ORIGINAL

SEP 3 8 2013

Washington State University

MAJOR CURRICULAR CHANGE FORWELL COSTRESS

(Submit original signed form and ten copies to the Registrar's Office, zip 1035.)

Enturo Effectivo Deter 08/15/2014
Future Effective Date: 08/15/2014
☐ Variable credit hours)
☐ Increase credit (former credit) ☐ Lecture-lab ratio (former ratio)
□ Number (former number)  □ Prefix (former prefix ) .
Crosslisting (between WSU departments) (Must have both departmental signatures)  Cooperative listing (UI prefix and number)  taught by: WSU UI jointly taught UI
☐ Conjoint listing (400/500) ☐ S, F grading
Request to meet Writing in the Major [M] requirement (Must have All-University Writing Committee Approval)
Request to meet GER in (Must have GenEd Committee Approval)
Prev_Sci 511 Introduction to Prevention Science
course prefix course no. title
None *
credit lecture hrs lab hrs studio hrs prerequisite per week per week  per week
Description (20 words or less)  Disciplinary roots; the epidemiological approach to risk and prevention; design, implementation, and dissemination of preventive interventions.
Instructor: Laura Hill Phone number: (509) 335-8478 Email: laurahill@wsu.edu
Contact: Diane Scott Phone number: (509) 335-8439 Email: scottdj@wsu.edu
Campus Zip Code: 4852
<ul> <li>Please attach rationale for your request, a current and complete syllabus, and explain how this impacts other units in Pullman and other branches (if applicable).</li> <li>Secure all required signatures and provide 10 copies to the Registrat's Office.</li> <li>9/20/13</li> <li>Chair/date</li> <li>Dean/date</li> <li>General Education Com/date</li> </ul>
Chair (if crosslisted/interdisciplinary)* Dean (if crosslisted/interdisciplinary) * Graduate Studies Com/date
All-University Writing Com/date Academic Affairs Com/date Senate/date
If the proposed change impacts or involves collaboration with other units, use the additional signature lines provided

#### Major Curricular Changes—Rationales Doctoral Program in Prevention Science

As part of the implementation of the new interdisciplinary doctoral program in Prevention Science (a program that started in 8/2012), it is necessary to gain approval for three new courses, and to change the prefix of an additional course.

New Course—Prev\_Sci 511 Introduction to Prevention Science

First year students in the Prevention Science doctoral program must get an overview of the field of prevention science, along with an understanding of its disciplinary origins and history, to provide them with the background they need to take advanced prevention science courses. This course, developed and taught by Dr. Laura Hill, a prevention scientist and HD faculty member, will provide students with this background. It is a required course for all Prevention Science doctoral students, but will be open to students in other graduate programs as well. No similar course currently exists in the WSU system, so it will have no impact on other units in Pullman or other branches.

REWISED

-New Courses—Prev\_Sci 535 Effective Prevention Strategies I; Prev\_Sci 540 Effective Prevention Strategies II

This two-course sequence will provide Prevention Science doctoral students with the necessary skills to conduct needs assessments, design evidence-based prevention programs, obtain resources for implementation, and conduct evaluation of prevention program outcomes. These are required skills for all Prevention Science graduates, so these are required courses. They will be open to students in other graduate programs as well. They will be taught by Drs. Brittany Cooper and Laura Hill, both members of the HD faculty and prevention scientists. No similar courses currently exist in the WSU system—the closest courses are in educational psychology (Ed\_Psych 570 "Introduction to Program Evaluation" and Ed Psych 571 "Advanced Program Evaluation"), but the main focus of these courses is not on prevention programming. They have a greater emphasis on educational programs. Drs. Mike Trevisan and Brian French, senior members of the educational psychology faculty, are also members of the Prevention Science faculty, and they agreed that requiring Prev\_Sci 535, Prev\_Sci 540, and Ed Psych 571 (see below) would give our Prevention Science students the skills they need for evaluation in prevention science settings. These courses will therefore have no impact on other units in Pullman or other branches.

RUISED

New Courses—Prev\_Sci 513 Research Methods in Prevention Science

The first year doctoral students in Prevention Science require an introduction to prevention science research methods. The Department of Human Development was already offering a first semester graduate research methods course in their prevention-oriented MA program taught by Dr. Matthew Bumpus. Dr. Bumpus is currently teaching this course to first year Prevention Science students, but since it is a course that ALL students in the Prevention Science program will be taking, we thought it more appropriate to change the title and prefix to reflect the prevention science emphasis. Since this course has been offered for many years under the HD

prefix, it will have no impact on other units in Pullman or other branches. It will be offered to students in other graduate programs as well.

Changes in the Prevention Science Doctoral Degree Requirements

Since the Prevention Science Ph.D. has been approved, the Prevention Science Program Graduate Committee has been reviewing the doctoral requirements in our program proposal and has decided to make some changes to our requirements. Two tables are inserted below: one summarizing the new requirements and one summarizing the old requirements. In both tables, each row represents a program requirement and the columns represent options of courses students can take to meet these requirements. Requirements that are changed are in italics. Justifications for these changes follow the tables.

