



Shared Protective Factors and Sexual Violence Prevention

Prevention Summit
March 2019



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Executive Director





ALASKA RAPE PREVENTION EDUCATION PROGRAM

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Division of Public Health
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OBJECTIVES

- Describe key concepts and the science of the shared risk and protective factor framework
- Identify protective factors that work to prevent sexual violence
- Identify other health issues that would also benefit from promotion and adoption of sexual violence protective factors

Bridging Silos

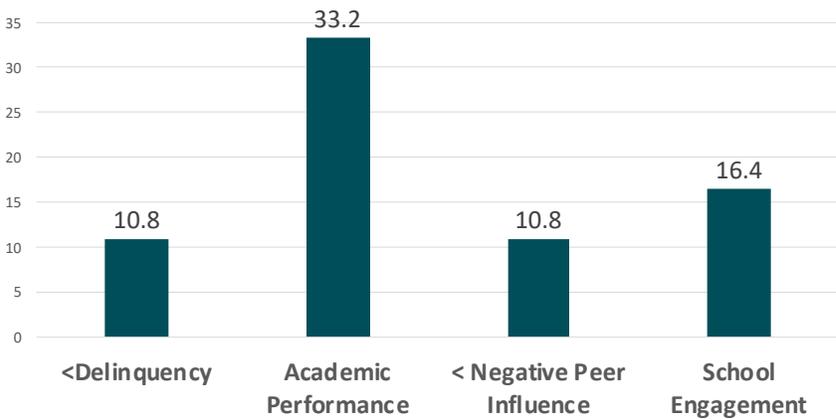


<https://antipatternzoo.com/cylindersofexcellence/>

safe  ALASKANS
preventing injuries & promoting wellbeing
1 + 1 = ?



5- Year Public Safety Initiative – 1990's PA

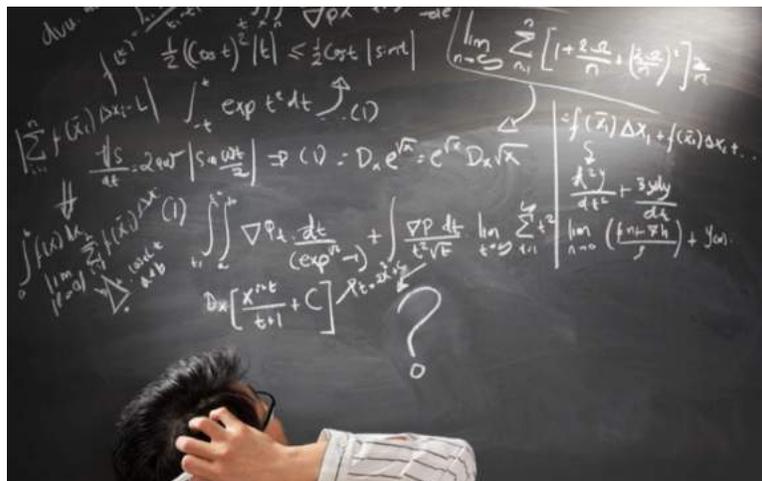


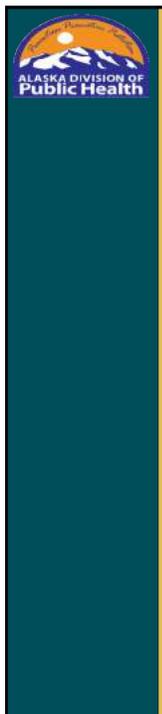
Brown, L.D., Feinberg, M.E., & Greenberg, M.T. (2010). Determinants of community coalition ability to implement evidence-based preventive interventions. *Prevention Science*. September; 11(3) 287-297.

