

The IPV Prevention Council

- History: Formed in 2011 as a voluntary association of domestic violence coalitions
- Vision: A future in which a wide network of collaborative and sustained primary prevention efforts lead to the social change necessary to end IPV



The IPV Prevention Council

- Goal: A unified national voice for prevention
- Purpose:
- 1. Promote prevention as a sustainable priority for coalitions and local domestic violence programs
- 2. Proactively engage federal partners, funders, and allied organizations to promote IPV prevention as a critical component of ending domestic and sexual violence

The IPV Prevention Council

• Steering Committee Leadership:

- Kristi VanAudenhove, Virginia Sexual & Domestic Violence Action Alliance
- Deborah DeBare, Rhode Island Coalition Against Domestic Violence
- Janelle Moos, North Dakota Council on Abused Women's Services
- Gloria Aguilera Terry, Texas Council on Family Violence

PreventIPV.org Resources

Today's Presenters



Joanne N. Smith
Founder & Executive
Director
Girls for Gender Equity



Kelly Miller
Executive Director
Idaho Coalition Agains
Sexual & Domestic
Violence

Girls for Gender Equity: Centering Girls of Color within the Racial and Gender Justice Movement of the 21st Century

Joanne N. Smith, Founder and Executive Director

Tuesday, October 25th, 2016 3:00 - 4:30pm Eastern / 2:00 - 3:30pm Central / 12:00 - 1:30pm Pacific

@GGENYC

Polling question Slide How many organizations work directly with young women of color?



Mission

Girls for Gender Equity is an intergenerational organization committed to the physical, psychological, social and economic development of girls and women. Through education, organizing and physical fitness, Girls for Gender Equity encourages communities to remove barriers and create opportunities for girls and women to live self-determined lives.



Girls for Gender Equity (GGE), is a leading advocacy and service delivery organization working to include the voices and experiences of young women of color within the current racial justice movement.

Supporting intergenerational movement building with cis and trans, girls and young women of color and gender nonconforming young people begins by seeing their often untapped leadership and advocacy potential.

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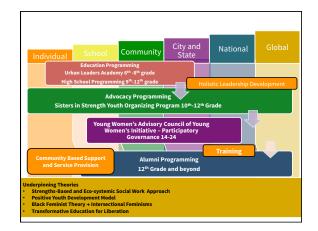
Useful Definitions

<u>Ciseender Person</u>: is a term for someone who has a **gender** identity that aligns with what they were assigned at birth. The term was created for referring to "non-transgender" people without alienating transgender people.

<u>Transgender Person</u>: is a term for someone who identifies with a different gender from the gender they were assigned at birth. For example: your birth certificate says male, and you identify as a woman.

Gender nonconforming refers to people who do not follow other people's ideas or stereotypes about how they should look or act based on the female or male sex they were assigned at birth.

Intersectionality, is a theory that seeks to examine the ways in which various socially and culturally constructed categories interact on multiple levels to manifest themselves as inequality in society, Intersectionality holds that the classical models of organisation within society, such as those based on acceptaintive, geoding, religion, nationality, sexual orientation, class, or disability, do not act independently of one another; instead, these forms of oppression interrelate creating a system of oppression intersection of multiple forms of discrimination. Intersectionality was coined by scholar Kimberle Crenshaw, PhD





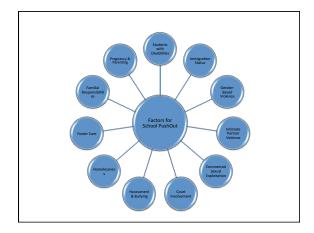


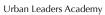


Sisters in Strength



	3. Community	
4. Action		2. Research
1. Identify		5. Reflection & Evaluation







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126 million for a cross agency enterprise over three years "...to tackle the crisis facing it's [NYC's] young Black and Latino Men.

