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BUILDING COMPREHENSIVE SEXUAL & DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION EFFORTS ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES

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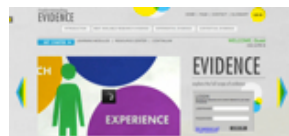


Campus Sexual Violence

What comes to mind?



Understanding Evidence



<http://vetoviolence.cdc.gov/apps/evidence/#&panel1-1>

www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pub/understandingevidence.html



Campus Sexual Violence in the News

The New York Times

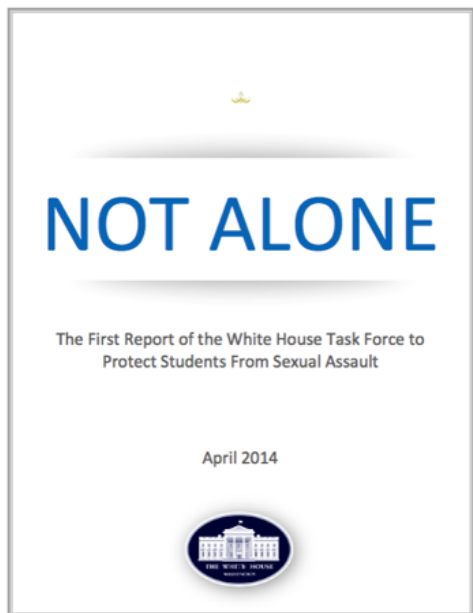
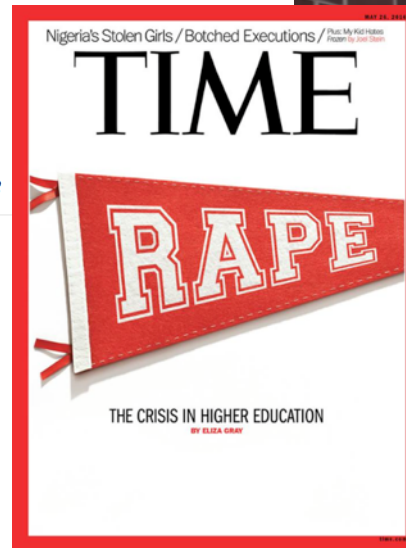
"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

White House to Press Colleges to Do More to Combat Rape

By JENNIFER STEINHAUER APRIL 28, 2014

Fight Against Sexual Assaults Holds Colleges to Account

By RICHARD PÉREZ-PEÑA and KATE TAYLOR MAY 3, 2014



106 Colleges Are Under Federal Investigation For Sexual Assault Cases

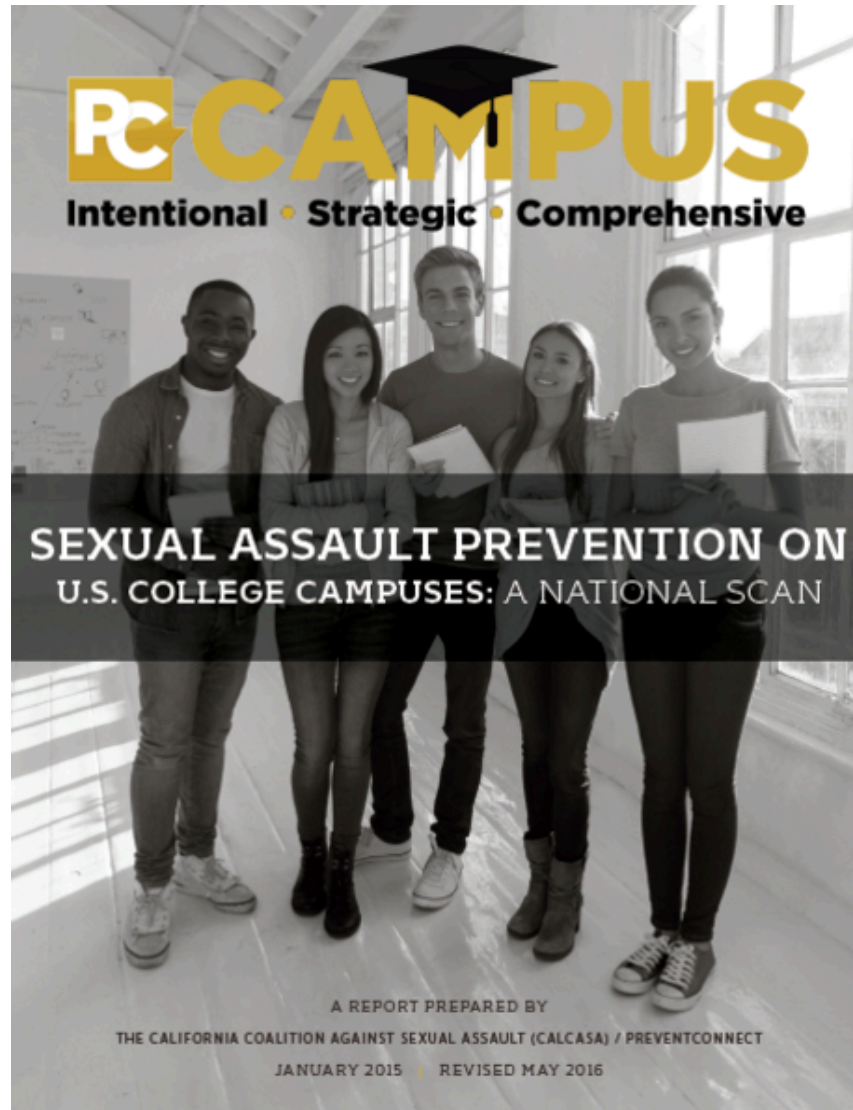


National Scan

- Key informant interviews
 - Promising practices
 - Top challenges and gaps for colleges
 - Top considerations that college campuses need to address
- Literature Review
- Based on PreventConnect / CALCASA experience
- Late 2014

