

No Justice, No Peace: Q&A Session

The Impact of Institutional Response on
Student Survivors and Campus Culture

Presented by

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Today's Agenda

- Getting to know today's audience
- Additional statistics about marginalized communities and Title IX
- Questions for participants
- Additional questions for presenters

Conversation and participation is encouraged!

What is your connection to Title IX?



Exercise:

Close your eyes and picture a college sexual assault victim.

Who do you see?

Contrary to the mainstream image, campus sexual assault does not only affect white, female, cisgender, & heterosexual victims

- Queer students, students of color, and disabled students are more vulnerable, have fewer resources, and face additional barriers.
- Transgender students experience sexual assault and rape more than twice as frequently as cisgender LGBTQ individuals.
- People with disabilities are raped and abused between 2-10 times the rate of the general population

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Langenderfer-Magruder, L. Walls, E. Shanna, K. Whitfield, D. & Ramos, D. (2016) *Sexual Victimization and Subsequent Police Reporting by Gender Identity Among LGBTQ Adults*, <https://connect.springerpub.com/content/sgrvv/31/2/320>; CALCASA (2010) *Supporting Survivors of Sexual Assault with Disabilities*, <https://www.calcasa.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/12/Disabilities-Info-Packet-Final-Upload-12.29.10.pdf>.

More on Race/Ethnicity and Sexual Assault

- Rates of sexual trauma are similar for girls of all races and ethnicities (between 21-24%), but **women and girls of color face more barriers when it comes to reporting**
- Black girls in particular are less likely to be believed and more likely to be blamed for their own rape:
 - Seen as hypersexualized, angry, aggressive, and promiscuous
 - When a sample of 51 college women were asked to consider hypothetical data about a date rape scenario, **study participants were more likely to blame the victim when she was a Black or Latina woman**

Onyeka-Crawford, A. Patrick, & K. Chaudhry, N. (2017) *Let Her Learn: Stopping School Pushout for Girls of Color*, https://nwlc.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/final_nwlc_Gates_GirlsofColor.pdf; Lewis, K.R., Robillard, A., Billings, D. & White, K. (2018), Differential Perceptions of a Hypothetical Sexual Assault Survivor Based on Race and Ethnicity, *Journal of American College Health*; Patrick, K., Chaudhry, N. (2017) *Let Her Learn: Stopping School Pushout for Girls Who Have Suffered Harassment and Sexual Violence*, https://nwlc-ci49tixgw5lbab.stackpathdns.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/final_nwlc_Gates_HarassmentViolence.pdf.

Exercise:

Close your eyes and picture a Complainant and a Respondent in a sexual misconduct case.

Which of these parties' wellbeing and education do you imagine is most at risk from a Title IX adjudication?

The Pushout of Sexual Assault Victims

What happens to college victims of sexual assault?

A survey of women sexually assaulted in college shows significant long-term effects on their lives in education, career, and health.



67%

reported a negative impact on
their academic performance,
i.e. lower GPA & missed classes



35.8%

finished college on
schedule

NEARLY HALF EARN LESS THAN \$35,000/YEAR



85%

earn less than
\$55,000/year



72.8%

reported mental health
complications, i.e. insomnia,
depression, anxiety, PTSD

source: Sharyn Potter, Rebecca Howard, Sharon Murphy & Mary M Moynihan (2018) Long-term impacts of college sexual assaults on women survivors' educational and career attainments, Journal of American College Health
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The Sexual Assault to Prison Pipeline

- There is a **sexual assault to prison pipeline**, especially for girls of color
 - Sexual abuse is a primary predictor of girls' entry into the juvenile justice system, which is often ill-equipped to treat violence and trauma
- LGBT and gender nonconforming girls are overrepresented in the juvenile justice system
 - They make up about 5%-7% of the population but 13%-15% of youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system

Kingkade, T. (2017). *Fewer Than One-Third of Campus Sexual Assault Cases Result in Expulsion*, https://www.huffpost.com/entry/campus-sexual-assault_n_5888742; Saar, M. S., Epstein, R., Rosenthal, L., & Vafa, Y. (2015) *The Sexual Abuse to Prison Pipeline: The Girls' Story*, <https://www.law.georgetown.edu/poverty-inequality-center/wp-content/uploads/sites/14/2019/02/The-Sexual-Abuse-To-Prison-Pipeline-The-Girls%E2%80%99-Story.pdf>.

Questions for Participants



Further questions for us?

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