

HAVEN IMPACT REPORT University Of Oregon

2013-2014



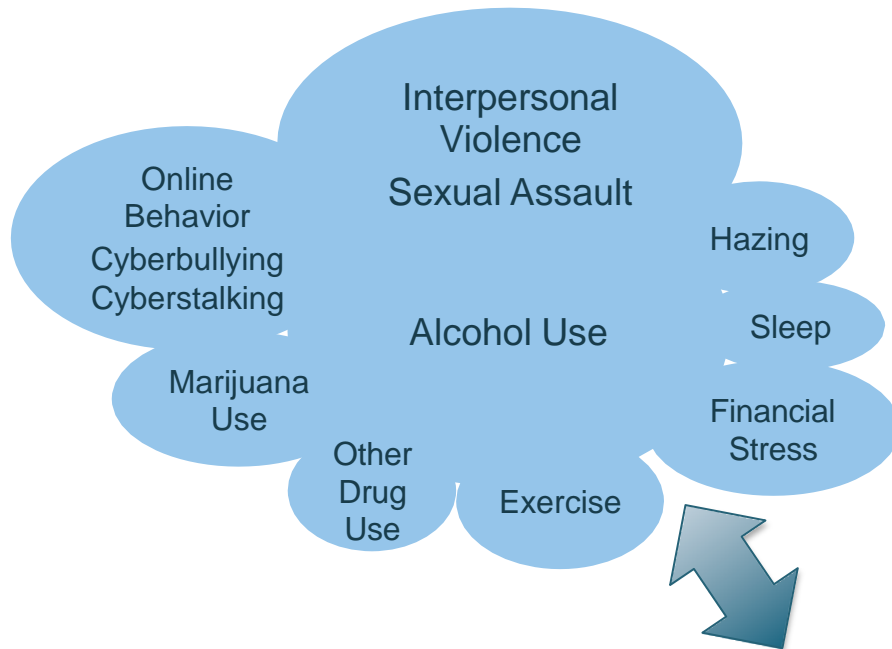
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Student Wellness Experience

Impact of Non-Curricular Factors

Non-Curricular Factors



Institutional Issues



- Student Wellness
- Retention
- Reputation
- Risk Management
- Liability
- Regulatory Pressure
- Federal Aid

