

Uniform Minimum Standards Glossary

Agency Capacity	The process by which an agency develops the ability to build an effective and sustainable infrastructure. The agency will have various types and levels of resources at its disposal to meet implementation demands of specific interventions.
Assessing Community Needs	Completing prevention-focused tasks to determine the need for prevention services, identify at-risk and high-risk populations, or determine priority prevention populations for service delivery. Examples are conducting/ participating in statewide prevention needs assessments, community prevention needs assessments, or neighborhood needs assessments.
Best Practice	New ideas or lessons learned about effective strategies that have been developed and implemented in the field, and have been shown to produce positive outcomes.
Collaboration	The extent that an agency/ organization works/ interacts with other public, private, and nonprofit prevention and intervention programs, practices, or policies at the state, regional or local level for purposes of resource sharing, coordination of effort, case management, and/ or avoidance of duplication of services.
Community	A group of individuals who share cultural and social experiences within a common geographic or political jurisdiction.
Community-level Focus	The extent that an agency or group works with multiple partners that have a common vision/ goals to address identified need(s) to achieve specified outcomes, i.e., reductions in alcohol, tobacco, or other drug use or related problems/ consequences.
Comprehensive Services	The extent that a program or practice has a reach in at least three prevention domains.
Contributing Factors	Social, economic, civic, or environmental variables that have a proven causal relationship to the problem identified. These are more commonly known as the risk and protective factors that contribute to the need of your targeted population.
Culture	The values, traditions, norms, customs, arts, history, folklore, and institutions shared by a group of people who are unified by race, ethnicity, language, nationality, or religion.
Cultural Aspect	A feature or characteristic of a group beyond just race/ ethnicity, as in a focus on subpopulations, i.e., adolescents, girls, etc.
Cultural Diversity	Differences in race, ethnicity, language, nationality, or religion among various groups within a community, organization, or nation.
Cultural Responsiveness	The capacity of individuals/ or organizations to incorporate ethnic/cultural considerations into all aspects of their prevention work. Cultural competence is maximized with implementer/client involvement in all phases of the implementation process, as well as in the interpretation of outcomes.

Data	Information collected and used for reasoning, discussion, and decision-making. It is collected according to a methodology using specific research methods and instruments.
Data Analysis	The process of systematically examining, studying, and evaluating collected information. The use of statistical and/or classification procedures that provide at least a preliminary understanding of the phenomena in question. In general terms, the assessment, interpretation, and/or appraisal of systematically collected information. (<i>Achieving Outcomes</i> , 12/01).
Effective Program	An intervention that builds upon established theory, comprises elements and activities grounded in that theory, demonstrates practical utility for the prevention field, has been well implemented and well evaluated, and has produced a consistent pattern of positive outcomes.
Evaluation	The systematic collection of information about program activities, characteristics, and outcomes to reduce uncertainty, improve effectiveness, and make decisions.
Evidence-Based	This term refers to a process in which experts, using commonly agreed-upon criteria for rating research interventions, come to a consensus that evaluation research findings are credible and can be substantiated. This process is sometimes referred to as "science" or "research-based."
Goal	The clearly stated, specific, measurable outcome(s) or change(s) that can be reasonably expected at the conclusion of a methodically selected program, practice, or policy.
Innovative Program/ Services	An innovation is an idea, practice, or object that is perceived as new by an individual or group bringing new knowledge and fostering effective prevention within a community to enhance protection and reduce risk.
Intended Outcomes	The extent to which the program, practice, or policy strategy being implemented aligns with its outcomes promised. In other words, the extent that the identified problem and its contributing factor(s) aligns with outcomes expected by the approach chosen to implement in a community.
Logic Model	A graphic depiction of the components of a theory, program, initiative, or activity that shows the program's components and plausible linkages between the program components. A series of connections that link problems and /or needs with the actions taken to achieve the program's goals/ outcomes.
Model Program	In CSAP's terminology, model programs have all of the positive characteristics of effective programs with the added benefit that program developers have agreed to participate in CSAP-sponsored training, technical assistance, and dissemination efforts (<i>Achieving Outcomes</i> , 12/01).
Outcomes	The extent of change in targeted attitudes, values, behaviors, or conditions between baseline measurement and subsequent points of measurement. Depending on the nature of the intervention and the theory of change guiding it, changes can be immediate,