#### **NEW PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS**

I. Developmental Epidemiology and Public Health (9 credits)  A. Theoretical Foundations  PREV_SCI 511 Introduction to Prevention	
A. Theoretical Foundations PREV_SCI 511 Introduction to	
Introduction to	
	1 B 4
Prevention	j = =
Science	
B. Family Relationships HD 550 Nurs 531	Com 517
Seminar in Family Culture,	Health
Relationships Populations, &	Communication
Family Health Care	and Social
	Development
C. Child Development HD 560	
Child	
Development	
II. Research Methods & Statistics (9 Credits)	
A. Research Methods PREV_SCI 513	9
Research	ъ в
Methods in	. *
Prevention	
Science	
B. Quantitative Ed_Psych 565 Nurs 527	Psych 511
Methods I Quantitative Association, Group	Analysis of
Research Difference and	Variance and
Regression	Experimental
Techniques for	Design
Health Services	
C. Quantitative Ed_Psych 569 Nurs 528	Psych 512
Methods II Seminar in Multivariate	Correlation,
Quantitative Statistical	Regression, and
Techniques in Techniques for	Quasi-
Education Health Sciences	Experimental
	Design

III. Program Development, Implementation, and Institutionalization (7-9 credits)			
A. Program Development	PREV_SCI 535	Nurs 564	
•	Effective	Health Promotion in	
	Prevention	Nursing Practice	
	Strategies I	(2-3 credits)	
B. Program Evaluation	PREV_SCI 540	Nurs 591	
	Effective	Mixed Methods for	10,
	Prevention	Outcomes	
* *	Strategies II	Evaluation	
		(2 credits)	
C. Advanced Evaluation	Ed Psych 571	Nurs 554	
Nec .	Advanced	Epidemiological	и
	Program	Approaches to	1 1 2
	Evaluation	Community Health	7. 9

# OLD PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Core Requirements	e . S	Course	•	
(25-27 credits)		<b>Options</b>		
		(all courses 3		0. 0.
	. '	credits unless		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
, s		indicated)		
I. Human Development	v			
In Context (8-9			* ½	
credits)			4 d	
D. Theoretical	Com 501	HD 511	Nurs 536	
Foundations	Theory	Theory and	Nursing	
*	Building in	Substance in	Theory:	
n N m o	Communication	Human	Foundation for	
a a		Development	Knowledge	e e
			Development	
×			(2 credits)	2
E. Family	HD 550			
Relationships	Seminar in	N.	,	
- "	Family	e		. и в
, "	Relationships	, *	W.	å e
F. Child	HD 560			
Development	Child		·	
	Development			
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	a	,		8
II. Research			a =	

Methods* &	E 0			
Statistics (9			×	
Credits)			Y Y	
	e	. 81	* "	
D. Research	HD 513			
Methods	Research	•		
IVIO III O III	Methods I			
E. Quantitative	Com 509	HD 514	Nurs 588	
Methods		Research	Research	
Wiethods	Quantitative			
	Research	Methods II	Inquiry:	
		8	Quantitative	
		ä	Methods	
F. Qualitative	Com 591	Nurs 587	· ·	
Methods	Qualitative	Research		
*	Research	Inquiry:		
9	Methods	Qualitative		
	8 8	Methods		
	5		,	
40	2 1 0	,	*	
III. Program	6 4			
Development			3 0	
& Evaluation (8-9	W.			
credits)	*			
D. Program	HD 535	Nurs 564	Nurs 554	SPED 594
Development	Program	Health	Epidemiological	Research-
	Development in	Promotion in	Approaches to	Based
	Child and	Nursing	Community	Prevention
a	Family Studies	Practice	Health	and
		(2 credits)		Intervention
B				of Emotional
		10		& Behavioral
		g 2		Disorders
E. Program	HD 540			Disolucis
Evaluation	Effective	d	5.	
Evaluation	Intervention	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	1	*		·
	Programs	NT 504		
F. Advanced	EdPsy 571	Nurs 591	*	
Evaluation	Advanced	Mixed		
a	Program	Methods for	. 8	
	Evaluation	Outcomes		
The state of the s	W	Evaluation		
		1		1

The titles of two of the core requirement areas were changed to more accurately reflect the learning goals of the program. "Human Development in Context" was changed to "Developmental Epidemiology and Public Health" and "Program Development and Evaluation" was changed to "Program Development, Implementation, and Institutionalization." The "Research Methods and Statistics" title stayed the same. These title changes do not change the program requirements, but are more accurate descriptions of what students will learn in their required courses.

#### Developmental Epidemiology and Public Health

Rather than give students three options to meet their "Theoretical Foundations" requirement, we decided to require the new "Introduction to Prevention Science" course, Prev\_Sci 511 (see above), to all students. None of the previous options thoroughly covered the field of prevention science.

We added two courses (one in nursing and one in communication) to the "Family Relationships" requirement, to provide students with more flexibility in meeting their requirements. Our nursing and communication representatives on the Prevention Science Program Graduate Committee helped identify these courses. This will allow students entering the interdisciplinary program through nursing or communication to focus their training in their area of interest.

#### Research Methods and Statistics

The "Research Methods" requirement stays the same, although as mentioned above, we are requesting to change the title and prefix of this course to reflect its emphasis on prevention science.

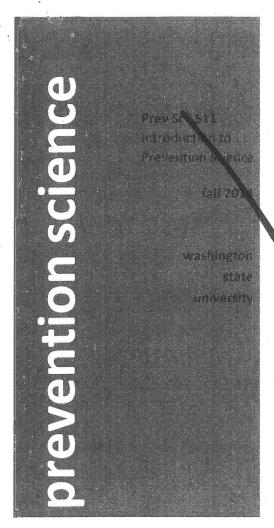
After reviewing the "Standards of Knowledge for the Science of Prevention" published in 2011 by the Society for Prevention Research, we decided to change our statistics requirements. Because the evaluation of prevention programs requires a knowledge of complex statistical methods for nested data and longitudinal designs, we felt it necessary to require a higher degree of statistical competence in our graduates than originally proposed. Because we did not want to increase the number of required credits for the degree (when we submitted the proposal, the graduate school administration made it clear that we should limit the number of required courses), this required that we drop the qualitative methods requirement. We will, however, strongly encourage our students to take qualitative methods courses (as well as additional quantitative courses) as electives. Students will now have the option of taking these quantitative courses in three departments (educational psychology, nursing, and psychology).

