

Heartland Sexual Assault Policies & Prevention on Campuses Project

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Acknowledgements

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College Sexual Assault Policy & Prevention Initiative

Department of Health & Human Services,

Office on Women's Health

Goals of Initiative:

1. Partner with colleges to institute evidence-based policies & implement sexual assault prevention activities on college campuses
2. Partner with organizations positioned to influence sexual assault policies & prevention practices
3. Develop campus needs assessments & program evaluation
4. Gender-based/centered approach

Grantees:

1. Nine grantees were awarded three-year grant
2. Broad geographic reach



Heartland Project - Overall project

- **Goal:** Increase post-secondary schools' adoption of a comprehensive, gender-centered, public health approach to sexual assault campus policy & prevention
- **Our strategic lens:** Public health framework guided by gender –centered, **strengths based/appreciative inquiry approach** that values & harnesses resources and capacities to create change



Heartland Project Campus Partners

Name of Partnering School	Location/State	Type	Population Specific Service
Harris-Stowe State University	St. Louis, Missouri	Public University; Student Pop. 1,700	Historically Black University
Lincoln University	Jefferson, Missouri	Land Grant Public University; Student Pop. 3,050	Historically Black University
Rockhurst University	Kansas City, Missouri	Private University; Student Pop. 3,000	Catholic/Jesuit
Crowder College	Neosho, Missouri	Community College (2 year); Student Pop. 5,600	Rural Population in KS & MO
University of Kansas	Lawrence, Kansas	Public University; Student Pop. 28,0000	N/A
Kansas State University	Manhattan, Kansas	Land Grant Public University; Student Pop. 25,0000	N/A
University of Nebraska-Kearney	Kearney, Nebraska	Public University; Student Pop. 5,300	N/A
Doane University	Crete, Nebraska	Private College; Student Pop. 2,950	Rural Populations United Church of Christ



Heartland Project Technical Advisory Group

Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN)

Student Affairs Administrators in Higher Education (NASPA)

Nebraska Coalition to End Sexual & Domestic Violence

Missouri Coalition to End Sexual & Domestic Violence

Kansas Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence

Kansas City Anti-Violence Project

Kansas Department of Health & Environment

Students Against Sexual Assault

Lindsay Orchowski, Alpert Medical School of Brown University

Jeff Cohen, University of Washington at Tacoma



Heartland Conference on Health Equity

Learning Objectives

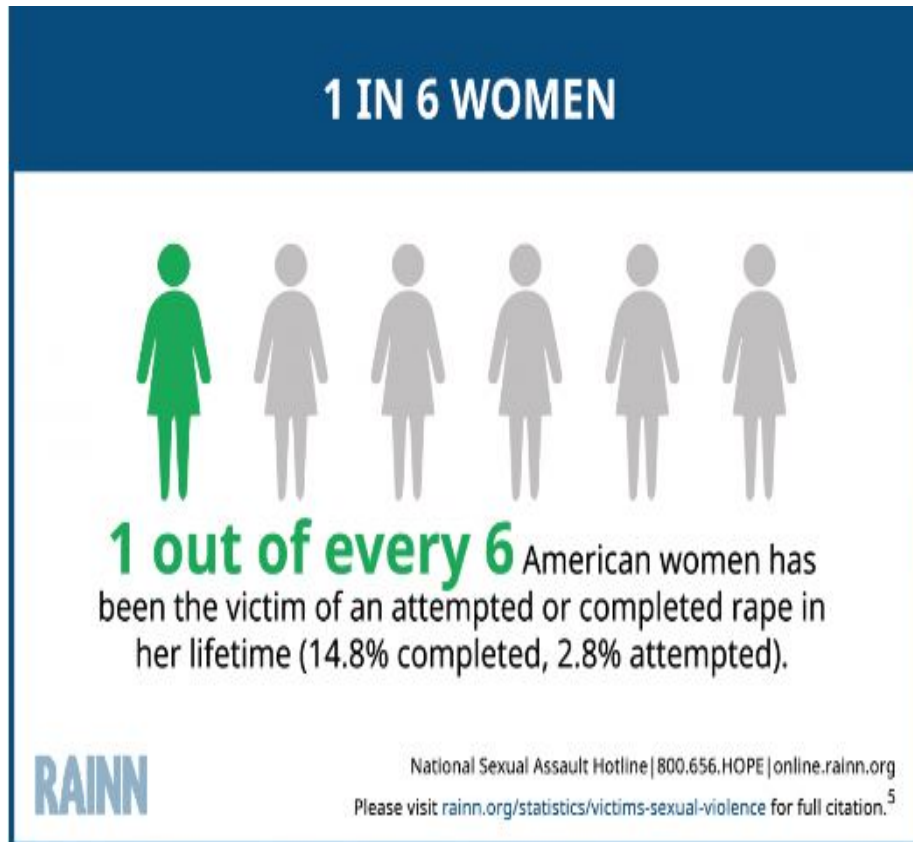
- Understand the nature, scope and response to sexual assault on college and university campuses.
- Identify institutional barriers to adopting sexual assault prevention strategies on college and university campuses.
- Use the Heartland Sexual Assault Policies & Prevention on Campuses Project as an example of how a public health framework can be utilized to address these barriers.