My Brother's Keeper-300 Million national initiative to address persistent opportunity gaps faced by men and boys of color



We know that girls of color, in particular, Black girls in the United States are in crisis. They face significant barriers to educational achievement, economic	
and political equality, and are the recipients of deeply embedded racial and gender biases in the media, public policy, research and philanthropy.	
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Facts About the Crisis Facing Girls of Color in Education	
Phylogick (12 access) American India/Alada Native side (7 access) and Ulimpic side (4	
 Black girls (12 percent), American Indian/Alaska Native girls (7 percent) and Hispanic girls (4 percent) are more likely to be suspended from school than their White peers (2 percent) 	
 Black gifs are more likely than their white peers to report sexual harassment that makes them feel unsafe both in school and on their way to school; LGBTQ youth of color are especially vulnerable to such harassment 	
 Black girls are more likely to report having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property, forced to have sexual intercourse, and to have experienced dating violence when 	
compared to other girls of color; Nearly half of transgender students report regularly skipping school because of safety concerns, and nearly 1 in 6 transgender and gender nonconforming students face harassment so severe they	
are forced to leave school.	
 Students of color with disabilities are suspended and expelled at a rate roughly twice that of their non-disabled peers. 	
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Forth About the Critic Forting City of Color	
Facts About the Crisis Facing Girls of Color Economic Insecurity	
Young women of color face high poverty race and harsh economic prospects in adulthood: Girlhood adversities accumulate and result in worse educational outcomes for girls of color and, in	
 Cutnood adversaties accumulate and result in worse educational outcomes for girts of color and, in turn, higher rates of poverty and economic insecurity in young adulthood and throughout their lives. Black women, in particular, are overrepresented in the city's low-wage work force compared to their male peers. Black women's share of the low-wage work force is twice that of their share in the 	
mate peers: Black women's snare of the low-wage work force is twice that of their snare in the workforce overall, while Black men's share of the overall workforce and low-wage workforce is the same.	
 Black and Latina women comprise 86% of female headed household with children under 10 in New York City-households that are three times more likely to live in poverty. 	
 Girls of color face distinct forms of gender-based discrimination and violence in their communities and their schook that adversely impact their well-being and stand in the way of their educational 	
and their stribus that adversely impact their wen-being and stand in the way of their educational and economic opportunities.	
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Facts About the Crisis Facing Girls of Color in Child Welfare System

- Girls of color are overrepresented in the city's child welfare system, which too often fails to
 provide girls with safety and support services to recover from abuse and trauma.
- Girls of color report that they often do not receive appropriate interventions. One study based
 interviews with girls in the city's congregate foster care facilities found that unsafe living conditions
 —including sexual abuse and physical abuse by staff and other youth in some congregate care
 settings— was a significant problem the warranted further examination. This may partially explain
 why girls of color are overrepresented in the population of youth who "crossover" from the city's
 foster care system into the juvenile justice system.
- In addition, disruptions in education and lack of connection to permanent homes for older girls, and lack of LGBTQ affirming services remain significant challenges for girls in the city's foster care system.

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Facts About the Crisis Facing Girls of Color Juvenile (In)Justice System

- As of 2010, Black girls represented 36 percent of females in the juvenile justice system.
- Exclusionary discipline practices and high rates of exposure to sexual violence, also result in increased risk of incarceration for girls of color. Indeed girls of color are rapidly growing as a share of the criminal justice population and LGBTQ girls of color are especially overrepresented.
- Moreover 60 percent of the LGBT youth in the juvenile justice system are Black and Latino.
- Once inside the city's juvenile justice system, girls of color encounter a system that is illequipped to address the underlying adversities—related to violence exposure and survival in high poverty communities—that drive them into the system in the first place.

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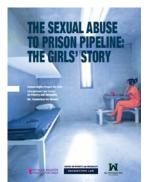
Many girls who experience sexual abuse are routed into the juvenile justice system because of their victimization. Sexual abuse is one of the primary

Sexual abuse is one of the primary predictors of girls' entry into the juvenile justice system.

• A particularly planing exemple is

uvenile justice system.

A particularly glaring example is when girls who are victims of sex trafficking are arrested on prostitution charges — punished as perpetrators rather than served and supported as victims and survivors.



