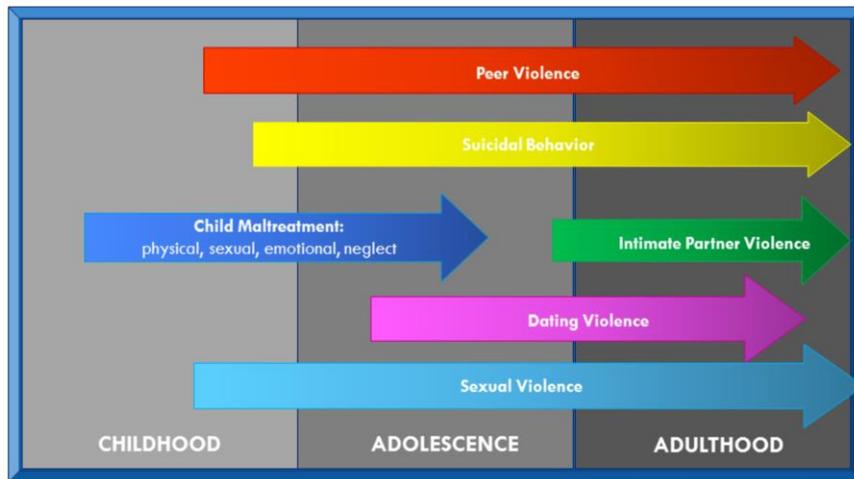


# SHARED RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Opportunities for collaboration

## Different Forms of Violence



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Violence Prevention

Different forms of violence occur across the lifespan.

This graphic shows the time in a lifespan when these different forms of violence most commonly occur. Since there is an overlap among these different forms of violence, one person may experience multiple forms of violence in their lifetime or even at the same time.

There are shared risk and protective factors that make people more or less likely to experience one or more of these types of violence during their lifetime. Also, involvement in one type of violence can, in of itself, be a risk factor for another form of violence.

## Societal Level SV/IPV Risk Factors

- ❑ Rigid gender roles and social norms governing “acceptable sexual behavior”
- ❑ Societal devaluing of peaceful problem solving while honoring or promoting violence and coercion as an acceptable means to an end
- ❑ Societal promotion of individual rights/accountability at the expense of collective rights/accountability
- ❑ Cultural power differentials (sexism, racism, classism, heterosexism) create opportunities for power abuse

Source: [Virginia's Guidelines for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence & Intimate Partner Violence, Virginia Sexual & Domestic Violence Action Alliance.](#)

## Societal Risk Factors

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

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

\*Norms are generally measured at the individual level

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

- The risk factors listed in this table are general categories
- The way each risk factor was operationalized/measured may vary across the different forms of violence and from study to study.
- 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” publication where references for each study can be found.

## Discussion

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- Which other forms of violence have overlapping risk factors in this area on a societal level?
- Which feel like logical alignments between fields?
- What areas are you more skeptical of?
- Which of those subject areas is likely to be most aligned with your framing of societal risk factors?

## Community Level IPV/SV Risk Factors

- ❑ Institutions that entitle groups to maintain greater social status
- ❑ Decision-making institutions support adversarial approach to relationships and sexuality
- ❑ Weak or inconsistent community sanctions for perpetration
- ❑ Community norms that support protection of family/peer group “privacy” regardless of harm being perpetrated by or within these groups

Source: [Virginia's Guidelines for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence & Intimate Partner Violence, Virginia Sexual & Domestic Violence Action Alliance](#).

## Neighborhood Risk Factors

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

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

\*Neighborhood support/cohesion typically measured at the individual level

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

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## Discussion

- Which other forms of violence have overlapping risk factors in this area on a community/neighborhood level?
- Which feel like logical alignments between fields?
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## Community Level Protective Factors

- Communities engage diverse people in activities promoting healthy relationships and healthy sexuality
- The principles and skills of HR/HS are demonstrated across various institutions
- Presence of just/fair boundaries and expectations about HR/HS are applied consistently across community entities

Source: [Virginia's Guidelines for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence & Intimate Partner Violence, Virginia Sexual & Domestic Violence Action Alliance](#).

## Neighborhood Protective Factors



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

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

\*Community support and connectedness typically measured at the individual level

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

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## Discussion

- Which other forms of violence have overlapping protective factors in this area on a community/neighborhood level?
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## Relationship Level SV/IPV Risk Factors

- ❑ Reinforcement/pressure from family and friends to exercise entitlement
- ❑ Peer/family support for adversarial approaches to relationships and sexuality (normalizing battle of the sexes)
- ❑ Absence of role models who promote HR/HS
- ❑ Reluctance to hold others accountable when relationship is perceived as “private” or “family issues” (includes norms preventing outside individuals from intervening)

Source: [Virginia's Guidelines for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence & Intimate Partner Violence, Virginia Sexual & Domestic Violence Action Alliance.](#)

## Relationship Level Risk Factors

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

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

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## Discussion

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- Which other forms of violence have overlapping risk factors in this area on a relationship level?
- Which feel like logical alignments between fields?
- What areas are you more skeptical of?
- Which of those subject areas is likely to be most aligned with your framing of societal risk factors?

## Relationship Level SV/IPV Protective Factors

- Families/caregivers provide a caring, open, and encouraging environment that actively promotes positive development and fosters skills for HR/HS
- Parents/authority figures/peers of diverse backgrounds model and teach positive interpersonal relationship skills
- Peers/families/intimate partners identify and respond to behaviors that are precursors to IPV/SV

Source: [Virginia's Guidelines for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence & Intimate Partner Violence, Virginia Sexual & Domestic Violence Action Alliance.](#)

## Individual Level SV/IPV Protective Factors

- Personal belief in positive value of and commitment to caring, equality and social justice
- Presence of skills to experience HS and engage in HR
- Willingness and ability to be active members of a thriving community where HS and HR are core values
- Personal believe in gender equality and attitudes and behaviors consistent with that belief

Source: [Virginia's Guidelines for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence & Intimate Partner Violence, Virginia Sexual & Domestic Violence Action Alliance.](#)

## Relationship/Individual Level Protective Factors

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

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

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## Discussion

- Which other forms of violence have overlapping protective factors in this area on a relationship/individual level?
- Which feel like logical alignments between fields?
- What areas are you more skeptical of?
- Which of those subject areas is likely to be most aligned with your framing of societal risk factors?

## Individual Level SV/IPV Risk Factors

- Internalized belief that certain groups of people have rights and benefits over other groups
- Lack of empathy for intimate/sexual partners
- Belief in rigid, stereotyped gender roles
- Experience that violence and coercion are an accepted and effective “means to an end”
- Lack of social development

Source: [Virginia's Guidelines for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence & Intimate Partner Violence, Virginia Sexual & Domestic Violence Action Alliance](#).

## Individual Level Risk Factors

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

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

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

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## Discussion

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- Which other forms of violence have overlapping risk factors in this area on an individual level?
- Which feel like logical alignments between fields?
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## 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

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Violence Prevention

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.

## Discussion

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- What forms of violence appear to have the most natural alignment with how your organization frames the issue?
- What organizations work in these fields in your area?
- What excites you about considering partnerships?
- What concerns you about exploring partnerships?
- What might be natural ways to initiate collaboration?

## For More Information

**Connecting the Dots: An Overview of the Links Between  
Multiple Forms of Violence**

**CDC's Division of Violence Prevention**

**<http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/>**