KU #AGreatPlaceToBeUnsafe

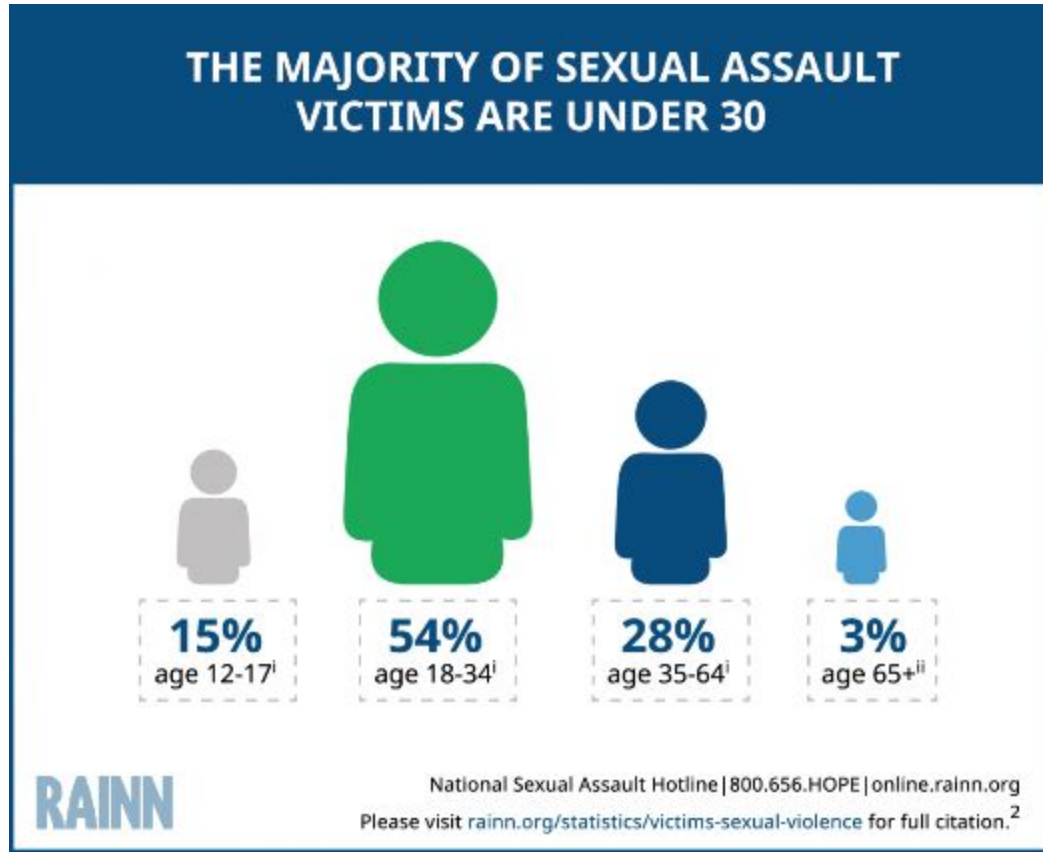


Sexual Assault in the US



- 3% of men (1 in 33) have experienced an attempted or completed rape
- 1 out of every 10 rape victims are male

Sexual Assault in the US



- Likelihood of suicidal or depressive thoughts increases after sexual violence
- Survivors/victims more likely to use drugs
- Sexual violence affects survivors/victims relationships
- Survivors/victims at greater risk of pregnancy and STIs

Campus Sexual Assault: Scope of Issue



1 IN 5

undergraduate women
experience sexual assault
while in college.

Source: Christopher P. Krebs, Christine H. Lindquist, Tara D. Warner, et al.

Mother Jones

Of the undergraduate women
who are sexually assaulted while in college:

34% are physically forced.



57% are under the
influence of alcohol or drugs.



4% are given drugs
without their knowledge.



Source: Christopher P. Krebs, Christine H. Lindquist, Tara D. Warner, et al.

