

Understanding the Imperative of Incident Reporting

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Outline of session

- Introductions
- Definitions and Background
- Current Legislative efforts in the US
- Current data known and efforts by The Forum
- Perspective from a US campus
- Case studies
- Discussion

1977
Doug Beasley

Background

1986

Jeanne Clery

1990

The Jeanne Clery Act

"...all colleges and universities who receive federal funding [are required] to share information about crime on campus and their efforts to improve campus safety as well as inform the public of crime in or around campus." (www.clerycenter.org)

Background

1972

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972

"...prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in any federally funded education program or activity." (www.justice.gov)

- Access to Higher Education
- Athletics Under Title IX
- Career Education
- Education for Pregnant and Parenting Students
- Employment
- Learning Environment
- Math and Science
- Sexual Harassment
- Standardized Testing
- Technology

Background

1994

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)

Improve the criminal justice response to violence against women, specifically related to sexual and domestic violence.

2013

VAWA amendment to the Clery Act

"...expand the rights afforded to campus survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking....Colleges and universities must provide data regarding incidents of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking."

(www.clerycenter.org)

Background

U.S. is a litigious society

The truth is that Americans don't sue that much at all....

But because the myth has been so successfully propagated, Americans have to live with the consequences of excessive law suit avoidance that tramples on the one thing that is supposed to be truly sacred in this country – our liberty.

The Guardian, 24 Oct 2013

U.S. is a society of consumers

1960s – Consumer rights

1980s – Affluence encouraged consumerism

Consumer rights

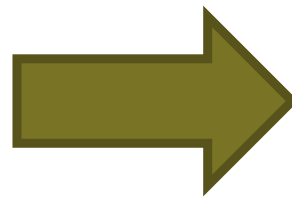
vs.

Consumer responsibility

Informed Decisions

Today

- Growth in study abroad and proliferation of study abroad programs and organizations
- Perceived litigiousness
- Consumerist attitude
- Legislation
- Law of averages



**EDUCATION
ABROAD**

RECENT HISTORY, CURRENT TRENDS

Recent History, Current Trends



Study Abroad Health and Safety Report

To provide the public with a more accurate understanding of the risks of studying abroad, the Office of Higher Education (OHE) requests institutions provide student participation by country and primary program host in addition to the incident data required by law.

About Study Abroad Data

According to [Minn. Statutes § 5.41](#), postsecondary institutions offering credit for study abroad must:

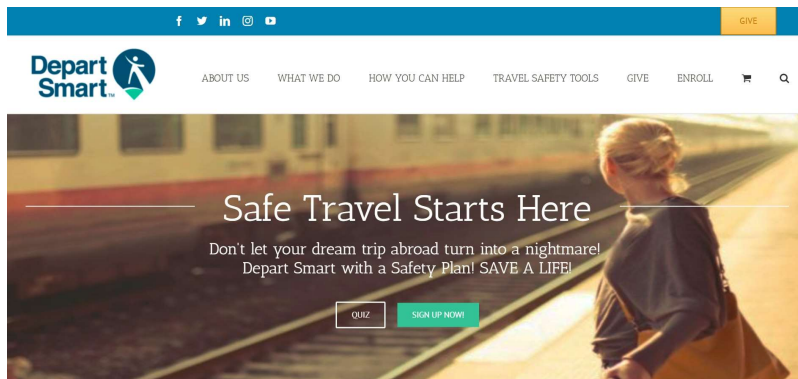
- report deaths and hospitalizations that occurred during, and as a result of, program participation
- report country, primary program host, and program type of each incident
- request, but not mandate, incident disclosure from students upon completion of their program
- report whether the institution is committed to complying with the health and safety standards set by the [Forum on Education Abroad](#)



WORLD

HEARTBROKEN MOTHERS OF STUDENTS KILLED ABROAD WANT TO SAVE LIVES

BY MAX KUTNER ON 8/28/16 AT 9:08 AM



State Law: Minnesota

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Reporting Path



Minnesota Data, First Year of Reporting

Study Abroad Participation and Incidents by Institution, 2015-2016

Institution	Participants	Hospitalizations	Deaths
Minnesota Total	9632	36	0

Reporting by Institution, 2015-2016

Institution reporting includes compliance with Forum Standard 8 parts 1, 2 and 3 described below, as well as student participation, hospitalizations, and deaths.

