



Tools for Connecting the Dots: Latest Research and Innovative Strategies Honoring Linkages Between Multiple Forms of Violence

Presenters:

Annie Lyles, Program Manager, Prevention Institute

Guests:

Taylor Code Maxie Jr., Youth Outreach Coordinator, Street Poets Inc.

Marci Feldman Hertz, Lead Health Scientist, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Natalie Wilkins, Behavioral Scientist, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Moderators:

Jennifer Rose, Consultant with Futures Without Violence

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.





DEFENDING CHILDHOOD PROTECT HEALTHRIVE



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 CommunityOriented 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 (<u>www.safestartcenter.org</u>)
 - OVW Children Exposed to Violence grants
- Training and Technical Assistance
- Attorney General's Task Force on Children Exposed to Violence (<u>www.justice.gov/defendingchildhood/cev-rpt-full.pdf</u>)
- 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







Text Chat Question

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

In The Thick

Aftermath







Approaches that take place

BEFORE

violence has occurred to prevent initial perpetration or victimization

Immediate

responses

AFTER

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

Long-term

responses

AFTER

violence to deal with the lasting consequences and treatment interventions



The Prevention Continuum

Up Front



Aftermath







Parenting skills, quality after-school programs, youth leadership, conflict resolution, social connections in neighborhoods, economic development Mentoring, family support services, violence interruption and street outreach

Mental
health
services,
successful
re-entry

Prevention

a <u>systematic</u> process that reduces the frequency and/or severity of illness or injury.

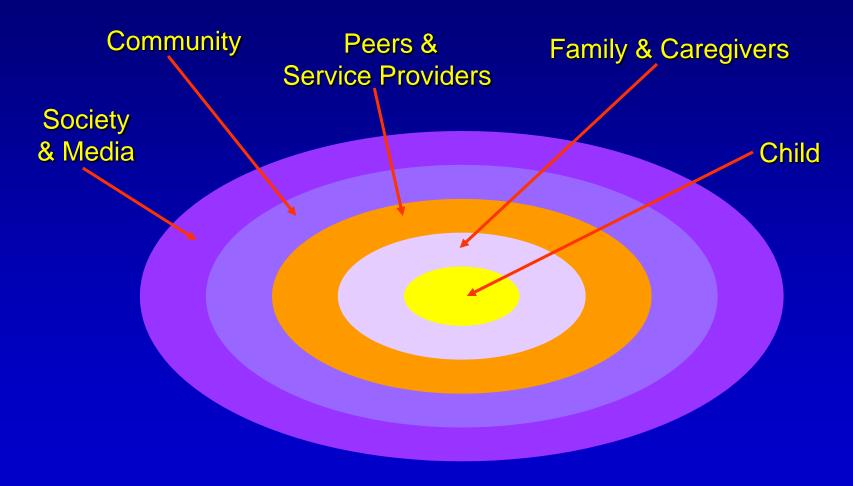


Promotes healthy environments and behaviors to prevent problems from occurring before the onset of symptoms





