

**Welcome,
This Web Conference
Will Begin Soon**



A Project of



**Shared Risk and Protective Factors to
Prevent Sexual and Domestic Violence:
From Research to Policy and Practice**

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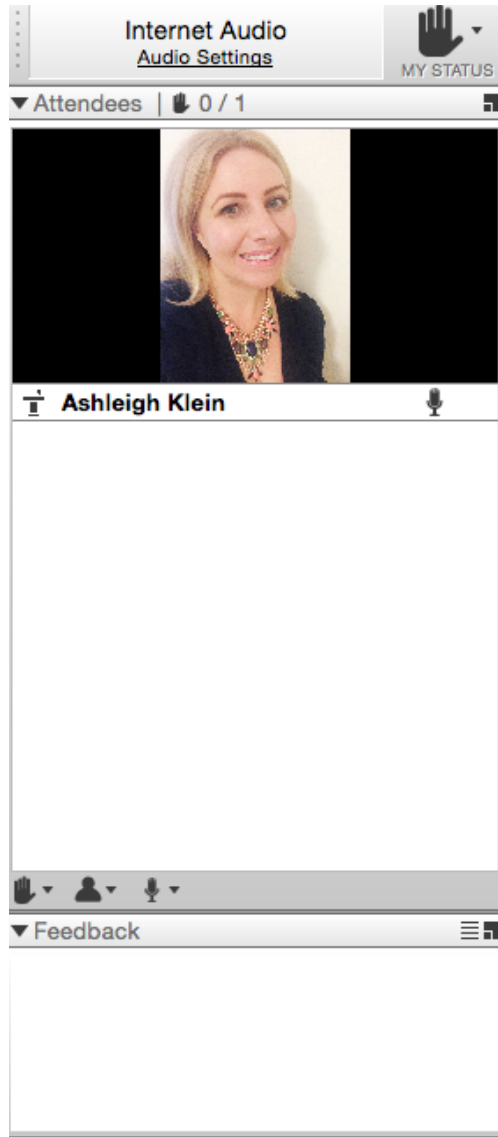
preventconnect.org/YouTube

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How to use this technology



- Raise hand
- Text chat & private chat
- PowerPoint slides
- Polling questions
- Phone
- Closed captioning
- Web conference guidelines

Please send a private chat message for help.

Call iLinc Technical Support at 800.799.4510.

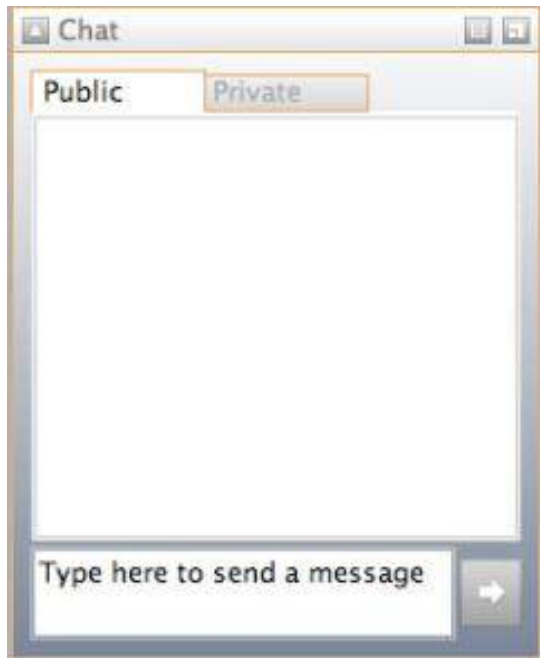
Pronouns

- Replaces a person's name when talking in the third-person
- Not preferred (not up for debate)
- While pronouns imply something about gender, they don't declare someone's gender identity

Examples:

- Ze/zir/zim
- He/him/his
- She/her/hers
- They/them/theirs
- Cie/hir/hirs (pronounced see/here/heres)

Text Chat Question



What pronouns do you go by?

PreventConnect

- Domestic violence/intimate partner violence
- Sexual violence
- Violence across the lifespan
- Prevent before violence starts
- Connect to other forms of violence & oppression
- Connect to other prevention practitioners



Beyond Partnerships: Shared Linkages for Prevention

February 3: From Foundations to the Future: A prevention approach to sexual and domestic violence

March 9: Harmful Gender Norms: How can we build alliances with queer (LGBTQ) movements to help prevent sexual and domestic violence?

March 23: Harmful Gender Norms: Moving beyond binary and heteronormative approaches to preventing sexual and domestic violence

May 4: Shared Roots: Sexual and domestic violence prevention strategies in support of social justice

June 8: Engaging Youth in Shaping Strategies and Solutions to Prevent Sexual and Domestic Violence

July 13: What about Power and Patriarchy? Examining social cohesion strategies to prevent sexual and domestic violence

August 3: Authentically Engaging Communities to Prevent Sexual and Domestic Violence

August 17: Using Shared Risk and Protective Factors : Research into practice and policy to prevent sexual and domestic violence

September 7: Equity, Trauma and Preventing Sexual and Domestic Violence



CAMPUS

Intentional • Strategic • Comprehensive

Wednesday, February 10

Comprehensive Prevention on Campus

Tuesday, March 22

Selecting the Right Online Module
for Interpersonal Violence Prevention

Tuesday, May 17

Partners in Prevention: Connecting Sexual Violence Prevention and
LGBTQ-Inclusive Campus Culture

Tuesday, June 7

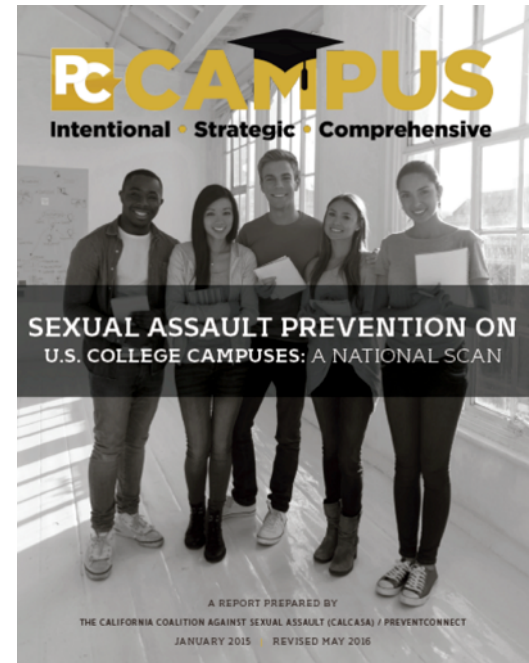
Affirmative Consent Policies: Cultural Barriers and the Need for
Affirmative Sexuality

Wednesday, July 20

Community Colleges: Opportunities for Sexual and Domestic
Violence Prevention

Monday, September 19

**Using Climate Survey Data to Inform
Prevention on Campus**





Shared Risk and Protective Factors to Prevent Sexual and Domestic Violence: From Research to Policy and Practice

August 17, 2016

11am-12:30pm PT; 2pm-3:30pm ET

PreventConnect is a national project of the California Coalition Against Sexual Assault sponsored by U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The views and information provided in this web conferences do not necessarily represent the official views of the U.S. government, CDC or CALCASA.

Objectives

- Explore how ***Connecting the Dots: An Overview of the Links Among Multiple Forms of Violence*** has been put to use to prevent sexual and domestic violence (SDV) and other forms of violence.
- Explore **examples of multisector/multi-issue efforts to address SDV prevention** and prevention of other forms of violence through **shared risk and protective factors**.
- Explore how CDC's ***Preventing Multiple Forms of Violence: A Strategic Vision for Connecting the Dots*** can **guide** local, state, and national violence prevention **practice**.

