

Gender Based Violence Consortium

December 2021

**Finding connection this winter
- A message from the GBVC**

Dear Gender-Based Violence Consortium,

This message is to wish all of our community a wonderful winter and if you are celebrating the holidays, happy holidays. As families are joining together with festive gatherings, to enjoy the snow, and be together, we recognize that the holidays can be difficult for many in our community. While there is no evidence that the holiday season or cold winters necessarily increase domestic violence, [research shows](#) a trend in fewer calls and admissions during the holidays. [Abusers also may take advantage of the winter weather](#) to compel survivors to stay in abusive conditions. Additionally, this winter is met with growing concerns about the emergence of new COVID-19 strains with increasing rates of those infected by [Omicron](#),

meaning that the [growth in family violence during pandemic](#) is still an ongoing issue. The holidays can be difficult for those who are separated from their families or are staying safe in the face of an ongoing global pandemic.

But, while we recognize the difficulties many face, we also want to highlight the strengths in our community. There are so many organizations who are doing the important work to support survivors and create community as highlighted in the UWLP [community asset map](#) that features shelters and community services across the state. Additionally, there are coalitions of folks responding to survivors including the [Utah Domestic Violence Coalition](#), [Utah Coalition Against Sexual Assault](#), [Restoring Ancestral Winds](#), just to name a few.

Additionally, I know that there are so many advocates, service providers, health care providers, law enforcement officers, and community members who are working and creating community for survivors of violence across the state. We thank you for your commitment to supporting survivors of violence throughout the year and even when many are on a holiday or break.

Therefore, I send this message to say that I am thinking about all survivors in Utah - present and past - who are connecting as best as they can. Because if we know one thing about trauma is that it breaks our connection - connection to ourselves and to our community. Therefore, a way to heal is to connect. And that connection comes in a variety of ways - a phone call, an email, or even, an in-person connection.

If you or someone you know is in need of connection, here are additional resources:

Utah Domestic Violence LINKLine

1-800-897-LINK (5465)

StrongHearts Native Helpline

1-844-762-8483

24-Hour Sexual Violence Crisis Line

1-888-421-1100

With gratitude to all who do such important work this winter,

Annie Isabel Fukushima, Ph.D.

Co-Principal Investigator and Project Lead, Gender-Based Violence Consortium

SURVEY

Marketing for the Gender-Based violence Consortium



We invite you to take this survey that will tell us more about the GBVC's communities communication and social media needs. It should take you 4 - 5 minutes to complete.

Thank you for your response!

Take our survey here

http://bit.ly/gbvc_survey

If you have questions about this survey contact Sohyun Park or Dr. Annie Isabel Fukushima at gbvc@utah.edu



[Click here](#)

RESEARCH

Human Trafficking Data Collection Activities, 2021

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics



DATA COLLECTION PROFILE

October 2021, NCJ 302732

Human Trafficking Data Collection Activities, 2021

The Combat Human Trafficking Act of 2015 (CHTA) (34 U.S.C. § 20709(e)) requires the director of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) to prepare an annual report on human trafficking. The report must include information on the following:

- arrests for human-trafficking offenses by state law enforcement officers
- prosecutions of individuals in state courts for human-trafficking offenses

- convictions of individuals in state courts for human-trafficking offenses
- sentences imposed on individuals convicted in state courts for human-trafficking offenses.

BJS examined options to modify its existing data collections and implement new approaches to collect the data required by CHTA. In addition, BJS assessed the availability of data on human trafficking among criminal justice agencies at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels.

DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES DURING 2020 AND 2021

Victimization

The **National Survey of Victim Service Providers (NSVSP)**, conducted in 2019, was administered to a nationally representative sample of Victim Service Providers (VSPs). This inaugural effort gathered data from a broad array of VSPs, a relatively understudied source of information on victims of crime and the services available to assist them. Based on the practices and experiences of their organizations during the previous year, VSPs were asked to provide information on—

- organizational resources required to provide services to crime victims
- types of services provided to crime victims
- characteristics of victims who received services
- characteristics and background of staff who provided services to victims
- organizational policies and practices of VSPs.

