

2016 PRIORITY POLL

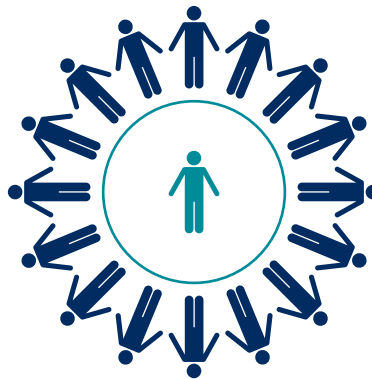
Prevention priorities from state and territory health departments and sexual violence coalitions

The National Sexual Violence Resource Center (NSVRC) seeks feedback from the 60 state and territory sexual assault coalitions and 55 Rape Prevention Education grantees at the state and territory departments of health on prevention priorities in the biannual Priority Poll. Below are the top three priorities related to the prevention of sexual violence.

A total of **40** state and territory sexual violence coalitions and health departments participated in the survey

Top 3 Prevention Priorities

1. Social norms change
2. Primary prevention
3. Bystander intervention



1. Social norms change

Our culture tolerates sexual violence. Social norms allow people who cause harm the ability to act this way. This includes:

- Social inequality
- Normalized violence
- Myths about sexual violence
- Blaming victims
- Silence about these issues¹

2. Primary prevention

Primary prevention takes place before sexual violence occurs to prevent victimization.² The goal of primary prevention efforts is to decrease the number of individuals who commit sexual violence and thus the number of individuals who are victimized. The most common strategies focus on interventions with the victim, the perpetrator, or engaging bystanders.³

3. Bystander intervention

The goal of bystander intervention is to change social norms supporting sexual violence and empower men and women to intervene to prevent an assault from occurring.³ Bystander interventions could include:

- Naming and stopping situations that could lead to sexual violence,
- Stepping in during an incident,
- Challenging ideas and behaviors that support sexual violence.⁴

¹National Sexual Violence Resource Center. (n.d.). *Preventing sexual violence*. Retrieved from <http://www.nsvrc.org/saam/preventing-sexual-violence>

²Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2004). *Sexual violence prevention: Beginning the dialogue*. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/svprevention-a.pdf>

³Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexual violence: Prevention strategies*. (June 7, 2016) Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/sexualviolence/prevention.html>

⁴National Sexual Violence Resource Center. (2013). *Engaging bystanders to prevent sexual violence: Bulletin*. Retrieved from http://www.nsvrc.org/sites/default/files/publications_nsvrc_bulletin_engaging-bystanders-prevent-sexual-violence_0.pdf

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Research priorities from state and territory health departments and sexual violence coalitions

The National Sexual Violence Resource Center (NSVRC) seeks feedback from the 60 state and territory sexual assault coalitions and 55 Rape Prevention Education grantees at the state and territory departments of health on research priorities in the biannual Priority Poll. Below are the top three priorities for future research around prevention of sexual violence.

A total of

40

state and territory sexual violence coalitions and health departments participated in the survey

Research Priorities

1. Culturally relevant prevention strategies
2. Primary prevention strategies
3. People who commit sexual violence/
Recidivism

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Priorities of state and territory sexual violence coalitions

The National Sexual Violence Resource Center (NSVRC) collects feedback from the 60 state and territory sexual assault coalitions on their priorities in the biannual Priority Poll. Below are the top five priorities identified by sexual violence coalitions.

Response Rate

52%

Priorities

1. Social norms change
2. Access to services for culturally specific, underserved, and unserved populations
3. Trauma-informed care
4. Effectively providing sexual violence services at dual and comprehensive victim service programs
5. Primary prevention