

Welcome,
This Web Conference
Will Begin Soon



Community-level indicators: Advancements in
evaluating sexual, domestic and other forms of
violence prevention

PreventConnect
1215 K Street
Suite 1850
Sacramento CA
95814

Website: preventconnect.org

Email: info@preventconnect.org

Email Group:

preventconnect.org/email-group

eLearning: learn.preventconnect.org

Wiki: wiki.preventconnect.org



preventconnect.org/Facebook

preventconnect.org/Twitter

preventconnect.org/Flickr

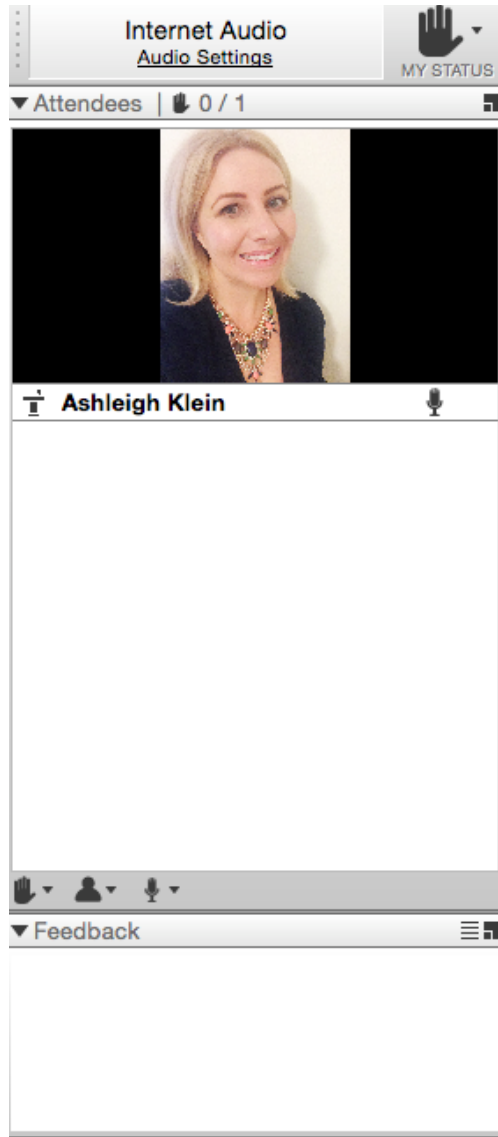
preventconnect.org/YouTube

preventconnect.org/LinkedIn

preventconnect.org/Pinterest



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.

PreventConnect

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

From a Cycle of Violence to a Culture of Safety and Equity

January 17: From Foundations to Innovations: Applying a public health approach to preventing sexual and domestic violence

February 28: How to Build Organizational Capacity to Support Sexual and Domestic Violence Prevention

March 28: Toward Gender Equity: Supporting healthy masculinities for sexual and domestic violence prevention

May 16: Addressing Access to Alcohol and Alcohol Environments for Sexual and Domestic Violence Prevention

June 20: Community-level indicators: Advancements in evaluating sexual, domestic and other forms of violence prevention

July 18: School climate and policies

August 15: Race and culturally informed prevention

September 19: Centering the margins in prevention: Intersectionality and health equity

PREVENTION
INSTITUTE





Community-level indicators: Advancements in evaluating sexual, domestic and other forms of violence prevention

June 20, 2018

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.

Prevention Institute team



Alisha Somji, MPH
Associate Program Manager
Prevention Institute
(she, her, hers)



Karmen Kurtz
Program Assistant
Prevention Institute
(she, her, hers)

PREVENTION
INSTITUTE



Objectives

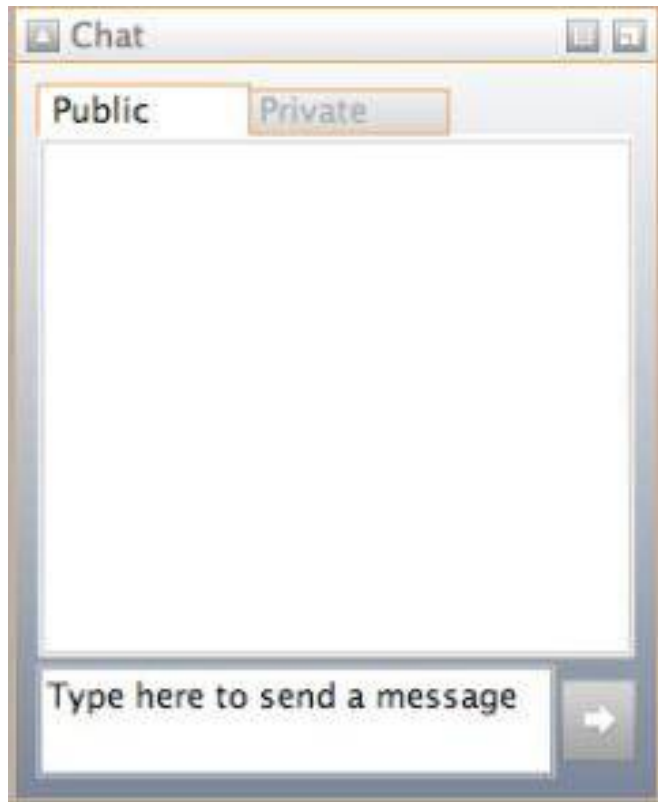
Explore the importance and feasibility of community-level evaluation

Explore how community-level indicator can be used in prevention work

Identify community-level indicators of risk and protective factors for violence prevention

Engage in candid discussions about community-level sexual and domestic violence prevention

Text chat question



**What are the
community-level
changes you're
working toward in
your community to
prevent sexual and
domestic violence?**

