

University of Missouri-Kansas City CLIMATE SURVEY

Student Survey on Sexual Violence

Report on Survey Results for UMKC

October 2019

Prepared for:
UMKC

Prepared by:
Amy Lake
Bridget Murphy

Assessment Resource Center
College of Education
University of Missouri
2800 Maguire Blvd
Columbia, Missouri 65211
(573) 882-4694

Assessment Resource Center
University of Missouri

Contents

Executive Summary.....	5
Demographics of Respondents	5
Student Attitudes, Views, and Behaviors toward Consent and Sexual Activity	5
Prevalence of Sexual Assault and Harassment	6
Forms of Sexual Violence and Harassment.....	7
Victims.....	8
Offenders	9
Location of Sexual Violence or Harassment.....	10
Effects of Sexual Violence and Harassment.....	10
Use of Campus Resources.....	11
Reporting Sexual Violence and Harassment.....	11
Perception of the Response Students Might Receive for Reporting Sexual Misconduct	12
Introduction	13
Background	13
Purpose	13
Methods and Procedures.....	14
Participants	14
Materials	14
Procedure.....	14
Analysis	15
Note	15
Results—Demographics of Respondents.....	16
Student Status.....	18
Undergraduate Students.....	19
Graduate/Professional Students.....	20
Student Romantic Relationships.....	21
Results—Student Attitudes, Views, and Behaviors	22
Student Attitudes and Views toward Consent and Sexual Activity	22
Gender Comparison on Consent and Sexual Activity	24
Alcohol and Consent	25
Gender Comparison of Consent, Responsibility, & Sexual Activity When Alcohol is Involved.....	27
Sexual Orientation Comparison of Consent and Sexual Activity	29

Sexual Orientation Comparison of Consent, Responsibility, & Sexual Activity When Alcohol is Involved.....	30
Bystander Engagement.....	31
Results—Prevention & Awareness Training for Students	32
Results—Sexual Violence and Harassment.....	34
All Types of Sexual Misconduct.....	34
All Types of Sexual Misconduct—Gender.....	35
All Types of Sexual Misconduct—Sexual Orientation.....	36
Prevalence of Sexual Assault	37
Type and Frequency of Sexual Assault.....	38
Sexual Assault Perpetrators	39
Location of Sexual Assault.....	41
Use of Force, Drugs and Alcohol: Sexual Assault.....	42
Academic and Emotional Effects of Sexual Assault	42
Prevalence of Dating/Intimate Partner Violence.....	43
Type and Frequency of Dating/Intimate Partner Violence.....	44
Dating/Intimate Partner Violence Perpetrators	45
Academic and Emotional Effects of Dating/Intimate Partner Violence.....	46
Prevalence of Stalking.....	48
Type and Frequency of Stalking	49
Stalkers.....	50
Location of Stalking.....	51
Academic and Emotional Effects of Stalking.....	52
Prevalence of Sexual Harassment.....	53
Type and Frequency of Sexual Harassment.....	54
Sexual Harassment Perpetrators	55
Location of Sexual Harassment.....	56
Academic and Emotional Effects of Sexual Harassment.....	56
Results—Use of Campus Resources by Victims	58
Results—Reporting to University Officials.....	60
University Follow-Up to Official Reports of Sexual Violence & Harassment	62
Results—Student Perception of the Response They Might Receive for Reporting Sexual Misconduct.....	65
Reporting Sexual Harassment.....	65
Reporting Sexual Violence	67

Comfort level with Campus Resources for Sexual Violence 68

APPENDIX 73

1. Demographics 73

2. Sexual Assault Comments and “Other” 74

3. Domestic/Intimate Partner Violence Comments and “Other” 76

4. Stalking Comments and “Other” 78

5. Sexual Harassment Comments and “Other” 80

6. Attitudes Comments and “Other” 85

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 and University of Missouri-Kansas City, Missouri University of Science & Technology, and the University of Missouri-St. Louis. 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 University of Missouri-Kansas City students 18 years of age or older (12,843 students). The online survey was designed to provide both confidentiality and anonymity. UMKC students were invited to participate through an email containing a survey link. Four reminder emails were sent. There were 1,897 responses, which is 14.8% response rate.

Demographics of Respondents

A total of 1,897 University of Missouri-Kansas City students responded to the survey. Seventy-one percent (71%) of respondents were white, and 13% were Asian. Sixty-four percent (64%) of respondents were women, and 63% were 18-24 years old. Fifty-nine percent (59%) of respondents were undergraduate students. The majority (82.5%) of respondents reported living off-campus in non-University-sponsored housing. Over half of respondents (61%) were currently in a romantic or intimate relationship. Twenty-three percent (23%) reported their sexuality as same-sex attraction only, queer, bisexual, pansexual, or asexual.

