Missouri University of Science & Technology CLIMATE SURVEY

Student Survey on Sexual Violence

Report on Survey Results for Missouri S&T

October 2019

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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 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.

The target audience was all Missouri University of Science & Technology students 18 years of age or older (7826 students). The online survey was designed to provide both confidentiality and anonymity. Missouri S&T students were invited to participate through an email containing a survey link. Four reminder emails were sent. There were 1651 responses, which is 21.1% response rate.

Demographics of Respondents

A total of 1651 Missouri S&T students responded to the survey. Eighty-three percent (83%) of respondents were white, and 8% were Asian. Thirty-nine percent (39%) of respondents were women, and 86% were 18-24 years old. Eighty-six percent (86%) of respondents were undergraduate students. Over half (56.5%) of respondents reported living off-campus in non-University-sponsored housing. Half of respondents (52%) were currently in a romantic or intimate relationship. Twenty-five percent (25%) 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* (99%).

It is notable that 24% of all students strongly agreed/agreed that *women accuse men of rape as a form of vengeance*. And, 30% of all students strongly agreed/agreed that *Women who consent to sex later accuse men of rape because the woman regrets the sexual encounter*.

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* (77%). However, 14% 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, 23% 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.

A low percentage of students (7.5%) said that they had not attended the new student orientation. When asked if four topics regarding sexual violence and harassment were covered in the orientation, 55%-66% answered affirmatively 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

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

Students who said they've experienced sexual misconduct at the University	yes	No	I'm not sure	Total
Sexual Assault	130	1462	29	1621
Dating/intimate partner violence	58	1538	26	1622
Stalking	90	1404	136	1630
Sexual Harassment	238	1299	105	1642

Sexual harassment was the most common form of sexual misconduct, with 14% of students reporting they had been sexually harassed.

Graph A: Prevalence of Sexual Violence and Harassment

A: Percentage of survey respondents who were sexually assaulted, victims of dating/intimate partner violence, stalked and/or sexually harassed

	Sexual Assault	Dating/intimate partner violence	Stalking	Sexual Harassment
Yes	8%	4%	6%	14%
No	90%	95%	86%	79%
I'm not sure	2%	2%	8%	6%
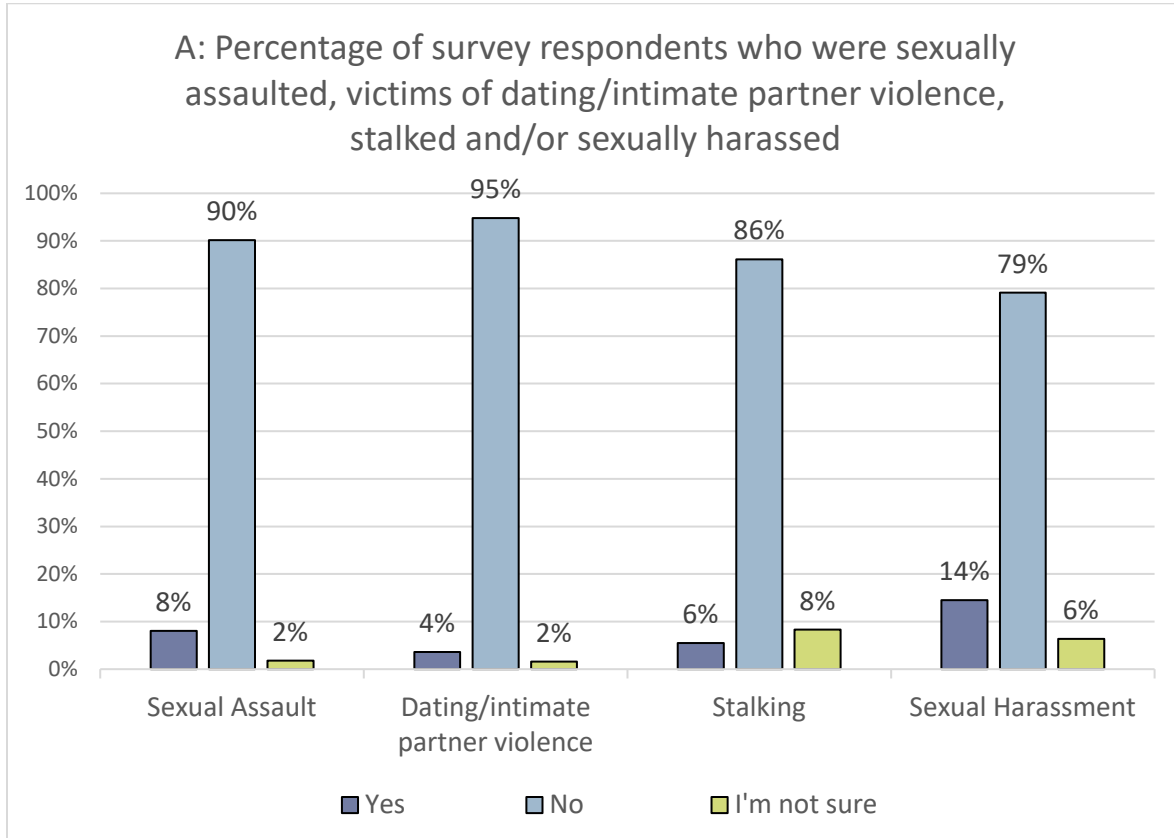
Form of Sexual Violence and Harassment and Related Factors

Sexual Assault (percentages out of 130 victims). Thirty-six percent (36%) of the students who were sexually assaulted were raped. The most common form of sexual assault was ***touching of buttocks*** (reported by 53% of sexual assault victims), followed by ***touching of breast(s)*** (40%); ***touching of genitals*** (40%); ***rape*** (36%) ***kissing*** (31.5%); and ***touching by another's genitals*** (18%).

Dating/Intimate Partner Violence (percentages out of 58 victims). The most common form of dating/intimate partner violence was ***Psychological and/or emotional abuse*** (reported by 76% of victims), followed by and ***sexual assault (including rape)*** (50%); and ***threats of physical violence*** (42%).

➢ 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*** as common factors.

Stalking (percentages out of 90 victims). The most prevalent forms of stalking were **proximity** (reported by 66% of 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 238 victims). The most prevalent forms of sexual harassment reported by 238 victims 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. Higher percentages of genderqueer, transgender, non-binary students were sexually harassed (38%) than women (28%) or men (4%) as shown in Graph B.

Graph B: Victims of Sexual Misconduct by Gender[1]

B: Victims of Sexual Misconduct by Gender

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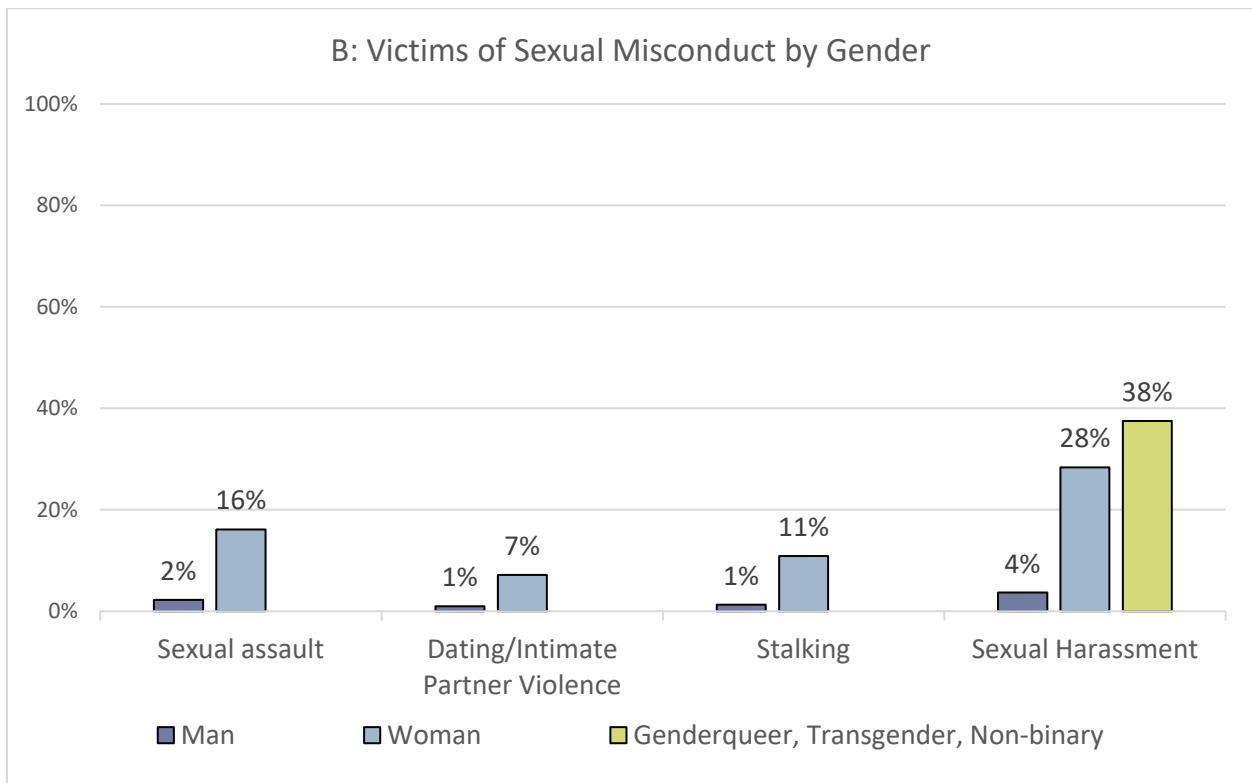
[1] The rates at which genderqueer, transgender, non-binary students were victims of sexual assault, dating/intimate partner violence and stalking were similar to those of cisgender women. The numbers, however, were too small to permit reporting.

Offenders

Students typically reported one male offender for sexual misconduct. Sexual harassment was the exception, where 74% of victims had more than one offender.

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
Sexual Assault	61%	84%
Dating/intimate partner violence	69%	79%
Stalking	74%	81%
Sexual Harassment	26%	86%

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

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 S&T undergraduate	Offender is not affiliated with S&T
Sexual assault	81%	15%
Dating/intimate partner violence	72%	34.5%
Stalking	68%	17%
Sexual harassment	80%	25%

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 victims reported on campus locations most

frequently. Sexual harassment victims reported on and off campus locations equally. Victims of most types of sexual misconduct named "fraternity" for at least one incident (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	Fraternity	On-campus residence hall	On-campus academic building
Sexual assault	42%	13%	40%	30%	3%
Dating/intimate partner violence	72%	19%	7%	38%	5.2%
Stalking	22%	21%	14%	37%	54%
Sexual harassment	37%	29%	37%	34%	37%

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 assault and harassment, including (but not limited to): *lack of trust, anxiety, anger, fear for safety, and difficulty with intimacy*. Victims of 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	51%	61%	46%	41%	53%	27%
Dating/intimate partner violence	62%	81%	72%	57%	60%	44%
Stalking	42%	78%	48%	74%	20%	31%
Sexual harassment	45%	56%	51%	42%	27%	18%

*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. Counseling services was the most frequently used resource. University Police and the Student Health Center were the next most common. With the exception of stalking victims, less than 10% of victims in each category used University Police or the Student Health Center (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	University Police	Student Health Center
Sexual assault	68%	22%	3%	5%
Dating/intimate partner violence	71%	21%	5%	7%
Stalking	60%	14%	13%	2%
Sexual harassment	67%	17%	5%	7%

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, a minority of victims reported their incident to a University faculty, staff or employee. A higher percentage of stalking victims (28%) reported than did victims of sexual assault (14%), dating/intimate partner violence (12%) or sexual harassment victims (13%). 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	18	107	1	126
Dating/intimate partner violence	7	49	1	57
Stalking	24	58	3	85
Sexual harassment	29	189	12	230

*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 the campus resources to which the student would feel comfortable reporting sexual violence, 56% of respondents selected the University Police, and 54% selected Counseling Center.

When asked what may slow or prevent victims of sexual violence from reporting, *embarrassment/shame* (87%) was the most-often-listed hindrance followed by *fear of being punished for misconduct (e.g., underage drinking) in conjunction with the incident* (75%). Over half (59%) said that *lack of knowledge about campus resources* would be a hindrance to reporting sexual violence.

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 39%-60% 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 Missouri S&T 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 1,651 Missouri S&T 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 Missouri S&T 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 Missouri S&T who were 18 years of age or older: 7,826 students. In the 2015 survey, a representative sample of the student body was selected, and that survey was sent to 5,648 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/Missouri S&T 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 1,651 students who answered more than the initial five questions are included in this report and represent 21.1% response rate.

Table 1: Survey Distribution

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Sample size	7,826
Begin date	4/4/19
Number of waves sent	5
End date	5/7/19
Responses*	1,651
Response rate	21.1%

*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.

The response rate was 21.1%. This lower than the response rate in 2015, which was 31.1%.

Note

A weakness in this report is the lack of analysis by the race and/or ethnicity of students who were victims of sexual violence 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. In 2019, 83% of respondents were white compared to 72.5% in 2015. And, 8% were Asian compared to 20% in 2015 (2019 data in Table 2). Most 2019 respondents were non-Hispanic or Latino (89%) (Table 3). In 2019, 43% of the respondents were 18-20, compared to 33.5% in 2015. Eleven percent (11%) were 25-34, compared to 21% in 2015 (2019 data in Table 4).

Table 2: Race of Respondent

Race	Count	Percent
White	1250	83.3%
Black or African American	40	2.7%
Asian	125	8.3%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	36	2.4%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	15	1.0%
Other	34	2.3%
Prefer not to answer	81	5.4%

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	56	3.7%
Non-Hispanic or Latino	1336	89.0%
Prefer not to answer	109	7.3%
Total	1501	100.0%

Table 4: Respondent Age

Age Group	Count	Percent
18-20 years	649	43.2%
21-24 years	638	42.5%
25-34 years	161	10.7%
35-44 years	34	2.3%
Over 45 years	20	1.3%
Total	1502	100.0%

Students were asked to select their gender identity and their sexual orientation from a list of choices including "Prefer not to answer." Fifty-six percent (56%) of the survey respondents identified as men, which is down from 66% in 2015. Thirty-nine percent (39%) identified as women, which is up from 32% in 2015. Thirty-two students (2.1%) identified as genderqueer, non-binary, transgender, or a gender not listed in 2019 (2019 data in Table 5).

