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Official Presentation Link:

www.humboldt.edu/irp/presentations.html#2015CAIR

About the Presenter:

<https://chroniclevitae.com/people/1091-michael-le>

Abstract:

National data reveals that issues of sexual assault, intimate partner violence, sexual harassment, and stalking are serious issues on campus, yet these crimes are among the most underreported (White House Task Force 2014, Krebs et al 2007, Murray and Kardatzke 2007). Last September the AiR Campus Climate Workgroup released a statement saying that, "AIR encourages IR offices to lead as appropriate or to support others with our expertise." This multimedia presentation (video, photos, and text) will prepare institutional researchers with a starting point to answer this call. The presenter will review the work done by the White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault (NotAlone), present results and lessons learned from administering a sexual assault survey, and discuss the future of campus climate surveys and federal legislation.

Lady Gaga - Til It Happens To You - YouTube

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZmWBrN7QV6Y>

Artist: Lady Gaga

Album: Til It Happens To You

Released: 2015

Sexual violence: IR's role in a safer campus

Michael Le, Humboldt State University

TRIGGER WARNING

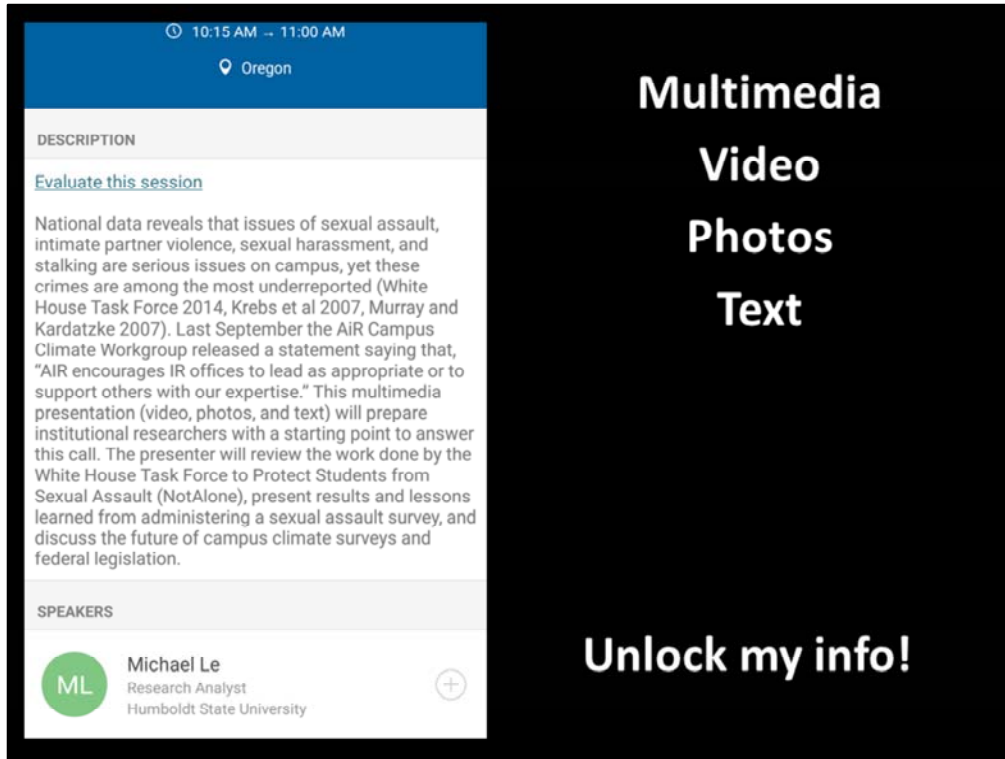
**This presentation contains information
about sexual assault, intimate partner
violence, stalking, and sexual harassment
which may be triggering to survivors.**

Welcome to Sexual Violence, IR's role in a safer campus. This presentation contains information about sexual assault, stalking, sexual harassment, and domestic abuse which may be triggering to survivors.

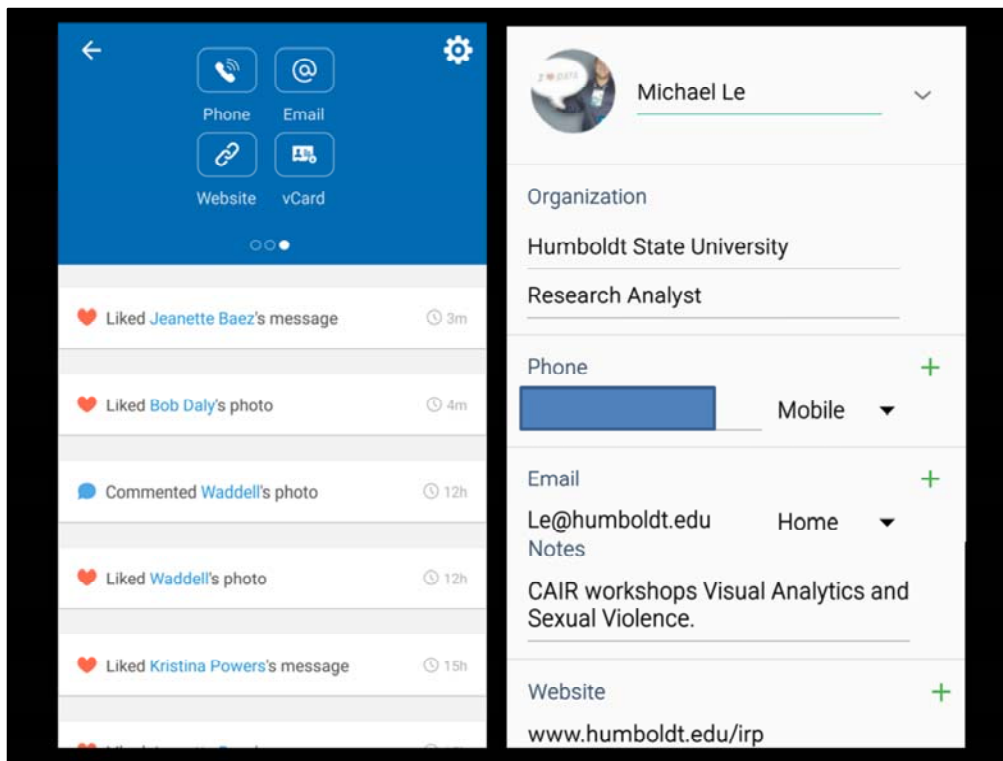
http://www.huffingtonpost.com/soraya-chemaly/trigger-warnings-college-new-york-times_b_5359276.html



- (1) Before we get started, I need to set some house rules.
- (2) Raise your hand if you have a tablet, smart phone, or other fancy device with the CAIR app on it.



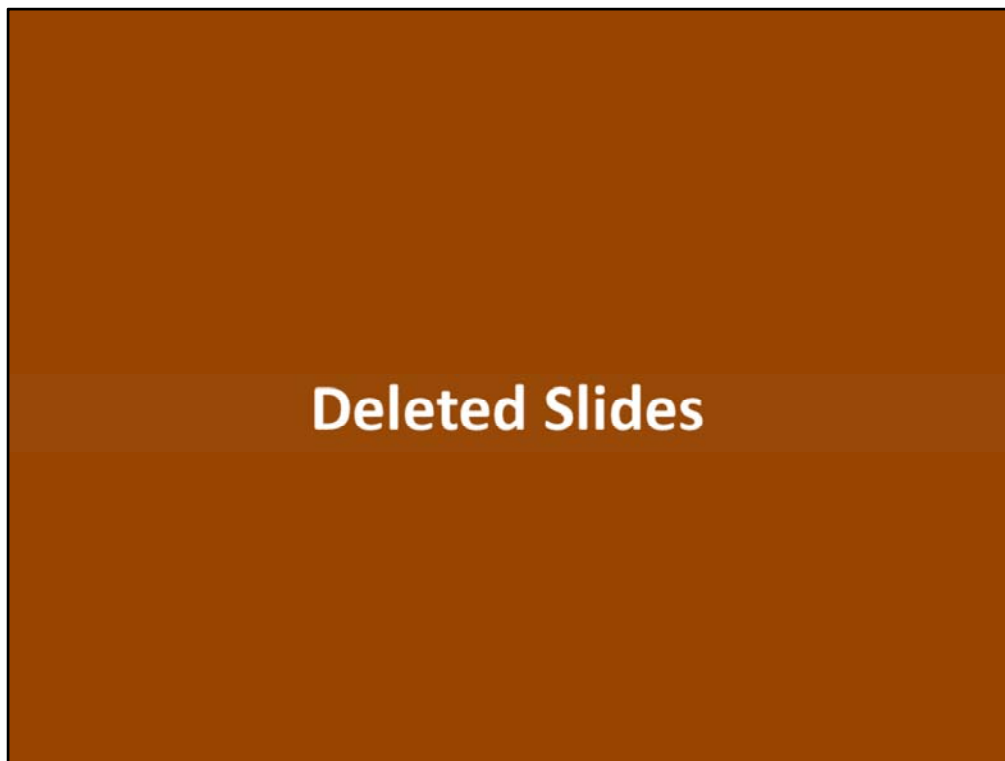
Now keep your hand up if you plan to complete an evaluation on your fancy device. Everyone else, please make sure to complete a paper evaluation. I would appreciate your comments on, is what you thought of my use videos, photos, and text. The only way I get better as a presenter is if you give me honest critique and praise. As a door prize for completing the evaluation, you can unlock my Full contact information in under the speakers portion of the app.