Mother Jones

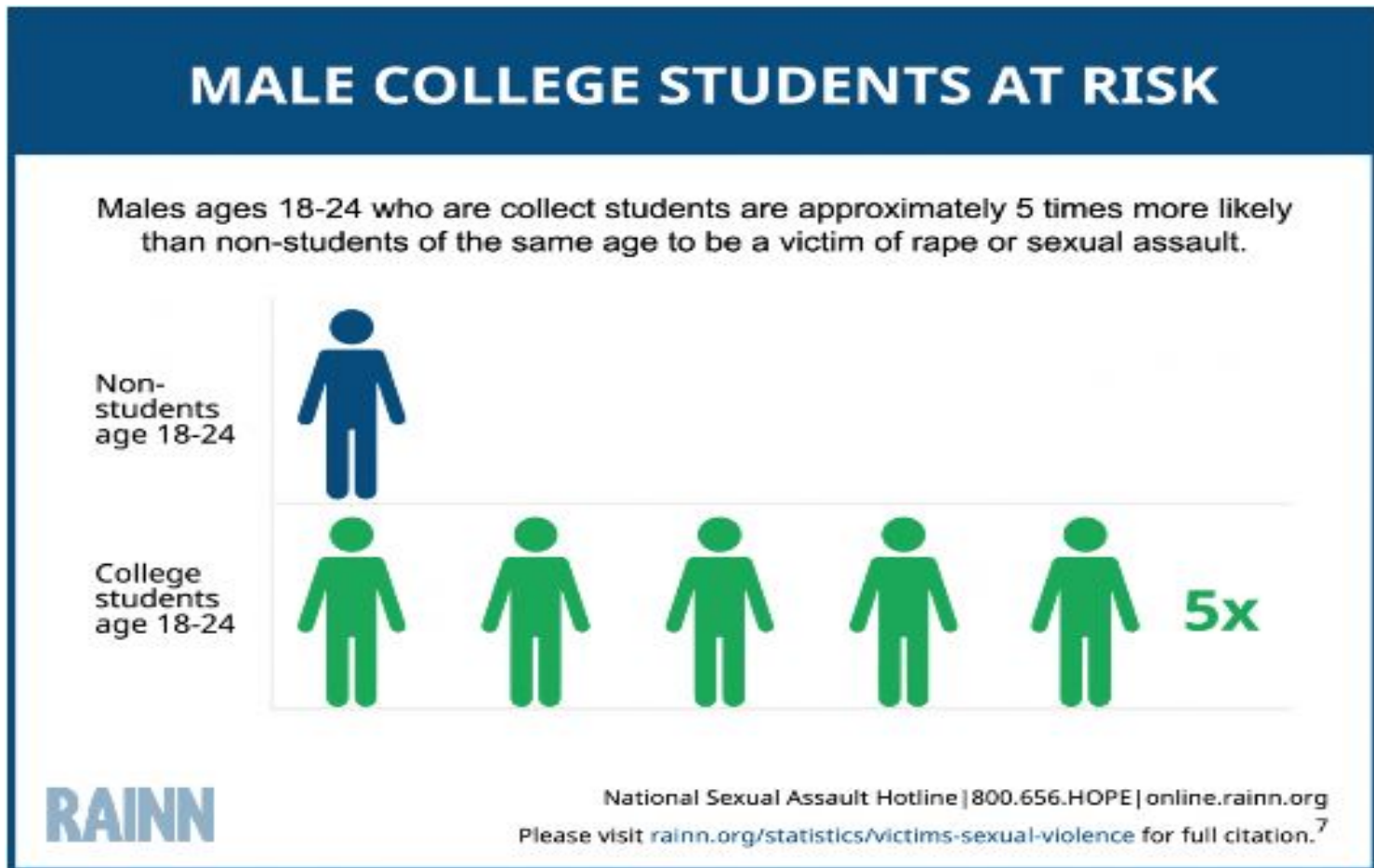
Campus Sexual Assault: Scope of Issue



4 PERCENT
of undergraduate men
experience sexual assault while in college.

Source: Christopher P. Krebs, Christine H. Lindquist, Tara D. Warner, et al. *Mother Jones*