Institution	1	2	3	Participants	Hospitalizations	Deaths
Adler Graduate School	N	N	Y	<10	0	0
Augsburg College	Y	Y	Y	234	0	0
Bemidji State University	Y	Y	Y	26	0	0
Bethany Lutheran College	Y	Y	Y	35	0	0
Bethel University	Y	Y	Y	338	0	0
Carleton College	Y	Y	Y	484	<10	0
Central Lakes College (Brainerd)	Y	Y	Y	<10	0	0
College of Saint Benedict/Saint John's University	Y	Y	Y	583	0	0
College of Saint Scholastica	Y	Y	Y	134	0	0
Concordia College	Y	Y	Y	208	0	0
Concordia University-St. Paul	Y	Y	Y	89	<10	0
Crown College	Y	Y	Y	<10	<10	0
Dunwoody College of Technology	N	N	Y	<10	0	0
Gustavus Adolphus College	Y	Y	Y	355	<10	0
Hamline University	Y	Y	Y	170	0	0
Itasca Community College	Y	Y	Y	33	0	0
Macalester College	Y	Y	Y	382	<10	0
Martin Luther College	N	Y	Y	44	0	0
McNally Smith College of Music	Y	Y	Y	<10	0	0
Minneapolis College of Art and Design	N	N	Y	<10	0	0
Minnesota State University Moorhead	Y	Y	Y	115	0	0
Minnesota State University, Mankato	N	N	N	260	0	0

State Law: Virginia



Virginia Public Higher Education Guidelines for Study Abroad

Virginia Code §23.1-903.1 states:

- A. As used in this section, "study abroad program" means a program sponsored, offered, or approved for credit by an institution of higher education in which program participants travel outside the United States in connection with an educational experience.
- B. The Council shall develop guidelines for study abroad programs.

State Law: Virginia

III. Health, safety, and risk management

Each public institution of higher education shall establish institutional policies and procedures concerning health, safety, security, and risk management for study abroad programs. In doing so, institutions may consider the following:

- Adequate faculty and staff training concerning their professional responsibilities while supervising study abroad programs, as well as training in general health and safety risks associated with study abroad.
- A written emergency plan applying to study abroad programs under the control of the institution and adequate support for such emergency plan.
- A written policy concerning the procedure for cancellation or discontinuation of a study abroad program.
- Regular monitoring of Travel Warnings by the United States Department of State.
- A standard protocol for allowing exceptions to policies regarding travel to countries with Travel Warnings.
- Consultation with federal authorities such as the Overseas Security Advisory Council, Department of State, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation regarding the risks associated with travel to certain areas.
- An institutional process for periodically assessing risks associated with study abroad programs, including periodic assessment of health and safety conditions for each study abroad host site, including a process for conducting site visits when appropriate and feasible.
- A clear policy governing requirements for participants to demonstrate proof of health insurance and repatriation and evacuation insurance as a prerequisite for participation in study abroad.