Table 5: Gender Identity of Respondent

Gender Identity	Count	Percent
Genderqueer	4	0.3%
Man	839	56.1%
Non-binary*	14	0.9%
Transgender man	2	0.1%
Transgender woman	10	0.7%
Woman	589	39.4%
A gender not listed (please indicate):*	2	0.1%
Prefer not to answer*	36	2.4%
Total	1496	100.0%

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

Approximately 25% of students reported sexual orientation other than "opposite-sex only," including 10% same-sex attraction only; 9% bisexual; 2% pansexual; 1% queer; and 2.3% asexual (Table 6).

Table 6: Sexual Orientation of Respondent

Sexual Orientation	Count	Percent
Same-sex attraction only	155	10.3%
Opposite-sex attraction only	1068	71.0%
Queer	16	1.1%
Bisexual	138	9.2%
Pansexual	31	2.1%
Asexual	35	2.3%
Prefer not to answer *(not included in 2015)*	61	4.1%
Total	1504	100.0%

Over half (56.5%) of respondents reported living off-campus in non-University-sponsored housing (Table 7), which is only slightly lower than 60.5% reported in 2015. One-quarter (25%) live in on-campus residence halls (Table 7).

Table 7: Housing of Respondent

I live…	Count	Percent
On-campus residence hall	377	25.1%
Other on-campus housing (e.g., married housing, apartment, house)	52	3.5%
Off-campus non-University-sponsored housing	850	56.5%
Off-campus University-sponsored housing	30	2.0%
Fraternity or sorority house	195	13.0%
Total	1504	100.0%

Student Status

The 2019 sample is weighted much more heavily towards undergraduates than the 2015 sample. Eighty-six percent (86%) of respondents were undergraduates in 2019 (Table 8), compared to 67.5% in 2015. Most of the respondents (94.5%) were full-time students (Table 9). Fourteen percent (14%) of respondents were students who had transferred from another college or University (Table 10). And, 7% were student athletes (Table 11).

Table 8: Current Affiliation with the University

Affiliation	Count	Percent
Undergraduate Student	1290	85.7%
Graduate/Professional Student	216	14.4%
Full-Time Faculty/Staff also Enrolled in Classes	22	1.5%

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

Table 9: Enrollment Status

Status	Count	Percent
Full-time student	1422	94.5%
Part-time student	82	5.5%
Total	1504	100.0%

Table 10: Transferred from another College or University

Transfer Student	Count	Percent
Yes	211	14.0%
No	1294	86.0%
Total	1505	100.0%

Table 11: Student Athlete

Are you a student athlete?	Count	Percent
Yes	101	6.7%
No	1400	93.3%
Total	1501	100.0%

Undergraduate Students

Thirty-eight percent (38%) of undergraduate respondents were seniors (Table 12), and 81% were in the College of Engineering and Computing (Table 13).

Table 12: Student Classification

Classification	Count	Percent
First Year	208	16.1%
Sophomore	236	18.3%
Junior	360	28.0%
Senior	484	37.6%
Total	1288	100.0%

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

College/School	Count	Percent
College of Arts and Sciences	245	19.0%
College of Engineering and Computing	1043	81.0%
Total	1288	100.0%

Graduate/Professional Students

There were 216 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. Half (49.5%) of graduate/professional respondents were Doctoral students, and 47% were

Masters students (Table 14). Most of the respondents were in the first, second or third year of graduate studies (Table 15).

Table 14: Current Graduate/Professional Degree

Degree	Count	Percent
Masters (including MBA)	101	46.8%
Doctorate (e.g., Ph.D., Ed.D.)	107	49.5%
Professional (e.g., J.D., M.D., DDS)	1	0.5%
Post-Graduate	5	2.3%
Other	2	0.9%
Total	216	100.0%

Table 15: Year in Graduate/Professional Program

Year in Program	Count	Percent
1st year	67	31.0%
2nd year	73	33.8%
3rd year	40	18.5%
4th year	17	7.9%
5th year	15	6.9%
6th year or higher	4	1.9%
Total	216	100.0%

Student Romantic Relationships

Student respondents were asked about their romantic relationships (Tables 16). Nearly half of students (48%) said that they were not in a relationship, and 52% said that they were. Over one-third (37%) 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	715	47.9%
In a romantic or intimate relationship but not living together	547	36.6%
Married	84	5.6%
In a romantic or intimate relationship and living together	50	3.3%
Engaged	98	6.6%
Total	1494	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*. Results are provided in 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.	8	1	13	106	1523	1651
	0.5%	0.1%	0.8%	6.4%	92.2%	100.0%
It is not necessary to get consent to sexual activity if you are in a relationship with that person.	1000	457	62	67	63	1649
	60.6%	27.7%	3.8%	4.1%	3.8%	100.0%
When a person is raped, it's often because the way they said "no" was unclear.	748	603	213	71	13	1648
	45.4%	36.6%	12.9%	4.3%	0.8%	100.0%
An incident is rape only if the person says "no."	856	549	131	80	31	1647
	52.0%	33.3%	8.0%	4.9%	1.9%	100.0%
Women who consent to sex later accuse men of rape because the woman regrets the sexual encounter.	256	352	546	361	132	1647
	15.5%	21.4%	33.2%	21.9%	8.0%	100.0%
Women often accuse men of rape as a form of vengeance.	340	433	475	283	115	1646
	20.7%	26.3%	28.9%	17.2%	7.0%	100.0%

There was clear agreement (98.7%) that it is important to get consent to sexual activity (Graph 1).

Graph 1: Importance of Consent for Sexual Activity
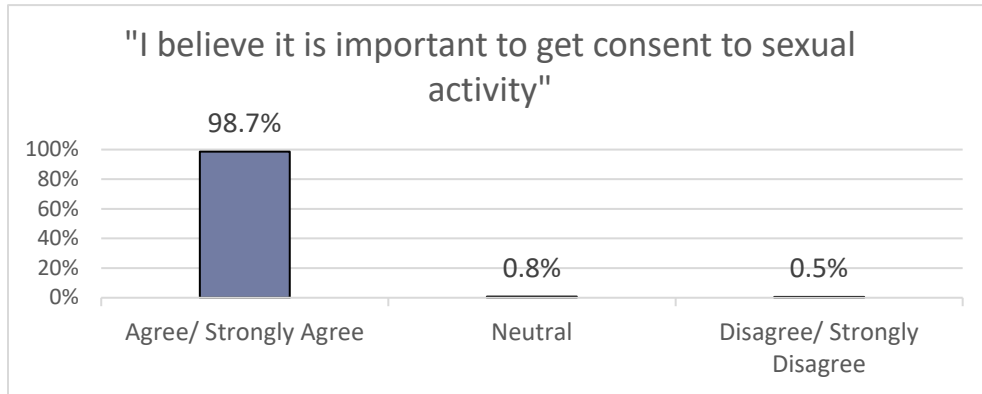
There was less agreement about false accusations of rape by women. It is notable that 24% of all students strongly agreed/agreed that ***women accuse men of rape as a form of vengeance***. And, 30% of all students strongly agreed/agreed that ***Women who consent to sex later accuse men of rape because the woman regrets the sexual encounter*** (Graph 2).

Graph 2: Student Views toward Consent and Sexual Activity
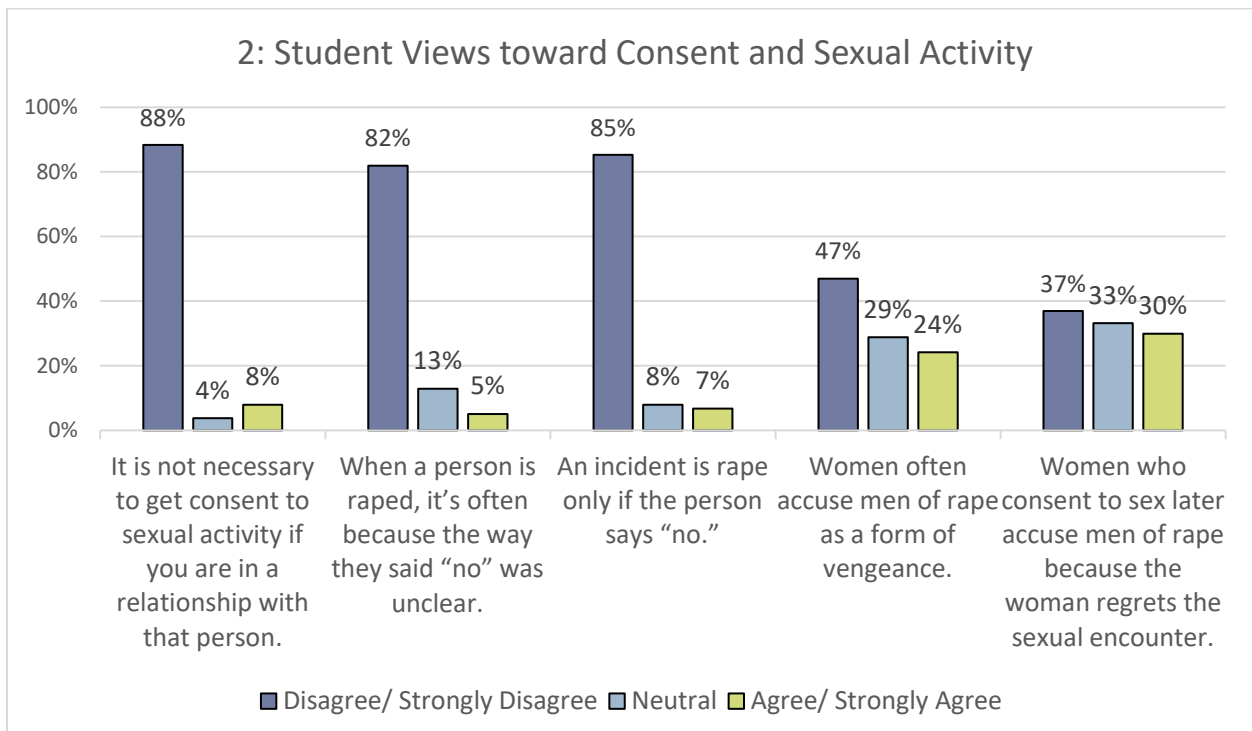
Gender Comparison on Consent and Sexual Activity

Graph 3 shows that men are more likely than women and genderqueer, transgender, and non-binary[2] to agree or strongly agree with the following statements:

- *"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**
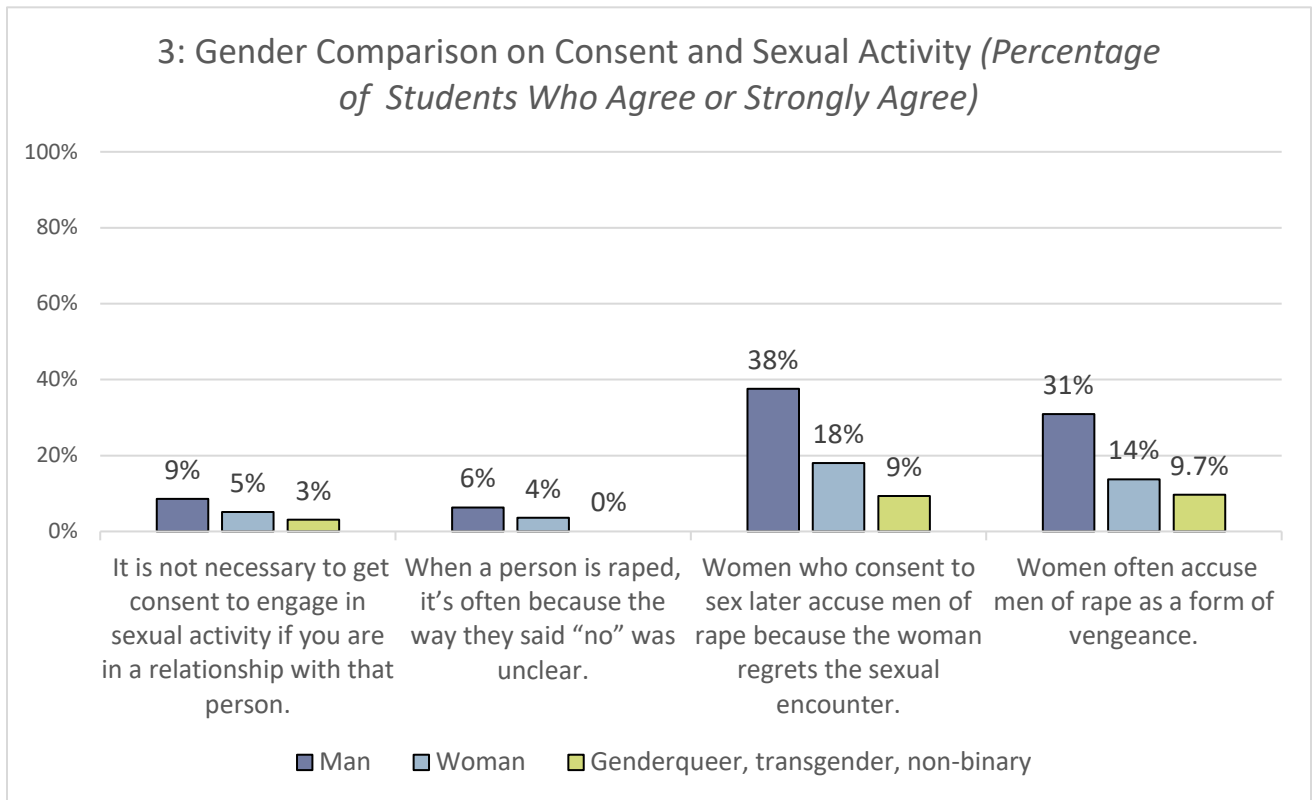
Alcohol and Consent

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.

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[2] In this report, "***Genderqueer, transgender, and non-binary***" includes write-in gender categories that were not listed on the original set of options. To maintain confidentiality, the authors have chosen not to specify those additional genders.

