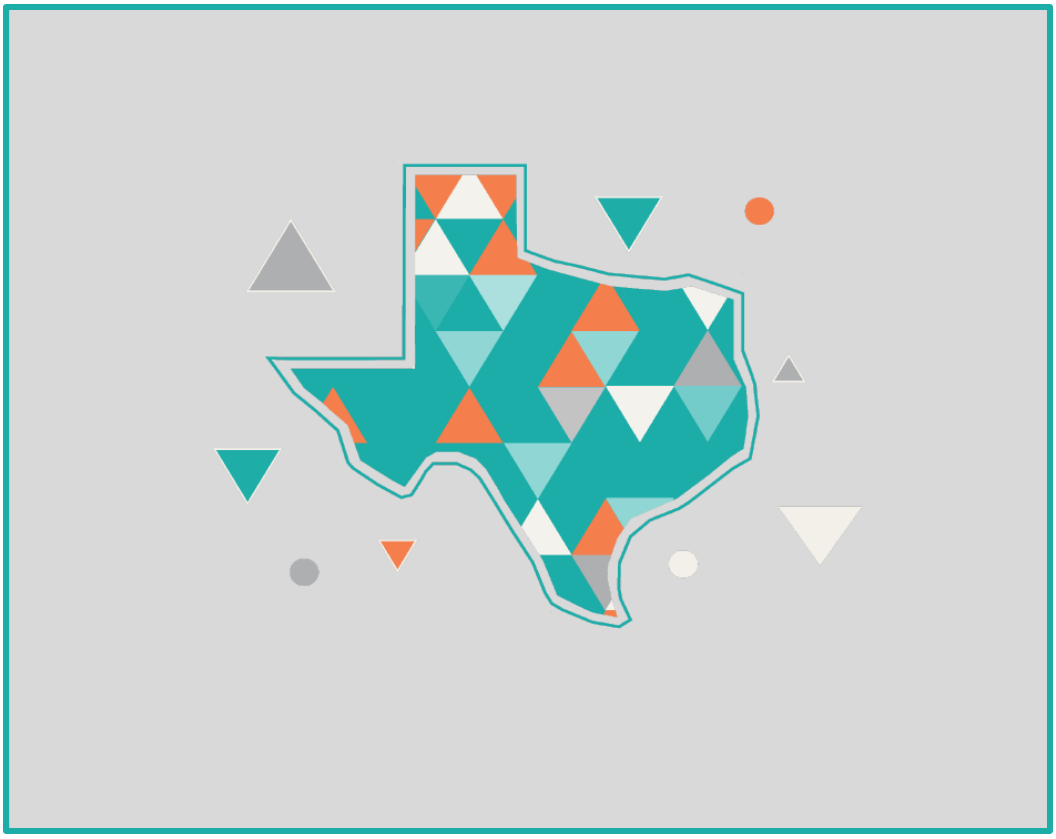


FY24

RPE COMMUNITY DATA REPORT

SVPPEVALUATION

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SVPPEVALUATION

UNT Health FORT WORTH
COLLEGE OF PUBLIC HEALTH

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

FY24 RPE COMMUNITY DATA REPORT

Background

The National Rape Prevention and Education (RPE) program is a federally funded program aimed at preventing Sexual Violence (SV) through a public health approach that reduces risk factors and enhances protective factors at individual, community, and societal levels. The Texas RPE Program is funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) through a partnership between the Department of State Health Services (DSHS) and the Office of the Attorney General (OAG).

Community Data Survey

The RPE Community Data Survey is an integral component of the Rape Prevention and Education (RPE) program's evaluation, conducted by the evaluation team at the College of Public Health, University of North Texas Health Science Center (UNT Health). The Survey was a web-based (Qualtrics) survey administered to community members across Texas. The purpose of the study is to collect the population of focus's individual experiences and perceptions of the status of Texas's selected risk and protective factors in their specific community. FY24 data collection took place from August to November 2024, with a total of 740 respondents. The surveys were distributed to 6th – 12th-grade youth, college/university students, and community members.

Risk and Protective Factors for Sexual Violence

Three risk factors and four protective factors were assessed. The risk factors measured were general aggressiveness and acceptance of violence; general tolerance of SV within the community; and societal norms that support SV. The four protective factors were connections to a caring adult, emotional health and connectedness, empathy and concern for how one's actions affect others, and community support and connectedness. The risk and protective factors are a combination of the CDC's identified sexual violence risk & protective factors and Texas's specific sexual violence risk and protective factors. Additionally, the community's perceptions and experience of Sexual Violence Prevention efforts and changes were also investigated.

Contextual Factors

The FY24 Community Data Survey is a follow-up to the baseline Community Survey conducted in 2021 by Texas A&M University's Center for Community Health Development (CCHD). A copy of the FY21 Community Data Report is available on the Texas Sexual Violence Primary Prevention Evaluation (SVPP Evaluation) project website at https://evalsvpptx.com/fy20-fy23resources/

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to present findings from the FY24 Community Data Report. Below are some highlights from the report.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

DEMOGRAPHICS

The majority of survey respondents were female (77%) and not currently students (63%). Among the respondents who were currently students, 53 % were college students, 47 % were in the 9th – 12th grade, and none were in the 6th -8th grade category. The largest racial and ethnic groups among survey respondents were Hispanic or Latino (63%) and White (30%), with mixed-race respondents accounting for 2%. These findings differ slightly from the 2021 report, in which most respondents were white (43%) and Hispanic (42%).

PROGRAM PARTICIPATION

Only 28% of survey respondents had ever participated in an RPE program; most of those who had participated were female (88%) and students (73%). Additionally, most of the respondents who had ever participated in an RPE program were Hispanic (68%), followed by White (18%) and Black/African American (11%). The most common program reported by these respondents was “bringing in the bystander" (17%), closely followed by “close to home” (7%).

RISK FACTORS

A large proportion of the respondents disagreed with statements that support general aggressiveness or acceptance of sexual violence; for example, over 90% of respondents would not use verbal threats or physical force to prove a point, nor do they find it acceptable for others to do so. Eighty-seven percent (87%) agreed that their communities are safe places to live. Despite these findings, it is still of concern that 10% of the male respondents agreed that “If a girl/woman is raped, she is usually to blame for putting herself in that situation” and that only 72% males agreed with the statement that “sexual assault is never the fault of the victim” compared to 92% of females.

PROTECTIVE FACTORS

About 95% of youth respondents reported having a connection to a caring adult, and 81% reported having someone to talk to about managing their emotions. While 98% of adults would give help and support to a youth in their life. However, 78% of respondents agreed that they “worry or stress a lot”; this proportion increased from 72% in FY21, with higher levels (82%) among females than among males (61%). Additionally, 28% of females reported feeling “unhappy, depressed, or tearful”. This survey shows an increase in perceived stress levels within the community.

COMMUNITY EFFORTS AND CHANGES

Most respondents report seeing efforts towards the prevention of sexual violence in their community; however, they believe that the degree of change observed is not commensurate with the amount of effort invested. While 80% of respondents reported seeing efforts to prevent sexual violence in their community, only 42% of this group reported positive change attributed to SV prevention efforts. These findings indicate a slight improvement in community effort and changes in preventing SV compared with FY21, when only 73% reported seeing some effort, and 37% reported seeing positive change.

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BACKGROUND

The National Rape Prevention and Education (RPE) program is a federally funded program aimed at preventing Sexual Violence (SV) through a public health approach that reduces risk factors and enhances protective factors at individual, community, and societal levels. The Centers for Disease Control (CDC), through the health departments' funds, states and territories to implement evidence-based strategies for the primary prevention of Sexual Violence.

The Texas RPE program is implemented through a partnership between the Department of State Health Services (DSHS), the Office of the Attorney General (OAG), the Texas Association Against Sexual Assault (TAASA), the University of North Texas (UNT Health), Rape Crisis Centers, and Community Organizations. The RPE program seeks to prevent sexual violence in Texas by reducing risk factors and enhancing protective factors linked to sexual violence first-time perpetration and victimization. RPE was initially implemented by 18 sexual assault programs across the state; however, only 15 programs were implementing RPE by the end of FY24. Each program focuses on implementing community and societal-level strategies through a combination of youth engagement and community-level prevention activities. The populations of focus are youth in 6th to 12th grade (or age-equivalent if youth are not in a school setting), college/university students, and their adult influencers.

Risk factors

- General aggressiveness and acceptance of violence
- General tolerance of SV within the community
- Societal norms that support SV

Protective Factors

- Connection to a caring adult
- Emotional health and connectedness
- Empathy and concern for how one's actions affect others
- Community support and connectedness

BACKGROUND

Contextual Factors

In 2024, RPE's populations of focus shifted from 6th- to 12th-grade students to 12–24-year-olds, following a state bill that restricts Sexual & Reproductive Health training in K12 schools and requires RPE and other SV prevention programs to move out of schools, resulting in a shift from curriculum-based to community-based programming. RPE programming focuses on three key areas, implemented through positive youth development and community-driven approaches.

The focus areas are:

- Social norms that protect against violence (bystander approaches and mobilizing men and boys as allies)
- Teaching skills to prevent sexual violence (social-emotional learning)
- Providing opportunities to empower and support girls and women (strengthening leadership and opportunities for girls).

RPE Project Evaluation

The Texas RPE program is evaluated using a variety of methods and tools, including a Community Data Survey. The RPE Community Data Survey is a web-based (Qualtrics) survey that measures community risk and protective factors related to the perpetration and victimization of sexual violence in Texas. It also measures the community's perceptions of environmental and community changes resulting from the implementation of recommended program strategies. In 2024, the OAG contracted with the evaluation team, now based at UNT Health, to conduct a follow-up survey to track changes in sexual violence risk and protective factors across Texas. A baseline Community Data Survey was conducted in 2021 by the RPE evaluation team formerly housed at Texas A&M University's Center for Community Health Development (CCHD). The FY21 survey report is available on the SVPP Evaluation website. https://evalsvpptx.com/

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SURVEY DESIGN, DISTRIBUTION, AND ANALYSIS

Survey Design

The FY24 Community Data Survey is a 42-item, anonymous, web-based (Qualtrics) survey. The survey was divided into four sections to improve data quality.

Section 1: Demographic characteristics of the study population

- Age, education, gender, race & ethnicity
- RPE participation program

Section 2: Risk factors

- General aggressiveness and acceptance of violence
- General tolerance of sexual violence within the community
- Societal norms that support sexual violence.

Section 3: Protective factors

- Connection to a caring adult,
- Emotional health and connectedness,
- Empathy and concern for how one's actions affect others,
- Community support and connectedness.

Section 4: Environmental and community efforts and change

- Effort and change in the community for the prevention of sexual assault,
- Effort and change in leadership for girls,
- Effort and change in mobilizing men and boys,
- Effort and change in bystander approaches.

Survey Distribution

The survey was administered to community members via the Qualtrics online survey platform in the fall of 2024. The evaluation team distributed the recruitment materials and survey link to 15 RPE grantees. These grantees were responsible for distributing materials provided by the evaluation team to their program

participants and to the broader community through existing communication channels. All recruitment materials (fliers, posters & social media posts) were available in English and Spanish.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Data Analysis

Data analysis was conducted by the evaluation team using the Stata 19 statistical package. Demographic characteristics, risk and protective factors, and community perceptions were measured and compared with FY21 data.

Survey Data Management

Data Management & Security

RPE evaluation data, including survey and tracking information, are stored on encrypted password-protected servers and encrypted online software or survey programs approved by both the Texas A&M University and the University of North Texas Health Science Center Institutional Review Boards.

Limitations

This survey used convenience sampling, distributing it only to a specific population rather than the entire state of Texas. Therefore, the results cannot be generalized to the broader population beyond the eligible respondents who participated in the survey.

SURVEY RESULTS

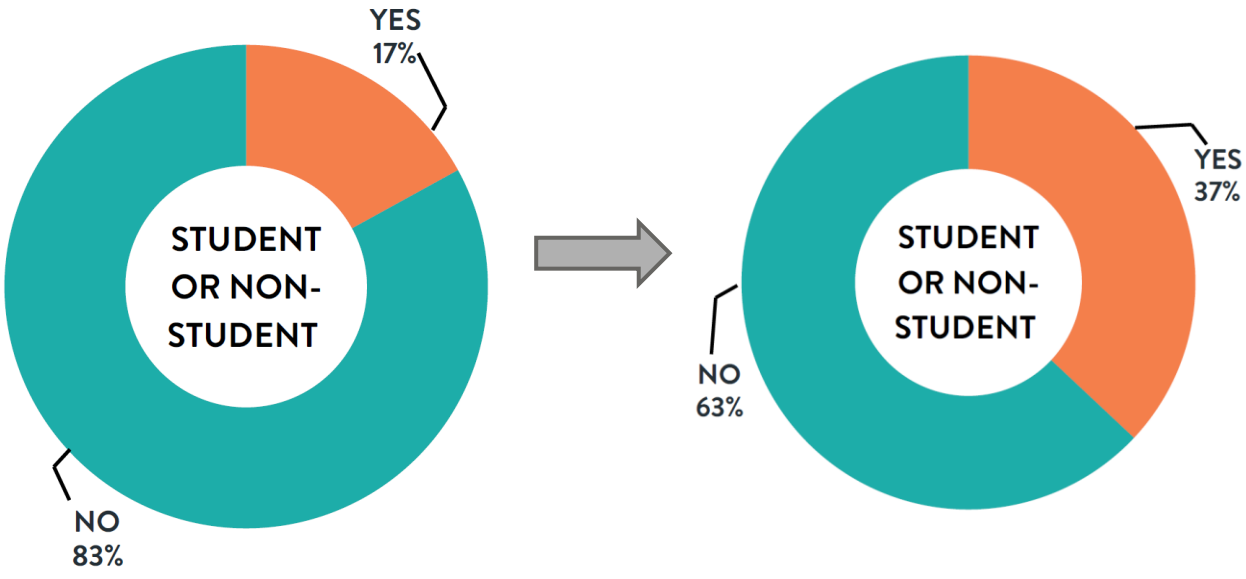
DEMOGRAPHICS

EDUCATION STATUS

FY24 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- A total of 740 surveys were completed and analyzed.
- Among the students, 53% were college students, 47% were in the 9th – 12th grade, and none were in the 6th - 8th grade category.
- Majority of the respondents were female (77%), non-students (63%), between the ages of 25 and 49.

