

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM REPORT ON SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

Section 36.11(22)(b), Wis. Stats., 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:

- the legal definitions and penalties for sexual assault, sexual exploitation by a therapist, and harassment;
- generally available national, state, and campus statistics on sexual assault, including statistics on assaults by acquaintances of the victims;
- 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 material that includes information on all of the above topics.

This law was enacted in April 1990; this is the twenty-first report to be compiled for the Legislature since its enactment. This report is shared each year with the Board of Regents Education Committee and then forwarded to the Legislature.

Section 36.11(22)(d), Wis. Stats., 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. At the request of the Board of Regents Education Committee, Appendix I of this report includes the statistical information that is sent separately to the Department of Justice Assistance.

DISCUSSION

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

All UW institutions also comply with the requirements of the federal *Jeanne Clery Act* and submit an annual Campus Security Report to the U.S. Department of Education. These Campus

Security Reports contain most of the information also required by s.36.11 (22), Wis. Stats., and are available on each institution's website, and on the UW-HELP website at <http://uwhelp.wisconsin.edu/finding/campussafety.aspx>. The *Jeanne Clery Act* requires institutions to report crime statistics of alleged criminal offenses reported to campus security authorities and/or local law enforcement agencies. The crime statistics data collected for the

Campus Security Reports can also be viewed at the Department of Education website at <http://ope.ed.gov/security/>.

RELATED REGENT POLICIES

UW System Sexual Harassment Policy Statement and Implementation (Regent Policy Document 14-2; amended 4/10/87).

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM REPORT ON SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT

2013 Annual Report

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

Section 36.11(22)(a)(1), Wis. Stats., specifies that the materials provided should include the following information:

- the legal definitions and penalties for sexual assault, sexual exploitation by a therapist, and harassment;
- generally available national, state, and campus statistics on sexual assault, including statistics on assaults by acquaintances of the victims;
- 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.

This report summarizes the primary methods used by each institution to comply with s.36.11(22)(a)(1), Wis. Stats. The summaries are not exhaustive of all efforts directed towards the prevention of sexual assault and harassment at the institutions. Instead, they summarize the programs institutions have identified as their best practices to respond to victims of sexual assault, and provide information about sexual assault and its prevention to all students.

UW System institutions are: (1) continually updating and improving the scope and quality of information provided to students; (2) integrating presentations, small-group discussion of the issues, and interactive dramatizations relating to sexual violence into new student orientation programs; (3) providing the educational and resource information required by s. 36.11(22)(a)(1), Wis. Stats., on the web or in print form; (4) offering educational programs addressing the topic in a wide range of venues, including residence halls, student unions, classrooms, student organization gatherings, and private housing facilities; and (5) establishing effective and important connections among campus Dean of Students staff, residence hall staff, police & security, counseling and health personnel, local police, community service agencies, and regional hospitals to address sexual violence in a coordinated manner.

This report summarizes the wealth of innovative programs and services that are provided to students, and the institutions' continuing efforts to educate them about and prevent sexual violence.

SYSTEMWIDE INITIATIVES

The UW System is working toward creating a climate free of sexual violence, both in campus communities and throughout the state. This work goes beyond fulfilling the legislative mandate of s. 36.11(22) Wis. Stats., with which the UW System has been in compliance since its enactment in 1990. The UW System actively seeks partnerships with governmental and community partners, funding for campus resources, and provides an annual professional development workshop to campus service providers.

UW System Office of General Counsel in collaboration with the Office of Inclusivity, Diversity, Equity, and Student Success (IDEASS) and a small working group of Title IX coordinators worked to develop a Title IX checklist to assist UW System institutions toward reviewing, and if necessary, revising campus nondiscrimination and sexual harassment/misconduct policies as they pertain to Title IX and sex discrimination. This document covers all such policies, whether aimed at faculty, staff or students.

The Office of General Counsel and the Office of IDEASS worked in consultation with Title IX coordinators across the UW System to develop the UW System Guidelines for Implementing UWS Chapter 17¹ (Guidelines). The Guidelines are the result of the efforts of the UW System Title IX Workgroup. The primary aim in developing the Guidelines was to promote a consistent understanding of those expectations of the Office for Civil Rights' April 2011 Dear Colleague Letter which the UW System has adopted, consistent with Chapter UWS 17. In addition, the Guidelines are also intended to apply more broadly to provide consistency in other types of student nonacademic misconduct proceedings. In so doing, they further advance sound practices in student discipline and serve to inform individuals involved in student disciplinary matters concerning the process.

The Guidelines are intended to explain various provisions of the UW System's Nonacademic Misconduct Code, Chapter UWS 17 ("Code") and to provide guidance for administrators, students, their families, and representatives concerning the process. These Guidelines have been developed and were implemented consistent with applicable laws and regulations.