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.	44	154	186	486	780	1650
	2.7%	9.3%	11.3%	29.5%	47.3%	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.	718	500	196	175	61	1650
	43.5%	30.3%	11.9%	10.6%	3.7%	100.0%
I can tell when someone is too intoxicated to consent to sexual activity.	42	101	202	619	682	1646
	2.6%	6.1%	12.3%	37.6%	41.4%	100.0%
If a man is drunk, he may rape someone unintentionally.	512	412	339	315	70	1648
	31.1%	25.0%	20.6%	19.1%	4.2%	100.0%

The majority of students agree or strongly agree that a drunk person cannot consent to having sexual activity (77%). Most students agree or strongly agree that they can tell if someone is too intoxicated consent to sexual activity (79%) (Graph 6 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"** (74%). Still, a full 26% agree, strongly agree, or are neutral (Graph 7 and Table 19).

There is less uniformity regarding the statement **"If a man is drunk, he may rape someone unintentionally."** While 56% disagree or strongly disagree with this statement, 44% agree, strongly agree, or are neutral (Graph 7 and Table 18).

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

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

- A person who is drunk cannot consent to sexual activity: Disagree/Strongly Disagree 12%, Neutral 11%, Agree/Strongly Agree 77%
- I can tell when someone is too intoxicated to consent to sexual activity: Disagree/Strongly Disagree 9%, Neutral 12%, Agree/Strongly Agree 79%

■ Disagree/ Strongly Disagree ■ Neutral ■ Agree/ Strongly Agree

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

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

- If a man is drunk, he may rape someone unintentionally: Disagree/Strongly Disagree 56%, Neutral 21%, Agree/Strongly Agree 23%
- A person who is sexually assaulted when he or she is drunk is at least partially responsible for putting themselves in that situation: Disagree/Strongly Disagree 74%, Neutral 12%, Agree/Strongly Agree 14%

■ Disagree/ Strongly Disagree ■ Neutral ■ Agree/ Strongly Agree

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

Only 71% of men agree that agree/strongly agree that *"a person who is drunk cannot consent to sexual activity*,"* compared to 87% of women and 84% of genderqueer, transgender, and non-binary students.

Three-quarters (76%) of men agree/strongly agree that *"I can tell when someone is too intoxicated to consent to sexual activity*,"* compared to 84% of women and 63% of genderqueer, transgender, non-binary students (Graph 6).

Graph 6: Gender Comparison on Ability to Consent when Intoxicated

6: Gender Comparison on Ability to Consent When Intoxicated
(Percentage of Students Who Agree or Strongly Agree)
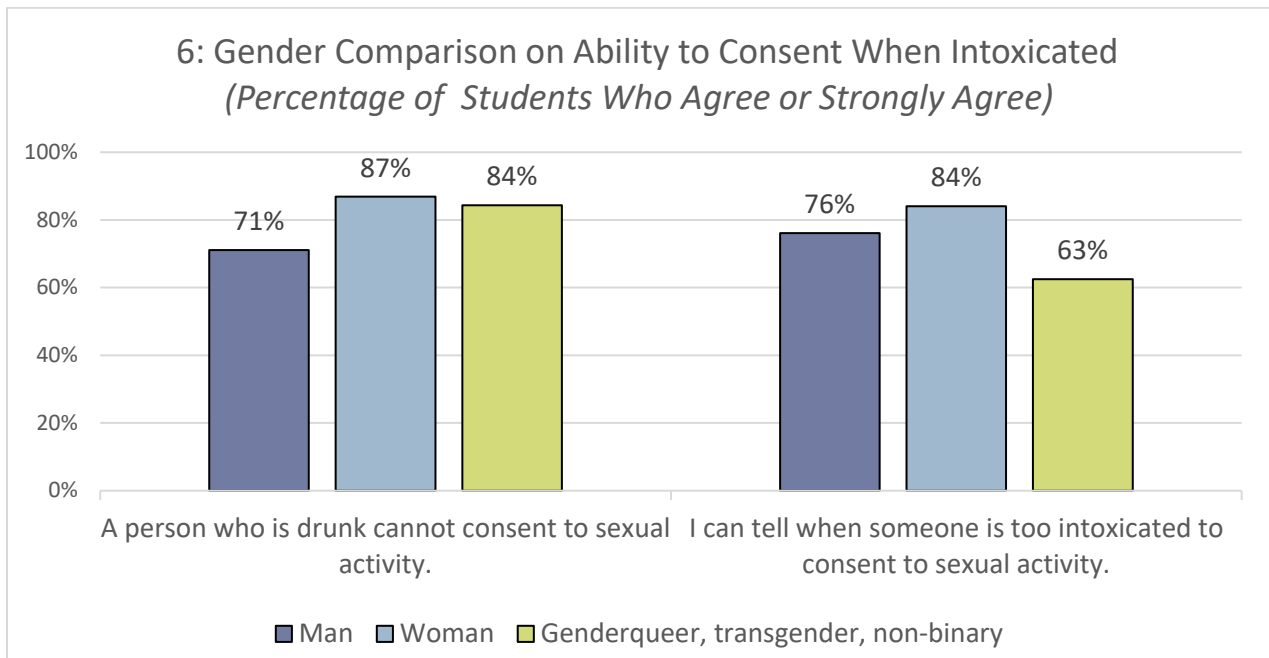
Similar percentages of men (24%) and women (22%) agree/strongly agree that "*if a man is drunk, he may rape someone unintentionally."* Only 13% of genderqueer, transgender, and non-binary students agree or strongly agree with this statement (Graph 7).

A much higher percentage of men (20%) than women (5%) or genderqueer, transgender, and non-binary students (6%) agree/strongly agree that "*a person who is assaulted when drunk is at least partially to responsible for putting themselves in that situation*" (Graph 7).

Graph 7: Gender Comparison on Sexual Responsibility When Intoxicated

7: Gender Comparison of Sexual Responsibility When Intoxicated
(Percentage of Students Who Agree or Strongly Agree)

Bar chart data:

Statement	Man	Woman	Genderqueer, transgender, non-binary
If a man is drunk, he may rape someone unintentionally.	24%	22%	13%
A person who is sexually assaulted when he or she is drunk is at least partially responsible for putting themselves in that situation.	20%	5%	6%
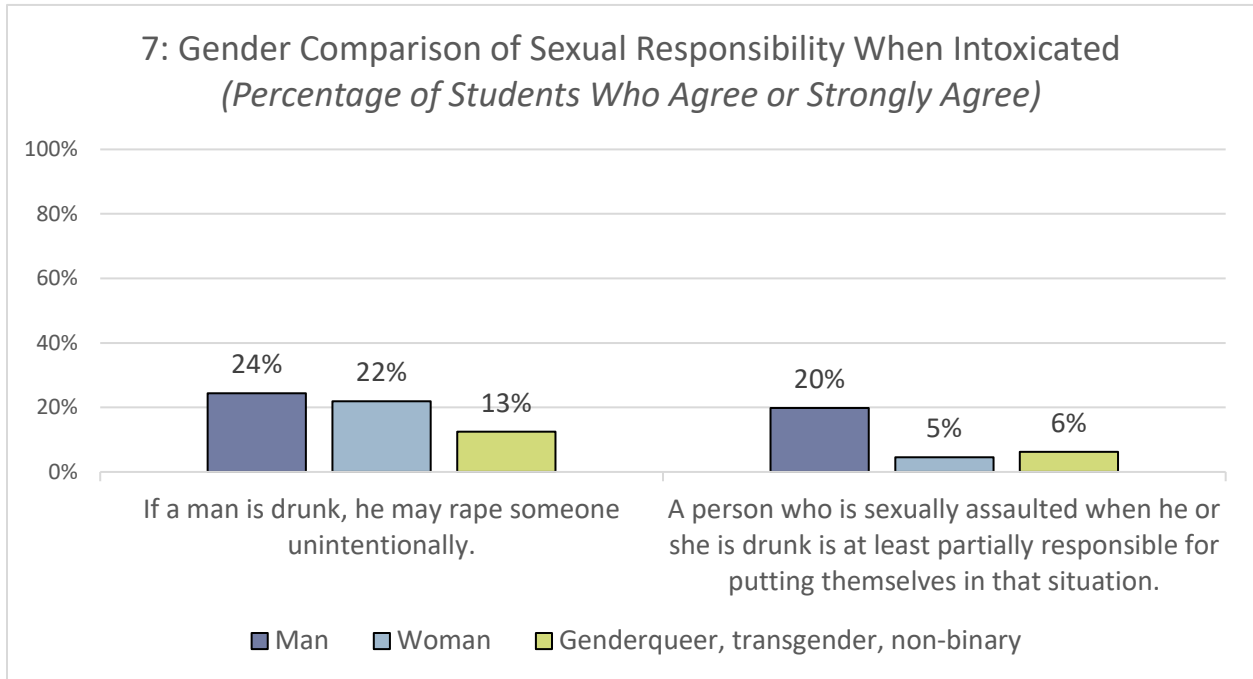
Sexual Orientation Comparison of Consent and Sexual Activity

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
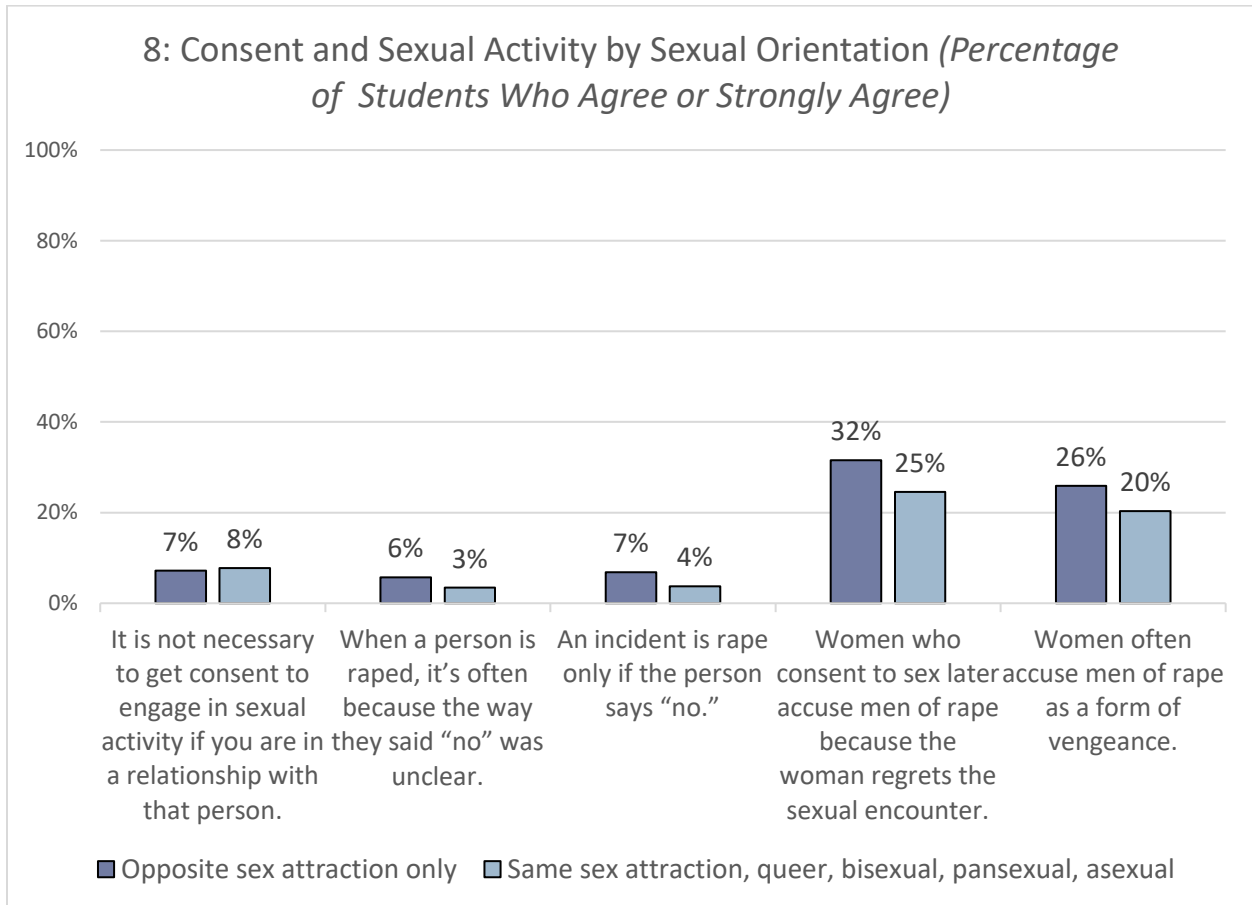
8: Consent and Sexual Activity by Sexual Orientation *(Percentage of Students Who Agree or Strongly Agree)*

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 or students who are queer, bisexual, pansexual, asexual* (Graphs 9 and 10).

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

9: Sexual Orientation Comparison on Ability to Consent When Intoxicated *(Percentage of Students Who Agree or Strongly Agree)*

	Opposite sex attraction only	Same sex attraction, queer, bisexual, pansexual, asexual
A person who is drunk cannot consent to sexual activity.	77%	78%
I can tell when someone is too intoxicated to consent to sexual activity.	80%	79%

■ Opposite sex attraction only ■ Same sex attraction, queer, bisexual, pansexual, asexual

Graph 10: Sexual Orientation Comparison on Sexual Responsibility When Intoxicated

10: Sexual Orientation Comparison on Sexual Responsibility When Intoxicated *(Percentage of Students Who Agree or Strongly Agree)*

	Opposite sex attraction only	Same sex attraction, queer, bisexual, pansexual, asexual
If a man is drunk, he may rape someone unintentionally.	24%	21%
A person who is sexually assaulted when he or she is drunk is at least partially responsible for putting themselves in that situation.	15%	10%

■ Opposite sex attraction only ■ Same sex attraction, queer, bisexual, pansexual, asexual

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 30% of respondents reported that they always intervened in this situation.