UNITY RoadMap

Who? Partnerships

- ◆ High-Level Leadership
- ◆ Collaboration & Staffing
- ◆ Community Engagement

How? Strategy

- ◆ Strategic Plans
- ◆ Data & Evaluation
- ◆ Funding

What? Prevention

- ◆ Programs, Organizational Practices & Policies
- ◆ Communication
- ◆ Training & Capacity Building



UNITY RoadMap

Who? Partnerships

- ◆ High-Level Leadership
- ◆ Collaboration & Staffing
- ◆ Community Engagement

How? Strategy

- ◆ Strategic Plans
- ◆ Data & Evaluation
- ◆ Funding

What? Prevention

- ◆ Programs, Organizational Practices & Policies
- ◆ Communication
- ◆ Training & Capacity Building



Lessons in strategy evaluation

- Violence prevention requires **long-term commitment**
- Indicators need to include **risk factors and resilience factors, community involvement and youth engagement**
- It is essential to evaluate an **overall strategy** to violence prevention
- Focus at the **community or city level**

From *A Guidebook in Strategy Evaluation* <https://www.preventioninstitute.org/publications/a-guidebook-to-strategy-evaluation>

PREVENTION
INSTITUTE



Social-Ecological Model



<https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/overview/social-ecologicalmodel.html>

PREVENTION
INSTITUTE



The indicators a society chooses to report to itself about itself are surprisingly powerful. They reflect ***collective values*** and inform ***collective decisions***.

A nation that *keeps a watchful eye* on its salmon runs or the safety of its streets *makes different choices* than does a nation that is only paying attention to its GNP.

Donella Meadows, Environmental Scientist and Author

About our guests



Wendi Siebold, M.A., M.P.H.,
she/her/hers
President & Sr. Research Associate,
Strategic Prevention Solutions



Theresa Armstead, PhD
she/her/hers
Behavioral Scientist,
Centers for Disease Control and
Prevention

PREVENTION
INSTITUTE



WHY COMMUNITY-LEVEL INDICATORS?*

- Quickly communicate progress / impact to stakeholders (dashboards/scorecards)
- Aggregating individual-level data does not make it community-level
- Collecting new individual-level data is time-consuming and resource heavy
- Certain populations are harder to reach



FIT DATA TO YOUR PURPOSE

POPULATION INDICATORS

- Specific & Measurable
- Population-level
- Neutral
- Multiple time points
- Often publicly accessible

PROGRAM EVALUATION OUTCOMES

- Tied to specific program component
- Sub-population (sample)
- Used for program improvement
- Single or multiple time points
- Qualitative OR Quantitative







Indicators for Evaluating Community- and Societal- level Risk and Protective Factors for Violence Prevention: Findings from a Review of the Literature



Sven Sachsalber hunts for a needle in a haystack in a performance art piece. Photo: Palais de Tokyo, Paris. Source:

<https://news.artnet.com/exhibitions/artist-hunts-needle-in-haystack-in-paris-168135>

Disclaimer: The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Background and Purpose

Our goals:

- Identify community-level indicators of risk and protective factors for violence prevention
- Provide a summary of useable indicators for researchers and practitioners
- Highlight innovative indicators
- Improve program evaluations of promising violence prevention approaches

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

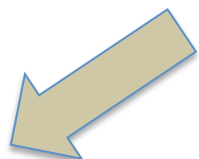
- *“Gang violence is connected to bullying is connected to school violence is connected to intimate partner violence is connected to child abuse is connected to elder abuse is connected. It’s all connected.”*
- *-Dr. Deborah Prothrow-Stith, Adjunct Professor, Harvard School of Public Health*



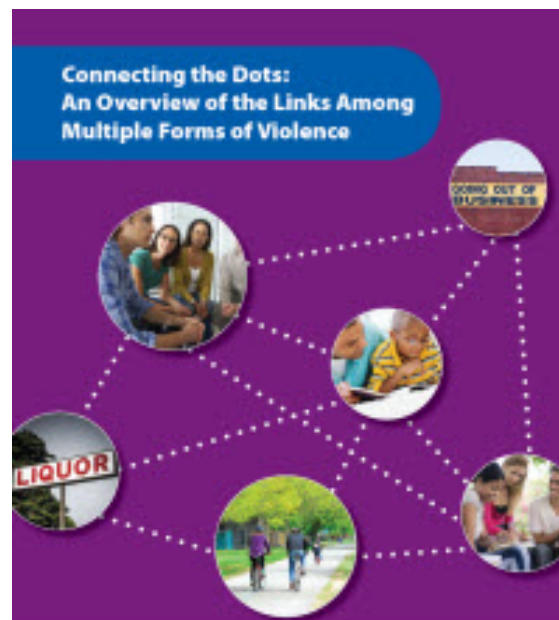
Audience Poll

Are you familiar with Connecting the Dots?

- A. Yes and it informs my work
- B. Yes, but I haven't really used it yet
- C. No



Answer on
the left




Feedback

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	A
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No Answer




Societal Risk Factors

	Child Maltreatment	Teen Dating Violence	Intimate Partner Violence	Sexual Violence	Youth Violence	Bullying	Suicide	Elder Abuse
Cultural norms that support aggression	X	X	X	X	X			X
Media Violence				X	X	X	X	
Societal income inequality	X		X		X	X		
Weak health, educational, economic, and social policies/laws	X		X	X			X	
Rigid norms around masculinity and femininity	X	X	X	X	X	X		


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.

Community Risk Factors

	Child Maltreatment	Teen Dating Violence	Intimate Partner Violence	Sexual Violence	Youth Violence	Bullying	Suicide	Elder Abuse
Neighborhood poverty	X		X	X	X		X	
High alcohol outlet density	X		X		X		X	
Community Violence	X			X	X	X		
Diminished economic opportunities/ High unemployment	X		X	X	X		X	
Poor Neighborhood Support/ Cohesion	X	X	X		X		X	

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.