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

Students were asked to indicate their level of agreement with statements about their attitudes regarding consent and sexual activity. Respondents agreed or strongly agreed that *it is important to get consent for sexual activity* (98.5%).

It is notable there was the least consensus around the statements regarding false accusations of rape by women. Only 54% disagreed/strongly disagreed that *“Women who consent to sex later accuse men of rape because the woman regrets the sexual encounter,”* and only 63.5% disagreed/strongly disagreed that *“Women often accuse men of rape as a form of vengeance.”*

From a list of statements asking about student views and attitudes, four statements referred to alcohol and its effects on behavior. Respondents strongly agreed/agreed that *A person who is drunk cannot consent to sexual activity* (81%). And, 10% 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.* Finally, 19% 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.

Twenty-three percent (23%) of students said that they had not attended the new student orientation. The students were asked about four topics on sexual violence and harassment that were covered in the new student orientation. Across topics, 36%-39% attended and said the information was included in the training.

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

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

Prevalence of Sexual Assault and Harassment

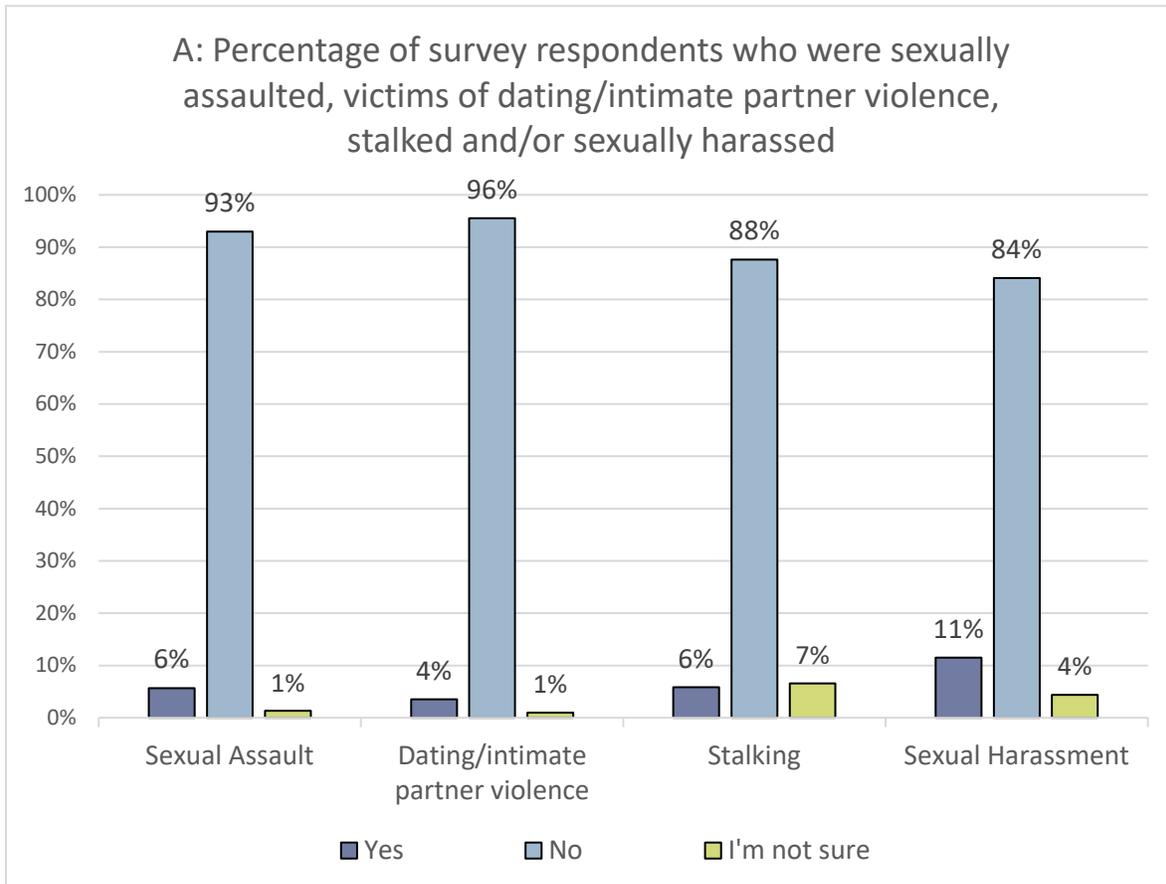
Students were asked if they had been sexually assaulted, stalked, sexually harassed or the victim of dating/intimate partner violence since they began classes at the University (Table A and Graph A).

Table A: Prevalence of Sexual Assault and Harassment

Students who said they've experienced sexual misconduct at the University	Yes	No	I'm not sure	Total
Sexual Assault	106	1736	25	1867
Dating/intimate partner violence	66	1786	18	1870
Stalking	109	1643	123	1875
Sexual Harassment	217	1588	83	1888

Sexual harassment was the most common form of sexual misconduct, with 11% of students reporting they had been sexually harassed.