Just Joking, just click on my name, go to vcard, and you can add it to your Google Contacts. Apple people – I have no idea how this works for you.



If at any point you need to step out, please feel free to. This is a safe space, so even if you need to put your head down and mentally leave the room, I support you.



Several slides of a personal nature were deleted. The presenter told a story about his male privilege and a personal experience with a friend harmed by intimate partner violence.

**Prepare institutional
researchers with a starting
point to answer AiR's call to
action for IR to lead the
research on sexual
violence.**

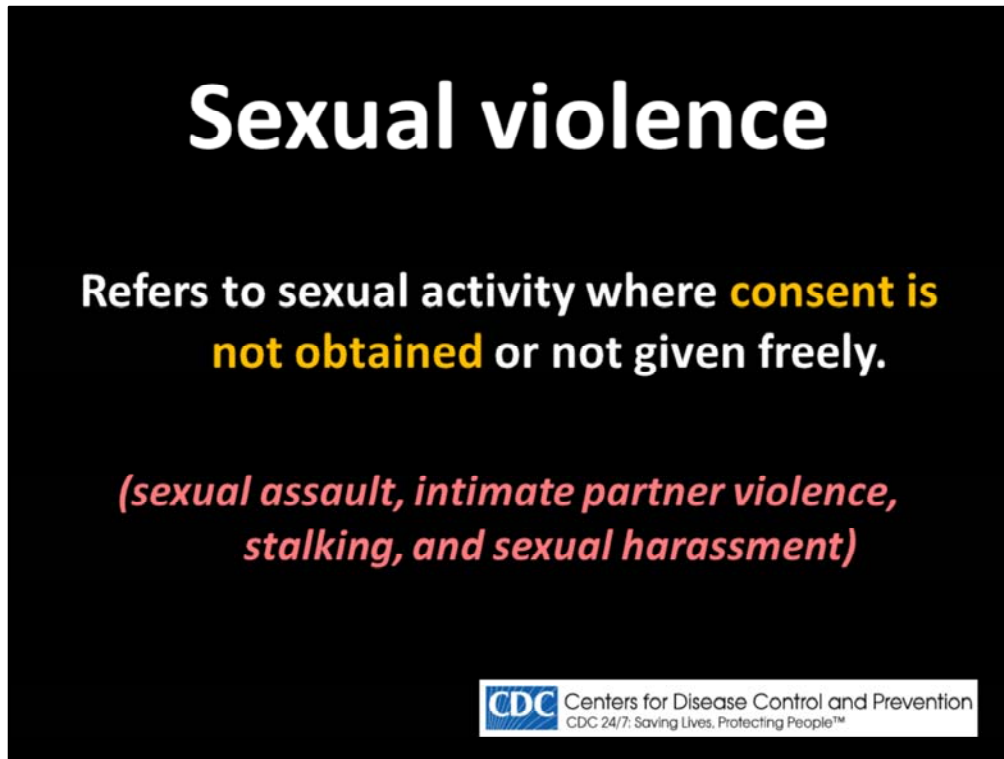
My main objective today is to prepare you with a starting point to answer AiR's call to action for IR to lead the research on sexual violence.



I can't do a good job of arming you with the tools to do this work if I don't know where your starting point is. So I want to get to know you all better.

Please raise your hand if you are from a private college, community college, CSU, or a UC?

Who here is already doing work on sexual violence at their campus.



But before we do that, I think I should operationalize how I'm using the term sexual violence. The CDC defines Sexual violence as referring to sexual activity where consent is not obtained or not given freely. For the purposes of today presentation, I am going to include sexual assault, intimate partner violence, stalking, and sexual harassment all as types of sexual violence.

<http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/sexualviolence/>



Okay, now who here is already doing work on sexual violence at their campus?

- (1) Review previous work and recent history.**
- (2) Present results and lessons learned from administering a sexual assault survey**
- (3) Discuss state and federal legislation**

To do this, I'm going to cover three content areas

1. Review previous work and recent history.
2. Present results and lessons learned from administering a sexual assault survey
3. Discuss the federal legislation



OCTOBER 2014 NEWSLETTER, VOL. 34, ISSUE 10 | A SERVICE OF AIR SINCE 1987

Sexual Assault Surveys: New Challenges for IR

AIR is tracking conversations related to sexual assault on college campuses. In particular, the Association is interested in the ways in which the field of institutional research can collaborate with and support subject matter experts across higher education to address this pressing issue.

An AIR campus climate workgroup explored the Association's role in national conversations about sexual assault on college campuses. The group tracked developments in the field and prepared a statement that addresses how institutional research professionals can be involved in campus-level strategies for addressing sexual violence.

[Read the workgroup's statement](#) and learn what you should do next.



68%
EXPECT THEIR IR OFFICE TO
HELP DEVELOP CAMPUS
SEXUAL ASSAULT INITIATIVES

About a year ago, AIR published the results of a survey of senior-level IR professionals who were aware of the White House Task Force, more than two-thirds (68%) anticipate that their IR offices will be involved in these initiatives.

<http://admin.airweb.org/eAIR/specialfeatures/Pages/Sexual-Assault-Surveys-New-Challenges-IR.aspx>

Sexual Assault Surveys: New Challenges for IR

68%
SUPPORT FOR SURVEYS IN
RECENT SURVEYS OF CAMPUS
TITLE IX OFFICERS

Statement from AIR Campus Climate Workinggroup
September 30, 2014

The Association for Institutional Research shares the national concern about reducing sexual violence on campuses and making sure that our campuses are safe places for students, faculty, and staff to learn and work. In our profession, focused as we are on "providing for data-informed foundations for good decision making," we also understand that there are many questions and concerns about how to get good, reliable information that can guide effective actions to reduce or eliminate such violence, while protecting confidentiality in a way that is legally sound.

Currently, as our recent AIR survey on the topic demonstrated, the level of awareness about the White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault varies considerably among members, from those who are not aware of the initiative to those who are monitoring the issue closely. As with most issues in our profession, much depends on the particular campus and the location and focus of the IR office within it. We note that the White House materials primarily focus on campus Title IX representatives.

For AIR members, if a the proposed campus climate survey mandate that most often brings institutional research to the table. At this time, there is no mandated survey requirement, but campuses are encouraged by the White House Task Force to undertake such surveys to understand the scope and breadth of the issue and to assist the campus taking steps to eliminate the problem in the long run, and to improve campus policies and practices in dealing with the issue to achieve the long-term goal. Campus government relations staff can assist in tracking federal legislation on the issue.

AIR encourages IR offices to lead as appropriate or to support others with our expertise. We endorse bringing data – qualitative and quantitative – to this issue to guide campus decision making. AIR recommends that campuses combine issue-specific experts, institutional researchers, students, faculty, and staff in the development of a campus-specific strategy which may include campus climate surveys, assessment of policies and practices, and assessments of campus-wide knowledge of policies and practices. A complete plan would also include a long-term process for monitoring and evaluating the results of campus actions to reduce/eliminate sexual violence over time.