INSTITUTIONAL SUMMARIES

Sexual assault is a complicated social problem and institutional prevention activities use a range of approaches in an effort to understand the problem, educate students, encourage reporting, and change behaviors in order to prevent incidents. The following institutional programming summaries present examples of this range of strategies, including: educating students on the relationship 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

¹ Chapter UWS 17 is the Wisconsin administrative code of conduct that defines nonacademic misconduct, provides university procedures for effectively addressing misconduct, and offers educational responses to misconduct.

reporting/investigative processes that do not re-victimize those who have been sexually assaulted.

UW-Eau Claire

The Center for Awareness of Sexual Assault (CASA) continues to be an outstanding program providing a wide variety of free and confidential services to survivors on campus and within the community. In August 2006, CASA hired a new full-time Victim Services Director, who continues to provide a wide variety of free and confidential services to survivors on campus and within the community. The program primarily provides sexual assault education to faculty, staff, and students, as well as community service providers. CASA collaborates with many on- and off-campus groups/agencies including the Dean of Students, university and city police, the Eau Claire District Attorney's office, and the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) program. There are currently 20 trained volunteers who staff a 24-hour crisis hotline at 716-836-HELP. CASA displays posters in many campus and community locations frequented by the college community such as nearby bars, coffee shops, and restaurants.

The Department of Housing and Residence Life provided sexual assault response training for all Resident Assistants (RAs). The training included role-playing a scenario in which they interacted supportively with a student reporting a sexual assault. Additionally, RAs are given extensive peer counseling training that applies well to sexual assault-related scenarios that they might be faced with. The residence hall directors (master's-prepared professionals living in the residence halls) who supervise RAs also receive training and ongoing supervision regarding sexual assault reporting and response procedures.

UW-Green Bay

In 2013, the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay Public Safety Office (Public Safety) has increased the number of police officers on their staff. It required all officers to attend training at the Sexual Assault Center in Green Bay on the topic of domestic violence, including sexual assault. All new officers at UW-Green Bay as well as new officers in Brown County were required to attend St. Vincent Hospital's Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) training. Public Safety continues to play an active role on campus by offering self-defense classes every fall and by special request throughout the year to all UWGB students.

On August 30, 2013, during Orientation, the presentation "Sex Signals" by Catharsis Productions used humor and improvisation regarding topics of dating, consent, and sex. Stressing bystander intervention, encouraging students to help protect each other from possible sexual harassment or violence, the organization also maintains a website with information and an active blog for questions/answers and information postings. In addition to the program, STOP signs were placed under each chair and on the flip side of the STOP sign; students were given Title IX information such as a definition of sex discrimination, including sexual harassment, the Title IX campus coordinator contact information and the campus sexual assault coordinator contact information. After this presentation, UW-Green Bay invited a Public Safety officer to present safety tips and the Sexual Assault Coordinator to present statistics and available resources regarding sexual assault.

“Sex in the Dark” is a popular yearly program on the UW-Green Bay campus. This program was sponsored by the Healthy Choices Task Force and offered an opportunity for students to ask any question they may have on sex and relationships. Their questions were answered by a panel of experts that included nurses, counselors, and instructors of campus courses on sexuality and close relationships. Over 230 students attended this program, held on October 17, 2013.

UW-La Crosse

UW-La Crosse’s Violence Prevention Specialist gives a presentation to all incoming freshmen at Orientation. The scope of the presentation includes the statutorily required information, as well as warning signs of relationship violence and stalking and online safety. Each year, the award-winning student group “Awareness through Performance” assists with the presentation, performing skits that portray common campus situations involving sexual assault, relationship violence, and stalking, and their effects on victims. A separate presentation is given to all incoming International students.

In addition to prevention education, the UW-La Crosse Student Life/Violence Prevention Specialist provides direct advocacy services to students who have experienced sexual assault. Advocacy includes explaining options (campus conduct process; law enforcement/legal response; medical and counseling services) and assisting students in accessing those options. In the first year of the program’s existence (2007-08), sexual assault referrals doubled and have remained higher than before the service was instituted. This year’s referrals reached an all-time high of 22. This is an indication that UW-La Crosse prevention education efforts and outreach have been effective in helping students identify sexual assault and directing them to services..]

For Sexual Assault Awareness Month in April, the Violence Prevention Office sponsored the Clothesline Project on campus. It also co-sponsored Dr. Christopher Kilmartin’s presentation “Guy Fi: The Fictions that Rule Men’s Lives”. The Violence Prevention Specialist co-teaches a Peer Education Course (1-3 Credits). The 8-10 students who successfully complete the course each semester have the opportunity to join the [P.E.E.L.S] peer educator group, and to develop and give presentations on sexual violence prevention and related issues to classes and student groups throughout campus.

UW-Madison

New freshmen and transfer students attended an orientation session prior to attending fall and spring semester courses. Approximately 150-180 students (and their parents) attended each of these sessions. The primary focus of these programs is academic advising and course enrollment, however; other introductory information regarding sexual assault and campus safety is shared in print and during presentations.

