A Good Solution Solves Multiple Problems

Exploring Prevention Strategies that
Address Multiple Forms of Violence

Prevention | **Institute**
Prevention and equity | at the center of community well-being

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About Prevention Institute

Prevention Institute is a nonprofit, national center dedicated to improving community health and well-being by building momentum for effective primary prevention. Primary prevention means taking action to build resilience and to prevent problems before they occur. Determined to improve health and safety for everyone, Prevention Institute builds prevention and equity into key policies and actions to transform the places where people live, work, play and learn. The Institute's work is characterized by a strong commitment to community participation and promotion of equitable health outcomes among all social and economic groups. Since its founding in 1997, the organization has focused on community prevention, injury and violence prevention, health equity, healthy eating and active living, positive youth development, and mental health and well-being. This and other Prevention Institute documents are available at no cost on our website, www.preventioninstitute.org.

About Futures Without Violence

For more than 30 years, FUTURES has been providing groundbreaking programs, policies, and campaigns that empower individuals and organizations working to end violence against women and children around the world. Providing leadership from offices in San Francisco, Washington D.C. and Boston, we've established a state-of-the-art Center for Leadership and Action in the Presidio of San Francisco to foster ongoing dialogue about gender-based violence and child abuse. Striving to reach new audiences and transform social norms, we train professionals such as doctors, nurses, judges, and athletic coaches on improving responses to violence and abuse. We also work with advocates, policy makers, and others to build sustainable community leadership and educate people everywhere about the importance of respect and healthy relationships. Our vision is a future without violence that provides education, safety, justice, and hope.

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CONTENTS OVERVIEW

1. Multiple forms of violence are often experienced together
2. Common underlying factors—such as community cohesion, economic stress or harmful gender norms—influence the likelihood of multiple forms of violence
3. Multiple forms of violence have common impacts on individuals, families and communities, such as traumatic stress, poor health outcomes, and challenges to social-emotional development
4. Exposure to one form of violence increases risk of further victimization and engagement in violent behavior

1. Those working to end different forms of violence bring unique, complementary forms of expertise that can add value to a coordinated approach
2. Prevention infrastructure is less developed than response and intervention infrastructures
3. Society perceives victims and perpetrators differently depending on the type of violence they are involved in, resulting in a bias against prioritizing prevention for some forms of violence
4. Paying more attention to contextual and experiential evidence is essential for understanding links among multiple forms of violence and developing prevention strategies
5. Addressing multiple forms of violence poses unique challenges
6. Addressing multiple forms of violence advances the field and our shared impact
7. Integrated efforts offer strategic advantages

CONTENTS OVERVIEW

1. Educate policymakers and decision-makers about the risk and resilience factors common to
   multiple forms of violence and the efficacy of strategies that address them
2. Change internal organizational practices by developing strategies that address the underlying
   risk and resilience factors of multiple forms of violence
3. Foster coalitions and networks that include practitioners and survivors of multiple forms of violence
4. Train providers on the relationship and impact of multiple forms of violence to other health outcomes
5. Educate the community about the total impact of violence in its multiple forms and what can be done
   to prevent violence in the first place
6. Enhance individual knowledge and skills to heal from violence and to prevent violence, such as
   problem-solving and empathy.

1. Convene practitioners and experts across multiple forms of violence and multiple sectors
2. Enhance prevention infrastructure development and training
3. Share information across multiple forms of violence
4. Conduct a Collaboration Multiplier Analysis

LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

This paper honors the experience of those most impacted by violence. This work would not be possible without the generosity of survivors and practitioners who shared their stories.

The following poem by Taylor Code Maxie, Jr., "Not Too Many," provides an anchor for understanding the links among multiple forms of violence and the importance of integrated approaches. With humble appreciation, we dedicate this paper to all those working for safer communities.

Taylor Code Maxie, Jr., first connected with Street Poets as a 16-year-old participant in the organization's writing workshop at Camp Fred Miller (L.A. County Probation). He later became a founding member of Street Poets' youth poetry performance group before his addictions and gang ties caught up with him. While serving nearly seven years in prison, Taylor re-committed himself to his own education, healing and recovery. A father of four, Taylor now works as a teaching artist with Street Poets. A key creative contributor on the organization's hip-hop and poetry compilations, Taylor has released his solo album debut, Bone Deep, and is now finishing a screenplay based on his life, titled The Fifth Door.

"Not Too Many" was performed live at the opening of the 2nd Annual Los Angeles Gang Prevention Conference and is printed here with the author's permission.

streetpoetsinc.com
artoftaylorcode.tumblr.com

Not Too Many

I've got so much rage in the bank, I'm living large off the interest
An investment trust account reaping the perks of big business
But before I self-destruct, and let the wealth tear me apart
Let me splurge for a minute, and get some burden off my heart
I don't know how to start, cause it's dark and runs deep
Back to that demon I first saw, when my parents were both asleep

I swear it only seems like it was just yesterday
When Pops threw Mama in the tub with blood gushing from her face
That was a quarter century ago, but I'm still hearing screams
In my cell yelling "No!" cause they echo in my dreams
Mama took me off to Texas when the dope took you under
And it was there I got molested and my sunshine turned to thunder

Reflecting on these troubles, sometimes my tears become laughs
Cause you had the nerve to wonder why I chose to walk a dark path
My last hope was the streets, so I banged the local gang
But that even took something I can never again claim
Can the Lord blame me for all the sins I've committed?
Or close the pearly gates cause I lacked the wisdom to do different?

I wanted the world to feel the kind of pain I was feeling
So I robbed and pistol-whipped a man in front of his own children
And to make matters worse, homies showed me love for that
Celebrating all the hate that I now wish I could take back
Was it the Halidol and Cogentin that ran through Mama's veins
Mixed with the dope in Daddy's seed, that made me grow to be insane?

When I felt the urge to change, my enemies cashed me out with slugs
And left me leaking in the street talking to God about peace
My wounds tell a story that only pauses for effect
As I choke off the gun smoke, praying to take another breath

I'd be lying if I said I never cried in my cell
Cause I'm forced to face the truth, walking the main line in jail
It's hell to be alone and prevail against these thoughts
But I'm thankful for the chance, because I was way too lost.
I didn't know how good it felt to smile until I was on the verge of death
With 30 staples in my stomach, and half a dozen in my neck
It's obvious that I'm blessed cause I still can draw some breath
But it's also clear I'm cursed to bear the burden of such stress

If I had to formulate the words to explain the world to my daughter
It'd probably take some Hail Marys, and a fifth of Holy Water
Am I wrong for wanting to tell her the ugly facts we tend to hide?
Or should I keep my mouth shut, and hope she finds a way to rise?
I treasure times like this when the truth invades my spirit
But the sad thing is, Not too many wanna hear it

— TAYLOR CODE MAXIE, JR.

The Defending Childhood Initiative has underscored the importance of addressing children's exposure to violence to improve outcomes for children, youth and families. Two key needs that have emerged in this initiative are addressed in two interrelated papers. These are: 1) the need to understand and address the linkages between multiple forms of violence, and 2) the need for strong multi-sector engagement and collaboration.