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I usually hate text, but in this case there's just no other way to show it. AIR encourages IR offices to lead as appropriate or to support others with our expertise. AIR recommends that campuses combine issue-specific experts, institutional researchers, students, faculty, and staff in the development of a campus-specific strategy which may include campus climate surveys, assessment of policies and practices, and assessments of campus-wide knowledge of policies and practices.

<http://admin.airweb.org/eAIR/specialfeatures/Pages/Sexual-Assault-Surveys-New-Challenges-IR.aspx>



I think we can answer the call. NO MORE is a unifying symbol and campaign to raise public awareness and engage bystanders around ending domestic violence and sexual assault.

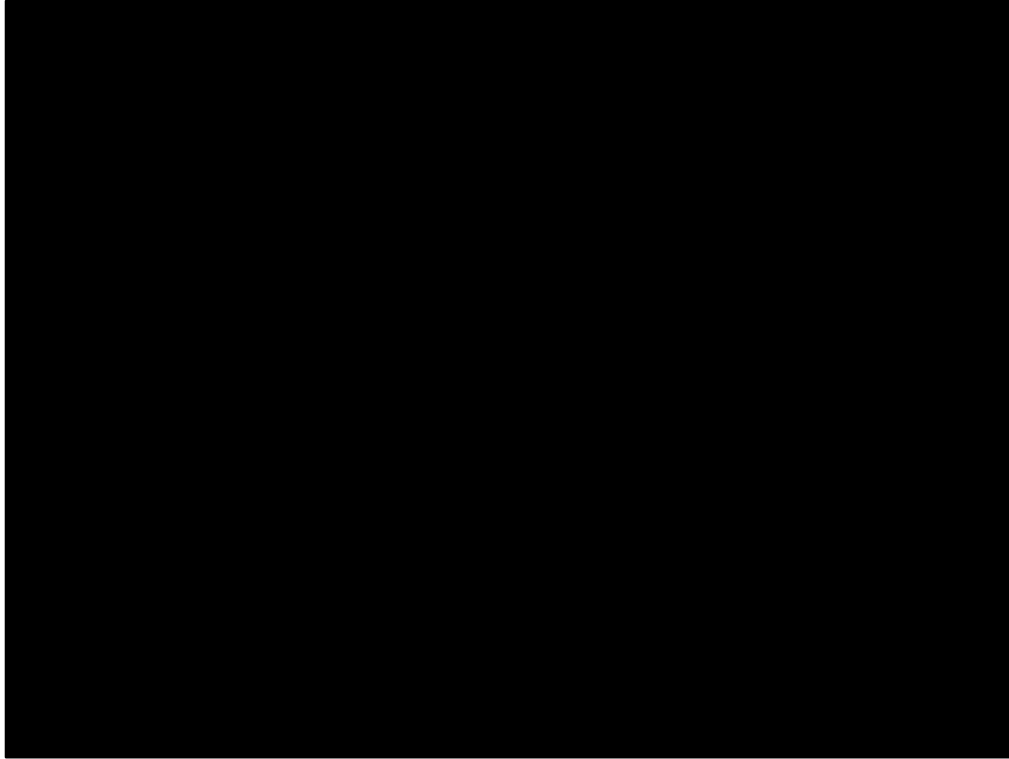
During today's session I am going to pass out four clip boards with the NO MORE logo. If you feel comfortable, in the blank space, write your "no more" statement.



To inspire you about what to write, listen to what Student Athletes at the University of Georgia had to say as part of the WatchDawg program.

A WatchDawg is someone who

- Looks out for fellow friends and dawgs
- Recognizes and prevents potentially risky situations
- Finds realistic ways to intervene



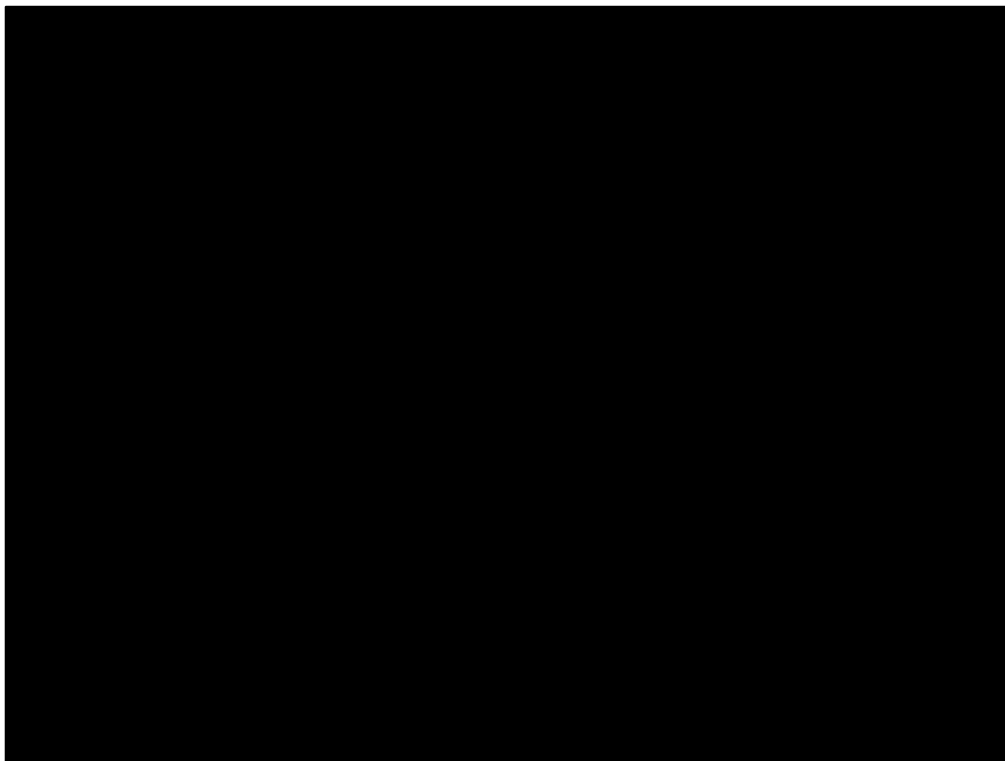
Published on Oct 22, 2015

UGA Athletics doesn't just say "No More" – they actively intervene. Our student-athletes are trained WatchDawgs and pledge to prevent domestic violence and sexual assault. Join them and become a WatchDawg! Go to uhs.uga.edu/watchdawgs to know more. If you know of someone impacted by domestic violence or sexual assault, please contact RSVP(Free and Confidential) at 706-542-SAFE.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-yWaan_UmYc



Again, if you feel comfortable, in the blank space, write your no more statement. At the end of the session if you feel comfortable I would like to take a group photo and send it to the No More Website along with a short press release about how California IR professionals are answering the call to action and standing up to say "No More".



NO MORE'S OFFICIAL SUPER BOWL AD
Watch & Share NO MORE's Official Super Bowl XLIX PSA