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	10	105	589	539	271	1514
	0.7%	6.9%	38.9%	35.6%	17.9%	100.0%
Walk a friend home who has had too much to drink at a party, bar, or event	16	120	327	685	366	1514
	1.1%	7.9%	21.6%	45.2%	24.2%	100.0%
Speak up when someone made sexist jokes or comments	185	586	389	167	189	1516
	12.2%	38.7%	25.7%	11.0%	12.5%	100.0%
Tell someone they have had too much to drink and should stop drinking	58	380	490	315	273	1516
	3.8%	25.1%	32.3%	20.8%	18.0%	100.0%
Ask someone who is visibly upset if they are ok or need help	23	264	567	550	111	1515
	1.5%	17.4%	37.4%	36.3%	7.3%	100.0%
Talk to friends of an intoxicated person to make sure the friends do not leave the intoxicated person behind	34	150	395	508	428	1515
	2.2%	9.9%	26.1%	33.5%	28.3%	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	20	92	226	459	717	1514
	1.3%	6.1%	14.9%	30.3%	47.4%	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, 55% to 66% said that information about sexual violence and harassment was included in the training. There was some variation across genders on 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?	1000	62	111	335	1508
	66.3%	4.1%	7.4%	22.2%	100.0%
include training or information about sexual violence?	987	61	112	347	1507
	65.5%	4.0%	7.4%	23.0%	100.0%
provide an overview of institutional policies addressing sexual harassment and sexual violence?	845	74	110	472	1501
	56.3%	4.9%	7.3%	31.4%	100.0%
provide information regarding resources and services for victims of sexual harassment and sexual violence?	829	71	114	491	1505
	55.1%	4.7%	7.6%	32.6%	100.0%

Table 21: Topics Included in New Student Orientation by Gender

Did your new student orientation…	Yes, Man (N=831-836)	Yes, Woman (N=586-588)	Yes, Genderqueer, transgender, and non-binary (N=31-32)
include training or information about sexual harassment?	549	396	19
	65.7%	67.3%	59.4%
include training or information about sexual violence?	549	383	19
	65.7%	65.1%	61.3%
provide an overview of institutional policies addressing sexual harassment and sexual violence?	484	314	16
	58.2%	53.6%	50.0%
provide information regarding resources and services for victims of sexual harassment and sexual violence?	482	304	15
	57.0%	51.7%	46.9%

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

Informational Approach	Number Selecting	Percentage
Programs during new-student orientation	980	65.1%
Mandatory online program prior to attending classes	668	44.4%
Programs run by students	660	43.8%
A prominent and detailed University website	542	36.0%
Distribution of written materials (e.g., posters, pamphlets)	460	30.5%
Mandatory online program once classes have begun	376	25.0%
Optional programs throughout the academic year	361	24.0%
Programs run by University employees	229	15.2%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not add up to 100%.
Percentages are of the 1,506 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

Students who said that they had experienced sexual assault or harassment since attending classes at University	yes	No	I'm not sure	Total
Sexual Assault	130	1462	29	1621
Dating/intimate partner violence	58	1538	26	1622
Stalking	90	1404	136	1630
Sexual Harassment	238	1299	105	1642

All Types of Sexual Misconduct—Gender

Much higher percentages of genderqueer, transgender, non-binary students and women were victims of sexual harassment, compared to men. Thirty-eight (38%) of genderqueer, transgender, non-binary students were sexually harassed, compared to 28% of women, and 4% of men.

Higher percentages of women than men were victims of all types of sexual misconduct as shown in the graph below. 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 (Graph 11).

Graph 11: Victims of Sexual Misconduct by Gender[3]

11: Victims of Sexual Misconduct by Gender

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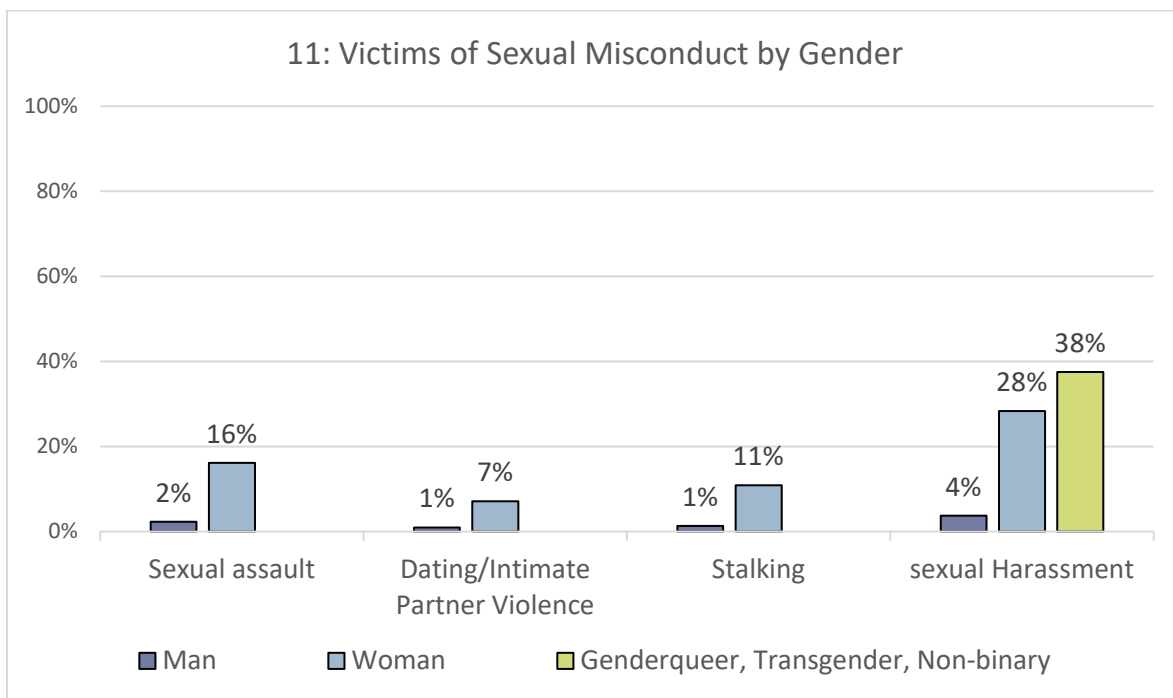
[3] The numbers of genderqueer, transgender, non-binary students who were victims of sexual assault, dating/intimate partner violence and stalking were too small to permit reporting for this analysis.

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All Types of Sexual Misconduct—Sexual Orientation

Higher 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. For example, 22% of students with same sex attraction, or who were queer, bisexual, pansexual, or asexual were sexually harassed compared to 12% of 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

12: Percentage of Students with Opposite-Attraction Only Vs. Students of Other Sexual Orientations Who Were Victims of Sexual Misconduct
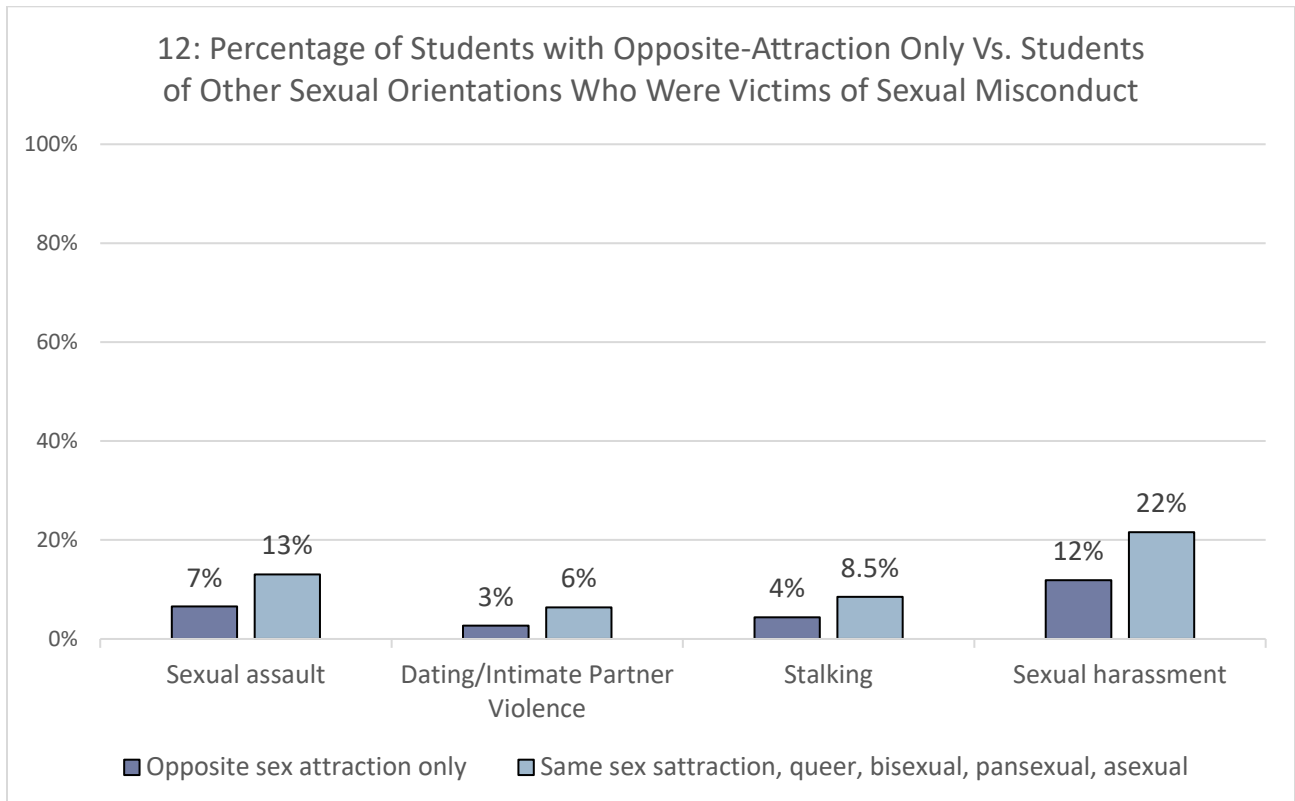
Prevalence of Sexual Assault

"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. "*

Eight percent (8%) of respondents said they had been sexually assaulted since they began attending classes at the University. Another 2% said they were not sure (See Table 24).[4]

Table 24: Sexual Assault

Since you began attending classes at the University, have you ever been sexually assaulted?	Count	Percent
Yes	130	8.0%
No	1462	90.2%
I'm not sure	29	1.8%
Total	1621	100.0%

The students who were sexually assaulted 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 were sexually assaulted. Not all 130 victims responded to all questions; some had more than one perpetrator; and some experienced multiple instances of assault. For these reasons, total numbers are not consistent across tables.

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[4] In 2015, different terminology was used for sexual assault, so direct comparisons with the 2019 report are difficult.

Type and Frequency of Sexual Assault

Thirty-six percent (36%) of the students who were sexually assaulted were raped. Over half (53%) said that the assault included being touched on the buttocks, and 40% said they were touched on the breast(s) or genitals (Table 25).

Approximately half (48%) were sexually assaulted one time, and 52% were assaulted multiple times (Table 26).

Table 25: Type of Sexual Assault

Reporting is out of 130 students who were sexually assaulted

	Count	Percent
Touching of buttocks	69	53.1%
Touching of breast(s)	52	40.0%
Touching of genitals	52	40.0%
Rape	47	36.2%
Kissing	41	31.5%
Touching by another's genitals	23	17.7%
Prefer not to disclose	11	8.5%
Other (please specify):	5	3.8%

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	61	48.0%
2 times	23	18.1%
3 to 5 times	28	22.0%
6 or more times	15	11.8%
Total	127	100.0%

Sexual Assault Perpetrators

Sixty-one percent (61%) of victims were sexually assaulted by one person, and 39% 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	77	60.6%
2 persons	19	15.0%
3 to 5 persons	23	18.1%
6 or more persons	8	6.3%
Total	127	100.0%

Eighty-four (84%) of victims said that at least one of their perpetrators was a man. Fourteen percent (14%) said that at least one of their perpetrators was a woman, and 2% said that at least one of their perpetrators was genderqueer, transgender, or non-binary (Table 28).

Table 28: Gender of Perpetrator

Reporting is out of 130 students who were sexually assaulted

Gender	Count	Percent
Man	109	83.8%
Woman	18	13.8%
Genderqueer, transgender, or non-binary	3	2.3%
Unknown	0	0.0%

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

Most of the victims (81%) said that at least one of their perpetrator(s) was an undergraduate at the University, and 9% did not know the University affiliation of their perpetrator(s) (Table 29).

Table 29: Perpetrator Affiliation with the University

Reporting is out of 130 students who were sexually assaulted

Person Who Committed Act	Count	Percent
Undergraduate student(s) at the University	105	80.8%
Not affiliated with the University	20	15.4%
Don't know	12	9.2%
Graduate student(s) at the University	7	5.4%
University staff	1	0.8%
University faculty	0	0.0%

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

One third of assault victims (33%) said that at least one of their perpetrators was a stranger. For 41.5% of assault victims, at least one of their perpetrator(s) was an acquaintance, and for 38% at least one was a friend (Table 30).

Table 30: Relationship to Perpetrator

Reporting is out of 130 students who were sexually assaulted

Person Who Committed Act	Count	Percent
An acquaintance	54	41.5%
A friend	49	37.7%
A stranger	43	33.1%
Current or former intimate partner	30	23.1%
Current or former spouse	2	1.5%
A family member or relative	0	0.0%

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

Location of Sexual Assault

Forty-two percent (42%) of sexual assault victims said that at least one of their assaults took place at an off-campus private residence; 40% said that the assault took place at a fraternity house; and 30% said at least one of their assaults occurred in an on-campus residence hall. There were 17 victims (13%) who said that their assault occurred in an off-campus non-residence (Table 31).

Table 31: Location of Sexual Assault

Reporting is out of 130 students who were sexually assaulted

Location of Sexual Assault	Count	Percent
Off-campus private residence	55	42.3%
Fraternity house	52	40.0%
On-campus residence halls	39	30.0%
Off-campus non-residence (e.g., car, public space)	17	13.1%
Other (specify)	6	4.6%
On-campus academic building	4	3.1%
Off-campus University-sponsored event (e.g., study abroad)	4	3.1%
On-campus outdoor space	2	1.5%
Off-campus place of employment	2	1.5%
On-campus athletic facility	1	0.8%
On-campus place of employment	0	0.0%
Sorority house	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

Fifty-five percent (55%) of sexual assault victims said they were coerced; 43% were assaulted while they were sleeping, passed out, unaware, or unable to consent; and 40% had their ability to consent altered by alcohol or drugs (Table 32).

