

Welcome, this web conference will begin soon

# ECONOMIC SECURITY



# Meet the PreventConnect Team



**Ashleigh Klein-Jimenez**

Project Manager  
she/her/hers



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Training and Technical Assistance Specialist  
she/her/hers



prevent  
connect

## **PreventConnect.org**

info@PreventConnect.org

PreventConnect.org/email – **email group**

Learn.PreventConnect.org – **eLearning**

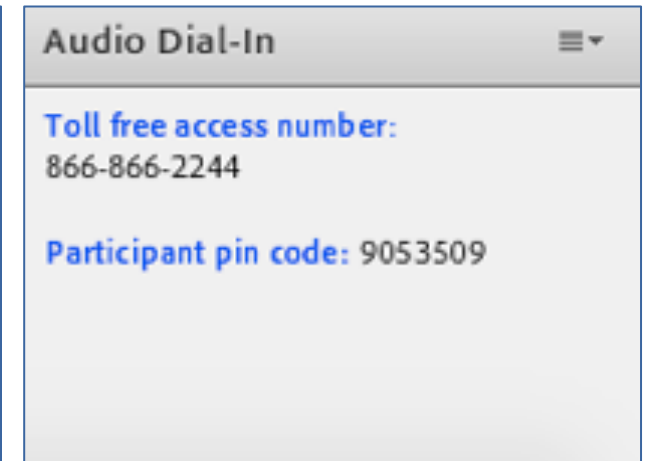
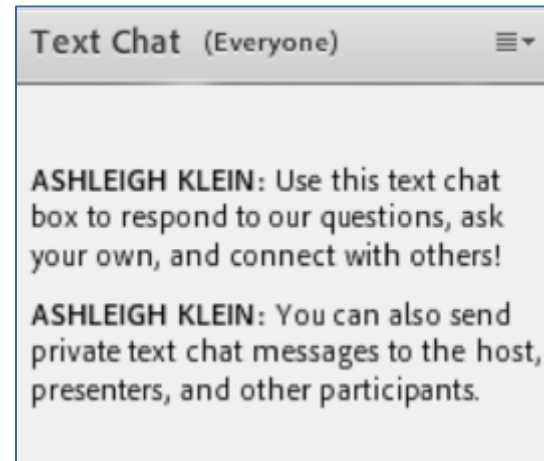
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# PreventConnect

- ▶ 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 and oppression
- ▶ Connect to other prevention practitioners

# Past conferences/resources

FROM A CYCLE OF VIOLENCE TO A CULTURE OF SAFETY AND EQUITY

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# Web Conference **GUEST PROFILES**

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Available Now  
[PreventConnect.org](https://PreventConnect.org)



**PREVENTION**  
INSTITUTE

# From paid leave to rent stabilization: Research and practice on strengthening economic security for violence prevention

Thursday August 29<sup>th</sup>, 2019

11 AM-12:30 PM PT / 2 PM-3:30 PM ET

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



# Meet the Prevention Institute Team



**Alisha Somji**

Associate Program Manager  
she/her/hers



**Abena Asare**

Program Assistant  
she/her/hers

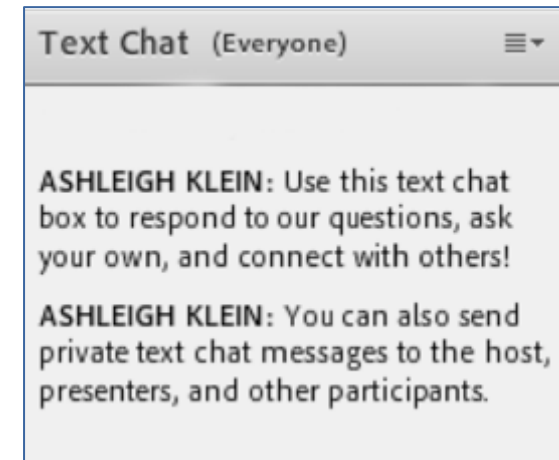


# Objectives

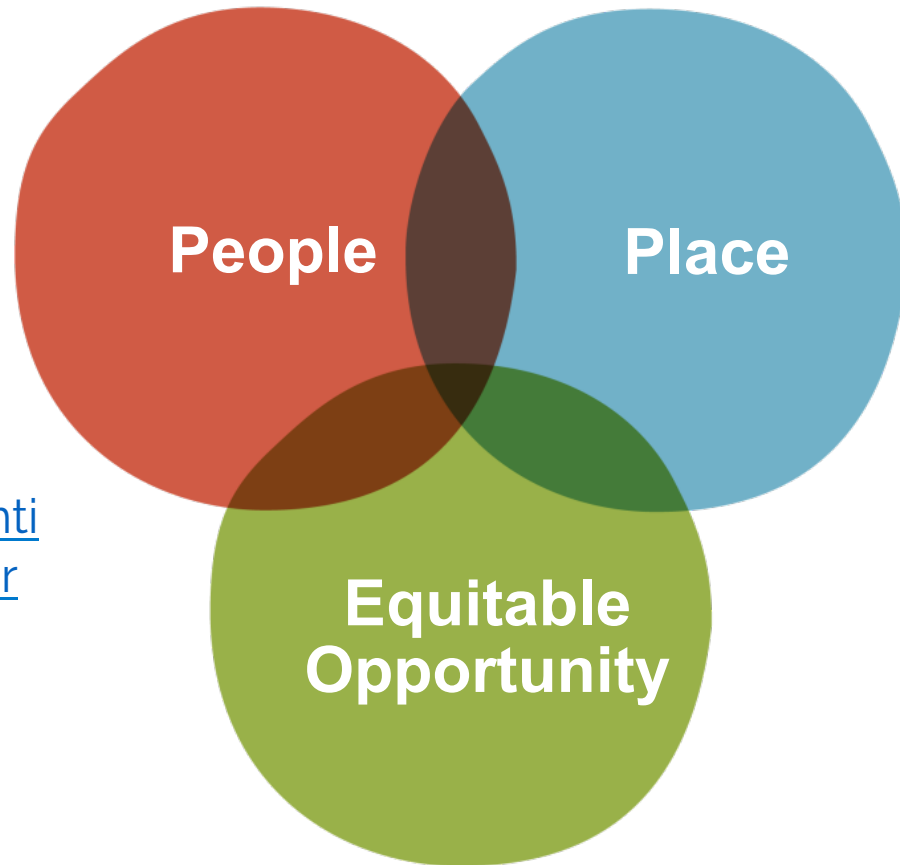
- ▶ Describe the connections between family and community economic insecurity and multiple forms of violence with a focus on paid leave for intimate partner violence prevention.
- ▶ Highlight strategies that communities are operationalizing for prevention.
- ▶ Identify roles that the field of sexual and domestic violence prevention can play in strengthening economic supports for families.
- ▶ Engage in a candid discussion on economic supports for prevention

What economic issues are most pressing in your community that you would like to take action on through a gender-based violence prevention lens?

Use the Text Chat feature to answer the question.



