What is a promising or evidence-based practice (PEP)?

There is no uniform definition for PEP, but the term is used by many organizations to refer to programs or practices that have demonstrated some kind of effectiveness through outcomes.

Organizations that make recommendations from intervention research findings generally use a review panel of experts (internal, external, or both). These panels review research using specific criteria to evaluate for effectiveness. Organizations use different terms for programs or practices supported by data. It is important to note the key organizations in specific areas of prevention and what terms they use to refer to PEP, such as:

- Promising practice
- Evidence-informed practice
- Evidence-based practice
- Best practice
- Research-based practice
- Science-based practice
- Potentially effective practice
Purpose of this Guide

Cook Children’s Promise:
Knowing that every child’s life is sacred, it is the promise of Cook Children’s to improve the health of every child in our region through the prevention and treatment of illness, disease and injury.

Overview

To help fulfill this promise, Cook Children’s Health Care System began implementing assessment strategies in 2008 to determine the status of children’s health within our service region, identify health priorities for action, and support additional community collaborations to implement solutions. The first step in this process was conducting the Community-wide Children’s Health Assessment and Planning Survey (CCHAPS), covering a six-county service region which includes Denton, Hood, Johnson, Parker, Tarrant and Wise counties. CCHAPS helped to fill many gaps in child health data for children ages 0-14 in North Texas, and CCHAPS was re-administered in 2012.

Cook Children’s confirmed that a common denominator among communities successful in creating sustainable improvements in children’s health was community-based, collaborative approaches based on evidence-based practices. Cook Children’s Community Health Outreach department (CHO) was already working collaboratively to provide health and safety information and practices to help prevent oral health disease and to help prevent injury to children in our community. Those efforts expanded to include fostering new community-based coalitions throughout the region.

In 2010-2011, Cook Children’s worked to engage communities by hosting child health summits to unveil children’s health data. CHO formed community groups to review the data, choose priorities for action, and facilitate new coalitions in five counties by providing coalition coordinators and serving as the lead organization.

Evaluate community solutions in light of your resources

A helpful way to review suggested promising and evidence-based practices (PEP) is to assess community resources and assets. This can provide a road map for potentially effective interventions for the community, as the community resources and assets are an existing infrastructure around which an intervention can be implemented. For example, access to a local national advocacy group, university research program, and local health organizations can provide a pre-set group of stakeholders that can guide and lead the implementation of best practice in the community.
Benefits of this Guide

This PEP guide was created to support coalitions and communities in choosing promising/evidence informed or evidence-based strategies as they developed specific strategic action plans for their priority issues. This resource is available for asthma, child maltreatment prevention, childhood obesity, oral health, mental health and preventable injuries.

It will become clear in the next section that varying definitions of “best,” “promising,” and “evidence-based” practices exist. For the purposes of this resource, we refer to them collectively as “promising and evidence-based practices” or PEP. However, when other sources are quoted we use the term(s) exactly as they are used by those sources.

Most publications on child maltreatment prevention use the words “promising”, “proven”, and “effective”. However, systematic review groups that have evaluated intervention outcomes also use terms such as “proven program”, “well-supported program”, and “recommended program”. Any of these terms may be used to refer to a promising or evidence-based practice.

Additional Information

Most organizations conduct research according to their own standards of practice and design (in addition to any preset standards by a licensing or credentialing body). Some experts suggest that locating a uniform definition for PEP with the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) or any other national entity is a problem because one uniform definition or model does not or should not exist. Many organizations adhere to methodology structured by a higher authority, e.g., Prevention Research Coordinating Committee at National Institutes of Health (NIH). Research findings are disseminated through publication or by the organization, and some organizations draft policy and guideline statements based on their own research findings or those of others.

An example of an organization that has defined PEP for their interest area is The Association of State and Territorial Dental Directors (ASTDD). They developed a method for reviewing suggested programs and practices to help disseminate effective practices to dental health professionals. The organization has devoted considerable effort to “Best Practices Projects” and has become a leader in educating other organizations. A link to their “Introduction to Best Practices” presentation may be found at: ASTDD Introduction to Best Practices

The ASTDD Best Practice Concepts, which can apply to any interest area, are:

- A best practice is a methodology that, through experience and research, has proven to reliably lead to a desired result.
- Using best practices is a commitment to using all the knowledge and technology at one’s disposal to ensure success.
- Best practices do not have one template or form for everyone to follow.
- “Best practice” does not commit people or organizations to one inflexible, unchanging practice.
Best practices is a philosophical approach based around continuous learning and continual improvement.

