VALORUS

Advancing Equity. Ending Sexual Violence.

Formerly CALCASA

WEB SERIES NO.1

Bridging RCCs and LGBTQI+ Communities to End Rape Culture

Thursday, June 3, 2021 10:00-11:30 am Pacific Time

THE COLLECTIVE POWER TO ERADICATE SEXUAL VIOLENCE: Web Conference Series for Community Partners

Collective Power to Eradicate Sexual Violence: Web Conference Series for <u>Community Partners</u>

June 15, 10-11.30am	One Size Does Not Fit All: Strategies to Center Survivors with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities
June 17, 10-11.30am	Substance Use, Abuse, and Dependency and Sexual Violence: Strengthening California's Safety Net Through Community Collaboration
June 29, 10-11.30am	Remedies for Immigrant Sexual Assault Survivors and Updates in Immigration Policy
July 1, 10-11.30am	Faith Centered Approaches to Fighting Sexual Violence
July 13, 10-11.30am	Campus-Community Partnerships: Coordinating a Comprehensive Trauma-Informed Response to Sexual Violence
July 15, 10-11.30am	Creating Partnerships with Labor to Prevent Workplace Sexual Violence



2021 Virtual National Sexual Assault Conference





Introductions



Marsela Rojas-Salas

she/her Project coordinator ValorUS

Advancing Equity. Ending Sexual Violence.



Tiana Vargas

they/them Director of Training and Community Education The San Diego LGBT Community Center



Ashleigh Klein-Jimenez

she/her Director of Prevention ValorUS



Technical Support



Shelby Phillips

she/her Project and Communications Coordinator



About ValorUS

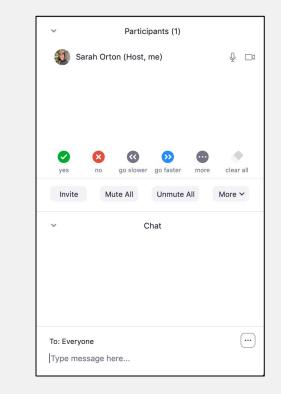
Formerly known as the California Coalition Against Sexual Assault (CALCASA)

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HOUSEKEEPING & HOW TO USE ZOOM

Text chat

- * Please send a private chat message for assistance
- Polling Questions
- Dial-in
- Slides & Recording
- Closed Captioning
- Web Conference Guidelines







Participant Introductions

Who's with us here today? (name, pronouns, location)





Poll Question

Where are you joining us from?

- a. LGBT Center
- b. Rape Crisis Center
- c. Dual agency
- d. Other

Learning Objectives

1. Identify and understand how heterosexism and cissexism impacts sexual violence and rape culture 2. Identify key strategies needed for meaningful collaboration between RCCs and LGBT centers 3. Demonstrate how collaborations between RCCs and LGBT Centers can result in a culture shift in both fields



Naming Heterosexism, Cissexism, and Rape Culture





Advancing Equity. Ending Sexual Violence.

Image source: HerStyle Asia

Understanding Rape Culture

We're talking about the way that we collectively *think* about sexual violence and the conditions that make sexual violence possible..

More often than not, it's situations in which sexual violence is ignored, trivialized, normalized, or made into jokes.



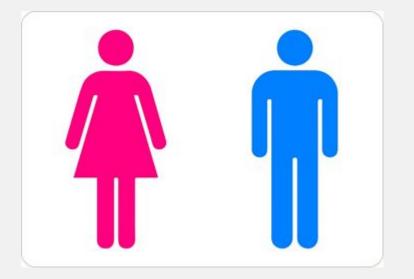
Rape culture isn't held up by rapists. It's held up by "devil's advocates", gaslighters, "sincere questions" & "wait for the facts". 2016-10-19, 11:32 AM

1,951 RETWEETS 2,120 LIKES



The Gender Binary: A Form of Power and Control

Female Woman Feminine



Male Man Masculine





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Cissexism in the context of rape culture and sexual violence

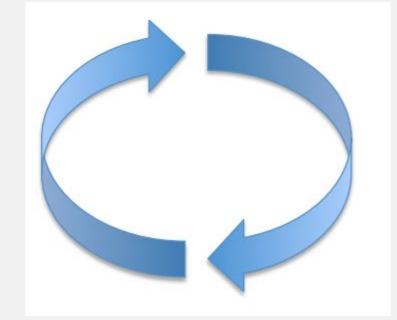
- Cisgender: A person whose sex/gender identity is the same as what they were assigned at birth.
- Cisnormativity: Assumption that everyone is cisgender.
- Cissexism represents cisgender people as the 'norm' and transgender and gender non conforming people as the "other".



