

# PREVENTION SYSTEM ASSESSMENT

INDICATORS		Strongly Disagree	↕	Strongly Agree	Immediate Priority	Intermediate Priority	Long-Term Priority	
Information, Communication and Marketing	There are strong processes and channels of communication used by PS members to keep all partners informed, and routinely share new information across sectors and disciplines.	1	2	3	A	B	C	
	PS members share their data and databases.	1	2	3	A	B	C	
	The PS has processes for improving information acquisition and minimizing response times when new threats or problems emerge.	1	2	3	A	B	C	
	PS members have processes for consistently recognizing and sharing successes with one another, stakeholders, and key decision-makers at all levels.	1	2	3	A	B	C	
	PS members have a mutually agreed upon process for decision-making.	1	2	3	A	B	C	
	PS members have a mutually agreed upon process for conflict resolution.	1	2	3	A	B	C	
	The PS initiatives are guided by implementation plans that clearly outline activities, roles, responsibilities, expectations, timelines, process indicators and outputs.	1	2	3	A	B	C	
	The PS engages in planning processes that are driven by data and based upon identified actual needs rather than by available funds.	1	2	3	A	B	C	
	The PS has processes for using research and causal theory to ensure that all PS strategies have evidence of effectiveness for achieving desired outcomes, and that all strategies are locally, culturally and developmentally appropriate to unique contextual conditions.	1	2	3	A	B	C	
	PS members use policies and practices to positively change social norms and other environmental conditions, as well as programmatic approaches to change individual attributes and behaviors.	1	2	3	A	B	C	
	The PS has processes for determining the T/TA needs of its members and stakeholders on an ongoing basis.	1	2	3	A	B	C	
	Operating Procedures and Protocols	The PS has processes for securing and/or delivering T/TA to its members and stakeholders, including accessing State, Federal or national training resources.	1	2	3	A	B	C
The PS has processes for supporting peer mentoring internally among its members, as well as externally with other prevention systems at the local, regional, State or national level.		1	2	3	A	B	C	
PS members have identified benchmarks, indicators and other performance measures (both qualitative and quantitative) that can accurately track progress toward desired outcomes.		1	2	3	A	B	C	
The PS collects and uses evaluation data on an ongoing basis to make timely improvements or modifications in strategies, activities and processes as needed to achieve desired outcomes.		1	2	3	A	B	C	
The PS has developed a formal evaluation plan for using both internal and external resources to monitor the processes and outcomes of all initiatives.		1	2	3	A	B	C	
The PS has processes for identifying gaps and duplications in strategies, activities and services.		1	2	3	A	B	C	
PS expenditures and resource allocations are strategically aligned to achieve priority goals and desired outcomes, and are modified in accordance with evaluation findings.		1	2	3	A	B	C	
The PS has strong fiscal processes that allow members to stay informed of its current financial status and to be alerted to emerging financial concerns.		1	2	3	A	B	C	
PS members develop and review projections for short- and long-term revenues and expenses.		1	2	3	A	B	C	
The PS has strong internal systems (e.g., accounting, auditing, management information, procurement, personnel) to maintain quality control over its work		1	2	3	A	B	C	
Records of the outcomes of PS meetings, strategies, activities and initiatives are maintained and disseminated to all invested groups.		1	2	3	A	B	C	
Accountability		The PS has established, successful processes for recruiting and retaining members	1	2	3	A	B	C
	The PS has developed a mutually agreed upon process—driven by national, State and local needs—for determining what is to be sustained, and by whom.	1	2	3	A	B	C	
	PS members develop financing strategies to meet needs for short- and long-term revenues and expenses, and review and change financial strategies as needed	1	2	3	A	B	C	
	PS resource allocations are analyzed regularly and modified as needed to achieve targeted outcomes, rather than to just continue current strategies and activities.	1	2	3	A	B	C	
	The PS has identified the types of financial resources necessary to sustain its work, such as 1) sources of public funds (one-time or ongoing); 2) sources of private funds; and/or 3) institutionalization within an ongoing system or process.	1	2	3	A	B	C	
	The PS has processes for generating new revenue that it can control (e.g., grants from public- and private-sector sources).	1	2	3	A	B	C	
	The PS has identified and is pursuing ways to support the creation of new sources of public funds (e.g., general revenue, earmarked fees).	1	2	3	A	B	C	
	PS members have identified challenges or obstacles to sustaining the system and its work, including potential conflicts with alternative initiatives or agendas.	1	2	3	A	B	C	
	PS members have identified—and are monitoring—measures for maintaining sustainability.	1	2	3	A	B	C	
	The PS has created a written sustainability plan.	1	2	3	A	B	C	
	Sustainability		1	2	3	A	B	C

## EFFECTIVE PROCESSES