

PREVENTION SYSTEM ASSESSMENT

INDICATORS		Strongly Disagree ↔ Strongly Agree			Immediate Priority	Intermediate Priority	Long-Term Priority
		1	2	3	A	B	C
		1	2	3	A	B	C
Organizational Structure	The Prevention System (PS) has a governance structure with clearly defined roles, responsibilities and expectations of its leadership.	1	2	3	A	B	C
	The roles and responsibilities of PS members are clearly defined, understood and accepted by all.	1	2	3	A	B	C
	The PS has an organizational structure (e.g. work groups, committees, subcommittees) that supports achievement of outcomes and maximizes the participation and diverse interests and talents of all PS members across sectors and disciplines.	1	2	3	A	B	C
Assessment and Information	The PS has the knowledge, skills, abilities and access to resources to collect and analyze assessment data (i.e., needs, resources, readiness, capacity and contextual conditions) and transform it into actionable information for planning and decision-making.	1	2	3	A	B	C
	PS members have developed processes for actively sharing data and information related to system outcomes and priorities across sectors and disciplines.	1	2	3	A	B	C
	The PS has the ability to quickly respond to emerging or new information to prevent problems and enhance outcomes.	1	2	3	A	B	C
Mobilization	PS members are knowledgeable of effective mobilization and readiness techniques.	1	2	3	A	B	C
	The PS has the ability to conduct broad-based outreach and mobilize the support of stakeholders at all levels.	1	2	3	A	B	C
	The PS has developed a broad base of support at all levels.	1	2	3	A	B	C
Strategic Planning	The PS has the necessary knowledge, skills, abilities (KSAs) and access to resources to engage in comprehensive, data-driven strategic planning to identify and achieve priority outcomes.	1	2	3	A	B	C
	PS members have the KSAs to select a comprehensive array of locally and culturally-appropriate strategies—based on data and sound causal theory—that can create positive changes in the physical, social, legal and/or economic environment, as well as within individuals.	1	2	3	A	B	C
	The PS has adequate human, financial, and other resources (e.g., staff, members, volunteers) to accomplish its goals, objectives and desired outcomes.	1	2	3	A	B	C
Implementation and Evaluation	PS members have the capacity (i.e., specialized KSAs) to carry out their roles in implementing selected strategies, activities and courses of action.	1	2	3	A	B	C
	The PS has the necessary KSAs and/or access to resources to formally monitor and evaluate its progress toward achieving outcomes, and make midcourse adjustments as needed.	1	2	3	A	B	C
	The PS has identified core competencies and skill sets needed across the PS workforce to achieve PS outcomes.	1	2	3	A	B	C
Workforce Development	The PS is able to coordinate, leverage and maximize internal training and technical assistance (T/TA) resources across sectors and disciplines among its membership.	1	2	3	A	B	C
	PS members have access to high quality T/TA from internal and external sources to support knowledge acquisition and skill-building.	1	2	3	A	B	C
	The PS receives tangible support (e.g., funding, resources, staffing, other in-kind) from its members.	1	2	3	A	B	C
Funding and Other Resources	The PS is able to leverage and maximize a diverse portfolio of funds and other resources (e.g., in-kind, volunteers) from multiple sources in order to support priority initiatives.	1	2	3	A	B	C
	The PS has identified and is pursuing ways to support the redirection or reallocation of funds (e.g., using funds freed up through improved outcomes to finance more prevention activities).	1	2	3	A	B	C
	The PS operates from a deep understanding of national, State and local contextual conditions, and ensures that all policies, practices, programs and activities are locally, culturally and developmentally appropriate.	1	2	3	A	B	C
Cultural Competency	PS resources are allocated equitably to meet the needs of all stakeholder groups.	1	2	3	A	B	C
	The PS and its membership are able to meet national standards for culturally and linguistically appropriate services (CLAS).	1	2	3	A	B	C
	The PS and its member organizations and agencies have strong internal systems for allocating and managing financial and other (e.g. in-kind, volunteer, etc) resources.	1	2	3	A	B	C
Accountability	The PS has identified and is pursuing ways to ensure the most efficient use of existing funds, such as "braiding" or coordinating funding streams across member agencies and organizations in order to maximize coordination and impact of strategies on desired outcomes.	1	2	3	A	B	C
	The PS and its member organizations and agencies have strong internal systems for strategically investing resources and reporting the outcomes of those investments.	1	2	3	A	B	C
	The prevention system knows how much funding and other resources are needed to sustain its work, and is able to acquire and allocate needed resources to sustain its outcomes into the future.	1	2	3	A	B	C
Sustainability	The PS monitors changes in the policy and program environment to see how its desired outcomes and priority initiatives fit with new directives and agendas.	1	2	3	A	B	C
	The PS is able to adapt to changing conditions and frameworks, and develop new infrastructure, processes, procedures and skill sets as needed.	1	2	3	A	B	C

CAPACITY