About the Co-Hosts



Lisa Fujie Parks, MPH
Program Manager
Prevention Institute
(she, her, hers)



Mego Lien
Associate Program Manager
Prevention Institute
(She, her, hers)



About the Web Conference Co-Designer



Casey Castaldi
Program Assistant
Prevention Institute
(She, her, hers)



Please Answer the Polling Question

Are you currently engaged in prevention work that explicitly addresses multiple forms of violence?

▼ Feedback 

<input type="radio"/>	Yes
<input type="radio"/>	No
<input type="radio"/>	No Answer



Answer on the left

Please Answer the Polling Question

Are you currently engaged in SDV prevention work that explicitly addresses another health issue, e.g., substance abuse prevention, reproductive justice/health, etc.

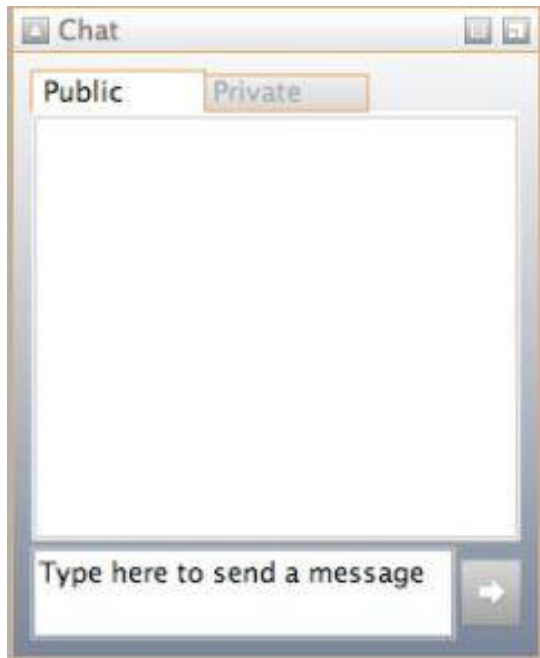
▼ Feedback 

<input type="radio"/>	Yes
<input type="radio"/>	No
<input type="radio"/>	No Answer



Answer on the left

Text Chat Question



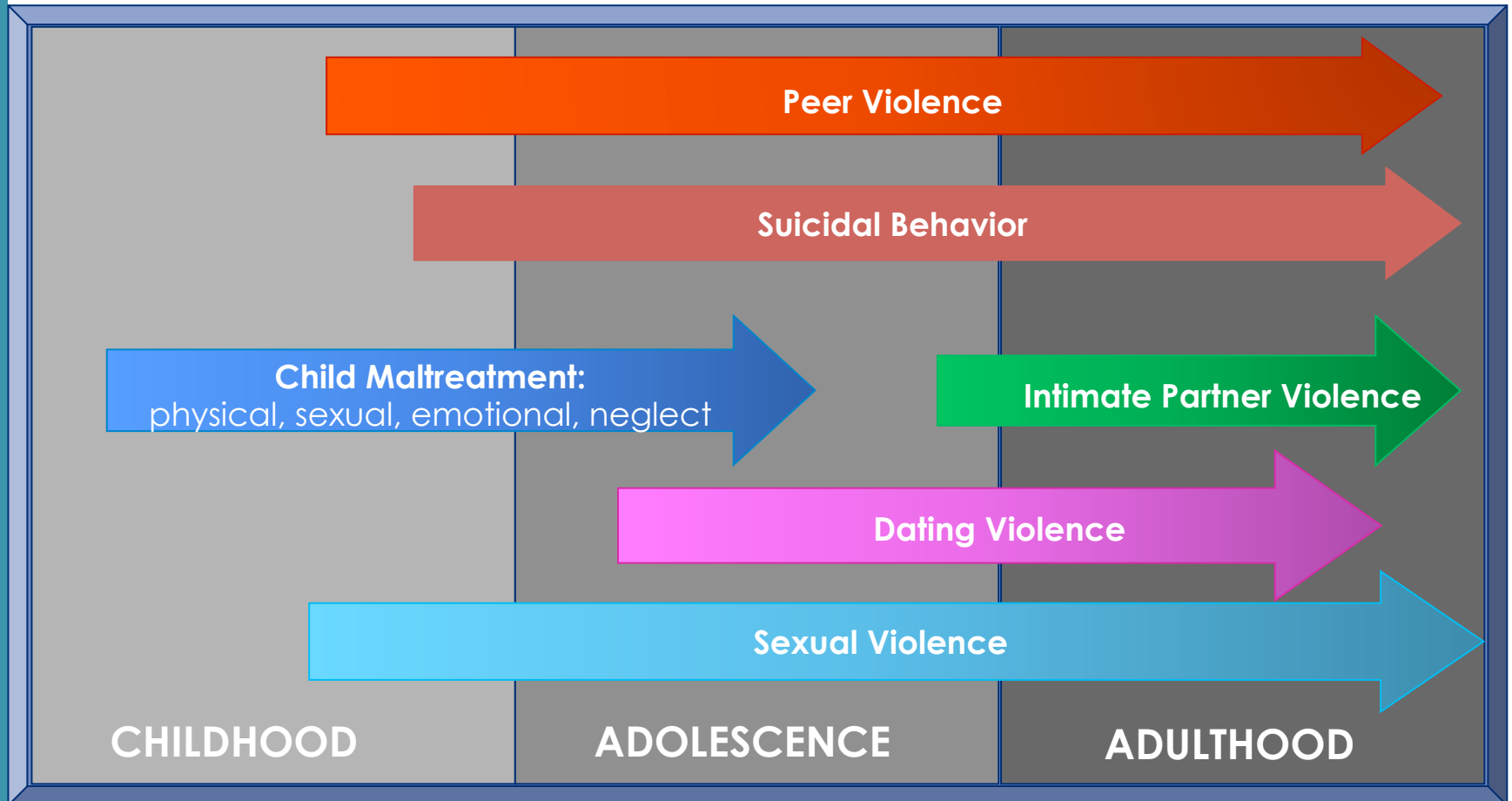
How have you used *Connecting the Dots: An Overview of the Links Among Multiple Forms of Violence* in your work since it was released in 2014?

Connecting the Dots: An Overview of the Links Among Multiple Forms of Violence



A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention & Prevention Institute Publication

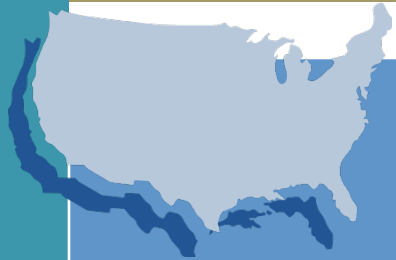
Different Forms of Violence



Linkages

- Multiple Forms of Violence are
 - Experienced together
 - Share common underlying factors
 - Result in common outcomes
- Exposure to one form of violence increases risk of further victimization and engagement

Societal and Neighborhood Risk Factors



	CM	TDV	IPV	SV	YV	Bullying	Suicide	Elder Abuse
Norms supporting aggression*	X	X	X	X	X			X
Harmful gender norms*	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Community Violence	X			X	X	X		
Lack of economic opportunities	X		X	X	X		X	
Low Neighborhood Support/ Cohesion*	X	X	X		X		X	

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

*Norms are generally measured at the individual level

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



Neighborhood & Relationship Protective Factors



	CM	TDV	IPV	SV	YV	Bullying	Suicide	Elder Abuse
Coordination of services among community agencies	X		X				X	X
Social cohesion	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Community support and connectedness*	X		X	X	X		X	X

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

*Community support and connectedness typically measured at the individual level

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

Gun Violence and DV in the news

Orlando Shooter's Domestic Abuse History Should Have Been A Warning Sign

It's time to start connecting the dots.

