PANEL THREE
Sexual Assault Prevention and Reporting

Prevention

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Sexual Assault and Prevention Program Manager

BARRIERS TO REPORTING

① DISTRUST/DISCONNECT FROM AUTHORITIES, GOVERNMENT, AND/OR INSTITUTIONS

② LIMITS TO ACCESSING SERVICES

③ INTERNALIZATION OF BLAME (WHICH ALSO HAS CULTURAL IMPLICATIONS), SEXUAL VIOLENCE TOLERATED AS SOCIO-NORM

④ CONSCIOUS SELF-SACRIFICING FOR WHAT IS PERCEIVED AS GREATER GOOD

⑤ BELIEVABILITY AND LACK OF SOCIAL CREDIBILITY

Societal

- Norms that support sexual violence
- Norms that support male superiority and entitlement
- Norms that maintain women's inferiority and sexual submissiveness
- Weak laws and policies related to sexual violence and gender equity
- High levels of crime and other forms of violence

Community

- 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

Relationship

- Family environment with physical violence and conflict
- Childhood history of physical, sexual, or emotional abuse
- Emotionally unsupportive family environment
- Poor parent-child relationships, particularly with fathers
- Association with sexually aggressive, delinquent peers
- Involvement in a violent or abusive relationship

Individual

- Substance use
- Lack of empathy
- General aggressiveness and acceptance of violence
- Early sexual initiation
- Coercive sexual fantasies
- Exposure to sexually explicit media
- Hyper-masculinity
- Adherence to traditional gender role norms
- Hostility towards women