Source: *3 examples of Everyday Cissexism*, Everyday Feminism



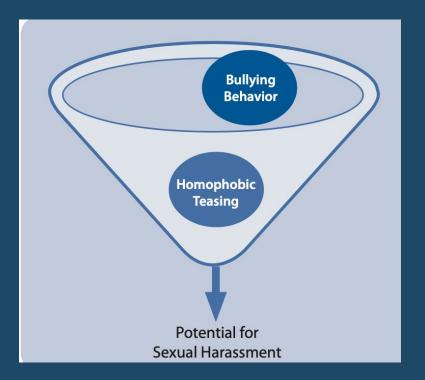
Harmful gender norms contribute to SV/DV



Harmful gender norms hurt LGBTQI+ communities



The Bully- Sexual Violence Pathway in Early Adolescence



Youth who use homophobic name-calling are at a 6X greater risk of committing sexual violence or sexual harassment in high school.

Source: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control

Heterosexism in the context of rape culture and sexual violence

- Heteronormativity is the assumption everyone is straight and being straight is the only normal sexuality.
- Heterosexism describes systems that favor heterosexuality and marginalizes LGBQ+ people.
- The assumption is sexual and romantic relations are most appropriate between cisgender women and cisgender men.



"I think there can be a lack of understanding about [sexual violence], even thinking back to topics about sexual health and sexual education and consent and all of that in school and in society in general, it often comes from a very heteronormative perspective [...] if penetration has not been involved but it's been unwanted sexual contact, they may not necessarily associate what they've experienced with sexual assault or rape."

Ryan, bisexual man, LGBTQ community worker SA, he/him

Source: 'Typical scripts' and their silences: exploring myths about sexual violence and LGBTQ people from the perspective of support workers, by Shaez Mortimer, Anastasia Powell, and Larissa Sandy

The Impact Through the Data

Lifetime prevalence of rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner				
Women Men				
Lesbian	44%	Gay	26%	
Bisexual	61%	Bisexual	37%	
Heterosexual 35% Heterosexual 29%				

Source: NISVS: An Overview of 2010 Findings on Victimization by Sexual Orientation



Lifetime Sexual Assault Among Gender Minorities

Race/Ethnicity		Gender Identity	
Overall	47%	Overall	47%
American Indian	65%	Crossdressers	19%
Asian	41%	Non-binary assigned female at birth	58%
Black	53%	Non-binary assigned male at birth	41%
Latino/a	48%	Non-binary (all)	55%
Middle Eastern	58%	Trans women	37%
Multiracial	59%	Trans men	51%
White	45%	Trans men and women	44%
Advancing Equity. Ending Sexual Violence. Source: U.S. Transgender Survey (2015)			

BREAK OUT SESSION



- How does sexual violence effect the communities you work with?
- 2. What barriers exist for LGBTQI survivors when reaching out for support from community members and service providers?
- 3. What kind of support do you need to support LGBTQI survivors of sexual violence?

Image source: Hospicare

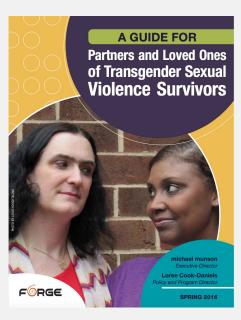
Strategies for Meaningful Collaboration

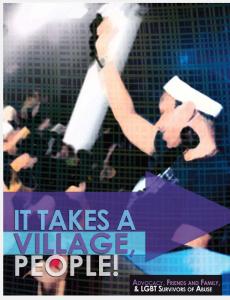




Community Blueprint Purpose

- Roadmap to create lasting relationships between sexual assault agencies and broader communities
- Whatever our main issue is, our issue does not exist on an island
- Partnerships strengthen our connection to the broader community





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Poll Questions for non-RCC participants

- 1. Are you aware of your local rape crisis center?
- 2. Have you connected with your local rape crisis center?
- 3. Does your intake process include questions about previous or ongoing sexual abuse or harassment?
- 4. Does your agency include a victim services department?

A Movement History Lesson



Revolutionaries Sylvia Rivera and Marsha P. Johnson stand at the front lines of a protest.

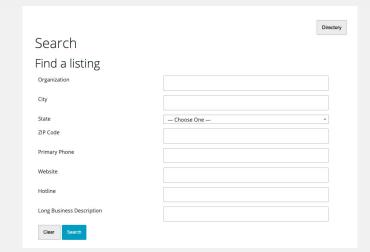


A group of women, under a 'Women's Liberation' banner, march in support of the Black Panther Party, New Haven, Conn., November 1969





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Services Traditionally Available at Rape Crisis Centers

Crisis Response	Accompaniment	Counselling	Advocacy	Education
Survivors can reach a trained crisis intervention advocate any day, any time on a 24/7 Crisis Hotline.	Have an advocate by your side during medical and legal appointments.	Specialized, confidential counseling for individuals and groups - including survivor led peer-based counseling. Support groups for survivors and families may also be available	An advocate is by your side, throughout the journey of healing. This can include safety planning and crisis intervention or institutional advocacy.	Prevention education and community training to help prevent sexual assault.
Adapted from Partners Aga Advancing Equity. Ending Se			Eg. Restraining order support	V∧LORUS⊳

