Public Health Approach to Violence Prevention

Violence is a complex problem which requires multiple partners collaborating to create solutions. The public health approach to violence seeks to address the root causes of violence and prevent it from occurring. This approach leads to strengthening and expanding evidence-based strategies and programs to address violence at the individual, family, and societal levels. It is:

- **Data-driven:** approaches based on data that describe the nature of the problem as well as contributing risk and resilience factors
- **Collaborative:** multiple partners from public health, law enforcement, education, recreation, economic development, mental health, substance abuse, business, and others working together to produce change
- **Population-based:** seeking community wide or environmental solutions
- **Primary prevention:** efforts designed to prevent violence before it occurs

Adapted from: https://www.preventioninstitute.org

**Gun Violence Example**

- **Foster violence-free social environments**
- **Promote positive opportunities & connections**
- **Intervene at the first signs of risk**
- **Restore people who have gone down the wrong path**
- **Protect people from violence in the community**

**BEFORE**  
Stop Problems from Developing  
(Primary Prevention)

**DURING**  
Early Detection & Response  
(Secondary Prevention)

**AFTER**  
Rehabilitation & Reintegration  
(Tertiary Prevention)

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<tr>
<th>Prevention</th>
<th>Intervention</th>
<th>Response</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Engage with community members and organizations to assess needs, strengths, and assure community input and ownership</td>
<td>Convene partners to share “real-time” data</td>
<td>Develop and implement evidence-based interventions in collaboration with community members and organizations</td>
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*Example PHMDC actions to support prevention, intervention, and response*

[Effective prevention programs work across the spectrum at the same time]*