Campus Sexual Assault: Scope of Issue



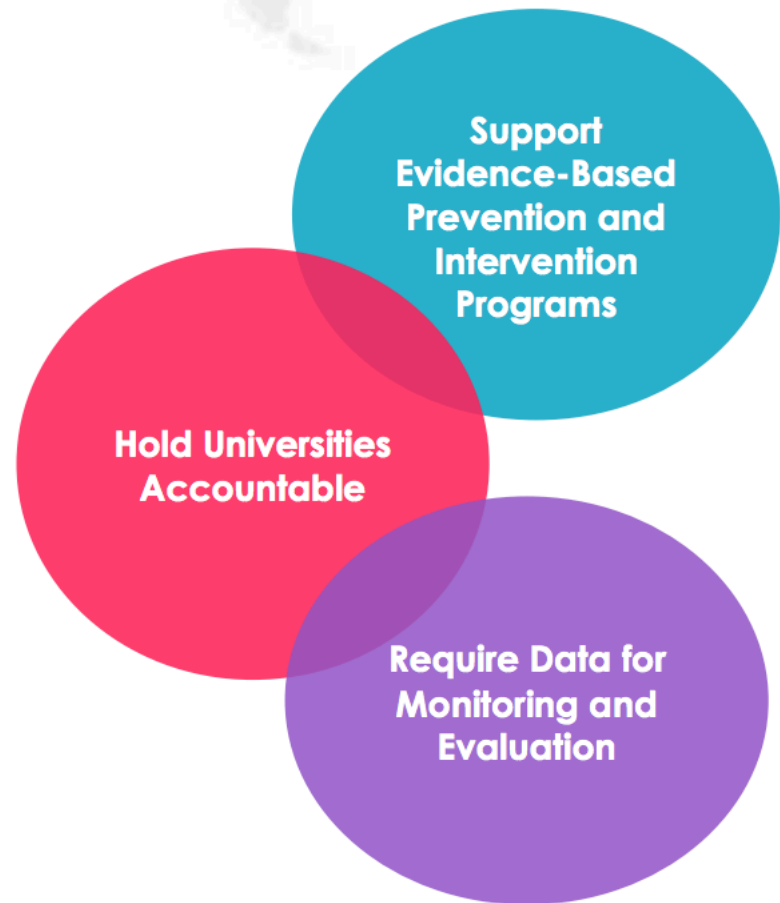
Campus Sexual Assault: Scope of Problem

- 21% of TGQN (transgender, genderqueer, nonconforming) college students have been sexually assaulted, compared to 18% of non-TGQN females, and 4% of non-TGQN males.



Campus Sexual Assault: Response & Prevention

- Few evidence based prevention programs
- CDC promotes a public health based, comprehensive approach that includes rigorous evaluation and dissemination



Campus Sexual Assault: Response & Prevention

But post-secondary institutions have routinely downplayed or ignored the severity of the problem...



Campus Sexual Assault: Response & Prevention



White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault (2014)

4 action steps:

1. Identify problem – climate survey
2. Prevent sexual assault – engage men
3. Effectively respond to report
4. Increase transparency & improve enforcement

