

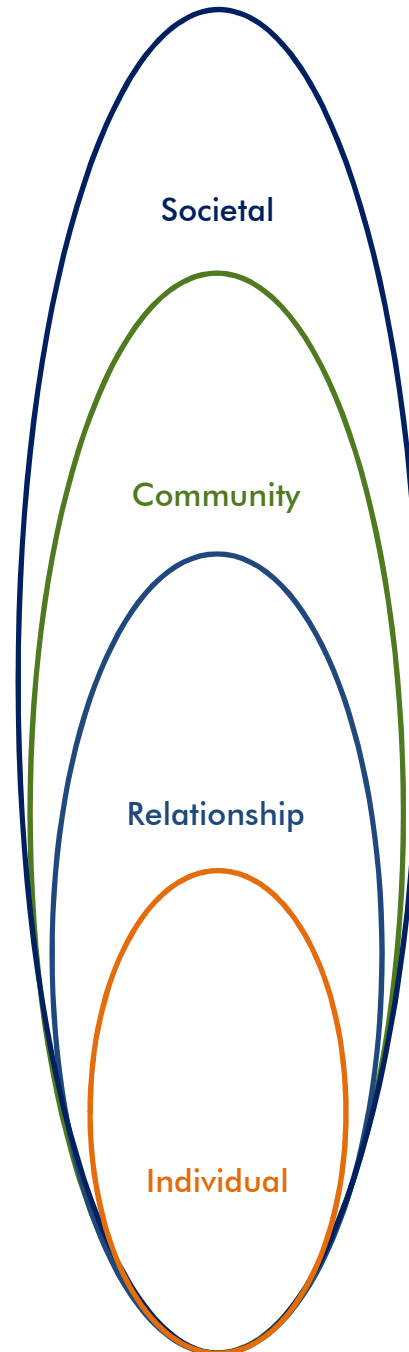
Selected Risk and Resilience Factors for Preventing Violence*

Marin County, October 30, 2013

Resilience Factors

- Respect for diversity and an emphasis on equality
- Adequate and affordable health care and access to health care services
- Access to mental health and substance abuse services
- Opportunities for artistic and cultural expression
- Employment and economic opportunities
- Community connectedness, strong social networks
- Community design that supports safety
- Coordination of resources and services among community agencies
- Positive school climate and attachment to school
- Connection to a caring adult, positive relationships and attachments
- Association with pro-social peers
- Sharing in regular activities with parents
- High expectations
- Opportunities for meaningful participation
- Skills in solving problems non-violently

Social-Ecological Levels



Risk Factors

- Cultural norms that support aggression toward others
- Harmful norms around masculinity and femininity
- Societal inequities
- Failure of the school system
- Social isolation
- Poor neighborhood support and cohesion
- Weak community sanctions against violence
- High alcohol outlet density
- Poverty and associated factors (e.g., overcrowding)
- Poor parent-child relationship
- Family conflict
- Associating with delinquent peers
- Experiencing and witnessing violence
- Alcohol and substance abuse
- Mental health problems
- Poor behavior control
- Academic failure

* Research has identified hundreds of risk and resilience factors for violence. Using factors highlighted by the World Health Organization and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Prevention Institute developed this list based on what practitioners say are the most relevant factors. This list is not meant to be exhaustive.