US Deaths Abroad – Non Natural Causes

<https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/statistics/deaths.html>

CAUSE	TOTAL	%
MV Accident	3410	29%
Homicide	2187	19%
Suicide	1668	14%
Other Accident	1458	13%
Drowning	1515	13%
Disaster	204	2%
Air Accident	349	3%
Drug Related	299	3%
Terrorist Action	366	3%
Maritime	127	1%
Execution	18	0%
Train Accident	8	0%
Armed Conflict	4	0%
Hostage Related	2	0%
Unknown	12	0%
TOTAL	11627	100%

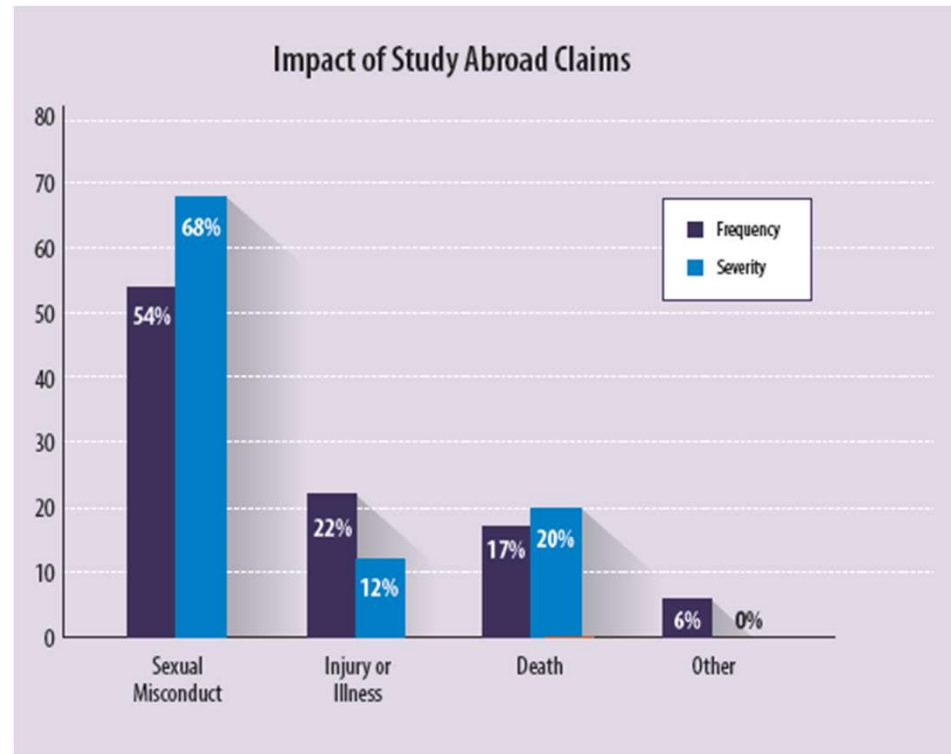
January 1, 2003 – December 31, 2016

Higher Education Study Abroad Insurance Claims 2005 – 2014 (United Educators)