	intermediate, and long-term outcomes.
Outcome Evaluation	Systematic process of collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data to assess and evaluate what outcomes a strategy has achieved.
Prevention	A proactive process that empowers individuals and systems to meet the challenges of life events and transitions by creating and reinforcing conditions that promote healthy behaviors and lifestyles.
Prevention Domain	A sphere of influence in which prevention activities are conducted. Domains are usually considered to include individuals (self and peers), school, workplace, family, community, and society. Prevention domains may be potentially impacted by a selected evidence-based program, practice, or policy.
Prevention Infrastructure	The policies, networks, coalitions, resources, professional staff and skills, programs and delivery systems that serve as a foundation for prevention work within a community.
Prevention Intervention	An intervention that is designed for the prevention of a disease or risk behavior.
Prevention Research	The U.S. Public Health Service definition defines prevention research as research designed to show results directly applicable to interventions to prevent occurrences of disease or disability.
Prevention Service	An effort intended to prevent substance use or abuse that can be conducted as a single or a recurring service.
Prevention Strategies	The adoption of a comprehensive prevention approach that includes a broad array of prevention strategies for individuals not identified to be in treatment. These strategies include information dissemination, education, alternatives, problem identification and referral, community-based process, and environmental approaches.
Prevention Types (Selected, Indicated, Universal)	<p>Universal prevention measures are desirable for everyone in the eligible population, both general and specific groups. Often such measures can be applied without professional advice or assistance. The benefits outweigh the risks and costs for everyone. Examples of universal prevention include use of seatbelts, a good diet, avoidance of smoking, and immunization.</p> <p>Selected prevention is desirable only when the individual is a member of a subgroup whose risk of becoming ill is above average. Subgroups can be based on age, gender, occupation, or family history. An example of selective prevention would be immunization against yellow fever for some travelers; another is breast cancer examinations at young ages for those with a family history of breast cancer.</p> <p>Indicated prevention is for persons who have a risk factor, condition, or abnormality that places them at high risk for future development of the disease. Examples are various screening programs for particular diseases, e.g., HIV testing and needle exchange programs for injected drug users.</p>
Process Evaluation	Assessing what activities were implemented, the quality of the implementation, and the strengths and weaknesses of the implementation. Process evaluation is used to produce useful feedback for program refinement, to determine which activities

	were more successful than others, to document successful processed for future replication, and to demonstrate program activities before demonstrating outcomes.
Program-level Focus	The extent that a prevention program reaches its intended target population to address specified outcomes.
Protective Factor	An attribute, situation, condition, or environmental context that works to shelter an individual, group, or geographic area from the likelihood of a negative behavior (e.g., ATOD use, teenage pregnancy, child abuse, etc.)
Resource Needs Assessment	An assessment of various targeted populations and prevention resources within the community and studies of current indicators to identify unique vulnerabilities and strengths that effect substance abuse in communities.
Risk Factor	An attribute, situation, condition, or environmental context that increases the likelihood of negative behaviors (e.g., drug use or abuse, teenage pregnancy, child abuse, etc.) for a group, individual, or defined geographic area.
Strategic Plan	A plan developed and used to guide the successful implementation of an intervention that defines specific objectives and actions to be taken, in order to accomplish the proposed goals.
Sustainability	The likelihood of a program to continue over a period of time, especially after grant monies disappear (<i>Achieving Outcomes</i> , 12/01).
Target Population	Groups or individuals identified that will benefit from the type of services/ approaches planned. Populations that are targeted for services; program recipients.
Youth Development	The ongoing growth process in which all youth are engaged in attempting to (1) meet their basic personal and social needs to be safe, feel cared for, be valued, be useful, and be spiritually grounded, and (2) to build skills and competencies that allow them to function and contribute in their daily lives. (Pittman, 1993, p. 8) A young person will not be able to build essential skills and competencies and be able to feel safe, cared for, valued, useful, and spiritually grounded unless their family and community provide them with the supports and opportunities they need along the way. Thus, youth development is also a process in which family and community must actively participate.

Most Frequently Used Acronyms

ATOD	Alcohol, Tobacco, & Other Drugs	Substance abuse prevention focus.
UMS	Uniform Minimum Standards	Eight (8) Uniform Minimum Standards have been identified as key factors that influence the success of a program/ organization. Used for continuous quality improvement.
PLC	Prevention Leadership Council	The name of the group that meets with all of the leaders of prevention efforts in the state.
ADAD	Alcohol Drug Abuse Division	The name of the state agency in Colorado which receives the federal block grant dollars for substance abuse prevention and treatment.
CDPHE	Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment	The state agency for addressing public health and environment for all of Colorado.
CDE	Colorado Department of Education	The state agency for addressing education in the state.
CDOT	Colorado Department of Transportation	The state agency for addressing transportation in the state.
CDJJ	Colorado Department of Juvenile Justice	The state agency for addressing juvenile justice in the state.
RPCs	Regional Prevention Services (project) Regional Prevention Consultants	The name of the statewide project which provides prevention technical assistance and training and what the regional staff calls themselves.
ASPIRE	Assessment Prevention Indicators & Resources (Web-based system)	Data assessment system to manage and report indicator and resource data.
CO KIT	Colorado Knowledge-based Information Technology	The web-based evaluation system which each CPP funded community will use.
HKCS	Healthy Kids Colorado Survey	The integrated school youth survey which each CPP funded community will have their schools use.
SWCAPT	CSAP's Southwest Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies	Provides technical assistance & training to the states in their prevention work. They cover multiple states in the Southwest part of the country.
CSAP	Center Substance Abuse Prevention	National agency that leads policy on substance abuse prevention. Their website is a good resource for lots of information.: http://prevention.samhsa.gov/
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration	Federal agency that is the parent organization of CSAP.