Learning and transfer of best practices is an interactive, ongoing and dynamic process that cannot rest on a static body of knowledge.

(Source: ASTDD website, accessed June 9, 2011 from www.astdd.org.)

**Where are PEP found?**

It can be overwhelming to search through the large pool of potential programs and practices for a specific area of prevention. Fortunately, several key organizations work toward locating and evaluating PEP for many areas of community health. Narrowing the search by topic and knowing where to search can help reduce the amount of information to sort through.

Internet research should start with the major database websites for PEP by health topic. The databases below contain analyses of community health intervention methods (either one study or many studies grouped by intervention method) and provide recommendations on their effectiveness.

We have linked to relevant child maltreatment prevention areas in the databases below to get you started; however, there is much more that you can explore.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Database Websites with Community-Based Prevention of Child Maltreatment Links</th>
<th>Link(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) Innovations Exchange | AHRQ Innovation Profiles  
  • Child Welfare |
| Association of Maternal and Child Health Programs (AMCHP) – Best Practices Review Panel | AMCHP Best Practices  
  • Programs and Topics |
| California Evidence-Based Clearing House for Child Welfare (CEBC) | CEBC Program Search |
  • Child Maltreatment Indicators  
  • Child Welfare  
  • Child Well-being  
  • Parenting  
  • List of programs (all topics) |
| Cochrane Collaboration Reviews | Cochrane Collaboration Reviews |
| Evidence for Policy and Practice Information (EPPI) and Coordinating Center | EPPI Center  
  • Conflict Resolution |
# Database Websites with Community-Based Prevention of Child Maltreatment Links

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Database Websites with Community-Based Prevention of Child Maltreatment Links</th>
<th>Link(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Healthy North Texas Promising Practices</td>
<td>Healthy North Texas</td>
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</table>
  - Child Abuse and Neglect  
  - Healthy and Safe Children |
| The Canadian Best Practices Portal for Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention | Canadian Best Practices Portal for Health Promotion and Chronic Disease  
  - Harm reduction  
  - Healthy child development  
  - Preventing violence |
| The Community Guide | The Community Guide  
  - Early Childhood Home Visitation to Prevent Violence  
  - School based programs to reduce violence |
| Using What Works for Health | County Health Rankings and Roadmaps  
  - Early Childhood Home Visiting programs  
  - Nurse Family Partnership  
  - Group based parenting programs  
  - School-based programs to reduce violence and bullying  
  - Structured recess |
| World Health Organization: Violence Prevention Evidence Base | Violence Prevention Evidence Base |

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) website ([www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)) can also be searched by Disease/Condition for additional resources and publications. The CDC site serves as a good overview of the other federal agencies/offices that are studying or researching the health topic and links are provided through the Disease/Condition pages.

An academic literature search can build the “big picture” of what programs and practices have been published as well as provide citation information for future reference. This search will include most of the studies and recommendations that are found on the big database websites, and may include new studies that will compliment previous research findings.

Another method for researching PEP is to search by the topic name in an internet search engine, i.e. “community prevention of child maltreatment intervention” in Google or in Google Scholar. This usually serves to reinforce what has already been located.
elsewhere; however, sometimes there are coalitions, groups and foundations that will be discovered using this method that haven’t been recognized or studied as widely that can provide useful tools for community partners.

After becoming acquainted with the wide offering of research and recommendations, you should consider contacting field experts for confirmation and guidance on the findings and other suggestions. These may include authors on research studies, academic and governmental institutions centered on the research topic, and professionals in the community.

**How do you review/investigate PEP?**

You should begin by looking for common themes and phrases. It will save time in organizing findings and composing a later summary if themes or common phrases are recorded from the beginning of the research process. Another helpful approach is to print pages or copy the website addresses from the internet sites and academic studies. Sort print pages by intervention theme or method such as the themes or common phrases – this forms the basis of a research outline and summary. This can serve as a roadmap for others without this knowledge to be able to understand and replicate these findings in their community.

**Lessons learned**

The Community Health Outreach Department at Cook Children’s has researched and used some promising and evidence-based programs. We have learned that:

- Some evidence-based programs cannot be replicated “in the whole” because of factors such as differences in available resources to implement a program, community differences, differences in target population, etc.

- Programs can be developed by following the research as much as possible, by making adjustments to meet the needs and resources of the local community.

- Benefits of maintaining a continual study of PEP include development of more robust and effective strategies and interventions and the continual professional development of staff and community volunteers who use these resources and approaches.

