# Planning Theory-Based and Evidence-Based Health Promotion Interventions



An Intervention Mapping Approach

MARAING

Gerjo Kok

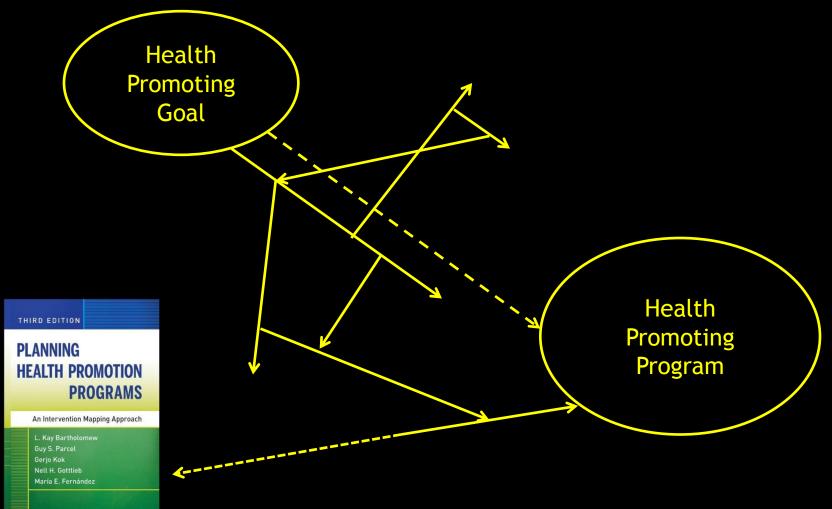
05-12-2014

Gent: ICRH

http://interventionmapping.com

# **Planning**



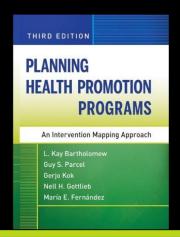




# **Intervention Mapping**



- Needs Assessment
- Defining Program Objectives
- Selecting Methods and Applications
- Designing the Program
- Planning for Program Implementation
- Planning for Program Evaluation





# **Perspectives**



Theory and research; multi-theory

Ecological model; environment, system

Participations of all stakeholders





- A theory is a reduction of reality; that is not a shortcoming but a definition
- Real-life problems need a multi-theory approach

 Theories are generic; finding specific details does not invalidate the theory
 "A compass will not work on Mars", but the electro-magnetic field theory will.



# **Perspectives**



• Theory and research; multi-theory

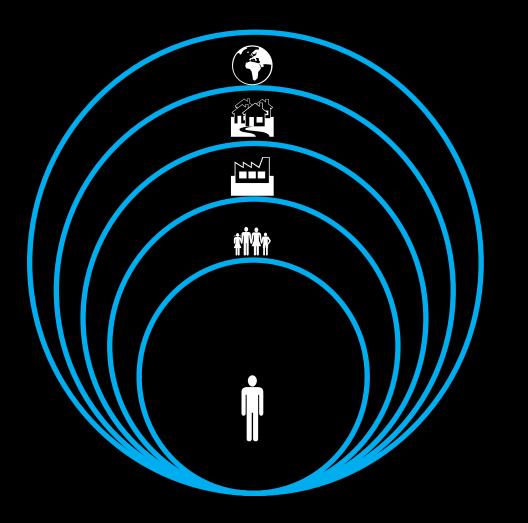
Ecological model; environment, system

Participations of all stakeholders



#### Performance objectives for the environment





Society

Community

Organization

Interpersonal

Individual



# **Perspectives**



• Theory and research; multi-theory

Ecological model; environment, system

Participations of all stakeholders



# **Intervention Mapping**



Defining Program Objectives
 Who, What, Why?

 Selecting Methods and Applications How?



# **Intervention Mapping**



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#### Case example



Leerlooijer, J. N., Kok, G., Weyusya, J., Bos, A. E., Ruiter, R. A., Rijsdijk, L. E., ... & Bartholomew, L. K. (2014).

Applying Intervention Mapping to develop a community-based intervention aimed at improved psychological and social well-being of unmarried teenage mothers in Uganda.

Health Education Research, advance access.





