



Draft Prevention Models

9/6/22

Prevention Services Task Force

PREVENTION/PROMOTION TIERS

Our previous conversations surfaced many of the following considerations and ideas:

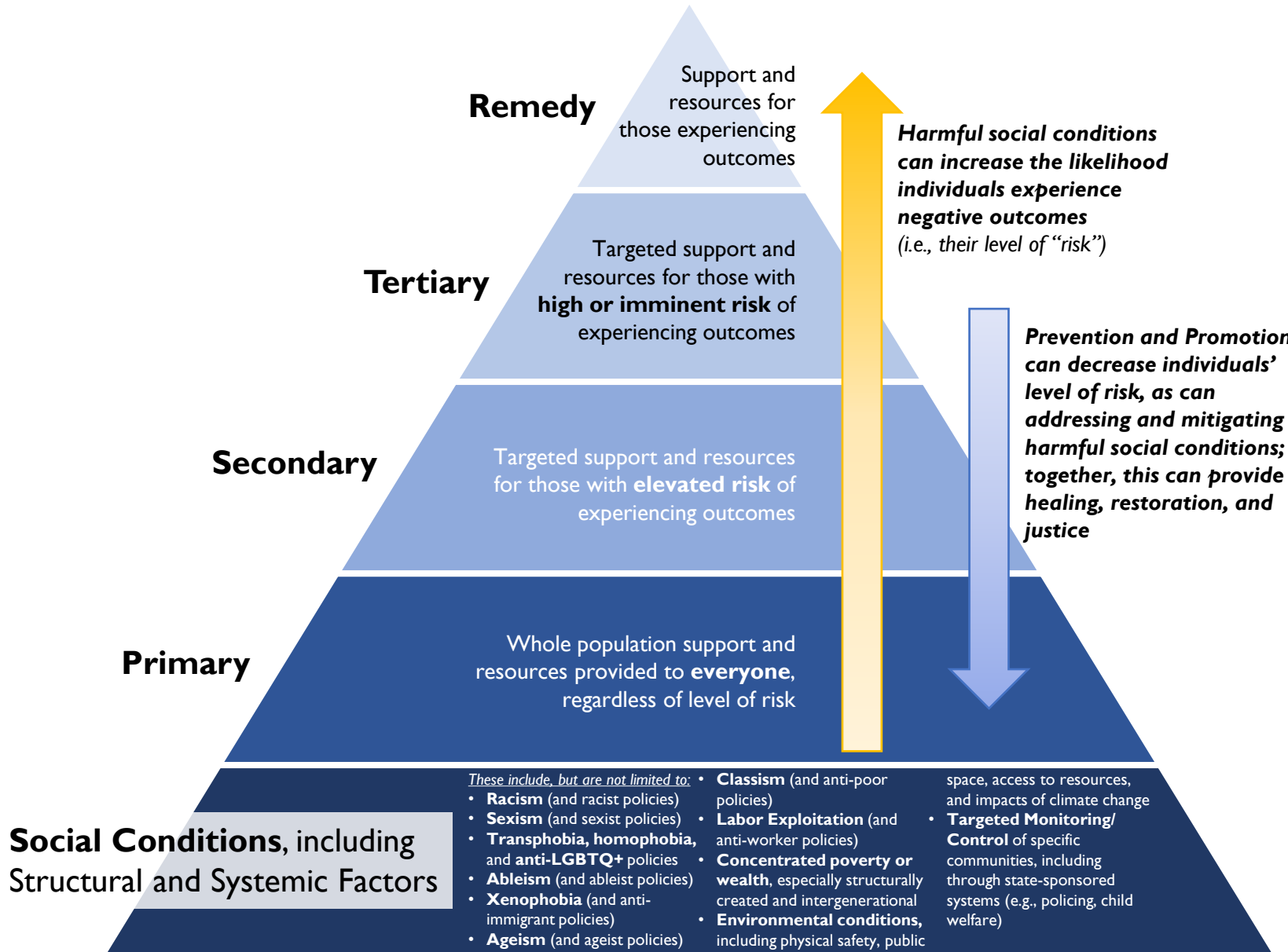
- How to incorporate social conditions and their root causes (e.g., structural barriers/supports), which often aren't adequately acknowledged in many existing prevention models
- Questioning and clarifying the language of “interventions” and “services” and “resources,” especially whether they are structurally- or individual-focused
- Given how “negative outcomes” can look very different across domains, how can the model consider **restoration vs. healing vs. reversal vs. risk mitigation?**
- How many tiers should we have for the “risk” category (e.g., secondary/tertiary, multiple layers depending on risk?)
- How to best use creative visual representations and geometry to communicate this information but also underlying values