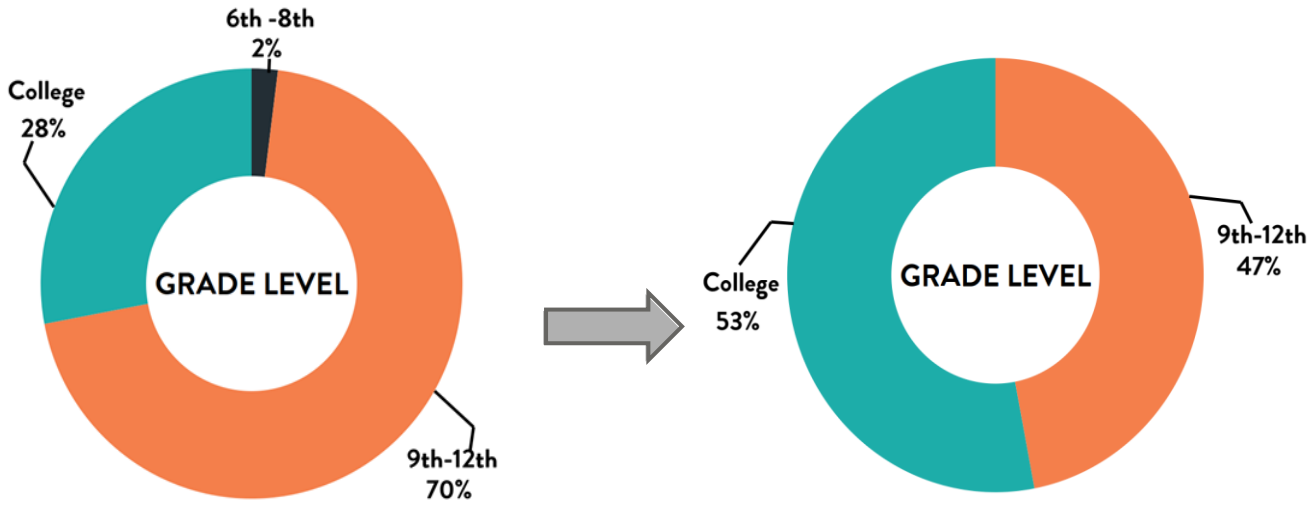
STUDENT OR NON-STUDENT



FY21 FY24

SURVEY RESULTS

GRADE LEVEL



FY21 **FY24**

Comparisons, Trends, And Context

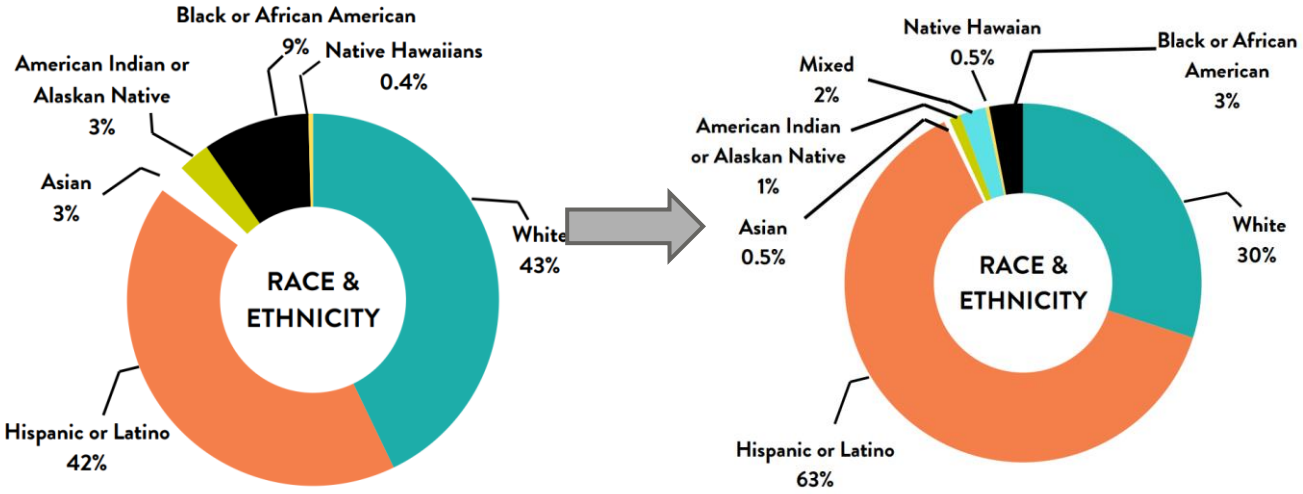
Although most respondents in both FY21 (83%) and FY24 (63%) were non-students, the demographic characteristics of students differed significantly between the two surveys. Fifty-three percent (53%) of the students who responded in FY24 were college students, compared to 28% in FY21. Additionally, no student reported being in the 6th-8th grade category in FY24, compared with 2% in FY21. These changes could be due to some study participants from FY21 having transitioned to high school and college, or to RPE and other Sexual Violence Prevention Programs having moved out of schools in Texas. All programs now implement community-level activities.

SURVEY RESULTS

RACE AND ETHNICITY

FY24 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- The largest racial and ethnic groups were Hispanic or Latino (63%) and White (30%).
- Those who identified as Black or African American accounted for 3%.
- People who identified as mixed-race account for 2%, while Asians accounted for 0.5%.



FY21

FY24

SURVEY RESULTS

Comparisons, Trends, and Context

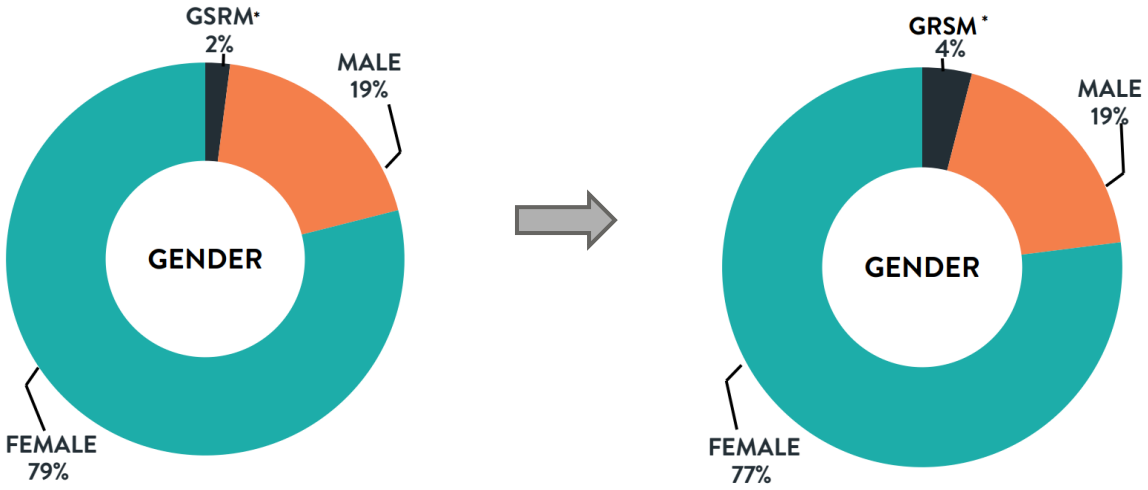
The racial distribution of respondents in FY24 (30% white and 63% Hispanic or Latino) is notably different from that in FY21, when respondents were equally distributed between whites (43%) and Hispanic or Latino (42%). Additionally, the proportion of Black or African American respondents decreased from 9% in FY21 to 3% in FY24, and the share of Asian respondents declined from 3% in FY21 to 0.5% in FY24. It should also be noted that the findings from the FY24 community data do not indicate demographic change; they simply reflect the characteristics of the survey respondents. The Texas Demographic Center reports that in 2023, approximately 40% of the Texas population was Hispanic, 39% Non-Hispanic Whites, and 12% African Americans, a distribution that differs markedly from that of our survey respondents.

SURVEY RESULTS

GENDER

FY24 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- Majority (77%) of the respondents were female.
- 19% of the respondents were male.
- 4% identified as Gender, Sexual and Romantic Minority (GSRM)*.



FY21 FY24

**Gender was an open-ended question, in which respondents were able to type in how they identify. X respondents identified as female, X identified as male, and X identified as a specific gender, sexual, or romantic minority (GSRM). It is important to note that those who identified as female and male may also be a GSRM, they just did not specify that when they responded to the survey. For instance, a bisexual female may respond female without indicating her sexual preference because female is her gender identity. Both of these individuals are categorized as female in this report*

Comparisons, Trends, and Context

Compared to FY21, this survey shows a slight change in the gender distribution of respondents. Most of the change was seen among the gender, sexual, or romantic minority (GSRM) group, which increased from 2% to 4% in FY24. As previously noted, these numbers do not necessarily indicate an increase in the size of the GSRM in the general population; instead, they reflect the percentage of GSRM survey respondents.

SURVEY RESULTS

AGE

FY24 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- Majority (52%) of college students were aged 18-24 years.
- Most of the non-students were aged 25-39 years, with the 30-39 age group, accounting for 25%.

COLLEGE STUDENTS		
AGE	FY21	FY24
17 years or younger	0%	1%
18 – 24 years	50%	52%
25 – 29 years	18%	19%
30 – 34 years	10%	12%
35 – 39 years	7%	5%
40 – 44 years	5%	4%
45 – 49 years	2%	2%
50 years or older	8%	6%

NON-STUDENTS		
AGE	FY21	FY24
12 years or younger	0%	0%
13 – 17 years	4%	3%
18 – 24 years	6 %	6%
25 – 29 years	10%	15%
30 – 39 years	27%	25%
40 – 49 years	20%	20%
50 – 59 years	17%	17%
60 – 69 years	12%	10%
70 years or older	4%	4%

Comparisons, Trends, and Context

Compared to FY21, this study observed minimal change in the age distribution of both students and non-students. However, the proportion of non-students aged 25 to 29 years increased from 10% in FY21 to 15% in FY24.

PARTICIPATION IN RPE PROGRAMS

In FY24, all (15) RPE-funded sexual assault programs in Texas transitioned from implementing multiple programs and curricula to implementing a single (Close to Home) approach. To get an accurate picture of the community, this survey collected data on all programs implemented since 2019. Programs implemented were selected using an Evidence-Based Program Curriculum Alignment tool developed by the Texas A&M evaluation team in 2019. The Close to Home approach enabled RPE grantees to implement a variety of community-based interventions that best serve their communities and align with the Focus Area(s) they chose. Programs implemented since 2019 include:

- Be Strong: From the Inside Out
- Bringing in the Bystander
- Close to Home
- Mentors in Violence Prevention – MVP Strategies

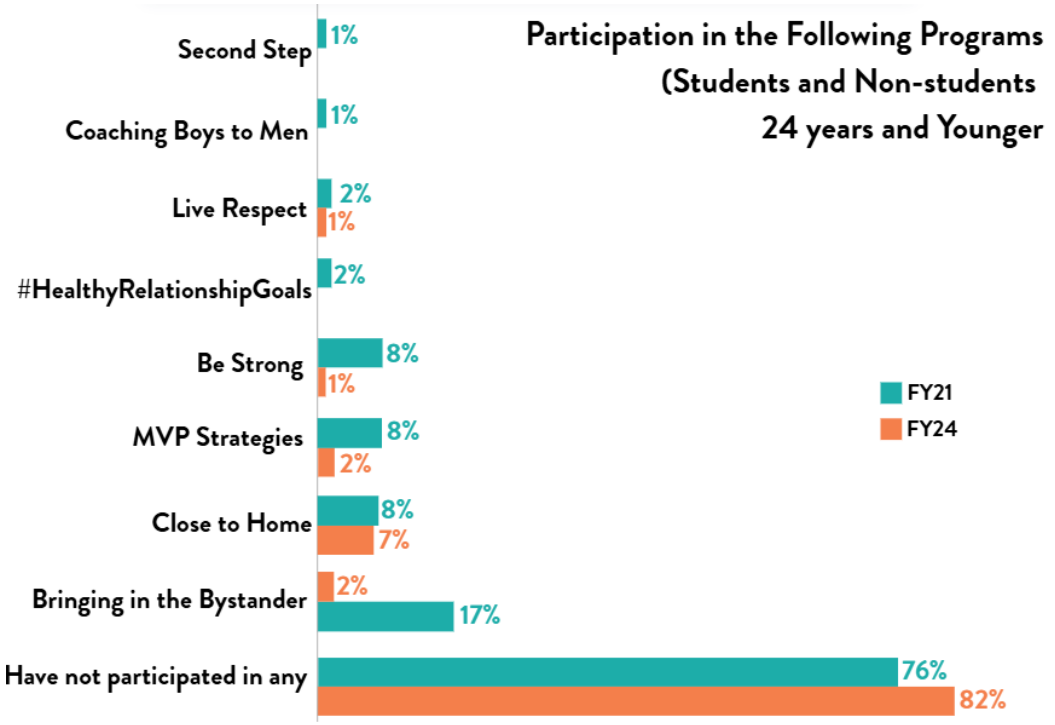
In addition, the following programs could be used as a part of a comprehensive strategy that includes a community-level component:

- Step Up
- Second Step
- Coaching Boys into Men - as a train-the-trainer program only
- Live Respect
- #Healthy Relationship Goals

SURVEY RESULTS

FY24 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- Most of the survey respondents (82%) did not participate in any of the RPE programs.
- Bringing in the Bystander is the program with the highest rate of participation
- No respondent reported participation in either the second step or coaching men to boys.



Comparisons, Trends, And Context

Compared with FY21 (76%), the proportion of respondents who had never participated in any of the RPE programs increased in FY24 (82%). This does not necessarily indicate a decline in RPE program participation; it is simply a characteristic of the FY24 survey respondents.

In FY24, “Bringing in the Bystander" (17%) was the most attended program among survey respondents, followed by "Close to Home” (7%), compared to FY21, while “Bringing in the Bystander” only accounted for 2% of the respondents. In FY24, none of the respondents reported participating in Coaching Boys to Men or Second Step. This differs from FY21, when 1% of respondents reported participating in each program.

RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Risk Factors

Risk factors are associated with a greater likelihood of sexual violence perpetration.[1] Texas-specific risk factors include:

1. General aggressiveness and acceptance of violence.
2. General tolerance of SV within the community.
3. Societal norms that support SV.

Protective Factors

Protective factors mitigate the likelihood of sexual violence victimization or perpetration.[1] Texas identified the following risk factors:

1. Connection to a caring adult
2. Emotional health and connectedness
3. Empathy and concern for how one's actions affect others
4. Community support and connectedness

[1] Basile, K.C., DeGue, S., Jones, K., Freire, K., Dills, J., Smith, S.G., Raiford, J.L. (2016). STOP SV: A Technical Package to Prevent Sexual Violence. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

RISK FACTORS

1. General aggressiveness and acceptance of violence.
2. General tolerance of SV within the community.
3. Societal norms that support SV.

GENERAL AGGRESSIVENESS AND ACCEPTANCE OF VIOLENCE

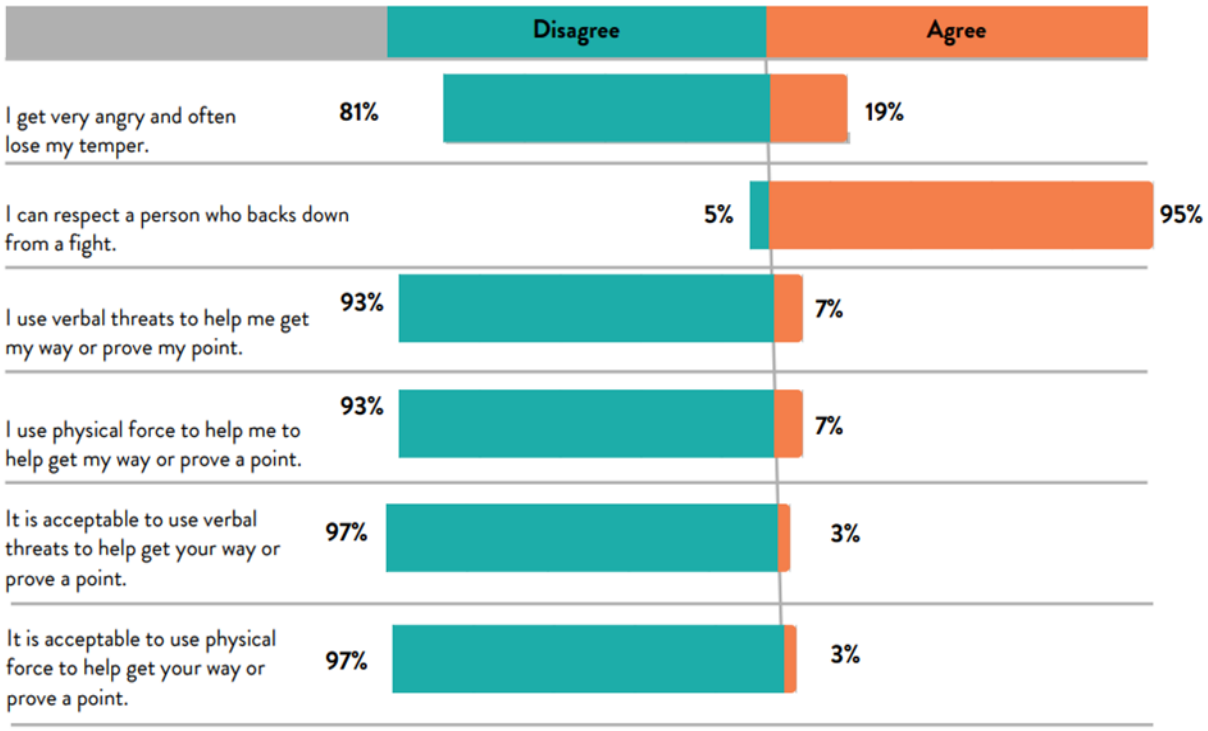
SURVEY INSTRUCTIONS

*Survey respondents were asked whether they strongly disagreed, disagreed, agreed, or strongly agreed with statements about general aggressiveness and acceptance of violence. For this report, strongly disagree and disagree were merged to represent **Disagree** and agree or strongly agree were merged to represent **Agree**.*

FY24 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- Most of the respondents (>90%) disagreed with statements that imply an acceptance of general aggressiveness or acceptance of violence.
- A higher proportion of men agreed with statements that support aggressiveness and acceptance of violence when compared to women.
- .

