

# University of Missouri-St. Louis CLIMATE SURVEY

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Student Survey on Sexual Violence

Report on Survey Results for UMSL

October 2019

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UMSL

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## Executive Summary

In Spring 2019, stakeholders from Title IX offices and student affairs offices at each of the four UM System campuses collaborated with UM system staff in promoting a Title IX campus climate survey at University of Missouri-St. Louis, Missouri University of Science & Technology, and University of Missouri-Kansas City. This was a follow-up for a similar survey that was completed in 2015. Results from each survey provide valuable information for each campus to help improve student resources.

The target audience was all UMSL students 18 years of age or older (9,503 students). The online survey was designed to provide both confidentiality and anonymity. UMSL students were invited to participate through an email containing a survey link. Four reminder emails were sent. Responses of the 875 students represent an 9.2% response rate.

### Demographics of Respondents

Three-fourths of respondents were white (77%), and 65% were women. Two-thirds (67%) of respondents were 21 to 34 years-of-age. Sixty-six percent (66%) of respondents were undergraduate students. Eighty-four percent (84%) of respondents reported living off-campus in non-University-sponsored housing. Sixty-two percent (63%) of respondents were currently in a romantic or intimate relationship. Thirty-one percent (31%) reported their sexuality as same-sex attraction only, queer, bisexual, pansexual, or asexual.

### Student Attitudes, Views, and Behaviors toward Consent and Sexual Activity

Students were asked to indicate their level of agreement with statements about their attitudes regarding consent and sexual activity. Respondents agreed or strongly agreed that it ***is important to get consent for sexual activity*** (98%).

There was the least consensus around the statements regarding false accusations of rape by women. Only 56% disagreed/strongly disagreed that ***“Women who consent to sex later accuse men of rape because the woman regrets the sexual encounter,”*** and only 64% disagreed/strongly disagreed that ***“Women often accuse men of rape as a form of vengeance.”***

From a list of statements asking about student views and attitudes, four statements referred to alcohol and its effects on behavior. Respondents strongly agreed/agreed that ***A person who is drunk cannot consent to sexual activity*** (81%). But, 11% strongly agreed/agreed with the statement that ***A person who is sexually assaulted when he or she is drunk is at least partially responsible for putting themselves in that situation.*** And, 20% strongly agreed/agreed that ***If a man is drunk, he may rape someone unintentionally.***

Students reported their possible behaviors for seven bystander engagement situations. Most reported that they “usually” or “always” engage in positive bystander behavior or they had not encountered the situation.

When students were asked about their new-student orientation, only 16% said that they had not attended. When asked if four topics regarding sexual violence and harassment were covered in the orientation 47%-55% answered affirmatively to for each topic.

When students were asked to select the three most effective approaches the University could use to provide students with information on sexual violence and harassment, the top three choices were:

1. Programs during new-student orientation,
2. Mandatory online program prior to attending classes, and
3. Programs run by students

## Prevalence of Sexual Assault and Harassment

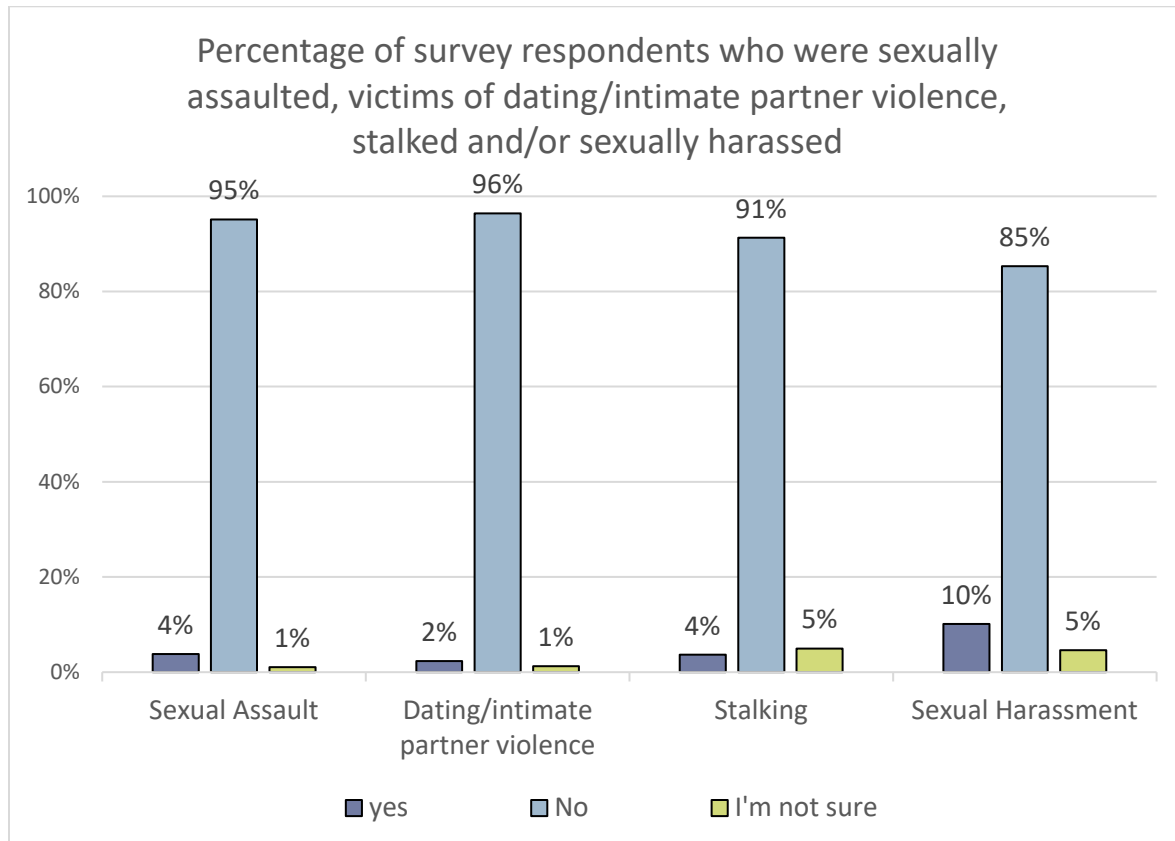
Students were asked if they had been sexually assaulted, stalked, sexually harassed or the victim of dating/intimate partner violence since they began classes at the University (Table A and Graph A).

**Table A: Prevalence of Sexual Assault and Harassment**

<b>Students who said they've experienced sexual misconduct at the University</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>I'm not sure</b>	<b>Total</b>
Sexual Assault	33	822	9	864
Dating/intimate partner violence	20	833	11	864
Stalking	32	788	43	863
Sexual Harassment	88	743	40	871

Sexual harassment was the most common form of sexual misconduct, with 10% of students reporting they had been sexually harassed.

**Graph A: Prevalence of Sexual Violence and Harassment**



### Form of Sexual Violence and Harassment and Related Factors

Sexual Assault (percentages out of 33 victims). Over half (54.5%) of the students who were sexually assaulted were **raped**. Other forms of sexual assault were: **touching of buttocks** (reported by 54.5% of sexual assault victims); **touching of genitals** (36%); **touching of breast(s)** (36%); **touching by another's genitals** (27%); and **kissing** (18%).

Dating/Intimate Partner Violence (percentages out of 30 victims). Half (50%) of the students who were victims of dating/intimate partner violence were **sexually assaulted (including rape)**. Seventy-five percent (75%) of victims reported **Psychological and/or emotional abuse**; 50% reported **threats of physical violence**; and 45% reported **pushing**.

- **Alcohol, Drugs, and Inability to Consent.** Victims of both sexual assault and dating/intimate partner violence frequently reported **use of alcohol and drugs to alter the victim's ability to consent** and **assault while victim was sleeping passed out or otherwise unable to consent**.



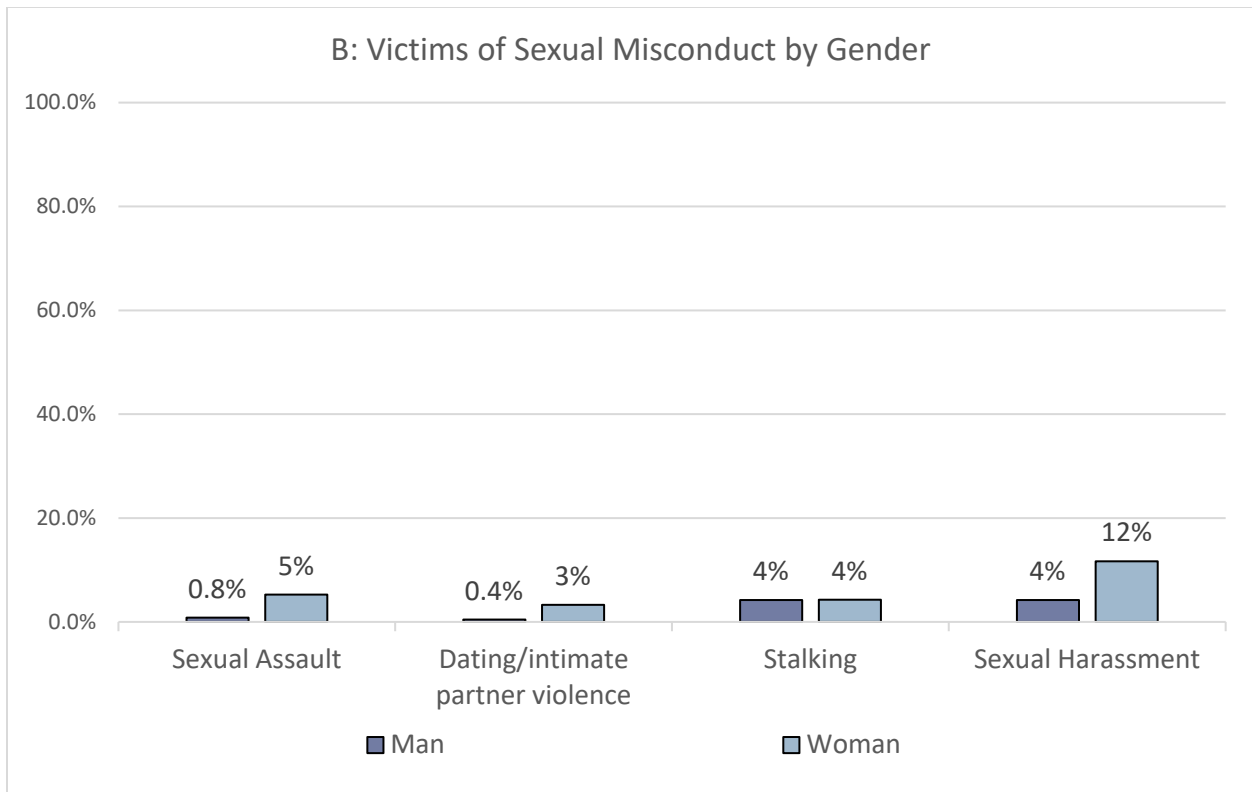
Stalking (percentages out of 32 victims). The most prevalent forms of stalking reported were *proximity* (reported by 66% of stalking victims), *text messages* (44%), *phone calls or messages* (41%), *visits to the victim’s school* (40%) and *visits to the victim’s home* (39%).

Sexual harassment (percentages out of 88 victims). The most prevalent forms of sexual harassment reported by respondents were: *remarks about a particular gender* (reported by 66% of sexual harassment victims); *repeated comments about your body or appearance or the body or appearance of another in your presence* (65%); and *condescending comments regarding your gender or the gender of another* (53%).

### Victims

Higher percentages of women than men were victims of all types of sexual violence and harassment (Graph B).

**Graph B: Victims of Sexual Misconduct by Gender<sup>1</sup>**



<sup>1</sup> The rates at which genderqueer, transgender, non-binary students were victims of sexual assault, dating/intimate partner violence and stalking were similar to those of cisgender women; however, the numbers were too small to permit reporting.

## Offenders

Victims typically reported one offender who was male for sexual misconduct. Sexual harassment victims were the exception in terms of the number of offenders; 64% had two or more offenders (Table B).

**Table B: Offender in Sexual Violence and Harassment**

*Reporting is out of students who were victims of sexual violence and harassment*

Student experienced...	One offender	Male offender
<b>Sexual Assault</b>	67%	100%
<b>Dating/intimate partner violence</b>	90%	90%
<b>Stalking</b>	81%	75%
<b>Sexual Harassment</b>	36%	82%

*Not all students answered ALL the questions. Percentages are out of the number of students answering the specific question.*

Stalking and sexual harassment victims reported that at least one of their offenders was an undergraduate more often than other University affiliations (such as graduate student or faculty/staff). Victims of dating/intimate partner violence reported an offender who was not affiliated with the University more often than victims of other types of sexual misconduct (Table C).

**Table C: Offender's Affiliation with the University**

*Reporting is out of students who were victims of sexual violence and harassment*

	Offender is UMSL undergraduate	Offender is not affiliated with UMSL
Sexual assault	36%	52%
Dating/intimate partner violence	30%	65%
Stalking	63%	25%
Sexual harassment	50%	28%

Respondents could select more than one choice if they had more than one perpetrator or they could select one category for all their perpetrators. And, not all choices are listed here, so percentages will not add up to 100%.

Victims of sexual misconduct may have had more than one incident in more than one location. Table D shows the locations cited by victims for at least one of their sexual misconduct incidences. Victims of

sexual assault and dating/intimate partner violence reported an off-campus private residence as the location of at least one incident most frequently. Stalking and sexual harassment victims reported on and off campus locations equally (Table D).

**Table D: Location of Sexual Violence or Harassment**

*Reporting is out of students who were victims of sexual violence and harassment*

	Off-campus private residence	Off-campus non-residence	On-campus outdoor space	On-campus residence hall	On-campus academic building
Sexual assault	61%	39%	0%	9%	6%
Dating/intimate partner violence	90%	35%	10%	10%	10%
Stalking	28%	16%	34%	16%	47%
Sexual harassment	22%	24%	25%	9%	44%

Respondents could select more than one choice if they had more than one perpetrator or they could select one category for all their perpetrators. And, not all choices are listed here, so percentages will not add up to 100%.

## Effects of Sexual Violence and Harassment

Students experienced a range of emotions as a result of their sexual violence and harassment, including (but not limited to): **lack of trust, anxiety, anger, fear for safety, and difficulty with intimacy**. Victims of sexual assault and dating/intimate partner violence were most likely to have academic effects such as missed classes, assignments, and exams (Table E).

**Table E: Academic Effects and Emotions after Sexual Violence and Harassment**

*Reporting is out of students who were victims of sexual violence and harassment*

Student experienced...	Lack of trust	Anxiety	Anger	Fear for safety	Difficulty with intimacy	*Affected Academics
Sexual assault	64%	73%	61%	54.5%	70%	45.5%
Dating/intimate partner violence	70%	75%	80%	40%	90%	50%
Stalking	34%	84%	41%	53%	34%	28%
Sexual harassment	47%	56%	44%	36%	25%	20.5%

\*Missed classes, assignments, exams as a result of sexual assault or harassment

## Use of Campus Resources

The majority of sexual violence and harassment victims did not use any campus resources. For the victims who did use the campus resources, Counseling Services and the Student Health Center were the most frequently used (Table F).

**Table F: Use of Campus Resources**

*Reporting is out of students who were victims of sexual violence and harassment*

Student experienced...	None	Counseling Services	Student Health Center
Sexual assault	70%	21%	12%
Dating/intimate partner violence	50%	45%	15%
Stalking	69%	9%	0%
Sexual harassment	68%	9%	2%

Respondents could select more than one choice & not all choices are here, so percentages will not add up to 100%.

## Reporting Sexual Violence and Harassment

Across all types of sexual violence and harassment, not many reported their incident to a University faculty, staff or employee. A higher percentage of stalking victims (22%) reported than did victims of sexual assault (18%), dating/intimate partner violence (10%) or sexual harassment victims (18%). Not all victims of sexual misconduct answered this question. Percentages are calculated based on the number of people who responded to this question (Table G).

**Table G: Number of Victims Who Reported to a University Official**

Did you report the [incident] to any University faculty, staff or employee?	Yes, reported	No, did not report	NA	Total respondents
Sexual assault	6	20	7	33
Dating/intimate partner violence	2	17	1	20
Stalking	7	23	2	32
Sexual harassment	15	58	11	84

\*One person may have reported more than one kind of sexual misconduct

## Perception of the Response Students Might Receive for Reporting Sexual Misconduct

When asked to select all of the campus resources to which the students would feel comfortable reporting sexual violence, 63% selected Counseling Center, and 58% selected the University Police.

When asked what may slow or prevent victims of sexual violence from reporting, 90% of students said ***embarrassment/shame***; 75.5% said ***fear of being punished for misconduct (e.g., underage drinking) in conjunction with the incident***; 71% said ***fear of retaliation***; 69% said ***fear that no action would be taken***; and 68% said ***lack of knowledge about campus resources***.

