Campus Safety and Social Responsibility

Wichita State University
At Wichita State University, we are committed to social responsibility and safety. All faculty and staff share in maintaining a safe and supportive environment.
Overall Objectives

- Understand Title IX, VAWA and the Clery Act
- Discuss possible areas of interpersonal violence on a college campus
  - Sexual Assault
  - Dating Violence
  - Domestic Violence
  - Stalking
- Understand your role in responding to interpersonal violence on our college campus
- Identify resources to utilize for addressing interpersonal violence issues
- Review WSU Policies and Procedures related to Code of Conduct and Harassment
Title IX (part of the Education Amendments of 1972) provides: No person...shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

Title IX is an anti-discrimination statute. As such, the statute prohibits any discrimination, on the basis of sex. The prohibited discrimination is not limited to discriminatory policies or actions on the part of the university. Discrimination also occurs if: 1) a hostile environment exists in the school’s program or activities; 2) the school knows or should have known of the harassment; and 3) the school fails to take immediate and appropriate action.

Source: The April 11, 2014, Independent Counsel Report submitted to the University of Missouri Board of Curators by the Dowd Bennett law firm.
In 1994, Congress passed the Violence Against Women Act. The act was intended to change attitudes toward domestic violence, foster awareness of domestic violence, improve services and provisions for victims and revise the manner in which the criminal justice system responds to criminal violence. The Act was reauthorized in 2000 and 2005 and most recently on March 7, 2013. The 2013 reauthorization requires colleges and universities to provide information to students and employees about domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

The Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (Campus SaVE) was signed on March 7, 2013, as a part of the legislation reauthorizing the Violence Against Women Act. The Campus SaVE Act requires that incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking be disclosed in the annual campus crime statistic reports (required by the Clery Act).

The Campus SaVE Act also requires that students or employees reporting victimization be provided with their written rights to: (1) be assisted by campus authorities if reporting a crime to law enforcement; (2) change academic, living, transportation or working conditions to avoid a hostile environment; (3) obtain or enforce a no contact directive or restraining order; and (4) have a clear description of their institution’s disciplinary process and range of possible sanctions.

Source: The External Audit provided to the University of Colorado Boulder by the Pepper Hamilton law firm (page 26, Regulatory Framework) in January of 2014.
Module 1: Sexual Assault
Sexual Assault Defined

Sexual Assault is:
Any unwanted sexual contact without consent

All such acts are inappropriate and are forms of sexual harassment prohibited by law, including Title IX, and are crimes

Specifically this includes rape and coercion
Rape Defined

Rape

- Forcing someone to have sex against their will or sexual penetration without their consent – even in a relationship
- “Force” means anything someone does to make the other person feel like they cannot leave
  - Holding them down
  - Threatening them
  - Blocking the door
Coercion Defined

Coercion

- Talking someone into sexual activities that they do not want to participate in
- Refusing to listen to “no” responses
- Using tactics to make the person feel bad or guilty if they do not participate
Rape and Coercion

Rape and coercion can include many different things including the following:

- Stranger rape
- Acquaintance/date rape
- Drug-facilitated sexual assault
- Unwanted exposure to pornographic images
- Unwanted sexual touching
Consent and Coercion

Make sure you have a clear understanding of the difference between consent and coercion.

The following slides discuss the definition, details, and legal requirements of consent and the difference between consent and coercion.
In order to have a consensual sexual interaction:

- Both parties must be fully conscious, understanding the nature of the act
  - NOT under the influence of alcohol or drugs

- Both parties must be equally free to act; no one is coerced or constrained
  - NOT blocked from exiting or surrounded by a group

- Both parties must clearly communicate their intent
  - NO “I thought they wanted to”
Neither a previous dating relationship nor request to use a condom automatically establishes consent.

- Previous sexual consent or activity...or previous dating...does not mean it will continue to always be consensual.

- The victim’s request for use of a condom is not consent – a victim can change their mind or want to make sure no pregnancy or transmission of sexual disease occurs if they cannot get the aggressor to stop.
In order to have a consensual sexual interaction:

- Both parties must be of age to consent to sexual activity: 16 years old in the state of Kansas (K.S.A. 21-5507)
- Consent cannot legally be given if the victim is incapable of giving consent because of the effect of any alcoholic liquor, narcotic, drug or other substance (K.S.A. 21-5503)
Coercion:

- Talking someone into a sexual activity
- Convincing them/wearing them down
- Making them feel guilty
- Taking advantage of how much they had to drink

Consent:

- Is mutual agreement
- Should be verbal
- Can be revoked at ANY time
- Cannot be given by a person who is under the influence of alcohol/other drugs or asleep
- Should occur every time you engage in sexual activity
Consent Checklist

- Did both partners SAY that they wanted to?
- Did either partner have any alcohol? What about other drugs?
- Did one partner have to "talk them into it," convince them, or wear them down?
- Did they stop saying NO or did they actively say YES?
- Was the ensuing partner sure that the other partner felt safe and comfortable?
Sexual assault is a serious issue on college campuses:

- 20-25% of all college women will experience an attempted or completed rape
- 1.4 per 1,000 college men report rape or sexual assault victimization each year
- 85-90% of sexual assaults reported by college women are perpetrated by someone they know
- 57% of rapes happen on dates
- 72% of rapes on college campuses happened while the victim was intoxicated
- Less than 5% of completed rapes against college women were reported to law enforcement
- For completed rape, 33.7% were victimized on campus and 66.3% off campus
Facts about Sexual Assault

- Anyone can be a rapist
- Statistics show that most victims are assaulted by someone they know: an acquaintance, family member, friend, dating partner or spouse
- Rapists and abusers can be manipulative and deceitful; often adept at creating situations where they can take advantage of a person’s trust
Recognizing Warning Signs

- Recognizing warning signs or comments regarding sexually aggressive behavior can help you to intervene and prevent situations that could escalate to unwanted or unintended consequences

- Make sure to encourage victims that sexual assault is not their own fault
Recognizing Warning Signs

- Be aware when people may portray warning signs

- The following slides list examples of warning signs made through verbal comments or observable actions of both the perpetrator and the victim
Recognizing Warning Signs

“Does not listen to me, ignores what I say, talks over me or pretends not to hear me”

- Such perpetrators generally have little respect for their victims and would be more likely to hear "no" as meaning "convince me"

- Try to make victim feel guilty, or accuse victim of being "uptight" if they resist their sexual overtures

- Have wrong or unrealistic ideas about women (for example, "women are meant to serve men") such perpetrators are not likely to take objections to sex seriously
Recognizing Warning Signs

“Ignores my personal space boundaries”
- Stand or walk too close
- Touch without permission

“Pushes me to drink more”
- Waits to make a sexual advance until their victim is extremely intoxicated
- Alcohol is the #1 date rape drug

“Always angry at me”
- Hostile feelings can easily be translated into hostile acts
- Such people often get hostile when someone tells them "no"
Recognizing Warning Signs

“Always calling me names or saying I’m stupid”

- Use hostile or possessive language about their victims
- They use words like bitch, whore, stupid or other derogatory language
- They may refer to their partner as their possession
- This shows that the perpetrator doesn't see others as human-beings, but as an object that s/he owns and can do with others what s/he wants

“Gets very mean when they drink too much”

- A “mean drunk” can often get sexually aggressive, angry, or violent if s/he is rejected
Recognizing Warning Signs

“Always telling me what to do, never asks my opinion”
- Do what they want regardless of what other person wants
- A person may do this in little ways--for example, by making all the decisions about what they both will do
- May be likely to make the decision about whether a person is ready to have sex with them

“Gets very jealous and possessive”
- Acts excessively jealous or possessive
- Prevents partner from seeing or talking to friends or family members
- Keeps partner isolated and separated from their support network
Intervention

- You could observe concerning behavior on campus
- You could be attending a campus or social function where you observe concerning behavior
- You may have someone tell you about a concerning behavior that has happened to them or a friend
- You may have someone ask you “what should I do if this happens again?”
Following are points to remember when talking to a student or co-worker who may have experienced unwanted sexual contact
Intervention

- Give them your full attention and listen carefully
- Allow them to tell their story at their own pace
- Believe them unconditionally
- Let them know that what happened was not their fault
- Listen without judging, even if you think you would have handled the situation differently
- If you feel unsafe about intervening, get outside help
Intervention

- Let them know you care about their health and safety
- Encourage using campus resources
- If appropriate, offer to accompany the victim to:
  - Campus Police
  - Human Resources
  - Counseling Center
  - Equal Opportunity Office & Title IX Coordinator
  - Student Conduct Office
  - General Counsel’s Office
- Offer information and resources that can help them determine their options for moving forward
Intervention

- **Don't expect immediate results**
  - Trust that they heard your concerns and know that you are there for him or her
  - Continue to check back in to let them know you still care

- **Know that there is no one way to recover**
  - Survivors of violence might want to talk, cry, laugh, or just move on
  - If you are worried about how they are dealing with an experience, get help from someone outside the situation
Module 2: Dating/Domestic Violence
Dating/Domestic Violence

