

**David S. Lee, MPH**  
**Ashleigh Klein, MPA**



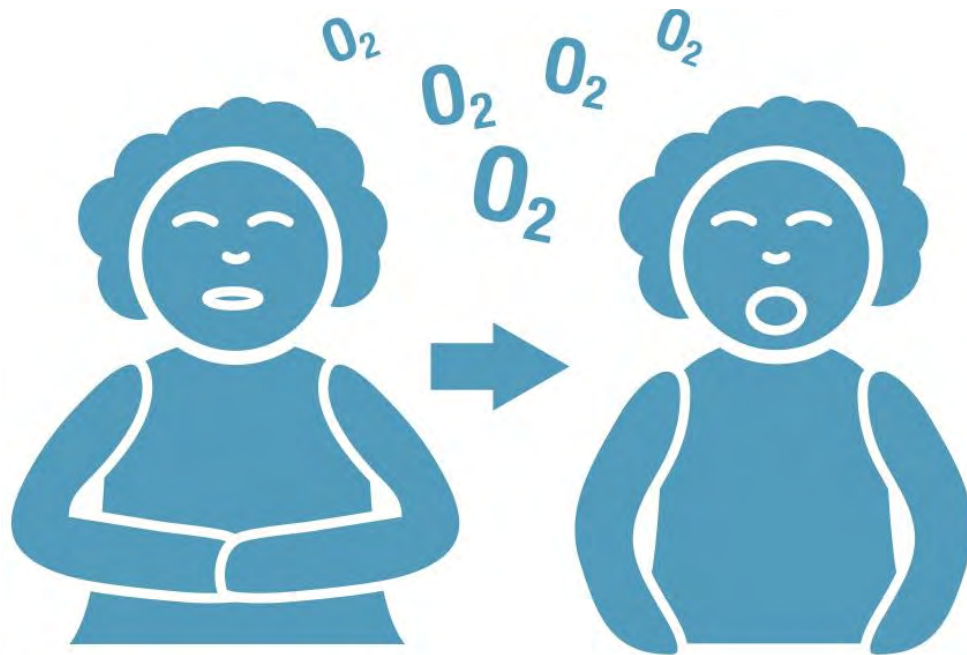
A Project of



# **BUILDING COMPREHENSIVE SEXUAL & DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION EFFORTS ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES**

ATIXA/SCOPE Joint National Conference, Philadelphia, PA, October 2015

# 21 DAYS TO A MORE IMPACTFUL YOU



 **MOVE  
TO END  
VIOLENCE**  
a program of the  
NoVo Foundation



# Get Materials

Materials for this session will be provided on

[www.PreventConnect.org](http://www.PreventConnect.org)

(Search for “ATIXA/SCOPE”)

# Who are you?



**Raise your hand if you  
work primarily in**

...prevention

...advocacy

...adjudication

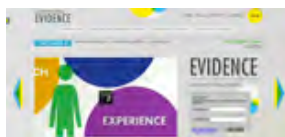
...Title IX Compliance

...community partner

...other



# Understanding Evidence



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

[www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pub/understandingevidence.html](http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pub/understandingevidence.html)



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[preventconnect.org/LinkedIn](http://preventconnect.org/LinkedIn)



[preventconnect.org/Pinterest](http://preventconnect.org/Pinterest)

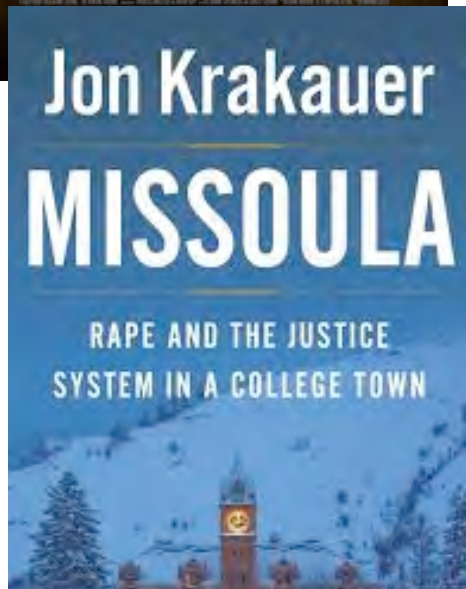


# National Scan

- 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
- Summer 2014



# Many Changes Since Then



**Colleges Need to Think Bigger To End Campus Rape**

Jennifer S. Hirsch | March 12, 2015

Jennifer S. Hirsch is a Professor of Sociomedical Sciences at Columbia's Mailman School of Public Health.

