

DIVISION OF STUDENT AFFAIRS

West Chester University of Pennsylvania

Shake and Stir Follow Up Men vs Women

Women's Center, Crime Victim's Center

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Type of Assessment:

Learning Outcomes Assessment

Dates of Administration:

November 13, 2013

Audience/Group Assessed:

Sigma Phi Epsilon and Pi Kappa Phi
Fraternity members (46 students total)

ASSESSMENT PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Men Versus Women follow up aims to increase student understanding of primary prevention of sexual violence and the relationship between alcohol and sexual violence. This is done by comparing what men and women do to protect themselves from sexual violence, pointing out that women are to “protect” themselves from a crime most often perpetrated by men. Additionally, the presentation seeks to increase students’ understanding of the role alcohol often plays in sexual violence. Students completed a paper survey immediately following the one hour presentation.

Learning Outcomes Assessed:

As a result of attending the Men Versus Women workshop:

- Students will correctly identify the percentage of acquaintance rapes, the most commonly perpetrated type of rape.
- Students will describe the correlation between alcohol consumption and victimization/perpetration of sexual and gender based violence.
- Students will define the differences in primary prevention and risk reduction.
- Students will describe how they, as men, can play a part in combating sexual and gender based violence.

Student Affairs Learning Outcomes:

1. Use critical, reflective and analytical thinking in decision-making and reasoning;
2. Respond thoughtfully to social responsibly and diversity;
5. Develop, enhance, clarify, and communicate one's personal and professional values, ethics, and integrity;
6. Display the ability to integrate and apply knowledge, ideas, and experiences to one's daily life;

SUMMARY OF RESULTS & KEY FINDINGS

Acquaintance Rape versus Stranger Rape:

- 94% of students correctly stated 80-90% of rapes are perpetrated by someone known to the victim.
- 6% of students answered in the 70-90% range, while not correct, is close.

Correlation between alcohol consumption and sexual violence:

- 91.3% of students reported a positive correlation between alcohol and sexual violence.
- Some of their answers included:
 - Alcohol blurs lines of consent

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- Increased consumption may lead to sexual assault
- When people use alcohol, they tend to ignore their values

Primary Prevention versus Risk Reduction:

- 68.8% gave a clear understanding of the difference between the two approaches. Their answers included: Primary prevention focuses on avoiding assaulting others; it is taking steps to reduce the amount of sexual assaults; it is preventing it before it happens; risk reduction is aimed at women; risk reduction prevents it while it is happening, primary prevention stops it before it happens.
- 11.1% of students listed goals of sexual violence prevention or a strategy.
- 13.3% of students answered incorrectly
- 6.6% of students did not answer the question.

Intention of using the information presented:

- 69.5% of students listed a bystander intervention strategy. These included educating others, intervening in potentially harmful situations, or speaking up for women.
- 21.7% of students listed behavior modification. These included: watch alcohol consumption; control my sense of entitlement; don't drink as much.

LESSONS LEARNED & ACTION STEPS

Through their participation in the Shake and Stir follow up program Men versus Women, the fraternity members gained a better understanding of their role and the role of alcohol in the prevention of sexual violence.

To further meet desired program outcomes, the following action steps will be taken:

1. Some students did not answer all of the questions on the survey. Due to the nature of the information, 4 open ended questions were used to measure learning outcomes. In the future, we will create a mix of forced choice and open ended questions.
2. We are exploring ways to complete a follow up survey with attendees of this presentation to measure their follow through of learning outcome 4. Many men listed tangible things they can do to prevent sexual and gender based violence. In order to accurately measure this learning outcome, we would like to ask the question again in 6 weeks.
3. The presentation will continue to be marketed to other fraternities on campus.