

WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF PREVENTION?

1 Primary

Interventions that take place before violence has occurred. These are used to prevent initial perpetration or victimization.

Example:

Community presentations about bystander intervention

2 Secondary

Immediate responses after violence has occurred. This deals with the short-term consequences of the experience.

Example:

Crisis line calls and emergency shelter immediately following an incident.

3 Tertiary

Long-term response after violence has occurred. This deals with the lasting consequences of violence in hopes of preventing recidivism.

Example:

Support group and individual therapy for survivors of violence.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN...

Primary Prevention

Leverages awareness and interest to engage in the deep work of attitudinal and behavioral change

Outreach & Education

Designed to increase awareness, empower survivors and connect them with services, as well as begin a dialogue about these issues

One strategy alone is not effective in ending violence. We need a comprehensive and multifaceted approach.

THE SPECTRUM OF PREVENTION



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

SOCIO ECOLOGICAL MODEL

Individual

The first level identifies biological and personal history factors that increase the likelihood of becoming a victim or perpetrator of violence. Some of these factors are age, education, income, substance use, or history of abuse. Prevention strategies at this level promote attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors that prevent violence. Specific approaches may include education and life skills training.

Relationship

The second level examines close relationships that may increase the risk of experiencing violence as a victim or perpetrator. A person's closest social circle (peers, partners and family members) influences their behavior and contributes to their experience. Prevention strategies at this level may include parenting or family-focused prevention programs, and mentoring and peer programs designed to reduce conflict, foster problem solving skills, and promote healthy relationships.

Community

The third level explores the settings, such as schools, workplaces, and neighborhoods, in which social relationships occur and seeks to identify the characteristics of these settings that are associated with becoming victims or perpetrators of violence. Prevention strategies at this level impact the social and physical environment – for example, by reducing social isolation, improving economic and housing opportunities in neighborhoods, as well as the climate, processes, and policies within school and workplace settings.

Societal

The fourth level looks at the broad societal factors that help create a climate in which violence is encouraged or inhibited. These factors include social and cultural norms that support violence as an acceptable way to resolve conflicts. Other large societal factors include the health, economic, educational and social policies that help to maintain economic or social inequalities between groups in society.

References:

<https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/publichealthissue/social-ecologicalmodel.html>

<https://njcasa.org/>

<https://www.preventioninstitute.org/tools/spectrum-prevention-0>