

2003 REPORT ON SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT INFORMATION PROVIDED TO STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM INSTITUTIONS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

Section 36.11(22)(b), Wisconsin Statutes, requires the Board of Regents to report annually to the Chief Clerk of each house of the Legislature on the methods each UW System institution uses to disseminate information to students on sexual assault and sexual harassment. The law requires UW System institutions to incorporate into their new student orientation programs oral and written information on sexual assault and sexual harassment, including information on:

- sexual assault by acquaintances of the victims;
- the legal definitions and penalties for sexual assault, sexual exploitation by a therapist, and sexual harassment;
- generally available national, state, and campus statistics on sexual assault;
- the rights of victims and the services available to assist a student who is a victim; and
- protective behaviors, including methods of recognizing and avoiding sexual assault and sexual harassment.

In addition, each institution must annually supply to all enrolled students printed material that includes information on all of the above topics.

This law was enacted in April 1990; this is the fourteenth report to be compiled for the Legislature since its enactment.

Wisconsin Statutes 36.11(22) also requires that each UW institution annually report to the Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance, statistics on sexual assaults and on sexual assaults by acquaintances of the victims that occurred on each campus during the previous year. In 2003, the Education Committee of the Board of Regents requested that the statistical information that is sent to the Department of Justice Assistance also be included in the report to the Board of Regents that is then forwarded to the Legislature. The data in this report complies with that request.

REQUESTED ACTION

Adoption of resolution I.1.c.(2), authorizing the report for the 2003 calendar year to be forwarded to the Legislature.

DISCUSSION

Each UW institution provided to the UW System Office of Academic and Student Services information on the methods used to disseminate information to students on sexual assault and sexual harassment. In addition, they submitted examples of best practices in programming or services that assist student victims of sexual assault or harassment, and that offer education or

training in protective behaviors and sexual violence prevention. The summaries provided do not include every event, program, or initiative related to sexual assault at an institution. Rather, they indicate programs and services identified by the institution as their best practices or most notable efforts during the previous year.

RELATED REGENT POLICIES

UW System Sexual Harassment Policy Statement and Implementation (Regent Policy 81-2).

2003 REPORT ON SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT INFORMATION PROVIDED TO STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM INSTITUTIONS

All UW System institutions provide students with oral and written information on sexual assault and sexual harassment during orientation programs and for continuing students through printed and electronic means.

Section 36.11(22)(1), Wisconsin Statutes, specifies that the materials provided should include the following information:

- sexual assault by acquaintances of the victims;
- the legal definitions and penalties for sexual assault, sexual exploitation by a therapist, and sexual harassment;
- generally available national, state, and campus statistics on sexual assault;
- the rights of victims and the services available to assist a student who is a victim; and
- protective behaviors, including methods of recognizing and avoiding sexual assault and sexual harassment.

The summaries in this report describe the primary methods used by each institution in their efforts to comply with s.36.11(22)(1), Wisconsin Statutes. The summaries are not exhaustive, but they do indicate the major methods occurring at each institution to respond to victims of sexual assault and provide information about sexual assault and its prevention to all students. UW institutions (1) continually update and improve the scope and quality of information provided to students; (2) integrate discussion of the issues into new student orientation; (3) provide educational and resource information on the web; and (4) offer educational programs addressing the topic in a wide range of venues, including residence halls, students unions, classrooms, student organization gatherings, and private housing facilities.

SEXUAL ASSAULT STATISTICS

Wisconsin Statutes 36.11(22) requires that each UW institution annually report to the Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance, statistics on sexual assaults and on sexual assaults by acquaintances of the victims that occurred on each campus during the previous year. In addition, the statute requires that information on programming and prevention be reported annually to the Board of Regents and forwarded to the Legislature. In 2003, the Education Committee of the Board of Regents requested that the statistical information that is sent to the Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance also be included in the report to the Board of Regents.