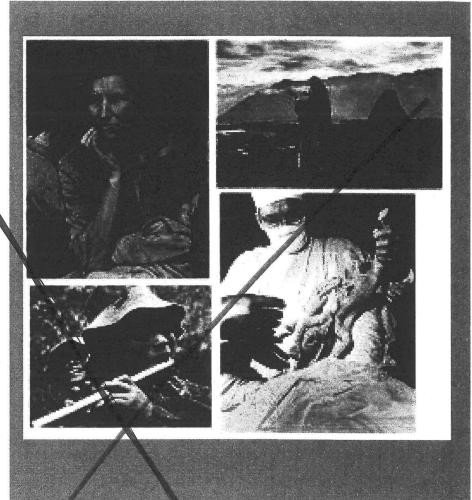
#### Program Development, Implementation, and Institutionalization

Two options were dropped from the "Program Development" area—one because the instructor left WSU (SPED 594) and one that, after a closer inspection of the course content, was moved to the "Advanced Evaluation" area below (Nurs 554).

We added Nursing 591 "Mixed Methods for Outcomes Evaluation" to provide students with more options to meet the "Program Evaluation" requirement.

Together we believe that the revised requirements will better give our students the background they will need to graduate as well-trained prevention scientists and better meet the "Standards of Knowledge for the Science of Prevention" published by the Society for Prevention Research—a document that was published after we submitted our original doctoral proposal.





#### **Course Description and Competendes**

In this course, we explore the field of prevention science: its history and disciplinary roots; the epidemiological approach to risk prevention and health promotion; and the design, implementation, and dissemination of preventive interventions.

This course is designed to promote the following competencies:

- 1 Knowledge of the historical, disciplinary, and theoretical roots of the field
- 2. Understanding of how epidemiological methods and a developmental perspective guide research and practice in the field.
- 3. Understanding of the unique methodological challenges of prevention research and knowledge of the methods used to meet those challenges
- 4. Excellence in professional writing and oral communication

5. Self-directed learning

# What's in this syllabus: Learning objectives 2 Course requirements 2 Evaluation 3 Policies 3 Schedule 4-6 Photo Gallery 7 Bibliography 8-10

your instructor:

Laura G. Hill

laurahill@wsu.edu

**Johnson Tower 523** 

# learning objectives

#### foundational

- 1. Define prevention science and discuss the field's historical, disciplinary, and theoretical roots
- 2. Describe the relevance of epidemiological methods to the design and dissemination of preventive interventions
- 3. Discuss methodological challenges of prevention
- Identify current and emerging methodological approaches
- 5. Describe controversies and ethical issues related to public health approaches and prevention research

#### application

- 1. Identify prevalence, incidence, and distribution of a mental health or behavioral outcome of interest
- 2. Describe evidence for predictors and comorbid conditions of your outcome of interest
- 3. Identify preventive, risk, and promotive factors related to the outcome
- 4. Identify the most relevant contexts and developmental periods for prevention of the outcome
- 5. Identify efficacy and effectiveness trials related to the outcomes and discuss their theoretical orientation, quality, limitations, and results

#### luman

#### imension

- 1. Identify potential stakeholders in prevention research and interventions
- 2. Analyze the political and economic implications of prevention research and programming
- 3. Identify the potential influence of culture and assumptions (yours and stakeholders') on the implementation, evaluation, and dissemination of prevention programs

integrative

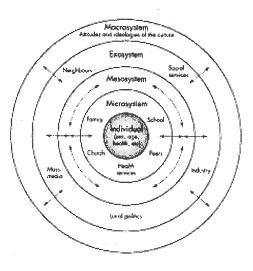
Integrate foundational, application, and human dimension objectives to describe the current state of knowledge and emerging research with regard to your chosen mental health or behavioral outcome

#### **Course Requirements**

**Reading:** Complete all readings before coming to class

**Discussion:** We share seminar leadership. Come prepared to discuss the readings in depth. This means thinking, as you are reading, about what questions or topics might stimulate some discussion.

Presentation: Each student will identify a mental health or behavioral outcome of interest and develop and share expertise with regard to existing research evidence on prevalence, predictors, and preventive interventions relevant to that outcome (see Application Objectives). I expect that you will present some of this information in class when the topic is relevant.



# evaluation of student learning

Evaluation of your work for the course will be based on:

- 1. completion of assigned readings before class
- 2. active participation in seminar discussion
- 3. completion of occasional writing assignments

..... and .....

- 4. a 15-minute individual meeting with the instructor for which the student should come prepared to show competence with respect to:
  - a. One of the Foundational objectives
  - b. One of the Human Dimension objectives
  - c. The Integration objective as it relates to your chosen mental health or behavioral outcome

#### how to succeed in this class

- 1. complete assigned readings before class: schedule in reading time every day
- 2. participate actively in seminar discussion: read actively. notice problems. write down questions and bring them to class.
- 3. complete writing assignments before day of class: think, write, revise, hand it in
- 4. start early and work a little every week on mastering the state of knowledge in prevention of your mental health or behavioral outcome

#### ACADEMIC INTEGRITY:

Academic integrity is the cornerstone of the university. Any student who engages in academic misconduct (including, but not limited to plagiarism, fabrication, or multiple submission) will fail the assignment and be reported to the Office Student Standards and Accountability. Academic misconduct is defined in the Standards for Student Conduct WAC504-25-010(3)

http:///genditchwairedu/defaultandpearenesss

#### STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES:

Reasonable accommodations are available for students with a documented disability. If you have a disability and may need accommodations to fully participate in this class. please visit the Access Center (Washington Building 217) to schedule an appointment with an Access Advisor. All accommodations MUST be approved through the Access Center.