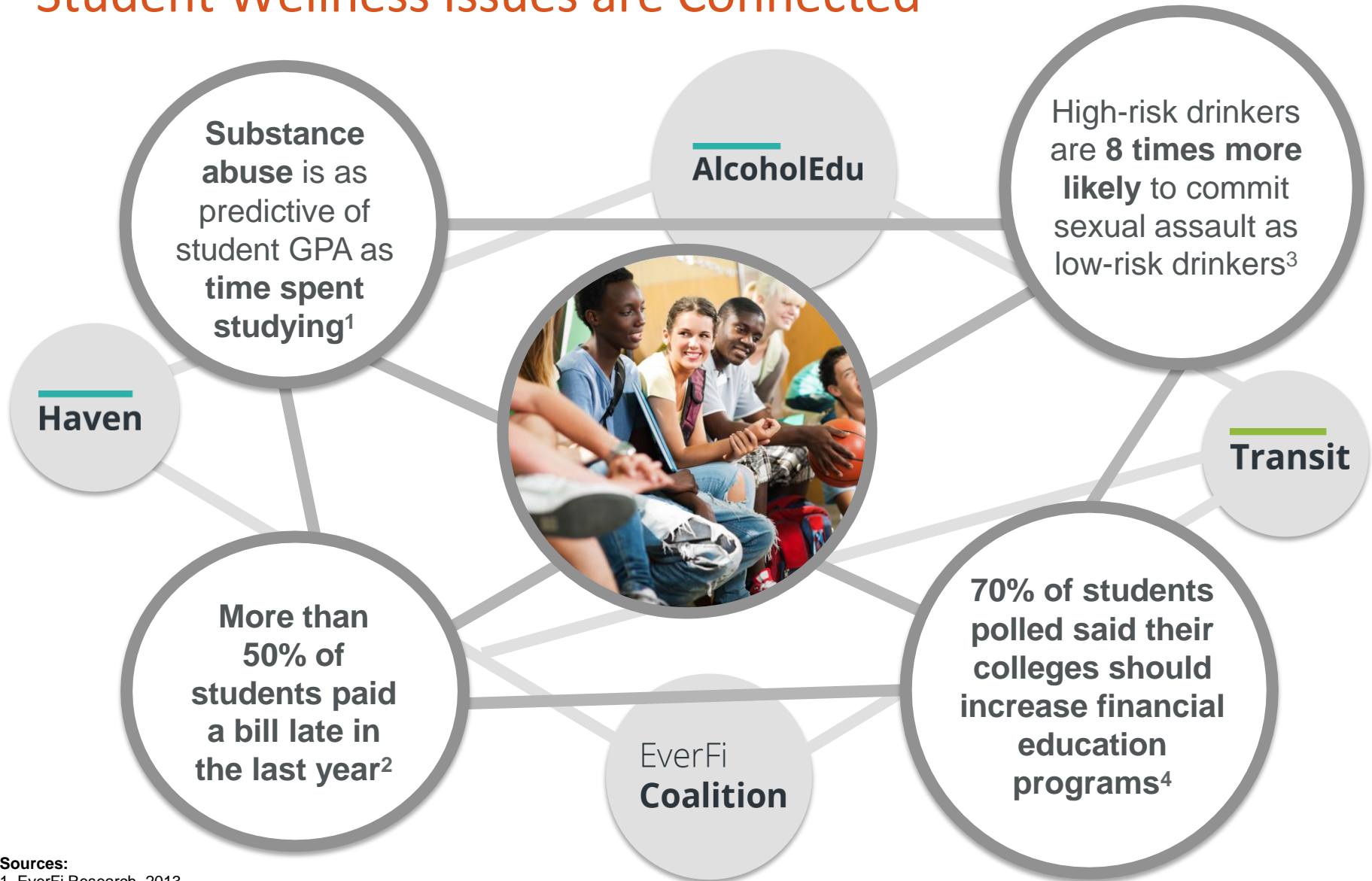
Student Issues



- Physical Wellbeing
- Social Wellbeing
- Mental Health
- Financial Wellbeing
- Academic Engagement

Non-curricular factors have a negative impact on overall student and institutional success.

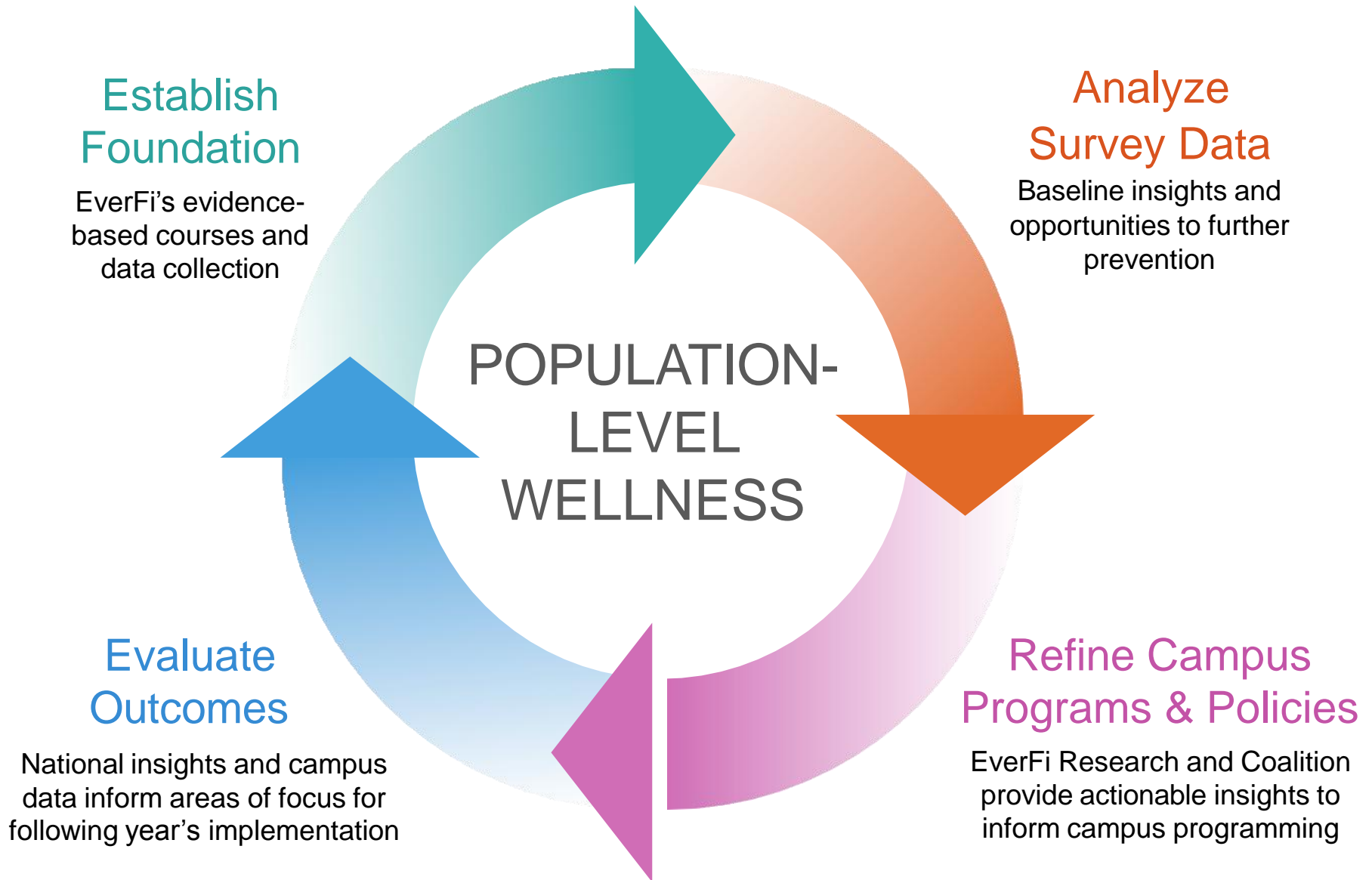
Student Wellness Issues are Connected



Sources:

1. EverFi Research, 2013
2. July 2010, Higher One Holdings, Inc. [2010 National Survey by Higher One Holdings, Inc.](#)
3. EverFi Research, 2013
4. July 2010, Higher One Holdings, Inc. [2010 National Survey by Higher One Holdings, Inc.](#)

EverFi Wellness and Prevention Framework



Haven

UNDERSTANDING
SEXUAL ASSAULT

Evidence-based framework

- Positive message framing and inclusive language
- Interactive and realistic skill-building scenarios

Comprehensive content

- Helps meet Title IX and Campus SaVE Act mandates
- Foundational education on key topics including:
 - Healthy relationships, communication, and consent
 - Sexual assault, relationship violence, and stalking
 - Risk awareness and reduction strategies
 - Bystander intervention and social norms
 - Campus policies and support resources

Rich data reports to enhance ongoing programming



College students

Legislative mandates

Pre & Post-module surveys/assessments

Approximately 1 hour



National Insights On Sexual Assault in Higher Education

National Insights from the EverFi Network

Your results should be viewed in a broader, shifting national context. Here are some highlighted insights from EverFi's vast student survey respondents.

