Welcome to the Webinar

We will begin at 11:00am (PT) / 2:00pm (ET).

A recording will be available after the webinar.
Your line will be muted to cut down on background interference so please use the chat box to share your name, your organization, your location and any questions you have for our featured speakers.
Federal Coordination

- **US Department of Justice**
  - Office of the Attorney General
  - Office of Justice Programs
    - Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
    - Office for Victims of Crime
    - National Institute of Justice
  - Office on Violence Against Women
  - Office of Community Oriented Policing
  - Executive Office of US Attorneys

- **US Department of Health and Human Services**
- **US Department of Education**
Goals of the Defending Childhood Initiative

• Prevent children’s exposure to violence.

• Mitigate the negative effects experienced by children exposed to violence.

• Develop knowledge about and spread awareness of this issue.
Over $30 M Invested From FY2010 – FY2012

- Research and Evaluation
- Direct Action in Communities
  - Comprehensive Demonstration Project
  - Safe Start Program (www.safestartcenter.org)
  - OVW Children Exposed to Violence grants
- Training and Technical Assistance
- Attorney General’s Task Force on Children Exposed to Violence (www.justice.gov/defendingchildhood/cev-rpt-full.pdf)
- Action Partnerships with Professional Organizations
How to use this technology

• You can choose to connect via computer OR via telephone.
  • Should you choose computer, please mute your computer microphone to avoid feedback.
  • Should you choose to dial in, please follow the audio instructions on the screen or in the audio pop up:
    • Dial: 1-888-850-4523
    • Enter the Participant Code: 418086#
      OR
    • Dial: 1-719-234-7800
    • Enter the Participant Code: 418086#
• There will be time for Q & A at the end of the presentation.
• Please enter any questions you have in the Public Text Chat box.
• A recording and PDF slides will be available after the webinar.
Connecting the Dots: How are different forms of violence connected?

November 13, 2014
About the Presenter

Annie Lyles
Program Manager
Prevention Institute
Polling Question

Which sector do you identify with or represent?

A. Community
B. Health
C. Education
D. Justice
E. Other sector in local government
Polling Question

How many DCI web conferences have you attended?

A. So many I’ve lost count
B. More than a few
C. One or two
D. This is my first one!
About our Guest

Taylor Code
Poet, Emcee, Speaker

www.artoftaylorcode.tumblr.com
www.taylorcode1.bandcamp.com
www.facebook.com/artoftaylorcode
www.facebook.com/A1ias1
What phrases or ideas are resonating with you?
A Public Health Approach to Preventing Violence

- Focus on prevention
- Population-based
- Reduces risks
- Increased resilience
The Prevention Continuum

Up Front

Approaches that take place BEFORE violence has occurred to prevent initial perpetration or victimization

Immediate responses

In The Thick

violence has occurred to deal with the consequences in the short-term

Aftermath

Long-term responses

violence has occurred to deal with the lasting consequences and treatment interventions
The Prevention Continuum

**Up Front**
- Parenting skills,
- quality after-school programs, youth leadership,
- conflict resolution,
- social connections in neighborhoods,
- economic development

**In The Thick**
- Mentoring,
- family support services,
- violence interruption and street outreach

**Aftermath**
- Mental health services,
- successful re-entry
Prevention

a **systematic** process that reduces the frequency and/or severity of illness or injury.

**Primary Prevention**

Promotes healthy environments and behaviors to prevent problems from occurring **before** the onset of symptoms
Domains of the Young Child

- Community
- Peers & Service Providers
- Family & Caregivers
- Society & Media
- Child
About our Guests

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Natalie Wilkins
Behavior Scientist

Marci Hertz
Lead Health Scientist
“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

What are the links between multiple forms of violence?
Linkages

Intimate Partner Violence and Child Maltreatment

- Multiple forms of violence
  - are experienced together
  - share common underlying factors
  - have common impacts for individuals, families and communities

Exposure to one form of violence increases risk of further victimization and engagement in violent behavior.
Figure 3. Correlations Between Different Forms of Violence.
Different Forms of Violence

- Child Maltreatment: physical, sexual, emotional, neglect
- Dating Violence
- Sexual Violence
- Intimate Partner Violence
- Suicidal Behavior
- Peer Violence