#### WSU SAFETY STATEMENT

provided.

Washington State University as dealer littled to main and a service environment for its faculty, staff, and students. Safety is the responsibility of every the maker of the campus community and fact ividuals should know the appropriate actions to the maker of the community and fact in the maker of the community and fact in the maker of the community and the an emergency arises. In appoint of our commitment to the state of the campus community the University has Campus Safety Plan, http://www.edu.it.lineshy.edu.it.lineshy.edu.inended that you visit this web site as University emergency management web site at http://www.du/emergencies to become familiary call a

# Schedule

Readings 8/25 Overview 9/1 **Labor Day** 9/8 **History and Disciplinary** Roots **Cowen 1980** Mental Hygiene Clinical IOM 2010 Chs 1-3 **Psych Developmental** Kessler & Albee 1975 **Psych Developmental** Rose Chs 1 & 5 Psycho-pathology Also: "Mental Hygiene" **Public Health** Social Work Community Psych **Family Studies** 9/15 **Theoretical Approaches** Health Beliefs Model Social Cognitive Theory Deci & Ryan 2008 Testable Transtheoretical Model Ryan, Patrick & Deci 2008 **Explanations Self-Determination Facts** Rosenstock, Strecher & Becker 1988 Theory Sroufe & Rutter 1984 **Hypotheses Social Information** Processing Laws **Bronfenbrenner** 1994 **Theories** Dodge & Pettit 2003 Social Ecology **Biopsychosocial Model** Also: "Transtheoretical Model: Stages of Social Development Change" Model 9/22 **Emergence of Field** Coie et al. 1993 Catalano et al. 2002 **Primary prevention** Catalano et al. 2012 Positive Psych Cowen 1998 Positive Youth Develop Green et al. 1995 **Public Health** Biglan et al. 2011 WHO Rose Ch 4 9/29 **Epidemiology** IOM 2010 Ch 4, 8 Risk, Promotive and Kraemer et al. 1997 **Protective Factors** Hawkins, Catalano & Miller 1992 Screening Loeber & Farrington 2000 Monitoring Rose Ch 2, 3

#### Date

#### Topic

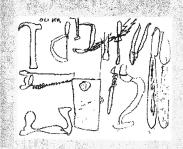
#### Readings

.10/6

#### **Methodological Issues**

Context
Development
Time frame of
experiments (missing
data, attrition,
measurement)

Broidy et al. 2003 Brown & Liao 1999 Florin et al. 1990 MacKinnon & Lockwood 2003



10/13

# Efficacy and Effectiveness



Flay et al. 2005 Kellam & Langevin 2003 Nutley et al. TBA Puddy & Wilkins 2011

10/20

#### **Implementation**

Community engagement Implementation quality Measuring impelment.
Recruitment/retention

CPPRG 2002 Durlak & Dupre 2008 Johnson et al. 2010 Martinez et al. 2012



10/27

#### Fidelity & Adaptation

Fidelity v adaptation Cultural adaptation Measuring fidelity

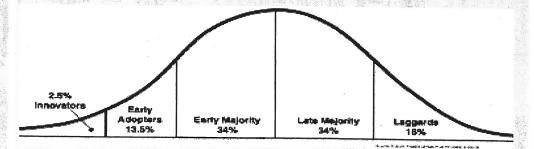


Castro, Barrera & Martinez 2004 Hill Maucione & Hood 2007 Kumpfer et al. 2002 Ortega et al. 2012

11/3

# Dissemination & Infrastructure

Diffusion of innovation Systems of prevention Community collaboration IOM 11- 12 Rhoades & Bumbarger 2012 Rogers 2002 Roussos 2000 Spoth & Greenberg 2011



Readings 11/10 **Translation** IOM Ch 9 Glasgow Vogt Boles 1999 Spoth 2008 Wandersman 2003 11/17 Economic Analysis Corso et al., 2002 Corso Fang & Mercy 2011 Crowley Hill & Kuklinksi 2012 Foster Dodge & Jones 2003 Kuklinski et al. 2012 11/24 **Thanksgiving** 12/1,8 **Controversies** Critique from outside Environment v people Gorman 2003 Social engineering Mair & Mair 2003 Rose Ch 8 Spoth et al. 2008

12/15 **EXAM WEEK** 

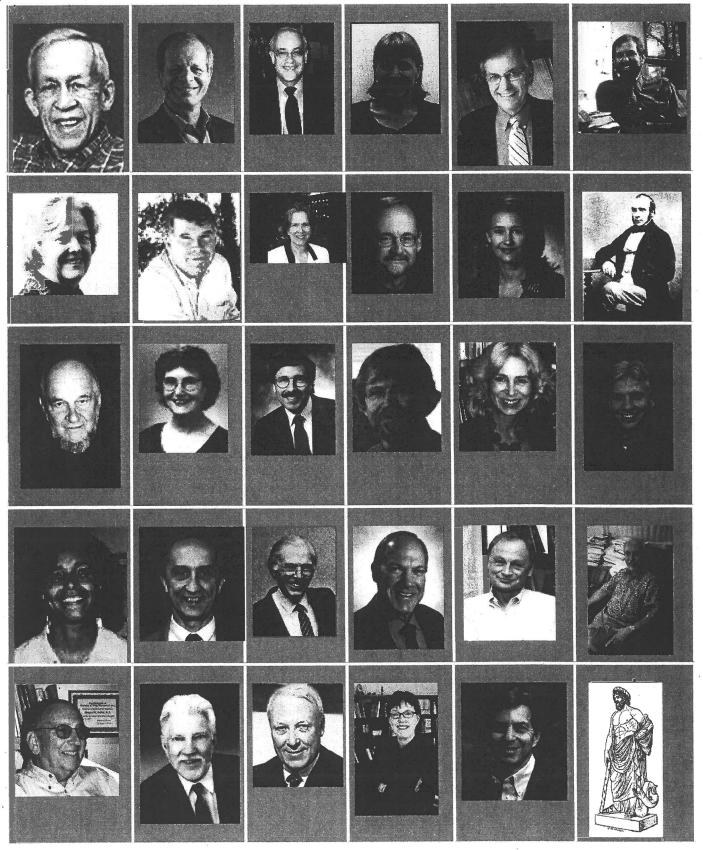
# In creating this syllabus, I borrowed ideas from several sources The syllabi of Irwin Sandler (for references) and David Hawkins (some learning objectives and the oral format for a final exam).