- Because it can take years to gain evidence behind a program, some evidence-based programs may contain graphics and a presentation style that does not necessarily fit with modern communication styles. The programs may be more instructive as opposed to interactive, and may not address a social media campaign.
Sample community approaches using PEP

Background

While many public and private groups have dedicated resources to the prevention of child abuse and neglect, agencies in the past have traditionally focused on the treatment resulting from abuse or neglect that has occurred. Many programs providing care for victims and guidance for offenders are in practice as a result. However, due to the impassioned work of dedicated advocates, research and practice have grown to include the prevention of child abuse and neglect before it occurs, otherwise known as primary prevention.

“A primary prevention approach prevents abuse before it happens by addressing the environmental factors and societal norms that contribute to its occurrence in the first place.”

Transforming Communities to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse, Prevention Institute

As research has built a growing demonstration of the complex factors contributing to child abuse and neglect, prevention strategies have shifted toward a more holistic approach. In addition, the growing awareness of the substantial impact that child abuse and neglect has on the individual and community has forged new relationships and collaborations that expand the possibilities for action. Thus, preventative approaches to child abuse and neglect cross many community sectors and include diverse partners, including federal agencies that have dedicated resources toward supporting community groups working toward prevention.
Sample PEP Community Approaches for the Prevention of Child Maltreatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brain Power</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The BrainPower program is a theory-driven, conduct-problem prevention program that seeks to minimize the tendency to imply the intents of peers in various social situations and reduce peer-directed aggression. By reducing children's likelihood of attributing inaccurate or hostile intent, they will be much less likely to display aggression toward their peers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link: BrainPower Program</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family Connections</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family Connections works to promote the well-being of children and families through family and community services and professional education and training. The program is designed to increase family protective factors (i.e., supportive relationships, positive discipline) and decrease risk factors (i.e. mental health problems, social isolation) to create positive outcomes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link: Family Connections</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nurturing Parenting</th>
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<tr>
<td>The Nurturing Parenting® programs are a family-centered, trauma-informed initiative designed to build nurturing parenting skills as an alternative to abusive and neglecting parenting and child-rearing practices. The programs target all families at risk for abuse and neglect with children 0 to 18 years. Nurturing Parenting® offers a continuum of primary, secondary, and tertiary approaches designed to address a diverse range of family needs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link: Nurturing Parenting</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nurse Family Partnerships</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Nurse-Family Partnership program is a maternal-child health program that pairs vulnerable first-time, low-income mothers to a trained nurse home visitor from pregnancy through the child’s second birthday. The relationship between the mother and nurse home visitor provides a unique forum through which maternal and child health outcomes are greatly enhanced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link: Nurse-Family Partnership</td>
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<tr>
<th>The Period of Purple Crying</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Period of PURPLE Crying® program is a new way to help parents understand this time in their baby's life, which is a normal part of every infant's development. The PURPLE program is designed to help parents of new babies understand a developmental stage that is not widely known. It provides education on the normal crying curve and the dangers of shaking a baby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link: The Period of Purple Crying</td>
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<tr>
<th>Triple P Parenting</th>
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<tr>
<td>The Triple P Positive Parenting program aims to prevent behavioral, emotional, and developmental problems in children by enhancing the knowledge, skills and confidence of parents, and to reduce the incidence of child abuse. The program is designed for varying levels of implementation, from an individual practitioner to an integrated community system or collaboration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link: Triple-P</td>
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Key organizations – Provide prominent, fundamental research and information on child maltreatment prevention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>American Academy of Pediatrics</strong></td>
<td>The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) is an advocacy and research organization whose goal is the attainment of optimal physical, mental, and social health and well-being for all infants, children, adolescents, and young adults. Link: <a href="#">American Academy of Pediatrics</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>American Humane Association</strong></td>
<td>As the nation’s voice for the protection of children and animals, American Humane Association reaches millions of people every day through groundbreaking research, education, training, and services that span a wide network of organizations, agencies, and businesses. Link: <a href="#">American Humane Association</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention</strong></td>
<td>The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), a component of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, works to provide 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. Link: <a href="#">Centers for Disease Control</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Childhelp</strong></td>
<td>Childhelp® is a leading national non-profit organization dedicated to helping victims of child abuse and neglect. Childhelp's approach focuses on prevention, intervention, and treatment. The Childhelp National Child Abuse Hotline, 1-800-4-A-CHILD®, operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and receives calls from throughout the United States, Canada, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico and Guam. Link: <a href="#">Childhelp</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Welfare Information Gateway</strong></td>
<td>Child Welfare Information Gateway is a service of the Children's Bureau, Administration for Children and Families of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. This resource promotes the safety, permanency, and well-being of children, youth, and families by connecting child welfare, adoption, and related professionals as well as the general public to information, resources, and tools covering topics on child welfare, child abuse and neglect, out-of-home care, adoption, and more. Link: <a href="#">Child Welfare Information Gateway</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Welfare League of America</strong></td>
<td>Child Welfare League of America (CWLA) is a powerful coalition of hundreds of private and public agencies serving vulnerable children and families since 1920. Their expertise, leadership and innovation on policies, programs, and practices help improve the lives of millions of children in all 50 states. CWLA leads and engages its network of public and private agencies and partners to advance policies, best practices and collaborative strategies that result in better outcomes for vulnerable children, youth and families. Link: <a href="#">Child Welfare League of America</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Children’s Hospital Association**

