Good Solutions Solve Multiple Problems:
Addressing the links between multiple forms of violence

Annie Lyles
Program Manager

Xavier Morales
Program Manager

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Images supplied by: Flickr (from top to bottom) Epsos.de; Dept. of Energy Solar Decathlon; Osiatynksa
What field do you work in?

A. Education, K-12
B. Higher Education
C. Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement
D. Funder
E. Health or Public Health
F. Social Services
G. Faith Community
H. Local Government
I. State or Federal Government
J. Advocacy
K. Other
Agenda

- Opportunity
- Current Understanding
- Commonalities & Unique Drivers
- Application
What is the benefit of integration?
“Poly-Victims”: Number of Past Year Victimizations and Trauma Symptoms

Source: Crimes against Children Research Center, University of New Hampshire

NATSCEV PY weighted
ANOVA includes sex, age, race/ethnicity, family structure and SES.
Perils of Fragmentation

- Underestimates true scope of victimization
- Obscures interconnections
- Fails to identify most victimized children
- Unnecessary competition for scare resources
- Reduces policy influence
- Reinforces arbitrary distinctions
- Ignores children’s own perspective

Source: Crimes against Children Research Center, University of New Hampshire
Why are linkages important?

- Honors the development of the child and relationship with parent, school and community
- Interrupts the crossover effect when victims become perpetrators
- Leverages resources via partnerships
- Can increase sustainability
Evidence Base

- Correlations between different forms of violence
- Social Learning Theory
- Social Developmental Perspective
- Shared Risk and Protective Factors
Correlations Between Different Forms of Violence
Social Learning Theory

Violence is Learned

- Live Model
- Verbal Instruction
- Symbolic
Developmental Perspective

Images supplied by Flickr: (From left to right): Marlon.net; Epsos.de; Tetrapak; Stevendepolo
Developmental Aspects of Violence Impact

Attachment

Emotional Regulation

Cognitive Development

Memory Storage & Processing

Social Withdrawal

Inhibition of Aggression

Moral Development

Friendship Formation & Acceptance

Attributional Biases

Academic Performance

Self-Esteem

Pessimism

Social Competence

Antisocial Behavior

Younger

Older

Source: Crimes against Children Research Center, University of New Hampshire
Source: The Social-Ecological Model: A Framework for Prevention
Available at: http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/overview/social-ecologicalmodel.html
Shared Risk and Protective Factors

Risk
- Witnessing or being injured by violence
- Family conflict & poor family management
- Unhealthy beliefs & unclear standards
- Bonds to delinquent peers

Protective
- Parental guidance & attachment
- School bonding & success
- Community connectedness
- Available resources & opportunities
What are other factors or research is important to consider?

Use chat to answer
Common Threads

- Expectations and beliefs
- Learned behavior
- Co-occurrences
- Trauma is a consequence
- All forms are influenced by all social ecological spheres
- Underlying root factors (oppression, economic disparity, isms, power)
- Concentrated disadvantage impacts ability of families and individuals to protect themselves from violence and minimize the impact of violence
Unique Drivers

- Who’s to Blame? Innocence vs Deviance.
- Age
- Funding streams
- Historical players/approach in the field
Historical Players/ Approach in the Field

- Intimate partner violence
- Child abuse
- Community violence
Intimate Partner Violence

- Feminist Movement; grassroots & shelters, sanctions and sanctuary; small but established prevention infrastructure
Child Abuse

- Child abuse: Law enforcement & social services led; strong infrastructure for response strong evidence base for prevention (home visitation); strong economic case
Community Violence

- Community violence: Law enforcement response; scant prevention infrastructure; survivors rarely a part of solutions
Integration of understanding of links within own practices

Partnering with groups that focus on other forms of violence

State and federal level supports needed
What are other implications for practice?

Use chat to answer
Taking Action to Prevent Multiple Forms of Violence

- Influencing Policy & Legislation
- Changing Organizational Practices
- Fostering Coalitions & Networks
- Educating Providers
- Promoting Community Education
- Strengthening Individual Knowledge & Skills
## The Spectrum of Prevention

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Individual Knowledge & Skills

- Enhance individual knowledge and skills to heal from trauma as well as to problem solve, handle conflict non-violently, control impulses, manage anger, and invoke empathy.

Image by: Committee for Children
Individual Knowledge & Skills

Vista Community Clinic

Project REACH:
Recreation
Employment
Academic Assistance
Communication Skills
Healthy Lifestyle Choices

“REACH is important because it gives kids a place to hang out and be themselves.”
- Luis, age 17
## The Spectrum of Prevention

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Community Education

- Educate the community on the impact of trauma from multiple forms of violence and what can be done to prevent violence in the first place.

Image by Flickr: Josh and Marie Rosenthal
Community Education

◆ Them Elements Dance Crew uses dance, spoken word, theatre and video, to reflect on the causes and effects of violence.

"All art is personal. We talk about world peace, but to get there you have to first bring that back to yourself"

-Duke Collins, Member

Minneapolis Department of Health and Family Support
The Spectrum of Prevention

- Influencing Policy & Legislation
- Changing Organizational Practices
- Fostering Coalitions & Networks
- Educating Providers
- Promoting Community Education
- Strengthening Individual Knowledge & Skills
Educating Providers

- Train providers on the relationship between multiple forms of violence.

