

Education

Effective educational programming changes behaviors and cultures.

Educational programming should be evidence-based and tailored to meet the needs of student-athletes. Complementary educational programming must be provided for those individuals who directly influence student-athletes' decision

making and behaviors. Coaches, athletics administrators, sports medicine staff, academic support personnel, faculty, family of student-athletes and other students also should be planned participants.

EDUCATION CHECKLIST

When effective educational programming and an implementation plan are in place:

- Educational programming occurs at the following time periods:
 - » Orientation activities.
 - » Team meetings.
 - » Before significant competitive events.
 - » Before prolonged periods away from school (such as spring break, winter break, summer break).
 - » During national awareness months, times that mark significant campus history/events, and during other higher-vulnerability periods.
 - » Throughout a student-athlete's collegiate experience.
- Student-athletes, coaches and other staff in athletics participate in ongoing education focused on the definition and nature of sexual violence and about positive, consensual behavior, including:
 - » Healthy relationships.
 - » Consent.
 - » Sexual violence prevalence and attitudes.
 - » Harassment.
 - » Hazing and bullying.
 - » Stalking.
 - » Discrimination.
 - » Compliance, accountability and sanctions for non-compliance with federal law, state law, institutional policies and athletics' policies.
- Student-athletes, coaches and other staff in athletics receive education regarding: misogynistic, homophobic, demeaning, marginalizing and hostile language; how negative language choices adversely impact team cultures; and how positive language choices can contribute to respectful and healthy environments.
- Student-athletes receive evidence-informed substance abuse prevention/education, including the relationship between alcohol and other drugs, and sexual violence.
- Student-athletes receive skill development training on:
 - » Respectful communication in healthy relationships.
 - » Bystander intervention training.
 - » Negotiating consent, giving consent and respecting non-consent.
 - » Active listening and managing a referral process.
- Educational activities are evaluated for how they are experienced by both learners and presenters (process).
- Programs are evaluated to assess changes in student-athlete behaviors and attitudes, including the following:
 - » Intended and actual behaviors to prevent sexual violence.
 - » Intended and actual behaviors to support survivors.
 - » Requests for additional or improved training and education.