training evaluation data, and may not reflect actual number of participants and trainings held.



Alleghany Highlands Healthy Youth Coalition





Building the Capacity of the Prevention Workforce

TA and Capacity Building

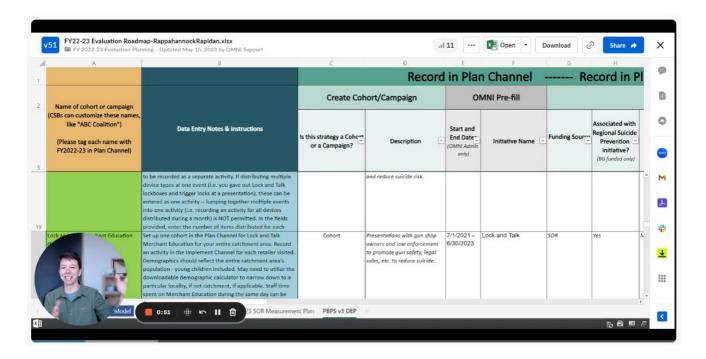
- Monthly newsletters on evaluation topics, upcoming trainings, and data entry best practices
- Dedicated TA team and email account for fielding CSB questions
- Annual Evaluation Planning Kick-off
 Meetings and subsequent TA calls to set up the "Evaluation Roadmap"
- Community Forums
- Support Onboarding New Prevention Staff

Training Examples

- Evaluation 101
- Logic Models
- Understanding and Sharing Data
- Coalition Sustainability
- Data Visualization
- Social Media 101
- Risk and Protective Factors
- Data Storytelling
- Qualitative Data Collection



Building the Capacity of the Prevention Workforce



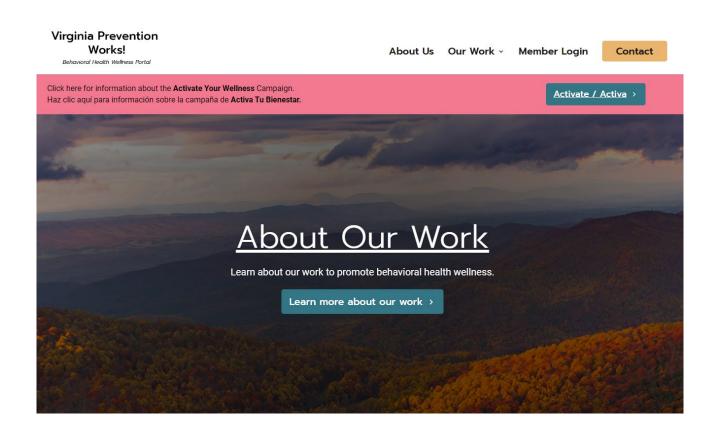




Building the Capacity of the Prevention Workforce

VA Prevention Portal Development and Hosting

- Website for external sharing of prevention information
- Members-only access for OBHW staff, CSB staff, coalition members
- Members can share information, post events, and access onboarding materials



virginiapreventionworks.org



Breaking down data silos and centralizing access



Data System Consulting, Review, TA

- Consistent communication and collaboration between OMNI and CPGSI
- OMNI supports CPGSI in the provision of data system TA
- OMNI evaluation team reviews all implementation data entered across the 40 CSBs

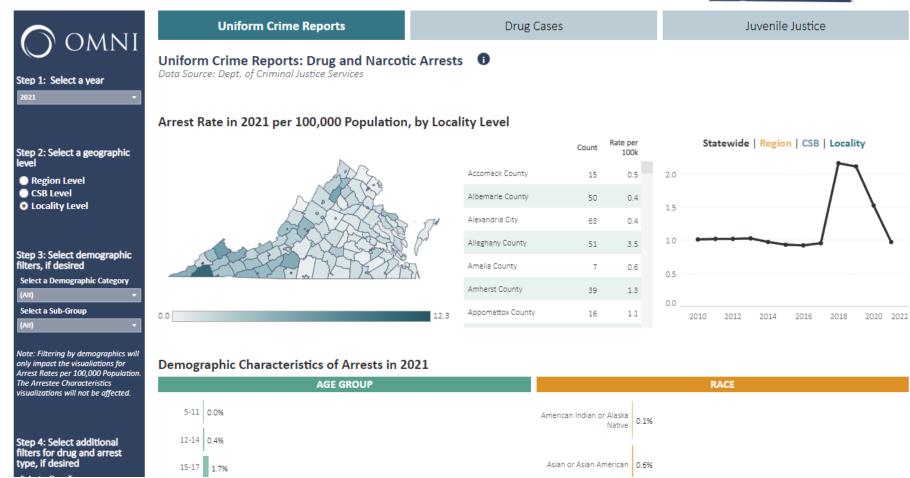


Breaking down data silos and centralizing access

VIRGINIA SOCIAL INDICATOR SUMMARY

Behavioral Health Wellness: Virginia Prevention Works!







