

CAL-VEX 2022: Impact of Violence in California

September 8, 2022
11 am – 12:30 pm PT





Center on Gender Equity and Health




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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

Participants (1)


Sarah Orton (Host, me)












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Invite
Mute All
Unmute All
More ▾

Chat

To: Everyone

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 Mute
  Stop Video
  Security
  Participants
  Chat
  Share Screen
  Polling
  Record
  Closed Caption
  Reactions
  More
 End

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This web conference is supported by the California Department of Public Health, Injury and Violence Prevention Branch, Rape Prevention and Education (RPE) Program, through funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (Cooperative Agreement 5 NUF2CE002501). Viewpoints and thoughts shared are not necessarily representative of the California Department of Public Health, the State of California or VALOR.

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Learning Objectives

- Describe past year prevalence of victimization and perpetration of sexual harassment, sexual violence, IPV, physical abuse and firearm violence, and the relation of these to mental health and other outcomes in California from the Cal-VEX 2022 report.
- Describe the impacts these findings have on diverse communities across the state from a public health approach.
- Identify resources for implementing multisector violence prevention programs and policy approaches to strengthen violence prevention in health and welfare systems.

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Presenters



David S. Lee, MPH
ValorUS
he/him/his



Anita Raj, PhD, MS
Center on Gender Equity and Health,
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she/her/hers



Jeannine Barbato, MPH
Injury and Violence Prevention
Branch, California Department of
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Use the Text Chat feature
to answer the question.

What best describes your
organization?

Which topics does your
organization address?

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770: My Lying Eyes | Act One

She Blinded Us With Science


Share a clip | Transcript | f t

This American Life, May 2022

<https://www.thisamericanlife.org/770/my-lying-eyes/act-one-9>

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Use the Text Chat feature to answer the question.

Why is data important for your work to address and prevent violence?

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**California Study on
Violence Experiences
Across the Lifespan
(Cal-VEX)**

The state of violence in California: Findings from the CalVEX 2022 Study

Anita Raj, PHD, MS
Director of the Center on Gender Equity and Health
University of California, San Diego
8 September 2022

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What is CalVEX?

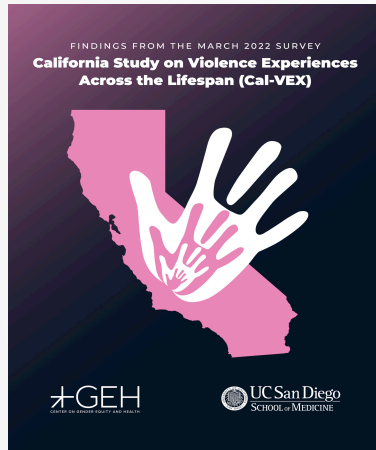
The California Study on Violence Experiences Across the Lifespan (CalVEX) provides state-representative data on adult Californian's experiences of interpersonal and institutional violence and discrimination and related factors including physical and mental health and economic wellbeing, using a gender lens.

CalVEX Data are designed to offer indicator targets, assessment of progress, and potential policy impacts to achieve freedom from violence in California.




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New report out now!



Report can be found at

<https://gehweb.ucsd.edu/wp-content/uploads/CalVEX-09.06.22.pdf>



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The CalVEX survey

- 15 minute online survey
- Conducted with Californians aged 18+
- Offered in English and Spanish
- Conducted annually in March in 2020, 2021, and 2022
 - ~2000 respondents each year
- State-representative sample with weighting



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Assessed forms of interpersonal violence

Physical violence:

Physical abuse
Threats with a gun or knife

Sexual violence:

Sexual harassment (verbal, cyber, homo/transphobic)
Physically aggressive sexual harassment (stalking, quid pro quo sexual coercion)
Forced sex

Intimate partner violence:

Physical or sexual violence which involved a spouse or romantic partner



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Assessed outcomes

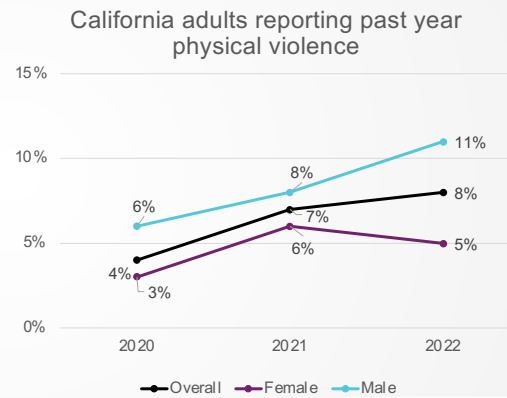
- **Time Trends in Violence Experiences** - physical violence, sexual violence, and IPV – 2020 to 2022
- **Who is most vulnerable** to these experiences of violence
 - *Socially marginalized demographic groups*
 - *Everyday Discrimination or Microaggressions*
 - *Economic Distress*
- **Mental health consequences of violence**, including depression, anxiety and suicidality
- **Past year prevalence of perpetration** of physical violence, sexual violence, and IPV in 2022



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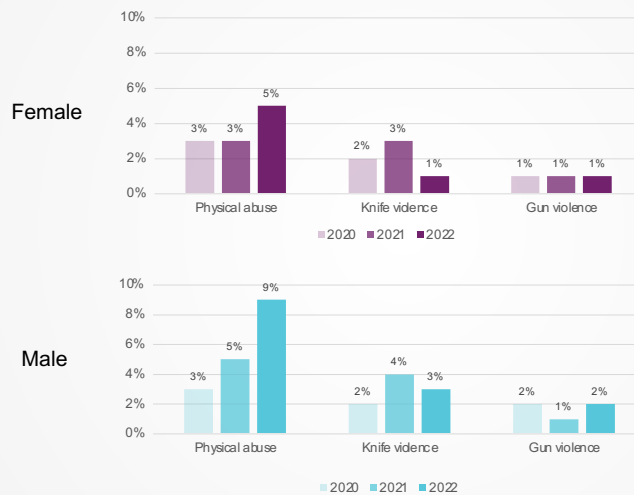
Past year physical violence experiences increased from 2020 to 2022

- One in twelve adults in California - **2.4 million people in the state** - experienced physical violence within the past year
- Males were 2x as likely as females to experience physical violence (11% vs. 5%)
- This is an increase since 2020



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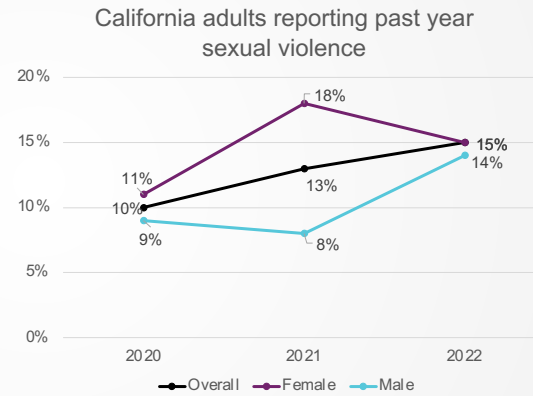
Past-year physical violence by type, California 2020-2022



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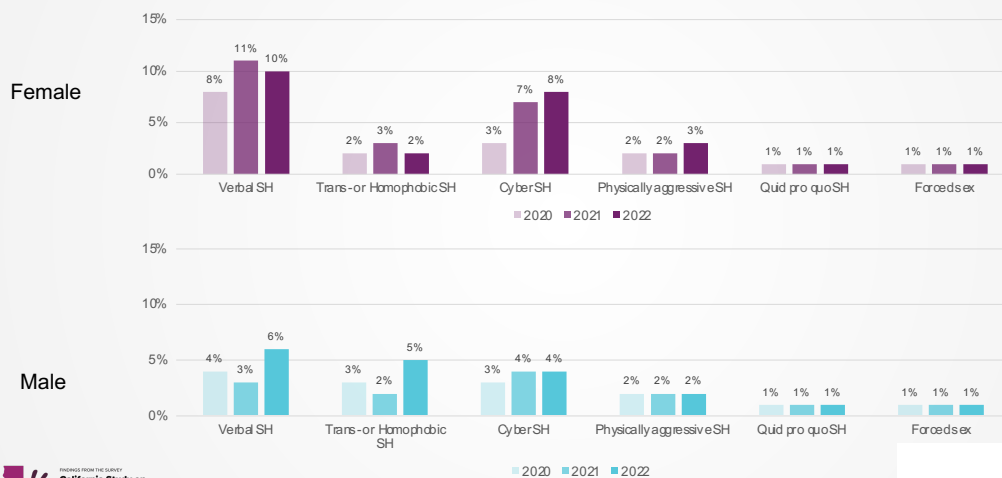
Past year sexual violence experiences increased from 2020 to 2022