Risk Factors for Perpetration

PREVENTION OVERVIEW
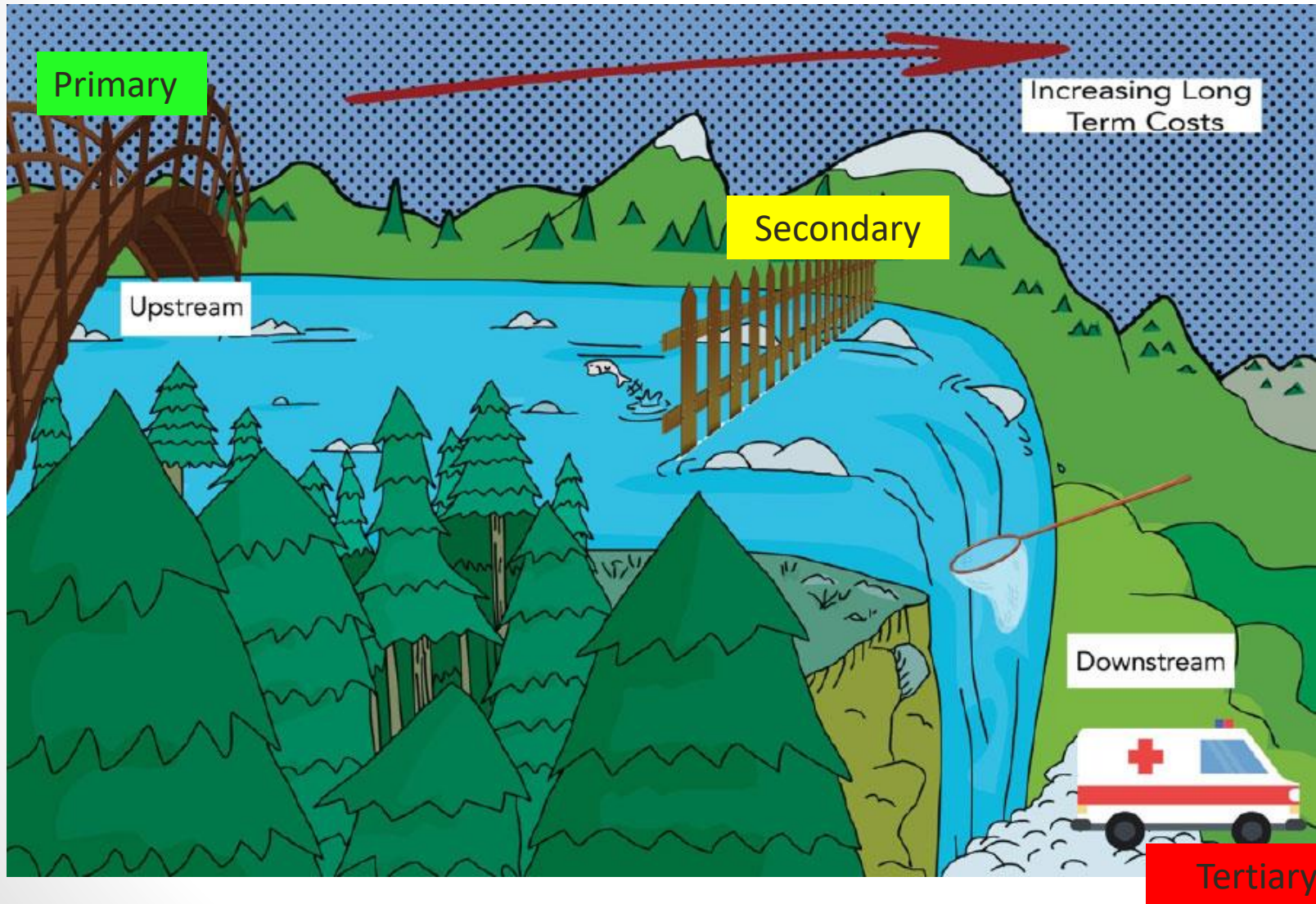
THE SPECTRUM OF PREVENTION

Level of Spectrum	Definition of Level
1 Strengthening Individual Knowledge and Skills	Enhancing an individual's capability of preventing violence and promoting safety
2 Promoting Community Education	Reaching groups of people with information and resources to prevent violence and promote safety
3 Educating Providers	Informing providers who will transmit skills and knowledge to others and model positive norms
4 Fostering Coalitions and Networks	Bringing together groups and individuals for broader goals and greater impact
5 Changing Organizational Practices	Adopting regulations and shaping norms to prevent violence and improve safety
6 Influencing Policies and Legislation	Enacting laws and policies that support healthy community norms and a violence-free society

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PREVENTION

- FOCUS PREVENTION ON STOPPING PERPETRATION AND INVESTING IN PRIMARY PREVENTION STRATEGIES SUCH AS:
  - YOUTH SPORTS TEAMS USE *COACHING BOYS INTO MEN OR ATHLETES AS LEADERS*
  - HEALTHY RELATIONSHIP CURRICULUM TO EDUCATE ALL YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS ABOUT HEALTH AND CONSENTING RELATIONSHIPS. *IN TOUCH WITH TEENS, UPSTANDER INTERVENTION TRAININGS*
  - ENVIRONMENTAL INTERVENTIONS – *SHIFTING BOUNDARIES, CPTED*
  - DEVELOPING LEADERSHIP TEAMS AND PROGRAMS – *CLOSE TO HOME; MENTORS WITHOUT VIOLENCE; MICRO-LOANS FOR SMALL FEMALE BUSINESS OWNERS*

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PREVENTION

- INITIATE FORWARD THINKING COUNTY-WIDE POLICIES:
  - PROVIDING FUNDING FOR PRIMARY PREVENTION EFFORTS
  - SEXUAL VIOLENCE PREVENTION IN SCHOOLS
  - TRAINING ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, STALKING, AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT TO ALL COUNTY EMPLOYEES AND CONTRACTORS
  - TRAINING TO PROFESSIONALS ON BIAS, OPPRESSIONS, POWER, AND COULD HINDER INDIVIDUALS FROM SEEKING HELP

