

PREVENTION LINGO

A guide to
substance
abuse
prevention
terminology



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Welcome to the field of substance abuse prevention!

Entering a new profession or even a new community can often make you feel like you are a step behind everyone else when it comes to terminology. Getting the “lingo” down is often one of the most difficult tasks to master.

Doctors, lawyers, construction workers, librarians and even clerks at your favorite coffee house speak in their own “code.” This “Prevention Lingo” booklet is meant to assist you in deciphering the prevention field’s “code.” It contains many of the terms and acronyms that you will encounter during your tenure in the substance abuse prevention field.

The first several pages of the “Prevention Lingo” booklet list commonly used acronyms you will begin to hear during your work. These lists will give you the ability to understand what CSAP is and to know whom to call when you are asked to contact your CSSC. In addition to the acronyms, there are definitions of terms and phrases to help you better understand the context in which you are working.

We hope you will use this booklet as a resource while you are starting out in your new role as a substance abuse prevention provider.

Many of the governmental agencies, organizations and associations listed in this guide offer useful information and resources relevant to preventionists’ work. Web site links for many of these organizations can be found on the Prevention First Web site at www.prevention.org/links.



General Acronyms

The following acronyms are commonly used within the field of substance abuse prevention. Most of the acronyms are used in conversation by saying each letter, such as “a-a” for AA (Alcoholics Anonymous). Others are pronounced as though they are words, such as “kog” for COG (Coalitions, Organizations, and/or Groups). The pronunciation for such acronyms is indicated in quotation marks.

Acronym	Meaning of Acronym
AA	Alcoholics Anonymous
ACOA	Adult Children of Alcoholics
AIDS “aydz”	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AOD	Alcohol and Other Drugs
ATOD	Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs
ATODA	Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Abuse
BAC	Blood Alcohol Content
BAL	Blood Alcohol Level
CA	Cocaine Anonymous
COA	Children of Alcoholics
COG “kog”	Coalitions, Organizations, and/or Groups
DSM	The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders
DUI	Driving Under the Influence
EAP	Employee Assistance Program
FA	Families Anonymous
FAS	Fetal Alcohol Syndrome
FASD	Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IYS	Illinois Youth Survey
NA	Narcotics Anonymous
PBU	Prevention Basics University
PTA/PTO	Parent Teacher Association or Organization
SAP	Student Assistance Program
SPF “spiff”	Strategic Prevention Framework
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TA	Technical Assistance
YPE	Youth Prevention Education

State and National Governmental Entities, Organizations, Associations and Programs

Acronym	Meaning of Acronym
AAIM “aym”	Alliance Against Intoxicated Motorists The purpose of AAIM is to prevent deaths and injuries caused by intoxicated motorists in Illinois and to help victims and their families.
BCPP	Bureau of Community-Based and Primary Prevention This is the Bureau within the Illinois Department of Human Services that houses the Substance Abuse Prevention Program (SAPP). SAPP administers the Comprehensive Grant Program.
CADCA “cad-ka”	Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America CADCA is a nonprofit organization that works to strengthen the capacity of community coalitions across the country in their effort to create and maintain safe, healthy and drug-free communities.
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention CDC’s mission is to collaboratively create the expertise, information and tools that people and communities need to protect their health through health promotion, prevention of disease, injury and disability, and preparedness for new health threats.
CAPT “kapt”	Center for the Application of Prevention Technology The CAPTs are regional technical assistance providers for the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention. The CAPTs assist states/jurisdictions and community-based organizations in the application of evidence-based substance abuse prevention programs, practices and policies.
CGP	Comprehensive Grant Program A program of the Illinois Department of Human Services’ Bureau of Community-Based and Primary Prevention that funds direct substance abuse prevention services in designated service areas.