© 06/15/2016 03:19 pm ET | Updated Jun 20, 2016

5.4k



Lydia O'Connor
Reporter, The Huffington Post



Melissa Jeltsen
Senior Reporter, The Huffington Post



ADREES LATIF/REUTERS

Mourners hold a picture of their deceased friend, Xavier Emanuel Serrano Rosado, during a vigil one day after shooting at the gay Orlando nightclub Pulse. The shooter, Omar Mateen, had a history of domestic violence.

The Kansas Shooter Has A History Of Domestic Abuse. That Matters.



70%

of mass shooting incidents occurred at home



42%

of mass shooting incidents involved a current or former intimate partner



57%

of mass shooting incidents involved a current/former intimate partner or family member

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/orlando-shooter-domestic-abuse_us_5760536ae4b0e4fe5143f349
<https://thinkprogress.org/the-kansas-shooter-has-a-history-of-domestic-abuse-that-matters-179bcd0ec6fd#.b4188f1it>
http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/mass-shootings-domestic-violence-women_us_55d3806ce4b07addcb44542a

Source: Everytown; Illustrations: Philip Glenn, Dream Icons, Leonardo Schneider for the Noun Project; Graphic: Alissa Scheller/The Huffington

Post

Inequities and multiple forms of violence

Gay and Lesbian High School Students Report 'Heartbreaking' Levels of Violence

By JAN HOFFMAN AUG. 11, 2016



Members of the Alliance of Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Transgender and Questioning Youth marched at the Miami Beach Gay Pride parade in April. Lynne Stadky/Associated Press

[http://www.nytimes.com/2016/08/12/health/gay-lesbian-teenagers-violence.html?
_r=0](http://www.nytimes.com/2016/08/12/health/gay-lesbian-teenagers-violence.html?_r=0)

<http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/disparities/smy.htm>

- Being forced to have sex (18% LGB vs. 5% heterosexual)
- Sexual dating violence (23% LGB vs. 9% heterosexual)
- Sixty percent of LGB students reported having been so sad or hopeless that they stopped doing some usual activities.
- More than 1 in 10 LGB students have missed school during the past 30 days because of safety concerns

Our First Guest



Elizabeth Ablah, Ph.D., MPH

Associate Professor in the Department of
Preventive Medicine and Public Health
University of Kansas School of Medicine
(she, her, hers)



A photograph of four people in a field of tall green grass. Each person is kneeling and has a large, plain cardboard box balanced on their head, completely obscuring their face. The people are wearing a blue t-shirt, a blue hoodie, a red and white checkered dress, and a red and white striped polo shirt. Four blue speech bubbles are overlaid on the image, each containing a different educational suggestion.

Let's educate them!

We need more education in the schools!

Let's change our curriculum!

What about implementing more educational sessions?

Assessment of Small, Rural Community



What are community-level risk and protective factors for sexual violence in a community?

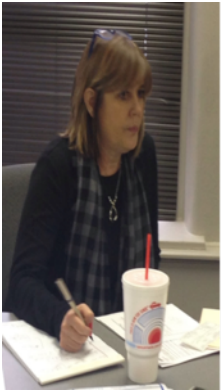
The Team



Kansas Department
of Health and
Environment



The Team



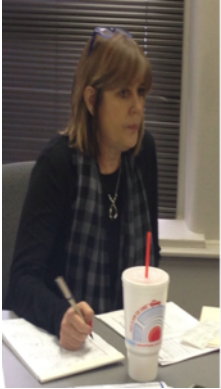
Members of a rural
community's Sexual
Violence Prevention
Coalition



Kansas Department
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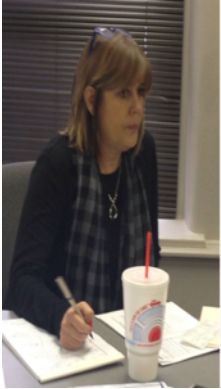
Master of Public Health Student



Kansas Department of Health and Environment



The Team



Members of a rural community's Sexual Violence Prevention Coalition



Master of Public Health Student



University of Kansas
School of Medicine-
Wichita



Kansas Department
of Health and
Environment



**Yes!! A Shared
Risk and
Protective Factor
Approach! YES!
Community-Level
Strategies! Yes!**



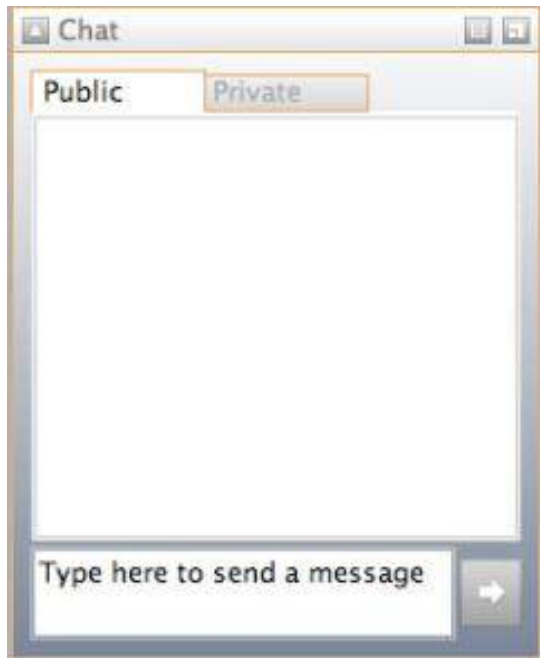


Yes! Let's Change Policies!

OMG! Shared Risk and Protective Factors

Let's Change Systems

Text Chat Question



**What kind of
assessment activities
you have done aimed at
addressing shared risk
and protective factors
within your community?**



Shared Risk and Protective Factors Across Multiple Forms of Violence.

NOTE: Research on risk and protective factors for violence is continuing to evolve. In this table, "Xs" indicate the existence of at least one study published in a peer reviewed journal demonstrating an association between the risk or protective factor and that type of violence. Also, some of the "community" risk and protective factors were measured through surveys of individuals (e.g. surveys asking people about neighborhood support and cohesion) versus measures at the actual community level (e.g. city alcohol licensing lists to measure alcohol outlet density), so may be considered proxies for community level risk and protective factors.

