

Sexual Violence Prevention Task Force Report

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ASUO Sexual Violence Prevention Task Force

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Introduction

In early fall 2012, ASUO Student Body President Laura Hinman prioritized sexual violence prevention at the University of Oregon. This was in part because of the visceral reactions of the student body to the implementation of the Mandatory Reporting Protocol. President Hinman's first act was to create the Sexual Violence Prevention Task Force. This task force included students from a multitude of backgrounds and areas of campus who had expertise in sexual assault education and prevention.

The Sexual Violence Prevention Task Force was formed with specific goals. These goals were to assess the incidence and prevalence of sexual violence on the University of Oregon; identify people who can provide critical viewpoints, reach out to them, and gather their feedback; identify and evaluate current prevention, education, and support services; examine national best practices, procedures, and policies; evaluate how communication about sexual violence prevention and safety to the on and off campus communities can be improved, and to make recommendations for short and longer term strategies, practices, and protocols. This document seeks to address these charges.

In the section of this document addressing critiques of current services or recommendations for future services, it is done with the knowledge that everyone working on sexual assault prevention and education genuinely cares about this issue. We want to acknowledge that everyone involved want to provide the best services possible for survivors and truly want to make steps toward ending sexual violence. Our critiques and recommendations are stated with this in mind and are not meant to criticize or attack any individual. These recommendations are made to help improve the services offered on campus to serve survivors in the best, most empowering way possible.

Part of the reason President Laura Hinman prioritized sexual violence was because of the shocking and widespread prevalence of sexual assault and its effects. According to the Department of Justice, for a campus of 10,000 female students, there will be at least 350 rapes. The University of Oregon enrolled 12,796 female students in 2012. Proportionately, this means that there were approximately 447 completed incidents of rape last year. These statistics were operating under the slightly outdated FBI definition of rape, which is the "carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will", and thus does not include other forms of sexual assault.

According to RAINN, the Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network, more than 25% of reported sexual assault survivors are between 18 and 24 years old. This means that a quarter of reported sexual assault survivors are college-aged individuals. This statistic is only addressing reported sexual assaults. The Justice Department estimates that less than 5% of completed and/or attempted sexual assaults of college women are ever reported to law enforcement officials, well below the national average of 40% reported sexual assaults. These statistics are

staggering. Additionally, according to the Institutional Betrayal Survey of over 300 female University of Oregon students, 68% had at least one unwanted sexual encounter. Of those who had experienced sexual violence, 46% of those had experienced some form of institutional betrayal (institution here includes the University and any related institution such as residence halls, fraternities and sororities, etc.). Thus, this is not just a national issue. Sexual assault directly affects *our* campus and there are clear problems in some of the ways in which our University responds to incidents of sexual assault.

For the purposes of this report, it is important to note the distinction between risk reduction and prevention in the context of sexual violence policies.

Risk reduction policies are aimed at decreasing the likelihood of acts of sexual violence occurring. These are typically physical or infrastructural changes: additional or improved lighting on campus, additional or improved blue boxes, an expanded shuttle service at night, etc. These services are often directed at potential future survivors of sexual assault, which are usually generalized to be young women. Generally speaking, risk reduction reforms do not address the root causes of sexual violence and mostly intend to thwart “stranger assault,” which account for less than 10% of all sexual assaults that occur. Most investments, however, tend to be made in risk reduction initiatives.

Prevention policies intend to fundamentally change the culture of sexual violence and attack the root causes. These can include mandatory workshops for students or student groups, speaker series, mandatory curriculum on the subject of sexual violence, etc. The aim of these reforms is long-term, fundamental shift in culture. The effect of these reforms ends up impacting acquaintance assault more significantly than risk reduction initiatives. Prevention initiatives are aimed at the community and are more holistic; contrary to risk reduction policies, prevention policies are intended to educate and raise awareness and target the actions of potential perpetrators.

Investing in both types of policy reforms is critically important and necessary, but it is important to understand that risk reduction reforms have the potential for greater long term impacts. The Sexual Violence Prevention Task Force recommends significantly increased funding for both types of initiatives, but particularly recommends that greater attention be given to prevention initiatives in order to shift the campus culture and prioritize sexual violence.