- PROMOTE SOCIAL NORMS THAT PROTECT AGAINST VIOLENCE THROUGH COUNTY-WIDE CAMPAIGNS

STOP SEXUAL SV

Promote **Social Norms** that Protect Against Violence

Teach Skills to Prevent Sexual Violence

Support Victims / Survivors to Lessen Harms

STOP SV

Provide **Opportunities** to Empower and Support Girls and Women

Create **Protective** Environments

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Sexual Assault Awareness
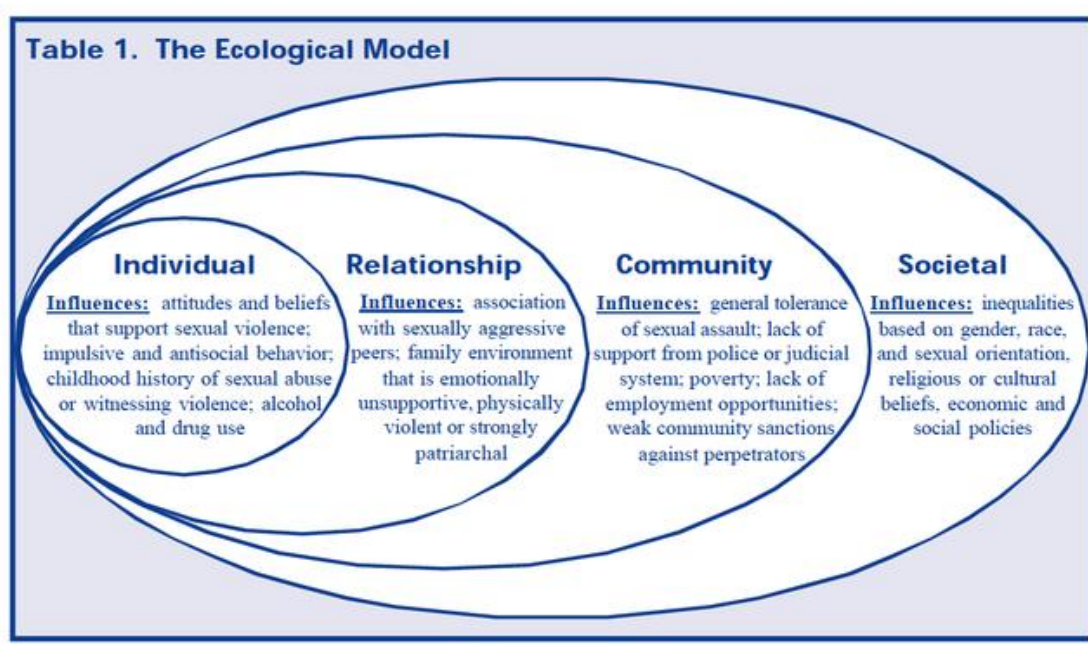## and
Prevention

YWCA IS ON A MISSION

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Education & Outreach School-Based Services

- Schools
- Youth-serving organizations
- Community organizations
- Colleges/universities
- Businesses
- Social services agencies

Table 1. The Ecological Model

Individual	Relationship	Community	Societal
Influences: attitudes and beliefs that support sexual violence; impulsive and antisocial behavior; childhood history of sexual abuse or witnessing violence; alcohol and drug use	**Influences:** association with sexually aggressive peers; family environment that is emotionally unsupportive, physically violent or strongly patriarchal	**Influences:** general tolerance of sexual assault; lack of support from police or judicial system; poverty; lack of employment opportunities; weak community sanctions against perpetrators	**Influences:** inequalities based on gender, race, and sexual orientation, religious or cultural beliefs, economic and social policies

YWCA Sexual Assault Prevention Programs

| Child Abuse Prevention Kdg. – 5th Grades	Middle School Teen Empowerment 6th – 8th Grades	High School Teen Empowerment 9th – 12th Grades	College	Parent Education & Awareness Parents & Caregivers
• CAPP curriculum (Child Abuse Prevention Program – classroom or assembly based presentations) • Cyberbullying and Safe Bystander Engagement Presentation	• TEP curriculum (Teen Empowerment Program) • Shifting Boundaries • *Coaching Boys Into Men*	• TEP curriculum (Teen Empowerment Program) • RPE - Bringing In The Bystander • Promotoras	• Spouse and Partner Program for International Graduate Students	• Child Sexual Abuse Prevention: Caregiver Presentation

All of the YWCA's direct service staff and volunteers are 65 Hour trained to work with survivors of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Human Trafficking.

