Welcome, this web conference will begin soon

### Beyond the Individual: Outer level strategies to prevent sexual and intimate partner violence in school settings



#### Meet your facilitator

#### Ashleigh Klein-Jimenez

Project Manager she/her/hers







#### 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





- Identify community-level strategies for school-based and community settings
- Identify collaborative partners to advance outer level prevention work
- Provide an example of a multilevel school-based prevention program



What benefits do you see in going "beyond the individual" in prevention?

**Text Chat Question** 

# Use the Text Chat feature to answer the question.

 Text Chat (Everyone)
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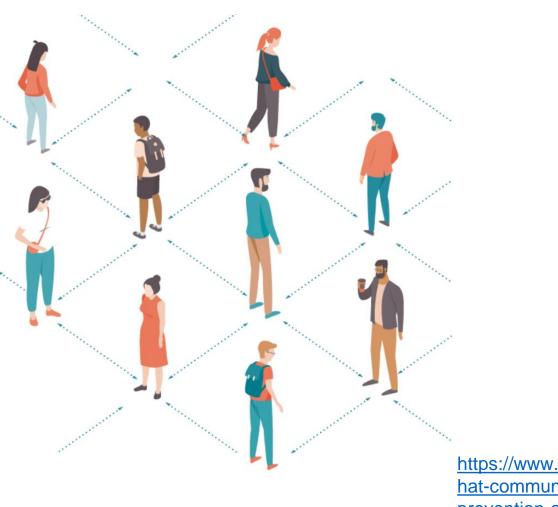
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#### **Community-Level Prevention**

## PODCAST EPISODE:

# What is Community-Level Prevention, Anyway?



https://www.nsvrc.org/blogs/w hat-community-levelprevention-anyway



#### **Community-Level Prevention**

- Impacts the entire community
- Do not need to participate to be impacted
- Community-based DOES NOT
   EQUAL community-level

#### SCHOOL AND DISTRICT POLICIES TO INCREASE STUDENT SAFETY AND IMPROVE SCHOOL CLIMATE: PROMOTING HEALTHY RELATIONSHIPS AND PREVENTING TEEN DATING VIOLENCE



Produced by



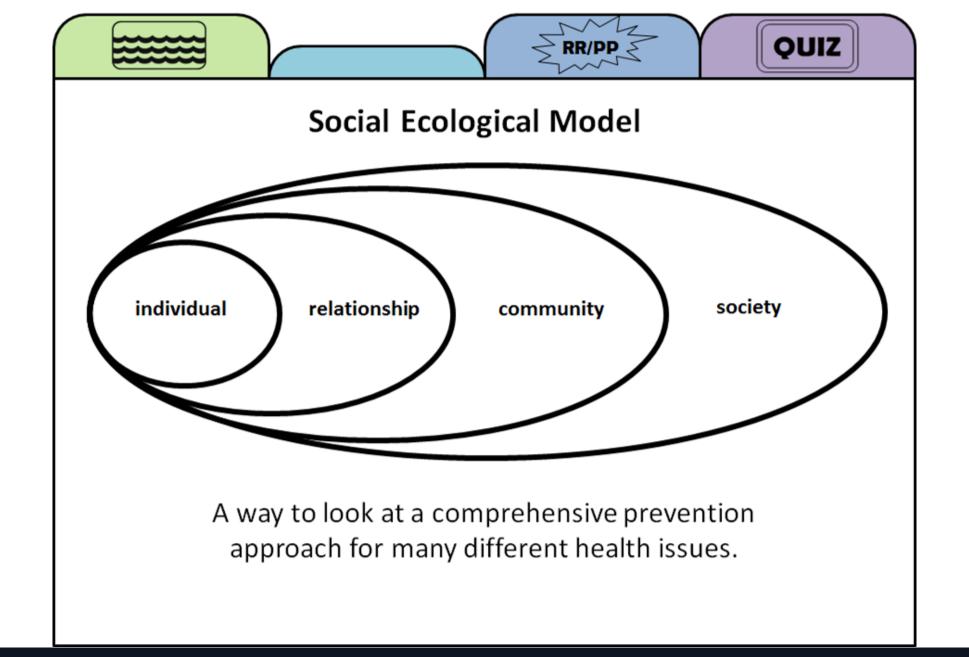
National Program Office for Start Strong: Building Healthy Teen Relationships and

