



Welcome,
This Web Conference
Will Begin Soon

A Project of
PreventConnect CALCASA

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

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- 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



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

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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



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Presenters



Annie Lyles
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Not Too Many




Taylor Code Maxie Jr.
www.streetpoetsinc.com



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Linkages



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What linkages do you see between different forms of violence?



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“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.”




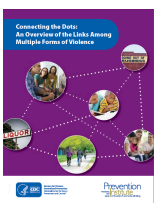
-Dr. Deborah Prothrow-Stith, Adjunct Professor, Harvard School of Public Health

Source: Wilkins, N., Tsao, B., Hertz, M., Davis, R., Klevens, J. (2014). Connecting the Dots: An Overview of the Links Among Multiple Forms of Violence. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Oakland, CA: Prevention Institute.



Background: “Connecting the Dots” Brief


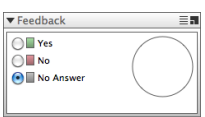
- **What it is:** Brief document that translates research about the connections between different forms of violence (e.g. shared risk and protective factors)
- **Audience:** Public health and violence prevention practitioners and their partners
- **Purpose:** Help violence prevention practitioners and 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



Linkages

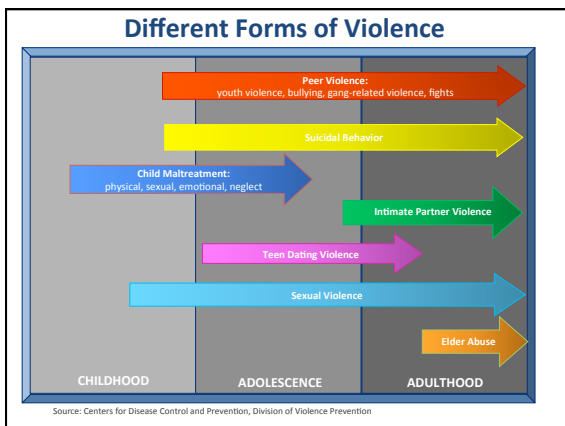
- Multiple forms of violence are
 - Experienced together
 - Share common underlying factors
 - Result in common outcomes
- Exposure to one form of violence increases risk of further victimization and engagement in violent behavior

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Linkages

Multiple forms of violence are sometimes experienced together

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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.

*For more information on how each factor was measured, please refer to the “Connecting the Dots: An Overview of the Links between Multiple Forms of Violence” brief where references for each study can be found.




Societal Risk Factors

	CM	TDV	IPV	SV	YV	Bullying	Suicide	Elder Abuse
Norms supporting aggression*	X	X	X	X	X			X
Media Violence				X	X	X	X	
Societal income inequality	X		X		X	X		
Weak health, educational, economic, and social policies/laws	X		X	X			X	
Harmful gender norms*	X	X	X	X	X	X		

NOTE: CM (Child Maltreatment), TDV (Teen Dating Violence), IPV (Intimate Partner Violence), SV (Sexual Violence), YV (Youth Violence)
*Norms are generally measured at the individual level

Source: Wilkins, N., Tsao, B., Hertz, M., Davis, R., Klevens, J. (2014). Connecting the Dots: An Overview of the Links Among Multiple Forms of Violence. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Oakland, CA: Prevention Institute.



Youth Development

Todd County, SD



Culture Matters

National Indian Child Welfare Association




The Halls

Boston Public Health Commission

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Neighborhood Risk Factors

	CM	TDV	IPV	SV	YV	Bullying	Suicide	Elder Abuse
Neighborhood poverty	X		X	X	X		X	
High alcohol outlet density	X		X		X		X	
Community Violence	X			X	X	X		
Lack of economic opportunities	X		X	X	X		X	
Low Neighborhood Support/ Cohesion*	X	X	X		X		X	

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

Source: Wilkins, N., Tsao, B., Hertz, M., Davis, R., Klevens, J. (2014). Connecting the Dots: An Overview of the Links Among Multiple Forms of Violence. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Oakland, CA: Prevention Institute.