Community Protective Factors

	Child Maltreatment	Teen Dating Violence	Intimate Partner Violence	Sexual Violence	Youth Violence	Bullying	Suicide	Elder Abuse
Coordination of resources and services among community agencies	X		X				X	X
Access to mental health and substance abuse services	X						X	
Community support and connectedness	X		X	X	X		X	X

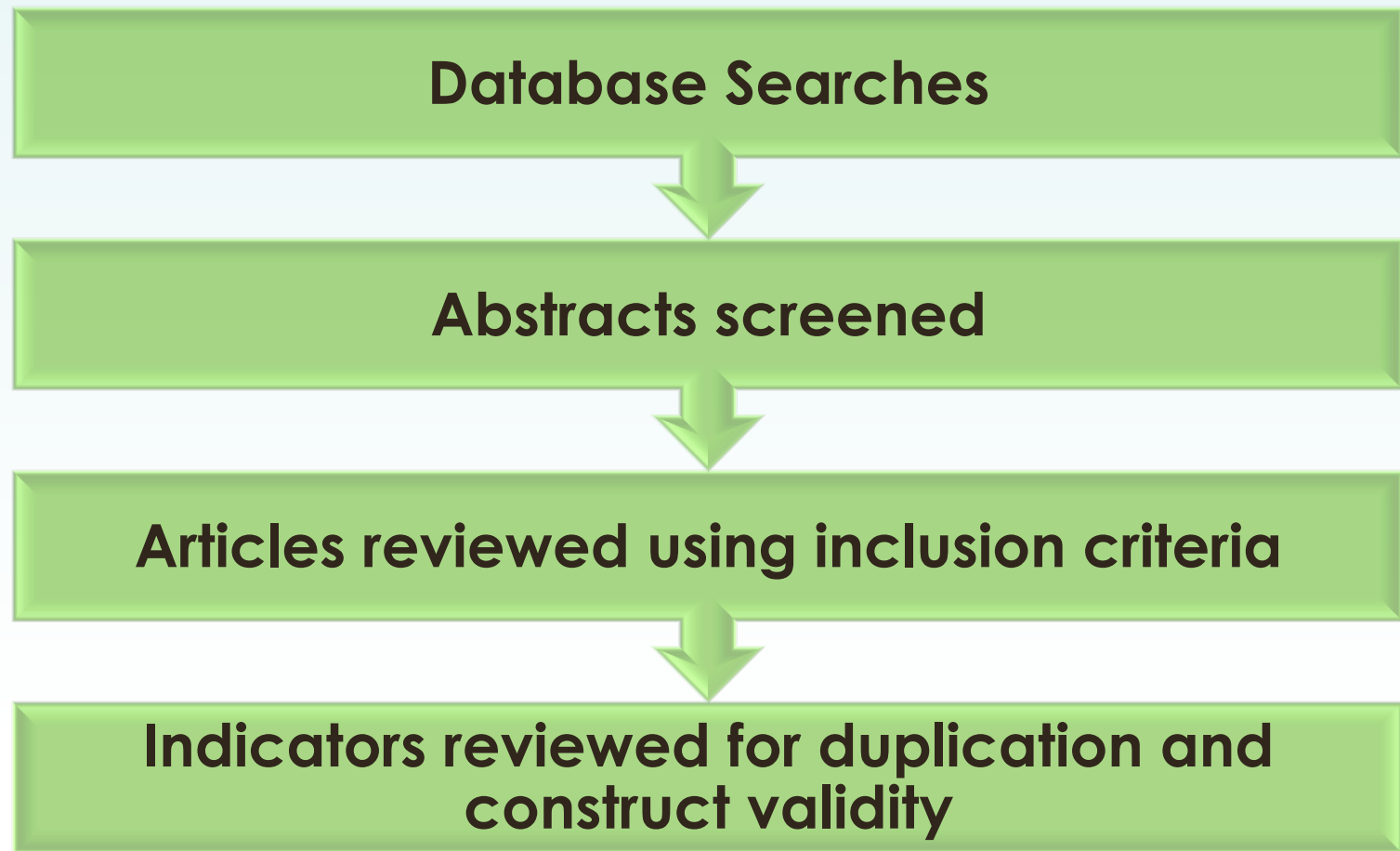
Source: Wilkins, N., Tsao, B., Hertz, M., Davis, R., Klevens, J. (2014). [Connecting the Dots: An Overview of the Links Among Multiple Forms of Violence](#). Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Oakland, CA: Prevention Institute.

Text chat question



How have you been using Connecting the Dots and the shared risk and protective factor research? What factors do you focus on?

Review Process: Search, Screening, Selection



Risk and Protective Factors Measured Indirectly through Community Constructs

Intimate partner violence

Sexual violence



Diminished economic opportunity



Photo credit: CC Eric Goldberg



Concentrated Disadvantage

Photo credit: CC Michael Raphael



Unemployment rates

Diminished Economic Opportunity and Neighborhood Poverty

Community Construct	Indicators
Fringe banking	Number and addresses (for geocoding) of payday lenders (& check cashing) and pawnshops (Data sources: U.S. Census and phone directories)
Economic independence	Index of: No. of family farms in the county per 1,000 people, proportion of workers that are self-employed, and the proportion of workers that work at home (Data source: U.S. Census)
Poverty	Percentage of students qualifying for free or reduced price meals; percentage of households receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Family (TANF) benefits; % of unemployment within the county (Data sources: State departments of education, social services, and labor)

For a full discussion of constructs and indicators please see:

[Armstead, T.L., Wilkins, N., & Doreson, A. \(2018\). Indicators for Evaluating Community- and Societal-level Risk and Protective Factors for Violence Prevention: Findings from a Review of the Literature. Journal of Public Health Management and Practice, 24\(1\), 242-252.](#)