Break the Cycle

Support for these Policies and Appendix was provided by a grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation as part of Start Strong: Building Healthy Teen Relationships.

http://startstrong.futureswithoutviolence.org/wpcontent/uploads/school-and-districtpolicies-andappendix.pdf







# Adapting prevention work during a pandemic – an opportunity to strengthen our outer level work



# What are you doing to take care of your communities?

**Text Chat Question** 

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#### Lessons from the past - 1989 San Francisco Earthquake





This moment in time calls upon us to purposefully restore humanity for all. When we work together, care for ourselves and each other, and stay connected to the core values that guide us, social transformation is possible.

- Arlene Vassell, National Resource Center on <u>Domestic Violence</u>

https://vawnet.org/news/redefining-we-building-beloved-communities



#### Challenges

- Supporting survivors
- In-school programming
- In-person SAAM events cancelled
- Community's focus is elsewhere
- What works online and what doesn't?



#### **Opportunities**

- Virtual engagement
- Time to research, plan, expand knowledge
- New partnerships and collaborations
- Make connections to system issues, health disparities, inequities



#### Program examples



# Shifting Boundaries and changing physical environments to prevent violence



#### What we know



STOP SV				
	Strategy	Approach		
S	Promote Social Norms that Protect Against Violence	<ul> <li>Bystander approaches</li> <li>Mobilizing men and boys as allies</li> </ul>		
т	Teach Skills to Prevent Sexual Violence	<ul> <li>Social-emotional learning</li> <li>Teaching healthy, safe dating and intimate relationship skills to adolescents</li> <li>Promoting healthy sexuality</li> <li>Empowerment-based training</li> </ul>		
0	Provide Opportunities to Empower and Support Girls and Women	<ul> <li>Strengthening economic supports for women and families</li> <li>Strengthening leadership and opportunities for girls</li> </ul>		
P	Create Protective Environments	<ul> <li>Improving safety and monitoring in schools</li> <li>Establishing and consistently applying workplace policies</li> <li>Addressing community-level risks through environmental approaches</li> </ul>		
SV	Support Victims/Survivors to Lessen Harms	<ul> <li>Victim-centered services</li> <li>Treatment for victims of SV</li> <li>Treatment for at-risk children and families to prevent problem behavior including sex offending</li> </ul>		
SV		<ul> <li>Treatment for victims of SV</li> <li>Treatment for at-risk children and families to prevent pro</li> </ul>		





## STARBUCIS GOLAJE

# Have you had this experience?



#### What is the problem?







What are some strategies to address the problem?





What strategies can you think of to address the problem?

Environment, Policy & Procedure, Education & Training

# Use the Text Chat feature to answer the question.

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#### **Shifting Boundaries**

#### SHIFTING BOUNDARIES:

#### Lessons on Relationships for Students in Middle School

by Nan D. Stein, Ed.D.

with Kelly Mennemeier, Natalle Russ, and Bruce Taylor, Ph.D.

with contributions from the New York City Department of Education: Elayna Konstan, Lois Herrera, Eric Plinet, Marion Thomas, Nicole Yarde, Michele Singer, Rhonda Paganetti, Neil Rothberg, Zahidali Roheman, and Olimon Hairston: the 50 Substance Abuse Prevention/Intervention Specialists who worked with us in this research project, and Dr. Catherine Stayton of the New York. City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