# THRIVE



<https://www.preventioninstitute.org/tools/thrive-tool-health-resilience-vulnerable-environments>

## People

- Social networks & trust
- Participation & willingness to act for the common good
- Norms & culture

## Equitable Opportunity

- Education
- Living wages & local wealth

## Place

- What's sold & how it's promoted
- Look, feel & safety
- Parks & open space
- Getting around
- Housing
- Air, water & soil
- Arts & cultural expression

# Economic security

- **Depends on:**

- Women's access to full and equal workforce participation
- Comparable salaries
- Income generating options
- Work supports like affordable quality child care or paid family and medical leave

- **These supports contribute to:**

- Family stability
- Decreases in gender inequality



# Prevention Institute's Economic Security Brief



California Work & Family Coalition Lobby Day, 2016.  
Photo provided by Janyra Casillas

## Economic security and intimate partner violence prevention: what's the connection?

**Economic opportunity impacts health and safety, including relationships.**

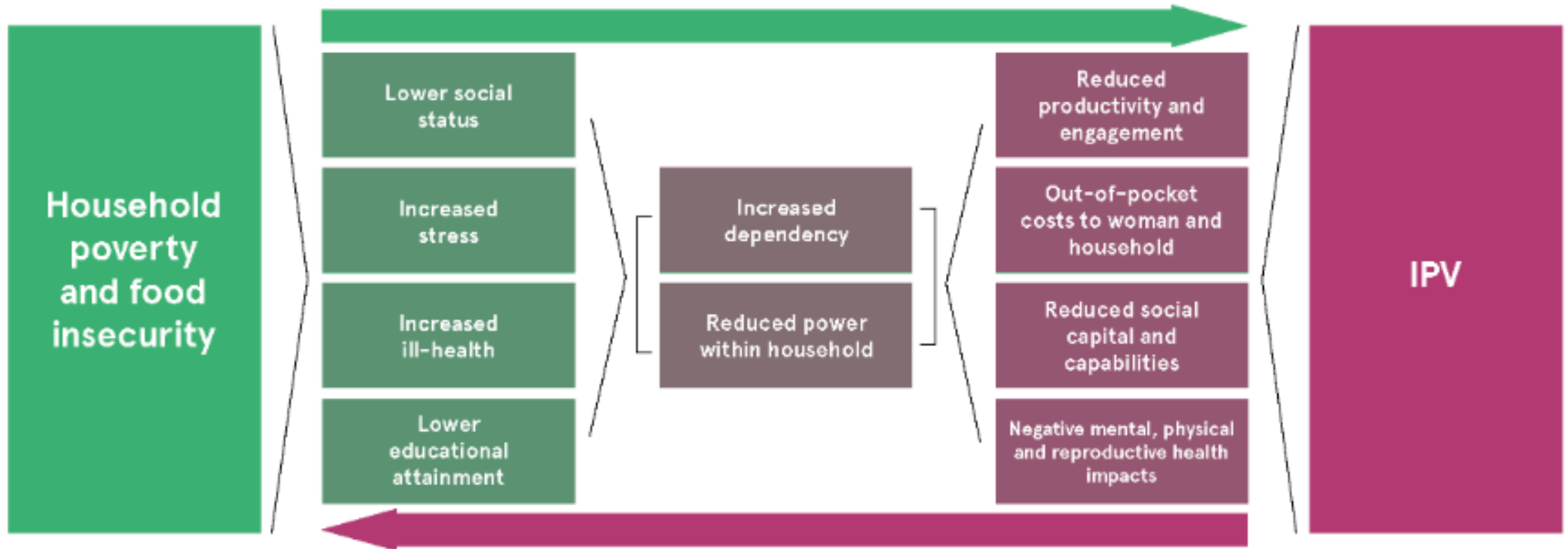
Economic opportunity is a robust predictor of health and safety.<sup>1</sup> When communities have local ownership of assets, accessible and stable employment that pays living wages, and access to investment opportunities, they are more likely to thrive.<sup>2</sup> However, when communities face high unemployment rates and weak economic and social policies, for example, their risk for multiple forms of violence increases—from intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment to community violence.<sup>3</sup>

Intimate partner violence (also known as domestic violence or partner violence) is often defined as physical violence, sexual violence, stalking, and psychological aggression, including coercive acts, by a current or former intimate partner. According to a 2017 survey by the Blue Shield of California Foundation, nearly 90 percent of Californians view intimate partner violence as a serious, widespread problem and close to 60 percent have been affected—either directly as someone who has survived or perpetrated abuse, or as a friend or family member of someone else who has.<sup>4</sup> Economic security—the ability to maintain one's standard of living in the present and near future—holds an inverse and bi-directional relationship with partner violence. Economic insecurity increases the risk of experiencing violence and partner violence can create and compound circumstances of economic insecurity.<sup>5</sup> While many survivors of partner violence face financial struggles that require immediate attention and support, practitioners are also considering how economic security can support safe relationships and prevent partner violence from

- ▶ <https://www.preventioninstitute.org/publications/economic-security-and-safe-relationships-pathways-and-actions-partner-violence>

# The relationship between poverty and intimate partner violence

**Figure 1: Pathways between poverty and IPV**



Gibbs, A., Duvvury, N., & Scriver, S. (2017). *What Works evidence review: The relationship between poverty and intimate partner violence*. Retrieved from What Works to Prevent Violence: <https://www.whatworks.co.za/documents/publications/115-poverty-ipv-evidence-brief-new-crop/file>

# Meet Our Guests from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



**Ashley D'Inverno**  
Behavioral Scientist,  
she/her/hers



**Megan Kearns**  
Behavioral Scientist,  
she/her/hers

# Using Policies as a Violence Prevention Strategy

- ▶ There is a need to identify and evaluate innovative violence prevention strategies with cross-cutting impacts on many forms of violence.
- ▶ The impact of policies are broad, reaching society at large
- ▶ Policies from diverse sectors could have relevance to violence prevention: education, economic, criminal justice, etc.
- ▶ Policies have the potential to change the outer levels of the social-ecological model



References: D'Inverno, Kearns, & Reidy, 2018.



# Strengthening Economic Supports

- ▶ Poverty, financial stress, and low income level are risk factors for intimate partner violence (IPV) and other forms of violence (e.g., child abuse and neglect, sexual violence, youth violence and suicide)
- ▶ Ways to strengthen economic supports for families:
  - ▶ Strengthen household financial security
  - ▶ Strengthen work-family supports
  - ▶ Provide opportunities to empower girls and women

References: CDC's technical packages <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pub/technical-packages.html>;  
Wilkins et al. 2014.

# Strengthening Economic Supports

- ▶ Potential outcomes include:
  - ▶ Reductions in poverty, financial stress, and economic dependency
  - ▶ Increases in annual family income
  - ▶ Reductions in earnings inequality
  - ▶ Increases in annual earnings for women
  - ▶ Increases in empowerment of women
  - ▶ Reductions in relationship conflict
  - ▶ Increases in relationship satisfaction
  - ▶ Reductions in IPV and other forms of violence

References: CDC's technical packages <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pub/technical-packages.html>;  
Wilkins et al. 2014.