Based on interviews with and experiences of effective practitioners across the Defending Childhood sites and with others working to reduce exposure to violence, Prevention Institute and Futures Without Violence partnered to develop these papers to inform not only the initiative, but also similar efforts that are underway around the country that have a goal of improving outcomes for children and youth.

A Good Solution Solves Multiple Problems: Exploring Prevention Strategies that Address Multiple Forms of Violence lays out the multiple connections among child abuse, intimate partner violence and community violence. This paper focuses on the interrelationships among forms of violence, the expertise that practitioners working on different fields bring to a shared solution, and the imperative to move beyond silos and take action.

Reducing Children's Exposure to Violence: Maximizing Outcomes through Multi-Sector Engagement explores the benefits of engaging multiple sectors in reducing traumatic exposures. It examines the benefits for children and youth, as well as for each of the sectors. The health, education and justice sectors, for instance, can't fulfill their own mandates as effectively when children and youth are exposed to violence. Using a Collaboration Multiplier analysis, this paper details the assets each sector can contribute to a shared effort, the differences that must be bridged, and possible multi-sector strategies.

With its focus on addressing trauma from multiple forms of violence and implementing community-driven strategies, the Defending Childhood initiative presents a unique opportunity—to transform sectors and systems in a way that is responsive to community needs and strengths. At the core of this work is a conviction that children and youth must be protected from experiencing trauma in the first place. Over the last few decades we have been learning a great deal about how to do that—and now is the time to integrate and synthesize these lessons. We all must move upstream together to make this a reality, in Defending Childhood sites and across the country.

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This paper explores the interconnections among multiple types of violence, specifically community violence, intimate partner violence and child maltreatment. The paper's premise is that recognizing interconnections can yield more effective ways to prevent violence of all types. The Prevention Institute framework Three Keys to Preventing Violence, described on the next page, is the starting point for this analysis.

Violence is preventable. A strong and growing evidence base, grounded in practitioner and community wisdom, confirms this. Some of the most effective prevention strategies focus on creating environments—homes, schools, workplaces and neighborhoods— in which people can be safe. Such environments are powerful forces in shaping both group and individual behavior.[1] Upstream prevention strategies are designed to prevent violence before it occurs and change the norms and environment for all. A good solution solves multiple problems, and prevention strategies that shape environments often impact multiple forms of violence. Fostering social connections by strengthening neighborhood social networks in neighborhoods and making sure every young person has a caring adult in life, for example, can change interactions in ways that protect against multiple forms of violence. The task of creating safe environments and implementing the most effective solutions belongs to no one agency; it is shared by all the sectors, including health, education, the community, and justice.

> "No epidemic has ever been resolved by paying attention to the treatment of the affected individual."
>
> — Dr. George Albee

Multiple forms of violence are interrelated. Practitioners and researchers have spent decades collecting evidence that highlight the links among multiple forms of violence and call for more comprehensive approaches that take into account these relationships.[2] It is well documented that exposure to one form of violence increases the risk of further victimization and violent behavior and that multiple forms of violence share common underlying factors and result in common impacts. Further, multiple forms of violence are often experienced together, by the same individuals, families and communities. This paper focuses on the relationships among community violence, intimate partner violence and child maltreatment.

Violence prevention efforts that reflect the interrelated nature of the problem will have greater impact. Scientists agree that developing prevention initiatives focused on single problem behaviors is often inefficient,[3] and there is interest at the local, state and federal levels in collaboration and leveraging resources. The field of violence prevention has an opportunity to develop integrated prevention strategies that address many types of violence at once. Partnerships

Witnessing any of these forms of violence is considered exposure to violence:

Community violence is defined as acts of interpersonal violence committed by people who are not related and may or may not know one another. It usually takes place outside the home in public places.

Intimate partner violence describes physical, sexual, or psychological harm by a current or former partner or spouse.

Child maltreatment includes all types of abuse and neglect of a child under the age of 18 by a parent, caregiver, or another person in a custodial role (e.g., clergy, coach, teacher).

See Appendix A for definitions of other forms of violence.

among those working to address different forms of violence are a prerequisite for integrated prevention efforts.[4] This paper identifies the implications for practice and policy and highlights prevention strategies likely to have the greatest impact. The next step for the field is developing a stronger infrastructure that supports multi-sector prevention efforts and expands understanding of the best practices and strategies.

Three Keys to Preventing Violence

Success in addressing violence is more likely when community, practitioners and policymakers work across disciplines and address many factors at once. The Three Keys to Preventing Violence provides a framework for preventing multiple forms of violence:

Key 1: Violence is complex and requires a comprehensive approach. A successful strategy must include the mobilization of a broad group of individuals who collaborate on a range of activities that all complement one another. To understand the necessary range of activities, violence prevention practitioners have used the Spectrum of Prevention,[5] a tool that enables the development of a comprehensive action plan that builds on existing efforts. The Spectrum has six levels:

1. Influencing Policy and Legislation
2. Changing Organizational Practices
3. Fostering Coalitions and Networks
4. Educating Providers
5. Promoting Community Education, and
6. Strengthening Individual Knowledge and Skills.

Key 2: Both risk and resilience factors must be addressed. Risk factors increase the likelihood of violence, while resilience factors protect against it.[6] Even though a growing body of research demonstrates that resilience factors can mitigate the effect of some risks,[7,8] violence prevention efforts have focused primarily on risk factors. Addressing only risk factors and ignoring resilience factors is significantly less effective.[9] Successful violence prevention requires strengthening the factors that protect and support children, youth, families and communities, as well as reducing the factors that increase the risk for violence. Individuals, families and communities have an enormous capacity to do this. In addition to individual- and family-focused efforts, primary prevention addresses risk and resilience factors at societal and community levels in order to prevent violence before it occurs.

Key 3: Violence prevention requires an integrated strategy for action. Successful efforts to prevent violence require that activities across all levels of the Spectrum of Prevention are integrated into an action plan. Action plans include ongoing infrastructure and capacity-building to support key program and policy goals. Plans include engaging high-level leaders, enhanced coordination, data collection, and other supports that strengthen efforts among those working to reduce various forms of violence.

The Prevention Continuum

From a public health perspective, strategies can be put in place at three phases—before there is a risk of violence (primary prevention), to mitigate the risk of violence (secondary prevention), and after violence has occurred to reduce the effects and the chance it will reoccur (tertiary prevention). Ideally, strategies are designed to prevent violence before it occurs.

A group of young people in Philadelphia re-named public health's three phases of prevention from primary, secondary and tertiary to:
- **Upfront:** Strategies that everyone needs to be safe and thrive.
- **In the Thick:** Strategies that reduce the impact of risk factors.
- **Aftermath:** Strategies that prevent the recurrence of violence.