Identify a Working Relationship that Meets your Organizational Needs

Cooperation	Coordination	Collaboration
Organizations join for a short time in an informal way to share information, resources, and ideas	Involves a more formal relationship that requires more commitment and results in a shared project or program	Partners are focused on change beyond their organizational boundaries to create greater social and systems change



SYSTEMS OF INEQUALITY: Discrimination in **POVERTY & HOMELESSNESS** hiring and workplace because few laws **Unequal access to benefits** Transgender and gender non-conforming people are much more likely to be prohibit employment because benefit applications discrimination on the require I.D. which may show an poor or homeless than the average person. This diagram shows how various basis of gender incorrect name or gender; if cut factors combine into an interlocking system that keep many trans and gender identity; it's hard to off from welfare illegally, it's hard non-conforming people in situations that are vulnerable and unequal. to find trans-aware legal assistance find trans-aware legal assistance Can't apply for jobs or Drop out due to harassment, violence access good employlow income **Can't apply for school** and/or discrimination at school ment due to lack of I.D. or access higher or because their I.D. or education due to lack doesn't match the name no income barriers of LD, or because their or gender they live as I.D. doesn't match the to name or gender they education live as Persistent and severe medical problems: transphobic violence leads to increased mental health and medical problems. **Permanent housing** inaccessible due to No access to health care: housing discrimination trans people are often inadequate in private housing homeless or denied all treatment or market; low-income or no are afraid to seek care due housing options are at risk for health care to past mistreatment often gender-segregated, homelessness and trans people are rejected for placement **Trans-specific physical and** mental health care needs are **Bias, discrimination and ignorance Temporary housing** Kicked out of home because of abuse often not provided or covered in medicine: inappropriate and inaccessible often rejected from parents and foster parents; trans even if insured; shortage of harmful treatment, including from gender-segregated youth are not allowed to express their knowledgeable health care institutionalization and damaging, shelters or experience harassgender identity in gender-segregated professionals who can provide incompetent medical procedures ment and abuse at shelters group homes trans-specific care

SYLVIA RIVERA

LAW PROJECT www.srlp.org

info@srlp.org

Audience Chat Question:

What is the one new thing you learned from today's workshop?

Use the Text Chat feature to answer the question.

~		Chat		
To: Everyo	ne sage here		C File	
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Demonstrating a Culture Shift

The San Diego LGBT Community Center



SPEAKER SPOTLIGHT



Tiana Vargas they/them Director of Training and Community Education

Collaborative Advocacy				
Trauma-informe d Intake Processes	Set up referral systems	Cross-training to prevent service barriers and discrimination	Co-facilitate support groups	



RISE, San Luis Obispo



SPEAKER SPOTLIGHT

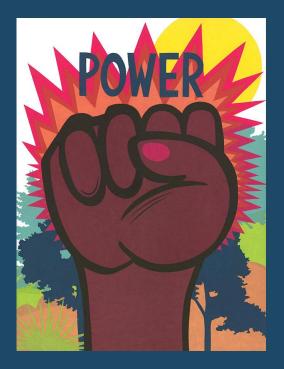


Janae Sargent she/her Education Program Manager

Community Level Changes				
Improving agency specific policy and protocol	Advocate for structural change at oppressive institutions	Address community violence through prevention and education	Create or identify safe spaces and organizations for LGBTQI survivors in your communities	



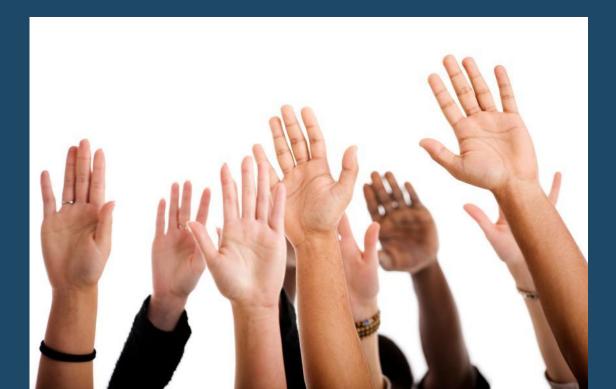
BREAK OUT SESSION



Art by: Favianna Rodriguez

- 1. What is the history of collaboration in your area?
- 2. What concerns do you have for beginning a collaborative relationship?
- 3. What examples of collaboration would you like to share with your organization?

Questions?



RESOURCES

- <u>VALOR</u> (ValorUS)
- Mirror Memoirs
- PreventConnect
- FORGE
- Trevor Project
- Community Blueprint (Fall 2021)



#WeAreValor

