

What is Prevention?

Transforming Children's Behavioral Health Meeting May 14, 2025

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Overview

Purpose: Establish a shared understanding of key concepts and strategies.

Objectives:

- Clarify definitions and characteristics
- Introduce frameworks and evidence-based strategies
- Call to Action
- Resources



Background on Prevention

Prevention Science:

A multidisciplinary field devoted to the scientific study of the theory, research, and practice related to the prevention of social, physical, and mental health problems, including etiology, epidemiology, and intervention.*



^{*}IOM "Preventing Mental, Emotional, and Behavioral Disorders Among Young People: Progress and Possibilities" pg xxvii

What is Prevention?



Strategies to stop or reduce the likelihood of a condition or behavior occurring



Public Health Lens: population-level health, equity, and social determinants



SAMHSA -"like physical illnesses, mental and substance use disorders cost money and lives if they are not prevented, are left untreated, or are poorly managed."

Data-Driven and Evidence-Based



Use local/state data to guide planning



Implement programs with proven outcomes



Evaluate continuously for improvement

What Prevention is NOT

Not just individual counseling

Not one-time events

Not reactionary crisis response

Not solely treatment or enforcement

Why Prevention Matters



IMPROVES HEALTH, SAFETY, AND WELL-BEING



- REDUCES RISK FACTORS BEFORE PROBLEMS OCCUR



- SAVES LIVES AND LONG-TERM HEALTHCARE COSTS



- STRENGTHENS COMMUNITIES AND SYSTEMS

Prevention in Behavioral Health

Targets mental health, substance misuse, suicide, problem gambling, etc.

Addresses risk and protective factors at various levels

Increases assets and positive childhood experiences

Risk and Protective Factors



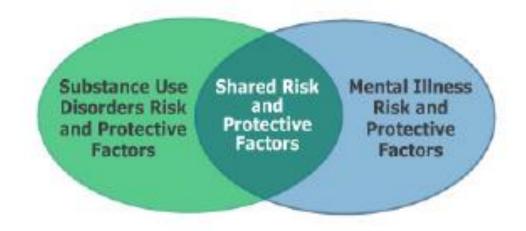


Risk Factors

Factors or variables that increase the likelihood for development of a substance use disorder.

Protective Factors

Factors or variables that decrease the likelihood for development of a substance use disorder.



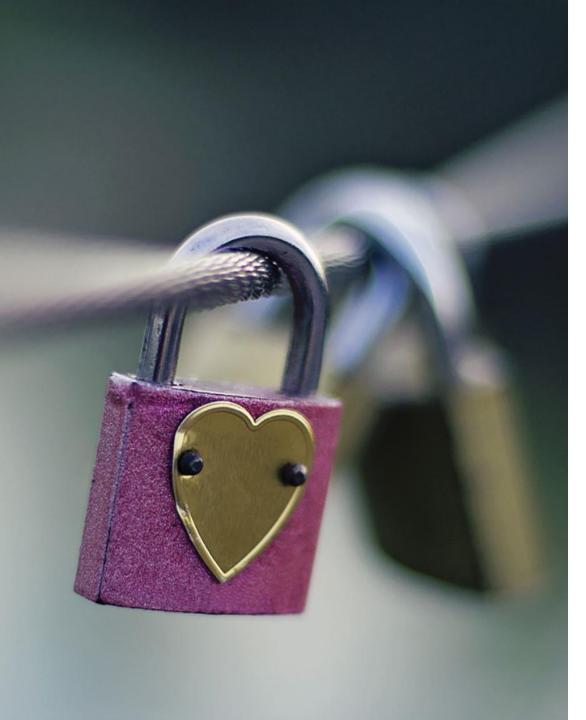
RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Risk Factors	Domain	Protective Factors
Sensation-seeker	Individual	Successful student
Child of drug user		Bonds with family
No supervision	Family	Consistent discipline
Parent/sibling drug use		Anti-drug family rules
Pro-drug use norm	School	Anti-drug use norm
Availability of drugs		High academics
Crime/poverty	Community	Consistent anti-drug
		message
No afterschool programs		Strong law enforcement

Adverse Childhood Experiences = # 1 Risk Factor

- Abuse: Emotional, Physical, Sexual
- Neglect: Emotional, Physical
- Household Challenges: Substance misuse, mental health, divorce, incarceration, suicidal thoughts / behavior, IPV/DV, food insecurities, financial insecurity, physical health conditions
- https://acestoohigh.com/





Positive Childhood Experiences = Protective Factors

As a child, how often did you.....

- Feel able to talk to your family about feelings
- Feel your family stood by you during difficult times
- Enjoy participating in community traditions
- Feel a sense of belonging in high school
- Feel supported by friends
- Have at least 2 non- parent adults who took genuine interest in you
- Feel safe and protected by an adult in your home

Positive childhood experiences buffer against the negative lifelong health effects caused by exposure to ACEs

(JAMA Pedi. 2019 Sept.; e193007)

Prevention includes all the Dimensions of Well-Being



Prevention work is often behind the scenes...

The results can be hard to see because they are integrated.

Prevention approaches problems from many different angles in multi-tiered approaches.

Prevention depends on the involvement of multiple community partners.