- Dating/domestic violence is a pattern of controlling or abusive behavior with a partner.
- It is used by one intimate partner to gain or maintain power and control over the other intimate partner.
- Dating/Domestic violence can happen to anyone regardless of race, age, sexual orientation, religion, or gender.
- It affects people of all socioeconomic backgrounds and education levels and occurs in both opposite-sex and same-sex relationships.
Dating/Domestic Violence

Dating/Domestic violence can include:

- Physical violence
- Coercion
- Threats
- Intimidation
- Isolation
- Emotional abuse
- Sexual abuse
Facts about Dating/Domestic Violence

- One in every four women will experience dating or domestic violence in her lifetime
- 85% of dating/domestic violence victims are women
- 3% of all male victims of violence were attacked by an intimate partner
- Females who are 20-24 years of age are at the greatest risk of nonfatal intimate partner violence
- Dating/domestic violence can happen in ANY relationship

These are statistics on what is reported. Most cases of dating and domestic violence are never reported to the police.
Recognizing warning signs of an abusive relationship can help you to intervene and prevent situations that could escalate to unwanted or unintended consequences.

Concerns about your safety and the safety of the person involved are valid and important, if you feel unsafe about intervening, get outside help.

Whenever you intervene, there are risks of feeling embarrassed or having your student or co-worker see the situation differently.

Feeling embarrassed or having your offer to help rejected is nothing compared to knowing that you could have prevented a bad situation from getting worse.
Intervention

- Give them your full attention and listen carefully
- Allow them to tell their story at their own pace
- Believe them unconditionally
- Let them know that what happened was not their fault
- Listen without judging, even if you think you would have handled the situation differently
- Let them know you care about their health and safety
Before intervening in any situation that has the potential for violence, make sure that YOU FEEL SAFE

If you have any feeling that talking to the person who is harming someone else could make things worse then get help

If you feel unsafe about intervening, get outside help
Talking to someone who is acting abusive towards their partner is hard, but not impossible

Talk about your concerns from your own perspective

- This can alleviate the tendency for the person to get defensive while you are talking

Be clear that you disapprove of their behavior

- Let them know that you do care which is one of the reasons you are talking to them
Intervention

- Refuse to accept any excuses
  - Not ‘it's just a bad day’, or because they were drunk, or because they were just really angry at the moment
  - Understand that being abusive is a CHOICE

- Encourage them to talk to a counselor
  - Offer to go with them if they need that support

- Explain that possessiveness and jealousy are not love
  - They may have seen this behavior or were part of an abusive relationship previously
Intervention

- Encourage using campus resources
- If appropriate, offer to accompany the victim to:
  - Campus Police
  - Human Resources
  - Counseling Center
  - Equal Opportunity Office & Title IX Coordinator
  - Student Conduct Office
  - General Counsel’s Office
- If you are concerned for safety, notify one of the above resources even if the victim or the offender do not make contact
Dating/Domestic Violence

It Could Be Abuse If...

One Person:
- Makes mean and degrading comments about a partner’s appearance, beliefs, or accomplishments
- Constantly blames their partner for everything
- Controls money and time
- Becomes unreasonably jealous
- Loses their temper

The Other Person:
- Gives up things that are important to them
- Often cancels plans with friends
- Worries about making their partner angry
- Shows signs of physical abuse, like bruises or cuts
Module 3: Stalking
Stalking

- Stalking is a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause them to feel fear.
- A “course of conduct” as used in the definition of stalking is “...two or more acts over a period of time, however short, which evidence a continuity of purpose.” (K.S.A. (2013 Cum. Supp.) 21-5427(f))
- Stalking may or may not be sexual in nature.
Stalking

- Stalking is a serious issue that can happen to anyone
- Most people who are stalked underestimate the potential for danger
- Stalking is not a normal way to respond to the end of a relationship or to get someone to go out on a date
Facts About Stalking

- More than 13% of college women reported being stalked
- 78% of stalking victims are women
- 80% of campus stalking victims knew their attackers
- One in 6 women and one in 19 men in the United States have experienced stalking during their lifetime
- Of the 60% of women and 30% of men who are stalked, the stalker was someone they dated or were in a relationship with them
Stalking Behavior

Stalking may be:

- Following or surveillance
- Inappropriate approaches or confrontations
- Appearing at place of work or residence
- Unwanted phone calls, emails, text messages, letters, or gifts
- Threats to family, pets, or property
- Vandalizing property
It could be stalking if:

- One who broke up in a relationship continues to repeatedly receive unwanted calls, texts, or emails.
- Two people had one date, and one of them finds ways to continue contacting the other without their permission.
- Someone feels like a person is keeping track of what he/she does to the point that it makes him/her uncomfortable.
Recognizing warning signs of stalking behavior can help you to intervene and prevent situations that could escalate to unwanted or unintended consequences.

