

What is Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence?



Webinar Series 2013



Governor's Office for

Children and Families

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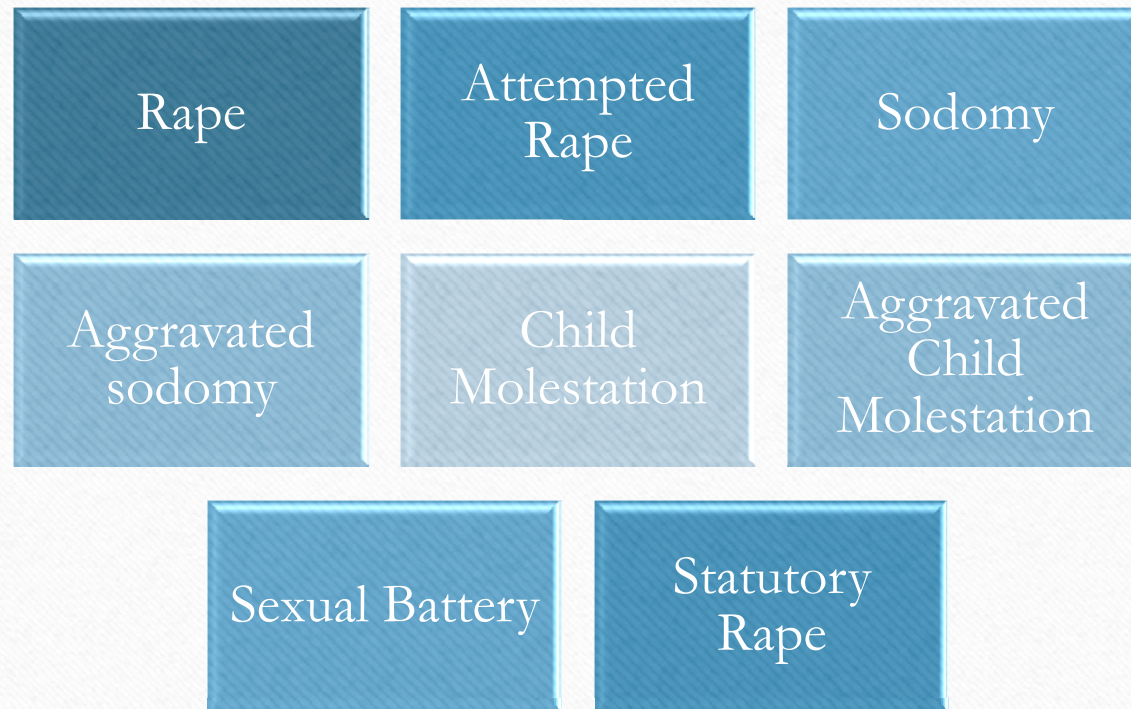
Objectives

The Learner Will:

1. Gain an understanding of the definition and purpose of primary prevention
2. Gain knowledge on the Ecological Model
3. Be able to identify risk and protective factors
4. Be able to identify what level of the spectrum of prevention they are participating in
5. Be able to identify their role as a bystander

What is sexual violence?

- The CDC defines sexual violence as any sexual act perpetrated against someone's will



Facts about Sexual Violence

- Rape is about power and control, NOT SEX
- At least 70% of sexual assaults are committed by someone the victim knows
- Young women ages 16 thru 19 are four times more likely to be sexually assaulted than women in the general population