safe  ALASKANS
Shared Risk and Protective Factor
Work in Alaska



It isn't rocket science





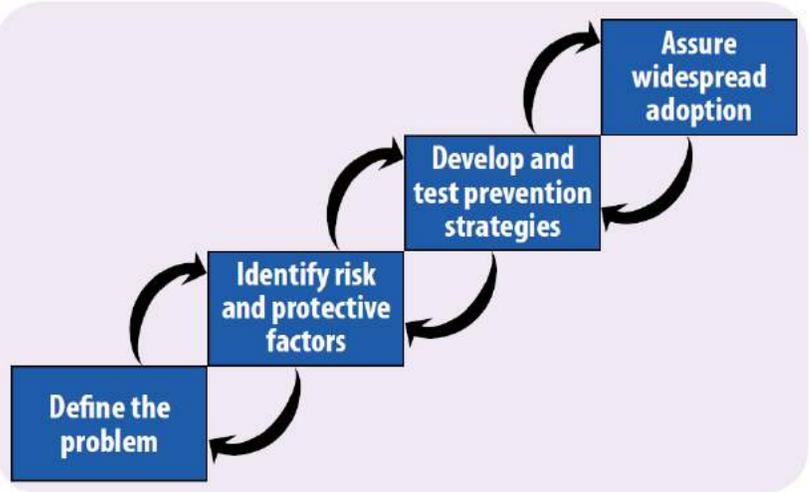
HOW WAS THE RPE PROGRAM ESTABLISHED?

- Violence Against Women Act, passed by Congress in 1994





WHAT GUIDES THE WORK OF RPE PROGRAMS?

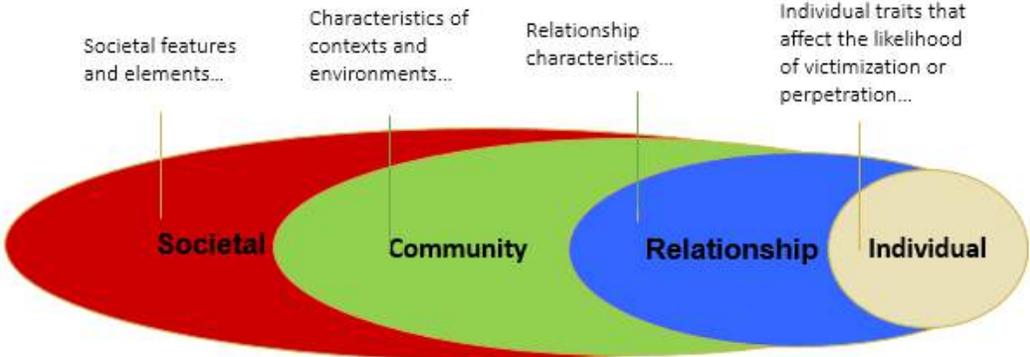


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graph TD; A[Define the problem] --> B[Identify risk and protective factors]; B --> C[Develop and test prevention strategies]; C --> D[Assure widespread adoption];
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WHAT IS CDC'S ROLE IN PREVENTING SEXUAL VIOLENCE?

Preventing sexual violence perpetration and victimization **before it begins.**



Level	Characteristics
Societal	Societal features and elements...
Community	Characteristics of contexts and environments...
Relationship	Relationship characteristics...
Individual	Individual traits that affect the likelihood of victimization or perpetration...

ALASKA DIVISION OF Public Health

WHAT ARE ACTIVITIES OF THE ALASKA RPE PROGRAM?



