Welcome,
This Web Conference
Will Begin Soon

Connecting the Dots: Understanding and Addressing the Links between Multiple Forms of Violence

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PreventConnect

- Domestic violence/intimate partner violence
- Sexual violence
- Violence across the lifespan
- Prevent before violence starts
- Connect to other forms of violence & oppression
- Connect to other prevention practitioners

CONNECTING THE DOTS: AN OVERVIEW OF THE LINKS AMONG MULTIPLE FORMS OF VIOLENCE

Objectives

- Describe what the latest research says about shared risk and protective factors across different forms of violence
- Describe how experiencing one form of violence affects people’s risk for experiencing other forms of violence
- Describe how to consider peoples’ risk and protection from multiple forms of violence within the context of their communities
- Give examples of ways state health departments can address multiple forms of violence through shared risk and protective factors

The findings and conclusions in this presentation do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
Presenters

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Prevention Institute

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Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

Taylor Code Maxie Jr.

www.streetpoetsinc.com

Not Too Many

Linkages

What linkages do you see between different forms of violence?
“It’s all connected.”

“Gang violence is connected to bullying is connected to school violence is connected to intimate partner violence is connected to child abuse is connected to elder abuse. It’s all connected.”

-Dr. Deborah Prothrow-Stith, Adjunct Professor, Harvard School of Public Health


Background: “Connecting the Dots” Brief

• What it is: Brief document that translates research about the connections between different forms of violence (e.g., shared risk and protective factors)
• Audience: Public health and violence prevention practitioners and their partners
• Purpose: Help violence prevention practitioners and their partners
  1) Better understand and make the case for the connections between multiple forms of violence,
  2) Think strategically and creatively about ways to prevent all types of violence from occurring in the first place

Have you read…?

Have you read the report “Connecting the Dots”?

Answer on the left
Multiple forms of violence are
- Experienced together
- Share common underlying factors
- Result in common outcomes

Exposure to one form of violence increases risk of further victimization and engagement in violent behavior.

Different Forms of Violence

- Peer Violence: physical, emotional, verbal, sexual, fights
- Child Maltreatment: physical, sexual, emotional, neglect
- Teen Dating Violence
- Intimate Partner Violence
- Elder Abuse
- Peer Violence: youth violence, bullying, gang-related violence, fights

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Violence Prevention
Children Exposed to Multiple Forms of Violence

National Survey of Children’s Exposure to Violence

Up to 1 in 10 children in the US either witness or are victimized by co-occurring forms of violence

Children Exposed to Multiple Forms of Violence

- High risk of suffering chronic and severe symptoms of traumatic stress, including long-term psychiatric problems and lifelong limitations on health, well-being, relationships, and personal success.

- These risks are especially high when exposure to violence involves a fundamental loss of trust and security

Source: National Task Force on Children Exposed to Violence

Linkages

Multiple forms of violence share common underlying factors
Defining Shared Risk and Protective Factors

- Research on risk and protective factors for violence is continuously evolving
- In the tables on the following slides:
  - Risk and protective factors are collapsed into general categories, but may have been measured differently across different violence areas/different studies
  - "X's" indicate the existence of at least one study published in a peer reviewed journal demonstrating an association between the risk or protective factor and that type of violence.

*Society is continuously evolving.

Societal Risk Factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CM</th>
<th>TDV</th>
<th>IPV</th>
<th>SV</th>
<th>YV</th>
<th>Bullying</th>
<th>Suicide</th>
<th>Elder Abuse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Norms supporting aggression*
- Media Violence
- Societal Income Inequality
- Weak health, educational, economic, and social policies/laws
- Harmful gender norms*

*Society is generally measured at the individual level

Youth Development

Todd County, SD

Culture Matters

Neighborhood Risk Factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Factor</th>
<th>CM</th>
<th>TDV</th>
<th>IPV</th>
<th>SV</th>
<th>TV</th>
<th>Bullying</th>
<th>Suicide</th>
<th>Elder Abuse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neighborhood poverty</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High alcohol outlet density</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Violence</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of economic opportunities</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Neighborhood Support/ Cohesion*</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: CM (Child Maltreatment), TDV (Teen Dating Violence), IPV (Intimate Partner Violence), SV (Sexual Violence), YV (Youth Violence).
*Neighborhood support/cohesion typically measured at the individual level.

