

February 16, 2016

## Resolution in Support of Creating Sexual Assault Bystander Resources

- WHEREAS,** Sexual violence on college campuses is a pervasive challenge. During a 27 university-wide study it was identified that 20,705 out of 87,737 women; 3,458 out of 60,085 men and 388 out of 1,398 Transgender students surveyed experienced “nonconsensual sexual contact involving physical force, incapacitation, coercion and absence of affirmative consent” since enrolled at their university<sup>1</sup>.
- WHEREAS,** Bystander intervention is a proven method to alleviate campus sexual violence. In a multi-college study, students who underwent bystander training were statistically significantly less likely to be the victim of sexual violence or perpetrate sexual violence<sup>2</sup>.
- WHEREAS,** Underreported sexual violence is an even more pervasive challenge. Although the national average for reporting rape or sexual assault is 27%<sup>3</sup> this number dramatically drops to only 20% for sexual assault involving college age women, 18 to 25<sup>4</sup>. In a 2007 study conducted by the National Crime Victim Research and Treatment Center, 102 out of 286, more than one third, of college age women survived cited “fear of bad treatment by the criminal justice system” for their lack of reporting<sup>5</sup>; and
- WHEREAS,** Sexual violence has detrimental effects on a person’s health and wellbeing. People who are survivors of sexual assault can suffer from symptoms ranging from fear, distrust and guilt to depression, PTSD or anxiety;<sup>6</sup> and
- WHEREAS,** Sexual assault is most likely to occur early in a student’s college career. The 2007 Campus Sexual Assault study discovered “that women who are victimized during college are most likely to be victimized early on in their college tenure.”<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Cantor et al. (2015). Report on the AAU Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct. *Association of American Universities*. Retrieved February 1, 2016 at

[https://www.aau.edu/uploadedFiles/AAU\\_Publications/AAU\\_Reports/Sexual\\_Assault\\_Campus\\_Survey/Report%20on%20the%20AAU%20Campus%20Climate%20Survey%20on%20Sexual%20Assault%20and%20Sexual%20Misconduct.pdf](https://www.aau.edu/uploadedFiles/AAU_Publications/AAU_Reports/Sexual_Assault_Campus_Survey/Report%20on%20the%20AAU%20Campus%20Climate%20Survey%20on%20Sexual%20Assault%20and%20Sexual%20Misconduct.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> Coker, A. L., Bush, H. M., Fisher, B. S., Swan, S. C., Williams, C. M., Clear, E. R., & DeGue, S. (2015). Multi-College Bystander Intervention Evaluation for Violence Prevention. *American Journal Of Preventive Medicine*. Retrieved December 21, 2015 at doi:10.1016/j.amepre.2015.08.034

<sup>3</sup> Sinozich, S. & Langton, L. (2013). Rape and Sexual Assault Victimization Among College-Age Females, 1995–2013. *U.S. Department of Justice*. Retrieved February 1, 2016 from <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/rsavcaf9513.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> Truman, J.L., and Planty, M. (2011) Criminal Victimization (2011). *U.S. Department of Justice*. Retrieved February 1, 2016 at <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv11.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> Kilpatrick, D.G., Resnick, H.S., Ruggiero, K.J., Conoscenti, L.M. & McCauley, J. (2007). Drug-facilitated, Incapacitated, and Forcible Rape: A National Study. National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center. Retrieved January 25, 2016 from <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/219181.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> Impact of Sexual Violence. National Sexual Violence Resource Center (2010). Retrieved February 1, 2016 at [http://www.nsvrc.org/sites/default/files/NSVRC\\_Publication\\_Factsheet\\_Impact-of-sexual-violence.pdf](http://www.nsvrc.org/sites/default/files/NSVRC_Publication_Factsheet_Impact-of-sexual-violence.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> Krebs, C.P., Lindquist, C. H., & Warner, T. D. (2007). The Campus Sexual Assault (CSA) Study. *National Institute of Justice*. Retrieved February 1, 2016 at <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/221153.pdf>

- WHEREAS,** The Associated Students Government Affairs team has taken deliberate steps to train our own elected officers in bystander intervention; all officers have undergone CADEC ROAR training.
- BE IT RESOLVED,** The Associated Students of CSU, Chico urges CSU, Chico administrators to financially support the creation of a comprehensive in-person sexual assault bystander training by the beginning of the Fall 2017 academic year; and
- BE IT RESOLVED,** The Associated Students urges all University Police Department officers to undergo comprehensive sexual assault sensitivity training; and
- BE IT RESOLVED,** The Associated Students commends the administration of CSU, Chico for their support of confidential advocacy for students who have experienced sexual violence through renewed support in Safe Place; and
- BE IT RESOLVED,** The Associated Students urges that a comprehensive in-person sexual assault bystander training be mandated for all first year students on CSU, Chico's campus early in their first semester; and
- BE IT RESOLVED,** The Associated Students will distribute this resolution to the CSU, Chico University Police Department; CSU, Chico Presidential Advisory Board; CSU, Chico President's Cabinet; and the CSU, Chico Title IX Committee.

Approved by GAC: 2/23/16  
Reviewed by BOD: 2/24/16