Campus Sexual Assault: Response & Prevention



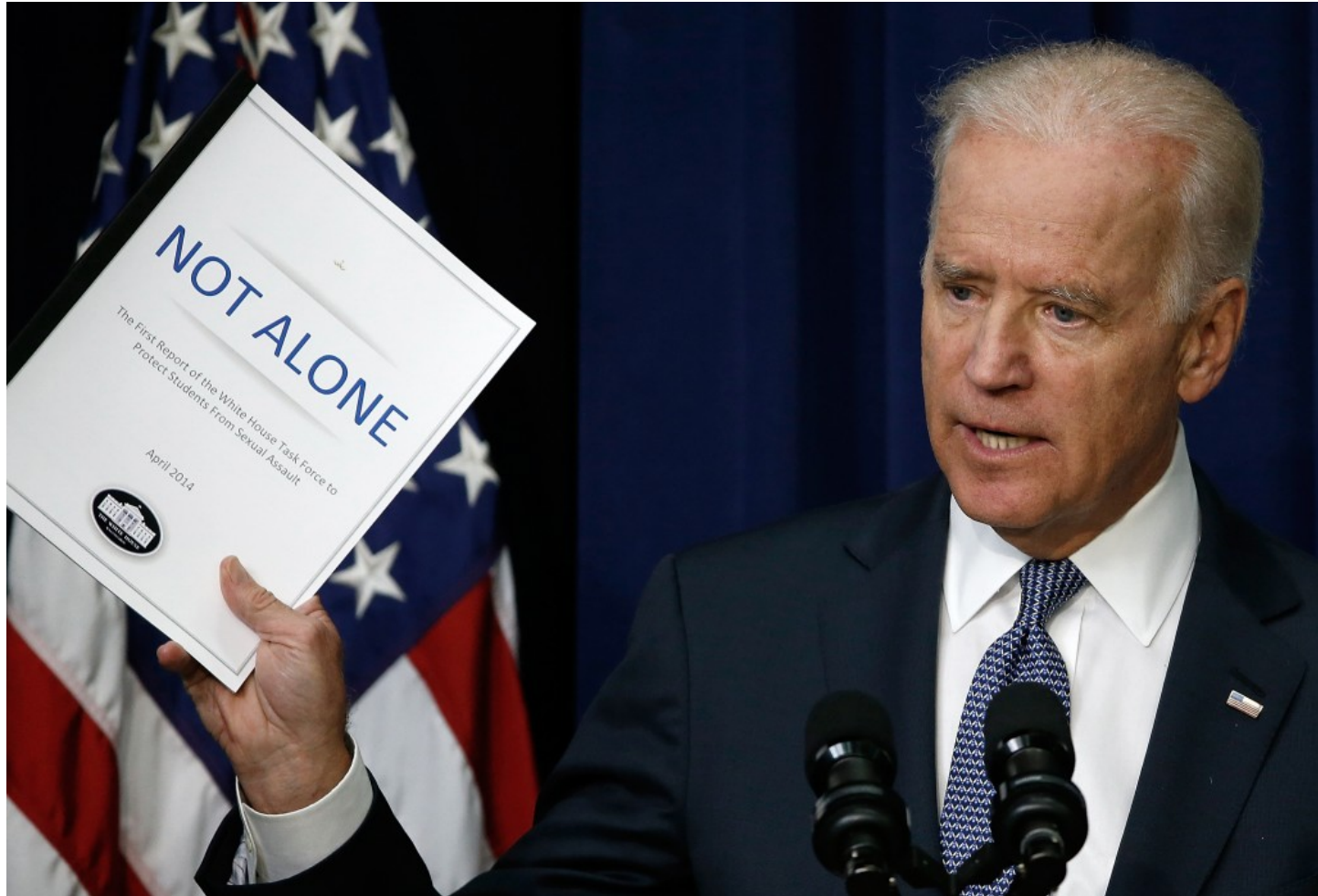
To **RECOGNIZE** that non-consensual sex is sexual assault.

To **IDENTIFY** situations in which sexual assault may occur.

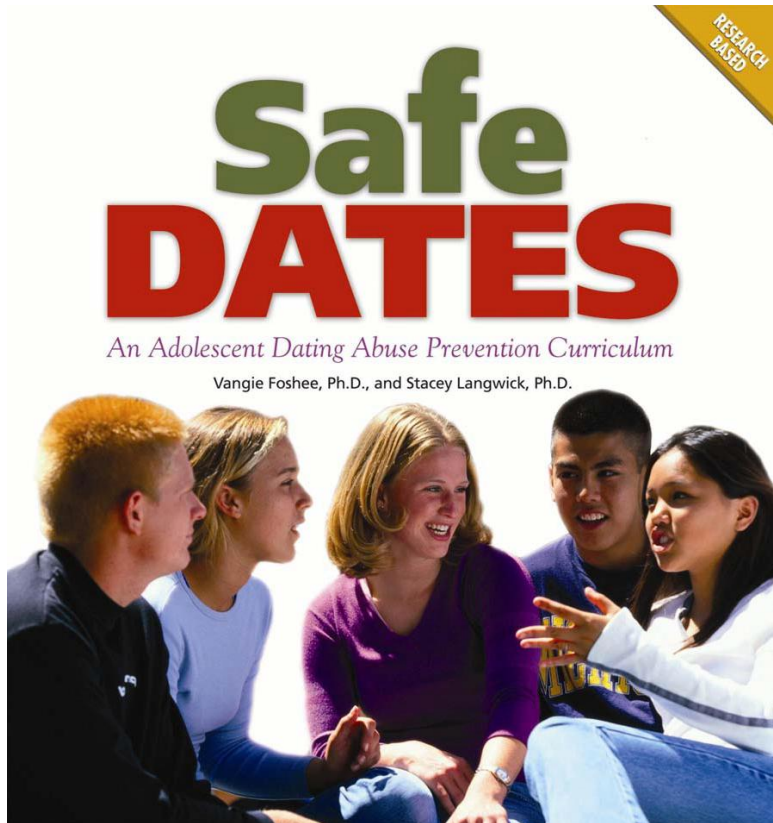
To **INTERVENE** in situations where consent has not or cannot be given.

To **CREATE** an environment in which sexual assault is unacceptable and survivors are supported.