Students' perception of the University's potential response to a report of sexual violence is not strongly positive according to the survey results. Seven questions on this topic were posed in the survey. Only 40%-55% of students (depending on the specific question) said they agreed or strongly agreed that the university would respond with the appropriate level of accountability and consequences for the perpetrator, staff training, resources for the victim, and protection for the victim, including protecting their privacy.

## Introduction

The University of Missouri System (UM) is committed to becoming an exemplar of best practices in promoting a culture of respect and security. A significant piece of this commitment involves exploration of campus culture, particularly as it relates to the prevalence and reporting of incidents of sexual violence. The best way to obtain this information is to ask UM students.

In Spring 2019, stakeholders from Title IX offices and student affairs offices at each of the four UM System campuses collaborated with UM system staff in promoting a Title IX campus climate survey at Missouri University of Science & Technology, University of Missouri-St. Louis, and University of Missouri-Kansas City. This was a follow-up for a similar survey that was completed in 2015. Results from each survey provide valuable information for each campus to help improve student resources.

## Background

The American Association of Universities (AAU) administered a climate survey in 2015 and then again in 2019 to students attending a group of AAU institutions including the University of Missouri – Columbia (MU). A similar survey was designed by the NCHERM Group, LLC (The National Center for Higher Education Risk Management) and administered in 2015 and then again in 2019 by the Assessment Resource Center (ARC) to students attending the three other UM universities: University of Missouri – St. Louis (UMSL), Missouri University of Science and Technology (Missouri S&T), and University of Missouri – Kansas City (UMKC). Each survey was customized for each campus so that the resources available on each campus could be assessed by the students. The 2019 survey uses updated language and categories. This document reports the results of the survey distributed to UMSL students during Spring 2019, with some comparisons to the 2015 results.

## Purpose

The purpose of this investigation is to determine the perceptions, understanding, and prevalence of issues related to sexual harassment and sexual violence. This document reports the results of the responses from 875 UMSL students who completed at least part of the survey. Not every survey respondent, however, answered every question. In the spirit of continuous improvement, these findings may help UMSL improve its outreach and services.

## Methods and Procedures

In the development of this survey in 2015, we tried to track as closely as possible with the AAU's survey design and basic methodology based on information available on 12/26/2014. In the development of the 2019 survey, the AAU's survey was unavailable to us. We revised some outdated terminology and combined some categories as part of the 2019 update.

### Participants

The 2019 survey was sent to all actively enrolled students at UMSL who were 18 years of age or older: 9,503 students. In the 2015 survey, a representative sample of the student body was selected, and that survey was sent to 3,052 students.

### Materials

This climate survey contains over 100 questions including the following: demographic information; sexual assault; sexual harassment; dating/intimate partner violence; stalking; attitudes about consent and sexual activity; prevention and awareness; and reporting.

The survey was designed by ARC as an online survey using Qualtrics software. In order to provide both confidentiality and anonymity, Qualtrics was set up so that responses could not be linked to any student-identifying information. An initial email cover letter and subsequent reminder e-letters were designed and approved by administrators at each campus.

As an incentive, students were offered the opportunity to win one of two \$250 gift cards. Upon submitting their survey responses, students were forwarded to a second survey, in which they could give their personal information for the gift card drawing. In this way, it was assured that no personal information could be linked to their responses.

### Procedure

Email invitations from the Assistant Dean of Students/UMSL Deputy Title IX Coordinator were sent by ARC to the student sample in late March 2019, inviting students to participate. This invitation and four subsequent reminder emails included a link to the survey. The reminder emails were sent to non-respondents at least once a week on a variety of days and at a variety of times. The survey closed May 7, 2019 (Table 1). Responses of the 875 students who answered more than the initial five questions are included in this report and represent 9.2% response rate.

**Table 1: Survey Distribution**

UMSL	
Sample size	9,503
Begin date	4/4/19
Number of waves sent	5
End date	5/7/19
Responses*	875
Response rate	9.2%

\*Students who answered more than 5 questions

## Analysis

Analysis uses descriptive statistics with results including frequencies and percentages. Subgroups were considered and are reported when appropriate. These subgroups include student affiliation, gender identity, and sexual orientation. Within the subgroups, when the number of respondents within a category are small, subgroups are combined and identified in a table's footnote. Comparisons by race and ethnicity have not been made for this study.

The response rate was 9.2%. This lower than the response rate in 2015, which was 11.8%.

## Note

A weakness in this report is the lack of analysis by the race and/or ethnicity of students who were victims of sexual assault and/or harassment. This is an area for further investigation and analysis.



## Results—Demographics of Respondents

Demographic questions were placed at the end of the survey along with questions regarding the students' relationships. The 2019 survey sample appears to be very similar to the 2015 sample.

Over three-quarters of respondents were white (77%) (Table 2), most were non-Hispanic or Latino (87.5%) (Table 3) and 67% of respondents' ages fell in the 21 to 34 years-of-age group (Table 4).

**Table 2: Race of Respondent**

Race	Count	Percent
White	600	76.7%
Black or African American	104	13.3%
Asian	61	7.8%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	10	1.3%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5	0.6%
Other	18	2.6%
Prefer not to answer	37	4.7%

Respondents could select all that apply, so totals might not add up to 100%. "Other" race as added by students are listed in the Appendix.

**Table 3: Ethnicity of Respondent**

Ethnicity	Count	Percent
Hispanic or Latino	34	4.4%
Non-Hispanic or Latino	683	87.5%
Prefer not to answer	64	8.2%
Total	781	100.0%

**Table 4: Respondent Age**

Age Group	Count	Percent
18-20 years	131	16.7%
21-24 years	267	34.1%
25-34 years	259	33.0%
35-44 years	78	9.9%
Over 45 years	49	6.3%
Total	784	100.0%

Students were asked to select their gender identity and their sexual orientation from a list of choices including “Prefer not to answer.” Sixty-six percent (66%) of the survey respondents identified as women, which is down from 76% in 2015. Thirty percent (30%) identified as men, which is up from 23% in 2015. Seventeen students (2.2%) identified as genderqueer, non-binary, or transgender in 2019 (2019 data in Table 5).

**Table 5: Gender Identity of Respondent**

Gender Identity	Count	Percent
Genderqueer	7	0.9%
Man	236	30.1%
Non-binary*	9	1.1%
Transgender man	0	0.0%
Transgender woman	1	0.1%
Woman	516	65.8%
A gender not listed (please indicate):*	0	0.0%
Prefer not to answer*	15	1.9%
Total	784	100.0%

\*“Non-binary,” “a gender not listed,” “prefer not to answer” were not choices in 2015

Approximately 27% of students reported sexual orientation other than “opposite-sex only,” including 11% same-sex attraction only; 10% bisexual; 3% pansexual; 2% queer; and 1.5% asexual (Table 6).

**Table 6: Sexual Orientation of Respondent**

Sexual Orientation	Count	Percent
Same-sex attraction only	84	10.7%
Opposite-sex attraction only	544	69.3%
Queer	16	2.0%
Bisexual	76	9.7%
Pansexual	22	2.8%
Asexual	12	1.5%
Prefer not to answer ( <i>not included in 2015</i> )	31	3.9%
Total	785	100.0%

The majority (82%) of respondents reported living off-campus in non-University-sponsored housing, which is slightly lower than 87% reported in 2015. Only 6% live in on-campus residence halls (Table 7).

**Table 7: Housing of Respondent**

I live...	Count	Percent
On-campus residence hall	51	6.5%
Other on-campus housing (e.g., married housing, apartment, house)	70	9.0%
Off-campus non-University-sponsored housing	638	81.9%
Off-campus University-sponsored housing	18	2.3%
Fraternity or sorority house	2	0.3%
Total	779	100.0%

## Student Status

Sixty-six percent (66%) of respondents were undergraduate students (Table 8). Seventy-seven percent (77%) of respondents were full-time students (Table 9). Fifty percent (50%) of respondents were students who had transferred from another college or University (Table 10). And, 6% of respondents reported being a student athlete (Table 11).

**Table 8: Current Affiliation with the University**

Affiliation	Count	Percent
Undergraduate Student	522	66.2%
Graduate/Professional Student	260	33.0%
Full-Time Faculty/Staff also Enrolled in Classes	28	3.5%

Respondents could select all that apply, so totals might not add up to 100%.

**Table 9: Enrollment Status**

Status	Count	Percent
Full-time student	608	77.3%
Part-time student	179	22.7%
Total	787	100.0%

**Table 10: Transferred from another College or University**

Transfer Student	Count	Percent
Yes	390	49.6%
No	396	50.4%
Total	786	100.0%

**Table 11: Student Athlete**

Are you a student athlete?	Count	Percent
Yes	49	6.3%
No	734	93.7%
Total	783	100.0%

## Undergraduate Students

Forty-two percent (42%) of undergraduate respondents were seniors (Table 12), and 48% were in the College of Arts and Sciences (Table 13).

**Table 12: Student Classification**

Classification	Count	Percent
First Year	56	10.9%
Sophomore	72	14.0%
Junior	168	32.7%
Senior	218	42.4%
Total	514	100.0%

**Table 13: College or School of Primary Major of Undergraduate Students**

College/School	Count	Percent
College of Arts and Sciences	250	48.4%
College of Business Administration	132	25.5%
College of Nursing	42	8.1%
College of Education	34	6.6%
School of Social Work	23	4.4%
UMSL/Washington University Joint Undergraduate Engineering Program	14	2.7%
College of Fine Arts and Communication	12	2.3%
Pierre Laclède Honors College	8	1.5%
College of Optometry	1	0.2%
School of Professional & Continuing Studies	1	0.2%
Graduate School	0	0.0%
Total	517	100.0%

## Graduate/Professional Students

There were 259 graduate/professional students who responded to the survey. Graduate/professional student respondents were asked to select the degree they were completing in their program and their current year. Over half (60%) of graduate/professional respondents were Masters students, and 26% were Doctorate students (Table 14). Most of the respondents were in the first or second year of graduate studies (Table 15).

**Table 14: Current Graduate/Professional Degree**

Degree	Count	Percent
Masters (including MBA)	155	59.8%
Doctorate (e.g., Ph.D., Ed.D.)	67	25.9%
Professional (e.g., J.D., M.D., DDS)	19	7.3%
Post-Graduate	6	2.3%
Other	12	4.6%
Total	259	100.0%

**Table 15: Year in Graduate/Professional Program**

Year in Program	Count	Percent
1st year	113	43.6%
2nd year	74	28.6%
3rd year	39	15.1%
4th year	19	7.3%
5th year	7	2.7%
6th year or higher	7	2.7%
Total	259	100.0%

## Student Romantic Relationships

Student respondents were asked about their romantic relationships. Approximately one-third of students (37%) said that they were not in a relationship, and 63% said that they were. One quarter of students (25%) were in a relationship but not living together (Table 16).

**Table 16: Current Relationship Status**

Current Relationship	Count	Percent
Not currently in an intimate or romantic relationship	292	37.3%
In a romantic or intimate relationship but not living together	193	24.6%
Married	97	12.4%
In a romantic or intimate relationship and living together	36	4.6%
Engaged	165	21.1%
Total	783	100.0%

## Results—Student Attitudes, Views, and Behaviors

Students were asked questions about their views on giving consent for sexual activity in different circumstances and about their possible behaviors in specific social situations. They were also asked if they received training on sexual violence and harassment during their new-student orientation.

### Student Attitudes and Views toward Consent and Sexual Activity

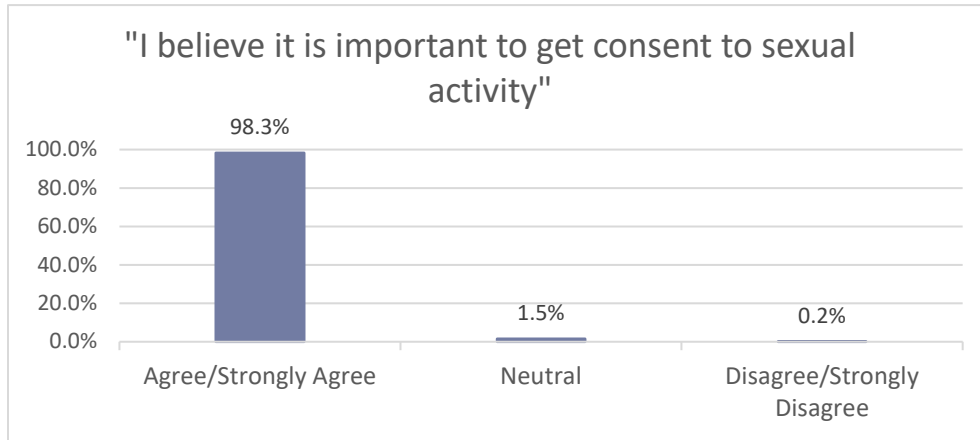
Respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement with ten statements about their attitudes regarding consent and sexual activity. To encourage students to answer honestly, the survey contained an additional note: *Know that there is no “right” answer and the statements are not asking whether a policy is or is not violated. Rather, your answers should simply reflect how strongly you personally agree or disagree with each of the statements* (Table 17).

**Table 17: Student Views toward Consent and Sexual Activity**

Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
I believe it is important to get consent to sexual activity.	1 0.1%	1 0.1%	13 1.5%	54 6.2%	806 92.1%	875 100.0%
It is not necessary to get consent to sexual activity if you are in a relationship with that person.	609 69.8%	175 20.0%	45 5.2%	23 2.6%	21 2.4%	873 100.0%
When a person is raped, it’s often because the way they said “no” was unclear.	544 62.4%	228 26.1%	66 7.6%	24 2.8%	10 1.1%	872 100.0%
An incident is rape only if the person says “no.”	563 64.9%	210 24.2%	39 4.5%	33 3.8%	22 2.5%	867 100.0%
Women who consent to sex later accuse men of rape because the woman regrets the sexual encounter.	285 32.6%	204 23.4%	237 27.1%	113 12.9%	34 3.9%	873 100.0%
Women often accuse men of rape as a form of vengeance.	323 37.0%	236 27.0%	196 22.5%	80 9.2%	38 4.4%	873 100.0%

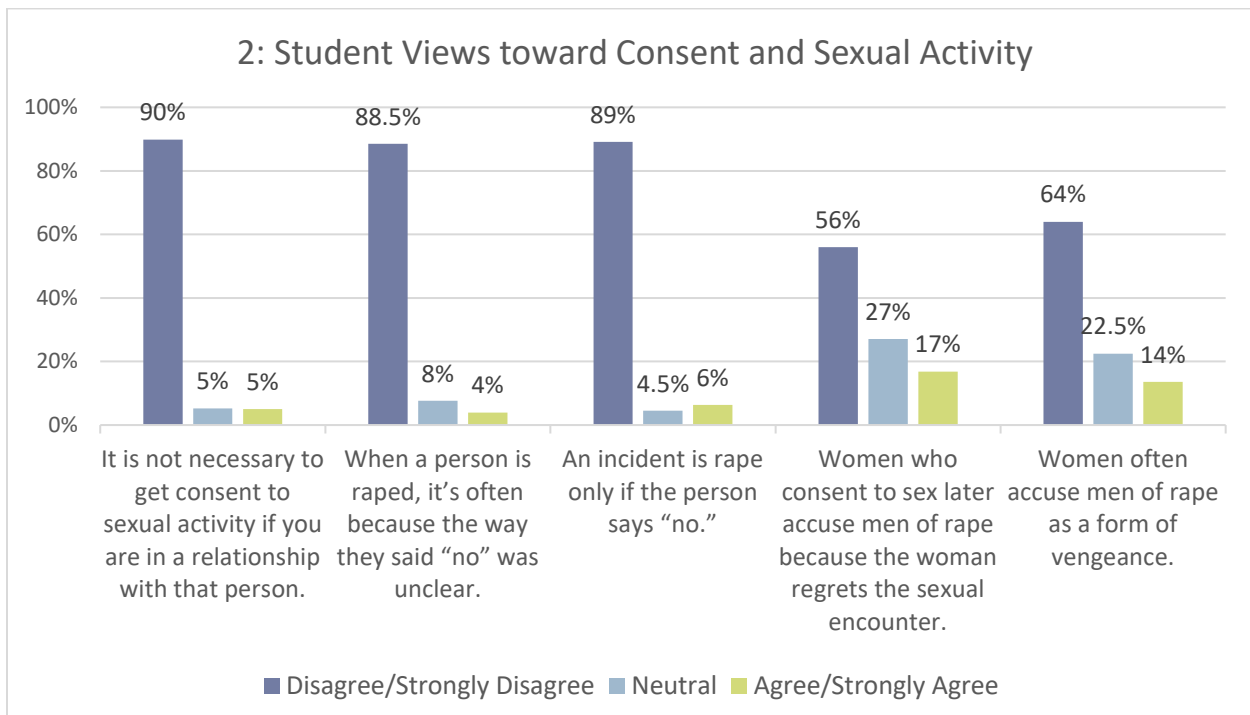
There was clear agreement (98.3%) that it is important to get consent to sexual activity (Graph 1).

**Graph 1: Importance of Consent for Sexual Activity**



There was less universal agreement about false accusations of rape by women. Nonetheless the majority (56%) disagreed with the statement that **“Women who consent to sex later accuse men of rape because the woman regrets the sexual encounter,”** and 64% disagreed with the statement that **“Women often accuse men of rape as a form of vengeance”** (Graph 2).

