



Kristina Rose

Office of the Vice President

Presentation at the "Securing Our Future: Statewide Campus Safety and Violence Prevention Conference"

September 28, 2016



**President Barack Obama signs the Presidential Memorandum establishing the White House Task Force to Protect Students From Sexual Assault on January 22, 2014.
(Official White House Photo by Lawrence Jackson)**



NOT ALONE

The First Report of the White House Task Force to
Protect Students From Sexual Assault

April 2014



www.notalone.gov

Students

Schools

Not Alone

Resources

Data

TOGETHER AGAINST SEXUAL ASSAULT

• Rectangular Snip

"Perhaps most important, we need to keep saying to anyone out there who has ever been assaulted:
you are not alone.

We have your back. I've got your back."

President Barack Obama, January 22, 2014



It's On US Initiative



I PLEDGE

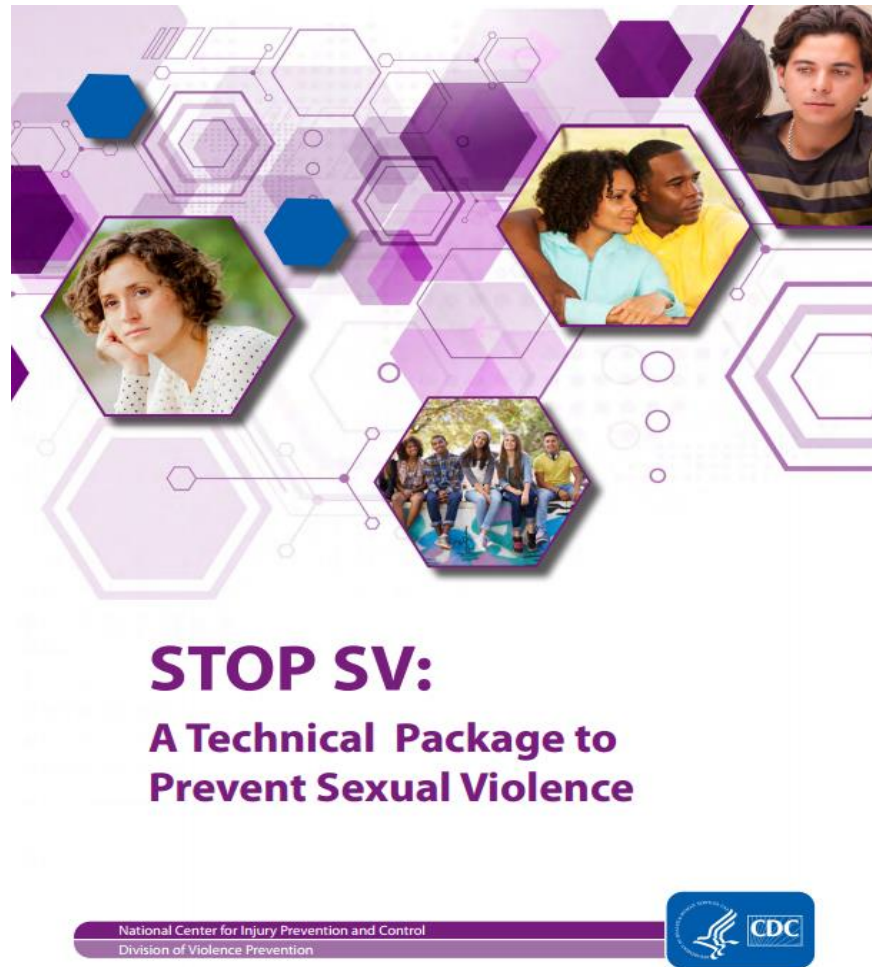
To **RECOGNIZE** that non-consensual sex is sexual assault.

To **IDENTIFY** situations in which sexual assault may occur.

To **INTERVENE** in situations where consent has not or cannot be given.