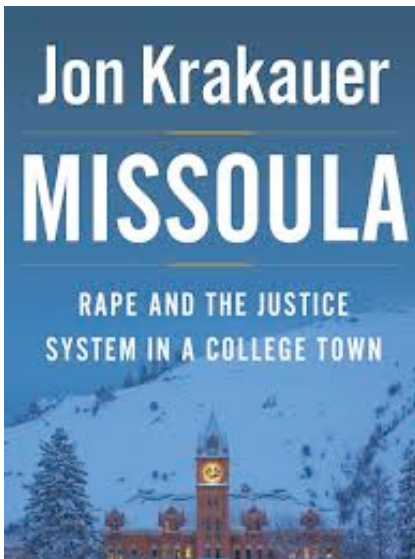


National Scan



<http://www.preventconnect.org/2016/05/sexual-assault-prevention-on-u-s-college-campuses-a-national-scan/>

Changes Since Then



IT'S ON
US



Changes Since Then



New Research Keeps Coming

Research

Original Investigation

Trajectory Analysis of the Campus Serial Rapist Assumption

Kevin M. Swartout, PhD; Mary P. Koss, PhD; Jacquelyn W. White, PhD; Martie P. Thompson, PhD;
Antonia Abbey, PhD; Alexandra L. Bellis, BS

IMPORTANCE Rape on college campuses has been addressed recently by a presidential proclamation, federal legislation, advocacy groups, and popular media. Many initiatives assume that most college men who perpetrate rape are serial rapists. The scientific foundation for this perspective is surprisingly limited.

← Editorial

+ Journal Club Slides at
jamapediatrics.com

JAMA Pediatrics, July 13, 2015. doi:10.1001/jamapediatrics.2015.0707

SPECIAL ARTICLE

Efficacy of a Sexual Assault Resistance Program for University Women

Charlene Y. Senn, Ph.D., Misha Eliasziw, Ph.D., Paula C. Barata, Ph.D.,
Wilfreda E. Thurston, Ph.D., Ian R. Newby-Clark, Ph.D., H. Lorraine Radtke, Ph.D.,
and Karen L. Hobden, Ph.D.

New England Journal of Medicine, 372;24 (June 11, 2015)



What we will discuss today

- Guiding Concepts
- Mandates and Regulations
- Challenges and Opportunities
- Widely Used Prevention Approaches
- Partnerships
- Dissemination Modalities
- Opportunities for Prevention: Building on Strengths and Opportunities



CAMPUS



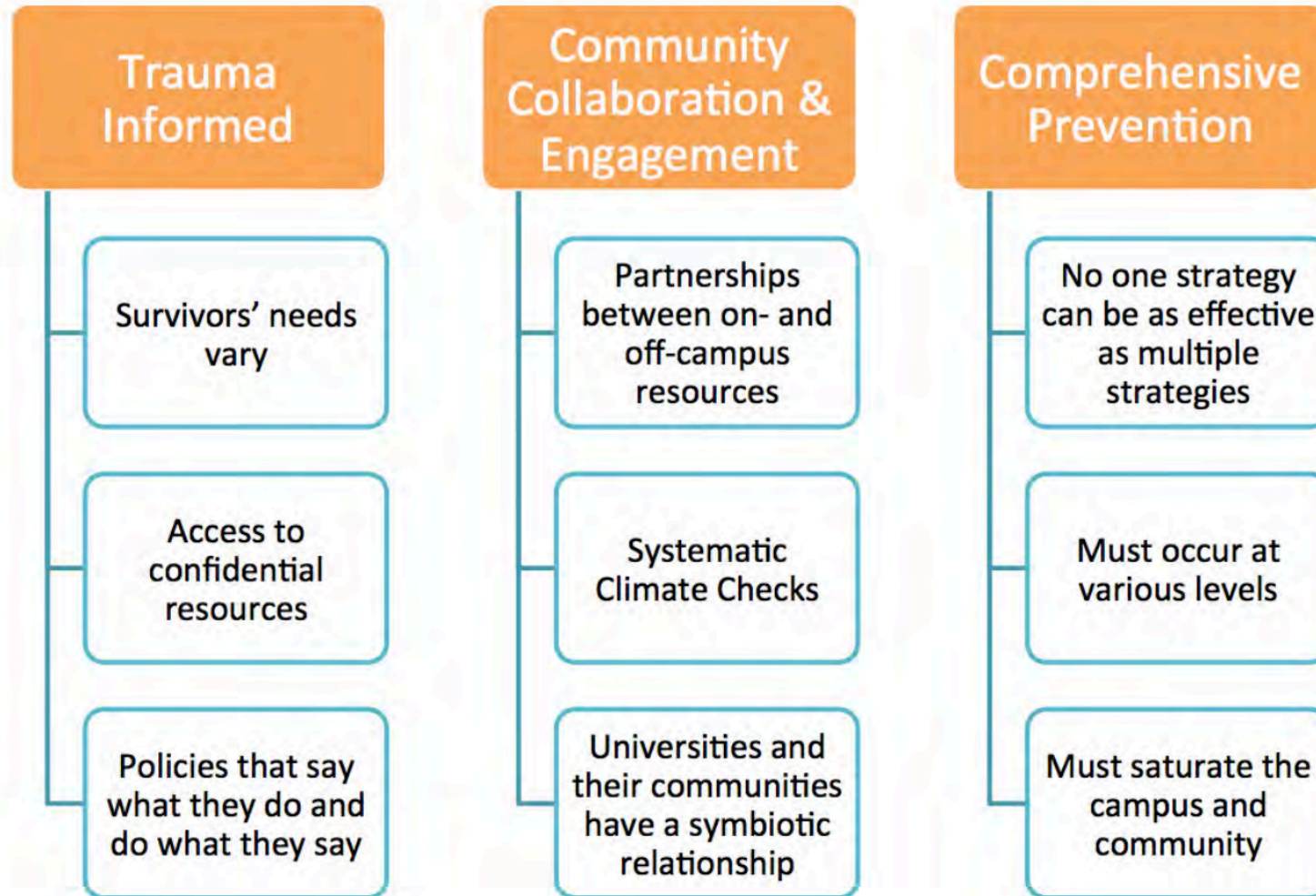
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GUIDING CONCEPTS