CPRD	<p>Center for Prevention Research and Development</p> <p>CPRD is part of the Institute of Government and Public Affairs at the University of Illinois. CPRD is funded by BCPP SAPP to manage OnTrack and support providers in conducting assessment and evaluation, understanding prevention research and data-based decision making.</p>
CSAP “c-sap”	<p>Center for Substance Abuse Prevention</p> <p>Housed within the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, CSAP provides national leadership in the federal effort to prevent alcohol, tobacco and other drug problems.</p>
CSPI	<p>Center for Science in the Public Interest</p> <p>Since 1971, CSPI has been a strong advocate for nutrition and health, food safety, alcohol policy and sound science. CSPI educates the public; advocates government policies that are consistent with scientific evidence on health and environmental issues; and counters industry’s powerful influence on public opinion and public policies.</p>
CSSC	<p>Community Support Services Consultant</p> <p>Located within the Division of Community Health and Prevention, Community Support Services staff includes regionally based consultants (CSSCs) who oversee Division programs across the five regions of the state.</p>
DASA “da-sah”	<p>Division of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse</p> <p>DASA is housed within the Illinois Department of Human Services and is responsible for coordinating the efforts of state programs dealing with problems created by substance abuse. DASA works closely with the Division of Community Health and Prevention to coordinate substance abuse prevention, intervention and treatment services for citizens in Illinois.</p>
DCHP	<p>Division of Community Health and Prevention</p> <p>Housed within the Illinois Department of Human Services, DCHP administers programs directed toward the promotion of healthy lifestyles that will ensure children are born healthy and remain healthy, avoid high-risk behaviors as they grow, and ultimately develop skills and nurture the values needed to lead independent lives as adults.</p>

DFC	<p>Drug-Free Communities Support Program Originally funded by Congress in 1997 with the understanding that local problems need local solutions, DFC now supports over 700 drug-free community coalitions across the United States. As a cornerstone of the Office of National Drug Control Policy’s National Drug Control Strategy, DFC provides the funding necessary for communities to identify and respond to local substance use problems.</p>
EUDL	<p>Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws A federal block grant program aimed at reducing the availability of alcohol to minors.</p>
GPRA “gip-ra”	<p>Governmental Performance Results Act The purpose of this act is to establish strategic planning and performance measurement in the federal government.</p>
IADDA “i-add-a”	<p>Illinois Alcoholism and Drug Dependence Association IADDA is a statewide organization representing more than 100 prevention and treatment agencies and individuals. IADDA educates government officials and works to increase the public’s understanding of substance abuse and addiction, advocating for sound public policy that will create healthier families and safer communities.</p>
IAODAPCA “i-o-dap-ka”	<p>Illinois Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Professional Certification Association IAODAPCA is a private, nonprofit organization that promotes standards for professionals in the alcohol and other drug abuse field including certification for prevention and drug counseling professionals.</p>
IASAP “i-a-sap”	<p>Illinois Association of Student Assistance Professionals IASAP advocates, promotes and networks for the delivery of effective and comprehensive student assistance program services that support student achievement and academic success by addressing youth-related issues including alcohol, tobacco and other drug concerns.</p>
IC&RC	<p>International Certification & Reciprocity Consortium The IC&RC sets the international standards of practice for addiction counseling, prevention and clinical supervision through the testing and credentialing of addiction professionals.</p>

IDEA “i-de-a”	<p>Illinois Drug Education Alliance</p> <p>IDEA is a statewide, volunteer coalition that provides guidance and leadership to parents, youth, school and community groups who are working in prevention. It acts as a statewide, independent citizens’ advocate for effective prevention efforts.</p>
IDHS	<p>Illinois Department of Human Services</p> <p>Illinois created IDHS in 1997 to help citizens achieve maximum self-sufficiency, independence and health through the provision of seamless, integrated services for individuals, families and communities. There are six divisions that constitute IDHS, including the Division of Community Health and Prevention.</p>
IDPH	<p>Illinois Department of Public Health</p> <p>IDPH is responsible for the prevention of disease and injury; protection of food, water, air and environment; promotion of safe and healthy communities; partnership and collaboration to achieve coordinated responses to community health issues; population-based strategies to address public health issues; promoting individual responsibility as important to achieving healthy lifestyles; and advocating public health policies to improve the health of populations.</p>
ILCC	<p>Illinois Liquor Control Commission</p> <p>The ILCC is responsible for issuing state liquor licenses, conducting inspections at licensed entities and educating the liquor industry on the laws that govern liquor and tobacco sales throughout Illinois. Training and materials are available to communities to assist them in educating others about Illinois liquor and tobacco laws.</p>
IOM	<p>Institute of Medicine</p> <p>A nonprofit organization and component of the National Academy of Sciences, the IOM provides advice to the nation on matters of biomedical science, medicine and health.</p>
ISBE “is-bee”	<p>Illinois State Board of Education</p> <p>Created in 1975, the board sets state educational policies and guidelines for schools, preschool through grade 12. They assist schools and districts in building capacity for continuous improvement and the achievement of the Illinois Learning Standards.</p>