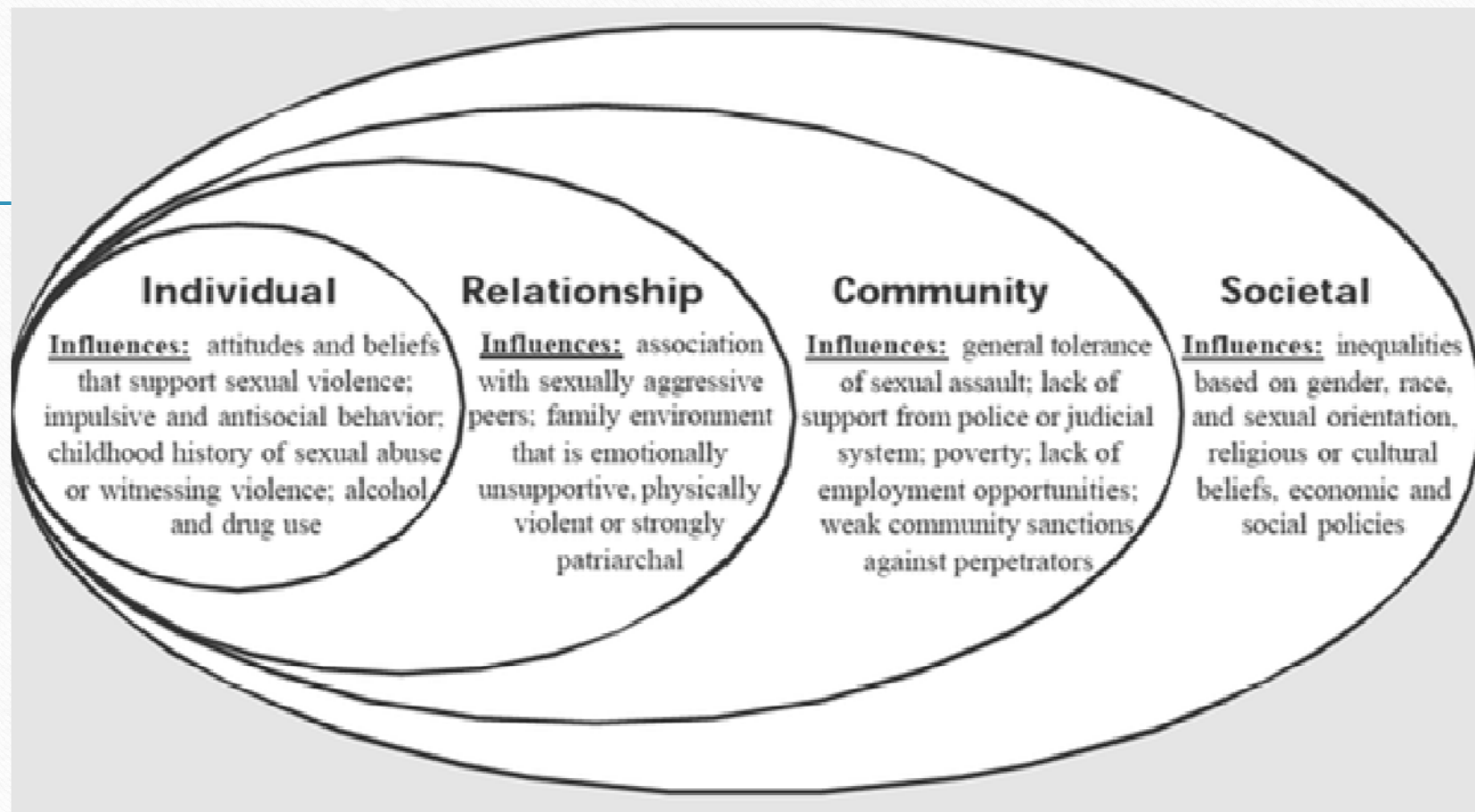
Sexual Violence Affects Everyone

- Males and females can be victims
- Males and females can be perpetrators
- Sexual violence is prevalent in all communities regardless of race/ethnic group or socio economic status

What is primary prevention?

- Approaches taking place *before* sexual violence or dating violence have occurred to prevent initial first time perpetration or victimization.

Ecological model



<http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/SVPrevention-a.pdf>

Individual

- Biological and personal history factors.
- Factors include age, education, alcohol/drug use, and/or history of abuse.
- PREVENTION activities could promote attitudes and beliefs that prevent violence.
- Basically – education for the individual.

Relationship

- Examines close relationships including partners, family members, and close friends.
- Common PREVENTION activity – mentoring programs.
- Promotes problem solving skills and healthy relationships.

Community

- Explores community settings such as neighborhoods, schools, and churches.
- PREVENTION strategies designed to impact process and policy.
- Examples: Social norm and social marketing campaigns to promote healthy relationships.

