



PreventConnect **Back to Basics and Moving Beyond: A Prevention Approach to Sexual and Domestic Violence– 25 January 2017**

AKJ: Hello everyone! Thank you so much for joining us today for our first session of 2017!

MB: For audio over the phone please call 1-888-447-7153, passcode 879 736#

MB: Slides for this session will be available on <http://www.preventconnect.org/2017/01/back-to-basics-and-moving-beyond-a-prevention-approach-to-sexual-and-domestic-violence/>

CC: Will the PowerPoint be posted on the website?

JB : <http://www.preventconnect.org/2017/01/back-to-basics-and-moving-beyond-a-prevention-approach-to-sexual-and-domestic-violence/> .

LFP: yes, the PPT will be posted :-)

AKJ: You can download materials from this session at: <http://www.preventconnect.org/2017/01/back-to-basics-and-moving-beyond-a-prevention-approach-to-sexual-and-domestic-violence/>

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JD: Media images

AH: awareness of SDV

HW: substance abuse

NR: economic oppression

LH: gender norms are a huge one-- ideas of how men and women "should" act

TW: poverty, lack of opportunity,

LS: Racism

CS: Poverty

MBanet: Historical trauma, particularly at the hands of government agencies.

AH: social norms

PI: What community determinants/factors do you think contribute to SDV? i.e. conditions in the community where people live, work, play, age

LS: Sexism

TPT: Unemployment

BelaT: poverty; lower educational levels

AV: patriarchal ideals

DH: gender norms?

LS: Heterosexism

LS: Classism

QR: lack of resources

BCC: substance abuse

MB: Text Chat Question- What community determinants/factors contribute to SDV?

AH: resources

RR: media

LJ: patriarchy

JD: Meaningful access to resources, i.e. healthy food

KB: justice system, enforcement

David Lee: hyper masculinity

TR: alcoholism, substance abuse, unemployment

PK: poverty

AD: lack of knowledge of the subject

WU: Racial Inequity

NR: definitions of domestic violence and sexual violence

KM: Access to jobs

JL: patriarchy in local government

WD: gender norms

CH-M: socioeconomic, rigid ideas of roles, trauma history/area/access to information

ET: Cultural acceptance of SDV (south Texas)

MAR: unemployment levels

BM: immigration status: limited financial options

LH: emphasis on privacy/non-interference

LO: discrimination, low income neighborhoods, lack of resources

BCC: misogyny

BSisson: Lack of resources and preventative education.

NC: gender norms, availability of resources

NR: oppressive law enforcement

DH: consumers, acceptance in community, supply and demand, information unavailable

AS: structures of social connection, support within community

PK: domestic & sexual violence within community

AT: gender norms

MBanet: Strongly enforced gender stereotypes

AB: Community norms that promote acceptance of violence, norms around masculinity and femininity, culture of violence, lack of community connectedness

KG: community silence/denial

LS: Historic and community trauma

SP: Low income, culture, lack of resources

ML: perpetrators not being held accountable. police not wanting to do more or anyone wanting to acknowledge the problem

SH: I think determinants include unemployment/strain, culture of silence

AG: how local law enforcement agencies respond to DV or SV cases

CP: Prevalence of drug and alcohol abuse

RA: Rural ideas of dealing with issues on your own -- not involving others when you need help & not helping others when you see problems

MC-S: lack of resources and cultural diversities

BG: How can we as a community bring unity for change for folks in this type of relationship what are the sign they can look for

IB: Iona Bowers- a combination of poverty, low income, the environment of the neighborhood, and etc.

TP: victim blaming

SH: Does mean that the entire United States is at risk due to media and product promotion or are they specific communities where we are seeing more misogyny than others?

KH: DV is the only national issue that crosses ALL socio-economic and affects everyone.

CJ: Low income, Very religious, rural community. Lack of housing and lack of community support on the judicial level

PI: @SH, I think it's both. There are definitely national media campaigns and products that are harmful and

increase risk AND we know that individual communities, especially low income communities and communities of color, are often disproportionately affected

PI: How do you all see these norms and factors playing out in your communities?

JL: Utah is a very religious patriarchal culture that denies there are problems with SDV, even though we have the highest rate of rapes and child sexual violence.

LFP: Hi @SH, I also think that it's not about the presence or absence of one factor, it's the accumulation of risk factors in the absence of protective factors that contribute to SDV and inequities in SDV.

CS: In New Orleans, I think gentrification is playing a big part in creating housing insecurity.

JD: Was that your voice, as a young girl?