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Violence Prevention
Multiple forms of violence are often experienced together.
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
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
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors</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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norms supporting aggression*</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media Violence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Societal income inequality</td>
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<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weak health, educational, economic, and social policies/laws</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmful gender norms*</td>
<td>X</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)

*Norms are generally measured at the individual level*

Youth Development

Todd County, SD

Culture Matters

National Indian Child Welfare Association
Ban the Box

Durham, NC

Southern Coalition for Social Justice
## Neighborhood 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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Neighborhood poverty</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>High alcohol outlet density</strong></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Community Violence</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lack of economic opportunities</strong></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Low Neighborhood Support/ Cohesion</strong>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></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)

*Neighborhood support/cohesion typically measured at the individual level

Parks After Dark: Advancing Health Equity

Los Angeles County Department of Public Health
Injury & Violence Prevention Program
Health Impact Evaluation Center
Youth Employment

Seattle

Seattle Youth Violence Prevention Initiative
Using Data to Reduce Youth Violence

Richmond, VA
## Neighborhood 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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coordination of services among community agencies</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to mental health and substance abuse services</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community support and connectedness*</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

Strengthening Community Connections

Oakland, CA

- The public health department led:
  - community-strengthening efforts
  - neighbor-to-neighbor bartering
  - youth economic development programs

- More than 40% reduction in violent crime in the neighborhood.
INJURY AND VIOLENCE-FREE LIVING

Injury

- Ohio Injury Prevention Partnership (ODH)*
  - Falls
  - Drug poisoning and overdose (including opiates)
  - Motor vehicle related
  - Child injury
    - Teen Driving
    - Child passenger safety
    - Bicycle/wheeled sports helmets
    - Sports concussions
    - Infant safe sleep

Violence

- Suicide
  - Ohio Suicide Prevention Foundation

- Sexual violence
  - Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence*
  - Ohio Human Trafficking Commission (Demand Reduction and Education, Awareness and Prevention)

- Youth violence
  - No statewide group

- Family violence
  - Ohio Family Violence Prevention Project*
  - Ohio Family Violence Prevention Center

Ohio Sexual and Intimate Partner Violence Prevention Consortium*

Intimate partner violence
- Domestic violence
- Stalking violence

Ohio Domestic Violence Network*

Child maltreatment
- Ohio Children's Trust Fund/Prevent Child Abuse - Ohio Chapter*
- Ohio Network of Advocacy Centers

Elder abuse
- Ohio Coalition of Adult Protective Services

* Member of the HP3O Wellness and Prevention Network

NOTE: The groups displayed here are statewide organizations that focus on prevention (emphasizing primary prevention), are interested in advocacy or policy change, and are membership organizations (or "umbrella" groups or coalitions) that represent several smaller groups or local partners. Please help us to keep these prevention maps updated and accurate. Send additions or revisions to astevens@healthpolicyohio.org.
Parklet

Long Beach, CA

cc Brad Davis, AICP
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship Level Risk Factors</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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social isolation</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></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>
<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>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic stress</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></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></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gang involvement</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</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)

Wakanheza Project

Ramsey County, MN

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

Minnesota Children’s Museum
Grandparents Park

Wichita, KS
# 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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Family support/connectedness</strong></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Connection to a caring adult</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Association w/prosocial peers</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Connection/commitment to school</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Skills solving problems non-violently</strong></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></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* is a free, online resource developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Watch fun videos and “how-to’s” for specific positive parenting skills.
### 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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low education</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of non-violent problem solving skills</td>
<td>X</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 behavior/ impulse control</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>
<td>Violent victimization</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witnessing violence</td>
<td>X</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>Mental Health Problems</td>
<td>X</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>Substance use</td>
<td>X</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>

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**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
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
Linkages

Intimate Partner Violence and Child Maltreatment

Multiple forms of violence have common impacts for individuals, families and communities.
Impact of Violence: Developmental Aspects

Younger
- 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

Older

Adapted from a presentation by David Finkelhor
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 violent (e.g. weapon carrying, physical fighting)

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

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,
    Drug/Alcohol Abuse,
    Sexual Activity

- **Chronic Disease**
  - Obesity, COPD, Asthma, Diabetes, 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/acestudy/
ACES CAN HAVE LASTING EFFECTS ON BEHAVIOR & HEALTH...