Societal

- Looks at broad societal factors that help create a climate where violence is inhibited or encouraged.
- Social and cultural norms.

Risk Factor

Protective Factor

Substance abuse

Early exposure to
violence

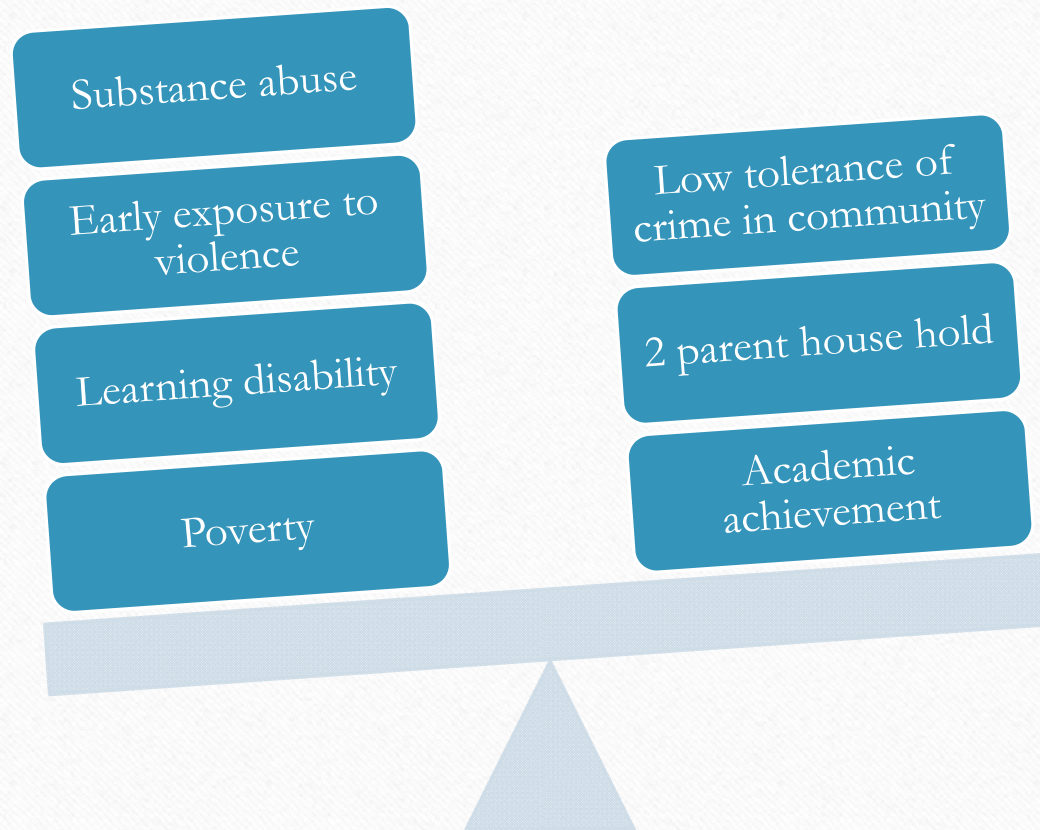
Learning disability

Poverty

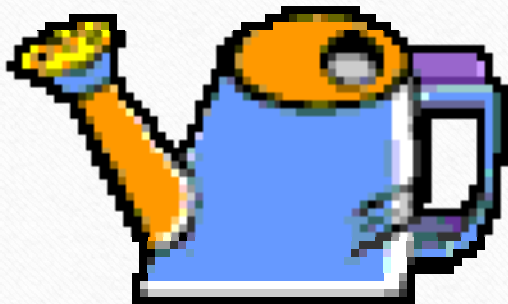
Low tolerance of
crime in community

2 parent house hold

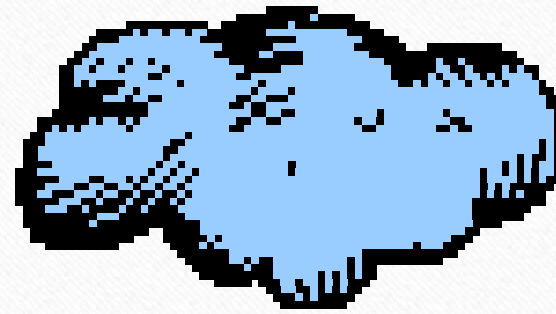
Academic
achievement



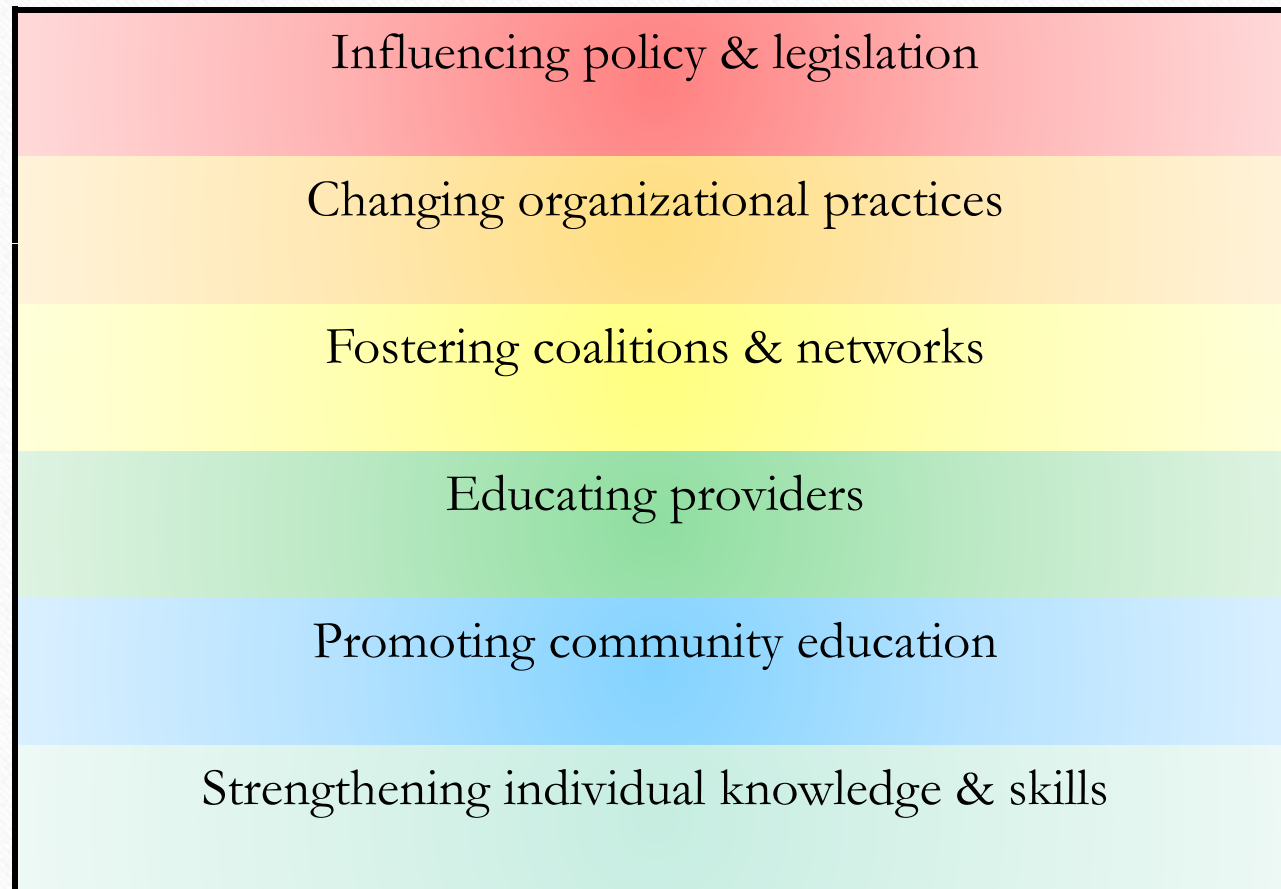