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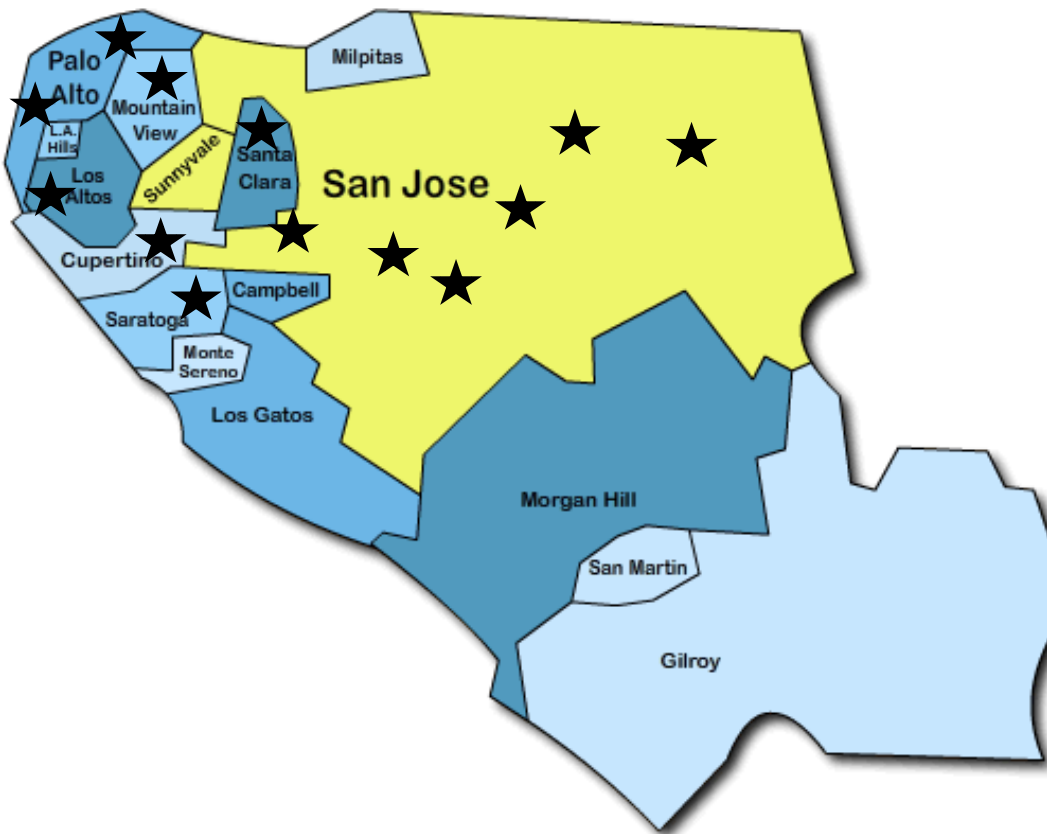
Schools & Districts

- Evergreen School District
- East Side Unified School District
- Los Altos High School
- Notre Dame High School
- Mountain View High School
- Saratoga High School
- Palo Alto High School
- Bellarmine College Preparatory
- DeAnza Community College
- San Jose State University
- Stanford University
- Santa Clara University
- Robert Cruz Leadership Academy