Table 32: Use of Force, Drugs and Alcohol

Reporting is out of 130 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)	71	54.6%
Assault you while you were sleeping, passed out, unaware, or unable to consent	56	43.1%
Use drugs or alcohol to alter your ability to provide consent	52	40.0%
Use physical force against you (e.g., hitting, kicking)	23	17.7%
Use threats of physical force against you	12	9.2%
A person in a position of authority stated or implied you would be punished for not engaging in sexual activity with them	5	3.8%
Use a weapon against you (e.g., gun, knife)	3	2.3%
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	0.8%

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

Academic and Emotional Effects of Sexual Assault

Twenty-seven percent (27%) of sexual assault victims missed classes, assignments, or exams as a result of the sexual assault (Table 33).

Table 33: Academics

Action	Yes	No	Total
Did you miss any classes, assignments, or exams as a result of having been sexually assaulted?	34	92	126
	27.0%	73.0%	100.0%

Students were given a list of 10 emotions and behaviors and asked to select all that they experienced following the sexual assault. Sixty-one percent (61%) of sexual assault victims experienced **anxiety**; 53% experienced **difficulty with intimacy**; and 51% experienced **lack of trust in others**. Forty-six percent (46%) experienced one or more of the following: **sadness, anger,** and /or **difficulty focusing**. High percentages of victims (at least 35%) experienced at least one of these emotions (Table 34).

Table 34: Emotions/Behaviors Experienced Following Sexual Assault

Reporting is out of 130 students who were sexually assaulted

Emotion or Behavior	Number Selecting	Percent Selecting
Anxiety	79	60.8%
Difficulty with intimacy	69	53.1%
Lack of trust in others	66	50.8%
Sadness	60	46.2%
Anger	60	46.2%
Difficulty focusing	60	46.2%
Fear for your safety	53	40.8%
Depression	52	40.0%
Feeling alone	52	40.0%
Withdrawal from friends	45	34.6%
Other (specify)	11	8.5%

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, 58 students (3.6%) answered "yes" and 26 students (1.6%) 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	58 3.6%	1538 94.8%	26 1.6%	1622 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 58 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

When asked what form the Dating/Intimate Partner Violence took, 76% of the victims reported *psychological and/or emotional abuse*. Fifty percent (50%) were *sexually assaulted* and 40% were *threatened with physical violence* (Table 36). Thirty-eight percent (38%) 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 58 victims of dating/intimate partner violence

Dating/Intimate Partner Violence	Count	Percent
Psychological and/or emotional abuse	44	75.9%
Sexual assault (including rape)	29	50.0%
Threats of physical violence	23	39.7%
Pushing	20	34.5%
Hitting	16	27.6%
Use of drugs or alcohol to alter your ability to consent	15	25.9%
Assault while you were sleeping, passed out, unaware or unable to consent	13	22.4%
Use of a weapon	5	8.6%
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	4	6.9%
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	3	5.2%
Prefer not to disclose	3	5.2%
Other	3	5.2%

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	11	19.0%
2 times	11	19.0%
3 to 5 times	14	24.1%
6 or more times	22	37.9%
Total	58	100.0%

Dating/Intimate Partner Violence Perpetrators

Forty victims (69%) had one perpetrator (Table 38). Most victims said at least one of their perpetrators was a man (79%) (Table 39). Seventy-two percent (72%) reported that a perpetrator was a University undergraduate student. And, 34.5% said a perpetrator was not affiliated with the University (Table 40).

Table 38: Number of Perpetrators

Number of People	Count	Percent
1 person	40	69.0%
2 persons	14	24.1%
3 to 5 persons	3	5.2%
6 or more persons	1	1.7%
Total	58	100.0%

Table 39: Gender of Dating/Intimate Partner Violence Perpetrator

Reporting is out of 58 victims of dating/intimate partner violence

Gender	Count	Percent
Man	46	79.3%
Woman	12	20.7%
Genderqueer, transgender, and non-binary	8	13.8%

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 58 victims of dating/intimate partner violence

Person Who Committed Act	Count	Percent
Undergraduate student(s) at the University	42	72.4%
Not affiliated with the University	20	34.5%
Graduate student(s) at the University	4	6.9%
University faculty	1	1.7%
University staff	1	1.7%
Don't know	1	1.7%

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

Location of Dating/Intimate Partner Violence

Seventy-two percent (72%) of victims said that at least one Dating/Intimate Partner Violence incident occurred in an off-campus private residence. Thirty-eight percent (38%) said that at least one incident occurred in on-campus residence halls, and 19% experienced at least one incident in an off-campus non-residence (Table 41).

Table 41: Location of Dating/Intimate Partner Violence

Reporting is out of 58 victims of dating/intimate partner violence

Location of Dating/Intimate Partner Violence	Count	Percent
Off-campus private residence	42	72.4%
On-campus residence halls	22	37.9%
Off-campus non-residence (e.g., car, public space)	11	19.0%
On-campus outdoor space	4	6.9%
Fraternity house	4	6.9%
On-campus academic building	3	5.2%
On-campus place of employment	1	1.7%
Sorority house	1	1.7%
Other (specify)	1	1.7%
On-campus athletic facility	0	0.0%
Off-campus place of employment	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

Forty-four (44%) 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 42).

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)?	25 43.9%	32 56.1%	57 100.0%

Eighty-one percent (81%) of victims experienced *anxiety* after the incident(s); 72% experienced *anger*; and 71% experienced *sadness*. High percentages of victims (at least 57%) experienced at least one of these emotions (Table 43).

Table 43: Emotions/Behaviors Experienced Following Incident

Reporting is out of 58 victims of dating/intimate partner violence

Emotion or Behavior	Number Selecting	Percent of victims who Selected this emotion/behavior
Anxiety	47	81.0%
Anger	42	72.4%
Sadness	41	70.7%
Difficulty focusing	39	67.2%
Depression	37	63.8%
Lack of trust in others	36	62.1%
Difficulty with intimacy	35	60.3%
Feeling alone	35	60.3%
Withdrawal from friends	35	60.3%
Fear for your safety	33	56.9%
Other (specify)	3	5.2%

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.

Ninety students (5.5%) reported they had experienced stalking since they began attending classes at the University, and 136 (8.3%) 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?	90	1404	136	1630
	5.5%	86.1%	8.3%	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 90 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. Sixty-six percent (66%) of reported stalking in the form of *proximity*; 44% reported stalking in the form of *text messages*; and 41% reported *phone calls or phone messages*. In-person *visits to the victims' school* (40%) and *visits to the victims' home* (39%) were also common. (Table 45).

Table 45: Form of Stalking

Reporting is out of 90 students who were stalked

Form of Stalking	Number Selecting	Percent of students who were stalked
Proximity	59	65.6%
Text messages	40	44.4%
Phone calls or phone messages	37	41.1%
Visits to your school	36	40.0%
Visits to your home	35	38.9%
Messages posted on social networking cites (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Snapchat)	23	25.6%
Instant messages	19	21.1%
Visits to your work	15	16.7%
Other (please specify)	13	14.4%
Threats of violence	12	13.3%
Spying on you by electronic means (e.g., video recorder, camera, phone)	11	12.2%
Emails	10	11.1%
Use of force	5	5.6%
Prefer not to disclose	4	4.4%

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

When asked about the frequency of stalking events since becoming a student at the University, 52% reported that they had been stalked more than one time. Twenty-three percent (23%) had been stalked six or more times (Table 46).

Table 46: Number of Stalking Incident(s)

Stalking Incidents	Count	Percent
1 time	42	48.3%
2 times	14	16.1%
3 to 5 times	11	12.6%
6 or more times	20	23.0%
Total	87	100.0%

Stalkers

Eighty-one percent (81%) of victims said at least one of their stalkers was a man. Eight percent (8%) said at least one was a woman, and 11% said at least one staler was genderqueer, transgender, or non-binary (Table 47). Most students (74%) had one stalker, and 25% had two stalkers (Table 48). Only 29% of stalkers were reported to be strangers to the victims (Table 49).

Table 47: Gender of Stalker

Reporting is out of 90 students who were stalked

Gender of Stalker	Count	Percent
Man	73	81.1%
Woman	7	7.8%
Genderqueer, transgender, or non-binary	10	11.1%
Unknown	5	5.6%

Table 48: Number of Stalkers

Number of Stalkers	Count	Percent
1 person	64	73.6%
2 persons	22	25.3%
3 to 5 persons	0	0.0%
6 or more persons	1	1.1%
Total	87	100.0%

Table 49: Relationship to Stalker

Reporting is out of 90 students who were stalked

Stalker	Count	Percent
An acquaintance	33	36.7%
A stranger	26	28.9%
A friend	20	22.2%
Current or former intimate partner	19	21.1%
Current or former spouse	2	2.2%
A family member or relative	1	1.1%

Seventeen percent (17%) reported that their stalker was not affiliated with the University. And, 68% of victims said at least one of their stalkers was an undergraduate (Table 50).

Table 50: Stalkers' Affiliation with the University

Reporting is out of 90 students who were stalked

Stalkers' affiliation with the University	Count	Percent
Undergraduate Student(s) at the University	61	67.8%
Not Affiliated with the University	15	16.7%
Graduate Student(s) at the University	10	11.1%
Don't know.	10	11.1%
University Staff	3	3.3%
University Faculty	1	1.1%

Location of Stalking

Fifty-four percent (54%) of stalking victims said at least one of their stalking incidents occurred in on-campus academic buildings; 41% reported at least one incident in an on-campus outdoor space (41%); and 37% of victims reported at least one incident in an on-campus residence hall (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	49	54.4%
On-campus outdoor space	37	41.1%
On-campus residence halls	33	36.7%
Off-campus private residence	30	33.3%
Online/virtual space	20	22.2%
Off-campus non-residence (e.g., car, public space)	19	21.1%
Fraternity house	13	14.4%
Off-campus place of employment	10	11.1%
On-campus athletic facility	7	7.8%
On-campus place of employment	7	7.8%
Sorority house	4	4.4%
Off-campus University-sponsored event (e.g., study abroad)	4	4.4%
Other (specify)	3	3.3%

Academic and Emotional Effects of Stalking

Thirty-one percent (31%) 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)?	26 30.6%	59 69.4%	85 100.0%

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* (78%), *fear for your safety* (74%), and *difficulty focusing* (50%) were the most commonly selected emotions (Table 53).

Table 53: Emotions/Behaviors Experienced Following Incident

Reporting is out of 90 students who were stalked

Emotion or Behavior	Number Selecting	Percent Selecting
Anxiety	70	77.8%
Fear for your safety	67	74.4%
Difficulty focusing	45	50.0%
Anger	43	47.8%
Lack of trust in others	38	42.2%
Depression	26	28.9%
Sadness	24	26.7%
Withdrawal from friends	24	26.7%
Feeling alone	21	23.3%
Difficulty with intimacy	18	20.0%
Other (specify)	4	4.4%

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 238 students (14.5% of respondents) who were sexually harassed, and 6.4% of students said "I'm not sure" (Table 54).

Table 54: Sexual Harassment

Student experienced…	Yes	No	I'm not sure	Total
Sexual harassment	238	1299	105	1642
	14.5%	79.1%	6.4%	100.0%

The percentages in the following section are reported out of the respondents who experienced sexual harassment. Not all 238 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 *remarks or jokes about a particular gender* (66%), followed by *repeated comments about the student's body or appearance or the body or appearance of another in the student's presence* (65%). The third most common form of sexual harassment was *Condescending comments regarding your gender or the gender of another* (53%) (Table 55).

Table 55: Form of Sexual Harassment Experienced

Reporting is out of 238 who have been sexually harassed

Form of Sexual Harassment	Number Selecting	Percent Selecting
Remarks or jokes about a particular gender	157	66.0%
Repeated comments about your body or appearance or the body or appearance of another in your presence	155	65.1%
Condescending comments regarding your gender or the gender of another	126	52.9%
Other (please specify)	38	16.0%
Electronically-sent offensive photos, videos, stories, or internet links	32	13.4%
Prefer not to disclose	26	10.9%
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	10	4.2%
A person in a position of authority stated or implied you would be punished for not engaging in sexual activity with them	8	3.4%

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.

Eight-two percent (82%) 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	42	18.3%
2 times	76	33.2%
3 to 5 times	70	30.6%
6 or more times	41	17.9%
Total	229	100.0%

Sexual Harassment Perpetrators

Seventy-four percent (74%) of sexual harassment victims had two (2) or more harassers, with 19% reporting six (6) or more (Table 57). Of all sexual harassment victims, 65.5% said at least one of their perpetrators was a stranger; 61% said at least one of their perpetrators was an acquaintance; and, 35.3% said that at least one was a friend (Table 58). The majority of victims (86%) said that at least one of their perpetrators was a man (Table 59).

The majority of victims (80%) said that at least one of their perpetrators was a University undergraduate student. And, 25% said the perpetrator was not affiliated with the University (Table 60).

Table 57: Number of Perpetrators

Number of Perpetrators	Count	Percent
1 person	60	26.2%
2 persons	46	20.1%
3 to 5 persons	79	34.5%
6 or more persons	44	19.2%
Total	229	100.0%

Table 58: Who sexually harassed you?

Reporting is out of 238 who have been sexually harassed

Perpetrator	Count	Percent
A stranger	156	65.5%
An acquaintance	145	60.9%
A friend	84	35.3%
A family member or relative	8	3.4%
Current or former spouse	7	2.9%
Current or former intimate partner	46	19.3%

Table 59: Gender of Perpetrator

Reporting is out of 238 who have been sexually harassed

Gender	Count	Percent
Man	204	85.7%
Woman	29	12.2%
Genderqueer, transgender, and non-binary	21	8.8%
Unknown	8	3.4%

Table 60: Perpetrator Affiliation with the University

Reporting is out of 238 who have been sexually harassed

Person Who Committed Act	Count	Percent
Undergraduate Student(s) at the University	191	80.3%
Not Affiliated with the University	60	25.2%
Don't know.	34	14.3%
Graduate Student(s) at the University	24	10.1%
University Faculty	13	5.5%
University Staff	12	5.0%

Location of Sexual Harassment

Thirty-seven percent (37%) of victims said that at least one of their harassment incidents occurred in an on-campus academic building, in a fraternity house, and/or in an off-campus private residence. Thirty-four percent (34%) said the harassment took place at on-campus residence halls (Table 61).