# Paid Parental Leave: Background

- ▶ Paid parental leave supports new parents by providing job-protected, paid time off to care and bond with a new child
- ▶ Paid leave yields a number of health benefits for *mothers*:
  - ▶ Reduced psychological distress, lower levels of depression, and greater physical well-being
- ▶ Paid leave yields a number of health benefits for *fathers*:
  - ▶ Increased physical activity, adoption of more health-promoting attitudes and behaviors, and decreased risk of all-cause mortality

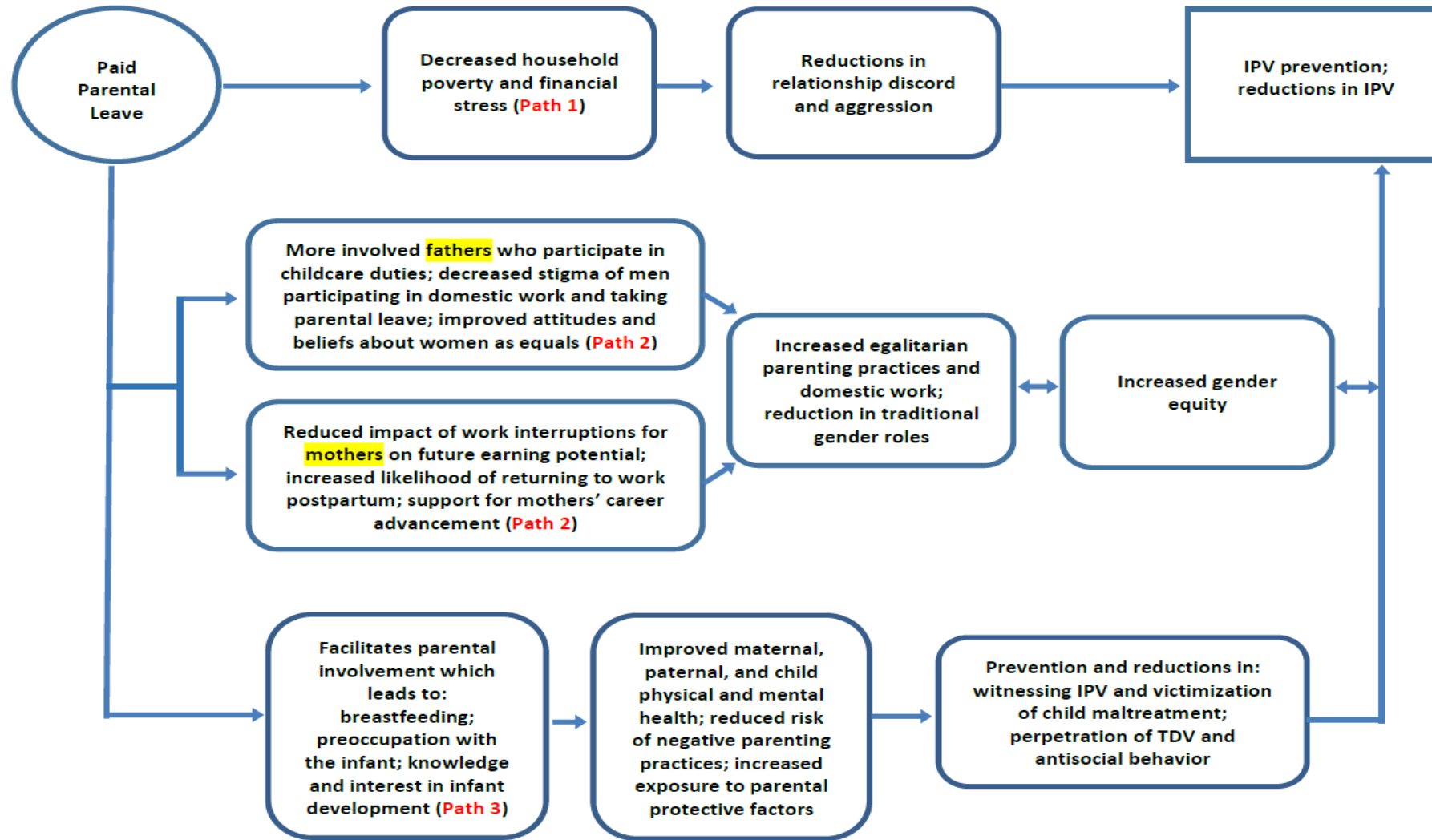
References: Chatterji & Markowitz, 2012; Johansson et al., 2014, Månsdotter et al., 2006; Månsdotter & Lundin, 2010; Saade et al., 2010; Whitehouse et al., 2013.

# Paid parental leave: Current implementation in U.S.

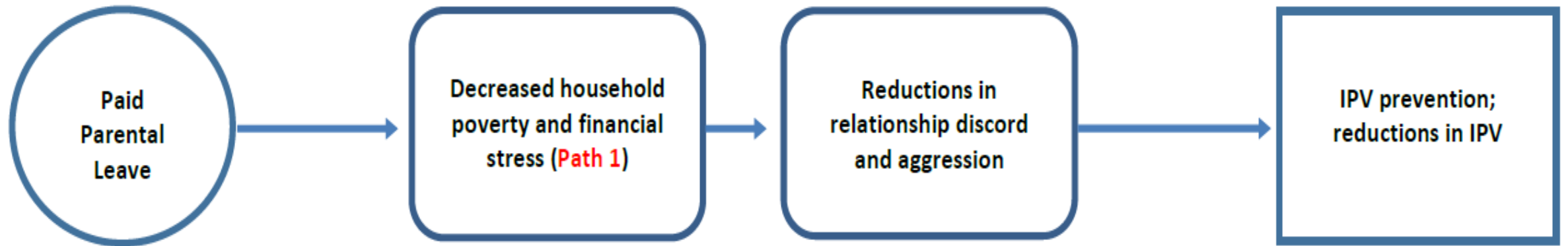
State	Maximum Amount of Time Covered Per Year	Maximum Weekly Wage Replacement Rate
California	Up to 6 weeks as of July 1, 2004	60-70% of weekly pay, capped at \$1,173/week
Connecticut	Up to 12 weeks as of January 1, 2022	95% of base earnings, capped at 40 times the state minimum wage
Massachusetts	Up to 12 weeks as of July 1, 2021	80% of weekly pay, capped at 50% of the statewide average weekly pay
New Jersey	Up to 6 weeks as of July 1, 2009	2/3 of weekly pay, capped at \$633/week
Oregon	Up to 14 weeks as of January 1, 2023	100% for those earning $\leq 65\%$ the statewide average weekly pay; for those earning $>65\%$ , receive 65% of the statewide average weekly pay plus additional based on worker's pay
Rhode Island	Up to 4 weeks as of January 5, 2014	60% of weekly pay, capped at \$817/week
New York	Up to 12 weeks as of January 1, 2018	50% of weekly pay, capped at 50% of the statewide average weekly pay
Washington, D.C.	Up to 8 weeks as of July 1, 2020	90% of weekly pay, capped at \$1,000/week
Washington State	Up to 12 weeks as of January 1, 2020	90% of weekly pay, capped at 50% of the statewide average weekly pay

Note. The information provided in this table was obtained from A Better Balance (2019).