Glossary of Terms

Mandatory Reporting:

Mandatory reporting refers to the forced report of an incident of sexual assault without the active consent of the survivor. Most often used in reference to the Mandatory Reporting Protocol, initiated in fall of 2011.

Survivor:

Term used to describe someone who has experienced sexual assault or sexual violence. Survivor is often used instead of victim because it is perceived as more empowering to the survivor of the incident than victim. It will be used throughout this document.

Survivor-centered:

This is a term used to describe sexual assault prevention, education, and support resources that are focused on survivors and place survivors' needs and wants first. This is the ideal form of sexual assault prevention and education because it prioritizes survivors.

Survivor empowerment:

While this term can have a variety of meanings depending upon the individual definition, its overarching definition is a form of support that gives power and control back to survivors. Sexual assault is a severely disempowering event. Survivor empowerment is a method of support that aims to help survivors reclaim some of the power taken from them.

Victim:

This is another term used to describe people who have been through an incident of sexual assault. It is often used in legal documents, laws, the court system, or official protocols.

Voluntary Reporting:

The alternative to mandatory reporting. Voluntary reporting is a form of reporting in which the survivor has voluntarily come forward with their story to some sort of authority.

Current Resources, Protocols, and Preventative Measures

Sexual Assault Support Services

Sexual Assault Support Services (SASS) is an off-campus organization whose main goal is to support and advocate for survivors of sexual violence. They are completely confidential and survivor-centered. Their services include a 24-hour crisis line that is available for both survivors of sexual assault and supporters of survivors of sexual assault. SASS also offers support group for survivors that meet once a week. If a survivor chooses to report or access medical services, SASS can provide a medical or legal advocate. This advocate is a person from SASS who may accompany the survivor through medical or legal proceedings to offer support to the survivor. All of their services are completely free.

University Counseling and Testing Center

The University Counseling and Testing Center is a confidential mental health resource on campus. This resource is free, paid for through student fees. Survivors usually come to the Counseling Center through one of two ways: mandatory reporting or voluntary reporting. If a survivor comes to the Counseling Center through mandatory reporting, it is through a report from University Housing, the Office of the Dean of Students, or other mandatory reporter and are able to skip the phone intake appointment. If the survivor comes into the Counseling Center through voluntary reporting, they will have a phone assessment within two days. If they mention that it is a violence-based crisis on the phone, there will be a concerted effort to make an appointment as quickly as possible. Once a survivor is able to meet with a counselor, the counselor will outline resources appropriate to the student and clarify which of these resources are confidential, and which are mandatory reporters. They operate under the principle that what is most important in the empowerment process is to give choices to the survivor.

Services the Counseling Center can offer students are varied. The Counseling Center employs trauma counselors who can offer eye movement desensitization and reprocessing (EMDR). This form of therapy helps alleviate symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder, helping survivors to process traumatic memories and emotions from the sexual assault. The Counseling Center also offers a dialectical behavior therapy (DBT) group. This type of therapy has recently been shown to have a positive effect helping survivors cope with their experiences.

University Health Center

The Health Center, like the Counseling Center is a completely confidential resource for survivors of sexual assault. The confidentiality given to the Health Center extends to all its employees including all doctors, nurses, receptionists, and other staff. Survivors may come to the Health Center either alone, with a friend, or with the help of University services (e.g. the Dean of Students). The survivor may also schedule an appointment for another procedure (such as an appointment for sexually transmitted infections testing or other medical issue) and then reveal that a sexual assault had occurred. Regardless of the method of intake, the Health Center responds in the same way.

A three-hour block of time is cleared in the schedule of one of the nurse practitioners who is specially trained to treat and support survivors of sexual assault. If the survivor is accompanied by a friend or other supporter, this person is allowed to remain

with the survivor throughout the appointment. However, the nurse practitioner may ask the person to briefly leave (with the ability to return) to be sure the survivor is not being forced, coerced, or pressured in some way. The practitioner follows a written list of procedures to ensure that no step of the support process is skipped throughout the appointment. Any forensic evidence collected during the appointment may be held for up to six months in case the survivor wishes to press charges and utilize this evidence. The survivor is also provided with information about SASS, legal advocacy, and other resources.

