

## Adaptation Planning Tool\*

Adaptation Categories	Your Community	EBA	Fit outcome; adaptation ideas	Recommendation			Importance	Decision
			Yes, No, Partially; Notes	No	Maybe	Yes	Hi, Med, Lo; Notes	
<b>Program Outcomes and Objectives</b>								
Health outcome/goal	Goal:	Outcome:						
Behavior Sub-behaviors	Objectives:	Outcomes:						
Environment	Actors, facilities:	Actors, facilities:						
<b>Determinants &amp; Methods</b>								
Determinants, Related Objectives; Methods	Determinant & related objectives, Methods:	Determinants addressed; methods used:						
<b>Delivery mechanisms</b>								
Channel, vehicle	Availability, preferences:	Channel/ vehicle used:						

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<b>Population (other)</b>								
Materials re: population	Demographics:	Pictures, graphics, language:						
<b>Implementation (capacities, resources)</b>								
Resources: time, money	Available:	Needed:						
Implementers & other roles	Available/ preferred (readiness, leadership):	Needed:						
Context	Setting/ Barriers and facilitators:							

\* Tool adapted from: Lesesne, C. A., Lewis, K. M., Moore, C., Fisher, D., Green, D., & Wandersman, A. (2007). Promoting Science-based Approaches to Teen Pregnancy Prevention using Getting To Outcomes: Draft June 2007. Unpublished manual.

### **Adaptation Planning Tool - Instructions**

This tool will assess the need for adaptation, consider which aspects of the EBA fit or don't fit. Does addition, deletion or substitution of some elements seem recommended and needed? The adaptation categories in the first 3 columns give you a framework for comparing your community assessment findings with the characteristics of the EBA being considered.

Start by comparing your logic model of change with that of the EBA since the theoretical framework used for the EBA, and/ or the determinants addressed to change behaviors, environment and health outcomes are probably core to the EBA's effectiveness (i.e., core elements). You may have to create a logic model for the EBA. You have already looked at basic fit, matching the health goal and the objectives for change in behavior and/or the environment. Subsequently, determinants (to reach these outcomes) from your logic model can be compared with the determinants addressed by the EBA. The description of the EBA might refer to specific determinants such as attitude or skills. Most likely, you will have to look at the EBA's methods and practical applications and use the handout on methods and determinants to identify the determinants they addressed.

Continue with assessing fit; considering delivery mechanisms, population characteristics, and possibilities for implementation. For example, are your resources sufficient to implement the EBA?

In column 4, **Fit Outcome; Adaptation Ideas**, list the outcomes of your fit assessment, and, if needed, your ideas for adaptation to increase fit. For instance, the EBA may have been tested with African-Americans, but you may want to add pictures of Hispanics and whites for a broader population focus.

In column 5, **Recommendation**, assess where the adaptation idea fits according to the traffic light guidelines.

In column 6, **Importance**, assess the importance of the adaptation; add notes. For example, perhaps your community assessment findings didn't include information about places to get screened for colorectal cancer as an important determinant, so you consider deleting this component of the EBA, which also has a modeling message about asking a health care staff member to provide a fecal occult blood collection kit. Omitting this would be a red light adaptation. Your advisory group may decide that deleting this is of low importance since it doesn't take much time and it could be helpful to some members of the at risk group.

The last column is for the final decision about adaptation. Based on the Recommendation and Importance columns, the first adaptation ideas may be revised, so that red light plans become yellow ones, or they may not be adopted if they are of low importance. [For instance, you might want to change or delete content or methods to increase fit with your community assessment findings. But changing or deleting methods is a red light adaptation. You might consider turning these adaptation ideas into yellow light adaptations by thinking about adding methods or content instead, as long as the additional methods or content don't contradict the original EBA.] If you still have red light adaptation needs, the EBA being considered may not be the best option, and you might go back to the selection step to look at other EBAs.

This tool may be useful in your collaboration with your program planning committee to document your adaptation decisions and agreements. You may want to use this with an advisory group of end-users, funders, implementers, and content experts. If the program developers do not want any adaptation to their program, this tool might be used to show them that adaptation ideas are well-thought out and minor.