The blog and syllabus of Tona Hangen for graphic

design and syllabus makeover

first

An Idiosyncratic Collection of Prevention and Health Promotion Scientists



7

#### References

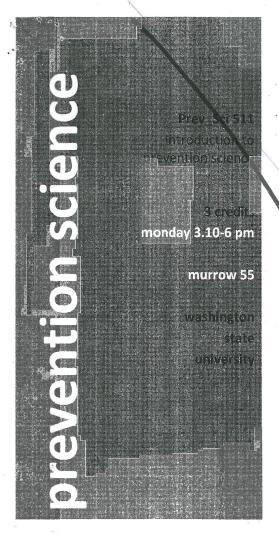
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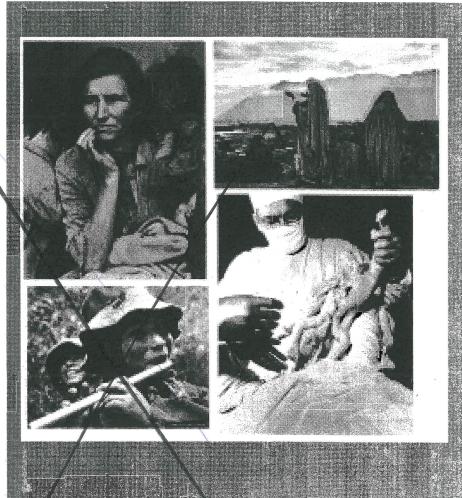
Knowledge.pdf

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#### **Course Description and Competencies**

In this course, we explore the field of prevention science: its history and disciplinary roots; the epidemiological approach to risk prevention and health promotion; and the design, implementation, and dissemination of preventive interventions.

This course is designed to promote the following competencies:

- 1. Knowledge of the historical, disciplinary, and theoretical roots of the field
- 2. Understanding of how epidemiological methods and **a** developmental perspective guide research and practice in the field.
- 3. Understanding of the unique methodological challenges of prevention research and knowledge of the methods used to meet those challenges
- 4. Excellence in professional writing and oral communication

5. Self-directed learning

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Photo Gallery	4, -1, 3
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# learning objectives

#### foundationsi

- 1. Define prevention science and discuss the field's historical, disciplinary, and theoretical roots
- 2. Describe the relevance of epidemiological methods to the design and dissemination of preventive interventions
- 3. Discuss methodological challenges of prevention
- 4. Identify current and emerging methodological approaches
- 5. Describe controversies and ethical issues related to public health approaches and prevention research

### application

- Identify prevalence, incidence, and distribution of a mental health or behavioral outcome of interest
- 2. Describe evidence for predictors and comorbid conditions of your outcome of interest
- 3. Identify preventive, risk, and promotive factors related to the outcome
- 4. Identify the most relevant contexts and developmental periods for prevention of the outcome
- 5. Identify efficacy and effectiveness trials related to the outcomes and discuss their theoretical orientation, quality, limitations, and results

# 

- 1. Identify potential stakeholders in prevention research and interventions
- 2. Analyze the political and economic implications of prevention research and programming
- 3. Identify the potential influence of culture and assumptions (yours and stakeholders') on the implementation, evaluation, and dissemination of prevention programs

integrativa

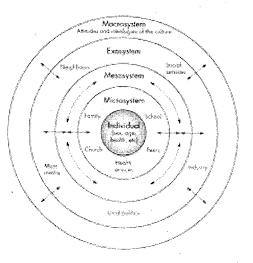
Integrate foundational, application, and human dimension objectives to describe the current state of knowledge and emerging research with regard to your chosen mental health or behavioral outcome

#### **Course Requirements**

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Presentation: Each student will identify a mental health or behavioral outcome of interest and develop and share expertise with regard to existing research evidence on prevalence, predictors, and preventive interventions relevant to that outcome (see Application Objectives). I expect that you will present some of this information in class when the topic is relevant.



# evaluation of student learning

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- 2. active participation in seminar discussion (20%)
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..... and .....

- 4. a 15-minute individual meeting with the instructor for which the student should come prepared to show competence (35%) with respect to:
  - a. One of the Foundational objectives
  - b. One of the Human Dimension objectives
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#### how to succeed in this class

- complete assigned readings before class: schedule in reading time every day
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A = 90%-100%

B = 80% - 89%

C = 70% - 79%

D = 60%-69%

F = less than 60%

#### **ACADEMIC INTEGRITY:**

Academic integrity is the cornerstone of the university. Any student who engages in academic misconduct (including, but not limited to plagiarism, fabrication, or multiple submission) will fail the assignment and be reported to the Office Student Standards and Accountability. Academic misconduct is defined in the Standards for Student Conduct WAC 504-26-010 (3).

http://conduct.wsu.edu/default.asp?PageID=338.

#### STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES:

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#### **WSU SAFETY STATEMENT:**

Washington State University is committed to maintaining a safe environment for its faculty, staff, and students. Safety is the responsibility of every member of the campus community and individuals should know the appropriate actions to take when an emergency arises. In support of our commitment to the safety of the campus community the University has developed a Campus Safety Plan, <a href="http://safetyplan.wsu.edu">http://safetyplan.wsu.edu</a>. It is highly recommended that you visit this web site as well as the University emergency management web site at <a href="http://oem.wsu.edu/emergencies">http://oem.wsu.edu/emergencies</a> to become familiar with the information provided.

# Schedule

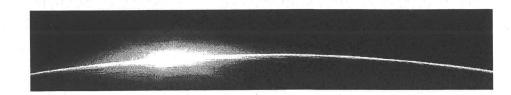
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Topic

Readings

8/20

Overview

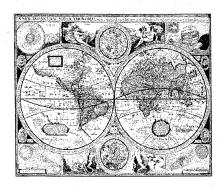


# 8/27 History and Disciplinary Roots

Mental Hygiene Clinical Psych Developmental Psych Developmental Psychopathology

Public Health Social Work Community Psych Family Studies Cowen 1980 IOM 2010 Chs 1-3 Kessler & Albee 1975 Rose Chs 1 & 5

Also: "Mental Hygiene"

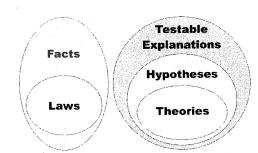


#### 9/3 Labor Day

#### 9/10 Theoretical Approaches

Health Beliefs Model Social Cognitive Theory Transtheoretical Model Self-Determination Theory Social Information Processing

Social Ecology Biopsychosocial Model Social Development Model



Deci & Ryan 2008 Ryan, Patrick & Deci 2008 Rosenstock, Strecher & Becker 1988 Sroufe & Rutter 1984

Bronfenbrenner 1994 Dodge & Pettit 2003

Also: "Transtheoretical Model: Stages of Change"

#### 9/17 Emergence of Field

Primary prevention Positive Psych Positive Youth Develop Public Health WHO

9/24 Epidemiology

Risk, Promotive and Protective Factors Screening Monitoring







IOM 2010 Ch 4, 8 Kraemer et al. 1997 Hawkins, Catalano & Miller 1992 Loeber & Farrington 2000 Rose Ch 2, 3

#### Date

#### Topic

#### Readings

#### 10/1

#### **Methodological Issues**

Context
Development
Time frame of
experiments (missing
data, attrition,
measurement)

Broidy et al. 2003 Brown & Liao 1999 Florin et al. 1990 MacKinnon & Lockwood 2003



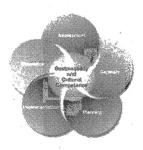
# 10/8 Efficacy and Effectiveness



Flay et al. 2005 Kellam & Langevin 2003 Nutley et al. TBA Puddy & Wilkins 2011

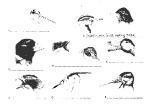
#### 10/15 Implementation

Community engagement Implementation quality Measuring impelment. Recruitment/retention CPPRG 2002 Durlak & Dupre 2008 Johnson et al. 2010 Martinez et al. 2012



#### 10/22 Fidelity & Adaptation

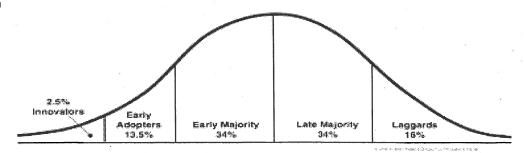
Fidelity v adaptation Cultural adaptation Measuring fidelity



Castro, Barrera & Martinez 2004 Hill Maucione & Hood 2007 Kumpfer et al. 2002 Ortega et al. 2012

# 10/29 Dissemination & Infrastructure

Diffusion of innovation Systems of prevention Community collaboration IOM 11- 12 Rhoades & Bumbarger 2012 Rogers 2002 Roussos 2000 Spoth & Greenberg 2011



11/5





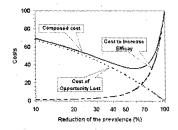
IOM Ch 9 Glasgow Vogt Boles 1999 Spoth 2008 Wandersman 2003

11/12 Veterans' Day

11/19 Thanksgiving

11/26 Economic Analysis

Corso et al., 2002 Corso Fang & Mercy 2011 Crowley Hill & Kuklinksi 2012 Foster Dodge & Jones 2003 Kuklinski et al. 2012