ITI	<p>Illinois Teen Institute</p> <p>ITI is a program administered by IADDA. It emphasizes positive peer influence and helps youth and adults throughout the state join together to prevent alcohol and other drug use. ITI initiated Operation Snowball, a prevention program for youth that offers a variety of resources on healthy lifestyles, leadership and communication skills, and opportunities to meet other people in their communities who share the ideals of a drug-free life.</p>
MADD “mad”	<p>Mothers Against Drunk Driving</p> <p>The mission of Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) is to stop drunk driving, support victims of drunk driving crimes and prevent underage drinking.</p>
NACoA	<p>National Association of Children of Alcoholics</p> <p>NACoA’s mission is to advocate for children and families affected by alcoholism and other drug dependencies by raising public awareness, providing leadership in public policy at the national, state and local levels, and advocating for appropriate, effective and accessible education and prevention services.</p>
NCADI “n-cad-dee”	<p>National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information</p> <p>A component of the SAMHSA Health Information Network, NCADI manages the distribution of the entire SAMHSA ATOD print and audiovisual inventory and provides materials and promotion for SAMHSA programs and products through conference exhibits and other partnership and outreach activities.</p>
NHTSA “nit-sa”	<p>National Highway Traffic Safety Administration</p> <p>NHTSA’s Impaired Driving Division develops cooperative partnerships to save lives, prevent injuries, and reduce traffic-related health care and economic costs resulting from impaired driving (alcohol and other drugs).</p>
NIAAA “n-i-trip-ple-a”	<p>National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism</p> <p>NIAAA provides leadership in the national effort to reduce alcohol-related problems by conducting and supporting research, collaborating with other organizations, and translating and disseminating research findings to the public.</p>

NIDA “nigh-da”	<p>National Institute on Drug Abuse NIDA conducts research on a broad range of disciplines and ensures the rapid dissemination and use of the results in an effort to significantly improve prevention, treatment and policy as it relates to drug abuse and addiction.</p>
NPN	<p>National Prevention Network The NPN is an organization of state alcohol and other drug abuse prevention representatives that provides a national advocacy and communication system for prevention and hosts an annual research conference.</p>
NREPP “n-rep”	<p>National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices NREPP is a searchable database of interventions for the prevention and treatment of mental and substance use disorders. SAMHSA has developed this resource to help people, agencies and organizations implement programs and practices in their communities.</p>
OJJDP	<p>Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention OJJDP, a component of the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, provides funding and support to states and communities in their efforts to develop and implement effective programs for juveniles. The Office strives to strengthen efforts to protect public safety, hold offenders accountable and provide services that address the needs of youth and their families.</p>
ONDCP	<p>Office of National Drug Control Policy ONDCP, a component of the Executive Office of the President, was established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. The purpose of ONDCP is to establish policies, priorities and objectives for the nation’s drug control program aimed reducing illicit drug use, manufacturing, trafficking and drug-related crime, violence and health consequences.</p>
PIRE “pire”	<p>Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation PIRE is dedicated to merging scientific knowledge and proven practices to create solutions that improve the health, safety and well being of individuals, communities, nations and the world. The Institute has a significant national presence in the area of prevention, with funded research projects at its 12 research and program centers located around the country.</p>