- One in seven adults in California – **4.5 million people** – experienced sexual violence within the past year
- This is an increase since 2020



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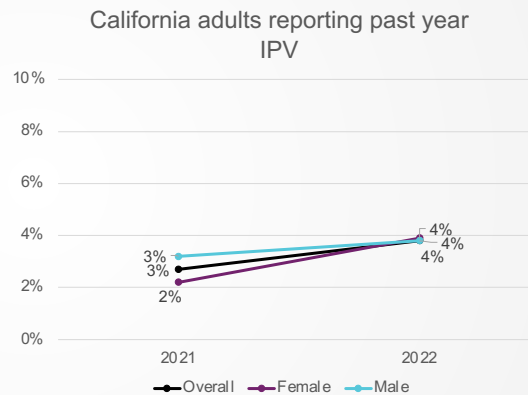
Past-year sexual violence by type, California 2020-2022



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Past year IPV experiences, California 2021-2022

- One in 25 adults in California – **1.1 million people – experienced IPV within the past year**
- Females and males were equally likely to report IPV
- This is not significantly different from 2021
- This is likely an underestimate due to nature of survey item



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Social marginalization and violence, California 2022

Sexual identity

- **Physical violence** was 2x as likely among bisexual and 'other' sexual identity respondents compared to gay, lesbian, and heterosexual respondents (14% vs 7%)
- **Sexual violence** was 3x as likely among bisexual and 'other' sexual identity respondents and 2x as likely among gay/lesbian respondents compared to heterosexual respondents (38% vs 28% vs 12%)
- **IPV** was 2-4x as likely among bisexual and 'other' sexual identity respondents compared to gay/lesbian and heterosexual respondents (12% vs 5% vs 3%)

Disability

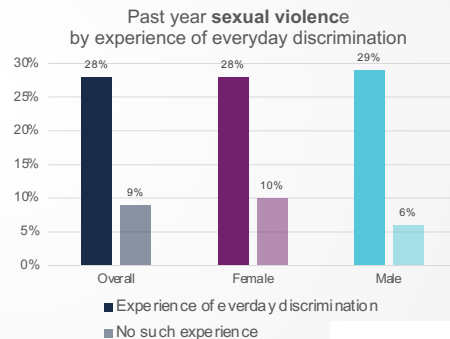
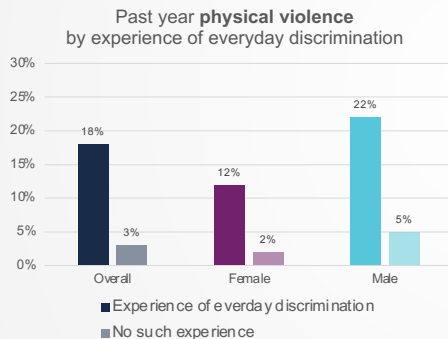
- **Physical violence** was 2x as likely among those with a disability compared to those without a disability (13% vs 6%)
- **Sexual violence** was 2.5x as likely among those with a disability compared to those without a disability (26% vs 10%)
- **IPV** was 2x as likely among those with a disability compared to those without a disability (6% vs 3%)



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Everyday discrimination and violence, California 2022

- 30% of Californians report experiences of everyday discrimination - or micro-aggressions - in a typical week, most often due to race and secondarily gender



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California Study on
Violence Experiences
Across the Lifespan
(Cal-VEX)

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Economic distress and violence, California 2022