3-Pronged Approach to Effectively Addressing and Preventing Sexual, Domestic, Dating and Stalking Violence on College Campuses



Public Health Types of Prevention

Before
violence has
occurred

Immediate
responses

Long-term
responses



Primary
Prevention

Secondary
Prevention

Tertiary
Prevention



Sexual Violence Prevention

By David S. Lee, M.P.H., Lydie Guy, B.A., Brad Perry, M.A.,
Chad Keoni Saifon, B.A., and Stacy Alamo Mixson, M.P.H.

From the beginnings of the anti-rape movement in the early 1970s, education has been an important component of the response to sexual violence. Initial efforts focused on raising awareness about the prevalence and impact of the experience of rape, bringing forward the voices of survivors, and emphasizing the need for dedicated resources. These educational activities established the foundation which eventually led to an improved criminal justice response to sexual violence, expanded healthcare services such as Sexual Assault Examinations, and funding for a wide range of sexual assault prevention and intervention programs (especially the federal Violence Against Women Acts of 1994, 2000, and 2005).

A focus on primary prevention emerged as the public health field recognized violence as a public health issue in 1985 (Koop, 1986) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention began addressing sexual violence in 2001 (DUCPC, 2002). Primary prevention involves developing comprehensive strategies that stop violence before initial perpetration or victimization, especially those that make community and society level changes. The best sexual violence prevention strategies combine the socio-political analysis of the feminist anti-rape movement and the systematic approach to promoting healthy behaviors central to public health theory. Prevention work focused on adolescents is key to any comprehensive strategy to prevent sexual violence. In order to prevent first time victimization and perpetration, from a primary prevention perspective, adolescent boys and girls are at a developmental stage where lifelong behaviors are shaped. Adolescents are learning how to perform their socially influenced gender roles, and how



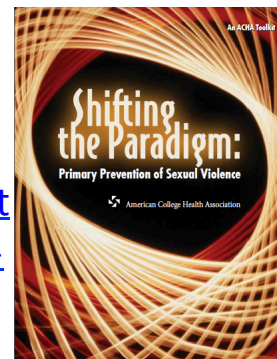
sexuality, violence, gender, and oppression (Baskin, 1999). Beyond the feminist theory, data from a variety of research informed sexual violence prevention work. Research has identified risk factors for individual victimization, such as being female and having experienced past sexual victimization. Risk factors for individual perpetration include being male, having coercive sexual fantasies, hostile toward women, history of childhood sexual victimization, growing up in an emotionally unsupportive family environment, and adherence to societal norms supportive of sexual violence, male superiority and male sexual entitlement (Lewkes, Sen, & Garcia-Moreno, 2002). However, little is currently known about protective factors that may reduce vulnerability to victimization and risk for perpetration, or environmental factors which may contribute to prevalence. Notwithstanding, promoting protective factors and addressing negative social and environmental contributors are important components of a public health approach to prevent sexual violence (DUCPC, 2006).

Primary prevention involves developing comprehensive strategies that stop violence before initial perpetration or victimization.

negative social and environmental contributors are important components of a public health approach to prevent sexual violence (DUCPC, 2006).

The Prevention
Researcher, 2007

www.preventconnect.org/2009/04/sexual-violence-prevention/



American College
Health Association,
2008

[www.acha.org/
ACHA/Resources/
Preventing?
Sexual_Violence_Toolkit.asp](http://www.acha.org/ACHA/Resources/Preventing?Sexual_Violence_Toolkit.asp)



Comprehensive Prevention

Before
violence has
occurred

Immediate
responses

Long-term
responses



Primary
Prevention

Secondary
Prevention

Tertiary
Prevention



ALL FORMS OF PREVENTION



Comprehensive Elements



ALL ELEMENTS OF PREVENTION



Comprehensive Social Ecological Model



ALL LEVELS OF PREVENTION



CDC – Sample Comprehensive

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**, from **Not Alone** report



Include Institutional in Social Ecological Model





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Intentional

- Plan prevention as much as we plan Title IX and the adjudication process



Strategic

- Prevention must be tailored to individual campus
- Prevention must be linked to other messages and activities



Comprehensive

- No one strategy is as effective as multiple strategies
- Must occur at various levels
- Must saturate campus and community



Need a Prevention Plan



Planned, Strategic and Intentional

- Mix of Topics (elements)
- Mix of Dissemination Modalities
- Mix of Partnerships



Where to Start? Map Our Your Work



Principles of Effective Prevention Programs

- Comprehensive
- Varied Teaching Methods
- Sufficient Dosage/Exposure
- Theory Driven
- Positive Relationships
- Appropriately Timed
- Socio-Culturally Relevant
- Outcome Evaluation
- Well-Trained Staff

Nation, M., Crusto, D., Wandersman, A., Kumpfer, K.L., Seybolt, D., Morrissey-Kane, E., & Davino, K. (2003). What works in prevention: Principles of Effective Prevention Programs. *American Psychologist*, 58, 449-456. http://www.mentoring.org/downloads/mentoring_4.pdf



Student Activism



EROC
END RAPE ON CAMPUS

KNOW YOUR IX
Empowering students to stop sexual violence

SAFER STUDENTS ACTIVE FOR ENDING RAPE




CALCASA
CALIFORNIA COALITION
AGAINST SEXUAL ASSAULT

2014
STUDENT SUMMIT
ON SEXUAL ASSAULT

REPORT AND
RECOMMENDATIONS



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MANDATES AND REGULATIONS

Mandates and Regulations

Title IX

- Prevent recurrence of sexual violence
- Take “proactive” measures to prevent sexual harassment and sexual violence
- Implement preventive education programs



Mandates and Regulations

Clery Act

- Crime statistics and information about campus crime prevention programs and policies
- Requires implementation of Security Awareness Training and informing students and employees about crime prevention.