Cultural Norms That Support Aggression Toward Others and Rigid Norms Around Masculinity and Femininity

Community Construct	Indicators
Gender socioeconomic inequality	Index of: Female to male ratio of: college completion, full-time employment, median income for full-time employees, employment in professional occupations, and above-poverty level households (Data sources: Local elected official/congressional data)
Structural stigma of sexual minorities	Index of four items, e.g. “If some people in your community suggested that a book in favor of homosexuality should be taken out of your public library, would you favor removing this book, or not?” (Data sources: General Social Survey)
Sexist humor	E.g. devaluation of personal characteristics (Imperfect body, personality/character, intelligence/ability), women’s place in the private sphere (division of labor, marriage) (Data sources: Internet jokes sites)

For a full discussion of constructs and indicators please see:

[Armstead, T.L., Wilkins, N., & Doreson, A. \(2018\). Indicators for Evaluating Community- and Societal-level Risk and Protective Factors for Violence Prevention: Findings from a Review of the Literature. Journal of Public Health Management and Practice, 24\(1\), 240-252.](#)

Text Chat



Which of these indicators could you look at in your community?
What questions do you have?

Community Support and Connectedness

Community Construct	Indicators
Institutional social capital	<p>e.g. Government support of community housing needs, ratio of community organizations to population size; relationship between community organizations and institutional entities</p> <p>(Data sources: historical accounts, past and present newspaper accounts)</p>
Social Capital	<p>Index of: Census response rate, associational density per capita, tax-exempt non-profit organizations per capita, turnout rates for an election</p> <p>(Data sources: U.S. Census, County Business Patterns, National Center for Charitable Statistics, & U.S. Election Assistance Commission)</p>
Neighborhood aesthetics	<p>e.g. <i>Sidewalk cafes</i>: Locations of one or more legally operating sidewalk cafés by zip code;</p> <p><i>Clean streets</i>: Proportion of streets rated as acceptably clean (as informed by the Department of Sanitation's standards and public surveys)</p> <p>(Data source: Local departments of consumer affairs and sanitation services)</p>

For a full discussion of constructs and indicators please see:

[Armstead, T.L., Wilkins, N., & Doreson, A. \(2018\). Indicators for Evaluating Community- and Societal-level Risk and Protective Factors for Violence Prevention: Findings from a Review of the Literature. Journal of Public Health Management and Practice, 24\(1\), 240-252.](#)

Poor Neighborhood Support and Cohesion

Community Construct	Indicators
Social disorder	Index of: Reports of disorderly conduct, noise, alcohol and public drinking, gambling, drug-related offenses (not including large scale drug trafficking), and prostitution (Data source: City police department)
Social disorganization	e.g. <i>Unemployment</i> : Percentage of unemployed in civilian labor force <i>Racial segregation</i> : Index of racial dissimilarity between whites and African Americans <i>Residential stability</i> : Percentage owner-occupied housing units (Data source: U.S. Census)
Neighborhood dilapidation	Index of: Visible graffiti, painted over graffiti, litter, cleanliness, dilapidated buildings, and dilapidated streets and sidewalks (Data source: Neighborhood environmental survey)

For a full discussion of constructs and indicators please see:

[Armstead, T.L., Wilkins, N., & Doreson, A. \(2018\). Indicators for Evaluating Community- and Societal-level Risk and Protective Factors for Violence Prevention: Findings from a Review of the Literature. Journal of Public Health Management and Practice, 24\(1\), 24-35.](#)

Back to the audience



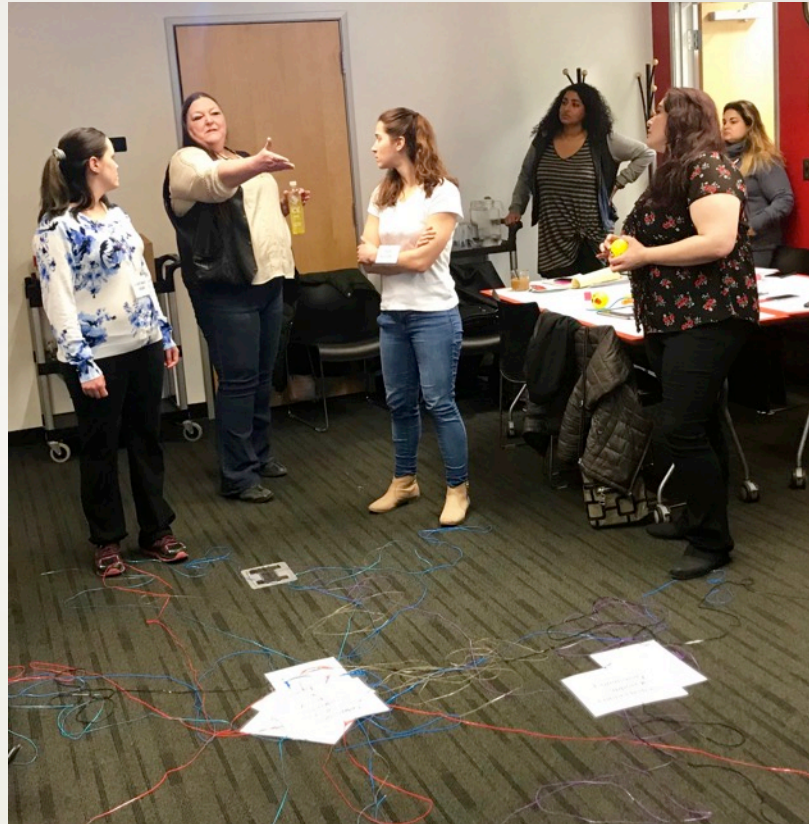
HOW DO WE KEEP THIS FEASIBLE?



KEEP IT APPLIED!

