

CSAP Strategies

The CSAP Strategies field appears in the Plan channel within the Programs & Strategies sub-channel. The field is used to **categorize the approach being used and align services with a national prevention framework.**

These options represent the six prevention strategies as defined by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) within the federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).

CSAP Strategy	CSAP Definition	Examples in Minerva 2.0
Alternatives	Provide opportunities for target populations to participate in activities that exclude alcohol and other drugs. The purpose is to discourage use of alcohol and other drugs by providing alternative, healthy activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy and safe social and recreational events for youth, young adults, and adults that are substance free. • Cultural-specific activities for youth • Community service activities • Youth leadership activities
Community Based Process	Provides ongoing networking activities and technical assistance to community groups or agencies. It encompasses neighborhood-based, grassroots empowerment models using action planning and collaborative systems planning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing community needs • Tribe-led community prevention and wellness • Multi-agency collaboration • Coalition development • Strategic planning
Education	Build skills through structured learning processes. Critical life and social skills include decision making, peer resistance, coping with stress, problem solving, interpersonal communication, and systematic and judgmental capabilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family and parent services • Cultural and traditional teachings • Ongoing small group sessions in a school, college, or community setting • Peer leader/helper programs
Environmental	Establish or changes written and unwritten community standards, codes, and attitudes. Its intent is to influence the general population's use of alcohol and other drugs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrictions and pricing • Ordinances • Cultural and traditional practices integrated with local policy • Policy review • Public policy efforts
Information Dissemination	Provides knowledge and increases awareness of the nature and extent of alcohol and other drug use, use, and addiction, as well as their effects on individuals, families, and communities. It	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media campaigns • Information sharing • Speaking engagements • Websites

	also provides knowledge and increases awareness of available prevention and treatment programs and services. It is characterized by one-way communication from the information source to the audience, with limited contact between the two.	
Problem Identification and Referral	Aims to identify individuals who have indulged in illegal or age-inappropriate use of alcohol, cannabis, or tobacco and individuals who have indulged in the first use of illicit drugs. The goal is to assess if their behavior can be reversed through education. This strategy does <i>not</i> include any activity designed to determine if a person is in need of treatment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GAIN-SS screening and outbound referrals • Case management • Referral networks rooted in tribal traditions

Source:

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (n.d.). Block grants. Retrieved from, <https://www.samhsa.gov/grants/block-grants/subg>.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2010). Focus on Prevention. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 10-4120. Rockville, MD: Center for Substance Use Prevention, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Revised 2017. Retrieved from, <https://store.samhsa.gov/product/focus-prevention/sma10-4120>.