Campus Sexual Assault: Response & Prevention



Campus Sexual Assault: Effective Prevention



SHIFTING BOUNDARIES:

**Lessons on Relationships
for Students in Middle School**



Campus Sexual Assault: Promising Prevention



**Teach your son
to respect women.**

**He's waiting.
He's watching.
He'll listen.**

opdv.state.ny.us



Family Violence
Prevention Fund
www.ovdva.org

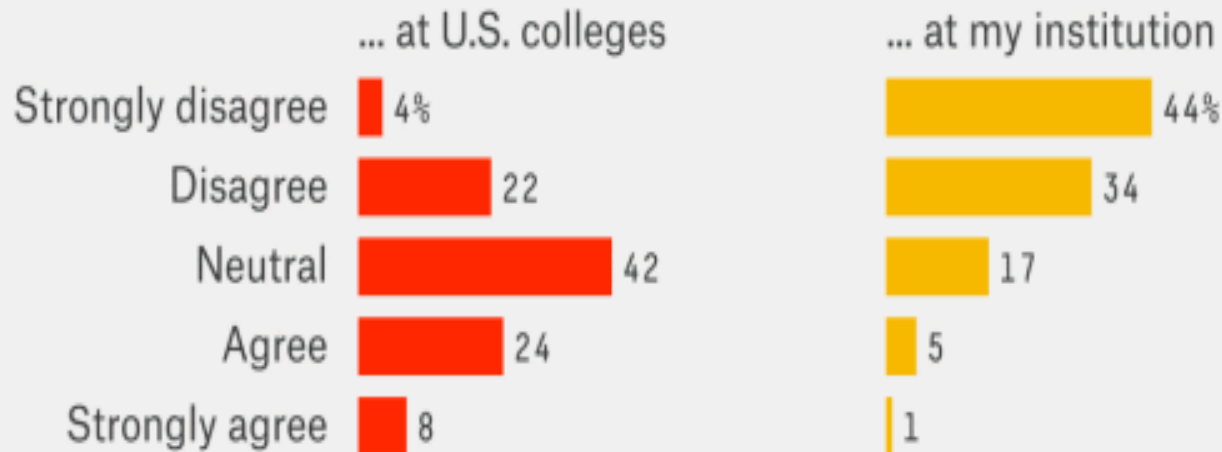


Institutional Barriers

Not On My Campus

Results from a 2015 survey of 647 college presidents

Sexual assault is prevalent ...



Leaders systematically under estimate significance & prevalence of the problem

Institutional Barriers

- Lack of capacity impacting ability to enact policies & practices to counter sexual assault
- Limited understanding of primary prevention thus undue emphasis on necessary legal response
- Lack of coordinated & comprehensive training and technical assistance to address sexual violence
- Evidence based & promising practices are not implemented comprehensively including evaluation

**'WHAT I HEAR IS THAT
YOU AREN'T LISTENING'**



Four Main Buckets of Work

1. Task Force
2. Sexual Assault Response Team
3. Sexual Assault/Violence Climate Survey
4. Prevention Activities



Comprehensive Public Health Prevention Plan

Primary Prevention

- Approaches that take place before violence has occurred to prevent initial perpetration or victimization.