To **CREATE** an environment in which sexual assault is unacceptable and survivors are supported.

Prevention Tools



cdc.gov/violenceprevention/sexualviolence/prevention.html

Training & Technical Assistance



Get Help

Escape

Visit Grantee Only Section

HOME

ABOUT US

ISSUE | TOPIC AREAS

FEDERAL EFFORTS

STAKEHOLDERS

YOUR CAMPUS

RESOURCES



Where to Start Guide: Confidentiality & Responsible Employees

CONFIDENTIAL

Download Guide

Search The Website

SEARCH



Prevention



Response



Resources

<http://www.changingourcampus.org/>

Sexual Misconduct Policies & Procedures

Checklist for Campus Sexual Misconduct Policies

The Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault is committed to supporting institutions of higher education in preventing sexual misconduct, encouraging reports of such misconduct, improving responses to reports of such misconduct, and complying with applicable federal laws.

The following checklist for sexual misconduct policies (checklist) highlights elements that are particularly important for institutions to consider when drafting sexual misconduct policies as part of their overall response to sexual misconduct. The Task Force recommends using this document as a guided checklist for developing effective sexual misconduct policies. However, the Task Force cautions institutions not to adopt the checklist, in part or in whole, without first engaging in a comprehensive drafting process that considers the unique aspects of the institution and its student body. The items listed in the checklist are intended to be guidelines, neither exhaustive nor exclusive, to help a school cover the important bases.

The policy of each institution will vary in detail, specificity, and components, reflecting differences in state or local legal requirements and each school's students, size, administrative structure, and what it has learned from past experiences. Additionally, the checklist does not constitute legal advice or create additional legal obligations, and institutions that address these elements in their sexual misconduct policy, in part or in whole, may still be found to be in violation of federal law(s) (e.g., if the institution fails to effectively address a hostile education environment created by sexual misconduct).

Developing a K-12 Sexual Misconduct Policy

Considerations for School District Sexual Misconduct Policies

The Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault (Task Force) is committed to supporting school districts (districts) in preventing sexual misconduct, encouraging reports of such misconduct, improving responses to reports of such misconduct, and complying with applicable federal laws.

This document highlights a number of issues that could be particularly helpful for districts to consider when drafting sexual misconduct policies as part of their overall response to sexual misconduct. The Task Force recommends using these factors as a guide for developing effective sexual misconduct policies. However, the Task Force cautions districts to engage in a comprehensive drafting process that considers the unique aspects of the district and its student body. The sexual misconduct policy of each district will vary in detail, specificity, and components, reflecting, for example, differences in state or local legal requirements and each district's student population. While this document focuses on reporting options and support services for victims and the victim's role in the grievance process, the Task Force recognizes that parental involvement at the K-12 level is critical and should be sought at all stages of the process for students who are minors.

K-12 Toolkit



Community Partnerships and Memorandum of Understanding

- **Building Partnerships among Law Enforcement Agencies, Colleges and Universities:**

Developing a Memorandum of Understanding to Prevent and Respond Effectively to Sexual Assault at Colleges and Universities

<https://www.notalone.gov/assets/mou-rape-crisis-centers.pdf>

- **Building Partnerships with Local Rape Crisis Centers:**
Developing a Memorandum of Understanding

https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/white_house_task_force_law_enforcement_mou.pdf