SC: Often in our community often women are not seen as credible to handle finances or personal business matters outside domestic tasks. Even though these women may be single, childless, or working and supporting themselves, they're seen as less responsible and less fit to handle things like money or rent

KB: in (some) high schools in CT - cheerleading teams perform exclusively for men's athletic teams. Women are given opportunities to be athletic not for the sake of personal physical achievement, but to celebrate male success within sports culture. Sets up gender norms that women are present to celebrate the accomplishments of men, not their own skills.

SH: Thanks all, I was just checking on whether there were research findings that revealed evidence of specific audiences or communities being disproportionately affected.

ET: Finding modest clothes for 7-8 year-olds; D.A. attitude in our area - protect men who are "falsely accused" of being abusers.

KB: YES Elena - Dress codes contribute to victim blaming/rape myth acceptance

MB: Question: How else do you see these factors play out?

AKJ: Links to the articles Alisha just mentioned: <http://jezebel.com/workplace-bullshit-still-exists-even-if-some-bros-thin-1167036103>

AKJ: <http://thinkprogress.org/health/2013/08/22/2510031/rape-culture-at-work/>

TPT: Lack of a livable wage seems to play a factor in Dover

BCC: boys will be boys mentality

TPT: Also Lack of safe housing

SH: Normalization of unhealthy relationships. Young people see very alarming behavior as "normal" or signs that someone "really" loves them

TW: the continued cost of unsubsidized child care

KC: movies and media encouraging drinking, partying, sex as rights of growth in high school and college!

KB: 50 shades of grey

JL: Police rarely trauma informed so they determine which violent situations are prosecuted and which ignored.

OR: Immigrants are at a high risk of sexual abuse and human trafficking they live in the shadows and fear to seek help, not aware of their rights language barriers and many other challenges

TP: Dress codes in high schools & jr high schools in particular put the responsibility to "prevent SA" by not distracting boys. Boys are also not seen as responsible for their own actions this way...

JT: Concerns about the perpetrator's "reputation"

LH: There's a heavy stigma against victims of SA where alcohol is involved. We have a hard time getting the community to give these cases a chance

IB: I think the lack of education on these issues is a key factor also.

AKJ: You can find more information on the Spectrum of Prevention at www.preventioninstitute.org

BG: The lack of awareness in our community i believe is a key factor as well

LFP: @SH, yes, there is evidence of some communities being disproportionately impacted by SDV.

PD: Just watch TV/movies or listen to songs. This is what our society is seeing and listening to.

TP: The SA victim's "reputation" also plays a large part in prosecution of these cases

SH: right, I am aware SDV is disproportionate, I was wondering if there was anything specific to media impacting specific communities differently

SH: Apologies for not being clear

AKJ: The Enough Abuse Campaign <http://www.enoughabuse.org/>

BelaT: Often the lives of women of color are just ignored, or limited to 'victim' roles and depictions.

KB: Very little "empowerment education" - self-defense, loudly calling out violent behavior - despite those responses to violence being among the most effective in preventing instances of sexual and dating violence.

MB: Cape Cod Neighborhood Support Coalition: <http://www.capecoalition.com/>

LFP: @SH, ah, media impacting specific communities differently. Is this what you mean? In one example, an alcohol ad densely marketed in one community "commodified" female Latinas and was linked to higher rates sexual victimization of females in that community. Alaniz, M.L. (2013). Sexual Violence, Alcohol, and Advertising. In R.N. Parker & K.J. McCaffree (Eds.), Alcohol and violence: The nature of the relationship and the promise of prevention (pp. 39-60). Lanham, MD: Lexington Books.

TR: Her in Navajo land, individuals are not only "blood kin" to family members, but community members identity with kinship through a "Clan" system. Many people don't want to talk about abuse situations that may involve family (be they blood or clan kin).

TR: I thought teachers were included in the "mandatory reporter" group?

AB: They absolutely are mandated reporters.

BG: Would you say screening for abuse, suicidal ideation should be priority?

BTurner: Some feel they are gaining the trust of the child by not reporting. Read "A Child Called It" and that will change your mind if you are one that feels keeping their secret is the best thing.

TW: That is such a tragic story

BTurner: Yes it is. I am on the 2nd book now and cant wait to get to his last book so I can heal from his trauma.

DvM: An issue that has risen is lack of resources for prevention of potential child abuse through attraction to pedophilia. There have been cases where client acknowledge that they have an attraction to pedophilia, and they don't want it to get worse, but they don't know where to go for help. Is anyone aware of resources or supports? Canada, BC, Vancouver here!

JS: What training programs do you use for teaching adults about preventing child sexual abuse?

BTurner: I think self-esteem building skills should be a required education from the beginning of school with children.

EdIR: Can we expand more on community responsibility, or an example of building adult and community responsibility for preventing child sexual abuse?

