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### Summary of Pathways to Prevention: Part I

*SCOPE acts not as a source for its own prevention framework, but as a convener and resource for integrating effective prevention frameworks developed across the field. To the extent these frameworks have commonalities that make them effective, SCOPE endorses these principles as key to any effective framework.*

1. *Prevention is integrated across disciplines and therefore collaborative;*
2. *Prevention is holistic (addressing physical, spiritual and emotional well-being)*
3. *Prevention is evidence-based and/or able to demonstrate efficacy;*
4. *Prevention is strategic in design and implementation;*
5. *Prevention is multi-targeted, directed at the individual, the community and the society (environmental);*

*SCOPE encourages the perspective that prevention is conscious of social justice and mindful of systemic inequity, privilege and power dynamics that affect multiple and intersecting identities.*

Several such frameworks exist, but are not summarized in one place as a primer on effective prevention. SCOPE aims to serve as a synergizing entity for the field of prevention by highlighting and cataloguing the following models for practitioners.

#### Models:

- I. Public Health
- II. Gordon's Operational
- III. Social-Ecological
- IV. Spectrum of Prevention

#### *Public Health*

The public health approach focuses “on the safety and well-being of entire populations.”<sup>1</sup> A defining characteristic of public health is the goal toward providing services that benefit the most people. A multi-disciplinary scientific basis draws from medicine, epidemiology, sociology, psychology, criminology, education and economics.<sup>2</sup> This allows for a broad application of the approach to various worldwide health conditions. Stakeholder input from health, education, social services, justice and policy also influences collective action.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/overview/publichealthapproach.html>

<sup>2</sup> Dahlberg LL, Krug EG. Violence- a global public health problem. In: Krug E, Dahlberg LL, Mercy JA, Zwi AB, Lozano R, eds. World Report on Violence and Health. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization; 2002:1-56.

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/overview/publichealthapproach.html>

1. Define and monitor the problem: understand the who, what, when, where, why and how associated with a given issue. Analyze data from sources such as police reports, medical examine files, vital records, hospital charts, registries, population-based surveys and more.<sup>4</sup>
2. Identify risk and protective factors: pinpoint where to focus prevention efforts. Recognize that risk factors do not cause health conditions.<sup>5</sup>
3. Develop and test prevention strategies: design prevention programs based on needs assessments, community surveys, stakeholder interviews and focus groups. This type of informed approach is evidence-based, then evaluated to determine effectiveness.<sup>6</sup>
4. Assure widespread adoption: dissemination techniques include training, networking, technical assistance and evaluation.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.