The first year primary prevention program, “Tonight,” which was effective Fall 2013, requires all incoming first-year and transfer students to participate in an online primary prevention program on sexual assault and dating violence. This program is deployed to students prior to their arrival on campus, and e-mail reminders are sent throughout the semester on a

regular basis. Students who do not complete “Tonight” by the deadline cannot register for the next semester's classes until they have completed the program. More information about the program can be found at: <http://provost.wisc.edu/violence-prevention-memo.html>. The program is also utilized as part of the training for house fellows and other student staff in residence life. Assessment data indicates that “Tonight” increases student knowledge of sexual assault, dating violence, consent, and signs of incapacitation. It also increases student likelihood to intervene in situations that could lead to sexual violence.

University Health Services (UHS) and the School of Social Work provide support for two courses (SW 672-001 and 672-002) focusing on the prevention of sexual assault and other forms of gender-focused violence. The first course, a service-learning course designed to prepare students to facilitate prevention workshops to their peers, is coordinated with the student organization Promoting Awareness and Victim Empowerment (PAVE). The 25 students who enroll in this course each semester utilize primary prevention methodologies to address sexual assault and dating violence. Through the service-learning efforts of this course, PAVE serves thousands of students each year, including new members of the fraternity and sorority systems.

Those served by PAVE workshops are more likely to know about options for victims, respond to disclosures in compassionate ways, and understand the dynamics and definitions of sexual assault. The university's support of PAVE also allows violence prevention efforts to represent and be driven by student need and experiences. The second course, Greek Men for Violence Prevention (GMVP), is designed to support the leadership of fraternity men to formulate and study healthier expressions of masculinity in an effort to prevent sexual assault and dating violence. The course is instructed by University Health Services violence prevention staff and incorporates the leadership of men who have previously taken the course.

UW-Milwaukee

UW-Milwaukee's (UWM) incoming first-year students are required to complete Alcohol-Wise, an interactive online education program, prior to their arrival on campus; a follow-up component is administered to these students one month following the start of their first semester. The Alcohol-Wise program is intended to change student perceptions, reduce risk for new students, and impact campus culture (3rd Millennium Classrooms <https://3rdmilclassrooms.com/Website/default.aspx>). Online alcohol education programs are frequently used as a primary prevention strategy intended to change the campus culture around alcohol use by providing all incoming students with a consistent and clear message about alcohol and its harmful effects, as well as empowering them with the information and skills necessary to make healthy decisions within the campus environment. Existing research indicates that these interventions are more effective than no treatment in increasing participant knowledge, reducing rates of high risk drinking (particularly during students' initial weeks on campus), and reducing negative consequences associated with alcohol use. In Summer 2013 UWM added an additional customized survey focused on sexual assault.

In 2013, 79% of first year students (2492/3151) completed the Alcohol-Wise program and Sexual Assault module prior to their arrival on campus. Fifty-two percent of these individuals (n=1297) also completed the follow-up component, administered on October 1, 2013.

Ninety-Five percent of students completing the survey recognized Norris Health Center and the Women's Resource Center as confidential and free resources related to sexual assault.

In August 2013, during *UWM Fall Welcome*, about 325 residential students heard Harlen Cohen speak about appropriate relationships and Alcohol/Other Drug Awareness. University Housing also partnered across campus to facilitate residence hall programs and passive marketing campaigns related to responsible use of alcohol, sexual assault, and healthy relationships. In September 2013, University Housing piloted an alternative to its previously executed *Virtual House Party* by bringing in a national speaker to present "*Maximize Your Buzz/Get Turnt Up*," an interactive multimedia presentation which had a component dealing with responsible alcohol use and appropriate behavior when individuals are under the influence of alcohol (i.e. not taking advantage of someone inebriated). Approximately 250 residential students attended this session.

Starting in September 2013, University Housing has also offered more campus-wide Thursday night programming as alternative to going out drinking and dealing with negative consequences. Several hundred students participated in 6 events that spanned the entire semester which were kicked off by the "Maximize Your Buzz" multimedia presentation. This new programming has been branded as "Panthers After Dark" and includes a passive educational campaign, rewarding students with t-shirts for participation.

The Norris Health Center Counseling and Consultation Services Unit provide crisis intervention, counseling services and addresses medical concerns presented by students reporting incidents of sexual violence. The Women's Resource Center (WRC) provides crisis intervention, counseling, and information and referral services for survivors of sexual violence and support/consultation for those impacted by the sexual assault of someone they know or care about. The WRC also provides institutional and individual advocacy, supports family members of survivors, and has a lending library and brochure collection, both with print and video materials focused on sexual violence. Departments across campus (i.e.: Norris Health Center, Women's Resource Center, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBTQ) Resource Center, University Housing, UWM Police Department) help facilitate referrals to the Sexual Assault Treatment Center (SATC) and the Healing Center. Staff at the SATC collects forensic evidence that could assist in the possible identification and prosecution of perpetrators of sexual violence.

UW-Oshkosh

During "Odyssey, the Beginning" (registration, advisement and orientation in May and June), various campus staff provided incoming students with information and suggestions regarding health and safety on campus. Parents and students were directed to a variety of university departments' web pages at which further information relating to this Wisconsin statute can be found.