Alcohol Policy Reduces Violence

Richmond, VA

CDC-funded Academic Center of Excellence in Youth Violence Prevention (ACE) at Virginia Commonwealth University partnered with community stakeholders to investigate the link between alcohol and youth violence in Richmond’s neighborhoods.

Neighborhood Protective Factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CM</th>
<th>TDV</th>
<th>IPV</th>
<th>SV</th>
<th>YV</th>
<th>Bullying</th>
<th>Suicide</th>
<th>Elder Abuse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Coordination of services among community agencies

Access to mental health and substance abuse services

Community support and connectedness*

NOTE: CM (Child Maltreatment), TDV (Teen Dating Violence), IPV (Intimate Partner Violence), SV (Sexual Violence), YV (Youth Violence)

*Community support and connectedness typically measured at the individual level


School-Based Clinics

Minneapolis

School-based clinics...
What are you doing?

What activities are you doing to address the linkages between different types of violence?

Relationship Level Risk Factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CM</th>
<th>TDV</th>
<th>IPV</th>
<th>SV</th>
<th>YV</th>
<th>Bullying</th>
<th>Suicide</th>
<th>Elder Abuse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social isolation</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor parent-child relationships</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family conflict</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic stress</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association w/ delinquent peers</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gang involvement</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: CM (Child Maltreatment), TDV (Teen Dating Violence), IPV (Intimate Partner Violence), SV (Sexual Violence), YV (Youth Violence)

**Essentials for Parenting Toddlers and Preschoolers**

Watch fun videos and "how-to's" for specific positive parenting skills.

*Essentials for Parenting Toddlers and Preschoolers* is a free, online resource developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

www.cdc.gov/parents/essentials/

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**Wakanheza Project**

- Create family-friendly spaces, train museum staff to support parents
- Improve customer service and prevent family violence

*Ramsey County, MN*

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**Relationship/Individual Level Protective Factors**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CM</th>
<th>TDV</th>
<th>IPV</th>
<th>SV</th>
<th>YV</th>
<th>Bullying</th>
<th>Suicide</th>
<th>Elder Abuse</th>
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<td>Family support/connectedness</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Connection to a caring adult</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Association w/prosocial peers</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connection/commitment to school</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skills solving problems non-violently</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*NOTE:* CM (Child Maltreatment), TDV (Teen Dating Violence), IPV (Intimate Partner Violence), SV (Sexual Violence), YV (Youth Violence), B (Bullying)
Rethink
New Orleans

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Individual Level Risk Factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CM</th>
<th>TDV</th>
<th>IPV</th>
<th>SV</th>
<th>YV</th>
<th>Bullying</th>
<th>Suicide</th>
<th>Elder Abuse</th>
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<tr>
<td>Low education</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of non-violent</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>problem solving skills</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poor behavior/</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>impulse control</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Violent victimization</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Witnessing violence</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Problems</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Substance use</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: CM (Child Maltreatment), TDV (Teen Dating Violence), IPV (Inmate Partner Violence), YV (Youth Violence), SV (Substance use)


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Social Emotional Learning Standards

Portland, ME Division of Public Health
Prevention Curriculum

**Grand Forks County, ND**

- Reaches nearly every student in the county
- Addresses risk and resilience factors
- Accounts for age and context

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Why Focus on Shared Risk and Protective Factors?

