

NRC DV Webinar Text Chat: THRIVE: A Framework for Understanding the Community Determinants of Intimate Partner Violence

This document includes substantive chat messages shared during the NRC DV webinar session, **THRIVE: A Framework for Understanding the Community Determinants of Intimate Partner Violence**, on August 3, 2016. Access the session recording and related materials at <http://www.vawnet.org>.

National Resource Center on Domestic Violence: We are so glad you could join us today. Please feel free to introduce yourselves here in the public chat and share where you are calling from.

KC Chaviano: Hi, I'm KC, I'm the Health Outreach to Teens (HOTT) Health Educator at Callen-Lorde Community Health Center in NYC. Thanks for organizing this!

Casey Keene: Welcome, KC!

rus Funk: I work and live in Louisville, KY where I am "Coordinator for Male Engagement" of a local domestic violence/sexual assault Agency. My focus is engaging, empowering and organizing men in the communities (we serve 9 counties in both Kentucky and Indiana) to do their part to prevent gender based violence. the main focus is a community-driven effort called "Own It" -- www.menownit.org

Jonathan Yglesias: Hey Rus :)

Casey Keene: I'm participating from the home office of the NRC DV in Harrisburg PA where it's very humid and warm. Glad to be in a cool space for this webinar!

Julie Wood: Julie Wood

Casey Keene: Hi Julie!

Cierra Thomas-Williams: Good afternoon everyone. Rus, nice to see you "virtually" again! I am Cierra and I work in with the Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence prevention team to develop, implement, evaluate and report on strategies supporting Indiana's sexual violence prevention plan and intimate partner violence prevention plan.

Valerie Corcoran: I am participating from Newfoundland - I conduct risk assessments/counselling needs for anyone interested in our Family Violence Intervention Court in Newfoundland Canada

Casey Keene: Welcome, Cierra! So good to see you!

Casey Keene: Hi Valerie!

Jeanne-Marie Ritter: I'm viewing from Hillsboro Oregon, from the Domestic Violence Resource Center.

Casey Keene: Hi there, Jeanne-Marie!

Jeanne-Marie Ritter: Hi Casey!

Lisa Fujie Parks: Hello everyone - it's Lisa Fujie Parks with Prevention Institute. Super excited for today's webinar. :-)

Casey Keene: Learn more about the PreventIPV project at <http://www.preventipv.org/>

Casey Keene: You can access the Tools Inventory at: <http://www.preventipv.org/materials>

Casey Keene: You can search by prevention strategy, setting, population, language, and more!

Casey Keene: We welcome your material submissions at <http://www.preventipv.org/submit>

rus Funk: a bit of testimony -- this is an awesome resource in regards to concrete, actual experiences -- it's a really valuable way that we can build our collective wisdom, knowledge and skills,

What does this image have to do with IPV? (How does the environment affect IPV?)

Jordan Shremshock: Gender Stereotyping

Jeanne-Marie Ritter: Objectifying the woman, desired appearance and role, subservience...accepted rigid subservient gender roles in community support demeaning intimate relationships

dana mangum: suggests paternal culture objectifying women

Elise Scioscia: Treating women as objects.

Colleen Yeakle: the beer and the woman are available commodities for pleasure.

Julie Wood: sexy women promoting drinking

Fair Wage Demonstration Image -- What does this image have to do with IPV? (How does the environment affect IPV?)

dana mangum: allows women a living wage to decrease dependency on another

KC Chaviano: bridging income disparities cross-gender allows for greater agency

rus Funk: promotign an environment of fairness (at least as measured by wage), women and men appear to be sharing the public space

Casey Keene: I see this movement as intersecting with our work to end gender based violence - ECONOMIC JUSTICE

Colleen Yeakle: reducing power differentials between groups of people thus reducing the opportunity that some have to exercise abuse in relationships and the need that others feel to exercise abuse to compensate for feeling disempowered.

Jeanne-Marie Ritter: Financial inequity increases dependence of women on partners in relationships, also in the service industry women are targeted for sexual harassment because of tipping practices (women more likely to have to earn tips through demeanor and response to harassment)

Casey Keene: thanks, jeanne-marie, for drawing on the important intersection with sexual harassment

rus Funk: As you are referring to the incidents rates of IPV and its relationship to other factors (community poverty, other social factors, etc), how is IPV being measured or defined? My bias is that our ways of measuring IPV are limited to specific behaviors (hitting, pushing, name-calling, etc) and not to more subtle assertion of coercive control -- which means that how IPV is defined and measured may be biased to capture more the ways that poor people

Casey Keene: In fact, Rus - I think the presenters will be asking us to consider the ways in which economic factors shape IPV - so hold that thought!

rus Funk: Lisa can you site this reference from the World Health Organization defining "Structure drivers" and community determinants?

rus Funk: can you talk more about the relationship between structural drivers and community determinants?

Casey Keene: For more information on this model, check out Prevention Institute's handout, which you can download at: <https://bwjp.ilinc.com/content/htthjxx>

Casey Keene: Thanks, Rus - I'll pose your questions to Lisa

Jonathan Yglesias: Rus (and all), here are a few of the WHO publications that define and contextualize structural drivers and determinants of health:

http://www.who.int/social_determinants/publications/en/

Casey Keene: Thanks, Jonathan! I'm also seeing WHO's key concepts defined here related to structural determinants:

http://www.who.int/social_determinants/thecommission/finalreport/key_concepts/en/

Casey Keene: Would you say that "structural drivers" and "community determinants" are essentially the same concept?

