**GUIDE ON RECOGNIZING PREVENTION SERVICES**

**DEFINITIONS**

**Prevention**: Programs that address the more preventive needs that contribute to the overall health and well-being of the community. Also, a program/service that decreases barriers while also increasing critical success factors.

**Intervention:** Programs that address critical, unmet community health and human service needs that exist within the most vulnerable, at-risk segments of the community.

**WHAT TO LOOK FOR**

**Prevention Outcomes:** benefits for participants during and after program activities.

e.g.

* new knowledge
* increased skills
* changed attitudes or values
* modified behavior
* improved condition
* altered status

**Outcome Examples**:

* Low-income children in pilot school districts reach targeted developmental benchmarks.
* Families of workers without health insurance have preventive health care.
* High school juniors and seniors demonstrate commitment to civic engagement.
* Homeless families are in quality transitional housing
* Workers laid off in company closings develop needed technical and educational skills.
* Residents of high-crime neighborhoods experience increased safety.
* Home-bound seniors have nutritional, social and medical support.

**Intervention Outcomes:** programs/services that are primarily intervention have outcomes that look more like outputs. Outputs are the direct products of the program/service activity.

**Output Examples:**

* Number of meals served in a soup kitchen.
* Number of bed-nights in a homeless shelter.
* Household item/furniture, utility vouchers.
* Hours of service provided.
* Number of people enrolled in counseling sessions.
* Number of food boxes distributed by a food pantry.