GENERAL AGGRESSIVENESS AND ACCEPTANCE OF VIOLENCE

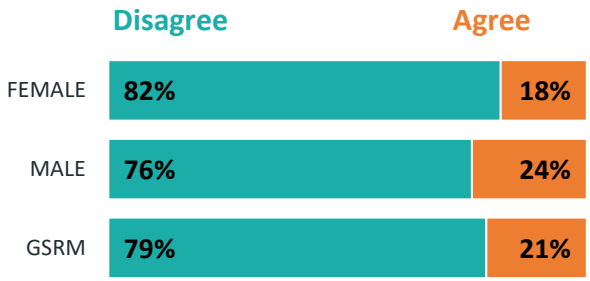


SURVEY RESULTS

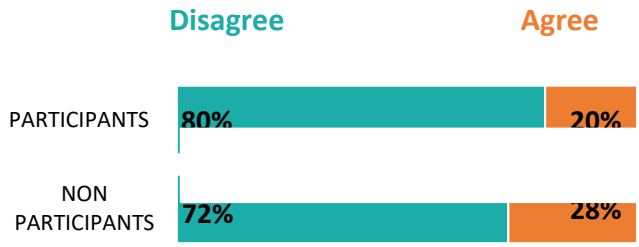
RISK FACTOR QUESTIONS BY GENDER AND RPE PARTICIPANTS

I get very angry and often lose my temper

BY GENDER (n=561)

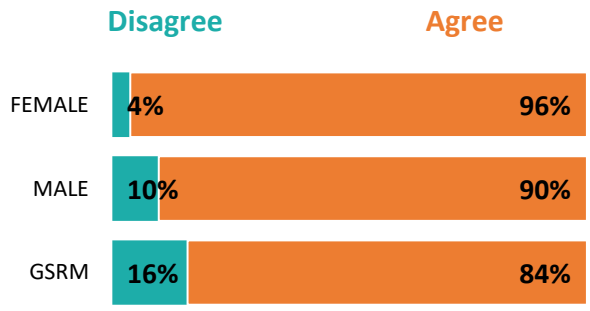


BY RPE PARTICIPANTS (n=110)

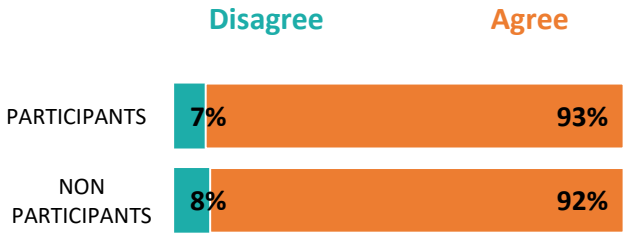


I can respect a person who backs down from a fight

BY GENDER (n=557)



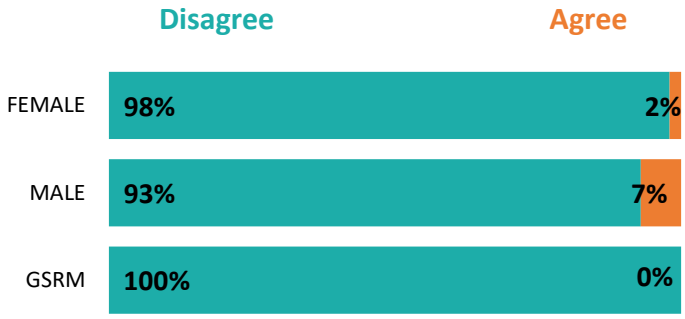
BY RPE PARTICIPANTS (n=110)



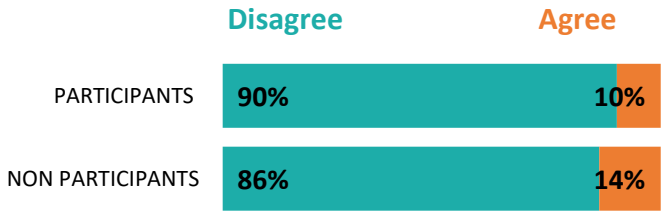
SURVEY RESULTS

I use verbal threats to help me get my way or prove my point

BY GENDER (n=562)

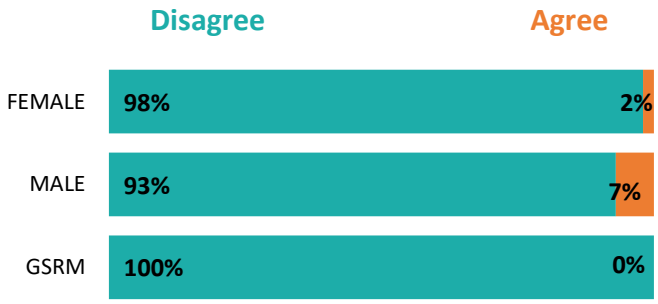


BY RPE PARTICIPANTS (n=110)

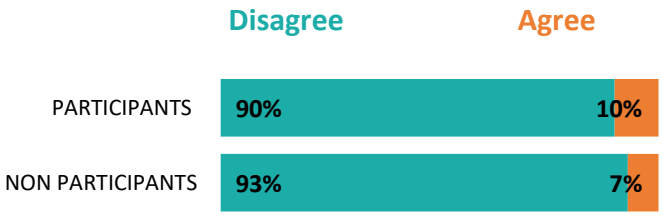


It is acceptable to use verbal threats to help get your way or prove your point

BY GENDER (n=562)



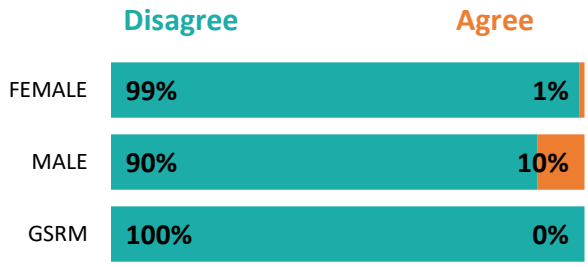
BY RPE PARTICIPANTS (n=110)



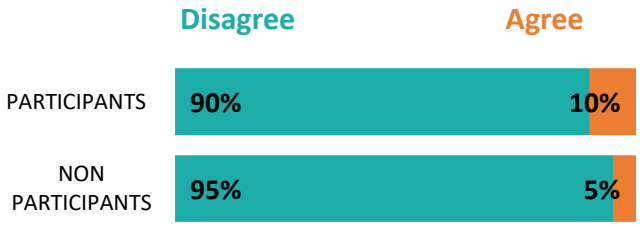
SURVEY RESULTS

I use physical force to help me get my way or prove my point

BY GENDER (n=562)



BY RPE PARTICIPANTS (n=110)

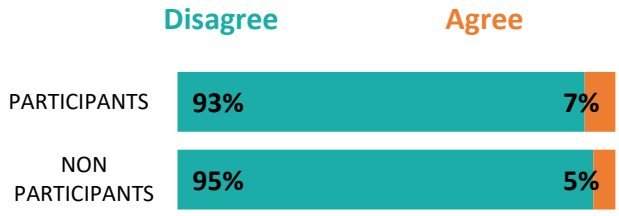


It is acceptable to use physical force to help get your way or prove your point

BY GENDER (n=562)



BY RPE PARTICIPANTS (n=110)



SURVEY RESULTS

Comparisons, Trends, And Context

Overall, the FY24 survey results, like FY21, found that a large proportion of the respondents disagreed with statements that support general aggressiveness or acceptance of sexual violence. Most (81%) respondents disagreed that they become angry and often lose their temper, and 80% would not use verbal threats or physical force to prove a point, nor do they find it acceptable for others to do so. About 95% of respondents agreed that they would respect a person who backs down from a fight.

In FY24, differences were observed when the data were disaggregated by gender and programming. For example, even though the majority (93%) of the respondents disagreed that they use verbal threats or physical force to get their way or prove a point, when compared to females (2%), more men (7%) agreed that they use verbal threats to get their way or prove a point. Additionally, more females (96%) agreed that they would respect a person who backed down from a fight compared to males (90%). When disaggregated by program participation, this survey found that a higher proportion of non-participants (28%) reported getting angry or losing their temper than RPE program participants (20%). Only 10% of RPE participants agreed that "they use verbal threats to get their way or prove a point" compared to 14% of the non-participants.

GENERAL TOLERANCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE WITHIN THE COMMUNITY

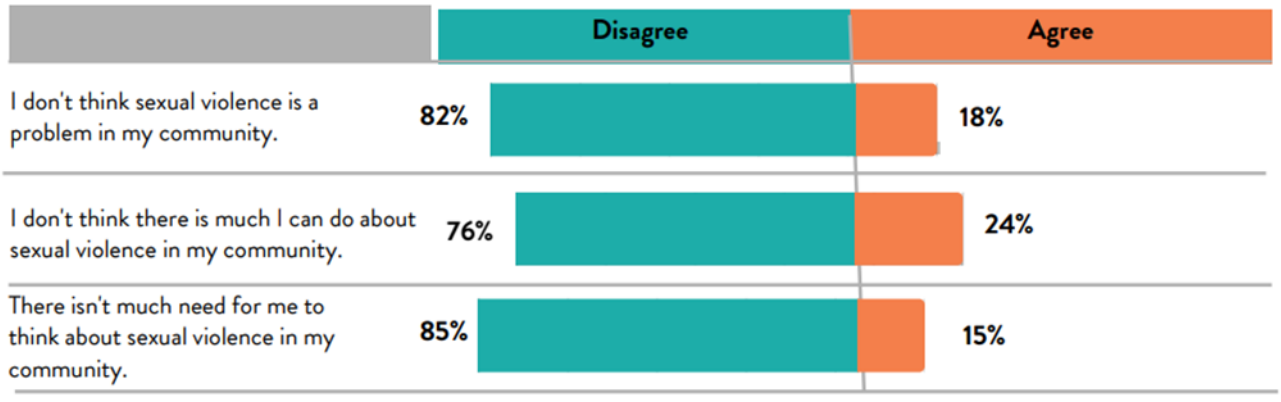
SURVEY INSTRUCTIONS

*Survey respondents were asked whether they strongly disagreed, disagreed, agreed, or strongly agreed with statements about general tolerance of sexual violence within the community. For this report, strongly disagree and disagree were merged to represent **Disagree** and agree or strongly agree were merged to represent **Agree**.*

FY24 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- Overall, over 75% of the respondents disagreed with statements that demonstrate a general tolerance towards sexual violence within the community.
- Only 24% agreed that there isn't much they can do about sexual violence in their communities.
- Just about 15% agreed that there isn’t much need for them to think about sexual violence in their communities.

GENERAL TOLERANCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE WITHIN THE COMMUNITY

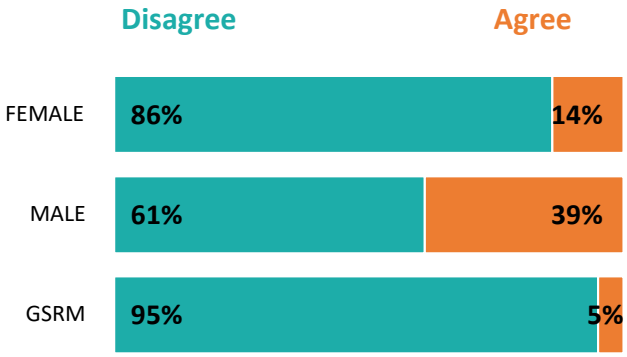


SURVEY RESULTS

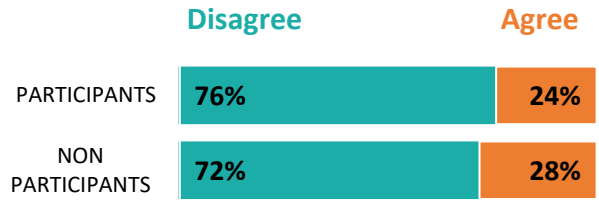
RISK FACTOR QUESTIONS BY GENDER AND RPE PARTICIPANTS

I don't think sexual violence is a problem in my community

BY GENDER (n=559)

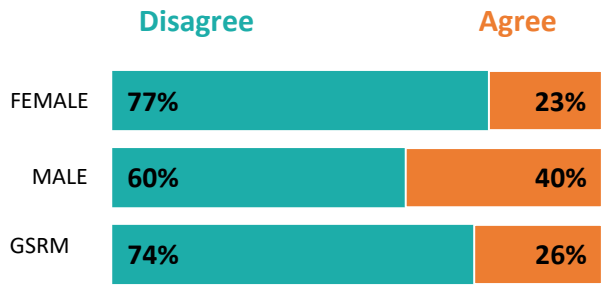


BY RPE PARTICIPANTS (n=104)

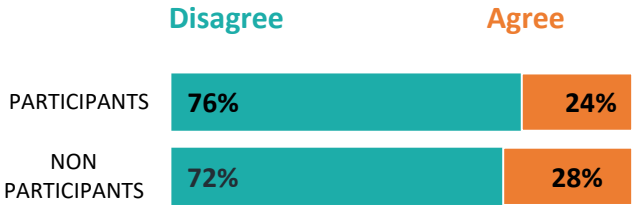


I don't think there is much I can do about sexual violence in my community

BY GENDER (n=559)

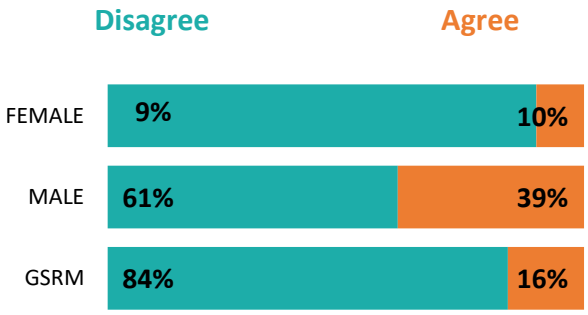


BY RPE PARTICIPANTS (n=104)

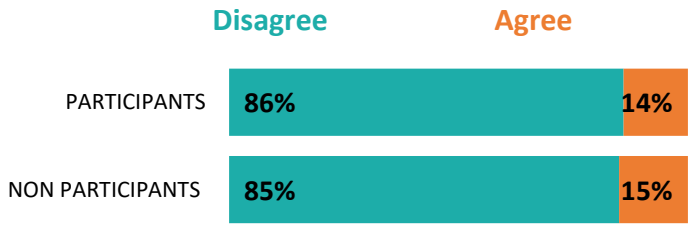


There isn't much need for me to think about sexual violence in my community

BY GENDER (n=559)



BY RPE PARTICIPANTS (n=104)



Comparisons, Trends, And Context

Although most of the respondents disagreed with statements suggesting a general tolerance of sexual violence within the community, notable differences by gender were identified. When compared to females (14%), a larger proportion of males (39%) do not think that sexual violence is a problem in their community. When compared to males (7%) and to females (7%), a higher percentage (16%) of respondents who self-identified as Gender, Sexual Romantic Minority (GSRM) agreed that sexual harassment is normal.

When respondents were compared by program attendance, non-RPE Program participants were more likely to agree with statements that implied a general tolerance of sexual violence within the community; 76% of program participants disagreed with the statement “I don't think there is much I can do about sexual violence in my community,” compared to 72% among non-participants.

SOCIETAL NORMS THAT SUPPORT SEXUAL VIOLENCE

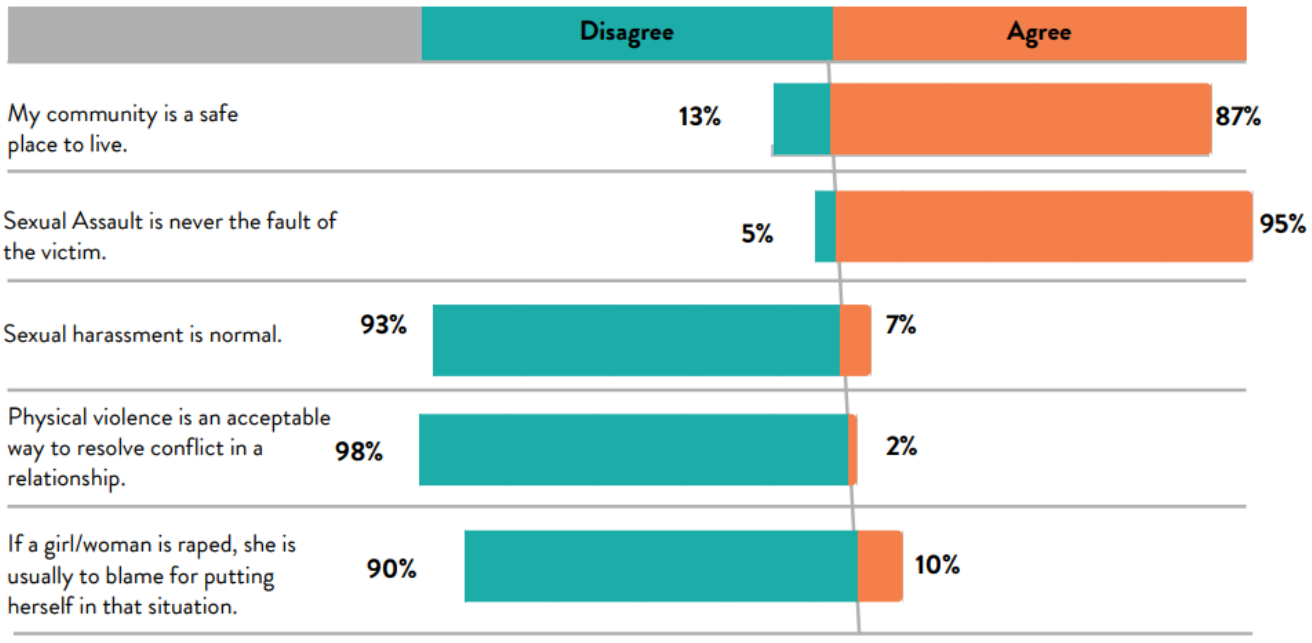
SURVEY INSTRUCTIONS

*Survey respondents were asked whether they strongly disagreed, disagreed, agreed, or strongly agreed with statements about societal norms that support sexual violence. For this report, strongly disagree and disagree were merged to represent **Disagree** and agree or strongly agree were merged to represent **Agree**.*

FY24 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- Most of the respondents disagreed with societal norms that support sexual violence.
- A majority (87%) of the respondents agreed that their community was a safe place to live.
- Ninety-five (95%) of respondents agreed that sexual assault is never the fault of the victim.
- 1 out of 10 respondents agreed that sexual harassment was normal and that women were to blame for putting themselves in the situation of getting raped.