RADAR “radar”	<p>Regional Alcohol and Drug Awareness Resource</p> <p>The RADAR Network consists of state clearinghouses, prevention resource centers and national, international and local organizations supporting substance abuse prevention activities.</p>
SADD “sad”	<p>Students Against Destructive Decisions</p> <p>SADD is a peer-to-peer education, prevention and activism organization dedicated to preventing destructive decisions, particularly underage drinking, other drug use, risky and impaired driving, teen violence and teen suicide.</p>
SAMHSA “sam-sah”	<p>Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration</p> <p>SAMHSA is an agency of the federal government focused on building resilience and facilitating recovery for those at risk for mental or substance use disorders. The agency provides the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant funding to states.</p>
SAPP “sap”	<p>Substance Abuse Prevention Program</p> <p>SAPP administers the Comprehensive Grant Program and is housed in the Bureau of Community-Based and Primary Prevention (BCPP) within the Illinois Department of Human Services.</p>
SAPT “sapt”	<p>Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant</p> <p>Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant is the federal government’s primary source of funding to states for drug and alcohol treatment and primary prevention programs. The SAPT Block Grant is administered by SAMHSA.</p>
SDFSCA	<p>Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act</p> <p>SDFSCA funds a national effort to ensure academic success for all students. The SDFSC program authorizes a variety of activities designed to prevent school violence and youth drug use, and to help schools and communities create safe, disciplined and drug-free environments that support academic achievement.</p>

Common Terms and Definitions

In addition to the many acronyms frequently used in conversation among substance abuse professionals, you will also encounter terms and phrases specific to our field. The following pages are an alphabetical listing of common terms and phrases you will need to understand as you gain more experience in the field of substance abuse prevention.

Activities

Interventions that prevention providers develop and implement to produce desired outcomes.

Adaptation

The modification of aspects of a program or practice, including content, delivery method and length of program sessions.

Age of Onset

The age of first use.

Archival Data

Relative to the collection of data for needs assessment purposes, information that already exists is collected and stored on a periodic basis. Many public agencies collect data that can be used directly or indirectly for an overall picture of substance use or abuse within a specific geographic area (e.g., U.S. census data and school report cards).

Assets

Skills and strengths that can protect individuals or communities against substance abuse.

Baseline

Observations or data about the target area and target population prior to program intervention that can be used as a basis for comparison following program implementation.

Best Practices

Strategies and programs that have been shown through substantial research and evaluation to be effective at preventing and/or delaying substance abuse.

Blanket Effect

The result of using a prevention intervention with one target population and a second intervention with another target population that interacts with the first. (e.g., If sixth-grade students are targeted for a mentoring program, the parents of the sixth-graders in the mentoring program would be the target of a second intervention).

Capacity Building

Increasing the ability and skills of coalitions, individuals, groups and organizations to plan, deliver and evaluate substance abuse prevention efforts.

Coalition

A group of people representing the community who work together toward a common cause.

Community Mobilization

The act of engaging all sectors of a community in a community-wide prevention effort.

Community Readiness

The extent to which a community is adequately prepared (awareness, interest, ability and willingness) to support and address substance abuse prevention efforts.

Community Sector

A specified demographic population of the community that represents the groups' interests within the community as a whole. The 12 common community sectors include youth, parents, business community, media, school and youth-serving organizations, law enforcement agencies, religious or fraternal organizations, civic and volunteer groups, healthcare professionals, state, local or tribal governmental agencies and other organizations involved in reducing substance abuse.

Comprehensive Approach

The delivery of services in multiple domains or spheres of influence (youth, families, school and communities) that targets the same population in each sphere to reinforce consistent messages that deter youth alcohol, tobacco and other drug use.

Comprehensive Grant Provider

Individuals and/or organizations that receive funding from BCPP SAPP to deliver direct prevention services in a designated service area in Illinois.

Core Components

Those elements of a program that analysis shows are most likely to account for its positive outcomes.

Critical Incidents

Events that occur that impact the attitudes, perceptions and norms in a community.

Cultural Competency

Understanding and appreciating cultural differences and similarities within, among and between groups.

Data Analysis

The process of systematically examining, studying and evaluating collected information.

Data-Driven Decision Making

The process of examining and utilizing data to make informed decisions regarding program planning, selection, implementation, improvement or discontinuation.

Data Sources

Documents such as school records, sign-in sheets and satisfaction surveys that contain qualitative and quantitative information about a program.

Domain

A sphere of influence or affiliation in which prevention activities are conducted. The domains that BCPP SAPP recognizes include youth/peer, families, schools and communities.

Dosage

The amount of program content a participant receives.

Drug

Any substance that, when taken, changes one or more of a person's mental or physical functions.

Duration

The total length of the intervention or program.

Effectiveness

The ability of a program or practice to achieve its stated goals and produce measurable, positive outcomes.