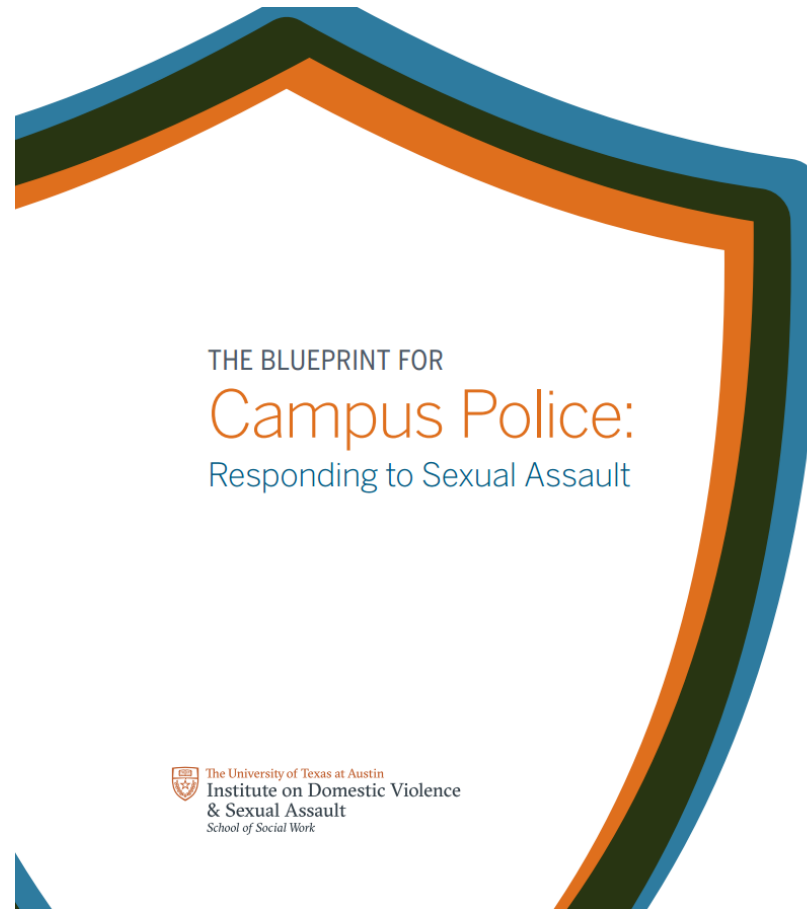
Resource Guide for Title IX Coordinators