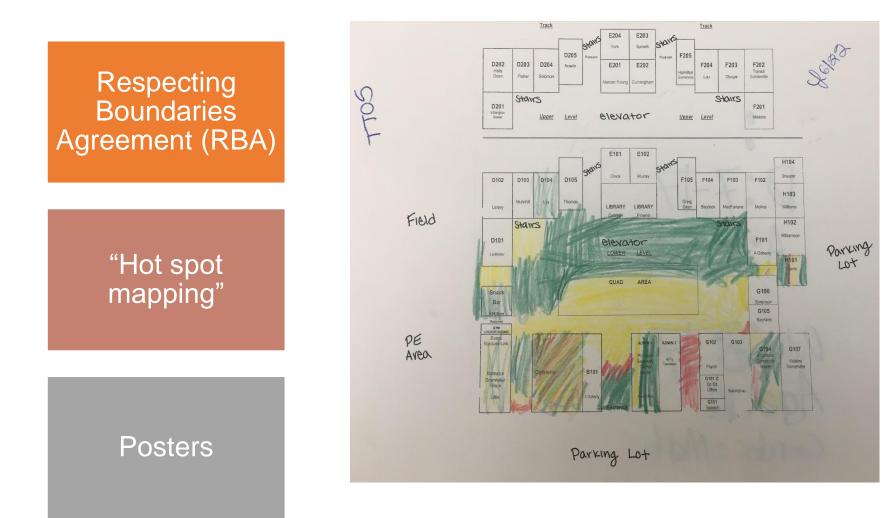
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#### **Shifting Boundaries Components**





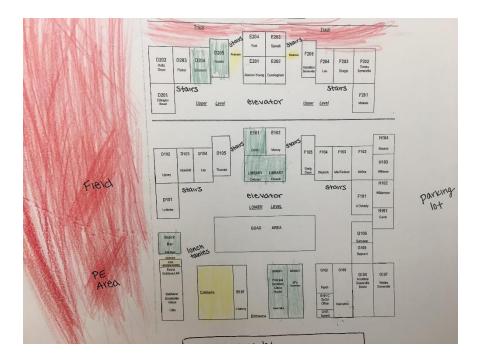
## **Types of Questions**

- Where and when do you feel most safe while at your school campus?
- Please explain why you feel most safe in these areas.
- List up to 3 school staff that you feel safe around. Why?
- Describe any locations in or around the school that you feel unsafe and why? (Optional)





## Hot Spot Mapping







#### Implementing School-wide Interventions

- Address RBA and SB curriculum with school administrators and staff.
- Revise school policies and protocols on dating violence and sexual harassment.
- Increase awareness, prevention, and reporting of dating violence and sexual harassment on campus.





#### **Important Partnerships**





What safety concerns/issues have been identified at K-12 schools in your community?

# Use the Text Chat feature to answer the question.

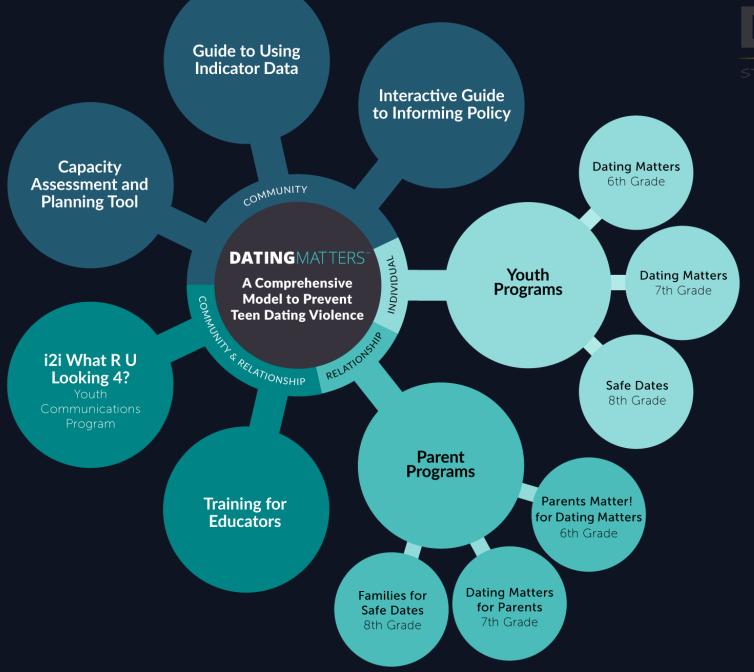
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# Dating Matters: A comprehensive program to prevent teen dating violence