**HUFF POST Breaking the Silence**

Addressing Sexual Assault on Campus  
**Greek Students Denounce FratPAC's Proposal On College Rape Investigations**





# 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)

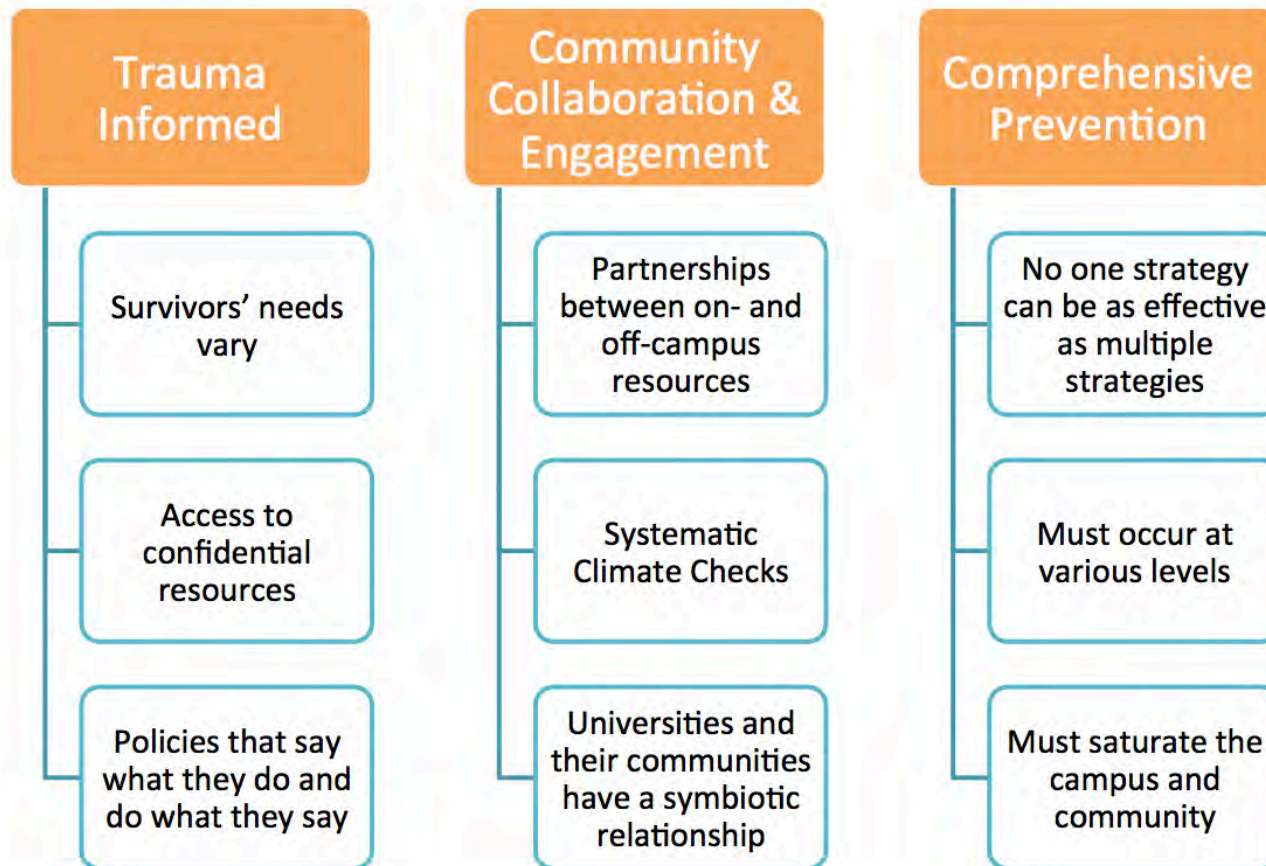
# What we will discuss today

- Guiding Concepts
- Mandates and Regulations
- Challenges and Opportunities
- Widely used prevention approaches
- Partnerships
- Dissemination Modalities
- Opportunities for Prevention: Build on Strengths and Opportunities



# 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

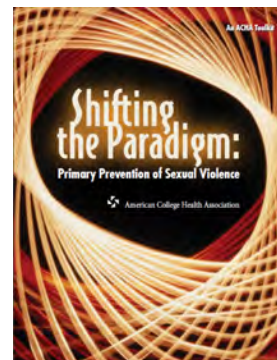
**Sexual Violence Prevention**  
By David S. Lee, M.P.H., Lydie Gray, B.A., Brad Perry, M.A., Chad Koval Sullivan, B.A., and Stacy Almo Miscoe, M.P.H.

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 Forensic Examinations, and funding for a wide range of sexual assault prevention and intervention programs (especially the federal Violence Against Women Act 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 (Koss, 1986) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention began addressing sexual violence in 2001 (NCSJPC, 2002). Primary prevention involves developing comprehensive strategies that step 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 risk-taking behaviors are shaped. Adolescents are learning how to perform their socially influenced gender roles, and how

sexuality, violence, gender, and oppression (Hosko, 1987). Beyond the feminist theory, data from a variety of research informed sexual violence prevention work. Research has identified risk factors for individual perpetrators such as being female and having experienced past sexual victimization. Risk factors for individual perpetration include being male, having positive sexual fantasies, healthy bonds to women, a history of childhood sexual victimization, growing up in an emotionally unresponsive family environment, and adherence to societal norms supportive of sexual violence, male superiority and male sexual entitlement (Browne, 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 prevention. Notwithstanding, promoting protective factors and addressing negative social and environmental contributors are important components of a public health approach to prevent sexual violence (NCSJPC, 2006).