TITLE IX RESOURCE GUIDE



U.S. Department of Education
Office for Civil Rights
April 2015

The Blueprint for Campus Police: Responding to Sexual Assault



Campus Climate Surveys





Bureau of Justice Statistics Research and Development Series

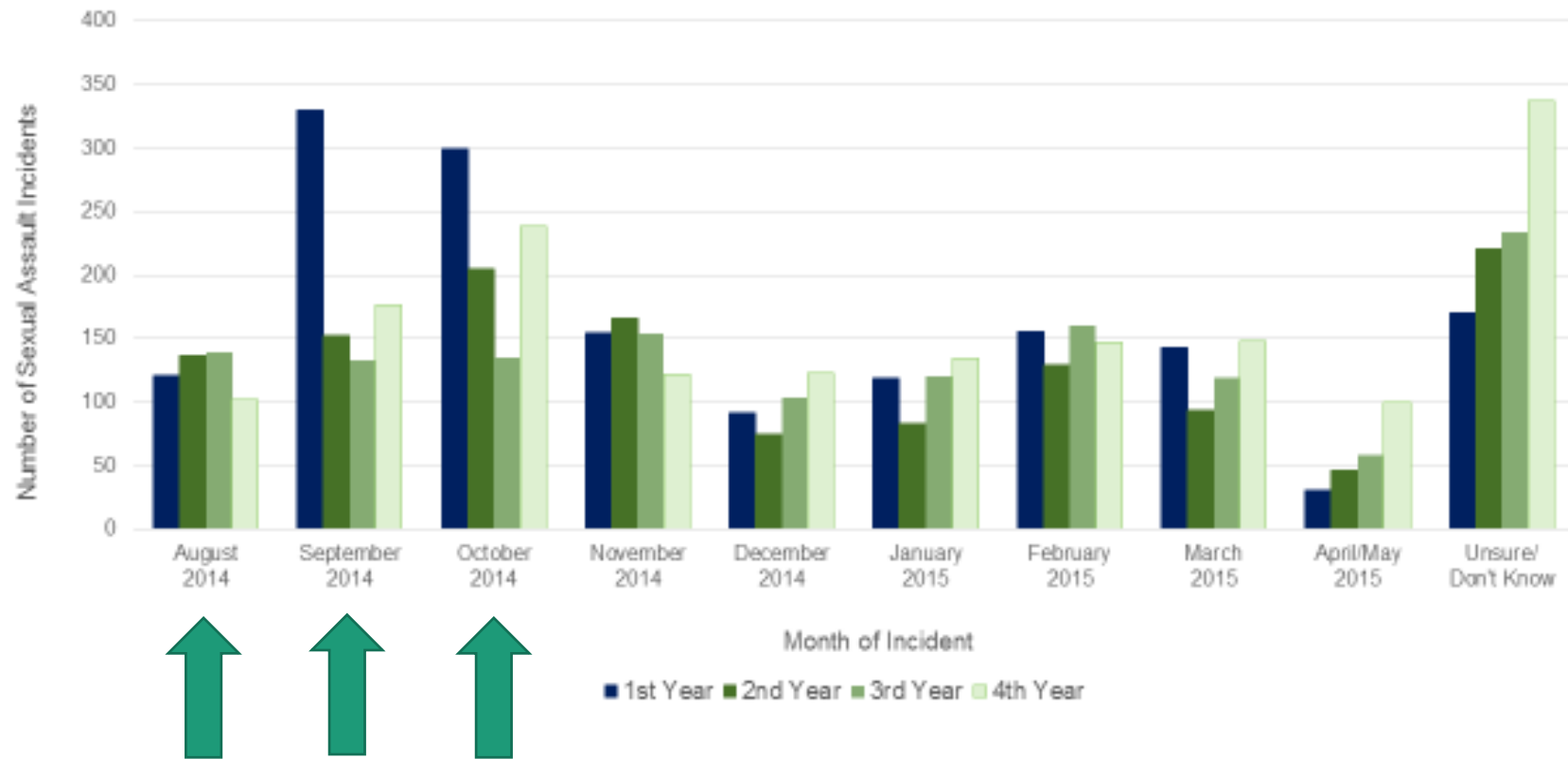
Campus Climate Survey Validation Study Final Technical Report