Graph A: Prevalence of Sexual Violence and Harassment



Forms of Sexual Violence and Harassment

Sexual Assault (percentages out of 106 victims). Forty-four percent (44%) of the students who were sexually assaulted were raped. The most common form of sexual assault was **touching of buttocks** (reported by 47% of sexual assault victims), followed by **rape** (44%); **touching of genitals** (41%); **kissing** (37%); **touching of breast(s)** (37%); and **touching by another's genitals** (20%).

Dating/Intimate Partner Violence (percentages out of 66 victims). The most common form of dating/intimate partner violence was **Psychological and/or emotional abuse** (reported by 85% of dating/intimate partner violence victims), followed by **pushing** (53%); **threats of physical violence** (42%) and **sexual assault (including rape)** (35%).

- **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.

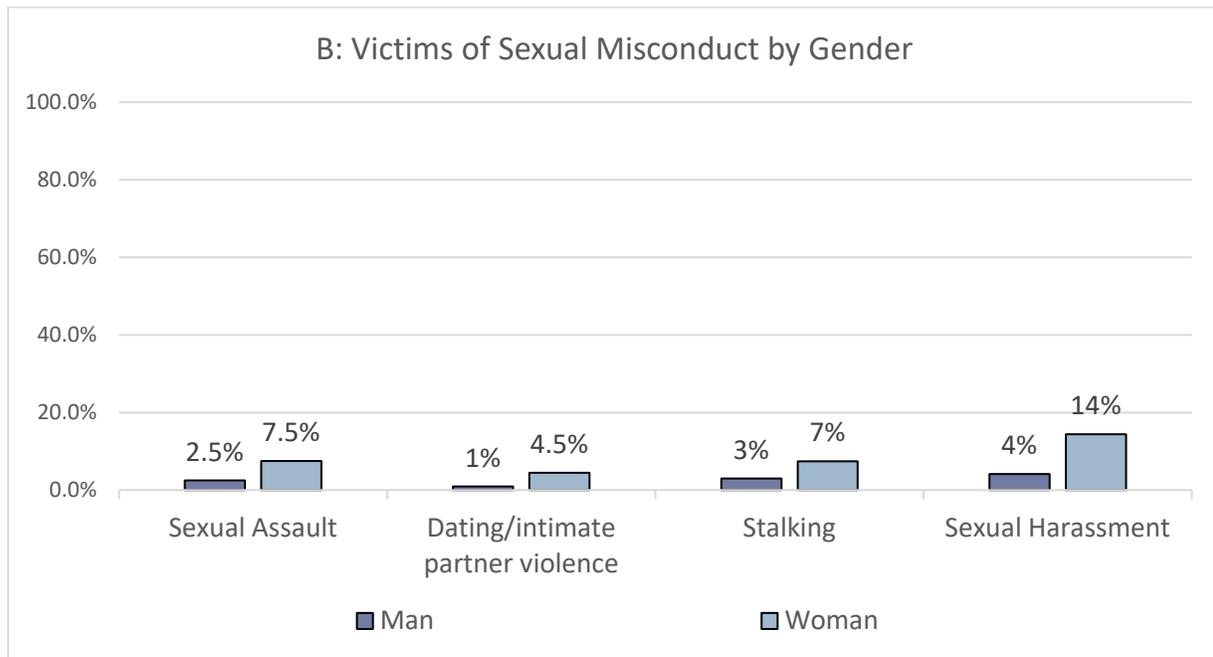
Stalking (percentages out of 109 victims). The most prevalent forms of stalking reported were *text messages* (reported by 49.5% of stalking victims), *proximity* (49%), *phone calls or messages* (48%), *messages posted on social media* (44%) and *visits to the victim’s home* (35%).

Sexual harassment (percentages out of 217 victims). The most prevalent forms of sexual harassment reported by respondents were: *repeated comments about your body or appearance or the body or appearance of another in your presence* (reported by 62% of sexual harassment victims); *remarks or jokes about a particular gender* (55%); and *condescending comments regarding your gender or the gender of another* (42%).

Victims

Higher percentages of women than men were victims of sexual assault, dating/intimate partner violence, stalking, and sexual harassment. The rates at which genderqueer, transgender, non-binary students were victims of all types of sexual violence and harassment were higher than those of cisgender women; however, the numbers were too small to permit reporting (Graph B).

Graph B: Victims of Sexual Misconduct by Gender



Offenders

Students typically reported one male offender for sexual assault, dating/intimate partner violence and stalking. Sexual harassment was the exception, where 67% 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	74%	89%
Dating/intimate partner violence	86%	80%
Stalking	82%	82%
Sexual Harassment	33%	87%

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

Victims of stalking and sexual harassment 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 UMKC undergraduate	Offender is not affiliated with UMKC
Sexual assault	42%	42%
Dating/intimate partner violence	32%	59%
Stalking	56%	30%
Sexual harassment	53%	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%.