- Eviction past year**
 - Past year physical violence was 7x as likely (42% vs 6%), past year sexual violence was 4x as likely (51% vs 13%), & past year IPV was 8x as likely (25% vs 3%)
- Lacking money for food or other basic needs past year**
 - Past year physical violence was 5x as likely (22% vs 4%), past year sexual violence was 2x as likely (28% vs 11%), & past year IPV was 5x as likely (11% vs 2%)
- Job loss past year**
 - Past year sexual violence was 2x as likely (26% vs 14%)

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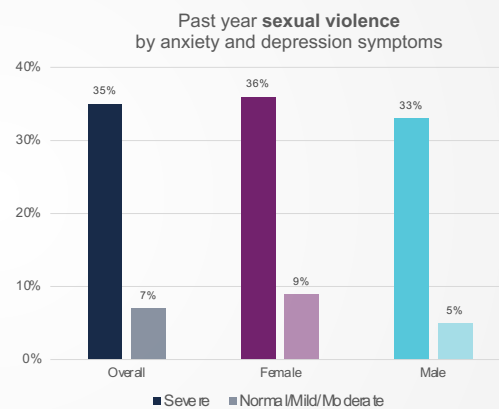
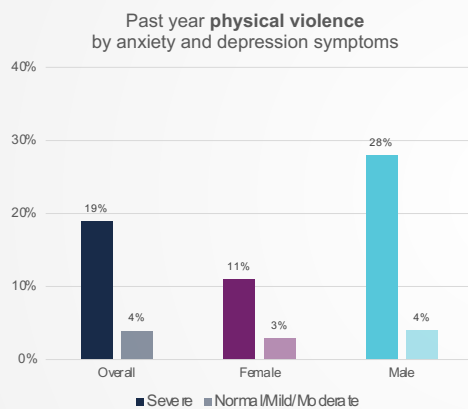
Self-Reported Consequences of Violence, California 2022

- **Negative mental health symptoms**
 - Depression/anxiety is the most commonly mentioned consequence of both physical and sexual violence
 - Reported by approximate one in 3 of those reporting past year physical violence (30%) and past year sexual violence (39%)
- **Consideration of suicide**
 - One in twelve respondents (8%) reporting past year physical violence considered suicide
 - One in fourteen respondents (7%) reporting past year sexual violence considered suicide
- **Few (5-6%) formally report the incident**
- One in four of those reporting physical violence and about half of those who experienced sexual violence told no one.