## DATINGMATTERS®

STRATEGIES TO PROMOTE HEALTHY TEEN RELATIONSHIPS

- A Comprehensive Teen Dating Violence Prevention Model
- Multiple, coordinated prevention strategies across the social ecology
- Reduce the risk for teen dating violence and promote healthy teen relationships
- Engages local public health sector as leaders
- Builds on evidence-based and evidence-informed interventions

## **Youth Programs**

- ✓ Classroom-based in middle school
- ✓ Social-emotional learning
- ✓ Healthy relationship skills-based
- ✓ Health Educator or Teacher-Facilitated



## **Dating Matters**

**CDC-developed** 

## Safe Dates

**Evidence-based** 

#### 6<sup>th</sup> Grade (7 sessions)

 General healthy relationship skills

#### 7<sup>th</sup> Grade (7 sessions)

- Dating relationships
- Social media/technology
- Sexual coercion
- Substance use

#### 8<sup>th</sup> Grade (10 sessions)

 Effective for dating violence at 4 years followup



#### **Parent Programs**

- Community-based facilitators
- ✓ In-person or at-home sessions
- ✓ Parent-child communication
- ✓ Positive parenting
- ✓ Dating violence education and safety

## Parents Matter! for Dating Matters

Evidence-based, CDC-Adapted

6<sup>th</sup> Grade (6 sessions)

In-person groups

## Dating Matters

for Parents

CDC-Developed

#### 7<sup>th</sup> Grade (6 sessions)

- 3 in-person sessions
- 3 at-home sessions

## Safe Dates for Families

**Evidence-based** 

#### 8<sup>th</sup> Grade (6 booklets)

- Mailed home to parents
- Effective for physical dating

violence



## **Training for Educators**

- 1-hour online training
- For teachers, coaches, mentors, other youth-serving professionals
- ✓ CEUs available

# DATING TEEN DATING VIOLENCE PREVENTION

#### Launch Training 🛛

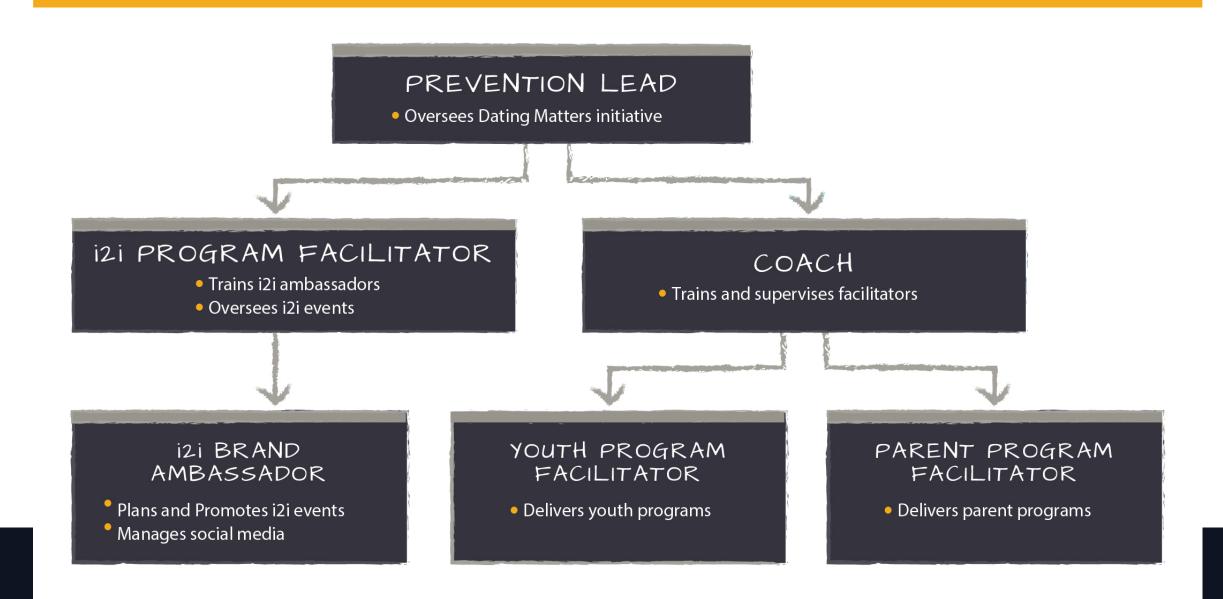
DATING MATTERS<sup>®</sup>: UNDERSTANDING TEEN DATING VIOLENCE PREVENTION TRAINING FOR EDUCATORS is a free, online course available to educators, school personnel, youth mentors, and others dedicated to improving teen health. Follow a school administrator throughout his day as he highlights what teen dating violence is and how to prevent it through graphic novel scenarios, interactive exercises, and information gathered from leading experts.