# Paid parental leave: Theory of change model



# Path 1: Reducing financial stress

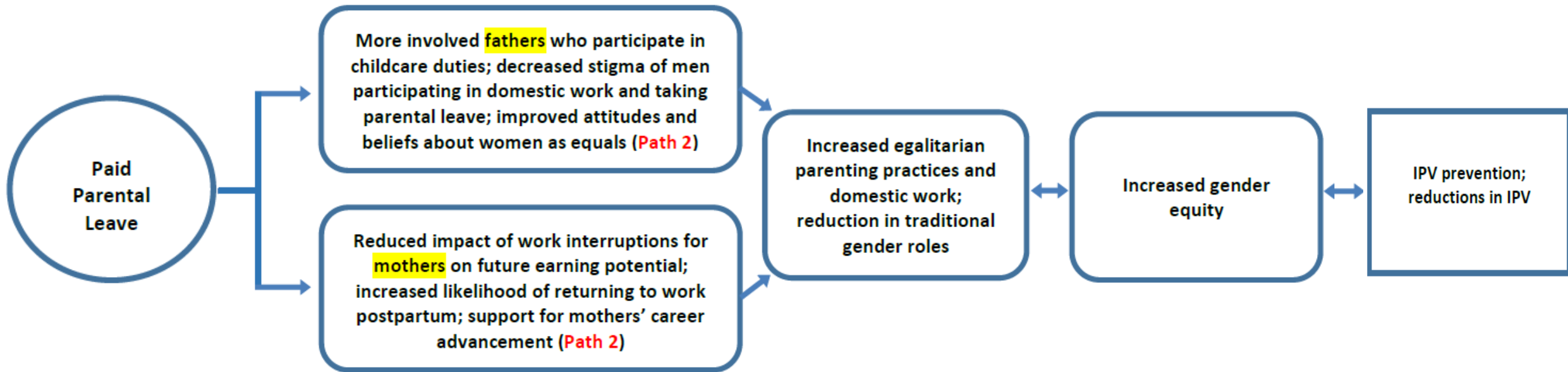


# Path 1 research: Reducing financial stress

- ▶ IPV risk factors:
  - ▶ Poverty and stress related to financial strain → relationship dissatisfaction and conflict
  - ▶ Financial stressors such as food insecurity, housing insecurity, and being unable to pay utilities
- ▶ A qualitative study of women who had experienced IPV during or shortly after giving birth found IPV often existed in conjunction with other stressful life events, including financial and housing difficulties
- ▶ An Australian study found that women who worked during pregnancy and qualified for paid maternity leave reported 58% lower odds of IPV in the first 12 months postpartum compared to women that did not have access to paid maternity leave

References: Bacchus et al., 2003; Breiding et al., 2017; Byun, 2012; Capaldi et al., 2012; Davis & Mantler, 2004; Dew, 2008; Gartland et al., 2011; Schwab-Reese et al., 2016; Slep et al., 2010.

# Path 2: Increase in egalitarian parenting practices





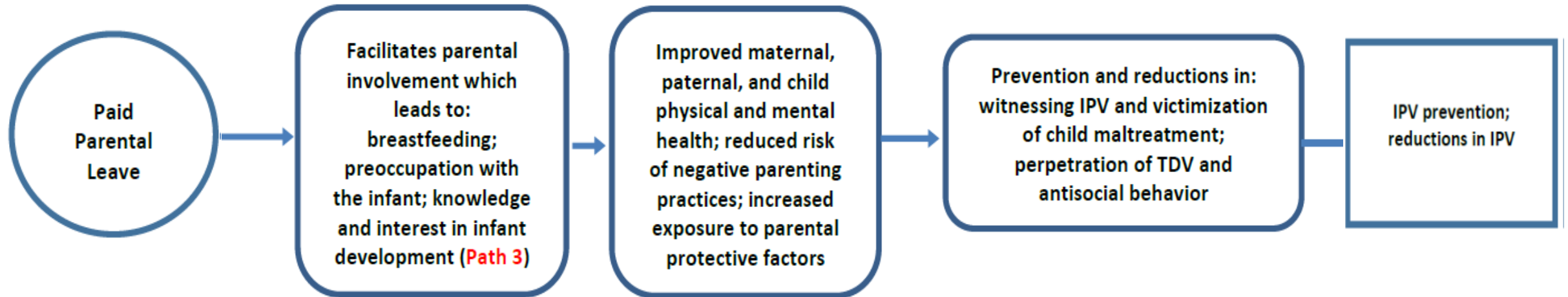
# Path 2 research: Increase in egalitarian parenting practices

- ▶ Fathers who are more involved in direct physical and emotional care of children hold more gender-equitable attitudes
- ▶ Involved fathers who attend prenatal visits, take paternity leave, help their children with homework, etc., are less likely to perpetrate IPV
- ▶ Women in the US who have access to job-protected maternity leave are more likely to return to their previous employers after childbirth and experience positive wage benefits, even after controlling for employer characteristics



References: Bonney et al., 1999; Bulanda, 2004; Chan et al., 2017; Craig, 2006; Waldfogel, 1998.

# Path 3: Promotion of child/parent bonding



# Path 3 research: Promotion of child/parent bonding

- ▶ Research has shown paid leave:
  - ▶ Encourages interest in child development
  - ▶ Increases involvement in child care-taking responsibilities
  - ▶ Offers the opportunity to become more attentive to the infant's needs
  - ▶ Increases the probability and duration of exclusive breastfeeding

References: Cookston & Finlay, 2006; Deptula et al., 2010; Feldman et al., 2004; Galtry & Callister, 2005; Ireland & Smith, 2009; Linder & Collins, 2005; Nepomnyaschy & Waldfogel, 2007; Oddy et al., 2010; Roe et al., 1999; Strathearn et al., 2009; Vagi et al., 2013.

# Path 3 research: Promotion of child/parent bonding

- ▶ In turn, these parenting behaviors contribute to decreasing the risk of externalizing disorders, depression, substance use, and risky sexual behavior
- ▶ Longer duration of breastfeeding, which can be influenced by paid leave, has been linked to lower risk for child abuse and neglect
- ▶ Interrupting the intergenerational transmission of IPV

References: Cookston & Finlay, 2006; Deptula et al., 2010; Feldman et al., 2004; Galtry & Callister, 2005; Ireland & Smith, 2009; Linder & Collins, 2005; Nepomnyaschy & Waldfogel, 2007; Oddy et al., 2010; Roe et al., 1999; Strathearn et al., 2009; Vagi et al., 2013.

# Paid Parental Leave: Limitations and future directions

- ▶ What is the ideal length of paid leave?
- ▶ Most research has been conducted internationally
- ▶ How does paid leave impact people of differing:
  - ▶ Marital status
  - ▶ Sexual orientation
  - ▶ Race
  - ▶ Socioeconomic status
  - ▶ Job roles
- ▶ Need more research and data sources to examine:
  - ▶ High-risk sub-populations
  - ▶ Shared risk and protective factors for cross-cutting potential

References: Aitken et al., 2015; Hegewisch & Gornick, 2011; Morgan & Zippel, 2003; Ray et al., 2009.