Mandates and Regulations

Department of Education Violence Against Women Act

- (i) *Awareness programs* means community-wide or audience-specific programming, initiatives, and strategies that increase audience knowledge and share information and resources to prevent violence, promote safety, and reduce perpetration.
- (ii) *Bystander intervention* means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene.
- (iii) *Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns* means programming, initiatives, and strategies that are sustained over time and focus on increasing understanding of topics relevant to and skills for addressing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, using a range of strategies with audiences throughout the institution and including information described in paragraph (j)(1)(i)(A) through (j)(1)(i)(F).
- (iv) *Primary prevention programs* means programming, initiatives, and strategies informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome that are intended to stop dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking before they occur through the promotion of positive and healthy behaviors that foster healthy, mutually respectful relationships and sexuality, encourage safe bystander intervention, and seek to change behavior and social norms in healthy and safe directions.
- (v) *Risk reduction* means options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.



Mandates and Regulations

Department of Education Violence Against Women Act

- Both primary prevention and awareness programs and ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns must include:
 - a) A statement that the institution prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking;
 - b) The definitions of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking in the applicable jurisdiction;
 - c) The definition of consent, in reference to sexual activity, in the applicable jurisdiction;
 - d) A description of safe and positive options for bystander intervention;
 - e) Information on risk reduction; and
 - f) Information describing “A statement of policy regarding the institution’s programs to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking... and of procedures that the institution will follow when one of these crimes is reported.” [(b) (11)], a “description of the institution’s ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for students and employees” [(k) (2)] and “A description of the institution’s ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for students and employees.”



Mandates and Regulations

State and Local Laws



Affirmative Consent as State Law in California

- SB 967 passed (2014)
- 2015 Cal OES funding on campus sexual assault require collaboration between campuses and rape crisis centers



<http://www.calcasa.org/resources/publications/>



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CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Challenges and Opportunities

1. Limited evidence of effectiveness of sexual and domestic violence prevention.

- To date, no programs have strong research evidence of effectiveness for preventing sexual violence perpetration in a college population.
- In addition, few effective strategies have been identified for any population.
- Research is showing some promising practices.



Challenges and Opportunities

2. Fragmentation on campuses, in the larger community, & among different topics.

- Sexual violence and domestic violence approaches are often siloed, piecemeal, inconsistently implemented and address as stand-alone components without a comprehensive, ongoing campus-wide strategy.



Challenges and Opportunities

3. No “solution in a box.”

- Campuses may seek a single prevention program.
- Compliance with the federal guidelines on sexual violence prevention provides the starting place for implementing comprehensive prevention efforts, and should serve as a baseline to build a comprehensive approach.



Challenges and Opportunities

4. Unique needs of each campus, including historically marginalized communities.

- There must be attention to community colleges, trade schools, tribal colleges, religious schools, commuter schools and other types of schools where the student body may be extremely diverse in age, access to resources and background.



Challenges and Opportunities

5. A complex issue that requires a shift in campus culture.

- Sexual violence cannot be prevented without providing appropriate support to survivors, educating the campus community and instituting policies that hold perpetrators and all stakeholders accountable.



Challenges and Opportunities

6. Gender equity perspective in sexual violence prevention.

- Some sexual violence prevention efforts fail to integrate a gender equity perspective, or the examination of how the social constructs of gender affect culture and create conditions for sexual violence and abuse.



Challenges and Opportunities

7. Measuring success.

- Assessing prevention outcomes is difficult, especially regarding changes to school climate.
- There is inadequate baseline data on sexual violence.
- Counterintuitively, increases in reported rape rates may be a positive outcome, reflecting increased reporting of incidents.



Challenges and Opportunities

Other challenges or opportunities that you have experienced?



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**WIDELY USED PREVENTION
APPROACHES**

Prevention Elements

- Anti-oppression work
- Bystander intervention
- Connecting alcohol education and policy with sexual & domestic violence prevention
- Consent education
- Engaging men
- Gender equity
- Media literacy
- Restorative justice
- Risk reduction
- Sexual health promotion
- Social norms change



Anti-Oppression

- “Sexual violence prevention is intrinsically linked with ending all forms of oppression including sexism, racism, classism, heterosexism, transphobia, ableism, adultism and ageism, among others. It is important that prevention initiatives acknowledge and address these inequalities.”
 - National Sexual Violence Resource Center. (2012). **Qualities and abilities of effective and confident prevention practitioners.**
http://nsvrc.org/sites/default/files/Publications_NSVRC_Guide_Qualities-Abilities-Effective-Confident-Prevention-Practitioners.pdf



Bystander Intervention



- Bystander intervention training prepares participants to recognize situations of potential harm, overcome barriers to intervening, identify safe and effective intervention options and take action.



Connecting Alcohol Education and Policy with Sexual & Domestic Violence Prevention

- Alcohol use is a risk factor for perpetrating and/or experiencing sexual violence
- Alcohol use may contribute to an environment that is conducive for perpetration.
- CAUTION:

www.slate.com/articles/double_x/doublex/2013/10/sexual_assault_and_drinking_teach_women_the_connection.html

College Women: Stop Getting Drunk

It's closely associated with sexual assault. And yet we're reluctant to tell women to stop doing it.