Sprinkle



Saturation



THE SPECTRUM OF PREVENTION



YOUR Steps to Prevention

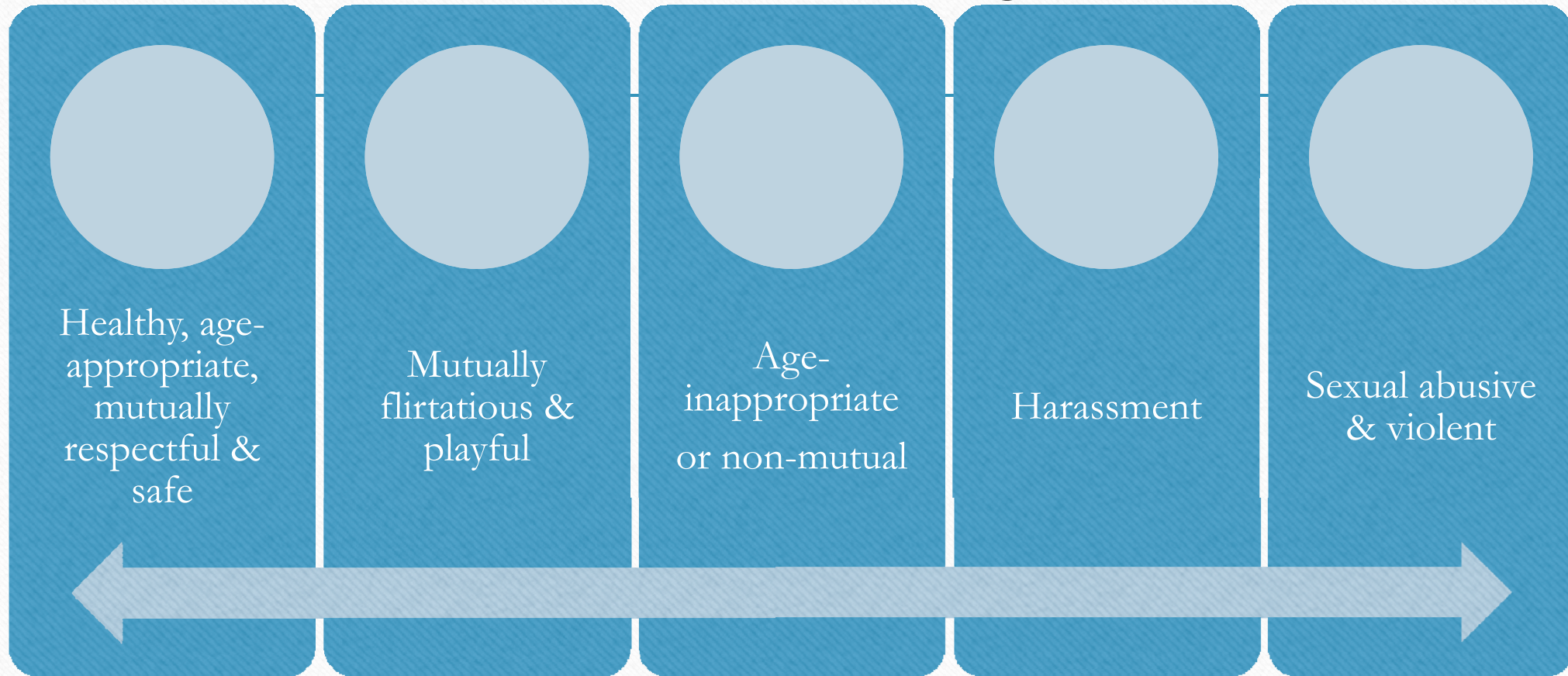


Men in Prevention Effort

- Critical to success.
- Most perpetrators are men, but most men aren't perpetrators.
- Men can educate themselves on the issue and share the information with other men and boys.

Bystanders Intervention

Continuum of Behaviors Diagram



Bystanders Intervention

- Focus on Prevention and Early Intervention Activities
 - Encouraging Healthy Relationships
 - Know your schools policy
 - Encourage Administrators to enforce policies
 - Be role model for males

Why is it important to know what to do as a bystander?

- Most people have no idea what to do or say.
- Currently, our system is set up for 2 options – do nothing or report abuse to authorities. There's no middle ground and focus not on prevention.

Contact Information

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