Domains of the Young 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

Text Chat Question

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



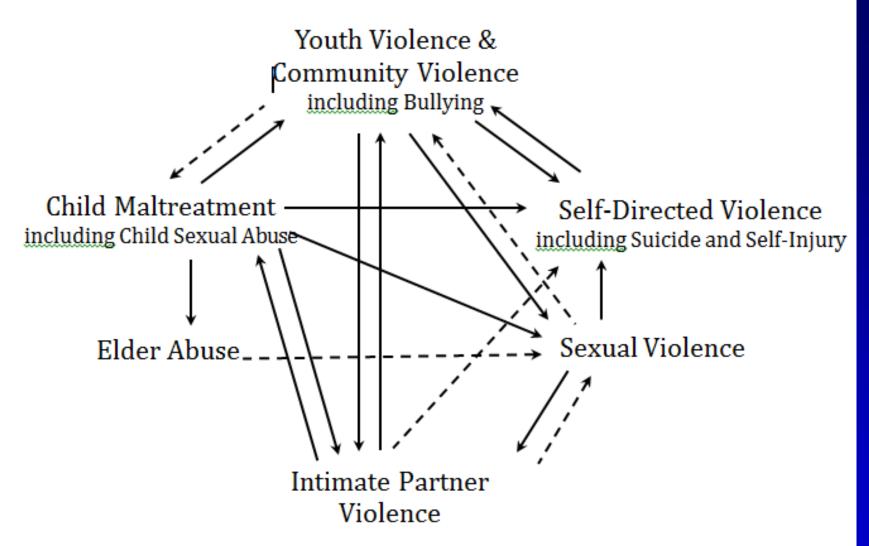
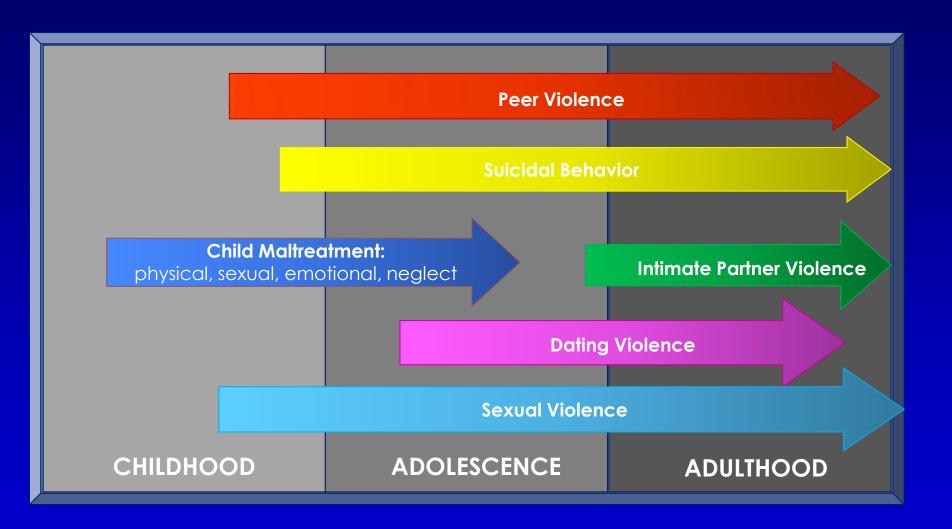


Figure 3. Correlations Between Different Forms of Violence.

Different Forms of Violence





Linkages

Intimate Partner Violence and Child Maltreatment

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



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



Linkages

Intimate Partner Violence and Child Maltreatment

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

	СМ	TDV	IPV	sv	YV	Bullying	Suicide	Elder Abuse
Norms supporting aggression*	X	X	X	X	X			Х
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

Youth Development

Todd County, SD



National Indian Child Welfare Association

Ban the Box

Durham, NC



Southern Coalition for Social Justice

Neighborhood Risk Factors

	СМ	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)

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.



^{*}Neighborhood support/cohesion typically measured at the individual level

Parks After Dark: Advancing Health Equity



Liberty Hill Foundation

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



Youth Employment

Seattle







Using Data to Reduce Youth Violence

Richmond, VA



Neighborhood Protective Factors

	СМ	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)

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.



^{*}Community support and connectedness typically measured at the individual level

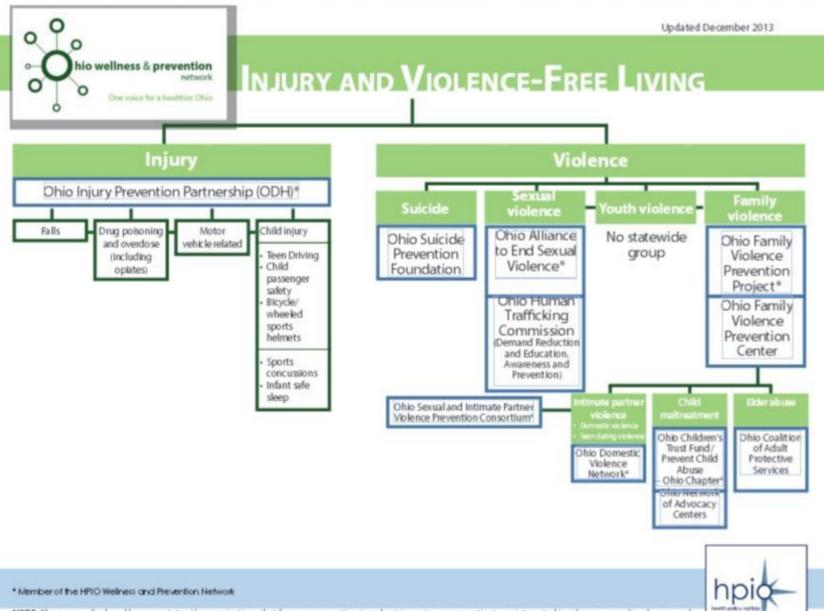
Strengthening Community Connections



Oakland, CA

- The public health department led:
 - communitystrengthening efforts
 - neighbor-to-neighbor bartering
 - youth economic development programs
- More than 40% reduction in violent crime in the neighborhood.