#### Needs assessment:

- Stigmatization: Psychological effects
- Father: Sex with female <18 is illegal
- Stigmatization: Outcasts in the community
- Parents: Stigma by association



# **Intervention Mapping**

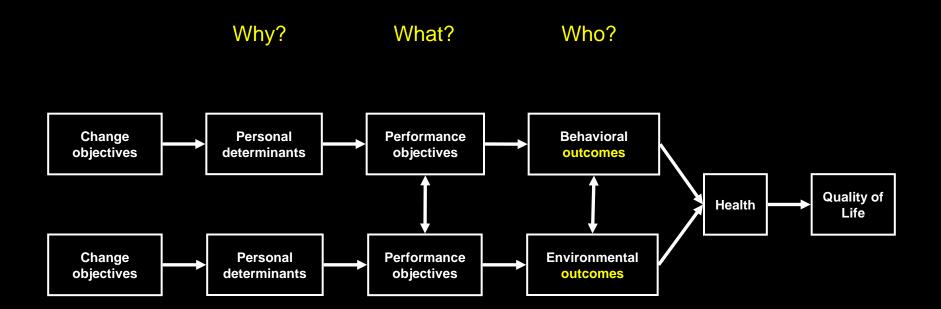


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# **Logic Model**









# Behavior of environmental agent:

# School administrators support unmarried teenage mothers to continue their education

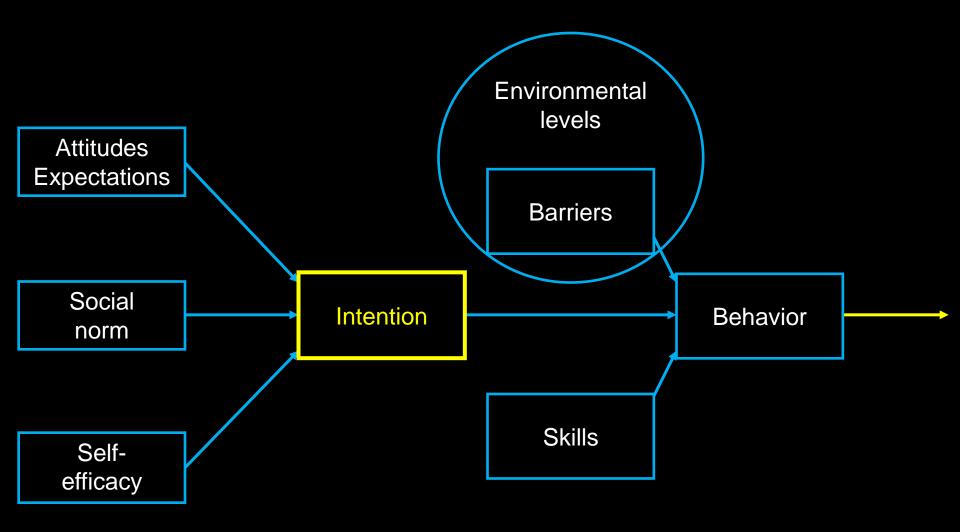
- Allow unmarried teenage mothers to return to school after pregnancy and delivery
- Treat unmarried teenage mothers respectfully
- Generate support in the school system for continued education of unmarried teenage mothers

• .....



