

Safer Campuses: Protecting Title IX



NAGPS Legislative
Concerns Committee

We urge Congress to maintain funding and continue to support Title IX regulations and funding to ensure safety for our college campuses.

S.856 - Campus Accountability and Safety Act

HR.1949 - Campus Accountability and Safety Act

Currently:

Currently, campus sexual assault policies are dictated by the Clery Act, Title IX, VAWA and Campus Save Act. With the removal of the Dear Colleague Letter and new guidelines from the Department of Education, we need legislation to make our campuses safer.

Facts about Campus Sexual Violence

Campus Climate on Sexual Violence

- One in every 10 enrolled students on college campuses experiences rape or sexual assault [1].
- Amongst the graduate-professional student population, 8.8% of females and 2.2% of males have experienced rape or sexual assault [1].
- A relatively small percentage (25% or less) of even the most serious incidents are reported to an organization or agency [1].

Cost and Impact

- Annually, rape costs the U.S. more than any other crime (\$127 billion) followed by assault (\$93 billion), murder (\$71 billion) and drunk driving (\$61 billion) [2].

Vulnerable Populations

- 21% of LGBTQ+ college students have been sexually assaulted [1].
- 31.6% of females with a disability report unwanted sexual contact [1].
- Asian women are least likely to report sexual assault or sexual harassment (7.7%) [1].
- 15.1% of Native Americans and Native Alaskans, 12% of Hispanics, and 13.1% of African American women experience non consensual sexual violence [1].

Long Term Impact of Sexual Violence

- Around 70% of sexual violence victims experience some form of distress - a higher proportion than victims of any other violent crime [3].
- 94% of victims experience post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms 2 weeks after experiencing sexual violence [4].
- 33% of rape victims contemplate suicide [5].

47.7 %

of students reported being victims of sexual harassment since enrolling at Institutes of Higher Education [1]

“did not think anything would be done about it”

One of the reasons for students not reporting incidents of sexual assault or sexual misconduct [1]

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References

- [1] Report on the AAU Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct
https://www.aau.edu/uploadedFiles/AAU_Publications/AAU_Reports/Sexual_Assault_Campus_Survey/AAU_Campus_Climate_Survey_12_14_15.pdf
- [2] Miller, T. R., Cohen, M.A., & Wiersema, B. (1996). *Victim costs and consequences: A new look* (NCJ 155282). Retrieved from U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice.
- [3] Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics. (2014). *Socio-emotional Impact of Violent Crimes*.
- [4] Riggs, D.S., Murdock, T., & Walsh, W. (1992). A prospective examination of post-traumatic stress disorder in rape victims. *Journal of Traumatic Stress: 455-475*
- [5] Kilpatrick, D.G, Edmunds, C.N., & Seymour, A.K. (1992). *Rape in America: A Report to the Nation*. Arlington, VA: National Victim Center and Medical University of South Carolina.