By Emily Yoffe



Slate

October 15,
2013



Young women are getting a distorted message that their right to match men drink for drink is a feminist issue.

Photo by Luca Francesco Giovanni Bertelli/Stock/Thinkstock



Connecting Alcohol Education and Policy with Sexual & Domestic Violence Prevention



Exploring Alcohol Policy Approaches to Prevent Sexual Violence Perpetration

Caroline Lippy¹ and Sarah DeGue¹

Abstract

Sexual violence continues to be a significant public health problem worldwide with serious consequences for individuals and communities. The implementation of prevention strategies that address risk and protective factors for sexual violence at the community level are important components of a comprehensive approach, but few such strategies have been identified or evaluated. The current review explores one potential opportunity for preventing sexual violence perpetration at the community level: alcohol policy. Alcohol policy has the potential to impact sexual violence perpetration through the direct effects of excessive alcohol consumption on behavior or through the impact of alcohol and alcohol outlets on social organization within communities. Policies affecting alcohol pricing, sale time, outlet density, drinking environment, marketing, and college environment are reviewed to identify existing evidence of impact on rates of sexual violence or related outcomes, including risk factors and related health behaviors. Several policy areas with initial evidence of an association with sexual violence outcomes were identified, including policies affecting alcohol pricing, alcohol outlet density, barroom management, sexist content in alcohol marketing, and policies banning alcohol on campus and in substance-free dorms. We identify other policy areas with evidence of an impact on related outcomes and risk factors that may also hold potential as a preventative approach for sexual violence perpetration. Evidence from the current review suggests that alcohol policy may represent one promising avenue for the prevention of sexual violence perpetration at the community level, but additional research is needed to directly examine effects on sexual violence outcomes.

Keywords

alcohol, policy, regulation, rape, sexual violence, prevention

first published on November 16, 2014

as doi:10.1177/1524838014557291

<http://tva.sagepub.com/content/early/2014/11/14/1524838014557291.full.pdf>



The Role of Alcohol Policies in Preventing Intimate Partner Violence: A Review of the Literature

MEGAN C. KEARNS, PH.D.,^{a,*} DENNIS E. REIDY, PH.D.,^a AND LINDA ANNE VALLE, PH.D.^a

^aDivision of Violence Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia

ABSTRACT. Objective: This article summarizes existing research on the relationship between alcohol policies and intimate partner violence (IPV). Because alcohol use represents an important risk factor for IPV, interventions and policies aimed at decreasing problem drinking may also lead to reductions in IPV. Method: Electronic databases were searched to identify relevant peer-reviewed journal articles on alcohol policies and IPV, as well as reference sections of appropriate articles. Only policies that have been studied specifically for their impact on IPV were included. Results: Three alcohol policy areas (outlet density, hours and days of sale, and pricing/taxation) have been studied in relation to IPV outcomes. Research on outlet density has the most consistent findings, with most studies indicating that higher densities of alcohol

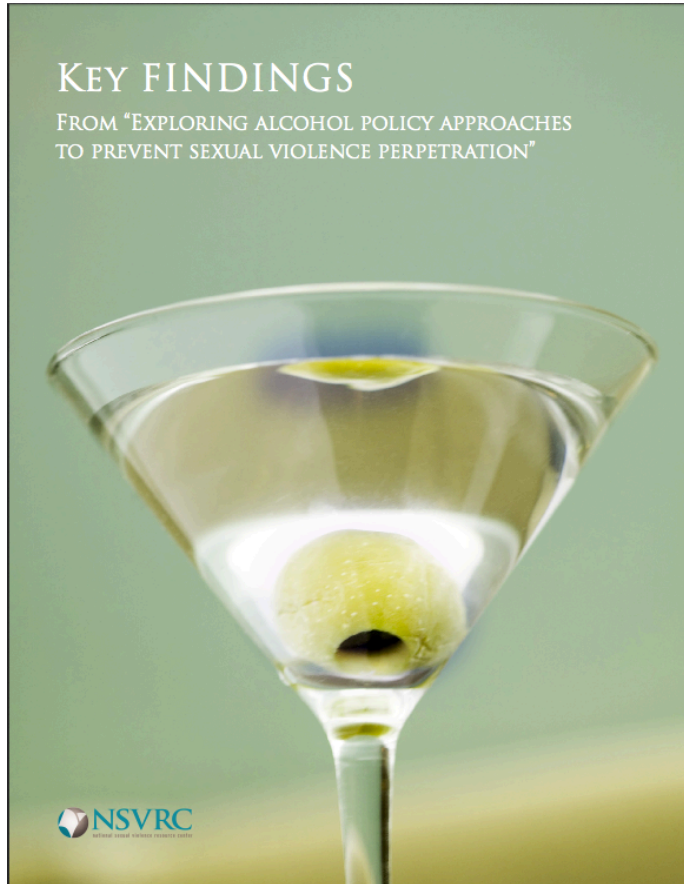
outlets are associated with higher rates of IPV. Fewer studies have been conducted on pricing policies and policies restricting hours/days of sale, with most studies suggesting no impact on IPV rates. Conclusions: A higher density of alcohol outlets appears to be associated with greater rates of IPV. However, there is limited evidence suggesting that alcohol pricing policies and restrictions on hours and days of sale are associated with IPV outcomes. Knowledge about the impact of alcohol-related policies on IPV and violence in general is limited by several significant research gaps. Additional research is needed to assess the impact of alcohol policies on IPV and other forms of violence. (*J. Stud. Alcohol Drugs*, 76, 21–30, 2015)

January 2015, 76(1):21-30.