#### Why? - Integrated Behavioral Model



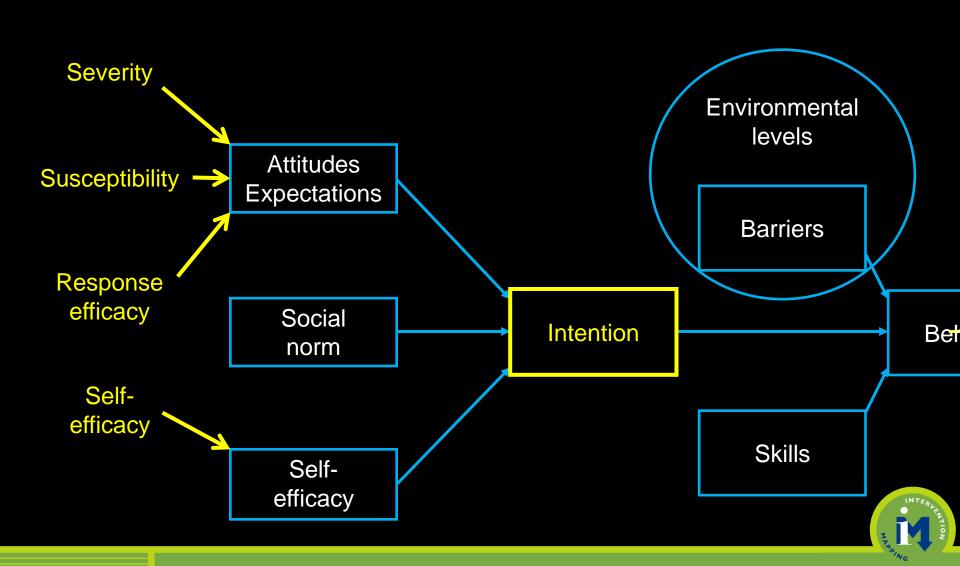




#### Why? - Integrated Behavioral Model



# Threat Models:



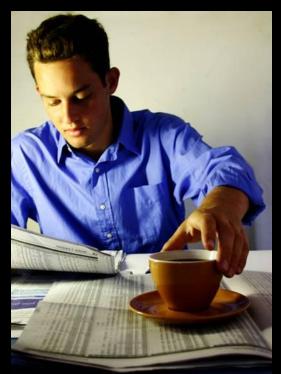
#### **Determinants: Automaticity**



# Social-cognitive determinants predict 'reasoned action'

Not all behavior is reasoned action:

- Automaticity
- Habits
- Impulse control







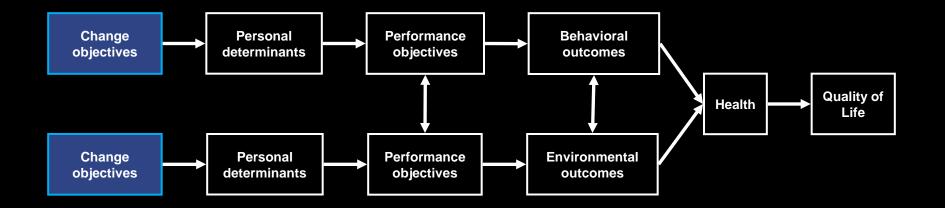
• Determinants for teenage mothers, parents, and community members:

- Knowledge,
- Attitude,
- Perceived social influence,
- Skills and self-efficacy



# **Change Objectives**





#### **Change Objectives**



Answer to the question:

 What does the target have to learn (determinant) to do the performance objective?

 What does the agent have to learn (determinant) to do the performance objective to change the environment?



# **Intervention Mapping**

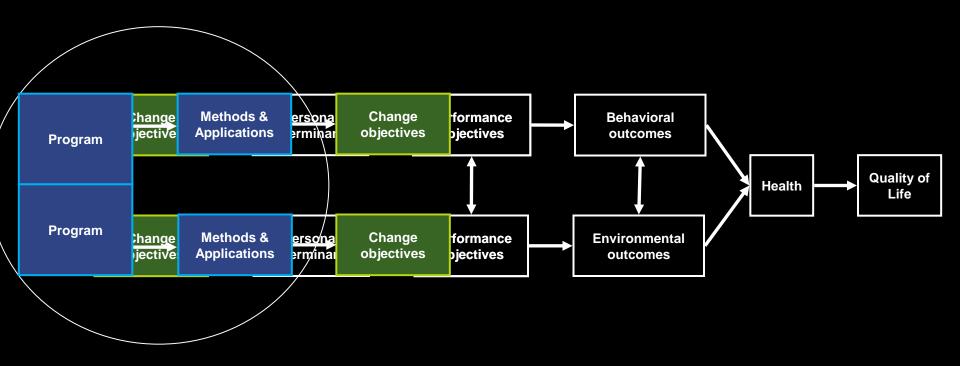


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# How? - Logic Model of Change







#### **Definitions**



 A theoretical method is a general technique or process for influencing changes in the <u>determinants</u> of behaviors and environmental conditions.

• Practical applications are specific techniques for practical use of theoretical methods in ways that fit the intervention population and the context in which the intervention will be conducted.



#### **Drug Prevention for Adolescents**



- Performance objective
  - Youth resist social pressure
- Determinant: Self-efficacy
- Theoretical methods: Modeling
- Practical application
  - A photo-novella with a demonstration by adolescents of how to resist peer pressure in situations they commonly encounter



# **Individual-Level Methods**



Modeling Social Cognitive Theory	Provide an appropriate model being reinforced for the desired action



#### **Environmental-Level Methods**



# Advocacy and lobbying

Stage Theory of Organizational Change

Argue and mobilize resources on behalf of a particular change. Giving aid to a cause; active support for a cause or position.



