

Gender-Based Violence Prevention TRAINING ROADMAP



2014 OHMAN Questionnaire Determined Ohio Men...



Initial Questionnaire administered to 180 Ohio residents (100 male, 21 female, 6 transgender/queer/non-conforming/other, 53 no answer)

- Recognize the prevalence of gender-based violence in Ohio.
- Want to be allies in the prevention of gender-based violence.
- Are unaware of what their role in preventing gender-based violence looks like.
- Do not know how to take action in their communities to prevent gender-based violence.
- Need more training to increase their self-efficacy related to gender-based violence prevention.



2015

The New Playbook (TNP) Developed to help Ohio men stand strong to promote non-violence.



2016

The TNP Fine Tuned with Community Partners:
2 consecutive days
21 participants—86% completed
97.2% increased KABBS



2017

TNP Training Launched with Prevention Practitioners:
2 consecutive days
19 participants—95% completed
97.4% increased KABBS



2018



2015

TNP Training Piloted with Community Practitioners:
3 non-consecutive days over 3 months
15 participants—73% completed
88.8% Increased KABBS



2017

TNP Training Launched with Campus Partners:
2 consecutive days
46 participants—100% completed
96.4% Increased KABBS



2017

Began Development of TNP Facilitator Model



2018
 Surveyed 2015-2017 TNP Participants who completed the training program (n=92) for measures of Self-Efficacy in Promoting Non-Violence.



2018

TNP Facilitator Training Launched: 17 participants—100% completed
 55.3% Increased Understanding of TNP Philosophy/History
 32.4% Increased Facilitation Skills
 55% Increased TNP Content Delivery Skills



2018

Second OHMAN Questionnaire administered to 374 Ohio residents (192 male, 39 female, 10 transgender/genderqueer/gender non-conforming/other, 133 no answer).



2018

CDC selected TNP as one of two program sites in the US to undergo rigorous evaluation.

TNP Training Follow-Up Evaluation Determined...

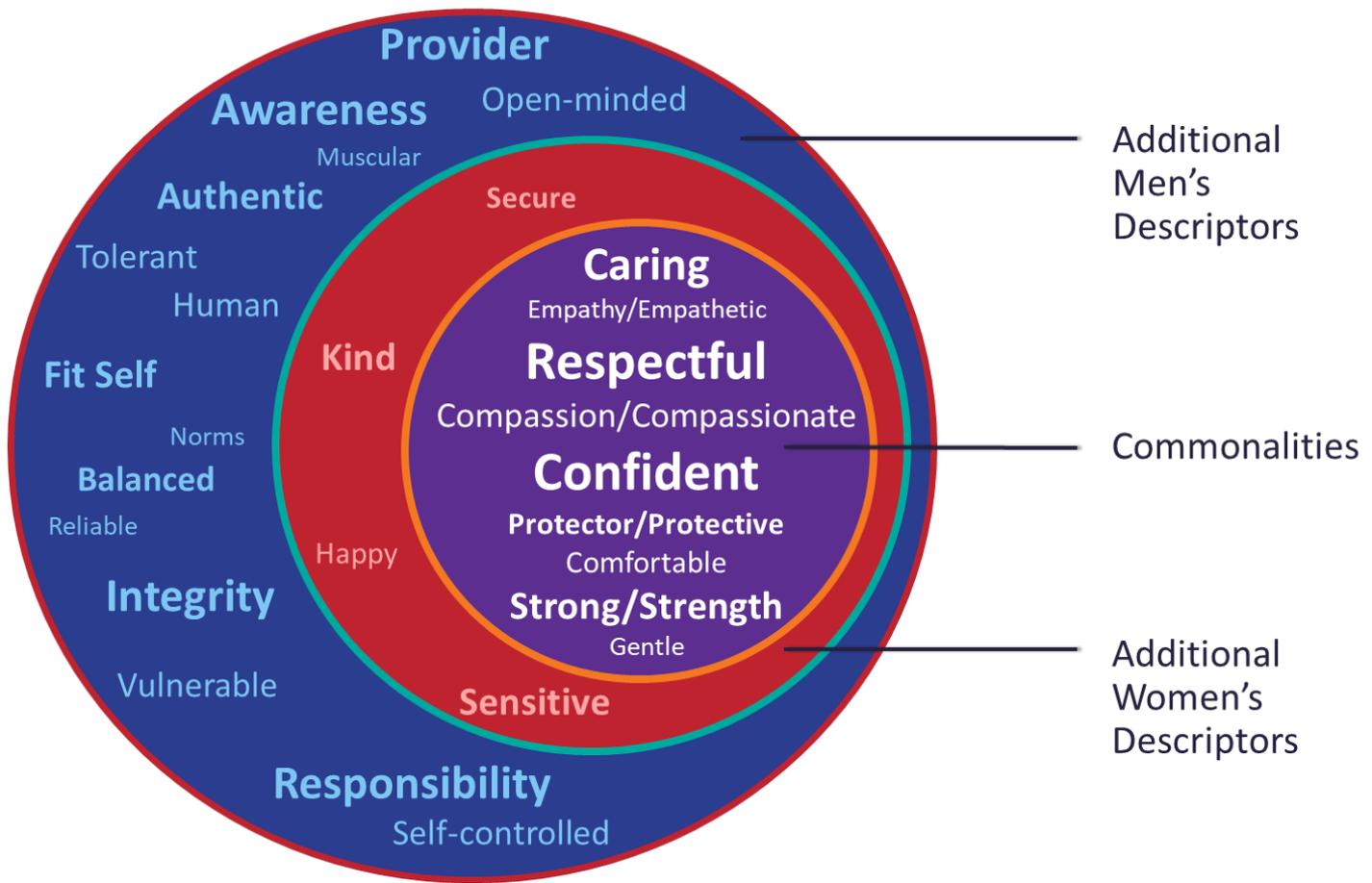


75.90% of ALL participants reported increased self-efficacy in promoting non-violence.

56.25% of MEN reported increased confidence intervening in behaviors that silently support violence and oppression.

Item	% Male (N=15)	% Female (N=9)	Average %
Felt more comfortable discussing topics related to violence prevention	87.50	90.0	89.0
Felt more confident creating an environment where men (and women) can talk openly without fear of judgement	87.50	90.0	88.8
Felt more confident promoting healthy relationships and healthy masculinity in support of IPV/SV prevention	75.00	70.0	72.5
Felt more confident in a leadership role to promote social change related to violence	68.75	70.0	69.4
Felt more confident with using bystander behavior skills	93.75	70.0	81.9
Felt more confident intervening in behaviors that silently support violence and oppression (inappropriate jokes, language, behaviors that are discriminatory, micro-aggressions)	56.25	90.0	73.1
Used the risk and protective factors to encourage collaboration with others who work on issues with shared risk and protective factors to IPV/SV	50.00	70.0	60.0
Used new skills learned in The New Playbook in your community or on campus to promote non-violence	75.00	70.0	72.5
Overall Average	74.2	77.5	75.9

OHMAN Questionnaire Participants Described Healthy Masculinity In Many Common Terms



Ways You Can Help Build Self-Efficacy To Prevent IPV/SV



Be A Role Model

Practice intervening in behaviors that silently support violence and oppression (inappropriate jokes, language, behaviors that are discriminatory, micro-aggressions).



Adjust Your Language

Incorporate healthy masculinity descriptors commonly-used by men and women into the language you use when communicating your IPV/SV messages.



Reach Across Disciplines

Encourage collaboration with others who work on issues with shared risk and protective factors to IPV/SV.

For more information on gender-based violence prevention training, visit the following websites:

www.ohman-ohio.org and www.odvn.org.