

Violence

The New Hampshire Public Health Association (NHPHA) recognizes that violent behaviors included the full continuum: bullying, assault, domestic violence, child and elder abuse, sexual assault and suicide and can result in deaths as well as in long term physical and psychological disability. The reduction of violence and intentional injuries is a key step toward improving the health and wellbeing of individuals and our communities. The NHPHA supports multidisciplinary efforts to address violence through comprehensive preventive strategies. These efforts should:

- Be evidence based or based on best available information;
- Recognize the interconnectedness of violence, socioeconomic status, mental health status, alcohol and substance use, accessibility of firearms and other factors; and
- Involve the collaboration of health, mental health, law enforcement, criminal justice, education, and social services.

Resources

Kaiser Family Foundation, State Health Facts. Org. Number of Deaths Due to Injury by Firearms per 100,000 Population, 2009.

Shorey, Ryan C (10/2012). “The consequences of perpetrating psychological aggression in dating relationships: a descriptive investigation”. *Journal of interpersonal violence* (0866-2605), 27 (15), p. 2980

Turner, Heather A (06/2013). “Family structure, victimization, and child mental health in a nationally representative sample”. *Social Science & Medicine* (1982) (0277-9536), 87, p. 39.

Turner, Heather A (12/2012). “Recent victimization exposure and suicidal ideation in adolescents”. *Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine* (1072-4710), 166 (12), p. 1149

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Violence Prevention at CDC.

Wood, Samantha L (11/2011). “Consequences of intimate partner violence on child witnesses: a systematic review of the literature”. *Journal of child and adolescent psychiatric nursing* (1073-6077), 24 (4), p. 223.