



**SAN BENITO COUNTY
COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT ON
SEXUAL VIOLENCE**

PRESENTED BY COMMUNITY SOLUTIONS

SAN BENITO COUNTY COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT ON SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Our organization was founded in 1972 as the Morgan Hill Community Unity Center, offering youth development programs in Gilroy and Morgan Hill. Since 1981, our Solutions to Violence Division has provided empowerment-based services to strengthen and support survivors of intimate partner abuse, sexual assault, and human trafficking crimes. We also provide presentations and outreach services to educate schools, groups, and the community on sexual assault, intimate partner abuse, bullying, and human trafficking.

Community Solutions' Solutions to Violence Division has promoted awareness and understanding of intimate partner violence, sexual assault and child abuse. We have provided Child Abuse Prevention (CAP) and Teen Assault Awareness Program (TAAP) programming since 1983 in Santa Clara and San Benito Counties. Our agency has been funded to provide Rape Prevention Education for the past nine years. For the past two years, we provided CAP and parent presentations to residents in San Benito County. Since 2012, we have partnered with San Benito High School, San Andreas High School, and Santa Ana Schools to provide the *In Touch With Teen (ITWT)* program to their students.

Additionally, we provide outreach and education to the community members around the topics of sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. In 2015, we initiated the Cafecitos Community Café, a project to recruit, convene and train Promotoras (lay health educators) to raise awareness of domestic violence sexual assault and labor and sex trafficking in San Benito County. They meet with residents individually and in groups using video scenarios to illustrate common abuses and sensitive topics, then provide culturally-responsive information and resources to address them. We have recruited and trained nine Promotoras who speak Spanish; six also speak Triqui and are able to serve the community of about 700 Oaxacan residents, which has experienced a high rate of domestic violence.

In efforts to improve safety and prevent sexual violence in San Benito County, it is important to understand its prevalence within the community's perception, as well as, assess the community's understanding of the issue. With this knowledge we can assess the community's strengths and weaknesses and create prevention strategies to promote change utilizing existing resources and skills. Our goals for San Benito County are to promote community education through engaging community members in primary prevention of sexual violence through skill building, resources, and positive communication techniques.

COMMUNITY SOLUTIONS

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A SNAP SHOT OF SAN BENITO COUNTY

San Benito County encompasses 1,391 square miles and is located approximately 40 miles inland from Monterey Bay and 95 miles south of San Francisco. It is home to the oldest mission, San Juan Bautista, established in 1797. Also, it is home to the Pinnacles National Monument.

San Benito County's estimated population in 2016 was 59,414, according to the American Community Survey. The City of Hollister's population was 37,833; San Juan Bautista's was 1,975; and the balance of the County had a population of 19,606. About 63.7% of the County's residents live in Hollister, the County seat. Of County residents, 57.9% identify as Hispanic or Latino; 38.6% of residents speak a language other than English at home.



Management, business, science and the arts employed 27% of workers age 16 years and older, followed by 23.5% working in sales and office occupations. In San Benito County the per capita income is \$27,848. 15% of children under the age of 18 live below Poverty Level. The percentage is slightly higher (18%) among Latino children, who make up 71% of the county's child population.

Sexual assault and domestic violence are significant problems in San Benito County. Domestic violence represents the single most frequent reason for emergency police calls compared to any other incident, with more than 350 per year. According to the California Women's Well-Being Index, the average annual sexual assaults in San Benito County in 2014 was 52.7 per 100,000 population. California's rate was 24.4/100,000 in 2014 according to the California Attorney General. There were 16 rapes in Hollister in

2014, according to the Hollister Police Department. According to the Status of Women in San Benito County report, in 2013 27% of women surveyed had been victims of domestic violence. The problem is much worse in among Oaxacan residents where more than 50% had experienced domestic violence.

The Lucile Packard Foundation for Children's Health publishes KidsData.org which presents data by grade level on youth who have been hit, slapped or intentionally hurt by a boyfriend or girlfriend in the past year and reported it to law enforcement. Emotional abuse is not reported. The most recent report (2011-2013) shows the percentage of San Benito County High School youth who have experience dating violence is: 4.2% of ninth graders (compared to 5.0% in California), 6.9% of 11th graders (compared to 5.9% in California), and 12.7% in Non-Traditional schools. KidsData.org reports this is likely an under-estimate as many victims do not report violence due to fear, or because they think others will not believe them or the police cannot help.

METHODOLOGY

Development of the Survey

A 23-question community assessment survey was developed by Community Solutions to understand San Benito County residents' views on sexual assault, domestic violence and human trafficking. The survey has four main components: (1) respondent demographics, (2) perceived prevalence of sexual; violence (domestic violence, sexual assault and human trafficking), (3) attitudes towards reporting, and (4) the community's readiness to engage in prevention tactics. To ensure we collected responses from a representative base in San Benito County it was important to offer the survey in both English and Spanish. Since many residents of San Benito County are monolingual Spanish speakers according to community demographics. The English survey was directly translated to Spanish with no modifications. (For entire survey in both English and Spanish please see Appendix A.) The survey was available on Survey Monkey or by paper copy for individuals.

The first section asked respondents demographic questions such as age, gender, ethnicity, and the city of residence.

For section two, we wanted to understand the perceived prevalence of sexual violence within the community by asking respondents if they were knowledgeable of, and had known someone impacted by, sexual assault, domestic violence, or human trafficking. For domestic violence, we asked respondents what type of abuse is most commonly seen in the community. For sexual assault and human trafficking we asked respondents how they would respond and/or assist someone.

For section three, the survey and questions were modeled after Dr. Rebecca Campbell's work on reporting rape scales, developed at Michigan State University and used to evaluate beliefs about why survivors may not report assaults to the police or other authorities. Dr. Campbell was the lead researcher for the National Institute of Justice-funded Detroit Sexual Assault Kit Action Research Program, which was a four-year multidisciplinary study of Detroit's untested rape kits. We incorporated questions about domestic violence modeled on the same questions as sexual assault, since many of the same hesitations may exist for both parties.

The last section of the survey used Likert scale answers to assess the community readiness to be involved in preventative strategies. It allowed for additional information to be collected, and lastly asked respondents if they would like to participate in preventive work by providing their name and contact information.

Survey Distribution and Collection

As mentioned above, the community assessment survey was distributed utilizing email and the Internet, outreach, paper distribution to local community gathering places, and social media. The survey was distributed between December 18, 2017 and January 22, 2018.

Many techniques and strategies were used to distribute the survey throughout the cities of San Benito County (Hollister, San Juan Bautista, and census designated areas in Aromas, Tres Pinos, and an incorporated community of Paicines. To make sure that the rural communities were included, partnerships were made with the employees at the only store(s) in the rural areas of the county. In the community of Paicines, surveys were dropped off at the school and the Paicines store (the only local general store). In Tres Pinos the survey was

placed at the Post Office, and community corner outreach board, as well as, placing the surveys with permission at the Tres Pinos Country store and Tres Pinos Ranch Feed and Supply. In Aromas, the survey was placed at the Aromas Community Grange, the local community center. In the city of San Juan Bautista surveys were placed at Windmill Market, Vertigo coffee shop, Mission Hardware and various shops in the main historic downtown area, as well as, all the schools in the area. In Hollister, the survey was placed at the post office, at multiple laundry mats, coffee shops (Mars Hill and Starbucks), Hollister Super Market, Safeway, Los Cuates Meat Market, and Fro Yos.

Several community partners also agree to send the survey out on their email list serves. The YMCA of San Benito County agreed to send it to their members attached to the monthly newsletter that reaches over 1900 community members. The San Benito County Child Abuse Prevention Council (CAPC), Community Services and Workforce Development (CSWD), Youth Alliance, San Benito County Probation Department, San Benito County Behavioral Health, First 5 of San Benito County, San Benito County Health and Human Services, Hollister Police Department, and San Benito County Sheriff's office all sent the survey to their staff and email contacts. The survey was dropped off at all of the schools and requests were made to have the survey sent to parents and staff.

The survey was distributed at four of the biggest churches in town: Sacred Heart Church, Seventh Day Adventists Church, Sunnyslope Christian Center, and Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. All four churches agree to announce the survey and encourage their members to complete the survey. Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and Sacred Heart Church both allowed our staff to set up a table to distribute and collect the survey after church services.

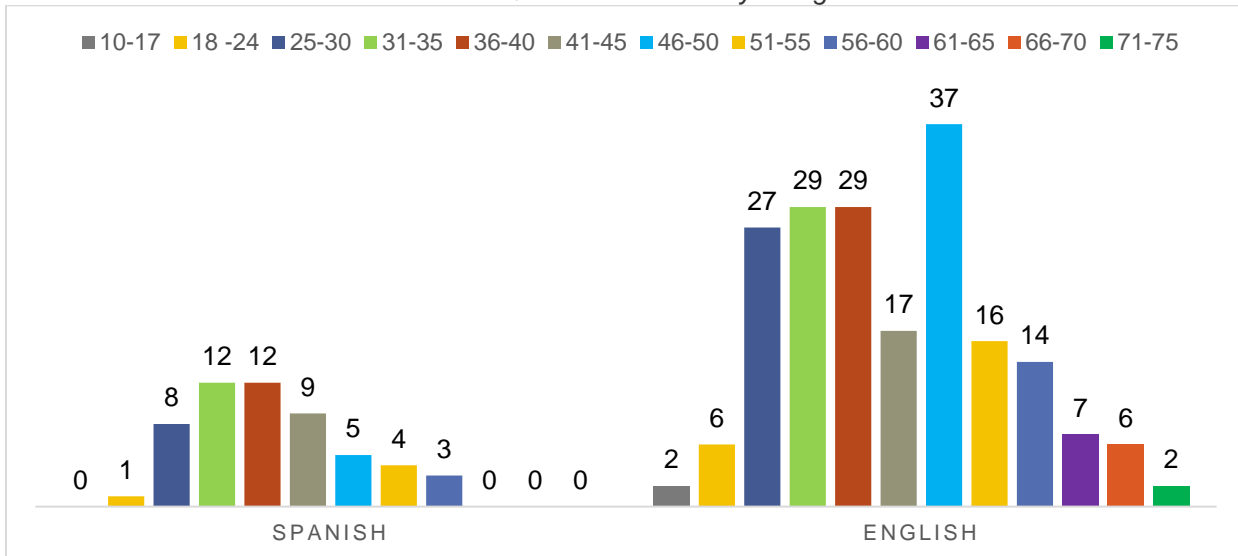
The survey was sent on social media through local Facebook groups that were created for San Benito County resident. One of the major sites, "What's going in Hollister" has 13,672 followers. The Hollister Police Department Chief Westrick's Facebook has 2,034 followers. The survey was also highlighted in Benitolink, which is an online newspaper, through a story encouraging readers to participate in the survey.

RESULTS & ANALYSIS

As mentioned before, San Benito County is home to 59,414 residents. The survey was distributed between December 18, 2017 and January 22, 2018. In total, 247 surveys were collected and compiled using the computer program Survey Monkey. Of the 247 survey that were collected, 193 were in English and 54 in Spanish. Of the 193 English surveys, 148 were submitted online and 45 were submitted as a hard copy. Of the Spanish surveys, 0 were submitted online and 54 submitted as a hard copy. All of the hard copy surveys were entered into Survey Monkey prior to analysis.

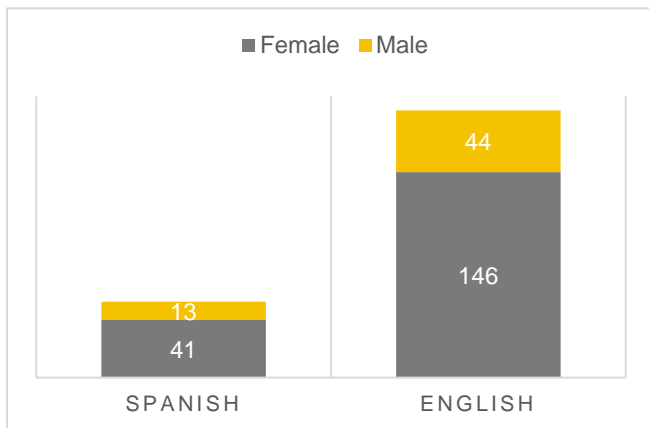
The first set of questions on the survey focused on the demographics of respondents, below are the results:

Question 1: What is your age?



The respondents in the survey were first asked to answer general demographic questions. When asked their age, 246 respondents answered. One respondent in English skipped the question. The majority of the respondents were between the ages of 25-50 (73.2%).

