SEXUAL MISCONDUCT AWARENESS & EDUCATION:

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

2017 International Center Summer Orientation
PRESENTERS

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FOR YOUR INFORMATION...

TRIGGER WARNING: 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, feel free to utilize SAPAC.

Office Hours: Monday - Friday
9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Michigan Union
734-764-7771
AGENDA

- Intro & Ice Breaker
- What is Sexual Harassment
- What is Sexual Assault
- What is Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)
Ending Sexual Misconduct on Campus

Holly Rider-Milkovich
Director
Sexual Assault Prevention and Awareness Center
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 You 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
Sexual Harassment
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.
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
Sexual Assault

“All form of unwanted sexual contact obtained without consent and/or obtained through the use of force, threat of force, intimidation, or coercion.” - SAPAC
Consent: Whose Responsibility?

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

👉 [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fGoWLWS4-kU](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fGoWLWS4-kU)
Party Culture in the United States

**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 Students

**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.

“To many international students, the maintenance of traditional values could serve as an important role in protecting their self-esteem and sense of worth.” (Spaulding & Flack, 1976)
Case Study: Back at the Lab

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.
Case Study 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 and Reality

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

**The Reality**
- Frequent and patterned
- By acquaintances
- In the victim’s living quarters
- By incapacitation (esp. intoxication)
Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)
IPV: Quick Facts

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 his/her intimate partner.

- No tactic is less important or impactful than any other.
## IPV & International Students

### Unique situation of International Students

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<th>Over 6,000 international students from 116 countries</th>
<th>Newcomers to a whole another country</th>
<th>Confusion and uncertainty about what is appropriate, what rights they have, what resources they can access</th>
<th>Lack of a social support network</th>
<th>Limited in ability to earn income</th>
<th>Language barrier</th>
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Role of University, State, & Society

- No longer a “private” problem
Helping a Survivor of IPV

- Survivor-centered advocacy
- Confidentiality
- Respect the survivor’s autonomy
- Empower the survivor to break free from violence
Film & Discussion (free): 'The Hunting Ground"

Thursday, September 7, 6pm to 8:30 pm, Downtown Library Multi-Purpose Room

- A documentary and a monumental exposé of rape culture on campuses, poised to light a fire under a national debate.

- A screening of the 45-minute version of the film will be followed by a community discussion led by the U-M Sexual Assault Prevention and Awareness Center (SAPAC) and U-M Community Scholars Program.
Workshop Evaluation

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

[bit.ly/umicorIENTATION]