During the opening week of school, as part of the Odyssey 2013 program, campus speaker Elaine Pasqua spoke to approximately 1800 new first year students at a presentation in Kolf Sports Center. Pasqua's presentation, "*Sex and Excess: Surviving the Party*," identified the

negative effects of high-risk behaviors. Elaine clearly established alcohol's effects on the brain and decision-making processes. Negative outcomes such as lower grade point averages, injuries, deaths, violence, and property damage were highlighted. Instead of saying, "Don't party," Pasqua provided options for either abstinence or safe alcohol consumption.

Pasqua used interactive exercises with the audience to effectively connect the relationship of alcohol abuse to unprotected sex. The consequences of unprotected sex, as well as safe sex and healthy communication were discussed with honesty and humor. She clearly established the relationship of high-risk drinking and sexual assault and warned of the use of date rape drugs. Subsequently, she discussed alcohol and sexual assault information was also discussed in small group discussions with Odyssey Leaders. Students were given information regarding resources available and referral information.

In the Student Conduct Code, a section entitled, "Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment: Definitions, Prevention and Resource Information" is provided for students. It contains information about legal definitions of and penalties for sexual harassment and assault, statistics, services, and prevention information. An email was also sent to all students, faculty and staff at the University during the fall semester alerting them to this information as a part of the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report (as required by the Clery Act). This document can be found at <http://www.uwosh.edu/deanofstudents/programsservices/AnnualSecurityandFireSafetyReport2012.pdf>.

In October 2013, nearly 500 UW Oshkosh students and staff and city community members participated in the annual Fox Valley Take Back the Night activities, which included survivor speeches, music, a resource fair on campus, and a ten-block march from campus to downtown Oshkosh. The Never Silent art exhibition featured survivor art work to humanize interpersonal violence statistics. The exhibit was open for two weeks in the Reeve Memorial Union Steinhilber Gallery. This exhibition will continue as an annual event in conjunction with the Take Back the Night event.

UW-Parkside

Orientation at UW-Parkside for new students occurs in two phases. Phase one covers academic advising and general campus orientation information. During this time, students receive the brochure "Personal Safety and the College Campus." This brochure covers a variety of issues pertaining to sexual assault including general personal safety, general definitions of sexual assault, what to do if a student becomes a victim, and types of help that are available through the University and the local community. The brochure includes facts about sexual assault and lists the UW-Parkside web site at which additional information is available, including local statistics.

The second phase of Orientation includes a variety of skits written and performed by students called "Sex @ 7." The setting, which is party, discuss issues that students may come across during their college career including alcohol, drugs, sexual orientation, sexual assault, theft, and other personal safety issues. The actors stop the scenario and discuss options with the student audience. At the end of the skit, the on-campus and off-campus resources are discussed along with how to report sexual violence and other incidents.

The brochure “Staying Safe on Campus” is available throughout the campus. This brochure covers a variety of issues pertaining to overall campus safety including: staying safe in student living spaces, parking lot safety, emergency call boxes, the Safewalk program, night-time safety tips, protecting personal property, making safe smart choices, sexual harassment, sexual assault, date rape and date rape drugs, cyber/tech threats, campus building security, and evacuation. The brochure also covers on-campus and off -campus resources and how to report an incident.

Materials are also available electronically and in print copy through the Associate Dean of Students Office. The resources are available on the Student Health, Counseling & Disability Services, and the University Police and Public Safety web sites. The web sites include on campus resources as well as community resources
(See: <http://www.uwp.edu/departments/student.health/sexassault.cfm> and <http://www.uwp.edu/departments/university.police/SafetyEducation.cfm>).

UW-Platteville

UW-Platteville new students are provided with written information in the New Student Orientation (Welcome Weekend) booklet, including the website link for detailed information on all topics required under Section 36.11(22), Wis. Stats. This same link is available on the Welcome Weekend (<http://www.uwplatt.edu/welcome-weekend>). One of the sessions presented to new students during orientation is focused on safety. University Police and Platteville City Police emphasize self-protective behaviors, advise on sexual assault resources, and review sexual assault statistics with the new students. Counseling services staff, health services staff, residence life staff, and student affairs staff share in the presenting of this information to the new students.

Continuing students find the website link to all this information prominently published on page 2 of the 2013-2-14 Student Planner. All students receive an e-mail announcement from the Dean of Students in September of each year to direct them to the webpages. Staff members from the Dean of Students Office present a half-hour session in each Introduction to College Life class, which incorporates this information as well.

The orientation program format is one of verbal presentation to large groups of new students in the campus theatre, followed by a question and answer period for students to inquire. The written information is reviewed at this session. Five consecutive sessions are held on one afternoon of New Student Orientation. The primary goals are to teach self-protective behaviors to students; raise awareness of risks for sexual assault; educate students about resources available related to sexual assault; and educate UW-Platteville’s predominantly male student population of their role in preventing sexual assault and sexual violence. Each of the five sessions generates attendance of approximately 150-200 new students per session.