<http://nomore.org/no-more-official-super-bowl-ad/>

Sexual Assault Surveys: New Challenges for IR

68%
SUPPORT FOR SURVEYS TO REDUCE SEXUAL VIOLENCE

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September 30, 2014

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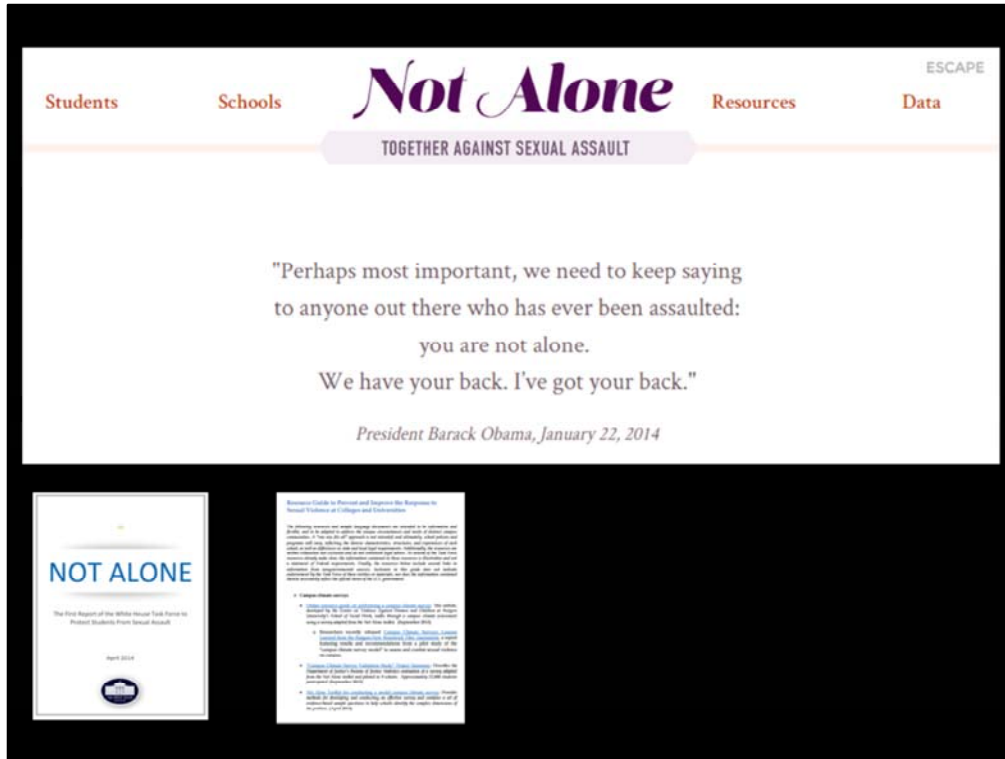
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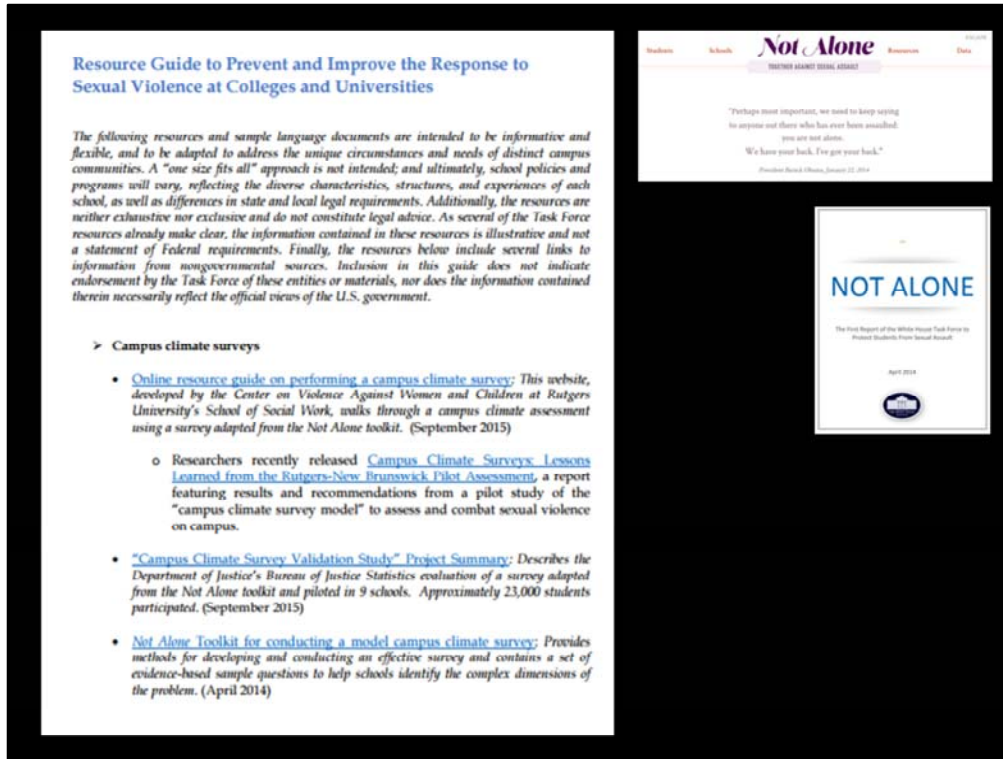
We as institutional researchers are the experts in campus surveys. We have seen good ones and bad ones. We have seen great response rates, and dreadful response rates. One of the areas we can help most is identifying the problem with sound methodology and appropriate statistics. Because if a survey does not use these principles of good research... then this

<http://admin.airweb.org/eAIR/specialfeatures/Pages/Sexual-Assault-Surveys-New-Challenges-IR.aspx>

Review previous work and recent history



NotAlone was launched in connection with the White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault. The Task Force was established on January 22, 2014. On April 29, 2014, we released our first report.

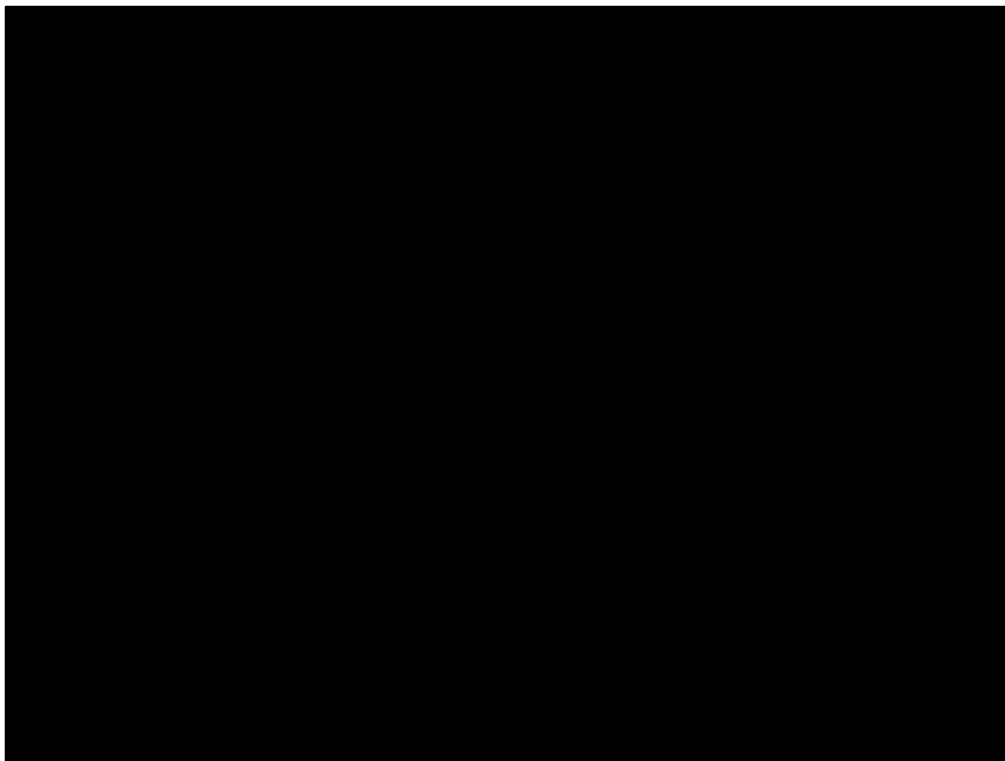


On September 17, 2015, we released a Resource Guide to support the efforts of students, faculty, administrators, and communities around the country to prevent and improve the response to sexual violence at colleges and universities. This guide includes links to documents, guidance, and tools from the task force and other advocacy groups.



In the fall of 2014, AAU contracted with Westat, a research firm, to work with a university team of researchers and administrators to design and implement the survey, entitled the AAU Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct. The survey was administered at the end of the spring 2015 semester on the campuses of 27 IHEs, 26 of which are AAU member universities. But not everyone values the results

<https://www.aau.edu/Climate-Survey.aspx?id=16525>



Campus Sexual Assault: Bad Statistics Don't Help Victims Posted by Kemberlee Kaye on Wednesday, October 28, 2015 at 10:00am.

<http://legalinsurrection.com/2015/10/campus-sexual-assault-bad-statistics-dont-help-victims/>

Overall, 11.7 percent of student respondents across 27 universities reported experiencing nonconsensual sexual contact by physical force, threats of physical force, or incapacitation since they enrolled at their university.

The incidence among female undergraduate student respondents was 23.1 percent, including 10.8 percent who experienced penetration.

On of the things under attack in the video in regards to methodology is asking about items that meet the definition of sexual assault, rather than simple asking have you been raped.