<http://www.jsad.com/doi/pdf/10.15288/jsad.76.1.21>



Resources



www.nsvrc.org/publications/nsvrc-publications-research-briefs/key-findings-exploring-alcohol-policy-approaches

The role of alcohol policies to prevent intimate partner violence and sexual violence perpetration

The role of alcohol policies to prevent intimate...

Alcohol Outlet Density

- State and local policies regulating the number of alcohol outlets within a region or population

On-Premise Outlets **Off-Premise Outlets**

Types of policies that affect outlet density:

- Privatization
- Dry Counties
- Licensing
- Zoning

PC

<http://www.preventconnect.org/2015/03/the-role-of-alcohol-policies-to-prevent-intimate-partner-violence-and-sexual-violence-perpetration/>



Consent Education



**Sex without consent
isn't sex. It's rape.**

Affirmative Consent Policies: Cultural Barriers and the
Need for Affirmative Sexuality



TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 2016



<http://www.preventconnect.org/2016/05/affirmative-consent-policies-cultural-barriers-and-the-need-for-affirmative-sexuality/>



Engaging Men

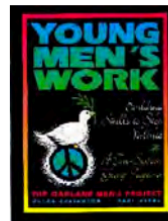
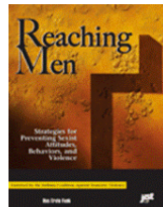
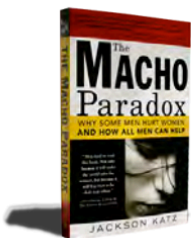
- Men take leadership to working with other men to prevent sexual violence



NOMAS | NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MEN AGAINST SEXISM



The White Ribbon Campaign
Men working to end men's violence against women



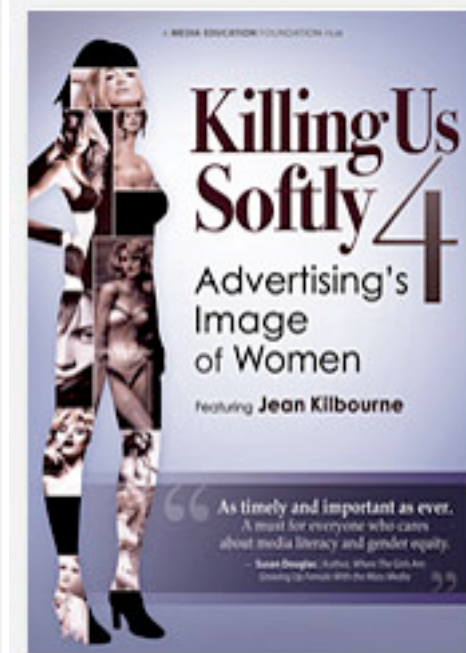
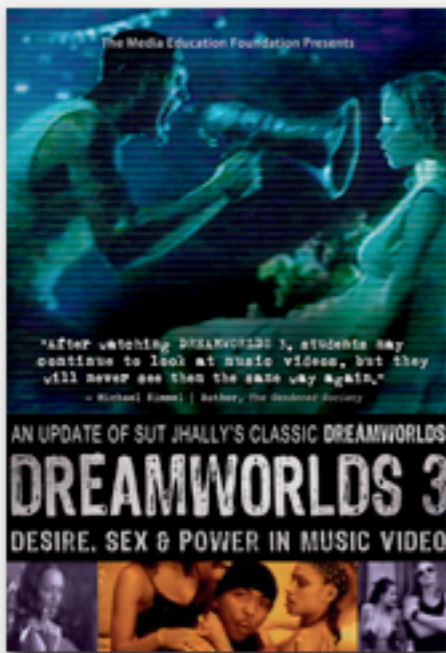
Gender Equity

- Strategies that promote gender equity take a social change perspective to dismantle gender-based oppression by advancing behaviors, norms, policies, practices and structures that ensure equitable access to status, resources, opportunities and rights for all.
- Because individuals across the gender spectrum create and transmit culture, strategies that promote gender equity can engage single gender or mixed gender audiences.



Media Literacy

- Teaches people to identify and critique negative sexualized mass media and understand its impact.




Restorative Justice

Article

Campus Sexual Misconduct: Restorative Justice Approaches to Enhance Compliance With Title IX Guidance

Mary P. Koss¹, Jay K. Wilgus², and Kaaren M. Williamsen³

- Look at impact of restorative justice approach on changing community norms

TRAUMA, VIOLENCE, & ABUSE
2014, Vol. 15(3) 242-257
© The Author(s) 2014
Reprints and permission:
sagepub.com/journalsPermissions.nav
DOI: 10.1177/1524838014521500
tva.sagepub.com




A Report on
Promoting Restorative Initiatives for
Sexual Misconduct on College Campuses

April 2016

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http://www.skidmore.edu/campusrj/documents/Campus_PRISM_Report_2016.pdf



Risk Reduction

- Self Defense
- Blue Lights
- Escorts

SPECIAL ARTICLE

Efficacy of a Sexual Assault Resistance Program for University Women

Charlene Y. Senn, Ph.D., Misha Eliasziw, Ph.D., Paula C. Barata, Ph.D.,
Wilfreda E. Thurston, Ph.D., Ian R. Newby-Clark, Ph.D., H. Lorraine Radtke, Ph.D.,
and Karen L. Hobden, Ph.D.

New England Journal of Medicine, 372;24 (June 11, 2015)

- **CAUTION:**
 - Potential to Reinforce Victim Blaming: Shift burden to prevent sexual violence to potential victims



Sexual Health Promotion

Sexual Assault
Awareness Month 2012



IT'S TIME ... TO TALK ABOUT IT! CONNECT. RESPECT. PREVENT SEXUAL VIOLENCE.