#### **The Dating Matters Implementation Team**



#### **The Guide to Implementation**

#### DATINGMATTERS STRATEGIES TO PROMOTE HEALTHY TEEN RELATIONSHIPS

#### **GUIDE TO IMPLEMENTATION**



#### Contents

How to Use This Guide				
Phase 1: Understanding the Dating Matters Model				
What Is Dating Matters?				
What Are the Components of Dating Matters?				
The Dating Matters Toolkit				
Phase 2: Assessing Capacity to Implement Dating Matters and Engaging Partners				
Identifying and Engaging Partners and Stakeholders9				
The Dating Matters Capacity Assessment and Planning Tool				
Developing a Community Advisory Board 11				

Phase 3: Preparing for Implementation	12
Creating a Logic Model	12
Creating an Implementation Action Plan	14
Budget and Staffing Plans	14
Recruiting Schools and Parent Participants	19
Guidance for Adapting Dating Matters	20

Phase 4: Planning for Evaluation and Sustainability	25
Program Monitoring and Evaluation	25
Informing Policy and Using Indicators Data to Inform and Advance Dating Matters	33
Ensuring Sustainability	33
You're Ready to Implement Dating Matters!	37



## Learn More about Dating Matters:

#### https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/datingmatters



#### About Dating Matters Overview and components

The Science Development and building evidence

Success Stories Dating Matters at work in communities

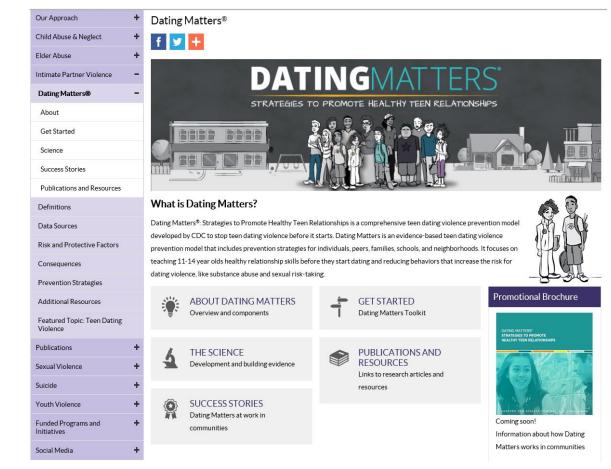


Get Started Dating Matters Toolkit



Publications and Resources

Links to research articles and resources





What partners do you need to implement a comprehensive program like Dating Matters?