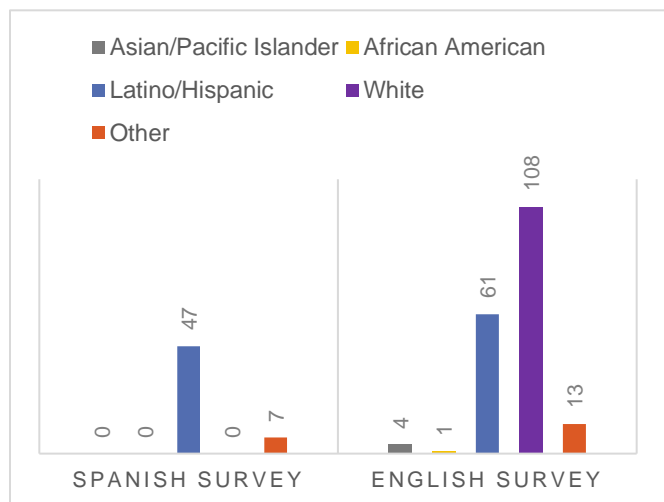
Question 2: What is your gender?



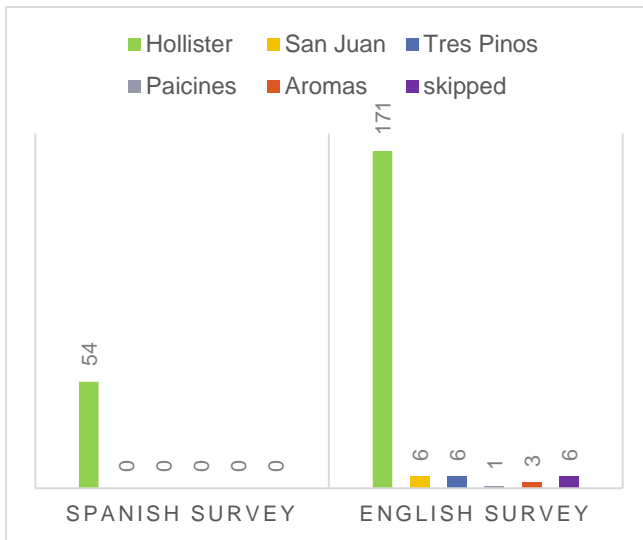
The respondents in the survey were asked to identify their gender. When asked their gender, 244 respondents answered. Three respondents in English skipped the question. The majority of the respondents identified as female (76.6%).

The respondents in the survey were asked to identify their ethnicity, 241 respondents answered. Six respondents in English skipped the question. All of the respondents who answered “other” in the Spanish survey identified their race as “Mexicano” and “Mexicana.” Of the respondents on the English survey who answered “other,” identified their race as mixed (8), Portuguese (2), Filipino (2), or human (1). There was an even number of respondents who identified as Latino/Hispanic (108 or 44.8%) and White (108 or 44.8%).

Question 3: What is your race?



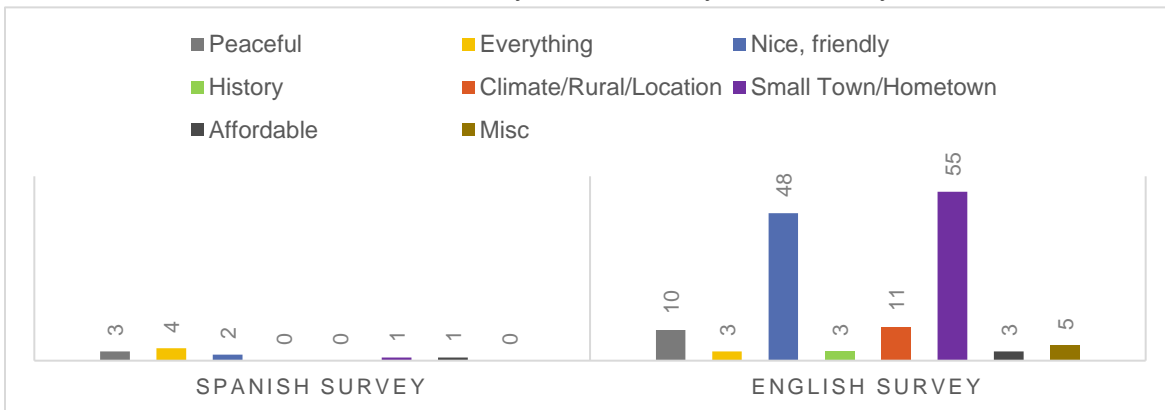
Question 4: What city do you live in?



The respondents in the survey were asked to identify what city they live in within San Benito County. When asked where they live, 241 respondents answered. Six respondents in English skipped the question. The majority of the respondents identified Hollister as their city of residence (93.4%).

The next four questions focused on the community’s strengths and weaknesses, as well as, community involvement. Below are the results:

Question5: What do you LIKE about your community?



The respondents in the survey were next asked a series of opened ended questions to identify what their general feelings about their community were. When asked what they like about their community, 147 respondents answered. In the Spanish survey 45 respondents skipped the question and in the English survey 55 respondents skipped the question. Each answer was categorized into one grouping.

Our staff then compiled all the answers and classified them into categories based on responses. The most common answers identified by respondents were grouped into *Small town/Hometown*: “es pequena,” “hometown feel,” and “small town with a close community.” There were 55 answers on the English survey for this response and one from the Spanish survey.

The next category was *Nice & Friendly*: “Everybody getting along with each other,” “how we help each other,” “Even though we’re getting bigger, we still see familiar faces at the grocery store!” “It is a friendly community that helps each other.” There were 48 answers on the English survey for this response and 0 from the Spanish survey.

Another category was Peaceful and Beautiful: “Hollister es muy bonito,” “peace & quiet & country,” and “quiet and simple.” There were 13 answers between both surveys (three from the Spanish and 10 from the English survey).

Another common answer was Everything: “todos,” “everything,” and “too much to name.” There were seven answers between both surveys (four from the Spanish and three from the English survey).

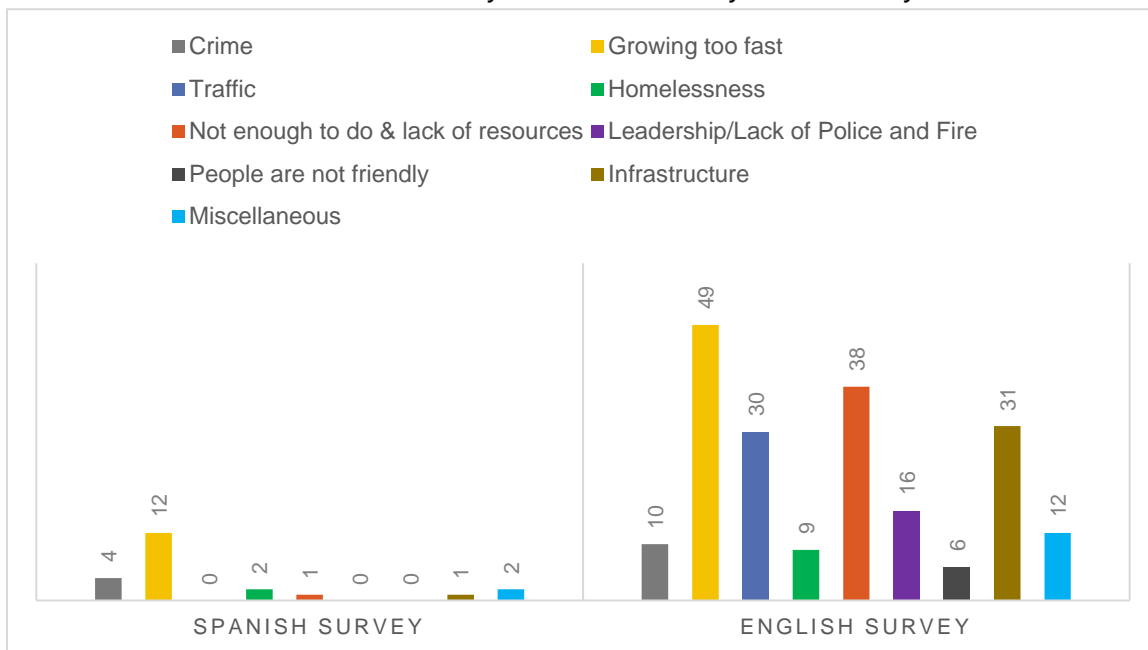
Respondents also noted their city was Affordable: “es barato para vivir,” and “affordable to live compared to other cities.” There were four answers between both surveys (one from the Spanish and three from the English survey).

There were three respondents from the English survey that stated they enjoyed the History: “history,” and “I appreciate deep rooted cultures such as the Saddle Horse show, Parades and Pedro.”

Another answer was the Climate/Rural/Location, including “relatively small, great location,” “rural and beautiful,” and “the weather.” There were 11 respondents on the English survey whose answers were categorized this way.

There were five responses on the English survey that did not fit into a single category: (1) “Less crimes than surrounding towns” (2) “I like the fact I am able to live in and work in my community. Not every resident has the opportunity and I appreciate my ability to develop a connect through my community through my employment and volunteer work.” (3) “None. Used to be great until so many outsiders started moving in.” (4) “Not much, anymore. Too much traffic. Not enough businesses to shop at. Schools are too crowded. We're leaving.” (5) “San Jose is where my husband's family lives and our congregation is there. There are some good restaurants.”

Question 6: What do you DISLIKE about your community?



Respondents were asked to identify what they disliked about their community; 156 respondents answered. In the Spanish survey 37 respondents skipped the question and in the English survey 54 respondents skipped the question. Each answer was categorized into one grouping.

A lot of the responses had multiple themes. In an effort to capture all of the items mentioned, the answers were classified into one or more categories. The most common answer identified by respondents was the community was Growing too Fast: “el pueblo a crecido mucho,” “hay mucha gente,” “growing too fast,” “fast growth without adding jobs,” and “new housing going up everywhere.” There were 49 answers on the English survey for this response and 12 from the Spanish survey.

The next common theme was Not Enough to Do & Lack of Resources: “casi no hay servicios,” “lack of support,” “lack of entertainment,” and “nothing to do.” There were 38 answers on the English survey for this response and one from the Spanish survey.

Another common theme from respondents was they disliked the amount of Crime: “mucho violencia” “drug use, gang violence, sexual assault, and intimate partner abuse that is happening here.” “growing crime rate” there were 38 answers on the English survey placed in this response and 1 from the Spanish survey.

A lot of respondents also said Traffic was something they disliked: “I dislike the increasing traffic,” “unbearable traffic on (Hwy) 25,” and “crazy commuter traffic.” There were 30 answers on the English survey placed in this response and 0 from the Spanish survey.

The next common theme was Infrastructure: “hay mucha basura por la carretera,” “there is no regard for infrastructure and if there was emergency we would not be able to get out of Hollister very easily,” and “potholes all around town!” There were 31 answers on the English survey for this response and one from the Spanish survey.

Another theme was Homelessness: “hay muchos indigentes,” “homeless crisis” and “What I dislike about our community is that our biggest park in Hollister is filled with homeless people and I do not feel comfortable being at the park(s).” There were nine answers on the English survey placed in this response and two from the Spanish survey.

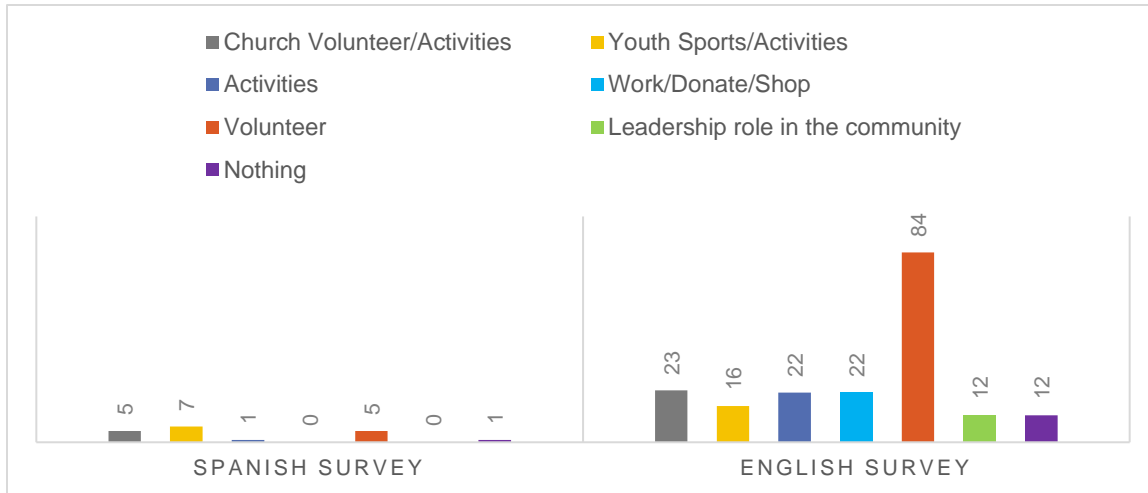
The next theme was Leadership/Lack of Police and Fire: “the lack of ambulance and fire,” “the powers that be aren’t smart about the inevitable growth and the effects on the roads, crime, etc.,” “Law enforcement limited to responding to incidents and not smiling with area south of Hollister. Emergency responders (other than CalFire) have more than 45 minutes response. County roads are in bad condition,” and “Poor planning for cities, unincorporated areas.” There were 16 answers on the English survey for this response and 0 from the Spanish survey.