# Other related policies and programs to strengthen economic supports

- ▶ Science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) programs
- ▶ Equal pay for equal work
- ▶ Microfinance programs
- ▶ Subsidized childcare
- ▶ Housing stabilization policies
- ▶ Livable wage
- ▶ Tax credits and assistance programs

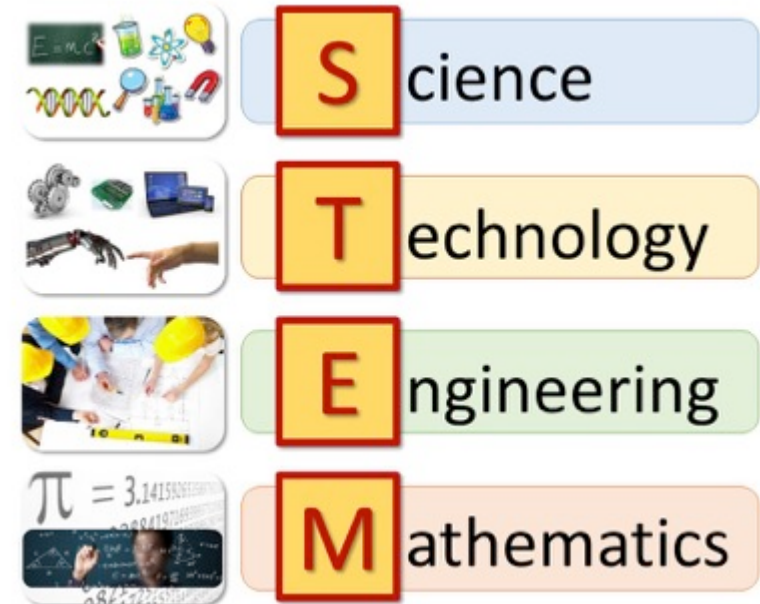


Photo by: [Gabriel Ocaña Rebollo](#)

# Meet Our Guests in California



**Alejandra Aguilar**

Statewide Prevention Program,  
California Partnership to End Domestic  
Violence  
She/Her/Hers



**Jenya Cassidy**

Director,  
California Work & Family Coalition  
She/Her/Hers

# Capitol Education Day



CALIFORNIA  
Work & Family  
COALITION



California  
Breastfeeding  
Coalition  
Working Together for a Healthier California

MAY 14TH 10 AM @ CALIFORNIA STATE CAPITOL

- Learn more about SB 135 Jackson & SB 142 Wiener
- Educate your representatives on the benefits of Family Paid Leave & Lactation Accommodations
- Connect with leaders in lactation, paid leave, and workplace rights
- Educational training and lunch provided

SIGN UP HERE:  
[HTTP://BIT.LY/CAPITOLDAY19](http://bit.ly/capitolday19)

Have Questions? Need Accommodations?  
email: [toni@workfamilyca.org](mailto:toni@workfamilyca.org)





# Making the Connection



# Issue of Access to Paid Leave

- ▶ Low awareness of the Paid Family Leave program
- ▶ Lack of job protection
- ▶ Inadequate wage replacement for low-wage workers



- ▶ Application process is not accessible to all
- ▶ The definition of “family” is not inclusive for all
- ▶ People who don't pay in to SDI are left out
- ▶ Undocumented immigrants fear applying

# Actions to address paid leave access

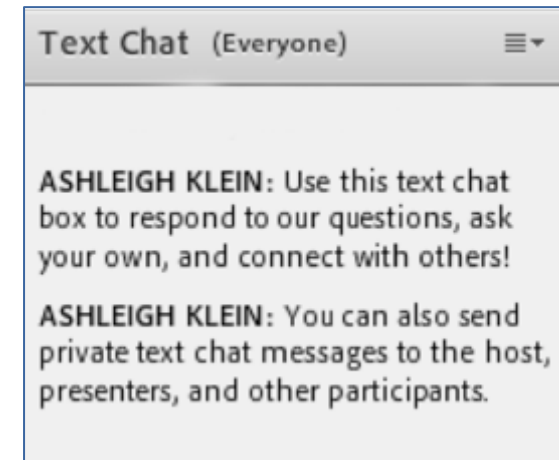
- ▶ Policy, implementation, education, and coalition building
- ▶ PFL Advocate Workgroup
- ▶ District Level Campaign



- ▶ Accessible Community Trainings
- ▶ Paid Leave Training Toolkit in English & Spanish
- ▶ Paid Leave Community of Practice for DV & Non-DV
- ▶ Sharing resources on partner websites
- ▶ Leveraging prevention efforts:
  - ▶ Rape Prevention Education, Essentials for Childhood, and DELTA Impact

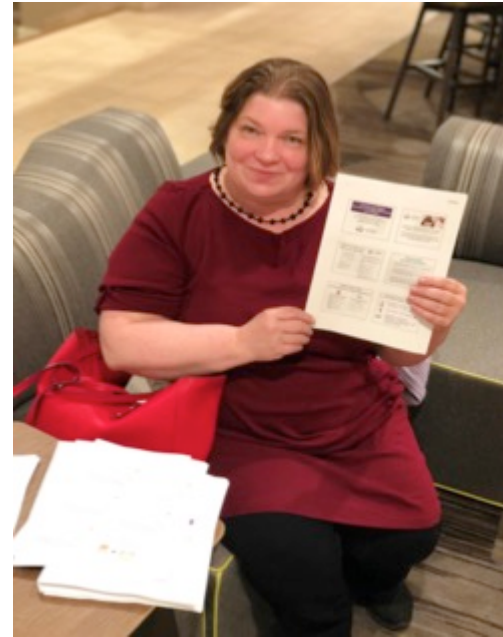
How would you justify the development of tools that solely focus on economic security and don't mention healthy relationships or sexual violence prevention?

Use the Text Chat feature to answer the question.



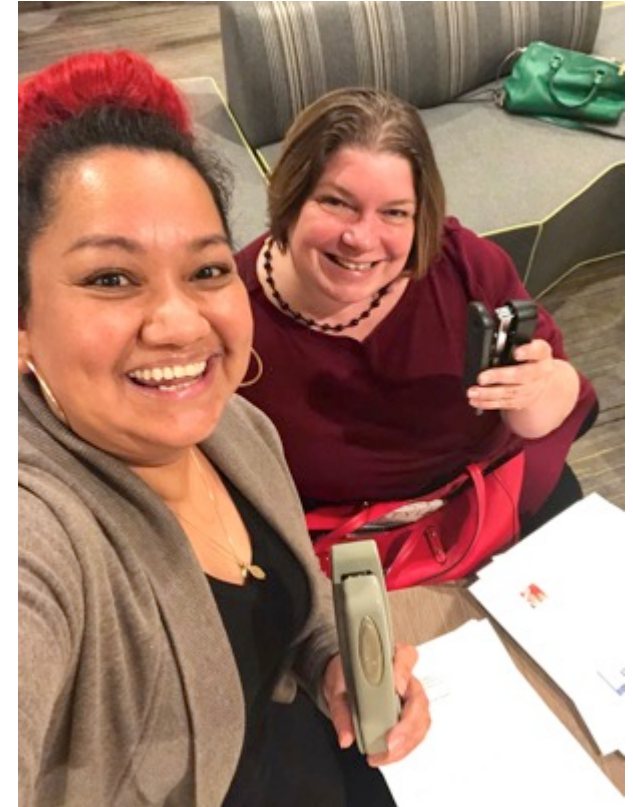
# Role of the DV field

- ▶ Forget the box!
- ▶ Lean in & listen
- ▶ Focus on protective factors
- ▶ Diverse partnerships



- ▶ Healthy relationship & communication skills
- ▶ Make room for each other
- ▶ Offer to help – Get involved

- ▶ Use your prevention, education, outreach, & organizing skills!
- ▶ Have fun together!