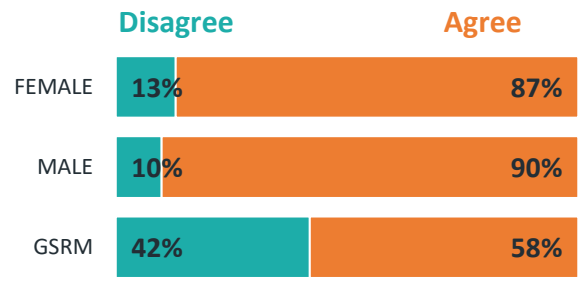
SOCIETAL NORMS THAT SUPPORT SEXUAL VIOLENCE



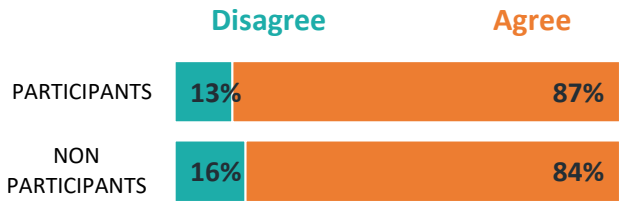
RISK FACTOR QUESTIONS BY GENDER AND RPE PARTICIPANTS

My community is a safe place to live in

BY GENDER (n=561)

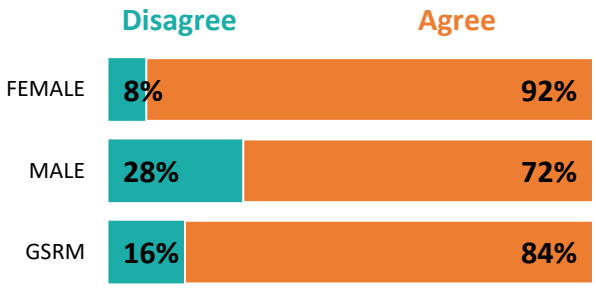


BY RPE PARTICIPANTS (n=109)

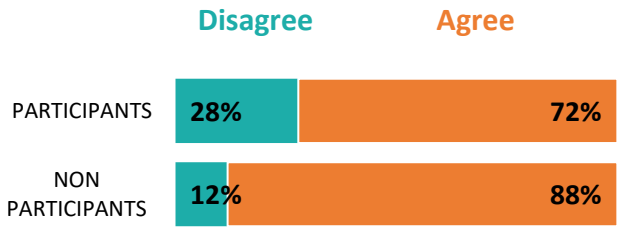


Sexual assault is never the fault of the victim

BY GENDER (n=561)



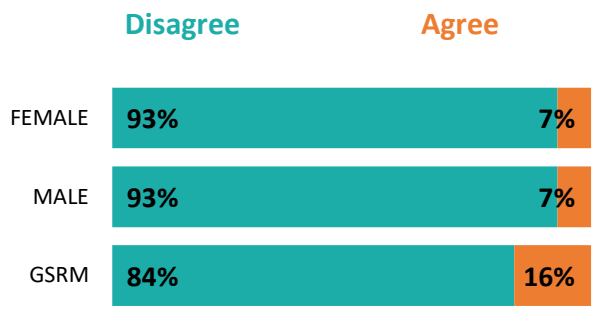
BY RPE PARTICIPANTS (n=104)



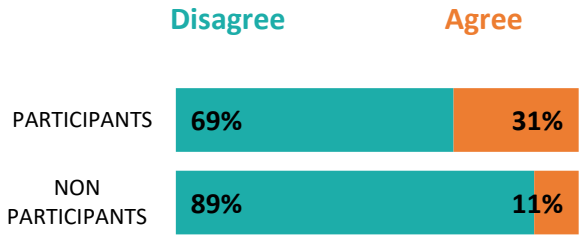
SURVEY RESULTS

Sexual harassment is normal

BY GENDER (n=560)

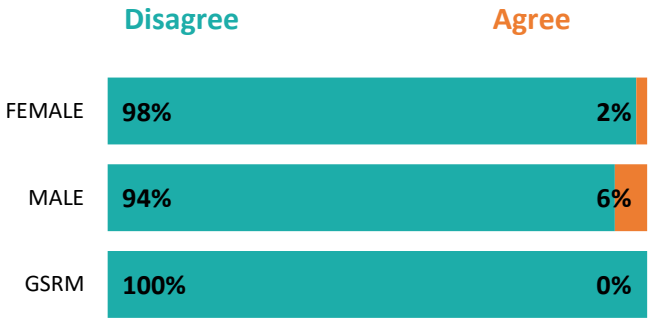


BY RPE PARTICIPANTS (n=104)

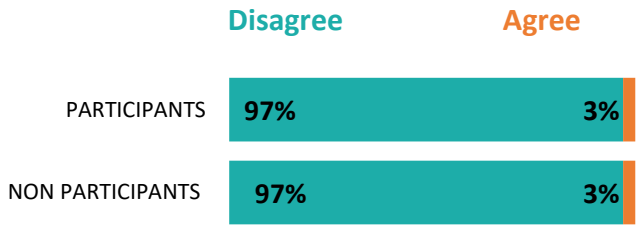


Physical violence is an acceptable way to resolve conflict in a relationship

BY GENDER (n=562)



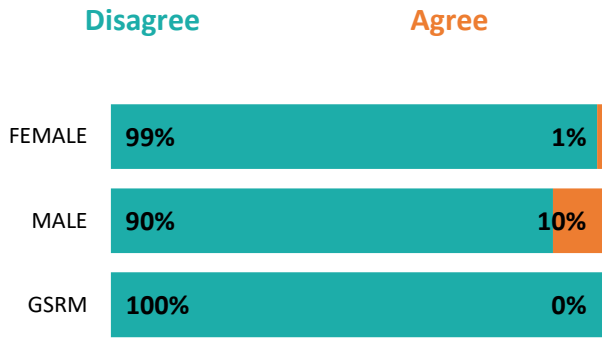
BY RPE PARTICIPANTS (n=104)



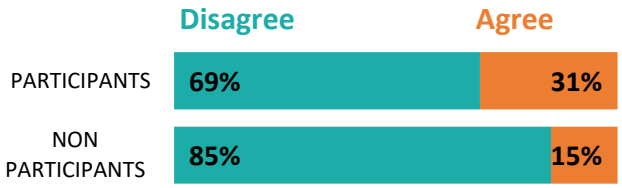
SURVEY RESULTS

If a girl/woman is raped, she is usually to blame for putting herself in that situation

BY GENDER (n=560)



BY RPE PARTICIPANTS (n=104)



Comparisons, Trends, And Context

Although the findings from FY24 were very similar to those of FY21, this survey identified some areas that showed improvement. For example, in FY24, 7% of respondents agreed that sexual harassment is normal, compared to 12% in FY21. Additionally, in FY24, ten percent (10%) of male respondents agreed that "if a woman is raped, she is usually to blame for putting herself in that situation," compared to 14% in FY21 and, only 1% of females agreed that "if a woman is raped, she is usually to blame for putting herself in that situation," compared to 10% of female respondents in FY21.

PROTECTIVE FACTORS

1. Connection to a caring adult
2. Emotional health and connectedness
3. Empathy and concern for how one's actions affect others
4. Community support and connectedness

CONNECTION TO A CARING ADULT

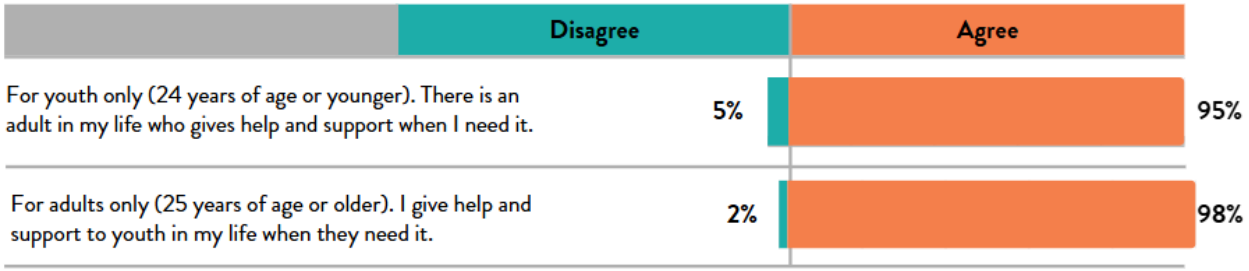
SURVEY INSTRUCTIONS

*Survey respondents were asked whether they strongly disagreed, disagreed, agreed, or strongly agreed with statements about connection to a caring adult. For this report, strongly disagree and disagree were merged to represent **Disagree** and agree or strongly agree were merged to represent **Agree**.*

FY24 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- Majority (95%) of the youths were connected to a caring adult who can give them help and support when they need it.
- Most of the adults (98%) would provide help and support to the youth in their lives when they needed it.

CONNECTION TO CARING ADULT

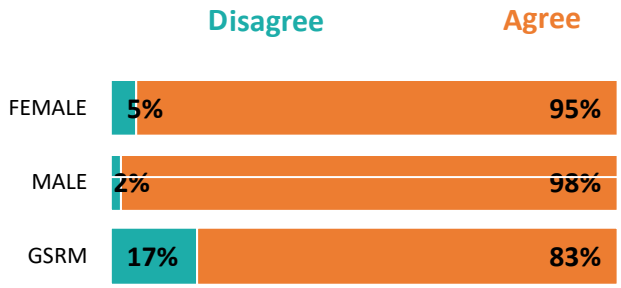


SURVEY RESULTS

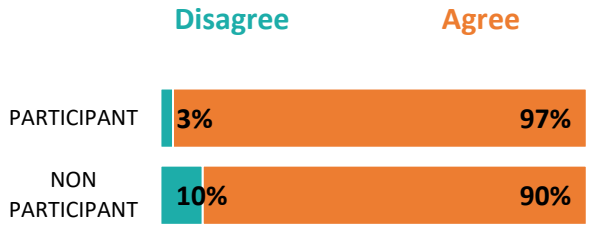
PROTECTIVE FACTOR QUESTIONS BY GENDER AND RPE PARTICIPANTS

For youth only (ages 24 or younger). There is an adult in my life who gives help and support when I need it

BY GENDER (n=203)



BY RPE PARTICIPANTS (n=111)



For adults only (25 years of age or older): I give help and support to youth in my life when they need it

BY GENDER (n=359)



BY RPE PARTICIPANTS (n=0)

No responses were recorded for this question

Comparisons, Trends, And Context

Compared with FY21, there appears to be an overall increase in the respondents agreeing with statements about protective factors, with most respondents (>95%) agreeing with statements indicating connections to a caring adult. Additionally, when compared to non-RPE program participants, those who had participated in RPE reported having more connections with a caring adult; for example, 97% of RPE attendees reported having an adult in their lives who provided help and support when needed, compared with those who had never attended the RPE program (90%). A larger proportion of participants in the RPE program (97%) reported that they would find someone (an adult or a friend) if they needed help solving a problem, compared with 85% of those who didn't.

EMOTIONAL HEALTH & CONNECTEDNESS

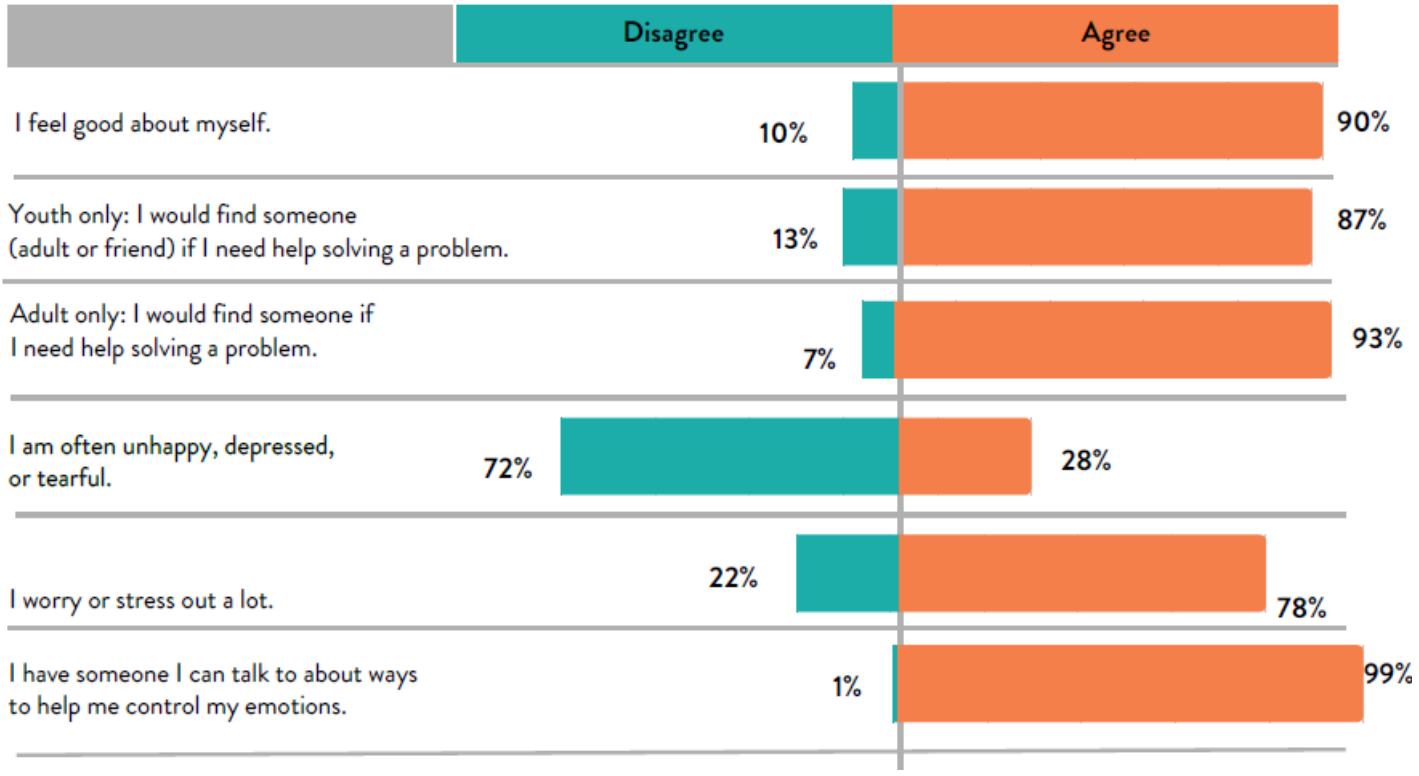
SURVEY INSTRUCTIONS

*Survey respondents were asked whether they strongly disagreed, disagreed, agreed, or strongly agreed with statements about emotional health and connectedness. For this report, strongly disagree and disagree were merged to represent **Disagree** and agree or strongly agree were merged to represent **Agree**.*

FY 24 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- Over 80% of the respondents agreed with statements that suggest good emotional health and connectedness.
- Almost all (99%) of respondents had someone they could talk to about ways to control their emotions, and 90% feel good about themselves.
- Compared to males (63%), a larger proportion of females (82%) reported that they worry or stress out a lot.

