

BREAKING THE SILENCE

Addressing Sexual Assault & Consent

PRESENTERS



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AGENDA

- Current landscape & sexual assault on campus
- Understanding sexual assault, consent and stigma
- Protections & legal overview
- Prevention
- Support & dealing with occurrences
- Table discussion
- Q & A

CURRENT LANDSCAPE & SEXUAL ASSAULT ON CAMPUS

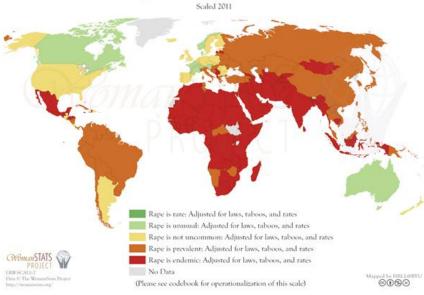


WORLDWIDE STATS

1 in 3 women

throughout the world will experience physical and/or sexual violence by a partner or sexual violence by a non-partner

Combined Scale of the Prevalence and Sanction of Rape and Sexual Assault of Women



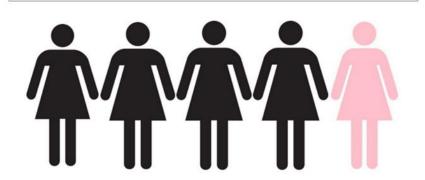
CULTURE CAN SHAPE SEXUAL ASSAULT NORMS

"Sexual violence is also more likely to occur where beliefs in male sexual entitlement are strong, where gender roles are more rigid, and in countries experiencing high rates of other types of violence." - WHO, 2002

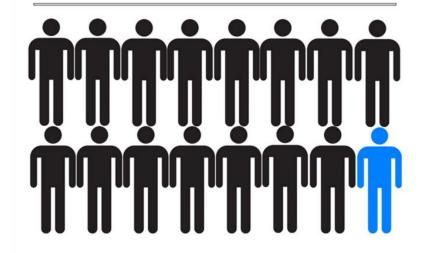
- In Saudi Arabia all sexual activity outside of marriage is illegal.
- Sexual assault is still a taboo topic in China. Five females were recently arrested for trying to start a campaign against sexual harassment on public transportation and China just passed its first domestic violence law in December 2015.
- "In South Africa, only the rape of white women was prosecuted under an apartheid system, while sexual violence against black women was accepted as a part of life." (Indian J Psychiatry, 2013)
- It wasn't until 1993 that the last state in the US (North Carolina) passed a law against marital rape.

Sexual Assault on Campus

1 IN 5 WOMEN ARE SEXUALLY ASSAULTED IN COLLEGE



1 IN 16 MEN ARE SEXUALLY ASSAULTED IN COLLEGE



UNDERSTANDING SEXUAL ASSAULT AND CONSENT



UNDERSTANDING SEXUAL ASSAULT

- More than 80% of sexual assaults are committed by someone the victim knows:
 - Significant Other,
 - Family Member, or
 - Acquaintance

Sexual assault is a crime of power and control

HIGH RISK ON CAMPUS

• More than 50% of college sexual assaults occur in the fall semester.

 Students are at an increased risk during the first few months of their first and second semester.

 International students and students with disabilities are at an additional increased risk rate.

NOT REPORTING SEXUAL ASSAULTS

- The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) reported that in an eight year study, only 36% of rapes are reported and only 34% attempted rapes are reported. Other studies suggest the reporting rate is less than 15%.
- Sexual assaults are mainly unreported because:
 - •Believed it was a personal matter
 - Had a fear of retaliation
 - Did not want to get the perpetrator in trouble
 - Believed it was not important enough to report
 - Believe that if it was reported, the complainant would not be believed

UNDERSTANDING SEXUAL ASSAULT

Sexual assault can be physical, verbal or visual

- Non-consensual sexual intercourse (Rape)
- Non-consensual sexual contact (Fondling)
- Harassment
- Exhibitionism
- Forced to pose for photos
- Voyeurism

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS, STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS, & SEXUAL ASSAULT

Barriers include:

- Language
- Cultural barriers
- Legal barriers
- Lack of a support network
- Lack of financial resources
- High academic pressures

UNDERSTANDING CONSENT

If the individual doesn't or cannot consent - it's a crime.

(White House PSA, 2015)

Consent is when sexual activity is clearly agreed upon by both parties.