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 for "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 eithealthpolicyphio.org.



Parklet

Long Beach, CA





cc Brad Davis, AICP

Relationship Level Risk Factors

	СМ	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)



Wakanheza Project

Ramsey County, MN

- Create familyfriendly 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

	СМ	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., 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.



Essentials for Parenting Toddlers and Preschoolers



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



Individual Level Risk Factors

	СМ	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.



Prevention Curriculum

Grand Forks County, ND



Photo credit: Grand Forks Air Force Base

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

SEL Standards

Portland, ME



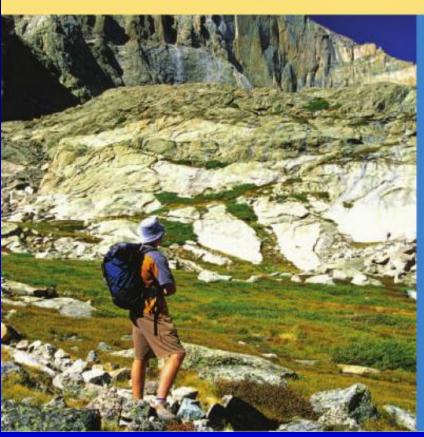


Addresses shared risk and protective factors for:

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

Bold Steps Toward Child and Adolescent Health:

A Plan for Youth Violence Prevention in Colorado





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



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. <u>It never means always</u>.

...(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. <u>It never means always</u>.



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



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 PHYSICAL & MENTAL HEALTH BEHAVIORS likely a person with 1, 2, 3, or 4 ACEs SEVERE OBESITY LACK OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY ACE SCORE DIABETES SMOKING will experience specified behaviors DEPRESSION ALCOHOUSM 0 SUICIDE ATTEMPTS DRUG USE than a person without ACEs. · STDs MISSED WORK HEART DISEASE CANCER STROKE COPD BROKEN BONES ACE SCORE ACE SCORE ACE SCORE ACE SCORE 3 4 Source: CDC, Adverse Childhood Experiences Study. Available at: http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/aces tudy/

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.





Text Chat Question

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.



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



Text Chat Question

What are <u>you</u> doing to prevent multiple forms of violence?



Child Trauma Training Academy

Los Angeles



Violence Connected.

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



Chris: from Child Victim to Adult Offender

Age Role in Incident # of Encounters w/Criminal Justice System

0 - 3	no reported incidents
4	Victim 1
6	Victim 1
7	Victim 1
8	Victim 1
9	Suspect 1
10	Suspect 1
12	Suspect 1
12	Victim 2
13	Suspect 16
13	Victim 14
14	Arrestee 28
14	Suspect 5
16	Arrestee 13
16	Suspect 7
16	Vietim 4
17	Arrestee 6
17	Suspect

Total: 80 Encounters



Nexus Committee

Los Angeles

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



Nexus Committee

Los Angeles

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



Nexus Committee

Los Angeles

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

Workforce Development

Public Awareness

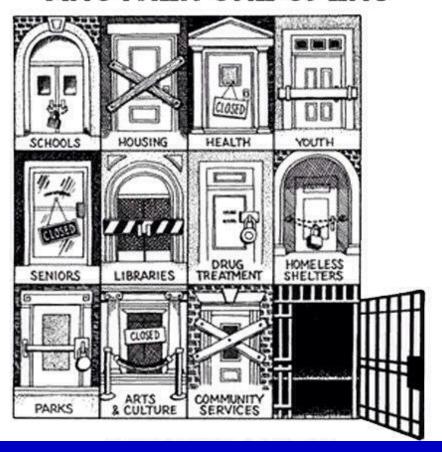
Trauma Informed Services

- Positive Community and School Climate
- Intra- and Inter
 Governmental Coordination

Support Parents and Caregivers



WHEN ONE DOOR CLOSES ANOTHER ONE OPENS



Spectrum of Prevention

Influencing Policy & Legislation

Changing Organizational Practices

Fostering Coalitions & Networks

Educating Providers

Promoting Community Education

Strengthening Individual Knowledge & Skills



Text Chat Question

What themes are emerging for you?