18% of females report experiencing some form of abuse in a romantic relationship

16% have experienced some form of harassment

14% have experienced sexual assault

70% of undergraduates would feel comfortable taking action if they saw someone trying to take advantage of another person



50% think most students would do the same

and yet,
less than

25%

of our sample believe that sexual violence is a significant problem on their campus.

The College Effect

In aggregate, we anticipate students' sexual assault attitudes and behaviors to worsen upon arrival to college.

Why?

The “College Effect.” Research shows that the first few weeks of college pose the highest risk across a variety of behaviors, and the transition to college can be particularly detrimental to a subset of students.



Understanding the Patterns of Distinct Groups

Most college students have healthy attitudes and behaviors when it comes to relationships. **Haven** helps reinforce them.

Healthy Majority

- Healthier SA responses
- Primarily female
- More likely to abstain from alcohol and drugs
- Less likely to drink underage and get drunk underage



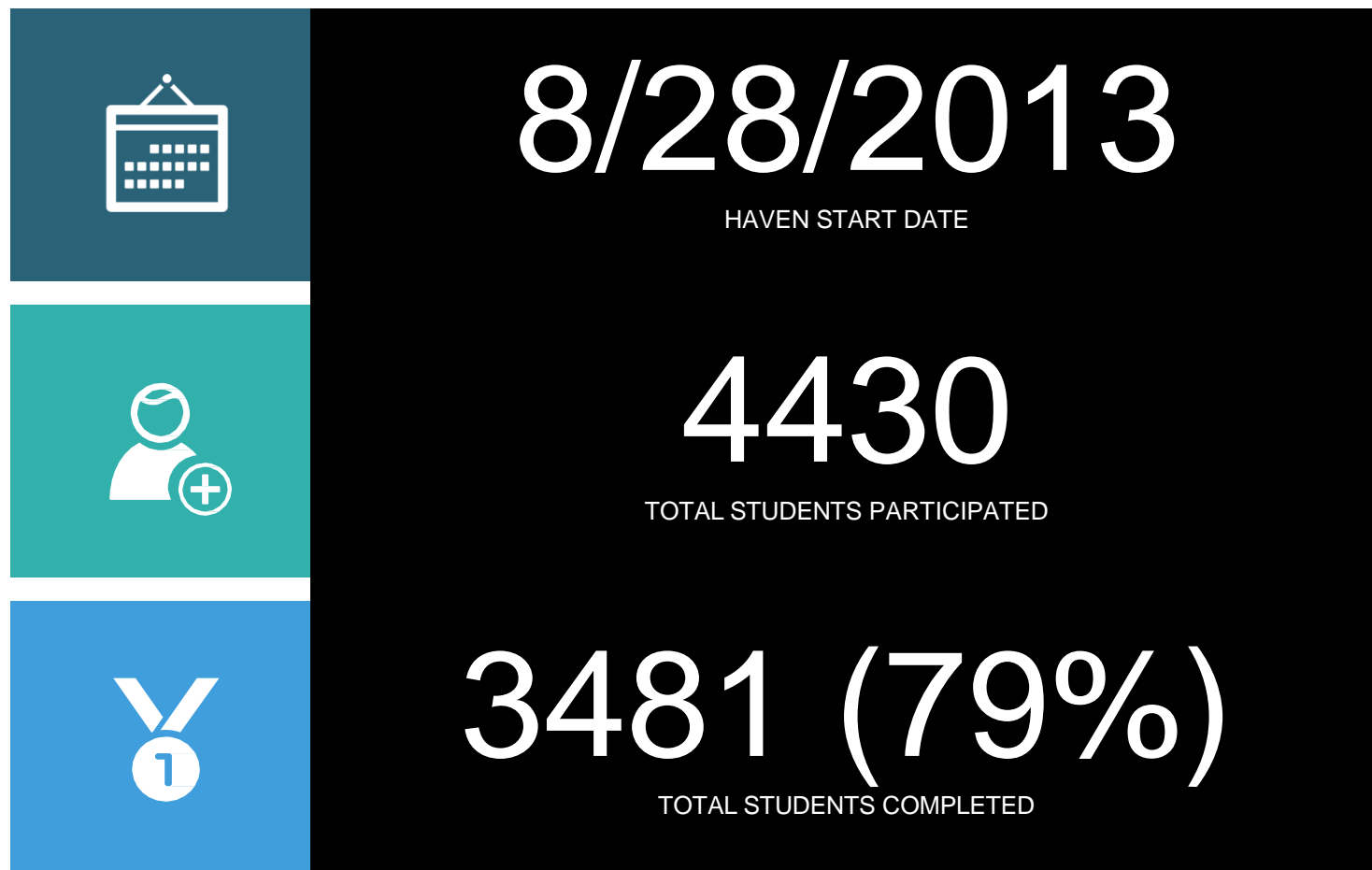
Unhealthy Minority

- Wide variety of SA responses
- Primarily Male
- MUCH more likely to experience negative consequences from drinking
- More likely to report sexually assaulting another person
- More likely to be athletes and Greek members

These findings are consistent with research literature and should inform prevention efforts with students.

