



Using Shared Risk and Protective Factors: Research into practice and policy

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 2016

AK: Hi everyone! Thank you for joining us for the web conference today! We will be getting started at the top of the hour.

SBrown: Hello All! Thank you Ashleigh.

AK: Please let us know what organization you are joining us from, what part of the world you are in and what the weather is like

AK: I am with PreventConnect and here in Oakland today with our partners at Prevention Institute. It is sunny and cool.

PI: For Audio by Telephone: Primary Dial-In: 1-888-447-7153 Passcode: 879 736#

CPR: Cheryl Cherie Perry-Rowell - Hello

PI: If You Have Trouble Connecting to the Web Conference: Call iLinc Technical Support at 1-800-799-4510

AK: Slides for this session can be downloaded here:

<http://www.preventconnect.org/2016/08/using-shared-risk-and-protective-factors-research-into-practice-and-policy/>

PI: Please answer the polling question on the bottom left hand corner of the screen!

DR: yes

AC: yes

BA: Green Dot Middle School Program! Dating violence and bullying

MB: child abuse and neglect

DS: Sexual violence but also intimate partner violence, human trafficking, bullying and harassment; child abuse

PI: 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?

PA: coalition building and intervention development

SM: in educational presentations, using info and stats

KL: Training on violence - focusing on interconnectedness

DF: Helps inform our preventviolencenc.org website. Also a great tool for training local DVSPs on shared risk and protection.

DM: community display and education

CY: Explaining the connections between public health problems in a clear and concise way with multi-sectoral partners.

DS: needs and resource assessment, conversations with partners in other fields, evaluation, training of local partners

VL: inform the training of staff and volunteers

BO: community outreach, community education

JA: Just became aware of it at a conference this summer. Looking for ways to use with and educate our relatively new campus sexual violence coalition.

GS: We have used it here at the Stat health Dept. and with our partners to develop joint strategies.

LM: healthcare provider education

CPR: By explaining the connections between public health problems in a clear and concise way with multi-sectoral partners. Also in community outreach, community education

AY: Just able to get onto the webinar; so have missed the previous opportunities to respond to questions. Heard on the phone what was going on, but couldn't get up to speed on the computer-based visual material and surveys.

AK: @Ann, glad you are with us now!

AK: You can view Connecting the Dots here:
http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pub/connecting_dots.html

AY: Thanks. Hopefully now up to speed.

AK: <http://www.preventconnect.org/2016/08/lesbian-gay-and-bisexual-high-school-students-experience-high-rates-of-violence/>

BA: I love this image. Truly

TB: these pictures are incredible

GT: I totally agree! These pictures are much more memorable than a bunch of bullet points!!! GREAT JOB!

BA: We utilize data from ACE studies in our work in schools. Kansas City is also trying

to encourage community members to respond to the ACE study

SB: What kinds of questions did you use in the assessment that addressed shared factors? Something like...do you believe bullying is a pathway to SV?

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

EF: GIS mapping to locate geographical areas where there is more overlapping risk, to shape investments and localized policy

SandyB.: Incorporate Risk and Protective Factor questions into our Youth Assessment Survey. Results are shared with schools and community.

JG: Map Gallery: www.baltimorecity.gov/healthmaps

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AY: Conversations at meetings of our Pima County Youth Violence Prevention Coalition where we focused on shared risk and protective factors and identified priority areas for our work in Tucson, AZ

PA: Do you know if any research has been done translating these community-level factors specific to a college campus community?

CY: At the state level, we rely a lot on secondary data sets. I really like the Community Health Status Indicators site from the CDC because it includes indicators around social health. <http://wwwn.cdc.gov/communityhealth>

CPR: Community Assessment Survey's,

LFP: Please share more about what factors you assessed and how you assessed them. Please also feel free to ask questions or make comments to Elizabeth, our guest.

AH: Campus climate survey and comprehensive evaluation of our primary prevention program with all first-year students.

RD: Can we get a copy of the survey used?

KK: Yes, I would be interest in this survey as well!

AD: Interesting that drug deals and arrests are considered community violence

LFP: Ronnie and Kate - thanks for the question. We will ask Elizabeth in a few moments.

JH: Sorry if I missed it-Was this based on sexual assaults reported to law enforcement only?

DS: This is really interesting. I am curious of the extent to which issues related to socio-economic status and cultural diversity within the zones might be both a factor - for the positive and for the negative - where issues of stereotyping, isms, and myths and

stereotypes about violence would impact the community conversation.

EF: one thing to think about with uses ACEs as identifying risk - it doesn't include any root causes for violence exposure

BA: Very true ^

EF: it identifies individual risks for potential poor health outcomes but does not include structural violence

EF: or root causes based on systemic and historical injustice

BA: We are working to implement CPTED in a county in Kansas!

AY: We are looking at data about incidents of violence in different zip code areas in order to identify high risk areas in the city where we want to focus intervention efforts. A grant was recently submitted to focus violence prevention work in one specific high-risk neighborhood.

LFP: Erin, I wonder about a neighborhood map of root causes based on systemic and historic injustice... A map that shows redlining policies, disinvestment, etc.