**Graph 2: Student Views toward Consent and Sexual Activity**



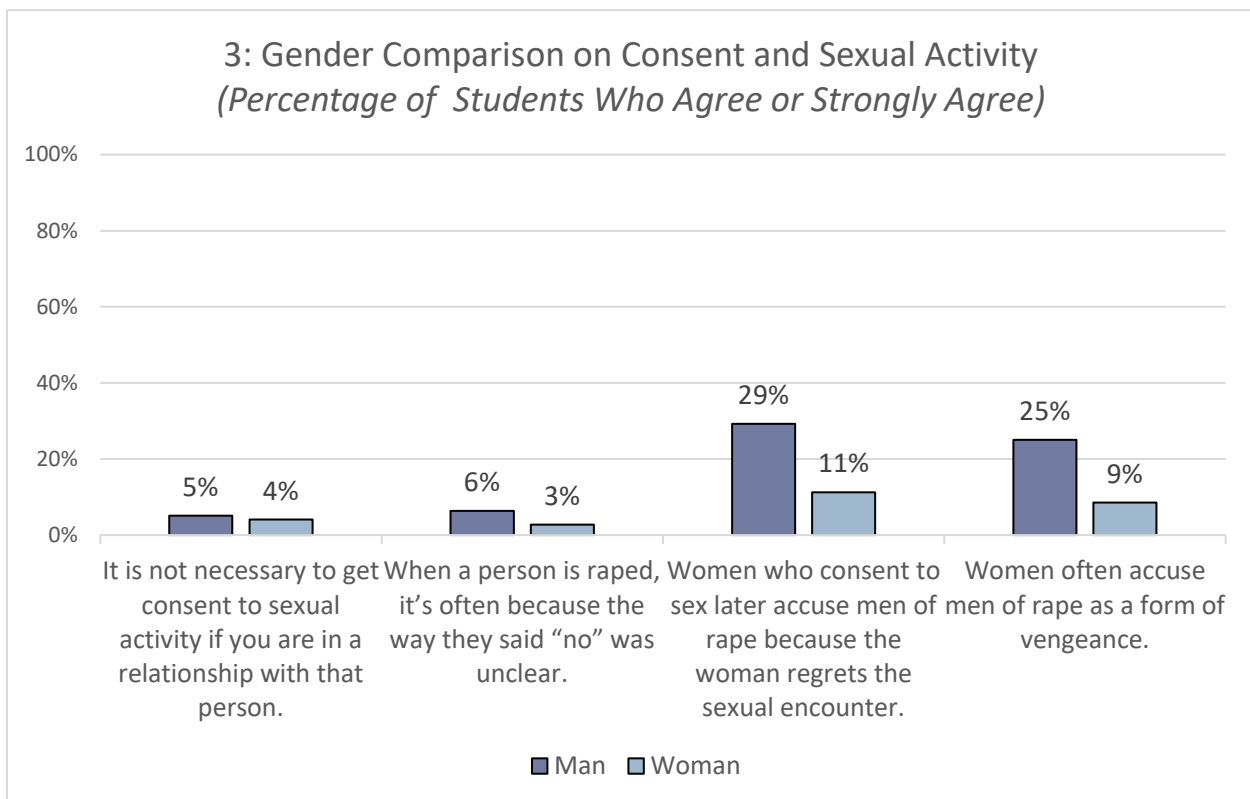


## Gender Comparison on Consent and Sexual Activity<sup>2</sup>

Men are more likely than women to agree or strongly agree with the following statements (Graph 3):

- *“Women who consent to sex later accuse men of rape because the woman regrets the sexual encounter.”*
- *“Women often accuse men of rape as a form of vengeance.”*

**Graph 3: Gender Comparison on Consent and Sexual Activity**



## Alcohol and Consent

Respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement with four statements about their attitudes regarding consent and sexual activity when alcohol is involved. Table 18 reports the number and percentage of students selecting each choice.

<sup>2</sup> The rates at which genderqueer, transgender, non-binary students responded to this question were too small to permit reporting.

**Table 18: Student Views toward Consent, Responsibility and Sexual Activity when Alcohol is Involved**

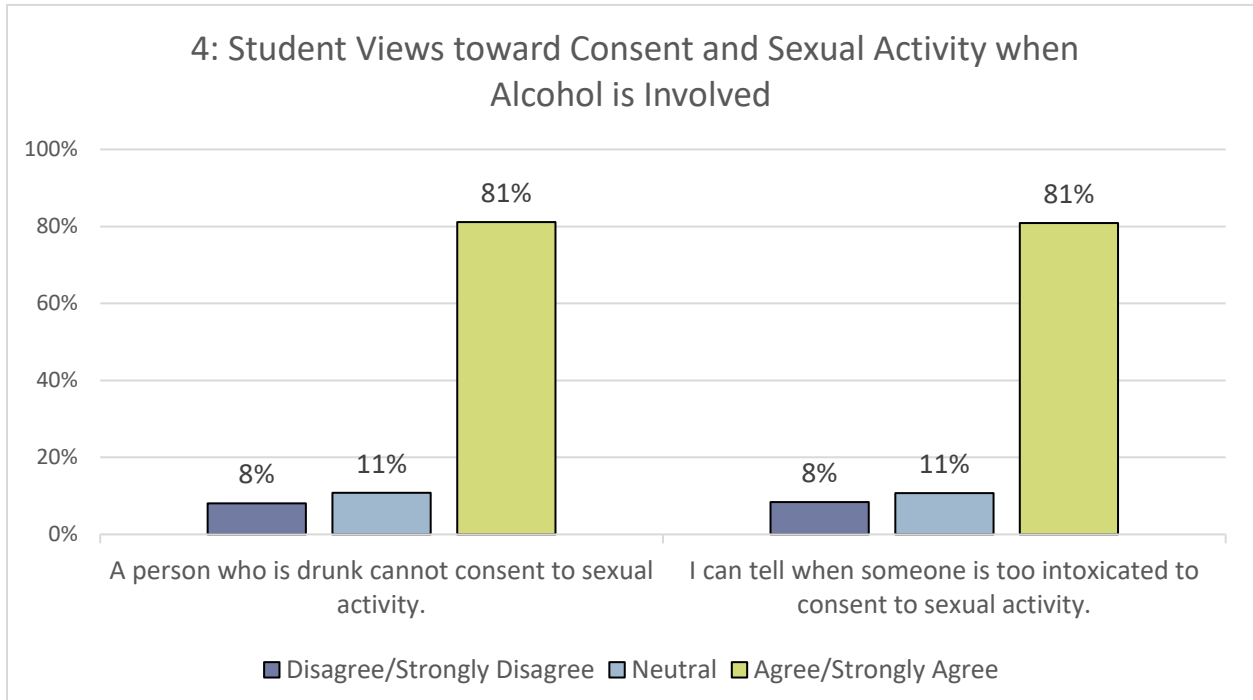
Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
A person who is drunk cannot consent to sexual activity.	21 2.4%	50 5.7%	94 10.8%	208 23.8%	501 57.3%	874 100.0%
A person who is sexually assaulted when he or she is drunk is at least partially responsible for putting themselves in that situation.	552 63.4%	171 19.7%	56 6.4%	67 7.7%	24 2.8%	870 100.0%
I can tell when someone is too intoxicated to consent to sexual activity.	30 3.4%	44 5.0%	93 10.7%	284 32.6%	421 48.3%	872 100.0%
If a man is drunk, he may rape someone unintentionally.	349 40.3%	185 21.4%	159 18.4%	129 14.9%	44 5.1%	866 100.0%

The majority of students agree or strongly agree that a drunk person cannot consent to having sexual activity (81%). Most students agree or strongly agree that they can tell if someone is too intoxicated consent to sexual activity (81%) (Graph 4 and Table 18).

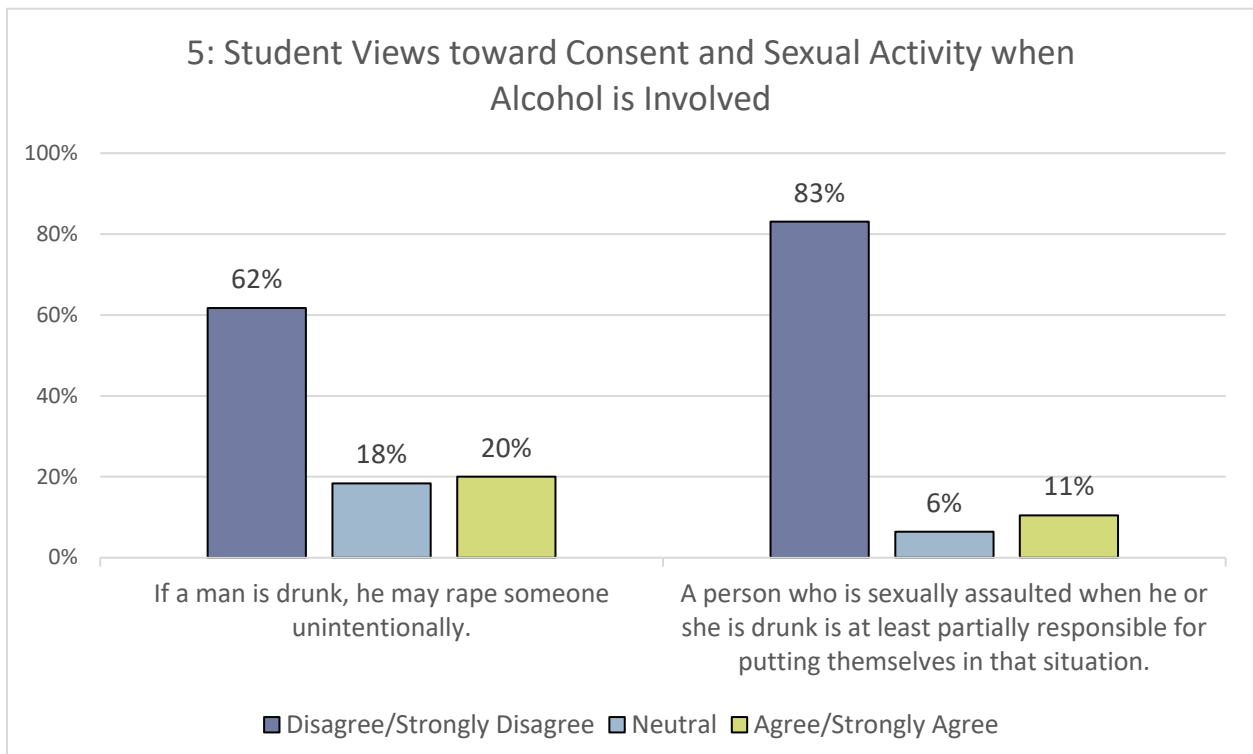
The majority of students disagree or disagree strongly with the statement ***“A person who is sexually assaulted when he or she is drunk is at least partially responsible for putting themselves in that situation”*** (83%). (Graph 5 and Table 19).

There is less uniformity regarding the statement ***“If a man is drunk, he may rape someone unintentionally.”*** While 62% disagree or strongly disagree with this statement, 38% agree, strongly agree, or are neutral (Graph 5 and Table 18).

**Graph 4: Student Views toward Consent and Sexual Activity when Alcohol is Involved**



**Graph 5: Student Views toward Consent and Sexual Activity when Alcohol is Involved**

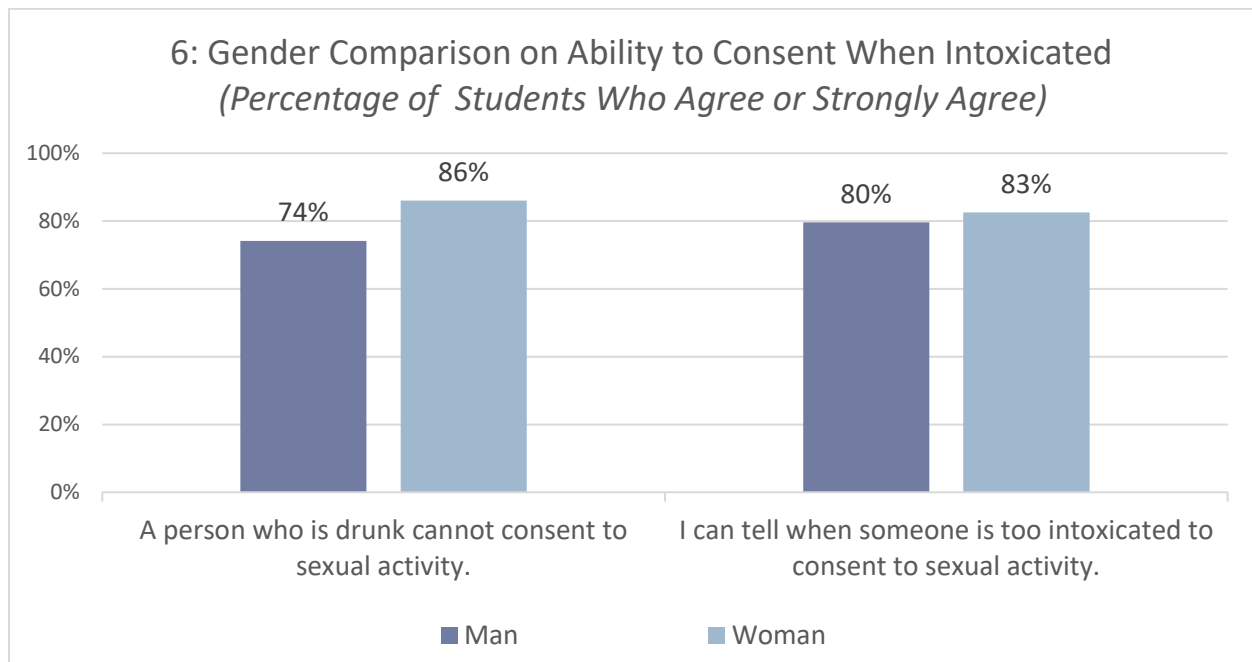


## Gender Comparison of Consent, Responsibility, & Sexual Activity When Alcohol is Involved

Seventy-four percent of men agree that agree/strongly agree that **“a person who is drunk cannot consent to sexual activity,”** compared to 83% of women.

Similarly high percentages of men (80%) and women (80%) agree/strongly agree that **“I can tell when someone is too intoxicated to consent to sexual activity”** (Graph 6).

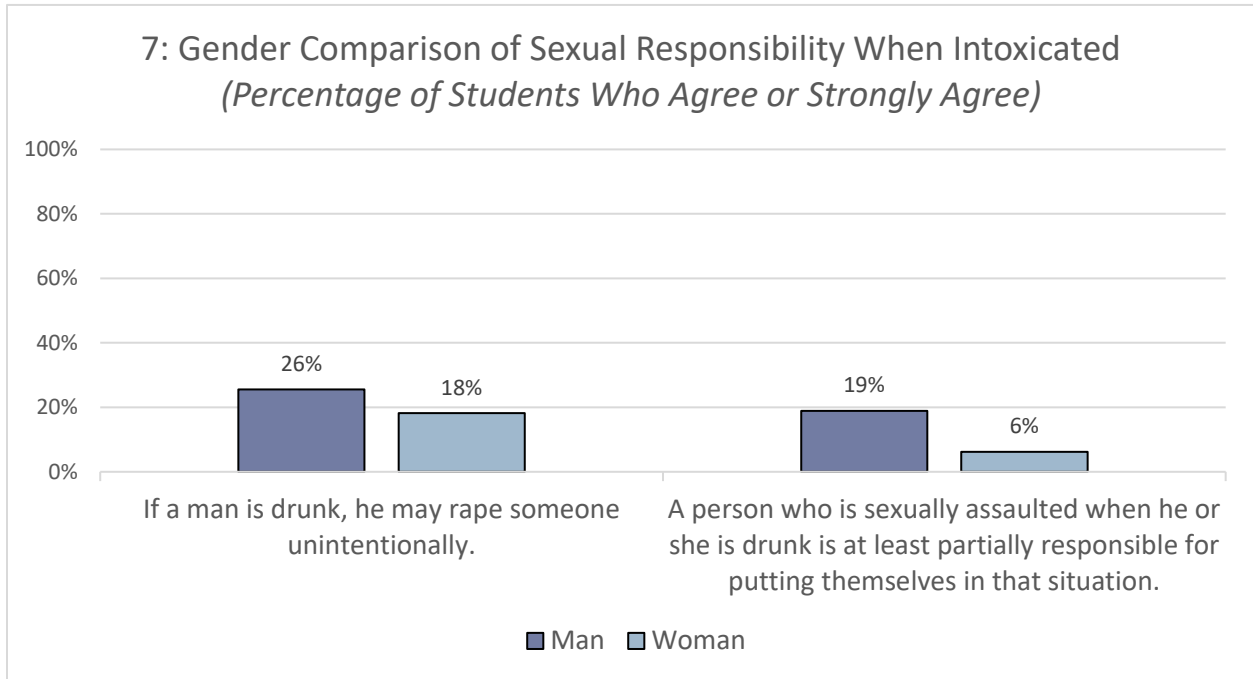
**Graph 6: Gender Comparison on Ability to Consent when Intoxicated**



A higher percentage of men (26%) than women (18%) agree/strongly agree that **“if a man is drunk, he may rape someone unintentionally”** (Graphs 7).