Location of Sexual Violence or Harassment

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 (Table D).

Table D: Location of Sexual Violence or Harassment

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

	Off-campus private residence	Off-campus non-residence	On-campus residence hall	On-campus outdoor spaces	On-campus academic building
Sexual assault	54%	24.5%	26%	4%	7.5%
Dating/intimate partner violence	83%	27%	15%	12%	8%
Stalking	29%	29%	20%	34%	52%
Sexual harassment	33%	35%	27%	19%	34%

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 sexual assault and dating/intimate partner violence were most likely to have academic effects such as missed classes, assignments, and exams (Table E).

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

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

Student experienced...	Lack of trust	Anxiety	Anger	Fear for safety	Difficulty with intimacy	*Affected Academics
Sexual assault	70%	76%	68%	44%	61%	44%
Dating/intimate partner violence	59%	85%	73%	50%	50%	45%
Stalking	40%	74%	50%	57%	18%	22%
Sexual harassment	47%	59%	60%	41%	28%	21%

*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. Academic Accommodations and the Student Health Center were the second and third commonly used resources (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	Academic Accommodations	Student Health Center
Sexual assault	57%	26%	9%	10%
Dating/intimate partner violence	44%	27%	12%	8%
Stalking	53%	16.5%	5%	6%
Sexual harassment	63%	17%	6%	7%

Respondents could select more than one choice and not all choices are in this table, 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 (35.5%) reported than did victims of sexual assault (23%), dating/intimate partner violence (11%) or sexual harassment victims (22%). 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	24	74	7	105
Dating/intimate partner violence	7	51	4	62
Stalking	38	57	12	107
Sexual harassment	46	138	24	208

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

Perception of the Response Students Might Receive for Reporting Sexual Misconduct

When asked to select all of the campus resources which the student would feel comfortable to use for reporting sexual violence, 54% of respondents selected Counseling Center; 49% selected the University Police; and 40% selected the Title IX Office.

When asked what may slow or prevent victims of sexual violence from reporting, **Embarrassment/shame** (86%) was the most-often-listed hindrance followed by **Fear of being punished for misconduct (e.g., underage drinking) in conjunction with the incident** (74%). Two-thirds (68%) said that **Desire to maintain confidentiality** would be a hindrance to reporting, and 67% said that **Lack of knowledge of 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 32%-48% 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 and harassment. 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 the University of Missouri-Kansas City, Missouri University of Science & Technology, and the University of Missouri-St. Louis. 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 UMKC 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 1,897 UMKC 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 UMKC 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 UMKC who were 18 years of age or older: 12,843 students. In the 2015 survey, a representative sample of the student body was selected, and that survey was sent to 6,545 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/UMKC 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 1, 2019 (Table 1). Responses of the 1,897 students who answered more than the initial five questions are included in this report and represent 14.8% response rate.

Table 1: Survey Distribution

UMKC	
Sample size	12,843
Begin date	4/4/19
Number of waves sent	5
End date	5/1/19
Responses*	1,897
Response rate	14.8%

*Students who answered more than 5 questions

Analysis

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

The response rate was 14.8%. This was lower than the response rate in 2015, which was 24.8%.

Note

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

Results—Demographics of Respondents

Demographic questions were placed at the end of the survey along with questions regarding the students' relationships. In 2019, 71% of respondents were white, 13% were Asian, and 9% were Black or African American (Table 2). Eight percent (8%) were Hispanic or Latino (Table 3). This is very similar to the race and ethnic background of the students who responded to the 2015 survey.

The 2019 respondents are slightly younger than the 2015 respondents. In the 2019 survey, more respondents were 18-20 years old (26%) compared to 17% in 2015. In 2019, fewer respondents were 25-34 years old (26%) than in 2015 (33%) (2019 data in Table 4).

Table 2: Race of Respondent

Race	Count	Percent
White	1217	71.2%
Black or African American	156	9.1%
Asian	226	13.2%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	45	2.6%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	9	0.5%
Other	57	3.3%
Prefer not to answer	106	6.2%

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 Respondent²

Ethnicity	Count	Percent
Hispanic or Latino	137	8.0%
Non-Hispanic or Latino	1438	83.8%
Prefer not to answer	140	8.2%
Total	1715	100.0%

Table 4: Respondent Age

Age Group	Count	Percent
18-20 years	441	25.6%
21-24 years	647	37.6%
25-34 years	454	26.4%
35-44 years	111	6.4%
Over 45 years	69	4.0%
Total	1722	100.0%

Students were asked to select their gender identity and their sexual orientation from a list of choices including “Prefer not to answer.” Sixty-four percent (64%) of the survey respondents identified as women and 33% identified as men, which is similar to 2015. Twenty-nine students (1.7%) identified as genderqueer, non-binary, or transgender in 2019 (2019 data in Table 5).