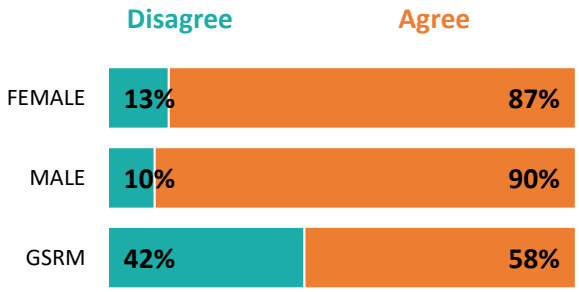
EMOTIONAL HEALTH & CONNECTEDNESS



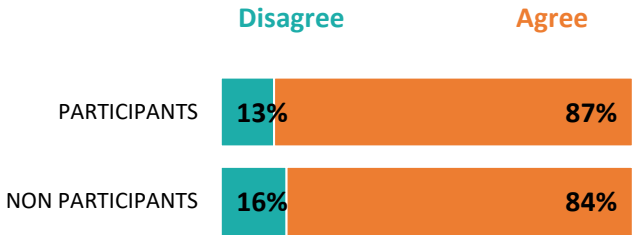
PROTECTIVE FACTOR QUESTIONS BY GENDER AND RPE PARTICIPANTS

I feel good about myself

BY GENDER (n=563)

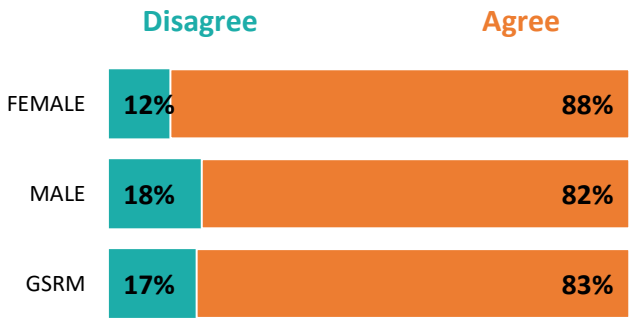


BY RPE PARTICIPANTS (n=111)

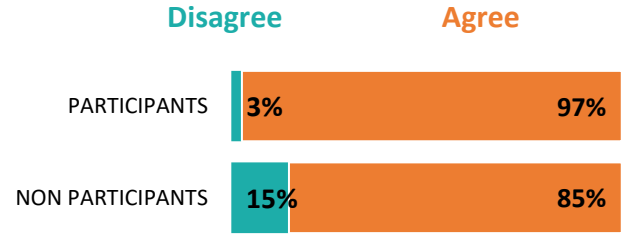


Youths only – I would find someone if I needed help solving a problem

BY GENDER (n=203)

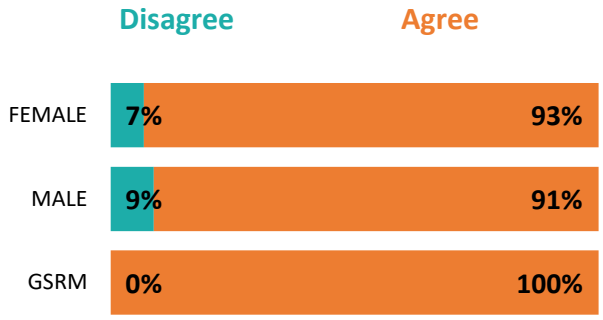


BY RPE PARTICIPANTS (n=111)



Adults only – I would find someone if I needed help solving a problem

BY GENDER (n=359)

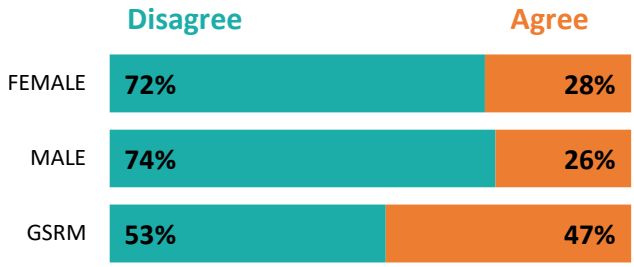


BY RPE PARTICIPANTS (n=0)

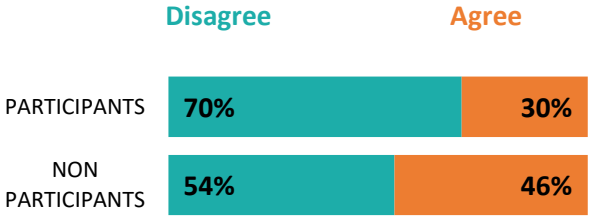
**No responses were recorded for this question*

I am often unhappy, depressed or tearful

BY GENDER (n=560)



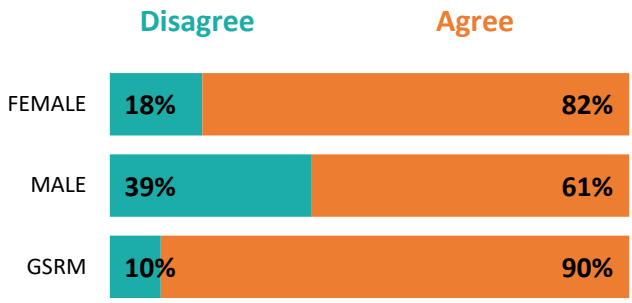
BY RPE PARTICIPANTS (n=110)



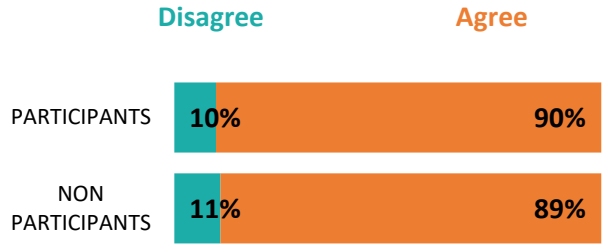
SURVEY RESULTS

I worry or stress a lot

BY GENDER (n=562)

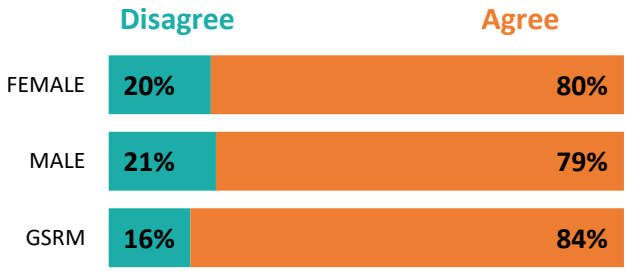


BY RPE PARTICIPANTS (n=111)

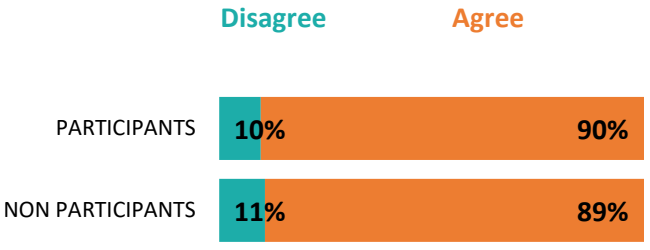


I have someone to talk to about ways to help me control my emotions

BY GENDER (n=558)



BY RPE PARTICIPANTS (n=110)



Comparisons, trends, and context

Despite a positive trend in protective factors, the survey findings suggest an increase in negative perceptions of emotional health. For example, in FY24, seventy-eight percent (78%) of respondents reported that they worry or feel stressed a lot compared to 72% in FY21. This trend is more pronounced along gender lines, for example, when compared to males (61%), a larger proportion of females (82%), and GRSM (90%) reported that they worry or stress out a lot. Additionally, a slightly higher proportion of females (28%) reported being often unhappy, depressed, or tearful than males (26%). In FY24, only 30% of RPE program participants reported often being unhappy, depressed, or tearful compared with 46% of those who had never participated in RPE.

EMPATHY AND CONCERN FOR HOW ONE'S ACTIONS AFFECT OTHERS

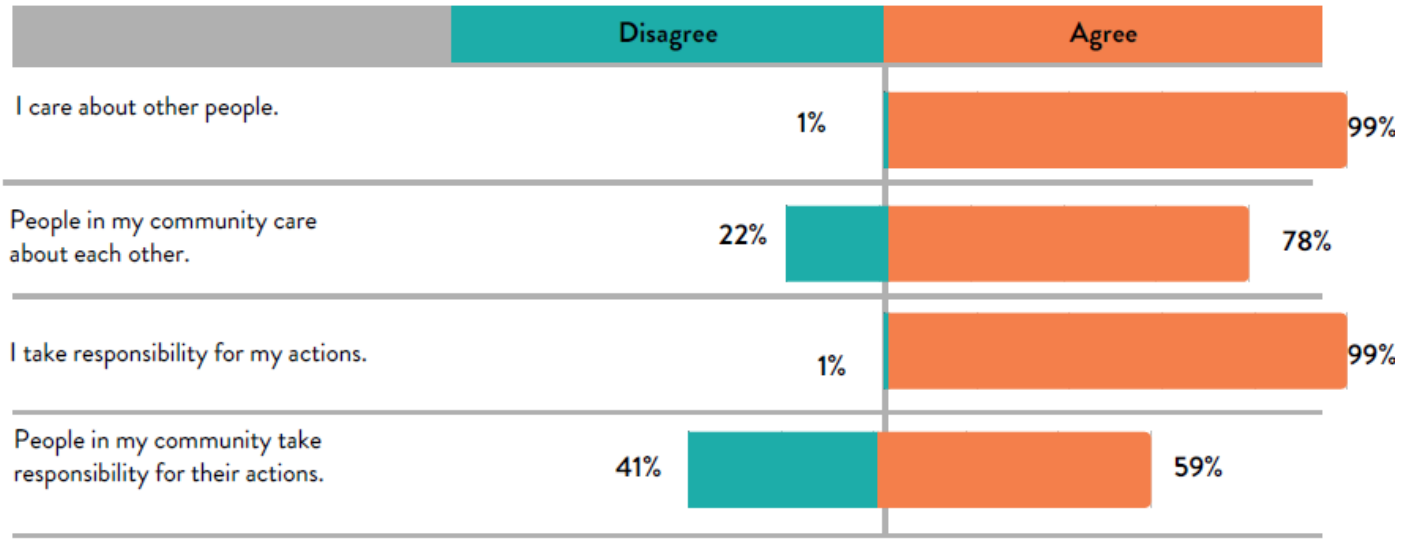
SURVEY INSTRUCTIONS

*Survey respondents were asked whether they strongly disagreed, disagreed, agreed, or strongly agreed with statements about empathy and concern for how one's actions affect others. For this report, strongly disagree and disagree were merged to represent **Disagree** and agree or strongly agree were merged to represent **Agree**.*

FY24 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- Almost all (99%) of the respondents cared about other people.
- Majority (99%) of the respondents reported that they take responsibility for their actions.
- Only 59% of respondents agree that other people in their community take responsibility for their actions.

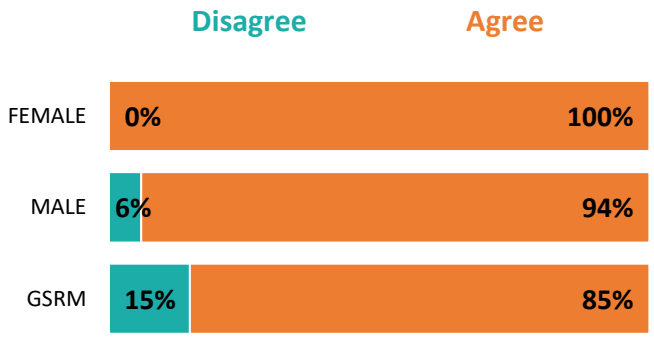
EMPATHY AND CONCERN FOR HOW ONE'S ACTIONS AFFECT OTHERS



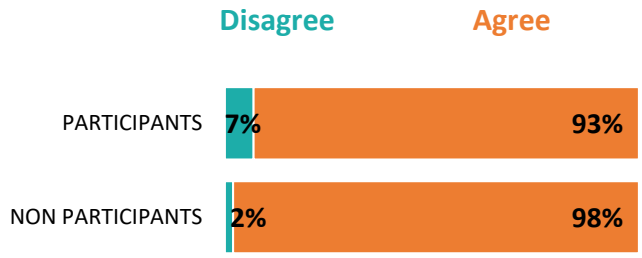
PROTECTIVE FACTOR QUESTIONS BY GENDER AND RPE PARTICIPANTS

I care about other people

BY GENDER (n=561)

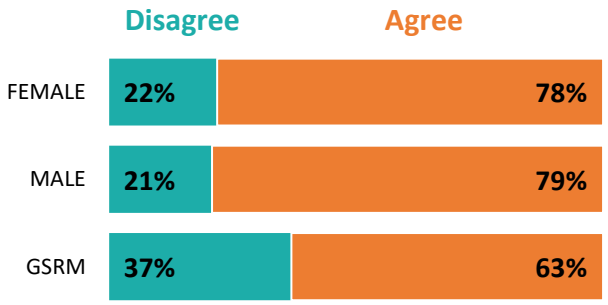


BY RPE PARTICIPANTS (n=111)

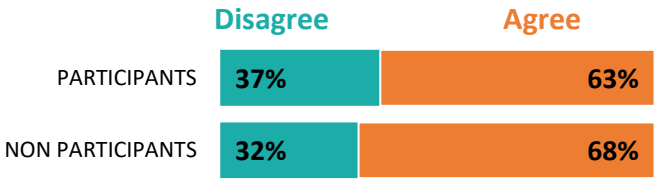


People in my community care about each other

BY GENDER (n=562)



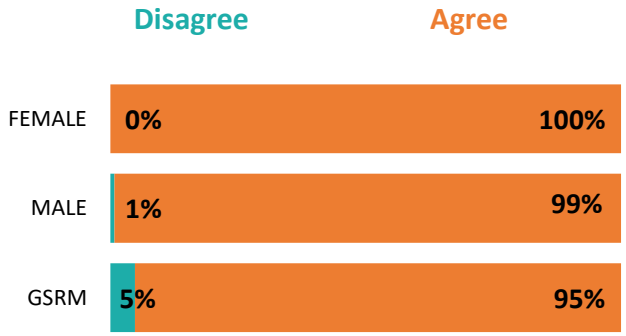
BY RPE PARTICIPANTS (n=111)



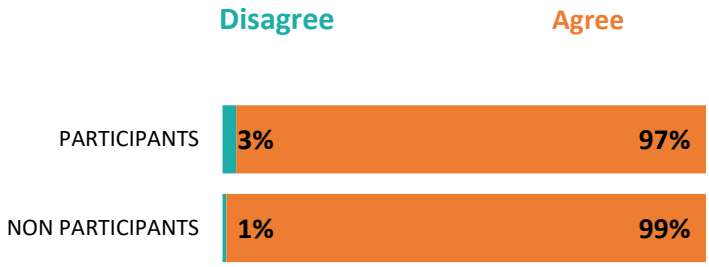
SURVEY RESULTS

I take responsibility for my actions

BY GENDER (n=560)

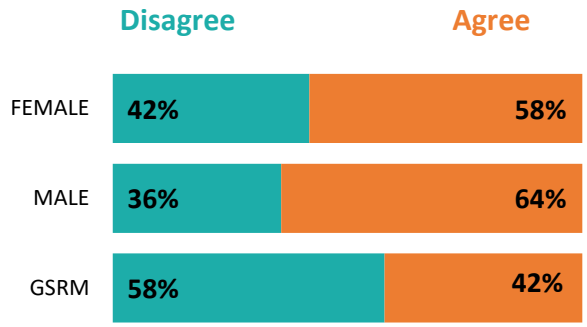


BY RPE PARTICIPANTS (n=111)

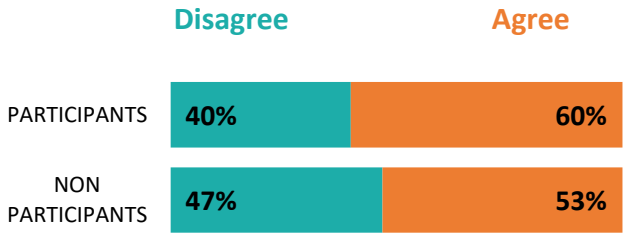


People in my community take responsibility for their actions

BY GENDER (n=558)



BY RPE PARTICIPANTS (n=109)



Comparisons, trends, and context

Responses for questions that show empathy and concern for how one's action affects others have remained constant from FY21 to FY24, with most (99%) of the respondents reporting that they take responsibility for their actions. However, only 59% of respondents agree that other people in their community take responsibility for their actions.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT & CONNECTEDNESS