BCC: We will be talking about the curriculum that the Enough Abuse Campaign has developed.

BTurner: This would give children some tools and strength to report abuse as well as make them a bit less vulnerable.

DH: would parents be included in the public or the private sector?

SH: Thanks for the links to the research

AKJ: @DH as a broad category I would think parents would be included in both

MB: Enough Abuse! Campaign: <http://www.enoughabuse.org/>

KD: You mentioned early in the webinar what the evidence says about effective violence prevention. Is there a paper or other document outlining the evidence? That would be a great resource.

PK: Is enough abuse campaign in only in USA or others parts of world??

BTurner: Would it be possible to get this down to the level of "Strategies for you" so that the children would have their own tools to draw from? Kids need to be taught tools to prevent this from happening to them. They are strong individuals even at a young age so we need to help them build their tool box.

LFP: @KD, not sure if this is what you are talking about, but I mentioned that the community determinants of DV we shared were ones for which there was evidence of association with DV. This research is summarized in a forthcoming paper. If you are interested in getting a copy, please sign up to receive e-alerts from Prevention Institute on our website. We will also poste it on the PreventConnect web page as a resource. Thanks!

AD: our Daycare licensing allowing providers to use our Darkness to Light training as hours for their license

TR: at Indian Health Services, <http://www.tribalforensichealthcare.org/default.asp>? has some great training webinars with CEUs for DV and SANE training. There is a GREAT video about the neurobiology of abuse and how chemical mediators in the brain send the victim into a "protective" mode and why it can be so hard to perform a productive interview right after the event.

TP: EVAWI has a 2-part webinar series on the neurobiology of sexual assault that is very helpful as well...

TW: Brandi: In Spain the ANAR Foundation actually has posters that provide two different images when seen by a child vs. an adult. When viewed by an adult, there is one message, but when viewed by a child, due to lenticular printing, a different image appears with a help line number.

BTurner: That is awesome @Terry Woodward

TW: yes, it's pretty amazing.

BTurner: YES!!! Policy change is where it is. National school policy changes are needed in this area. Teachers should be required to train in the sexual assault area as well as Domestic violence area (which I think they already have to do DV training each year but not SV, in Florida anyway)

MBanet: The Memphis Child Advocacy Center has started holding policy workshops for local organizations. Those workshops have gained so much popularity that we are now holding them 3 times a year and allowing agencies outside of our service area to attend.

TW: Agreed!

MB: Here is the link to the MA Legislature bill: <https://malegislature.gov/Bills/190/SD2011>

MBanet: Agencies want this sort of information!

MBanet: Will this legislation close loopholes for private and charter schools?

MB: LINK to the Bill: <https://malegislature.gov/Bills/190/SD2011>

MB: LINKS: <http://www.nsvrc.org/publications/nsvrc-prevention-assessment-year-2-report-innovations-prevention>, www.vetoviolence.cdc.gov/datingmatters, <http://safesupportivelearning.ed.gov>, <http://www.coachescorner.org/>

Jetta Bernier: The Omnibus Bill does mandate public AND private schools to provide prevention education.

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BTurner: In the Omnibus bill does that include SV as well as DV? In my experience SV has been forgotten. In the State of Florida DV is the only required yearly training. It wouldn't take much change to add SV to that training but I'm not seeing SV training for Teachers.

BTurner: If everyone would realize that by talking about sexual assault you aren't talking about sex but about power and control that would change the view of it some.

LH: restricted funding can be a huge problem in prevention. A lot of funding streams available to SA/DV programs specifically says that you have to work with survivors, not work on prevention

JL: It costs the State of Utah 5 BILLION dollars a year to deal with sexual violence, including incarcerations, treatment, policing, etc. Prevention is so cost effective, but politicians don't believe it.

TW: Brandi: yes! we are talking about Assault!!

MB: Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)- <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/acestudy/>

DT: I so appreciate the "never give up"! Some of the most remarkable of opportunities grew from very small beginnings.

MBanet: Check out what can happen when the state government gets involved!
<https://www.tn.gov/tccy/article/ace-building-strong-brains>

BTurner: Moving forward is the only way to get anywhere.

DT: Thanks for good information! DDT

BCC: yes Brandi Turner!

BTurner: Great information and support. Thank you.

BCC: Thank you.

NB: Great information!

PK: thank you, it's been great information!

DvM: Well done, this was such an informative and inspiring web conference thank you, very well done and organized! :)

KH: well done ladies :)

TP: Thank you

PI: Thank you all!

LFP: Thanks everyone! All the best to you in your prevention work!

JR: Thank you! Very successful webinar!