Table 5: Gender Identity of Respondent

Gender Identity	Count	Percent
Genderqueer	10	0.6%
Man	564	32.7%
Non-binary*	13	0.8%
Transgender man	1	0.1%
Transgender woman	5	0.3%
Woman	1101	63.9%
A gender not listed (please indicate):*	2	0.1%
Prefer not to answer*	28	1.6%
Total	1724	100.0%

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

Approximately 23% of students reported sexual orientation other than “opposite-sex only,” including 10% same-sex attraction only; 9% bisexual; 2% pansexual; 1% queer; and 1% asexual (Table 6). In 2015, 16% of respondents identified as same-sex attraction only, bisexual, pansexual, queer, or asexual.

Table 6: Sexual Orientation of Respondent

Sexual Orientation	Count	Percent
Same-sex attraction only	174	10.1%
Opposite-sex attraction only	1250	72.6%
Queer	24	1.4%
Bisexual	154	8.9%
Pansexual	28	1.6%
Asexual	18	1.0%
Prefer not to answer (<i>not included in 2015</i>)	74	4.3%
Total	1722	100.0%

Most respondents (82.5%) reported living off-campus in non-University-sponsored housing. Nine percent (9%) live in on-campus residence halls (Table 7). The 2015 housing was similar.

Table 7: Housing of Respondent

I live...	Count	Percent
On-campus residence hall	154	8.9%
Other on-campus housing (e.g., married housing, apartment, house)	77	4.5%
Off-campus non-University-sponsored housing	1421	82.5%
Off-campus University-sponsored housing	52	3.0%
Fraternity or sorority house	19	1.1%
Total	1723	100.0%

Student Status

The 2015 and 2019 samples appear to be similarly balanced in terms of undergraduate and graduate students. Fifty-nine percent (59%) of respondents were undergraduates in 2019 (Table 8).

Most respondents (85%) were full-time students (Table 9). Thirty-three percent (33%) had transferred from another college or University (Table 10). And, 3% were student athletes (Table 11).

Table 8: Current Affiliation with the University

Affiliation	Count	Percent
Undergraduate Student	1009	58.6%
Graduate/Professional Student	727	42.2%
Full-Time Faculty/Staff also Enrolled in Classes	44	2.6%

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

Table 9: Enrollment Status

Status	Count	Percent
Full-time student	1467	85.3%
Part-time student	252	14.7%
Total	1719	100.0%

Table 10: Transferred from another College or University

Transfer Student	Count	Percent
Yes	561	32.6%
No	1160	67.4%
Total	1721	100.0%

Table 11: Student Athlete

Are you a student athlete?	Count	Percent
Yes	44	2.6%
No	1678	97.4%
Total	1722	100.0%

Undergraduate Students

Sixty-one percent (61%) of undergraduate respondents were juniors or seniors (Table 12), and 40% were in the College of Arts and Sciences (Table 13).

Table 12: Student Classification

Classification	Count	Percent
First Year	180	17.9%
Sophomore	208	20.7%
Junior	312	31.1%
Senior	304	30.3%
Total	1004	100.0%

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

College/School	Count	Percent
College of Arts and Sciences	404	40.2%
Conservatory of Music and Dance	48	4.8%
Henry W. Bloch School of Management	115	11.4%
School of Biological Sciences	104	10.3%
School of Computing and Engineering	98	9.8%
School of Dentistry	12	1.2%
School of Education	44	4.4%
School of Law	0	0.0%
School of Medicine	47	4.7%
School of Nursing and Health Studies	99	9.9%
School of Pharmacy	18	1.8%
School of Graduate Studies	0	0.0%
University College	16	1.6%
Total	1005	100.0%

Graduate/Professional Students

There were 726 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. Thirty-eight percent (38%) of graduate/professional respondents were Masters students, and 34% were Professional 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)	276	38.0%
Doctorate (e.g., Ph.D., Ed.D.)	175	24.1%
Professional (e.g., J.D., M.D., DDS)	250	34.4%
Post-Graduate	7	1.0%
Other	18	2.5%
Total	726	100.0%

Table 15: Year in Graduate/Professional Program

Year in Program	Count	Percent
1st year	235	32.4%
2nd year	207	28.5%
3rd year	152	20.9%
4th year	64	8.8%
5th year	39	5.4%
6th year or higher	29	4.0%
Total	726	100.0%

Student Romantic Relationships

Student respondents were asked about their romantic relationships (Tables 16). Over one-third of students (39%) said that they were not in a relationship, and 61% said that they were. Approximately a quarter of respondents (27%) 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	668	38.9%
In a romantic or intimate relationship but not living together	461	26.8%
Married	194	11.3%
In a romantic or intimate relationship and living together	105	6.1%
Engaged	290	16.9%
Total	1718	100.0%