Source: Multnomah County Health Worker Capacitation Center
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Foster Coalitions and Networks

- Systems of Care: Contra Costa County, CA; State of North Carolina (multiple counties)

Images by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
The Spectrum of Prevention

- Influencing Policy & Legislation
- Changing Organizational Practices
- Fostering Coalitions & Networks
- Educating Providers
- Promoting Community Education
- Strengthening Individual Knowledge & Skills
Organizational Practice

- Change internal organizational practices by developing strategies that address the underlying risk and protective factors of multiple forms of violence.
The Spectrum of Prevention

- Influencing Policy & Legislation
- Changing Organizational Practices
- Fostering Coalitions & Networks
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Policy & Legislation

- Educate policymakers and decision-makers about the risk and protective factors common to multiple forms of violence, and the efficacy of strategies that address multiple forms of violence.

Images by Center for Youth Wellness
Taking Action to Prevent Multiple Forms of Violence

- Influencing Policy & Legislation
- Changing Organizational Practices
- Fostering Coalitions & Networks
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Comprehensive Approach

◆ Social Development Model Applied in Seattle, WA

A package of interventions with teachers, parents and children provided throughout elementary grades showed enduring effects.

At age 18:

- Decreased: violence, arrests, substance use, unhealthy sexual behavior, less involvement in school misbehavior
- Increased bonding to school, school success

Images by Komo News
Good Solutions Solve Multiple Problems

Which strategies hold potential for better applying the linkages?

Use chat to answer
What else do we need to consider?

Use chat to answer
Links Between Violence and Health

MAKING THE CASE

FACT SHEET

Violence and Chronic Illness

Asthma
- Adults with asthma who had witnessed violence in their neighborhoods were twice as likely to be hospitalized for asthma than those without

MAKING THE CASE

FACT SHEET

Violence and Mental Health

Experience of violence is known to affect mental health consequences and can cause severe stress and anxiety.

MAKING THE CASE

FACT SHEET

Violence and Learning

Violence and/or the fear of violence have serious implications in terms of school performance, attendance, and graduation. (1)

The presence of violence impacts communities, individuals, and community institutions (particularly schools) in ways that interfere with learning and success in academics.

- One in four middle and high school students from around the country report being a victim of violence at or around school (2)
- Fear of danger at school and in the community have measurable effects on school attendance, behavior, and grades (3,4)
- Children in early elementary school with a history of exposure to violence and/or are victims of violence are significantly more likely to:
  - Affects the emotional health of parents, influencing their ability to attend to school issues (9)
  - Creates stress and anxiety among children, affecting their ability to concentrate and focus on learning (in some cases related to Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, PTSD) (2,3,10-14)
  - Leads to decreased attendance related to fear
Violence and Health Equity

MAKING THE CASE

FACT SHEET

Violence and Health Equity

Violence is a health equity issue, and preventing violence is an important component of achieving equity in health and in communities. Health inequities are related both to a legacy of overt discriminatory actions on the part of government and the larger society, as well as to present-day institutional practices and policies that perpetuate a system of diminished opportunity for certain populations. An overwhelming number of risk factors for violence have accumulated in some communities, without resilience factors to protect against violence. Some communities and groups are far more exposed to the poor neighborhood conditions that give rise to violence and other health inequities. Preventing violence has tremendous value, not just in saving money and lives, but also as a means to foster well-being, promote health equity, and strengthen communities. This fact sheet describes violence and lack of safety as a health equity issue, and delineates why preventing violence is an important component of achieving equity in health and in communities.

Introduction

Poverty, racism, and lack of educational and economic opportunities are among the fundamental determinants of poor health and lack of safety. Inequities in the distribution of resources also perpetuate patterns of poor health.

The disproportionate impact of violence in some communities affects all of us. Violence is a terrible burden on young people, families, neighborhoods, cities and taxpayers. Violence incurs costs that cannot be easily calculated, such as the potential of young lives lost too soon, reduced quality of life, and neighborhoods where people neither trust each other nor venture outside due to fear. Further, we incur enormous costs related to medical care, criminal justice, social services and law enforcement for every incident of violence that is not prevented.

Preventing violence has tremendous value, not just in saving money and lives, but also as a means to foster well-being, promote health equity, and strengthen communities.

We know how to prevent violence.
Young people need connection,
identity, opportunity and hope.

Health disparities are “differences in the incidence, prevalence, mortality, and burden of diseases and other adverse health conditions that exist among specific population groups in the United States.” (1) Health inequities are differences in health outcomes that are unnecessary, avoidable, and have been produced by historic and systemic social injustices or as the unintended or indirect consequence of social policies. (2) Health equity is about providing all people with fair opportunities to have the best health possible. (2-4)

www.preventioninstitute.org/unity
First Steps

www.preventioninstitute.org/publications
Thank you for joining us.
Please take a moment to take part in our survey.
http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/RS6V8RP