		Type of Violence Perpetration							
		Child maltreatment	Teen Dating Violence	Intimate Partner Violence	Sexual Violence	Youth Violence	Bullying	Suicide	Elder Maltreatment
Risk Factors									
Societal	Cultural norms that support aggression toward others	X ^{33,76,77}	X ^{78,79}	X ⁵³	X ³¹	X ⁸⁰			X ^{77,81}
	Media Violence				X ^{57,82}	X ⁸³	X ³⁷	X ^{84,85}	
	Societal income inequity	X ¹⁰⁸		X ⁸⁶		X ^{87,88,89}	X ⁴⁷		
	Weak health, educational, economic, and social policies/laws	X ⁹⁰		X ⁵³	X ³¹			X ⁹¹	
	Harmful norms around masculinity and femininity	X ⁹²	X ⁵⁴	X ⁵³	X ^{31,73,74}	X ⁹³	X ⁹⁴		
Community	Neighborhood poverty	X ⁴²		X ⁵³	X ³¹	X ⁴⁶		X ⁹⁵	
	High alcohol outlet density	X ⁴²		X ^{96,97}		X ⁹⁸		X ⁹⁹	
	Community violence	X ⁴²			X ³⁸	X ¹⁰⁰	X ³⁷		
	Diminished economic opportunities/high unemployment rates	X ⁴²		X ^{28,19}	X ³¹	X ⁴⁶		X ^{29,30}	
	Poor neighborhood support and cohesion	X ⁴²	X ⁴⁵	X ⁵³		X ^{46,30}		X ⁴¹	
Relationship	Social isolation/Lack of social support	X ⁴²	X ⁴⁵	X ⁵³		X ⁴⁶	X ⁵⁸	X ⁴¹	X ²⁷
	Poor parent-child relationships	X ⁴²	X ^{52,101}	X ⁵³	X ^{57,49}	X ⁴⁶	X ³⁷	X ⁵⁵	
	Family conflict	X ⁴²	X ⁵²	X ⁵³	X ³¹	X ⁴⁶	X ³⁷		
	Economic stress	X ⁴²		X ⁵³		X ⁴⁶		X ⁴¹	X ²⁷
	Associating with delinquent peers		X ⁴⁵	X ⁵⁴	X ³¹	X ⁴⁶	X ³⁷		
	Gang Involvement		X ⁶⁴	X ⁶⁴	X ⁶⁴	X ⁴⁶			



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RISK FACTORS

Neighborhood Poverty

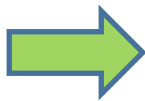
High Alcohol Outlet Density

Community Violence

Diminished Economic Opportunities

High Alcohol Outlet Density

		Type of Violence Perpetration							
		Child maltreatment	Teen Dating Violence	Intimate Partner Violence	Sexual Violence	Youth Violence	Bullying	Suicide	Elder Maltreatment
Individual	Low educational achievement	χ^2	χ^2	χ^2		χ^2	χ^2	χ^2	
	Lack of non-violent social problem-solving skills	χ^2	χ^2	χ^2	$\chi^{2,56}$	χ^2	χ^2	χ^2	χ^2
	Poor behavioral control/Impulsiveness	χ^2	χ^2	χ^2	χ^2	χ^2		χ^2	
	History of violent victimization	χ^2	χ^{102}	χ^2	χ^2	χ^2	χ^{67}	χ^2	χ^2
	Witnessing violence	χ^2	χ^2	χ^2	χ^2	χ^2	$\chi^{103,37}$	χ^2	
	Psychological/mental health problems	χ^2	χ^2	χ^2		χ^2		χ^2	χ^2
	Substance use	χ^2	χ^2	χ^2	χ^2	χ^2	χ^2	χ^2	χ^2
Protective Factors									
Community	Coordination of resources and services among community agencies	χ^2		χ^2				χ^2	χ^2
	Access to mental health and substance abuse services	χ^2						χ^2	
	Community support/connected-ness	χ^2		χ^2	$\chi^{38,44}$	χ^2		χ^2	χ^2
Relationship	Family support/connected-ness	χ^2	χ^2			χ^2	χ^2	χ^2	χ^2
	Connection to a caring adult		χ^2			χ^2		χ^2	
	Association with pro-social peers		χ^2			χ^2	χ^{104}		
	Connection/commitment to school		$\chi^{45,105}$		$\chi^{49,50}$	χ^2	$\chi^{37,47}$	χ^2	
Individual	Skills in solving problems non-violently	χ^{106}	χ^{107}			χ^2		χ^2	



PROTECTIVE FACTOR

Community Support and Connectedness

Methods

Survey Data



Public Data



Constructs Measured

RISK FACTOR

Neighborhood Poverty

High Alcohol Outlet
Density

Community Violence

Diminished Economic
Opportunities

Poor Neighborhood
Support and Cohesion

PROTECTIVE FACTOR

Community Support
and Connectedness

 = Collected through Survey

Constructs Measured

RISK FACTOR

Neighborhood Poverty

High Alcohol Outlet
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Constructs Measured

RISK FACTOR

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High Alcohol Outlet Density

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PROTECTIVE FACTOR

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RISK FACTOR

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PROTECTIVE FACTOR

Community Support and Connectedness

→ = Collected through Survey

Research about Community Violence as a Risk Factor

- Exposure to community violence is positively associated with reported SV perpetration.
- Exposure to community violence is also associated with greater use of negative coping skills (includes violence toward others).

(Basile, 2013; Garrdio, 2011)

A Risk Factor: Community Violence

From 2013 to 2014, most crime rates rose.

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>
Arson	8	1
Assault	11	16
Auto-theft	12	21
Burglaries	59	85
Murders	0	0
Rape	2	6
Robberies	3	1
Thefts	291	310

A Risk Factor: Community Violence

	Never	Once or Twice	A Few Times	Many Times
I have seen drug deals	58.3%	22.3%	13.3%	6.2%
I have seen somebody arrested	35.2%	39.7%	20.8%	4.3%
I have seen somebody pull a knife on someone	89.6%	9.7%	0.5%	0.2%
I have seen somebody get shot	97.4%	2.4%	0.0%	0.2%