Likewise, a higher percentage of men (19%) than women (6%) agree that **“a person who is assaulted when drunk is at least partially responsible for putting themselves in that situation”** (Graph 7).

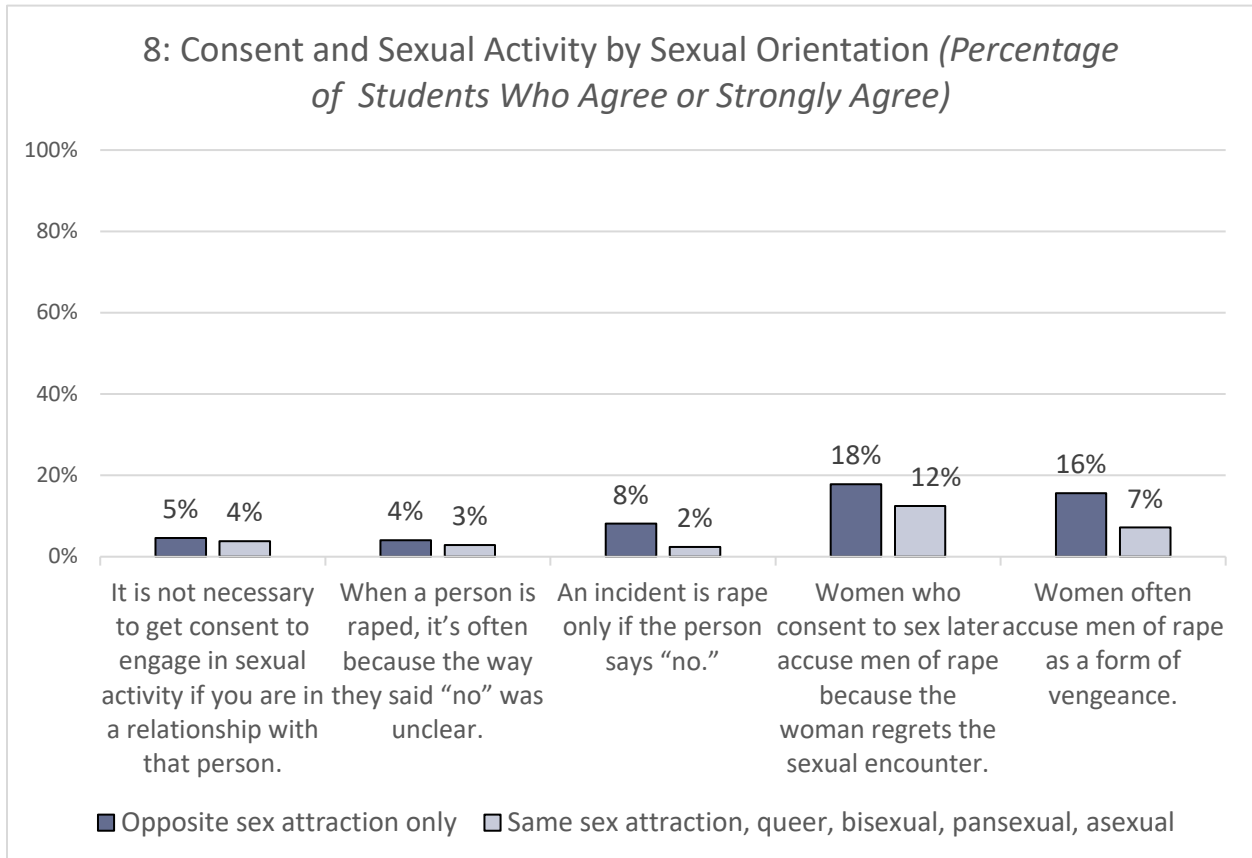
**Graph 7: Gender Comparison on Sexual Responsibility When Intoxicated**



### Sexual Orientation Comparison of Consent and Sexual Activity

Analysis by sexual orientation shows that people with *opposite sex attraction only* are more likely than people with *same sex attraction, or who are queer, bisexual, pansexual, or asexual* to agree or strongly agree with most of the statements on Graph 8.

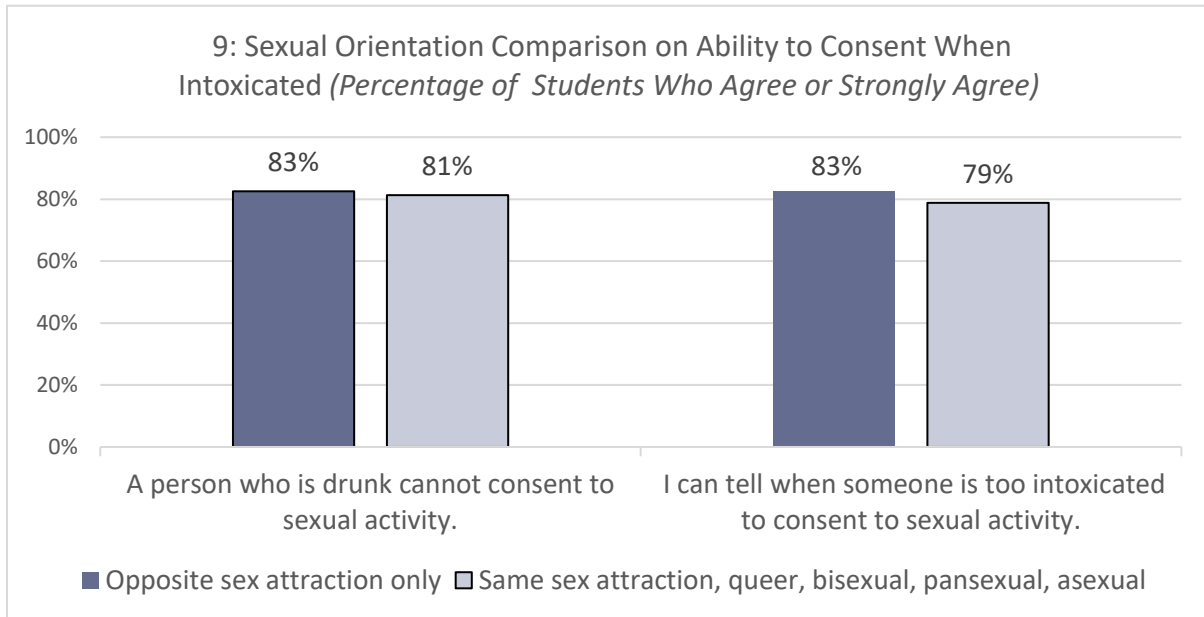
**Graph 8: Consent and Sexual Activity by Sexual Orientation**



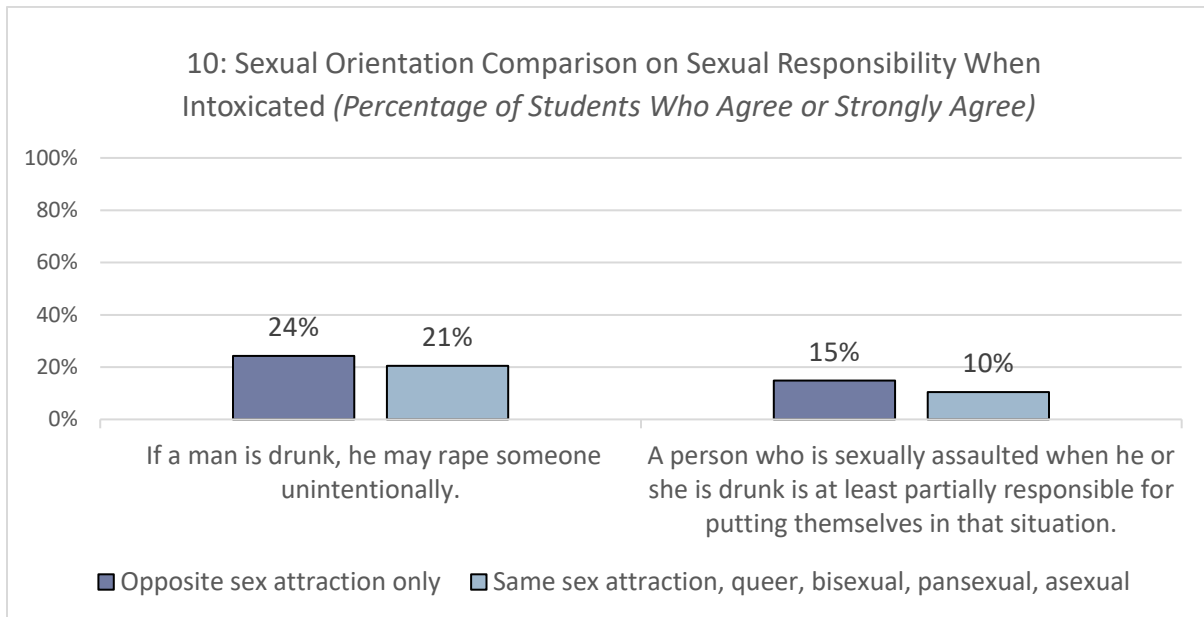
## Sexual Orientation Comparison of Consent, Responsibility, & Sexual Activity When Alcohol is Involved

Students with *opposite sex attraction only* have similar levels of agreement regarding sexual activity while intoxicated as *students with same sex attraction and students who are queer, bisexual, pansexual, asexual* (Graphs 9 and 10).

**Graph 9: Sexual Orientation Comparison on Ability to Consent When Intoxicated**



**Graph 10: Sexual Orientation Comparison on Sexual Responsibility When Intoxicated**





## Bystander Engagement

In order to assess current behaviors of university students, respondents were given a list of seven behaviors and were asked, “When the situation arises, how often do you engage in any of the following behaviors?” The count and percentage of responses for each category are shown in Table 19. It is important to take note of the number of students who have not encountered the situation. For example, nearly half (47%) of respondents had not experienced the situation in which *someone was trying to isolate an intoxicated person to engage in sexual activity*, and 31% of respondents reported that they always intervened.

**Table 19: Bystander Engagement**

Behavior	Frequency of Engaging in Behavior				Situation has Not Arisen	Total
	Never	Sometimes	Usually	Always		
Leave a party with the same people I came with	7 0.9%	46 5.7%	247 30.8%	342 42.6%	161 20.0%	803 100.0%
Walk a friend home who has had too much to drink at a party, bar, or event	11 1.4%	62 7.7%	143 17.8%	350 43.6%	236 29.4%	802 100.0%
Speak up when someone made sexist jokes or comments	55 6.9%	244 30.5%	231 28.8%	153 19.1%	118 14.7%	801 100.0%
Tell someone they have had too much to drink and should stop drinking	39 4.9%	207 25.9%	209 26.1%	174 21.8%	171 21.4%	800 100.0%
Ask someone who is visibly upset if they are ok or need help	7 0.9%	107 13.3%	299 37.2%	335 41.7%	55 6.8%	803 100.0%
Talk to friends of an intoxicated person to make sure the friends do not leave the intoxicated person behind	19 2.4%	92 11.5%	174 21.8%	301 37.7%	213 26.7%	799 100.0%
Intervene when someone is trying to isolate an intoxicated person (e.g., take the person up to their room) to engage in sexual activity	7 0.9%	46 5.7%	247 30.8%	342 42.6%	161 20.0%	803 100.0%

## Results—Prevention & Awareness Training for Students

Respondents were asked four questions on the content in the New Student Orientation they attended. Across the topics, 47.5% to 55% said that they attended and that the information about sexual violence and harassment was included in the training. Men were more likely to respond affirmatively to these questions (Tables 20-21).

**Table 20: Topics Included in New Student Orientation**

Did your new student orientation...	Yes	No	Did Not Attend	Unknown/ Don't Remember	Total Responses
include training or information about sexual harassment?	440 55.4%	29 3.7%	126 15.9%	199 25.1%	794 100.0%
include training or information about sexual violence?	437 55.1%	32 4.0%	126 15.9%	198 25.0%	793 100.0%
provide an overview of institutional policies addressing sexual harassment and sexual violence?	414 52.3%	32 4.0%	124 15.7%	222 28.0%	792 100.0%
provide information regarding resources and services for victims of sexual harassment and sexual violence?	375 47.5%	32 4.1%	126 16.0%	256 32.4%	789 100.0%

**Table 21: Topics Included in New Student Orientation by Gender**

Did your new student orientation...	Yes, Man (N=236)	Yes, Woman (N=516)
include training or information about sexual harassment?	147 62.3%	274 53.1%
include training or information about sexual violence?	144 61.3%	274 53.1%
provide an overview of institutional policies addressing sexual harassment and sexual violence?	143 61.1%	253 49.0%
provide information regarding resources and services for victims of sexual harassment and sexual violence?	129 55.1%	231 44.9%

Students were asked to select what they believed to be the three most effective approaches the University could use to provide students with information on sexual harassment and violence. The top three choices were (1) having programs during new-student orientation; (2) mandatory online program prior to attending classes; and (3) programs run by students (Table 22).

**Table 22: Rating of Effectiveness of Informational Approaches**

<b>Informational Approach</b>	<b>Number Selecting</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Programs during new-student orientation	511	64.7%
Mandatory online program prior to attending classes	444	56.2%
Programs run by students	327	41.4%
A prominent and detailed University website	229	29.0%
Optional programs throughout the academic year	210	26.6%
Distribution of written materials	200	25.3%
Mandatory online program once classes have begun	164	20.8%
Programs run by University employees	149	18.9%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not add up to 100%. Percentages are of the 790 students who reached this portion of the survey.

## Results—Sexual Violence and Harassment

### All types of sexual misconduct

Students were asked if they had been victims of sexual violence and harassment. A summary of the number of victims of all types of sexual misconduct is provided in Table 23.

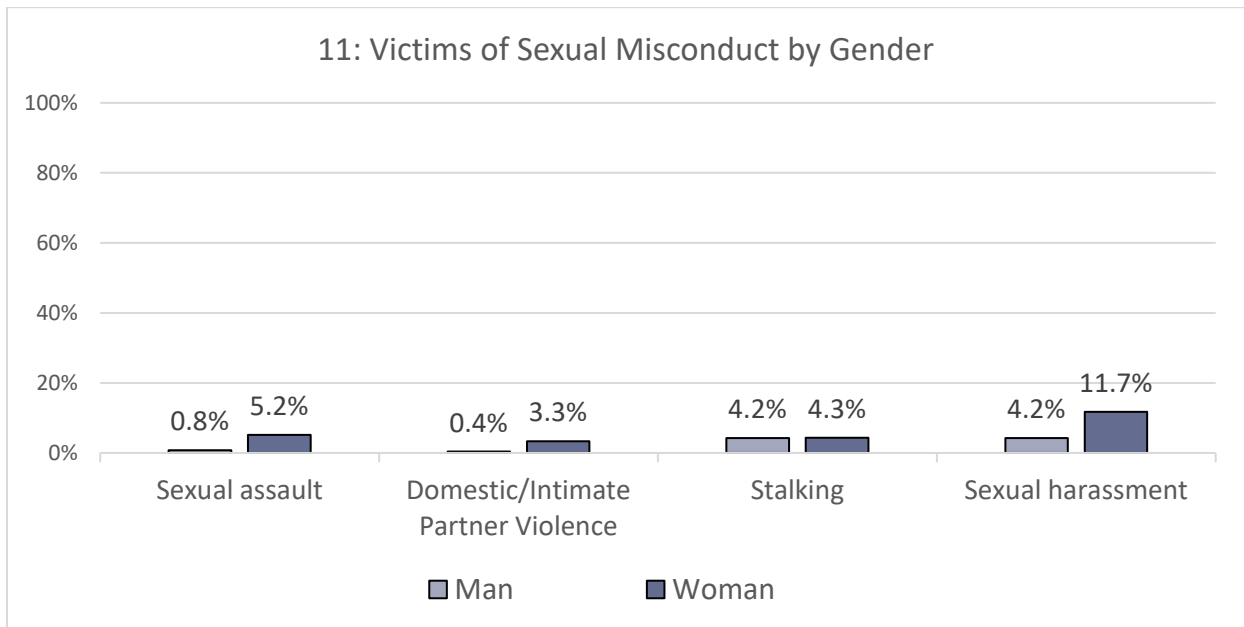
**Table 23: Number of Students by Type of Sexual Violence / Harassment**

<b>Students who said that they had experienced sexual assault or harassment since attending classes at University</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>I'm not sure</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Sexual Assault</b>	33	822	9	864
<b>Dating/intimate partner violence</b>	20	833	11	864
<b>Stalking</b>	32	788	43	863
<b>Sexual Harassment</b>	88	743	40	871

### All types of sexual misconduct—Gender<sup>3</sup>

Higher percentages of women than men were victims of sexual assault, dating/intimate partner violence and sexual harassment as shown in the graph below. The rates at which women and men were victims of stalking were similar (Graph 11).