Secondary Prevention

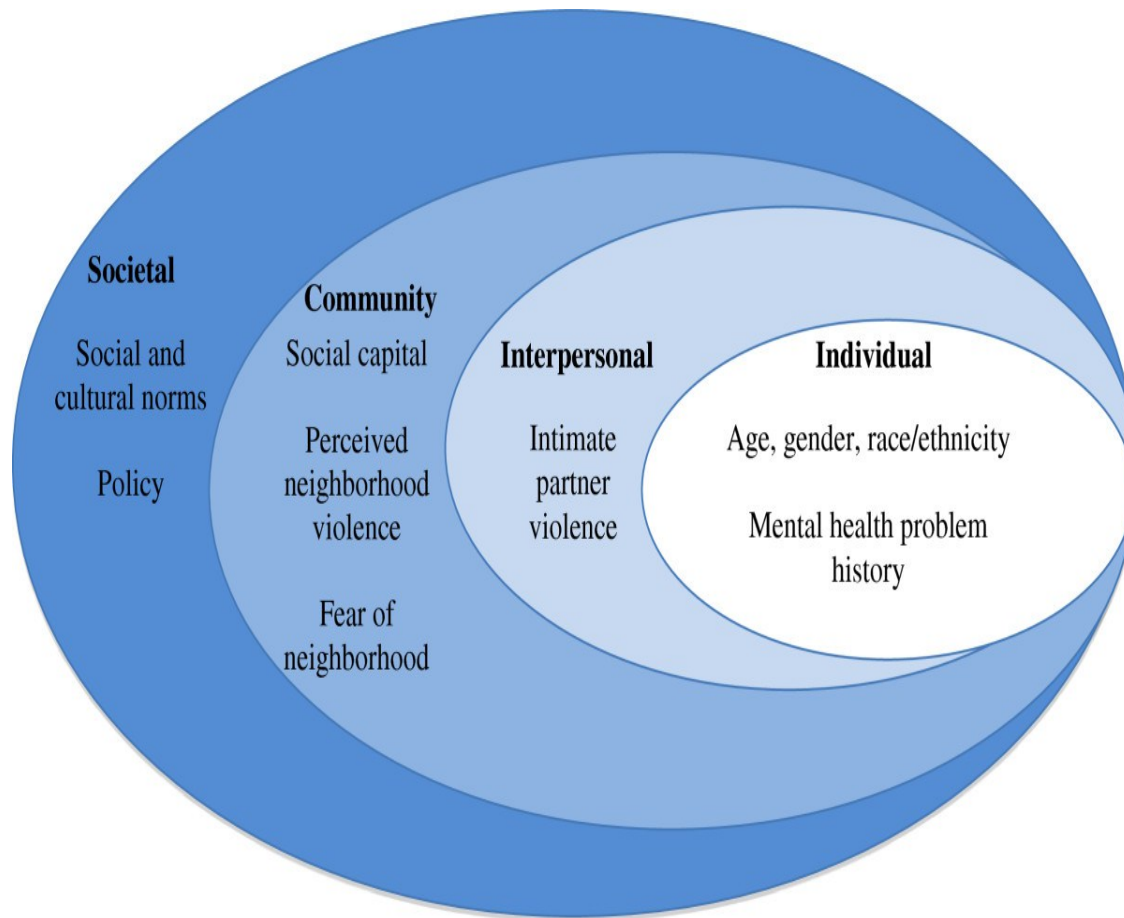
- Immediate responses after violence has occurred to deal with the short-term consequences of violence.

Tertiary Prevention

- Long-term responses after violence has occurred to deal with the lasting consequences of violence and treatment.



Social-Ecological Model



The Spectrum of Prevention

Influencing Policy & Legislation

Changing Organizational Practices

Fostering Coalitions & Networks

Educating Providers

Promoting Community Education

Strengthening Individual Knowledge & Skills



Comprehensive Public Health Based Prevention Plan

[Institution's Name] Comprehensive Approach to Sexual Misconduct, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking
Developed by the Sexual Assault Task Force (SATF) [Date Completed]

Level 1: Strengthen individual knowledge and skills Enhance individual's capability to prevent violence and promote safety	Level 2: Promote community education Reach groups of people with information and resources to prevent violence and promote safety	Level 3: Educate Providers Inform providers who will transmit skills and knowledge to others and model positive norms	Level 4: Foster coalitions and networks Bring together groups and individuals for broader goals and greater impact	Level 5: Change Organizational Practices Adopt regulations and shape norms to prevent violence and improve safety	Level 6: Influence policy and legislation Enact laws and policies that support healthy community norms and a violence-free society
EXAMPLES/could include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online training • [list specific prevention programming components] • New student/parent orientation • Other bystander intervention trainings • Personal safety education classes • Online training for incoming graduate and professional students, staff and faculty 	EXAMPLES/could include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poster campaigns • Invited speakers • Community level campaign • Sexual Misconduct annual report • Student organization events • Campus-community educational events (Take Back the Night rallies) • Op-eds in local newspaper 	EXAMPLES/could include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for housing and student life leadership, Greek leaders, academic advisors, ROTC, volunteers • Training and professional development resources provided to local police department and prosecutor's office • Participation in judicial training • Train local police investigating officers in trauma-informed interviewing techniques • Policy training for key stakeholders 	EXAMPLES/could include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response coordination across campus entities including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Examples o List here • Partnerships with faculty to evaluate programs • Participation in county-wide Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) • MOU with local police • Partnership with community sexual assault organization • Access to network of community-based therapists for referral • Victim Assistance program in prosecutor's office 	EXAMPLES/could include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robust survivor supports in place including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o (name specific types of support on campus, and in community) • Women's issues policy • <u>Clery</u> Act reporting • OSCR sanctioning • Student Sexual Misconduct Policy • Reporting mechanism policy • Sexual Misconduct Case Management meetings • Hazing regulations • Dean of Students "Student conduct" policy • Greek Life policy • Housing standards • Statement of Student Rights and 	EXAMPLES/could include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Op-eds in local newspaper • Sexual Assault annual report • Community/City level sexual assault policy • Alcohol related policy • Institution (name which unit) participation in state and national policy and legislative efforts • Institution (name which unit) participation in statewide Sexual Violence Prevention planning committee