The Sexual Assault Awareness Council sponsored the First Annual Bystander Intervention Video Contest in the spring of 2013. Students were asked to develop a YouTube video of an intervention that could be used on campus to promote bystander intervention. Four videos were submitted. A ‘red carpet’ premiere was held to show case the top 3 videos with cash prizes of first

place \$300.00, second place \$200.00 and third place \$100.00. Videos were utilized in other areas of campus for training and education purposes.

The group “Students Promoting Respect” (SPR) is in its sixth year of existence on campus. The University Health Services and University Counseling Services staffs coordinate a program to identify male student leaders who are willing to raise awareness in the campus community about sexual assault. Members of SPR did public service announcements that were aired during sexual assault awareness month and created a video that is used during registration and orientation.

UW-River Falls

Every new student to the University is handed a personal copy of a booklet produced by the University of Wisconsin-River Falls (UWRF), Division of Student Affairs titled *Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment: What you need to know*. These are distributed to new students during Orientation Week when all new students attended a presentation about sexual assault and sexual harassment. The presentation included walking through rooms with interactive activities related to sexual assault/sexual harassment and alcohol, and attended small group processing sessions facilitated by faculty and staff.

In the fall 2013, UWRF began a partnership with the Saint Croix Valley Sexual Assault Response Team (SART), Inc., to have a Victim Advocate located on campus. The Campus Victim Advocate (CVA) provides advocacy as well as direct and outreach/prevention services to UWRF students, faculty, and staff who have experienced sexual assault, harassment, dating/domestic violence, and stalking.

Various services are available for victims of sexual assault, most of which are offered collaboratively with organizations in the community. Services include a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) program through which specially trained nurses are available to do evidence collection exams 24 hours/seven days per week at their own facility located in River Falls for victims. UWRF covers taxi rides to and from this location for students. The program includes components, such as victim support and advocacy, free or reduced cost exams and treatment, support, and guidance in follow-up, whether the victim decides to report and/or prosecute or not. A SANE nurse comes each fall for new RA orientation to discuss services and how to access them. The local organization Turningpoint for Victims of Domestic and Sexual Violence, Inc., provides free confidential assistance to survivors of sexual assault, abuse, and harassment, and offers services and support for victims including support groups.

The 2010 Behavior/Bystander Intervention Survey (the “Step Up” survey), which is modeled after the University of Arizona and the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) surveys, was conducted on campus and administered to all student athletes, all Greeks, and a random sample of the general student body. The “Step Up” survey plan was administered again in the fall of 2013, and is designed to provide additional student information on student’s willingness to “assist” other students when it is needed. Student-athletes/Greeks/General Student Body were asked about attitudes, perceptions, and behaviors around:

- Drinking too much
- Hazing

- Being taken advantage of sexually
- Discrimination/Harassment

These survey results have been used to develop campus-wide bystander intervention programming designed to educate and empower students to safely intervene to help others.

UW-Stevens Point

The Summer Orientation booklet, delivered to each new and transfer student upon arrival for their respective orientation session, is edited annually. The sexual assault-related content is a three-page presentation entitled “Recognizing Respectful Relationships.” It includes data, prevention information, varying degrees of sexual assault, legal definitions, as well as procedures for reporting, possible campus action and resources available on the campus and in the surrounding community. Continuing students receive this information via an electronic Message of the Day announcement which contains the link to the electronic document. In this announcement, students are also informed as to where they may obtain hard copies of the handbook.

UWSP’s student orientation program consisted of 1.5 day sessions of structured activities and presentations. Students, along with their parents, signed up for one of the sessions. Attendance at each session was limited to 150 students and their parents/families. The students were assigned to one of 10 smaller groups. Some sessions were presented to students and parents separately. The Assistant Director for Health and Wellness Programs’ presentation to parents included a PowerPoint presentation, prevention information, as well as national, state, and campus statistics. This presentation also included content on alcohol and its relationship to sexual assault.

Summer Orientation Peer Mentor staff members (paraprofessionals) facilitated discussions in small group meetings (16 new students per group) at every orientation session. Their goal was to inform the students about sexual violence information and start a dialog about safety on campus. Peer Mentors were trained in facilitating this dialogue by the Assistant Director for Health and Wellness Programs. Information was provided both in writing and verbally to the new students. During the discussion time, Peer Mentors also helped new students begin to recognize respectful relationships and understand the consequences of their actions.

The Student Health Promotion Office, within the University Centers, housed the campus peer education group, Health Advocates. This group was trained in several prevention issues pertinent to college students. They performed by request educational programming surrounding prevention, consent, and how to be a good friend if someone disclosed being a victim. Also, this group sponsors an annual “Sexual Violence Prevention” week each April.

