



SOCIOECOLOGICAL MODEL FOR ADDRESSING SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Individual - Identifies biological and personal factors that increase the likelihood of becoming a victim or perpetrator of violence (e.g., education, substance use, history of abuse). Examples of such strategies: School-based programs that help students develop social, emotional and behavioral skills to promote positive relationships; In-home programs that support parents.

Relationship - Examines close relationships that increases the risk of experience violence as a victim or perpetrator (e.g., family influences, peer group, supportive parenting programs). Examples of such strategies: youth programs that pairs children with caring adults, communication workshops for couples, education and family support in child-care centers to promote positive child development.

Community - Explores settings such schools, workplaces, etc. and identify characteristics in these settings that are associated with becoming a victim or perpetrator (e.g., reducing isolation, improving housing opportunities, addressing school and workplace policies). Examples of such strategies: school districts that address, through policy, bullying & sexual dating violence, using higher ed institutions to develop media outreach campaigns to educate about sexual violence, dating violence, and bystander education.

Society - Looks at broad societal factors that help encourage violence (e.g., inequalities between groups of people, cultural norms). Examples of such strategies: Media campaigns to address sexual violence, tax incentives for businesses to partner with school districts to provide learning-based technology and other academic resources in disadvantaged communities.