# Challenges

- ▶ Opposition to Job Protection Bills
- ▶ Focus is on new parents, very little on caregivers
- ▶ Limited resources to focus on specific immigrant groups
- ▶ Learning about each other's world



- ▶ Collaborating with diverse partners
- ▶ Evaluation
- ▶ Funds to make trainings & outreach materials accessible to marginalized groups
- ▶ There is no curricula for this project! – We are learning as we go along!

# Meet our guest from Oregon



**Sybil Hebb**

Director of Policy Advocacy  
Oregon Law Center  
she/they

February 28, 2019 – SB 608 passes!





# What does the bill do?

- ▶ **Limits no-cause evictions.** Tenants who have been in their home for a year or more can no longer be evicted without a reason. Exceptions apply.
- ▶ **Limits how much landlords can increase the rent each year.** The new laws limit rent increases to 7% plus inflation. For 2019, the applicable rate of inflation is 3.3%. That means landlords cannot raise rent more than **10.3%** (7% + 3.3%) in 2019. The limit applies to any building or home that is at least 15 years old.
- ▶ *For more details on the legislation, see materials listed in the resource section.*



# How did we get here?



# Housing Instability Creates Risk of Violence, and Vice-Versa

- ▶ Oregon women face significant rates of housing instability. Women who rent are the most cost-burdened in the state.<sup>1</sup>
- ▶ Displacement due to eviction or extreme rent increase causes a variety of consequences, including financial hardship, loss of community, increased stress, child distress, depression, job disruption, and dependency.<sup>2</sup>
- ▶ Often, victims get no-cause evictions because of discrimination based on the violence committed against them.<sup>3</sup>

# Housing Instability Creates Risk of Violence, and Vice-Versa

- ▶ Survivors who have fled violence or the threat of violence often face no choice but to return to a potential abuser if they are displaced by a rent increase or a no-cause eviction.<sup>4</sup>
- ▶ Women who are homeless or housing insecure suffer higher rates of sexual violence. Youth are particularly at risk.<sup>5</sup>
- ▶ Protected classes are disproportionately impacted.<sup>6</sup>

# Sources: Housing Instability Creates Risk of Violence, and Vice-Versa

- ▶ 1: <https://womensfoundationoforegon.org/uploads/CountHerInreport.pdf>;
- ▶ 2: Multiple testimonies in support of Oregon HB 2004 and SB 608  
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Measures/Exhibits/SB608>  
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2017R1/Measures/Exhibits/HB2004>

See also:

“Eviction’s Fallout: Housing, Hardship, and Health,” by Matthew Desmond, Harvard University, and Rachel Tolbert Kimbro, Rice University, 2015.

[https://scholar.harvard.edu/files/mdesmond/files/desmondkimbro.evictions.fallout.sf2015\\_2.pdf](https://scholar.harvard.edu/files/mdesmond/files/desmondkimbro.evictions.fallout.sf2015_2.pdf)

- ▶ 3, 4, 5: Testimonies, above. See also Survivor and Advocate feedback to Alliance to End Violence Against Women (AEVAW) Priority Survey:  
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2017l1/Downloads/CommitteeMeetingDocument/150533>  
See also “Homeless Children and Youth: Causes and Consequences,” by Yumiko Aratan, 2009. [http://www.nccp.org/publications/pdf/text\\_888.pdf](http://www.nccp.org/publications/pdf/text_888.pdf)
- ▶ 6: Testimonies, AEVAW Survey, See also: “Protect Tenants, Prevent Homelessness,” 2018 National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty.  
<http://nlchp.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/ProtectTenants2018.pdf>



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## Oregon Attorney General's Sexual Assault Task Force

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### House Committee on Human Services and Housing Testimony in Support of SB608 February 15, 2019

Chair Keny-Guyer, Vice Chairs Sanchez and Noble, and Members of the Committee,

On behalf of The Oregon Attorney General's Sexual Assault Task Force, **I write to urge your strong support of SB 608**, which would provide critical protections against no-cause evictions and extreme rent increases for the 40% of Oregon households who rent their homes. Fair, stable, affordable housing is critical to reducing the risk of sexual violence, and would **alleviate some of the disproportionate burden on victims of sexual assault**.

<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/CommitteeMeetingDocument/156415>




OPINION

## Housing stability reduces domestic and sexual violence

Michele Roland-Schwartz and Jayne Downing Published 11:30 a.m. PT April 3, 2017

<https://www.statesmanjournal.com/story/opinion/readers/2017/04/03/housing-stability-reduces-domestic-and-sexual-violence/99987996/>

## My View: Tenant protections help victims of abuse

 Melissa Erlbaum  Thursday, February 21, 2019 

Melissa Erlbaum is executive director of Clackamas Women's Services. You can reach her at [melissae@cwsor.org](mailto:melissae@cwsor.org).

<https://pamplinmedia.com/pt/10-opinion/420617-324719-my-view-tenant-protections-help-victims-of-abuse->

***As domestic and sexual violence advocates, we know the importance of a safe and stable place to call home. Yet in today's statewide housing crisis, too many Oregonians live with housing instability, caused by low-vacancy rates, drastic rent increases and no-cause evictions.***

- Michelle Roland-Schwartz, Oregon Attorney General's Sexual Assault Task Force and Jayne Downing, Center for Hope & Safety

# Tips from Oregon

- ▶ Lead with the strength of survivor voices so they can share what issues really matter to them.
  - ▶ Housing Insecurity was the #1 issue identified by Survivors and Advocates statewide. See Alliance to End Violence Against Women (AEVAW) Priority Survey, feedback from survivors and advocates:  
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2017l1/Downloads/CommitteeMeetingDocument/150533>
- ▶ Build a broad coalition to bring more voices to more tables.
- ▶ Consistent application of the prevention lens to policy proposals will create a standard of inclusion.