Facts About the Crisis Facing Girls of Color Juvenile (In)Justice System

- A 16-year study published in *Pediatrics*, found that girls exiting the juvenile justice system are five times more likely to die a violent death by age 25 than their female peers who are not justice involved, while boys are three times more likely to die than their peers who are not justice involved.
- The same study found that Latinas are nine times more likely to experience the same, while Latinos are five times more likely. These striking findings in regards to the unique impact of justice involvement on mortality rates for young women of color demand targeted.

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#WhyWeCantWait











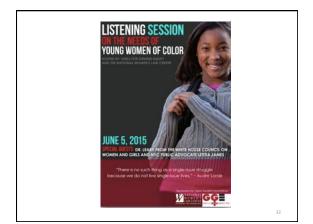


BREAKING SILENCE

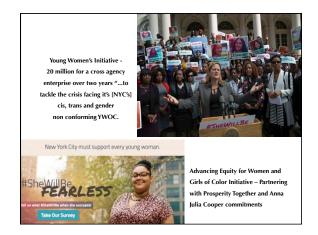


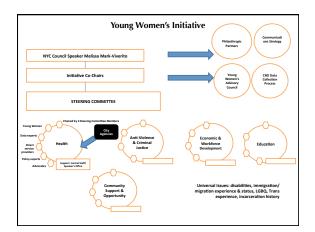
Town hall – CALL TO ACTION https://youtu.be/QqD7r1bkK4Y













Building Power: Young Women's Advisory Council

Next Steps

- ★Building Power: Young Women's Advisory Council Report (GGENYC.ORG)
- ★Connect people as well as connect folks who are disconnected
- ★Support National Young Women's Initiative efforts
- ★Complete short survey and receive YWAC report

Congressional Caucus on Black Women and Girls



- Three black women in congress made history on Tuesday when they announced the formation of the first and only Congressional Caucus on Black Women and Girls.

 U.S. Reps. (from Lett Right) Robin Kelly (D-III), Yvette D. Clarke (D-N.Y.) and Bonnie Watson Coleman (D-N.Y.) confirmed the news in a press release issued by the U.S. House of Representatives. The release described the caucus as a group devoted to creating public policy that "eliminates significant barriers and disparities experienced by black women."

Visioning Session



Media



Philanthropy



- Novo Foundation Leading the way with:

 National Convening of 100 grant makers
 90 Million dollar commitment to girls of color
 Indigenous Communities in North America
 Women's Building in NYC formerly Bayview Women's Prison



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Concrete Steps

Girls of color face deep systemic injustices in schools and communities. We should prioritize opportunity for girls of color by taking concrete action to:

- Listen to your girls and young women you serve and their families, they are identifying their needs daily.
- Ensure that you work with them through an intersectional lens (Gender/Race/Class).
- Challenge your own implicit bias about people of color Have a conversation about anti-black racism and sexism using the tools at your disposal (google, youtube, local agencies)

 Support the leadership of girls and women of color within the work
- and your agency.

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Thank You



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Contact

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www.ggenyc.org









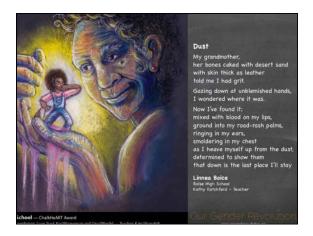
















Want more info? Joanne N. Smith, Executive Director, Girls for Gender Equity, jsmith@ggenyc.org Kelly Miller, Executive Director, Idaho Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence kelly@engagingvoices.org Jonathan Yglesias, Prevention Practice Advisor, Prevent IPV Project, jyglesias@vsdvalliance.org

Coming Soon • Engagement and Innovation: Content and resource expansions to these sections of PreventIPV.org PreventIPV click to SUBSCRIBE National Resource Center on Domestic Violence

THANK YOU! PLEASE CONTINUE TO HELP GROW THIS PREVENTION COMMUNITY!