An overview on healthy sexuality and sexual violence prevention

www.nsvrc.org/sites/default/files/SAAM_2012_An-overview-on-healthy-sexuality-and-sexual-violence.pdf

Introduction to Sexual Health

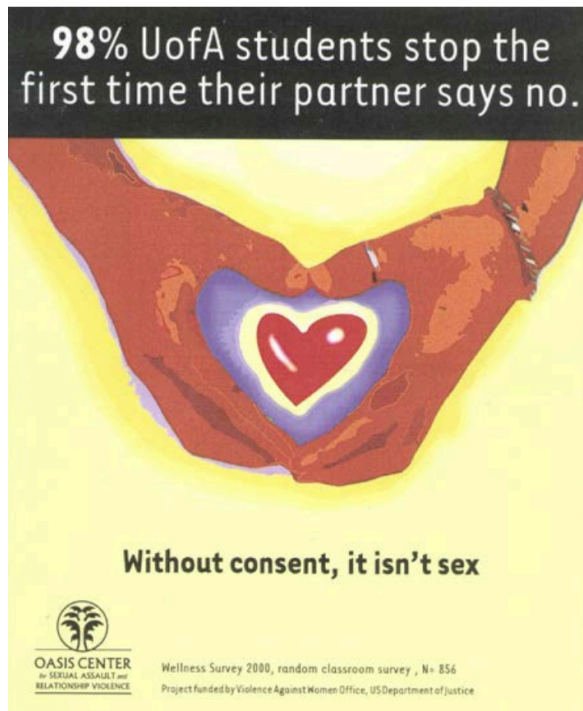


<http://learn.preventconnect.org/course/view.php?id=27>



Social Norms Change

- Social norms change aims to correct harmful misperceptions of group norms, resulting in decreased problem behavior or increased prevalence of healthy behaviors.



Social Norms Violence Prevention Toolkit

Alan Berkowitz, written for New Jersey Coalition Against Sexual Assault with funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

<http://www.alanberkowitz.com/>

[Social Norms Violence Prevention Toolkit.pdf](#)



Approaches

What are examples of these approaches?



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PARTNERSHIPS

Partnerships

**What partnerships are
you involved in?**



Campus-Based Groups and Constituencies

- Residence Life
- Athletics
- Clergy
- Women's Center
- Health Center
- Student Life
- Disability Services
- Student Associations and Activist Groups
- Greek Life
- Culturally Specific Services/Centers
- LGBTQ+ Services/Centers
- ROTC
- Campus Police
- Title IX
- Student Affairs



Campus-Based Groups and Constituencies

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**NEED TO TAILOR TO
YOUR CAMPUS**



Community Partnerships

- Rape Crisis Centers/Domestic Violence Agencies
- State Sexual Violence/Domestic Violence Coalitions
- Coordinated Community Response Teams
 - Police
 - District Attorney
 - Hospital
- Other Community-Based Groups/Business
 - Bars



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DISSEMINATION MODALITIES

Dissemination Modalities

- Awareness events
- Educational workshops
- Online orientations
- Policies as part of a prevention strategy
- Professional and volunteer training
- Social marketing
- Theater-based programs



CAMPUS



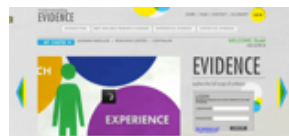
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**OPPORTUNITY FOR PREVENTION:
BUILD ON STRENGTHS AND
OPPORTUNITIES**

Need to Learn from Experience



<http://vetoviolence.cdc.gov/apps/evidence/#&panel1-1>

www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pub/understandingevidence.html



Need to Map Out Our Work



Title IX: Still In the News

U.S. Department of Education Releases List of Higher Education Institutions with Open Title IX Sexual Violence Investigations

MAY 1 2014

POLITICS

There Are Far More Title IX Investigations Of Colleges Than Most People Know

How universities are able to keep these federal probes hidden.

🕒 06/16/2016 04:49 pm ET

POLITICS

Federal Campus Rape Investigations Near 200, And Finally Get More Funding



DOJ Office of Violence Against Women

Center for Changing Our Campus Culture

In need of immediate help?

HOME ABOUT US ISSUE | TOPIC AREAS FEDERAL EFFORTS STAKEHOLDERS YOUR CAMPUS RESOURCES

Resource Guide and Recent Efforts to Combat Sexual Violence on College and University Campuses

Learn More Download Guide

SEARCH

Prevention
Reducing the incidents of sexual assault, domestic/dating violence and stalking experienced by members of the college community should be a priority for every campus. Our prevention resources can assist you in the planning and implementation of prevention programming.

Response
An effective response to sexual assault, domestic/dating violence and stalking is essential to creating a comprehensive campus program. Check out our response resources for victims, law enforcement, student conduct, and community partnerships.

Resources
Searching for the latest research for your program development? Seeking a training opportunity? Want to connect with a OVV Campus TA provider? Need to catch up with the last blog, webinar or podcast? We offer all of these resources and more.

WELCOME TO
CHANGING OUR CAMPUS CULTURE

Bea Hanson, the Principal Deputy Director of the U.S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), provides a special welcome to The Center for Changing Our Campus Culture, a comprehensive online resource clearinghouse created to provide important resources for colleges and universities on sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

LEARN MORE

Center for Changing Our Campus Culture: An Online Resource to Address Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking (The Center)

<http://www.changingourcampusculture.org>



CDC – Rape Prevention & Education

APHA's Mighty Fine: Preventing sexual violence on college campuses

by Dan on Jun 10, 2015 • 8:55 am

1 Comment

One in five women is sexually assaulted in college. While sexual violence has long been a critical public health issue, a report from the [White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault](#) describes a national urgency to act now and encourages schools to bolster their prevention efforts.