University of Oregon Police Department

For survivors who wish to report, the University of Oregon Police Department (UOPD) is one of the first resources available. When UOPD finds out about an incident of sexual assault, they record basic information about the incident such as time, location, description of incident, etc. They also give prevention based talks around campus usually as part of IntroDUCkTion or to groups who request these talks. As part of the Clery Act, UOPD also records and makes public, statistics about sexual assault on campus. According to these reports, in 2010 there were 7 reported incidents of sexual assault, 10 in 2011, and 23 in 2012. That is a 228% increase. While it is impossible to determine whether this jump is because of an increase in reporting or an increase of assaults, it is very likely that it is the result of the implementation of the Mandatory Reporting Protocol (implemented in late 2011). UOPD has also been extremely cooperative with the Sexual Violence Prevention Task Force, showing a willingness to work on this issue and help with prevention and education efforts. SVPTF has been informed that it is possible to generate a more specific report in their Clery-reportable areas by their crime analyst and Clery Act expert upon request. UOPD has also expressed willingness to work with the Eugene Police Department about incidents off campus that are still relevant to students.

Though UOPD does offer prevention-based talks to the campus and community, these talks fall firmly in the risk-reduction area of sexual assault prevention. Additionally, the content of these talks often follows victim-blaming lines of thought, such as strongly emphasizing people drinking less to prevent being assaulted, using the “buddy system” at night, etc. While these are useful risk reduction tips, they are not the most effective way to end sexual assault. SVPTF would like there to be a more comprehensive and perpetrator-focused aspect to these talks. There should be an emphasis on the definition and importance of consent and obtaining consent as well as being more survivor-centered by clearly stating that survivors are not to be blamed for their experiences. In addition, while the information gathered during an initial report is a good basis, it fails to collect information that could illuminate patterns of assault either in particular groups or in particular areas of campus. SVPTF would like information about groups to which the perpetrator belongs (such as athletics, fraternity and sorority life, student clubs, etc) as well as year in school and major. Those these questions have the potential to be victim-blaming, they can be asked in a way that does not place blame on the survivor and allows them to answer only what they feel comfortable with. Asking this information, especially about perpetrators, will help enable a future analysis of trends of sexual assault on campus to determine if any particular groups, majors, or areas of campus are disproportionately affected by sexual assault.

Mandatory Reporting Protocol

In fall of 2011 in response to the Dear Colleague Letter, the University of Oregon implemented a Mandatory Reporting Protocol, requiring employees of the University of Oregon to follow a reporting procedure for incidents of sexual assault. In this protocol, if a survivor reveals that they were sexually assaulted to any employee at the University of Oregon, that employer is contractually obligated to report to their superior, who will contact the Office of the Dean of Students. A member of the Office of the Dean of students will then contact the student to set up a meeting to explain resources available to the survivor. The University will also begin an investigation into the incident of the sexual assault to begin internal conduct processes.

Mandatory reporting does not necessarily prioritize survivors' needs and wants. By forcibly initiating an investigation without the survivor's informed consent, it removes the survivor's power and autonomy in an already disempowering experience. The initiation of this process largely ignored student concerns and input as well.

However, despite the lack of autonomy provided in this protocol, it is beneficial in some regards. This process has illuminated the many institutional resources available to survivors that were not highly publicized previously. The University is able to remove an accused perpetrator from a survivor's class or living environment and has the power to set up restraining orders or ban perpetrators who are found guilty from campus. This protocol has increased awareness of University resources for many survivors and has been an empowering process for some survivors who were pleased to discover how seriously the University took sexual assault.

Prevention and Education

The Sexual Wellness Advocacy Team

The Sexual Wellness Advocacy Team (SWAT) is a nationally-recognized peer-education program that gives interactive workshops to advocate for healthy relationships and work to prevent sexual assault, intimate partner violence and stalking. Their goal is to end sexual assault through changing the culture surrounding sexual assault and sex as a whole. Their presentations are given to specific groups by request. These groups have included Western Oregon University, women's and gender studies classes, the Student Cooperative Association, Planned Parenthood, the LGBTQA, the Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards Hearings Board, various fraternities and sororities, and more.