12/3 Controversies

Critique from outside Environment v people Social engineering



Gorman 2003 Mair & Mair 2003 Rose Ch 8 Spoth et al. 2008

12/10 EXAM WEEK -- We will schedule individual oral presentations

#### Credit Where Credit is Due

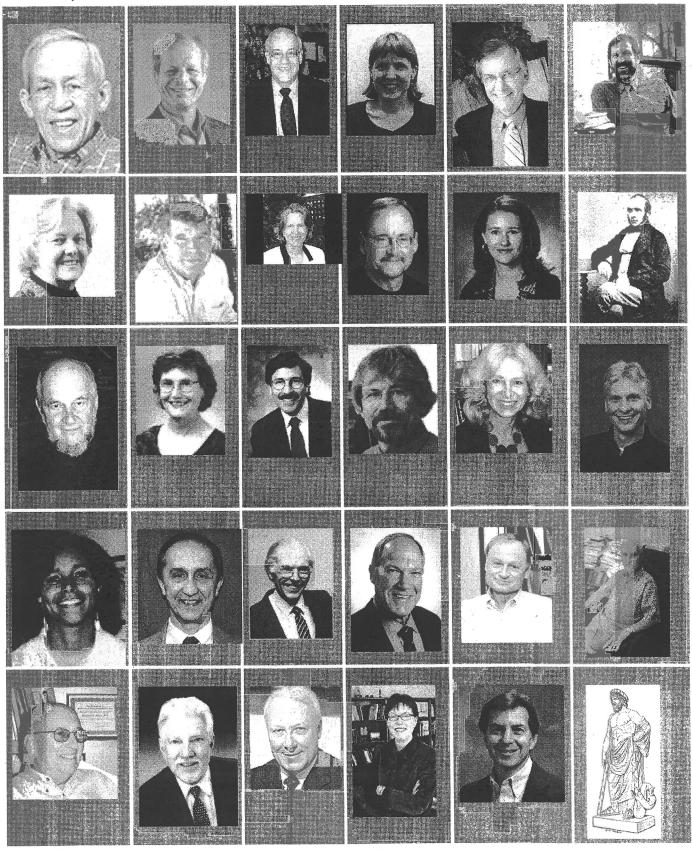
In creating this syllabus, I borrowed ideas from several sources:

- The syllabi of Irwin Sandler (for references) and David Hawkins (some learning objectives and the oral format for a final exam).
- The blog and syllabus of Tona Hangen for graphic design and syllabus makeover

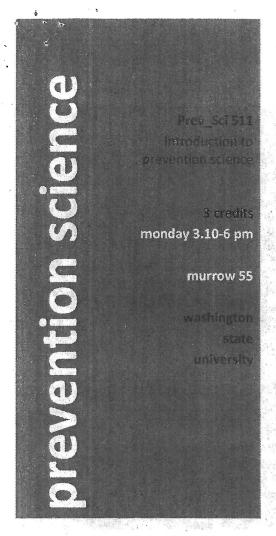
'The Family of Man' for the pictures on the first page of this syllabus

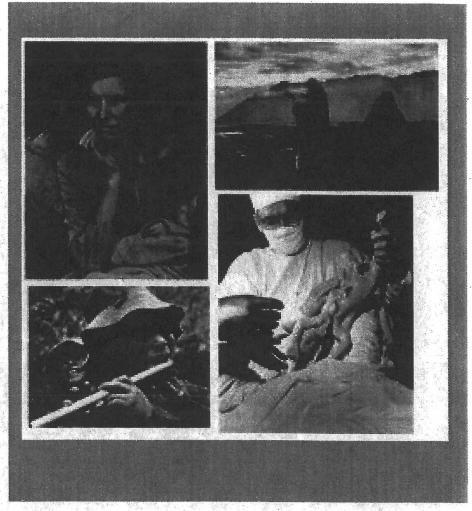


An Idiosyncratic Collection of Prevention and Health Promotion Scientists



7





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Learning objectives	2
Course requirements	2
Evaluation	3
Policies	3
Schedule	4-6
Photo Gallery	7
Bibliography	8-10

# learning objectives

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#### हो हो हो है कि **गाँउ**

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# រូបប្រេង្តស្វិកផ្នា បាក់ដែរទៅការ

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integrative

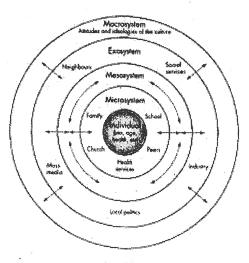
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# washington state university policies