A smaller theme was that people were Not Friendly: “How rude the people are,” “Racism,” “The division of longtime locals and new residents here, the longtime locals were not very welcoming when I moved here 26 years ago, and I see how they treat people who just moved here, and it's pretty sad.” There were six answers on the English survey for this response and 0 from the Spanish survey.

The last category captures answers that came up only once or twice, Miscellaneous. There were two Spanish respondents that answered “todo,” or all. There were 12 respondents in English with the following responses: “Health and wellness does not seem like a priority,” “it is small with many limitations,” “too small,” “Lack of culture and diversity,” “Lack of diversity reflected in representatives, in race and gender,” “Lack of higher paying jobs that would reduce commuters,” “Lack of professional development opportunities, and the sense of being

'behind the curve' of neighboring communities," "needs to be more up to date on national issues," "Nothing," "That the community had a lot to offer but it not well advertised. Also the community needs to advocate better," and "Very conservative. Not progressive."

Question 7: What ways do you engage in your community (activities, volunteer, etc.,)?



Respondents were asked to identify what ways they engage in their community through activities, volunteering, or other way. 159 respondents answered. In the Spanish survey 36 respondents skipped the question and in the English survey 52 respondents skipped the question. Each answer was categorized into one grouping.

A lot of the responses had multiple themes. In an effort to capture all of the items mentioned, the answers were classified into one or more categories.. The most common answer identified by respondents in the community was Volunteer: "voluntaria," "help volunteer with clean ups & homeless," "helping pick up trash, help at churches and schools," and "volunteering and supporting local organizations," There were 84 answers on the English survey for this response and five from the Spanish survey.

The next common answer was Church volunteer/activities. These answers were separated from the volunteering category since respondents specified volunteering and participating in church in common answers: "estoy involucrada en la iglesia," "church volunteer," "church activities," and "I am very active in my church." There were 23 answers on the English survey for this response and five from the Spanish survey.

The next common theme was Youth Sports/School Activities: "deportes con mis hijos," "soy voluntaria en la escuela," "children and events involving them," "sports for my kids," and "coach sports." There were 16 answers on the English survey for this response and seven from the Spanish survey.

Another response was participating in Activities: "actividades," "Attend the fair, farmer's market. Shop downtown," "Boy Scouts. CERT. Amateur Radio club," "Parades, 5ks," and "attend SJB events (like bonfire) when possible." There were 22 answers on the English survey for this response and one from the Spanish survey.

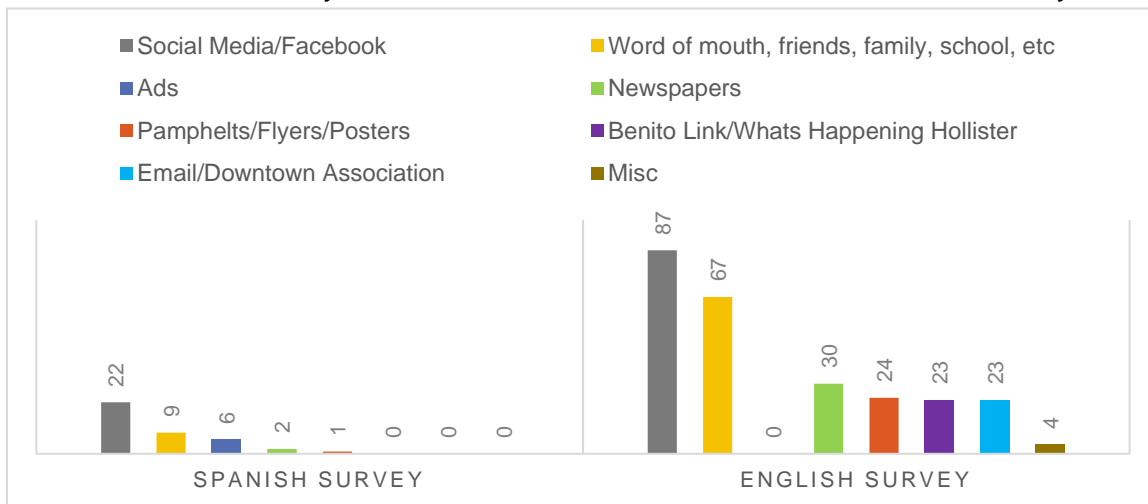
Another theme respondents answered was they Work, Donate, Shop in their community: "Donating, presence thru social media, participate in fundraisers," "I participate in my community through my job duties," "I'm very

involved in my work, which serves the underprivileged,” and “I’m a consumer.” There were 22 answers on the English survey placed in this response and 0 from the Spanish survey.

Twelve respondents on the English survey commented on Leadership role in the community: “I am an active member of the Wellness Coalition,” “on boards and member of several committees,” and “attend city council meetings.”

The last common theme was that respondents stated they did Nothing in their community to engage: “nada,” “I am new to the community (6 months) and my daily commute makes it hard to volunteer,” “Limited (in part to commuting and working fulltime),” and “None, nothing to do in town.” There were 12 answers on the English survey for this response and one from the Spanish survey.

Question 8: How do you learn about events or resources available in the community?



Respondents were asked to explain how they learned about events or resources available in the community. 188 respondents answered. In the Spanish survey, 15 respondents skipped the question and in the English survey 44 respondents skipped the question. Each answer was categorized into one grouping.

A lot of the responses had multiple themes. In an effort to capture all of the items mentioned, the answers were classified into one or more categories.. The most common answer identified by respondents was the community was Social Media/Facebook: “facebook,” “redes sociales,” and “Primarily through social media.” There were 87 answers on the English survey for this response and 22 from the Spanish survey.

A lot of respondents said that Word of Mouth, Friends, Family, etc. was the common way they learned about events and resources: “amistades,” “por mis hijos o mis amistades,” “community partners ...colleagues,” “word of mouth,” and “friends and family.” There were 67 answers on the English survey for this response and nine from the Spanish survey.

Many respondents learned about information in the Newspapers (*Mission Voice, Freelance, news*): “noticias,” “Freelance news,” “the local newspaper,” “FreeLance, ..Mission Village Voice...,” and “local news by way of Internet.” There were 30 answers on the English survey for this response and two from the Spanish survey.

Another theme was Pamphlets/Flyers/Posters: “veo anuncios en muchas partes,” “flyers in local Windows,” “Banners (SB @ 4th Street),” and “flyers, posters.” There were 24 answers on the English survey for this response and one from the Spanish survey.

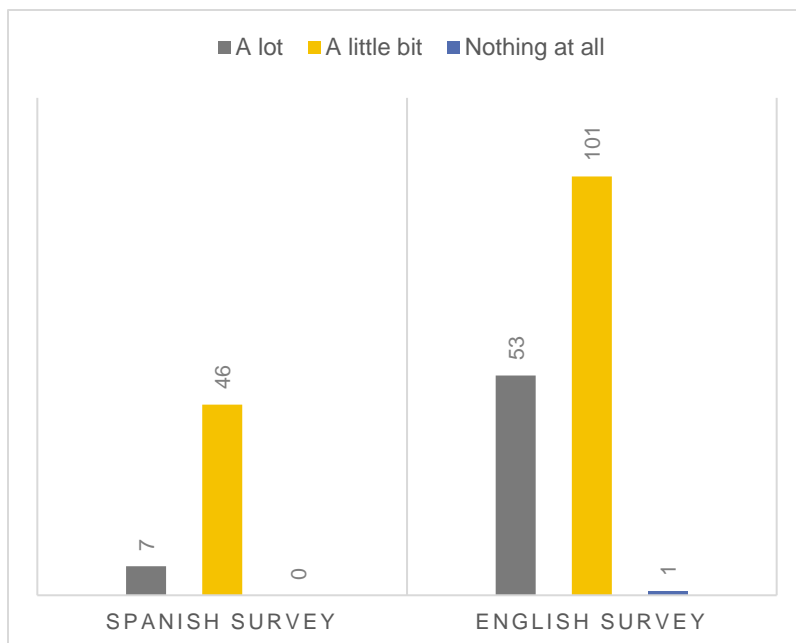
Another place for information was the Benito Link/What’s Happening Hollister site: “What’s happening in Hollister,” and “BenitoLink.” There were 23 answers on the English survey for this response and 0 from the Spanish survey.

Many respondents also received information from Email/Internet: “Downtown association email,” “email,” “Groupon and other discount sites. I also check directly with theater websites that I frequent,” “Internet,” and “The city and county websites.” On the Spanish surveys, nine respondents stated they learn of events within the community through Ads, “anuncios,” “veo anuncio en las tiendas,” and “papeles en la lavanderia.”

The last category, Miscellaneous, captures answers that came up only once., There were four respondents in English with the following responses: “I attend events based on my personal interest. I’m not sure what is meant by learn,” “I don’t! That’s the challenge. Hollister should work tho correct that,” “research,” and “Youth Alliance.”

The next set of questions focused on the community’s understanding and prevalence of domestic violence. Also in this section are questions asked later in the survey geared at understanding the community’s attitudes and beliefs around domestic violence. Below are the results:

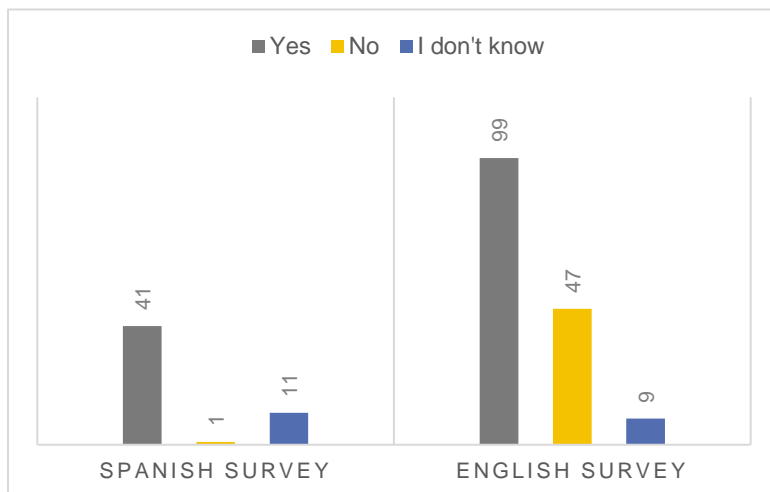
Question 9: How much do you know about domestic violence?



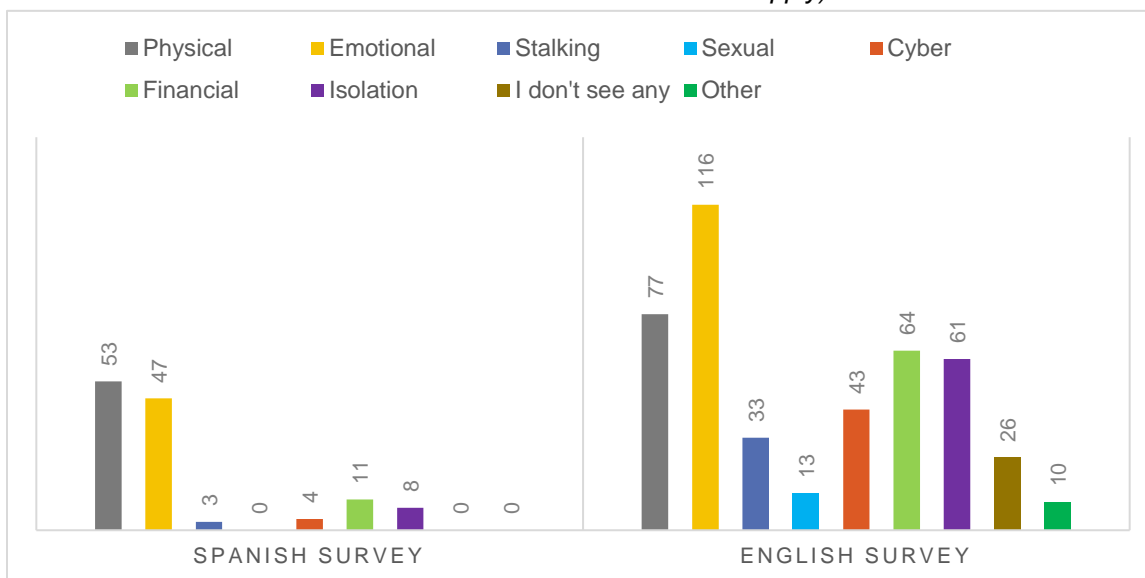
The first question in this series asked the community how much they know about the issue of domestic violence. 208 respondents answered. One respondent from the Spanish survey and 38 respondents in English survey skipped the question. The majority of the respondents answered they knew a little bit about domestic violence (72.8%).

Question 10: Have you ever witnessed domestic violence in your community?