UW-Stout

At UW-Stout all new students are provided information on sexual assault and harassment during new student orientation and via email upon their arrival on campus. They are directed to a website that provides information and resources both on- and off-campus and connects them to the

Bridge to Hope, the local agency for providing information, support, and advocacy. The Dean of Students Office also provides sexual assault response information to all faculty/staff in the fall, along with other information related to student issues.

All incoming Freshman had the s. 36.11(22)(1)(a-d), Wis. Stats. requirements verbally explained to them in a mandatory orientation program called The Choices We Make. The Choices We Make is a 75-minute session, anchored in social norms theory, to address issues of alcohol and drug use and sexual violence. Instructors were trained University staff from the Counseling Center and Residential Life, who provided the material; Students used personal response devices (clickers) to answer questions and see poll results from their peers. The students were asked what they consider normative behavior and their results were visually compared to UW-Stout student results from previous surveys. The sexual violence section addressed myths, current laws, and university procedures, possible consequences, and where and how to report an assault.

Auditorium classrooms were used to seat approximately 150 students per presentation time-slot. There were ten sessions throughout the day to accommodate all the students. At the end of the session, students were shown where they could go for help and how to access materials and information online.

In December 2012, UW-Stout had entered into a 1-year pilot contract agreement with the organization Bridge to Hope to provide victim advocacy services to students. This agreement provided 24/7 contact with in-person crisis services, weekly support groups for both domestic violence and sexual assault victims, accompaniment to hospitals for SANE exams, collaboration with classes, clubs, professors, and UW Stout personnel for education and awareness training, individualized safety planning, legal advocacy, and support during judicial processes. This collaborative effort provided direct one-on-one services to 15 students and educational/prevention programming to more than 3,000 students in the past year.

UW-Superior

During UW-Superior's Summer Orientation and Registration (SOAR) for freshmen and transferring students, and winter orientation (freshmen and transfers), the Associate Dean of Students discussed laws/policies pertaining to sexual assault/harassment, ways to report, and prevention methods. The First Year Experience staff also gave each new student (freshmen and transfers) a printed packet of information, including the following information pertaining to sexual violence:

- Chapter UWS 17 – Student Nonacademic Disciplinary Procedures
- Sexual Assault Prevention/Definitions of the Crime of Sexual Assault
- Harassment and Discrimination
- Preventing Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse

The above information is given to approximately 400-450 new incoming students. In addition, during the Fall Weekend of Welcome, just prior to the start of classes, all new students were encouraged to attend a performance by an acting troupe called Sex Signals. "...Sex Signals

provides a provocative, in-your-face look at issues surrounding dating, sex and date rape on college campuses.” (See: <http://bass-schuler.com/sexsigals.php4> on February 1, 2012.)

New in fall of 2013, the Gender Equity Program started collaboration with the Superior Police department and their female staff. One female officer and the sexual assault investigator came to programs hosted by Gender Equity on a regular basis. The purpose of their attendance is to build relationships with students, normalize student interaction with the police, and encourage students to report sexual harassment/violence.

The Gender Equity Program collaborated with the Center for Sexual Assault Domestic Abuse (CASDA) to provide prevention and activism programs for campus such as the Clothes Line Project and Speak-Out Superior. CASDA also provided a staff member that is available on campus four hours per week in the Gender Equity Resource Center. This staff member provides support and counseling for victims of sexual assault and builds relationships with students.

UW-Whitewater

In the Fall of 2013 all students attending the university received an email that contained links to a 12-page booklet that described the sexual assault, harassment and stalking definitions and penalties, UW-Whitewater disciplinary process and sanctions, national and campus statistics, victim services, victim rights, self-protection strategies, bystander intervention strategies, location of self-defense courses, phone numbers, and web sites for assistance or more information. All new students received a publication entitled “Windows to Whitewater” that provides information about services on campus. This year, information on safety and survivor resources in relation to sexual assault was included in the ‘Windows to Whitewater’ publication. The same information was also shared with approximately 80 students in their New Student seminars. Approximately 1,890 students were educated about personal safety by the University Police in the same seminar.

As part of the orientation programming, the First Year Experience office brought the nationally-recognized, “Students Fight Back” (commonly billed as “Girls Fight Back”) program to the UW-Whitewater campus. Over 1,000 new students attended the program and learned about ways to protect self and others, available resources available, and the rights of survivors.

In the spring of 2013, a group of eight students formed SAVE. SAVE is a student organization that seeks to raise awareness about issues related to dating and sexual violence, stalking, and harassment. They addressed this goal by planning and implementing campus programs and delivering bystander intervention training to students. The spring semester was devoted to forming the official student organization and to determining the direction of the organization. During the fall semester, the SAVE students provided five bystander intervention workshops to approximately 125 students. Additionally, the students sold 100 t-shirts with a consent message and planned three programs that took place during the spring 2014 semester. Although this is a new program, the SAVE group is significantly and positively impacting the UWW student community.

Take Back the Night was held on campus and was sponsored by a wide array of campus organizations and departments. The event was smaller than in the previous year (the PanHellenic

Council required all members of sororities to attend the previous year); however, the feedback received was more positive than in the previous year. Approximately 55 students attended the event. A variety of risk reduction messages were shared and of sexual assault received a great deal of support and information about resources.