Percentage of Undergraduate female victims, cross-school average

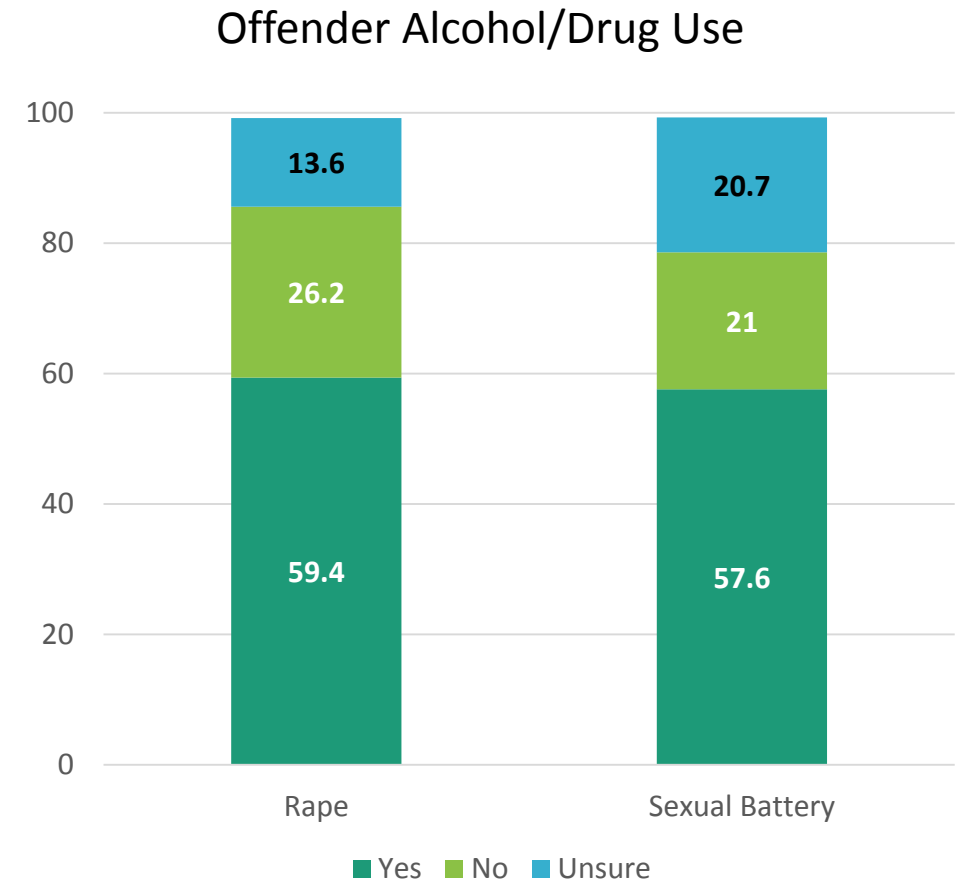
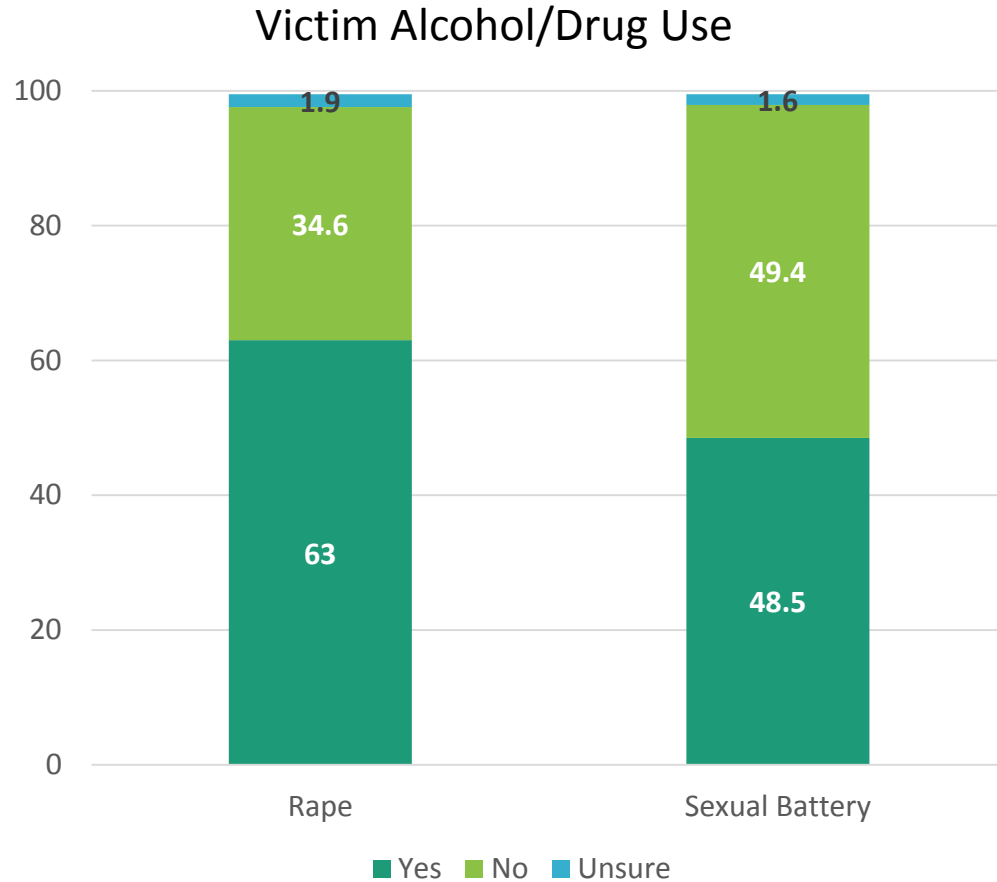
	Sexual Assault Since Entering College	Sexual Assault in Lifetime
All persons/victims	21%	34%
Gender Identity		
• Female	20%	34%
• Transgender/Other	28%	46%
Sexual Orientation		
• Straight	19%	32%
• Gay/Lesbian	22%	42%
• Bisexual	35%	59%