According to student evaluations given at the end of each workshop, of over 400 students surveyed, approximately 75% of attendees could recognize and name a common myth about sexual violence. The remaining percentage of students said they were already able to do so prior to the workshop. 80% said they could identify and perform bystander intervention behavior and 90% could list resources on campus and in the community. Feedback for SWAT's more theatre-based presentation "It Can't Be Rape" given at IntroDUCKtion has also been positive. After a study done by PhD candidate, Erin Darlington, SWAT has been shown to have statistically significant effects in multiple areas including bystander intervention behaviors, lessened belief in rape myths, greater self-efficacy in bystander intervention situations and other sexual violence prevention or bystander intervention behaviors.

The “It Can’t Be Rape” presentation by summer SWAT during IntroDUCKtion, is also one of the few prevention efforts that already reaches out to all incoming students. Since IntroDUCKtion is required for all incoming freshman and this presentation is a mandatory part of IntroDUCKtion, it ensures that each incoming class of students has at least a preliminary exposure to sexual assault myths, support, and prevention. This outreach should be increased due to the high risk that incoming freshman experience during the Red Zone and the importance of creating a campus that is dedicated to ending sexual assault.

Poster Campaigns

Due to high rates of sexual assault in the International student community, there was a poster campaign specifically targeting this demographic, created in communication with the International Students Association. The result of this were three poster designs distributed across campus that emphasized negotiating consent, especially in cross-cultural relationships. As part of the program that created the posters approximately 86% could identify sexual consent and 100% were able to explain the importance of requesting and getting consent.

For the last few years, there has also been the “That’s What He/She Said” poster campaign to reclaim the derogatory “that’s what she said” sexual joke as a tool for sexual assault prevention and education. These posters highlight sexual communication as a part of an effort to change culture and discourse around sexual assault as part of prevention. The response to this campaign has been consistently positive. The posters have been used in classrooms. There was also a request by the California Coalition Against Sexual Assault (CALCASA) for a webinar presentation about the campaigns.

Red Zone Campaign

The Red Zone is the first six weeks of the school year, which is a particularly high-risk time for sexual assault, especially for women. The campaign includes passive displays and trainings to raise awareness about sexual assault during this high-risk time period. During sexual violence prevention week, 2,870 red flags were placed on the campus quad, representing how many women (statistically) have experienced sexual assault on campus.

This campaign also includes the coaster project, which was begun in fall of 2011. This campaign created coasters with various “sexual assault prevention tips” printed on them. These tips focused on perpetrator actions, rather than survivor’s actions, shifting the responsibility from survivors to perpetrators to help shift the conversation away from victim-blaming. 5,000 of these coasters were distributed to bars around campus and in the community.

Women’s Center and Men’s Center

The Women’s Center each year puts on Take Back the Night and various events as part of Sexual Assault Prevention Week. They are an excellent source of information for further resources, though they are not actually trained to support survivors themselves. They are the source of many of the prevention and education measures throughout campus, including the Red Zone Campaign.

The Men’s Center does events throughout the year to raise awareness about men’s involvement with sexual assault, as potential perpetrators, bystanders, and survivors. This year they co-sponsored the Masculinity Speaker Series with the Sexual Violence Prevention

and Education office, which included Jackson Katz and Jason Laker as well as being involved with other events as part of Sexual Violence Prevention Month. Maj Hutchinson leads a leadership education class for Fraternity and Sorority life, which focuses on sexual assault prevention and education.

Recommendations

Increased Campus Awareness

One of the biggest obstacles we face as a campus community in preventing sexual violence is the lack of awareness around the issue. Most students and community members are unaware of the incredibly high prevalence of sexual violence on college campuses. In order for the problem to be addressed, we must raise awareness. SVPTF advises three main recommendations in this category.