Environmental Approaches

Strategies that help alter policies, procedures, systems and attitudes and aim to change or influence community standards, institutions, structures and attitudes that shape individuals' behavior. Environmental approaches are used to change public perceptions and attitudes, improve and enforce laws and regulations, decrease the availability of or access to harmful drugs, and address other factors affecting public health and safety.

Evidence-Based Prevention

Principles, strategies and programs that are based on theory, are well implemented and have demonstrated a positive effect on specified behaviors or risk factors. Evidence-based prevention is based on research that meets commonly agreed-upon criteria and is guided by credible and substantiated research evaluation.

Fidelity

The degree to which a program or policy is implemented according to its design.

Focus Group

A small group of people with shared characteristics who typically participate, under the direction of a moderator, in a focused discussion designed to identify perceptions and opinions about a specific topic in order to collect background information, create new ideas and hypotheses, assess a program or interpret results from other data sources.

Goal

A broad, measurable statement that describes the desired impact of a program or practice.

Impact

Long-term, global effects of a program or intervention on the behavior of the target population.

Implementation

A series of actions used to deliver substance abuse prevention programs or practices to a particular target audience.

Indicated Prevention

Targets individuals who do not meet the criteria for addiction but who are exhibiting early signs of problematic substance use.

Intensity

The frequency with which the target audience receives the program intervention.

Intervention

A program, activity, strategy or approach used to prevent or lower the rate of substance abuse.

Logic Model

A flowchart or graphic display representing logical connections between program activities and program goals (anticipated outcomes).

Linkage Agreement

A written document (formal or informal) that clarifies each prevention partner's role and responsibility when there is already a willingness to work together.

Media Advocacy

The strategic use of media for advancing a social or public policy initiative.

Mission

A statement that describes an organization's purpose.

Needs Assessment

A systematic process for gathering information about current conditions within a community that underlie the need for substance abuse prevention intervention.

Norms

A behavior or belief that is considered typical of a community.

Normative Education

A strategy used to correct misperceptions about substance use in an effort to change the acceptability of using and to establish more conservative group norms.

Objective

A specific accomplishment to be achieved during a given period of time.

OnTrack

An online reporting system used to document direct-service activities being delivered by BCPP SAPP-funded Comprehensive Grant Providers.

Outcome

A change in knowledge, attitudes, motivations or community conditions as a result of one or more prevention interventions.

Outcome Evaluation

Systematic process of collecting, analyzing and interpreting data to determine if there have been changes in stated outcomes (community conditions or characteristics).

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 Science

Includes all scientific efforts (research, observation, study) supporting the development of interventions that prevent the onset of problematic, social, psychological or physical disorders or outcomes.

Principles

Tenants or concepts derived from prevention research (quantitative and qualitative meta-analytic studies or from expert panels that review research literature and draw consensus agreements) that can be prescriptive in providing implementation directions.

Pre-test and Post-test

Data collection that is conducted before and after the program intervention to measure a program's effectiveness.

Process Evaluation

A descriptive and ongoing assessment process that identifies what activities were implemented, the quality of the implementation and the strengths and weaknesses of the implementation. Process evaluation efforts produce useful feedback to refine programs, determine which activities were most successful, document successful processes for future replication and demonstrate program activities before demonstrating outcomes.

Programs

Interventions, activities and/or curricula with well-established protocols and an administrative structure.

Protective Factor

An attribute, situation, condition or environmental context that works to shelter an individual from the likelihood of ATOD use.

Qualitative Data

Contextual information that usually describes participants and interventions reported in narrative form such as descriptions of programs, testimonials, open-ended responses to questions, etc.

Quantitative Data

Information about an intervention gathered in numeric form and analyzed with statistics to test hypotheses and track the strength and direction of effects.

Reach

The total number of individuals affected by the program or practice.

Replicate

To implement a program in a setting other than the one for which it originally was designed and implemented, with attention to the faithful transfer of its core elements to the new setting.

Resiliency

The ability to cope successfully with significant adversity or risk or to overcome the negative effects of risk factors.

Resource Assessment

A systematic examination of existing systems, programs, funding streams and other supports potentially available to assist in addressing identified needs.

Risk Factors

Individual attributes and community and family conditions that increase the likelihood of drug use or abuse or that may lead to an increase of current use.