Emerging Findings

1. Multiple forms of violence are often experienced together

For many individuals and most families, violence is not experienced in a single form. Intimate partner violence, child maltreatment, and community violence, for example, often co-exist in the same home and neighborhood.[10] For individuals who either witness or are victimized by co-occurring forms of violence, the trauma can be compounded.[11] This group is often referred to as poly-victims, and the number of young people living this reality is extremely high; data from the National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence demonstrate that up to one in 10 children in the U.S. are poly-victims.[12]

2. Common underlying factors—such as community cohesion, economic stress or harmful gender norms—influence the likelihood of multiple forms of violence

Risk factors increase the likelihood of violence, while resilience factors protect against it. (Both types of factors are present at the societal, community, relationship and individual levels; see Figure 1). As outlined in the Social-Ecological Model (see Figure 2),[13] many of these factors, such as lack of social connections, poor school climate, and norms that support aggression, underlie multiple forms of violence. By pursuing prevention strategies that affect risk and resilience factors common to many forms of violence, practitioners, communities and individuals are more likely to prevent several forms of violence simultaneously.

> "I was a survivor of domestic violence as a child, but I was a perpetrator of gang violence as a teen. I admit that, but basically I feel like a survivor of both. I couldn't deal with one without addressing the other. That's how I came to value [integrated] work."
>
> — Domestic Violence Prevention Advocate

Community and societal norms are rules or expectations of behavior within specific cultural or social groups, and these often underlie multiple forms of violence. Frequently unspoken and taken for granted, these norms define standards of appropriate and inappropriate behavior, shaping perceptions of what is acceptable or not.[14] These norms can be learned formally through direct teaching or informally through interactions that demonstrate expected behavior. Norms can make behaviors and beliefs that foster multiple forms of violence[15,16] seem acceptable and routine.[17,18] Mounting evidence shows that a culture of violence (e.g., norms, beliefs, policies, and other environmental factors that support violence) increases the likelihood that violence will take place.
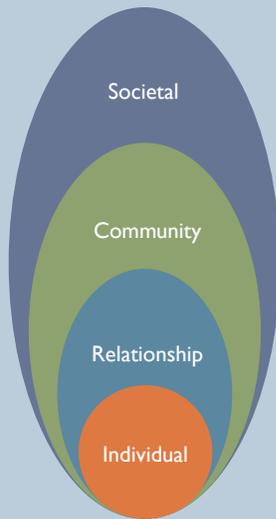
FIGURE 1.
The Social-Ecological Model[19]

The Social-Ecological Model is intended to clarify the influence of the societal and community environment on an individual. It shows why altering the environment can promote more far-reaching change than simply focusing on individual behavior.

Social-Ecological Levels

Societal

Community

Relationship

Individual

- Societal Level: Larger, macro-level factors. These can include gender equality and inequality, religious or cultural belief systems, societal norms, and economic or social policies.

- Community Level: Community and social environments in which an individual has experiences and relationships (e.g., schools, workplaces, and neighborhoods). Other community-level influences include institutional policies and practices, poverty, lack of employment opportunities, and community sanctions against violence.

- Relationship Level: Relations with peers, intimate partners and family members that shape an individual's behavior and range of experiences. These can include a family environment that is emotionally supportive or not, and egalitarian or patriarchal relationships.

- Individual Level: Biological and personal history factors. These can include empathy, self-esteem, impulse control, attitudes and beliefs, alcohol or drug use, and a history of experiencing or witnessing violence.
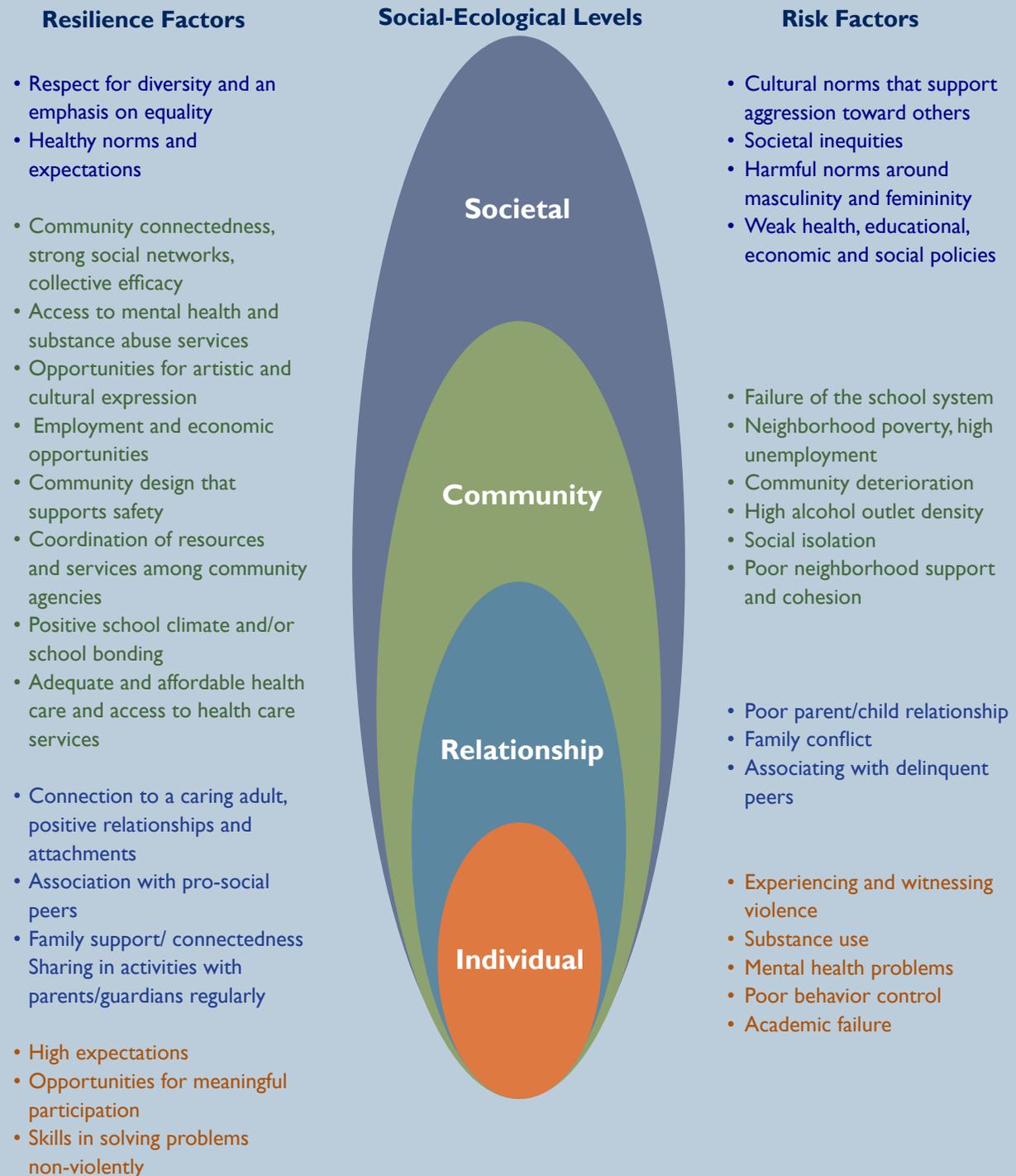
Inequities and the Social-Ecological Model

Sexism, racism, homophobia, classism, patriarchy and other forms of oppression and power play out in the societal and community levels of the Social-Ecological Model. These societal and community-level factors influence relationships and individual behavior. For example, racism at the societal level leads to segregated neighborhoods which are too often served by poor-performing schools. The lack of quality education at the community level influences individual outcomes, such as literacy and connection to schools. Racism, sexism, heteronormativity and adultism are mechanisms through which people are more likely to be directly victimized by or to witness multiple forms of violence. These mechanisms also result in systemic inequities such as low socio-economic status that increase the risk of being affected by violence.