**Graph 11: Victims of Sexual Misconduct by Gender**

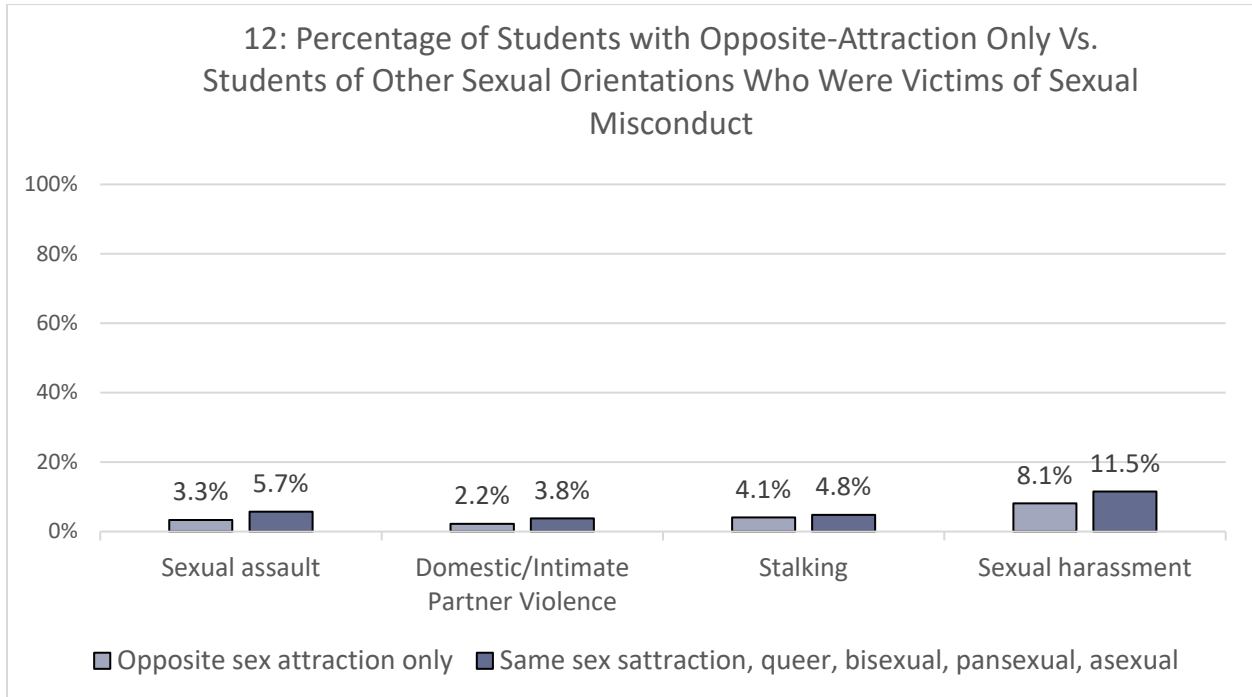


<sup>3</sup> The numbers of genderqueer, transgender, non-binary students who were of sexual misconduct were too small to permit reporting for this analysis.

### All types of sexual misconduct—Sexual orientation

Similar percentages of students with same sex attraction, or who were queer, bisexual, pansexual or asexual were victims of sexual misconduct than were students with opposite-sex attraction only (Graph 12).

**Graph 12: Percentage of Students with Opposite-Attraction Only vs. Students of Other Sexual Orientations Who Were Victims of Sexual Misconduct**



## Prevalence of Sexual Assault

*“For purposes of the following set of questions, Sexual Assault includes:*

- *Rape includes any sexual penetration or intercourse (anal, oral, or vaginal), however slight with a penis, finger, any other object, or oral sex (mouth to genital contact) by a person upon another person that is without consent and/or by force.*
- *Any intentional sexual touching (lips, genitals, breast, anus, groin, or buttocks) or sexual touching of another with one's own genitals, attempted rape however slight, with any object, that is without consent and/or by force. “*

Four percent (4%) of respondents said they had been sexually assaulted since they began attending classes at the University. Another 1% said they were not sure (See Table 24).<sup>4</sup>

**Table 24: Sexual Assault**

Since you began attending classes at the University, have you ever been sexually assaulted?	Count	Percent
Yes	33	3.8%
No	822	95.1%
I'm not sure	9	1.0%
Total	864	100.0%

The students who experienced sexual assault were also asked specific questions across all incidents. The percentages in the following sections are not reported out of all respondents but only out respondents who experienced dating/intimate partner violence. Not all 33 victims responded to all questions; some had more than one perpetrator; and some experienced multiple instances of dating /intimate partner violence. For these reasons, total numbers are not consistent across tables.

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<sup>4</sup> In 2015, different terminology was used for sexual assault, so direct comparisons with the 2019 report are difficult.

## Type and Frequency of Sexual Assault

Over half (54.5%) of the students who were sexually assaulted were **raped**. Over half (54.5%) also said that the assault included **being touched on the buttocks**, and 36% said they were **touched on the breast(s) or genitals** (Table 25).

Approximately half (51.5%) were sexually assaulted one time, and 48.5% were assaulted multiple times (Table 26).

**Table 25: Type of Sexual Assault**

*Reporting is out of 33 students who were sexually assaulted*

	Count	Percent
Rape	18	54.5%
Touching of buttocks	18	54.5%
Touching of breast(s)	12	36.4%
Touching of genitals	12	36.4%
Touching by another's genitals	9	27.3%
Kissing	6	18.2%
Prefer not to disclose	3	9.1%
Other (please specify):	1	3.0%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not add up to 100%.

**Table 26: Number of Times the Victim was Sexual Assaulted**

Times Experienced	Count	Percent
1 time	17	51.5%
2 times	8	24.2%
3 to 5 times	3	9.1%
6 or more times	5	15.2%
Total	33	100.0%



## Sexual Assault Perpetrators

Sixty-seven percent (67%) of victims were sexually assaulted by one person, and 33% were assaulted by two or more people (Table 27).

**Table 27: How many people assaulted you?**

Number of People	Count	Percentage of victims who experienced this
1 person	22	66.7%
2 persons	7	21.2%
3 to 5 persons	3	9.1%
6 or more persons	1	3.0%
Total	33	100.0%

All 33 victims said that at least one of their perpetrators was a man. One individual also had a perpetrator who was a woman (Table 28).

**Table 28: Gender of Perpetrator**

*Reporting is out of 33 students who were sexually assaulted*

Gender	Count	Percent
Man	33	100.0%
Woman	1	3.0%
Genderqueer, transgender, or non-binary	0	0.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not add up to 100%.

Half of the victims (51.5%) said that at least one of their perpetrator(s) was not affiliated with the university, and 36% had at least one perpetrator who was an undergraduate student (Table 29).

**Table 29: Perpetrator Affiliation with the University**

*Reporting is out of 33 students who were sexually assaulted*

Person Who Committed Act	Count	Percent
Not affiliated with the University	17	51.5%
Undergraduate student(s) at the University	12	36.4%
Don't know	4	12.1%
Graduate student(s) at the University	1	3.0%
University faculty	1	3.0%
University staff	1	3.0%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not add up to 100%.

Almost half of assault victims (45.5%) said that at least one of their perpetrators was a stranger. For 36% of assault victims, at least one of their perpetrator(s) was an acquaintance, and for 24% at least one was a friend (Table 30).

**Table 30: Relationship to Perpetrator**

*Reporting is out of 33 students who were sexually assaulted*

Person Who Committed Act	Count	Percent
A stranger	15	45.5%
An acquaintance	12	36.4%
A friend	8	24.2%
Current or former intimate partner	6	18.2%
A family member or relative	1	3.0%
Current or former spouse	1	3.0%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not add up to 100%.

## Location of Sexual Assault

Sixty-one percent (61%) of sexual assault victims said that at least one of their assaults took place at an off-campus private residence; 39% said that their assault occurred in an off-campus non-residence; and 12% said that at least one assault took place at a fraternity house (Table 31).

**Table 31: Location of Sexual Assault**

*Reporting is out of 33 students who were sexually assaulted*

<b>Location of Sexual Assault</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Off-campus private residence	20	60.6%
Off-campus non-residence (e.g., car, public space)	13	39.4%
Fraternity house	4	12.1%
On-campus residence halls	3	9.1%
On-campus academic building	2	6.1%
On-campus place of employment	2	6.1%
Off-campus place of employment	2	6.1%
Other (specify)	2	6.1%
On-campus athletic facility	0	0.0%
On-campus outdoor space	0	0.0%
Sorority house	0	0.0%
Off-campus University-sponsored event (e.g., study abroad)	0	0.0%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not add up to 100%.

### Use of Force, Drugs and Alcohol: Sexual Assault

Sixty-seven percent (67%) of sexual assault victims said they were coerced; 48.5% had their ability to consent altered by alcohol or drugs; and 45.5% were assaulted while they were sleeping, passed out, unaware, or unable to consent (Table 32).

**Table 32: Use of Force, Drugs and Alcohol**

*Reporting is out of 33 students who were sexually assaulted*

Did the person who sexually assaulted you do any of the following (Check all that apply)	Count	Percentage of victims who experienced this
Use unreasonable pressure for sexual activity (coercion)	22	66.7%
Use drugs or alcohol to alter your ability to provide consent	16	48.5%
Assault you while you were sleeping, passed out, unaware, or unable to consent	15	45.5%
Use physical force against you (e.g., hitting, kicking)	9	27.3%
Use threats of physical force against you	5	15.2%
Use a weapon against you (e.g., gun, knife)	2	6.1%
A person in a position of authority (e.g., supervisor, faculty member, coach) stated or implied you would be rewarded for engaging in sexual activity with them	1	3.0%
A person in a position of authority stated or implied you would be punished for not engaging in sexual activity with them	1	3.0%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not add up to 100%.

### Academic and Emotional Effects of Sexual Assault

Almost half (45.5%) of sexual assault victims missed classes, assignments, or exams as a result of the sexual assault (Table 33). Students were given a list of 10 emotions and behaviors and asked to select all that they experienced following the sexual assault. Fifty-one (51.5%) to 73% experienced at least one of these emotions/ behaviors after their assault (Table 34).

**Table 33: Academics**

Action	Yes	No	Total
Did you miss any classes, assignments, or exams as a result of having been sexually assaulted?	15 45.5%	18 54.5%	33 100.0%

**Table 34: Emotions/Behaviors Experienced Following Sexual Assault***Reporting is out of 33 students who were sexually assaulted*

<b>Emotion or Behavior</b>	<b>Number Selecting</b>	<b>Percent Selecting</b>
Anxiety	24	72.7%
Difficulty with intimacy	23	69.7%
Depression	22	66.7%
Lack of trust in others	21	63.6%
Sadness	20	60.6%
Anger	20	60.6%
Difficulty focusing	19	57.6%
Fear for your safety	18	54.5%
Feeling alone	18	54.5%
Withdrawal from friends	17	51.5%
Other (specify)	3	9.1%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not add up to 100%. "Other" comments are in the Appendix

## Prevalence of Dating/Intimate Partner Violence

*“Dating/Intimate Partner Violence” is defined as: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the recipient of the violent behavior or abuse.*

When students were asked if they had experienced dating/intimate partner violence since they began attending classes at the University, 20 students (2.3%) answered “yes,” and 11 students (1.3%) answered “I’m not sure” (Table 35).

**Table 35: Dating/Intimate Partner Violence**

Student experienced...	Yes	No	I’m not sure	Total
Dating/intimate partner violence	20 2.3%	833 96.4%	11 1.3%	864 100.0%

The students who experienced dating/intimate partner violence were also asked specific questions across all incidents. The percentages in the following sections are not reported out of all respondents but only out respondents who experienced dating/intimate partner violence. Not all 20 victims responded to all questions; some had more than one perpetrator; and some experienced multiple instances of dating /intimate partner violence. For these reasons, total numbers are not consistent across tables.

## Type and Frequency of Dating/Intimate Partner Violence

Half (50%) of dating/intimate partner violence victims said that they were **sexually assaulted**.

Seventy-five percent (75%) of the victims reported **psychological and/or emotional abuse**. Fifty percent (50%) were **threatened with physical violence**, and 45% were **pushed** (Table 36). Sixty-five percent (65%) were victims of dating/intimate partner violence 6 times or more (Table 37).

**Table 36: Form of Dating/Intimate Partner Violence Experienced**

*Reporting is out of 20 victims of dating/intimate partner violence*

Dating/Intimate Partner Violence	Count	Percent
Psychological and/or emotional abuse	15	75.0%
Threats of physical violence	10	50.0%
Sexual assault (including rape)	10	50.0%
Pushing	9	45.0%
Assault while you were sleeping, passed out, unaware or unable to consent	7	35.0%
Hitting	6	30.0%
Other	5	25.0%
Use of drugs or alcohol to alter your ability to consent	4	20.0%
Use of a weapon	2	10.0%
A person you were dating (or intimate with) was in a position of authority and stated or implied you would be punished for not engaging in sexual activity with them	2	10.0%
A person you were dating (or intimate with) was in a position of authority (e.g., supervisor, faculty member, coach) and stated or implied you would be rewarded for engaging in sexual activity with them	1	5.0%
Prefer not to disclose	0	0.0%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not add up to 100%.

**Table 37: Frequency of Dating/Intimate Partner Violence**

Times Experienced	Count	Percent
1 time	3	15.0%
2 times	1	5.0%
3 to 5 times	3	15.0%
6 or more times	13	65.0%
Total	20	100.0%

## Dating/Intimate Partner Violence Perpetrators

Eighteen victims (90%) had one perpetrator (Table 38). Most victims said at least one of their perpetrators was a man (90%) (Table 39). Sixty-five percent (65%) of victims reported that a perpetrator was not affiliated with the University. And, 30% said a perpetrator was a University undergraduate student (Table 40).

**Table 38: Number of Perpetrators**

Number of People	Count	Percent
1 person	18	90.0%
2 persons	1	5.0%
3 to 5 persons	0	0.0%
6 or more persons	1	5.0%
Total	20	100.0%

**Table 39: Gender of Dating/Intimate Partner Violence Perpetrator**

*Reporting is out of 20 victims of dating/intimate partner violence*

Gender	Count	Percent
Man	18	90.0%
Woman	1	5.0%
Genderqueer, transgender, and non-binary	2	10.0%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not add up to 100%.

**Table 40: Dating/Intimate Partner Violence Perpetrator**

*Reporting is out of 20 victims of dating/intimate partner violence*

Person Who Committed Act	Count	Percent
Not affiliated with the University	13	65.0%
Undergraduate student(s) at the University	6	30.0%
Graduate student(s) at the University	1	5.0%
University faculty	1	5.0%
University staff	0	0.0%
Don't know	0	0.0%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not add up to 100%.



## Location of Dating/Intimate Partner Violence

Ninety percent (90%) of victims said that at least one incidence of Dating/Intimate Partner Violence occurred in an off-campus private residence, and 35% said that at least one instance occurred in an off-campus non-residence (Table 41).

**Table 41: Location of Dating/Intimate Partner Violence**

*Reporting is out of 20 victims of dating/intimate partner violence*

Location of Dating/Intimate Partner Violence	Count	Percent
Off-campus private residence	18	90.0%
Off-campus non-residence (e.g., car, public space)	7	35.0%
On-campus residence halls	2	10.0%
On-campus academic building	2	10.0%
On-campus outdoor space	2	10.0%
Off-campus place of employment	2	10.0%
On-campus athletic facility	1	5.0%
On-campus place of employment	1	5.0%
Fraternity house	1	5.0%
Other (specify)	1	5.0%
Sorority house	0	0.0%
Off-campus University-sponsored event (e.g., study abroad)	0	0.0%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not add up to 100%.

## Academic and Emotional Effects of Dating/Intimate Partner Violence

Half (50%) of victims missed classes, assignments, or exams as a result of the Dating/Intimate Partner Violence (Table 42). Students were given a list of 10 emotions and behaviors and asked to select all that they experienced following the incident(s) (Table 43). Ninety percent (90%) experienced **difficulty with intimacy** after the incident(s); 80% experienced **anger**; and 75% experienced **anxiety, depression, and sadness**. Each of the emotional impacts was selected by at least 40% of dating/intimate partner violence victims (Table 43).

**Table 42: Dating/Intimate Partner Violence Effect on Academics**

Issue	Yes	No	Total
Did you miss any classes, assignments or exams as a result of the dating/intimate partner violence incident(s)?	10 50.0%	10 50.0%	20 100.0%

**Table 43: Emotions/Behaviors Experienced Following Incident***Reporting is out of 20 victims of dating/intimate partner violence*

<b>Emotion or Behavior</b>	<b>Number Selecting</b>	<b>Percent of victims who Selected this emotion/behavior</b>
Difficulty with intimacy	18	90.0%
Anger	16	80.0%
Anxiety	15	75.0%
Depression	15	75.0%
Sadness	15	75.0%
Difficulty focusing	15	75.0%
Lack of trust in others	14	70.0%
Feeling alone	12	60.0%
Withdrawal from friends	12	60.0%
Fear for your safety	8	40.0%
Other (specify)	3	15.0%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not add up to 100%. "Other" responses are in the appendix.

