

Innovative Sexual Assault Prevention Programming for Students and Parents

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Federal and State Laws

Title IX of the Education Amendments, 1972

Dear Colleague Letters, 2011 & 2015

Title IX Q&A, 2014

Clery Act, 1990

VAWA (Violence Against Women Act), 1994
Reauthorized in 2013

Enough is Enough, NY State, 2015



White House Task Force to Protect Students From Sexual Assault. January, 2014



New York Governor Andrew Cuomo signs the law, July 2015



NOT ALONE

The First Report of the White House Task Force to
Protect Students From Sexual Assault

April 2014



Association of American Universities (AAU)

Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault /Misconduct, September 2015

27 institutions of higher education 19.3% response rate; 150,072 participants

- How extensive in nonconsensual sexual contact?
- How extensive is sexual harassment, stalking and intimate partner violence?
- Who are the victims?
- To whom do students report or talk about the incidents?
- What is the campus climate around sexual assault and sexual misconduct?

*This study is one of the first to implement a uniform methodology across multiple IHE's and to produce statistically reliable estimates for each IHE.

Association of American Universities (AAU)

Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault /Misconduct, September 2015

- 11.7% experienced non-consensual sexual contact
- Women and TGQN
- First year
- Four year enrollment:
 Women 26.1% TGQN 29.5%

Association of American Universities (AAU)

Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault /Misconduct, September 2015

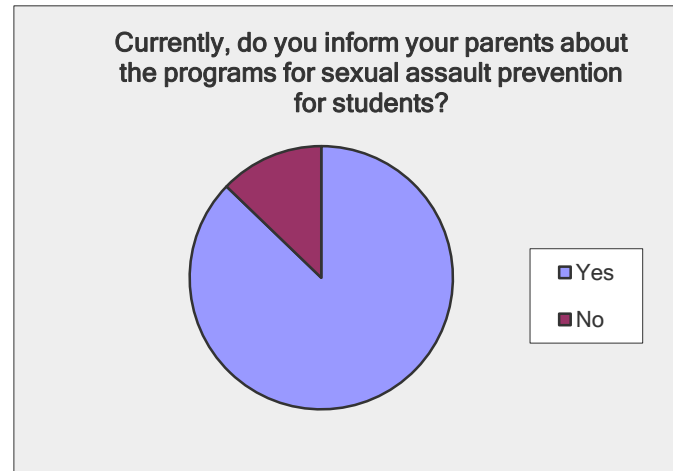
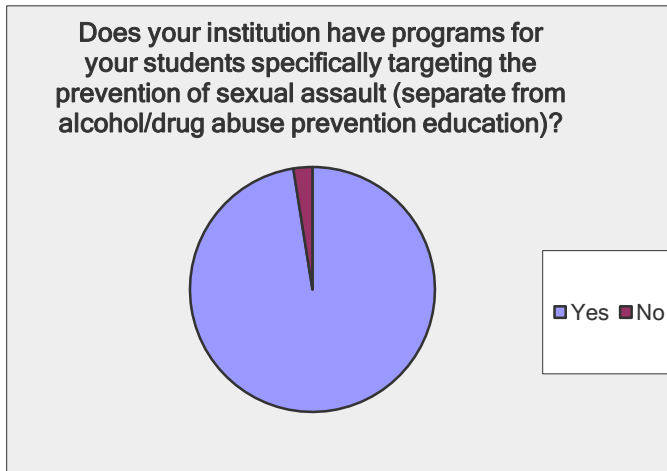
- Rates of reporting were low – (5-28%)
- Most common reason for not reporting incidents:
 - Not serious enough
 - Embarrassed, ashamed and too emotionally difficult
- More than 6 in 10 students responding believe that a report would be taken seriously by campus officials

AHEPPP Survey, June 2015

40 institutions of higher education, 25.3% response rate

97.5% Colleges/universities have program for students

54% Require a prevention education program



AHEPPP Survey, June 2015

54% currently educates or plans on educating parents about sexual assault prevention

- During parent orientation
- Parent Handbook, Newsletter or Website
- Parent Council Board
- Workshop/lectures/Webinars