Whole communities are more likely to be exposed to violence because their status in society places them in a position of accumulated risk. According to the Report of the Attorney General's National Task Force on Children Exposed to Violence, children, families and communities living in deprivation and marginalization include urban and rural poor, and isolated tribal communities. Other groups at risk for exposure to violence in childhood are: lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning sexual orientation (LGBTQ) youth and adults; children and parents with physical disabilities or mental illness and addictions; and homeless individuals and families. The Social-Ecological Model helps illustrate the potential for societal and community-level change to counter inequities and prevent violence.

The Report of the Attorney General's National Task Force on Children Exposed to Violence also highlights the pattern of systemic, cross-generational exposure to violence known as historical trauma. Historical trauma is common in communities where generations have experienced exposure to violence, such as urban youth and native communities. The report concluded, "They have experienced decades and generations of exposure to violence and extreme psychological trauma. They require special attention, and they must receive it."

This figure highlights some of the most relevant risk and resilience factors common to multiple forms of violence. Prevention Institute created this list based on the factors research and local practitioners have identified as most critical, using lists by the World Health Organization and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Developing strategies that hone in on these risk and resilience factors can prevent multiple forms of violence.

Resilience Factors

- Respect for diversity and an emphasis on equality
- Healthy norms and expectations

- Community connectedness, strong social networks, collective efficacy
- Access to mental health and substance abuse services
- Opportunities for artistic and cultural expression
- Employment and economic opportunities
- Community design that supports safety
- Coordination of resources and services among community agencies
- Positive school climate and/or school bonding
- Adequate and affordable health care and access to health care services

- Connection to a caring adult, positive relationships and attachments
- Association with pro-social peers
- Family support/ connectedness Sharing in activities with parents/guardians regularly

- High expectations
- Opportunities for meaningful participation
- Skills in solving problems non-violently

Social-Ecological Levels

- Societal
- Community
- Relationship
- Individual

Risk Factors

- Cultural norms that support aggression toward others
- Societal inequities
- Harmful norms around masculinity and femininity
- Weak health, educational, economic and social policies

- Failure of the school system
- Neighborhood poverty, high unemployment
- Community deterioration
- High alcohol outlet density
- Social isolation
- Poor neighborhood support and cohesion

- Poor parent/child relationship
- Family conflict
- Associating with delinquent peers

- Experiencing and witnessing violence
- Substance use
- Mental health problems
- Poor behavior control
- Academic failure

3. Multiple forms of violence have common impacts on individuals, families and communities such as traumatic stress, poor health outcomes, and challenges to social emotional development

Exposure to any form of violence can change the biology and development of children, adolescents and even adults.[20] For children, exposure to violence can disrupt age-appropriate development. In particular, the developmental stages in which children build resilience are disrupted by violence. Developmental regression can result, manifested as bedwetting, decreased verbalization, and separation anxiety, for example, all which ultimately impact social skills and academic performance.[21] The severe consequences of violence can influence a person's life for years, raising the likelihood of anxiety, depression, and symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Violence in the lives of caregivers often impedes their ability to support a child's healthy development. Trauma resulting from violence to an individual or family is also often experienced as a community.

Exposure to multiple forms of violence compounds the harm. For example, "Polyvictimized children are at high-risk for losing the fundamental capacities they need to develop normally and to become successful learners and productive adults,"[22] according to the Report of the Attorney General's National Task Force on Children Exposed to Violence. Figure 3 summarizes developmental milestones that are hampered by violence across the lifespan. It also shows the child-serving systems affected by children's exposure to violence.

> "[Polyvictimized] children are at 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, which happens when children are exposed to sexual and physical abuse, witness intimate partner violence, or are severely victimized or witness extreme violence outside the home."
>
> —Report of the Attorney General's National Task Force on Children Exposed to Violence, p. 30

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3 FIGURE 3.
Developmental Impacts of Exposure to Violence across the Life Span

Younger → Older

Attachment
Emotional Regulation
Cognitive Development
Memory Storage and Processing
Social Withdrawl
Inhibition of Aggression
Moral Development
Friendship Formation and Acceptance
Attribution Biases
Academic Performance
Self-Esteem
Pessimism
Social Competence
Anti-Social Behavior

When children and families are exposed to violence, the organizations and systems meant to support them are hampered. These include:

• Preschool or Head Start
• Schools
• Health Centers
• Justice Systems
• Afterschool Programs
• Other Community Efforts

Source: Finkelhor, D. (2011). Crime, Violence and Abuse in the Lives of Children: Developmental Victimology [PowerPoint Slides].

Exposure to any form of violence can lead to increased rates of chronic disease and other health problems. The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) framework demonstrates the links between: 1) specific violence-related stressors, including child abuse, neglect, and repeated exposure to intimate partner violence; and 2) risky behaviors and health problems in adulthood, including alcoholism and alcohol abuse, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), depression, illicit drug use, ischemic heart disease and liver disease. In addition, ACEs also strongly correlate with health-related behaviors and outcomes during childhood and adolescence, such as early smoking, sexual activity, and illicit drug use, adolescent pregnancies and suicide attempts.[23]

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

Exposure to violence as a witness or a victim increases one's risk of victimization from other forms of violence. For example, youth who have been physically abused by a dating partner are more likely to have suffered abuse as a child, been a victim of sexual assault, and witnessed violence in their family, than youth who do not report teen dating violence victimization.[24] Cumulative exposure to violence creates cumulative risk for experiencing more violence.[25] The reasons aren't clear but likely have to do with underlying conditions in common, such as norms and risk and resilience factors. Too often, both communities and individuals experience an overwhelming number of risk factors without an equal balance of resilience factors.

Substantial research also indicates a correlation between exposure to violence during childhood and perpetrating violence later in life. While the majority of victims of violence do not act violently, previous exposure can increase one's risk of inflicting harm on others.[26] For example, youth exposed to community violence report perpetrating sexual violence at a greater rate than those who do not experience violence in their community.[27] Also, children who experience abuse or neglect early in their lives—particularly boys[28]—are at greater risk for committing violence later in life, such as bullying, teen dating violence, child maltreatment, elder abuse, intimate partner violence and sexual violence.[29] Furthermore, those who display one form of violent behavior are more likely to engage in other forms of violence. For example, adults who are violent toward their intimate partners are more likely to abuse their children.[30]

> **Violence Can Lead to More Violence**
>
> Most victims of violence do not act violently. However, according to a 2014 publication by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Prevention Institute:
>
> - Survivors of one form of violence are more likely to be victims of other forms of violence.
>
> - Survivors of violence are at higher risk for behaving violently.
>
> - People who behave violently are more likely to commit other forms of 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.