UW-Colleges

Each of the thirteen UW Colleges campuses provided information to students and employees about campus security procedures and practices, and encouraged them to be responsible for their own security and the security of others. Educational information about the prevention of sexual assault was provided during orientation for students, during the annual Campus Collegium for faculty and academic staff, and is available online in the institutional Campus Security Report. Each UW Colleges campus provides students with oral and written notice of how to access the Campus Security Report, which includes the information required by s. 36.11(22), Wis. Stats.

Each UW Colleges campus provides its students with victim support services and with programming regarding sexual assault prevention, as well as response training for appropriate staff. Most UW Colleges campuses are non-residential, although three campuses have small housing facilities available for some students. Because the campuses are small and primarily non-residential, there is more limited out-of-classroom programming. However, educational opportunities about sexual violence prevention are often integrated into campus-wide events. Below are examples of the kind of activities occurring at UW Colleges campuses:

UW-Baraboo/Sauk County (UW-BSC) provides information to students and employees about campus security procedures and practices that encourage them to be responsible for their own security and the security of others and informs them about the prevention of crimes during orientation for students and Campus Collegium for Faculty and Academic Staff. All receive the required notification that the Annual Security Report is available on the web and that a paper copy may be requested. The behavioral intervention team (BIT), which includes professional mental health counselor and a police officer with the City of Baraboo, meet regularly to openly communicate perceptions and practices related to a safe campus and community environment. The impact and benefit of all of these examples is a clear path of communicating and recognizing such behaviors as to protect and prevent students from encountering such conduct on campus.

UW Fond Du Lac, the Communications and Theatre Arts professor, Richard Gustin, worked with Solutions Center (domestic abuse) and St Agnes Hospital's Assist Survivors Treatment Outreach and Prevention (ASTOP) program to host "Light up the Night" on campus for the entire community. There was a program and then a candlelight walk. Victims of abuse were symbolized in luminaria (candles in bags) placed around external campus walkways. Professor Gustin wrote a short play on harassment and abuse that the students of Introduction to Acting performed for campus and community. Displays were placed in the Commons area during this time period citing statistics and general information on sexual assault as well as sources for help.

At UW-Manitowoc, the campus campaign focused around alcohol abuse, which is a major cause leading to sexual assaults. This programming is coordinated by Lana Roeber in the Office of Student Affairs who is also a Licensed Professional Counselor. The campus also

makes referrals for free on-site counseling whenever students are experiencing non-academic challenges. Students are highly encouraged to make use of these services which are provided through Riverhill Psychological Associates, S.C.

At UW-Marathon County (UWMC), the UWMC Student Association elects a student representative to hold the post of Student Governance Association Women and Issues Director. This individual coordinated Women's Empowerment Week which included a Clothesline project, educational tables, and services provided by the Women's Community Center. This student representative has a Student Services advisor who is also an advisor to clubs and organizations. One such organization is the Pride Club which is available to provide a safe haven for LBGTQ Students. This organization is available to provide awareness, education, and advocacy for equality. These initiatives are student run with faculty or staff advising. The impact includes awareness and opportunities for referral. Club availability is listed online and members introduce themselves to new members through outreach efforts during Club Fairs.

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 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 the office of Continuing Education, Outreach and E-Learning. Students who do take classes on a UW campus in partnership with UW-Extension receive sexual assault and harassment information through that campus.

APPENDIX I

SEXUAL ASSAULT STATISTICS

Section 36.11(22), Wis. Stats., requires that information about sexual assault and sexual harassment programming and prevention be reported annually to the Board of Regents and forwarded to the Legislature. The statute 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 that occurred on each campus during the previous year. At the request of the Education Committee of the Board of Regents, statistical information that is required to be sent to the Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance is also included in the annual report as Appendix I.

The statistics represent the incidents of sexual assault reported to campus officials “on-campus” and “off-campus.” Although the statute only requires data regarding assaults on-campus, the UW System has always provided data regarding the sexual assaults of which it is aware occurring off-campus as well. The definition for “campus” that is used by all UW System institutions correlates 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).

There is an increase in the number of sexual assaults reported in 2013 to the UW System in comparison to 2012. However, these numbers do not necessarily reflect an increase in the level of sexual assault experienced by students at UW System institutions. The Department of Justice, the American College Health Association (ACHA), the Wisconsin Department of Justice, local law enforcement agencies, and national organizations that do research on sexual violence are all in agreement that sexual assault is a seriously under-reported crime. The U.S. Department of Justice (2013) reported the percentage of rape or sexual assault victimizations reported to police increased to a high of 56% in 2003 before declining to 35% in 2010, a level last seen in 1995 (U.S. Department of Justice, *Bureau of Justice Statistics, March 2013*). Similarly, a study in 1997 of students at twelve colleges and universities found that only 22% of rapes and 18% of sexual assaults were reported to any authority or office (Sloan, J.J., Fisher, B.S., & Cullen, F. T., 1997, 'Assessing the student right-to-know and campus security act of 1990.' *Crime & Delinquency*, 43(2), 148-168). Accordingly, it is the view of UW System that the increased reporting is a reflection of successful educational efforts that empower students to come forward when some type of assault or harassment occurs.