Constructs Measured

RISK FACTOR

Neighborhood Poverty

High Alcohol Outlet Density

Community Violence

Diminished Economic
Opportunities

Poor Neighborhood Support
and Cohesion

PROTECTIVE FACTOR

**Community Support and
Connectedness**

→ = Collected through Survey

Constructs Measured

RISK FACTOR

Neighborhood Poverty

High Alcohol Outlet Density

Community Violence

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PROTECTIVE FACTOR

Community Support and Connectedness



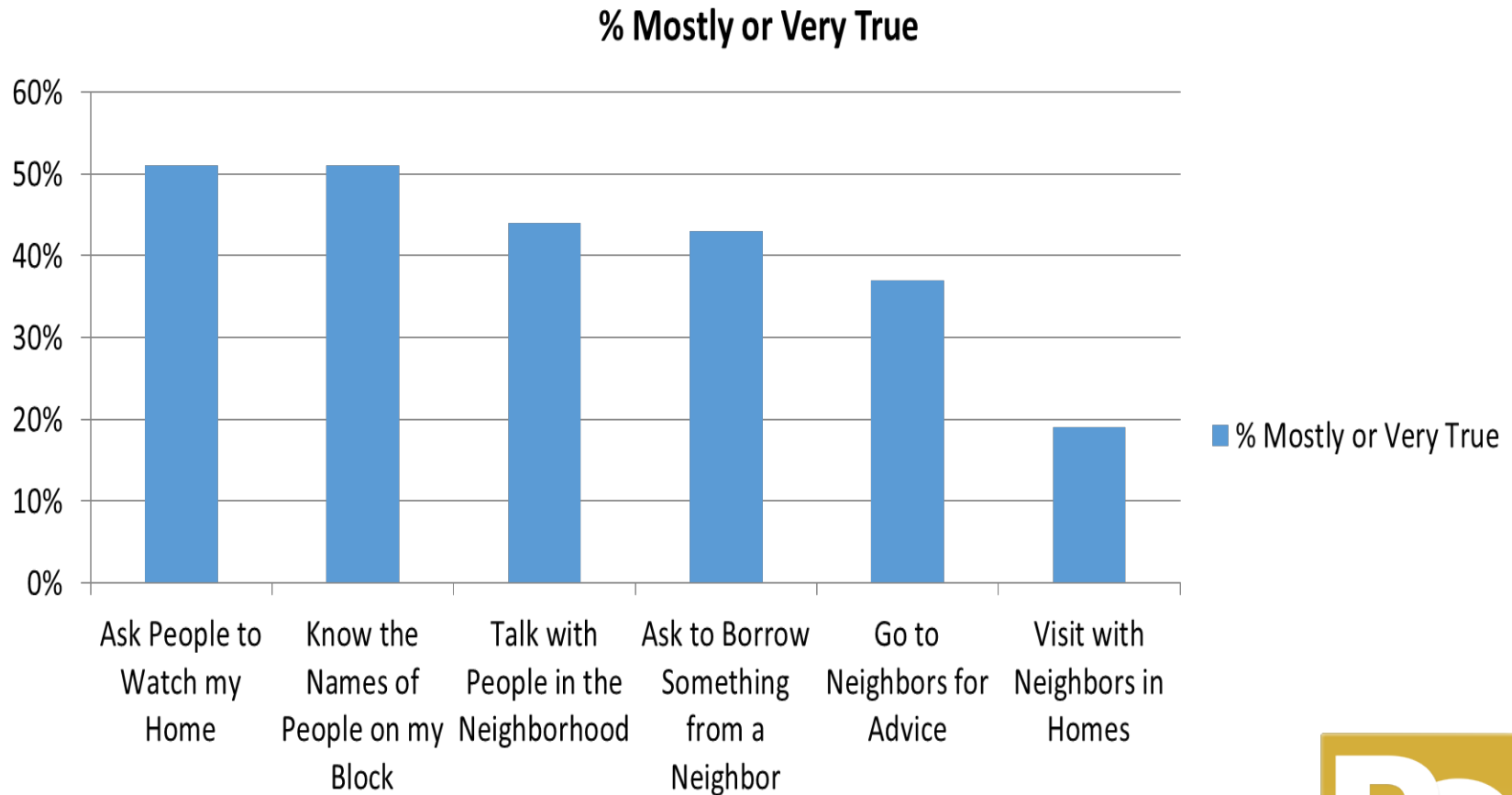
 = Collected through Survey

Research about Community Connectedness: A Protective Factor

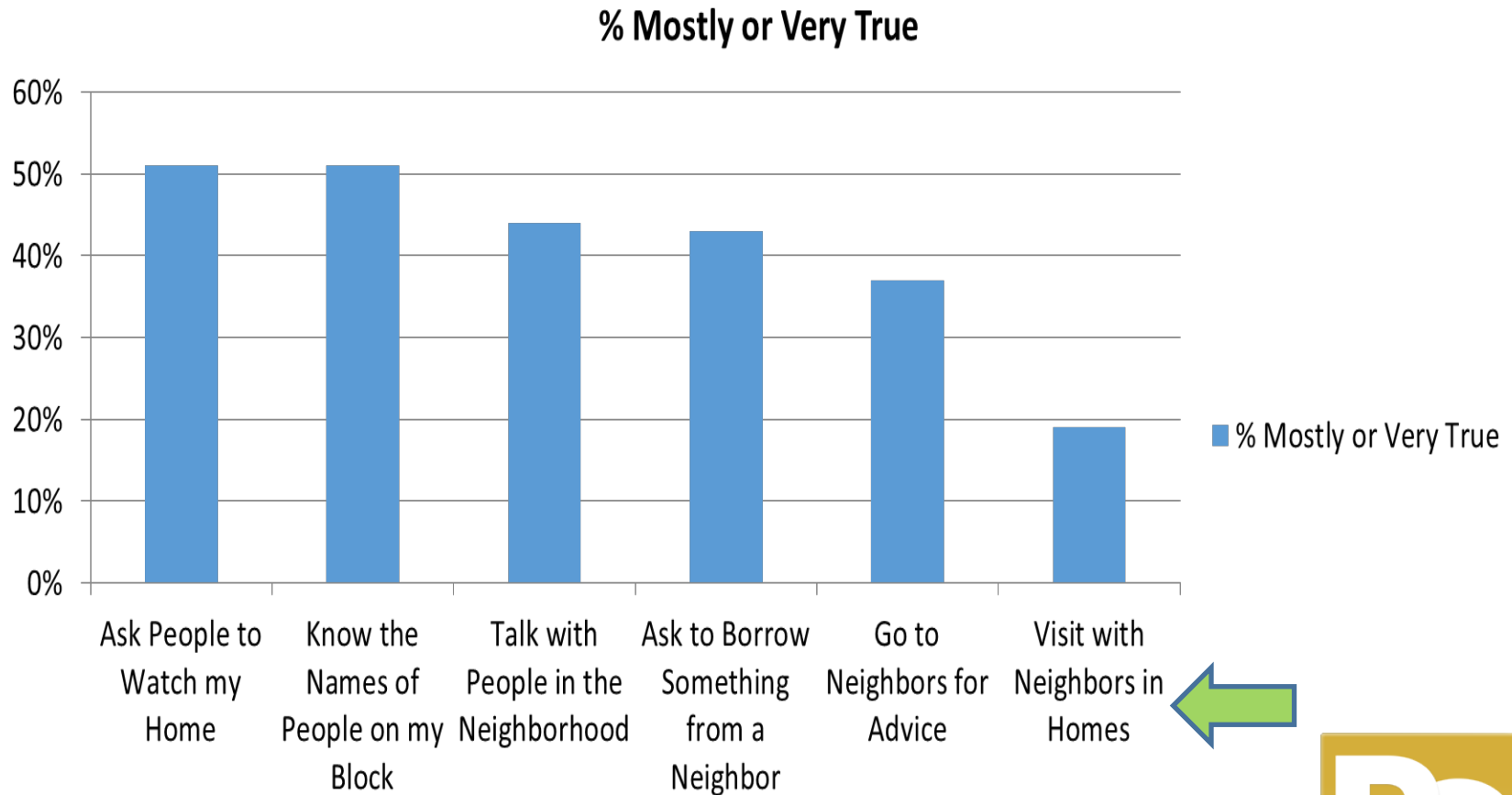
- **Social disorganization has a direct impact on the occurrence of rape.**

(DeGue, 2011; Sampson, 1997)