COMMON FEATURES ACROSS ALL OPTIONS

To incorporate the feedback received from Task Force and table members, all of the models presented below share the common features:

- Explicit emphasis on **social conditions** (i.e., structural and systemic factors including racism) and how they impact levels of risk and thus the supports and resources folks require. In addition, we note that Prevention and Promotion can decrease risk – but so can addressing social conditions, and that **together they can provide healing, restoration, and justice**.
- Instead of interventions, we use “**supports and resources**” to indicate we are discussing services provided to individuals; however, we note that these can and should occur alongside changes to social conditions
- Creative use of geometry and consideration on how the presentation can un/intentionally impact messaging
- In addition to social conditions, four primary tiers for prevention/promotion: primary, secondary, and tertiary, in addition to **Remedy**, which reflects cases where individuals are already experiencing outcomes
 - Note: depending on the situation, an “outcome” for a similar situation can look different and impact whether the framing is tertiary or remedy. E.g., are we preventing getting a disease, or preventing death?
 - Remedy was chosen as a more flexible term rather than other similar options including reversal, regeneration, healing, because not all outcomes can be fully healed, reversed, etc.

LA County's Model for Prevention and Promotion



Option 1 | Pyramid

Notes

Pros:

- Closer to traditional model
- Clear tier structure
- Includes social conditions added to the bottom (not included in most traditional models)

Cons:

- Per Framework table member feedback, pyramid tier model can be seen as hierarchal (patriarchal, classist, etc.)
- Tiers are not displayed as inclusive of one another (e.g., high risk individuals can still benefit from primary supports, but here they are seen as different tiers)
- **Mixed/confusing metaphor:** Base as social conditions is confusing since the 3 tiers are their own system, and it's weird that prevention might "build upon" them