Month of sexual assault incident (female undergraduates)



Victim and Offender Alcohol/Drug Use Prior to Sexual Assault Incidents, 2015



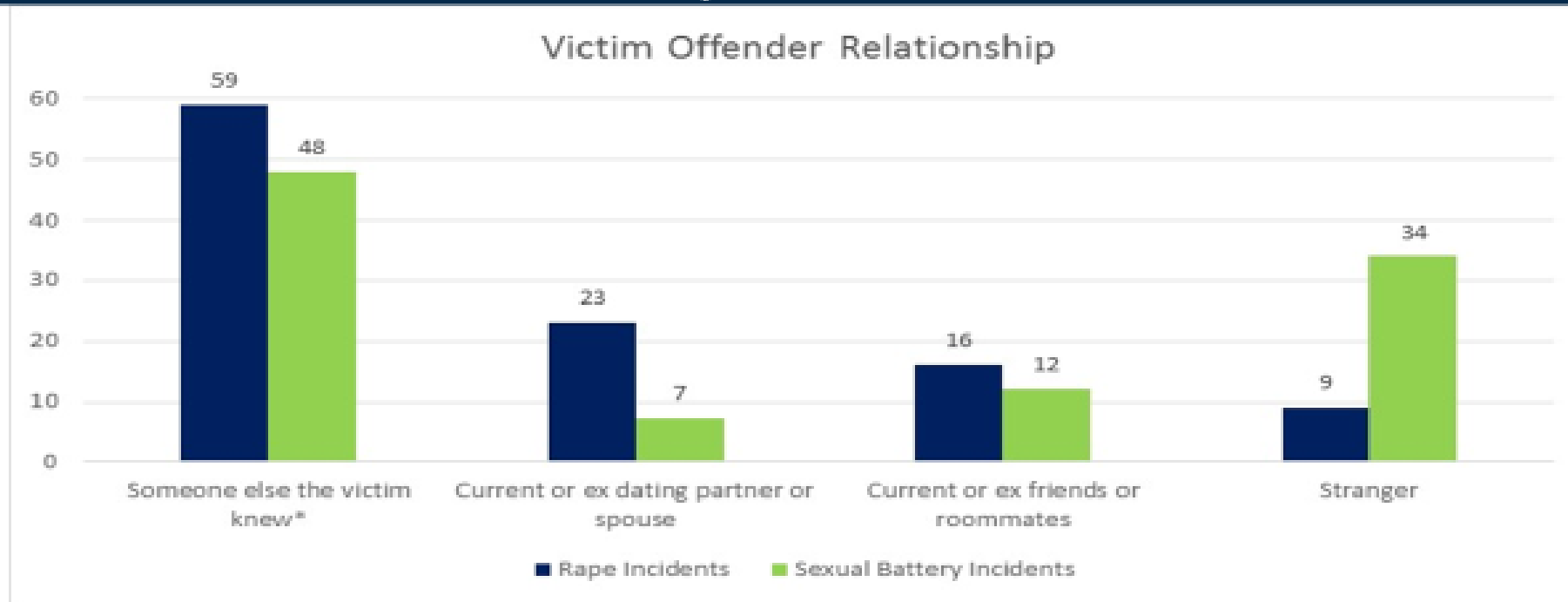
Note: Responses based on survey item asking “In the hours prior to the incident, had you consumed alcohol or drugs? Please keep in mind that you are **not** responsible for what happened, even if you had been drinking or using drugs or given a drug without your knowledge or consent. Remember that your answers will remain completely confidential.” Responses do not sum to 100% due to missing data.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Campus Climate Survey Validation Study, 2015.