Table 61: Location of Sexual Harassment Incident

Reporting is out of 238 who have been sexually harassed

Location of Sexual Harassment	Count	Percent
On-campus academic building	88	37.0%
Fraternity house	87	36.6%
Off-campus private residence	87	36.6%
On-campus residence halls	80	33.6%
Off-campus non-residence (e.g., car, public space)	68	28.6%
On-campus outdoor space	66	27.7%
Online/ virtual space	45	18.9%
Off-campus place of employment	18	7.6%
Off-campus University-sponsored event (e.g., study abroad)	8	3.4%
Other (specify)	8	3.4%
On-campus athletic facility	7	2.9%
On-campus place of employment	7	2.9%
Sorority house	5	2.1%

Academic and Emotional Effects of Sexual Harassment

One-fifth (18%) of those who experience sexual harassment reported that they missed classes, assignments or exams as a result of the incident(s) (Table 62).

Table 62: Sexual Harassment Effect on Classes

Reporting is out of 238 who have been sexually harassed

Issue	Yes	No	Total
Did you miss any classes, assignments or exams as a result of the sexual harassment incident(s)?	42 18.3%	188 81.7%	230 100.0%

Fifty-five percent (55.5%) of sexual harassment victims experienced *anxiety;* 51% experience *anger*; 44.5% experienced *lack of trust in others*; and 42% experienced *fear for their safety* (Table 63).

Table 63: Emotions/Behaviors Experienced Following Sexual Harassment

Reporting is out of 238 who have been sexually harassed

| Emotion or Behavior	Number Selecting	Percent Selecting
Anxiety	132	55.5%
Anger	121	50.8%
Lack of trust in others	106	44.5%
Fear for your safety	100	42.0%
Difficulty focusing	85	35.7%
Sadness	76	31.9%
Difficulty with intimacy	64	26.9%
Depression	55	23.1%
Feeling alone	55	23.1%
Withdrawal from friends	52	21.8%
Other (specify)	15	6.3%

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.

Sixty-eight percent (68%) of sexual assault victims; 71% of dating/intimate partner violence victims; 60% of stalking; and 67% of sexual harassment victims said that they did not use any campus resources. When victims did access resources, Counseling Services, University Police Department, and the Student Health Center 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
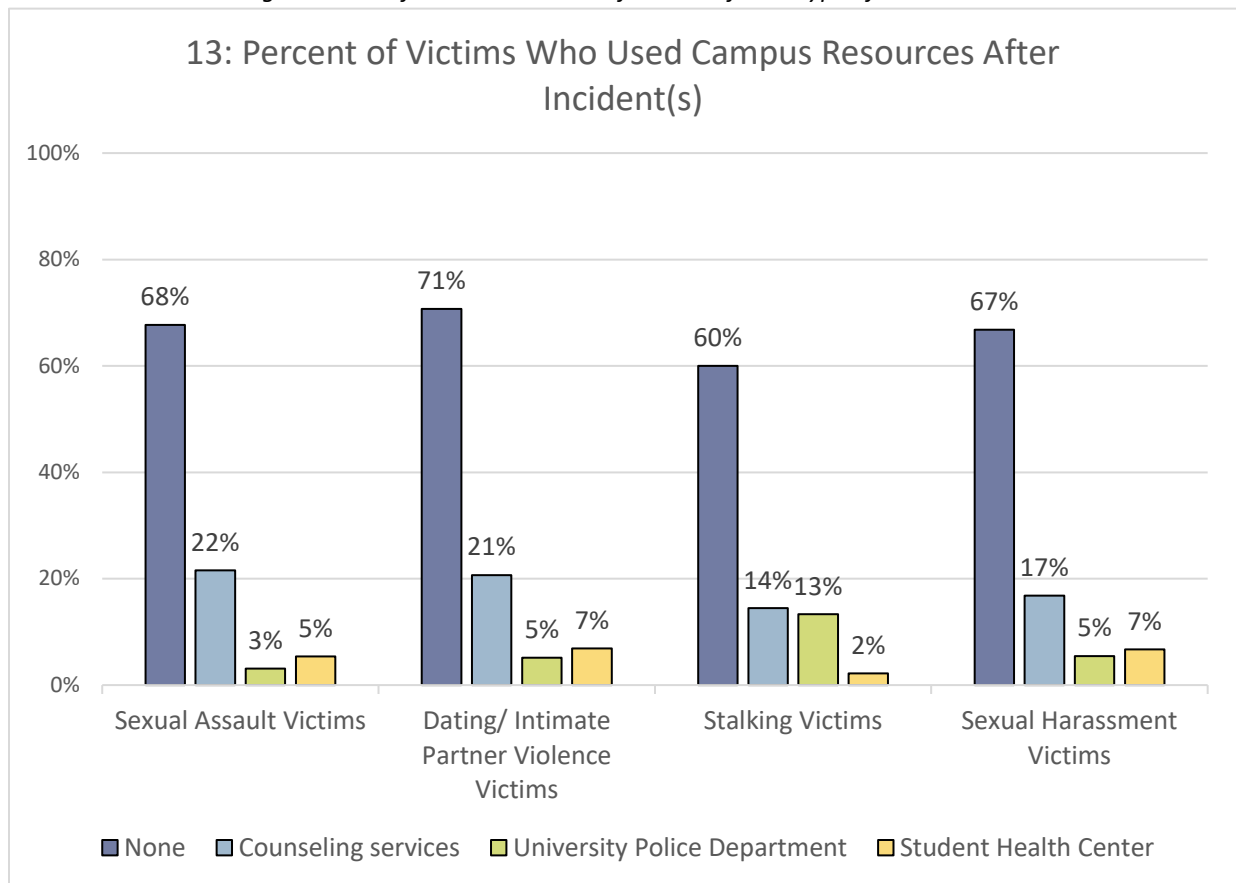
NOTE: Totals do not add up to 100% because survey respondents could check all that applied (one victim may have used two or more resources) and because not all resources are listed on this graph.

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

	Sexual Assault	Dating/ Intimate Partner Violence	Stalking	Sexual Harassment
Total Number of Victims	*130*	*58*	*90*	*238*
University Resources List				
None	88	41	54	159
Counseling Services	28	12	13	40
University Police Department	4	3	12	13
Student Health Center	7	4	2	16
No-contact orders	6	2	8	8
Academic Accommodations (e.g., extensions for assignments, exams)	4	3	3	13
Other (Please list)	3	0	5	11
Alterations to on-campus housing	1	1	5	7
Student Conduct	3	2	3	4
Women's Center	0	0	1	3
LGBTQI Center	0	0	1	3
Campus Victim's Advocate	0	0	1	2
Campus Relationship Violence Prevention Center	-	0	1	-

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
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Results—Reporting to University Officials

Only 14% of sexual assault victims; 12% of dating/intimate partner violence victims; and 13% of sexual harassment victims reported their experiences to a University Official. A larger percentage of stalking victims (28%) 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
Sexual assault	18	107	1	126
Dating/intimate partner violence	7	49	1	57
Stalking	24	58	3	85
Sexual harassment	29	189	12	230

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

Graph 14: Percentage of Victims Who Reported to a University Official
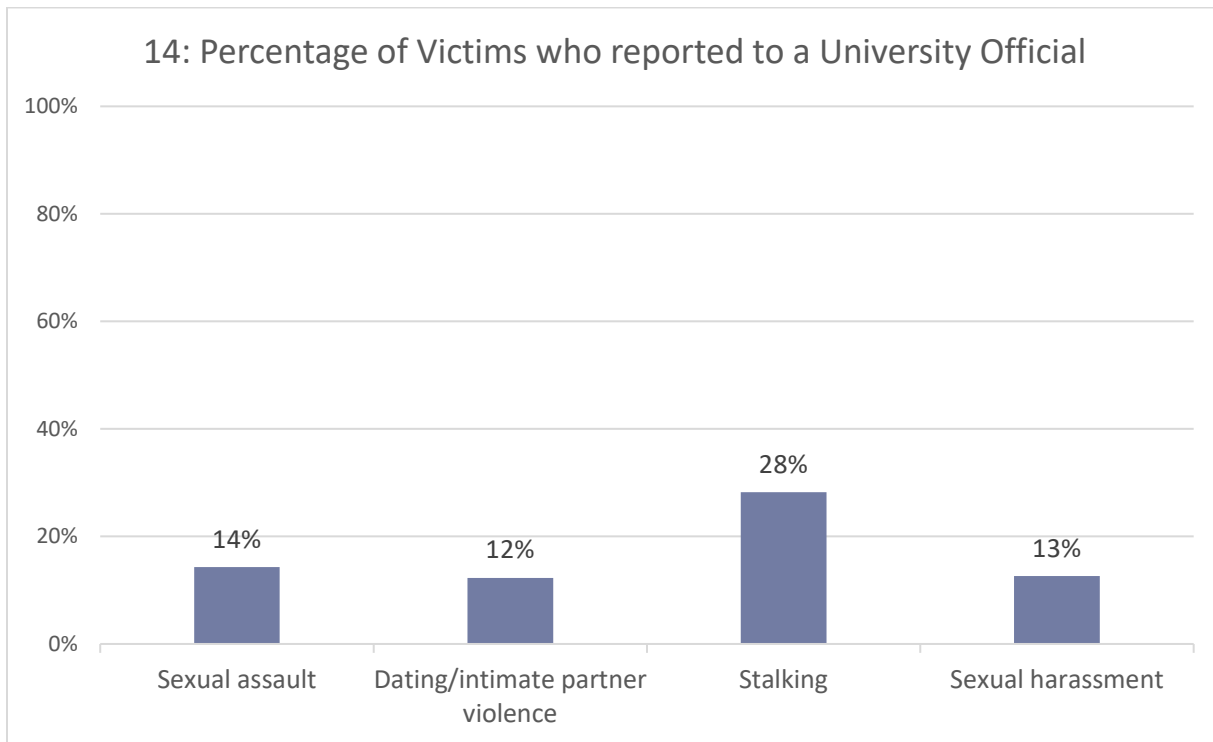
When they did report, sexual misconduct victims reported most frequently to the Title IX office, followed by the Counseling Center, and the University Police. A few victims reported to Faculty and/or Fraternity or Sorority Advisors/Leadership (Table 66).

Table 66: University Officials to Whom Victims Reported

Who did you report to	Sexual Assault	Dating/ Intimate Partner Violence	Stalking	Sexual Harassment
Number of Victims Who Reported	*18*	*7*	*24*	*29*
Title IX Coordinator/ Deputy Coordinator	10	3	13	18
Counseling Center	8	3	5	12
University Police	3	3	9	8
Faculty Member	2	0	3	5
Fraternity/ Sorority Advisor/ Leadership	4	1	1	4
Resident Advisor (RA)	1	0	2	4
Housing and Residence Life Administrator(s)	1	0	3	3
Campus Victim Advocate*	1	1	2	2
Student Health Professional*	1	0	0	4
Online Reporting Form (non-anonymous)	2	1	0	1
Online Reporting Form (anonymous)	1	0	0	2
Academic Advisor	0	0	1	1
Student Affairs Administrator(s)	0	0	1	1
Academic Dean	0	0	0	1
Other (specify)	0	0	0	1
Univ Athletics Coach	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.
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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. Of those who reported, a fair number said that the University faculty, staff, or employee did not follow up with them. Of those students who did have University follow-up, barely half said they were satisfied with the University's follow-up.

The survey data does not appear to reveal any differences among the different types of sexual violence and harassment, when it comes to reporting and student satisfaction with the University's follow-up.

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?	18	107		1	126
Did any university faculty, staff or employee follow-up with you about the sexual assault(s) you reported?	12	4		0	16
Were you satisfied with the university's follow-up on the sexual harassment(s) you reported?	3	7		2	12
Did the university investigate the sexual assault(s) you reported?	8	5	3	2	18
Did the university inform you of the outcome of the investigation into the sexual assault(s) you reported?	6	0		2	8

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?	7	49		1	57
Did any university faculty, staff or employee follow-up with you about the dating/intimate partner violence incident(s) you reported?	5	1		1	7
Were you satisfied with the university's follow-up on the dating/intimate partner violence incident(s) you reported?	2	3		0	5
Did the university investigate the dating/intimate partner violence incident(s) you reported?	4	3	0	0	7
Did the university inform you of the outcome of the investigation into the dating/intimate partner violence incident(s) you reported?	3	1		0	4

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?	24	58		3	85
Did any university faculty, staff or employee follow-up with you about the stalking incident(s) you reported?	17	6		0	23
Were you satisfied with the university's follow-up on the stalking incident(s) you reported?	9	7		1	17
Did the university investigate the stalking incident(s) you reported?	9	9	5	1	24
Did the university inform you of the outcome of the investigation into the stalking incident(s) you reported?	6	2		1	9

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?	29	189		12	230
Did any university faculty, staff or employee follow-up with you about the sexual harassment incident(s) you reported?	21	7		1	29
Were you satisfied with the university's follow-up on the sexual harassment incident(s) you reported?	11	8		1	20
Did the university investigate the sexual harassment incident(s) you reported?	13	7	7	2	29
Did the university inform you of the outcome of the investigation into the sexual harassment incident(s) you reported?	9	3		1	13

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*, *Strongly agree,* and *Don't know*.