The Children’s Hospital Association (CHA), formerly known as The National Association of Children’s Hospitals and Related Institutions (NACHRI), works to promote effective practice in clinical care and build community capacity to prevent and respond to child maltreatment. *Defining the Children’s Hospital Role in Child Maltreatment, Second Edition* communicates the collective intent on the part of children’s hospitals to counter child maltreatment, empower community partners in this regard, and help more children grow up without the threat of abuse or the pain of neglect. Link: Children’s Hospital Association

**Healthy People 2020**

Healthy People 2020 provides science-based, 10-year national objectives for improving the health of all Americans. For three decades, Healthy People has established benchmarks and monitored progress over time in order to encourage collaborations across communities and sectors, empower individuals toward making informed health decisions, and measure the impact of prevention activities. Link: Healthy People

**Prevent Child Abuse America**

Prevent Child Abuse America (PCAA) works to prevent the abuse and neglect of our nation’s children and includes all forms of abuse and neglect, whether physical, sexual, educational, or emotional or peer-peer abuse. PCAA works to ensure the healthy development of children nationwide, recognizing that child development is a building block for both community and economic development. Link: Prevent Child Abuse America

**Prevention Institute**

Prevention Institute is a national non-profit organization that synthesizes research and practice; develops prevention tools and frameworks; helps design and guide interdisciplinary partnerships; and conducts training and strategic consultation with government, foundations, and community-based organizations nationwide and internationally. “Preventing Violence and Reducing Injury” is one of the Prevention Institute’s focus areas. Link: Prevention Institute

**National Children’s Advocacy Center**

The National Children’s Advocacy Center (NCAC) is a non-profit organization that provides training, prevention, intervention and treatment services to fight child abuse and neglect. The NCAC is dedicated to developing and researching best practice models. In addition, they also offer the Child Abuse Library Online (CALiO), an online resource library. Link: National Children’s Advocacy Center

**National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect**

The National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect (NDACAN) promotes scholarly exchange among researchers in the child maltreatment field. NDACAN acquires microdata from leading researchers and national data collection efforts and makes these datasets available to the research community for secondary analysis. Link: National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect
Additional Resources: Local, State, National Organizations and Relevant Reports

A sample of additional resources that highlight community-based, evidence-informed practices:

Local (led by Cook Children’s)

1) The Center of Prevention for Child Maltreatment

The Center for Prevention of Child Maltreatment at Cook Children’s is focused on finding new ways to expand or create primary child maltreatment prevention efforts in the community. Utilizing a strong collaborative of stakeholders, the Center is leading a 360° review of community-based prevention efforts in parenting education, professional practice reform, screening improvements, public awareness and education, antiviolence awareness and home visitation. The goal is to identify any gaps in prevention and provide evidence-based ideas for community-based prevention. Link: The Center of Prevention of Child Maltreatment

2) Hood County for Healthy Children

The Hood County for Healthy Children (HC4HC) is a coalition directing its current efforts toward the prevention of child abuse in Hood County. The coalition members researched and decided to focus on an evidence-based program in Hood County to assist parents and caregivers in healthy parenting skills and nurturing. The program is Nurturing Parenting®. It is the vision of the HC4HC that Hood County is a community where children are safe, secure, healthy and have a strong sense of self-worth. Link: Hood County for Healthy Children

3) Wise Coalition for Healthy Children

The Wise Coalition for Healthy Children (WCHC) is a coalition directing its current efforts toward the prevention of child abuse in Wise County. The coalition members have set a strategic plan of promoting healthy family relationships and engaging the community to encourage healthy families. The work is focused around the member-selected promising and evidence-based programs, Nurturing Parenting® and The Period of PURPLE Crying®. Link: Wise Coalition for Healthy Children
State