This overlap is abundantly clear in the life histories of men incarcerated for violent crimes. In a study of men on death row in California, 88 percent reported being physically and/or sexually abused as children and 94 percent said they witnessed family violence.[31] Combining repeated exposure to violence with a lack of access to resilience factors and a culture that supports violence leads to more violence.

Understanding the Current Landscape

1. Those working to end different forms of violence bring unique, complementary forms of expertise that can add value to a coordinated approach
Understanding current approaches to address distinct forms of violence can help to identify and leverage the strengths within each field. It is important to consider how and when to integrate and coordinate efforts, and when to maintain separate efforts.

Because various forms of violence have been addressed in isolation, the lead players in each area are different, with distinct skill sets and approaches. In the area of intimate partner violence, for example, work has generally been grounded in the feminist movement, in large part focused strongly on grassroots efforts and protection strategies such as shelters.[32] Social services have traditionally led efforts to address child maltreatment. This field has developed a strong reporting and response infrastructure with an emphasis on service delivery and legal repercussions, as well as a strong evidence base for secondary prevention (particularly home visitation) and an economic case for implementing specific programs.[33] Historical approaches to community violence have rested within the law enforcement and criminal justice sectors. More recently, there have been a growing number of efforts to integrate these efforts with intervention and prevention. (See Appendix B for additional examples.)

From a conversation hosted by the Violence Prevention Coalition of Greater Los Angeles in July 2013:

"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 crossover youth. The children in [foster care] 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 handoff. That would be real progress."

— COMMUNITY VIOLENCE INTERVENTION 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 [training], 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 PREVENTION ADVOCATE

Primary prevention strategies that seek to stop violence before it occurs build on the unique expertise found in each of these fields. Honoring this wisdom and incorporating it into an integrated, coordinated approach can add value and increase the effectiveness of violence prevention as a whole.

2. Prevention infrastructure is less developed than response and intervention infrastructures
It is usually clear which sector has jurisdiction after violence has occurred or when it is imminent. Law enforcement or child protection investigates, the criminal justice system may prosecute, crisis centers locate safe shelter, and ultimately probation and parole provide monitoring and reentry supports. But when efforts move upstream to primary prevention, more players are involved—schools, public health departments, mental health, community organizations, etc.—and it becomes less clear who takes the lead. Increasingly, there are efforts underway to coordinate multiple efforts and sectors, particularly in the area of community violence prevention. Many locales have established coordinator positions, which can be an effective first step to bring existing infrastructure to bear on this issue. In general, the infrastructure currently in place for primary prevention receives dramatically fewer resources than intervention and response systems.

3. Society perceives victims and perpetrators differently depending on the type of violence they are involved in, resulting in a bias against prioritizing prevention for some forms of violence
Perceptions about victims and perpetrators have shaped public policy and response systems. In the area of child maltreatment, for example, the victims are understood to be vulnerable and betrayed by the adults responsible for their protection. Consequently, victims are seen as worthy of societal response and protection. As victims grow older and the lines between victim and perpetrator become more blurred, however, the societal response can shift dramatically. Rarely is there an acknowledgement that perpetration often occurs only after years of victimization. For example, public policy in the United States has punished those involved in community violence after the fact and has invested comparatively little in prevention or healing for victims.

Furthermore, the most common narrative in community violence is centered on the male experience. This has influenced prevention research and strategies overall and is especially true in risk and resilience factors. Girls are often made invisible and their experiences with community violence overlooked. Similarly, males have been left out of conversations around child sexual abuse even as survivors, advocates and mental health practitioners have worked to bring this commonly-ignored aspect of the issue to light in recent years.

4. Paying more attention to contextual and experiential evidence is essential for understanding links among multiple forms of violence and developing prevention strategies
In its Understanding Evidence Framework, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has recognized the important value of experiential and contextual evidence.[34] Communities are critical to understanding the ways in which multiple forms of violence are experienced together; they hold historical knowledge of past partnerships, deep and established existing relationships, and a well-developed understanding of the local social and political landscape.[35] The value of experiential and contextual evidence has increasingly been recognized in efforts to prevent community violence whereby young people are integrated as knowledgeable partners and problem-solvers and their wisdom honored and applied in tandem with evidence-based practice.[36]

5. Addressing multiple forms of violence poses unique challenges

Local governments, communities and prevention initiatives have already made significant progress through collaborative and integrative approaches to prevent violence. Nonetheless, there are barriers that must be addressed to enhance effectiveness and sustainability. Because the most common approach is to address a single form of violence and existing systems reinforce these separations, creating bridges across forms of violence will require time and dedicated focus. Furthermore, efforts to address multiple forms of violence through comprehensive strategies will require the development of positive working relationships across a diversity of expertise and backgrounds. Mechanisms that reinforce a siloed model include narrow funding and staffing parameters for research, training and community engagement. While projects may leverage specified funds to address multiple forms of violence, increased resources that explicitly acknowledge the interconnected nature of violence and allow practitioners to address these links would increase capacity for violence prevention.

Many programs' positive impacts that address multiple forms of violence often go unmeasured and are not currently recognized. Positive impacts that could be measured include positive youth development, increased success in school and employment, and improvements in emotional and mental well-being. Furthermore, actions aimed at the environmental context in which violence occurs are not traditionally included in violence prevention approaches. Some innovative violence prevention programs have successfully included projects that address community-level inequity and disenfranchisement while simultaneously targeting relational and individual factors that increase the risk of violence.[37]

6. Addressing multiple forms of violence advances the field and shared impact

Given the relationships among multiple forms of violence, there are many benefits associated with engaging these connections in practice and policy. By recognizing the interrelationships and co-occurrence of multiple forms of violence, practitioners honor the development of the children and their relationships with parents, schools and community, as well as the way violence can disrupt these relationships. As a result, the cyclical aspects of violence—heightened risk for re-victimization and those exposed acting out violent behavior—can be interrupted.

7. Integrated efforts offer strategic advantages

Acknowledging the links among forms of violence historically viewed as separate clears a path for new relationships to be forged across sectors. As key players come together, there is a possibility for a more unified voice emphasizing the efficacy of prevention strategies and demanding needed resources to support a coherent approach. Additionally, coordinated efforts can ensure the greatest needs are being addressed, that efforts are not duplicative, and strategies are aligned to maximize impact.

Maximizing Impact

Taking action to address factors that affect multiple forms of violence reduces problems associated with addressing different forms of violence independently. Problems that arise when addressing interrelated problems as if they were separate include:

- 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 perspectives of the child and community.

Adapted from a September 2011 presentation by D. Finkelhor, Crimes Against Children Research Center, University of New Hampshire

There are also significant financial advantages to coordinated strategies:

• When one community has separate school dropout, bullying, suicide, teen dating and gang violence prevention programs that operate concurrently, they compete for time, expertise and resources.

• In understanding the links among multiple forms of violence and developing integrated ways to address these links, practitioners can reduce the current push for communities to identify a hierarchy of violence.[38] For example, there may be a significant teen dating violence issue but inadequate resources allocated for prevention programs in this area. Meanwhile, if there are funds available to address a different but related form of violence such as bullying, practitioners can implement an approach that impacts both bullying and teen dating violence.[39] This could be accomplished by focusing on risk and resilience factors that bullying and teen dating violence share in common.