BRINGING IN THE Bystander

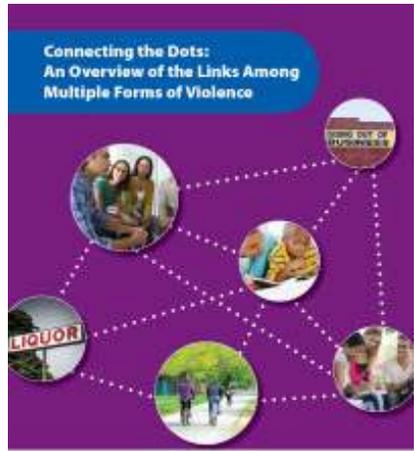


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CONNECTING THE DOTS

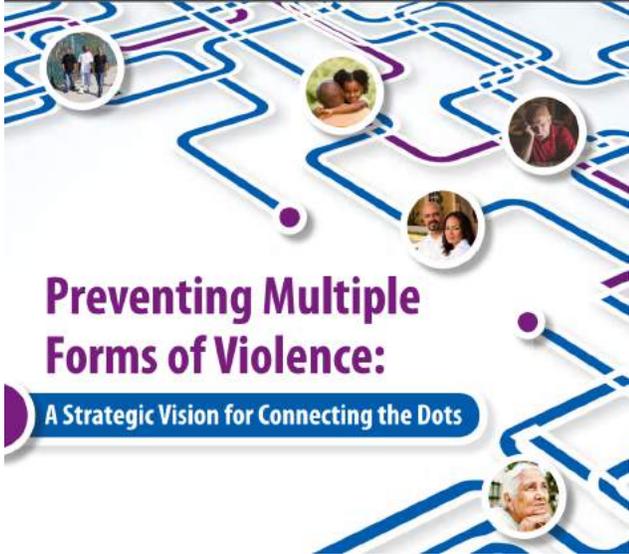
“Gang violence is connected to bullying is connected to school violence is connected to intimate partner violence is connected to child abuse is connected to elder abuse. It’s all connected.”

-Dr. Deborah Prothrow-Stith, Harvard School of Public Health






STRATEGIC VISION



Preventing Multiple Forms of Violence:

A Strategic Vision for Connecting the Dots



2017 Alaska Dashboard

Key Issues Impacting Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in Alaska

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.