SHARED PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Indiana's Netty Spaghetti
activity, adapted



Adapted for protective factors by SPS (Pat Reyes, Wendi Siebold,
Gretchen Clarke and Julia Smith)

WHAT PROBLEMS DO THESE PROTECTIVE FACTORS ADDRESS?

- Family support & connectedness
- Connection & commitment to school
- Access to appropriate services in the community
- Skills solving problems non-violently

- Family support & connectedness
- Connection to caring adult
- Connection & commitment to school
- Skills solving problems non-violently

WHAT PROBLEMS DO THESE PROTECTIVE FACTORS ADDRESS?

SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- Family support & connectedness
- Connection & commitment to school
- Access to appropriate services in the community
- Skills solving problems non-violently

- Family support & connectedness
- Connection to caring adult
- Connection & commitment to school
- Skills solving problems non-violently

WHAT PROBLEMS DO THESE PROTECTIVE FACTORS ADDRESS?

SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- Family support & connectedness
- Connection & commitment to school
- Access to appropriate services in the community
- Skills solving problems non-violently

TEEN SUICIDE

- Family support & connectedness
- Connection to caring adult
- Connection & commitment to school
- Skills solving problems non-violently

WHAT PROBLEMS DO THESE PROTECTIVE FACTORS ADDRESS?

SUBSTANCE ABUSE

TEEN SUICIDE

- Family support & connectedness
- Connection & commitment to school
- Access to appropriate services in the community
- Skills solving problems non-violently


- Family support & connectedness
- Connection to caring adult
- Connection & commitment to school
- Skills solving problems non-violently

KNOW YOUR LEVELS

- At what level are you **implementing** a prevention approach?
- At what level do you expect **change** to occur?



Intersection of CBIM and the Social Ecological Model

 = Activity

 = Outcome/Impact



Individual



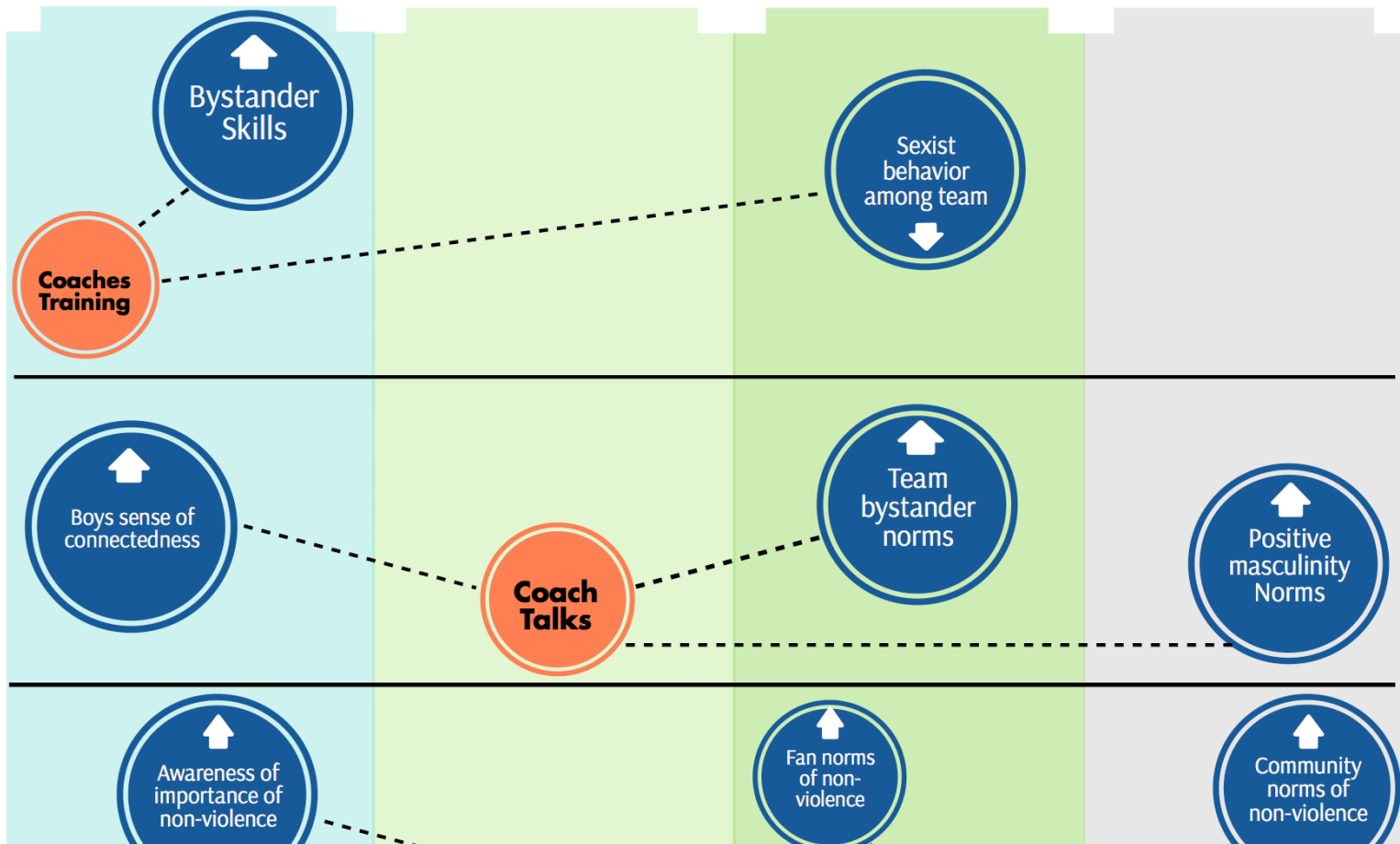
Relationship



Community/School



Society



CHOOSE DATA YOU WILL USE



Existing data

Employment records
School Climate &
Connectedness
Survey
Housing data
Others?