• Identifying the links among multiple forms of violence can contribute to program sustainability. Programs that address multiple issues through a unified model can deepen their capacity to blend multiple funding sources within one effort and seamlessly switch these sources when funding streams are redirected.[40]

Case Study: Project REACH, San Diego County

Project REACH, a youth development-based after-school program, was originally developed to prevent teen pregnancy. But by designing a program that addresses risk and resilience factors for teen pregnancy and understanding how those factors impact other negative health outcomes, Vista Community Clinic has been able to operate Project REACH for 15 years with multiple funding sources. The staff transitioned from teen pregnancy prevention funding sources to mental health, then maternal child health, and it currently uses tobacco prevention dollars. By understanding the far-ranging impacts of a strategy based on risk and resilience factors, the staff was able to tap various funding options over the years with minimal adjustments to the program. In the case of Project REACH, the evaluation tools were adjusted and the program focused on different specific skills and service projects. Most importantly, the integrated approach provided the community partners, youth and families involved in REACH with a key opportunity for long-term sustainability.

Preliminary Recommendations for Practitioners

Comprehensive action is critical to preventing an issue as complex as violence. As mentioned in the Three Keys to Preventing Violence, a comprehensive approach does not rely on individual skills alone; sustainable success requires addressing broader environmental and systems-level issues. The mutually-reinforcing strategies in the six levels of the Spectrum of Prevention can serve as a coordinating framework for multiple agencies in a collaborative group. The important thing is to ensure that initiatives work to improve systems and environments, not just individuals and families.

Based on the Spectrum of Prevention, the following six recommendations provide a starting point for practitioners to integrate and coordinate efforts so they address multiple forms of violence, and each recommendation corresponds to one of the six levels of the Spectrum of Prevention:

1. Educate policymakers and decision-makers about the risk and resilience factors common to multiple forms of violence and the efficacy of strategies that address them
In particular, practitioners can share information with policymakers about common risk and resilience factors, the links among multiple forms of violence, and effective prevention strategies. Prevention strategies to consider include: providing opportunities for pro-social engagement to foster social cohesion, ensuring quality education and school climate, increasing access to safe public spaces, helping families tap wrap-around support services, and ensuring that young people have meaningful relationships with caring adults.

2. Change internal organizational practices by developing strategies that address the underlying risk and resilience factors of multiple forms of violence
Practitioners can develop and produce materials in partnership with colleagues and organizations that focus on multiple forms of violence. Practitioners can also make the case for the value of hiring staff who have worked on prevention of a different form of violence than the organization's focus. They can ensure that internal staff and board members have experience and expertise in preventing multiple forms of violence. In developing grant proposals, practitioners can consider expanding their focus to include strategies and partners relevant to multiple forms of violence.

3. Foster coalitions and networks that include practitioners and survivors of multiple forms of violence
If an initiative is focused on a specific form of violence, practitioners can consider inviting experts, colleagues and community groups who focus on other forms of violence to participate in the coalition or steering committee. Networks are effective ways to deepen community engagement, diversify partners, and include the faith community and school-based social workers, for example. In addition, practitioners can include in the process community members and young people who see multiple forms of violence playing out in their homes, schools and communities and who can break through turf issues that may arise among practitioners.

4. Train providers on the relationship and impact of multiple forms of violence to other health outcomes
Practitioners can integrate the facts within this document into existing trainings, make sure risk and resilience factors that underlie multiple forms of violence are considered, and train practitioners across sectors to implement effective prevention strategies. Concurrently, it is important to ensure that practitioners outside the area of

violence prevention understand the impact of violence on their own mandates, such as how violence affects learning, health and mental health, and learn about approaches that support healing and reduce the risk of future violence. Well-informed practitioners will be able to make the case that violence is at the root of some of the problems that manifest in education, health and other settings. Sectors like education and health will have to address violence in order to achieve the community-level outcomes they desire. It's critical that professionals understand the links and combined impact of multiple forms of violence in order to break down the silos that keep the best thinking and the solutions fragmented.

5. Educate the community about the cumulative impact of violence in its multiple forms and what can be done to prevent violence in the first place
Community education can reinforce the understanding that violence is preventable, not inevitable, and can provide guidance on how to prevent it. Practitioners engaged in community education can create opportunities for shared decision-making that will build community commitment for an integrated approach to violence prevention, and increase accountability for policymakers to support this approach and sufficiently invest in it so it yields outcomes.[41]

6. Enhance individual knowledge and skills to heal from violence and to prevent violence, such as problem-solving and empathy
Because experiencing one form of violence increases the risk for other forms of violence, it's critical for all practitioners to recognize trauma and provide appropriate supports to foster healing. Because violence is learned, it's also important that practitioners work with children, youth, families and communities to enhance skills that protect against violence.

Real-Life Integrated Strategies that Work

Acknowledging risk and resilience factors for multiple forms of violence—including in people's environments and at community and societal levels—helps prevent exposure to violence.[42] This understanding has resulted in a growing variety of prevention efforts that take into account the full experience of the child or young person, rather than focusing on single problem behaviors.[43] These types of comprehensive approaches include long-standing youth development programs and, more recently, trauma-informed approaches and strategies that shape the built environment. While these strategies aren't always recognized as preventing multiple forms of violence, they have the potential to do just that given the risk and resilience factors they address. As the Social Development Research Group stated, "Addressing these [factors through integrated prevention strategies] is likely to reduce multiple problems, making some categorical approaches inefficient."[44] Table 1 highlights some initiatives and associated strategies that have the potential to prevent multiple forms of violence given the risk and resilience factors they address.

TABLE 1.
Strategies Addressing Shared Risk and Resilience Factors

These sample strategies are arranged by the Spectrum of Prevention, which is designed to support a comprehensive approach to prevent violence. There is a synergy among the different levels of the Spectrum of Prevention. For illustrative purposes, each activity in the following table is described under a discrete level of the Spectrum of Prevention, even though they could all be part of more comprehensive efforts.