Risk/Protective Model

A theory-based approach to understanding how substance abuse happens and, therefore, how it can be prevented. The theory highlights risk factors that increase the chances a young person will abuse substances, such as chaotic home environments, ineffective parenting, poor social skills and association with peers who abuse substances. This model also shows that there are protective factors that can reduce the chances that young people will become involved with substance abuse, such as strong family bonds and parental monitoring (parents who are involved with their children's lives and set clear standards for their behavior).

SAPP-Approved Model Programs

Evidence-based model programs that have demonstrated a SAPP Core Outcome, are cost effective, provide access to training and curricula, and are relevant for the populations served through the Comprehensive Grant Program.

Selective Prevention

Prevention efforts that target subsets of the population that are deemed to be at higher risk for substance abuse by virtue of their membership in a particular population segment. Targeted subgroups may be identified on the basis of biological, psychological, social or environmental risk factors such as family history (children of alcoholics) or place of residence (high drug-use or low-income neighborhoods).

Social Marketing

The use of commercial marketing practices to promote voluntary behavior or attitude change that can have meaningful benefits.

Social Norms Marketing

The process of applying marketing concepts through mass media to social and health issues in order to promote positive, true norms practiced by the majority of a group or population.

Stakeholder

An individual or organization in a position to influence prevention policy, norms or efforts.

Strategic Planning

A disciplined and focused effort to produce decisions and activities that guide the successful implementation of an intervention.

Sustainability

The process through which a prevention system becomes a norm and is integrated into ongoing operations. Sustainability is vital to ensuring that prevention values and processes are firmly established, partnerships are strengthened, and financial and other resources are secured over the long term.

Target Population

The audience selected to receive a program or intervention.

Technical Assistance (TA)

Services provided by professional prevention staff intended to provide technical guidance to prevention programs, community organizations and individuals to conduct, strengthen or enhance activities that will promote prevention.

Universal Prevention

Prevention efforts targeted to the general population – all families, all youth, or all systems – with messages and programs aimed at preventing or delaying the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs.

This list of terms was adopted from the following sources:

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Finding the Balance: Program Fidelity and Adaptation in Substance Abuse Prevention. Executive Summary (2001). SAMHSA/CSAP/NCAP.

The glossary from www.preventiondss.org.

Prevention Basics: Building Skills for Successful Prevention Work (2002). Prevention First.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention and Centers for the Application of Prevention Technologies.

Getting to Outcomes Volume 1 (2000). SAMHSA/CSAP/NCAP.

Achieving Outcomes: A Practitioner's Guide to Effective Prevention (2002 Conference Edition). SAMHSA/CSAP.

SAMHSA's Prevention Platform at preventionplatform.samhsa.gov.

Cellini, Henry R., Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs (1996). Training and Research Institute.

Prevention First is a nonprofit resource center committed to building and supporting healthy, drug-free communities through public education, professional training and effective tools for those working to prevent drug use and related issues such as violence, teen pregnancy and academic failure.

Prevention First serves as the lead training organization for the Illinois Department of Human Services, Bureau of Community-Based and Primary Prevention, Substance Abuse Prevention Program. Prevention First maintains a lending library of more than 15,000 titles specific to prevention. We are also the Illinois affiliate for the Partnership for a Drug-Free America. Through its Web site, electronic databases, library and clearinghouse services, training programs, publications, and consultation services, Prevention First has built an excellent reputation for providing information on current research and program models that address public health and prevention.

PRD CSAP CSAT CSPI DHS DMHDD DoEd FDA
AODAPCA IASAP IDPH InTouch ISBE MADD NAC
AIC NALSAP NASADAD NATI NCADI NHTSA NIA
OSAPP NPN PFI PRIDE RADAR RID SADD SA
BC ACOA AIDS AOD AODA ATOD BAC CA CB
FSCA DUI EAP FA FAE FAS GPRA HIV NA P
TA/PTO SAID SAP STD TI TB AAIM ADAMHA B
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FSCA DUI EAP FA
TA/PTO SAID SAP S
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AODAPCA IASAP IDP
AIC NALSAP NASAD

Analysis Domain
Programs Environ
Evidence-based Pre
Evaluation Fidelity
Evaluation Goal I

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