**Total Claims =
126**

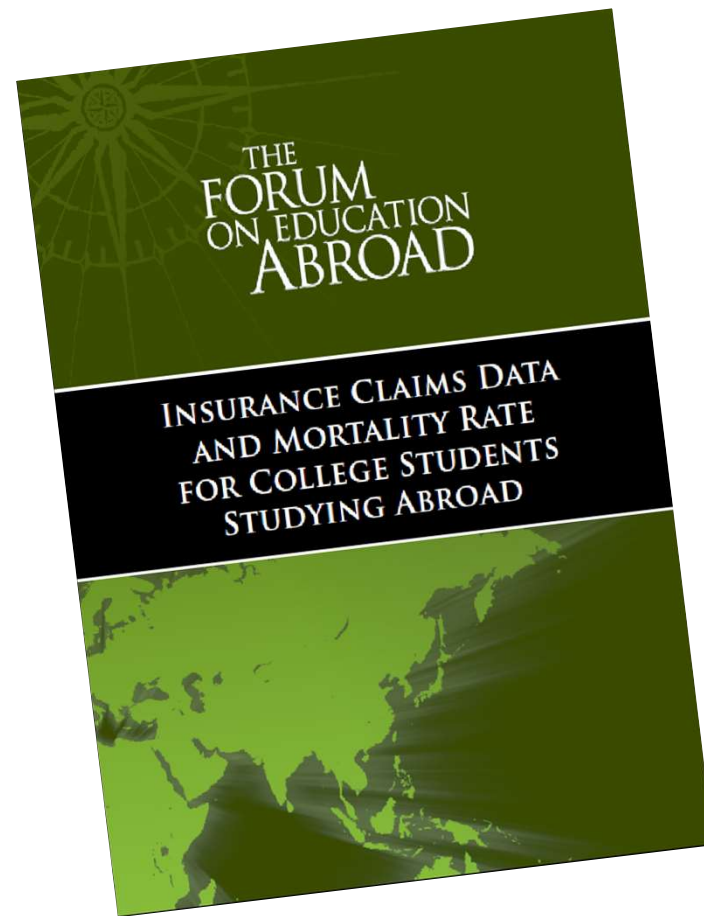
Average is 12
claims per year

Average Claim
loss \cong \$50,000



[At Risk Abroad: Lessons From Higher Ed Claims](#)
Risk Research Bulletin | February 2016

April 2016



Critical Incident Database

Standards of Good Practice

Advocacy

Outcomes

Data Collection

- Critical Incident Database

- Education Abroad Positions

- Data Sets

Curriculum

Glossary

AIFS/AIFS Foundation Education
Abroad Special Collection

Publications

ForumJobs

Menu Home > Resources > Data Collection > Critical Incident Database

Critical Incident Database

The Critical Incident Database (CID) is a free tool for use by Forum member institutions in tracking critical incidents that occur while students are abroad. The CID serves as a method for tracking required information on incidents that should be reported in a member's Annual Security Report as required by the Clery Act, including all incidents that meet the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) definitions. In addition, all incidents that should be reported to a Title IX officer are tagged.

The CID provides:

- An easy and convenient way to track what happens to your students while off campus (types of incidents, locations, etc.);
 - On-line and accessible from anywhere
 - Tablet, smart phone friendly
 - Easy access to your own data; downloadable and printable reports (*coming soon*)
- A reliable method to identify which incidents should be reported in your Annual Security Report to the Department of Education to comply with the Clery Act;
 - Incidents to be reported to a campus' Clery and Title IX officers are clearly tagged
 - Definitions provided based on the Clery Act, VAWA and Title IX
- A way to track critical incidents so that risk management decisions about education abroad programs can be made using appropriate data in context.
 - Institution/organization and program identity protection
 - Annual reports generated in the aggregate

