

2021 Sexual Violence Prevention Survey

Purpose: To gauge existing prevention efforts around the state in order to inform training and technical assistance efforts.

Survey: Inquired about local programmatic use of curricula, strategies, and partnerships to implement sexual violence prevention.



63%

of organizations who responded to the survey implement **social emotional learning** programming



79%

of organizations who responded to the survey implement programming focused on **healthy relationships**



27%

of organizations report implementing **comprehensive sexual health education**



51%

of organizations have **peer to peer** or **youth group** programming such as facilitated youth groups and youth advisories

Overall, many organizations are using self-created programs and resources related to social emotional learning, bystander intervention, and healthy relationships. The majority of respondents indicated they maintain community partnerships with other local organizations to implement prevention programming. Most organizations are not implementing comprehensive sex education as a prevention strategy, and further, organizations don't seem to have a clear understanding of what comprehensive sex education is. Finally, most risk factors being addressed are individual-level or relationship-level dynamics, not community-level factors.

116 survey responses submitted
82 completed surveys

What is Being Done



59% of programs reported promoting pro-social relationships and 68% promote strong social emotional skills



56% of programs reported promoting community connectedness and care

There is a lot of focus on consent education and many organizations have good frameworks in place such as using developmentally appropriate programming, not just age appropriate.

Areas for Growth



48% of programs promote a commitment to anti-racism in their prevention work



38% of programs address cultural and identity preservation and affirmation

22% of respondents selected that they do not use an anti-oppression framework. On the flip side, 61-63% said they use an anti-racism or gender and sexuality justice frame for their prevention efforts. 39% use an anti-ableism framework.

In a recent conversation with Providers And Teens Communicating for Health (PATCH) Youth Advocacy Fellows, teens provided insights on what they'd like to see in sex education curricula taught in their schools:

- Gender and sexuality education that is LGBTQ inclusive
- Sexual violence
- Human trafficking
- Consent
- Puberty and anatomy

"The information feels like from 1925...the information is so outdated...I went back to google or asked my parents."

"...Sexuality. Even when they do talk about safe sex practices – taught through heteronormative lens – queer people are forgotten."

<https://www.wipatch.org/>

Recommendations

Increase adoption and implementation of primary prevention strategies at the community-level:

- Grow programming that fosters positive identity development and affirming environments
- Incorporate anti-racist framework and approaches in all prevention strategies
- Facilitate comprehensive sex education to youth including peer-led components

Establish new relationships and strengthen existing connections with community-based organizations and local public health departments:

- Collaborate meaningfully with culturally-specific programs and grassroots community groups in prevention work
- Share self-created content and programming with community partners for review
- Establish integrated training spaces for a wide variety of organizations to collaborate in prevention efforts
- Build shared definitions and concepts for violence prevention to expand prevention approaches

About the Survey

In May 2021, Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS), in partnership with the Wisconsin Coalition Against Sexual Assault (WCASA), co-led a sexual violence prevention focused workgroup, as part of the Wisconsin Injury and Violence Prevention Project, that convened several statewide stakeholders including the Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board, End Domestic Abuse Wisconsin, Children’s Wisconsin, and the Department of Justice. This group determined a need to gauge existing prevention efforts around the state in order to inform training and technical assistance efforts. Together, the group members drafted a survey that inquired about local programmatic use of curriculums, strategies, and partnerships to implement sexual violence prevention.

The survey was sent to sexual assault service providers (SASPs)—many of which are established members of the WCASA coalition—as well as to schools, higher education institutions, non-profits and advocacy centers, community centers, hospitals and healthcare professionals, and both state service and tribal service agencies. 116 survey responses were submitted, 82 of which were completed in entirety. 35 responses were submitted by SASPs, and 47 by non-SASPs.

Organizations that completed the survey

- Sexual assault service provider: (35)
- Nonprofit (coalitions, community resource centers, etc.): (10)
- Advocacy centers and direct service provider (for parents, youth, LGBTQ+, etc.): (9)
- Domestic violence/ dual service provider: (5)
- School and/or school district: (5)
- Governmental agency: (4)
- Medical/mental and physical healthcare provider: (4)
- Higher education institution: (3)
- Public health department: (3)
- Legal Services (2)
- Tribal-specific community service (2)