Jeanne-Marie Ritter: Casey what I am getting is that structural drivers may be the larger, less accountable forces that produce community determinants that are easier to see/quantify, but that's my initial response.

Casey Keene: That makes a lot of sense! Thanks, Jeanne-Marie
rus Funk: thanks Ms Ritter.

How do these factors in the sociocultural environment shape IPV in your communities?

Jeanne-Marie Ritter: I had a client ask about having a community elder speak to their partner about stopping abuse. We don't have that option when we have weak social networks, there's less middle ground between personal relationship and punitive response by the criminal justice system.

rus Funk: so conceptually the structural drivers and community determinants could be BOTH a factor so health inequity and IPV but also a factor in promoting gender justice and respectful relationships, correct?

Casey Keene: Final report from the WHO Commission on Social Determinants of Health (2008): http://www.who.int/social_determinants/thecommission/finalreport/en/

rus Funk: I so appreciate the framework to conceive of the social determinants as existing within and perpetuating the structural determinants!

How do these factors in the educational/economic environment shape IPV in your communities?

Jeanne-Marie Ritter: In my case I'm working in a new community - and these concepts are so helpful to organize the information I'm getting about the community!

Jeanne-Marie Ritter: (new-to-me community)

Jeanne-Marie Ritter: I really appreciate the continual linking of these issues to the structural determinants. Part of the nature of structural violence is to hide itself and we have to keep pointing back.

How are the structural, inequitable distribution of power, money, opportunity and resources playing out here?

Julie Wood: Can the poor take vacations like this?

rus Funk: for me, based in Kentucky, this brings up some good points -- access to a beach like this is a privilege. the qualities that are attributed to a woman do define her as "attractive" (young, skinny, white-looking, etc.)

Jeanne-Marie Ritter: Beer is a relatively cheap commodity (at least up front unless there's addiction involved). Alcohol consumption is common. So when beliefs about gender roles are attached, they are taken in by a majority of people.

dana mangum: paternalism, sexism

Jeanne-Marie Ritter: And presenting this "ideal" keeps people working towards an ideal seen as accessible, the true cost (within relationships, of achieving subservience) is hidden.

How are the structural, inequitable distribution of power, money, opportunity and resources playing out here?

Jeanne-Marie Ritter: People are having to ask nicely in order to try to achieve a basic human right that's within the power of those above them to grant. If they don't ask the right way, THEY are criticized, not those who benefit from the current wage structure.

dana mangum: power at high levels

rus Funk: there's a barrier between us (as represented from where the photo is taken) and "them" who are on the other side of the fence -- they appear to be mostly black and brown women and men

Jeanne-Marie Ritter: This is a picture of "good protestors", not "thugs" or "rioters."

Adam Tannenbaum: For this second image, the "one wage" isn't exactly creating "equity", since there is a wage gap across multiple identities (i.e. women of Color make less money than White women). Having "one fair wage" wouldn't fix or compensate for previous inequitable payments

Jeanne-Marie Ritter: And even a fair wage won't go far enough if housing, health care, education inequities aren't addressed, if costs only rise in response.

Lisa Fujie Parks: Great point Jeanne-Marie. All of the factors are inter-related and influence each other in such complex ways - so important to consider this!

How have you implemented THRIVE steps in your work?

Who have you engaged and partnered with to address IPV, particularly through addressing the determinants of IPV?

rus Funk: I focus on engaging and empowering men in the community. we created a process that is community-based and community driven -- so we work to engage and partner with men throughout the community and organizational partners (area universities, the Muhammad Ali Center, the local soccer team, etc.), in that process, foster a shared understanding of what we see as the roles of men in preventing gender based violence/promoting gender respect; assess where it is that we believe we can have the best impact in terms of engaging and empowering men; and so forth. Without naming it as this process, it appears we've been working the process all along.

In what ways have you fostered shared understanding among your partners?

Julie Wood: I go into schools and talk about how bullying and anger management issues can lead to domestic violence.

Colleen Yeakle: because these can be complicated conceptual issues--especially for non-public health partners--we've tried to use activities to demonstrate the connections and impacts among structural determinants and violence.

Jonathan Yglesias: In Washington State we used a process (community development) that required community coalitions and cross-sector stakeholders to define the issue and then build solutions in a number of ways (and often accounting for structural racism, access to stable housing, clean water, etc.) so it was a bit different but strived to reach those upstream/underlying factors

Casey Keene: Jonathan - Sounds like an amazing process! I can imagine how helpful that must have been to have such a conversation in a shared space.

What about this third step? How have you assessed the determinants of IPV as well as assets and needs in your community?

Casey Keene: Access the Community Assessment Worksheet and related materials at: <http://www.preventioninstitute.org/component/jlibrary/article/id-96/127.html>

Jeanne-Marie Ritter: I'm excited to look at all the materials and incorporate it into my efforts to develop a new program doing DV services and outreach in a previously under-served area. Thanks all.

After today's session, how do you feel about community level prevention work?

Jeanne-Marie Ritter: It feels more manageable. I'm a front-line employee with a lot of leeway and responsibility but not authority, but I feel comfortable discussing this with my supervisor/director/partners to look at how to move forward.

Casey Castaldi: I'm feeling great! :)

Casey Keene: Thanks for all of your input today! We feel so honored to be able to move the prevention conversation forward with you today!

Julie Wood: This is one of the most difficult work happening today. Our world no longer finds violence upsetting but normal!