The  
Prevention  
Researcher,  
2007  
[www.preventconnect.org/2009/04/sexual-violence-prevention/](http://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/PreventingSexualViolenceToolkit.asp) x



# Comprehensive Prevention

Before  
violence has  
occurred

Immediate  
responses

Long-term  
responses



Primary  
Prevention

Secondary  
Prevention

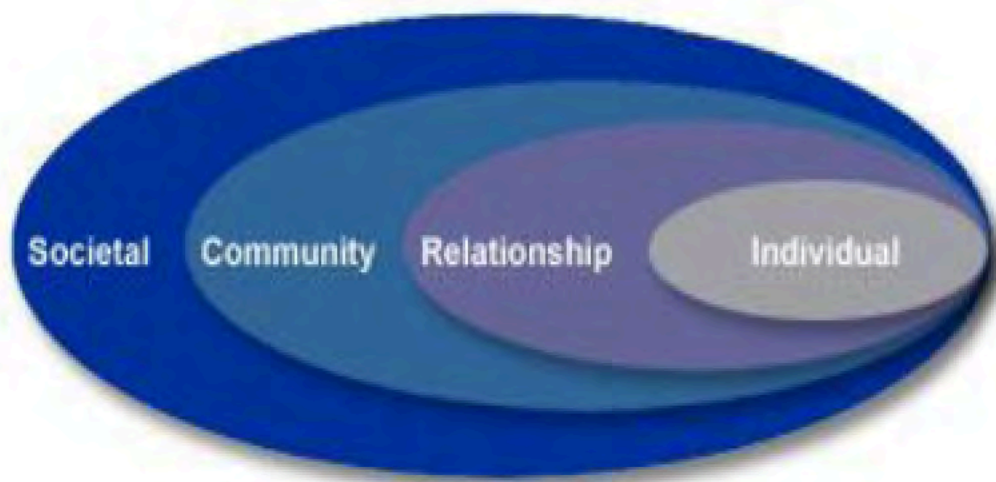
Tertiary  
Prevention



**ALL FORMS OF PREVENTION**



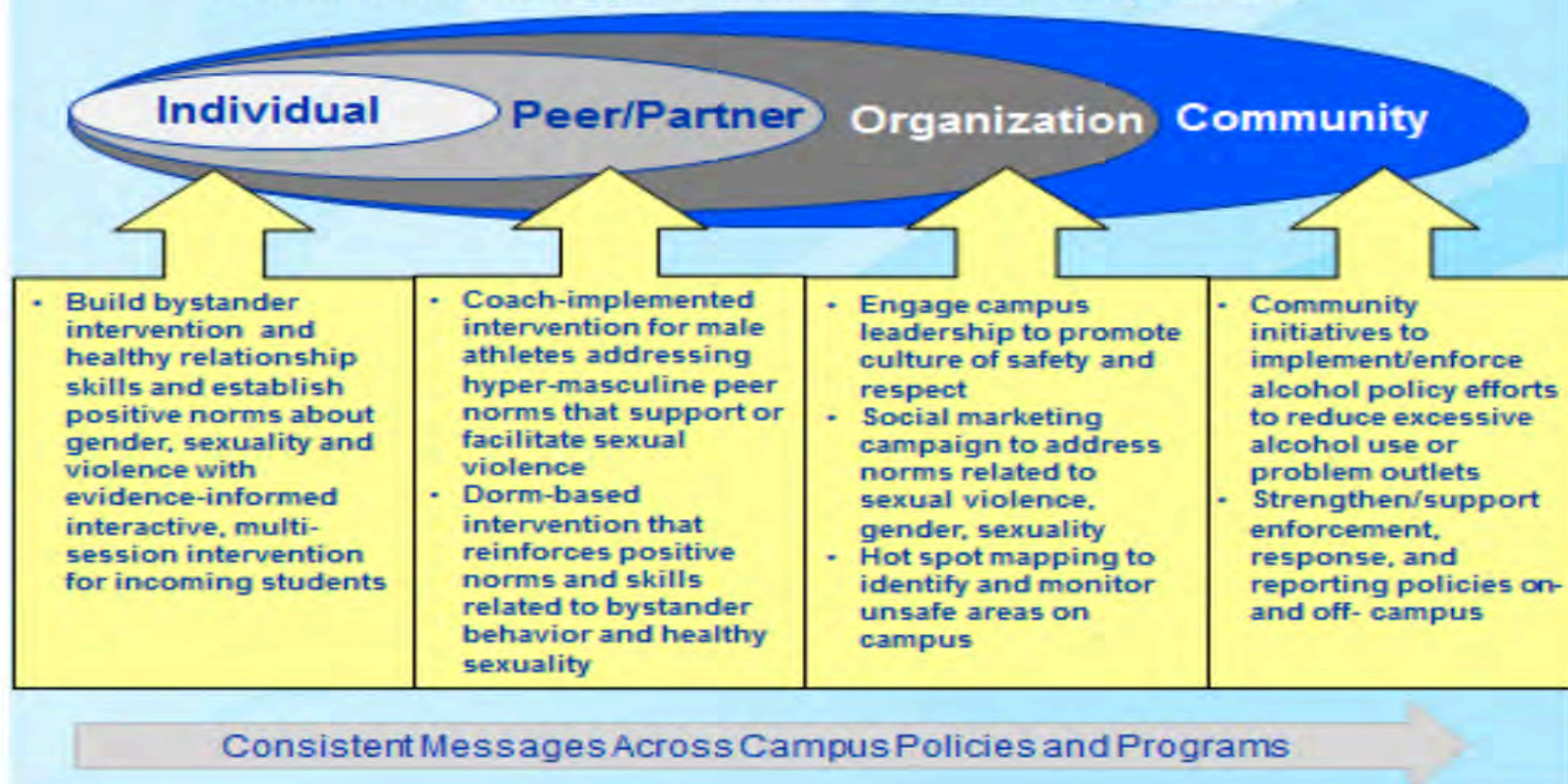
