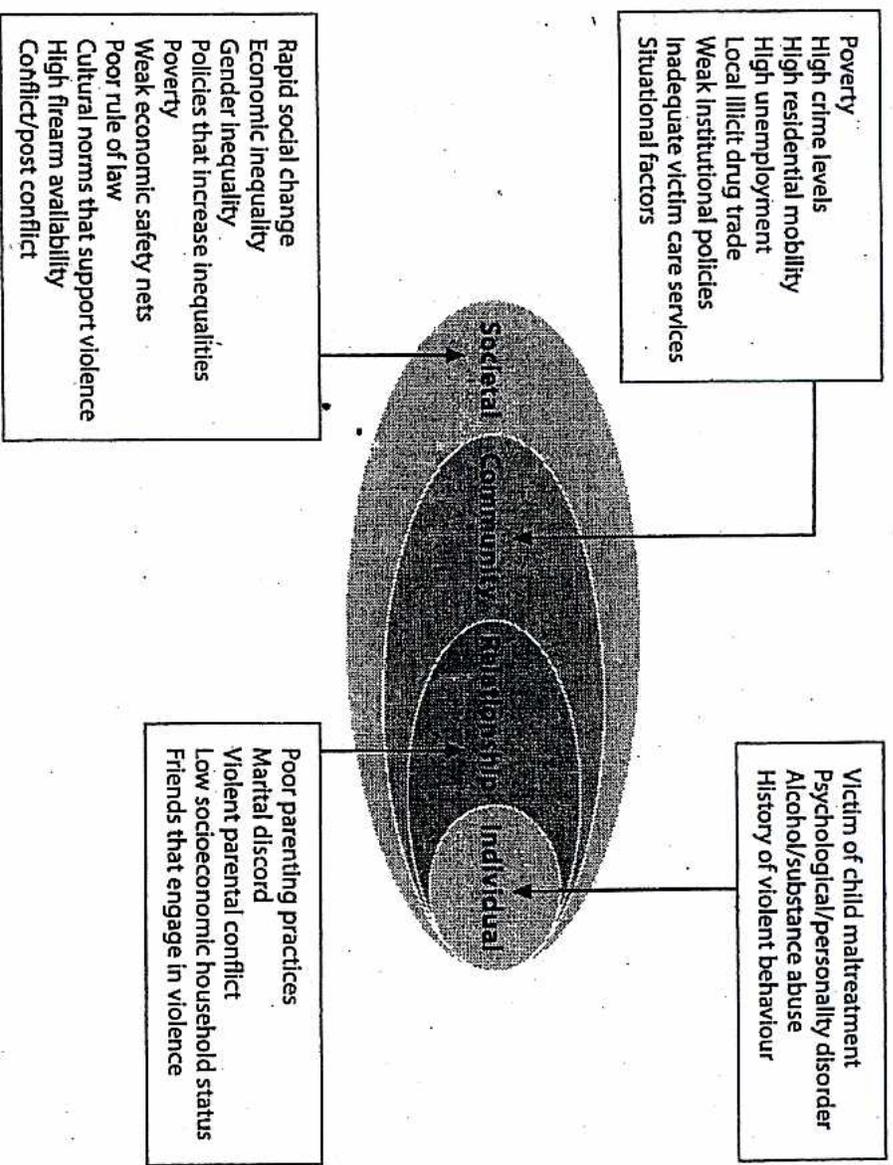


FIGURE TWO Ecological model showing shared risk factors for sub-types of interpersonal violence



Paul Harvey -
 September - Homicide Task Force
 meeting

TABLE THREE Prevention strategies by developmental stage, ecological context and effectiveness

Strategies in **dark grey box** have been demonstrated to be effective in reducing violence or risk factors for violence.

Strategies in **light grey box** have shown promise in reducing violence or risk factors for violence.

Strategies in *italics* have been demonstrated to be ineffective in reducing violence or risk factors for violence.

ECOLOGICAL CONTEXT	DEVELOPMENTAL STAGE	
	INFANT AND TODDLER (AGED 0-3)	CHILDHOOD (AGED 3-11)
Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce unintended pregnancies • Increase access to prenatal/postnatal services • Treatment programmes for victims of maltreatment to reduce consequences • Services for children who witness violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social-development training • Pre-school enrichment • School-based child maltreatment prevention programmes • <i>Drug-resistance education</i> • <i>Gun-safety training</i>
Relationship (for example, family, peers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home-visitation services • Parenting training • Therapeutic foster care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentoring • Home-school partnership programmes to promote parental involvement
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead monitoring and toxin removal • Screening by health-care providers for maltreatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe havens for children on high-risk routes to and from school • After-school programmes to extend adult supervision • Recreational programmes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community policing • Improving emergency response and trauma care • Training for health-care providers in the detection and reporting of child maltreatment • Promotion of safe storage of firearms and other lethal weapons • Prevention and educational campaigns to increase awareness of child maltreatment • Child-protection service programmes • Services for incarcerated perpetrators • <i>Gun buy backs</i> 	
Societal		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce media violence • Public information campaigns to promote pro-social norms
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen police and judicial systems • De-concentrate poverty • Reduce income inequality 	

¹ Adapted from Rosenberg ML et al. *Violence*. Chapter submitted to Jamison DT et al. (Eds) *Disease control priorities in developing countries*, second edition. New York, Oxford University Press.

ECOLOGICAL CONTEXT	DEVELOPMENTAL STAGE	
	ADOLESCENCE (AGED 12-19)	ADULTHOOD (AGED 20 AND OVER)
Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social-development training • Educational incentives for at-risk, disadvantaged high-school students • School-based dating violence prevention programmes • Academic enrichment programmes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual counselling • Shock probation or parole • Residential programmes in psychiatric or correctional institutions • Gun-safety training • Boot camps • Trying young offenders in adult court • Drug-resistance education • Programmes modelled on basic military training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incentives for post-secondary education or vocational training • Services for adults abused as children • Treatment for child and intimate partner abuse offenders • Waiting periods for firearm purchases • Owner liability for damage by guns
Relationship (for example, family, peers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentoring • Family therapy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary foster-care programmes for serious and chronic delinquents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peer mediation, counselling 	
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational programmes • Reduce alcohol availability • Train health-care professionals in identification and referral of high-risk youth and victims of sexual violence • Metal detectors in schools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-component gang-prevention programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce alcohol availability • Establish adult recreational programmes • Shelters and crisis centres for battered women and victims of elder abuse • Criminal justice reforms to criminalize child maltreatment, intimate-partner violence, and elder abuse • Mandatory arrest policies for intimate-partner violence • Public shaming of intimate partner violence offenders • Services for identifying and treating elder abuse • Train health-care professionals in identification and referral of battered women, victims of elder abuse, and victims of sexual violence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws permitting gun carrying in public
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community policing • Improve emergency response and trauma care • Disrupt illegal gun markets • Forbid firearm sales to high-risk purchasers • Mandatory sentences for gun use in crimes • Coordinated community interventions for violence prevention • Prevention and educational campaigns to increase awareness of youth violence, intimate-partner violence and elder abuse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gun buy backs 	
Societal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce media violence • Enforce laws prohibiting illegal transfers of guns to youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish job-creation programmes for the chronically unemployed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen police and judicial systems • Promotion of safe storage of firearms • De-concentrate poverty • Reduce income inequality • Change cultural norms that support violence and abuse of children and adults 	