YWCA: Youth Violence Prevention Education Reach
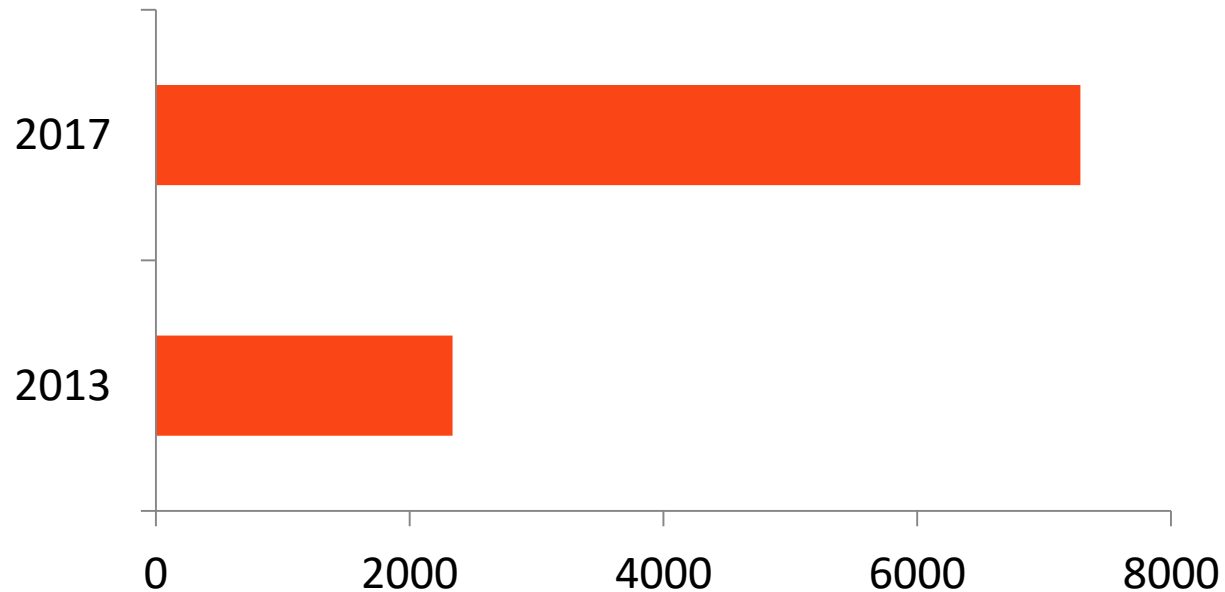
Recommendations:

- Identify the issue of sexual assault as one that is pervasive to women and girls in our county

- Identify the public policy implications

- Champion for adequate resources for sexual assault prevention and healing services

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Sexual Assault Awareness
and
Prevention

24-hour Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, and Human Trafficking Support Line
(800) 572-2782

375 S. Third Street
San Jose, CA 95112
(408) 295-4011

YWCA IS ON A MISSION

BELINDA GUTHRIE

- Director of Equal Opportunity and Title IX, Santa Clara University
- Affiliated Consultant, The NCHERM Group, LLC
- Association of Title IX Administrators Advisory Board, Member
- Former Associate Dean of the College and Director of EOAA, Vassar College
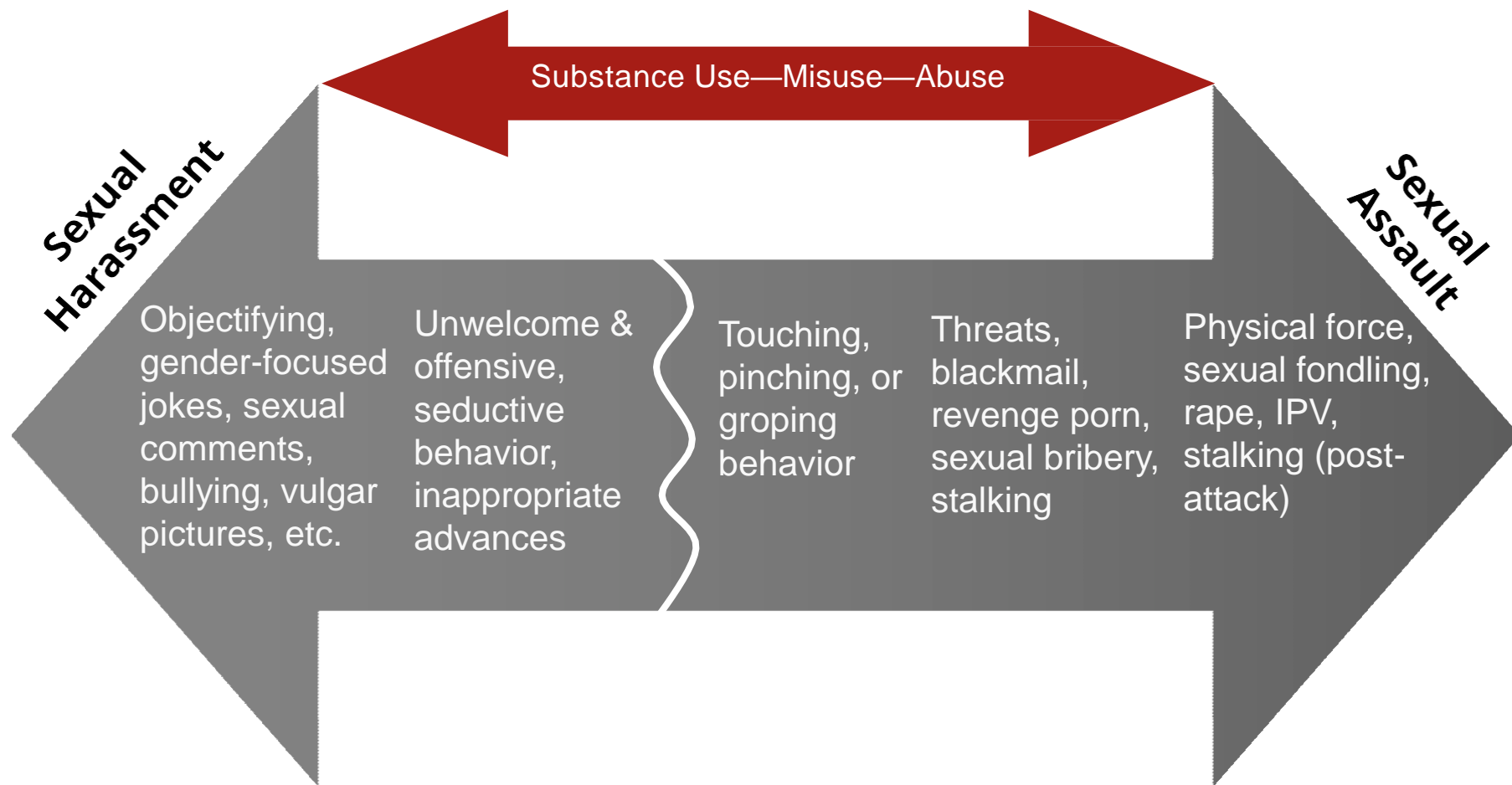- Former Director of Disability Support Services, Smith College