When asked if they had ever witnessed domestic violence in their community, 208 respondents answered. One respondent from the Spanish survey and 38 respondents in English survey skipped the question. The majority of the respondents answered yes they had witnessed domestic violence in their community (67.3%). 23% of respondents who answered this question stated they had not witnessed domestic violence in their community.

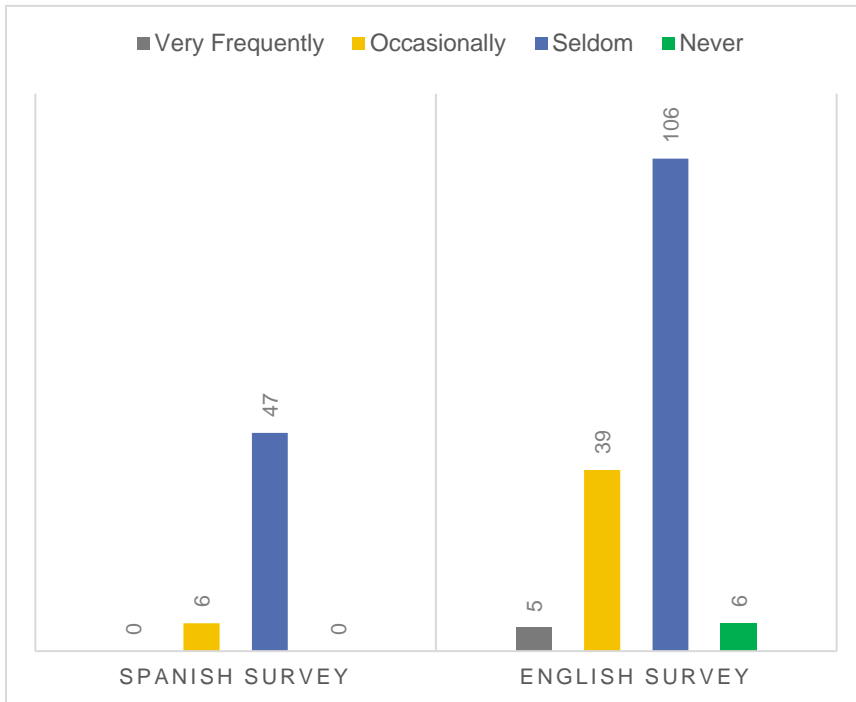


Question 11: What forms of abuse do you see happening the most between couples around you? (Check the all the boxes next to the answers that apply)



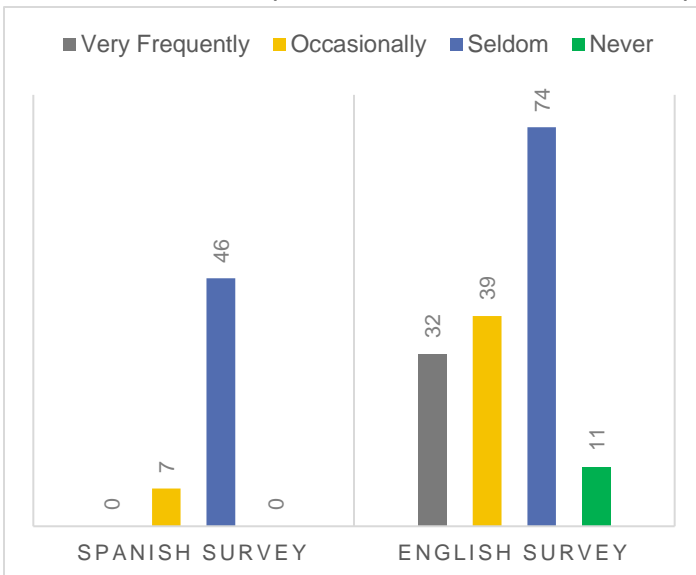
The next question asked what type of abuse people in the community had seen happening most between couples; 207 respondents answered. One respondent from the Spanish survey and 39 respondents in English survey skipped the question. Respondents for this question were able to select multiple answers. The majority of the respondents answered yes they had witnessed emotional abuse (78.7%) and physical abuse (62.8%) between partners in their community. Only 12.5% of respondents that answered this question stated they did not see any types of abuse happening.

Question 15: Please read each question and circle the numbered answer that best fits: (b) How often do you think victims make up or lie about domestic violence to seek revenge against the alleged perpetrator?



The first question in this series asks respondents to answer a series of questions using a Likert scale of answers: Very Frequently, Occasionally, Seldom, or Never. When respondents were asked how often they think victims of domestic violence make up or lie about domestic violence to seek revenge against the alleged perpetrator, 209 respondents answered (37 respondents in English survey skipped the question). The majority of the respondents (73.2%) felt that victims of domestic violence seldom lie or make up domestic violence charges.

Question 15: Please read each question and circle the numbered answer that best fits: (d) How often do you think victims make up or lie about domestic violence to protect their reputations?

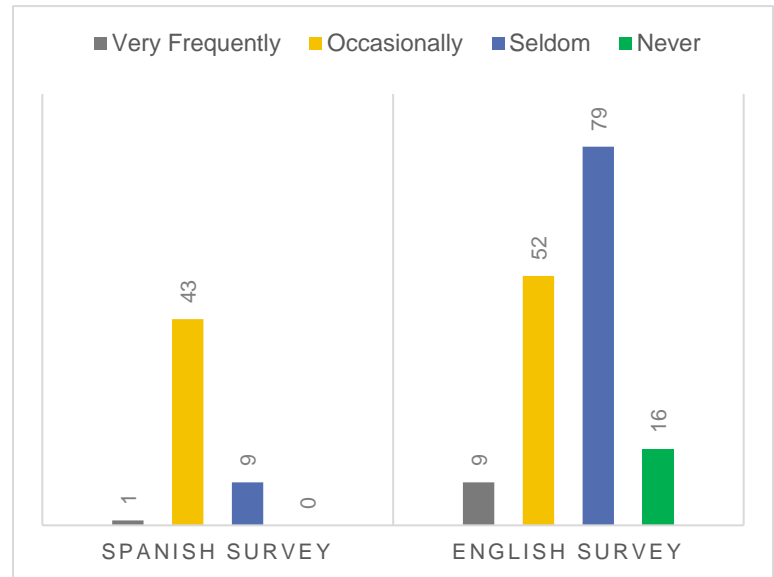


When respondents were asked how often they think victims of domestic violence make up or lie about domestic violence to protect their reputations, 209 respondents answered (37 respondents in English survey skipped the question). There was a dramatic difference in the answers between Spanish survey respondents and English survey respondents for this question. The majority of the respondents (47.4%) in the English survey felt that victims of domestic violence seldom lie or make up domestic violence charges to protect their reputation. While in the Spanish survey the majority of respondents (86.8%) felt like victims seldom lied to protect their

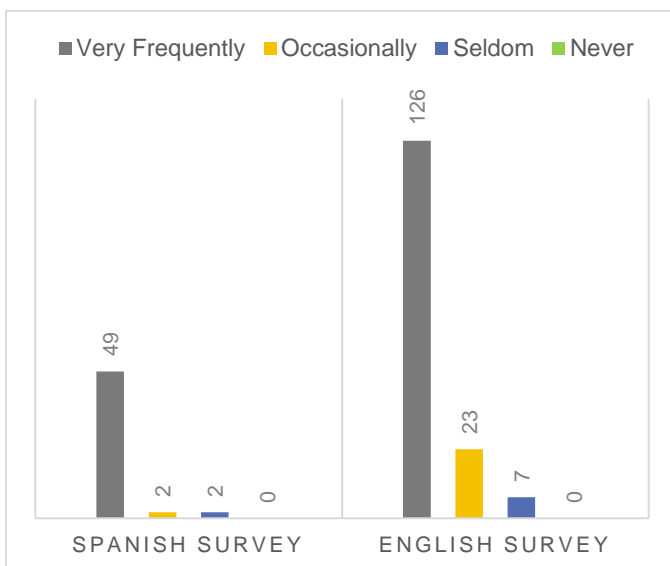
reputation. Additionally 20% of English respondents felt like victims of domestic violence make up or lie about domestic violence very frequently to protect their reputation. While in the Spanish survey zero respondents answered they felt it was very frequently.

Question 15: Please read each question and circle the numbered answer that best fits: (f) How often do you think victims report domestic violence because they want education/treatment for the alleged perpetrator?

Respondents were asked how often do they think victims of domestic violence report the domestic violence because they want education or treatment for alleged perpetrator; 209 respondents answered (37 respondents in English survey skipped the question). Again there was a dramatic difference in the answers between Spanish survey respondents and English survey respondents for this question. Half of the respondents (50.6%) in the English survey felt that victims of domestic violence seldom to report because they want treatment for the offender. While in the Spanish survey the majority of respondents (81.1%) felt like victims occasionally reported to get treatment for the offender, while in the English survey this number was 33.3% of respondents.



Question 15: Please read each question and circle the numbered answer that best fits: (h) How often do you think victims DON'T report domestic violence because they are afraid of some form of retaliation from the alleged perpetrator?

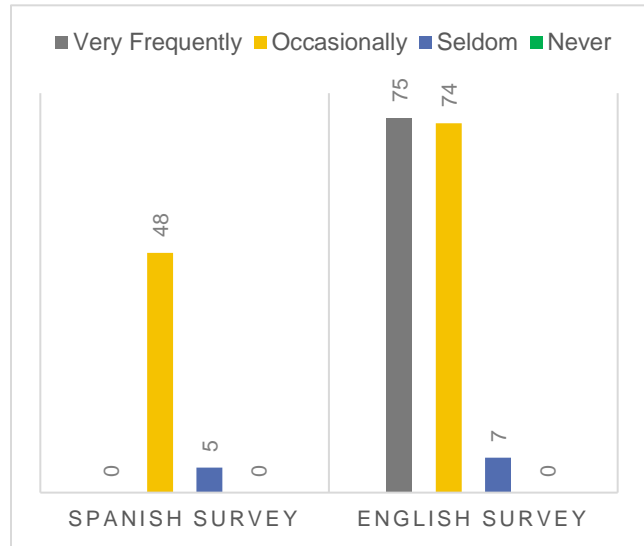


When respondents were asked how often they think victims of domestic violence don't report domestic violence because they are afraid of retaliation by the alleged perpetrator, 209 respondents answered (37 respondents in English survey skipped the question).

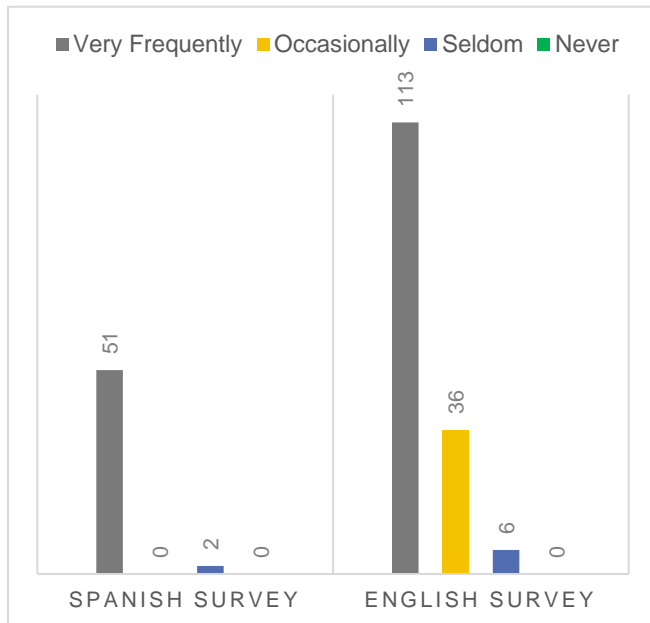
The majority of the respondents (83.7%) felt that victims of domestic violence very frequently don't report domestic violence because they are fearful of the retaliation by the alleged perpetrator.

Question 15: Please read each question and circle the numbered answer that best fits: (j) How often do you think victims DON'T report domestic violence because they are afraid no one would believe them?

When respondents were asked how often they think victims of domestic violence don't report domestic violence because they are afraid no one would believe them, 209 respondents answered (37 respondents in English survey skipped the question). In the Spanish survey the majority of respondents (90.1%) felt victims occasionally don't report because they are afraid no one will believe them, while in the English survey this number was 47.4% of respondents. Nearly half of the other nearly half of the respondents (48.1%) in the English survey felt that victims of domestic violence very frequently did not to report because they are afraid no one will believe them.