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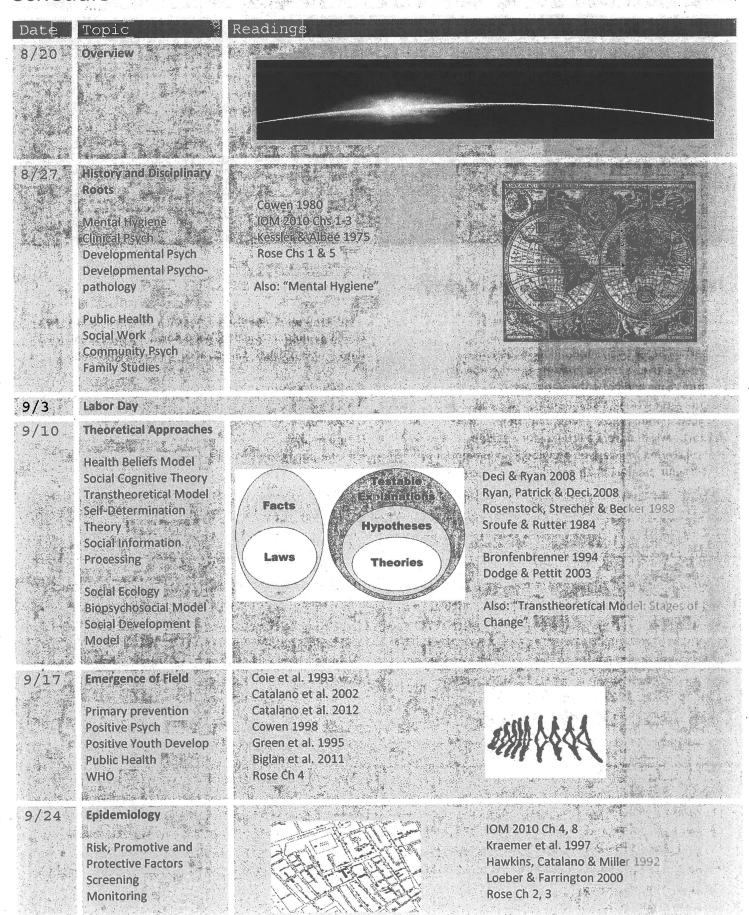
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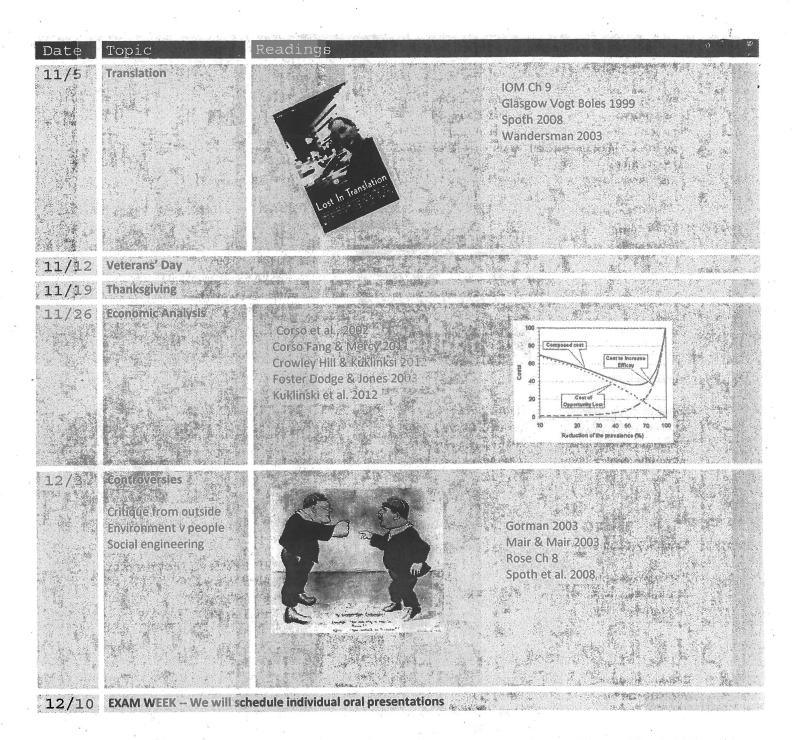
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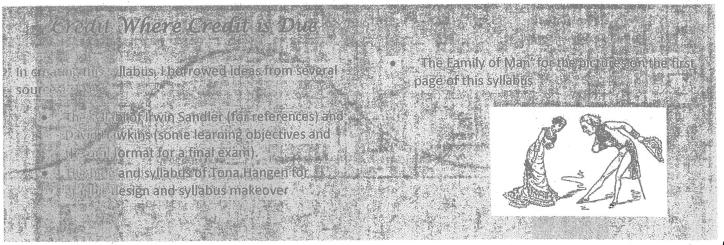
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# Schedule

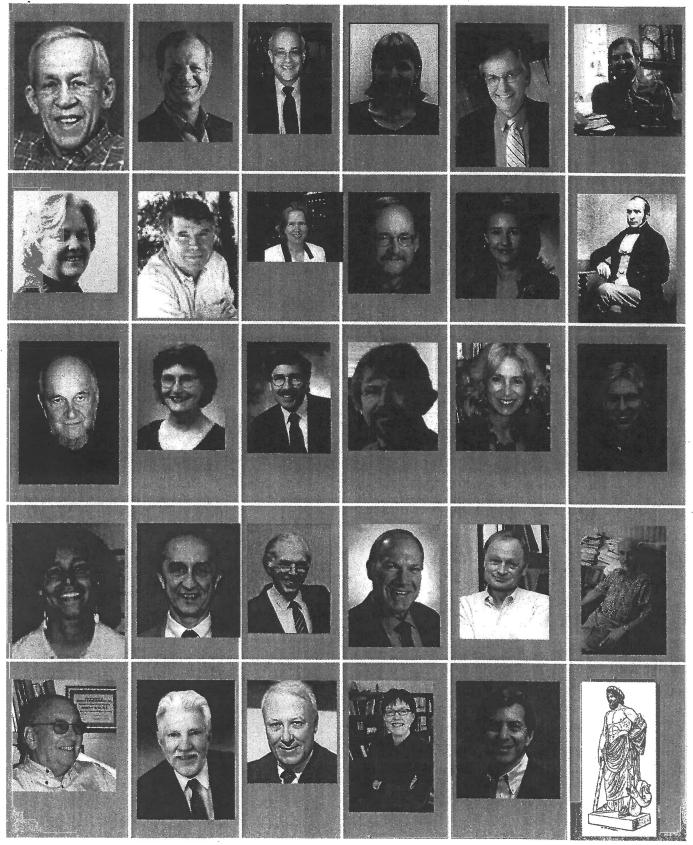


#### Readings Date Topic 10/1 **Methodological Issues** Broidy et al. 2003 Context : Development Brown & Liao 1999 Time frame of Ask 18 Florin et al. 1990 experiments (missing MacKinnon & Lockwood 2003 data, attrition, measurement) Efficacy and **Effectiveness** Flay et al. 2005 Kellam & Langevin 2003 Nutley et al. TBA 093 ff Work Puddy & Wilkins 2011. 10/15 Implementation [ CPPRG 2002 Community engagement Durlak & Dupre 2008 Implementation quality Measuring impelment. Johnson et al. 2010 : Recruitment/retention Martinez et al. 2012 Fidelity & Adaptation 10/22 $A_{i}$ , $A_{i}$ , $A_{i}$ Castro, Barrera & Martinez 2004 Fidelity v adaptation \* Hill Maucione & Hood 2007 Cultural adaptation Kumpfer et al. 2002 Measuring fidelity Ortega et al. 2012 10/29 Dissemination & 🐍 IOM 11- 12 Infrastructure Rhoades & Bumbarger 2012 Rogers 2002 Roussos 2000 Diffusion of innovation Spoth & Greenberg 2011 Systems of prevention Community collaboration Corty Adopters Early Majority Late Majority





# An Idiosyncratic Collection of Prevention and Health Promotion Scientists



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