Leveraging Youth Sports To Prevent Sexual Assault

CALCASA Sexual Assault Prevention
Valencia Peterson
ODAAP Executive Director

Charlotte Marshall, Ph.D.
ODAAP Program Director
Our Approach

Collaborative Partnerships
Working with Coaches to develop supportive relationships

Group Facilitation
Through a series of workshops promote a healthy look into WHY abuse of any kind is perpetrated. “What makes you tick”

Personalized Relationships
Maintain consistent presence in order to develop trusting, safe, and stable relationships.
Our Outcome

- Trusted relationships with students and Faculty
- We have become a viable support to school district
- More young people are taking part in extra curriculum activities
- Young people are choosing to be role models instead of negative behavior
- Through word of mouth we have become a respected organization.
While there is never an excuse there is always a reason
ODAAP Camp Data
ODAAP Camp at a glance

• Three football teams attended camp for 2.5 days in Honey Brook, PA
  – School 1 (N=34)
  – School 2 (N=32)
  – School 3 (N=48)
Things we wanted to know

- What have you seen?
- What do you think you would do?
- What role does technology play?
Measurement
We asked athletes to self report *their behaviors regarding intentions* around sexual assault, abuse, or victimization. For example:

On a scale of 1 (Very Unlikely) to 4 (Very Likely) how likely are YOU to do something to try and stop what's happening if a male peer or friend of yours is:

1. Spreading rumors about a girl's sexual reputation, like saying she's 'easy to get with'.

2. Doing unwelcome or uninvited things toward a girl (or group of girls) such as howling, whistling or making sexual gestures.
How likely are you to intervene?

![Bar chart showing intent to intervene]
We asked athletes to self report their peer groups behaviors over the past three months around sexual assault, abuse, or victimization. For example:

The following questions ask about specific behaviors that you may have seen or heard among your male peers or friends. In the past three months, have you seen or heard your male peers do the following?

1. Making rude or disrespectful comments about a girl's body, clothing or make-up.

2. Telling sexual jokes that disrespect women and girls.
What have you observed in your peer group?
We asked athletes to self report *their own use of technology* around sexual assault, abuse, or victimization. For example:

In the past three months, how often have you done the following? Use the following options: Never, a few times, once or twice a month, once or twice a week, everyday or almost everyday

1. How often did you ask them to do something sexual that they did not want to do, using mobile apps, social networks, texts, or other digital communication?

2. How often did you post or publicly share a nude or semi-nude picture of them using mobile apps, social networks, texts, or other digital communication?
What’s the role of technology?
Curriculum

Roll Red Roll Film and Discussion (Semi Structured)
We asked athletes AGAIN to self report their behaviors regarding intentions around sexual assault, abuse, or victimization. For example:

On a scale of 1 (Very Unlikely) to 4 (Very Likely) how likely are YOU to do something to try and stop what's happening if a male peer or friend of yours is:

1. Spreading rumors about a girl's sexual reputation, like saying she's 'easy to get with'.

2. Doing unwelcome or uninvited things toward a girl (or group of girls) such as howling, whistling or making sexual gestures.
End of Camp Data
DelVal at a glance

• Located in Doylestown, PA
• Founded in 1896 and was originally an agricultural college
• 97% receive financial aid
• 28 Division III athletic teams
• Seven Middle Atlantic Conference championships (MAC), three Eastern College Athletic championships (ECAC), two MAC Centennial Bowl titles.
Demographics
What year are you in school?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Freshman</td>
<td>34.38%</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sophomore</td>
<td>19.53%</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Junior</td>
<td>25.78%</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>20.31%</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Answer</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>American Indian/Alaska Native</td>
<td>0.79%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>46.83%</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>2.38%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>0.79%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>White or Caucasian</td>
<td>41.27%</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Multi racial (more than one race)</td>
<td>7.14%</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>I do not know (unknown)</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We asked athletes to self report *their behaviors regarding intentions* around sexual assault, abuse, or victimization. For example:

On a scale of 1 (Very Unlikely) to 4 (Very Likely) how likely are YOU to do something to try and stop what's happening if a male peer or friend of yours is:

1. Spreading rumors about a girl's sexual reputation, like saying she's 'easy to get with'.

2. Doing unwelcome or uninvited things toward a girl (or group of girls) such as howling, whistling or making sexual gestures.
We asked athletes to self report *their peer groups behaviors over the past three months* around sexual assault, abuse, or victimization. For example:

The following questions ask about specific behaviors that you may have seen or heard among your male peers or friends. In the past three months, have you seen or heard your male peers do the following?

1. Making rude or disrespectful comments about a girl's body, clothing or make-up.

2. Telling sexual jokes that disrespect women and girls.
We asked athletes to self report their own use of technology around sexual assault, abuse, or victimization. For example:

In the past three months, how often have you done the following? Use the following options: Never, a few times, once or twice a month, once or twice a week, everyday or almost everyday

1. How often did you ask them to do something sexual that they did not want to do, using mobile apps, social networks, texts, or other digital communication?

2. How often did you post or publicly share a nude or semi-nude picture of them using mobile apps, social networks, texts, or other digital communication?
Pre Test Data
We asked athletes **AGAIN** to self report *their behaviors regarding intentions* around sexual assault, abuse, or victimization. For example:

On a scale of 1 (Very Unlikely) to 4 (Very Likely) how likely are YOU to do something to try and stop what's happening if a male peer or friend of yours is:

1. Spreading rumors about a girl's sexual reputation, like saying she's 'easy to get with'.

2. Doing unwelcome or uninvited things toward a girl (or group of girls) such as howling, whistling or making sexual gestures.
Post Workshop Data

![Bar chart showing data before and after workshop. The chart includes categories such as Intent to Intervene, Peer Group Behavior (last 3 months), and Use of Technology. The data is compared between Pre Test and Post Test.]