## Prevalence of Stalking

*“Stalking” is defined as: Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for the person's safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress.*

Thirty-two students (4%) reported they had been stalked since they began attending classes at the University, and 43 (5%) answered, “I am not sure” (Table 44).

**Table 44: Number of Students Who Have Been Stalked**

Reporting	Yes	No	I'm not sure	Total
Since you began attending classes at the University, have you ever been stalked?	32 3.7%	788 91.3%	43 5.0%	863 100.0%

The students who were stalked were also asked specific questions across all incidents. The percentages in the following section are reported out of the respondents who experienced stalking. Not all 32 students responded to all questions; some had more than one perpetrator; and some experienced multiple instances of stalking. For these reasons, total numbers are not consistent across tables.

## Type and Frequency of Stalking

Students were given a list of 12 possible forms of stalking and were asked to select the form they experienced. Forty-seven percent (47%) reported stalking in the form of **proximity**; 37.5% reported stalking in the form of **phone calls or phone messages**; 34% reported **messages posted on social networking sites**; and 31% reported **text messages** (Table 45).

**Table 45: Form of Stalking**

*Reporting is out of 32 students who were stalked*

Form of Stalking	Number Selecting	Percent of students who were stalked
Proximity	15	46.9%
Phone calls or phone messages	12	37.5%
Messages posted on social networking sites (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Snapchat)	11	34.4%
Text messages	10	31.3%
Visits to your home	9	28.1%
Visits to your work	9	28.1%
Visits to your school	9	28.1%
Emails	7	21.9%
Instant messages	7	21.9%
Other (please specify)	7	21.9%
Threats of violence	6	18.8%
Spying on you by electronic means (e.g., video recorder, camera, phone)	4	12.5%
Use of force	3	9.4%
Prefer not to disclose	1	3.1%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not add up to 100%. "Other" comments are in Appendix.

Two-thirds (66%) of victims said that they had been stalked more than one time. Twenty-two percent (22%) had been stalked six or more times (Table 46).

**Table 46: Number of Stalking Incident(s)**

Stalking Incidents	Count	Percent
1 time	11	34.4%
2 times	4	12.5%
3 to 5 times	10	31.3%
6 or more times	7	21.9%
Total	32	100.0%

## Stalkers

Seventy-five percent (75%) of respondents reported that at least one stalker was a man, and 22% percent reported at least one stalker was a woman (Table 47). Most victims (81%) had one stalker, and 16% had two stalkers (Table 48). Approximately one-third (34%) of victims said that at least one of their stalkers was a stranger (Table 49).

**Table 47: Gender of Stalker**

*Reporting is out of 90 students who were stalked*

Gender of Stalker	Count	Percent
Man	24	75.0%
Woman	7	21.9%
Genderqueer, transgender, or non-binary	0	0.0%
Unknown	1	3.1%

**Table 48: Number of Stalkers**

Number of Stalkers	Count	Percent
1 person	26	81.3%
2 persons	5	15.6%
3 to 5 persons	0	0.0%
6 or more persons	1	3.1%
Total	32	100.0%

**Table 49: Relationship to Stalker**

*Reporting is out of 32 students who were stalked*

Stalker	Count	Percent
An acquaintance	13	40.6%
A stranger	11	34.4%
A friend	6	18.8%
Current or former intimate partner	2	6.3%
Current or former spouse	2	6.3%
A family member or relative	0	0.0%

Twenty-five percent (25%) reported that at least one of their stalker(s) was not affiliated with the University. And, 62.5% of victims reported having at least one undergraduate stalker (Table 50).

**Table 50: Stalkers' Affiliation with the University**

*Reporting is out of 32 students who were stalked*

Stalkers' affiliation with the University	Count	Percent
Undergraduate Student(s) at the University	20	62.5%
Not Affiliated with the University	8	25.0%
Graduate Student(s) at the University	2	6.3%
Don't know.	2	6.3%
University Staff	1	3.1%
University Faculty	0	0.0%

## Location of Stalking

Forty-seven percent (47%) of victims said that at least one of their stalking incidents occurred in an **on-campus academic building**; 34% of victims said at least one incident happened in an **on-campus outdoor space**; and 34% said at least one incident happened through an **on-line virtual space** (Table 51).

**Table 51: Location of Stalking Incident**

*Reporting is out of 90 students who were stalked*

Location of Stalking	Count	Percent
On-campus academic building	15	46.9%
On-campus outdoor space	11	34.4%
Online/virtual space	11	34.4%
Off-campus private residence	9	28.1%
On-campus residence halls	5	15.6%
Off-campus non-residence (e.g., car, public space)	5	15.6%
On-campus athletic facility	4	12.5%
On-campus place of employment	4	12.5%
Off-campus place of employment	4	12.5%
Fraternity house	1	3.1%
Off-campus University-sponsored event (e.g., study abroad)	1	3.1%
Other	1	3.1%
Sorority house	0	0.0%

## Academic and Emotional Effects of Stalking

Twenty-eight percent (28%) of students who were stalked reported that the incident(s) affected their learning activities at the University (Table 52).

**Table 52: Effect of Stalking on Learning Activities**

Issue	Yes	No	Total
Did you miss any classes, assignments or exams as a result of the stalking incident(s)?	9 28.1%	23 71.9%	32 100.0%

Students were given a list of 10 emotions or behaviors they might experience following a stalking incident(s) and were asked to select all of the emotions or behaviors they experienced. **Anxiety** (84%), **difficulty focusing** (53%), and **fear for your safety** (53%) were the most common emotions (Table 53).

**Table 53: Emotions/Behaviors Experienced Following Incident**

*Reporting is out of 32 students who were stalked*

Emotion or Behavior	Number Selecting	Percent Selecting
Anxiety	27	84.4%
Difficulty focusing	17	53.1%
Fear for your safety	17	53.1%
Anger	13	40.6%
Difficulty with intimacy	11	34.4%
Lack of trust in others	11	34.4%
Depression	8	25.0%
Feeling alone	8	25.0%
Sadness	7	21.9%
Withdrawal from friends	7	21.9%
Other	3	9.4%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not add up to 100%. "Other" comment is in the Appendix.

## Prevalence of Sexual Harassment

*“Sexual Harassment” is defined as: unwelcome, verbal, physical and/or sexual conduct that is sufficiently severe, persistent or pervasive that it unreasonably interfered with, denied or limited your ability to participate in or benefit from the University’s educational program and/or activities.*

Students were asked if they had experienced sexual harassment since they began attending classes at the University. There were 88 students (10% of respondents) who were sexually harassed. Forty students (5%) said “I’m not sure” (Table 54).

**Table 54: Sexual Harassment**

Student experienced...	Yes	No	I’m not sure	Total
Sexual harassment	88 10.1%	743 85.3%	40 4.6%	871 100.0%

The percentages in the following section are reported out of the respondents who experienced sexual harassment. Not all 88 students responded to all questions; some had more than one perpetrator; and some experienced multiple instances of sexual harassment. For these reasons, total numbers are not consistent across tables.



## Type and Frequency of Sexual Harassment

The most prevalent form of sexual harassment was **repeated comments about the student's body or appearance or the body or appearance of another in the student's presence** (66%), followed by **remarks or jokes about a particular gender** (47%). The third most common form of sexual harassment was **condescending comments regarding your gender or the gender of another** (40%) (Table 55).

**Table 55: Form of Sexual Harassment Experienced**

*Reporting is out of 88 who have been sexually harassed*

Form of Sexual Harassment	Number Selecting	Percent Selecting
Repeated comments about your body or appearance or the body or appearance of another in your presence	58	65.9%
Remarks or jokes about a particular gender	41	46.6%
Condescending comments regarding your gender or the gender of another	35	39.8%
Electronically-sent offensive photos, videos, stories, or internet links	15	17.0%
Other	12	13.6%
Prefer not to disclose	11	12.5%
A person in a position of authority (e.g., supervisor, faculty member, coach) stated or implied you would be rewarded for engaging in sexual activity with them	6	6.8%
A person in a position of authority stated or implied you would be punished for not engaging in sexual activity with them	2	2.3%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not add up to 100%. Of the students selecting "Other," their added comments are in the Appendix.

Seventy-nine percent (79%) of victims were sexually harassed more than once (Table 56).

**Table 56: Number of Times of Sexual Harassment**

Sexual Harassment Events	Count	Percent
1 time	17	20.7%
2 times	29	35.4%
3 to 5 times	17	20.7%
6 or more times	19	23.2%
Total	82	100.0%

## Sexual Harassment Perpetrators

Sixty-four percent (64%) of sexual harassment victims had two (2) or more harassers, with 14.5% reporting six (6) or more harassers (Table 57). Of all sexual harassment victims, 57% said at least one of their perpetrators was a stranger; 54.5% said at least one of their perpetrators was an acquaintance; and, 24% said that at least one was a friend (Table 58). The majority of victims (82%) said that at least one of their perpetrators was a man (Table 59).

Half of victims (50%) said that at least one of their perpetrators was a University undergraduate student (Table 60). And, 28% said at least one perpetrator was not affiliated with the University (Table 61).

**Table 57: Number of Perpetrators**

Number of Perpetrators	Count	Percent
1 person	30	36.1%
2 persons	23	27.7%
3 to 5 persons	18	21.7%
6 or more persons	12	14.5%
Total	83	100.0%

**Table 58: Who sexually harassed you?**

*Reporting is out of 88 who have been sexually harassed*

Perpetrator	Count	Percent
A stranger	50	56.8%
An acquaintance	48	54.5%
A friend	21	23.9%
Current or former intimate partner	9	10.2%
Current or former spouse	2	2.3%
A family member or relative	0	0.0%

**Table 59: Gender of Perpetrator**

*Reporting is out of 88 who have been sexually harassed*

Gender	Count	Percent
Man	72	81.8%
Woman	14	15.9%
Genderqueer, transgender, and non-binary	0	0.0%
Unknown	3	3.4%

**Table 60: Perpetrator Affiliation with the University**

*Reporting is out of 88 who have been sexually harassed*

Person Who Committed Act	Count	Percent
Undergraduate student(s) at the University	44	50.0%
Not affiliated with the University	25	28.4%
Don't know	18	20.5%
University faculty	10	11.4%
Graduate student(s) at the University	8	9.1%
University staff	3	3.4%

### Location of Sexual Harassment

Forty-four percent (44%) of victims said that at least one of their harassment incidents occurred in an **on-campus academic building**; 25% in an **on-campus outdoor space**; 24% in an **off-campus non-residence**, and 22% in an **off-campus private residence** (Table 62).

**Table 61: Location of Sexual Harassment Incident**

*Reporting is out of 88 who have been sexually harassed*

Location of Sexual Harassment	Count	Percent
On-campus academic building	39	44.3%
On-campus outdoor space	22	25.0%
Off-campus non-residence (e.g., car, public space)	21	23.9%
Off-campus private residence	19	21.6%
Fraternity house	11	12.5%
Off-campus place of employment	11	12.5%
On-campus place of employment	10	11.4%
On-campus residence halls	8	9.1%
Online/ virtual space	8	9.1%
Other (specify)	7	8.0%
On-campus athletic facility	4	4.5%
Off-campus University-sponsored event (e.g., study abroad)	2	2.3%
Sorority house	0	0.0%

## Academic and Emotional Effects of Sexual Harassment

One-fifth (20.5%) of those who were sexual harassed reported that they missed classes, assignments or exams as a result of the incident(s) (Table 62). Fifty-six percent (56%) experienced **anxiety**; 47% experience **lack of trust in others**; 44% experienced **anger**; and 39% experienced **difficulty focusing** (Table 63).

**Table 62: Sexual Harassment Effect on Classes**

Issue	Yes	No	Total
Did you miss any classes, assignments or exams as a result of the sexual harassment incident(s)?	17 20.5%	66 79.5%	83 100.0%

**Table 63: Emotions/Behaviors Experienced Following Sexual Harassment**

*Reporting is out of 88 who have been sexually harassed*

Emotion or Behavior	Number Selecting	Percent Selecting
Anxiety	49	55.7%
Lack of trust in others	41	46.6%
Anger	39	44.3%
Difficulty focusing	34	38.6%
Fear for your safety	32	36.4%
Sadness	27	30.7%
Depression	26	29.5%
Difficulty with intimacy	22	25.0%
Feeling alone	16	18.2%
Withdrawal from friends	13	14.8%
Other (specify)	9	10.2%

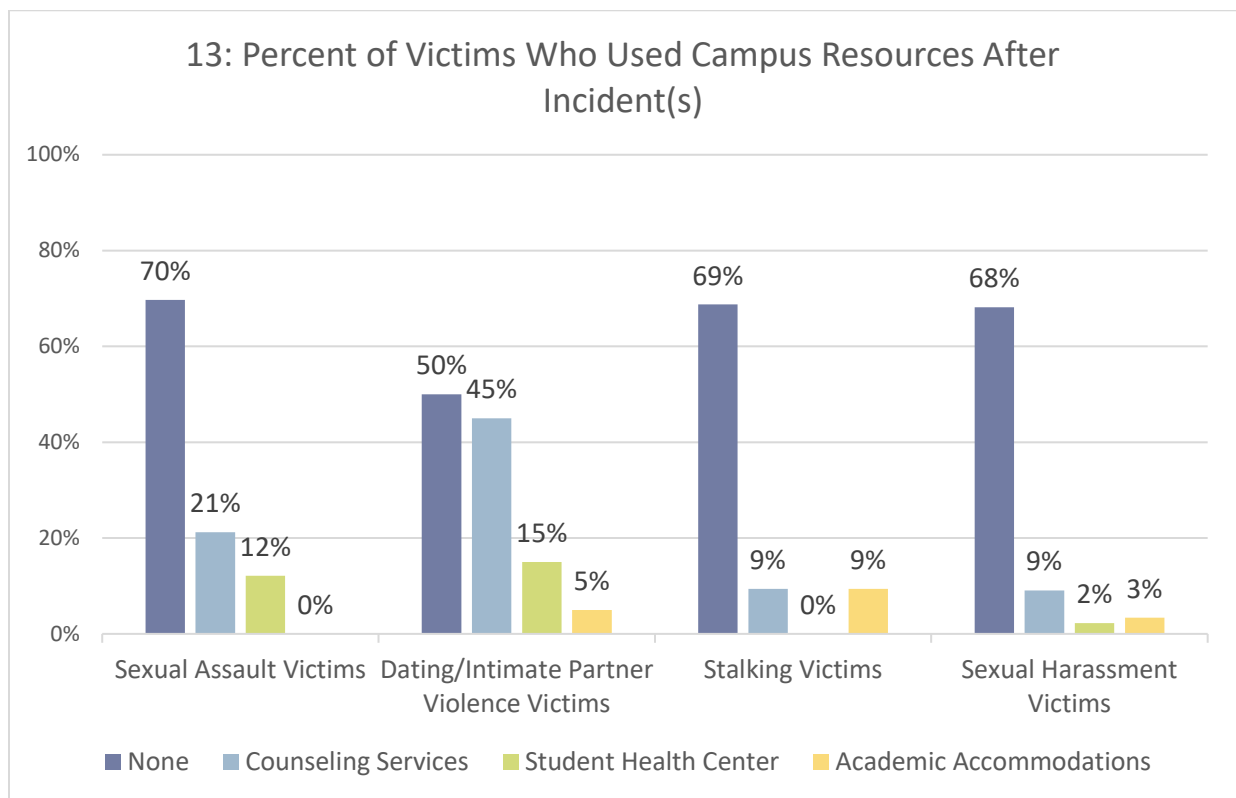
## Results—Use of Campus Resources by Victims

In general, victims of sexual violence and harassment did not access many of the campus resources available to them.

Seventy percent (70%) of sexual assault victims; 50% of dating/intimate partner violence victims; 69% of stalking victims; and 68% sexual harassment victims said that they did not use any campus resources. When victims did access resources, Counseling Services, the Student Health Center, and Academic Accommodations were the most frequently used (See Graph 13 and Table 64).

**Graph 13: Percentage of Victims Who Used Campus Resources After Incident(s)**

*Percentages are out of the total number of victims of each type of sexual misconduct*



NOTE: Totals do not add up to 100% because survey respondents could check all that applied (one victim may have used two or more resources) and because not all resources are listed on this graph.