New item in
existing data

Add question to SCCS
or YRBS
Add question to
survey at
neighborhood block
party
Others?



New data

Windshield survey
Neighborhood survey
Schoolwide survey
Community
Assessment
Focus Groups



TRY USING “SECONDARY” AND “PROXY” DATA



INSTEAD OF:

- Survey of individuals at neighborhood block party



TRY:

- Voter turnout records

TRY USING “SECONDARY” AND “PROXY” DATA

INSTEAD OF:

TRY:

Social
Capital

- Survey of individuals at neighborhood block party



- Voter turnout records

Diminished
economic
opportunity

- Survey of residents



- Unemployment rates
- Graduation rates
- Salary data
- Legislation that is pro- or anti-pay equity

INDICATOR DATA RESOURCES!

- State and County dashboards / scorecards
- Any collective impact initiatives in your area?
- Community Indicators Consortium



Search by Keyword

Geographic Scope

Issue Areas

Missing a community indicators project? [Contact us](#)

- [Adams County Community Needs Assessment](#)
- [America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being](#)
- [Arizona Indicators](#)
- [Asheville Hub Indicator Project](#)
- [Austin and Travis County: Community Dashboard](#)
- [Austin Area Sustainability Indicators](#)
- [Austin Mayor's Mental Health Task Force Monitoring Committee](#)
- [Australian Community Indicators Network](#)
- [Australian Early Development Census](#)
- [Australian National Development Index](#)
- [Australian Unity Wellbeing Index](#)
- [Boston Indicators Project](#)

Choose Resource Type

All Resource Types

General Search

Search ...

Search by Year

All Years

Reset Filters**Search by Tag**

- Aging
- Arts & culture
- Beyond GDP
- Business
- Business model
- Case studies
- Children & families
- CI-PM Integration
- Collective impact
- Community engagement
- Criteria for Indicator Selection
- Data intermediary
- Data source – county level
- Data source – national
- Data source – state level
- Data source – US census track
- Data source – US city level
- Data sourcing
- Data stories
- Data to action
- Demographics
- Early Development Instrument
- Ecology
- Economy
- EDI
- Education
- Employment
- Environment
- Environmental health
- Equity
- Evaluation
- Food
- Framework
- Governance
- Government
- Happiness
- Health
- Health disparities
- Housing
- Impact
- Income
- Indicator Framework
- Indicator history
- Indicator planning
- Indicator project
- Indicator selection
- Key indicators
- KPIs
- Land use
- Livability
- Logic model
- Mapping
- Neighborhood
- Neighborhoods
- NGO – Nonprofit
- Organizational development
- Outcomes
- Partnering & collaboration
- Performance
- Place-based Initiatives
- Policy
- Poverty
- Public safety
- Quality of life
- Race & ethnicity
- Reporting
- Safety
- Story telling
- Subjective wellbeing
- Survey
- Sustainability
- Sustainable development
- Theory of change
- Transportation
- Trust
- Urban planning
- Wellbeing


This searchable library of community indicators resources was collected by CIC to provide insights and examples that may be useful to indicators practitioners and researchers.

Community Health Dashboards

[Build a Custom Dashboard](#)

Learn about your community's health and wellness. Compare indicators for your community against state averages, county values, and target goals. Discover areas of excellence and improvement in your community.

OR




Delaware Health Priorities

This Dashboard contains indicators relevant to health improvement planning in Delaware.




Delaware Household Health Survey Indicators

This dashboard highlights select indicators from the 2015 Delaware Household Health Survey.



All Data

This dashboard contains data for all indicators at all locations



Demographics Dashboard

The demographic dashboard includes basic demographic information about your community covering topics like population, education and poverty.

Disparities Dashboard

Healthy People 2020 Progress

CHILD WELFARE & ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

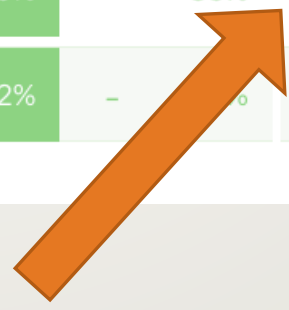
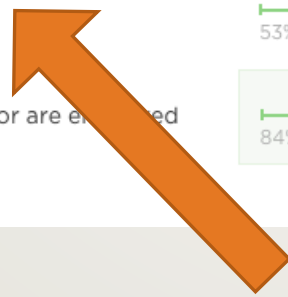
DATA ACROSS COUNTIES

DATA OVER TIME

DATA BY RACE / ETHNICITY

1. Young children, ages 0-3, who do not experience recurring abuse or neglect
2. Children in the child welfare system who have stability in their placement
3. Adolescents in the child welfare system who are placed in family-like settings
4. Children in the child welfare system who have had a medical exam in the last year
5. Children in the child welfare system who exit to permanency within three years
6. Children who are not living in communities of concentrated poverty
7. Youth who attend school or are employed

	Low	CA Avg	High	2016	Change	2014	Latino	White	African American	Asian	Other
1. Young children, ages 0-3, who do not experience recurring abuse or neglect	50%	94% CA	100%	94%	↑	93%	94%	92%	93%	95%	96%
2. Children in the child welfare system who have stability in their placement	55%	86% CA	100%	86%	↓	87%	88%	85%	84%	89%	88%
3. Adolescents in the child welfare system who are placed in family-like settings	40%	76% CA	100%	76%	-	76%	79%	74%	71%	79%	74%
4. Children in the child welfare system who have had a medical exam in the last year	18%	84% CA	100%	84%	↓	90%	85%	84%	82%	83%	79%
5. Children in the child welfare system who exit to permanency within three years	64%	84% CA	100%	84%	↓	86%	84%	87%	79%	85%	91%
6. Children who are not living in communities of concentrated poverty	53%	83% CA	100%	83%	-	83%	75%	95%	76%	92%	77%
7. Youth who attend school or are employed	84%	92% CA	96%	92%	-	90%	90%	93%	88%	96%	93%



Reports of harm, utilization of services, and reports to law enforcement are much lower than actual incident rates. As the stigma of reporting violence lessens and as victim safety increases, those experiencing violence will be more likely to report and seek help, causing some of these indicators to increase over time. Estimates based on self-disclosures to survey questions may also be lower than actual victimization rates.