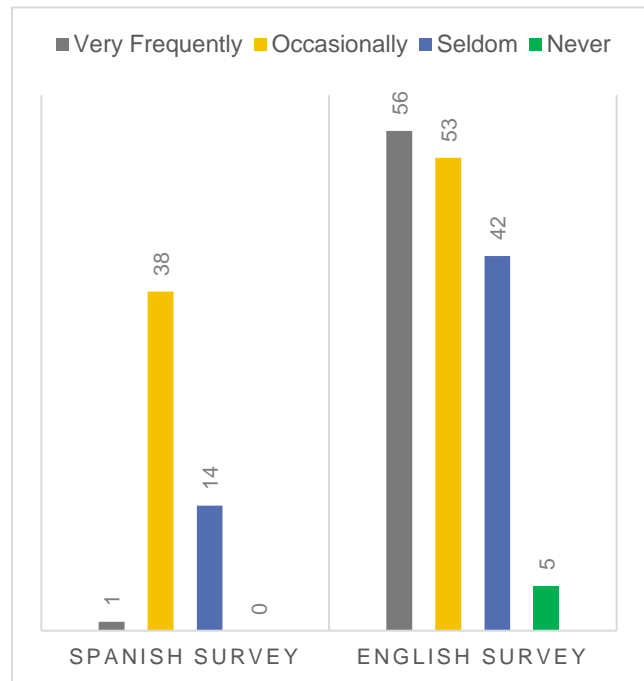
Question 15: Please read each question and circle the numbered answer that best fits: (l) How often do you think victims DON'T report domestic violence because they are afraid their family and friends finding out about the incident?



When respondents were asked how often they think victims of domestic violence don't report domestic violence because they are afraid of their family and friends finding out about the incident, 209 respondents answered (37 respondents in English survey skipped the question). The majority of the respondents, 96.2% of Spanish survey respondents and 72.4% of English survey respondents, felt that victims of domestic violence very frequently don't report domestic violence because they are fearful of their family and friends finding out. While the remaining other 23.1% of the English survey respondents stated they thought that victims of domestic violence occasionally didn't report because they were afraid of their friends and family finding out.

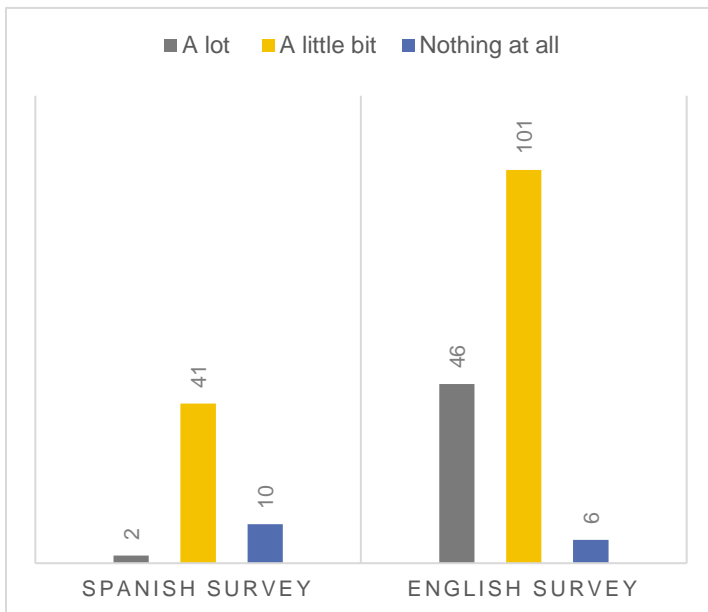
Question 15: Please read each question and circle the numbered answer that best fits: (n) How often do you think victims DON'T report domestic violence because they are afraid of how the police or authorities might respond/treat them?

When respondents were asked how often they think victims of domestic violence don't report domestic violence because they are afraid of how the police or authorities might respond or treat them, 209 respondents answered (37 respondents in English survey skipped the question). In the Spanish survey the majority of respondents (71.7%) felt victims occasionally don't report because they are afraid of how the authorities might respond or treat them. The English survey responses were split on this question between very frequently (35.9%), occasionally (33.9%) and seldom at (26.9%) victims of domestic violence did not report because they were afraid of how the police or authorities might respond or treat them.



The next set of questions focused on the community's understanding and prevalence of sexual assault. Also in this section are questions asked later in the survey geared at understanding the community's attitudes and beliefs about sexual assault. Below are the results:

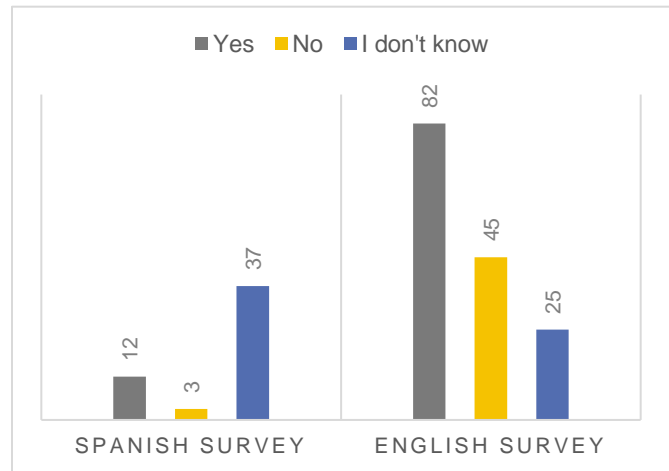
Question 12: How much do you know about sexual assault?



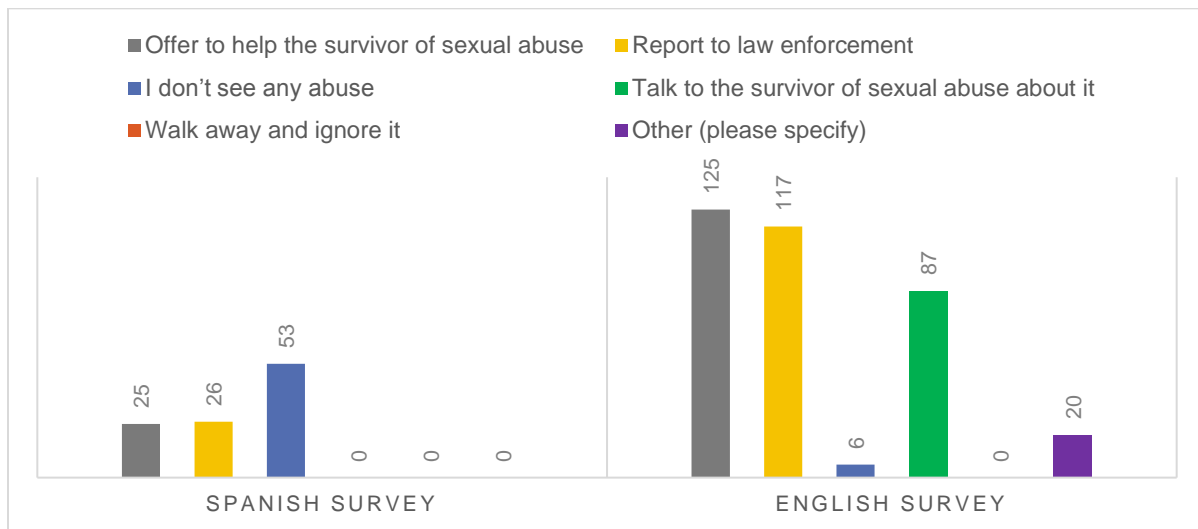
For the first question in this series about sexual assault, the community was asked how much they know about the issue; 205 respondents answered. One respondent from the Spanish survey and 41 respondents in English survey skipped the question. The majority of the respondents answered they knew a little bit about sexual assault (69.3%). While 3.7% of the Spanish respondents stated they knew a lot about sexual assault; compared to 30.3% of the English respondents felt they knew a lot about sexual assault.

Question 13: Do you know someone in your community who has been impacted by sexual assault?

The next question asked respondents if they knew of someone within their community who was impacted by sexual assault; 204 respondents answered. Two respondents from the Spanish survey and 41 respondents in English survey skipped the question. In the English survey 53.9% of the respondents said yes, and 22.6% of the Spanish respondents said yes.

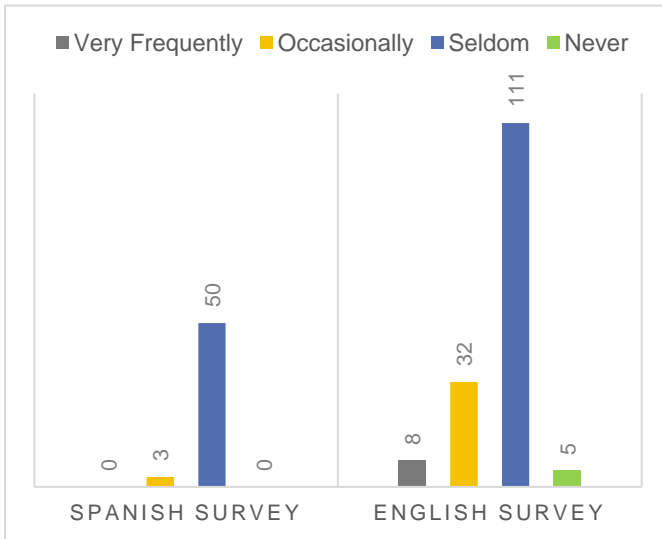


Question 14: If you heard a story of someone dealing with sexual abuse, how would you react? (Check the all the boxes next to the answers that apply)



The next question asked how would the respondent react if someone shared with them story of being sexually abused; 205 respondents answered. One respondent from the Spanish survey and 41 respondents in English survey skipped the question. Respondents for this question were able to select multiple answers. In the Spanish survey all of the respondents stated they did not see any abuse. 49% of the Spanish respondents also stated they would report to law enforcement; and 47.2% stated they would offer to help the survivor of sexual abuse. In the English survey the majority of the respondents (82.2%) stated they would offer to help the survivor; and 76.9% stated they would report to law enforcement. On the English survey 57.2% respondents stated they would talk to the survivor about the abuse.

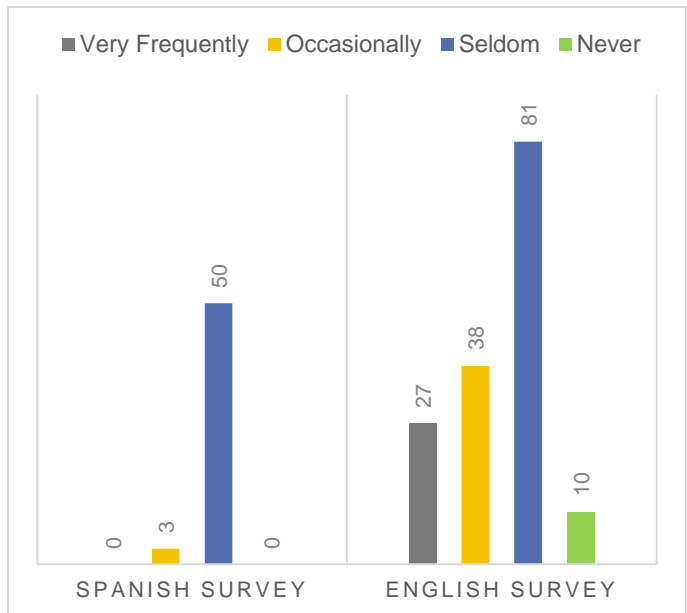
Question 15: Please read each question and circle the numbered answer that best fits: (a) How often do you think victims make up or lie about sexual assault to seek revenge against the alleged perpetrator?



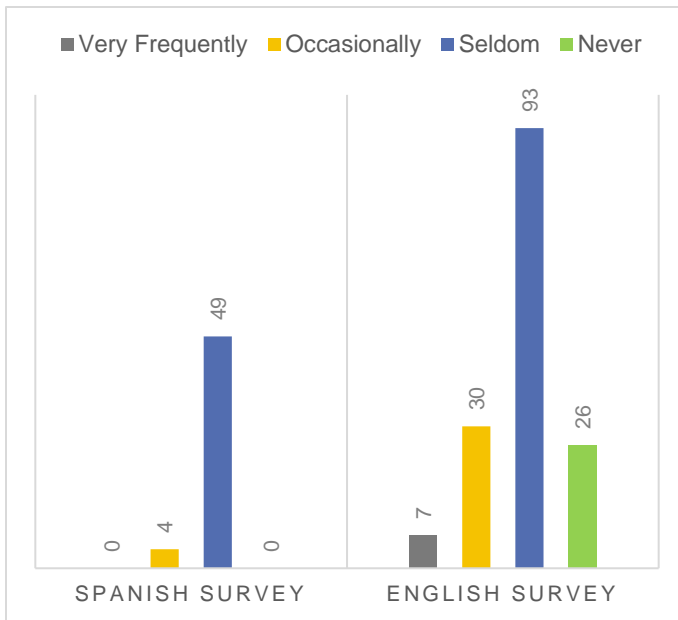
The first question in this series asks respondents to answer a series of questions using a Likert scale of answers: Very Frequently, Occasionally, Seldom, or Never. When respondents were asked how often do they think victims of sexual assault make up or lie about the sexual assault to seek revenge against the alleged perpetrator, 209 respondents answered (37 respondents in English survey skipped the question). The majority of the respondents (77%) felt that victims of sexual assault seldom lie or make up sexual assault charges; while 16.7% feel like victims of sexual assault occasionally make up or lie about sexual assault to seek revenge against the perpetrator.