Breaking down data silos and centralizing access

Virginia SEOW

- The SEOW originated under VA's 2015 PFS grant
- OMNI facilitates quarterly meetings of the SEOW, bringing together data experts from across the Commonwealth
- SEOW develops and disseminates deliverables that focus on relevant BH topics





Examples of SEOW Deliverables



Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) Defined

ACEs are all types of abuse, neglect, and other potentially traumatic experiences that occur in childhood (under age 18), including household challenges, in which a child observes violence or instability in the home.

In recent years, data collection on ACEs has become a more common feature of public health surveillance data. The ACEs listed below are asked about on Virginia's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRESS). This survey asks Virginia adults about which ACEs they experienced as a child. The Virginia-specific data in this document is based on 2017 BRESS data

- Physical abuse

- Sexual abuse Emotional abuse · Parental separation or divorce
- Substance misuse in the household.
- · Incarcerated household member
- Mental illness in the household. · Intimate partner violence in the

In adults, higher ACE scores have

been linked to higher rates of...

household (e.g., hitting, kicking)

Consequences of Exposure to ACEs

ACEs have wide-reaching effects and lasting impacts not only during childhood but also into adulthood. In both youth and adults. ACEs can impact risk behaviors, mental health, and health status

In youth, higher ACE scores have been linked to higher rates of...



asthma, frequent

including delinquency

Behavioral problems.





















Lifetime history of depression

Recent research from Merrick et al. estimated the impact of preventing all ACEs on some of the most common chronic conditions and behaviors in adults. They found that preventing ACEs could significantly reduce the number of people with certain chronic conditions, as well as the number who engage in risky substance use.

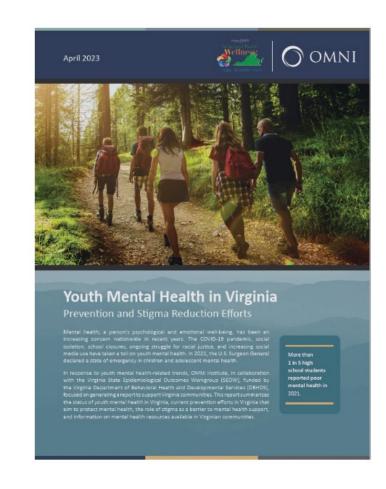
Preventing ACEs could reduce the number of U.S. adults who..

*Chronic obstructive nulmonary disease



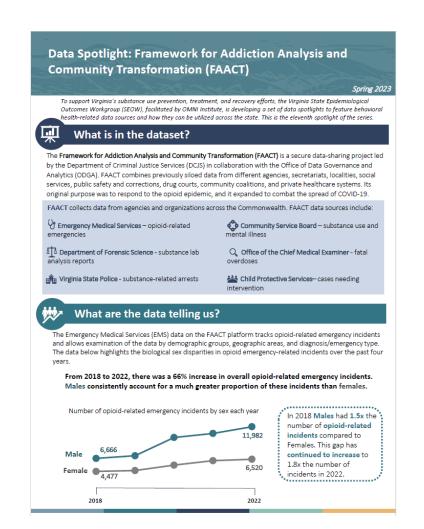
OMNI

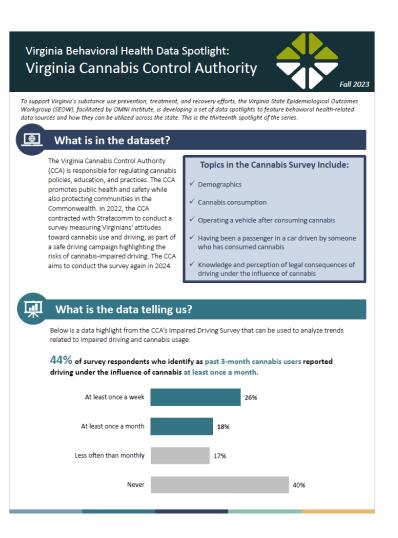






Behavioral Health Data Spotlights







Increase state focus on health disparities and equity

Behavioral Health Equity (BHE)



Throughout Year 1 of SOR III, Improving behavioral health equity (BHE) in prevention services remained a key objective.

Building on previous years, CSBs continued to expand efforts to reach under-resourced populations. In addition, DBHDS awarded BHE nine mini-grants, which supported CSBs with tools, programming, and educational opportunities to strengthen BHE within their prevention services. Data in this section came from the SOR end-of-year (EOY) survey and final reporting from the nine mini-grant recipients.