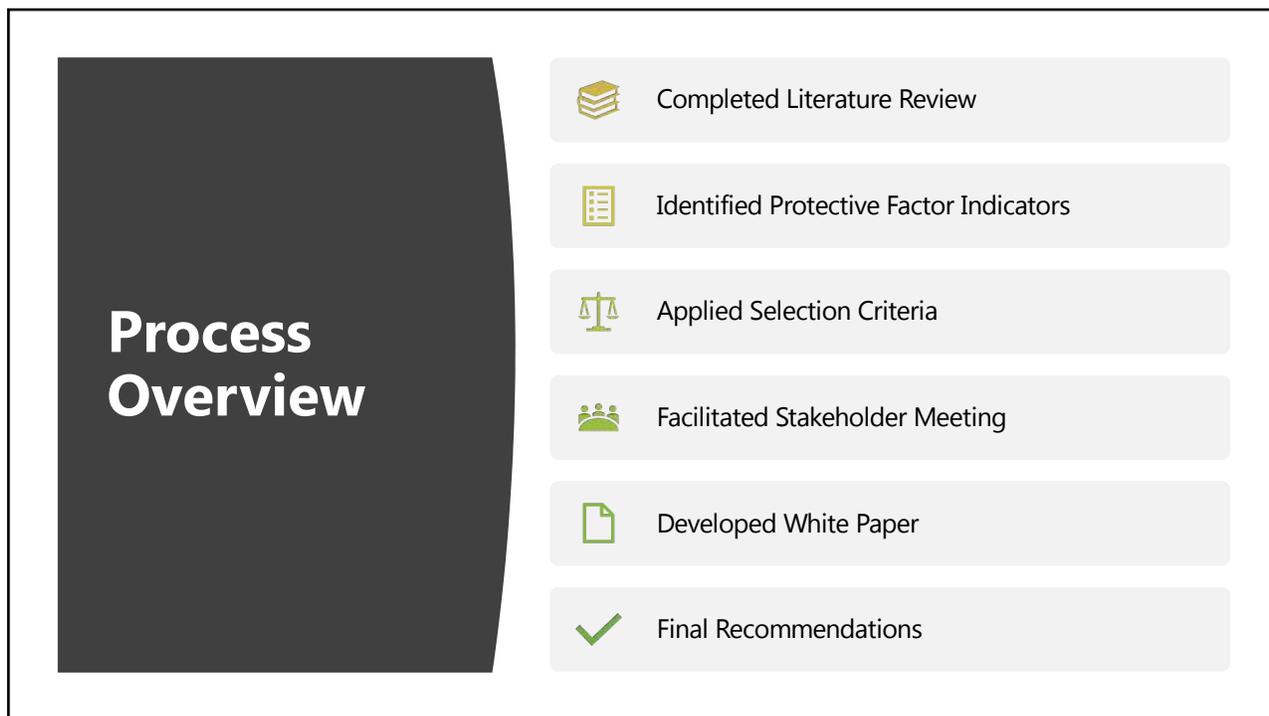
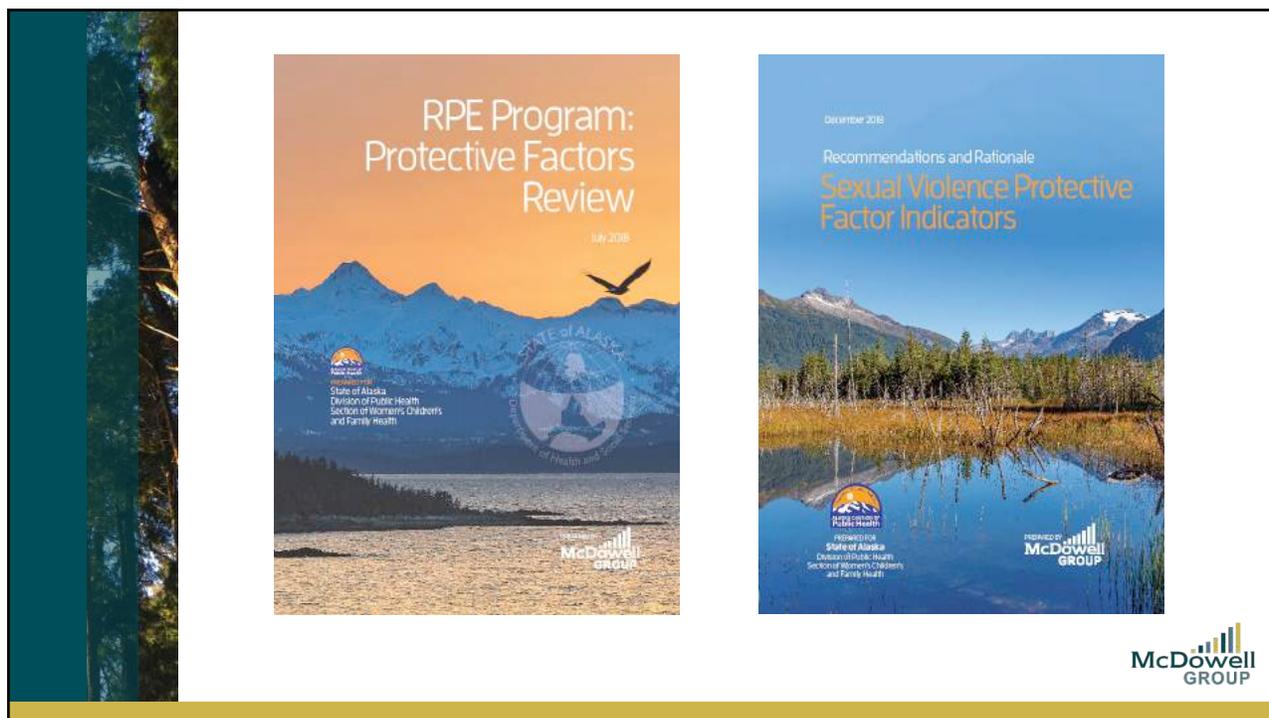
Key Population Indicators for Alaska	Starting AK Data	Current AK Data	Percent Change	Progress
Childhood Exposure to Domestic Violence				
1. Percent of adults exposed to intimate partner violence of parent (BRFSS)	19.1% ('06)	22.1% ('12)	15.7%	●
2. Percent of mothers whose 3 year old child saw violence 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)	163.1 ('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%	●
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				



McDowell Group

- Multidisciplinary research and consulting firm since 1972
- 19 professional staff in Anchorage, Juneau, Bellingham and Spokane
- Areas of expertise include:
 - Program and organizational evaluation
 - Social services research and policy analysis
 - Community assessments, strategic planning, facilitation
 - Survey design, fielding and analysis
 - Economic impact analyses







Literature Review

Overview



Definitions

- Risk Factor
- Strength-Based Factor
- Protective Factor
- Youth

Literature Review Methods

- **Identified framing criteria**
 - Primary prevention of sexual violence
 - Youth-focused literature
 - Child abuse and domestic violence not included
 - Past twenty-five years
- **Literature reviewed**
 - Peer-reviewed literature
 - White papers
 - Key-reports identified by stakeholders