4) Texas Department of Family and Protective Services

The Texas Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS) is charged with protecting children, adults who are elderly or have disabilities living at home or in state facilities, and licensing group day-care homes, day-care centers, and registered family homes. The agency also oversees community-based programs that prevent delinquency, abuse, neglect and exploitation of Texas children, elderly and disabled adults. Reports of child abuse or neglect in Texas are investigated through DFPS. Link: Texas DFPS

5) Texas Parents as Teachers

The Parents as Teachers (PAT) program is an evidence-based early childhood home visiting framework that builds strong communities, thriving families and children who are healthy, safe and ready to learn. Their certified professional parent educators who implement the program emphasize parent-child interaction, development centered parenting and family well-being in their work with families. PAT serves a range of families with varying needs and offers services throughout the continuum from prenatal to kindergarten entry. Link: Texas Parents as Teachers

National

6) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Strategic Direction for Child Maltreatment Prevention

Preventing Child Maltreatment through the Promotion of Safe, Stable, and Nurturing Relationships Between Children and Caregivers is a document that describes a five-year vision for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s work in child maltreatment prevention. The overall strategy in preventing child maltreatment is to promote safe, stable, and nurturing relationships between children and their caregivers. Link: Preventing Child Maltreatment

7) Center on the Developing Child

The Center on the Developing Child by Harvard University works to lead the design, implementation, and evaluation of innovative program and practice models that reduce preventable disparities in well-being, as well as implement effective, science-based public policies through strategic relationships and knowledge transfer. The Center also works to prepare future and current leaders to build and leverage knowledge that promotes the healthy development of children and families. Link: Center of the Developing Child
8) **Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention: Reports from the Field and Ideas for the Future**

This report by the RAND Corporation summarizes findings from a Promising Practices Network project conducted for the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation's Child Abuse Prevention Program. The project sought to assess the current state of the child abuse and neglect prevention field as well as identify potential future directions for the field in terms of emerging priorities and prevention strategies. Link: [Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention: Reports from the Field and Ideas for the Future](#)

9) **Children’s Bureau**

The Children’s Bureau (CB) partners with federal, state, tribal and local agencies to improve the overall health and well-being of our nation’s children and families. The CB is headed by the Acting Associate Commissioner. The Acting Associate Commissioner advises the Commissioner of the Administration on Children, Youth and Families on matters related to child welfare, including child abuse and neglect, child protective services, family preservation and support, adoption, foster care and independent living. Link: [Children’s Bureau](#)

10) **Darkness to Light: Stewards of Children Training**

Stewards of Children® is an evidence-informed prevention solution that increases knowledge, improves attitudes and changes child protective behaviors. It offers practical prevention training with a conversational, real-world approach. The training introduces survivors who lived through child sexual abuse, experienced its immediate and long-term effects and ultimately were able to find healing. You'll meet experts who work with children and families, and confront abuse on a daily basis. Many of these survivors and experts are also parents themselves. Link: [Stewards of Children](#)

11) **Effective Strategies to Support Positive Parenting in Community Health Centers**

This report was created in 2009 by the Working Group on Child Maltreatment Prevention in Community Health Centers under a federal contract from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to the American Psychological Association (APA). It describes the extent of child maltreatment and then discusses the need for prevention, the effectiveness of parenting programs as child maltreatment prevention strategies, the value of community health centers as a venue for prevention initiatives, and the framework of behavioral health integration as a strategy for accomplishing that goal. Link: [Effective Strategies to Support Positive Parenting in Community Health Centers](#)
12) Essentials for Childhood

Essentials for Childhood, a guide published by the Centers for Disease Control in 2013, proposes strategies communities can consider to promote the types of relationships and environments that help children grow up to be healthy and productive citizens so that they, in turn, can build stronger and safer families, and communities for their children. Link: Essentials to Childhood

13) Evidence-Based and Evidence-Informed Programs: Prevention program descriptions classified by CBCAP evidence-based and evidence-informed categories

This publication was produced by FRIENDS National Resource Center for Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention. It is a comprehensive listing of evidence-based and evidence-informed child abuse prevention programs. Link: Evidence-Based and Evidence-Informed Programs: Prevention program descriptions classified by CBCAP Evidence-based and evidence information categories

14) FRIENDS: Family Resource Information, Education and Network Development Service