CSBs' BHE efforts focused on serving communities comprising individuals who identify as:

- LGBTQ+
- Latine/s
- BIPOC Refugees
- Immigrants
- · Residents of rural areas
- Individuals with low income
- · Individuals currently experiencing homelessness



Rappahannock Area Community Services Board staff table at a local I GBTQ Pride event

"We have had materials translated into languages other than English and Spanish. We are intentional on when and where we offer trainings in the community. We look for opportunities to participate in events held in support of marginalized communities so that we can bring resources directly to those individuals."

- Rappahannock Area CSB



More than half of CSBs highlighted translating materials to languages other than English

CSBs reported translating materials to languages such as Spanish, Kurmanji, Sorani, Arabic, Russian, Ukrainian, Swahili, and Kinyarwanda in the EOY survey, thereby increasing the impact and accessibility of outreach efforts and training materials

Many CSBs emphasized the importance of building relationships with marginalized communities by attending key community events and expanding involvement with members of these communities. For example, Harrisonburg-Rockingham CSB attended various community events focusing on financial and housing insecurity, including a Community Cookout hosted by the local housing authority



Behavioral Health Mini-Grants continue to build off last year's successes.

In this year of the SOR grant, \$150,000 was awarded to nine CSBs through mini-grants to expand BHE efforts and promote community engagement among marginalized groups. In addition, approximately \$100,000 in SOR funding was awarded to community-based organizations to support Bhutanese, Latino, LGBTQ+, faith communities, and youth leadership summer programs as part of the Virginia Refugee Healing Partnership program (See Appendix A).

Substance Use Prevention Efforts

Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW). OMNI and the SEOW compiled this document as a starting point to share a common definition of health disparities, demonstrate examples of disparities in Virginia, and highlight how these disparities are being addressed. This document serves as an introduction to health disparities and how to use data to address them. For more extensive resources and further learning on this topic, please see the references section. For more information on the SEOW, please visit VirginiaSEOW.org

What are Health Disparities?

Health Disparity Defined

Clear and contextually relevant definitions are needed to ensure policy and interventions address the right issues 1 Two terms that are often used together but require clear definitions are "health

A health disparity is a systematic and potentially avoidable difference in health between groups of people who have relatively different positions in society.2 Health disparities adversely affect the health of people linked to social, economic, and environmental disadvantages.3

Examples of health disparities include barriers to health due to race or ethnicity: religion

socioeconomic status; gender; age; mental health status; disability status; sexual orientation or gender identity; and geographic location.² The reason these characteristics result in barriers to health is largely due to years of systemic discrimination and exclusion based on these characteristics. This discrimination has existed for centuries and has led to greater rates of poverty, lack of access to jobs with fair pay, poor education, unsafe housing, and lack of health care among marginalized groups. All those factors contribute to poorer physical, emotional, and mental health, resulting in health disparities

When a health disparity exists in a community, health equity cannot exist at the same time. Health equity exists only when everyone in a community can attain their highest level of health regardless of factors like race, income, and zip code.4,5

Everyone can attain their highest level of health only if obstacles to health such as poverty and discrimination, and their consequences, are eliminated.

Equitable and Accessible Data-Sharing Guide A Resource for Data Users and Owners

DBHDS>>> OMNI



Virginia State Opioid Response Grant Annual Report 2022-2023 | 26



Health Disparities An Overview and Examples from Virginia's



There are many ways health disparities can be defined. In some instances, the difference between definitions is related to the intended audience, while other differences reflect divides n values and beliefs that might influence policies and practices. How an organization defines health disparities is important because it helps determine which metrics they are relying on to track health disparities. Clear definitions also help organizations identify what is important to them, allocate resources to those priorities, and evaluate progress.4 Providing a definition for health disparities in this document s intended to clarify how this term is used here

Increase state focus on health disparities and equity

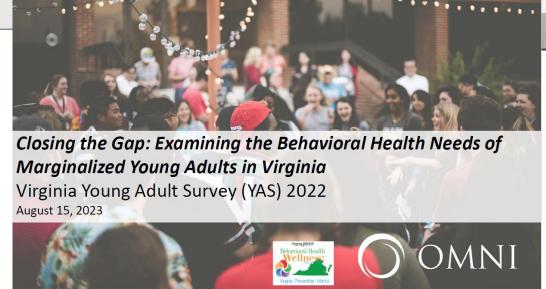




CSB Community Forum

Black, Indigenous, and/or People of Color (BIPOC)
Mental Health

May 21, 2024





Key Takeaways

- Systems change takes time
- Collaboration and shared vision are essential
- Important to meaningfully invest in:
 - Data Infrastructure
 - Workforce Capacity Building
 - Robust evaluation to 'tell the story' of impact





Thank you to the OBHW team, CPGSI, and the entire prevention workforce in Virginia!









Thank you! Any questions?

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