**Table 64: Number of Victims Who Used Campus Resources After Incident(s)**

	Sexual Assault	Dating/ Intimate Partner Violence	Stalking	Sexual Harassment
<i>Total Number of Victims</i>	33	20	32	88
<b>University Resources List</b>				
<b>None</b>	23	10	22	60
<b>Counseling Services/ Victim Advocate</b>	7	9	3	8
<b>Other (Please list)</b>	1	0	3	7
<b>Student Health Center</b>	4	3	0	2
<b>Academic Accommodations (e.g., extensions for assignments, exams)</b>	0	1	3	3
<b>University Police Department</b>	0	0	3	4
<b>Student Conduct</b>	0	0	1	1
<b>Campus Victim's Advocate</b>	0	0	0	1
<b>No-contact orders</b>	0	0	0	1
<b>Alterations to on-campus housing</b>	0	0	0	0

NOTE: Totals do not add up to total number of victims because survey respondents could check all that applied. So, one victim may have used two or more resources

## Results—Reporting to University Officials

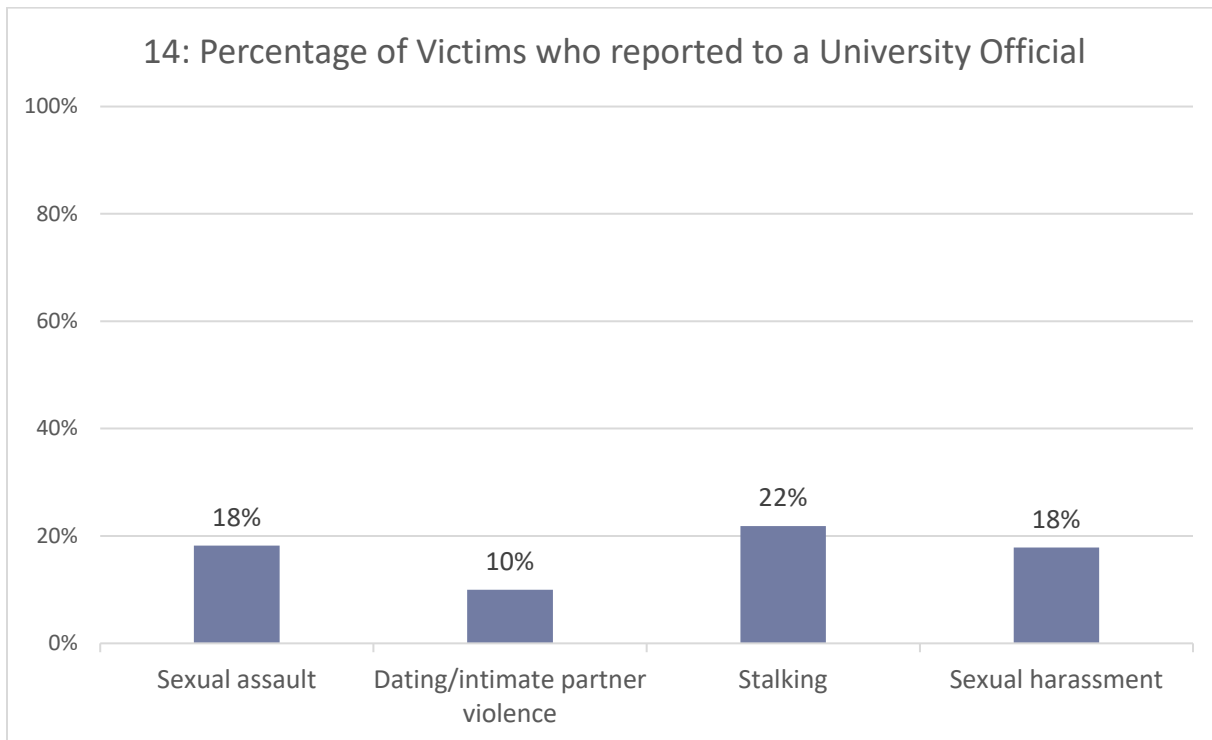
Only 10% of dating/intimate partner violence victims reported their experiences to a University Official. Though still the minority, a larger percentage of sexual assault (18%), stalking (22%), and sexual harassment victims (18%) reported (Table 67 and Graph 14). Not all victims of sexual misconduct answered this question. Percentages are calculated based on the number of people who responded to this question.

**Table 67: Number of Victims Who Reported to a University Official**

	Yes, reported	No, did not report	NA	Total respondents
<i>Sexual assault</i>	6	20	7	33
<i>Dating/intimate partner violence</i>	2	17	1	20
<i>Stalking</i>	7	23	2	32
<i>Sexual harassment</i>	15	58	11	84

*\*One person may have reported more than one kind of sexual misconduct*

**Graph 14: Percentage of Victims Who Reported to a University Official**



When they did report, victims of sexual violence and harassment reported most frequently to a faculty member, followed by the Title IX office (Table 66).

**Table 66: University Officials to Whom Victims Reported**

<b>Who did you report to</b>	Sexual Assault	Dating/ Intimate Partner Violence	Stalking	Sexual Harassment
<i>Number of Victims Who Reported</i>	6	2	7	15
Faculty Member	3	1	4	8
Title IX Coordinator/ Deputy Title IX Coordinator	2	0	3	5
University Police	1	0	0	3
Academic Advisor	0	0	1	3
Counseling Center/ Victim Advocate*	2	0	0	1
Other (specify)	1	0	0	2
Resident Advisor (RA)	1	0	0	1
Student Affairs Administrator(s)	0	0	2	0
Fraternity/ Sorority Advisor or Leadership	0	0	0	1
Online Reporting Form (anonymous)	0	0	0	1
University Athletics Coach	0	1	0	0
Academic Dean	0	0	0	0
Campus Telephone Hotline	0	0	0	0
Housing and Residence Life Administrator(s)	0	0	0	0
Online Reporting Form (non- anonymous)	0	0	0	0
Student Health Professional*	0	0	0	0

NOTE: \*These offices are bound by confidentiality rules and would not have been able to submit a formal report to the Title IX Office. Therefore, these reports would not have been followed up on unless the student themselves had reported ALSO reported it to Title IX



## University Follow-Up to Official Reports of Sexual Violence & Harassment

The following four tables (Tables 67-70) provide specific details about how many people reported sexual violence and harassment; the University's follow-up; student satisfaction; and University investigation.

As stated earlier, one of the most striking issues is that very few students who are victims of sexual violence and/or harassment reported it. Neither generalizations nor comparisons were made across the different types of sexual violence and harassment in this section due to low numbers.

**Table 67: Sexual Assault—Reporting and Follow-up by University**

Issue	Yes	No	IDK*	NA**	Total
Did you report the sexual assault(s) to any University faculty, staff or employee?	6	20		7	33
Did any university faculty, staff or employee follow-up with you about the sexual assault(s) you reported?	2	4		0	6
Were you satisfied with the university's follow-up on the sexual harassment(s) you reported?	0	2		0	2
Did the university investigate the sexual assault(s) you reported?	0	3	2	1	6
Did the university inform you of the outcome of the investigation into the sexual assault(s) you reported?	-	-		-	-

Note: \*IDK=I don't know \*\*NA=Not applicable. Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Percentages are not reported due to the small number of responses.

**Table 68: Dating/Intimate Partner Violence—Reporting and Follow-up by University**

Issue	Yes	No	IDK*	NA**	Total
Did you report the dating/intimate partner violence incident(s) to any University faculty, staff or employee?	2	17		1	20
Did any university faculty, staff or employee follow-up with you about the dating/intimate partner violence incident(s) you reported?	1	1		0	2
Were you satisfied with the university's follow-up on the dating/intimate partner violence incident(s) you reported?	1	0		0	1
Did the university investigate the dating/intimate partner violence incident(s) you reported?	0	2	0	0	2
Did the university inform you of the outcome of the investigation into the dating/intimate partner violence incident(s) you reported?	-	-		-	-

Note: \*IDK=I don't know \*\*NA=Not applicable. Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Percentages are not reported due to the small number of responses.

**Table 69: Stalking—Reporting and Follow-up by University**

Issue	Yes	No	IDK*	NA**	Total
Did you report the stalking incident(s) to any University faculty, staff or employee?	7	23		2	32
Did any university faculty, staff or employee follow-up with you about the stalking incident(s) you reported?	4	3		0	7
Were you satisfied with the university's follow-up on the stalking incident(s) you reported?	2	1		1	4
Did the university investigate the stalking incident(s) you reported?	2	3	1	1	7
Did the university inform you of the outcome of the investigation into the stalking incident(s) you reported?	1	1		0	2

Note: \*IDK=I don't know \*\*NA=Not applicable. Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Percentages are not reported due to the small number of responses.

**Table 70: Sexual Harassment—Reporting and Follow-up by University**

Issue	Yes	No	IDK*	NA**	Total
Did you report the sexual harassment incident(s) to any University faculty, staff or employee?	15	58		11	84
Did any university faculty, staff or employee follow-up with you about the sexual harassment incident(s) you reported?	9	3		2	14
Were you satisfied with the university's follow-up on the sexual harassment incident(s) you reported?	2	5		2	9
Did the university investigate the sexual harassment incident(s) you reported?	2	4	7	1	14
Did the university inform you of the outcome of the investigation into the sexual harassment incident(s) you reported?	1	1		0	2

Note: \*IDK=I don't know \*\*NA=Not applicable. Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Percentages are not reported due to the small number of responses.

## Results—Student Perception of the Response They Might Receive for Reporting Sexual Misconduct

Students were asked to report their perceptions of how the University responds to reports on sexual assault and sexual harassment.

### Reporting Sexual Harassment

Respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement with five statements regarding how the University responds to sexual harassment. Response choices were *Strongly disagree*, *Disagree*, *Neutral*, *Agree*, and *Strongly agree*. An additional choice was *don't know*.

While there are fairly low levels of disagreement with the statements, the percentage of students who strongly agreed/agreed is not particularly high either. There is a fair amount of neutrality among the students, with a range of 11%-16% depending on the statement, as well as a fair percentage of students who say "Don't know" (9%-39%) (Table 71).

**Table 71: Perceived Role of University Regarding Sexual Harassment**

Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Don't know	Total
If I experience sexual harassment in the future, I would report the incident to a staff or faculty member on campus.	25 2.9%	61 7.2%	98 11.5%	253 29.8%	338 39.8%	75 8.8%	850 100.0%
The University adequately protects privacy for those who report sexual harassment.	11 1.3%	16 1.9%	125 14.7%	204 24.0%	193 22.7%	300 35.3%	849 100.0%
The University offers those who report sexual harassment sufficient protection from retaliation.	15 1.8%	15 1.8%	134 15.8%	187 22.0%	168 19.8%	331 38.9%	850 100.0%
The University provides adequate resources to the person making a report of sexual harassment.	13 1.5%	13 1.5%	120 14.1%	226 26.6%	202 23.8%	276 32.5%	850 100.0%
The University would fully investigate a report of sexual harassment.	23 2.7%	33 3.9%	114 13.4%	218 25.6%	212 24.9%	250 29.4%	850 100.0%

Students were asked if they would be comfortable reporting sexual harassment to 16 Campus Resources. Almost two-thirds (62%) said they would be comfortable reporting to the University Police; 57% would be comfortable reporting to Campus Victim Advocate; and 36% would be comfortable reporting to the Resident Advisor (Table 72).

**Table 72: Percentage of Students who are Comfortable Reporting Sexual Harassment to Selected Campus Resources**

Campus Resource	Number Selecting	Percent Selecting
University Police	526	62.2%
Campus Victim Advocate	480	56.8%
Resident Advisor (RA)	302	35.7%
Faculty Member	277	32.8%
Academic Advisor	277	32.8%
Online Reporting Form (anonymous)	254	30.1%
Housing and Residence Life Administrator(s)	199	23.6%
Counseling Center	198	23.4%
Student Health Professional	193	22.8%
Other	157	18.6%
Title IX Coordinator/Deputy Title IX Coordinator	79	9.3%
Online Reporting Form (non-anonymous)	78	9.2%
Academic Dean	54	6.4%
None of the above	49	5.8%
Student Affairs Administrator(s)	41	4.9%
Campus Telephone Hotline	39	4.6%
University Athletics Coach	29	3.4%
University Police	526	62.2%

Note: These percentages are out of 845 students who answered this question. Other responses are in the appendix.

## Reporting Sexual Violence

Respondents were provided with the following reminder for this section of the survey.

**REMINDER:** As defined in this survey, "Sexual Violence" includes rape, sexual assault, and intimate partner violence (dating and domestic violence and abuse).

Respondents were then asked to indicate their level of agreement with five statements regarding how the University responds to sexual violence. Response choices were *Strongly disagree*, *Disagree*, *Neutral*, *Agree*, and *Strongly agree*. An additional choice was *don't know*.

As with sexual harassment, there are fairly low levels of disagreement with the statements. Yet, the percentage of students who strongly agreed/agreed is not particularly high either. There is a fair amount of neutrality among the students as well as a fair percentage who say "Don't know" (Table 73).

**Table 73: Perceived Role of University Regarding Sexual Violence**

Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Don't know	Total
If I experience sexual violence in the future, I would report the incident to a staff or faculty member on campus.	31 3.7%	49 5.9%	93 11.2%	260 31.3%	328 39.4%	71 8.5%	832 100.0%
The University adequately protects privacy for those who report sexual violence.	7 0.8%	15 1.8%	100 12.1%	209 25.2%	209 25.2%	289 34.9%	829 100.0%
The University offers those who report rape or sexual violence sufficient protection from retaliation.	11 1.3%	15 1.8%	106 12.8%	183 22.1%	189 22.8%	325 39.2%	829 100.0%
The University provides adequate resources to the person making a report of sexual violence.	10 1.2%	13 1.6%	98 11.9%	208 25.2%	212 25.6%	286 34.6%	827 100.0%
The University would fully investigate a report of sexual violence.	16 1.9%	25 3.0%	99 11.9%	214 25.8%	222 26.8%	253 30.5%	829 100.0%

## Comfort level with Campus Resources for Sexual Violence

Students were given a list of 16 campus resources and were asked to select all of the resources they would feel comfortable reporting to if they had experienced sexual violence. For sexual violence, students most comfortable reporting to the Counseling Center (63%), followed by the University Police (58%). The two next most common selections were Faculty Members and Online Reporting Forms at 33% each (Table 74).

**Table 74: Percentage of Students who are Comfortable Reporting Sexual Violence to Selected Campus Resources**

Campus Resource	Number Selecting	Percent Selecting
Counseling Center	515	62.8%
University Police	478	58.3%
Faculty Member	274	33.4%
Online Reporting Form (anonymous)	273	33.3%
Title IX Coordinator/Deputy Title IX Coordinator	264	32.2%
Campus Victim Advocate	240	29.3%
Academic Advisor	216	26.3%
Online Reporting Form (non-anonymous)	197	24.0%
Student Health Professional	190	23.2%
Campus Telephone Hotline	136	16.6%
Academic Dean	76	9.3%
Resident Advisor (RA)	72	8.8%
Student Affairs Administrator(s)	61	7.4%
University Athletics Coach	51	6.2%
Housing and Residence Life Administrator(s)	42	5.1%
None of the above	36	4.4%
Fraternity/Sorority Advisor or Leadership	33	4.0%
Other (specify):	22	2.7%

Note: These percentages are out of 820 students who answered this question. "Other" responses are in the appendix.

Students were given a list of 15 reactions/feelings that might hinder their reporting of sexual violence and asked to select all of the reactions/feelings they believed would slow or prevent victims of sexual violence from reporting the incident to campus resources. Students were also given the option of selecting “none of the above” or “other.” All additional comments are in the Appendix.

When asked what may slow or prevent victims of sexual violence from reporting, 90% of students said **embarrassment/shame**; 75.5% said **fear of being punished for misconduct (e.g., underage drinking) in conjunction with the incident**; 71% said **fear of retaliation**; 69% said **fear that no action would be taken**; and 68% said **lack of knowledge about campus resources** (Table 75).

**Table 75: Hindrances to Reporting Sexual Violence**

<i>In your opinion, which of the following would slow or prevent victims of sexual violence from reporting the incident to campus resources? (Check all that apply.)</i>	<b>Number Selecting</b>	<b>Percent Selecting</b>
Embarrassment/shame	729	89.7%
Fear of being punished for misconduct (e.g., underage drinking) in conjunction with the incident	614	75.5%
Fear of retaliation	580	71.3%
Fear that no action would be taken	560	68.9%
<b>Lack of knowledge of campus resources</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>67.9%</b>
Desire to maintain confidentiality	540	66.4%
Fear of social ostracism (e.g., being shut out by friends)	533	65.6%
Incident occurred off-campus	496	61.0%
Fear of not being believed by campus administrators	438	53.9%
Fear of being blamed by friends	415	51.0%
Fear of being blamed by campus administrators	383	47.1%
Fear that the reporter’s career will be endangered	382	47.0%
Distrust in University Police	361	44.4%
Distrust of campus administrators	358	44.0%
Discomfort with the University’s resolution process	317	39.0%
Other (specify):	25	3.1%
None of the above	11	1.4%

Note: These percentages are out of 813 students who reached this section of the survey. Additions from those selecting “Other” can be found in the Appendix.



Students were given a list of 9 possible actions the University would take if a student reported being a victim of sexual violence to a University administrator. Respondents were asked to select all of the actions they believed would occur based on their knowledge. Sixty-seven percent (67%) of respondents believed the University would *offer resources and support to the students involved*, and 67% also believed that the University would *Initiate a prompt investigation*. Over half (59%) said that the University would *Conduct a timely and fair investigation* and/or *Follow up with the victim of their terms and timeline* (57%) (Table76).