53.8% program for parents and families; examples:

SCREAM Theater (Students Challenging Realities and Educating Against Myths)
Student Health 101 - Parent Perspectives
Town Hall – panel of experts
Red Flag Campaign

AHEPPP Survey, June 2015

- 42% of us/our staff are involved in the response to a sexual assault
- 80% that took the survey work within Student Affairs

How we are involved after sexual assault has occurred:

- 53% if escalates to a crisis will communicate with parents
- 41% if escalates to a crisis will answer parent calls/staff a call center
- 20% Staff participates on the hearing boards of the judicial process
- 15% Staff communicates /supports the family of the student involved

We encourage you to know what your campuses are doing, get involved, and help share messaging with parents.

Prevention and Education

Features of Good Prevention Programs

Evidence-based programs – for middle and high schools:

Safe Dates and Shifting Boundaries

Good programs:

Assess rigorously – measure changes in behavior

Provide multiple skill-based sessions

Build relationship skills

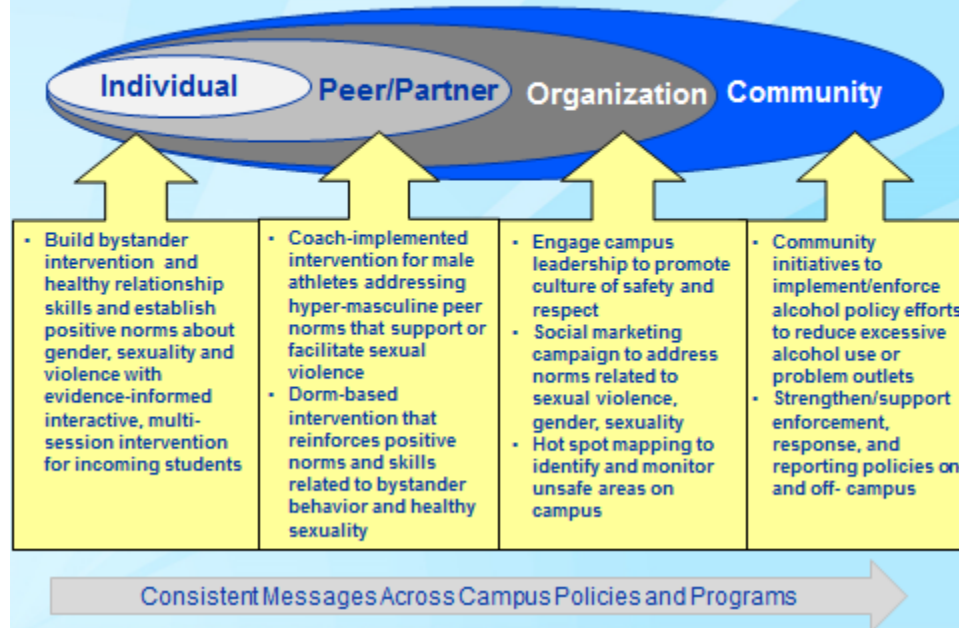
Use organizational policies to improve safety and climate

Address social norms and behavior from trusted voices

Train student bystanders to intervene

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2014). *Preventing sexual violence on college campuses: Lessons from research and practice*. Retrieved October 8, 2015 from [notalone.gov/schools/](https://www.notalone.gov/schools/).

Figure 1. Example of a Comprehensive Campus-Based Primary Prevention Strategy for Sexual Violence Perpetration



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2014). *Preventing sexual violence on college campuses: Lessons from research and practice*. Retrieved October 8, 2015 from <https://www.notalone.gov/schools/>.

Bystander Intervention Programs + Including Men

Suggested as promising:

Green Dot: University of Kentucky

Men's Project: Loyola University Chicago

Interpersonal Violence Prevention Team: Binghamton University

Step UP!: University of Arizona

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2014). *Preventing sexual violence on college campuses: Lessons from research and practice*. Retrieved October 8, 2015 from <https://www.notalone.gov/schools/>.

Randomized Trial

New York Times reported about the trial at three Canadian universities:

Senn, C. et al (June 11, 2015). *Efficacy of a Sexual Assault Resistance Program for University Women*. The New England Journal of Medicine.