University Of Oregon Student Results

2013-2014 – *Haven* - University Of Oregon



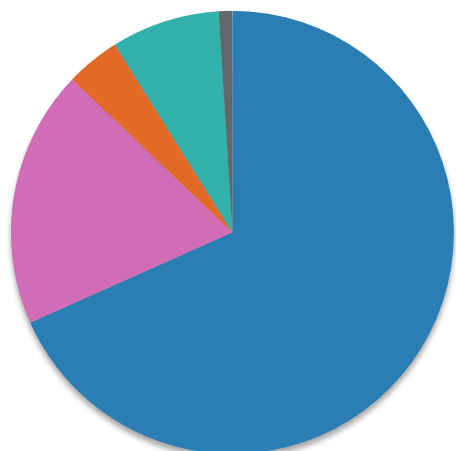
Program Start Date = Date the 3rd Student Registers

Participated = Registered for this Program

Completed = Completed Survey 3 After Intersession

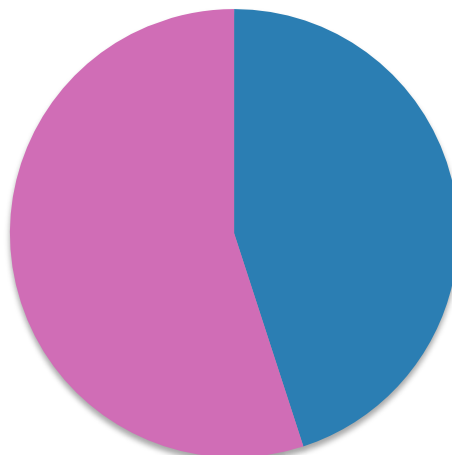
Participant Demographics – University Of Oregon

Ethnicity



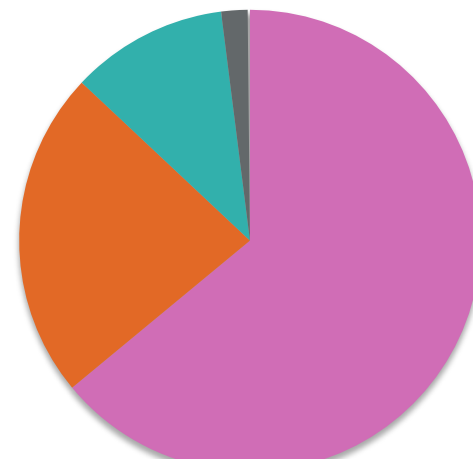
White/Caucasian	69%
Asian/Pacific	19%
Hispanic/La;no	4%
African---American	8%
Na;ve American/	1%
Na;ve Alaskan	1%

Sex



Male	45%
Female	55%

Age



17 Years	0%
18 Years	64%
19 Years	23%
20 Years	11%
21+ Years	2%

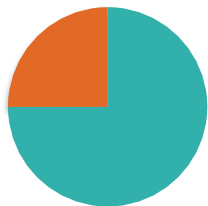
Student Experiences – University of Oregon

Percentage (%) of students who reported “Yes” or “Not Sure” to the following questions

	Survey 1		Survey 3	
	F	M	F	M
In the past, someone pressured me into a sexual experience without my explicit consent.	20%	8%	22%	10%
In the past, I have taken sexual advantage of another person without their explicit consent.	2%	5%	2%	6%
I have experienced some form of abuse (verbal, physical, sexual, emotional, financial) or threats of abuse in a current or previous relationship.	22%	12%	23%	13%
In the past, I have experienced repeated and unwanted attention, harassment, or some other contact from another person that has made me feel afraid.	20%	10%	21%	10%

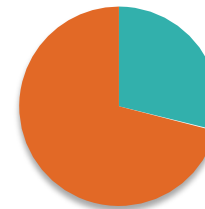
Demographic Trends of Sexual Assault Victims and Perpetrators

VICTIMS:



75% female

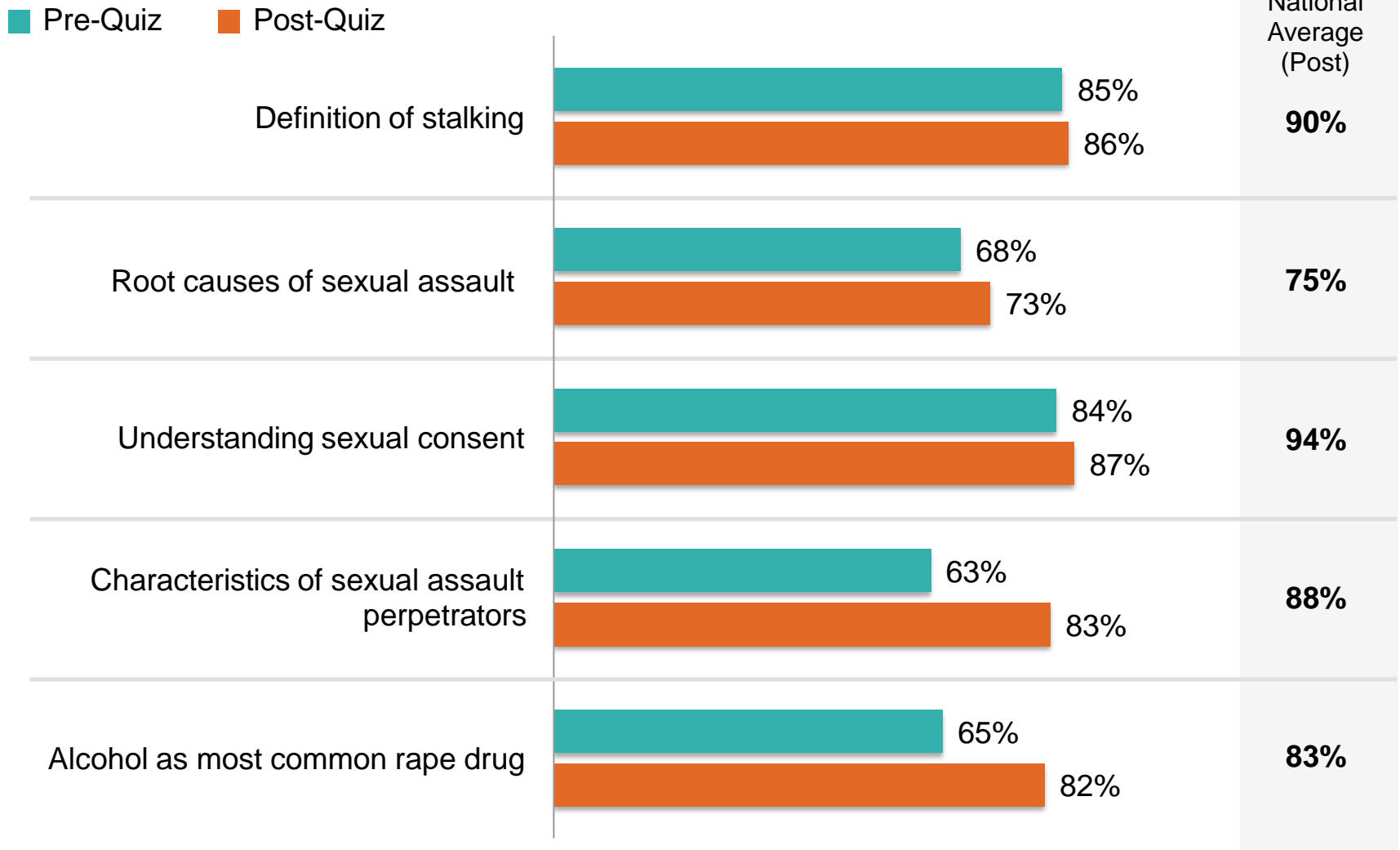
PERPETRATORS:



71% male

Knowledge Gain – University of Oregon

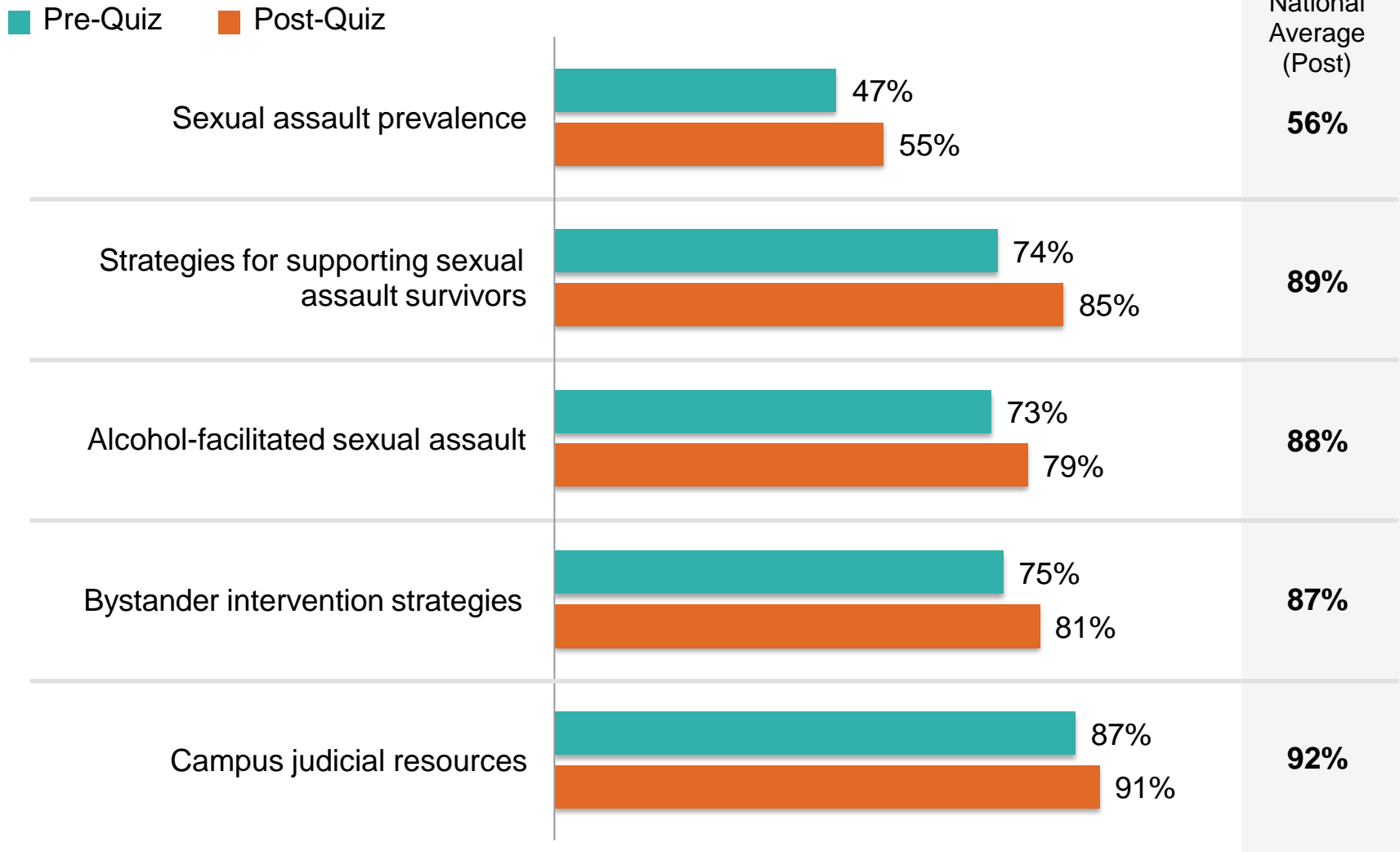
Measuring the Percentage of Correct Responses