Results—Student Attitudes, Views, and Behaviors

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

Student Attitudes and Views toward Consent and Sexual Activity

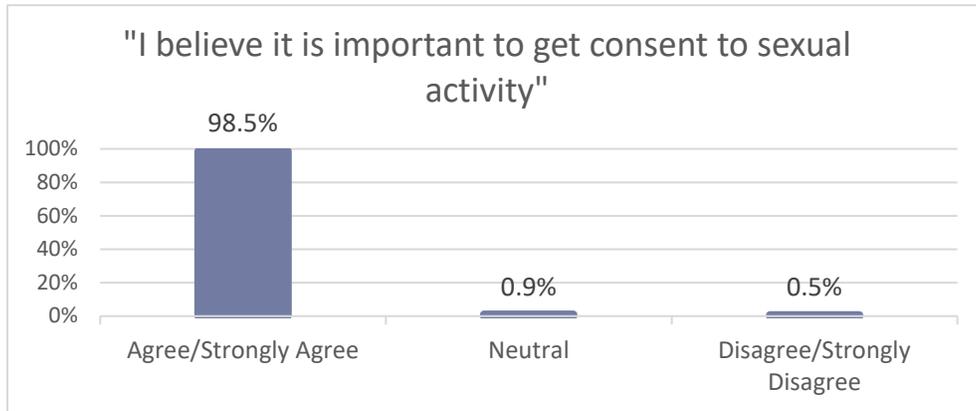
Respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement with ten statements about their attitudes regarding consent and sexual activity. To encourage students to answer honestly, the survey contained an additional note: *Know that there is no “right” answer and the statements are not asking whether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

Table 17: Student Views toward Consent and Sexual Activity

Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
I believe it is important to get consent to sexual activity.	4 0.2%	6 0.3%	18 0.9%	103 5.4%	1766 93.1%	1897 100.0%
It is not necessary to get consent to sexual activity if you are in a relationship with that person.	1329 70.2%	371 19.6%	81 4.3%	36 1.9%	77 4.1%	1894 100.0%
When a person is raped, it’s often because the way they said “no” was unclear.	1166 61.6%	504 26.6%	148 7.8%	55 2.9%	19 1.0%	1892 100.0%
An incident is rape only if the person says “no.”	1193 63.2%	460 24.4%	110 5.8%	81 4.3%	44 2.3%	1888 100.0%
Women who consent to sex later accuse men of rape because the woman regrets the sexual encounter.	577 30.5%	439 23.2%	581 30.7%	230 12.2%	65 3.4%	1892 100.0%
Women often accuse men of rape as a form of vengeance.	671 35.4%	532 28.1%	441 23.3%	185 9.8%	66 3.5%	1895 100.0%

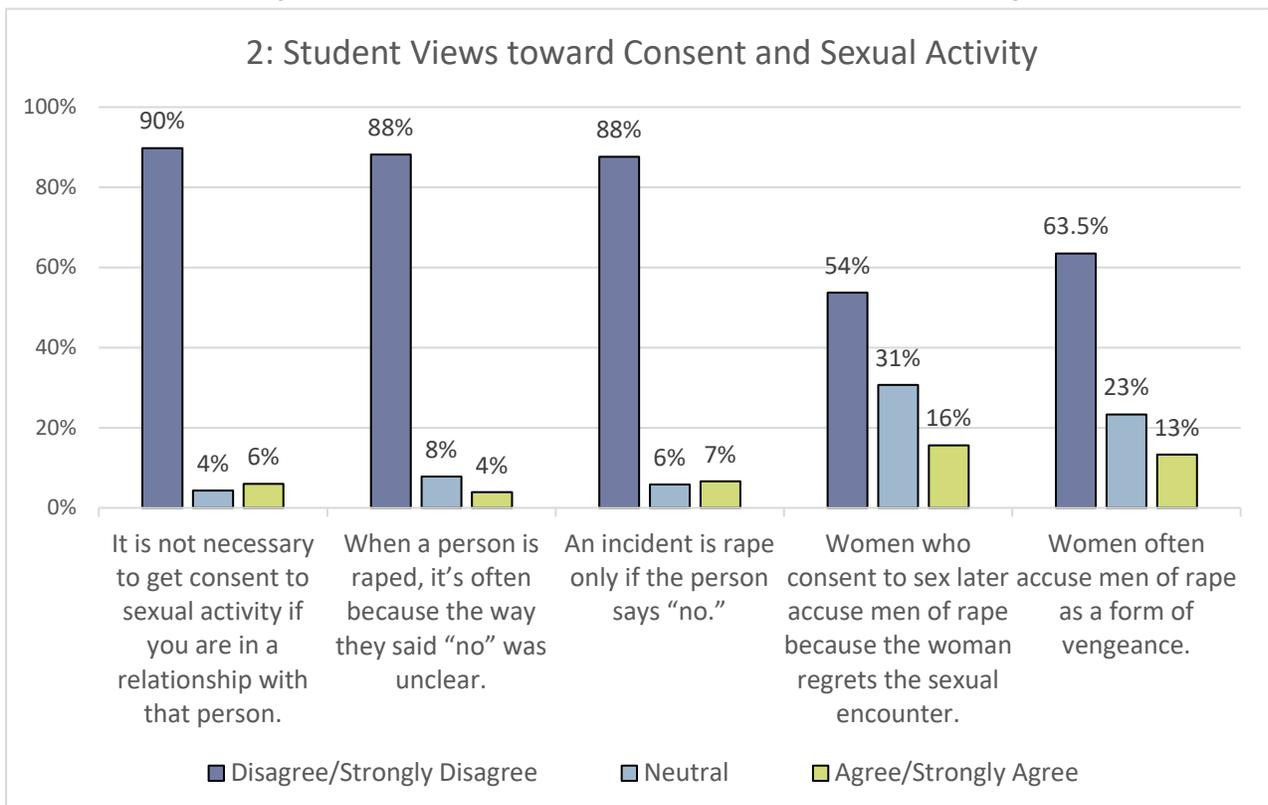
There was clear agreement (98.5%) that it is important to get consent to sexual activity (Graph 1).