Stronghold Society



www.strongholdsociety.org



www.strongholdsociety.org

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"



Text Chat Question

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





www.preventioninstitute.org

Annie Lyles 510-444-7738

annie@ prevention institute.org

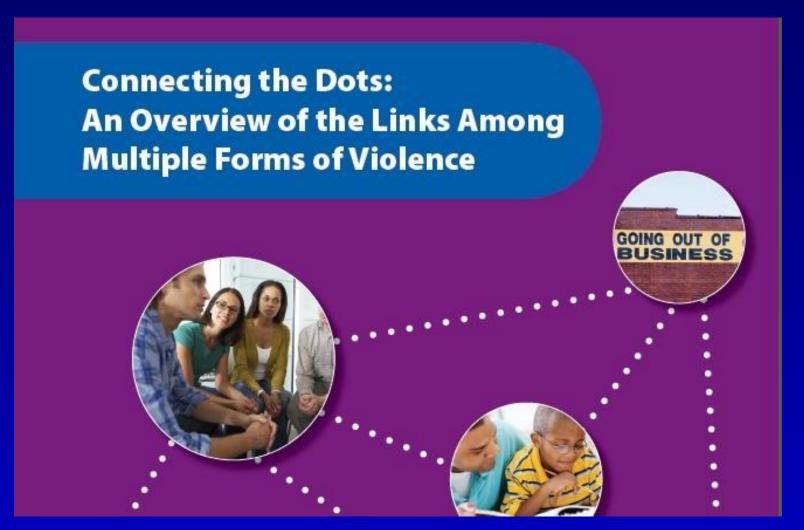


Connect with us on



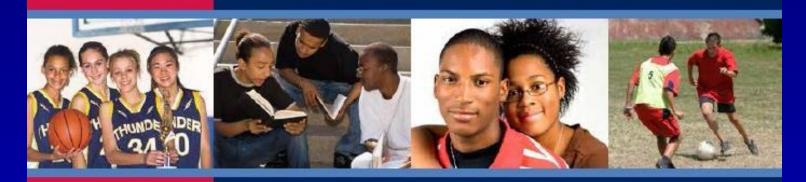






www.preventioninstitute.org/publications

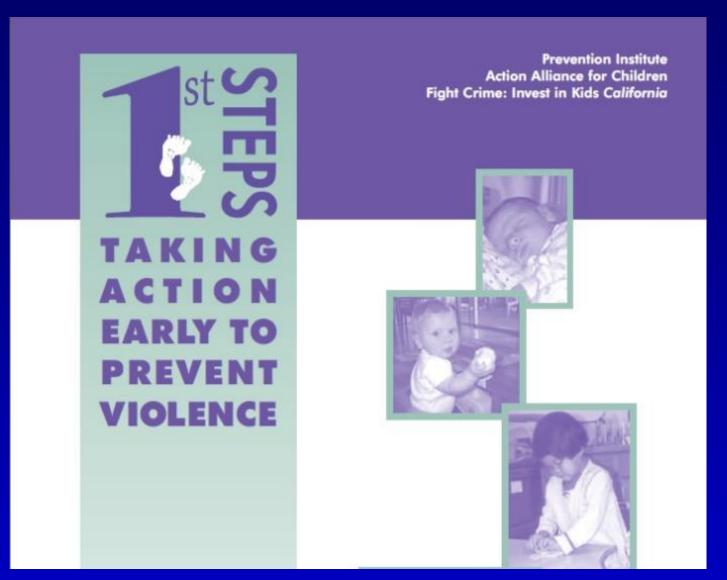
Multi-Sector Partnerships for Preventing Violence



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

www.preventioninstitute.org/publications





www.preventioninstitute.org/publications





www.preventioninstitute.org

Annie Lyles 510-444-7738

annie@ prevention institute.org



Connect with us on













Tools for Connecting the Dots: Latest Research and Innovative
Strategies Honoring Linkages Between Multiple Forms of Violence

THANK YOU FOR JOINING US!



Please take a moment to take this short survey regarding today's webinar and future webinars.

https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/WG7HZN3