Collective Impact Strengthens Prevention



Collaboration is key

1

2

3

Levels of Prevention

1. Primary
Prevention
Stops the
problem before
it starts
(e.g., education,
policy, skillbuilding, positive
reinforcement for
not using)

2. Secondary
Prevention
Early
intervention to
reduce impact
(e.g., screenings,
referrals)

7. Tertiary
Prevention
Reduces longterm impact
and prevents
relapse
(e.g., treatment
and recovery
support, Harm
Reduction)

Frameworks & Models



1. Public Health Model



2. SAMHSA's Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF)

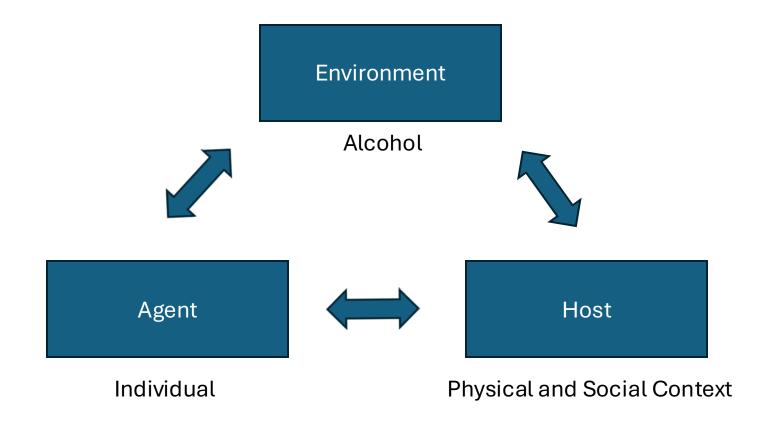


3. Continuum of Care: Promotion → Prevention → Treatment → Recovery



4. Social Ecological Model

1. Public Health Model



2. Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) A Community Problem Solving Process

Assess prevention needs - data collection

Build prevention **Capacity**

Develop a **Strategic Plan**

<u>Implement</u> effective community prevention programs, policies, and practices

Evaluate efforts for outcomes – baseline, change

Build **cultural competence** and **sustainability**



2. SPF (continued) Seven Strategies for Community Change

- 1. Providing information
- 2. Enhancing skills
- 3. Providing support

Strategies targeting individuals

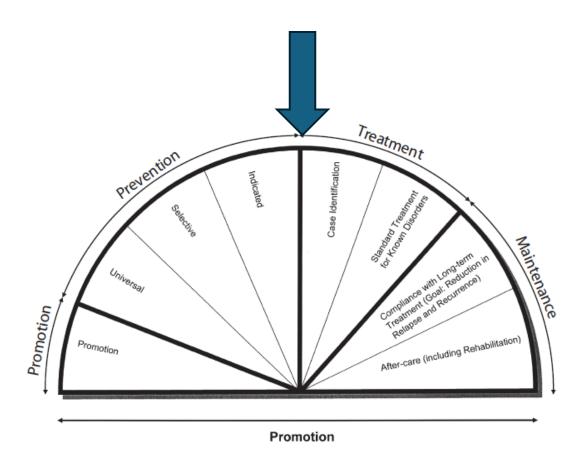


- 4. Enhancing access/reducing barriers
- 5. Changing consequences
- 6. Physical design
- 7. Modifying/changing policies

Strategies targeting policies, systems and environments

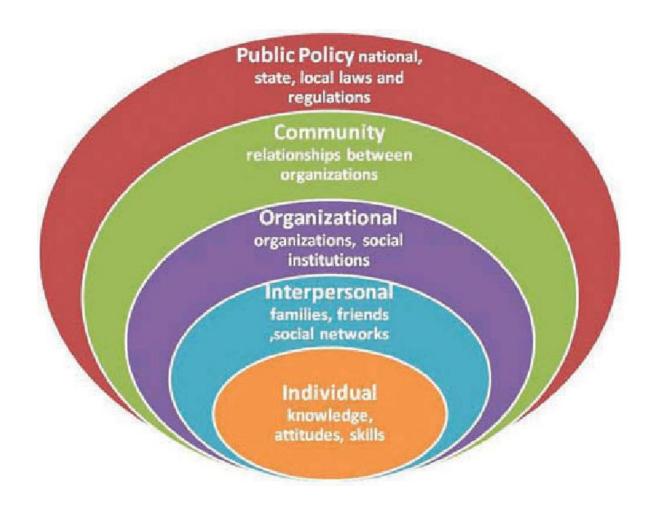


3. Continuum of Care





4. Social – Ecological Model



Examples of Prevention Strategies

Youth-led initiatives

Social norming campaigns

Environmental strategies (policy, enforcement)

Parent/family programs

School-based education

Equity in Prevention

Address	Address systemic disparities
Tailor	Tailor interventions to cultural/community context
Promote	Promote inclusive and equitable strategies

Call to Action

Prevention is everyone's responsibility

Align around a shared framework

Invest in upstream work for safer, healthier communities

Prevention Resources in CT

Regional Behavioral Health Action Organizations (RBHAOs) **Connecticut Clearinghouse Center for Prevention Evaluation and Statistics Governor's Prevention Partnership Prevention Training and Technical Assistance Service Center Connecticut SEOW Prevention Data Portal Local Prevention Councils DrugFreeCT Connecticut Suicide Advisory Board**



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