Therefore, included for the first time in this year's report are statistics detailing the reported incidents of sexual assault on "campus" and in an area defined by each institution as "off-campus." Although the statute only requires data regarding assaults on campus, UW System has always provided data regarding the sexual assaults we are aware of that occur off-campus as well. During 2002, UW System staff and institutional representatives met to clarify the definitions of the terms "campus" and "off-campus," in order to make the statutorily required report more consistent both across UW System institutions, and with another report that each institution is mandated to make to the Department of Education in compliance with the federal

Jeanne Clery Act 20 U.S.C. §1092[f]. Since 2002, UW System institutions have defined “off-campus,” for the purposes of this report, as an institutionally defined area off-campus where substantial numbers of students live or congregate.

Sexual assault statistics in this report are based on reported incidents. It is extremely difficult to know how the number of reported incidents relates to the actual number of assaults occurring. The Wisconsin Department of Justice, local law enforcement agencies and national organizations that do research on sexual violence are in agreement that sexual assault is a seriously under-reported crime. The Bureau of Justice Statistics reported that in 1999, only 28 percent of victims reported sexual assaults to the police (Criminal Victimization 2000: Changes 1999-2000 with Trends 1993-2000. Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, June 2001).

Since 2000, the number of systemwide reported on-campus sexual assaults has fluctuated from a low of 52 to a high of 83. The number of reported off-campus assaults has fluctuated even more, but this fluctuation can be attributed in part to the 2002 change in how the UW System defined the categories for reporting sexual assaults in order to make the reporting criteria for the legislative required report and the Department of Education report somewhat more consistent. This year, while the systemwide number of reported sexual assaults on campus dropped, the number of reported sexual assaults on campus increased at eight institutions. Overall, the research indicates that these minor fluctuations from year to year and institution to institution, are not significant. Moreover, they miss the major point, which is that these reports likely represent only a small portion of the sexual assault incidents involving our students.

In an effort to establish a better understanding of the actual number of sexual assault incidents that may be occurring, a number of UW institutions have administered confidential, anonymous student surveys. UW-Oshkosh, for example, used the National College Health Assessment survey that asks students if they had been sexually assaulted within the last year. The results indicated that 4.4 percent of those replying had experienced attempted sexual penetration against their will, and 11 percent had experienced sexual touching against their will in the prior year. Extrapolating from this survey, a conservative analysis of the data indicated that the actual number of incidents could well have been in the neighborhood of 250 sexual assaults annually.¹

By administering the survey every few years, UW-Oshkosh plans to use this approach to determine over time whether the number of actual incidents are increasing or decreasing. After establishing a baseline for understanding the prevalence of sexual assault incidents, they will use assessment strategies to identify which preventive and educational strategies may be most effective in reducing the number of sexual assault incidents.

¹ This web-based survey was completed in April 2003 and sent to a large random sample of UW-Oshkosh students. The conservative estimate of 250 incidents annually was arrived at by taking 4.4 percent of 5,500, or half of the student body, since female students are much more likely than male students to experience sexual assault. Had they used the figures for unwanted sexual touching, the estimated number of sexual assaults annually would be in the range of 600.

INSTITUTIONAL STATISTICS ON REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS, UW SYSTEM¹
Calendar Year 2003

CAMPUS	CAMPUS ² [subset involving acquaintances]		OFF-CAMPUS ³ [subset involving acquaintances]		TOTAL [subset involving acquaintances]	
Eau Claire	1	[1]	3	[1]	4	[2]
Green Bay	4	[3]	0	[0]	4	[3]
La Crosse	3	[1]	6	[0]	9	[1]
Madison	20	[15]	14	[9]	34	[24]
Milwaukee	3	[2]	18	[5]	21	[7]
Oshkosh	10	[10]	0	[0]	10	[10]
Parkside	1	[1]	0	[0]	1	[1]
Platteville	2	[2]	5	[4]	7	[6]
River Falls	5	[3]	6	[5]	11	[8]
Stevens Point	1	[1]	1	[1]	2	[2]
Stout	4	[2]	4	[1]	8	[3]
Superior	6	[4]	2	[2]	8	[6]
Whitewater	10	[8]	5	[3]	15	[11]
Colleges	0	[0]	0	[0]	0	[0]
Extension	0	[0]	2	[2]	2	[2]
System Total	70	[53]	66	[33]	136	[86]

SYSTEMWIDE STATISTICS ON REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS, UW SYSTEM
Calendar Year 2000, 2001