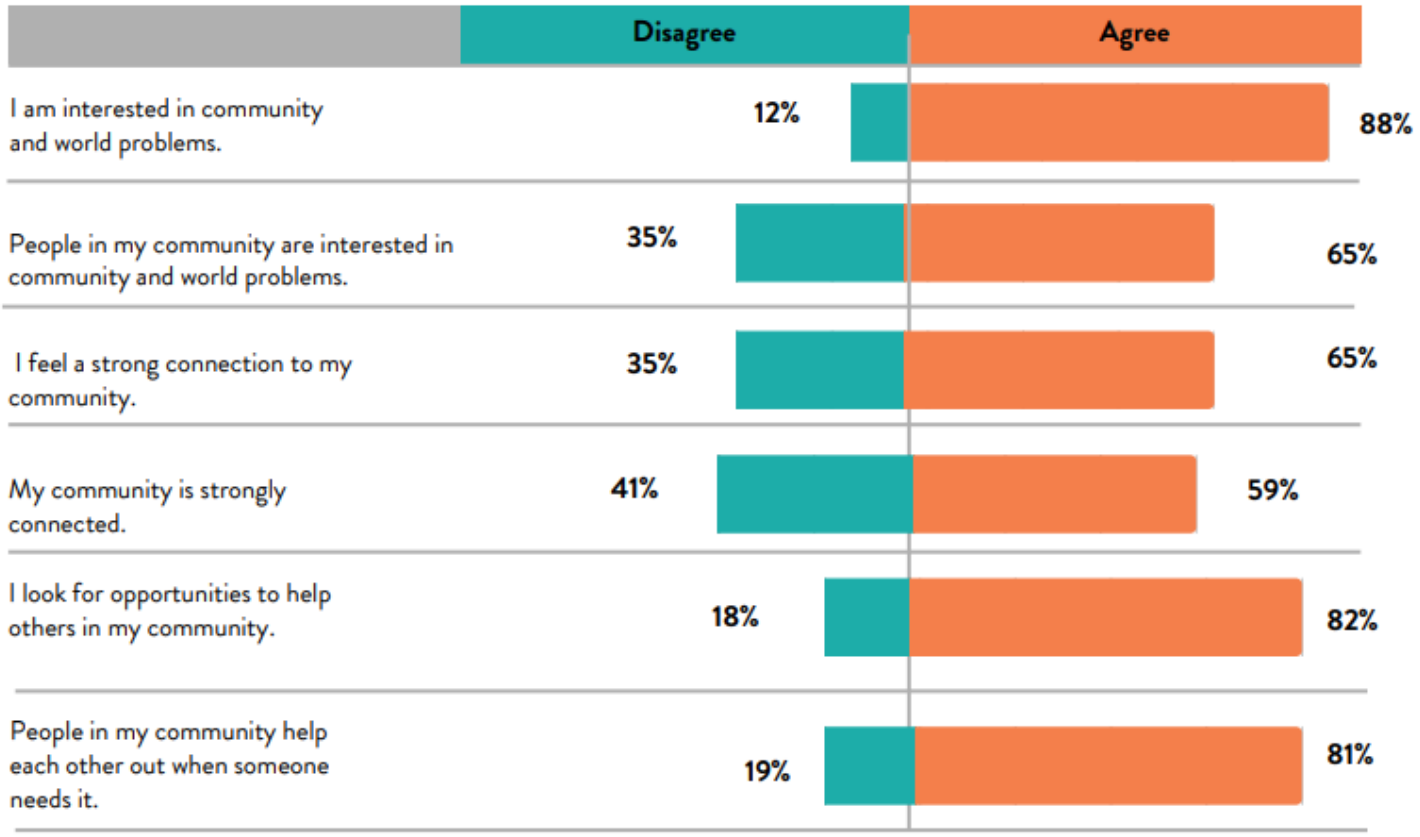
SURVEY INSTRUCTIONS

*Survey respondents were asked whether they strongly disagreed, disagreed, agreed, or strongly agreed with statements about community support and connectedness. For this report, strongly disagree and disagree were merged to represent **Disagree** and agree or strongly agree were merged to represent **Agree**.*

FY 24 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- About 82% of the respondents looked for opportunities to help others in the community.
- About 88% of the respondents were interested in community and world problems.
- Only 59% of the respondents agreed that their community was strongly connected.

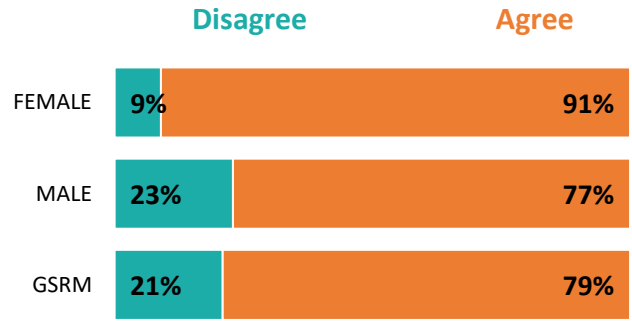
COMMUNITY SUPPORT & CONNECTEDNESS



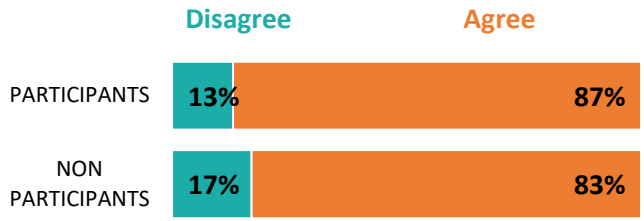
SURVEY RESULTS

I am interested in community and world problems

BY GENDER (n=562)

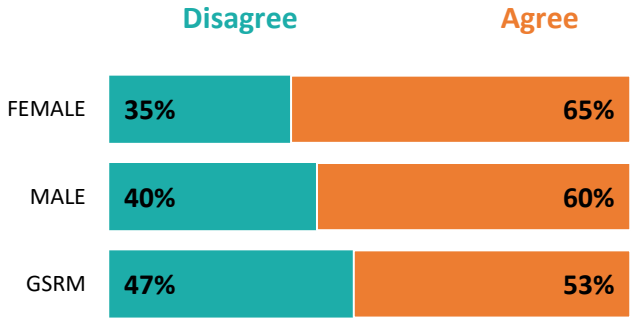


BY RPE PARTICIPANTS (n=107)

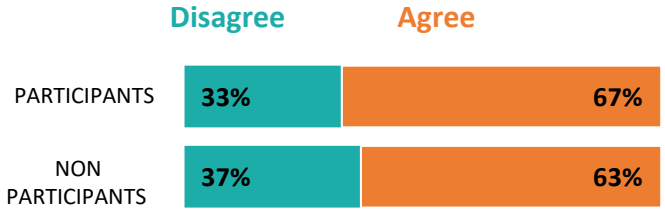


People in my community are interested in community and world problems

BY GENDER (n=558)

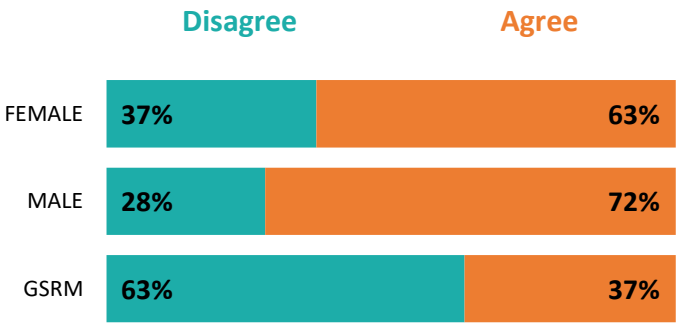


BY RPE PARTICIPANTS (n=109)

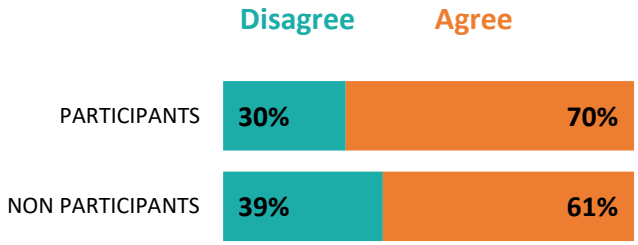


I feel a strong connection to my community

BY GENDER (n=561)

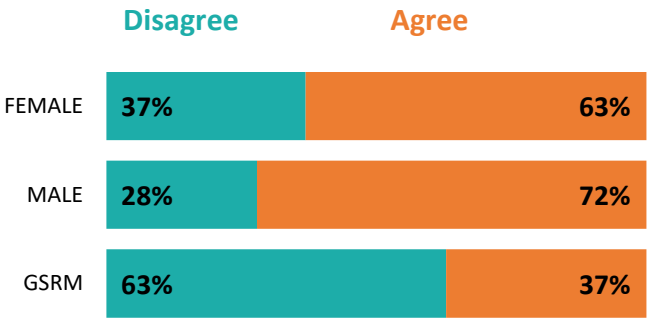


BY RPE PARTICIPANTS (n=107)

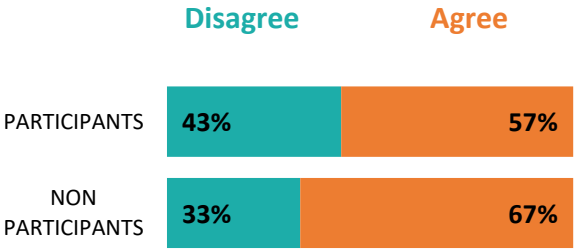


My community is strongly connected

BY GENDER (n=560)



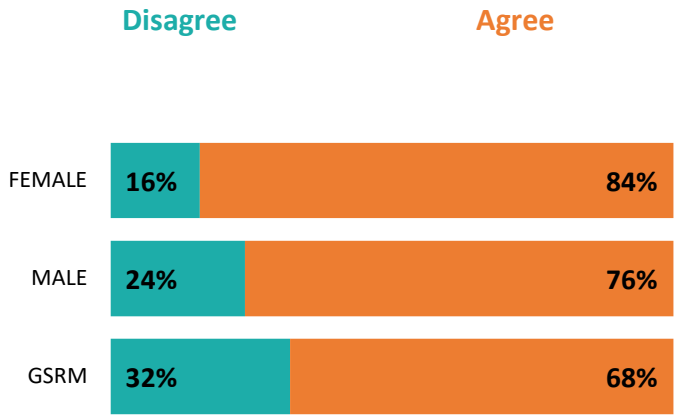
BY RPE PARTICIPANTS (n=109)



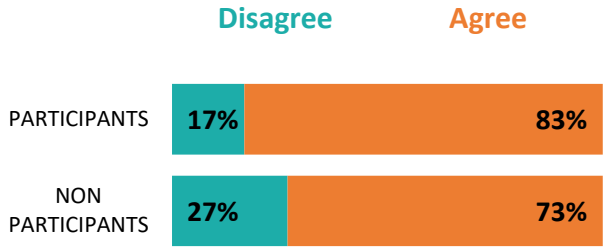
SURVEY RESULTS

I look for opportunities to help others in my community

BY GENDER (n=560)

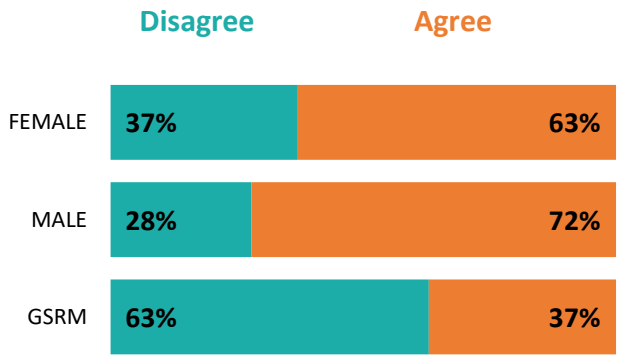


BY RPE PARTICIPANTS (n=107)

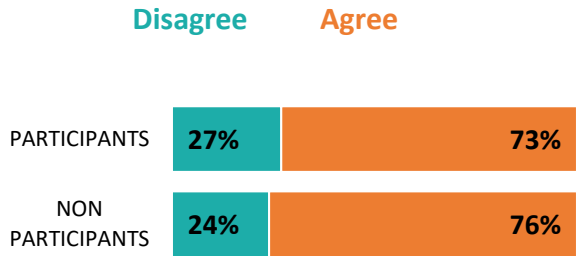


People in my community help each other out when someone needs it

BY GENDER (n560)



BY RPE PARTICIPANTS (n=109)



Comparisons, trends, and context

Compared with FY21, there appears to be a decrease in community support and connectedness. For example, in FY24, only 59% of respondents reported that their community is strongly connected, compared with 67% in FY21. Additionally, only 82% of survey respondents reported seeking opportunities to help others in the community, compared with 82% in FY24. Additionally, findings from FY 24 also suggest an association between RPE participation and community connectedness. Across the entire sample of 112 survey respondents, a larger percentage of RPE program participants (70%) reported feeling a strong connection to their community compared to 61% of non-participants. Additionally, 83% of respondents who had participated in RPE reported seeking opportunities to help others in their communities, compared with 73% of non-participants; 87% of RPE participants reported being interested in community and world problems, compared with 83% of non-participants, and 67% of RPE program participants agreed that people in their community are interested in community and world problems, compared to 63% of non-participants. The FY21 Community Report can be accessed on the SVPP evaluation website at https://evalsvpptx.com/fy20-fy23resources/.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND COMMUNITY CHANGES

SURVEY RESULTS

BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

In 2020, the Texas RPE program shifted its focus from primary prevention at the individual level to societal-level interventions, implementing community-level strategies targeting settings such as neighborhoods, schools, organizations, and workplaces.[2] Societal-level interventions are generally more effective than individual-level interventions in preventing sexual violence because they can change social norms and systems in addition to individual behaviors. They can reach a larger audience and create a broader environment of support and accountability, leading to more lasting and widespread change. Additionally, implementing programming across the Social Ecological Model has the potential to have a long-lasting impact on sexual violence.[3] To achieve primary prevention of sexual violence at community levels, the Texas RPE program implemented the following approaches:

- community efforts to prevent or respond to sexual violence (SV).
- strengthening leadership and opportunities for girls.
- mobilizing men and boys to prevent sexual violence.
- engaging individuals to change social norms and provide leadership around preventing sexual violence (bystander approaches).

[2] DeGue S., Hipp T.N., Herbst J.H. (2016) Community-Level Approaches to Prevent Sexual Violence. In: Jeglic E., Calkins C. (eds) Sexual Violence. Springer, Cham

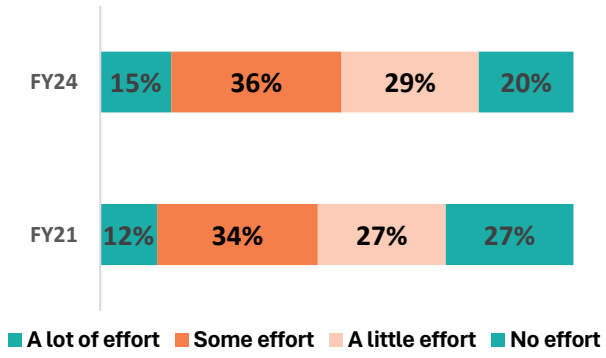
[3] CDC, (2018). NOFO. Rape Prevention and Education: Using The Best Available Evidence for Sexual Violence Prevention

COMMUNITY EFFORTS TO PREVENT OR RESPOND TO SEXUAL VIOLENCE

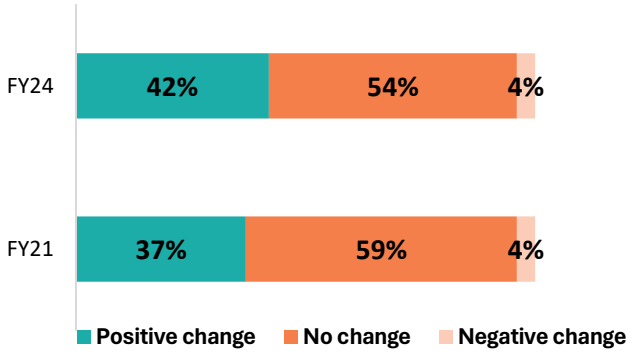
SURVEY INSTRUCTIONS

Survey respondents were asked how much effort (a lot of effort, some effort, a little effort, or no effort) they had seen their community put towards preventing and responding to sexual violence, and the type of change (positive change, no change, and negative change) they had observed that could be attributed to the RPE strategies being implemented in their community.

In the past 12 months, how much effort have you seen your community put into preventing sexual violence?



