Educational and Ecological Assessment

Phases 3-4 of PRECEDE.
Phase 4: Intervention
Alignment, Administrative
And Policy Assessment
Phase 3: Educational
and Ecological Assessment

Predisposing
- Knowledge, Attitudes
- Beliefs
- Values
- Perceptions

Reinforcing
- Influence from parents, teachers, employers, peers, etc.

Enabling
- Availability of resources
- Accessibility
- Skills

Behavior
and Lifestyle

Environment

Genetics and
Human Biology

Ecosystem

Educational and Ecological Assessment

- Examines behavioral and environmental conditions linked to health status to determine what causes them
- Identifies factors that require change to initiate and sustain the process of behavioral and environmental change.
Factors Influencing Behavior

- **Predisposing Factors**
  - Antecedents to behavior that provide the rationale or motivation for the behavior

- **Enabling Factors**
  - Antecedents to behavior that allow motivation to be realized

- **Reinforcing Factors**
  - Factors following a behavior that provide the continuing reward or incentive for the persistence or repetition of the behavior

**Predisposing Factors**
- Awareness
- Knowledge
- Beliefs
- Values
- Attitudes
- Self-Efficacy
- Behavioral Intention
- Existing Skills

**Enabling Factors**
- Health Care Environment
- Other Environmental Conditions
- New Skills
Reinforcing Factors

- Positive Feedback
- Negative Feedback
- Rewards
- Punishment

Selecting Determinants of Behavior and Environmental Change

- Step 1: Identifying and Sorting
  - Informal and formal methods
- Step 2: Setting Priorities Among Categories
  - Ordering of factors to be addressed
- Step 3: Establishing Priorities within Categories
  - Importance based on prevalence, immediacy, and necessity
  - Changeability of factor

Learning and Resource Objectives

- Learning objectives
  - Define targeted predisposing factors and skills in the targets of intervention at the end of a program
  - May be developed not only for the target population but also for those people who will reinforce the target population
- Resource objectives
  - Define environmental enabling factors that should be in place at the end of a program
Example of Objectives

Learning Objectives
- By the end of the program period, 90% of the preschool personnel will:
  - Verbally reinforce mothers for returning swabs to the clinic lab.
  - Inquire of parents about the results of throat swabs
  - Administer prescribed medication according to parents' and physicians' instructions
  - Inform other parents when a positive throat culture occurs in preschool child

Example of Objectives

Resource Objectives
- By the end of the program period, 100% of the time the following will be made available by preschool personnel for parents' use:
  - Throat swab kits
  - Thermometers
  - Laboratory slips for throat cultures

Types of Interventions By Factor

Predisposing Factors
- Direct communications

Enabling Factors
- Indirect communications

Enabling Factors
- Community organization
Logic Model

How Are Logic Models Useful?

- Create linkages between activities and key determinants
- Make explicit the implicit theory behind the program
- Recognize the complexity of prevention programs and helps us focus on the most important processes

How Are Logic Models Useful?

- Help us determine what information is needed
- Guide the refinement of existing programs
- Show evaluators what to measure
- Encourage evidence-based programming
When to Use Logic Models

- During:
  - Planning
  - Implementation
  - Evaluation
  - Advocacy
  - Training

Advantages & Disadvantages

- Advantages:
  - Visual communication
  - Puts program elements in context
  - Provides framework
  - Ensures critical components are not overlooked
  - Reveals assumptions
  - Integrates research and practice

- Disadvantages:
  - Doesn’t adequately capture program’s context
  - Must have high degree of specificity
  - Challenges assumptions
  - Takes time
  - Can oversimplify things

Criteria for a Good Logic Model

- Logically links activities and effects
- Visually engaging
- Aimed at a specific audience
- Designed to communicate specific key points
- Uses appropriate level of detail
- Thought provoking
- Useful