Approximately half of students (43%-62%) agree or strongly agree with the statements describing a positive action on the University's part in reaction to sexual harassment situations. The highest level of disagreement was with the first statement: 16% strongly disagreed/disagreed that ***If I experience sexual harassment in the future, I would report the incident to a staff or faculty member on campus***. There were significant percentages of students who were neutral on all statements (14.5% - 22.5%) and who said "Don't know" (9%-36%) (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.	57	193	210	557	436	138	1591
	3.6%	12.1%	13.2%	35.0%	27.4%	8.7%	100.0%
The University adequately protects privacy for those who report sexual harassment.	34	59	194	458	367	477	1589
	2.1%	3.7%	12.2%	28.8%	23.1%	30.0%	100.0%
The University offers those who report sexual harassment sufficient protection from retaliation.	37	72	230	398	283	564	1584
	2.3%	4.5%	14.5%	25.1%	17.9%	35.6%	100.0%
The University provides adequate resources to the person making a report of sexual harassment.	25	52	193	542	330	443	1585
	1.6%	3.3%	12.2%	34.2%	20.8%	27.9%	100.0%
The University would fully investigate a report of sexual harassment.	56	97	198	457	378	401	1587
	3.5%	6.1%	12.5%	28.8%	23.8%	25.3%	100.0%

Students were asked if they would be comfortable reporting sexual harassment to 16 Campus Resources. Over half (56%) said they would be comfortable reporting to the University Police; 53.5% would be comfortable reporting to Counseling Center; and 45% would be comfortable reporting to the Title IX Office (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	879	55.7%
Counseling Center	845	53.5%
Title IX Coordinator/Deputy Title IX Coordinator	715	45.3%
Online Reporting Form (anonymous)	643	40.7%
Student Health Professional	517	32.7%
Online Reporting Form (non-anonymous)	413	26.2%
Resident Advisor (RA)	338	21.4%
Campus Victim Advocate	286	18.1%
Fraternity/Sorority Advisor or Leadership	269	17.0%
Faculty Member	231	14.6%
Academic Advisor	193	12.2%
Campus Telephone Hotline	183	11.6%
Housing and Residence Life Administrator(s)	97	6.1%
Student Affairs Administrator(s)	93	5.9%
None of the above	75	4.7%
Other (specify):	68	4.3%
Academic Dean	61	3.9%
University Athletics Coach	52	3.3%

Note: These percentages are out of 1,579 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 D*don't know*.

Less than half (46%) of students strongly agreed/agreed that **The University offers those who report rape or sexual violence sufficient protection from retaliation**. Fifty-two percent (52%) to 65% strongly agreed/agreed with the other four statements describing a positive action on the University's part in reaction to sexual violence situations. Between 11%-13% were neutral. And, 9%-35% said "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.	73	156	177	593	436	136	1571
	4.6%	9.9%	11.3%	37.7%	27.8%	8.7%	100.0%
The University adequately protects privacy for those who report sexual violence.	28	45	188	481	337	486	1565
	1.8%	2.9%	12.0%	30.7%	21.5%	31.1%	100.0%
The University offers those who report rape or sexual violence sufficient protection from retaliation.	33	61	198	410	317	546	1565
	2.1%	3.9%	12.7%	26.2%	20.3%	34.9%	100.0%
The University provides adequate resources to the person making a report of sexual violence.	26	45	178	525	338	448	1560
	1.7%	2.9%	11.4%	33.7%	21.7%	28.7%	100.0%
The University would fully investigate a report of sexual violence.	49	66	178	460	381	427	1561
	3.1%	4.2%	11.4%	29.5%	24.4%	27.4%	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 were about equal in their comfort-level with reporting to the University Police (56%) the Counseling Center (54%). The next most common selection was the Title IX Office (45%) (Table 74).

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

Campus Resource	Number Selecting	Percent Selecting
University Police	873	56.0%
Counseling Center	845	54.2%
Title IX Coordinator/Deputy Title IX Coordinator	707	45.4%
Online Reporting Form (anonymous)	592	38.0%
Student Health Professional	498	32.0%
Online Reporting Form (non-anonymous)	408	26.2%
Campus Victim Advocate	312	20.0%
Resident Advisor (RA)	307	19.7%
Fraternity/Sorority Advisor or Leadership	270	17.3%
Faculty Member	220	14.1%
Academic Advisor	208	13.4%
Campus Telephone Hotline	150	9.6%
Student Affairs Administrator(s)	87	5.6%
Housing and Residence Life Administrator(s)	86	5.5%
None of the above	80	5.1%
Academic Dean	54	3.5%
University Athletics Coach	54	3.5%
Other (specify):	55	3.5%

Note: These percentages are out of 1,558 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.

The highest percentage of students (87%) said that *embarrassment/shame* could be a hindrance to reporting, and 75% said *fear of being punished for misconduct in conjunction with the incident* could be a hindrance. Approximately 63-64% cited the following three reasons: *Desire to maintain*

confidentiality; Fear of retaliation; and *Fear of social ostracism*. Importantly, 59% said that *Lack of knowledge of campus resources* could be a hindrance to reporting (Table 75).

Table 75: Hindrances to Reporting Sexual Violence

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.)	**Number Selecting**	**Percent Selecting**
Embarrassment/shame	1346	87.0%
Fear of being punished for misconduct (e.g., underage drinking) in conjunction with the incident	1164	75.2%
Desire to maintain confidentiality	997	64.4%
Fear of retaliation	985	63.6%
Fear of social ostracism (e.g., being shut out by friends)	981	63.4%
Lack of knowledge of campus resources	919	59.4%
Fear that no action would be taken	870	56.2%
Fear of being blamed by friends	714	46.1%
Incident occurred off-campus	685	44.3%
Fear of not being believed by campus administrators	665	43.0%
Fear that the reporter's career will be endangered	588	38.0%
Distrust of campus administrators	550	35.5%
Fear of being blamed by campus administrators	537	34.7%
Discomfort with the University's resolution process	504	32.6%
Distrust in University Police	442	28.6%
Other (specify):	42	2.7%
None of the above	19	1.2%

Note: These percentages are out of 1,548 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. Seventy-three percent (73%) of respondents believed the University would *offer resources and support to the students involved,* and 68% believed that the University would *Initiate a prompt investigation*. Well over half (65%) said that the University would *Conduct a timely and fair investigation* and/or *Follow up with the victim of their terms and timeline* (61%) (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	1111	72.9%
Initiate a prompt investigation	1035	68.0%
Conduct a timely and fair investigation	987	64.8%
Follow up with the victim on their terms and timeline	933	61.3%
Work to find ways to reduce contact between the parties involved	796	52.3%
Share the report with University Police no matter what	676	44.4%
Share the report with University or local police only in an emergency or with victim consent	654	42.9%
Share the report with local police no matter what	461	30.3%
Cover up the incident and pretend it didn't happen	111	7.3%
None of the above	37	2.4%

Note: These percentages are out of 1,523 students who answered this question. Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not add up to 100% .
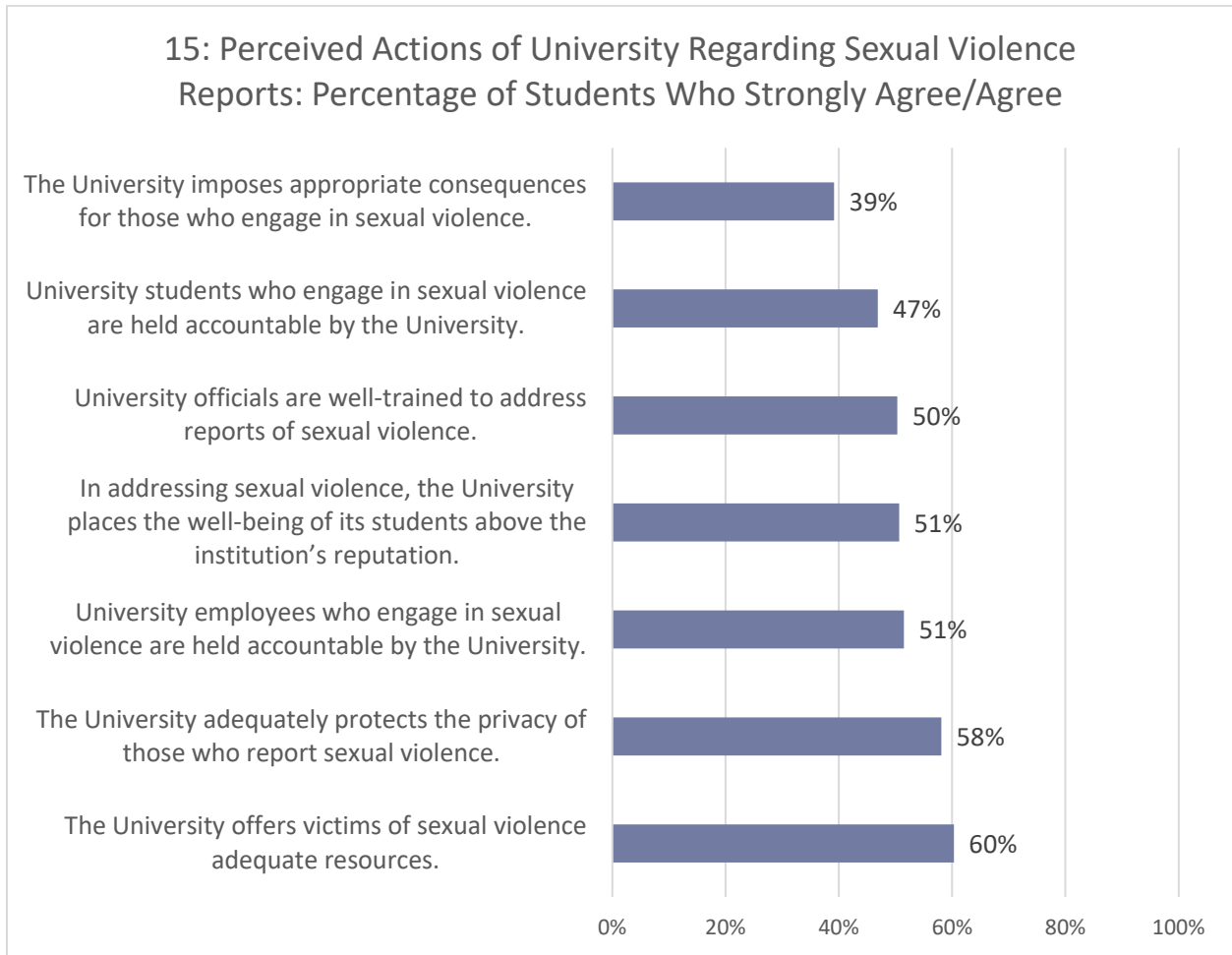
Respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement with seven statements regarding possible University actions in response to sexual violence reports. Agreement with the statement(s) indicates that the respondent thinks the University's response tends to be appropriate.

While there are fairly low levels of disagreement with the statements, the percentage of students who strongly agreed/agreed is not particularly high either. From 39%-60% 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.	58	149	317	520	261	238	1543
	3.8%	9.7%	20.5%	33.7%	16.9%	15.4%	100.0%
The University offers victims of sexual violence adequate resources.	18	49	167	605	324	378	1541
	1.2%	3.2%	10.8%	39.3%	21.0%	24.5%	100.0%
The University adequately protects the privacy of those who report sexual violence.	24	42	169	564	331	411	1541
	1.6%	2.7%	11.0%	36.6%	21.5%	26.7%	100.0%
The University imposes appropriate consequences for those who engage in sexual violence.	57	104	241	355	249	536	1542
	3.7%	6.7%	15.6%	23.0%	16.1%	34.8%	100.0%
University students who engage in sexual violence are held accountable by the University.	45	96	205	453	269	473	1541
	2.9%	6.2%	13.3%	29.4%	17.5%	30.7%	100.0%
University employees who engage in sexual violence are held accountable by the University.	32	35	194	435	358	487	1541
	2.1%	2.3%	12.6%	28.2%	23.2%	31.6%	100.0%
University officials are well-trained to address reports of sexual violence.	29	66	239	496	279	431	1540
	1.9%	4.3%	15.5%	32.2%	18.1%	28.0%	100.0%

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

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

Statement	Percentage
The University imposes appropriate consequences for those who engage in sexual violence.	39%
University students who engage in sexual violence are held accountable by the University.	47%
University officials are well-trained to address reports of sexual violence.	50%
In addressing sexual violence, the University places the well-being of its students above the institution's reputation.	51%
University employees who engage in sexual violence are held accountable by the University.	51%
The University adequately protects the privacy of those who report sexual violence.	58%
The University offers victims of sexual violence adequate resources.	60%

APPENDIX

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?

- *African*
- *American*
- *American*
- *American*
- *Arab*
- *Arab*
- *Arab*
- *Asian Indian*
- *Czech*
- *human*
- *I am a mix of lots of different groups*
- *If racisms is bad, why does my race matter?*
- *Indian*
- *Kuwaiti*
- *Latin American (brown)*
- *Latino*
- *Latino*
- *Mexican*
- *Middle East*
- *Middle East*
- *Middle east*
- *Middle Eastern*
- *Middle Eastern*
- *Middle eastern*
- *Mix*
- *Multi racial*
- *Scottish English German Polish Dutch Russian Mexican American*
- *Semitic (Jewish)*
- *South Asian*
- *White is a color not a race*
- *Why isn't this list in alphabetical order*

What is the degree you are completing in your program?

- *Dual-Enrolled MS and Bachelors*
- *Certificate*

What is your gender identity?

- *Full blown 100 percent masculine male*
- *Gender-fluid*
- *I am a male. The fact that there are more than two genders shown are a bit ridiculous.*
- *Male*
- *Male*
- *Male*
- *Male. There are only 2 genders*
- *Non-binary man*
- *There are only 2 genders*
- *There are only 2 genders dont put anything else*
- *There are only two genders... so im a dude*
- *There are two genders*
- *There's only 2 genders*
- *There's only two genders, so I'm male.*
- *Whatever I want I guess. What a time to be alive...*

2. Sexual Assault Comments and "Other"

What form did the sexual assault(s) take?

- *Attempted rape*
- *Came to my work, grabbed me in front of customers and pressed his member against my butt.*
- *Startled/pinned me on my bed after telling them no repeatedly.*
- *The tape is extensive and includes all of the underlying categories.*

Where did the sexual assault(s) occur?