I want to be clear, our goal with asking questions this way to recognize that sexual assault is more than just forced penetration without consent.

- 1. Penetration or oral sex involving physical force or threats of physical force**
- 2. Attempted but not successful penetration or oral sex involving physical force or threats of physical force**
- 3. Sexual touching involving physical force or threats of physical force**
- 4. Penetration or oral sex when you were unable to consent or unable to stop what was happening**
- 5. Sexual touching when you were unable to consent or unable to stop what was happening**

This is a key pivot in this conversation. Some will say that anything less than forced penetration isn't worth noting. It's not rape. Fine... because what we're determining is the rate of sexual assault. Let's take a look at the items that count as sexual assault.

1. Penetration or oral sex involving physical force or threats of physical force
2. Attempted but not successful penetration or oral sex involving physical force or threats of physical force
3. Sexual touching involving physical force or threats of physical force
4. Penetration or oral sex when you were unable to consent or unable to stop what was happening
5. Sexual touching when you were unable to consent or unable to stop what was happening
- 6. Penetration or oral sex when you were coerced by threats of serious non-physical harm or promised rewards**
- 7. Sexual touching when you were coerced by threats of serious non-physical harm or promised rewards**
- 8. Penetration or oral sex without your active ongoing consent**

I'll agree that perhaps items 6-8 do rise to the same level of harm that items 1-5 did. However, if we simply asked were you raped – we would not get this kind of rich information about the type of harm.

https://www.aau.edu/uploadedFiles/AAU_Publications/AAU_Reports/Sexual_Assault_Campus_Survey/Survey%20Instrument.pdf

Sexual Assault Surveys: New Challenges for IR

68% OF CAMPUS CLIMATE SURVEYS INCLUDE A SECTION ON SEXUAL ASSAULT

Statement from AIR Campus Climate Working Group
September 30, 2014

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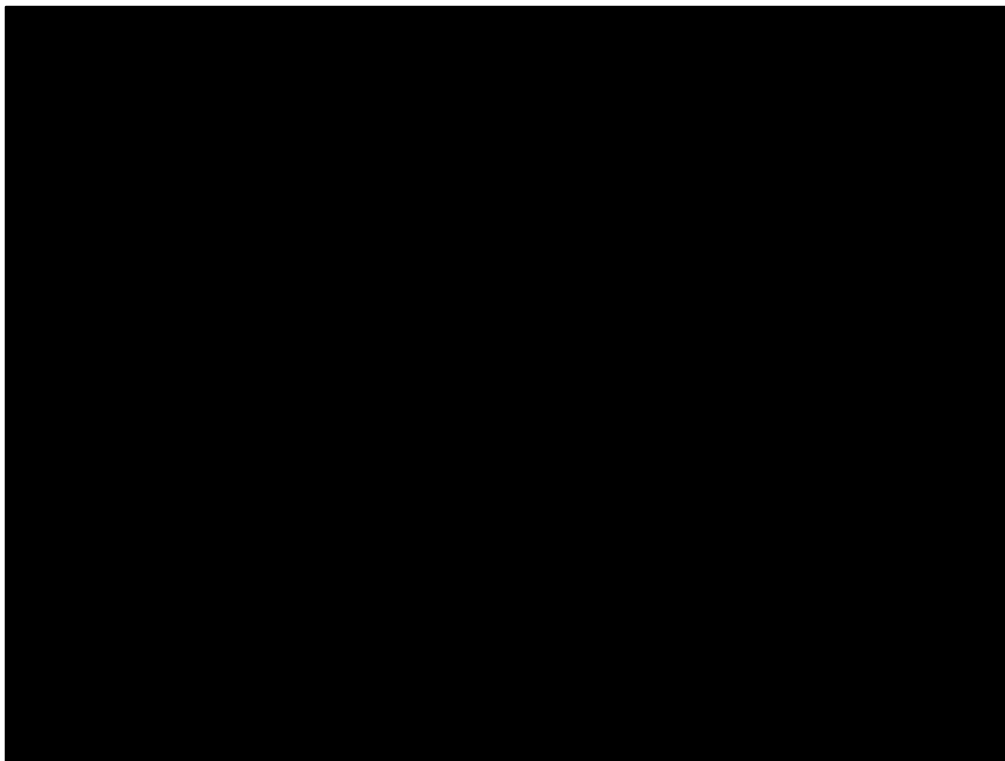
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But why is that important. Well that's the second part of our call to action. We have a responsibility to our students to not just collect the information for the purposes of identifying harm. But also reduce harm with what we have learned. Sexual assault on a college campus looks very different than it does in resources to prevent sexual assault.

<http://admin.airweb.org/eAIR/specialfeatures/Pages/Sexual-Assault-Surveys-New-Challenges-IR.aspx>

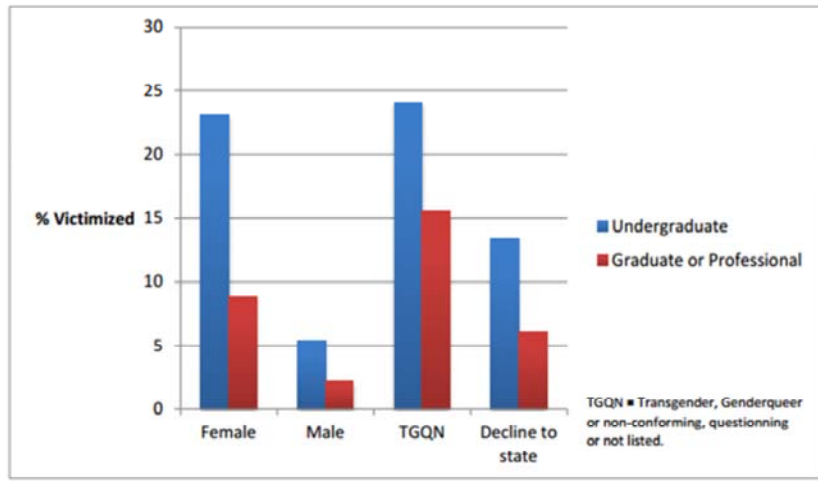


Published on Jul 23, 2013

Rape is a very unfortunate reality in South Africa. With proper instruction you can learn to defend yourself in those scenarios. For more info, visit - www.tkmct.co.za

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IWNj9Tkd8I>

Figure E-2. Percent reporting sexual contact involving physical force or incapacitation since enrolling in the college



“About as many undergraduate females reported penetration by incapacitation (5.4%) as by physical force (5.7%).” – page 15

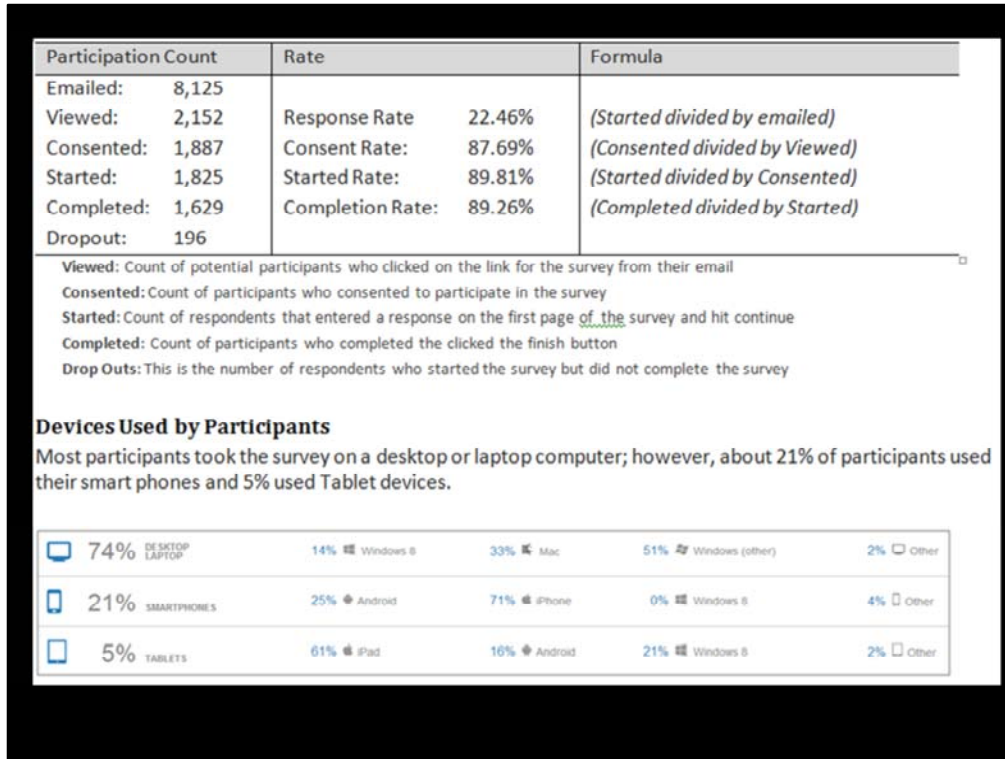
One of the more important risk factors for nonconsensual sexual contact is the use of alcohol and drugs. Among undergraduate females, about as many individuals reported penetration by incapacitation (5.4%) as by physical force (5.7%). For sexual touching, a larger percentage of the undergraduate females reported being physically forced when compared to being incapacitated (12.8% vs. 6.6%). There are small percentages that report that both force and incapacitation occurred (e.g., 1.7% of undergraduate females).