For a full list of assessment questions, please see the appendix.

Knowledge Gain – University of Oregon

Measuring the Percentage of Correct Responses



For a full list of assessment questions, please see the appendix.

Awareness and Attitudes—University Of Oregon

Majority vs. Minority

Green = Positive finding

Red = Negative finding

I have a good understanding of what sexual assault is.

(moderately - strongly agree)

	Majority (~75% of students)			Minority (~25% of students)		
	Survey 1	Survey 3	% change	Survey 1	Survey 3	% change
	94%	87%	-7%	50%	56%	+12%
It's not sexual assault if both people have been drinking.	92%	87%	-5%	70%	66%	-6%
I can play a role in preventing relationship violence on campus.	76%	63%	-17%	23%	29%	+26%
I genuinely feel sorry for victims of relationship violence.	97%	87%	-10%	57%	58%	+2%

It's not sexual assault if both people have been drinking.

(moderately - strongly disagree)

I can play a role in preventing relationship violence on campus.

(moderately - strongly agree)

I genuinely feel sorry for victims of relationship violence.

(moderately - strongly agree)

Percentage of students with healthy/positive responses as indicated by the "moderately – strongly agree" or "moderately – strongly disagree" label for each item.

Awareness and Attitudes—University Of Oregon

Majority vs. Minority

Green = Positive finding
Red = Negative finding

Explicit verbal consent is the best way to make sure a person is okay with sexual activity.
(moderately - strongly agree)

I don't think sexual assault is a significant problem on my campus.
(moderately - strongly disagree)

I would say or do something if I heard someone using sexist language.
(moderately - strongly agree)

Physical abuse is the only form of relationship violence.
(moderately - strongly disagree)

Majority (~75% of students)			Minority (~25% of students)		
Survey 1	Survey 3	% change	Survey 1	Survey 3	% change
84%	84%	0%	38%	53%	+39%
63%	66%	+5%	61%	52%	-15%
65%	59%	-9%	15%	25%	+67%
94%	88%	-6%	71%	70%	-1%

Percentage of students with healthy/positive responses as indicated by the “moderately – strongly agree” or “moderately – strongly disagree” label for each item.

Awareness and Attitudes—University Of Oregon

Majority vs. Minority

Green = Positive finding
Red = Negative finding

	Majority (~75% of students)			Minority (~25% of students)		
	Survey 1	Survey 3	% change	Survey 1	Survey 3	% change
A person should never be blamed for being the victim of sexual assault. (<i>moderately - strongly agree</i>)	81%	77%	-5%	31%	41%	+32%
I am confident in my ability to support a friend who has been sexually. (<i>moderately - strongly agree</i>)	94%	83%	-12%	41%	46%	+12%
People who identify as gay, lesbian, bisexual, or transgender are also at risk of relationship violence. (<i>moderately - strongly agree</i>)	94%	85%	-10%	46%	54%	+17%
Sexist jokes and language don't contribute to relationship violence. (<i>moderately - strongly disagree</i>)	84%	80%	-5%	61%	57%	-7%

Percentage of students with healthy/positive responses as indicated by the “moderately – strongly agree” or “moderately – strongly disagree” label for each item.

Awareness and Attitudes—University Of Oregon

Majority vs. Minority

Green = Positive finding
Red = Negative finding

	Majority (~75% of students)			Minority (~25% of students)		
	Survey 1	Survey 3	% change	Survey 1	Survey 3	% change
I am aware of resources for relationship violence on my campus. <i>(moderately - strongly agree)</i>	73%	71%	-3%	22%	35%	+59%
I can identify warning signs of abuse in dating relationships. <i>(moderately - strongly agree)</i>	80%	78%	-3%	27%	41%	+52%
I would take action in a situation in which someone was trying to take advantage of someone sexually. <i>(moderately - strongly agree)</i>	95%	82%	-14%	36%	44%	+22%
Most students at my school would take action if they saw someone trying to take advantage of someone sexually. <i>(moderately - strongly agree)</i>	62%	53%	-15%	21%	30%	+43%

Percentage of students with healthy/positive responses as indicated by the “moderately – strongly agree” or “moderately – strongly disagree” label for each item.