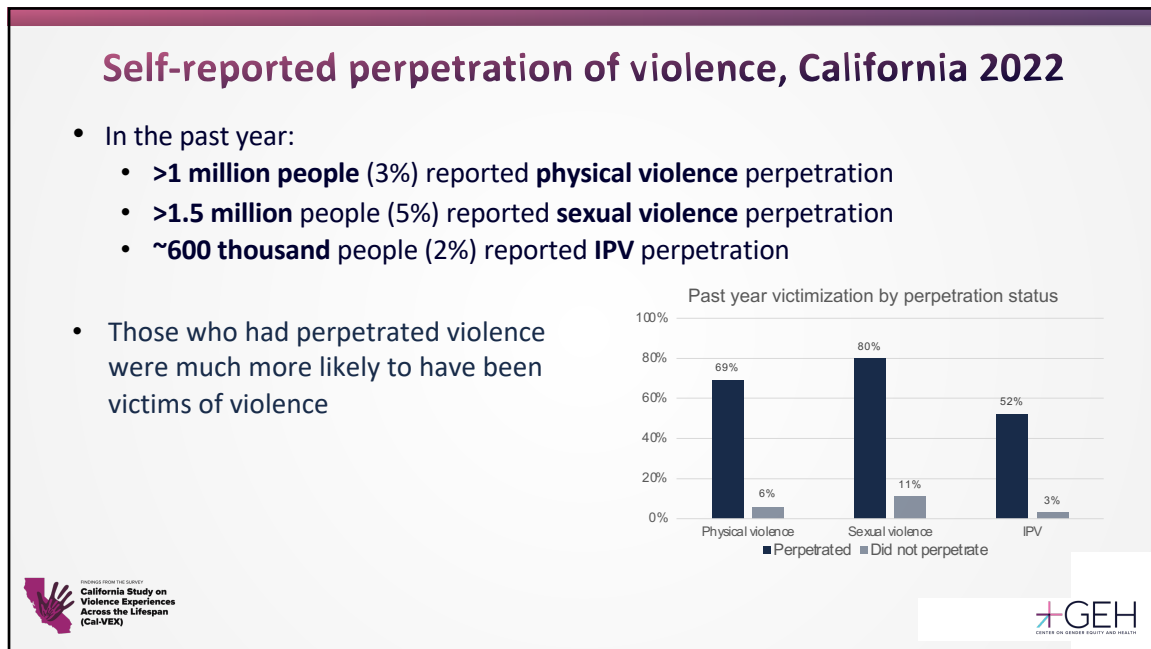


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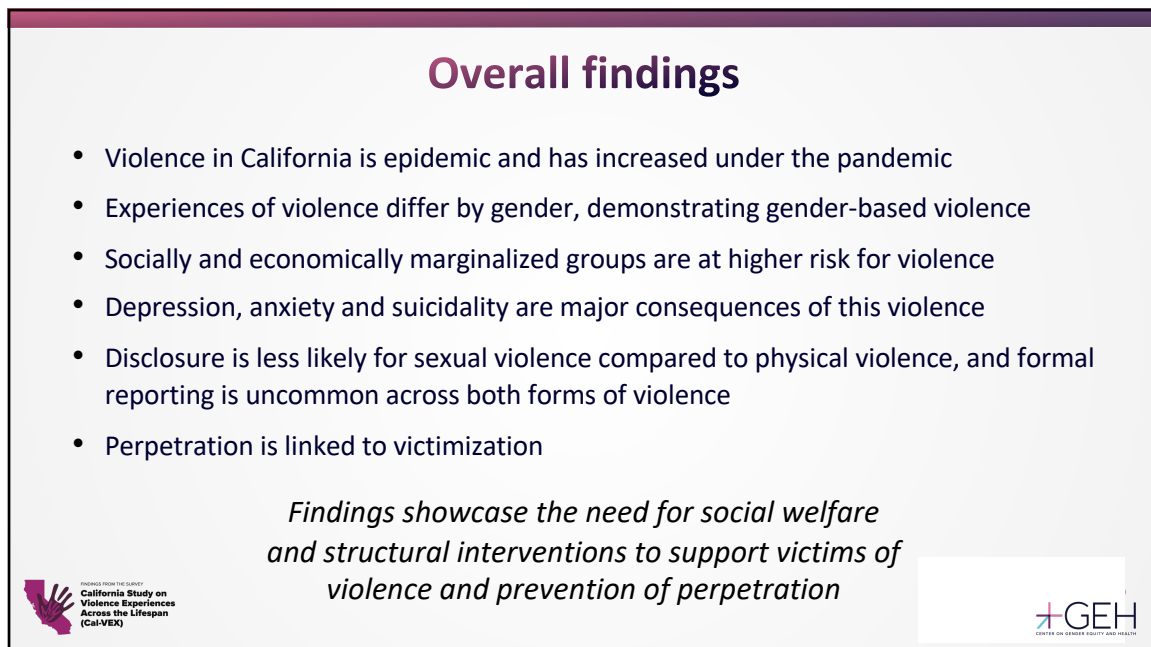
Violence and mental health, California 2022



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Use the Text Chat feature
to answer the question.

What is a finding that
surprised you?

Which finding do you want
to share with a policy
maker?

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CalVEX Report: Implications for Public Health Approach

Jeannine Barbato, MPH
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Violence is a
major cause of
injuries,
disabilities and
death.