Year	ON CAMPUS ⁴	IN CLOSE PROXIMITY ⁴	SOME DISTANCE ⁴	TOTAL
2000	52	70	29	151 [128]
2001	79	61	36	176 [121]

SYSTEMWIDE STATISTICS ON REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS, UW SYSTEM
Calendar Year 2002, 2003

Year	CAMPUS ²		OFF-CAMPUS ³		TOTAL	
2002	83	[68]	107	[79]	190	[147]
2003	70	[53]	66	[33]	136	[86]

¹ Sexual assaults as defined by Wis. Stats. §940.225 and §948.02.

² “Campus” for this report combines reports from the three geographic categories of “campus”, “non-campus” and “public property” as defined by the federal Jeanne Clery Act 20 U.S.C. §1092[f].

³ “Off-campus” for this report is a region specified by each institution based on the criteria that it identifies for a region surrounding the campus, but not controlled by the institution, where most students typically live or congregate.

⁴ Prior to 2002, UW System collected data using the categories of “on campus,” “in close proximity,” and “some distance from” campus. In 2002 these categories were changed to make them consistent with the federal reporting categories that institutions use to comply with the Jeanne Clery Act.

INSTITUTIONAL SUMMARIES

Sexual assault is a complicated social problem and institutional prevention efforts use a range of approaches in an effort to understand the problem, educate students, encourage reports, and change behaviors in order to prevent incidents. The following institutional summaries of best practices present examples of this range of strategies, including: education on the relation between alcohol and sexual aggression; offering non-alcohol programming; providing educational programming on what constitutes sexual assault; training students to identify high-risk situations and danger signals within relationships; building connections with community prevention/response agencies and local police; actively encouraging reporting by victims following a sexual assault; and establishing reporting/investigative processes that do not re-victimize those who have been sexually assaulted.

UW-Eau Claire

- All new and continuing students are provided with *Your Right to Know*, a publication containing required information on sexual assault and sexual harassment. This document is made available to each new and continuing student when they pick up textbooks in the fall.
- Preventative educational programming and outreach is conducted throughout the year by University Health Services, the Health Educator, Counseling services, and the Office of University Police. Because of the high correlation of acquaintance rape and incidents of alcohol use and abuse, very significant institutional efforts are intentionally directed to the reduction of high risk drinking behaviors on the part of students. These prevention efforts are accomplished by repeated educational efforts with students and parents during new student orientation, through peer education and outreach, significant alternative programming and activity alternatives, and professional staff development during the entire year.
- An extensively publicized twenty-four hour sexual assault telephone help line, staffed by trained volunteers, offers information, help, support, and referral to anyone in need. Intervention and follow-up services are available through University Health Services, Counseling, the Office of Student Development and Diversity, University Police, and intervention and treatment programs are available at both area hospitals.
- Members of the student affairs staff collaborate extensively to provide a range of programming activity: for example, a book reading and discussion of the book *The Lovely Bones*; Women's Night In program featuring a discussion of dating violence and sexual assault; an interactive, male-inclusive approach to raising awareness on the issues of alcohol and sexual assault called "He Said, She Said"; an interactive series of scenarios providing first-hand examples of how drinking in a house party setting puts people at risk.

UW-Green Bay

- At orientation, all new students attend *Dramatic Dialogues*, a program using innovative and interactive theatrical drama scenes to depict situations on date rape, diversity, or substance abuse. A moderated discussion between the actors and the audience follows each scene.

- All new students receive handouts at orientation of definitions and penalties for sexual assault, protective behaviors, survivor's rights, statistics and general safety, and prevention tips.
- To ensure that staff provide consistent and thorough care to victims of sexual assault/harassment and enable more efficient reporting, an emergency notification plan and standard procedures for responding to a sexual assault was developed.
- During fall semester, to address violence related issues, a two-hour training is followed by a one-woman play focused on dating violence/sexual assault and based on the lives of young women who were victims of dating violence.
- *Street Sense: Self-Defense for Personal Protection* was offered in spring 2003 as well as fall 2003 to all students by campus police and a self-defense instructor. Campus police discuss basic campus safety issues and demonstrate proper pepper spray use, followed by personal protection procedures as taught by a karate expert.
- This year, The Chancellor's Annual Security Walk provided a venue to focus on concerns regarding an increase in the number of sexual assaults in Brown County in fall 2003. These five assaults, which were on campus or at a distance from the campus, were well publicized in the media. The Chancellor's walk was an opportunity for students, faculty, and staff to give suggestions for changes towards a safer campus. Additional meetings followed in which students, parents of students, and campus and community members could focus on how to develop a safer community.