Question 15: Please read each question and circle the numbered answer that best fits: (c) How often do you think victims make up or lie about sexual assault to protect their reputations?

When respondents were asked how often they think victims of sexual assault make up or lie about the sexual assault to protect their reputations, 209 respondents answered (37 respondents in English survey skipped the question). In the Spanish survey 94.3% of the respondents said they seldom lie or make up stories of sexual assault to protect their reputations; while in the English survey 51.9% felt victims of sexual assault seldom lie about sexual assault to protect their reputations. In the English survey 24.4% of respondents felt like victims occasionally lie or make up stories and 17.3% felt like they very frequently lie or make up stories about sexual assault to protect their reputations.



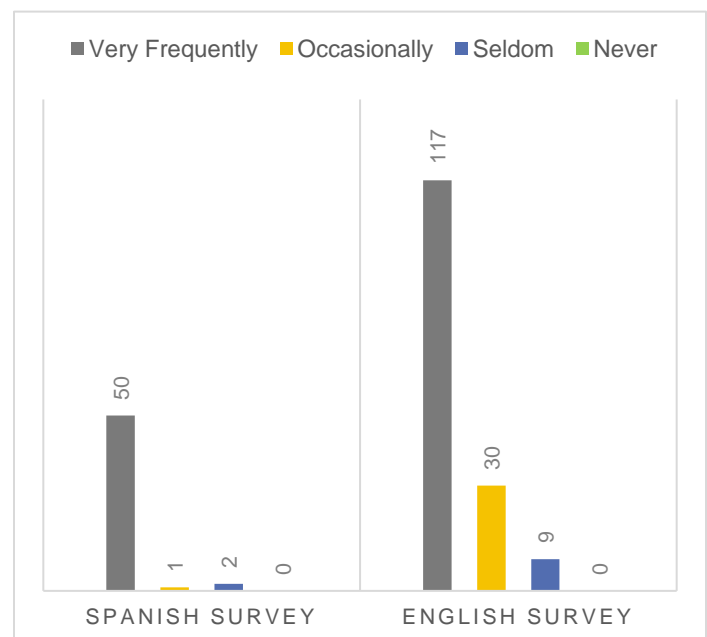
Question 15: Please read each question and circle the numbered answer that best fits: (e) How often do you think victims report sexual assault because they want education/treatment for the alleged perpetrator?



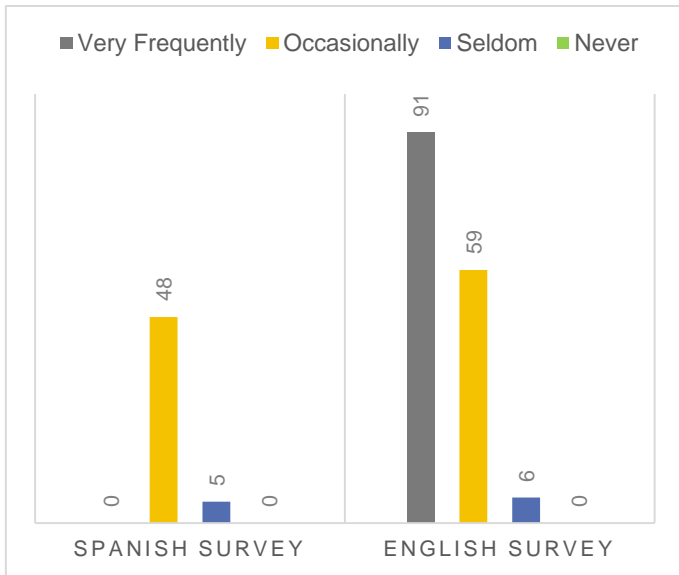
When respondents were asked how often they think victims of sexual assault report because they want education or treatment for the alleged perpetrator, 209 respondents answered (37 respondents in English survey skipped the question). In the Spanish survey 92.5% of the respondents said they seldom report for education or treatment for the offender; while in the English survey 60.8% felt victims of sexual assault seldom report because they want education for the offender. In the English survey 19.2% of respondents felt like victims occasionally report because they want education and treatment for the offender; while 16.7% felt like they never report sexual assault because they want education or treatment for the alleged offender.

Question 15: Please read each question and circle the numbered answer that best fits: (g) How often do you think victims DON'T report sexual assault because they are afraid of some form of retaliation from the alleged perpetrator?

When respondents were asked how often they think victims of sexual assault don't report because they are afraid of some form of retaliation from the perpetrator, 209 respondents answered (37 respondents in English survey skipped the question). In the Spanish survey 94.3% of the respondents said they believe they very frequently don't report because they are afraid of retaliation; while in the English survey 75% felt victims of sexual assault very frequently don't report because are afraid of retaliation by the perpetrator. In the English survey 19.2% of respondents felt like victims occasionally don't report because are afraid of retaliation by the perpetrator.



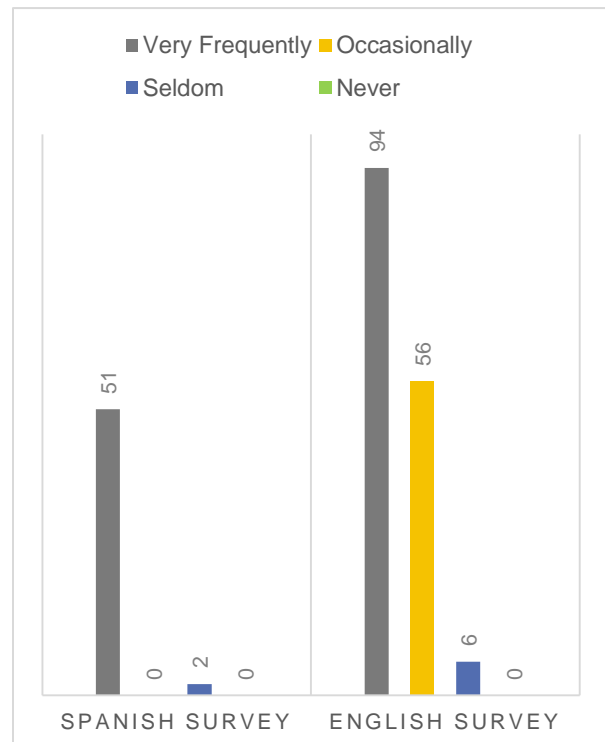
Question 15: Please read each question and circle the numbered answer that best fits: (i) How often do you think victims DON'T report sexual assault because they are afraid no one would believe them?



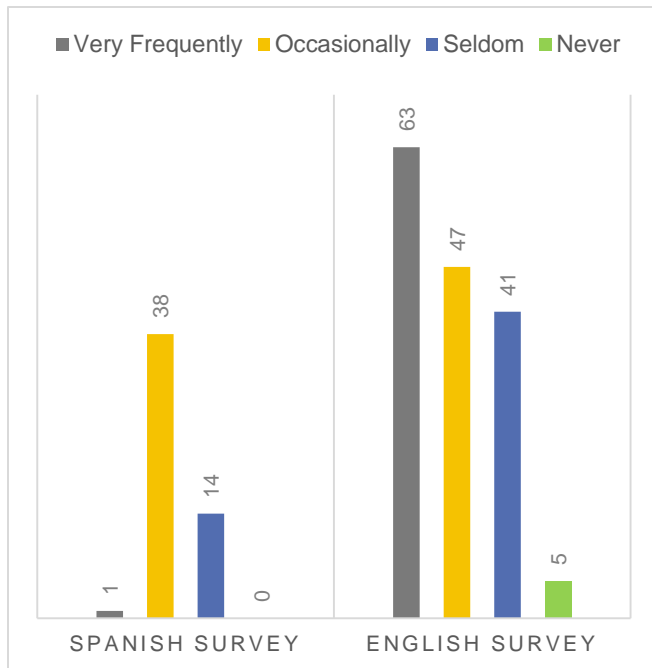
When respondents were asked how often they think victims of sexual assault don't report because they are afraid no one would believe them, 209 respondents answered (37 respondents in English survey skipped the question). In the Spanish survey 90.6% of the respondents said they believe victims of sexual assault occasionally don't report because they are afraid no one would believe them. In the English survey 58.3% felt victims of sexual assault very frequently don't report because no one would believe them; and 37.8% of English survey respondents felt like sexual assault victims occasionally don't report because no one would believe them.

Question 15: Please read each question and circle the numbered answer that best fits: (k) How often do you think victims DON'T report sexual assault because they are afraid their family and friends finding out about the incident?

When respondents were asked how often they think victims of sexual assault don't report because they are afraid their friends and family finding out about the incident, 209 respondents answered (37 respondents in English survey skipped the question). In the Spanish survey 96.2% of the respondents said they believe they very frequently don't report because they are afraid of families and friends finding out about the incident; while in the English survey 60.3% felt victims of sexual assault very frequently don't report because are afraid of family and friends finding out about the incident. In the English survey 35.9% of respondents felt like victims occasionally don't report because are afraid of family and friends finding out about the incident.



Question 15: Please read each question and circle the numbered answer that best fits: (m) How often do you think victims DON'T report sexual assault because they are afraid of how the police or authorities might respond/treat them?

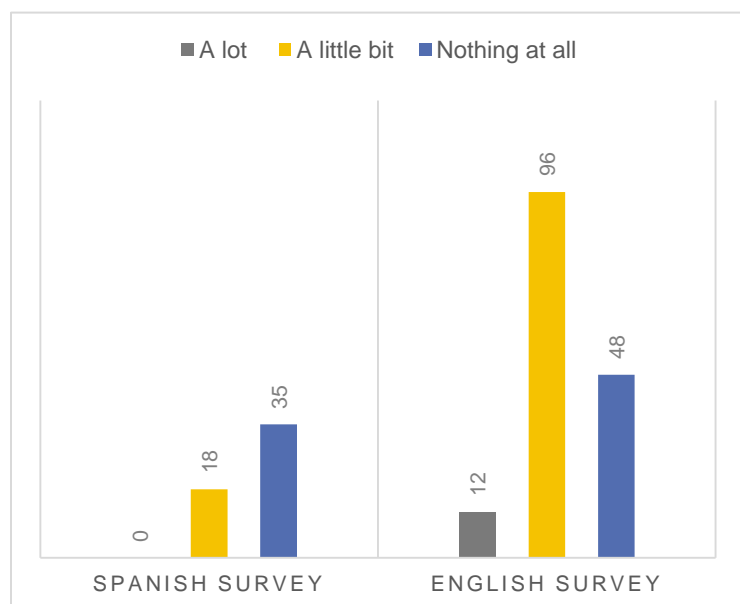


When respondents were asked how often they think victims don't report sexual assault because they are afraid of how the police or authorities might respond or treat them, 209 respondents answered (37 respondents in English survey skipped the question). In the Spanish survey the majority of respondents (71.7%) felt like victims occasionally don't report because they are afraid of how the authorities might respond or treat them; while 26.4% stated they believed victims seldom don't report sexual assault because they are afraid of how the police or authorities might treat them. In the English survey responses were split on this question between very frequently (40.4%), occasionally (30.1%) and seldom (26.3%) that the respondents felt that victims of sexual assault did not to report because they are were afraid of ow the police or authorities might respond or treat them.

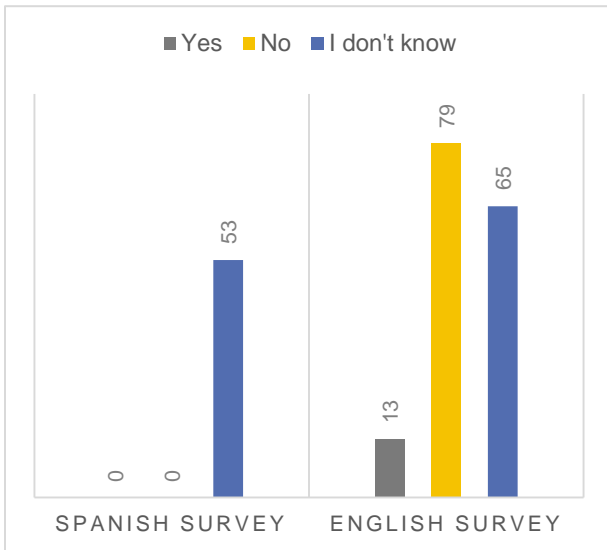
The next set of questions focused on the community's understanding and prevalence of human trafficking. Below are the results:

The first question in this series about human trafficking asked the community how much they know about the issue; 209 respondents answered. One respondent from the Spanish survey and 37 respondents in English survey skipped the question. In the Spanish survey, 33.9% stated they knew a little bit about human trafficking; while the other 66% stated they knew nothing at all. For the English survey respondents, 7.7% stated they know a lot about human trafficking. While 61.5% knew a little bit and 30.7% knew nothing at all about human trafficking.

Question 16: How much do you know about human trafficking?