Key Population Indicators for Alaska	Starting AK Data	Current AK Data	Percent Change	Progress
Childhood Exposure to Domestic Violence				
1. Percent of adults exposed to intimate partner violence of parent (BRFSS)	19.1% ('06)	22.1% ('12)	15.7%	●
2. Percent of mothers whose 3 year old child saw violence or physical abuse (CUBS)	4.0% ('09)	4.0% ('15)	0.0%	●
Child and Youth Victimization				
3. Percent of students experiencing physical dating violence in past year (YRBS)	9.4% ('13)	10.0% ('15)	6.4%	●
4. Percent of students experiencing sexual violence in their lifetime (YRBS)	10.6% ('09)	8.1% ('15)	-23.6%	●
Reports of Harm (Child and Youth)				
5. Rate of reported child abuse and neglect per 10,000 (US DHHS)	193.1 ('09)	155.6 ('15)	-19.4%	●
6. Rate of reported child sexual maltreatment per 10,000 (US DHHS)	5.6 ('09)	7.7 ('15)	37.5%	●
Adult Victimization				
7. Percent of women experiencing physical intimate partner violence in past year (AVS)	9.4% ('10)	6.4% ('15)	-31.9%	●
8. Percent of women experiencing sexual violence in past year (AVS)	4.3% ('10)	2.9% ('15)	-32.6%	●
9. Percent of pregnant women experiencing intimate partner physical abuse (PRAMS)	3.6% ('09)	2.3% ('14)	-36.1%	●
Reports of Harm (Adult and Elder)				
10. Number of vulnerable adults reporting abuse or neglect (APS)	91 ('11)	144 ('16)	58.2%	●
11. Number of vulnerable elders reporting abuse or neglect (APS)	111 ('11)	187 ('16)	68.5%	●
Primary Prevention and Protective Factors				
12. Percent of pregnant women whose health provider talked to them about DV (PRAMS)	60% ('09)	59.8% ('14)	-0.3%	●
13. Percent of students comfortable seeking help from 3 or more adults (YRBS)	44.6% ('09)	46% ('15)	3.1%	●
14. Percent of schools implementing Fourth R healthy relationship curriculum (DEED)	9.7% ('11)	24% ('15)	147.4%	●
15. Percent of students who feel connected to their school (SCCS)	44% ('09)	51% ('16)	15.9%	●
Reports to Law Enforcement				
16. Rate of rape reported to law enforcement per 10,000 (UCR)	12.5 ('13)	12.2 ('15)	-2.4%	●
17. Number of domestic violence related homicides reported to law enforcement (DPS)	5 ('09)	16 ('15)	220.0%	●
18. Number of elderly victims reporting DV-related sexual/physical assaults to AST (DPS)	79 ('09)	137 ('15)	73.4%	●
19. Number of sexual assaults reported to law enforcement (DPS)	711 ('11)	898 ('15)	26.3%	●
20. Number of sexual abuse of minors reported to law enforcement (DPS)	376 ('11)	501 ('15)	33.2%	●
Utilization of Services				
21. Rate of children evaluated by child advocacy centers per 10,000 (ACA)	81.9 ('09)	112.3 ('16)	37.1%	●
22. Rate of adults utilizing services for domestic violence per 10,000 (CDVSA)	79.5 ('10)	61.1 ('16)	-23.1%	●
23. Rate of children with adults in domestic violence services per 10,000 (CDVSA)	66.9 ('10)	46.7 ('16)	-30.1%	●
24. Rate of adults utilizing services for sexual assault per 10,000 (CDVSA)	18.0 ('10)	16.3 ('16)	-9.4%	●
25. Rate of youth utilizing services for domestic violence per 10,000 (CDVSA)	52.4 ('10)	25.5 ('16)	-51.2%	●
26. Rate of youth utilizing services for sexual assault per 10,000 (CDVSA)	38.0 ('10)	27.7 ('16)	-27.1%	●
Offender Accountability				
27. Percent of reported rapes resulting in an arrest (DPS)	35.9% ('13)	27.4% ('15)	-23.7%	●
28. Rate of juveniles referred for sex offenses per 10,000 (DJJ)	10.9 ('10)	11.9 ('16)	9.2%	●
29. Rate of juveniles referred for a DV-related assault per 10,000 (DJJ)	38.5 ('11)	25.2 ('16)	-34.5%	●
30. Number of sexual assault cases accepted for prosecution (DOL)	111 ('08)	135 ('12)	21.6%	●
31. Percent of accepted sexual assault cases with a conviction (DOL)	63.0% ('08)	51.8% ('12)	-17.8%	●
32. Number of sexual abuse of minor cases accepted for prosecution (DOL)	109 ('08)	118 ('12)	8.3%	●
33. Percent of accepted sexual abuse of minor cases with a conviction (DOL)	84.4% ('08)	60.1% ('12)	-28.8%	●
34. Number of domestic violence cases accepted for prosecution (DOL)	2617 ('08)	3270 ('12)	25.0%	●
35. Percent of accepted domestic violence cases with a conviction (DOL)	73.8% ('08)	75.9% ('12)	2.8%	●
36. Percent of adult sex offenders who recidivate (DOC)	67.0% ('10)	55.0% ('16)	-17.9%	●

Progress: ● Progress Satisfactory ● Progress Uncertain ● Progress Needs Improvement

Percent change is relative to starting data. See definition on page 3. Percent changes may or may not be statistically significant.