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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

	CM	TDV	IPV	SV	YV	Bullying	Suicide	Elder Abuse
Coordination of services among community agencies	X		X				X	X
Access to mental health and substance abuse services	X						X	
Community support and connectedness*	X		X	X	X		X	X

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

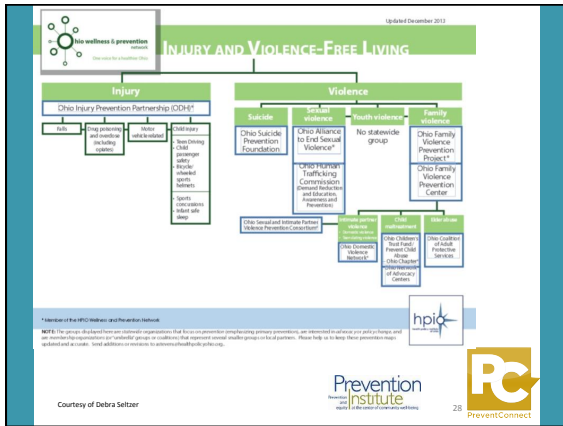



School-Based Clinics



Minneapolis



What are you doing?

Chat

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Type here to send a message

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

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Relationship Level Risk Factors


	CM	TDV	IPV	SV	YV	Bullying	Suicide	Elder Abuse
Social isolation	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Poor parent-child relationships	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Family conflict	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Economic stress	X		X		X		X	X
Association w/ delinquent peers		X	X	X	X	X		
Gang involvement		X	X	X	X			

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

Source: Wilkins, N., Tsao, B., Hertz, M., Davis, R., Klevens, J. (2014). Connecting the Dots: An Overview of the Links Among Multiple Forms of Violence. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Oakland, CA: Prevention Institute.

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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/



Wakanheza Project

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


Ramsey County, MN



Minnesota Children's Museum




Relationship/Individual Level Protective Factors

	CM	TDV	IPV	SV	YV	Bullying	Suicide	Elder Abuse
Family support/connectedness	X	X			X	X	X	X
Connection to a caring adult		X			X		X	
Association w/prosocial peers		X			X	X		
Connection/commitment to school		X		X	X	X	X	
Skills solving problems non-violently	X	X			X		X	

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

Source: Wilkins, N., Tao, B., Hertz, M., Davis, R., Klevens, J. (2014). Connecting the Dots: An Overview of the Links Among Multiple Forms of Violence. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Oakland, CA: Prevention Institute.



Rethink

New Orleans

Kids Rethink New Orleans Schools

Individual Level Risk Factors

Icon	CM	TDV	IPV	SV	YV	Bullying	Suicide	Elder Abuse
Low education	X	X	X		X	X	X	
Lack of non-violent problem solving skills	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Poor behavior/impulse control	X	X	X	X	X		X	
Violent victimization	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Witnessing violence	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Mental Health Problems	X	X	X		X		X	X
Substance use	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X


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

Source: Wilkins, N., Tsao, B., Hertz, M., Davis, R., Klevens, J. (2014). Connecting the Dots: An Overview of the Links Among Multiple Forms of Violence. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Oakland, CA: Prevention Institute.

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

Photo credit: Grand Forks Air Force Base

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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

Source: Wilkins, N., Tsao, B., Hertz, M., Davis, R., Klievens, J. (2014). Connecting the Dots: An Overview of the Links Among Multiple Forms of Violence. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Oakland, CA: Prevention Institute.

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Linkages

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

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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.

Source: Wilkins, N., Tsao, B., Hertz, M., Davis, R., Klevens, J. (2014). Connecting the Dots: An Overview of the Links Among Multiple Forms of Violence. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Oakland, CA: Prevention Institute.




...(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.

Source: Wilkins, N., Tsao, B., Hertz, M., Davis, R., Klevens, J. (2014). Connecting the Dots: An Overview of the Links Among Multiple Forms of Violence. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Oakland, CA: Prevention Institute.



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



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

Source: Wilkins, N., Tsao, B., Hertz, M., Davis, R., Klevens, J. (2014). Connecting the Dots: An Overview of the Links Among Multiple Forms of Violence. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Oakland, CA: Prevention Institute.