# Use the Text Chat feature to answer the question.

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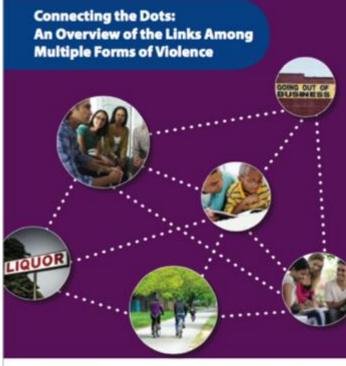
Connecting the Dots



# **Connect Issues**

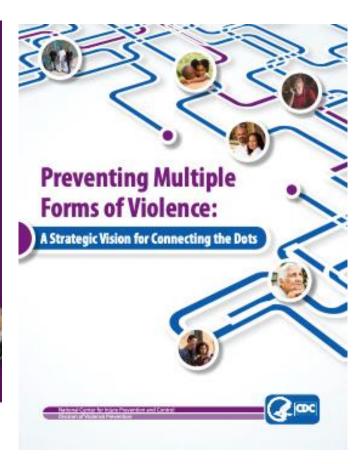
https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprev ention/pdf/connecting\_the\_dotsa.pdf

https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprev ention/pdf/Strategic\_Vision.pdf



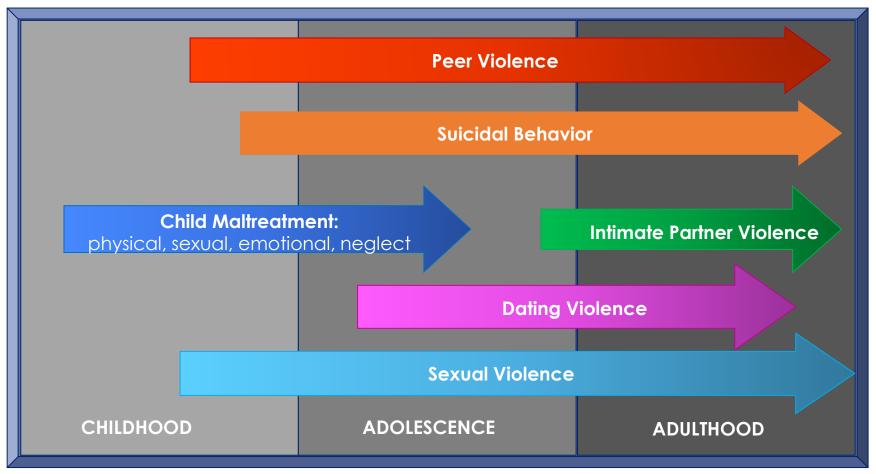








#### **Different Forms of Violence**



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Violence Prevention



### Linkages

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



#### Societal and Neighborhood Risk Factors

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

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

\*Norms are generally measured at the individual level

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



#### Neighborhood and Relationship Protective Factors

<b>F</b>								
	СМ	TDV	IPV	SV	YV	Bullying	Suicide	Elder Abuse
Coordination of services among community agencies	X		X				X	X
Social cohesion	X	X	X		Х	X	X	X
Community support and connectedness*	X		X	X	Х		X	X

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

\*Community support and connectedness typically measured at the individual level

Source: Wilkins, N., Tsao, B., Hertz, M., Davis, R., Klevens, J. (2014). **Connecting the Dots: An 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.