- Prevent multiple forms of violence simultaneously
- Identify strategies that address “real world” contexts of shared risk/protection
- Develop new partnerships
- Leverage resources/funding streams
- Consider a larger pool of strategies

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Linkages

Exposure to one form of violence increases risk of further victimization and engagement in violent behavior
Survivors of one form of violence are more likely* to be victims of other forms of violence

- Girls who are sexually abused are more likely to:
  - suffer physical violence and sexual re-victimization
  - engage in self-harming behavior
  - be a victim of intimate partner violence later in life
- Youth who have been physically abused by a dating partner are also more likely to have:
  - suffered abuse as a child
  - been a victim of sexual assault
  - witnessed violence in their family
- Women and girls involved in gangs:
  - often experience physical, emotional and sexual abuse by other gang members
  - are more likely to have been physically or sexually abused as children

*Likelihood refers to the probability of re-victimization as compared to non-victims. It never means always.


...(Cont.) Survivors of one form of violence are more likely* to be victims of other forms of violence

- Youth who report attempting suicide:
  - are approximately five times more likely to have been in a physical fight in the last year

- Children who have been bullied:
  - are at greater odds for becoming involved in physical violence (e.g. weapon carrying, physical fighting)

*Likelihood refers to the probability of re-victimization as compared to non-victims. It never means always.


Although most victims of violence do not behave violently, they are at higher risk for behaving violently

- Children who experience physical abuse or neglect early in their lives are at greater risk for committing:
  - violence against peers (particularly for boys)
  - bullying
  - teen dating violence
  - child abuse, elder abuse, intimate partner violence, and sexual violence later in life
- Youth who have witnessed parental violence are more likely to:
  - bully others

People who behave violently are more likely to commit other forms of violence

- Adults who are violent toward their partners are at higher risk of also abusing their children.
- Youth who bully are more likely to:
  - carry weapons and be physically violent.
  - sexually harass peers
  - commit violence against partners as teens.
  - commit violence against partners as adults.


Linkages

Multiple forms of violence result in common outcomes

Survivors of Violence are at Risk for Other Negative Health Behaviors/Outcomes

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)
As ACEs “score” goes up, so does risk for...

- Risky Behaviors
  - Physical Inactivity, Smoking, Abuse,

- Chronic Disease
  - Obesity, COPD, Asthma, Liver Disease, Heart Disease

- Other Health Outcomes
  - Teen Pregnancy, STDs, Miscarriage, Depression, Suicide Attempts, Early Death, Job Problems/Lost Time from Work, Rape victimization, Perpetration of IPV

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Adverse Childhood Experiences Study. Available at: https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/acestudy/
How Do ACEs Affect Our Lives?

Source: CDC, Adverse Childhood Experiences Study. Available at: hhp://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/acestudy

How will you use this information in your prevention efforts?

Impact of Violence: Developmental Aspects

Younger

Attachment
Emotional Regulation
Cognitive Development
Memory Storage & Processing
Social Withdrawal
Inhibition of Aggression
Moral Development
Emotional Formation & Acceptance
Attributional Biases
Academic Performance
Self-Esteem
Pessimism
Social Competence
Antisocial Behavior

Older

Adapted from a presentation by David Finkelhor
What is Trauma?

- Experiences or situations that are emotionally painful
- Chronic adversity (discrimination, racism, sexism, poverty, oppression)

PTSD

- Persistent
- Traumatic
- Stress
- Disorder

Root Causes Shape...

- Systems
- Neighborhoods
- School
- Families
- Peers
Building Community Resilience

- Restorative Justice
- Healing Circles
- Reclaim and Improve Public Spaces
- Shift Community Social Norms
- Enhance Social Connections and Networks
- Build Intergenerational Connections and Networks
- Organize and Promote Regular Positive Community Activity
- Providing more of a voice and element of power for community folks around shifting and changing environmental factors as well as the structural factors

Examples of Potential Strategies for Addressing Multiple Forms of Violence

- Community/Social level
  - Norms change strategies
  - Strategies/activities that enhance community support & connectedness
  - Coordinated services
- Relationship level
  - Strategies that support families under stress
  - Strategies that connect youth with supportive adults, pro-social peers, and their schools
- Individual level
  - Strategies that build youth and families’ skills in solving problems non-violently
  - Substance abuse prevention strategies