Note: Responses based on survey item asking “Had the person who had unwanted sexual contact with you been drinking alcohol or using drugs?” Responses do not sum to 100% due to missing data.

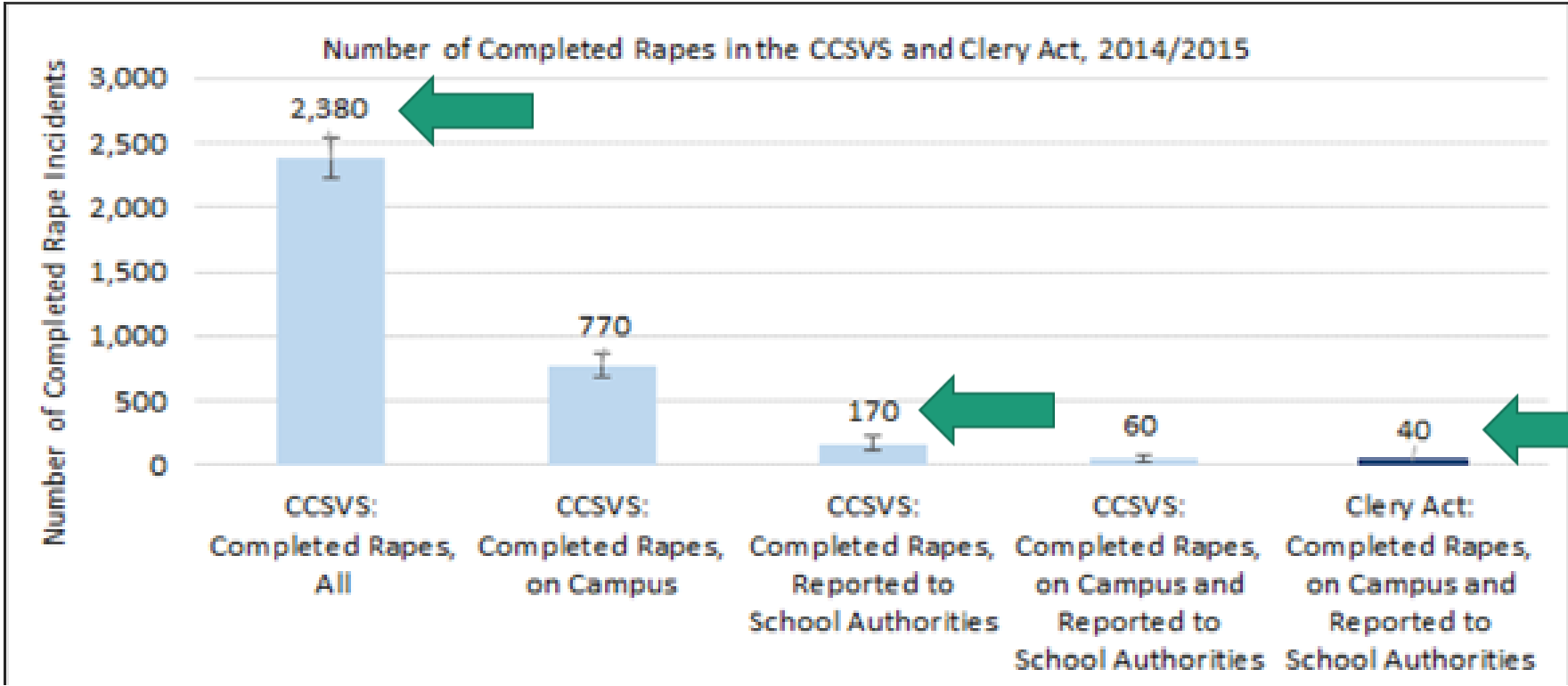
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Campus Climate Survey Validation Study, 2015.