Firstly, to have a “State of Sexual Violence Report” institutionalized at each annual convocation ceremony. This report would introduce freshmen to the topic of sexual violence and reveal statistics, nationally and locally, about the prevalence of sexual violence on college campuses, and it would give the University the opportunity to talk about its programs, initiatives, policies, and resources aimed at reducing sexual violence and supporting survivors. Convocation is an opportunity to discuss and name sexual violence that must be taken advantage of if this institution is serious about remedying the issue.

Convocation also targets a particularly high-risk demographic, freshman. As part of this effort, there must be more outreach and information in the residence halls since their main constituency is freshmen. All sexual violence prevention and education outreach materials, especially those for the Red Zone campaign need to be placed in residence halls.

Finally, there should be a monthly sexual assault findings report from UOPD. The Clery Act already makes information about sexual assault and other campus crimes publicly available. However, this information is difficult to find on their website and sometimes unclear to read. There should be a clear, publicly distributed, monthly analytical report about sexual assault on campus and in the area. This would also spread awareness about sexual assault in a less potentially triggering way than the campus crime alerts by focusing on the prevalence and trends of sexual assault rather than individual incidents.

Literature and Educational Changes

In addition to raising awareness, we must increase actual education about sexual assault prevention, education, and support. Firstly, information that discusses sexual assault or sexual assault protocols across campus must be updated. The emergency manuals for Resident Assistants and the literature available in the Health Center both need to be updated.

There needs to be increased information about the newly updated Mandatory Reporting Protocol and sexual assault protocols as a whole as well. This includes information distributed campus-wide, both electronically and in hard copy about the Mandatory Reporting Protocol and sexual assault on campus. This should include information in the Week of Welcome packet about sexual assault resources on campus and in the community.

Beyond written information, new educational programs need to be implemented. Continuing reaching out to freshmen and the residence halls as a whole, there needs to be a

sexual assault prevention and education component as part of the first hall meeting for each Resident Hall. This should not be in the form of a SWAT workshop, but rather an overview of consent, sexual assault protocol on campus, and sexual assault resources. The specific itinerary of this component can be created in conversation with students and staff with training in sexual assault as well as University Housing.

All freshmen must pass an online program called Alcohol EDU in order to enroll in classes. We believe that a program dedicated exclusively to Sexual Assault education and prevention is equally important and should be implemented as soon as possible. While we appreciate the intent of Alcohol EDU, the topic of sexual violence is even more delicate, and there are important distinctions that would need to be made in the new program. SVPTF believes that Abigail Leeder would be an appropriate individual to help develop this program. The new program should be shorter than Alcohol EDU as well as incorporating other visual aids such as short videos. Students should respond to the material both in objective multiple choice questions as well as subjective short answer and/or reflection and response questions. Topics included should be consent, prevalence of sexual assault on campus, and defining “sexual assault” and “rape” in clear terms. We highly recommend the program Agent of Change from We End Violence for the SexualAssaultEDU program or as a model on which to base our own program.

Finally, though a brief online educational tool will be a huge step toward education, sexual assault is an issue much too large and complicated to be fully covered in such a short program. Thus, there should be a class on gender violence required to graduate. This could take multiple forms. There could be a new group requirement implemented that included WGS 101, certain SAPP classes, and other approved curriculum that addresses gender issues and sexual assault and/or the creation and implementation of a brand-new, four-credit class that specifically addresses sexual assault including its intersection with other oppression, rape culture, and prevention and education.

Trainings

In addition to more general education, there are a number of groups on campus that should require mandatory sexual assault trainings to be a member of the group. Fraternity and Sorority Life, meaning each fraternity and sorority, should be required to have a sexual assault training each year. Each member of the ASUO should be required to complete a sexual assault training before beginning employment, which would likely mean a training at the beginning of each fall term. As a school extremely involved with football and athletics culture, it is important that our athletic teams and members be educated in these issues as well. Thus, the athletics department should have regular and mandatory training. UOPD should have a mandatory sexual assault training each year, specifically tailored to their educational needs as a police department. Finally, the Student Conduct staff should also be required to have a sexual assault training each year. These trainings do not necessarily need to be, nor necessarily should they be, SWAT trainings due to the high demand SWAT already has. Some of these trainings can be SWAT trainings if that makes sense logistically for the group and for SWAT. However, this increase in mandatory trainings may necessitate the creation of a new sexual assault training group, outside organizations or groups, multimedia trainings, or other solutions. Specifically, we recommend the Sexual Assault Victim Dynamics for Law Enforcement workshop from the organization We End Violence

and the Adjudicating Sexual Assault in a College Environment workshop for the conduct hearings board.