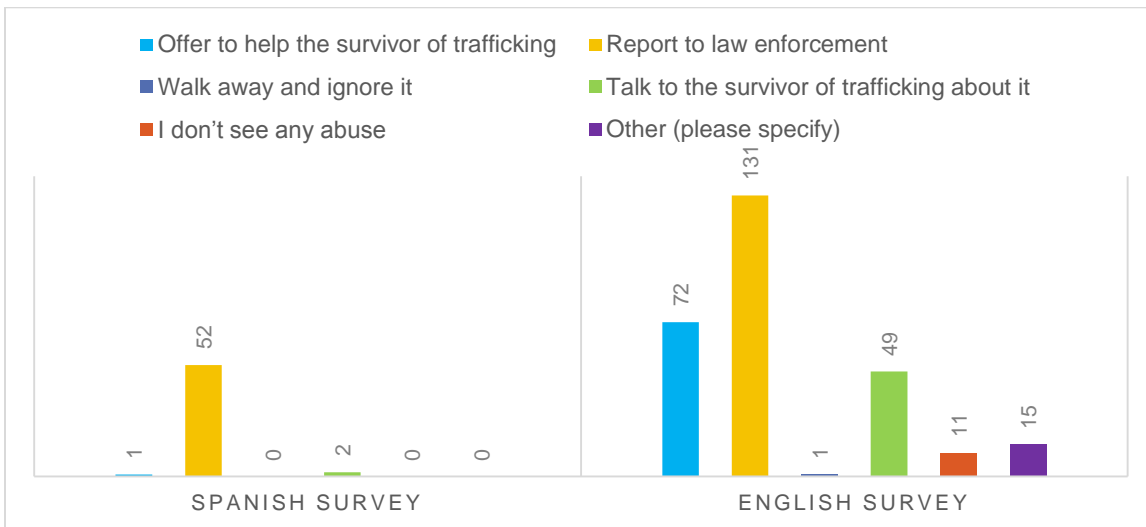


Question 17: Do you know someone in your community who has been impacted by human trafficking?



When asked if they had known of anyone impacted by human trafficking in their community, 209 respondents answered. One respondent from the Spanish survey and 37 respondents in English survey skipped the question. All of the Spanish survey respondents (100%) answered they don't know if they know anyone impacted by human trafficking. While 8.3% of the English survey respondents said they did know someone impacted by human trafficking. Half (50.6%) of the English respondents did not know anyone impacted by human trafficking; while 41.7% stated they were unsure if they knew anyone impacted by human trafficking.

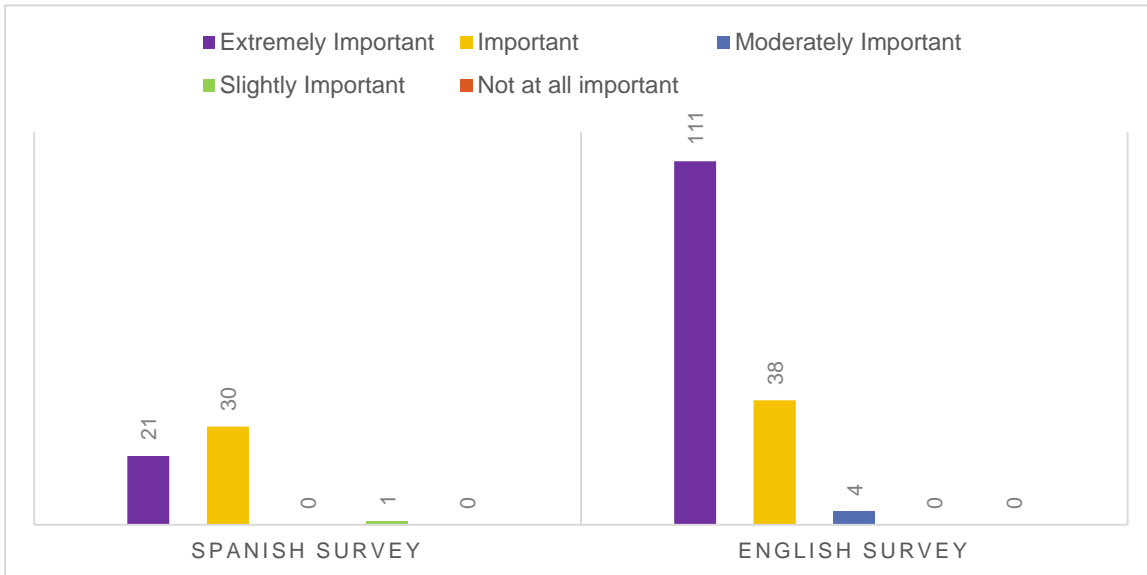
Question 18: If you heard a story of someone dealing with human trafficking, how would you react? (Check the all the boxes next to the answers that apply)



The next question asked how the respondent would react if someone shared their story of human trafficking with them; 209 respondents answered. One respondent from the Spanish survey and 37 respondents in English survey skipped the question. Respondents for this question were able to select multiple answers. In the Spanish survey 98.1% of the respondents stated they would report to law enforcement. For the English survey, the majority of the respondents (83.9%) stated they would report to law enforcement; 46.2% stated they would offer to help the survivor of trafficking; and 31.4% of English survey respondents stated they would talk to the survivor about human trafficking.

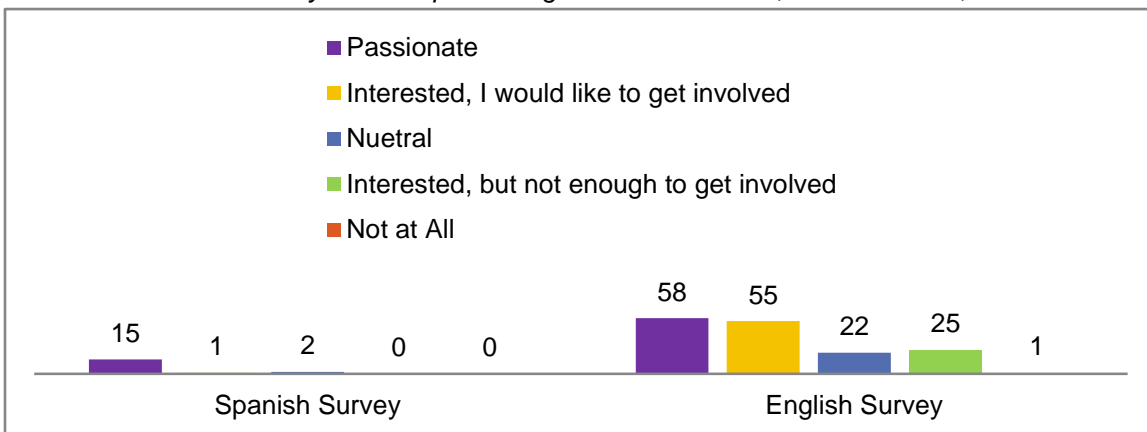
The last set of questions focused on the community’s understanding of safety and ideas for changing the way we respond to sexual violence in their community. Below are the results:

Question 19: It is important for all community members to play a role in keeping everyone safe?



This question asks respondents to answer a question using a Likert scale of answers: Extremely important, important, moderately important, slightly important, and not at all important. When respondents were asked if it is important for all community members to play a role in keeping everyone safe, 205 respondents answered. There were 40 respondents in English survey and two respondents in Spanish who skipped the question. For the Spanish survey , 40.4% of respondents felt it was extremely important; while 57.7% felt it was important for all community members to keep people safe. For the English survey, 72.6% of respondents felt it was extremely important; while 24.8% felt it was important for all community members to keep people safe.

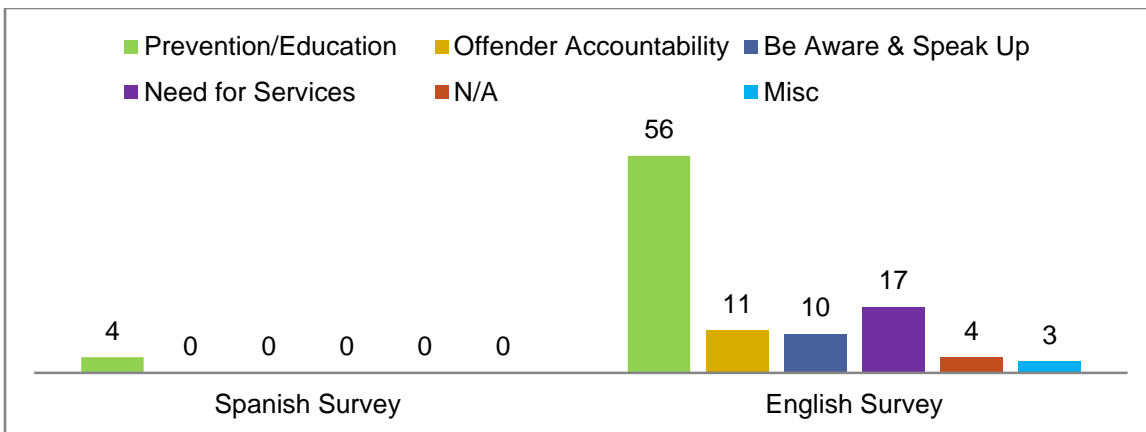
Question 20: How motivated are you about preventing domestic violence, sexual assault, and human trafficking?



This question asks respondents to answer a question using a Likert scale of answers: Passionate; Interested; I would like to get involved; Neutral; Interested, but not enough to get involved; Not at all. When respondents were asked if it is important for all community members to play a role in keeping everyone safe, 172 respondents answered. There were 39 respondents in English survey and 36 respondents in Spanish survey who skipped the question. For the Spanish survey 83.3% of respondents were very passionate about preventing

domestic violence, sexual assault, and human trafficking. For the English survey, 37.7% of respondents were passionate; while 35.7% stated they were interested and would like to get involved; 14.3% stated they felt neutral on the issue, while 16.2% stated they were interested but not enough to get involved in prevention domestic violence, sexual assault, and human trafficking.

Question 21: What can we do to prevent domestic violence and sexual assault in our community?



When respondents were asked what can be done to prevent domestic violence and sexual assault in our community; 90 respondents answered (four in Spanish and 86 in English). There were 107 respondents who skipped the question in English survey and 50 respondents in Spanish survey skipped the question.

Our staff then compiled all the answers and classified them into categories based on responses. There were 15 multiple answers. The most common answer identified by respondents was education and prevention: “educacion a nuestros ninios,” “educacion a la comunidad,” “Awareness and engagement in the form of workshops and presentations to schools, community agencies, and open community events,” and “education at different levels starting with kids at a young age, in different cultures/languages and giving them immediate tools on what to do or where to go for support.” There were 56 answers on the English survey for this response and four from the Spanish survey.

The next category was Services: “Provide resources like housing and counseling. Reeducate perpetrator so it won't continue the cycle,” “Providing safe places for people to go to start a new life,” and “make sure the person being assaulted knows that it’s not their fault and they have somewhere to go where they feel safe and can get the help they need.” There were 17 answers on the English survey for this response and 0 from the Spanish survey.

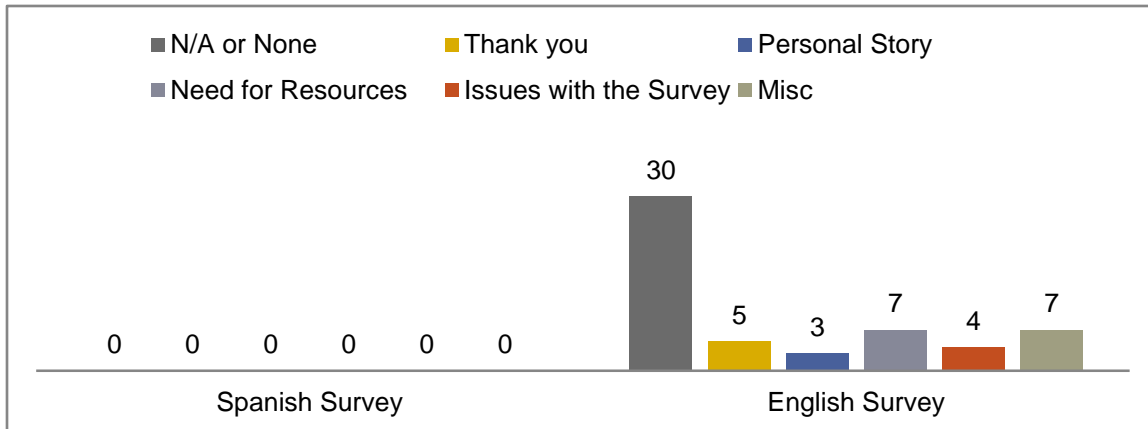
Another category was Be aware and speak up: “encourage those who suspect victimization is going on to speak up and support the victim. Better to be wrong and lose a friendship then be right and let it go on, then you are just enabling the abuser,” “make it a social community issue not just a private issue,” and “Keep our eyes and ears open.” Ten respondents suggested everyone should be aware and speak up.