Awareness and Attitudes—University Of Oregon

Majority vs. Minority

Green = Positive finding
Red = Negative finding

	Majority (~75% of students)			Minority (~25% of students)		
	Survey 1	Survey 3	% change	Survey 1	Survey 3	% change
I would respect someone who intervened to prevent sexual assault. <i>(moderately - strongly agree)</i>	99%	88%	-11%	56%	60%	+7%
Most students at my school would respect someone who intervened to prevent a sexual assault. <i>(moderately - strongly agree)</i>	88%	79%	-10%	42%	51%	+21%
I would feel comfortable intervening if I witnessed abusive behavior. <i>(moderately – strongly agree)</i>	82%	73%	-11%	22%	36%	+64%
Most students at my school would feel comfortable intervening if they witnessed abusive behavior. <i>(moderately - strongly agree)</i>	52%	50%	-4%	13%	23%	+77%

Percentage of students with healthy/positive responses as indicated by the “moderately – strongly agree” or “moderately – strongly disagree” label for each item.

Bystander Intervention and Social Norms

Students are asked about their likelihood and comfort in intervening to prevent sexual and relationship violence, and respect for others who intervene. They are also asked how they think most students on their campus would respond.

These responses form the basis of a social norms approach to overcome student barriers to bystander action by aligning student perceptions of the norm to actual campus norms.

Bystander Intervention Social Norms (Post-course Responses)



Best Practice Recommendations

2014 Best Practice Recommendations

Highlighted Recommendations

Prevention Education

Co-curricular education on alcohol and sexual assault

Prevention programs should teach bystanders how to recognize how alcohol is used to incapacitate victims, provide alcohol risk-reduction strategies for potential victims, and educate all students how alcohol plays a role in sexual assault:

- **Alcohol as a tool:** perpetrators use alcohol to increase vulnerability in potential victims
- **Stereotypes:** sexually aggressive men may target drinking women as more sexually available
- **Alcohol myopia:** alcohol affects perceptions and cognition, limiting ability to read social cues

Perpetration

Social norms and bystander intervention programming

According to the research literature:

- Norms—particularly perceptions of norms and the extent of acceptability of unhealthy behaviors and attitudes—are critical in influencing perpetrator (and bystander) behavior
- The vast majority of students (both male and female) exhibit positive/healthy attitudes and behaviors
- Students typically dramatically underestimate the degree of healthy attitudes and behaviors among their peers
- Correcting normative misperceptions can help students overcome barriers to intervention

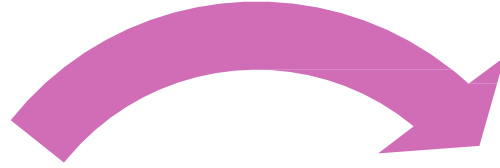
Victimization

Victim-sensitive risk reduction education

It is critically important to express how *all* students can keep themselves safer without making victims feel they are to blame for being sexually assaulted. To that end, victim-sensitive risk-reduction education should:

- Take into consideration that participants will likely include sexual assault survivors
- Repeatedly stress that sexual assault is **never** the victim's fault
- Recognize that risk-reduction education **is not** primary prevention and must take place in the larger context of holding perpetrators accountable

Conclusion: *Haven* as a Foundation



For Administrators and Prevention Practitioners:

Population-Level Prevention

Haven provides a foundation of awareness, knowledge, and skills related to the critical issues of sexual assault, relationship violence, and stalking.

For Students (Optimally Prematriculation):

On-Going Prevention Efforts

This summary provides key research findings and campus-based data insights to guide the design and delivery of effective prevention programs, policies, and procedures.



Don't hesitate to reach out to your Partner Services Director at EverFi for ways we can assist with on-going prevention.

Appendix

Awareness and Attitudes - University Of Oregon

Aggregate Results

Survey Questions	Campus			Pre	National	
	Pre	Post	% change		Post	% change
Explicit consent is the best way to know if someone is okay with sexual activity. <i>(moderately - strongly agree)</i>	71%	76%	+7%	61%	73%	+20%
I don't think sexual assault is a significant problem on my campus. <i>(moderately - strongly agree)</i>	14%	13%	-7%	24%	22%	-8%
I would say or do something if I heard someone using sexist language. <i>(moderately - strongly agree)</i>	50%	50%	0%	49%	50%	+2%
I genuinely feel sorry for victims of relationship violence. <i>(moderately - strongly agree)</i>	86%	79%	-8%	86%	79%	-8%
I have a good understanding of the definitions of sexual assault. <i>(moderately - strongly agree)</i>	81%	79%	-2%	80%	79%	-1%
It's not sexual assault if both people have been drinking. <i>(moderately - strongly disagree)</i>	86%	81%	-6%	85%	80%	-6%

Percentage of students with healthy/positive responses as indicated by the “moderately – strongly agree” or “moderately – strongly disagree” label for each item.