Data, Assessment & Evaluation

- Needs based assessment
 - Institutional
 - Campus Sexual Assault Task forces
 - Sexual Assault Response Team (SART)
- Interviews
 - Key campus and community stakeholder
 - Focus on strengths and barriers to collaboration
- Sexual Assault & Violence Survey
 - ARC3 survey
 - Administered at 7 out of 8 campuses
- Focus Groups
 - Targeted prevention efforts: engaging men
- Check in Calls
 - Quarterly technical assistance calls



Year One Challenges

- Institutional Priorities

- Limited understanding of primary prevention
- Focus on adjudication
- Response & fear to Title IX investigations

- Institutional Capacity

- Competing responsibilities
- Limited resources
 - Lack of training & technical assistance
 - Lack of coordination on campus
- Absence of evidence based & promising prevention programming
 - Few evidence based prevention programs
 - No evaluation of campus programs

- Changing Political Climate/Expectations



Year One Successes

Walked a friend who has had too much to drink home from a party, bar, or other social event.

When the following situations arose at your institution how often did you do any of the following? (Select One)	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Most of the time	Always	N/A*	Total
Crowder College	19 (20.9%)	3 (3.3%)	3 (3.3%)	6 (6.6)	2 (2.2%)	58 (63.7%)	91 (100%)
Harris-Stowe State University	5 (17.9%)	5 (17.9%)	1 (3.6%)	1 (3.6%)	5 (17.9%)	11 (39.3%)	28 (100%)
University of Kansas	144 (11.9%)	100 (8.2%)	227 (18.7%)	205 (16.9%)	226 (18.6%)	311 (25.6%)	1213 (100%)
Lincoln	9 (16.1%)	2 (3.6%)	2 (3.6%)	1 (1.8%)	5 (8.9%)	37 (66.1%)	56 (100%)
Rockhurst University	36 (5.7%)	9 (1.4%)	67 (10.5%)	63 (9.9%)	87 (13.7%)	355 (55.8%)	636 (100%)
University of Nebraska Kearney	58 (17.4%)	25 (7.5%)	70 (21%)	47 (14.1%)	65 (19.5%)	69 (20.7%)	334 (100%)



Year One Successes

Tried to distract someone who was trying to take a drunk person to another room or trying to get them to do something sexual.

When the following situations arose at your institution how often did you do any of the following? (Select One)	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Most of the time	Always	N/A*	Total
Crowder College	18 (19.8%)	1 (1.1%)	6 (6.6%)	1 (1.1%)	2 (2.2%)	63 (69.2%)	91 (100%)
Harris-Stowe State University	8 (28.6%)	3 (10.7%)	3 (10.7%)	1 (3.6%)	3 (10.7%)	10 (35.7%)	28 (100%)
University of Kansas	222 (18.3%)	79 (6.5%)	119 (9.8%)	93 (7.7%)	138 (11.4%)	562 (46.3%)	1213 (100%)
Lincoln	12 (21.4%)	0 (0%)	3 (5.4%)	0 (0%)	2 (3.6%)	39 (69.6%)	56 (100%)
Rockhurst University	64 (10.1%)	21 (3.3%)	36 (5.7%)	43 (6.8%)	51 (8%)	421 (66.2%)	636 (100%)
University of Nebraska Kearney	73 (21.9%)	24 (7.2%)	41 (12.3%)	24 (7.2%)	32 (9.6%)	140 (41.9%)	334 (100%)



Best Practices: Initial Recommendations

- Sexual Assault & Violence Survey
 - Plan early and carefully
 - Permissions
 - Timing
 - Avoid survey fatigue
 - Semester breaks
 - Midterms, final exams
 - Incentives for participation
- Collaborate with Statistical Team
 - Don't underestimate time commitment
 - Allocate sufficient resources



Best Practices: Initial Recommendations

- Effective Communication Strategy
 - Campus partners & TAG
 - Leadership team
- Provide Training
 - Goals & purpose of task force & SART
 - Comprehensive prevention
 - Multiple educational opportunities
 - Structure choices



Best Practices: Initial Recommendations

- Formalize Feedback & Support
 - Address needs of campus, task force, SART & TAG
 - Develop trust & positive feedback loop
 - Creates data baseline
- Create Sustainability Plan in Year One
 - Formalize institutional support
 - Systematize workload
 - Mission statements
 - Vision statement
 - Program evaluation