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




Source: Wilkins, N., Tsao, B., Hertz, M., Davis, R., Klevens, J. (2014). Connecting the Dots: An Overview of the Links Among Multiple Forms of Violence. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Oakland, CA: Prevention Institute.



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)

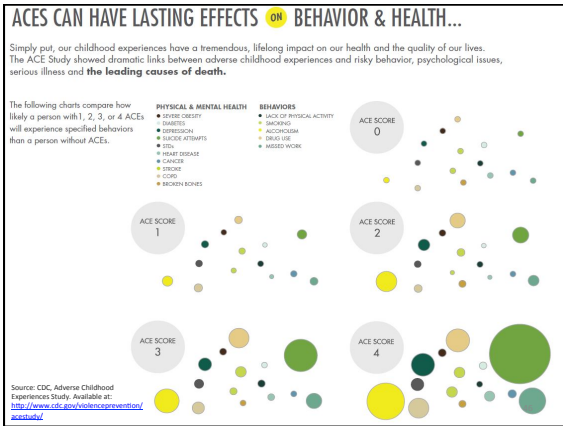
As ACEs "score" goes up, so does risk for...

- 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

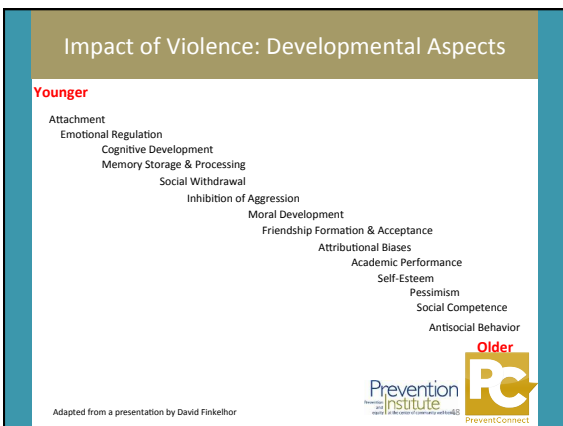


Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Adverse Childhood Experiences Study. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/acesstudy/>





Chat window with 'Public' and 'Private' tabs. A speech bubble contains the text: "How will you use this information in your prevention efforts?". The PreventConnect logo is in the bottom right corner.



What is Trauma?

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

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PTSD

Persistent
Traumatic
Stress
Disorder

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Root Causes Shape...

- ☐ Systems
- ☐ Neighborhoods
- ☐ School
- ☐ Families
- ☐ Peers

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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

MAKING THE CASE

Addressing and Preventing Trauma at the Community Level






Examples of Potential Strategies for Addressing Multiple Forms of Violence

- Community/Societal 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

Los Angeles



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

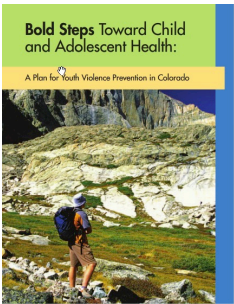
Violence Connected.
 Domestic Violence, Gangs and Parenting:
 A Dialogue about Learned Violence.



www.childtraumainstitute.org

Addresses shared risk and protective factors for:

- Child maltreatment
- Youth suicide
- School violence
- Bullying
- Community violence
- Sexual violence
- Teen dating violence




Source: //cospl.coalliance.org/fedora/repository/co:1583

Sesame Workshop


Countering sorrow and sadness with talk, time...and love.



SesameWorkshop.org

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National Center for Injury Prevention & Control

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Colorado's Shared Risk and Protective Factor Strategy

TOMEI KUEHL, MPA

CDPHE COLORADO Department of Public Health & Environment

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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

CDPHE COLORADO Department of Public Health & Environment

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Enhancing and Making programs and outcomes work to end rape (empower)

Decision Rules:

- Preventing perpetration is the priority
- Noting for action only
- Relevant across multiple forms of violence is good but not necessary
- Relevant for youth ages 12-25
- Relevant for prevention of perpetration in this life stage (developmental for ages 12-25)
- A good factor should share agreement on social-ecology model (SEM) level
- Research for addressing root causes of violence
- In alignment with the DVP Program prevention goals