Awareness and Attitudes - University Of Oregon

Aggregate Results

Survey Questions	Campus			Pre	National	
	Pre	Post	% change		Post	% change
Physical abuse is the only form of relationship violence. <i>(moderately - strongly agree)</i>	6%	6%	0%	6%	7%	17%
A person should never be blamed for being the victim of sexual assault. <i>(moderately - strongly agree)</i>	67%	67%	0%	59%	63%	7%
I am confident in my ability to support a friend who has been sexually. <i>(moderately - strongly agree)</i>	79%	73%	-8%	77%	72%	-6%
People who identify as gay, lesbian, bisexual, or transgender are also at risk of relationship violence. <i>(moderately - strongly agree)</i>	80%	76%	-5%	80%	76%	-5%
Sexist jokes and language don't contribute to relationshi violence. <i>(moderately - strongly disagree)</i>	p		-4%	77%	74%	-4%

Percentage of students with healthy/positive responses as indicated by the "moderately – strongly agree" or "moderately – strongly disagree" label for each item.

Awareness and Attitudes - University Of Oregon

Aggregate Results

Survey Questions	Campus			National		
	Pre	Post	% change	Pre	Post	% change
I would take action in a situation in which someone was taking advantage of someone sexually. <i>(moderately - strongly agree)</i>	78%	71%	-9%	78%	70%	-10%
Most students at my school would take action if they saw someone trying to take advantage of someone sexually. <i>(moderately - strongly agree)</i>	50%	47%	-6%	51%	49%	-4%
I would respect someone who intervened to prevent sexual assault. <i>(moderately - strongly agree)</i>	87%	80%	-8%	89%	81%	-9%
Most students at my school would respect someone who intervened to prevent a sexual assault. <i>(moderately - strongly agree)</i>	75%	71%	-5%	76%	73%	-4%
I am aware of resources for relationship violence on my campus. <i>(moderately - strongly agree)</i>	58%	61%	5%	51%	63%	24%
I can identify warning signs of abuse in dating relationships. <i>(moderately - strongly agree)</i>	65%	68%	5%	64%	69%	8%

Percentage of students with healthy/positive responses as indicated by the “moderately – strongly agree” or “moderately – strongly disagree” label for each item.

Awareness and Attitudes - University Of Oregon

Aggregate Results

Survey Questions	Campus			National		
	Pre	Post	% change	Pre	Post	% change
I would feel comfortable intervening if I witnessed abusive behavior. <i>(moderately - strongly agree)</i>	65%	63%	-3%	64%	63%	-2%
Most students at my school would feel comfortable intervening if they witnessed abusive behavior. <i>(moderately - strongly agree)</i>	41%	43%	5%	42%	46%	10%
In the past, someone pressured me into a sexual experience without my explicit consent. <i>(Yes or Not Sure)</i>	15%	17%	13%	13%	15%	15%
In the past, I have taken sexual advantage of another person without their explicit consent. <i>(Yes or Not Sure)</i>	3%	4%	33%	2%	4%	100%
I have experienced some form of abuse or threats of abuse in a current or previous relationship. <i>(Yes or Not Sure)</i>	17%	18%	6%	17%	19%	12%
In the past, I have experienced repeated and unwanted attention, harassment, or other contact from another person that has made me feel afraid. <i>(Yes or Not Sure)</i>	16%	16%	0%	15%	16%	7%

Percentage of students with healthy/positive responses as indicated by the “moderately – strongly agree” or “moderately – strongly disagree” label for each item.

Pre- and Post-course Assessment Questions

Stalking can be best defined as:

- A. Going on someone's Facebook page multiple times
- B. A strong desire to connect with someone that persists for a while
- C. Repeated, unwanted behavior directed at a specific person that may cause fear**
- D. Getting in touch with someone in multiple ways (phone, email, text, etc.)

Which of the following is not a factor that contributes to sexual assault:

- A. Bystander intervention**
- B. Sexist language
- C. Rigid gender roles
- D. Media portrayals of sexuality

The best way to get consent in sexual situations is:

- A. Relying on non-verbal communication or body language
- B. Trying something and seeing how your partner reacts
- C. Asking repeatedly until your partner agrees to do something
- D. Clear verbal communication about what each partner wants**

Perpetrators of sexual assault are most often:

- A. People who got too drunk to remember what happened
- B. Someone who is known by the victim**
- C. Strangers who often have weapons and use force
- D. People who have criminal backgrounds

What drug is most commonly used to incapacitate people into having non-consensual sexual experiences?

- A. Roofies
- B. Ketamine
- C. Alcohol**
- D. GHB

_____ % of women experience sexual assault while in college.

- A. 5-10%
- B. 20-25%**
- C. 30-40%
- D. 70-80%

Which of the following is the best way to respond if a friend tells you they were sexually assaulted?

- A. Listen to them, believe them, and support their decisions**
- B. Make them go to the hospital and/or police department
- C. Ask them questions to find out more about what happened
- D. Tell your friends so they all are aware

Why is alcohol used so often by perpetrator's to commit sexual assault?

- A. Alcohol inhibits motor control, making it difficult to resist or leave in a potentially dangerous situation.
- B. Alcohol affects communication skills and judgment, making it hard to interpret warning signs, make safe decisions, and get or give consent.
- C. Alcohol is not often used by perpetrators on campus
- D. Both A and B**

If you are concerned that a person may be in danger of committing or falling victim to sexual assault, you can....

- A. Express your concern to them directly
- B. Cause a distraction to draw them away from the situation (e.g. spill a drink, tell them their car is getting towed, ask them to come do something with you)
- C. Talk to friends or peers nearby to figure out what to do
- D. All of the above**

Campuses have a judicial system that sexual assault victims can utilize whether or not they choose to file a police report.

- A. True**
- B. False

***Correct Answer

Note: This is for reference purposes. Items are randomized to combat cheating and therefore are unlikely to appear in this sequence.

Course Map