**Table 76: Students' Perception of the University's Action in Response to a Report of Sexual Violence**

Action	Number Selecting	Percent Selecting
Offer resources and support to the students involved	519	67.3%
Initiate a prompt investigation	517	67.1%
Conduct a timely and fair investigation	451	58.5%
Follow up with the victim on their terms and timeline	436	56.5%
Work to find ways to reduce contact between the parties involved	384	49.8%
Share the report with University Police no matter what	349	45.3%
Share the report with University or local police only in an emergency or with victim consent	327	42.4%
Share the report with local police no matter what	199	25.8%
Cover up the incident and pretend it didn't happen	60	7.8%
None of the above	41	5.3%

Note: These percentages are out of 771 students who answered this question. Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not add up to 100% .

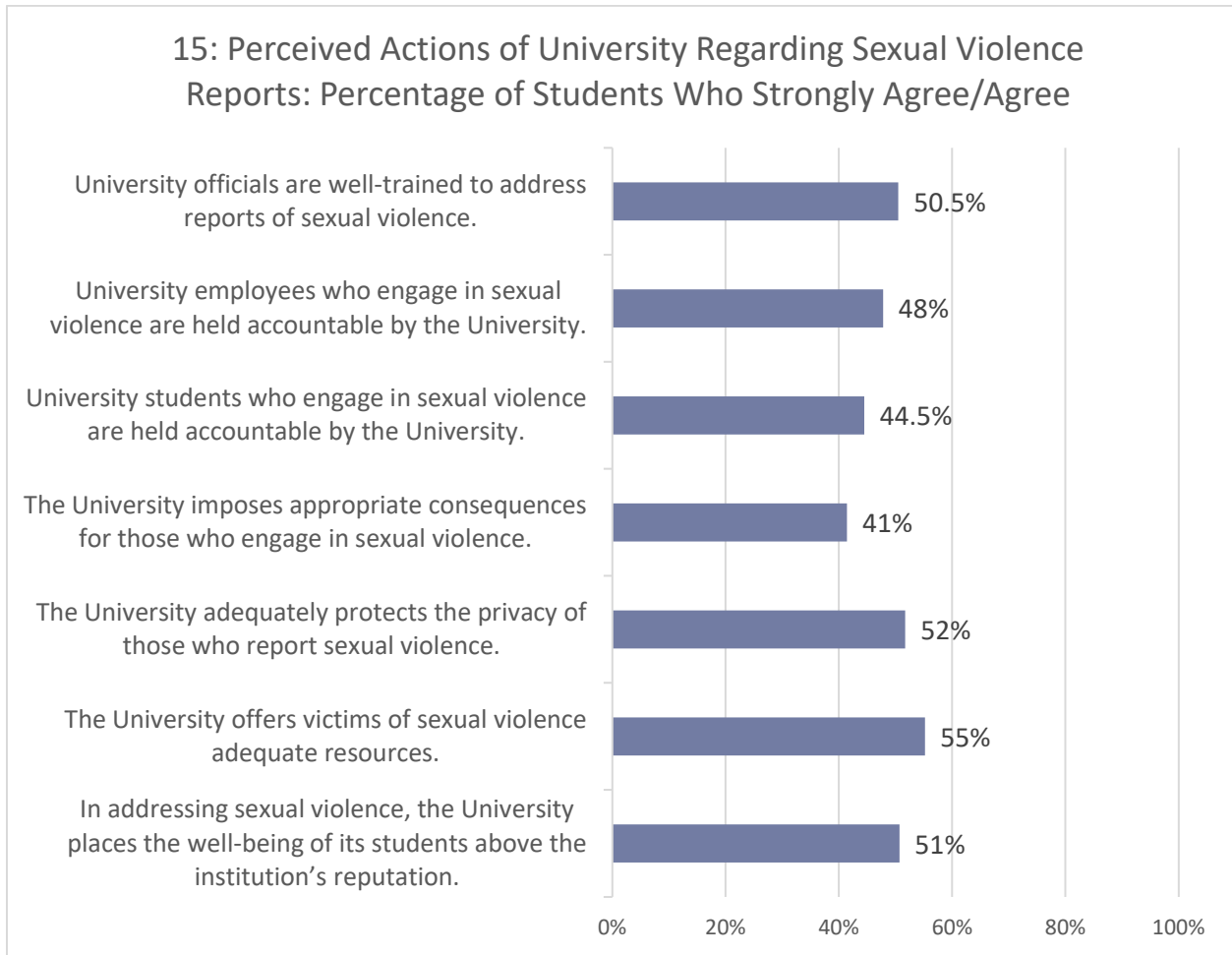
Respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement with seven statements regarding possible University actions in response to sexual violence reports. Agreement with the statement(s) indicates that the respondent thinks the University's response tends to be appropriate.

The percentage of students who strongly agree/agree is not particularly high for this set of questions, but again, the percentage who disagree is also low. Students' perception of the University's potential response to a report of sexual violence does not appear to be strongly positive. Only 40%-55% of students said they agreed or strongly agreed with these statements (Table 77 and Graph 15).

**Table 77: Perceived Actions of University Regarding Sexual Violence Reports**

Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Don't know	Total
In addressing sexual violence, the University places the well-being of its students above the institution's reputation.	18 2.2%	38 4.7%	143 17.6%	226 27.8%	186 22.9%	203 24.9%	814 100.0%
The University offers victims of sexual violence adequate resources.	8 1.0%	14 1.7%	90 11.1%	257 31.6%	192 23.6%	252 31.0%	813 100.0%
The University adequately protects the privacy of those who report sexual violence.	7 0.9%	11 1.4%	93 11.5%	223 27.5%	196 24.2%	281 34.6%	811 100.0%
The University imposes appropriate consequences for those who engage in sexual violence.	20 2.5%	22 2.7%	124 15.3%	163 20.2%	171 21.2%	308 38.1%	808 100.0%
University students who engage in sexual violence are held accountable by the University.	18 2.2%	25 3.1%	116 14.3%	182 22.4%	179 22.1%	291 35.9%	811 100.0%
University employees who engage in sexual violence are held accountable by the University.	13 1.6%	18 2.2%	109 13.4%	186 22.9%	202 24.9%	284 35.0%	812 100.0%
University officials are well-trained to address reports of sexual violence.	11 1.4%	25 3.1%	103 12.8%	227 28.1%	181 22.4%	260 32.2%	807 100.0%

**Graph 15: Perceived Actions of University Regarding Sexual Violence Reports: Percentage of Students Who Strongly Agree/Agree**



## APPENDIX -UMSL

Throughout the survey, students were given the opportunity to add short comments. These verbatim responses are reported in the appendix.

### 1. Demographics

**Race: With which racial group do you identify?**

- *Caucasian (European Mediterranean Admixture)*
- *European*
- *European*
- *Greek, African, Middle Eastern, Northern European*
- *Italian*
- *Kurdish*
- *Latino*
- *Mestizo*
- *Middle Eastern*
- *Middle Eastern*
- *Multiple*
- *Scandinavian*

**What is the degree you are completing in your program?**

- *Teaching certificate*
- *Teach in 12 Art Ed Certification*
- *TAC*
- *Reading certification*
- *O.D.*
- *I'm currently a non-degree seeking graduate student*
- *Graduating with a bachelors and a minor this semester*
- *Graduate Certificate*
- *Ed.s.*
- *Ed. S.*
- *Certificate*
- *Certificate*

### 2. Sexual Assault Comments and “Other”

**Where did the sexual assault(s) occur?**

- *University Meadows*

- *Private*

**Did you experience any of the following as a result of the sexual assault(s)?**

- *Confusion, discomfort, doubts*
- *Had to withdraw from the class we shared. Affected my intimacy and trust in relationships for years*
- *PTSD*

**Did you make use of any of the following University resources because of the sexual assault(s)?**

- *A trusted professor*

**To whom/which offices at the University did you report the sexual assault(s)?**

- *Physician's Assistant*

**Did any University faculty, staff or employee follow-up with you about the sexual assault(s) you reported? - ANSWER YES**

- *they told me I could report it to campus if want to start an investigation*
- *ResLife did*

**Did any University faculty, staff or employee follow-up with you about the sexual assault(s) you reported? – ANSWER NO**

- *Individual not affiliated with the university*
- *No, I simple inquired about rough sex and possibly have injured/damaged internal body parts*
- *Reported today*

**Were you satisfied with the University's follow-up on the sexual assault(s) you reported? - ANSWER NO**

- *Title IX did not follow up after appointment after saying they would*

### 3. Domestic/Intimate Partner Violence Comments and “Other”

**Did you experience any of the following types of Dating/Intimate Partner Violence?**

- *Gaslighting, manipulation, hitting kicking things, yelling/screaming*
- *Kidnapping*
- *Making unnecessary purchases to further debt*
- *Sexual comments, felt like I needed to engage in sexual activities to satisfy them*
- *Slapped*

**What was the gender or gender identity of the person(s) who committed Dating/Intimate Partner Violence against you?**

- *Demi-Sexual*

**Where did the Dating/Intimate Partner Violence incident(s) occur?**

- *University Meadows*

**Did you experience any of the following as a result of the Dating/Intimate Partner Violence incident(s)?**

- *Dissociation*
- *Missing assignments for classes bc I couldn't concentrate*
- *Nightmares*

**Did any University faculty, staff or employee follow-up with you about the Dating/Intimate Partner Violence incident(s) you reported? – ANSWER YES**

- *Would check in with me about the issue and make sure i was doing alright*

**Did any University faculty, staff or employee follow-up with you about the Dating/Intimate Partner Violence incident(s) you reported? – ANSWER NO**

- *Occurred with someone not affiliated with the university*

**Were you satisfied with the University’s follow-up on the Dating/Intimate Partner Violence incident(s) you reported? - ANSWER YES**

- *I did ask for it to not be made a big deal of and he respected it but made sure that I was alright*

#### **4. Stalking Comments and “Other”**

**What form did the stalking take?**

- *Followed out to my car*
- *Following me to my car when I had a night class*
- *Found out my walking routes and followed me*
- *Regular mail*
- [REDACTED]
- *Watching me daily in class even though I made sure to sit across the room and back many rows*
- *Whenever I would be standing somewhere for more than five minutes, this person would take a seat extremely close to me and just stare. They would also follow me from time to time when I would leave*

**Did you experience any of the following as a result of the stalking incident(s)?**

- *Dissociation*
- *Watching around everywhere i am going*

**Did you make use of any of the following University resources because of the stalking incident(s)?**

- *Title 9 office*
- *Local police*

**Did any University faculty, staff or employee follow-up with you about the stalking incident(s) you reported? – ANSWER YES**

- *Gave me management strategy*
- *The stalker was a student and I was a TA, so basically my professor helped me navigate and avoid contact with the student*

**Were you satisfied with the University’s follow-up on the stalking incident(s) you reported? – ANSWER NO**

- *Still occurring sometimes*

## 5. Sexual Harassment Comments and “Other”

### What form did the sexual harassment take?

- *A guy in the [REDACTED] frat groped me*
- *A person of authority not close to me and a male commenting on when I should have children*
- *A relatively fat woman claimed I touched her butt. Maybe for attention*
- *Catcalled on campus while walking to my car at night*
- *Catcalling or similar at campus transit spaces*
- *Demanding pictures of myself to another student*
- *Experiences while in enrolled but in situations outside of a university setting*
- *Harassing from another gender*
- *Repeated called a slut over social media after saying no to going on a second date*
- *Unwarranted complains filed*
- 

### Where did the sexual harassment incident(s) occur?

- *Public Place (restaurant/bar)*
- *University Meadows*
- *Waiting outside of class room*
- 

### Did you experience any of the following as a result of the sexual harassment?

- *Annoyance*
- *Disgust*
- *It disgusted me, and when i heard recently they had a member get title 9’d for raping a girl. Now I’m just scared to be around the [REDACTED] guys*
- *Lack of faith in mankind*
- *N/A - it was a catcall*
- *Relationship strain*
- *Scared to walk in garage or walk through campus when not many people are there*
- *Watching my surroundings more*

### Did you make use of any of the following University resources because of the sexual harassment incident(s)?

- *Academic advisor*
- [REDACTED]
- *I have used counseling for a sexual harassment experience that happened outside of the university; not related to the one catcall*



- *Notified FSL Advisor of [REDACTED] alleged actions and the fact that the [REDACTED] Fraternity was handling the situation insensitively and Title IX was involved. Neither the individual nor the fraternity was ever held responsible for their actions.*
- *Title 9 office*
- *Title IX*
- *YCMA*

**To whom/which offices at the University did you report the sexual harassment incident(s)?**

- *Department Chair*
- *UMSL staff/supervisor*

**Did any University faculty, staff or employee follow-up with you about the sexual harassment incident(s) you reported? ANSWER "YES"**

- *Gave me time off campus to work*
- *Professor told me that it was unacceptable for the student to act that way, and asked to report it, but I asked the professor not to.*
- *Residential Life followed up with the Resident Director talking to me about it. N/A for Title IX*
- *She asked me if I was okay, I told her I was*
- *Title IX emailed me multiple times to follow up*

**Did any University faculty, staff or employee follow-up with you about the sexual harassment incident(s) you reported? ANSWER "NO"**

- *Not at all. I was ignored*
- *Not to my recollection*

**Were you satisfied with the University's follow-up on the sexual harassment incident(s) you reported? ANSWER "YES"**

- *Professor showed concern and continued to check up on me and also keep watch on the student.*

**Were you satisfied with the University's follow-up on the sexual harassment incident(s) you reported? ANSWER "NO"**

- *A person accused of rape shouldn't be tried by their fraternity brothers. They should be tried in a court of law. The question shouldn't be whether or not he should remain in a fraternity. It should be whether or not he is allowed to remain a student at UMSL.*

- *I was not informed about what actually happened to the perpetrators as a result of me reporting the harassment.*
- *Title IX said they would have the victims advocate reach out to me and that never happened.*

## 6. Attitudes Comments and “Other”

**If I experience sexual harassment in the future, I would feel most comfortable reporting to the following campus resources**

- *Campus minister*
- *Coach*
- *County/city police*
- *DAS Office*
- *Depends on a lot of things. I'm a big dude. People are generally afraid to mess with me when I say "Enough". How severe is the harassment? How unhinged/violent is the perpetrator? Contacting someone is a given, it's just a matter of who.*
- *Friend*
- *Friend/Roommate*
- *Friends*
- *Friends*
- *Friends*
- *I will handle the situation.*
- *I would probably call the police before anyone else.*
- *Local police of wherever it happened*
- *most people are incompetent*
- *My parents*
- *No one else!!*
- *Outside police*
- *Police*
- *Police*
- *Private doctor*
- *Social worker*
- *Student Enrichment Center*
- *The actual police who are trained to handle crimes under an appropriate standard of jurisprudence*
- *The EOA official*
- *Through messenger/email/text as sometimes it's hard to speak*
- *Unaffiliated Local Police*

- *University appointed sexual assault specialty nurse/ health care professional; who can especially help with medical specimen collection, can be on call to be anonymously contacted if necessary via phone, or web.*

**If I experience sexual violence in the future, I would feel most comfortable reporting to the following campus resources:**

- *The police before any school org*
- *Social Worker*
- *Police where it happened*
- *Police*
- *Parents*
- *Parents*
- *Outside police*
- *Nurses in the health center*
- *Non-University Affiliated Local Police Department*
- *I would probably call the police before anyone else.*
- *Friends*
- *Friends*
- *Friend/Roommate*
- *Criminal activity is reported to police for proper investigation*
- *County/city police*
- *County Police*
- *Coach*
- *City/county police*
- *A specialty RN that can also handle specimen collection*

**In your opinion, which of the following would slow or prevent victims of sexual violence from reporting the incident to campus resources?**

- *Uncertainty about what counts as sexual harassment/violence/assault*
- *Unaware an incident occurred (not knowing they were harassed)*
- *There's a lot of history of these events not being taken seriously on and off college campuses*
- *The emotional trauma that reliving the event is too much to cope with. the trauma of the reporting and resolution process, they MUST have counselling*
- *Not wanting to think about it again*
- *Not psychologically ready to admit to their trauma*
- *Not being able to identify their experience as sexual violence (because of lack of knowledge on the topic) but still feeling violated*
- *Need for/lack of proof*

- *Lack of LGBT-inclusive services*
- *It's hard to talk about*
- *Fear that the perpetrator would not face punishment even if they did tell.*
- *Fear that incident would become publicly known. Even if the person doesn't feel embarrassed or guilty, they might just not want everyone knowing their business.*
- *Fear that family would find out*
- *Fear of the prosecution process that follows.*
- *Fear of the interview process*
- *Fear of being forced to/taking part of action against perpetrator*
- *Fear of being blamed for someone on an athletic team being punished*
- *Fear of academic disruption due to trauma and fallout from reporting it; feeling unsafe around the perpetrator during any investigation*
- *Do not want to think or relive the situation by talking about it outloud*
- *Better physically trained students through self defense classes*
- *Authority biases*
- *Any victim can be slowed or prevented from reporting for a variety and combination of reasons*
- *99% SHAME*