# Comprehensive Social Ecological Model



**ALL LEVELS OF PREVENTION**

# CDC – Sample Comprehensive

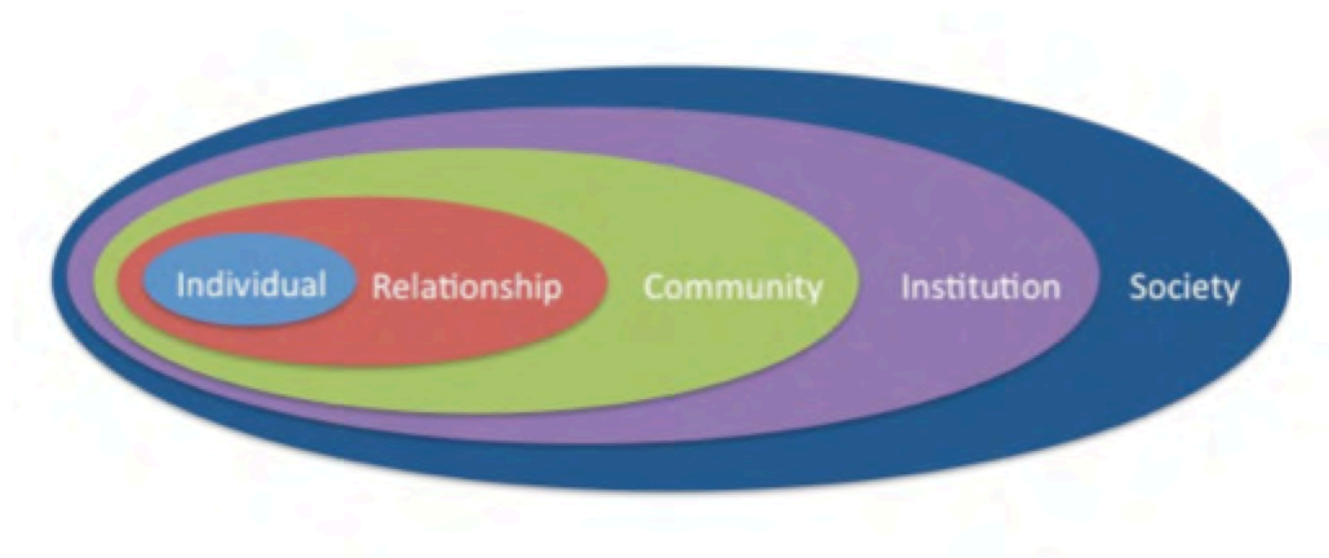
Figure 1. Example of a Comprehensive Campus-Based Primary Prevention Strategy for Sexual Violence Perpetration



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



# 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, C., 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](http://www.mentoring.org/downloads/mentoring_4.pdf)<sup>18</sup>