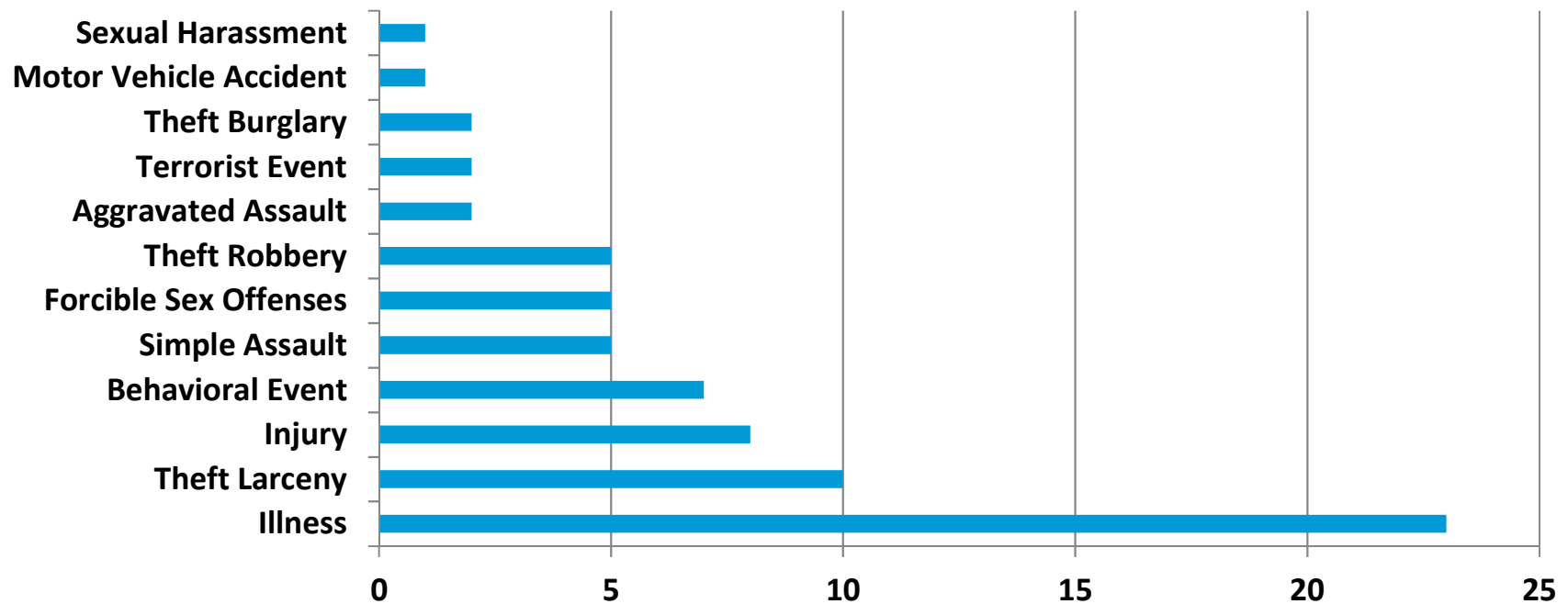


Report of 2014 CID Data

Critical Incident Database Participants

- 300+ different programs in 72 different countries
 - 693,035 student program days
 - Data collected September 1, 2013 – March 15, 2014
- 29 participating organizations
 - 9 liberal arts colleges
 - 5 small public universities
 - 3 large public universities
 - 2 small private universities
 - 1 medium private university
 - 3 large private universities
 - 2 community colleges
 - 4 program providers

Types of Incidents



Uses of your CID data

1. Train your staff and faculty

Report New Incident Manage Field Staff View Incident Statistics Search Incidents

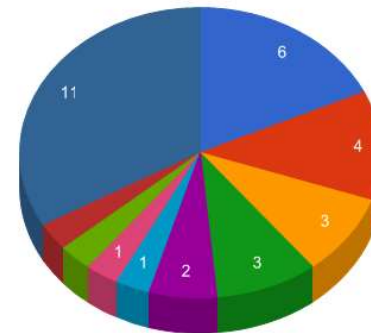
Incidents

Incident Date Report Date	Location	Individuals Involved	Disciplinary Referral?	Add Note	View/Print
17-Aug-2013 (UTC -2) 19-Aug-2013	Alajuela, Costa Rica	Individual student			
17-Aug-2013 (UTC 0) 19-Aug-2013	Vienna, Austria	Faculty, More than one student (3)			
12-Aug-2013 (UTC 0) 12-Aug-2013	Lisbon, Portugal	More than one student (2)			
08-Aug-2013 (UTC -5) 17-Aug-2013	New York, United States	Individual student			
07-Aug-2013 (UTC 0) 17-Aug-2013	Lisbon, Portugal	On-Site/Program Staff			
07-Aug-2013 (UTC -5) 17-Aug-2013	New York, United States	Individual student			
07-Aug-2013 (UTC -6) 13-Aug-2013	Belmopan, Belize	Individual student			

