

What is Prevention?

Universal Prevention (Primary):

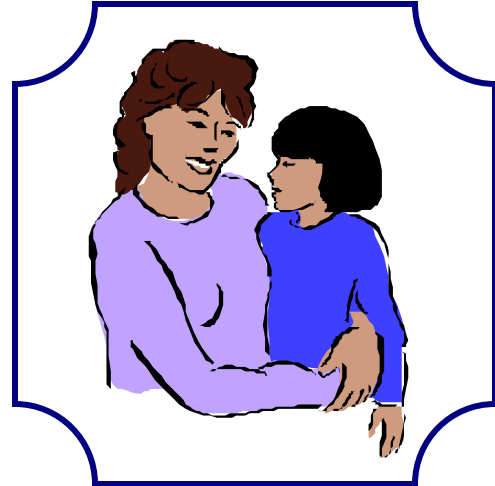
Aimed at positively influencing individuals before behavior occurs.

Key aspects:

- W Offered to all members of a population
- W Promote positive functioning

Examples

- I Home visitor for all new parents
- I New parent support/nurturing programs
- I Parenting education
- I Abuse prevention education
- I Social skill building for sex equity, impulse control, coping, and stress reduction
- I Media promotion
- I After-school and summer programs
- I Parent/school/community partnerships
- I Family life, child development, and sexuality education



Indicated Prevention (Secondary):

Refers to services offered individuals considered to be “at risk”. Negative behavior has either not yet taken place or has not been detected.

Key aspects:

- W Offered to a predefined group of vulnerable individuals
- W Voluntary

Focuses on particular stresses of identified individuals

Identifies appropriate and inappropriate boundaries

Examples:

- I Student assistance programs
- I School based clinics
- I Community mental health services
- I Adolescent parenting/day care programs
- I Parent support groups
- I Agency/school partnerships

Selective Prevention (Tertiary):

Refers to services provided to people who are involved in negative behaviors. The intent of these services is to prevent re-occurrence of negative behaviors.

Examples:

- I Foster care placement
- I Court-ordered counseling, therapy, parent education
- I Hospitalization
- I Incarceration or diversion
- I Juvenile justice system
- I Crisis care placement
- I Smoking cessation

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