SM: I wonder what type of sexual assault/violence you're research focused on? In other words, do these protective factors impact marital rape in the same ways as street harassment as childhood sexual abuse, etc.?

EF: we implement a CPTED model that is youth influenced

EF: really cool!!

DS: @Lisa that seems very important to help understand how crime data may disproportionately be documented in poorer communities and communities of color which may not be reflective of where crimes, especially of sexual and intimate partner violence and child abuse, actually occur

DH: how do you see and describe the difference between risk / protective factors and root causes?

AK: You can download the Strategic Vision here:

<http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/overview/strategicvision.html>

LFP: Thanks for all that folks have shared. Please continue to share thoughts and questions, including: How has or might a focus on shared R/P factors shape your future violence prevention work?

AY: Here in Tucson, thanks to leadership from our Pima County Health Dept., we are taking a greater and greater focus on R/P factors and building this approach into the update of a six-year old strategic plan for violence prevention work in Tucson and Pima County that was originally created as part of our involvement with UNITY.

AY: Unfortunately not.

AY: Hoping our Health Dept. will order multiple copies as a key resource for our collective work.

EF: in my mind, there are risk and protective factors at all levels of the socio-ecological model (individual, community, society/structural). Many risk assessments focus only on the individual level, which is likely not going to get at root causes at the larger societal level. Like racism.

EF: I hope that makes sense

PI: Here is the link to the strategic vision:

<http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/overview/strategicvision.html>

EF: this is a great document!

BA: Makes sense to me, Erin. Good to consider so we don't replicate oppressive forces

EF: focusing only on individual level can often, whether intentionally or not, lead to blaming or placing the problem entirely on the individual person

CPR: Cheryl P. Rowell

PI: 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?

AY: I suggest you spell nonviolence without the hyphen. In Kingian Nonviolence work, we distinguish between non-violence (with hyphen, which means the absence of violence but not necessarily the presence of peace) and nonviolence (without the hyphen that gets at both the absence of violence and the presence of peace and justice). It's like the difference between cease-fires that don't get at the underlying causes of the violence and conflict...this would be non-violence vs. nonviolence.

DH: Thanks Erin. It does make sense. We often seem to use risk factors and root causes interchangeably and it would be useful to more clearly distinguish and define each

JM: audio keeps cutting out

GT: mine too

GT: difficult to hear

EF: yes!

EF: undoing systemic racism is one important form of violence prevention!

AK: If you are having audio problems listening online, please try calling in to 1-888-447-7153, passcode 879 736.

DMerrill: I am having trouble hearing Lisa and I did call in.

KA: Would some of those root causes potentially count as public health issues then, and not simply just influential risk factors?

EF: they aren't mutually exclusive

EF: I think so!

KA: OK- it seemed like this was more of an embedded structural sociological approach.

CPR: Thank you Ashleigh Klein.

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

AF: Where do you see state violence intersecting with the forms of violence considered in the strategy?

SM: Alexis - are you asking specifically about police violence?

AF: Not specifically but it is definitely included in what I was thinking about when I said state violence -- the structural violence definition encompasses the other forms of violence I was thinking of.

BA: Perhaps thing like discrimination in housing, hiring, etc.?

AF: Yes, Becca.

AF: Thanks. I really appreciate the definition of structural violence. That is helpful.

DS: It also gets to a previous PreventConnect program - Shared Roots - Beth Malchus

AK: Thanks, Beth! Here is a link to the recording of the Shared Roots web conference: <http://www.preventconnect.org/2016/04/shared-roots-sexual-and-domestic-violence-prevention-strategies-in-support-of-social-justice/>

FG: Working against the root causes of violence puts people in my community at risk of negative consequences.

AY: We have a dominant culture of violence that is modeled and supported on various levels of government from local (e.g., police violence) to state (e.g., legislative action re gun violence) to national (e.g., war & the use of drones as a public policy). So if we are seriously aiming to lower the level of violence in our nation and in the world, we have to look at all these levels of violence.

LFP: That's an interesting comment, Faith. I would like to hear more.

PI: Elizabeth's email is eablah@kumc.edu and she has said she is happy to field additional questions or refer you to her colleague in Kansas

SB: Faith brings up an interesting point - how to have conversations about let's say homophobia is a community that is very homophobic...

FG: Many of us have lost our jobs and been driven out of town.

SB: in* a community

LFP: What will be the follow up web conference title two years from now?

AY: Exciting violence prevention efforts that have really made a substantial difference

KA: That's awful Faith Groesbeck, I'm sorry to hear that.

DS: per Beth Malchus - being willing to see the seeds grow. I have been in conversations with educators in the field who received this training... they are now adults and doing things differently as parents.

NM: Thank you so much

KA: Thank you all so much!!!

DS: thank you

S.Burnett: Thank you!

FG: Thank you, Koy Adams!

CPR: Thank you too the Keynote for the share of information and resources giving today. Also, thank you to everyone for sharing your experiences and questions. Oh and "A vision realized is a great name"!