https://www.aau.edu/uploadedFiles/AAU_Publications/AAU_Reports/Sexual_Assault_Campus_Survey/Report%20on%20the%20AAU%20Campus%20Climate%20Survey%20on%20Sexual%20Assault%20and%20Sexual%20Misconduct.pdf

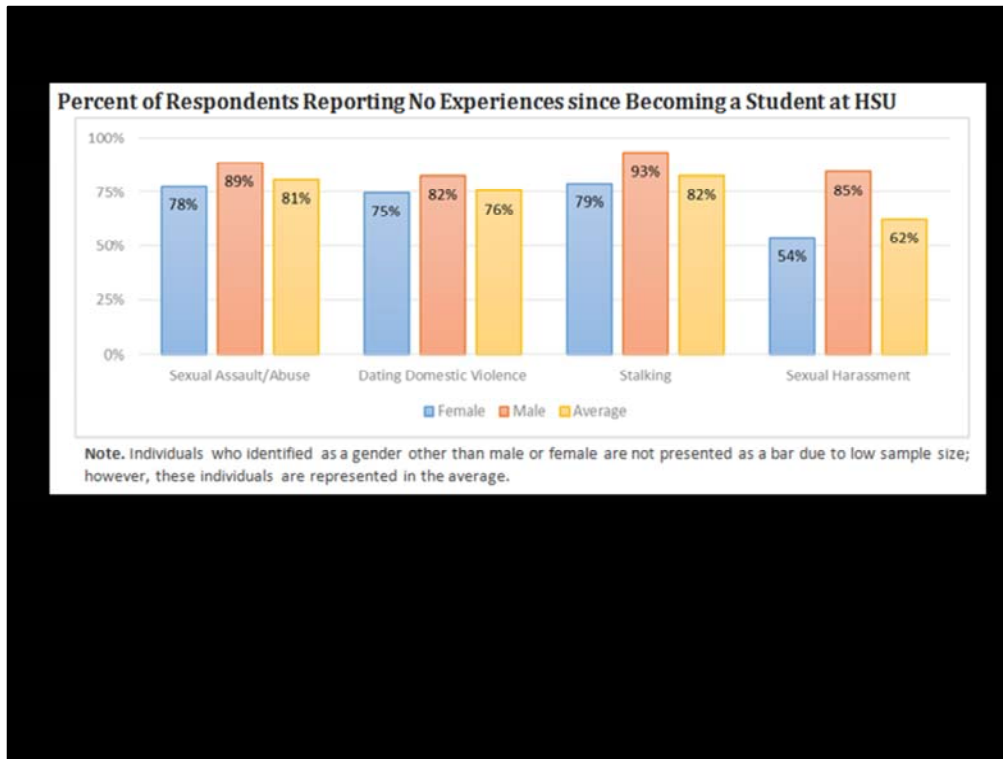


So when the opportunity came to work on a sexual assault survey, I was more than happy to offer my skills as an institutional Researcher. I want to thank my colleague Gay Hylton. The survey I'm going to talk about was a team effort from our office that Gay was instrumental in creating!

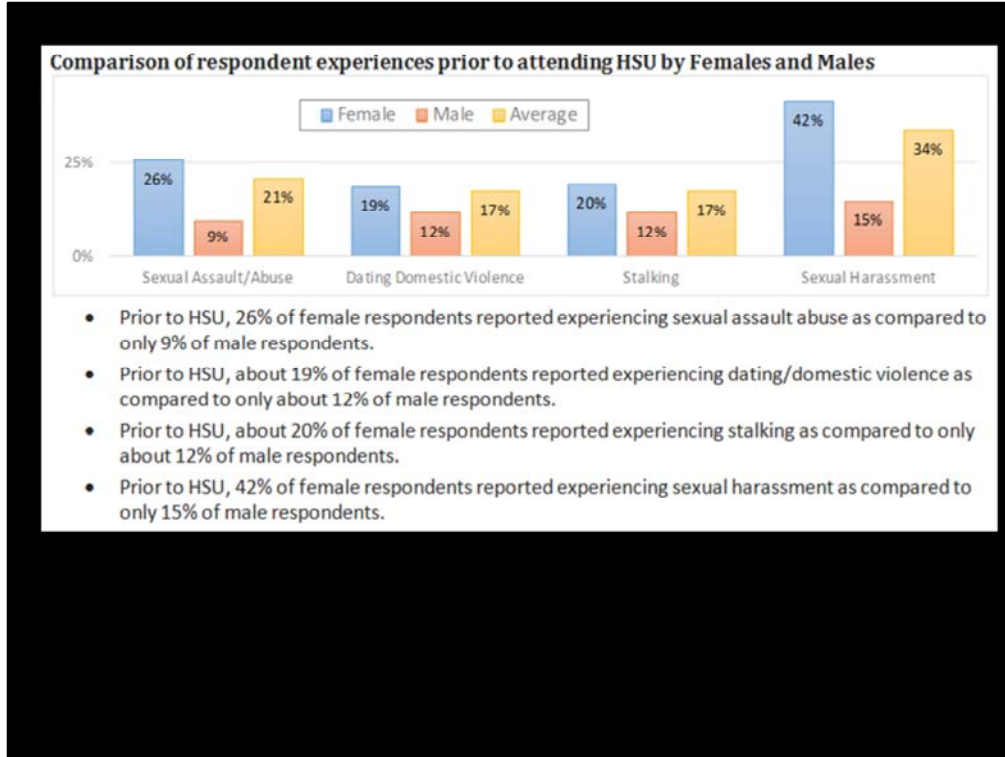
**Present results and
lessons learned from
administering a sexual
assault survey**



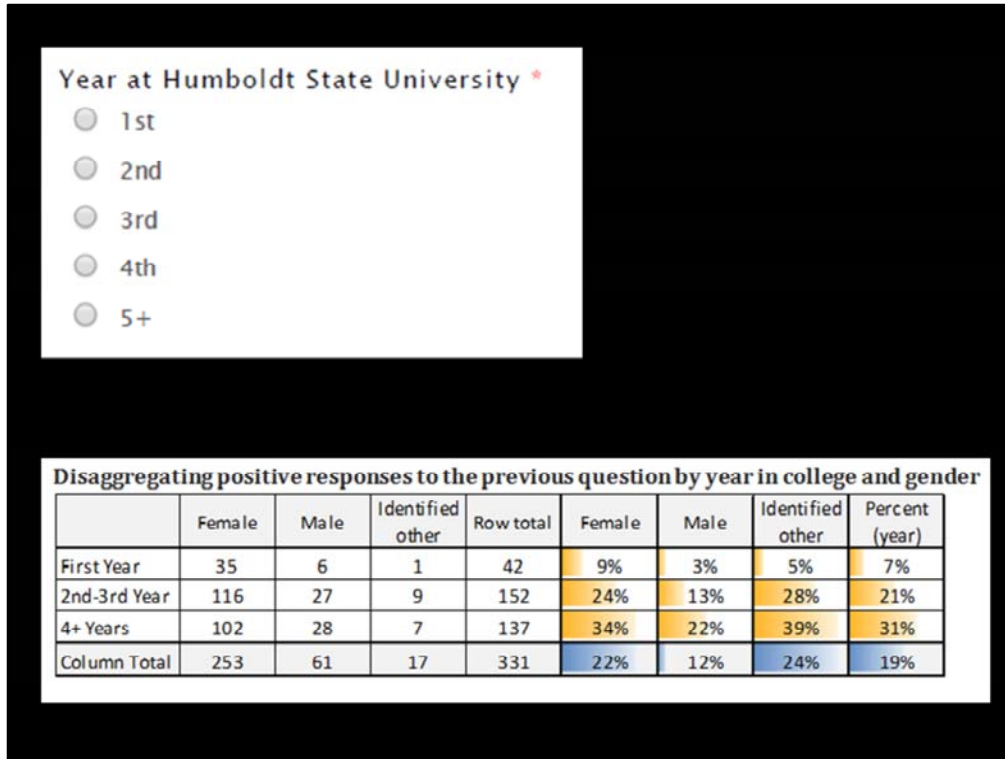
We conducted our survey in Fall of 2013, before the white house commission or AIR's call to action. We offer two Ipads as prizes.



