

**EMPOWERING
YOUNG VOICES**

What do they have in common?



“What would you do?”

- A student gets drunk at a party, loses her friends and eventually passes out on the floor. Believe it or not there are a few sober people around-and she just so happens to catch a sober man’s eye. He picks her up and takes her to his car. And nobody else really seems to notice. He has a variety of options. What do you think he does?
- It turns out, he looked at her photo ID and took her to her mom’s house.

What is Sexual Harassment?

CONSENT

IT'S SIMPLE AS TEA

The Numbers

- 1 in 5 girls and 1 in 20 boys is a victim of child sexual abuse.
- During a one-year period in the U.S., 16% of youth ages 14 to 17 had been sexually victimized.
- 44% of sexual assault and rape victims are under age 18, and 82% of all victims under 18 are female.



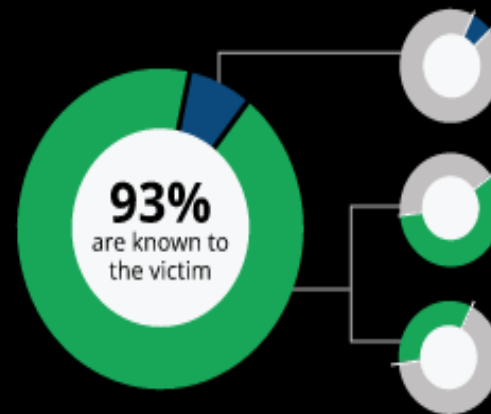
The Numbers: College Statistics

- 23.1% of females and 5.4% of males experience rape or sexual assault through physical force, violence, or incapacitation among undergrad students.
- 4.2% of students have experienced stalking since entering college.
- People between the ages of 18-24 are at a high risk for sexual assault.

The Perpetrators

- Out of the yearly 63,000 sexual abuse cases substantiated found strong evidence the perpetrator was most often the parent or someone the child knew 93% of the time.

CHILD VICTIMS OFTEN KNOW THE PERPETRATOR



RAINN

rainn.org/statistics/scope-problem

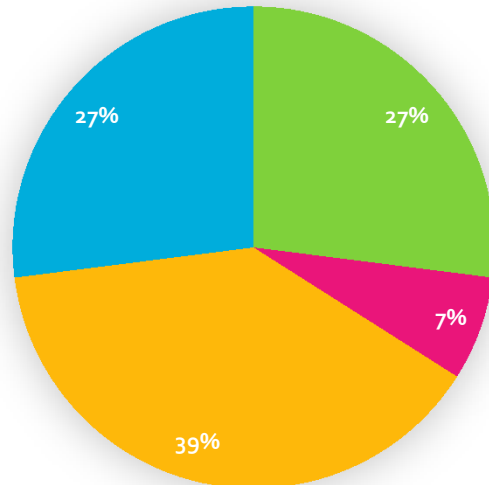
The Perpetrators (cont.)

- In 88% of the sexual abuse claims that Child Protective Services find evidence that the perpetrator is male. In 9% of cases they are female, and 3% are unknown.



The Perpetrators (cont.)

U.S. Bureau Of Justice Rape
Statistics



■ Current or Former Intimate Partner
■ Another Relative
■ Friends or Acquaintances
■ Strangers

- Among most consenting adults, the perpetrator is typically someone the victim knows 73% of the time.
 - Most of these victims are friends, acquaintances, or intimate partners.

Lasting Effects

- High rates of depression, anxiety, substance abuse, interpersonal dysfunction, sexual problems have all been identified to varying degrees among men and women who survive child sexual abuse.
- Abuse typically occurs within a long-term, on-going relationship between the offender and victim, escalates over time and lasts an average of four years.

Healthy Relationships

- So, lets define a healthy relationship!
 - What are signs of a healthy relationship?
- Here are the signs:
 - Maintain and respect each other's individuality
 - Are able to feel secure and comfortable
 - Allow and encourage other relationships
 - Take interest in one another's activities
 - Do not worry about violence in the relationship
 - Trust each other and be honest with each other
 - Have the option of privacy
 - Have respect for sexual boundaries
 - Resolve conflict fairly: Fighting is part of even healthy relationships. The difference is how the conflict is handled.

Unhealthy Relationships

- What are signs of unhealthy relationships?
- Here are the signs:
 - Feel pressure to change who you are for the other person
 - Feel worried when you disagree with the other person
 - Notice one of you has to justify your actions (e.g. where you go, who you see)
 - Have a lack of privacy, and may be forced to share everything with the other person
 - Attempt to control or manipulate each other
 - Notice your partner attempts to control how you dress and criticizes your behaviors

Bystanders

What is a bystander?

- Bystander (n): a person present but not involved; chance spectator; onlooker.



The “Bystander Approach”

- If you see it happen, you should probably do something. Right?
 - Five Steps Toward Taking Action
 - 1) Notice the event along a continuum of actions.
 - 2) Consider whether the situation demands your action.
 - 3) Decide if you have a responsibility to act.
 - 4) Choose what form of assistance to use.
 - 5) Understand how to implement the choice safely.
- This approach is applicable to almost anything. And may require immediate use.

The “Bystander Approach”: Step 1



- Notice the event along a continuum of actions.
 - Recognize what is going on around you. Be aware of others. We tend to notice more than we realize. Recognize warning signs of compromising situations that can escalate.
 - BE AWARE!

The “Bystander Approach”: Step 2

- Consider whether the situation demands your action.
 - Reflect on whether or not someone may need your help. Decide if the situation needs external intervention.
 - Ask yourself “Does this require immediate attention? Is it important?”

The “Bystander Approach”: Step 3

- Decide if you have a responsibility to act.
 - Weigh the consequences if you do or do not act. Is this a situation that needs external intervention? Think of your relationship to the people involved.
 - If a stranger is involved consider putting yourself in the other person’s shoes. If this involves a stranger, **do not** put your own safety at risk.



The “Bystander Approach”: Step 4

- Choose what form of assistance to use.
 - Consider methods of intervention. What method allows you to be the most helpful? Does it require a level of authority above yours? Can you intervene without escalating the situation?
 - **DO NOT** be afraid to ask for help!



The “Bystander Approach”: Step 5

- Understand how to implement the choice safely.
 - Apply the form of assistance you choose. Ask for help if you need it. Follow through with your plan.



Basic Way to Remember

1) Notice

2) Consider

3) Decide

4) Choose

5) Understand

✓ Best way to remember, with the first 5 letters:

✓ Nasty Clerks Disgraced Creepy Unicorns

Consider the following...

- You are at a party. During the past hour you notice one of your male friends has been talking to a young woman. They seem to be having a good time but it is clear that the woman has had too much to drink. At one point your friend walks by you and you hear him say he is just going to get her “one more” and “that should be enough.”

A few minutes later you see him put his arm around the young woman and start to lead her upstairs. What do you do?

Consider the following...

- You and a friend have several classes together. You sit next to her one day and hear her crying. In the past, she has shared with you that her boyfriend yells at her, humiliates her, and always wants to know where she is and who she's with. She also says he won't let her do things she wants to.

It appears she has some fresh bruises around her eye and on her arms. What do you do?

Survey

- Survey:

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/BVY57Z5>