# Tips from California

- ▶ Forget the box!
- ▶ Lean in & listen
- ▶ Focus on protective factors
- ▶ Diverse partnerships

# Key messages from Ashley and Megan

- ▶ Paid parental leave provides benefits to all
- ▶ Paid parental leave has potential to:
  - ▶ Strengthen economic supports
  - ▶ Reduce family discord
  - ▶ Provide opportunities to empower women
- ▶ May lead to prevention of and reductions in IPV and other forms of violence
- ▶ Evidence is building but more research is needed
- ▶ Ashley D'Inverno - [lyi5@cdc.gov](mailto:lyi5@cdc.gov)
- ▶ Megan Kearns - [wti8@cdc.gov](mailto:wti8@cdc.gov)

## Paid leave for parents has widespread social and economic returns.



Women with access to paid family leave are more likely to stay in the workforce and off of public assistance.



Families with access to paid family leave are less likely to declare bankruptcy.



Children whose parents have access to paid family leave have better long-term health.



Parents' time at home with infants during the first year can have long-lasting effects on children's academic performance.



90% of California businesses said paid family leave had no negative impact on profitability, performance, and productivity. In fact, it reduced turnover, saving some \$89 million per year.

Sources: Center for Economic and Policy Research, Center for American Progress

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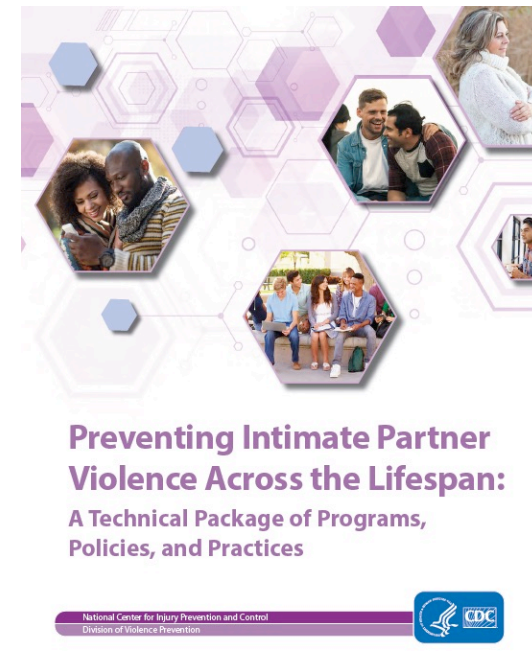
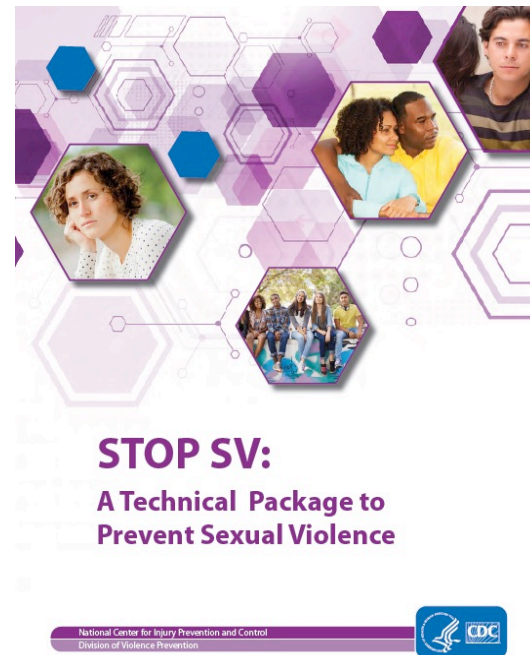
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Technical Packages:

<https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/communicationresources/pub/technical-packages.html>

Review Article

Preventing intimate partner violence through paid parental leave policies\*

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ABSTRACT

Paid parental leave policies have the potential to strengthen economic supports, reduce family discord, and provide opportunities to empower women (Bauer et al., 2016; Nolon et al., 2017). In this article, we present a theory of change and evidence to suggest how paid parental leave may impact intimate partner or violence (IPV). In doing so, we present three mechanisms of change (i.e., reduction in financial stress, increase in spousal/partner parenting practice, and promotion of child/parent bonding) through which paid parental leave could reduce rates of IPV. We also describe limitations of the current state of knowledge in this area, as well as opportunities for future research. Ultimately, our goal is to facilitate the identification and implementation of approaches that have the potential to reduce violence at the population level. Paid parental leave embodies the potential of policies to change societal-level factors and serve as an important prevention strategy for IPV.

1. Introduction

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a significant public health issue, with 37.3% of women and 30.9% of men in the United States experiencing contact sexual violence, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime (Smith et al., 2017). Global estimates suggest that the lifetime prevalence of physical and/or sexual IPV against women is approximately 30% (World Health Organization, 2013). However, we currently have few effective strategies to prevent the onset of violence (i.e., primary prevention) or reduce violence that is already ongoing (i.e., secondary/tertiary prevention) in intimate relationships (Richardson et al., 2013; Whitaker et al., 2013). Moreover, those few that are effective focus on individual- or relationship-level factors and have limited population impact due to inability to scale up these strategies (Hoskins, 2012; Spivak et al., 2014; Whitaker et al., 2014; Whitaker et al., 2013).

In this vein, policy-based prevention approaches have the potential to change the outer layers of the social ecology (i.e., community and societal factors; Bronfenbrenner, 1977), a larger social inequalities and ultimately changing norms that support the use of violence (Dahlberg and Krug, 2002). Given that the impacts of such policies can be broad, reaching communities and/or society at large, it seems that policy approaches may be ideally suited to modify those societal factors that contribute to rates of violence in communities. In support of this effort to identify potential policy approaches to prevent violence, it may be useful to evaluate whether the effects of current policies designed or

enacted for other purposes, extend beyond their original purpose to affect rates of violence. Policies from various sectors (e.g., education, economic, criminal justice) designed to affect health inequities may serve as effective violence prevention strategies. For example, Kearns et al. (2015) summarized the literature examining alcohol-related policies and their association with IPV. The authors reported an association between alcohol outlet density and rates of IPV, which suggest that policies that regulate the number of alcohol outlets in a given community may be an effective method to curb IPV in those communities. In similar fashion, D'Inverno et al. (2016) argued that policies designed to increase girls' and women's enrollment in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) fields may be an effective primary prevention strategy for teen dating violence (TDV) and IPV in great part due to effects on strengthening household financial security and reducing financial stress and its impact on relationship discord (Stojadinovic et al., 2013; Nolon et al., 2017). In addition, supporting girls' and women's enrollment in STEM fields may also lead to more distal effects of promoting attitudes and beliefs about women as equals thereby increasing gender equity (Glick and Fiske, 2001). Indeed, given the links among economic deprivation, gender, health disparities, and IPV, policies that reduce financial stress and increase gender parity may likely be effective tools to prevent IPV (D'Inverno et al., 2016; Nolon et al., 2017).