- *Concert at Gale Bullman*
- *Hotel*
- *Off-campus Bar*
- *Parent's homes*
- *St pats concert*

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

- *Annoyance*
- *Bullying by assaulter*
- *Embarrassment*
- *Grade significantly decreased*
- *Lack of appetite or over-consuming due to feelings*
- *Loss of respect for someone I previously respected.*
- *No it did not affect me much*
- *None*
- *None no medium to long term harm*
- *PTSD*

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

- *Title IX*
- *Title IX*

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

NO RESPONSES

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

- *Received a case and he was suspended. Very amazing process and very useful for healing.*
- *Two RAs got involved, Title IX services contacted me, meetings were held*
- *Yes, I had a meeting with title ix that was ultimately unproductive*

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

- *Didn't want to make an official report*
- *No one said or did anything for me :)*
- ███ ███

Were you satisfied with the University's follow-up on the sexual assault(s) you reported? - ANSWER YES

- *Gentle, provided all resources, continual follow up. It was just amazing and I wish more people who been assault or raped would tell someone.*

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

- *Every time I met with Title IX, I was asked the same questions over and over and did not feel like the interviewer believed in the seriousness of the assault. Meetings were every other week for 4 whole months, with no accommodations made and I had to live with the anxiety of living near one of the boys daily. They also refused to speak to witnesses that held me as my trust was shattered. The case was closed with no repercussions to the boy*
- *I do not think my abuser suffered anymore than having to do an extra shift of dishes in the frat house, but I am unsure if this is due to not filing title nine or not*
- *No, it was a frustrating, upsetting process, and the outcome was that there was no way to prosecute the person who sexually assaulted me*
- *The definitions provided to students relevant to these cases differs from the language and definitions in an open case*
- *When investigating, they made me feel responsible for what happened*

3. Domestic/Intimate Partner Violence Comments and "Other"

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

- *Almost received concussion through slamming of car breaks*
- *Manipulation to have sex that was unwanted*

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

NO RESPONSES

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

- *Private car*

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

- *Attempted Suicide resulting in Hospitalization*
- *Emotional numbness*
- *Fear for others safety*

To whom/which offices at the University did you report the Dating/Intimate Partner Violence incident(s)?

NO RESPONSES

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

- *Joined Safety Group held by the Counseling Center*

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

NO RESPONSES

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

NO RESPONSES

Were you satisfied with the University's follow-up on the Dating/Intimate Partner Violence incident(s) you reported? - ANSWER NO

- *One instance was ignored.*

4. Stalking Comments and "Other"

What form did the stalking take?

- *Began attending my new church after I left and got an order of protection. He consistently broke the no contact rules by sending messages in the temporary spousal maintenance and gained information about me through third parties. This is ongoing.*
- *Followed by person at parties, friends said they kept looking at me as well as while studying*
- *Followed me around campus multiple times at a distance she thought I wouldn't notice her*
- *Following me on a motorcycle while I walking*
- *Following me to the bathroom*
- *He was always there- watching and following. It didn't matter when or where. He was always within 10ft and did not respond well when confronted about his behavior.*
- *Inappropriate comments*
- *Notes at the library*
- *Notes left on my car and home*
- *Snapchat*
- *Watched my house*

Where did the stalking incident(s) occur?

- *Around town*
- *Just Off Campus Outdoor Space*
- *Off campus= church*

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

- *Made me extremely uncomfortable.*
- *None*
- *Uncomfortable*

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

- *None, Was not aware of no contact orders?*
- *Talked to Title ix*
- *Title 9 Office*
- *Title IX*

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

NO RESPONSES

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

- *Had a meeting - same incident as previously listed under sexual harassment*
- *Had an in person informal meeting about it. Explained i did not have the time for a full on investigation (close to finals). Head of title nine downplayed it all due to my gender.*
  ███████████████
- *It was reported to Title IX (with my knowledge) by the person I spoke to*
- *They checked in on me*
- *UPo once looked into the situation, as the second one already involved an order of protection they dismissed the situation.*

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

- ███
  ██
- *The same situation. My RD told me it wasn't necessary to make a no contact order. The stalking continued so I moved out of that residence hall and into a different one. That man then sexually assaulted another female student this semester.*
- *They brushed it off*

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

NO RESPONSES

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

As described earlier, this was an informal meeting, so this is debatable. Short of it is, I was dissatisfied with their level of concern/understanding and saw it as blatant gender bias.

███████████████

- *I continue to be stalked and am seeking legal assistance with it.*

- *I wish they checked up on me after a month or more*
- *"We can't do anything until he does something" for one of the cases (on-campus).*

5. Sexual Harassment Comments and "Other"

What form did the sexual harassment take?

- *A person in authority saying that you are not good enough for engineering because of your gender*
- *At a party some guys hands wander where they shouldn't be even after told no*
- *Being cornered in a stairwell by a member of* █████
- *Being groped at a party*
- *Catcalling*
- *Catcalling*
- *Condescending remarks about appearance or conduct.*
- *Cornered to make out and was being groped by a friend when he knew i was in a relationship with another guy. He blamed it on being tipsy*
- *Drugged at a party and almost raped*
- *Followed me, took pictures of me*
- *Grabbed at parties*
- *Grinded on at party while trying to sober monitor*
- *Groping/getting felt up*
- *I had a man come up to me when I was walking alone on campus at night ask me for a kiss*
- *Made advances towards me*
- *My experiences have not occurred in any relation to the university. My experiences happened during the duration of my enrollment to the university which is why I am answering in the affirmative.*
- *Overtly sexual and highly inappropriate statements about the [harrasser's] self to elicit a response to engage in further behavior*
- *Person trying to manipulate/convince me to engage in sex with them*
- *Physical harassment*
- *Physical restraint and exposure of genitals*
- *Random people walking up to me and asking me to sleep with them*
- *Repeated comments of sexuality and the sexuality being a phase and how I could be made a certain way.*
- *Repeated touching at a party*
- *Stalking*
- *Stalking and touching without consent*

Where did the sexual harassment incident(s) occur?

- *Concert at Gale Bullman*
- *JCPenny's*
- *On-campus dining hall*
- ███████████ *at S&T*
- *Pool of apartment complex in different state during summer internship*
- *Sidewalks near campus*
- *Texts*

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

- *Embarrassment*
- *Erectile dysfunction*
- *General unease of being alone in public*
- *I don't hang out alone with* ███████████ *majors anymore.*
- *Kind of like I made a mistake and my boyfriend at the time shouldn't trust me anymore*
- *Loss of appetite or over-consuming due to feelings*
- *More self-conscience*
- *No it did not affect me much*
- *None*
- *Nothing*
- *Panic Attacks*
- *Uncomfortable in their presence*
- *Uneasiness*
- *Words are not that big of a deal when I have been groped I said no more it did not damage me*

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

- *Consult with title ix office so my statement was on record in the event something were to happen with another student regarding that same member of the staff*
- *Fraternity President*
- *My RA*
- *Residential Life*
- *Title 9*
- *Title 9*
- *Title IX*
- *Title IX Office*
- *Title IX office*
- *We have a women's center?*

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

• ███████████████████████

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

• *Filed Title IX report*
• *Got me help with student health, Title 9, and a counselor*
• *I asked that it not be reported or pursued by the University*
• *More counseling. I didn't want to press charges or make a big deal out of it*
• *My advisor*
• *The police office called me ask if I need many counseling, and showed me couple mug shots to identify the suspect*
• *Went in to talk about the multiple incidences with one person and was told that nothing can be done until they physically do something to us.*
• *Yes Title 9 tried to*

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

• *I reported it in an investigation interview*
• *I took the incident to my RD and she told me that I shouldn't do a no contact order because it could ruin the boy's academic career.*
• ██
  ████████████████████████████████████
• *They brushed it off*
• *Told it was my fault*

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

• *It made me feel safe*
  Very professional, and privacy was respected
• *Yes, but I was still too afraid to file Title nine, and years later I still face him on campus*
• *Yes. They helped me resolve my issues.*

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

- *I feel like it was dismissed and swept under the rug*
- *Information being made available to victims of incidents reported to Title IX is far too different from the information being provided to perpetrators of these acts.*
- *Made me feel like I was responsible for what happened*
- *The definitions of sexual harassment varies wildly from what is presented to students and what definitions are actually used*
- *We shouldn't have to wait to be sexually assaulted or stalked further for something to happen.*

6. Attitudes Comments and "Other"

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

- *A friend*
- *A friend probably*
- *A random stranger*
- *Actual Police*
- *Actual police like the Rolla police, not university police*
- *Actual police... not the school*
- *Athletic Trainers*
- *Campus Minister*
- *Campus Police*
- *Catholic Newman Center Priest or Campus Minister*
- *CCF people, family*
- *Christian Campus House Ministers*
- *Close Classmates or Roommates*
- *Close friend*
- *Dean of Students*
- *Department Staff*
- *Department Staff*
- *Especially My Wife*
- *External police*
- *External police*
- *Family & Friends*
- *Friend*
- *Friends*
- *Friends*
- *Friends*

- *Go to hospital to be examined*
- *I am a Distance Student*
- *Law enforcement department responsible for that jurisdiction*
- *Local Law Enforcement, someone outside of Campus*
- *Local Police*
- *local police*
- *Missouri state police*
- *Mom*
- *MU System President*
- *My mommy*
- *My parents*
- *Night security guards*
- *No one can do anything about it. I've been told that there is no evidence so not one officer has taken any formal report. This is a disgrace. There is no help and no consequences for the perpetrator. Therefore, perverts are allowed to do anything they want to do. I have tried to report to University police, Rolla PD, and the prosecutors office. No one cares and women have to resort to hiding from their attacker. There will be no help for me but please address this for future women.*
- *Not being a little bitch and dealing with it myself*
- *Not Title IX, unconstitutional, amendments 5 and 6, sexual harassment is a crime*
- *Not worth my time to try and incriminate someone or suspend them over miscommunication*
- *Off campus/distance - police, crisis center*
- *On campus boss or co-workers*
- *Parents and roommate*
- *Person working at Bookstore*
- ███
- *Priest*
- *Religious minister*
- *Rolla Police*
- *Rolla police*
- *Rolla police*
- *Rolla Police Department*
- *Rolla/Phelps county law enforcement*
- *Roomie*
- *Roommates/Friends*
- *ROTC Cadre*
- *State police*
- *Teachers I trust*
- *The actual police*
- *The police*

- *The police. The school has no business enforcing the law*
- *The Real Police*
- *The real police. Not anything affiliated with the university.*
- *The Rolla Police*
- *The Rolla Police*
- ███
- *University should not be involved in Police matters, should only report campus climate and provide counseling*

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

- *A teacher I trust*
- *Actual Police*
- *Actual police like the Rolla police*
- *All of the above*
- *Athletics Trainer*
- *Campus Police*
- *Catholic Newman Center Priest*
- *CCF people, family*
- *Christian Campus House Ministers*
- *Close acquaintances*
- *Close friend*
- *Distance student - police, crisis center, medical prof*
- *Especially My Wife*
- *External police*
- *Family & Friends*
- *Friend*
- *Friends*
- *Friends*
- *Friends*
- *Go to the hospital to get examined*
- *I am a Distance student, hundreds of miles from campus*
- *I don't know*
- *I'd go to the hospital and then we'd see*
- *law enforcement responsible for the jurisdiction*
- *Local Police*
- *Local police department*
- *Minister*
- *Mom*
- *My parents*

- *Night security guards*
- *On-campus boss or co-workers*
- *Parents and roommate*
- ███
- *Priest*
- *Rolla PD*
- *Rolla Police*
- *Rolla police*
- *Rolla police*
- *Rolla Police Department*
- *Rolla/Phelps county Police*
- *Roomie*
- *Roommates/Friends*
- *ROTC Cadre*
- *Sexual Violence is a crime, Title IX violates amendments 5 and 6*
- *Staff*
- *State police or actual authorities*
- *The Actual Police*
- *The actual police*
- *The police. The school has no business enforcing the law.*
- *The Real Police*
- *The Real Police*
- *The real police. Not anyone affiliated with the university.*
- *The Rolla Police*

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

- *A lot of things*
- *Administrative ineptitude*
- *Anything could be a reason*
- *Assault was not worth reporting, it was not a big deal.*
- *Believing campus recourses would be ineffective*
- *Family Ostracism*
- *Fear and guilt that the life of the perpetrator will be ruined (bc that's the line being pushed by campus culture and media)*
- *Fear for the person who performed the act's career depending of course on the extremity of the act. For instance, simple touching inappropriately or even drunk sex 'without consent' would not be something I feel is worth reporting. Sober forced sex would be something worth reporting.*
- *Fear of backlash from family*

- *Fear of jeopardizing offender's academic career.*
- *Fear of not having enough evidence*
- *Fear of ruining the aggressor's life*
- *Fear that insufficient action would be taken*
- *Fear that the assaulter would become another Brock Turner case*
- *Fear that the harasser could still hurt the person.*
- *Fear that the perpetrator retaliates if steps to protect are not taken*
- *Fear that too intense of action would be taken against offender*
- *Friends*
- *Having other members in the fraternity harass me for reporting their fellow member*
- *I'm 50, nobody flirts with me but my wife. And I'm happy with it!*
- *It's a crime, so should be reported to police*
- *Lack of evidence and proof of the incident.*
- *Lack of evidence, Therefore creating a "Witch hunt" of he-said vs. she-said*
- *Mainly discomfort in University's resolution process*
- ███████████
- *Not having time*
- *Not knowing/feeling comfortable w/ the campus administrators*
- ███
- *Probably something else*
- *Racism*
- *Stop forcing the issue*
- *Taking to long to load what I click and just a not how many times you gonna ask if you provide adequate protection cuz I've seen the damn question 3 times now*
- *That a student was not "drunk enough"*
- *The fact that the school isn't the police*
- *The limiting factors are with respect to an individual's feelings. Truthfully, anything including the above examples could slow or prevent reporting.*
- *The other part may try to cover up the incident or victim blame.*
- *The Title 9 office at Missouri S&T has been reported as sexist towards male students*
- *The well fair of the offender taking priority*
- *Unbound number of reasons*
- *Violence occurred during other illegal activities the victim would not want to disclose*
- *Want to deal with it myself first*
- *Wrong religion or skin color*
- *You don't want to destroy the offender's life. Alternatively, you want to take matters into your own hands, vigilante-style*