Building Comprehensive Sexual & Domestic Violence Prevention Efforts on College Campuses

CALCASA Statewide Conference - June 21, 2016
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What comes to mind?
Understanding Evidence

Best Available Research Evidence

Experiential Evidence

Contextual 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 STEINHAUSER  APRIL 24, 2014

Fight Against Sexual Assaults Holds Colleges to Account
By RICHARD PÉREZ-PEÑA and KATE TAYLOR  MAY 3, 2014

NOT ALONE
The First Report of the White House Task Force to Protect Students From Sexual Assault
April 2014

106 Colleges Are Under Federal Investigation For Sexual Assault Cases

TIME
"The Crisis in Higher Education"

RAPE
"Nigeria's Stolen Girls / Botched Executions / The Big Race'

PC
National Scan

• Key informant interviews
  o Promising practices
  o Top challenges and gaps for colleges
  o 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
New Research Keeps Coming

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.

OBJECTIVE: To determine whether a group of serial rapists exists by identifying echoes.

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

- **Trauma Informed**
  - Survivors’ needs vary
  - Access to confidential resources
  - Policies that say what they do and do what they say

- **Community Collaboration & Engagement**
  - Partnerships between on- and off-campus resources
  - Systematic Climate Checks
  - Universities and their communities have a symbiotic relationship

- **Comprehensive Prevention**
  - No one strategy can be as effective as multiple strategies
  - Must occur at various levels
  - Must saturate the campus and community
Public Health Types of Prevention

Before violence has occurred

Primary Prevention

Immediate responses

Secondary Prevention

Long-term responses

Tertiary Prevention

The Prevention Researcher, 2007

American College Health Association, 2008
www.acha.org/ACHA/Resources/Preventing?Sexual_Violence_Toolkit.asp
Before violence has occurred

Immediate responses

Long-term responses

Primary Prevention

Secondary Prevention

Tertiary Prevention

ALL FORMS OF PREVENTION
Comprehensive Elements

Advocacy

Outreach and Awareness

Risk Reduction

Primary Prevention

ALL ELEMENTS OF PREVENTION
Comprehensive Social Ecological Model

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

Consistent Messages Across Campus Policies and Programs

- Build bystander intervention and healthy relationship skills and establish positive norms about gender, sexuality and violence with evidence-informed interactive, multi-session intervention for incoming students
- Coach-implemented intervention for male athletes addressing hyper-masculine peer norms that support or facilitate sexual violence
- Dorm-based intervention that reinforces positive norms and skills related to bystander behavior and healthy sexuality
- Engage campus leadership to promote culture of safety and respect
- Social marketing campaign to address norms related to sexual violence, gender, sexuality
- Hot spot mapping to identify and monitor unsafe areas on campus
- Community initiatives to implement/enforce alcohol policy efforts to reduce excessive alcohol use or problem outlets
- Strengthen/support enforcement, response, and reporting policies on- and off- campus

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
CAMPUS
Intentional • Strategic • Comprehensive
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

- Advocacy
- Outreach and Awareness
- Risk Reduction
- Primary Prevention
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

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
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.
• (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.
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/
Challenges and Opportunities

   - 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.
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.
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.
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

   - 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.

- 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.
Other challenges or opportunities that you have experienced?
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.”

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

Bystander-Focused Prevention of Sexual Violence in Not Alone Report
https://www.notalone.gov/assets/bystander-summary.pdf
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

October 15, 2013
Connecting Alcohol Education and Policy with Sexual & Domestic Violence Prevention

Exploring Alcohol Policy Approaches to Prevent Sexual Violence Perpetration

Caroline Lippy and Sarah DeGué

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. This 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, social context 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

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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)


http://www.jsad.com/doi/pdf/10.15288/jsad.76.1.21
Resources

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


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

Sex without consent isn’t sex. It’s rape.

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

Risk Reduction

• Self Defense
• Blue Lights
• Escorts

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

**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)
Sexual Health Promotion

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

An overview on healthy sexuality and sexual violence prevention

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
What are examples of these approaches?
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

- Residence Life
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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
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
OPPORTUNITY FOR PREVENTION: BUILD ON STRENGTHS AND OPPORTUNITIES
Need to Learn from Experience

Best Available Research Evidence

Experiential Evidence

Contextual Evidence

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

www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pub/understandingevidence.html
Need to Map Out Our Work

- Advocacy
- Outreach and Awareness
- Risk Reduction
- Primary Prevention
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.

06/18/2016 04:49 pm ET

Politics

Federal Campus Rape Investigations Near 200, And Finally Get More Funding
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
APHA’s Mighty Fine: Preventing sexual violence on college campuses

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.

Mighty 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."

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 resources available to support campus-based sexual violence prevention efforts.
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**
• ...reduce opportunities for specific categories of crime
• Focus on changing the environment
• 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

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