Integrated Approach

Honoring the linkages between multiple forms of violence reduces potential shortcomings associated with addressing different forms of violence independently, including:

- Underestimating true scope of victimization;
- Limitations in identifying children who are poly-victims;
- Unnecessary competition for scarce resources;
- Reduced policy influence;
- Reinforcing arbitrary distinctions and
- Ignoring the perspective of the child and community

Adapted from a presentation by David Finkelhor
Linkages

- Multiple forms of violence are
  - Experienced together
  - Share common underlying factors
  - Result in common outcomes

- Exposure to one form of violence increases risk of further victimization and engagement in violent behavior

Child Trauma Training Academy

S. MARK TAPER FOUNDATION
CHILD TRAUMA TRAINING ACADEMY
children's institute, inc.

Violence Connected.
Domestic Violence, Gangs and Parenting:
A Dialogue about Learned Violence.

Addresses shared risk and protective factors for:
- Child maltreatment
- Youth suicide
- School violence
- Bullying
- Community violence
- Sexual violence
- Teen dating violence
Colorado's Shared Risk and Protective Factor Strategy

TOMEI KUEHL, MPA

Colorado Dept. of Public Health & Environment

- Violence and Injury Prevention - Mental Health Promotion Branch (VIP-MHP)
- Who is VIP-MHP?
  - Suicide Prevention
  - Essentials for Childhood (Child Maltreatment Prevention)
  - Prescription Drug Overdose Prevention
  - Youth Marijuana Prevention - campaign
  - Child Fatality Prevention
  - Older Adult Falls Prevention
  - Motor Vehicle Prevention
  - Sexual Violence Prevention
Enhancing and Making programs and outcomes work to end rape (empower)

PHASE I – Piloting a shared risk and protective factor approach

- Teen Dating Violence
- Intimate Partner Violence
- Sexual Violence/ Domestic Violence with LGBTQ Community

Phase II - Youth Development Programs

- Partnership with state youth violence prevention program (TGYS)
- Funded the following:
  - Mentoring Program
  - Early Childhood Program
Risk factors for perpetration of sexual violence

- Community & Society
  - Low social status
  - Lack of social support
  - Exposure to violence
  - Mental health issues

- Relationship
  - History of abuse
  - Power dynamics
  - Use of violence

- Individual
  - Aggression
  - Sexual expression
  - Emotional problems

Protective factors against sexual violence

- Community & Society
  - High social status
  - Strong social support
  - Positive community environment
  - Mental health services

- Relationship
  - Healthy relationships
  - Communication skills
  - Mutual respect

- Individual
  - Emotional intelligence
  - Problem-solving skills
  - Healthy self-esteem

PHASE III - Youth Suicide Prevention

- Suicide Prevention Program
- Child Fatality Prevention
- Youth Violence Prevention (Tony Grampsas Youth Services)
- Sexual Violence Prevention
Success

- Who we currently fund:
  - 2 Dual Agencies (DV/SV - plus prevention programming)
  - 1 Domestic Violence Agency
  - 1 LGBTQ specific Prevention and Intervention Agency
  - 5 Youth Development Organizations (Positive youth development - mentoring, afterschool programming, etc.)

- Future:
  - 7 Youth Suicide Prevention school sites (upon CDC approval)

What about marijuana?

In case you didn’t know, Colorado legalized marijuana....

Questions?
- Tomei Kuehl, MPA
  - Sexual Violence Prevention Unit Supervisor
  - Tomei.kuehl@state.co.us
  - 303-692-2049
Why Now?

What is happening right now in our field that helps make the shift possible?

- The difficult financial environment is a great opportunity to leverage expertise and resources across multiple expertise/organizations.
- Collective impact and community collaboration
- ACEs study provides the data tools to convince why we all need to partner
- What else?

For More Information

Connecting the Dots: An Overview of the Links Between Multiple Forms of Violence
www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pub/connec ting_dots.html

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