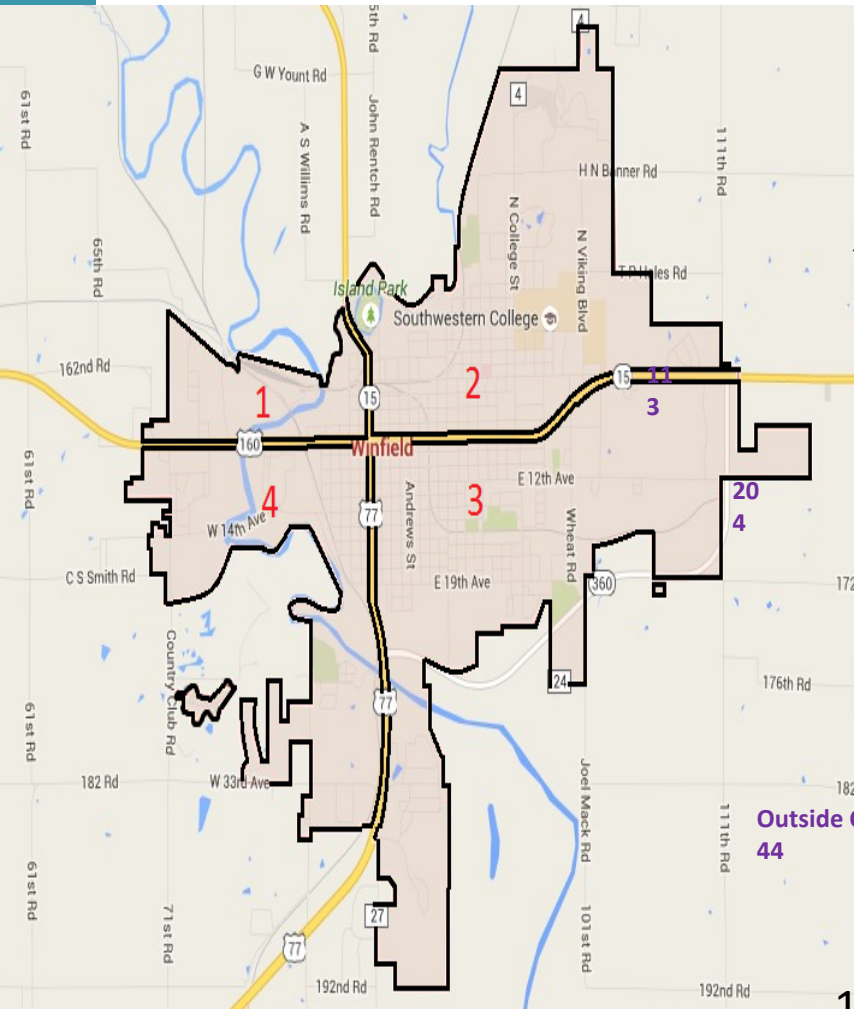
A Protective Factor: Community Connectedness



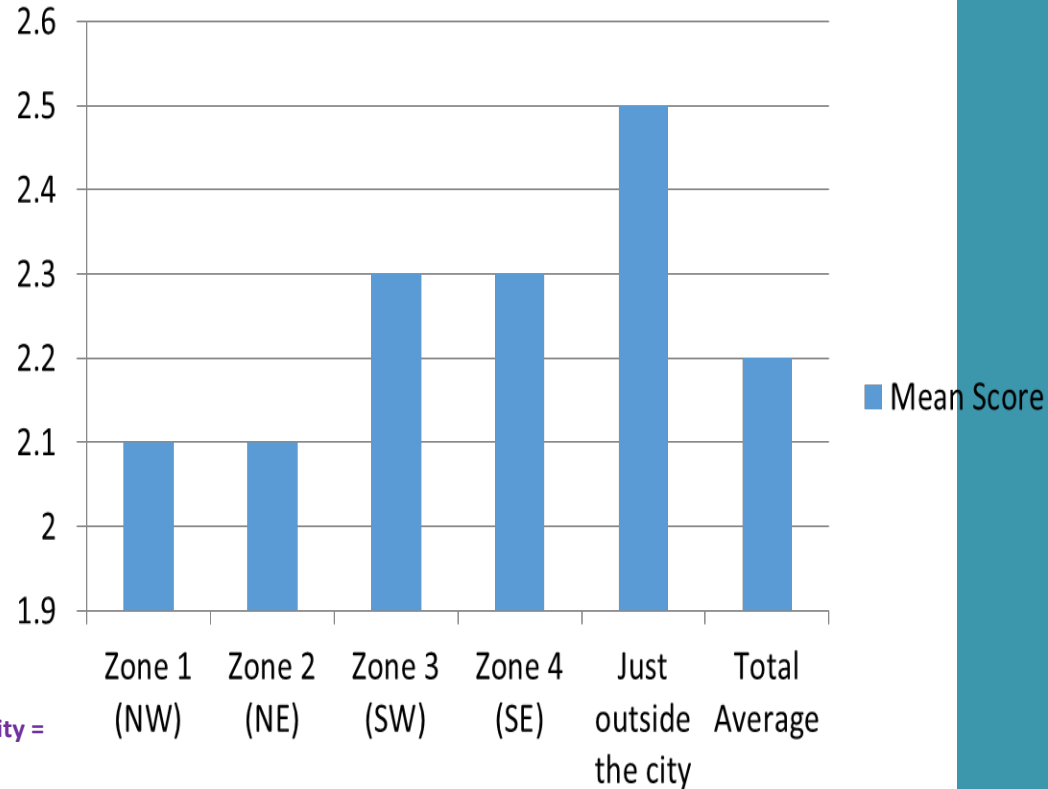
A Protective Factor: Community Connectedness