Protective Factors for Sexual Violence Victimization and Perpetration Among Youth

Level of Social-Ecological Model

Individual

- Non-violent problem-solving skills
- Reduced childhood abuse experiences
- Building empathy
- Emotional health
- Academic achievement

Relationship

- Social support and connectedness
- School connectedness / academic achievement

Community

- Social norms
- Perceived peer approval
- Support and connectedness

Societal

- Societal norms that do not support sexual violence
- Societal norms that support gender equity and reject sexual entitlement or submissiveness
- Strong laws and policies related to sexual violence and gender equity
- Low levels of crime and other forms of violence

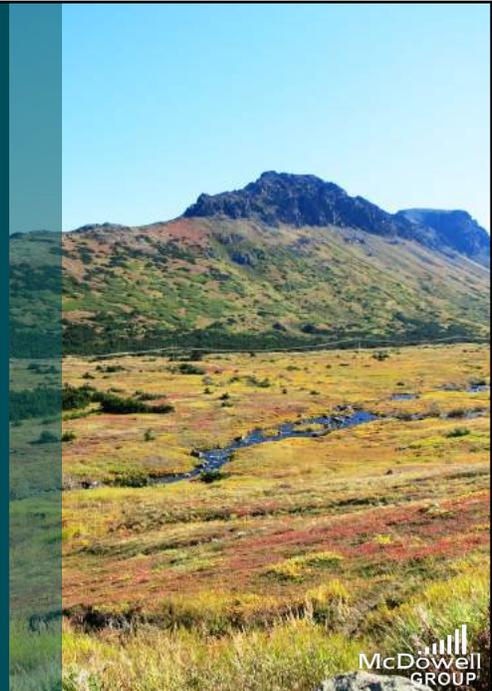
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Identified Protective Factors



Protective Factor Measures Identification Process

Overview



Overview

- **Potential Indicators of SV Protective Factors in Alaska**
 - Generate preliminary list of more than 60 indicators
 - Elimination process based on a set of criteria
 - Statewide measure
 - Regularly collected data
 - Connection to protective factor
 - Responsiveness to prevention programming
- **Identified 16 Protective Factor Indicators to Share with Stakeholders**
- **Stakeholder Input and Indicator Selection**
 - Guided facilitation
 - Group selected criteria



Indicators Recommended for Shared Measurement

Focus of Indicator	Protective Factor Measured	Data Source	Social-Ecological Model Level
Social and Emotional Learning	Non-violent problem-solving skills; building empathy	SCCS	Individual
Caring Adults	Social support and connectedness	YRBS	Relationship
Students Treat Each Other with Respect	Social support and connectedness; School connectedness / academic achievement	SCCS	Relationship/Community
Gender Pay Equity	Societal norms that support gender equity and reject sexual entitlement or submissiveness	ADOLWD	Societal



2017 Alaska Dashboard

Key Issues Impacting

Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in Alaska

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.

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Next Steps and Future Possibilities



Working with sexual violence prevention stakeholders to establish tracking methods and responsibilities



Communicating protective factor literature to wider audience

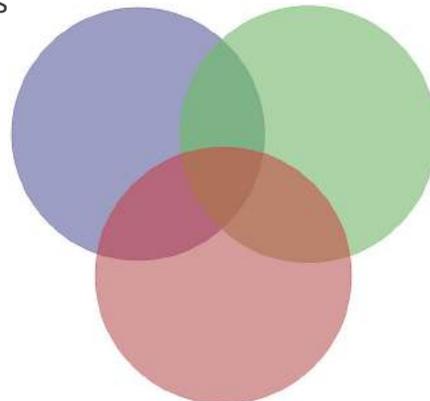


Working across topic areas



WHY FOCUS ON SHARED RISK & PROTECTIVE FACTORS?

- Prevent multiple forms of violence simultaneously
- Develop new partnerships
- Leverage resources/funding streams
- Consider a larger pool of strategies



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.

Questions?

Thank you!