Uses of your CID data

1. Train your staff and faculty
2. See trends specific to your organization

Contributing Factors



Uses of your CID data

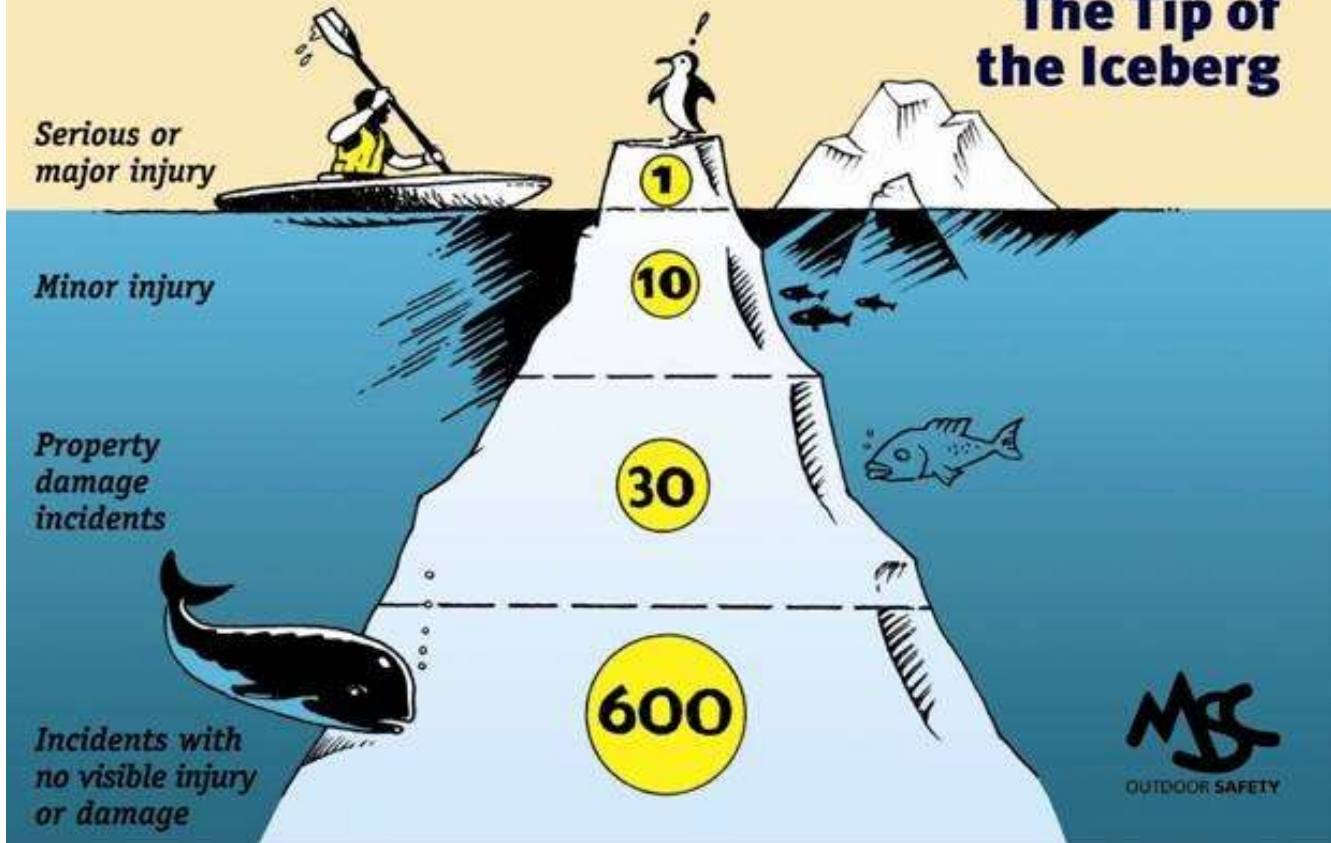
1. Train your staff and faculty
2. See trends specific to your organization
3. Ability to report with confidence



Bird and Germain 1992

The Accident Ratio Study

The Tip of the Iceberg



AN INSTITUTIONAL PERSPECTIVE

Dartmouth College

- 4-year private liberal arts university based in Hanover, NH
- 4,300 undergraduate, 2,000 graduate
- Quarter system, year-round enrollment
- 40+ faculty-directed study away & 20+ exchange programs
- Programs operate at 52 locations across 35 countries
- ~650 student participants, 50 Dartmouth faculty
- > 50% participation rate