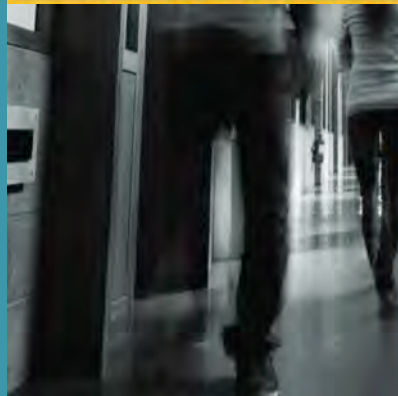
# Student Activism



**EROC**  
END RAPE ON CAMPUS

**KNOW YOUR IX**  
Empowering students to stop sexual violence

**SAFER** STUDENTS ACTIVE FOR ENDING RAPE



**2014**  
STUDENT SUMMIT  
ON SEXUAL ASSAULT  
REPORT AND  
RECOMMENDATIONS



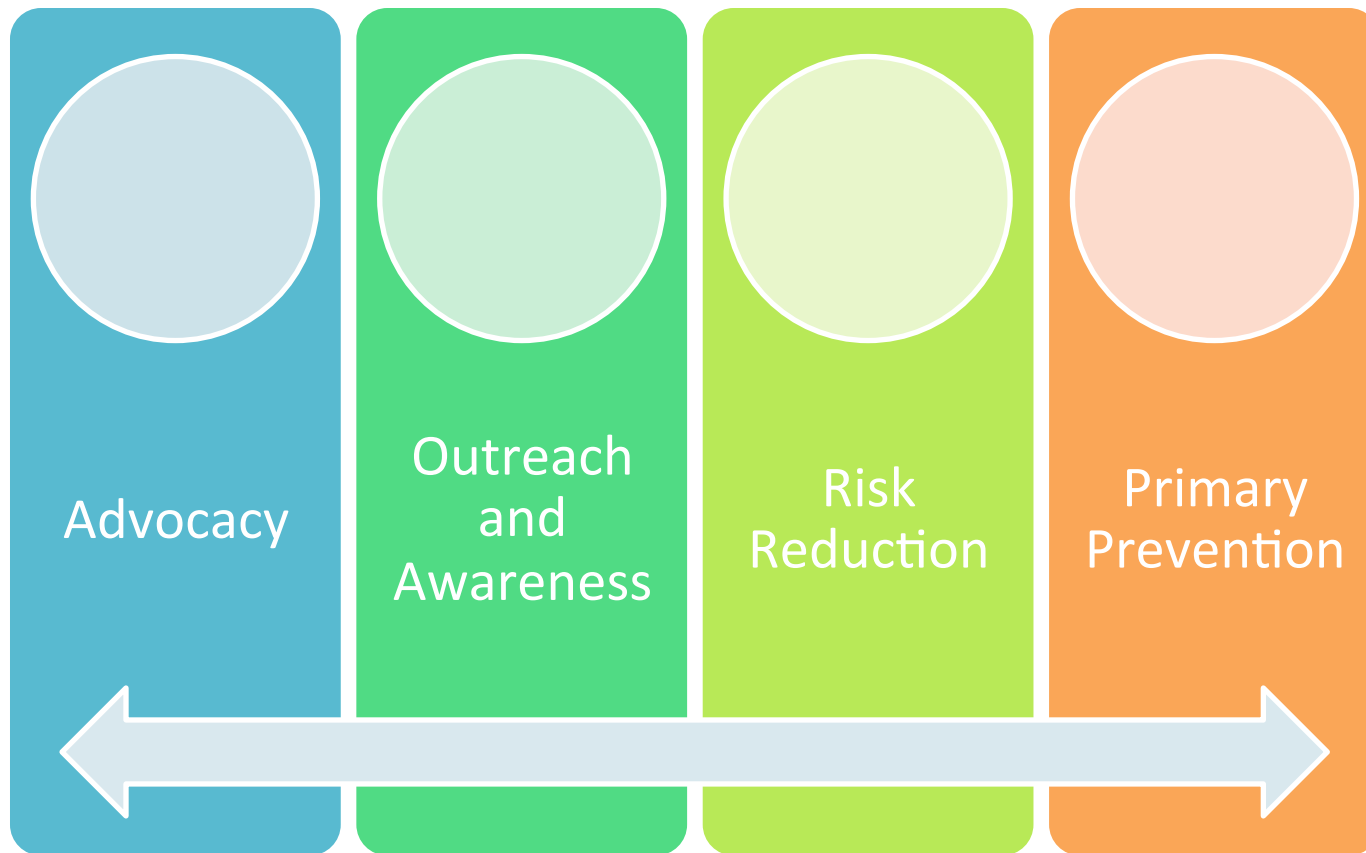
# Need a Prevention Plan



## Planned, Strategic and Intentional

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

# Where to start?: Map out your work





# 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 Rules

- (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 Rules

- 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





# CHALLENGES & 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.



# 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](http://nsvrc.org/sites/default/files/Publications_NSVRC_Guide_Qualities-Abilities-Effective-Confident-Prevention-Practitioners.pdf)

# Bystander intervention

**STOP  
SEXUAL  
ASSAULT**

**BE AN ACTIVE  
BYSTANDER**

- 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](http://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



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

Slate

October 15,  
2013



40



# Connecting alcohol education and policy with Sexual & Domestic Violence Prevention



## Exploring Alcohol Policy Approaches to Prevent Sexual Violence Perpetration

Caroline Lippy<sup>1</sup> and Sarah DeGue<sup>1</sup>

### 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.,<sup>a,\*</sup> DENNIS E. REIDY, PH.D.,<sup>a</sup> AND LINDA ANNE VALLE, PH.D.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Division 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

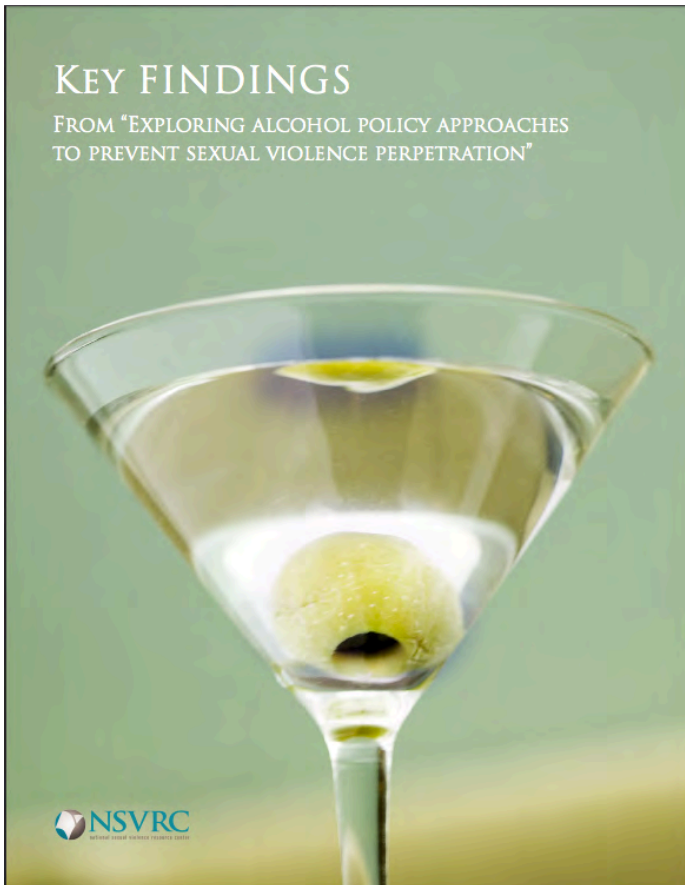
outlets are associated with higher rates of IPV. Fewer studies have been conducted on pricing policies and policies restricting hours/days of sale, with most studies suggesting no impact on IPV rates. Conclusions: A higher density of alcohol outlets appears to be associated with greater rates of IPV. 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](http://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