In addition, VSPs provided data on how many sex trafficking and labor trafficking victims received services and on the demographic characteristics (sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age) of the trafficking victims served.

VSPs are a primary source of data on how victims are referred for services (i.e., from the police, a hospital, or other sources), the services victims sought and received, the cost of those services, and the source that funded service delivery. Collecting information on the staffing, funding, and resource allocation of VSPs is essential to describing the types and level of support available for crime victims. Administrative data from VSPs also provide characteristics of hard-to-reach victim populations (e.g., victims of hate crimes or human trafficking), such as the type of services requested and received by those victim groups and the number of victims receiving services.

The NSVSP sample was selected using a single-stage stratified design to produce national estimates, state-level estimates for the states with the largest number of VSPs, and subnational estimates based on geographical U.S. Census Bureau regions. The sampling frame was constructed from an initial list of VSPs from the National Census of Victim Service Providers (NCVSP).¹ Using data from NCVSP, VSPs were classified into five major types: government-based; nonprofit or faith-based; hospital, medical, or emergency; campus or educational; and tribal. In October 2021, BJS published the findings

¹For more information on the NCVSP, see <https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collection/ncvsp>.

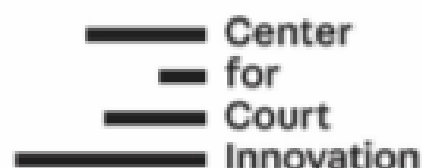
Legal Responses to Trafficking Evaluability: **Assessments of Five Programs**

Legal Responses to Trafficking

Evaluability Assessments of Five Programs

Center for Court Innovation: Rachel Swaner and Elise White

**RTI International: Kathleen Krieger, Rebecca Pfeffer, Camille Gourdet, Jennifer
Hardison Walters, and Samantha Charm**



DATING/INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AND SOCIAL MEDIA USE AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

Dating/Intimate Partner Violence and social media use among college students

Tania Cervantes-Hernandez, BS; Akiko Kamimura, PhD, MSW, MA, *University of Utah*

I. Introduction:

According to the CDC, **Dating/Intimate Partner Violence (D/IPV)** describes any physical violence, sexual violence, stalking, or psychological harm by a current or former partner or spouse.

D/IPV is a **common, significant problem** that affects the well-being and safety of college students. **Social media** is also very commonly used among college students. However, there are very few studies that examine the link between D/IPV and social media use.

The purpose of this project is to evaluate D/IPV and social media use among college students to help bridge this research gap. Our study aims to gather data on how undergraduate students tolerate, perceive, and respond to D/IPV scenarios on social media.

The data and information collected from our research project will help develop effective educational programs and resources for the prevention and intervention of D/IPV both on and off college campuses.

II. Methods:

In fall 2020, surveys were collected online from college students at the University of Utah. In the survey, participants were asked about social media use, perceptions of D/IPV on social media based on 10 given scenarios, and demographic characteristics.



Acknowledgements: Helen Dodson, Dr. Haimanti Bhattacharya, Dr. Kathy Franchek-Roa, Adrienne Marie Griffiths, Samin Panahi



10 scenarios asked in the survey:

- 1) Someone uses social media to monitor the location of their partner and tells the partner, "If you aren't where you tell me you're going to be, I will know."
- 2) One partner keeps asking the other to share their passwords on social media, saying, "Most couples share their passwords; don't you trust me?"
- 3) Someone posts a picture of themselves on their partner's social media with #girlfriendhacking or #boyfriendhacking and says, "I'm the only girl/boy my partner needs!"
- 4) One partner tells the other that they have the right to review the partner's messages and social media activity without necessarily asking for permission since they are paying for the service.
- 5) One partner searches the other's social media account for all of their recent "likes" and comments, then sends messages to those contacts informing them the partner is in a relationship.
- 6) Someone puts pressure on their partner to change their relationship status on social media, saying, "I just think everyone should know we are together."
- 7) One partner asks the other to send intimate photos of themselves, saying, "If you don't, then you don't love me."
- 8) Someone posts a picture of themselves in a new outfit with the hashtag #ootd and their partner comments, "Looks like I'll have to cut back on your allowance even more."
- 9) One partner posts about the challenges of being in a relationship with someone struggling with mental illness using the hashtag #supportivepartner.
- 10) Someone posts a picture of their dog with the caption, "Too bad my partner spends all of our money. Now we can't afford to pay for our dog's shots."

III. Results:

Total number of participants: 441 (72% female)

Top 3 commonly used social media (multiple answer question):

- Instagram 79.1%
- Snapchat 71.4%
- Facebook 37.4%

If you saw a post on social media that you were concerned might indicate dating/intimate partner violence and/or abuse, what would you do? Please select all that apply.

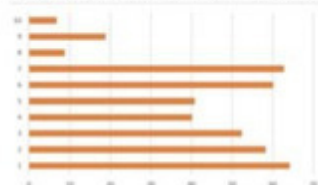
- I would not do anything 10.9%
- Interact with the post (e.g., share, comment, like, dislike) 38.5%
- Report the post to the social media platform 43.8%

While the majority of the participants believe it's completely unacceptable, they believe their peers believe it's somewhat unacceptable regarding the following scenarios: 1, 2

The following scenario had a relatively high percentage of participants who believe that it's somewhat acceptable or completely acceptable: 3 (15.9%), 6 (24.5%), 9 (14.2%)

The following scenario had a relatively high percentage of participants who believe that it was somewhat acceptable or completely acceptable among their peers: 2 (14%), 3 (27.2%), 6 (34.9%), 9 (17.4%)

% of participants who have seen/heard of something similar to the situation on social media:



IV. Conclusions:

The results indicate that while the majority of students use multiple social media platforms and recognize several scenarios as D/IPV, not all scenarios were perceived as "completely unacceptable" dating behavior. Additionally, some respondents indicated that their knowledge surrounding D/IPV is greater than their peers, where several respondents believed their peers would see certain scenarios as somewhat or completely acceptable (situations 2, 3, 6, 9). Though these percentages are the minority, they are still higher than expected. Many students indicated that if they saw a D/IPV post on social media, that they would intervene in various ways (e.g., reporting the post to the social media platform and interacting with the post). **This finding suggests that certain scenarios may not be perceived as D/IPV by respondents or their peers, despite respondents' desire to intervene.** Based on the findings of this study, educational programs that focus on how to recognize D/IPV on social media would be beneficial to promote accurate understandings of D/IPV and increase bystander efforts.

This work was supported by the University of Utah Office of Undergraduate Research.



The purpose of this project is to evaluate dating/intimate partner violence (D/IPV) and social media use among college students. D/IPV is a significant problem that affects the well-being and safety of college students. In fall 2020, online surveys were collected from college students at the University of Utah. In the survey, participants were asked about social media use, perceptions of D/IPV on social media based on 10 given scenarios, and demographic characteristics.

Supporting the Sacred: Womxn of Resilience

Supporting the Sacred

An illustration featuring three women in profile, facing right. The woman in the foreground has dark hair and is wearing a purple flower-shaped earring. Behind her are two other women: one with short white hair and a purple ring earring, and another with dark hair and a purple tassel earring. They are all wearing teal tops. The background consists of concentric, wavy bands of orange and yellow, resembling a rainbow.

Womxn of Resilience

Insights from Native femme-identifying survivors of sexual violence

*This report contains strong language about violence against American Indian and Alaska Native women.

