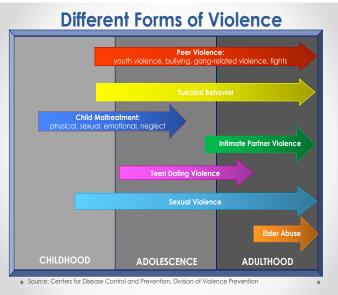
STRYVE - A TOGETHER FOR RESILIENT YOUTH PREVENTION STRATEGY

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Prevention Foundation: ACEs/Resilience - Children who are a victim of abuse/neglect or are exposed to violence are more likely to exhibit antisocial behaviors, suffer from anxiety and depression, encounter challenges in school and abuse drugs or alcohol.



Neighborhood Risk Factors										
	СМ	TDV	IPV	sv	ΥV	Bullying	Suicide	Elder Abuse		
Neighborhood poverty	Х		х	Х	Х		Х			
High alcohol outlet density	Х		х		Х		Х			
Community Violence	Х			Х	Х	Х				
Lack of economic opportunities	Х		х	х	Х		Х			
Low Neighborhood Support/ Cohesion*	Х	X	X		X		х			



Relationship/Individual Level Protective Factors

	СМ	TDV	IPV	sv	ΥV	Bullying	Suicide	Elder Abuse
Family support/ connectedness	Х	X			Х	X	X	Х
Connection to a caring adult		X			Х		Х	
Association w/ prosocial peers		X			Х	X		
Connection/ commitment to school		Х		X	Х	Х	Х	
Skills solving problems non- violently	X	Х			Х		X	
NOTE: CM (Child Maltreatment) TDV (Teen Dating Violence), IPV (Intimate Partner Violence), SV (Sexual								

NOTE: CM (Child Maltreatment), TDV (Teen Dating Violence), IPV (Intimate Partner Violence), SV (Sexual Violence), YV (Youth Violence)

Source: Wilkins, N., Tsao, B., Hertz, M., Davis, R., Klevens, J. (2014). Connecting the Dots: An Overview of the • Uniks Among Multiple Forms of Violence. Altanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Oxidand, CA: Prevention Institute.

Neighborhood Protective Factors

	СМ	TDV	IPV	sv	ΥV	Bullying	Suicide	Elder Abuse
Coordination of services among community agencies	X		X				X	X
Access to mental health and substance abuse services	X						X	
Community support and connectedness*	Х		Х	Х	Х		Х	Х

NOTE: CM (Child Maltreatment), TDV (Teen Dating Violence), IPV (Intimate Partner Violence), SV (Sexual

*Community support and connectedness typically measured at the individual level

Source: Wilkins, N., Tsao, B., Hertz, M., Davis, R., Klevens, J. (2014). Connecting the Dats: An Overview of the • Links Among Multiple Forms of Violence. Atlanta, CA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Desease Control and Prevention Ookland. CA: Prevention Institute.

Examples of Potential Strategies for Addressing Multiple Forms of Violence

□ Community/Societal level

- Norms change strategies
- Strategies/activities that enhance community support & connectedness
- Coordinated services

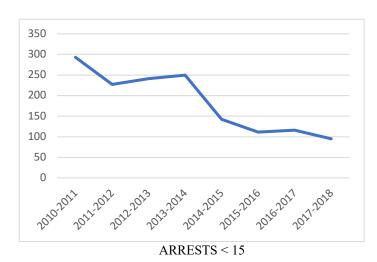
□ Relationship level

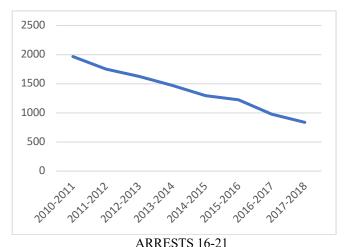
- Strategies that support families under stress
- Strategies that connect youth with supportive adults, prosocial peers, and their schools

□ Individual level

- Strategies that build youth and families' skills in solving problems non-violently
- Substance abuse prevention strategies







Striving To Reduce Youth Violence Everywhere

Key Components of STRYVE

STRYVE takes a public health approach. Violence jeopardizes the health and safety of the public, and public health must be part of the solution. Public health emphasizes a science-driven approach and bringing diverse groups together to take collaborative action. This approach applies scientific and programmatic expertise to preventing violence before it occurs.

STRYVE is multi-sector. Youth violence prevention is a shared responsibility. STRYVE emphasizes collaboration among multiple sectors and disciplines, including justice, education, labor, social services, public health and safety, and youth-serving organizations. Each sector has a unique and important role to play in prevention, but no sector acting alone can prevent youth violence.

STRYVE builds capacity. Violence in every community is different; there is no one-size-fits-all solution. STRYVE provides the tools and information to build the capacity of health departments, other government agencies, and community-based organizations to develop and implement effective, comprehensive approaches to prevent youth violence that are tailored to the needs and strengths of individual communities.

STRYVE is comprehensive. Violence is a learned behavior that can be unlearned or not learned in the first place. There are factors that place youth more or less at risk of violence at the individual, interpersonal, community (schools, neighborhoods, faith institutions, etc.), and societal levels. STRYVE offers communities an array of culturally and developmentally appropriate approaches to prevention at each level that are based on the best available evidence through its four key strategies:

- Strengthen the personal capacity of youth to resist violence, by developing youths' social, emotional, and behavioral skills to resolve conflict peacefully and engage in healthy relationships and that help provide critical skills for success at school and the work force.
- Build and support positive relationships between youth and adults, such as using family, school, and mentoring approaches that provide youth with positive role models and nurturing connections with others.
- Promote thriving, safer, and more connected communities, such as designing safer environments, fostering economic growth, and enhancing the settings in which people interact.
- Create a society that promotes safety and health, by changing societal norms accepting of violence and developing collaborative strategies at the national, state, and local levels to ensure all youth have equal access to preventive services and educational and vocational opportunities.