PREVENTION AND AWARENESS

- Comprehensive and Coordinated Approach to Prevention

  - Understanding the continuum of sexual violence, including bullying and stalking

  - Primary and ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns

  - Cross-training for internal and external partners

- Evaluation

  - Campus Climate Surveys

  - Understanding Barriers to Reporting

  - Special Populations and Closed Communities

THE CONTINUUM OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Substance Use—Misuse—Abuse

Sexual Harassment

Sexual Assault

Objectifying, gender-focused jokes, sexual comments, bullying, vulgar pictures, etc.

Unwelcome & offensive, seductive behavior, inappropriate advances

Touching, pinching, or groping behavior

Threats, blackmail, revenge porn, sexual bribery, stalking

Physical force, sexual fondling, rape, IPV, stalking (post-attack)

CAMPUS – COMMUNITY COORDINTED RESPONSE TO SEXUAL VIOLENCE

➤ Intersection of Policy and Law

- Compliance with State and Federal Laws

- *Ceiling not the floor….*

➤ Ensure a timely, culturally relevant and respectful response to sexual assault, domestic/dating violence and stalking committed on or off-campus

➤ Santa Clara County *One Voice* Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

- Promote collaboration and coordination

- Improve Communication

- Champion Campus and Community Safety

- Uphold Victims' / Survivors' Rights and Due Process

- Provide a Trauma Informed Response

- Ensure accountability

Developing Cultural Responsiveness

-Dr. Mukta Sharangpani

Why consider culture?

Increasing accessibility for all underserved communities

Appreciating and responding to vulnerabilities for immigrant communities

Components of a Model program

Why consider culture in the context of sexual assault?

Helps understand the complex ways in which people respond to sexual violence

Shows the shifting fluid nature of culture in social political landscape shifts

Reveals diversity among individuals within the same cultural groups

Model programs that work well on cultural responsiveness issues

Develop skills of all staff, not just those trained for that specific culture

Stay Trauma Informed

Sustained Collaboration, Coordination and Cooperation with diverse communities

Approaching Prevention and Reporting in an LQBTQ Inclusive Manner

Maribel Martínez, MA

Office of LGBTQ Affairs, County of Santa Clara

April 15, 2019

For the Santa Clara County CSFC Joint Meeting with San José City Council PSFSSC

Barriers to Assistance

Research shows that LGBT people face barriers to seeking help that are unique to their sexual orientation and gender identity. These include:

• Legal definitions of domestic violence that exclude same-sex couples

• Dangers of "outing" oneself when seeking help and the risk of rejection and isolation from family, friends, and society

• The lack of, or survivors not knowing about, LGBT-specific or LGBT-friendly assistance resources

• Potential homophobia from staff of service providers or from non-LGBT survivors of IPV and IPSA with whom they may interact

• Low levels of confidence in the sensitivity and effectiveness of law enforcement officials and courts for LGBT people

Current Resources

- **Community Solutions** provides LGBTQ+ Support service and has this information easily accessible via their website.