Sense of Belonging by Zones

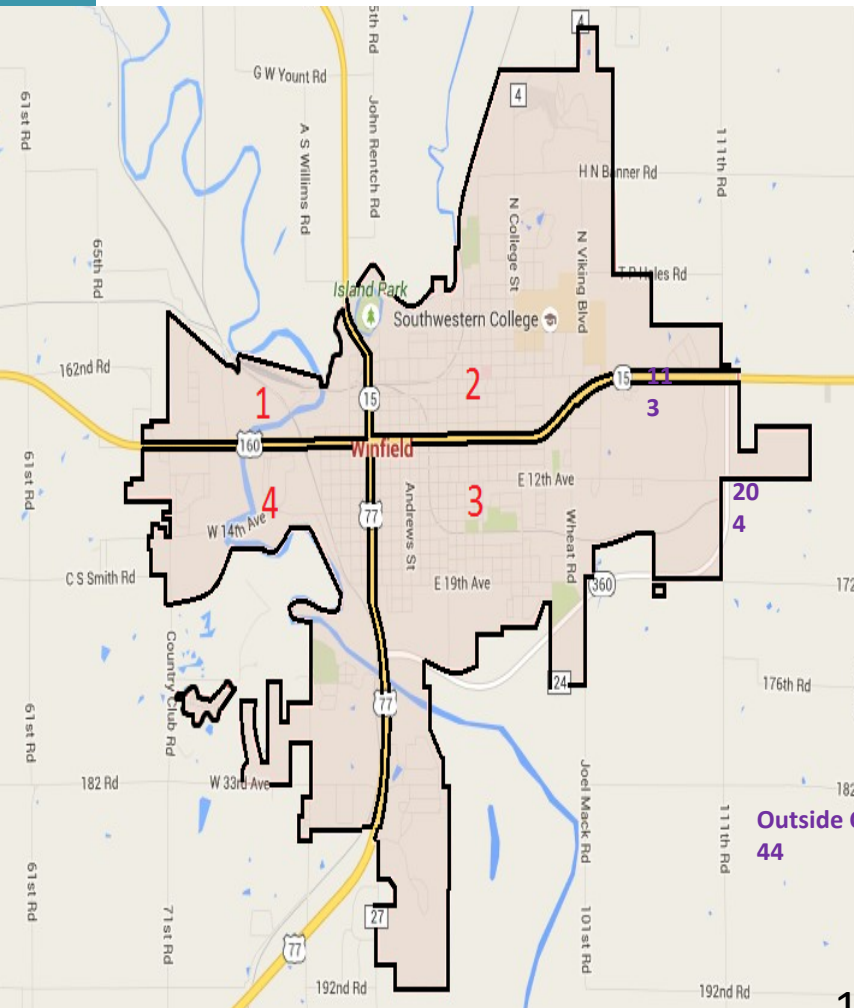


Sense of Belonging Scores by Zones

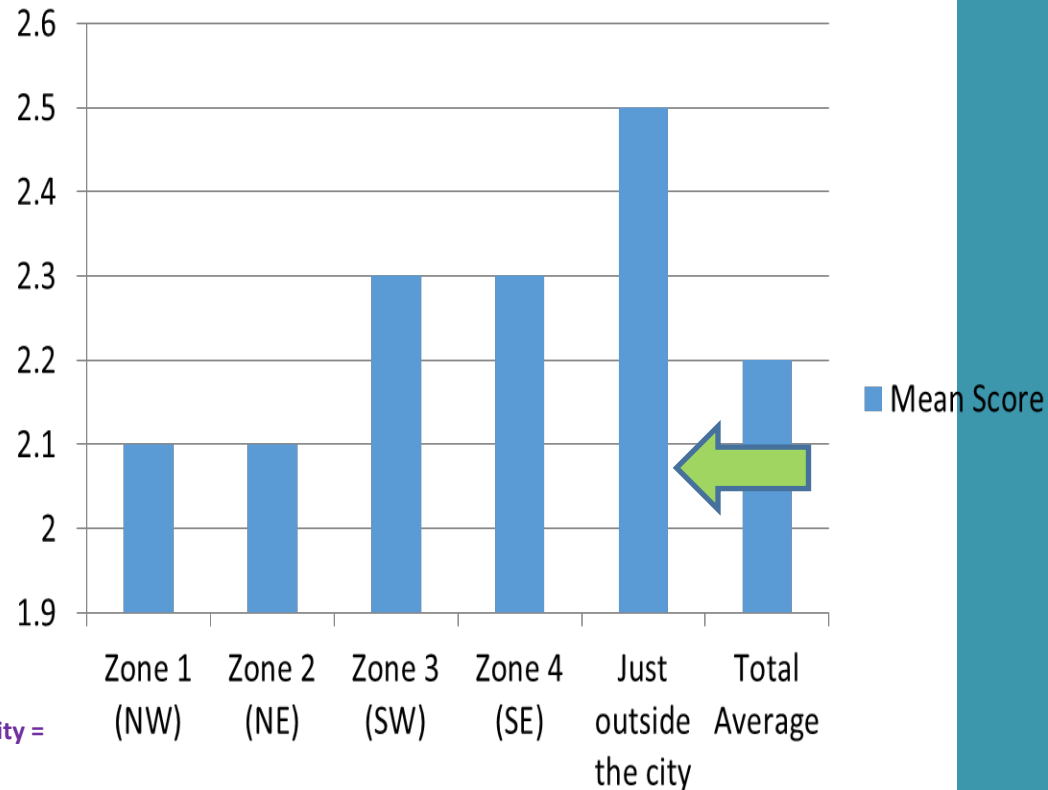


1 = Low Sense of Connectedness
 4 = High Sense of Connectedness

Sense of Belonging by Zones




Sense of Belonging Scores by Zones




1 = Low Sense of Connectedness
4 = High Sense of Connectedness

A Protective Factor: Community Connectedness

Voter Participation 2014

The voting rate for the county was **0.8%**
 than the Kansas voting rate.

The voting rate for the county was **5.6%**
 than the US voting rate.

Addressing Community Violence as a Risk Factor

Potential Strategies:

- Hot spot mapping of high crime areas
- Implement Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (**CPTED**)



Enhancing Community Connectedness as a Protective Factor

Potential Strategy:

- Improve collective efficacy among neighbors (in zones) and throughout the community

Next Steps: Focus on Shared Risk and Protective Factors

- Share results with the sexual violence prevention coalition
- Action planning session
- Launch similar assessments in other Kansas communities

(DeGue, 2011; Sampson, 1997)



Our Second Guest



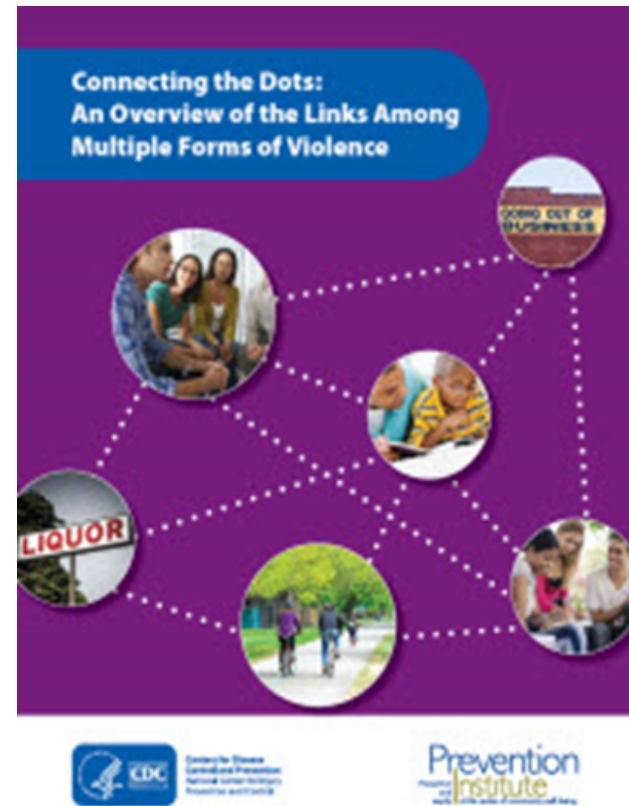
Linda Dahlberg, Ph.D.

Senior Advisor,
Center for Disease Control and Prevention
(she, her, hers)



How has the Connecting the Dots research been used?

- Useful way to talk about violence and how it can be prevented
- Helps to break out of a siloed approach and create common cause with other programs
- Open up new possibilities for collaboration and inform local and state initiatives



Please Answer the Polling Question

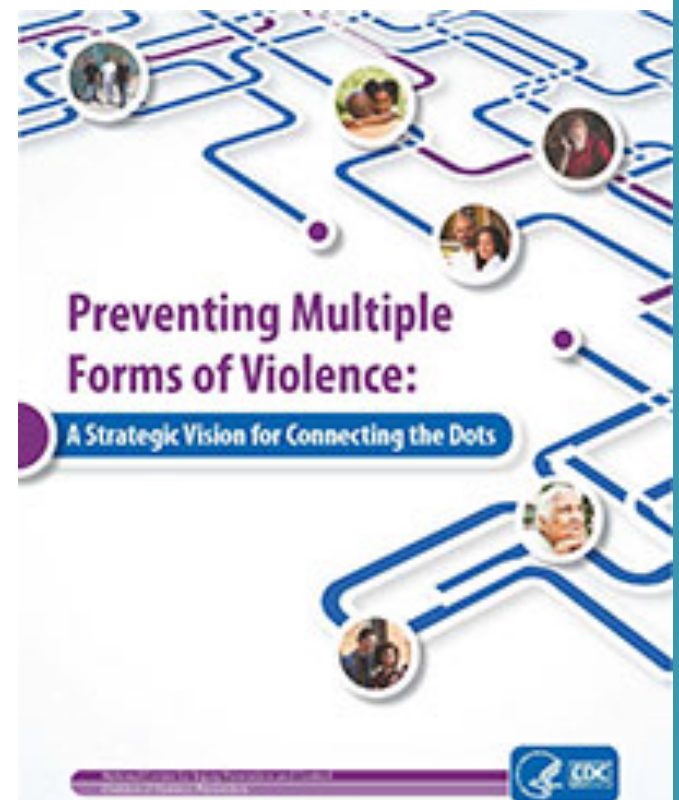
Have you read the CDC's new strategic vision document?