#### **RISK & PROTECTIVE FACTORS**

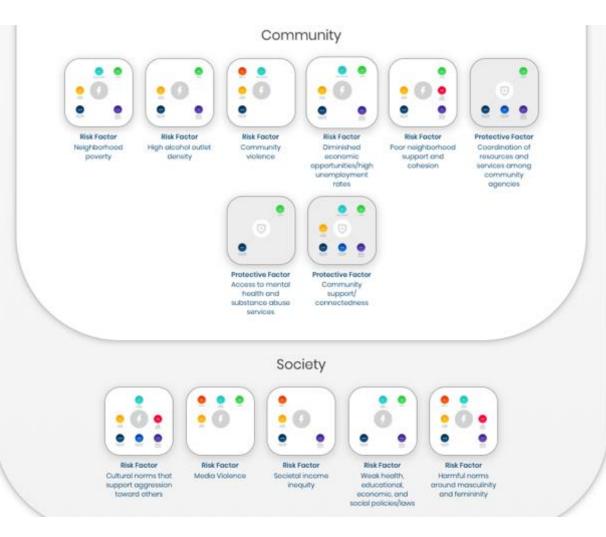
This chart maps out risk and protective factors and social determinants of health along various points in the social ecological model. Understanding these factors and determinants at the societal, community, and individual/relationship levels can increase the effectiveness of sexual violence prevention efforts.

The Social Ecological Model	Risk Factors	Protective Factors	Social Determinants	Putting it all Together
lustrates how factors influence each other at different levels'	and a set as a summer a set set set and set a	aviors or conditions that reduce or built t the risk for sexual violence perpetration		
Societal <sup>1</sup> (e.g. laws, systems, the media, and widespread social norms)	Societal norms that:         -support sexual violence         -support male superiority and sexual entitlement         -maintain women's inferiority and sexual submissiveness         Weak health, economic, gender, educational,         and social policies         -High levels of crime and other forms of violence	(At this time there are no evidence-based findings on societal-level protective factors for sexual violence; additional research can help fill this gap)	Social norms and attitudes (racism, sexism, ableism, and other forms of oppression)     Socioeconomic conditions     Cultural attitudes, norms, and expectations     Governmental, corporate, and non-governmental policies     Social institutions (e.g. law enforcement)	Sexual violence is inextricably lied to oppression. Focusing on risk and protective factors and social determinants of health can help clarify how anti-oppression efforts can be part of prevention.
Community (e.g. neighborhoods, schools, faith communities, and local organizations)	Poverty     Lack of employment opportunities     Lack of institutional support from police and     judicial system     General tolerance of sexual violence within the community     Weak community sanctions against sexual     violence perpetrators	Community support/ connectedness     Coordination of resources and services among community agencies     Access to mental health and substance abuse services	Equitable access to educational, economic, and job opportunities     Community engagement     Social support and integration, support systems     Built environment, such as buildings, sidewalks, bike lanes, and roads     Physical barriers, especially for people with disabilities	Working in collaboration with communities around shared risk and protective factors can be an effective way to stretch limited funding, strengthen partnerships, and increase reach.
Individual (e.g. a person's attitudes, values, and beliefs) and Relationship	Family environment characterized by physical violence and conflict     Emotionally unsupportive family environment     Poor parent-child relationships     Association with sexually aggressive, hypermasculine, and delinquent peers     General aggressiveness and acceptance of violence	Connection/commitment to school     Connection with a caring adult     Affiliation with pro-social peers     Emotional health and connectedness     Emotion and concern for how	<ul> <li>Having resources to meet daily needs like healthy foods &amp; warm clothing</li> <li>Social support and social interactions</li> <li>Equitable access to quality schools and transportation</li> <li>Equitable access to information and services in various languages</li> </ul>	Every individual exists within larger communities and our shared society. It is vital to link individual and relationship-level risk and protective factors to those at the community and society level, as well as related social determinants

https://www.nsvrc.org/blogs/preventionista/introducing-risk-and-protectivefactors-infographic



#### **Shared Risk and Protective Factors**



https://vetoviolence.cdc.gov/apps/connecting-the-dots/content/discoverconnections



### Why focus on shared risk and protective factors?

- Prevent multiple forms of violence simultaneously
- Identify strategies that address "real world" contexts of share factors
- Develop new partnerships
- Leverage resources and funding streams
- Consider a larger pool of strategies



#### **Example: Sources of Strength**



We use the power of peer-led social networks to positively change norms and cultures.







#### Example: Sources of Strength









What other types of violence are you seeing addressed in your school/community?

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