Victim Offender Relationship (female victims) – Someone the victim knew casually is most common offender



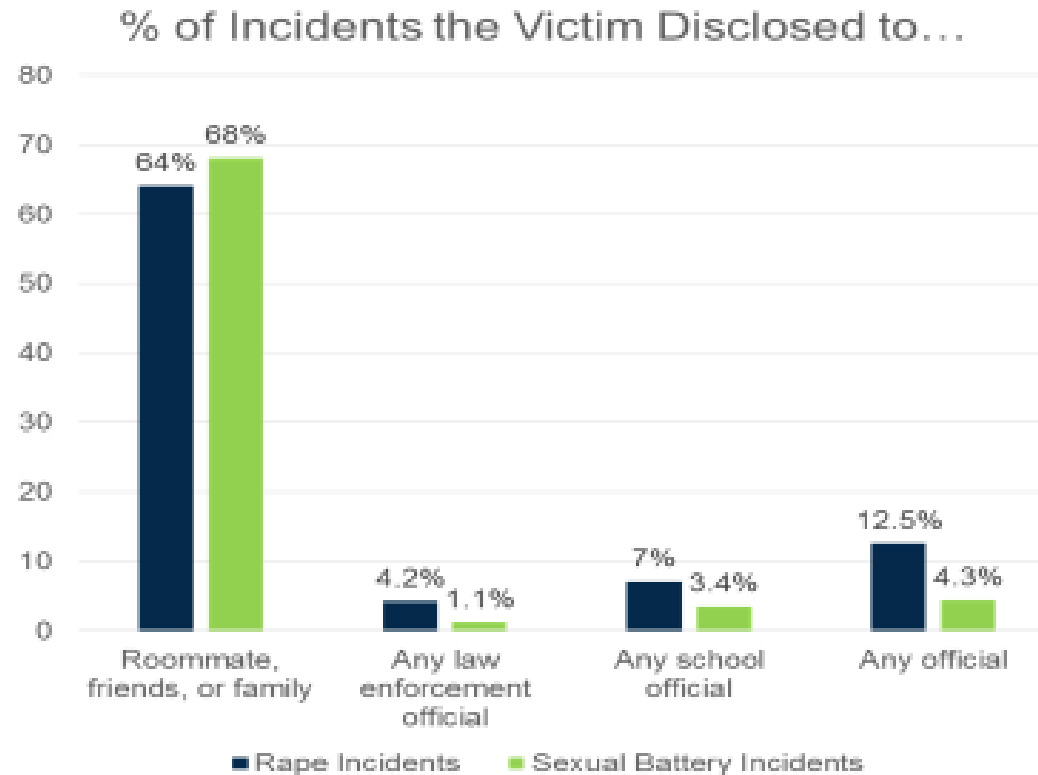
*Someone else the victim knew includes someone the victim had seen or heard about but not talked to; an acquaintance, friend of a friend, or someone that the victim had just met; or a professor or teaching assistant.

Reporting Rates: Comparison of CCSVS and Clery Data



Victim disclosure and impact (female victims)

Students disclose to roommates and friends, not law enforcement or school officials – even though rape is highly upsetting. Friends need to know how to respond to disclosures.



A Comprehensive Approach to Addressing Sexual Misconduct in Colleges and Universities

6 Main Elements

- Coordinated Campus and Community Response
- Prevention and Education
- Policy Development and Implementation
- Reporting Options, Advocacy, and Support Services
- Performance Measurement and Evaluation
- Transparency

Thank you!

Contact information:

Kristina Rose

Office of the Vice President

202-456-1562

Kristina_rose@ovp.eop.gov