Public Health Newswire caught up with Mighty Fine, MPH, deputy director of APHA's Center for Professional Development, to find out how public health is working right now to prevent sexual violence on college campuses.

Fine: Last month I joined the new "[Not Alone](#)" initiative in Atlanta on behalf of APHA. This included a think tank convened by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and APHA, in collaboration with the U.S. Department of Education and Department of Justice. This meeting allowed us — sexual violence and campus professionals, and other important stakeholders — to identify promising practices to prevent sexual assault. We worked collectively to critically address the major question: How can we prevent sexual violence on college campuses?

"The think tank meeting afforded us a rare opportunity to convene a diverse group of the leading minds in this field to engage deeply around this issue and potential paths forward," said James A. Mercy, Ph.D., special advisor for global activities at CDC's Division of Violence Prevention. "I look forward to the next steps in our process, and anticipate that learnings from the meeting will inform the field's direction over the next several years."



Think tank attendees performed a SWOT analysis of current sexual violence prevention strategies in the U.S. Photo by Mighty Fine/APHA

We looked at a few important areas, including:

- prevention strategies currently being implemented at community, institutional and societal layers of social ecology;
- campus policies, systems and infrastructures currently in place to help support sexual violence prevention; and
- challenges or considerations for primary prevention of sexual violence.

This meeting was a catalyst! CDC's Division of Violence Prevention will now take the talking points we put on the table to inform both guidance and development of best practices, and lead to college and university campus-based sexual violence prevention strategies.

In July, APHA and CDC will co-host an action planning meeting of 15 state-based teams, spearheaded by [CDC's Rape Prevention Education Program](#). After attending the meeting teams will have an increased understanding of the guidance and

- Think Tank: May 2015
- Action Planning: July 2015



DOJ SMART Office

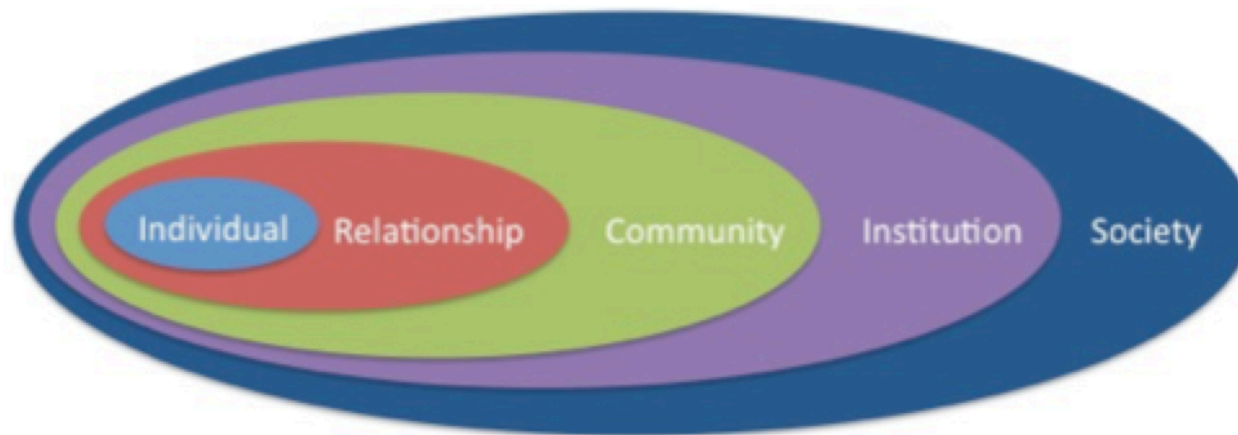
The [U.S. Department of Justice](#) (DOJ), [Office of Justice Programs](#) (OJP), [Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking](#) (SMART) is seeking applications for funding under the SMART Office FY 15 Campus-Focused Sexual Assault Perpetration Prevention and Education Program. This program furthers the Department's mission by supporting projects that will test pilot programs to enhance sex offender management practices.

SMART FY 15 Campus-Focused Sexual Assault Perpetration Prevention and Education Program



Situational Prevention

- ...reduce opportunities for specific categories of crime
- Focus on changing the environment



Partnership

THE CENTER
CENTER FOR EFFECTIVE PUBLIC POLICY
Helping Justice Systems Discover Solutions

**Wellesley
Centers for
Women**

 **NSVRC**
national sexual violence resource center



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WWW.PREVENTCONNECT.ORG

- Join a national community of campus prevention practitioners
- Comprehensive online resource for college stakeholders
- Integrative approaches to the prevention of sexual assault on college campuses
- Development, implementation & evaluation of prevention programs
- Specialized web conferences and peer learning forum



PreventConnect Campus Web Conferences

Comprehensive Prevention on Campus

<http://www.preventconnect.org/2016/01/preventconnect-campus-comprehensive-prevention-on-college-campuses/>

Selecting the Right Online Module for Interpersonal Violence Prevention

<http://www.preventconnect.org/2016/03/preventconnect-campus-selecting-the-right-online-module-for-interpersonal-violence-prevention/>

Partners in Prevention: Connecting Sexual Violence Prevention and LGBTQ-Inclusive Campus Culture

<http://www.preventconnect.org/2016/04/partners-in-prevention-connecting-sexual-violence-prevention-and-lgbtq-inclusive-campus-culture/>

Affirmative Consent Policies: Cultural Barriers and the Need for Affirmative Sexuality

<http://www.preventconnect.org/2016/05/affirmative-consent-policies-cultural-barriers-and-the-need-for-affirmative-sexuality/>



Next Web Conference

Community Colleges: Opportunities for Prevention

July 20, 2016 11 am PT



<http://www.preventconnect.org/2016/01/preventconnect-campus-resource-guide-for-sexual-assault-prevention-on-college-campuses/>



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