Graph 1: Importance of Consent for Sexual Activity



It is notable there was the least consensus around the statements regarding false accusations of rape by women. Only 54% disagreed/ strongly disagreed that **“Women who consent to sex later accuse men of rape because the woman regrets the sexual encounter,”** and only 63.5% disagreed/ strongly disagreed that **“Women often accuse men of rape as a form of vengeance”** (Graph 2).

Graph 2: Student Views toward Consent and Sexual Activity

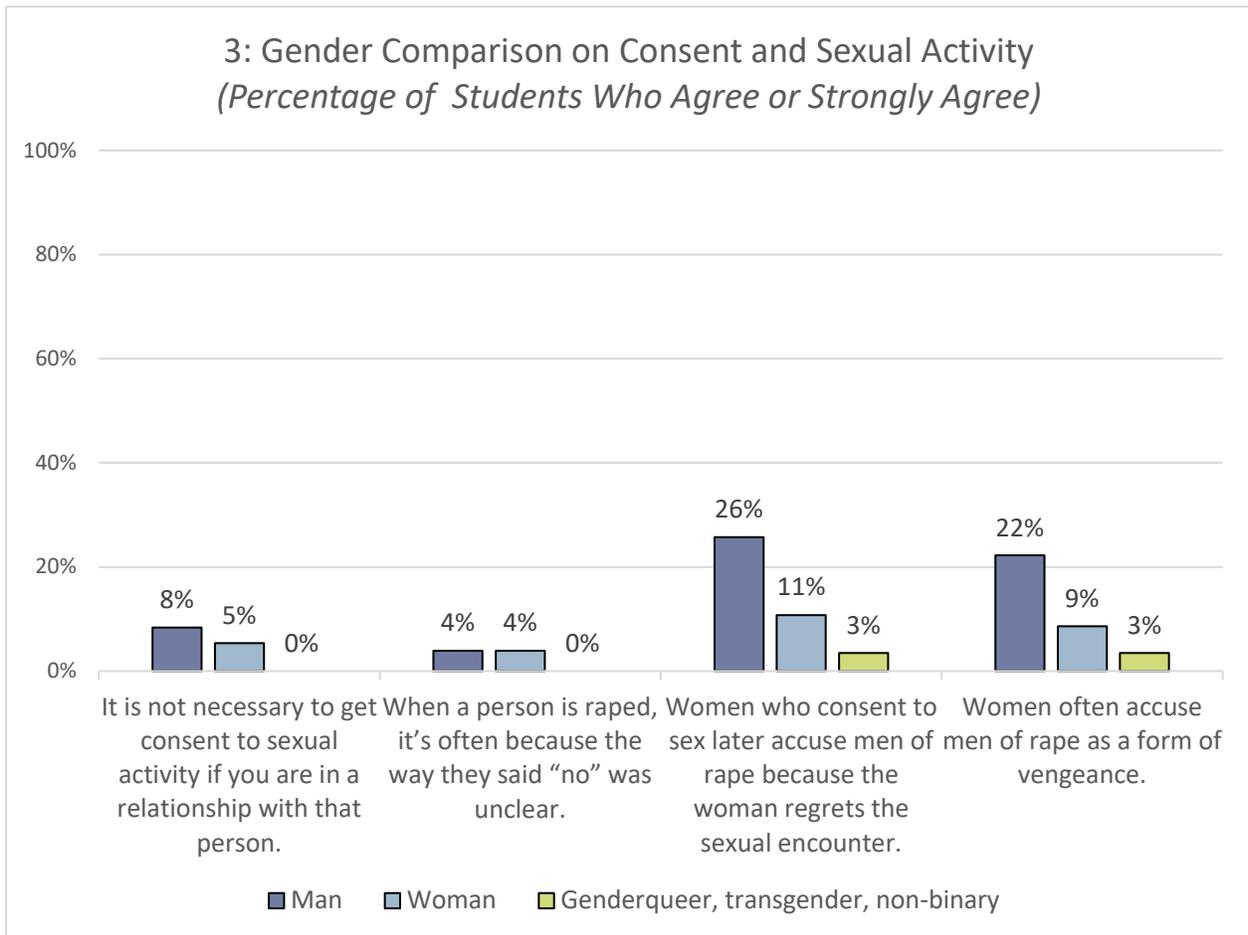


Gender Comparison on Consent and Sexual Activity

Graph 3 shows that men are more likely than women and genderqueer, transgender, and non-binary students 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 shows the number and percentage of students selecting each choice.

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