UW-La Crosse

- During advance registration days in June, a program on harassment, assault, and AODA issues is offered to incoming students. In addition, a parallel program on health and safety issues for parents/guardians has been developed, with an emphasis on strategies to address under-age drinking, and sexual assault response and prevention.
- All students receive a hard copy of sexual assault and crime statistics through our textbook distribution process.
- A chapter of P.A.V.E., Promoting Awareness and Victim Empowerment, has been established on this campus. These peers help create a supportive environment to encourage victims to seek assistance and support.
- REACH & SHARE (a peer educators group on the issues pertaining to alcohol and sexual assault) conduct over 100 programs annually on campus.
- MUASA, Men United Against Sexual Assault, is a student organization which works to present programs and conferences on campus in an effort to educate others regarding the issues surrounding sexual assault.
- A sexual assault committee has been created to address sexual assault issues, policies, awareness, and education. This group consists of students, staff, faculty, and members of various community agencies, including the city police and medical facilities.

- The Safe Ride bus is a coordinated effort between the city bus company and the Student Association to offer a safe ride between downtown and campus on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights free of charge.

UW-Madison

- During Student Orientation, Advising and Registration (SOAR), students participate in facilitated small-group discussions following the viewing of a skit on relationship violence, diversity, and alcohol issues. Students also hear a sexual assault awareness presentation conducted by the campus detective responsible for sensitive crimes that presents information on prevention strategies, investigative techniques, date rape drugs, safety tips, and resources for victims.
- The Dean of Students Office publishes *Campus Safety*, which includes crime prevention tips, information on reducing the risk of sexual assault, sexual assault reporting options, information for victims, sexual assault statistics, and the Wisconsin State Statutes on Sexual Assault. In addition, it includes information on university and community services and programs that work to curb and respond to sexual violence, and concrete crime prevention strategies for personal safety.
- Sexual assault prevention programming is sponsored throughout the year by the Dean of Students Office, the Student Organization Office, the Athletic Department, University Health Services, University Housing, UW Police, and community agencies including the Madison Police Department and the Rape Crisis Center. In addition there are ongoing student organizations and peer to peer initiatives and programs. Examples include:
 - A panel discussion organized by the Multicultural Student Coalition (MCSC), PAVE, and Men Making A Difference (MMAD) on sexual assault in the students of color community;
 - A national conference focused on men's role in domestic violence prevention, entitled *Men and Masculinity*;
 - Sexual assault awareness and training to all new sorority and fraternity members;
 - A day-long training session on dating violence and stalking, which 50 faculty and staff attended.
- Through collaboration with the community Rape Crisis Center, an outreach office and counselor is located on the campus and offers individual counseling and a drop-in support group for all students, faculty, and staff affected by sexual assault.

UW-Milwaukee

- From their first day on campus, new students are educated about the risks of sexual assault and unintended violations of interpersonal boundaries. Freshman and transfer student orientation sessions include small groups of new students reading through a college party scene skit, and trained student leaders facilitating a discussion about the scenario and the issues it raises about sexual assault, consent, and alcohol use.