- **YWCA** supports LGBTQ clients and survivors.

- The DA's **Victim Services Unit** has undergone LGBTQ-related training and has ongoing collaboration with The Office of LGBTQ Affairs.

- **Defenseablity** provides free self-defense classes throughout the community for all community members with a special focus on LGBQ and Transgender/Nonbinary adult and youth populations.

- **Cardea** provides free technical assistance and support to public schools related to comprehensive sex ed which includes LGBTQ-inclusive curricula

Recommendations for Improvement

Models to Explore:

- **Safe Place, Seattle**: Coordinated public/private partnership b̶ Seattle Police and local businesses to create safe spaces for any LGBTQ person who feeling unsafe or has been a victim of a crime until police arrive. Police take reports on hate crimes <u>AND</u> hate incidences.

Recommendations

- *Expand the work of the SJDP LGBTQ Advisory Team in exploring this model, including a community research visit with the Seattle PD.*

- *Create a taskforce to further explore the feasibility of this model.*

Recommendations for Improvement

Models to Explore:

- Cuav Community United Against Violence, San Francisco

Community organization dedicated to building the power of LGBTQ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer) communities to transform violence and oppression. We support the healing and leadership of those impacted by abuse and mobilize our broader communities to replace cycles of trauma with cycles of safety and liberation. As part of the larger social justice movement, CUAV works to create truly safe communities where everyone can thrive.

Recommendations

- *Short term- augmented, focused funding to support LGBTQ-focused supports*
- *Explore the feasibility and usability of an LGBTQ- focused dedicated center/ organization*

Recommendations for improvement

National resources to leverage

The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP) coordinates the National Training and Technical Assistance (TTA) Center on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, & Queer (LGBTQ) Cultural Competency

Recommendation:
- *Curate available nationally available resources*
- *Collaborate with current providers to ensure inclusive documents and processes.*

Available through NCAVP

- Organizational LGBTQ Capacity Building
- Bisexual Specific Partner Abuse Brochure (English/Spanish)
- Creating an LGBTQ-Friendly Agency: Worksheet
- Information for Survivors of Sexual Assault in the LGBTQ Community
- LGBTQ Financial Abuse Scenarios (Excerpt from Allstate/NNEDV Financial Empowerment Curriculum)
- LGBTQ-Inclusive Model Policies
- LGBTQ Partner Abuse (for Community)
- LGBTQ Partner Abuse (for Providers)
- LGBTQ Partner Abuse Brochure (English/Spanish)
- LGBTQ Survivor Handbook
- LGBT Power and Control Wheel
- Practical Tips for Working with Transgender Survivors of Sexual Violence

- Privileges Held by Non-Trans People
- Services Outside of the Box
- Signs of Abuse Checklist LGBT
- SM vs. Abuse Brochure
- Some Do's and Don'ts for working with LGBQ/T Folks Working with LGBTQ Survivors
- Transgender Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Resource Sheet
- Transgender Specific Partner Abuse Brochure
- Transgender Specific Power and Control Tactics
- Transgender Violence Fast Facts
- U-VISA: an Immigration Remedy for LGBTQ Victims of Crime, Information for Survivors
- Working With LGBT Victims of Violence

Recommendations for improvement

National resources to leverage

The Institute is a joint effort between the Northwest Network of Bi, Trans, Lesbian and Gay Survivors of Abuse and the National Coalition Anti-Violence Programs. As organizations founded "by and for" LGBTQ survivors of abuse, we know the power of centering survivors' expertise when building solutions to violence.