Spectrum Level	Examples
Influencing Policy and Legislation Developing strategies to change laws and policies to influence outcomes Sample strategies: • Restorative justice policies in schools and justice system • Research and data on local risk and resilience factors made widely available • Community-level prevention plans integrate multiple forms of violence • Quality early care and education accessible by all	• **L.A. Unified School District's** school board passed a policy banning defiance as grounds for suspension. The policy implemented positive behavior incentives districtwide to promote positive social learning and prevent problem behaviors universally. Across the country, 13,000 schools are using this approach, which has reduced office discipline referrals by up to 50 percent.[45] • **San Antonio's Brainpower Initiative,** headed by former Mayor Julian Castro and a committee of local business and education leaders, invests in the economic and social value of early education. The initiative has dedicated $29 million annually in voter-approved sales taxes for full-day pre-kindergarten. The initiative estimates that the city will see a 29-percent increase in graduation rates for at-risk children, among other positive outcomes.[46] • **Colorado's Department of Public Health and Environment** developed a Violence Prevention Advisory Group to complete a statewide analysis of violence impacting children and adolescents and to develop a violence prevention strategic plan for the state. The plan promotes policies and programs that impact multiple forms of violence by addressing shared risk and resilience factors.[47]
Changing Organizational Practices Adopting regulations and shaping norms to improve health and safety Sample strategies: • Youth are included as leaders, partners and problem-solvers in all violence prevention efforts • Those most impacted by violence are included in the identification of prevention solutions • Family-serving agencies design tailored initiatives for men and boys • Local systems such as schools and child welfare agencies adopt trauma-informed approaches	• **California Pacific Medical Center's Bayview Child Health Center** in San Francisco, CA, implemented the organizational practice of screening all patients for Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs). In addition to countering norms of secrecy and taboo that surround many risk factors, this approach promotes early detection and results in increased access to resilience-building services such as biofeedback classes.[48] • **Hardy Girls, Healthy Women** in Maine shifts standard organizational approaches by engaging youth as leaders and decision makers. Further, the organization offers trainings for youth, parents, teachers and community members as a means to advance practices that address environmental factors negatively impacting girls and young women.[49]

Spectrum Level	Examples
Fostering Coalitions and Networks Convening groups and individuals for broader goals and greater impact Sample strategies: • Community partnerships supporting school-based health clinics • Cross-disciplinary working groups provide multi-sector analysis • Joint trainings or dialogues co-hosted by collaborative partners	• **The Domestic Violence/Gang Violence Nexus Committee** in Los Angeles, CA, has brought professionals and survivors of these historically separate fields together in recognition of the intersections and overlaps between intimate partner violence and community violence. Since its inception in 2010, the committee has fostered cross-sector understanding, as well as coordinated intervention strategies to address risk factors faced by children exposed to violence.[50] • **City of Portland, Maine, Public Health Division** led a cross-disciplinary group of educators, health professionals and community-based organizations in a process to set shared guidelines for adopting social-emotional curricula. The guidelines ensure curricula adopted by any of the partners would reflect jointly-identified local priorities and prevent multiple forms of violence by addressing shared risk and resilience factors.[51]
Educating Providers Informing providers who will transmit skills and knowledge to others Sample strategies: • Youth-serving staff are trained in developmentally-appropriate strategies for out-of-school time, e.g., family- and caregiver-focused support for children and peers, school- and community-focused support for young adults • Continuing education on supervision, discipline and caring attachment is offered for childcare providers	• **Multnomah County, Oregon's Community Capacitation Center** is part of the Department of Public Health's Health Promotion Change Process, which aims to build communities' capacity to identify and address the health issues most impacting them. The center offers an 80-hour basic curriculum for training community health workers. These workers then educate providers and community members on preventing childhood exposure to violence and domestic violence.[52] • **Boston Public Health Commission** developed a three-part training and capacity-building strategy that provides skills training to: providers and residents on promoting resilience and protective factors in children, adolescents and families; mental health clinicians in evidence-based mental health treatments; and early childcare and education staff in preventing exposure to violence for children and families with whom they work.[53] • **The Children's Institute's Child Trauma Training Academy** offered courses linking forms of violence and on shared solutions that included a discussion for parents and practitioners titled, "Violence Connected. Domestic Violence, Gangs and Parenting: A Dialogue about Learned Violence."[54]

Spectrum Level	Examples
Promoting Community Education Reaching groups of people with information and resources to promote health and safety Sample strategies: • Contributions of community role models and natural mentors are highlighted to emphasize existing norms against violence • Cultural beliefs supporting healthy norms are celebrated and community members are engaged in cross-cultural celebrations • Prevention messages are tailored to specific groups including: American Indian and Alaskan natives, girls, military and veteran families, and LGBTQ youth.	• **Peer Solutions' Stand and Serve Program** targets the underlying conditions that make violence more likely through youth-led trainings, community and coalition meetings, school-based activities, and service projects. This peer leadership initiative promotes positive norms that reduce the likelihood that violence will occur and disrupt systems of oppression that are so often the root of norms that promote violence.[55] • **NOLA for Life** is a public awareness movement produced through a partnership between the Office of Mayor Mitch Landrieu and Spike Lee to change the media's framing of violence involving men of color in New Orleans. The campaign aims to communicate the value of young men's lives and promote a sense of home in the community by debunking a norm of violence.[56]
Strengthening Individual Knowledge and Skills Enhancing an individual's capability to prevent injury or illness and promote safety Sample strategies: • Intergenerational mentoring programs are offered for youth and elders • Home-visiting offered universally to new families and families experiencing stress • Education for parents and caregivers on consistent discipline and caring attachment is provided in schools and other community settings • Social-emotional learning curriculum is offered universally in pre-K through grade 12	• **National Latino Fatherhood and Family Institute** offers culturally-specific programs nationwide including peer-based healing circles that are grounded in trauma-informed practices and support male development. The Institute also offers young men educational and mentoring activities that foster accountability, positive values and healthy behavior, grounded in cultural identity.[57] • **In Breckenridge, MN, St. Francis Healthcare Campus's** Violence Prevention Task Force identified child abuse and neglect as an important health issue impacting their community. Child development specialists now meet with all post-delivery moms. If the family is determined to be at risk, a home visit is scheduled and support is given early on to address risk factors and build resilience. • **Second Step Violence Prevention Curriculum** has been implemented in cities and counties across the country. This universal curriculum spans early education to middle school and offers training for parents as well. It focuses on empathy, problem-solving, and anger management. Livingston County, NY, first implemented the training in 2001 and the school district reports significant observable differences in behavior over the years.[58]

Next Steps for the Field

Federal, state and local agencies, violence prevention leaders, and philanthropic organizations can enhance prevention outcomes through more coordinated and integrated approaches. Much more attention, research and dialogue on the relationships among multiple forms of violence are needed. In looking at violence affecting communities, children, youth and families through a comprehensive lens, practitioners in areas such as early childhood education, school discipline reform, public health nursing, child welfare, youth development, bullying, gang violence, teen dating and sexual violence can collaborate to reduce risk factors and increase resilience factors.[59] The findings in this document highlight considerations and opportunities that can be further explored. Some ways to do this include:

1. Convene practitioners and experts across multiple forms of violence and multiple sectors
A group can be convened to respond to the emerging findings in this paper and develop recommendations to strengthen practice and prevention infrastructure in ways that recognize the links among multiple forms of violence. Ensure that community leaders and policymakers understand that developing an integrated approach will build a foundation for long-term positive change.

2. Enhance prevention infrastructure development and training
With the lack of a robust prevention infrastructure, it's critical to look at where and how this can be developed and what skills and capacities are needed at local, state and federal levels.

3. Share information across multiple forms of violence
With forms of violence largely siloed, researchers, practitioners and advocates across multiple forms of violence do not have a mechanism for sharing information. Establishing such a mechanism could help catalyze and inform relationship-building and coordinated efforts.

