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.