*“A rigorously designed and executed sexual assault resistance program was **successful in decreasing the occurrence of rape, attempted rape, and other forms of victimization among first-year university women.**”*

Include Parents in Prevention Programs

Testa, M. et al (2010). *Preventing College Women's Sexual Victimization Through Parent Based Intervention (PBI): A Randomized Controlled Trial*. National Institutes of Health. Author's Manuscript.

*“Consistent with hypotheses, **PBI, either standard or enhanced, was associated with lower incidence of incapacitated rape in the first year of college relative to controls.** Path analysis revealed support for a hypothesized indirect effects model, by which intervention increased mother-daughter communication, which predicted lower frequency of first semester heavy episodic drinking, resulting in lower rates of alcohol-involved sexual victimization in the first year of college.”*

Alcohol PBI (n=305), Enhanced Alcohol + Sex PBI (n= 218), Control (n=288) or Unmeasured Control (n=167).

Social Media

Tea Consent: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fGoWLWS4-kU>

Bystander Intervention Story: Who Are You? www.whoareyou.co.nz +
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iUj2OHLAG3w>

Lessons Learned – University of Wisconsin-Madison

In the survey, female students reported a greater prevalence of sexual assault than the national group

Opportunities for improvement!

- Alcohol– Incorporate understanding of sexual assault into alcohol prevention efforts (AlcoholEDU)
- Targeted prevention efforts show effectiveness, but can be strengthened
- Primary location of sexual assault is within Greek housing
- Addressing perpetrators must remain a priority
- Address the gap among graduate and professional students
- Create an Office of Student Conduct separate from the Dean of Students Office
- Move all sexual assault investigations to the Office of the Title IX Coordinator – create awareness
- Create opportunities for deeper engagement for the entire campus



Small Group Discussion

Sit with colleagues from the same type of institution.

Share one idea from today that might work on your campus.

Identify challenges you might face when including parents and families in the sexual violence prevention.

Resources

Hofstra University:

Title IX resource page: **hofstra.edu/title-ix**

Student Policy Prohibiting Discriminatory Harassment, Relationship Violence and Sexual Misconduct: **hofstra.edu/sexualmisconduct**

Student Bill of Rights: **<http://www.hofstra.edu/studentaffairs/students-bill-of-rights.html>**

Title IX Q&A, 2014. **<http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/qa-201404-title-ix.pdf>**

Not Alone, April 2014: The First Report of the White House Task Force to Protect Students From Sexual Assault.

https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/report_0.pdf

Resources

Resource Guide to Prevent and Improve the Response to Sexual Violence at Colleges and Universities (September 2015). Retrieved from:

<https://www.notalone.gov/assets/task-force-resource-guide-sep-15.pdf>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2014). *Preventing sexual violence on college campuses: Lessons from research and practice*. Retrieved from

[notalone.gov/schools](https://www.notalone.gov/schools)

Testa, M., et al. (2010). NIH Public Access. Author manuscript; available in PMC 2011 September 1. *Preventing College Women's Sexual Victimization Through Parent Based Intervention: A Randomized Controlled Trial*. Retrieved from:

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2904876/pdf/nihms194545.pdf>

Resources

Schulte, B. Washington Post (June 16, 2015). The best thing parents can do to help prevent sexual assault? Talk about it. Retrieved on October 28, 2015 at <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/grade-point/wp/2015/06/16/the-best-thing-parents-can-do-to-help-prevent-sexual-assault-talk-about-it/>

Hoffman, J. New York Times (June 10, 2015). Retrieved on October 28, 2015 at <http://www.nytimes.com/2015/06/12/health/college-rape-prevention-program-proves-a-rare-success.html>

Westat (September 21, 2015). Report on the AAU Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct
https://www.aau.edu/uploadedFiles/AAU_Publications/AAU_Reports/Sexual_Assault_Campus_Survey/Report%20on%20the%20AAU%20Campus%20Climate%20Survey%20on%20Sexual%20Assault%20and%20Sexual%20Misconduct.pdf