Prepared Communities Can Be Successful in Violence Prevention

Rural Behavioral Health Webinar Series
March 27, 2013
Welcome to Today’s Webinar

Audio Information:
Dial Into: 800-503-2899
Conference ID: 4035164

For Technical Assistance:
Dial: 1-866-493-2825

To Submit Questions:
Use the Q&A button at the top of your screen
Drag (from the top) the “Voice & Video” box toward the top left of the Live Meeting screen.
Move the “Voice & Video” box until a gray shaded area appears on the left side of the LiveMeeting screen.

Prepared Communities Can Be Successful

Drop the “Voice & Video” box in the gray area and it will lock in place on the left side of the LiveMeeting screen.

Rural Behavioral Health Webinar Series
March 27, 2013
The “Voice & Video” box may appear empty, but video will appear when the presenters begin.

**Prepared Communities Can Be Successful in Violence Prevention**

If you prefer, you can click the “X” in the “Attendees” box to get rid of it, leaving only the video and the PowerPoint slides on your screen.

*Rural Behavioral Health Webinar Series*

*March 27, 2013*
Prepared Communities Can Be Successful in Violence Prevention

Rural Behavioral Health Webinar Series
March 27, 2013
Prepared Communities Can Be Successful in Violence Prevention

**Facilitators and Presenters:**

- Jennifer Kitson, *Technical Assistance Specialist*, National Center for Mental Health Promotion and Youth Violence Prevention, Education Development Center
- Gina Lasky Ph.D., *Consultant*, WICHE Mental Health Program
- Ingrid Donato, *Branch Chief*, Mental Health Promotion Branch, SAMHSA/CMHS/Division of Prevention, Traumatic Stress, & Special Programs, U.S. Department of Health & Human Services
- Pat Smith, *Project Director*, Safe Schools/Healthy Students *with* Jan Osborne, *Superintendent*, Putnam County Schools, Putnam, Ohio
Objectives

• Identify overall trends of rural violence in specific populations and issues for focus of prevention programming.

• Learn about federal efforts focusing on prevention of youth violence and promotion of mental health.

• Learn about how a rural community is achieving positive outcomes for young people through a Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative.

• Share ideas, successes, and challenges of prevention partnerships.
Polling Question #1

In what region of the US is your community located?

- Northeast/Mid Atlantic
- Midwest
- South/Southeast
- West/Northwest/Mountain
- Southwest
- Alaska/Hawaii
- Territories
Polling Question #2

What is your role in your program/community?

• Management/Administration
• Clinician/Service Provider
• Family/Youth
• Community-Based Program Provider
• Federal, State, or Local Policy Maker
• Advocacy/Community Coalition
• Other
Trends and Issues in Rural Violence Prevention

Gina Lasky, PhD
WICHE Mental Health Program
Opportunity and Timeliness

- Recent events, media coverage, and national discussions following Newtown school shooting.

- Healthcare reform; more focus and funding for future prevention initiatives.

- People, communities, leaders searching for solutions and looking at what works in this arena.
Rural Community Violence

Although urban violence is more often the focus of research, overall trends are similar to rural settings.

2011 FBI Uniform Crime reports, number of crimes by community population size:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime</th>
<th>Urban: 100,000 and over</th>
<th>Rural: Under 10,000</th>
<th>Rural: 10,000-24,999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime</td>
<td>116,237</td>
<td>8,084</td>
<td>14,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>290.4</td>
<td>202.6</td>
<td>156.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>1,468</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forcible Rape</td>
<td>7,812</td>
<td>1,185</td>
<td>1,548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>16.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>238,450</td>
<td>20,206</td>
<td>46,279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>594.8</td>
<td>506.3</td>
<td>490.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggravated Assault</td>
<td>77,367</td>
<td>6,426</td>
<td>12,041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>193</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>127.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Priority Populations for Prevention: National Hate Crimes

- 48% stemmed from racial bias.
- 21% motivated by sexual orientation bias.
- 18% resulted from religious bias.
- 12% prompted by ethnicity/national origin bias.
- 0.8% resulted from biases against disabilities.
Unique Issues in Rural Areas

• Higher rates of sexual assault and domestic violence (Rennison, 1999).

• High rates of substance use in rural areas (Hunter et al., 1996)

• Higher prevalence of gun ownership-access to firearms (Penders et al., 2012; Slovak et al., 2001).
### Violence in Schools

**CDC Youth Risk Behavior Survey High School (2011) National Data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carried a weapon on school property at least 1 day</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carried a gun on school property at least 1 day</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missed school at least 1 day due to feeling unsafe at school or on the way</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property 1 or more times</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical fight at school 1 or more times</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullied on school property</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Specific Findings in Rural Schools

• One study found that 25% of the rural youth reported having been exposed to gun violence at least once (Slovak et al., 2001).

• Witnessing violence leads to initiation of cigarette, beer and wine, liquor, and advanced alcohol use in rural 6th graders (Sullivan et al., 2004).