As part of alleviating SWAT's almost overwhelming demand, a group should be formed specifically for Bystander Intervention training. Bystander Intervention is an important part of sexual assault prevention training that has been statistically proven to have an effect. However, SWAT is already in extremely high demand and has been navigating both sexual assault prevention education as well as Bystander Intervention for the last year. Since Bystander Intervention is such an important part of sexual assault prevention, there should be a specific group formed and trained to give Bystander Intervention workshops and trainings.

Since all University employees are now mandatory reporters, there should be a campus-wide training for all current University employees about mandatory reporting to explain what the Mandatory Reporting Protocol is, says, and what that means for the employee. After this initial training, there should be trainings about mandatory reporting at the beginning of each term for all new hires from the previous term who have not yet been trained. Since most University jobs, especially student jobs, are posted on the University of Oregon Career Center website, there should be an announcement of some kind at the top of the job listings page or on the homepage explaining that all of the jobs listed would entail being a mandatory reporter if hired.

Response Protocol Changes

While increased education and awareness is a huge part of sexual assault prevention and education, there are some changes that should be made to the sexual assault response protocol as part of the University. The University of Oregon actually has rather impressive protocols when compared to the other PAC 12 schools in their compliance with the SAFER Campus guidelines. However, the main area in which the University falls behind is in the lack of Anonymous Report forms. Six out of eight of the PAC 12 schools with easily accessible sexual assault protocols have Anonymous Report forms. Thus, SVPTF strongly recommends the reinstatement of Anonymous Report forms. Survivors need a way to communicate their assault for statistical purposes without losing their autonomy or privacy.

As part of an increase in survivor autonomy and empowerment, there should be ways to access University resources and support for sexual assault without reporting to the Office of the Dean of Students. Since the Counseling Center is a confidential resource trained in sexual assault response, we would like them to be able to offer University resources currently only available through the Office of the Dean of students. Thus, the University would still be able to offer its full range of sexual assault support services to survivors who need them, without removing the survivor's privacy or autonomy. The survivor would be able to receive all of the support and help they needed while maintaining their privacy.

If a survivor would like to pursue the conduct process or Mandatory Reporting process, there are two changes we recommend. Firstly, the survivor should have the option of a friend or advocate to support them through the reporting and conduct process. This means that they should have the right to an individual of their choosing to remain with them throughout meetings with administration or through the conduct process should they choose to go through that process. As part of the conduct process, there should be a

separately trained and formed conduct hearings board for sexual assault. We realize that creating this separate board may take time, however, it is essential that sexual assault receive the specific attention and sensitivity that it requires when going through any reporting or judicial process.

Further Research

While forming this document, the Sexual Violence Prevention Task Force was pleasantly surprised at the wealth of research and information available about sexual assault and sexual assault prevention measures. However, there were three areas of study we would recommend be further explored.

Firstly, we would like a study of survivor's experiences with the Mandatory Reporting Protocol and other reporting procedures on campus and in Eugene. This study will be completed in compliance with University standards including approval from the Institutional Review Board. This study should be completed by the Sexual Violence Prevention Task Force with guidance from and partnership with a graduate student chosen through student input. Not only would this student be chosen by the Sexual Violence Task Force, but with input from other interested students involved with this issue allowed to voice their opinion through a Campus Town Hall.

Secondly, since the University of Oregon Police Department is able to complete analytical reports about issues within the Clery-reportable area, an in-depth study of sexual assault on campus should be conducted. There should also be a study involving not only campus sexual assault activity but activity related to students in the Eugene area as a whole. Part of the goal of this study would be to determine potential risk areas whether they be geographical or demographical.