Immediate Effects

Death (homicide, suicide)
Physical injury
Psychological trauma

Lasting Effects

Physical disability
Change in family structure
Employment
Household income
Access to benefits
Health care costs
Educational performance
Psychological impacts / disorders
Unhealthy risk behaviors
Chronic diseases
Criminal justice involvement

Multigenerational Effects

Violent norms
Epigenetic effects
Economic mobility
Educational attainment
Life opportunities
Poverty and inequities

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Injury and Violence Prevention Branch (IVPB) Violence Prevention Programs

- Domestic Violence, Teen Dating Violence, and Sexual Violence Prevention
- Essentials for Childhood (EfC) Initiative
- Comprehensive Suicide Prevention (CSP) Program/Office of Suicide Prevention (OSP)
- California Violent Death Reporting System (CalVDRS)



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CalVEX Report: Implications for Public Health Approach



- Protective Environments
- Economic Security
- Skill building (coping/problem solving)



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Violence Prevention Initiative

Preventing Violence in California
Data Brief 1: Overview of Homicide and Suicide Deaths in California
March 2020

CalVDRS
CALIFORNIA VIOLENT DEATH REPORTING SYSTEM
INJURY AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION BRANCH

Monitoring Firearm-Related Deaths in California, 2019

Background

Use of firearms as a mechanism to facilitate violence is a concerning public health problem. Nationally, in 2019 there were 39,707 firearm-related deaths, which equates to 109 firearm-related deaths per day¹. The medical cost associated with these deaths alone was estimated to be over \$233 million in 2019², and the economic impact

About CalVDRS

The California Violent Death Reporting System (CalVDRS) is housed in the Injury and Violence Prevention Branch in the California Department of Public Health. CalVDRS is funded by the Centers for Disease Control and

Preventing Violence in California
Volume 1: The Role of Public Health
May 2022

CDPH

<https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CDC/PHP/DCDIC/SACB/Pages/ViolencePreventionInitiative.aspx>

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Questions?

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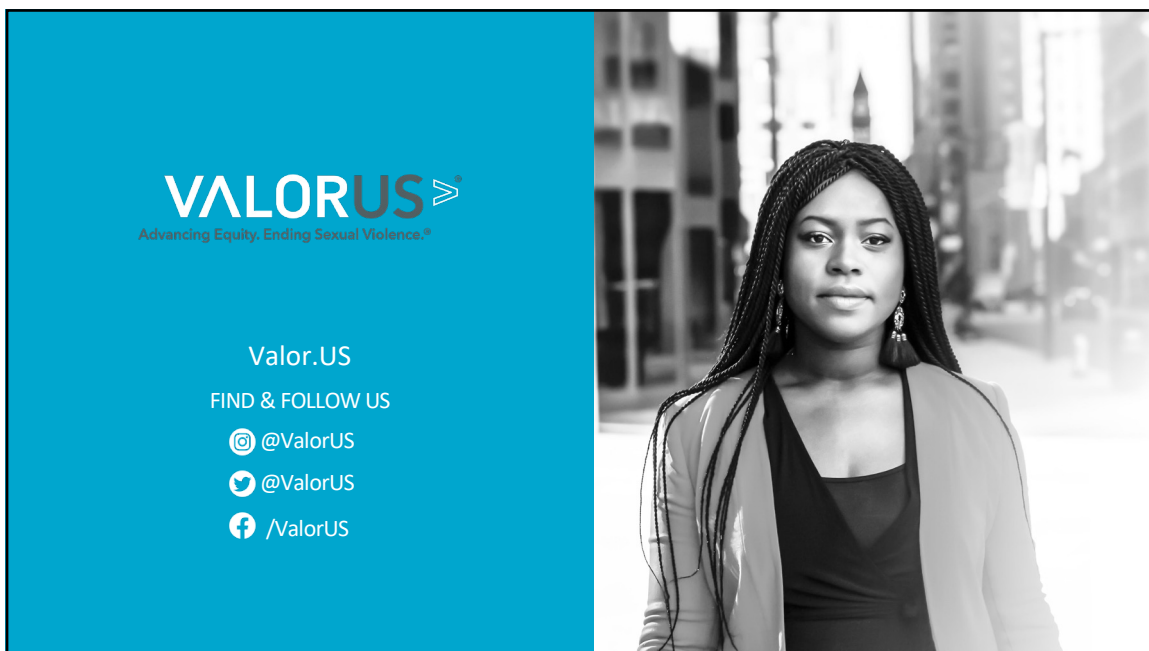
Use the Text Chat feature to answer the question.

What are the implications of the CalVEX study on preventing violence?

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