Sexual Misconduct Awareness & Education:

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

2018 International Orientation
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
Ice Breaker

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 legal system in the U.S.
- To avoid jeopardizing your immigration status and future career
Vocabulary

- **Survivor/Victim** – The individual who was sexually harassed or 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. Giving unwelcome personal gifts, such as flowers.
What Do You Think?

4. Repeatedly asking someone for a date after the person has expressed disinterest.

5. A female supervisor makes frequent comments about a male employee’s physique.
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

From the University of Michigan Policy on Sexual Misconduct by Students:

“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.
Video Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=igqM6irCWvM
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
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.

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.
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.
P is a professor in a laboratory, and S is one of P’s lab-based research assistants. Both are from different cultures. One has been educated in the US education system for their whole life. The other is here for the first time.

One day P hears S telling another researcher that S is looking to date new people. That evening P asks S if S would like to eat together. S agrees, thinking that this will be a chance to talk about their work. On the way to dinner, P starts talking about a previous relationship, and S realizes that P thinks this is a date. S is not attracted to P, but feels unable to cancel the meal without hurting P’s feelings and affecting their working relationship.

At the end of the meal, P attempts to kiss S goodnight, but S pulls away. P apologises and asks if S would like to meet up again soon. Again, S worries about the consequences of offending P, so S says “well I’ll see you back at the lab tomorrow, of course.”

The next day, P comes up behind S and strokes S’s shoulders. When S turns around in shock, P holds S’s shoulders and asks “how has work been today, dear.” S shakes P’s hands off and tries to wriggle away, but P grips tighter and says “what’s wrong?” When P tries to gently pull S closer, S shakes free and runs out of the lab. P doesn’t understand why S misses work the next day.
Discussion Questions

1) Is P’s behavior considered sexual assault? Why or why not?

2) Did P get consent? Why or why not?

3) What kinds of cultural differences might make this situation more likely to occur?

4) What kinds of cultural differences might make this situation more difficult for S to deal with, emotionally and practically?
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
“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
Power and Control Wheel

• Different tactics that an abuser uses in order to maintain power and control over their intimate partner.

• No tactic is less important or impactful than any other.
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.
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!*