Finally, an in-depth survey and evaluation of the conduct process and how it relates to potential consequences for accused perpetrators and the recidivism rates of convicted perpetrators on campus. There should be an evaluation of what the potential consequences are for convicted perpetrators as well as how effective these measures are at preventing future behaviour and the survivor's satisfaction and safety with each of these measures. This report would be utilized to help improve future conduct processes as well as potentially creating a reformative justice based program to help change perpetration behaviour rather than simply displacing people who have been convicted of perpetration.

Risk Reduction

While we believe having a robust night-time lighting system, blue boxes, and late night transportation options, we also want to make sure that each of the above listed resources are function at optimum levels and do not need to be improved. We recommend a campus-wide audit of our blue boxes, lighting, and transportation options to ensure that current student needs are being met. Additionally, we wish to examine potential upgrades or improvements to current systems to provide for a safer night-time campus infrastructure.

We would also like to recommend the implementation of a campus late night shuttle program that operates within a mile or two of campus. This shuttle would essentially run non-stop from 11:00 PM to 2:00 AM with a posted schedule of the route and times by each stop. This would ensure that students would know there would be a safe ride within 15 to 30 minutes when outside certain popular locations. While this would be a relatively

expensive program to implement, helping to keep our campus safer is invaluable. Before a program such as this were implemented, further research would need to be done to determine the feasibility, safety, and potential effectiveness of this program, however, we completely endorse and encourage a detailed investigation and eventual proposal.

Conclusion

To accomplish the recommendations contained in this document and to create this change, it is imperative that we prioritize sexual assault. This includes prioritization on a personal, legislative, judicial, and monetary level. Given the low budget currently allocated to sexual assault prevention on our campus, the current prevention and education efforts are extremely impressive. However, in order to improve sexual violence prevention on campus, we need to increase funding to prevention and education efforts as well as to paid staff. This includes hiring more staff members who are trained and dedicated to sexual violence prevention and education as well as funding more student-led programs. We must make sexual assault a clear priority at the University of Oregon. Ending the epidemic of sexual assault on our campus will not be easy, nor will it be straightforward. Sexual assault is an alarmingly pervasive problem that severely affects an unfortunately high number of our students. It is because of these survivors that we must continually evaluate and improve upon our prevention, education, support, and response measures. By consistently examining the work we are doing and working to improve it, we, as a University, can make large progress in sexual assault prevention.

Timeline

At the end of:

Fall Term

- SVPTF meets with Residence Hall administration, leaves with tangible goals and implementation timeline for mandatory education programming and outreach
- First sexual assault speaker at convocation; future speakers institutionalized
- Signed arrangement with UOPD for a monthly sexual assault findings report
- Evaluation/audit of blue boxes and night time campus lighting begins
- Evaluation of logistics of late night shuttle begun
- Anonymous Report forms reinstated
- Survivor-selected advocate written in protocol
- All campus literature related to sexual assault and mandatory reporting updated
- Mandatory Reporter training for all current staff completed and institutionalized
- Mandatory training for ASUO completed and institutionalized
- Mandatory training for UOPD completed and institutionalized

Winter Term

- Counseling Center professionals trained and able to offer resources without reporting to Dean of Students
- SexualAssaultEDU drafted and programming completed
- Mandatory Reporter training for new hires in policy and institutionalized
- Bystander Intervention student group formed with plan for campus-wide outreach
- Mandatory training for Conduct Staff completed and institutionalized

2013-2014 Academic Year

- Blue box and night time campus lighting audited and updated
- Process for creating a separate sexual assault hearings board has begun
- SexualAssaultEDU program implemented and ready for incoming freshmen
- Gender violence class created and ready for fall enrollment
- Sexual violence portion of first Resident Hall agenda set-up and put in policy
- Survivor Testimony Survey/Study completed, report published
- UOPD Study completed, report published
- Evaluation of perpetrator consequences completed, report published
- Mandatory trainings for FSL members institutionalized, ready for fall term

Ten Years

- Separate sexual assault hearings board formed and operating

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