

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.