- No threats, intimidation or coercion
- Not impaired by drugs or alcohol
- Not unconscious or asleep
- Not under the legal age of consent
- The lack of "no" does not mean "yes"
- Consent is an ongoing process

PROTECTIONS & LEGAL OVERVIEW



FEDERAL LAWS RELATING TO SEXUAL ASSAULT

- Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972
- Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act of 1990 (the "Clery Act")
- Campus Sexual Assault Victims' Bill of Rights of 1992 (the "SaVE Act")

TITLE IX IN A NUTSHELL

"No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance."

MAJOR TITLE IX REQUIREMENTS

Schools that receive federal funding must:

- 1. Make efforts to prevent sexual violence and harassment.
- 2. Have policies in place to investigate complaints and protect victims.
- 3. Have a Title IX Coordinator who manages complaints and train employees to properly handle sexual violence reports.
- 4. Notify victims that they have the right to report their attack to the police.
- 5. Must <u>independently</u> investigate claims and have disciplinary procedures regardless of whether the crime was reported (60 days recommended).
- 6. Use the correct standard of proof "preponderance of the evidence" not "beyond a reasonable doubt"
- 7. Not discourage victims from continuing their education (i.e., "take time off," quit a club/team/class, etc.).
- 8. Make reasonable changes to make sure student is free of discrimination, harassment or violence.
- 9. Equitable process and equal rights for attacker and victim

CLERY ACT

Clery Act - Schools must:

- Annually report crimes in various categories:
 - Murder
 - Rape
 - Dating Violence
 - Robbery
 - Arrests
 - Hate Crimes
 - Disciplinary actions
- Keep a crime log
- Provide timely warnings to students

SaVE ACT

Campus Sexual Assault Victims' Bill of Rights:

- Survivors shall be notified of their options to notify law enforcement
- Accuser and accused must have the same opportunity to have others present
- Both parties shall be informed of the outcome of any disciplinary proceeding
- Survivors shall be notified of counseling services
- Survivors shall be notified of options for changing academic and living situations.

SUPPORT: DEALING WITH OCCURRENCES



ENCOURAGING STUDENTS THROUGH SUPPORT

- Listen to the student's disclosure
 - Communicate without judgement
 - Empathetic listening (i.e. follow their lead, "that must have been really scary")
 - Avoid "why" questions (instead, "tell me how...")
 - Believe and don't "blame the victim"
 - Silence is okay: "It's okay, take your time"
- Consider whether any immediate action may be wanted or needed
 - First concern is their well-being
 - Medical attention?
 - Realize that cultural differences in disclosure can be at play

ENCOURAGING STUDENTS THROUGH SUPPORT

- Describe campus policy, procedures and reporting options
 - Do not pressure make it clear that the decision to report is ultimately up to the student
 - Offer to accompany the student in taking any actions
- Refer to crisis center, therapist or on-campus counseling services
- Continued support
 - Check in periodically
 - Avoid judgement
 - Remember that the healing process is fluid

SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

- The International Student & Scholars Office should be equipped to help if sexual assault occurs
 - Reduce course-load due to medical conditions certified by doctor or psychologist
- Options to withdraw and return from academic program
- Options and consequences for accompanying spouses
- General information on changing visa status
- General information on U and T visas

THE KEY TO HANDLING SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES: HAVE A PLAN & PROCEDURE, AND BE PREPARED!

RESOURCES



VIDEO RESOURCES

What if Bears Killed One In Five People?



TED: A Call To Men (Athletes):



VIDEO RESOURCES: LACI GREEN

Talking About Sex & Consent Video:

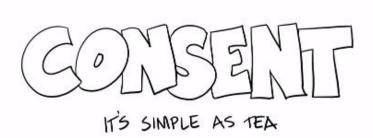


She Asked For It (Victim Blaming) Video:



VIDEO RESOURCES

Consent Video Resource:

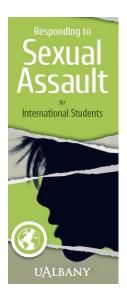


International Sexual Assault Awareness Video:



RESOURCES

Do you have pamphlets for students?



Do you have information on your website?



RESOURCES - WEBSITES & NATIONAL HOTLINES

Know Your IX

knowyourlX@gmail.com

http://knowyourix.org/

National Sexual Assault Hotline operated by RAINN

(800) 656 - HOPE (4673)

http://www.rainn.org/

National Sexual Violence Resource Center (NSVRC)

(877) 739 - 3895

http://www.nsvrc.org/

CASE STUDY



CASE STUDY

QUESTIONS?