- The UWM Women’s Resource Center provides direct services and informational resources related to sexual assault, as well as sponsors educational and skill-building programs in the areas of safety and violence prevention. All members of the WRC staff are involved with creating a welcoming and safe environment in the Center for survivors of sexual assault, providing supportive listening, and making referrals to campus and community resources.
- In addition to engaging the campus through presenting educational displays, self-defense workshops and other programs, the WRC Director is the lead organizer of Milwaukee’s citywide Take Back the Night event, which highlights information dissemination, community activism, and a forum for public expression by survivors of sexual assault and other forms of violence against women.
- In 2003, the Women’s Resource Center received pilot funds through the Student Association’s allocation of Segregated Fees, to hire a half-time Violence Against Women Project Coordinator. This staff member is exploring the possibilities for creating a Sexual Assault Coordinated Campus Response Team at UWM, and consolidating existing university policies and procedures related to sexual assault.
- Also in 2003 new efforts were made to address the needs and experiences of men related to sexual assault. The Women’s Resource Center worked with male students to begin a men’s group against violence; and University Police, the Dean of Students, and the Women’s Resource Center collaborated to explore education and counseling-based diversion options for male students accused of violating sexual boundaries.
- Sexual assault education and prevention are topics woven into presentations and programs regarding alcohol and drug use, healthy relationships, and mental health conducted by Norris Health Center Health Education staff and Peer Health Advocates.

UW-Oshkosh

- During the opening week of school, as part of the annual Odyssey program, students participate in small group discussions facilitated by leaders who receive training about sexual assault resources and referral.
- Sexual assault services available at the Student Health Center include informational brochures, STD counseling and testing, emergency contraception and referral as necessary. Various outreach educational programs are available which also address the issue of sexual assault.
- The Health Center now has two SANE (sexual assault nurse examiners) nurses who are able to offer legal rape exams. In addition, we have established an institutional protocol for handling victims of sexual assault that will ensure that all options and resources are utilized and made available to students.
- Victim advocates provide victims with support and information about the legal and disciplinary options for responding to dating or domestic violence, stalking, sexual assault, or sexual harassment. Advocates also: go with victims and speak up for their rights in any community or campus actions they might choose to pursue; provide them with ongoing support and information through 24-hour crisis support; attend medical or legal appointments with them; and help with “safety planning.” Safety planning includes helping file restraining

or no-contact orders, and making changes in residence hall or classes to avoid contact with the person who hurt them.

- MENCARE—Men’s Education Network for Campus Awareness and Relationship Education—is a student fees-supported, student-run organization that educates men about sexual assault and relationship violence prevention. MENCARE is advised by a Counseling Center psychologist and provides outreach to classes, residence halls, and Greek organizations. MENCARE also is developing a social norms campaign.
- University Police have three RAD (Rape Aggression and Defense) Instructors. The department provides training in the RAD concepts of self-defense to women students and staff. About 40 students have completed the full 16-hour course. The training is not limited to self-defense alone, but includes making rational and wise personal choices, avoiding situations that may place one at risk for sexual assault or attack, and an overview of the process to report and convict an offender.
- The University Police is a full participant in the Fox Valley Sexual Assault Response Team. SART (Sexual Assault Response Team) teams consist of specially trained medical personnel, advocates, and law enforcement officers. They work with common policies and procedures to ensure the proper care of victims and investigation of the crimes against them. The SART teams are a multi-county, multi-jurisdictional effort. To date, all officers in the department have received specialized SART training and one officer has received advanced training in the investigation of sensitive crimes. One officer has also been granted a certification to teach law enforcement officers sensitive crime investigation and domestic crime investigation.

UW-Parkside

- All students at orientation attend a session entitled *Essentials of Student Life*, which addresses a variety of issues pertaining to sexual assault. This program is presented by the Surviving Sexual Assault Advocacy Program, University Police and Public Safety, and the Student Health and Counseling Center. Students also receive basic information on sexual assault and definitions of sexual assault in the State of Wisconsin. Information is provided on "date rape drugs" and how to limit risks for becoming a victim of them, alcohol/drug issues related to sexual assault, how to get assistance on campus (for both primary and secondary victims), and what resources are available to students. Each student leaves with a two-sided bookmark that includes information on the issue of sexual assault, date rape drugs, and suggestions for keeping safe.
- In 2003, UW-Parkside was awarded a two-year, \$198,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Justice under the *Grants to reduce Violent Crimes Against Women on Campus* Program. The Parkside Violence Prevention Program (PVPP) will establish a coordinated community response to violence against women, with the goal of reducing violence against women on campus. The PVPP will strengthen and improve education programs to prevent violence against women. The project will expand current campus programs and develop new programs offering services to victims and strengthening on-campus programs serving diverse populations.