In the past 12 months, how much change have you seen in your community regarding sexual violence prevention?



EFFORT & CHANGES SEEN IN THE COMMUNITY REGARDING SEXUAL VIOLENCE PREVENTION

- Access To Resources & Support
- Education & Awareness Creation
- Safety & Security
- Multisectoral Community Collaboration
- Speaking Out & Difficult Conversations

SURVEY RESULTS

FY24 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- Majority of the respondents (80%) observed efforts in the community regarding sexual violence prevention. However, only 42% of these respondents observed positive changes.
- In alignment with the FY21 findings, this study demonstrates a positive trajectory in both effort and change in community-level sexual violence prevention; however, the amount of change observed is still less than the effort observed.
- Among the respondents who reported seeing a positive change, the following examples were provided: increased conversations about sexual violence, increased education and awareness creation, improved access to sexual violence prevention, resources, and support services for victims.
- A significant proportion of respondents observed an increase in multisectoral collaboration, especially with law enforcement, leading to a rise in feelings of security.

EXAMPLES OF EFFORT & CHANGES SEEN IN YOUR COMMUNITY REGARDING SEXUAL VIOLENCE PREVENTION

EFFORT

- **Increased Education and Awareness Creation.**
- **Prevention Messages and Discussions via Community Activities & Social Media.**
- **Increased Collaborations with Police and Law Enforcement Services.**
- **New Collaborations Between the Community and Multiple Sectors.**

CHANGES

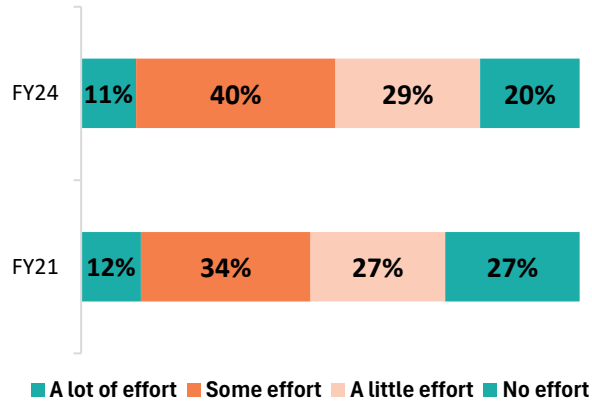
- **Proactive Activities Rather than Reactive Responses.**
- **Community Members Speaking Out and Having Difficult Conversations.**
- **Increased Safety and Security Measures.**
- **Improved Access to Sexual Violence Prevention & Resources for Victims.**

STRENGTHENING LEADERSHIP AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR GIRLS

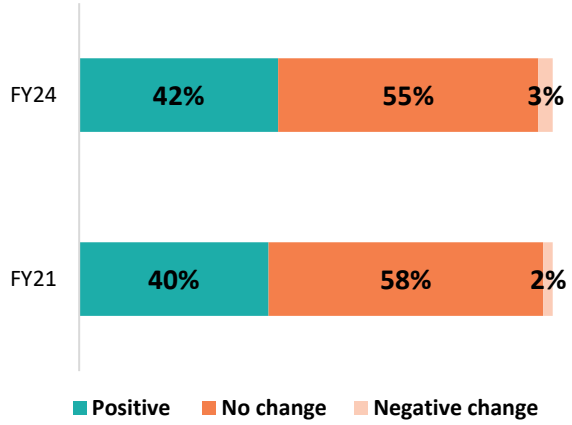
SURVEY INSTRUCTIONS

Survey respondents were asked how much effort (a lot of effort, some effort, a little effort, or no effort) they had seen their community put towards strengthening leadership and opportunities for girls, and the type of change (positive change, no change, and negative change) they had observed that could be attributed to the RPE strategies being implemented in their community.

In the past 12 months, how much effort have you seen your community put into strengthening leadership and opportunities for girls?



In the past 12 months, how much change have you seen in your community regarding strengthening leadership and opportunities for girls?



SURVEY RESULTS

FY24 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- Most (80%) of the respondents reported observing efforts within the community to strengthen leadership and opportunities for girls. Despite these efforts, only 42% reported positive changes.
- This study demonstrates a positive trend in both effort and change. It shows an improvement compared to FY21 (73% of efforts and 40% positive change).
- Respondents report an increase in reporting & investigation of Domestic Violence (DV) and Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) events.
- Respondents also report seeing an Increase in both mentorship programs and the number of women in leadership positions.

EXAMPLES OF EFFORTS AND CHANGES SEEN IN THE COMMUNITY REGARDING STRENGTHENING LEADERSHIP AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR GIRLS

EFFORTS

- **Awareness Creation Activities**
- **Increased Support and Resources**
- **Mentorship And Skill Building for Young Women**
- **Safe Spaces for Sexual Violence Discussions**
- **Speaking Up Against and Reporting Incidents Including Domestic Abuse**

CHANGES

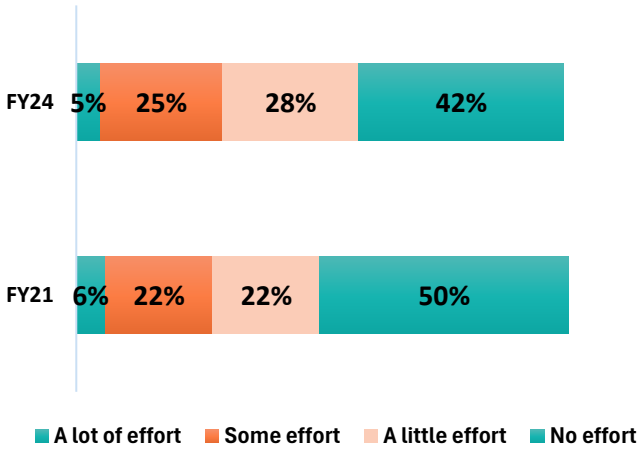
- **Community Engagement and Participation**
- **Women in Leadership Positions**
- **Collaborations With Law Enforcement**
- **Increased Support for Victims/Survivors of Sexual Violence**
- **Positive Norms Change**

MOBILIZING MEN AND BOYS TO PREVENT SEXUAL VIOLENCE

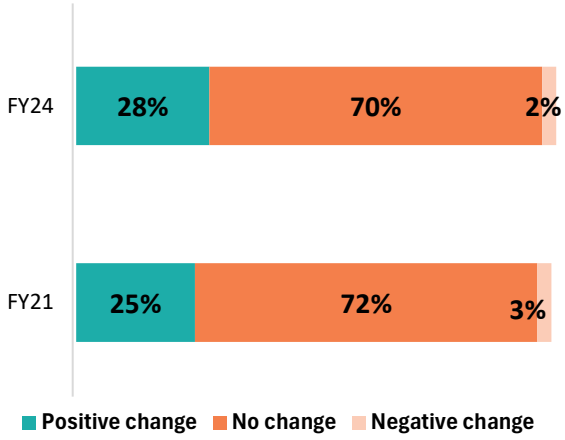
SURVEY INSTRUCTIONS

Survey respondents were asked how much effort (a lot of effort, some effort, a little effort, or no effort) they had seen their community put towards mobilizing men and boys to prevent sexual violence, and the type of change (positive change, no change, and negative change) they had observed that could be attributed to the RPE strategies being implemented in their community.

In the past 12 months, how much effort have you seen your community put into mobilizing men and boys to prevent sexual violence?



In the past 12 months, how much change have you seen in your community regarding mobilizing men and boys to prevent sexual violence?



SURVEY RESULTS

FY24 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- In the last 12 months, about 58% of the respondents had observed efforts by the community in mobilizing men and boys as a sexual violence prevention strategy.
- Only 28% had seen some positive change in the community regarding mobilizing men and boys to prevent sexual violence.
- Compared to FY21, respondents saw an 8%-point increase in efforts and a 3%-point increase in positive change from Mobilizing Men and Boys.

EFFORTS AND CHANGES SEEN IN THE COMMUNITY REGARDING MOBILIZING MEN AND BOYS TO PREVENT SEXUAL VIOLENCE

EFFORTS

- **Awareness Campaigns for Male Organizations and Athletic Groups.**
- **Internships and Mentoring of Young Men.**
- **Outreach and Fundraisers for Male Specific organizations.**

CHANGES

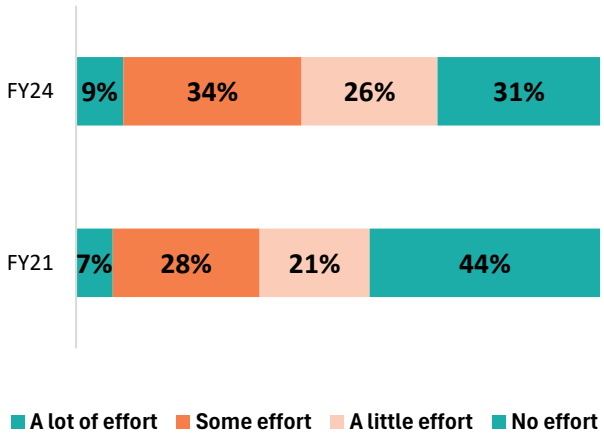
- **Community Engagement and Participation.**
- **Safe Spaces for Men to Discuss Sexual Violence.**
- **Collaborations with Male Organizations.**

ENGAGING INDIVIDUALS TO CHANGE SOCIAL NORMS AND PROVIDE LEADERSHIP AROUND PREVENTING SEXUAL VIOLENCE (BYSTANDER APPROACHES).

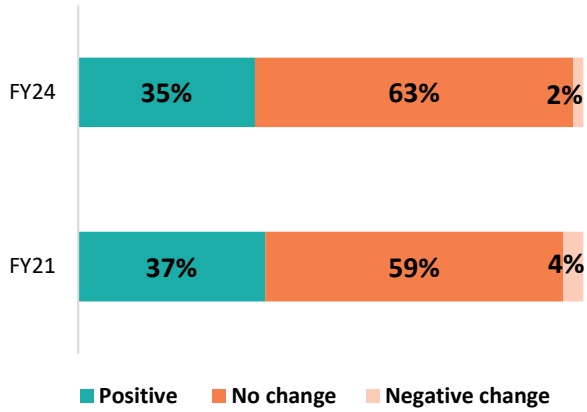
SURVEY INSTRUCTIONS

Survey respondents were asked how much effort (a lot of effort, some effort, a little effort, or no effort) they had seen their community put towards engaging individuals to change social norms and provide leadership around preventing sexual violence (bystander approaches), and the type of change (positive change, no change, and negative change) they had observed that could be attributed to the RPE strategies being implemented in their community.

In the past 12 months, how much effort have you seen your community put into engaging individuals to change social norms and provide leadership around preventing sexual violence (bystander approaches)?



In the past 12 months, how much change have you seen in your community regarding engaging individuals to change social norms and provide leadership around preventing sexual violence (bystander approaches)?



SURVEY RESULTS

FY24 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- Majority (69%) of the respondents had seen efforts in the community to engage individuals through the bystander approaches.
- About 35% of the respondents had seen some positive change resulting from the communities engaging individuals to change social norms and provide leadership around preventing sexual violence (bystander approaches).
- Compared to FY21, this study found a 13%-point increase in effort and a 2%-point change.
- Only 2% of respondents reported a negative change compared to 4% in FY21.

EFFORTS AND CHANGES SEEN IN THE COMMUNITY REGARDING ENGAGING INDIVIDUALS TO CHANGE SOCIAL NORMS AND PROVIDE LEADERSHIP AROUND PREVENTING SEXUAL VIOLENCE (BYSTANDER APPROACHES)

EFFORTS

- **Community Outreaches.**
- **Social Media Campaigns.**
- **Training to identify SV and provide help.**
- **Increased Collaborations with College Student Associations.**

CHANGES

- **Positive Norms Change.**
- **Community engagement and participation.**
- **Support for Victims of SV**

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS FROM COMMUNITY MEMBERS

"... Community coming together to speak out against violence and prevent further harm. I would like to see more leadership around preventing sexual violence though".

"... Using social media as a platform to share with other students how standing up for what is right, and not giving in to peer pressure, will have a positive effect in preventing all forms of violence, including sexual assault ".

"...Helping young males understand that to prevent sexual violence, they must become aware of their role in prevention, take responsibility, and serve as role models to young boys who think that being a man means seeing women as less worthy than men".

"... I feel that the bystander training have brought the effort for people to take action when there's someone in need of help and have helped with providing resources to those in need."

"...Always listen to the victim, no matter what the circumstances are or how the situation is".

CONCLUSION

This study was conducted as a part of the evaluation of a statewide Rape Prevention and Education program. Survey findings demonstrate notable improvement in community risk and protective factors for the perpetuation of sexual violence. Community members report observing notable efforts and community changes regarding sexual violence prevention. However, the findings must be interpretated in conjunction with other contextual factors since Sexual Violence perpetuation and victimization does not occur in a vacuum, its prevalence is usually the result of multiple factors and drivers.

The next community data collection efforts are scheduled for 2026.

CONTACT

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University of North Texas Health Science Center, College of Public Health
Aishatu.Yusuf@unthsc.edu

REFERENCES

1. Basile, K.C., DeGue, S., Jones, K., Freire, K., Dills, J., Smith, S.G., Raiford, J.L. (2016). STOP SV: A Technical Package to Prevent Sexual Violence. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
2. DeGue S., Hipp T.N., Herbst J.H. (2016) Community-Level Approaches to Prevent Sexual Violence. In: Jeglic E., Calkins C. (eds) Sexual Violence. Springer, Cham
3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2018). NOFO. Rape Prevention and Education: Using The Best Available Evidence for Sexual Violence Prevention
4. Texas Demographic Center. 2025. *Texas Demographic Center.* https://demographics.texas.gov/

APPENDIX A

RPE COMMUNITY SURVEY

Demographics

1) Are you currently a student (including college)? *(Yes/No)*
   a) *If yes.* What grade are you in? *(6th -8th grade, 9th -12th grade, College)*
      i) *For college students only.* What is your age range? (17 *years old or younger, 18- 24 years of age, 25 - 29 years of age, 30 - 34 years of age, 35 - 39 years of age, 40 - 44 years of age, 45 - 49 years of age, 50 years of age or older)*
   b) *If no.* What is your age range? (12 *years of age or younger, 13 -17 years of age,18- 24 years of age, 25 - 29 years of age, 30 - 39 years of age, 40 - 49 years of age, 50 - 59 years of age, 60 - 69 years of age, 70 years of age or older)*
   c) *For all students and any non-students 24 years of age or younger.* Do you participate in any of the following programs? Check all that apply. *(Be Strong, Bringing in the Bystander, Close to Home, Coaching Boys into Men, Live Respect, Mentors in Violence Prevention - MVP Strategies, Second Step, #HealthyRelationshipGoals, No, I have not participated in any of the listed programs)*
2) What is your race? Check all that apply. *(American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Hispanic or Latino, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, White)*
3) Enter your gender: *(text entry}*
4) Enter your zip code: *(numerical entry}*

General aggressiveness and acceptance of violence

5) I get very angry and often lose my temper. *(Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly Agree)*
6) I can respect a person who backs down from a fight. *(Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly* Agree)
7) I use verbal threats to help me get my way or prove my point. *(Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly Agree}*
8) It is acceptable to use verbal threats to help get your way or prove your point. *(Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly Agree)*
9) I use physical force to help me get my way or prove my point. *(Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly Agree}*
10) It is acceptable to use physical force to help get your way or prove your point. *(Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly Agree)*

General tolerance of sexual violence within community

11) I don't think sexual violence is a problem in my community. *{Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly Agree}*
12) I don't think there is much I can do about sexual violence in my community. *(Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly Agree)*

13) There isn't much need for me to think about sexual violence in my community. *(Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly Agree)*

Societal norms that support sexual violence

14) My community is a safe place to live. *(Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly Agree)*
15) Sexual Assault is never the fault of the victim *(Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly Agree)*
Sexual harassment is normal. *{Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly Agree)*
16) Physical violence is an acceptable way to resolve conflict in a relationship. *{Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly Agree)*
17) If a girl/woman is raped, she is usually to blame for putting herself in that situation. *{Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly Agree)*

Connection to a caring adult

18) *For youth only (24 years of age or younger).* There is an adult in my life who gives help and support when I need it. *(Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly Agree)*

19) *For adults only (25 years of age or older).* "I give help and support to youth in my life when they need it" (Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly Agree)

Emotional health and connectedness

20) I feel good about myself. *(Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly Agree)*
21) *For youth only.* I would find someone (adult or friend) if I need help solving a problem. *{Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly Agree)* -
For adults only. I would find someone if I need help solving a problem. *{Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly Agree)*
22) I am often unhappy, depressed, or tearful. *{Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly Agree)*
23) I worry or stress out a lot. *(Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly Agree)*
24) I have someone I can talk to about ways to help me control my emotions. *(Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly Agree)*

