TEXAS RAPE PREVENTION & EDUCATION PROGRAM FY22 | Q4

This report describes programming and activities that were conducted in November of 2022, December of 2022 and January of 2023.

PROGRAMS IMPLEMENTED

17 funded sexual assault programs across Texas are implementing 4 prevention programs + community-level activities with 6th - 12th graders, college/university students, and adult influencers. No less than 50% of all strategies are implemented at the community/societal level and not solely in school settings.

Close to Home (9 grantees) | MVP Strategies (5 grantees) | Be Strong (3 grantees) | Bringing in the Bystander (2 grantees) | #HealthyRelationshipGoals (1 grantee)



00% imple

implemented community-level activities

Community-level activities include activities designed to promote social norms that protect from violence or strengthening leadership and opportunities for girls. There are a wide range of activities that support these approaches. Below are examples of activities being conducted by SAPCS-Federal grantees.

Engaged youth in the promotion of online campaigns geared towards preventing violence

> Planned new community projects such as a documentary club

Worked with community partners and members to promote a community garden

Prevention Specialists conducted and participated in several community level activities like the cookie and cocoa events

> Participated in activities to promote social norms change and increase education about sexual violence

Staff and students received training and participated in planning of community projects like Bobcat REACH

Town Hall for coalition building between community members and Youth allowed members to express their opinions regarding factors that affect them

Posted social media content that promotes bystander interventions

SOCIAL MEDIA & PODCASTS

Instagram had over 10 organizations utilizing the platform with only 3 organizations utilizing TikTok for prevention efforts. Compared to quarter 3, we saw an increase in the number of followers for most platforms



29,628 Facebook followers across 11 grantees *most posting at least monthly*



9,223 Instagram followers across 13 grantees most posting at least monthly



692 Twitter followers across 2 grantees *posting at least a couple of times this quarter*



197 TikTok followers across 3 grantees *posting at least a couple times this quarter*



5 additional podcasts from 5 grantees with the number of listeners spanning from 51 to 501+

Texas RPE grantees have a total of 39,740 followers across all social media platforms

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YOUTH ENGAGEMENT

Hart's Ladder is an assessment tool used to measure authentic youth engagement in a given program. The goal is to see an increase over time but youth's engagement may move up and down the different stages throughout the year. The aim is to move toward youth-led activities.



Florence: UNICEF innocent Research Centre, as cited in www.freechild.org/ladder.html. Graphic courtesy of the Texas Association Against Sexual Assault.

Youth Engagement Bright Spots

"One of the highlights for this quarter was having the youth from the rec center choose to do an art show at their rec center. It was great to see how they were able to take the conversations about what safe communities are and saw that come out in the artwork they created Youth continued to participate and demonstrate leadership in some areas. Youth engaged in many community activities, such as book clubs and food drives. Youth participated in youth panels to voice their experiences and help preventioneers create a positive and safe space for them. Youth are creating positive ways to build voice among community members and peers facing challenges.

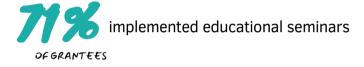
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EDUCATION & OTHER EDUCATION

The priority of Texas programming is to create environmental and community change by increasing the use of community-level strategies over time. As we make this transition from individual education to community-level strategies, we recognize that the use of individual education, and therefore the reporting of that education, are a part of our current programming (either through implementing a curriculum in support of community-level strategies or by holding meetings with community partners). We want to emphasize that the effectiveness of the RPE program is not measured by the number of sessions conducted or the number of individuals receiving individual education; therefore we are not including those numbers in this report. The overall reach of prevention efforts (community-level strategies and education) is reported once a year to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, which funds this project. That information is available in the RPE Year at a Glance report.

The number of sessions and number of participants conducted under this grant are only reported collectively to the Texas Legislative Budget Board (along with education conducted under all OAG grants) and to the Department of State Health Services Title V program.

Other education refers to live, interactive instruction conducted in person or in a virtual environment.



Education activities occurred in schools (reported by 7 grantees), community-based programs that primarily serve youth (4), other community-based organizations (3), college/university (3), and residential complexes (1).

The sectors expanded this quarter!



implemented other education for internal audiences

OFGRANTEES

Agency staff was the most frequently reported internal audience (9 times), followed by volunteers (5).

\ decreased from the last quarter



implemented asynchronous programming



implemented other education for external audiences

implemented training programs for

professionals

OFGRANTEES

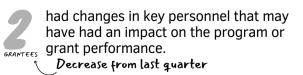
OFGRANTEES

Adult Influencers (16) were the most frequently reported external audience followed by Youth (10) and other external audiences

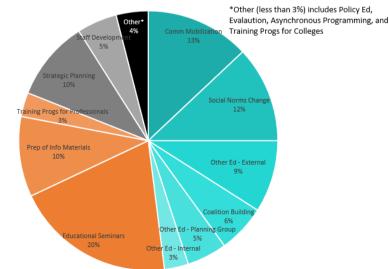
increased from the last quarter

The majority of the resources were spent on community-level initiatives (48%) and individual education (33%), followed by organizational capacity building (15%).

ADMINISTRATION







This report was supported by a contract funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Texas Department of State Health Services or the Office of the Attorney General of Texas.