Recommendation:
- *Coordinate to build system capacity and provide LGBTQ focused training that includes*
  - *How to collect Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression Data*
  - *How to engage LGBTQ leaders and develop LGBTQ organization partnerships*

Recommendations for improvement

National resources to leverage
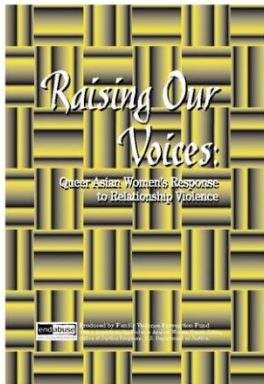
FUTURES WITHOUT VIOLENCE has been providing groundbreaking programs, policies, and campaigns that empower individuals and organizations working to end violence against women and children around the world. Providing leadership from offices in San Francisco, Washington D.C. and Boston, we've established a state-of-the-art Center for Leadership and Action in the Presidio of San Francisco to foster ongoing dialogue about gender-based violence and child abuse.

Recommendation:
- *Make LGBTQ-focused "Caring Relationships" and other related publications available and easily accessible through community partners, schools, and online.*

Recommendations for Improvement

Relationships to Strengthen:

- **Schools and Schools District**
    - To address the high incidence of harassment and assault at school levels
    - To conduct the GLSEN local school climate assessment for LGBTQ youth
- Increase visibility of Affirming and Welcoming **faith communities** who can serve as additional support for survivors.
- Strengthen communication with **employers** to make local resources visible to employees.
- Increase partnership with **Probation and Custody** to connect clients/inmates to support services.

Guiding Data

The most recent [National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Study (NISVS)](#), [2010 Findings on Victimization by Sexual Orientation](#), found that study participants who identified as either lesbian or gay reported domestic violence and sexual violence rates which were equal to or higher than study participants who identified as heterosexual. Additionally, the survey also found that bisexual women report a higher prevalence of rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner compared to both lesbian and heterosexual women and bisexual men report a higher prevalence of rape physical violence, and or stalking than gay or heterosexual men. Authors of this supplemental NISVS report conclude that domestic and sexual violence is experienced in all communities, and is, in fact, experienced at higher rates for some. Additionally, the cumulative effects of homophobia and discrimination make LGBTI persons particularly vulnerable to traffickers who prey on the desperation of those who wish to escape social alienation and maltreatment in foreign countries, according to the US Department of State.

Additional Data Points to Consider

- In a survey of elders, aged 60 or older, 65% of respondents reported experiencing victimization due to sexual orientation (e.g. verbal abuse, threat of violence, physical assault, sexual assault, threat of orientation disclosure, discrimination) and 29% had been physically attacked (National Center on Elder Abuse)

- 12.4% of LGBTQ students were physically assaulted (e.g., punched, kicked, injured with a weapon) in the past year based on sexual orientation, 11.2% based on gender expression, and 10.0% based on gender. (2017 GLSEN National School Climate Report)

- 57.3% of LGBTQ students were sexually harassed (e.g., unwanted touching or sexual remarks) in the past year at school. (2017 GLSEN National School Climate Report)

- 55.3% of LGBTQ students who were harassed or assaulted in school did not report the incident to school staff, most commonly because they doubted that effective intervention would occur or feared the situation could become worse if reported. (2017 GLSEN National School)

- 60.4% of the students who did report an incident said that school staff did nothing in response or told the student to ignore it. (2017 GLSEN National School)

- 51.1% of Girls in CA Justice System are LGB/TGNC. Studies find that incarcerated girls in particular report incredibly high rates of sexual violence, and they rarely receive adequate support or protection within facilities. (Dr. Angela Irvine)

- 20.6% of gay and bisexual boys experienced sexual assault by a peer compared to just 1.9% of heterosexual boys. (National Survey of Youth in Custody)

- Gay and transgender youth may not have access to anti-trafficking services because they are unaware of services in their area, the community lacks resources (e.g. bed space, funding), or they are concerned that providers are not LGBTQ friendly (Polaris: Sex Trafficking and LGBTQ Youth)

- Homeless LGBTQ Youth are 7.4x more likely to experience acts of sexual violence than their heterosexual peers. (National Coalition For the Homeless