Definitions for each population indicator and dates for current and starting data are found starting on page 4.

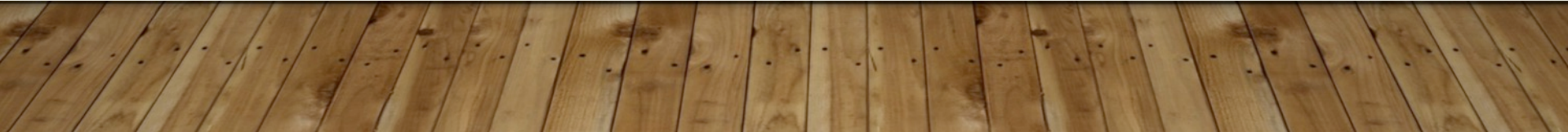
Alaska Dashboard, January 2017. State of Alaska, Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, <http://dps.alaska.gov/cdvsal/>.



NEIGHBORHOOD COLLECTIVE EFFICACY



“New” data example



2017 Boise Bench Neighborhood Survey Results

South Junior High School is working to ensure students have a safe and supportive environment in which to thrive!



We asked **89 adults** at a block party hosted at Whitney Elementary School about how families and neighbors are relating to each other



Bench Neighbors come together in the following ways:



89%

Good Neighbors

89% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed people in their neighborhood are willing to help each other. (n= 81)



90%

We Get Along

90% agreed or strongly agreed people in their neighborhood generally get along with each other (n=84)



87%

Safe Hang Outs

87% agreed or strongly agreed youth have safe places to gather in their neighborhood outside school hours (n= 78)



Here's what community members said about how likely **other people** in the neighborhood would do the following:



74%

Stop Bullying

74% reported it likely or very likely their neighbors would do something about a child or teen who was being bullied (i.e. break it up, help the youth being bullied). (n=77)



Stop Bad Behavior

82%

82% reported it likely or very likely their neighbors would do something if they saw children spray painting graffiti on a local building (n=79)

Organize the Community

77%

77% reported it likely or very likely neighbors would organize to do something to prevent the City from closing a fire station in their neighborhood (n= 77)



Text Chat



How could you measure collective efficacy using “proxy” and “secondary” (existing) data?

Tips from our guests

- Consider community-level indicators for crosscutting violence prevention measures and outcomes
- Fit your data to your purpose
- Try using secondary and proxy data

Tools and Resources



Photo credit: Emily Barney

www.preventioninstitute.org

PREVENTION
INSTITUTE



strategicpreventionsolutions.com



STRATEGIC PREVENTION SOLUTIONS

Bringing Communities to Wellness Through Research, Evaluation and Training

wendi@strategicpreventionsolutions.com

**PREVENTION
INSTITUTE**



WHAT IS YOUR EVALUATION CAPACITY?

Who is doing what?



DATA COLLECTION WORKSHEET



Complete this worksheet before you collect evaluation data for any of your prevention strategies or programs.

This worksheet walks you through the steps that will need to happen before the information you collect can be used, and will help you plan for the resources that will be required. Most importantly, the worksheet helps you clarify how you will use the information you collect, which is the most important factor for ensuring that your data collection resources are used wisely.

WHAT IS BEING COLLECTED:

WHO IS COLLECTING THE DATA:

WHO IS ENTERING THE DATA ONLINE OR INTO EXCEL:

WHO IS SUMMARIZING THE FINDINGS:

WHEN AND WHO WILL BE DISCUSSING THE FINDINGS:

WHAT WILL BE THE FINAL PRODUCT, SUCH AS SNAPSHOT, ONE-PAGER, PRESS RELEASE, FLYER, SHORT REPORT SUMMARY:

Articles & Issues ▾

Collections

For Authors ▾

Journal Info ▾

Home > January/February 2018 - Volume 24 - Issue > Indicators for Evaluating Community- and Societal-Level Risk...

< Previous Article | Next Article >

Indicators for Evaluating Community- and Societal-Level Risk and Protective Factors for Violence Prevention: Findings From a Review of the Literature

Armstead, Theresa, L., PhD; Wilkins, Natalie, PhD; Doreson, Amanda, MPA

Journal of Public Health Management and Practice: January/February 2018 - Volume 24 - Issue - p S42–S50

doi: 10.1097/PHH.0000000000000681

Research Reports: Research Full Report

tarmstead@cdc.gov

PREVENTION
INSTITUTE



Contact Information

Lead author: Dr. Theresa Armstead

tarmstead@cdc.gov

Acknowledgements:

Dr. Natalie Wilkins (author), Amanda Doreson (author),
Dr. Chris Allen (contributor)

Other resources

**From the
Centers for
Disease Control
and Prevention:**

Evaluation
Putting Evaluation to Work

**From the National
Sexual Violence
Resource Center:**

**INNOVATIONS IN
EVALUATION**

A REPORT ON EVALUATION IN THE FIELD
OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE PREVENTION

Prevention Institute

Prevention
and
equity | at the center of community well-being

www.preventioninstitute.org

221 Oak Street
Oakland, CA 94607
Tel: (510) 444-7738

Prevention Institute

Follow us on:



alisha@preventioninstitute.org

PreventConnect
1215 K Street
Suite 1850
Sacramento CA
95814

Website: preventconnect.org

Email: info@preventconnect.org

Email Group:

preventconnect.org/email-group

eLearning: learn.preventconnect.org

Wiki: wiki.preventconnect.org



preventconnect.org/Facebook

preventconnect.org/Twitter

preventconnect.org/Flickr

preventconnect.org/YouTube

preventconnect.org/LinkedIn

preventconnect.org/Pinterest