Due to the persistent problem of underreporting, there is reason to believe that the number of *reported* sexual assaults does not reflect the total number of sexual assaults that take place. However, there are national surveys of college students that do provide relatively consistent results on the prevalence of sexual assault for college women. For example, the American College Health Association (ACHA) *2004 National College Health Assessment* study found that 5.9% of college women had experienced rape or attempted rape in the prior year, and 11.9% reported unwanted sexual activity. A major Department of Justice research report on *The Sexual Victimization of College Women*, published in 2000, estimated that 5% of college women experienced rape or attempted rape in an academic year, and 15.5% experienced some kind of sexual victimization. Using these studies, research would indicate that on a campus of 10,000 students, approximately 500 women will experience rape or attempted rape, and 1,500 college

women will experience unwanted sexual contact each academic year. As mentioned earlier in this report, the UW System Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (AODA) survey of 2007 indicated that 5% of respondents reported they had been pressured to go further sexually than they wanted. This figure is consistent with the national research cited above.

The sexual assault statistics reported by UW institutions are consistent with state and national data that show sexual assault is predominantly a crime committed by an acquaintance, not a stranger. During 2010 in Wisconsin, 89% of sexual assaults were committed by someone known to the victim, not including instances where the relationship was “Unknown” - (Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance Report on Sexual Assaults in Wisconsin 2010). The 2010 data is the most recent sexual assault data provided by the Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance. National data from 2010 indicate that 78% of sexual violence incidents involved an offender who was a family member, intimate partner, friend, or acquaintance (U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2013). While the percentage is lower, the reported sexual assaults from UW institutions show a similar pattern with the majority of reported sexual assaults (64%) being perpetrated by an acquaintance.

All UW System institutions are well aware of the problem of underreporting and are trying to increase awareness about sexual assault in order to encourage victims to report and seek assistance. Institutions that have been able to secure additional resources for sexual violence prevention and response programming have raised the profile of this issue on campus and seen an increase in reporting.

NATIONAL, STATE, AND CAMPUS STATISTICS ON SEXUAL ASSAULT²

NATIONAL & STATE STATISTICS FOR FORCIBLE RAPE: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, [Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics](#)³ report based on UCR category “forcible rape”.⁴

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>NATIONAL</u> ⁵
2004	1,136	95,089
2005	1,226	94,347
2006	1,239	94,472
2007	1,223	92,160
2008	1,123	90,750
2009	1,112	89,241
2010	1,187	85,593
2011	1,190	84,175
2012	1,219	84,376

STATE STATISTICS FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT⁶: [Office of Justice Assistance, State of Wisconsin](#)

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>NUMBER REPORTED</u>
2004	5,618
2005	5,363
2006	5,407
2007	5,176
2008	4,657
2009	4,627
2010	4,857

² Sexual assaults as defined by Wis. Stats. §940.225 and §948.02

³ The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Uniform Crime Statistic website provides data for forcible rape for 1960-2010. Forcible rape statistical data for 2011 is not published on the FBI website as of June 2013.

⁴ Forcible rape, as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included: however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded.

⁵ Based on data collected by law enforcement agencies

⁶Based on data collected from WI law enforcement agencies for six state of WI specified categories [forcible rape, forcible sodomy, assault with an object, forcible fondling, ejaculate/excrete upon victim, statutory rape].

2013 UW SYSTEM STATISTICS ON REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS

INSTITUTION	CAMPUS ⁷ acquaintances/not acquaintances/unknown	OFF-CAMPUS ⁸ acquaintances/not acquaintances/unknown	TOTAL acquaintances/not acquaintances/unknown
Eau Claire	6/1/0	35/5/5	41/6/5
Green Bay	2/0/0	8/2/1	10/2/1
La Crosse	6/1/0	13/1/1	19/2/1
Madison	25/5/5	26/22/39	51/27/44
Milwaukee	5/0/2	15/5/4	20/5/6
Oshkosh	8/0/0	22/2/1	30/2/1
Parkside	1/0/0	2/0/0	3/0/0
Platteville	6/2/2	4/1/2	10/3/4
River Falls	0/0/0	6/0/0	6/0/0
Stevens Point	2/0/0	3/4/0	5/4/0
Stout	4/0/0	2/2/4	6/2/4
Superior	3/4/0	1/0/0	4/4/0
Whitewater	13/1/0	11/3/2	24/4/2
Colleges	2/0/0	1/1/0	3/1/0
Extension	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0
System Total	83/14/9	149/48/59	232/62/68

⁷ "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].

⁸ "Off-campus" includes reports that did not occur within any of the three areas defined above as "campus" or that did not include information regarding the location of the assault.