- More than sixty students, staff, and faculty (of mixed gender, age, race, ethnicity, and sexual orientation) have completed a minimum of seven hours of training in the Surviving Sexual Assault Advocacy Program. Training consists of a range of issues including: facts vs. myths; how to respond to a victim; communication and listening skills; special populations (males, GLBT victims, etc.); date rape drugs and precautionary behaviors; educational awareness issues; statistics; campus resources and medical assistance/resources. Advocates are trained to work with primary and secondary victims and sponsor awareness activities on campus.

UW-Platteville

- New students are introduced to sexual assault awareness information at summer registration with a dramatic portrayal of student life, including a vignette regarding sexual assault by a student acquaintance. The dramatic portrayal is presented by peer advisors.
- At fall orientation, new students attend a session featuring a live theatrical performance addressing sexual assault. All residential students attend a living group meeting facilitated by a peer educator trained by the Department of Student Housing. This meeting focuses on sexual assault awareness, protective behaviors, the role of men in preventing sexual assaults, and the information mandated in Wis. Stat. 36.11(22). Each participant is given a gender-specific publication as a resource on sexual assault awareness and prevention.
- At the beginning of spring semester, Sexual Responsibility Week is held. Informational booths are staffed by personnel from Student Health Services and University Counseling Services.
- During the fall semester of 2003, student athletes attended one of two programs presented on sexual assault awareness. University Police staff and Student Health Services peer educators presented the programs.

UW-River Falls

- The New Student Orientation program each fall includes a special educational session on sexual assault for all new students. This two-hour program consists of presentations by professional speakers as well as staff representing campus departments. The presentations include material on both sexual assault and sexual harassment.
- On the evening of the sexual assault presentation to all new students, there are follow-up, small group discussions on all the residence hall floors and wings.
- Each attendee at New Student Orientation receives a pamphlet providing information on sexual assault legal definitions and penalties; victim's legal rights; reports and statistics; how to report an assault; prevention information; courses and programs; and resources.
- In collaboration with community agencies, several services are available for victims of sexual assault, including:
 - A Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) program through which specially trained nurses are available to do evidence collection exams at local hospitals and area facilities for victims.

- Free or reduced-cost exams and certain treatment, and support and guidance in follow-up, whether the victim decides to report and/or prosecute, or not.
- Victim support and advocacy.
- Medical follow-up, such as exams, sexually transmitted disease testing, pregnancy testing, and emergency contraception, at two local clinics through contractual agreements with University of Wisconsin-River Falls Student Health Services.
- A Campus Sexual Assault Task Force, with members from SANE, Turningpoint, River Falls Police Department, local county Victim-Witness Services, University of Wisconsin-River Falls Public Safety, Student Health Services, and Counseling Services is working to address education, resources, and services surrounding the issue of sexual assault on campus and in the community. The group is currently working on external grant funding to support its mission.

UW-Stevens Point

- All new students receive a brochure entitled "Crossing the Line: Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment" at new student orientation. The brochure provides legal definitions for sexual assault and sexual harassment, describes sexual assault according to degree, informs the reader of sexual assault statistics for the previous year, and lists resources for assistance to those assaulted. In addition, each new student participates in a small-group discussion, led by a trained orientation assistant, of behaviors and responsibilities related to personal safety.
- A brochure that addresses "date rape" drugs like rohypnol, GHB, and burundanga is made available in the residence halls, health center, counseling center, and in a variety of other locations across campus. The student focused brochure describes the drug effects on the body, the risks involved for sexual assault, and the signs of ingestion. In addition, instruction is included on actions to take if someone has been sexually assaulted after being drugged.
- The campus peer educator group, the Health Advocates, receives training on strategies to avoid sexual assault and how to help victims. These students present to other students campus-wide.
- Throughout 2003, offices and organizations including the Women's Resource Center, Women's Studies, Student Government Association, Residential Living, Residence Hall Association, Counseling Center, Promoting Awareness with Students (PAWS peer education group), the Student Health Promotion Office, Inter Greek Council, the Counseling Center, and Health Services offered a wide range of programming, such as:
 - A self-defense class to help participants learn techniques to protect themselves from potential attackers.
 - A Safe Space located in the Women's Resource Center of the University Center, available for anyone who wants to find support in a safe space.
 - Sexual Assault Awareness Month—including a Take Back the Night march, a play, safety posters, a purple ribbon campaign, and information booths.