We also found that about 1 in 5 female students and 1 in 10 male students report experiencing sexual assault/abuse.



Scary enough, prior to HSU these rates for sexual assault and abuse were almost identical, but the population was not 100% match.



We asked students what year in Humboldt they were. Now the skews our results because we don't know if they are transfer students (first year) or first-time undergraduates.

What we do not is that rates of harmed increased with the amount of time that students were at HSU.

Discuss state and federal legislation

Mar 7 2013

Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act becomes law

As part of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, the Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act further clarifies requirements of Title IX and the Clery Act. It outlines the rights of victims to report the crime to police and the guarantee of a fair and quick disciplinary process. It also expanded the definition of sexual violence to include dating violence and stalking, along with sexual assault.

SaVE Act increases transparency about the scope of sexual violence on campus, guarantee victims enhanced rights, provide for standards in institutional conduct proceedings, and provide campus community wide prevention educational programming.

<https://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/113/s47/textv>

Jul 31 2014

Survivor Outreach and Support Campus Act proposed

Senator Barbara Boxer (D-Calif) and Representative Susan Davis (D-San Diego) proposed the Survivor Outreach and Support Campus Act. This legislation would require colleges and universities to provide an independent, on-campus advocate for victims of sexual assault.

Senate Bill No. 967
CHAPTER 748

An act to add Section 67386 to the Education Code, relating to student safety.

[Approved by Governor September 28, 2014. Filed with Secretary of State September 28, 2014.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST


SB 967, De León. Student safety: sexual assault.

Existing law requires the governing boards of each community college district, the Trustees of the California State University, the Regents of the University of California, and the governing boards of independent postsecondary institutions to adopt and implement written procedures or protocols to ensure that students, faculty, and staff who are victims of sexual assault on the grounds or facilities of their institutions receive treatment and information, including a description of on-campus and off-campus resources.

This bill would require the governing boards of each community college district, the Trustees of the California State University, the Regents of the University of California, and the governing boards of independent postsecondary institutions, in order to receive state funds for student financial assistance, to adopt policies concerning sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking that include certain elements, including an affirmative consent standard in the determination of whether consent was given by a complainant. The bill would require these governing boards to adopt certain sexual assault policies and protocols, as specified, and would require the governing boards, to the extent feasible, to enter into memoranda of understanding or other agreements or collaborative partnerships with on-campus and community-based organizations to refer students for assistance or make services available to students. The bill would also require the governing boards to implement comprehensive prevention and outreach programs addressing sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. By requiring community college districts to adopt or modify certain policies and protocols, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.



**YES
MEANS
YES**

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
02/11/05

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 967 without my signature.

This bill would require public and independent postsecondary institutions that receive monies from the state to adopt and implement written procedures, protocols, and policies for sexual assault and to apply consistent standards for evidence, response, time of substantiation of or withdrawal from proceedings, and internal and external disciplinary hearing. Additionally, the bill would require annual reporting of the state's compliance with certain provisions of the bill to the Legislature, or condition, for the next legislative session of annual reports.

College campuses must deal with sexual assault fairly and with due regard for the privacy of the victim. It is especially important to report that discipline shall not vary based on a student's status as an athlete or a student who is on a team. The bill, however, could require postsecondary institutions using their better judgment to discipline according to relevant circumstances. However, it cannot be expected that the state should encourage postsecondary institutions to violate specific policies.

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Last year, I signed Senate Bill 967, making California the first state to do so in order to define the terms of sexual violence for college students, to limit our higher education institutions' ability to have sexual violence on campus. This year, I signed SB 967 to ensure that existing institutional agreements between postsecondary institutions and local law enforcement include responsibilities for investigating sexual assault and have others.

Given these actions, I don't think it is necessary at this point for the state to directly state and use the discipline and governing provisions of all private research and public colleges in California.

Sincerely,
Eduardo Briones
Eduardo Briones

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR • SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95833 • (916) 227-3000

This Yes mean Yes legislation can be a little tough to understand.

California's Sexual Consent Law Will Ruin Good Sex for Women

And it won't stop rape

Shikha Dalmia | October 7, 2014

EMAIL | SHARE | PRINT

f 380 | 5 | Spritz

Feminists are super excited about California's newly minted "yes means yes" law that they claim will not only make sex **safer** on American campuses, but also **better**. But that's as credible as telling little boys that masturbation will make them blind. To the extent that the law works, it will actually ruin both good men and good sex.

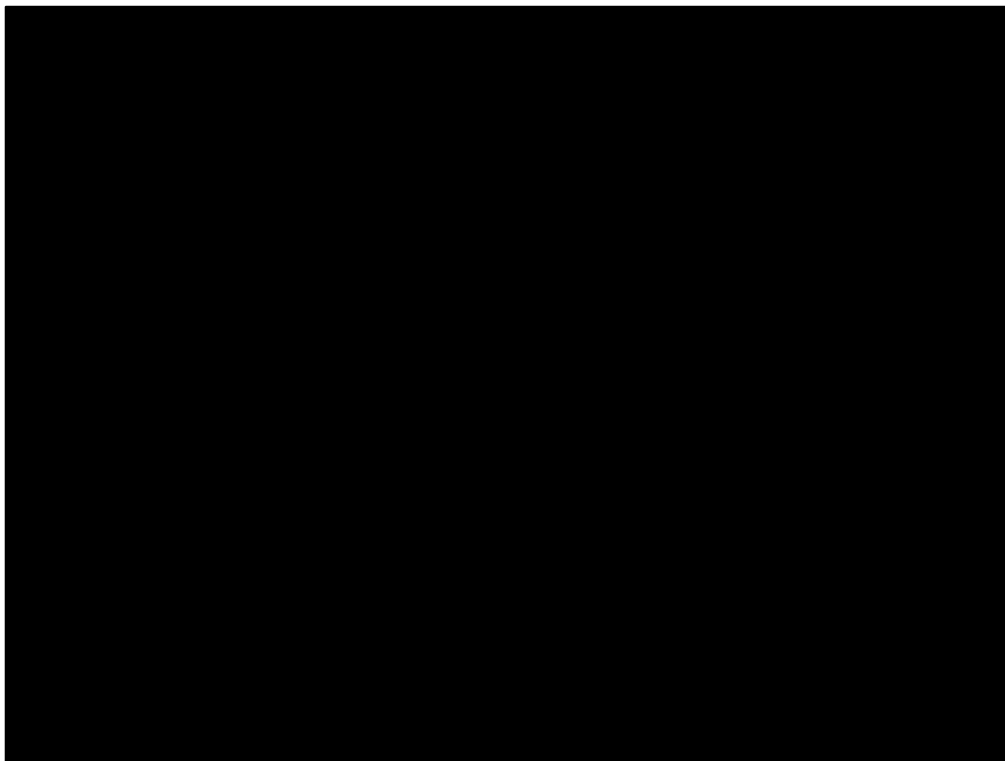


RELATED ARTICLES

- The Crucible, Now at a Campus Near You**
Cathy Young | 10.24.15
- Junk Science and Campus Rape**
Robby Soave | 10.20.15
- Why We Should Pity**

California, the first state to implement this law, will require colleges that want to keep their state funding intact to deploy the "affirmative consent" standard when adjudicating sexual assault cases. This means that campus authorities will have to establish whether the partners obtained "affirmative, conscious, and voluntary" agreement. Although non-verbal consent is allowed, verbal is better. And it has to be obtained at every stage — touching, kissing, and foreplay — not just initially.