• Higher levels of poverty are significantly related to higher levels of (Carlson, 2006):
  – Direct exposure to violence in school
  – Dissociation
  – Damaging property of others
  – Other measures of violence proclivity
Priority Populations

• Students from schools in the South and Midwest, and from schools in small towns or rural areas, were **most likely** to hear heterosexist remarks and negative remarks about someone’s gender expression.
  – They were also more likely to be harassed or assaulted based on sexual orientation or gender expression.

• Youth in rural areas were **least likely** to have a LGBT youth group/program.
Perspective on School Safety

Rates of Homicide and Suicide, and Firearm Deaths in the United States (CDC, 2012; Child Trends Data Bank, 2012):

• Of the 1,982 youth (age 10-19) murdered in 2010, 84% were killed by a firearm.

• Of the 1,659 teens (age 15-19) who committed suicide in 2010, 40% were by firearm.

• Less than 1% of student homicides and suicides take place at school, on the way to or from school, or at a school sponsored event (Robers, Zhang, & Truman, 2012).
During the 2009–10 school year the odds of a student (age 5-18) being the victim of a school-associated homicide was 1 in 2.5 million.

- In comparison, the odds of a 5 to 19 year old being killed in a motor vehicle accident in 2010 were 1 in 16,000 (CDC, 2012).

Most school-associated student homicides involve a firearm and a single victim and offender (Modzeleski et al., 2008).

In 80% of school-associated, firearm-related homicides and suicides, the weapons used were obtained from the home or from a friend or relative (Reza et al., 2003).
Pros and Cons of Rural Prevention

**Challenges in Rural Areas**

- Violent crime is generally viewed as an urban problem.
- Harder-to-obtain grants funding violence prevention due to urban focus.
- Lack of resources.

**Advantages in Rural Prevention**

- Rural Communities are used to partnering with local resources.
- Agencies in rural areas see problems as their own.
- Rural agencies know they cannot do it all alone.
- People rely on each other more and know how to collaborate.
Partnering Models

Community Violence

- ARCH National Resource Center for Respite and Crisis Care Services created “Building a Statewide Respite Coalition: Where Do We Begin?”
  http://archrespite.org/docs/Building_Respite_CoaltionsUpdate_(Final).pdf

- Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Program. Building Bridges and Creating Partnerships. Sexual Violence in Rural Areas.
  http://www.nsvrc.org/sites/default/files/Publications_Building-Bridges-Creating-Partnerships-Sexual-Violence-Prevention-Rural-Communities_0.pdf
School Violence

- **Health Curriculum Analysis Tool (HECAT).** The HECAT contains guidance, appraisal tools, and resources to help schools conduct an analysis of health education curricula based on the National Health Education Standards and CDC’s Characteristics of an Effective Health Education Curriculum. The results can help schools select or develop curricula to address a number of topics, including violence prevention; [www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/hecat](http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/hecat)

- **School Health Index (SHI).** The SHI is a self-assessment and planning tool that schools can use to improve their health and safety policies and programs. Five topics are covered, including violence; [www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/shi](http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/shi)


- **Resources for Coping with School Shootings:** [http://crisisresponse.promoteprevent.org/resources-coping-school-shootings](http://crisisresponse.promoteprevent.org/resources-coping-school-shootings)
To Ask a Question or Make a Comment

Please press *7 on your phone to unmute your line.

When you are finished, please press *6 to remute.
U.S. Department of Health & Human Services

Ingrid Donato, Branch Chief, Mental Health Promotion Branch, SAMHSA/CMHS/Division of Prevention, Traumatic Stress, & Special Programs
Polling Question #3

• Please indicate the issue you are most concerned about in your community:
  – Domestic violence
  – Substance use
  – Violence involving firearms
  – Gang violence
  – School violence
  – Bullying
  – Other
The SAMHSA Context: Strategic Initiatives

AIM: Improving the Nation’s Behavioral Health (1-4)
AIM: Transforming Health Care in America (5-6)
AIM: Achieving Excellence in Operations (7-8)

1. Prevention
2. Trauma and Justice
3. Military Families
4. Recovery Support
5. Health Reform
6. Health Information Technology
7. Data, Outcomes & Quality
8. Public Awareness & Support
SAMHSA’s Grant Programs

NCTSN
The National Child Traumatic Stress Network

Safe Schools
Healthy Students

Native Aspirations

State/Tribal Youth Suicide Prevention Program

PROJECT LAUNCH
Cross-Federal Collaborations
Now Is The Time

National Dialogue

Project AWARE
To Ask a Question or Make a Comment

Please press *7 on your phone to unmute your line.

When you are finished, please press *6 to remute.
Polling Question #4

• What level of community engagement in violence prevention does your community have?
  – None, we have not started any engagement.
  – Limited, we have ideas but are not sure how to get started.
  – Moderate, we have started some engagement activities.
  – Optimal, we have consistent community engagement.
Are We Better Off Now Than We Were Four Years Ago?