FRIENDS is National Resource Center for Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention and is a service of the United States Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families, Children's Bureau. FRIENDS focuses on Primary and Secondary Prevention efforts and services. Link: FRIENDS

15) Home Visiting Evidence of Effectiveness

Home Visiting Evidence of Effectiveness (HomVEE) was launched in fall 2009 to conduct a thorough and transparent review of the home visiting research literature and provide an assessment of the evidence of effectiveness for home visiting program models that serve families with pregnant women and children from birth to age 5. Link: Home Visiting Evidence of Effectiveness

16) National Center on Shaken Baby Syndrome

The National Center on Shaken Baby Syndrome (NCSBS) is the only worldwide organization that is dedicated solely to the prevention of the form of child abuse, known as shaken baby syndrome. The NCSBS’ prevention and awareness programs teach thousands of parents, students and caregivers throughout the world. Link: National Center on Shaken Baby Syndrome

17) National Sexual Violence Resource Center

The National Sexual Violence Resource Center (NSVRC) seeks to provide leadership in preventing and responding to sexual violence through collaboration, sharing and creating resources, and promoting research. The collection of child sexual abuse prevention resources provides information and tools for caretakers, organizations and communities assuming the responsibility of preventing child sexual abuse. Link: National Sexual Violence Resource Center
18) Parents Anonymous

The Parents Anonymous® Program and is an evidenced-based program utilizing mutual support and shared leadership® to empower, inspire and create long-term positive changes in their families. Parents Anonymous® Inc. sponsors a worldwide outreach and public awareness campaign that promotes family strengthening and collaboration. They also operate the only National Parent Helpline® providing emotional support and resources to parents seeking help who have nowhere to turn, with over 350 national, state and local partners. Link: Parents Anonymous

19) Preventing Shaken Baby Syndrome: A Guide for Health Departments and Community-Based Organizations

The purpose of this guide from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is to help organizations identify their role and to take action to protect infants from shaken baby syndrome. It outlines steps to implement evidence-based intervention strategies, to integrate specific education messages into existing programs for new parents, caregivers, professionals and the general public, and to engage in activities that impact policy development that are effective in preventing shaken baby syndrome. Link: Preventing Shaken Baby Syndrome Guide

20) RAND Corporation: Children and Families

The RAND Corporation is a nonprofit institution that helps improve policy and decision-making through research and analysis. RAND research on children covers the prenatal period to age 18 and spans multiple research areas, including health, education, criminal justice and safety. Specifically, it provides child well-being and welfare research as well as on childhood bullying. Link: RAND Corporation

21) Stop Bullying.gov

StopBullying.gov provides information from various government agencies on what bullying is, what cyberbullying is, who is at risk and how you can prevent, and respond to bullying. Link: StopBullying.gov

22) The Community Toolbox

The mission of the Community Toolbox is to promote community health and development by connecting people, ideas and resources. This is a global resource for free information on essential skills for building healthy communities. It offers more than 7,000 pages of practical guidance in creating change and improvement. Link: The Community Toolbox
23) **Transforming Communities to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation: A Primary Prevention Approach**

This publication by Prevention Institute presents research and critical thinking of a diverse panel of experts in the field of preventing child abuse and exploitation. Link: [Transforming Communities to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation: A Primary Prevention Approach](#)

24) **Understanding Evidence**

The Understanding Evidence tool is to inform those working in violence prevention about violence prevention activities. The tool is an interactive Web resource developed by CDC’s Division of Violence Prevention that supports public health practitioners and others who are working to make evidence-informed decisions around violence prevention. Link: [Understanding Evidence](#)

25) **The World Health Organization: Child Maltreatment Prevention Course**

This short course describes the public health approach to child maltreatment. It provides an overview of the scale of the problem, its consequences and costs, risk and protective factors for child maltreatment, and child maltreatment prevention strategies. This course is designed for individuals actively engaged in prevention of child maltreatment, either in developing policies or implementing prevention programs. Link: [Child Maltreatment Prevention Course](#)

26) **Zero to Three**

Zero to Three is a national nonprofit organization that provides parents, professionals and policymakers the knowledge and the know-how to nurture early development. They provide a unique multidisciplinary approach to child development, emphasizing bringing together the perspectives of many fields and specialists rooted in the robust research studies showing that all domains of development are interdependent and work together to promote a child’s overall health and well-being in the context of his family and culture. Link: [Zero to Three](#)
Prepared by the Community Health Outreach Department
Center for Children’s Health

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Original Document August 2011

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Provided for the benefit of the children in the community by:

Cook Children’s

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