Some in fact think that it's so tough they are scared of it! So on our campus we show this popular video to show what active consent is.



Published on May 12, 2015

Script - Rockstar Dinosaur Pirate Princess ... Animation - Rachel Brian ... VO - Graham Wheeler

<http://rockstardinosaurpirateprincess...>

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

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oQbei5JGiT8>

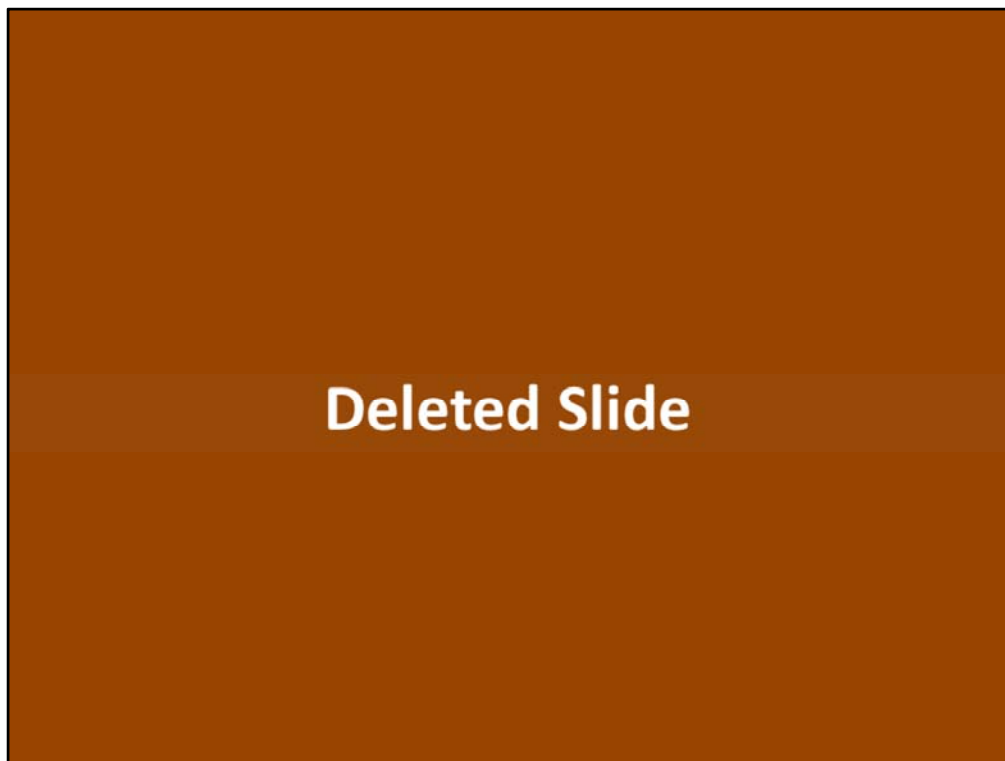
Bonus! What are Campuses doing?



CHECK IT is a student led project and growing movement on the HSU campus. It's about rejecting our culture's passive acceptance of harm and making it a norm to CHECK IT (intervene) if we see an absence of consent or a high-risk situation where someone may be hurt.



Check it goes to social gatherings, and even football games. Here you can see the HSU cheerleaders at a Football Game, holding a banner while check It staff launch branded T-shirts in the stands of cheering fans. This helps to normalize the conversation about sexual violence.



A slide of a personal nature were deleted. The presenter connected this slide to a personal experience with a friend harmed by in intimate partner violence that related to the deleted slides at the beginning of this presentation.



I think we can answer the call. NO MORE is a unifying symbol and campaign to raise public awareness and engage bystanders around ending domestic violence and sexual assault.

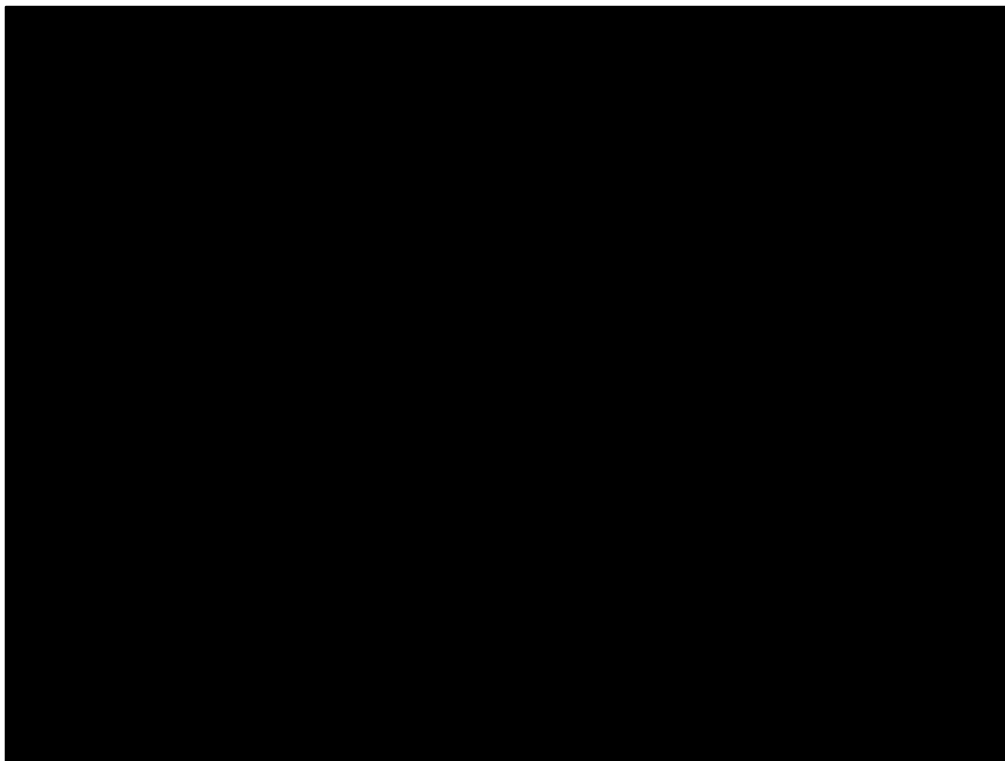
During today's session I passed out four clip boards with the NO MORE logo. If you feel comfortable, in the blank space, write your "no more" statement. Then join me up here for a photo.

NO MORE

California Association for Institutional Researchers (CAIR) say no more to sexual violence in Higher Education at the 40th annual CAIR Conference in San Francisco, CA.

#NOMORE **www.cair.org**

Post Conference – Here is the photo we took.



***Post Conference** – There was not enough time to watch this video, but it’s about San Diego State University’s response to sexual violence.*

<http://www.kpbs.org/news/2014/oct/21/fraternities-and-campus-sexual-assault-problem/>

Resources from Q and A

Post Conference – Cinnamon Danube, from UC Merced in response to a Q and A offered further resources below:

Sexual Assault/Climate resources for IR:

ARC3 survey – developed by researchers and university administrators

<http://campusclimate.gsu.edu/>

<http://dynamic.uoregon.edu/scientists/index.html>

Rutgers campus climate survey

<http://socialwork.rutgers.edu/centersandprograms/vawc/researchevaluation/CampusClimateProject.aspx>

When doing SA climate research at your College/University, if possible it is useful to have a team that is comprised of IR, service providers (clinicians/counselors), and researchers (faculty who do SA/climate research)

Kelly Cue Davis at the University of Washington has a strong interest in sexual violence, both in terms of the causes of perpetration and the effects of victimization. Her curiosity about the intersecting hazards of alcohol intoxication, sexual violence and sexual health risks began in her undergraduate career during which she volunteered as a sexual-assault prevention peer educator and a rape crisis advocate. Dr. Davis has volunteered to be a resource to us in the IR community. Contact info can be found at:

<http://socialwork.uw.edu/faculty/kelly-cue-davis>