4. Conduct a Collaboration Multiplier analysis
A Collaboration Multiplier analysis begins by highlighting how different sectors can add value to a coordinated effort, as shown in Appendix B. The process can help identify further opportunities to maximize shared impact through a common vision and integrated efforts. For example, UCLA's analysis of large U.S. cities' efforts to prevent violence found that cities with the highest levels of coordination across sectors that had the most success in preventing violence. Community-level coordination is a key mechanism to prevent violence. Collaboration Multiplier could be an important tool to maximize opportunities for collaboration, align and leverage sector expertise, and identify resources for the highest impact. The tool can be used to bring together different fields of violence prevention, including key sectors such as health, education, the community and justice (see "In Defense of Childhood: Maximizing Outcomes through Multi-Sector Engagement" for an analysis of how these sectors can collectively address multiple forms of violence).

Community wisdom and prevention science consistently highlight the need for more integrated and coordinated approaches that increase the safety and well-being of children, youth, families and communities. It has become clear that the prevention of violence is best achieved through a collaborative strategy, and that a good prevention solution will be able to prevent multiple forms of violence. Those working in child maltreatment, community violence and intimate partner violence can make the case for collaborative strategies and violence prevention plans that integrate multiple forms of violence.[60] With the steps outlined in this paper, practitioners, policymakers and funders can expand their impact and increasingly improve outcomes for the children, youth and communities they serve.

When considering a coordinated, integrated approach, it can be helpful to establish shared language and clarify the distinctions among the varying forms of violence. While this report focuses on the links among child maltreatment, community violence and intimate partner violence, there are many forms of violence that demand attention. Bullying, violence against LGBTQ people, historical trauma and structural violence, among other forms, fall into the category of violence defined by The World Report on Violence and Health as "the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment, or deprivation."[61] Specific forms of violence include:

Child abuse/maltreatment includes all types of abuse and neglect that occur among children under age 18. There are four common types of abuse:

1) Physical abuse occurs when a child's body is injured as a result of hitting, kicking, shaking, burning, or other show of force
2) Sexual abuse involves engaging a child in sexual acts. It includes fondling, rape, and exposing a child to other sexual activities
3) Emotional abuse refers to behaviors that harm a child's self-worth or emotional well-being, such as name-calling, shaming, rejection, withholding love, and threatening
4) Neglect is the failure to meet a child's basic needs, including housing, food, clothing, education, and access to medical care.[62]

Community violence includes acts of interpersonal violence committed by people who are not related and may or may not know one another. This usually takes place outside the home in public places. Most often, adolescents and young adults are involved in community violence. Some violent acts, such as bullying, slapping or hitting, can cause more emotional than physical harm. Others, such as gang violence, robbery, assault or rape, can lead to serious injury or even death.[63]

Hate violence is defined as "any act of intimidation, harassment, physical force, or threat of physical force directed against any person, or family, or their property or their advocate, motivated either in whole or in part by hostility to their real or perceived race, ethnic background, national origin, religious belief, sex, age, disability, or sexual orientation, with the intention of causing fear or intimidation, or to deter the free exercise or enjoyment of any rights or privileges secured by the Constitution of the laws of the United States …whether or not performed under color of law."[64]

Historical trauma refers to multigenerational trauma experienced by a specific cultural group. Historical trauma can be experienced by "anyone living in families at one time marked by severe levels of trauma, poverty, dislocation, war, etc., and who are still suffering as a result" (Cutler, n.d.). Historical trauma is cumulative and collective. The impact of this type of trauma manifests itself, emotionally and psychologically, in members of different cultural groups (Brave Heart 2011). As a collective phenomenon, those who never even experienced the traumatic stressor, such as children and descendants, can still exhibit signs and symptoms of trauma.[65]

Intimate partner violence is abuse that occurs between two people in a close relationship. The term "intimate partner" includes current and former spouses and dating partners and refers to people of all sexual orientations. Intimate partner violence exists along a continuum from a single episode of violence to ongoing battering, and it includes four types of behavior:

1) Physical abuse is when a person hurts or tries to hurt a partner by hitting, kicking, burning, or other physical force
2) Sexual abuse is forcing a partner to take part in a sex act when the partner does not consent
3) Threats of physical or sexual abuse include the use of words, gestures, weapons, or other means to communicate the intent to cause harm
4) Emotional abuse is threatening a partner or his or her possessions or loved ones, or harming a partner's sense of self-worth. Examples are stalking, name-calling, intimidation, or not letting a partner see friends or family.[66]

Sanctioned violence, also called police brutality, is the intentional use of excessive force by police. It is most frequently physical and often exceeds the threat encountered; it can also include verbal attacks and psychological intimidation.[67] In some communities fear and mistrust of the police are widespread.

Sexual violence refers to sexual activity when consent is not obtained or freely given. Anyone can experience sexual violence, but most victims are female. The person responsible for the violence is typically male and is usually known to the victim. The person can be, but is not limited to, a friend, co-worker, neighbor or family member. There are many types of sexual violence, not all of which include physical contact between the victim and the perpetrator—for instance, sexual harassment, threats, peeping, and taking nude photos. Other sexual violence does involve physical contact, including unwanted touching and rape.[68]

Suicide occurs when a person ends his or her life. It is the 11th leading cause of death among Americans, but suicide deaths are only part of the problem. More people survive suicide attempts than die from them. These survivors are often seriously injured and need medical care.[69]

Collaboration Multiplier
Initial Sketch of Historical Approaches and Field Expertise
across Multiple Forms of Violence

Prevention Institute's Collaboration Multiplier tool is a systematic way to lay the groundwork for effective multi-sector collaboration.[70] The step-by-step process helps diverse disciplines understand each other's perspectives and contributions to the partnership, resulting in strengthened collective action and impact. In the first phase of Collaboration Multiplier, each sector clarifies how its contribution can add value to a unified, coordinated effort.* Below is sample of the type of information that could be shared; for illustrative purposes the chart has been simplified.

Type of Violence	Historical Lead	Historical Emphasis	Data	Historical Expertise & Assets/Strengths	Historical Partners
Community Violence	Criminal justice system	Intervention & re-entry • Enforcement • Deterrence • Detention • Supervision	Juvenile crime rates Crime rates Homicides Shootings Perceptions of safety Recidivism	Enforcement strategies Crime suppression Incarceration Supervision Investigation Crime solving	Police/sheriff District Attorney Parole Probation Elected leadership
	Community & Philanthropy	Prevention • Youth services • Community building	Firearms policies Graduation rates Community based organization services Violence rates	Prevention Community building Policy development	Community groups Public health Youth Schools Faith Community
Intimate partner violence		Intervention • Shelters • Perpetrator accountability • Service delivery	Crisis calls Shelter usage Hospitalizations Prosecutions	Movement-building Service delivery Advocacy	Survivors Women's groups Law enforcement Medical providers
Child Maltreatment		Intervention • Screening • Protection • Family maintenance • Family reunification	Child abuse reports Children in foster care Family reunifications Child deaths	Service delivery Case management Supervision Enforcement strategies	Social services Police/sheriff Schools Pediatricians Day care and afterschool

* This chart portrays a simplified mapping out of the initial phase of Collaboration Multiplier. Phase II is an analysis. See the Prevention Institute website for additional information regarding the Collaboration Multiplier tool.

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