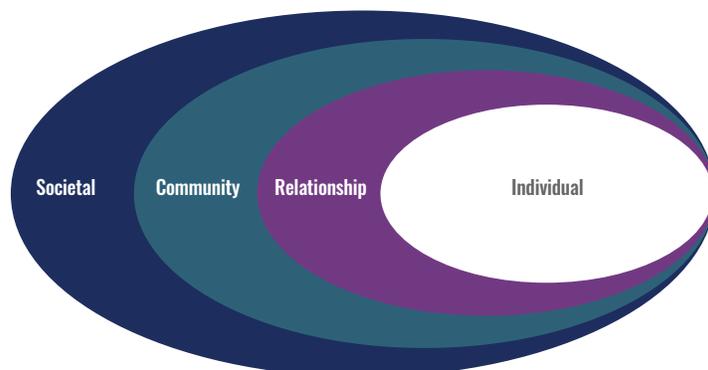


## SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL MODEL FOR VIOLENCE PREVENTION

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) socio-ecological model for violence prevention demonstrates how risk factors influence vulnerability to violence, and how protective factors may reduce risk of victimization. The CDC uses overlapping rings within the model to demonstrate that each level is deeply connected. The complex interplay of the levels within the socio-ecological model demonstrate how risk factors may increase vulnerabilities of victimization while also providing protective factors that may prevent victimization. This model is helpful to better understand the multi-faceted impacts on victims and survivors of human trafficking and how service delivery should encompass this multi-functional approach to identifying and responding to human trafficking.



- Adapted from the CDC Socio-Ecological Model of violence prevention.

### Individual

#### Examples of Individual Risk Factors

- Age, including minors and older adults.
- Lack of education (no high school diploma or higher education).
- Low income.
- Substance use.
- Disability.
- Experiencing or witnessing physical or psychological abuse.
- Exposure to other forms of trauma.

#### Examples of Individual Protective Factors

- Education stability.
- Steady income.
- Mental health supports.

### Relationship

#### Examples of Relationship Risk Factors

- Aggressive or violent peer behavior, such as bullying.
- Isolation or lack of social supports.
- Lack of support from family.
- Intimate partner violence.
- Lack of financial stability.

#### Examples of Relationship Protective Factors

- Peer support.
- Appropriate intervention for bullying.
- Family mental health resources.
- Parent and family social supports and educational programs.

### Community

#### Examples of Community Risk Factors

- Poverty.
- Lack of resources to build social supports and healthy relationships.
- Lack of intervention against violence, including intimate partner violence.

#### Examples of Community Protective Factors

- Access to resources that address and reduce poverty.
- Access to education.
- Education on substance use.
- Availability of mental health and social support resources.
- Supportive services and resources for individuals with disabilities.

### Societal

#### Examples of Societal Risk Factors

- Societal factors that influence exploitation of persons through sex and labor.
- Discrimination and income inequity.
- Laws and policies that limit access to health care, education, mental health resources, and economic stability.

#### Examples of Societal Protective Factors

- Education and awareness trainings that address social characteristics that condone violence against persons.
- Laws, policies, and funding that increase access to social services.