Answer on the left

Feedback

0	Yes
0	No
0	No Answer



Strategic Vision Process

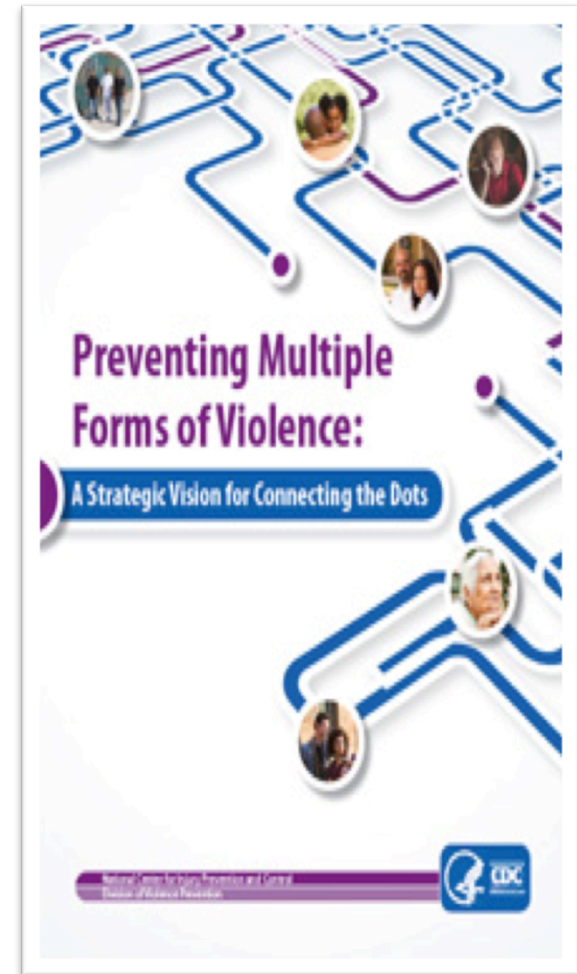


Purpose of the Vision

**Communicate
priorities**

**Shape new
funding**

**Guide collaborative
work**



Previous Vision Strategies

Non-violent respectful relationships

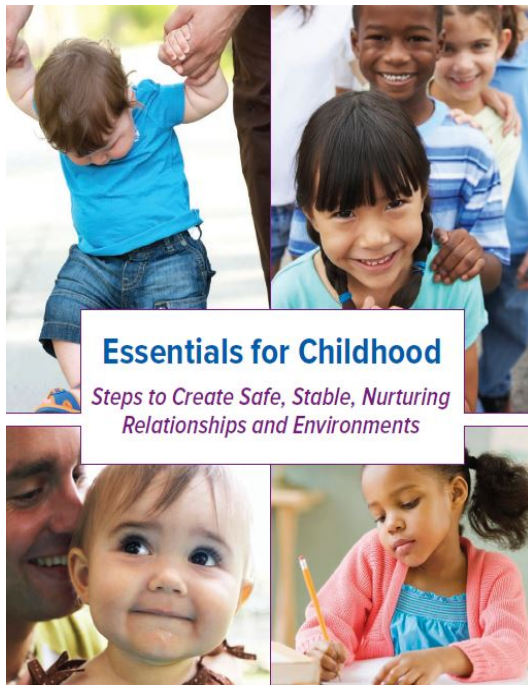
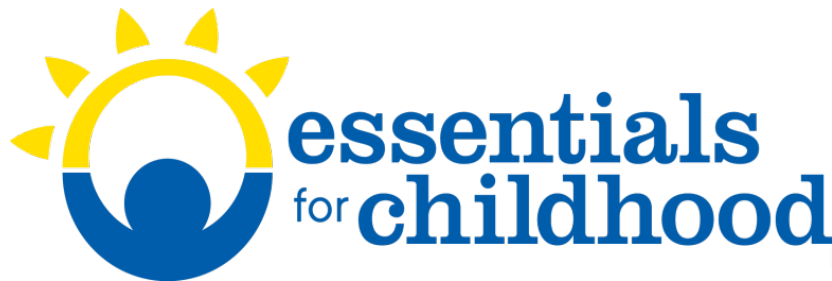
Connectedness

Safe, Stable, Nurturing
Relationships and Environments

Safer Communities



Examples



Essentials for Childhood
Steps to Create Safe, Stable, Nurturing Relationships and Environments

WORKING TOGETHER TO PROMOTE
non-violent DATING
RELATIONSHIPS
AMONG YOUTH.

DATINGMATTERS™
Strategies to Promote Healthy Teen Relationships



Text Chat Question

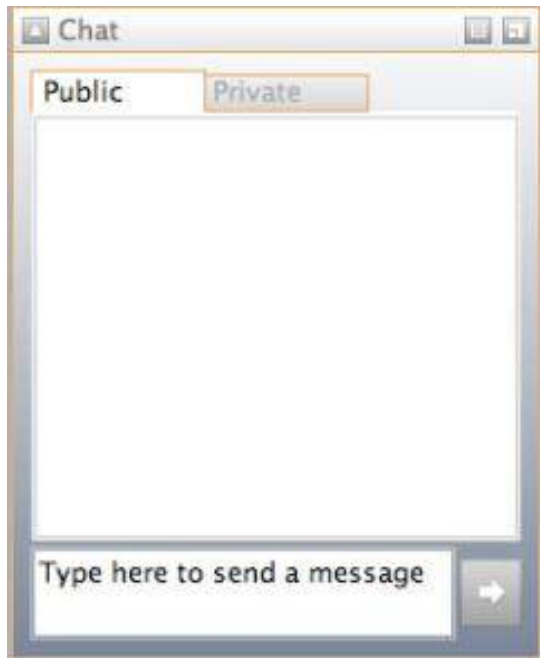


What questions or comments do you have for Dr. Dahlberg about the *Links Among Multiple Forms of Violence* document and/or the *Strategic Vision for Connecting the Dots* document?

Coming Together



Text Chat Question



**How can local and state
SDV practitioners use
*Preventing Multiple Forms
of Violence: A Strategic
Vision for Connecting the
Dots* to advance their
work?**

Work on the Ground

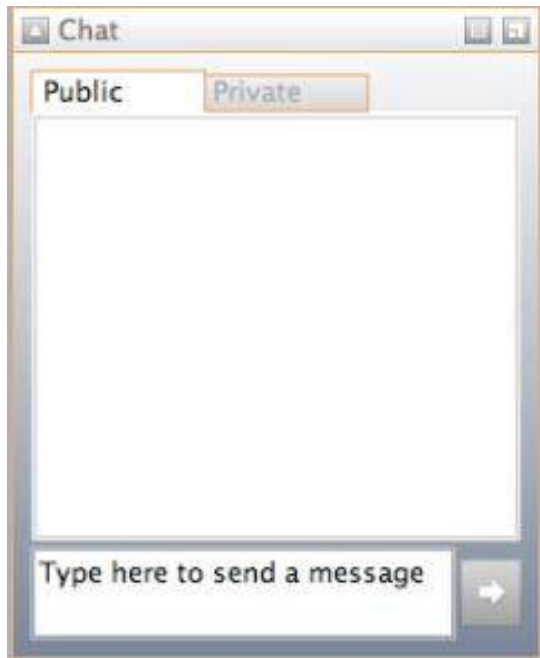
Work on the ground lets us:

- Know what is going to be most helpful to practitioners
- Identify barriers and how to prepare for them and address them
- Make sure that CDC products and tools are relevant and helpful

Work on the Ground

- **Strategic focus areas** - childhood and adolescence, populations/communities at risk, and range of approaches
- Use information to guide the work
- **Data** to see where you can advocate for **change** at the **local and state** level
- Help to build a **community of practice** to see ways to make this happen

Text Chat Question



Imagine its two years from now, so August 2018. What would be the title of the follow up web conference?

Prevention and equity **Institute** at the center of community well-being

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