Paid parental leave represents one policy-based approach that has potential to strengthen economic supports, reduce family discord, and provide opportunities to empower women all of which have the

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

# Tools and Resources



# Prevention Institute's Economic Security Brief



California Work & Family Coalition Lobby Day, 2016.  
Photo provided by Janyra Casillas

## Economic security and intimate partner violence prevention: what's the connection?

**Economic opportunity impacts health and safety, including relationships.**

Economic opportunity is a robust predictor of health and safety.<sup>1</sup> When communities have local ownership of assets, accessible and stable employment that pays living wages, and access to investment opportunities, they are more likely to thrive.<sup>2</sup> However, when communities face high unemployment rates and weak economic and social policies, for example, their risk for multiple forms of violence increases—from intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment to community violence.<sup>3</sup>

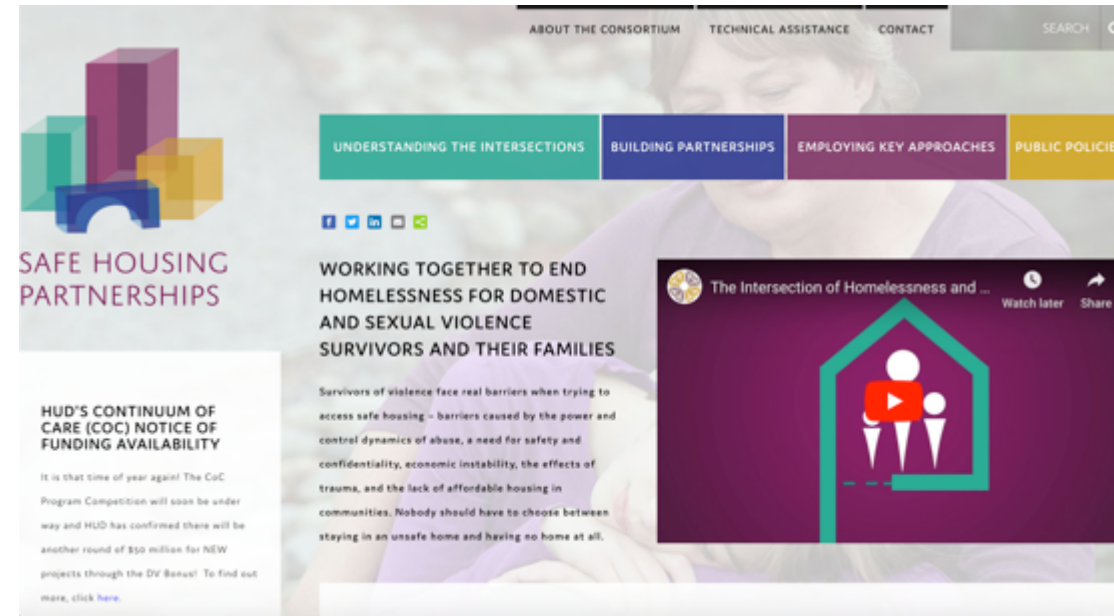
Intimate partner violence (also known as domestic violence or partner violence) is often defined as physical violence, sexual violence, stalking, and psychological aggression, including coercive acts, by a current or former intimate partner. According to a 2017 survey by the Blue Shield of California Foundation, nearly 90 percent of Californians view intimate partner violence as a serious, widespread problem and close to 60 percent have been affected—either directly as someone who has survived or perpetrated abuse, or as a friend or family member of someone else who has.<sup>4</sup> Economic security—the ability to maintain one's standard of living in the present and near future—holds an inverse and bi-directional relationship with partner violence. Economic insecurity increases the risk of experiencing violence and partner violence can create and compound circumstances of economic insecurity.<sup>5</sup> While many survivors of partner violence face financial struggles that require immediate attention and support, practitioners are also considering how economic security can support safe relationships and prevent partner violence from

- ▶ <https://www.preventioninstitute.org/publications/economic-security-and-safe-relationships-pathways-and-actions-partner-violence>



# Resources from the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV)

- ▶ Special Project: Safe Housing Partnerships
  - ▶ <https://safehousingpartnerships.org>
- ▶ Special Collection: Building Credit and Assets: Helping Survivors Recover from Economic Abuse
  - ▶ <https://vawnet.org/sc/building-credit-and-assets-helping-survivors-recover-economic-abuse>



# Resources from the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV)

- ▶ Special Collection: Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and Other Tax Credits
  - ▶ <https://vawnet.org/sc/earned-income-tax-credit-etc-and-other-tax-credits>
- ▶ NRCDV Public Benefits Reports: The Difference Between Surviving and No Surviving: Public Benefits Programs and Domestic and Sexual Violence Victims' Economic Security
  - ▶ <https://vawnet.org/material/difference-between-surviving-and-not-surviving-public-benefits-programs-and-domestic-and>
  - ▶ This link also leads to the Difference Between Surviving and Not Surviving: Public Benefits Program podcast and infographic and the *We Would Have Had to Stay: Survivors' Economic Security and Access to Public Benefits Program* report.



# California Health Report: In Effort to Stop Domestic Violence, Advocates Teach Financial Independence

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By Caitlin Yoshiko Kandil • Jul 8, 2019



From a young age Alejandra Aguilar understood the links between money and abuse.

As a child, she longed for her mother to leave her abusive father, but because he controlled the family's

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- ▶ <http://www.calhealthreport.org/2019/07/08/in-effort-to-stop-domestic-violence-advocates-teach-financial-independence/>
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# Oregon Law Help Video

- ▶ Video explains SB 608- limits to rent increases and no-cause evictions in Oregon
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# Oregon Law Help

- ▶ Client summary and sample letter to landlord:  
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Fact Sheet:  
**Just Cause Eviction and Rent Increase Protections**  
Updated 3/8/19

The Oregon Legislature passed new laws to protect more renters from no-cause evictions and large rent increases. As of February 28, 2019, these laws are in effect.

**SB 608 does two important things:**

1. Limits no-cause evictions. Tenants who have been in their current home for a year or more can no longer be evicted without a reason. **IMPORTANT:** There are a few exceptions to the limit on no-cause evictions discussed below.
2. Limits how much landlords can increase the rent each year. The new laws limit rent increases to 7% plus the average amount of inflation over the past twelve months, as published in the prior September. For 2019, the applicable rate of inflation is 3.5%. That means your landlord cannot raise your rent more than 10.3% (7% + 3.3%) in 2019. **IMPORTANT:** the rent increase limit only applies to buildings that are 15 years old or older.

**What the new laws mean for EVICTIONS:**

**Does the law ban no-cause evictions?**

Yes, with two important exceptions. Under the new laws, the only times a landlord can now end your tenancy with a no-cause notice is:

1. During the first year that you have lived in the home; or
2. If the landlord lives on the property and the property has only 2 units (for example, a duplex or a house with an ADU where the landlord lives in one of the units). If this exception applies to you, then your landlord can use a no-cause notice no matter how long you have lived there and the below information about evictions does not apply to you. Your landlord is still able to give you a 30 day no-cause notice if you have lived there less than a year or a 60 day no-cause notice if you have lived there a year or longer.

\* Note: Tenants who live in Portland, Milwaukie or Bead may be entitled to 90-day notice and, in Portland, relocation assistance. Tenants should consult with a lawyer or contact the City's Housing Bureau (Portland (503) 823-1303; Milwaukie (503) 786-7555; Bead (541) 388-5565).

**After the first year of occupancy, how can a landlord terminate a tenancy?**



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