
THE ELEMENTS OF THE HEALTH SYSTEM TO PREVENT VIOLENCE

- 1. Public Health Departments (or other lead agency - such as a non-profit or university)**
 - a. Coordinate violence prevention efforts across all sectors and ensure equity is embedded in all strategies
 - b. Hire, train and support violence prevention professionals as well as research and monitoring professionals
- 2. Community Organizations and Residents**
 - a. Detect and interrupt violence
 - b. Identify individuals at risk for violence
 - c. Change environmental factors and norms related to violence
 - d. Address social determinants of health risk factors
- 3. Social Service Providers**
 - a. Work within health sector to deliver trauma-informed care
- 4. Primary Care**
 - a. Educate, screen and refer for all forms of violence
 - b. Input data to ensure appropriate services and interventions
 - c. Advocate for health-based programs and policies
- 5. Emergency Departments and Acute Care Facilities**
 - a. Educate, screen and refer for all forms of violence
 - b. Identify, treat and assess risk of those impacted by violence
 - c. Fine tune efforts to identify hotspots and reduce recidivism
- 6. Hospitals as Anchor Institutions**
 - a. Train staff in trauma informed care to reduce re-traumatization
 - b. Hire in, advocate for and invest in communities impacted by violence
 - c. Integrate violence prevention into needs assessments
- 7. Health Care System Economics**
 - a. With insurance providers, reimburse for violence prevention
 - b. Evaluate the financial results for health care and other expenses
 - c. Invest community benefit dollars in violence prevention efforts
- 8. Mental Health**
 - a. Implement health approach to reduce risk of victimization
 - b. Increase access to mental health and community services
 - c. Advocate for policies to increase resiliency and reduce risk
- 9. Behavioral Health Care**
 - a. Implement behavioral health training throughout the community
 - b. Integrate community healing programs into existing efforts
- 10. Academic Medical Centers**
 - a. Incorporate the health approach for hospitals
 - b. Research violence and the effects of the health approach

11. Primary and Secondary Schools

- a. Train educators on conflict resolution and trauma informed care
- b. Identify, refer and track individuals at risk for violence
- c. Implement policies and programs that reduce out of school time

12. Early Childhood Development and Child Welfare Systems

- a. Train staff to identify and reduce all forms of violence
- b. Deliver therapeutic interventions to those experiencing violence

13. Schools of Public Health

- a. Fund faculty and research on the health approach to violence
- b. Coordinate local expertise to assist communities in implementation
- c. Incorporate the health approach to violence into curricula

14. Community Information Systems

- a. Collect data on all incidents and interventions of violence
- b. Create standards for data to promote effectiveness

15. Law Enforcement and the Justice System

- a. Train for implementing violence prevention protocols
- b. Identify, refer and track those exposed to or at risk for violence
- c. Assess and treat staff exposed to violence

16. Faith-Based Institutions

- a. Connect individuals and neighborhoods to services and resources
- b. Promote the health understanding of violence and positive norms
- c. Mobilize the community to advocate for violence prevention

17. Media

- a. Advance public understanding of violence as a health issue
- b. Identify health leaders to serve as spokespeople
- c. Implement standards for reporting on violence