Next respondents were asked about accountability: “b=not blaming victims and Stopping POOR jury's and Judges that allow criminals to go free. STOP having BAD Propositions such as Pro 47 Prop 57 and 109 sad day that criminals always win and victims become VICTIMS over and over!” “make it a social community issue not

just a private issue,” and “Actually punish the people that do it. The laws let people off the hook too easy on these types of circumstances.” There were 11 respondents in the English survey.

Lastly, four responded they didn’t know; and three respondents provided answers that were categorized as *Miscellaneous*: “Communication,” “Have people study the Bible, which offers practical and excellent advice on preventing sexual assault, and advice on the qualities God says will make a domestic life happy” and “pray”.

Question 22: Anything else you would like to add?



This question asks respondents if there was anything else they would like to add. 59 respondents answered. There were 139 respondents on the English survey and all of the (54) respondents in Spanish survey skipped the question. Answers were placed into categories based on respondent’s answers. First, 30 respondents answered they did not have anything else to add: “no,” and “n/a.” Next, five respondents were thankful for the survey, “Thank you for making a difference by asking,” and “thanks for your interest in helping our community.” There were three respondents that spoke about the *personal impact of violence on them*:

- “I am a private person and I like to respect other's privacy, and at the same time, if I feel someone needs help or advice, or something needs to be exposed. I will do so, but since i have been a victim of fear and abuse and also recognize how easily "the system" thinks they have things figured out, and how easily they get the story wrong, and how unlikely they are to truly enforce the laws or investigate in a timely manner, especially around a situation they think they have figured out already, I am reluctant to assume what is right will happen for anyone, the law often has no bite for the right person. It is easier to use the law on a law-abiding person than on a criminal or a manipulator.”
- “I don't want to get involved because of my own experience with violent crime. I don't feel able to handle it at this time even though I think it's important for others to get involved,”
- “Please support the families too. I wasn’t aware that my husband at the time was abusing until the police came to get him. My children and I are still dealing with the pain.”

Next, seven respondents asked for *more services*:

- “If there is a DV shelter/resources in San Benito county, it is not well advertised, and definitely not advertised outside of Hollister!”
- “Is there help for male victims of sexual/domestic abuse?”
- “It's important to offer presentations and distribute readily available cards/flyers in our community.”

Four survey respondents identified the issues with the survey: “Difficult survey. ‘Have you seen...’ is very different than ‘Are you aware...’” “i thought this was about the shape of roads,” “Some of the questions about DV were duplicated in the survey. Thank you for doing this research and important work in our community,” and “Wish sexual harassment was on this list also because it happens WAY to OFTEN!”

Lastly, seven survey respondent’s answers were classified into a miscellaneous category. Several expressed passion about the issue, while others spoke of their perspectives: “I’m passionate about it and would get involved if it impacted the teens I work with or friends/family but I’m not able to volunteer outside of what I already do,” “In general, I see my community as fairly safe but as people move in, the dangers move in as well,” “Love how interactive the police dept is with the community and social media presence. Being from San Jose, we never heard about crime reports or any follow up unless the new reported it....and they obviously don’t report everything,” and “This day in age sexual/physical violence is not to be taken lightly. Cyber bullying and verbal abuse are also common things I witness on social media Outlets as well as out and about within the community.”

Question 23: If you would like information about what we’re doing please write your name, phone number, and email and we will send you more information?

Respondents who wanted more information about what we’re doing were asked to write their name, phone number, and email and to receive more information. 22 respondents answered. 22 respondents in English survey and 54 respondents in Spanish skipped the question.

INTERPRETATIONS & CONCLUSIONS

In efforts improve safety and prevent sexual violence in San Benito County, it is important to understand its prevalence within the community’s perception, as well as, assess the community’s understanding of the issue. With this knowledge we can assess the community’s strengths and weaknesses and create prevention strategies to promote change utilizing existing resources and skills.

The United States Center for Disease Control (CDC) conducted a systematic review of risk and protective factors for sexual violence perpetration. The risk factors as associated with a greater likelihood of sexual violence perpetration; while the protective factors can lessen the likelihood of someone perpetrating sexual violence. The review classified the protective factors into the ecological levels (individual, relationship, community, and societal). Below are some examples of risk factors at different levels of the ecological model.

- Individual risk factors: delinquency, lack of empathy, early sexual fantasies, hostility towards women, adherence to traditional gender role norms, hyper-masculinity
- Relationship risk factors: childhood history of physical, sexual, or emotional abuse, a family involvement characterized by physical violence and conflict, involvement in a violence or abusive intimate relationship, association with sexually aggressive, hypermasculine, and delinquent peers
- Community risk factors: poverty, lack of employment opportunities, lack of institutional support from police and judicial system, general tolerance of sexual violence within the community, weak community sanctions against sexual violence perpetrators

- Societal risk factors: societal norms that support sexual violence, weak laws and policies related to sexual violence and gender equity, high levels of crime and other forms of violence

The CDC also provided several protective factors that might impact a person's choice to perpetrate sexual violence. Some of the protective factors include: parental use of reasoning to resolve family conflict, emotional health and connectedness, empathy and concern for how one's actions affect others.

The CDC risk and protective factors can be used to provide guidelines interpret the survey data. This survey provided us with a lot of great insight for the San Benito County community. The survey was able to identify some community strengths and areas of growth.

A notable fact was the prevalence of sexual assault and domestic violence seen by the community. For domestic violence the majority of the respondents 67.3% stated they had witnessed domestic violence in their community. In the Spanish survey 41 of the 53 (77%) respondents and 99 of the 155 (63.8%) respondents witnessed domestic violence. That is nearly one out of every three respondents who have witnessed domestic violence within San Benito County. It is important to note, this sample is just a small number of representatives of the San Benito County, and if we were to poll the entire community we would imagine the number of domestic violence to be just as prevalent if not higher. A lot of respondents were aware of the different types of abuse that are perpetrated within domestic violence relationships. Many participants recognized not only physical abuse happening but emotional abuse as well. The majority of the respondents answered yes they had witnessed emotional abuse (78.7%) and physical abuse (62.8%) between partners in their community.

For sexual assault, the prevalence was high as well, 46% of respondents knows someone who has been impacted by sexual assault. In the English survey the rate was much higher, with 82 of the 152 (53.9%) respondents; than the Spanish survey respondents with 12 of the 52 (23.1%) stating they knew someone impacted.

The high prevalence of sexual violence in the community is a CDC risk factors because it could likely mean that there is a general tolerance of sexual violence within the community; as well as likely exposure to a childhood history of physical, sexual, or emotional abuse, or a family involvement characterized by physical violence and conflict, or their own personal involvement in a violence or abusive intimate relationship for community members.

When we asked respondents if they believe victims lie about domestic violence to seek revenge against the perpetrator, 39 of the 156 (25%) respondents said they believe victims occasionally lie; one out of every four respondents on the English survey. Compared to the Spanish survey respondents were 6 of the 53 (11.3%) believe victims occasionally lie. Similarly we saw the same pattern when we looked at sexual assault. In the English survey, 32 of the 156 (20.5%) feel like victims of sexual assault occasionally make up or lie about sexual assault to seek revenge against the perpetrator. While in Spanish survey only 3 out of 53 (5.6%) feel like victims of sexual assault occasionally lie about a sexual assault to seek revenge.

When we asked respondents if they believe victims lie about domestic violence to protect their reputations, 32 of the 156 (20%) respondents in the English survey felt like victims of domestic violence make up or lie about domestic violence very frequently to protect their reputation; and 39 of the 156 (25%) respondents in the

English survey felt like victims of domestic violence make up or lie about domestic violence occasionally lie to protect their reputation; while in the Spanish survey zero respondents answered they felt it was very frequently. For sexual assault, in the English survey 38 of the 156 (24.4%) of respondents felt like victims occasionally lie or make up stories and 27 of the 156 (17.3%) felt like they very frequently lie or make up stories about sexual assault to protect their reputations. In the Spanish survey 50 of the 53 (94.3%) of the respondents said they seldom lie or make up stories of sexual assault to protect their reputations.

There are drastic differences in perceived credibility amongst the Spanish survey and English survey respondents. It could be possible that in the Spanish community it is harder to come forward and report crimes due to other external barriers, so when they do people in their community take it more seriously and believe it to be credible.

In the English survey over one in four respondents felt like victims of domestic violence and sexual assault frequently or occasionally lie about incidences of domestic violence to protect their reputations or seek revenge. This perceived belief system can lead to numerous negative outcomes when victims come forward seeking help or support from the community. Some of these risk factors could include lack of institutional support from police and judicial system, general tolerance of sexual violence within the community, weak community sanctions against sexual violence perpetrators, and societal norms that support sexual violence.

Another notable issue raised was that over 70% of both English and Spanish respondents felt that victims don't report to law enforcement authorities because they believe they will not be treated or responded to in the right way. In the Spanish survey the majority of respondents 38 of the 53 (71.7%) felt victims of domestic violence occasionally don't report because they are afraid of how the authorities might respond or treat them. The English survey responses were split on this question between very frequently 56 of the 156 (35.9%) and occasionally 53 of the 156 (33.9%) victims of domestic violence did not report because they were afraid of how the police or authorities might respond or treat them. For sexual assault, in the Spanish survey the majority of respondents 38 of 53 (71.7%) felt like victims occasionally don't report because they are afraid of how the authorities might respond or treat them. In the English survey responses were split on this question between very frequently 53 of 156 (40.4%) and occasionally 47 of 156 (30.1%) respondents felt that victims of sexual assault did not to report because they were afraid of how the police or authorities might respond or treat them. This is very alarming that many community members believe victims of domestic violence and sexual assault are not treated properly by law enforcement. This could have even further negative impact on the community b leading to a lack of institutional support from police and judicial system, weak community sanctions against sexual violence perpetrators, general tolerance of sexual violence within the community, and weak laws and policies related to sexual violence and gender equity (all CDC risk factors).

Another notable finding was that traditional attitudes toward domestic violence and sexual assault are still very prevalent. People believe victims don't report because they are afraid, there is a lot of shame (from family finding out), and they are afraid people won't believe them. Major risk factors for communities are societal norms that support sexual violence.

The majority of the respondents (83.7%) felt that victims of domestic violence very frequently don't report domestic violence because they are fearful of the retaliation by the alleged perpetrator. For sexual assault, Spanish survey 50 of 53 (94.3%) of the respondents said they believe they very frequently don't report

because they are afraid of retaliation; while in the English survey 117 of the 156 (75%) felt victims of sexual assault very frequently don't report because are afraid of retaliation by the perpetrator.

In the Spanish survey the majority of respondents 48 of 53 (90.1%) felt victims occasionally don't report because they are afraid no one will believe them, while in the English survey this number was 74 of the 156 (47.4%) of respondents. Nearly half of the other nearly half of the respondents 75 in 156 (48.1%) in the English survey felt that victims of domestic violence very frequently did not to report because they are afraid no one will believe them. For sexual assault, the Spanish survey 48 of 53 (90.6%) of the respondents said they believe victims of sexual assault occasionally don't report because they are afraid no one would believe them; while in the English survey 91 of 156 (58.3%) very frequently and 59 of the 156 (37.8%) occasionally don't report because they are afraid no one would believe them.

The majority of the respondents 51 of 53 (96.2%) of Spanish survey and 113 of the 155 (72.4%) of English survey respondents, felt that victims of domestic violence very frequently don't report domestic violence because they are fearful of their family and friends finding out. While 36 of 155 (23.1%) of the English survey respondents stated they thought that victims of domestic violence occasionally didn't report because they were afraid of their friends and family finding out. For sexual assault, in the Spanish survey 51 of 53 (96.2%) of the respondents said they believe they very frequently don't report because they are afraid of families and friends finding out about the incident; while in the English survey 94 of the 156 (60.3%) respondents felt victims of sexual assault very frequently don't report because are afraid of family and friends finding out about the incident. Also, In the English survey 56 of 156 (35.9%) of respondents felt like victims occasionally don't report because are afraid of family and friends finding out about the incident.

There were strengths and positive attributes about the community as well. First when asked if it was important for all community members to play a role in keeping everyone safe, 21 of 52 (40.4%) Spanish survey respondents felt it was extremely important; while 30 of 52 (57.7%) felt it was important for all community members to keep people safe. For the English survey, 111 of the 153 (72.6%) of respondents felt it was extremely important; while 38 of the 153 (24.8%) felt it was important for all community members to keep people safe. This highlights the community's desires to be involved in creating change to end sexual violence; and they as community members feel they have a role to play in that fight.

The community also really highlighted a lot of positives, the small-town/hometown feel; that the people in town were friendly and nice; the community is peaceful and beautiful. Respondents also identified numerous ways the get involved in their community though: church activities, volunteering, supporting youth sports, becoming leaders in the community. These positive attributes could indicate several protective factors such as: emotional health and connectedness, and empathy and concern for how one's actions affect others.