#### **Using Methods Correctly**



 Translating methods into applications demands sufficient knowledge of the theory behind the method, the conditions or parameters

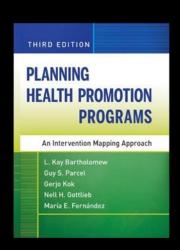
e.g. People will follow a model *only* when that model is reinforced for that behavior



#### Methods at all Levels



- Methods at the individual level
  - By determinants, e.g. attitude
- Methods at the environmental level
  - By level, e.g. organization
- Combinations
  - Persuasion directed at management of organization





#### Well-being of unmarried teenage mothers in Uganda



#### Methods:

- Modeling,
- Mobilizing social support networks,
- Social action



#### Select or Design Practical Applications



All program components must have theoretical methods!

**Parameters/Conditions** 



### Method?



Method: Fear arousal (Confrontation)

 Definition: Arouse negative emotional reactions in order to promote selfprotective motivation and action

• Parameters: Requires high self-efficacy expectations rather than high outcome expectations alone (2)



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#### **Program**



- Consult with participants
- Create program scope, sequence, themes, delivery channels, and materials
- Prepare design documents
- Review available materials and select appropriate materials
- Develop program materials: Collaboration
- Pretest program materials
- Oversee final production



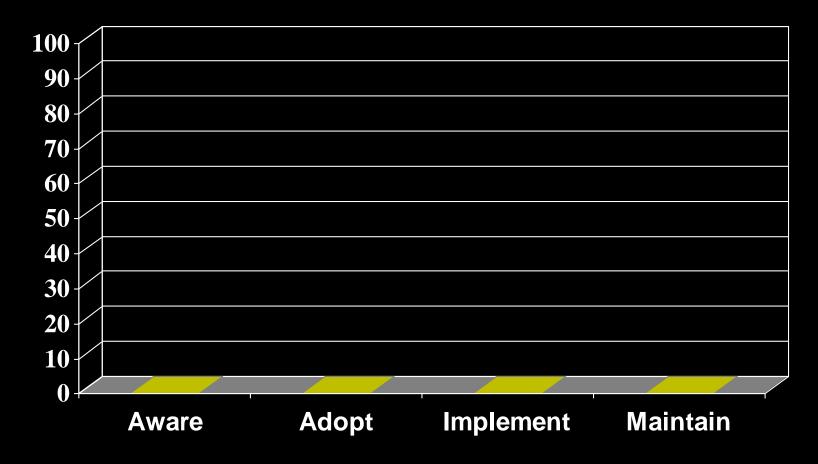
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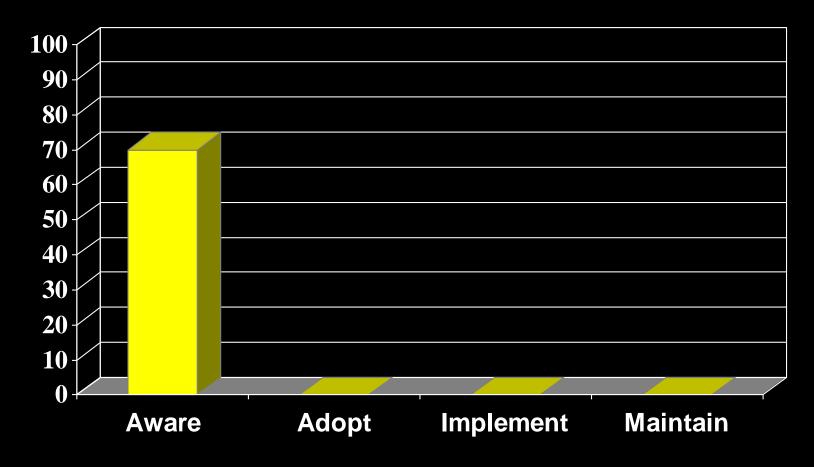