Review the Urban Indian Health Institute's report about femme-identifying Native survivors healing from sexual trauma.

COMMUNITY EVENT

Trauma-informed Strategies to Address Victim and Witnesses Intimidation and Retaliation

Trauma-informed Strategies to Address Victim and Witnesses Intimidation and Retaliation



JOIN US!

if you're a member of a PSN team,
law enforcement
agency, prosecutor's office, parole
and probation agency, or other
related community organizations
or service providers.

9:00am - 4:30pm EST | Jan. 13,
2022



<https://psntta.org/>

[Register here](#)

National Stalking Awareness Month

#stalking #knowitnameitstopit

Please join **SPARC** STALKING PREVENTION AWARENESS AND RESOURCE CENTER for our January presentation of

SPARC A DIALOGUE: BUILDING STALKING AWARENESS IN JANUARY AND BEYOND

Free Webinar
January 12, 2022
2:00 - 3:30 pm Eastern

NATIONAL
STALKING
AWARENESS MONTH
KNOW IT * NAME IT * STOP IT

[Register here](#)

Please join **SPARC** STALKING PREVENTION AWARENESS AND RESOURCE CENTER for our January presentation of

RIGHT HAND, MEET LEFT HAND: COORDINATING THE RESPONSE TO STALKING

Free Webinar
January 26, 2022
2:00 - 3:30 pm Eastern

NATIONAL
STALKING
AWARENESS MONTH
KNOW IT * NAME IT * STOP IT

Anti-Trafficking Conference 2022



**ANTI-TRAFFICKING
CONFERENCE**

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 2022

It Can Happen to Anyone, Anywhere

Keynote speaker: Actor and Comedian D.J. Pryor

**Saturday,
January 29,
2022 | 8:45
AM EST to
4:30 PM EST**

This year's line-up of expert speakers and topics will provide youth, parents, guardians, and community members with the tools to keep you and your loved ones safe from exploitation. Don't delay - reserve your spot today!

Act now to take advantage of the EARLY BIRD special on tickets - prices go up after December 19!

[Register here](#)

Leveraging Researcher-Practitioner Partnerships to Improve Human Trafficking Prevalence Studies

Center for Victim Research Webinar

January 5, 1-2 pm ET

Leveraging Researcher-Practitioner Partnerships to Improve Human Trafficking Prevalence Studies



THE EVIDENCE HOUR

Monthly Webinars
on Systematic Reviews

[Register here](#)

RESOURCE

SILENCE AND OMISSIONS: **A MEDIA GUIDE FOR COVERING** **GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

SILENCE AND
OMISSIONS:
A MEDIA GUIDE
FOR COVERING
GENDER-BASED
VIOLENCE

Recording of a webinar

"Crimes of Power: Reporting on Femicide"



You are cordially invited to a webinar:

Crimes of Power: Reporting on Femicide

This year, the Global 16 Days Campaign Against Gender-Based Violence is focused on femicide. As part of the campaign, join us for a discussion with leading women journalists, editors, and media experts on best practice when reporting on femicide, and the epidemic of missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls.

This webinar is hosted by the Journalism Initiative on Gender-Based Violence in partnership with the National Indigenous Women's Resource Center, in advance of CWGL's new publication:

Silence and Omissions: A Media Guide for Covering Gender-Based Violence.

Monday, December 6, 2021

10 AM PST | 6 PM GMT | 1:00 PM EST



Recording of a report launch, **"A Stitch in Time Saved None:** **How Fashion Brands Fuelled Violence** **in the Factory and Beyond."**

SAVE THE DATE!

A STITCH IN TIME SAVED NONE:

**HOW FASHION BRANDS FUELED VIOLENCE
IN THE FACTORY AND BEYOND**

REPORT LAUNCH: DECEMBER 8

7 PM ICT / 5:30 PM IST / 7 AM EST



Register Now!
bit.ly/GBVH-Report
Register Now!



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