Simply put, our childhood experiences have a tremendous, lifelong impact on our health and the quality of our lives. The ACE Study showed dramatic links between adverse childhood experiences and risky behavior, psychological issues, serious illness and the leading causes of death.

The following charts compare how likely a person with 1, 2, 3, or 4 ACEs will experience specified behaviors than a person without ACEs.

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

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.
Why should we consider a linked approach?
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 Dr. D. Finkelhor, UNH, 2011
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
What are you doing to prevent multiple forms of violence?
Violence Connected.
Domestic Violence, Gangs and Parenting: 
A Dialogue about Learned Violence.
### Chris: from Child Victim to Adult Offender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Role in Incident</th>
<th># of Encounters w/Criminal Justice System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 - 3</td>
<td>no reported incidents</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Suspect</td>
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**Total:** 80 Encounters
I’m a better child welfare worker because I can recognize that the parents and the grandparents were victims of violence. We have to do a better job working with our families because I am tired of the cross over youth. Our DCFS children are crossing over to probation because we did not communicate with the right people in the room when they were victims. And that’s why I’m so committed [to an integrated approach].

-Child Welfare Worker
We could get better by working together instead of working in silos because can you imagine me in the middle of the night trying to be a marriage counselor? Can you imagine that? And we’re put in that situation all the time. For me to be able to pick up the phone reach out to someone and say, “Okay this is the situation. What can I say? Where can I send them for information on healthy relationships?” And then we need to have a warm hand off. That would be real progress.

- Community Violence Outreach Worker
The biggest potential for growth is cross training. Period. When we have our [domestic violence certification] trainings invite the gang outreach workers and vice versa. Two hours of domestic violence, that’s not enough - or gender sensitivity issues, that’s not enough. The lack of knowledge is why those who are supposed to be your partners in the work have a lack of empathy and compassion. They just don’t get it. Cross training needs to happen in order to move forward.

-Domestic Violence Advocate
Policy Implications

Futures Without Violence

- Prevent Trauma
- Public Awareness
- Positive Community and School Climate
- Support Parents and Caregivers

- Workforce Development
- Trauma Informed Services
- Intra- and Inter Governmental Coordination
WHEN ONE DOOR CLOSES
ANOTHER ONE OPENS

SCHOOLS  HOUSING  HEALTH  YOUTH

SENIORS  LIBRARIES  DRUG TREATMENT  HOMELESS SHELTERS

PARKS  ARTS & CULTURE  COMMUNITY SERVICES
What themes are emerging for you?
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

- "Evaluation is our friend and not that big scary monster in the corner"
What barriers do you foresee?
Barriers to Address

- Discomfort talking about isms and violence
- Working across forms of violence is “issue or vision creep”
- Seen as “taking over” someone else’s work
- Can current trends provide new opportunities to build credibility?
Discomfort Talking About Isms and Violence

How do we help partners who are uncomfortable talking about isms or violence be a part of prevention work?

- Share data and compelling stories
- Identify a shared vision and core values
- Invest in relationships
- Offer clear expectations
Creeps?!

How can we make that case that working across forms of violence isn’t “issue or vision creep”?

- Map expertise of different partners
- Link preventing violence to shared goals
- Making connections between partner strategies
- Use a process to explore the connections together

Mid City for Youth
Ally vs. Competitor

How might an approach that works across forms of violence be seen as a help and not “taking over” someone else’s work?

◆ “None of us will truly succeed without all of us succeeding”
◆ Have to work together to address multiple forms of oppression and intergenerational oppression
Connecting the Dots: An Overview of the Links Among Multiple Forms of Violence

www.preventioninstitute.org/publications
Multi-Sector Partnerships for Preventing Violence

A Guide for Using Collaboration Multiplier to Improve Safety Outcomes for Young People, Communities and Cities

www.preventioninstitute.org/publications
Tools for Connecting the Dots: Latest Research and Innovative Strategies Honoring Linkages Between Multiple Forms of Violence

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