<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.**

# Engaging men

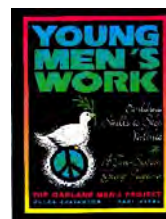
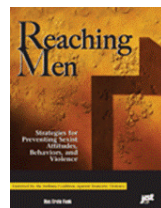
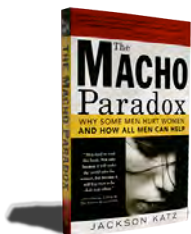
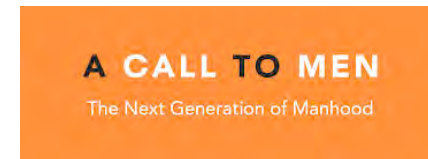
- Men take leadership to working with other men to prevent sexual violence



**NOMAS** NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MEN AGAINST SEXISM



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

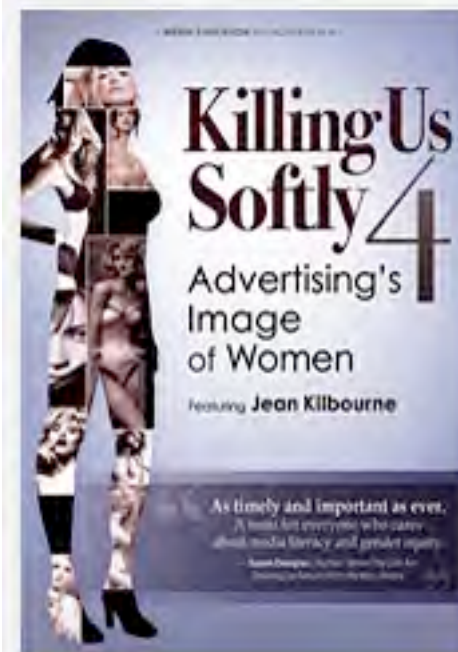
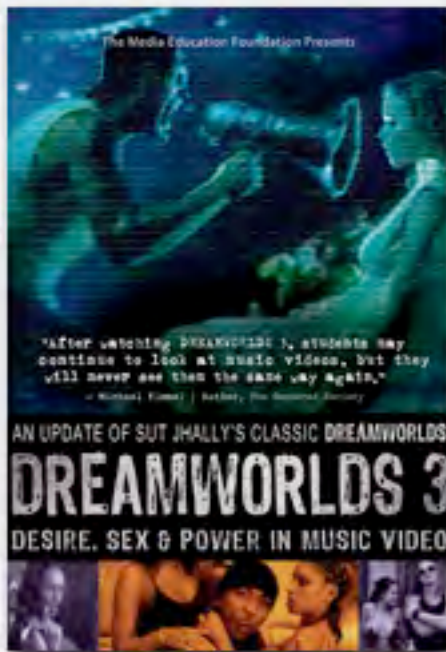


# Gender Equity

- 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. Koss<sup>1</sup>, Jay K. Wilgus<sup>2</sup>, and Kaaren M. Williamsen<sup>3</sup>

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



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

# Risk Reduction

*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.

- Self Defense
- Blue Lights
- Escorts

## **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](http://www.nsvrc.org/sites/default/files/SAAM_2012_An-overview-on-healthy-sexuality-and-sexual-violence.pdf)

### **Introduction to Sexual Health**

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<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](#)



# PARTNERSHIPS

# Campus-based groups and constituencies



What are examples?

# Campus-based groups and constituencies

- Residential Life
- Athletics
- Clergy
- Greek Life
- Culturally Specific Services/Centers
- Women's Center
- Health Center
- Student Life
- Disability Services
- Students
- Student Associations
- LGBTQ Services/Center
- ROTC
- Campus Police
- Title IX
- Student Affairs

**NEED TO TAILOR TO  
YOUR CAMPUS**

NOTE: Not intended to be complete list

# Community Partnerships

- Rape crisis center / domestic violence agency
- State sexual violence / domestic violence coalition
- Coordinated Community Response
  - Police
  - District Attorney
  - Hospital
- Other community-based groups/businesses
  - 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



