Sexual Misconduct Awareness & Education:

What You Should Know & What You Can Do as New International Undergraduate Students

2018 International Orientation
Presenters

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For Your Information...

This presentation contains some information or examples about sexual assault and/or violence which may be difficult to hear especially if this has ever happened to you. If you need to talk to someone, we would encourage you to reach out to the Sexual Assault Prevention & Awareness Center (SAPAC).

Contact Information:
Monday - Friday, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
New Location: 330 E. Liberty (same building as CEW & Spark!)
Telephone: 734-764-7771
https://sapac.umich.edu/

24-Hour Crisis Line: (734) 936-3333
Ending Sexual Misconduct on Campus

Video Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U9cc2KWcmUo&t=14s
Agenda

- Intro & Ice Breaker
- What is Sexual Harassment
- What is Sexual Assault
- What is Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)
- Supporting a Survivor of Sexual Assault
Task: Introduce yourself to your neighbor (don’t be shy!) and then discuss the rules of greeting in your culture.

In your culture, how would you greet…

1. Your close friend
2. Your friend’s significant other (first time)
3. Your professor
4. Your grandmother
Ending Sexual Misconduct: Why Should We Care?

- Difference in Culture, Misunderstanding, and Lack of Social Support Network
- To protect yourself from being pressured by others / to stand your ground and stand up for your beliefs
- Unfamiliarity with system in the U.S.
- To avoid jeopardizing your immigration status and future career
Vocabulary

- **Survivor/Victim** – The individual who was sexually assaulted.

- **Perpetrator** – The individual who commits misconduct.

- **Ally** – The individual who consciously strives towards promoting justice and disrupting and ending misconduct.
Sexual Harassment
“Unwanted sexual statements” – sexual or “dirty” jokes, comments on physical attributes, spreading rumors about or rating others as to sexual activity or performance, talking about one’s sexual activity in front of others, and displaying or distributing sexually explicit drawings, pictures and/or written material. Unwanted sexual statements can be made in person, in writing, electronically (email, instant messaging, blogs, web pages, etc.), and otherwise.

Unwanted personal attention – letters, telephone calls, visits, pressure for sexual favors, pressure for unnecessary personal interaction, pressure for dates where a sexual/romantic intent appears evident but remains unwanted, and stalking.

Unwanted physical or sexual advances – touching, hugging, kissing, fondling, touching oneself sexually for others to view, sexual assault, intercourse, or other sexual activity."

What Do You Think?

1. Giving a massage around the neck or shoulders.
2. Commenting on a person's body, dress, or appearance.
3. Repeatedly asking someone for a date or giving unwelcome gifts after the person has expressed disinterest.
Key Takeaways

- Any *unwanted* or *unwelcome* sexual advances, either physical or verbal.

- The intention from the perpetrator does not determine whether the behaviour counts as sexual harassment or not. **It’s the target’s perspective that is the key.**

- Insults related to a person's sexuality are a form of sexual harassment. Using those words to *insult* others is what makes it harassment.
Sexual Assault
“Sexual assault: touching of a sexual nature that occurs without consent. Oral-genital contact; anal intercourse; vaginal intercourse; anal, oral, or vaginal penetration with an object. Intentional touching of the breasts, buttocks, groin, or genitals; intentionally touching another with any of the above; making another touch you or themselves with or on any of the above.”
The duty for establishing consent falls on the **initiator** of sexual contact.

A: Get consent  
B: Establish that consent isn’t distorted.  
C: Remain alert to changes.

**Consent can be withdrawn at any time.**
Requirements for Consent

- Explicit Agreement
- Without force/threat/intimidation/coercion
- With Feeling
- With Awareness
- Confirmed by the Initiator
- Not Subsequently Withdrawn
- Sober/Not Incapacitated

➢ [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fGoWLWS4-kU](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fGoWLWS4-kU)
Hookup culture: A culture that accepts and encourages casual sexual encounters

College Binge Drinking: drinking to the point of intoxication, a legal threshold set at a 0.08 blood alcohol level.

Recreational Drugs: Recreational drugs are chemical substances taken for enjoyment, or leisure purposes, rather than for medical reasons.

Greek Life: Social organizations for mostly undergraduate students. Typically, Greek letter organizations are gender-based initiatory organizations. Fraternity refers to a male membership, whereas sorority refers to a female membership.
**Peer Pressure & International Student**

**Peer Pressure:** positive and/or negative influence from members of one's peer group. There are two types of peer pressure: Spoken (direct) and Unspoken (indirect)

Why can it be difficult to resist peer pressure?
- are afraid of being rejected by friends
- want to be accepted and don't want to lose a friend
- don't want to be teased
- unfamiliar with new culture
- don't know how to get out of the particular situation.
Sexual Assault on Campus: Myth vs Reality

**The Myth**
- Unpredictable and rare
- By strangers
- In lonely dangerous places
- By force

**The Reality**
- Frequent and patterned
- By acquaintances (on most occasions)
- In the survivor’s living quarters
- By incapacitation (esp. intoxication)
“Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is the use of physical, sexual, economic, and/or emotional abuse by one person in an intimate relationship in order to establish and maintain power and control over the other person. A survivor of IPV is an individual who is or has been subjected to a pattern of abusive and coercive behaviors by an intimate or former intimate partner.”

For more information, refer to the National Institute of Justice
Severity and Pervasiveness of IPV

- 1 in 4 women and 1 in 7 men aged 18 and older experience severe physical IPV
- IPV occurs across ALL GROUPS

Types of IPV

- Not limited to physical violence
• International students are in a unique, sometimes vulnerable, situation due to cultural, language, and financial barriers.
• We may be confused and uncertain about what is appropriate, what rights we have, what resources we can access.

However, we are never alone.
Role of University, State, and Society

No longer a “private” problem

“As a university president, a physician-scientist, an educator and a father, the issue of sexual misconduct keeps me awake at night. I feel personally responsible for the safety and well-being of all students at the University of Michigan.”

- President Mark Schlissel
How to Support a Survivor

▪ **Listen** to what the survivor tells you without asking questions. Let the survivor share as much or as little as they choose.

▪ **Believe** what the survivor is telling you. No matter what, the survivor is not to be blamed.

▪ **Support** the survivor in whatever way is requested, to the degree that you are able. Do not take it personally if a survivor does not want your help.

▪ **Refer and Connect** the survivor to trained professionals for comprehensive crisis intervention, advocacy, and support.
Additional Resources

SAPAC Resources for Survivors and Supporters

- 24-Hour Crisis Line (734-936-3333): confidential
- Advocate Chat: anonymous online messaging
- Advocacy: academic, legal, medical, and housing advocacy for survivors of sexual assault, harassment, and IPV
- Crisis Intervention: in-person in residence halls, campus offices, etc.
- Peer-led Support Group: peer-led weekly drop-in support group

See brochure for more information about resources available through SAPAC and the campus community
Q&A and Workshop Evaluation

You will be sent a short survey about this presentation.

Your feedback is valuable to us and will help us improve the experience of future participants. Thank you!