- Alcohol screenings, offered regularly by the campus Counseling Center staff, were promoted along with a message reminding students that the majority of sexual assaults are alcohol related.

UW-Stout

- During Summer Registration, a student group dramatizes a variety of consequences of losing control under the influence of alcohol, including being caught in a situation in which sexual assault occurs. This provides an opportunity for discussion of the issues of sexual assault incidence, prevention and response among parents, new students, and university staff. Nearly 100 percent of first-year students and their parents attend these sessions.
- The campus collaborates with a local medical center to provide a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner for victims of sexual assault.
- At least twice each year, the Counseling Center uses its announcement board and printed information distribution system to raise awareness of sexual assault prevention and reporting, and the relationship of sexual assault to the consumption of alcohol. The Center posts information on sites located strategically around campus in areas where students stand and wait, e.g., elevators, cafeteria lines, etc.
- At least once a year, a panel or a speaker is presented at a campus-wide event at which the issues of sexual assault response and prevention are discussed. This past year, for example, a large panel (10-12 participants) of campus and city representatives discussed physical self-defense, police response, medical and counseling service response, and a personal experience with sexual assault. This was attended by 90 students (a good turnout for campus educational programs) and had additional impact through articles in the student newspaper.
- To further strengthen the campus prevention and response network, a campus proposal will be submitted in 2004 to the U. S. Dept of Justice program, *Grants to Reduce Violent Crimes Against Women on Campus*. The intent of this proposal is to strengthen the network and the response protocol of offices who work with prevention of and response to sexual assault, on and off-campus, through training, through the use of male students as role models, and through the use of the comprehensive campus digital learning network and social norms process.

UW-Superior

- At orientation, new students assemble in a theater for a dramatic presentation by a professional group that specializes in programs on sexual appropriateness in society. Topics covered are acquaintance rape, power differentials, drug induced rape, alcohol affects, and sexual assault, when and how to say no. The production encourages students to ask questions and to participate in the scenarios.
- All new students receive a *Student Handbook* in their new student materials. This publication is heavily relied upon as it includes a daily planner in addition to detailed information on sexual assault and sexual harassment prevention and response. Residence hall students review information on sexual assault during their floor and hall meetings with residence hall staff.

- In an effort to copy the *Amber Alert* process, the Campus Security Department has on several occasions throughout the year, sent emails to the entire campus community when a serious criminal act has occurred in the vicinity and people need to be warned about the possible danger. The program has worked well and the campus community has welcomed the updated information.
- Two special emphasis weeks occur, one each semester, as Personal Safety Week. Events are held throughout these weeks that focus specifically on sexual assault prevention, informing students of the importance of reporting, and survivor resources.
- Sexual Assault Information/Resource posters are posted in each female restroom stall in the residence halls and in every female restroom across campus.

UW-Whitewater

- During the summer Preview program for incoming first-year students, all orientation leaders discuss sexual assault laws, statistics, services, and self-protection strategies in small groups. At the beginning of the fall semester, all new students are sent a seven-page booklet describing sexual assault laws and penalties, national and campus statistics, victim services, victim rights, self protection strategies, phone numbers, and web sites for assistance or more information. A wallet card with phone numbers and advice on what to do if sexually assaulted is attached. Extensive information is available on the Sexual Assault Response Team web site, which is advertised in brochures and on posters and magnets.
- The Sexual Assault Response Team (SARTeam) is composed of six-to-twelve staff and faculty members who go through an eight-hour training and monthly inservice training. They take turns carrying a cell phone and large resource manual for one week at a time. Most members serve on the team for two-to-four years. The SARTeam provides information and referral; support; and advocacy to students who have been sexually assaulted and to staff, faculty, friends, and family members concerned about a sexual assault survivor. Team members are aware of the laws, procedures, and services available all over the state of Wisconsin. This service is available 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. It is free, confidential, and can be anonymous. Services are provided both over the phone and in person. Team members will accompany a sexual assault survivor to the police or hospital, if she/he would like. They have also served as a campus liaison with law enforcement and medical service providers in the community.
- In New Student Seminar classes, first year students are educated about sexual assault laws and penalties, national and campus statistics, victim services, victim rights, self-protection strategies, phone numbers, and web sites for assistance or more information. Approximately half of our new first-year students take this one credit course fall semester. The sexual assault presentation is personalized to UW-Whitewater students by using information from a recent survey on the prevalence of sexual assault among our own students. Because it is data about their fellow students, this makes a strong impact on the students in the class. The discussion questions used are developed from another UW-Whitewater survey of first year students' attitudes and behaviors about sexual assault. With this data we can focus on the attitudes and behaviors that put the most students at risk. This program goes beyond personal risk reduction to changing a campus culture that may be facilitating sexual assault and discouraging reporting.