Levels used for some decision making or evidence based strategies, culturally relevant programs, norms, policy and practice (DVP, SE):

	P	V	D	P	U	B	P	V	D	P	U	B
Risk Factors Factors to change												
Protective Factors Factors to change												

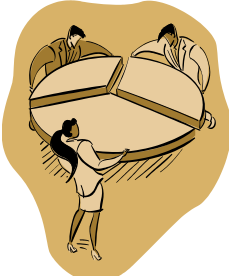
Individual		P	V	D	P	U	B	P	V	D	P	U	B
Youth Age 12-25	1. Substance use/abuse	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	2. Low social competence/just able to manage negative emotions, stress, aggression, anger, conflict	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	3. Attitudes/beliefs about gender roles, norms, expectations and myths which support for and not against (Object gender roles, hostility against women, hyper-masculinity/gender superiority, desire for power in intimate relationships, rape, racism, sexism, heterosexism)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	4. Emotional, delinquent, violent behavior	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	5. Social isolation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	1. Positive social orientation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	2. Self-efficacy (Bystander?)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	3. Sense of belonging to school, family, peers, teams, groups, clubs/etc.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	4. Life and interpersonal skills: -Confidence management (asserted) -Leadership, responsibility, problem solving, critical thinking, communication, social and cross-cultural skills, initiative, self-identified. -Confidence/knowledge people with different backgrounds/personal histories	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	5. Positive identity: individual and/or collective	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Legend:

- P Prevention
- V Violence
- D Dating
- P Partner
- U Intimate Partner
- B Bystander

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PHASE I - Piloting a shared risk and protective factor approach



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

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Phase II - Youth Development Programs



- Partnership with state youth violence prevention program (TGYS)
- Funded the following:
 - Mentoring Program
 - Early Childhood Program

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Risk factors for perpetration of sexual violence

- Community & Society**
 - Low social capital
 - Lack of norms to shape positive social interactions (acceptance of violence as response to conflict)
 - Low levels of social responsibility (no sanctions for V/SV, racist, sexist, heterosexual behaviors)
- Relationship**
 - Unhealthy relationships & lack of support for healthy sexuality
 - Lack of supportive parents/ adult caregivers
 - Acceptance of violence
 - Belief in strict gender roles
 - Association with delinquent/anti-social peers
 - Lack of attachment & problematic youth-guanian interactions
- Individual**
 - Antisocial, delinquent, violent behavior
 - Low Social Competencies (emotion regulation & conflict management)
 - Substance use/Abuse
 - Attitudes/beliefs about gender roles (stereotypes) & myths which support SV & root causes
 - Social isolation


Protective factors against sexual violence

- Community & Society**
 - Effective sanctions in schools & community institutions which address harassment & violence
 - Community-based or led organizing (youth participatory)
 - Relationship norms & policies that are inclusive & non-discriminatory and promote equity & non-violence
- Relationship**
 - Pro-social peers (youth)
 - Bonding with caring adults (youth)
 - Parental skills & attachment (youth)
 - Connectedness (familism)
 - Information, skills & knowledge for healthy sexuality
- Individual**
 - Positive social orientation
 - Sense of belonging
 - Self-efficacy
 - Life & interpersonal skills (conflict/ stress management, leadership, problem solving, critical thinking, communication, cross-cultural skills)
 - Positive identity (individual or collective)
 - Information, skills & knowledge for healthy sexuality



PHASE III - Youth Suicide Prevention

- Suicide Prevention Program
- Child Fatality Prevention
- Youth Violence Prevention (Tony Grampas 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?



Public Private

Type here to send a message

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



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Why Now?

What is happening right now in our field that helps make the shift possible? What trends do we have to use as tools to build credibility?

- 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?



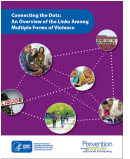
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For More Information

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


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Prevention and equity at the center of community well-being

www.preventioninstitute.org

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annie@preventioninstitute.org



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Email Group: preventconnect.org/email-group
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