Dartmouth College – Incident Reporting

Critical Incident Reporting Goals

- Safety & security of participants
- Collect information about **all** critical incidents affecting study away programs, not limited to federally mandated reporting
- Satisfy federally mandated reporting requirements
- Satisfy broader goals in terms of information sharing, reporting (program oversight, inform program improvement efforts)

Dartmouth College – Incident Reporting

How Information About Critical Incidents is Used

- Keep informed about program safety – program specific & overall
- Focus on participant safety & program improvement
 - Address safety concerns via program orientation, printed and online resources
 - Data used to inform faculty and staff training
 - Adjustments to program design, program operations
 - Brief narratives (what happened and how resolved)
- Satisfy mandatory reporting requirements (Clery, Title IX, VAWA)
- Collect and share information
 - Campus decision-makers
 - Oversight committees
 - Forum on Education Abroad

Dartmouth College – Incident Reporting

Faculty-directed programs

- Communications to faculty directors each term re: incident reporting
 - Pre-departure briefing
 - Incident reporting responsibilities (all incidents vs. mandated reporting)
 - CSA obligations
 - Need to identify Clery reportable locations & local law enforcement offices w/jurisdiction
 - Also cover a variety of budget and logistical matters
 - Email conveying:
 - Reporting instructions, incident & location definitions
 - Afterhours contact info

Dartmouth College – Incident Reporting

Faculty-directed programs – cont.

- Identification of Clery Reportable Locations (Qualtrics)
- Sharing of information
 - College staff responsible for Clery and Title IX Reporting (as incidents occur)
 - Locations and local law enforcement information (annually)
 - Campus decision-makers, oversight committees (annually)
 - Forum on Education Abroad

Dartmouth College – Incident Reporting

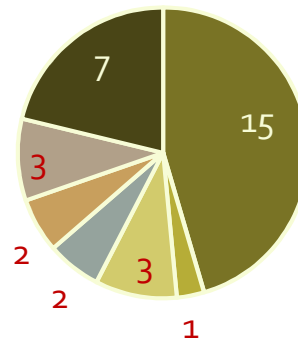
Ongoing Challenges/Areas for Improvement

- Underreporting of more minor incidents on faculty-led programs
- Exchange programs
- Need to deploy online options for submitting incident reports
- Improved outreach to faculty directors, students, local staff, partners
- Expand use of post incident debriefs
- Use of information to inform decision-makers about challenges & successes involved with supporting participants on study away programs
- Identifying best option for incident reporting database
- Increase awareness of importance of incident reporting across campus (internship, volunteer, service and research activities)

CASE STUDIES

Case 1

Your program sends 24 students and 2 faculty members to San Jose, Costa Rica for 2 months every summer. In researching the US State Department web site you discover the following data:



Deaths of US citizens in Costa Rica

- drowning
- drug related
- homicide
- maritime accident
- other accident
- suicide
- motor vehicle accident

How will this data influence your programming and pre-departure preparation?