# Think Comprehensive

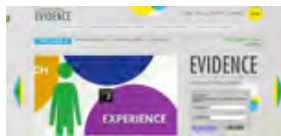


**How is each element  
part of an overall  
effort to prevent  
sexual and domestic  
violence?**

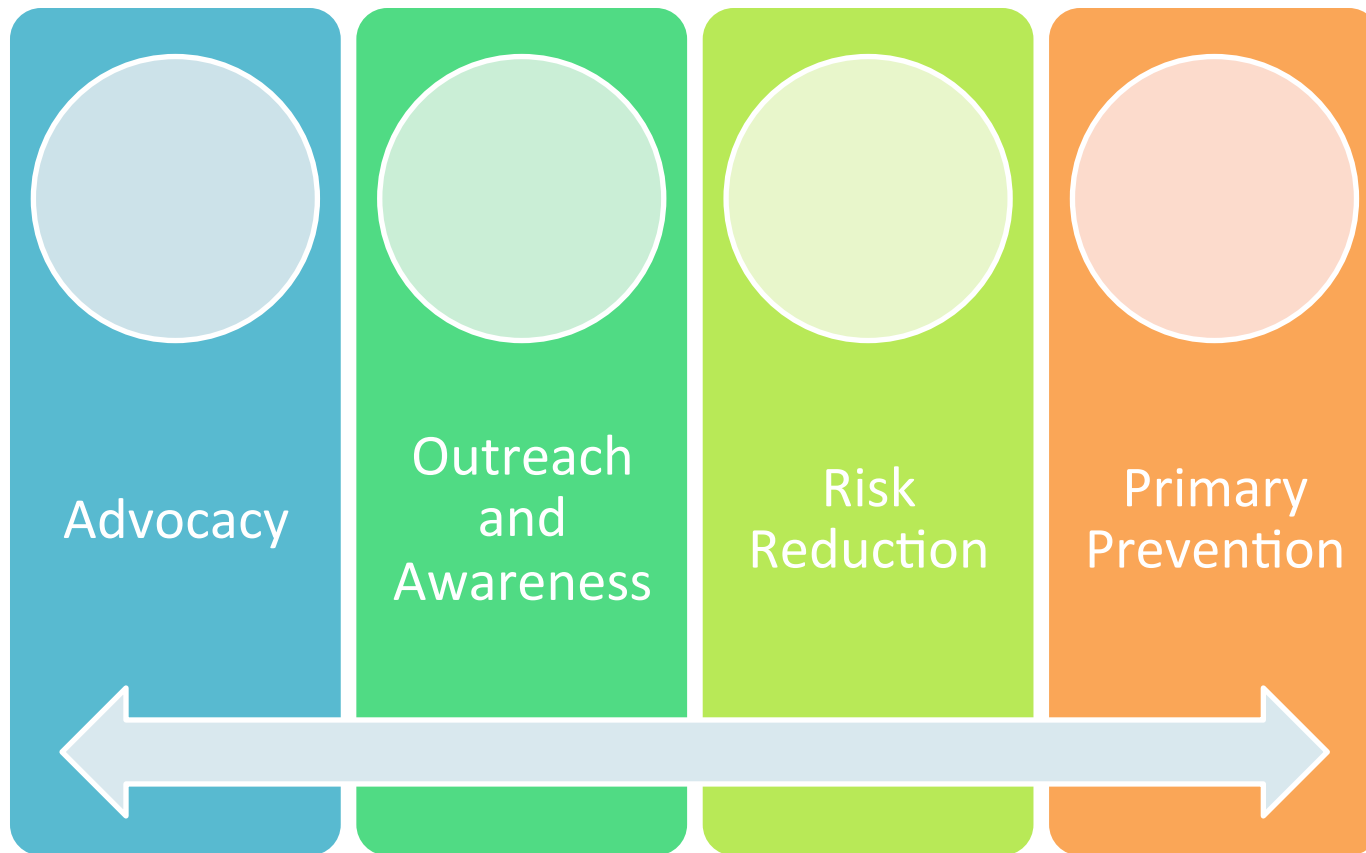


**OPPORTUNITY FOR PREVENTION:  
BUILD ON STRENGTHS AND  
OPPORTUNITIES**

# Need to Learn from Experiences



# Where to start?: Map out your 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

### **106 Colleges Are Under Federal Investigation For Sexual Assault Cases**

List of sexual violence investigations open at the postsecondary level, including the dates the specific investigations were initiated. As of July 29, 2015, there are 145 sexual violence cases under investigation at 128 postsecondary institutions.

# DOJ Office of Violence Against Women

Center for Changing Our Campus Culture

In need of immediate help?

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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.changingourcampus.org/>

# CDC – Rape Prevention & Education

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

by Dan on Jun 10, 2015 • 8:55 am

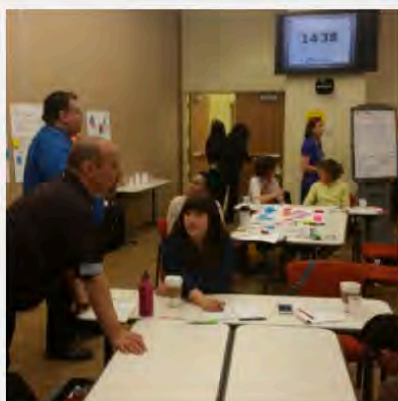
1 Comment

*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:

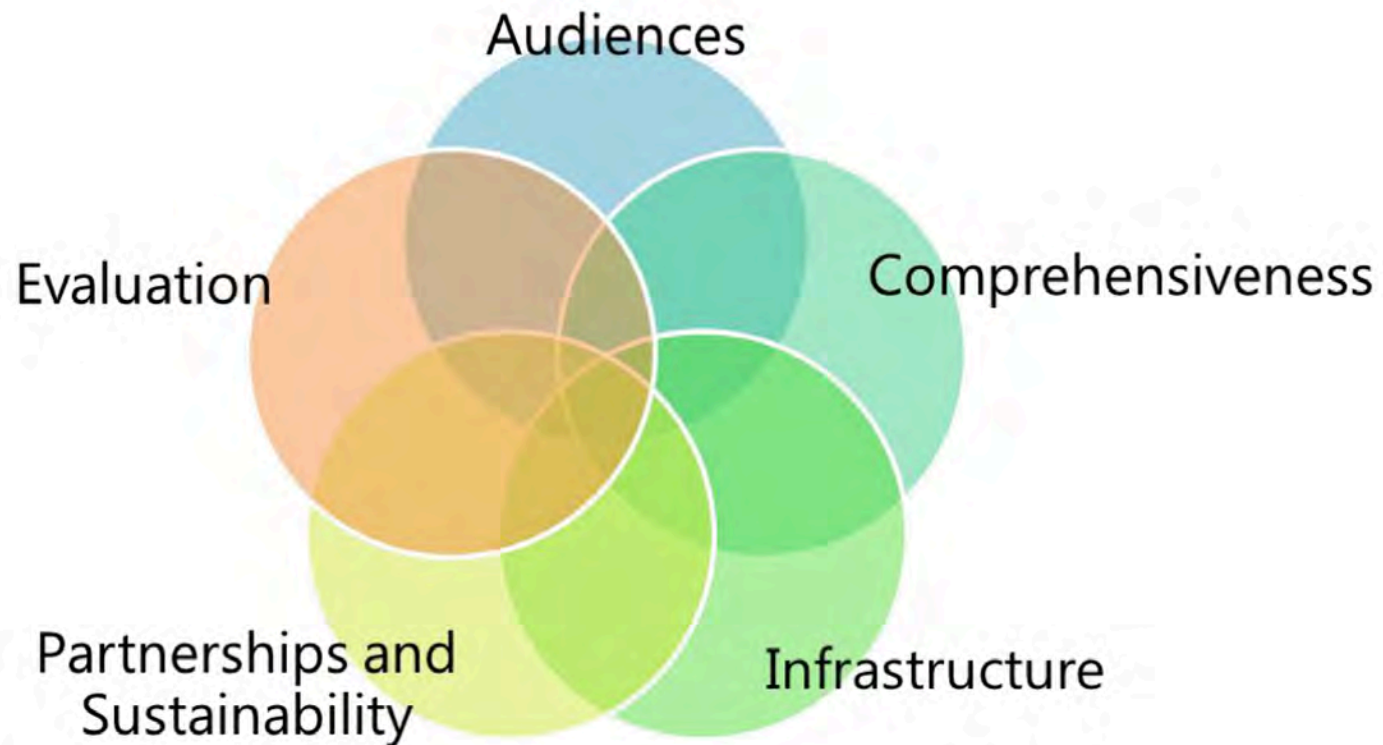
- prevention strategies currently being implemented at community, institutional and societal layers of social ecology;
- campus policies, systems and infrastructures currently in place to help support sexual violence prevention; and
- challenges or considerations for primary prevention of sexual violence.

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
- DELTA FOCUS has several grantees working on campus prevention

# CDC – Rape Prevention & Education





# 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



# National Partnership

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

**Wellesley  
Centers for  
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 **NSVRC**  
national sexual violence resource center



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CALIFORNIA COALITION  
AGAINST SEXUAL ASSAULT

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APPLIED RESEARCH SERVICES, INC.

67   
PreventConnect

# Shifting Boundaries

## **SHIFTING BOUNDARIES:**

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

by Nan D. Stein, Ed.D.

with Kelly Mennemeier, Natalie Russ, and Bruce Taylor, Ph.D.

with contributions from the New York City Department of Education:  
Elayna Konstan, Lois Herrera, Eric Pliner, Marion Thomas,  
Nicole Yarde, Michele Singer, Rhonda Paganetti,  
Neil Rothberg, Zahidali Rohoman, and Olmon Hairston;  
the 50 Substance Abuse Prevention/Intervention Specialists who  
worked with us in this research project; and Dr. Catherine Stayton  
of the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

PreventConnect Web Conference on SHifting Boundaries  
[http://www.preventconnect.org/2013/05/shifting\\_boundaries/](http://www.preventconnect.org/2013/05/shifting_boundaries/)





# PC CAMPUS

[WWW.PREVENTCONNECT.ORG](http://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

# Thank You

- David S. Lee, [david@calcasa.org](mailto:david@calcasa.org)
- Ashleigh Klein [aklein@calcasa.org](mailto:aklein@calcasa.org)

[www.PreventConnect.org](http://www.PreventConnect.org)

Slides for this session will be provided on [www.PreventConnect.org](http://www.PreventConnect.org)  
(Search for “ATIXA/SCOPE”)

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