If you know someone who you believe is being stalked, encourage them to know that they have the right to be clear and firm about wanting the behavior to stop.
Intervention

- The same concerns apply in a stalker situation as were discussed in the previous scenarios of dating/domestic violence or unwanted sexual contact.
- If you feel unsafe about intervening, get outside help.
- Encourage using campus resources.
- If appropriate, offer to accompany to:
  - Campus Police
  - Human Resources
  - Counseling Center
  - Equal Opportunity Office & Title IX Coordinator
  - Student Conduct Office
  - General Counsel’s Office
WSU Policy and Reporting Options
Wichita State University has multiple student and general employment policies and procedures addressing code of conduct, sexual misconduct, sexual harassment, relationship violence, stalking and retaliation located in chapters three and eight of the WSU Policy and Procedure Manual.
Employees and students can report complaints or incidents to:

- Title IX Coordinator
- Title IX Deputy Coordinators

Title IX Deputy Coordinators represent the Office of Human Resources, the Director of Student Conduct and Community Standards, the Office of the Vice President for Academic Affairs, and the WSU Athletic Programs. Deputy Coordinators are responsible for Title IX compliance for matters involving students, university support staff, unclassified professional staff, faculty, athletics, and visitors.

View 20.24 / Designating University Title IX Coordinators for the names and contact information for the Title IX Coordinator and the Title IX Deputy Coordinators.

To report a sex-related crime that occurred on University property, please contact the University Police Department at 978-3450.

For more information on reporting options and support, please contact Human Resources, the Counseling and Testing Center, the Equal Opportunity Office / Title IX Coordinator, or a Title IX Deputy Coordinator.
WSU and Community Resources
Campus Resources

University Police Department

For emergency response:
- Call 911 from any campus phone
- Call 978-3450 from a cell phone
- Use a campus emergency lighted phone

For questions or concerns:
- Call 978-3450

- Investigates all crimes reported on campus
- Enforces all applicable laws
- Responds to all emergencies
- Works to ensure the safety of campus and the surrounding area
Human Resources / EEO / Title IX Coordinator

Located at Human Resources Center
Phone 978-3068

These resources ensure a campus free from discrimination and sexual harassment.

- Provides advice and assistance regarding incidents of discrimination including sexual harassment
- Investigates and resolves formal complaints of discrimination
- Conducts impartial and fair investigations of allegations of discrimination and applies administrative discipline where allegations are substantiated
The Counseling Center is committed to providing a caring and compassionate response to violence, and offers confidential services for WSU students who have been affected by sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating/domestic violence, or stalking.

- Professional consultation
- Brief counseling
- Medical/legal services referral
- Emotional support
- Academic support
- Support group resources
- Reporting options referral
The Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards promotes student learning and development and a culture of respect and responsibility.

- Provides advice on WSU policies, procedures, and grievances associated with student conduct
- Ensures compliance with the Sexual Misconduct Policy
The Office of General Counsel provides legal services to the University, including representation, advice, and research on a broad range of legal issues that the University and its employees may confront.
Community Resources

WASAC
Wichita Area Sexual Assault Center – 355 N. Waco, Ste. 100
A 24-hour confidential service
Phone: (316) 263-3002  (877) 927-2248  (316) 263-2044 (español)
http://wichitasac.com/

- Medical/legal assistance
- Professional consultation
- Advocacy
- Information and referral
- Accompaniment to medical and legal appointments
- Support group resources
Community Resources

- National Domestic Violence Hotline (800) 799-7233
- Kansas Statewide Crisis Hotline (888) 363-2287
- YWCA Women’s Crisis/Safehouse Hotline (316) 267-SAFE(7233), www.ywcaofwichita.org
- Wichita Police Department Sex Crime Section (316) 268-4156
- Wichita Police Victim Assistance Unit (316) 268-4274
- StepStone (316) 265-1611, www.stepstoneks.org
Acknowledgements

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Statistical data resources include:

- The National Sexual Violence Resource Center
- American Association of University Women
- The National Institute of Justice utilizing information from The Sexual Victimization of College Women and The Campus Sexual Assault (CSA) Case Study
Thank you for completing the training!

Click Here to register your completion of this training module.