2008 PROJECT S.A.F.E
Demographics

- 9 rural schools districts
- 3 parochial elementary schools
- 6,500+ students
- 400+ teachers
- 35,000 residents
- 16 villages (no cities)
- Ethnicity
- Economy
The Beginning

• Needs Assessment (Health Department)
  – Alcohol
  – Counseling

• Core Management Team (CMT)
  – Law Enforcement
  – Judicial
  – Safety
  – Education
  – Mental Health
School Engagement

• School climate surveys
• ALICE trainings
• School-based counseling
• Teacher training (embedded ownership)
  – Good Behavior Game
  – Olweus Bullying Prevention
  – Project Northland
  – Class Action
• Bus/Security cameras
Youth Engagement

- Youth Task Force
- Reconnecting youth
- Video challenge
- Peer mediation

- Afterschool programs
- Mentoring
- Public Service Announcements
- County Fair
Family Engagement

- Incredible years
- Wraparound
- Home visitor
- Truancy mediation
- Insight
Community Engagement

Putnam County Coalition:

Who do you represent for The Coalition? (Check all that apply)

- Business: 15
- Law Enforcement: 5
- Justice System: 2
- Elected Official: 4
- Public Safety: 3
- Mental Health: 3
- School, PreK-12: 2
- Social Services: 2
- Community Member: 1
- Parent: 1
- All Other Responses: 1
Community Engagement

- Policy makers
- Mental health providers
- Juvenile judge
- Law enforcement
- Newspapers
- Health Fair
Lessons Learned

• Having the right people at the table.
• Remembering it’s an initiative, **NOT** a grant.
• Using the data and the logic model with fidelity.
• Knowing it’s all about the kids, the families, and the community.
Challenges

- Seeing the big picture while putting the pieces together and in their places.
- Communicating...
- Planning for sustainability:
  - People
  - Funding
Questions Today for Putnam

Youth: Are we better off today?
Yes, but we still have work to do.

Adults: Are we better off today?
Yes, but we still have work to do.

Community: Are we better off today?
Yes, but we still have work to do.
To Ask a Question or Make a Comment

Please press *7 on your phone to unmute your line.

When you are finished, please press *6 to remute.
www.Putnamsafestudents.org

- Make Live Web Page of Website
Additional Resources

Crisis Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Resource Center
http://crisisresponse.promoteprevent.org/

Resources for Coping with School Shootings
http://sshs.promoteprevent.org/resources-coping-school-shootings
http://crisisresponse.promoteprevent.org/resources-coping-school-shootings

Now is The Time: The President's Plan to Protect Our Children and Our Communities By Reducing Gun Violence

Understanding Evidence: new free online resource from the CDC that offers local practitioners and others working to prevent violence knowledge and resources for using evidence in their decision-making processes.
http://vetoviolence.cdc.gov/evidence-landing.html
Additional Resources

ARCH National Resource Center for Respite and Crisis Care Services created “Building a Statewide Respite Coalition: Where Do We Begin?”
http://archrespite.org/docs/Building_Respite_CoaltionsUpdate_(Final).pdf

Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Program. Building Bridges and Creating Partnerships. Sexual Violence in Rural Areas.
http://www.nsvrc.org/sites/default/files/Publications_Building-Bridges-Creating-Partnerships-Sexual-Violence-Prevention-Rural-Communities_0.pdf

Health Curriculum Analysis Tool (HECAT) www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/hecat

School Health Index (SHI). www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/shi

3 Bold Steps for School Community Change: A Toolkit for Community Leaders:
http://toolkit.promoteprevent.org/

Resources for Coping with School Shootings:
http://crisisresponse.promoteprevent.org/resources-coping-school-shootings
**Contact Information**

- **Ingrid Donato**
  - Email: Ingrid.Donato@SAMHSA.hhs.gov
  - Phone: (240) 276-1956

- **Karen Francis**
  - Email: kfrancis@air.org
  - Phone: (202) 403-5164

- **Jennifer Kitson**
  - Email: Jkitson@edc.org
  - Phone: (785) 625-2191

- **Allyson Pakstis**
  - Email: apakstis@air.org
  - Phone: (202) 403-5678

- **Jeremy Vogt**
  - Email: jvogt@wiche.edu
  - Phone: (303) 541-0261

- **Joyce Sebian**
  - Email: Joyce.Sebian@samhsa.hhs.gov
  - Phone: (240) 276-1900
The Rural Behavioral Health Webinar Series 2012 is sponsored by:
Child, Adolescent and Family Branch, and the Mental Health Promotion Branch, Center for Mental Health Services, at the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

In collaboration with the:
• Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, Mental Health Program
• National Center for Mental Health Promotion and Youth Violence Prevention
• National Technical Assistance Center for Children's Mental Health at Georgetown University
• Technical Assistance Partnership for Child and Family Mental Health
References


Survey

http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/preparedcommunities