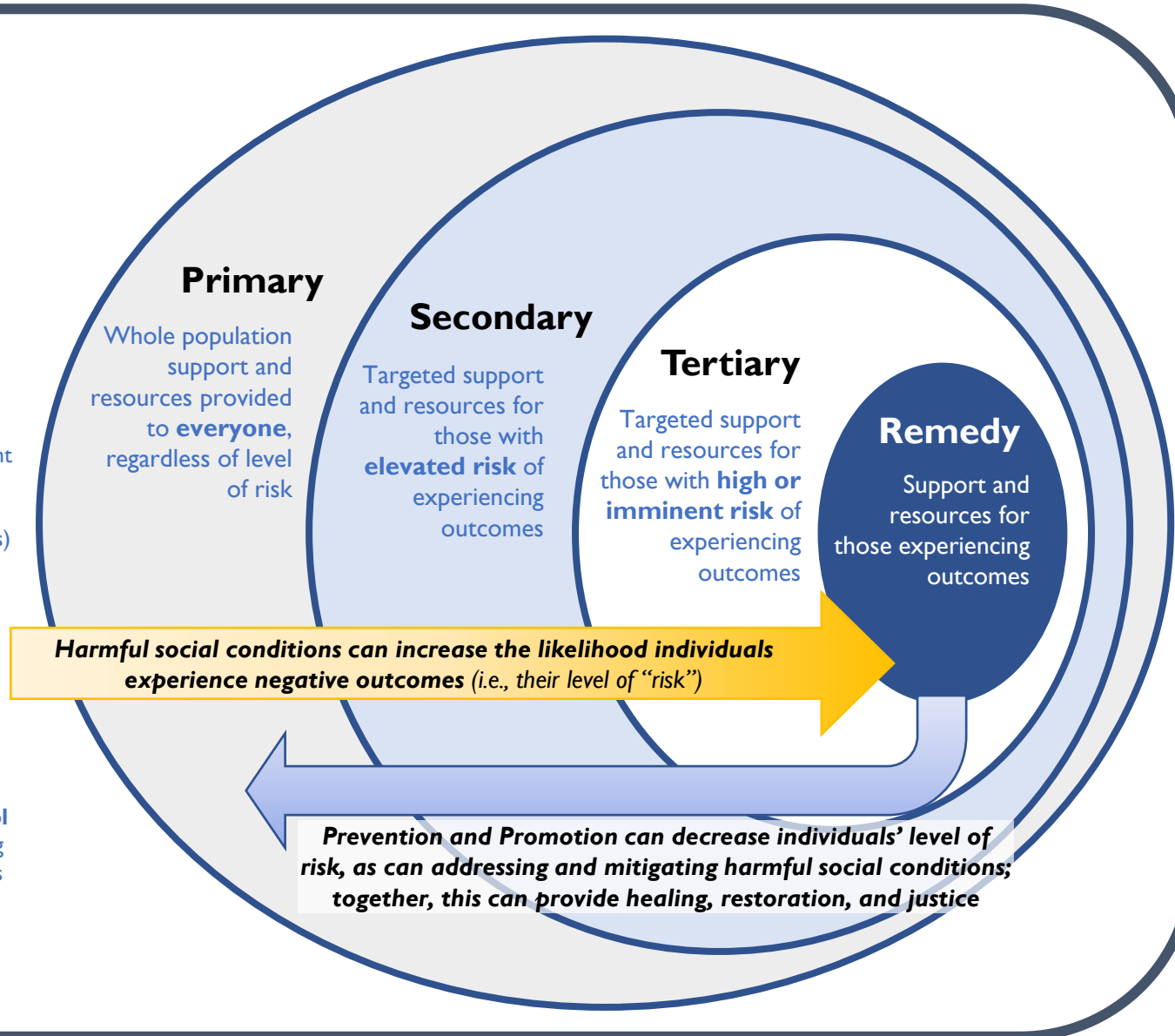
Option 4a | Enclosed Circles

LA County's Model for Prevention and Promotion

Social Conditions, including Structural and Systemic Factors

These include, but are not limited to:

- **Racism** (and racist policies)
- **Sexism** (and sexist policies)
- **Transphobia, homophobia, and anti-LGBTQ+** policies
- **Ableism** (and ableist policies)
- **Xenophobia** (and anti-immigrant policies)
- **Ageism** (and ageist policies)
- **Classism** (and anti-poor policies)
- **Labor Exploitation** (and anti-worker policies)
- **Concentrated poverty or wealth**, especially structurally created and intergenerational
- **Environmental conditions**, including physical safety, public space, access to resources, and impacts of climate change
- **Targeted Monitoring/Control** of specific communities, including through state-sponsored systems (e.g., policing, child welfare)



Notes

Pros:

- Per Framework table feedback, includes social conditions, which literally encapsulate risk/service levels and also "apply pressure" on moving people closer to the center
- Shows how primary supports can also be targeted to tertiary folks; it's *inclusive* rather than tiered
- Literally "centers" people who have the greatest need, and are most marginalized due to social conditions
- Per Framework table feedback, can feel less rigid as pyramid/rectangular models

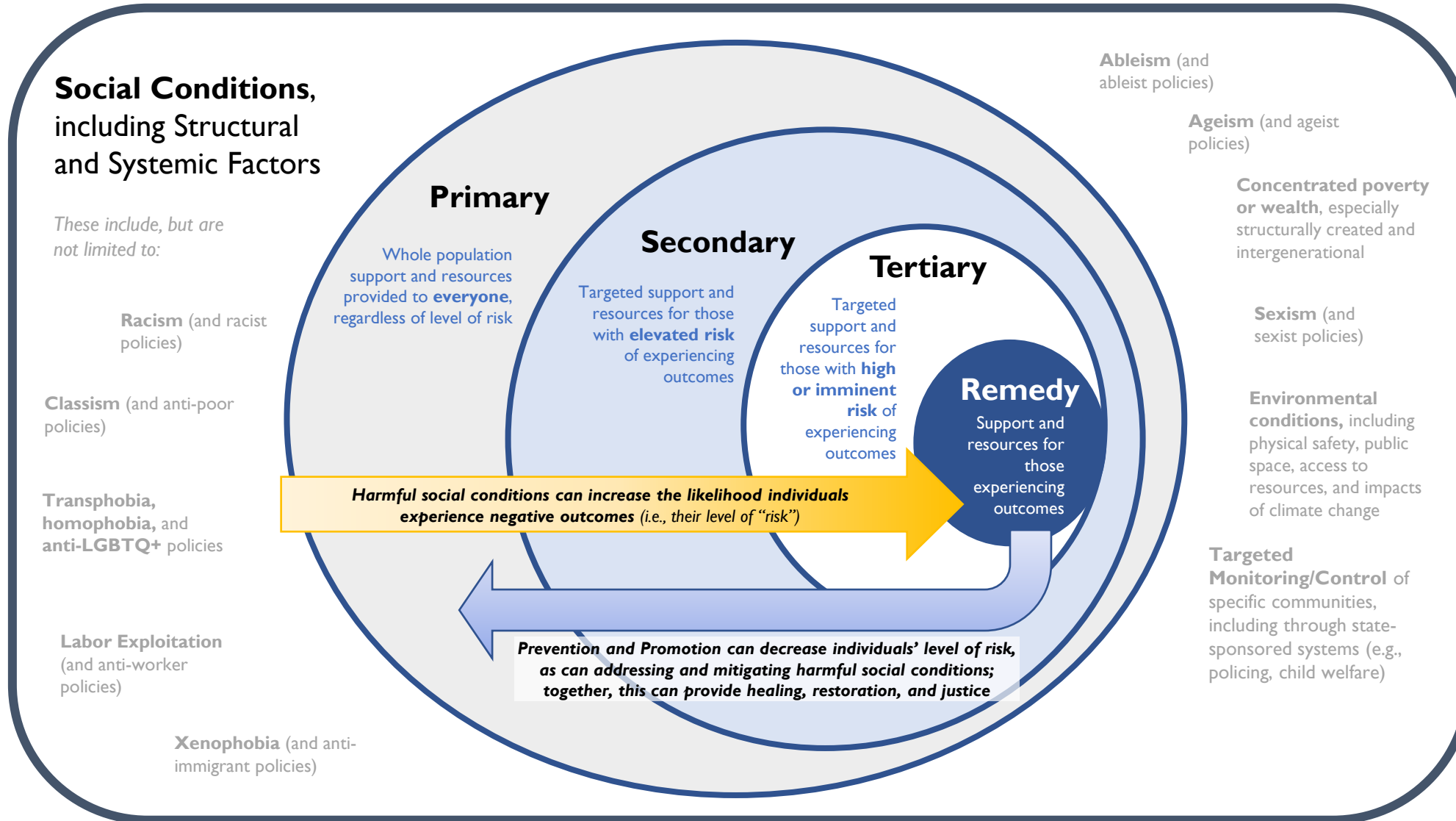
Cons:

- A departure from tiered pyramid systems

Note: the circles are not fully centered to avoid any potentially unintentional connotation of a "target" (e.g., darts, archery, firing range)

Option 4b | Enclosed Circles

LA County's Model for Prevention and Promotion



Notes

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- Shows how primary supports can also be targeted to tertiary folks; it’s *inclusive* rather than tiered
- Literally “centers” people who have the greatest need, and are most marginalized due to social conditions
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LA County's Model for Prevention and Promotion

Social Conditions

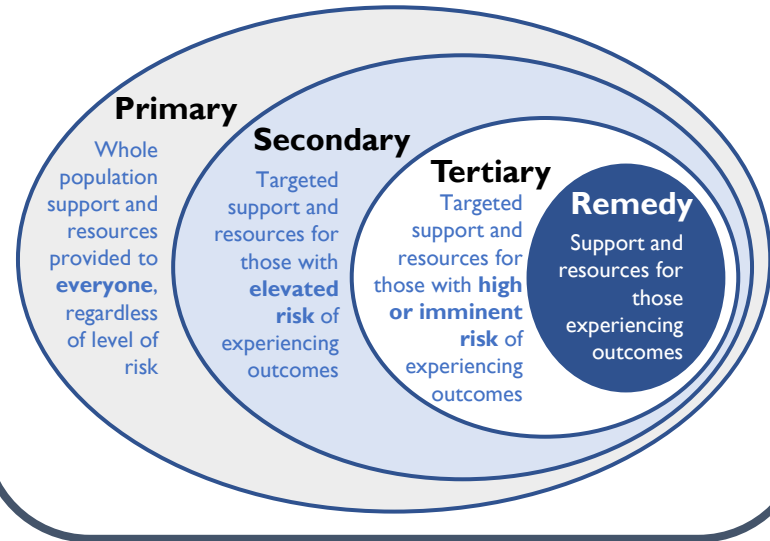
The intersecting structures and systems that shape our lives and influence our likelihood of experiencing positive and negative outcomes (i.e., level of risk).

These conditions are often created by and/or reinforced through government policy, resulting in both positive resources (e.g., public health, parks) and negative forms of harm and control (e.g., racism, ableism, concentrated poverty, environmental hazards, etc.).

Equitable Decision-Making & Community Agency

Policies and practices to ensure community voices (especially those with lived expertise) inform and shape how we deliver support and resources, especially to historically marginalized communities.

Levels of Risk & Prioritized Support



Prevention

Support and resources to stop the occurrence and/or worsening of negative population outcomes, harm, and suffering.

Promotion

Support and resources to strengthen the occurrence of positive population outcomes, well-being, and thriving.

Prevention and promotion can decrease individuals' level of risk, as can addressing and mitigating harmful social conditions through equitable decision-making and community agency. Together, this can cultivate healing, restoration, and justice.