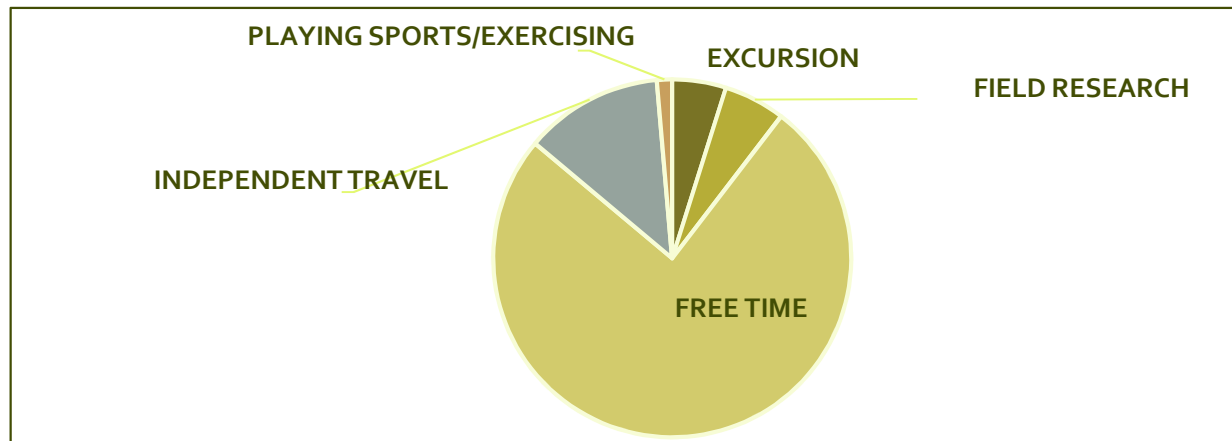
Case 2

From your analysis of incidents that occur on your institution's campus you find that 55% of the sexual misconduct incidents involve alcohol.

How will that inform your pre-departure preparation for all of your programs?

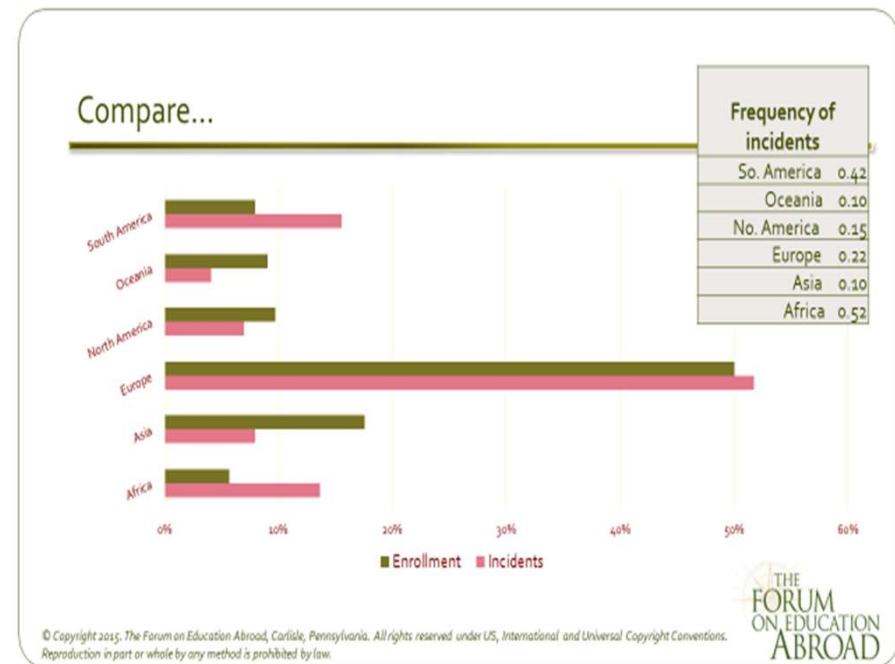
Case 3

In looking at the latest available data from the Critical Incident Database, it is clear that the most incidents are reported as happening during “free time”. How do you define “free time”? What are your policies for responding to incidents that occur not while on program time?



Case 4

An administrator presents you with the following slide that they discovered on the web. They are using this one slide as justification to discontinue existing programs in Africa and South America. What questions might you have for this administrator? What other data do you need to explore before making such a decision?



Case 5

In a meeting with your Director of the Counseling Center on your campus, she reports to you that there has been a sharp increase in the number of students seeking mental health assistance from the past year – in fact, it has risen 38%! How does that information affect what you do in the Education Abroad office?

Case 6

At the recent Forum conference you picked up a copy of the *Insurance Claims Data and Mortality Rate for College Students Studying Abroad*. The major finding of this report is that compared to students who stay on campus, students who study abroad are much less likely to die while off campus.

What do you do with that report? Who do you share it with?

Thank you!

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THANK
YOU