Empathy and concern for how one's actions affects others

25) I care about other people. *(Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly Agree)*
26) People in my community care about each other. *{Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly Agree)*
27) I take responsibility for my actions. *(Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly Agree)*
28) People in my community take responsibility for their actions. *(Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly Agree)*

Community support and connectedness

29) I am interested in community and world problems. *{Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly Agree)*
30) People in my community are interested in community and world problems. *(Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly Agree)*
    a) *If Agree or Strongly Agree selected.* I believe people in my community are involved in solving world problems. *(Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly Agree)*
31) I feel a strong connection to my community. *{Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly Agree)*
32) My community is strongly connected. *{Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly Agree}*
33) I look for opportunities to help others in my community. *(Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly Agree)*
34) People in my community help each other out when someone needs it. *(Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly Agree)*

Environmental and community change that result from strategies

35) In the past 12 months, how much effort have you seen your community put into preventing or responding to sexual violence? *(No effort, A little effort, Some effort, A lot of effort}*
    a) *If a little, some or a lot is selected.* Please provide examples of community efforts to prevent or respond to sexual violence. *(open ended)*
36) In the past 12 months, how much change have you seen in your community regarding sexual violence prevention? *(A lot of negative change, Some negative change, No change, Some positive change, A lot of positive change)*
    a) *If anything but No Change is selected.* Please provide examples of *changes* you've seen in your community regarding sexual violence prevention. *(open ended}*
37) In the past 12 months, how much effort have you seen your community put into strengthening leadership and opportunities for girls? *(No effort, A little effort, Some effort, A lot of effort)*
    a) *If a little, some or a lot is selected.* Please provide examples of community *efforts* to strengthen leadership and opportunities for girls. *(open ended)*
38) In the past 12 months, how much change have you seen in your community regarding strengthening leadership and opportunities for girls? *(A lot of negative change, Some negative change, No change, Some positive change, A lot of positive change)*
    a) *If anything but No Change is selected.* Please provide examples of *changes* you've seen in your community regarding strengthening leadership and opportunities for girls. *(open ended)*
39) In the past 12 months, how much effort have you seen your community put into mobilizing men and boys to prevent sexual violence? *{No effort, A little effort, Some effort, A lot of effort)*
    a) *If a little, some or a lot is selected.* Please provide examples of community *efforts* to mobilize men and boys to prevent sexual violence. *(open ended)*

40) In the past 12 months, how much change have you seen in your community regarding mobilizing men and boys to prevent sexual violence? *(A lot of negative change, Some negative change, No change, Some positive change, A lot of positive change)*
    a) *If anything but No Change is selected.* Please provide examples of *changes* you've seen in your community regarding mobilize men and boys to prevent sexual violence. *(open ended}*
41) In the past 12 months, how much effort have you seen your community put into engaging individuals to promote social norms and provide leadership around preventing sexual violence (bystander approaches)? *(No effort, A little effort, Some effort, A lot of effort)*
    a) *If a little, some or a lot is selected.* Please provide examples of community *efforts* to engage individuals to promote social norms and provide leadership around preventing sexual violence (bystander approaches). *(open ended}*
42) In the past 12 months, how much change have you seen in your community regarding engaging individuals to promote social norms and provide leadership around preventing sexual violence (bystander approaches)? *(A Jot of negative change, Some negative change, No change, Some positive change, A lot of positive change}*
    a) *If anything but No Change is selected.* Please provide examples of changes you've seen in your community regarding engaging individuals to promote social norms and provide leadership around preventing sexual violence (bystander approaches). *(open ended)*

Additional questions to gain contextual information and allow for respondent input:

43) Is there anything you would like to tell us about sexual violence prevention or response efforts in your community?

APPENDIX B

FY24

COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT DATA REPORT

The Texas Rape Prevention & Education (RPE) program seeks to prevent sexual violence (SV) in Texas by reducing risk factors and enhancing protective factors linked to sexual violence first-time perpetration and victimization. It aims to create positive change in 6th – 12th grade youth (or age equivalent 12-24 years if youth are not in a school setting), college/university students, and their adult influencers.

RISK FACTORS

- General aggressiveness and acceptance of violence
- General tolerance of SV within the community
- Societal norms that support SV

PROTECTIVE FACTORS

- Connection to a caring adult
- Emotional health and connectedness
- Empathy and concern for how one's actions affect others
- Community support and connectedness

METHODOLOGY

SURVEYS



DESIGN

Survey designed to measure demographics, risk and protective factors, environmental and community changes resulting from strategies.



DISTRIBUTION

Qualtrics survey link shared by 15 grantees to program participants and community members in Fall 2024.



ANALYSIS

The RPE evaluation team analyzed the data using STATA statistical package.

SUMMARY DEMOGRAPHICS

Majority of the respondents were female (77%)

Non-students (63%), between the ages of 25 and 49 years

Among the students, 53 % were college students, 47 % were in the 9th – 12th grade.

Most of the respondents (82%) had never participated in any of the programs.

UNT Health FORT WORTH

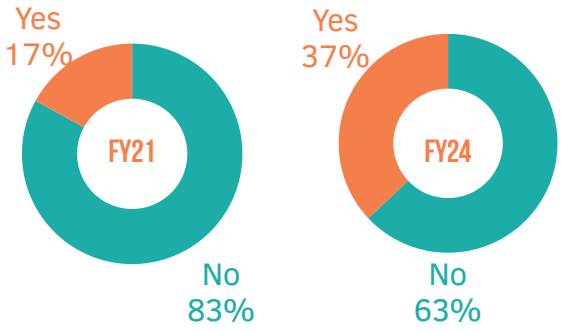
SVPPEVALUATION

FY24

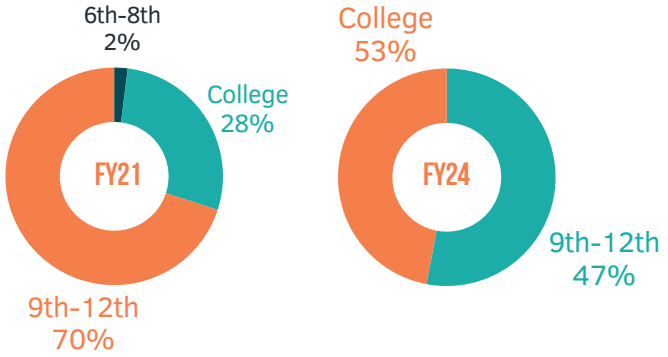
DEMOGRAPHICS

740 TOTAL SURVEYS

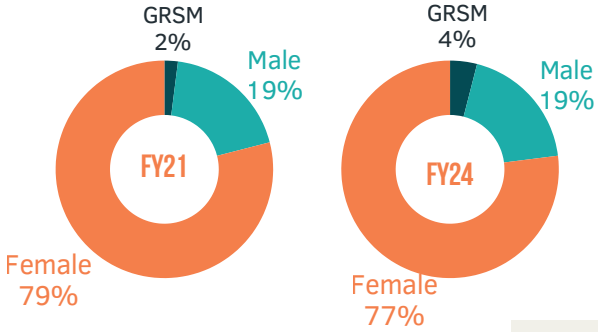
STUDENT OR NON-STUDENT
N= 717



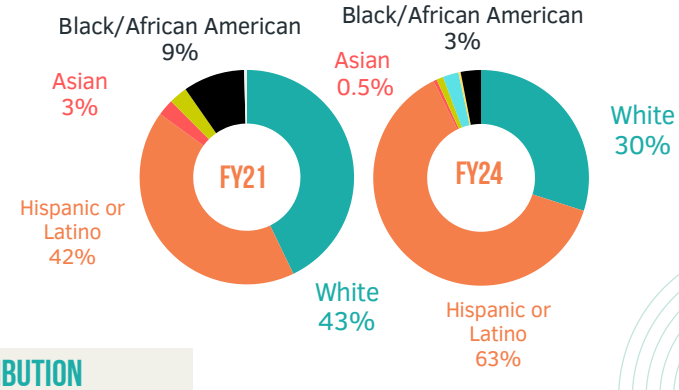
GRADE LEVEL
N=263



GENDER
N=731



RACE & ETHNICITY
N=591



AGE DISTRIBUTION
N= 139

COLLEGE STUDENTS		
AGE	FY21	FY24
17 years or younger	0%	1%
18 – 24 years	50%	52%
25 – 29 years	18%	19%
30 – 34 years	10%	12%
35 – 39 years	7%	5%
40 – 44 years	5%	4%
45 – 49 years	2%	2%
50 years or older	8%	6%

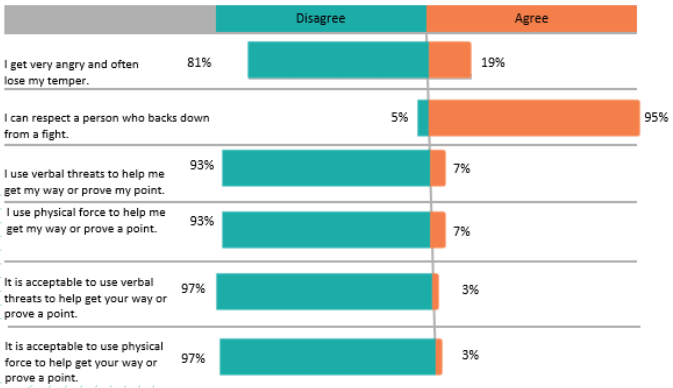
NON-STUDENTS		
AGE	FY21	FY24
12 years or younger	0%	0%
13 – 17 years	4%	3%
18 – 24 years	6 %	6%
25 – 29 years	10%	15%
30 – 39 years	27%	25%
40 – 49 years	20%	20%
50 – 59 years	17%	17%
60 – 69 years	12%	10%
70 years or older	4%	4%

UNT Health FORT WORTH
COLLEGE OF PUBLIC HEALTH

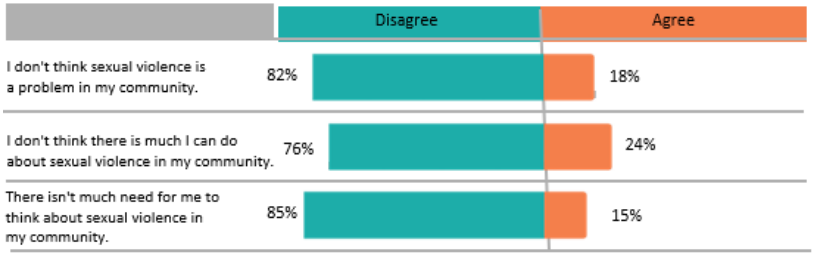
FY24

RISK FACTORS

GENERAL AGGRESSIVENESS AND ACCEPTANCE OF VIOLENCE

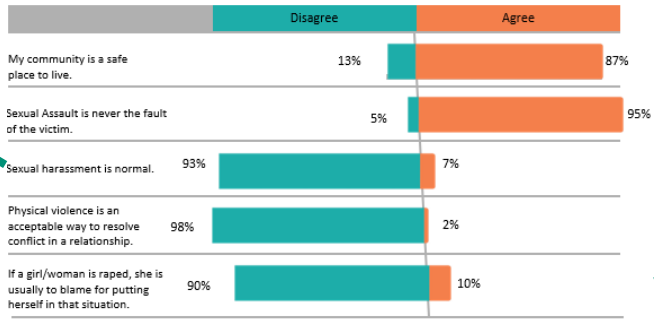


GENERAL TOLERANCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE WITHIN THE COMMUNITY



SOCIETAL NORMS THAT SUPPORT SEXUAL VIOLENCE

4% increase from FY21(89%) to FY24(93%)



4% Decrease among males FY21(14%) to FY24(10%)

RISK FACTORS BY SEX

•Compared to females (2%), more men (7%) agreed that they use verbal threats to get their way or prove a point.

•More females (96%) agreed that they would respect a person who backed down from a fight than men (90%).

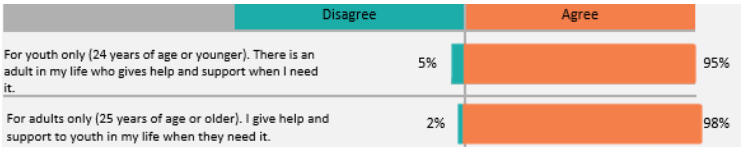
•When compared to females (14%), a larger proportion of males (39%) do not think that sexual violence is a problem in their community.

•When compared to females (100%) only 90% of males disagreed that "If a girl/woman is raped, she is usually to blame for putting herself in that situation"

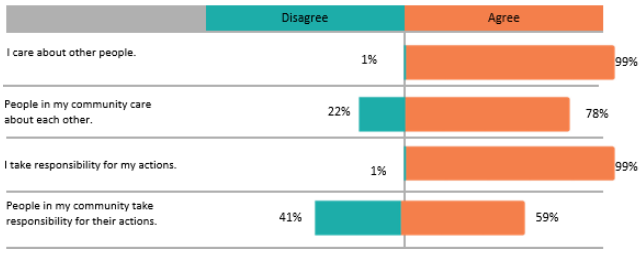
FY24

PROTECTIVE FACTORS

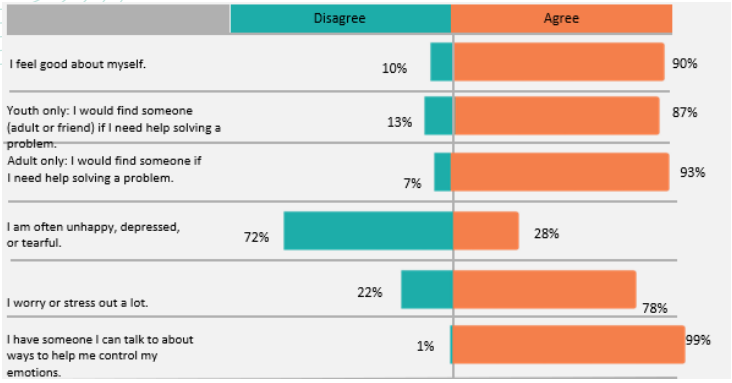
CONNECTION TO CARING ADULT



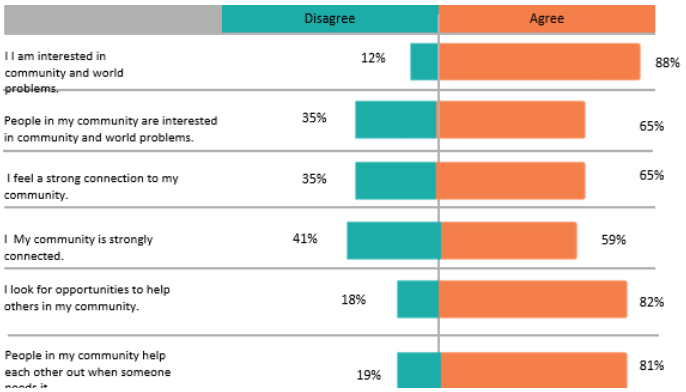
EMPATHY AND CONCERN FOR HOW ONE'S ACTIONS AFFECT OTHERS



EMOTIONAL HEALTH & CONNECTEDNESS



COMMUNITY SUPPORT & CONNECTEDNESS



KEY POINTS

- 78% of people agreed that they "worry or stress" a lot, compared to 72% in FY21.
- Higher levels (82%) among females compared to males (63%).
- 28% of females reported feeling "unhappy, depressed, or tearful". This survey shows an increase in perceived stress levels within the community.

UNT Health FORT WORTH

FY24

EFFORTS AND CHANGES

EFFORTS & CHANGES IN COMMUNITIES REGARDING SEXUAL VIOLENCE

FY21

- 73% reported seeing some effort
- 37% reported seeing a positive change.

FY24

- 80% of respondents reported seeing efforts
- 42% reported positive change

STRENGTHENING LEADERSHIP AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR GIRLS

FY21

- 73% reported seeing some effort
- Only 40% reported seeing a positive change.

FY24

- 80% of respondents reported seeing efforts
- Only 42% of this group reported positive change

MOBILIZING MEN AND BOYS TO PREVENT SEXUAL VIOLENCE

FY21

- 49% reported seeing some effort
- 72% reported seeing no change

FY24

- 58% of respondents reported seeing efforts
- 70% reported no change

BYSTANDER APPROACHES

FY21

- 56% reported seeing efforts.
- 32% reported positive change

FY24

- 69% reported seeing efforts
- 35% report positive change

SVPPEVALUATION