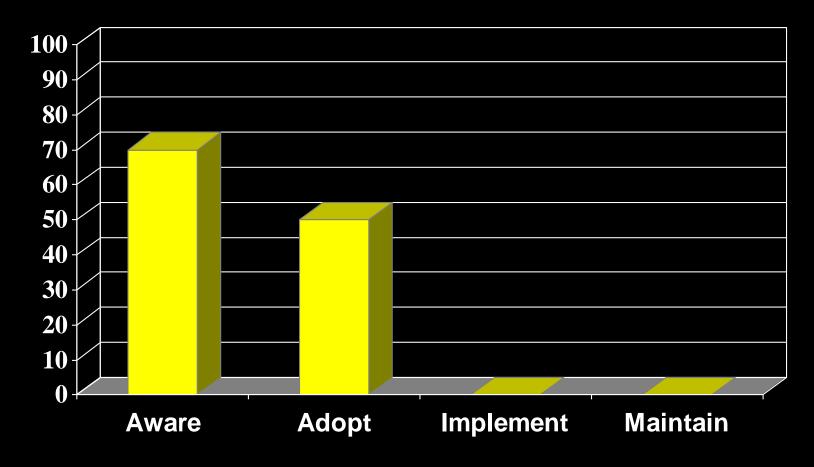






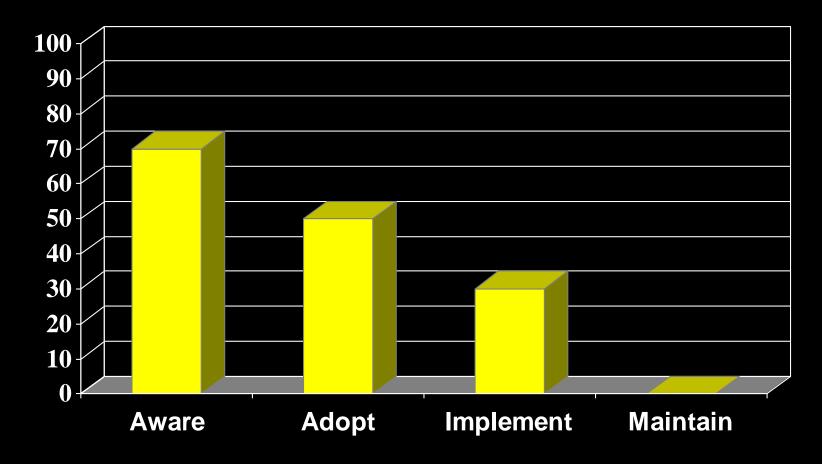






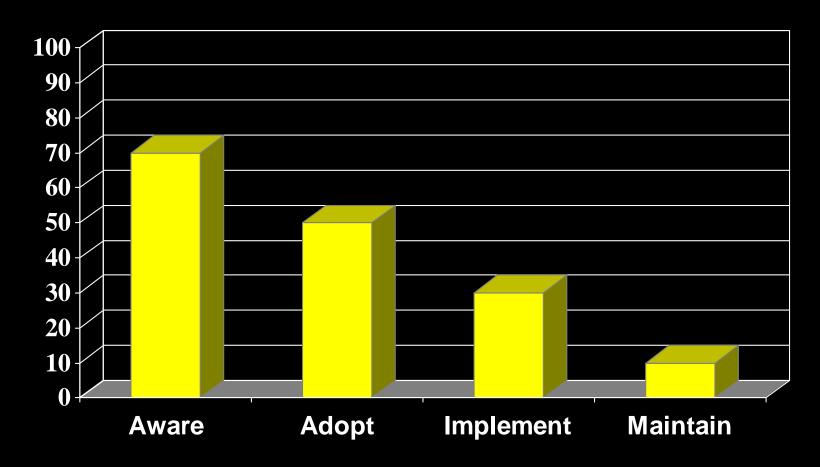








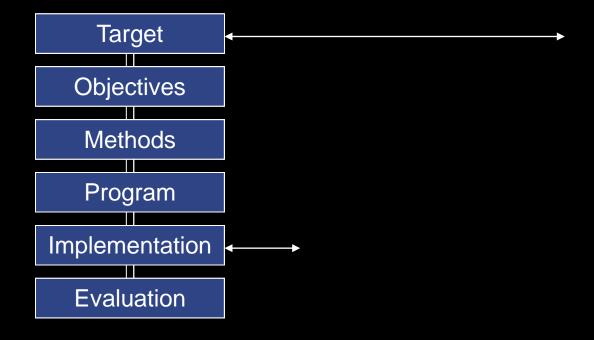






# **Environmental Agent & Implementers**







# **Intervention Mapping**



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### **Conclusions**



- Planning
- Theory & Research
- Participation
- Environment

- Implementation
- Evaluation