- University Police spend a great deal of time in the residence halls and classrooms educating students about personal safety. This outreach also serves to make the police officers familiar and more approachable if an assault does occur on campus. Police officers teach personal safety in New Student Seminars, Alcohol and Other Drugs classes, and Criminal Justice classes. They talk to students at approximately 30 floor meetings per year in the residence halls. They train Resident Assistants, SafeWalk volunteers, Student Leadership staff, Student Organization leaders, International students, and University Center event hosts and building managers.

UW Colleges

- The University of Wisconsin Colleges use a variety of methods to provide information about sexual assault to students at orientation. Many campuses use student services staff to discuss the issue of sexual assault, and the relevant material contained in our publication, *Student Rights and Regulations*, which is distributed at the same time. At many campuses, the sexual assault information is presented by the Alcohol and Drug Education Prevention Specialists. This offers an opportunity to discuss the relationship between alcohol and sexual assault and to discuss with the students a number of related issues. At the University of Wisconsin-Barron County, the Alcohol and Drug Education Program Manager lectures about the subject of sexual assault in the women's issues classes each semester.
- Each UW Colleges campus has a strong relationship with local community agencies. Since UW Colleges institutions are primarily non-residential, working with community-based agencies is especially important as a means for providing information to students. Many campuses collaborate with these agencies in the provision of programming related to sexual assault throughout the academic year, and students in need of services are referred to these agencies. For example:
 - Twice yearly, the University of Wisconsin-Baraboo/Sauk County co-sponsors a sexual violence awareness event with Hope House, the local domestic violence prevention center. Staff are available to come to campus to present self-defense workshops, and address issues of date rape and sexual harassment. Staff from the UW Colleges Alcohol and Drug Education Program provide information about the issues of self-protection and safety.
 - The University of Wisconsin-Fond du Lac works with ASTOP, the local sexual assault prevention center. Included among the activities undertaken is the joint sponsorship of a week-long event during Sexual Assault Awareness Month.
 - The University of Wisconsin-Manitowoc has a Wellness Fair at which the Manitowoc County Nurses provide information about sexual assault and sexuality.
 - The University of Wisconsin-Richland has an ongoing collaborative relationship with Passages, Inc. of Richland County. A staff member from Passages has established a consultation hour each week during the school year, and is available for informal conversation, or a more structured evaluation.
 - The University of Wisconsin-Sheboygan works with Safe Harbor, the local sexual assault prevention center, to sponsor a week of activities during Sexual Assault Awareness Month.

- The University of Wisconsin-Washington County jointly sponsors sexual assault prevention activities with Friends of Abused Families in Washington County.
- The University of Wisconsin-Waukesha has an active relationship with the Women's Center of Waukesha County, with whom they collaborate each fall and spring to highlight date rape and sexual assault issues.

NOTE: UW-Extension is not included in the institutional summaries. Since it is not a campus, UW-Extension does not hold orientation sessions for extension program participants. UW-Extension students do not typically attend campus, but instead participate in educational programs offered through county extension offices, continuing education and outreach departments across the UW campuses, or correspondence and Web-based courses offered through Outreach and E-Learning Extension. Students who do take classes on a UW campus in partnership with UW-Extension receive sexual assault and harassment information through that campus.

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