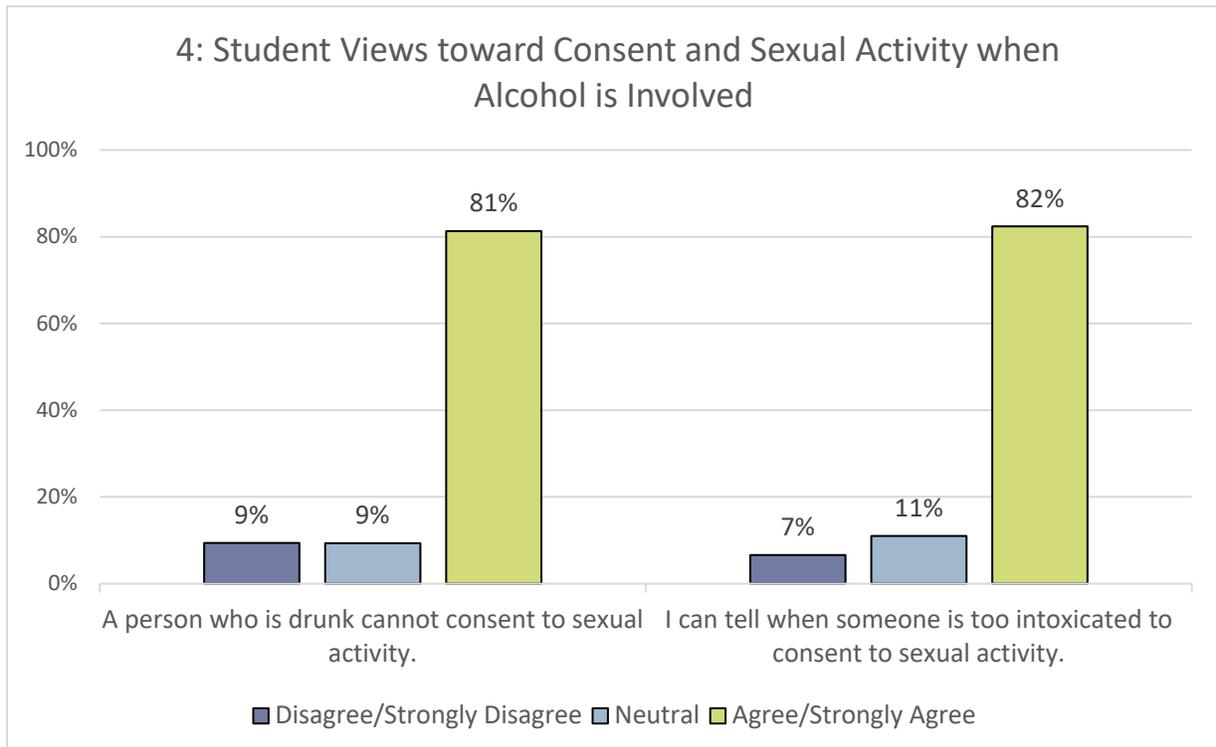
Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
A person who is drunk cannot consent to sexual activity.	48 2.5%	130 6.9%	176 9.3%	442 23.3%	1100 58.0%	1896 100.0%
A person who is sexually assaulted when he or she is drunk is at least partially responsible for putting themselves in that situation.	1172 61.9%	375 19.8%	155 8.2%	145 7.7%	47 2.5%	1894 100.0%
I can tell when someone is too intoxicated to consent to sexual activity.	41 2.2%	83 4.4%	209 11.0%	581 30.7%	980 51.7%	1894 100.0%
If a man is drunk, he may rape someone unintentionally.	732 38.6%	459 24.2%	346 18.3%	258 13.6%	100 5.3%	1895 100.0%

The majority of students agree or strongly agree that a drunk person cannot consent to sexual activity (81%). Most students agree or strongly agree that they can tell if someone is too intoxicated consent to sexual activity (82%) (Graph 4 and Table 18).

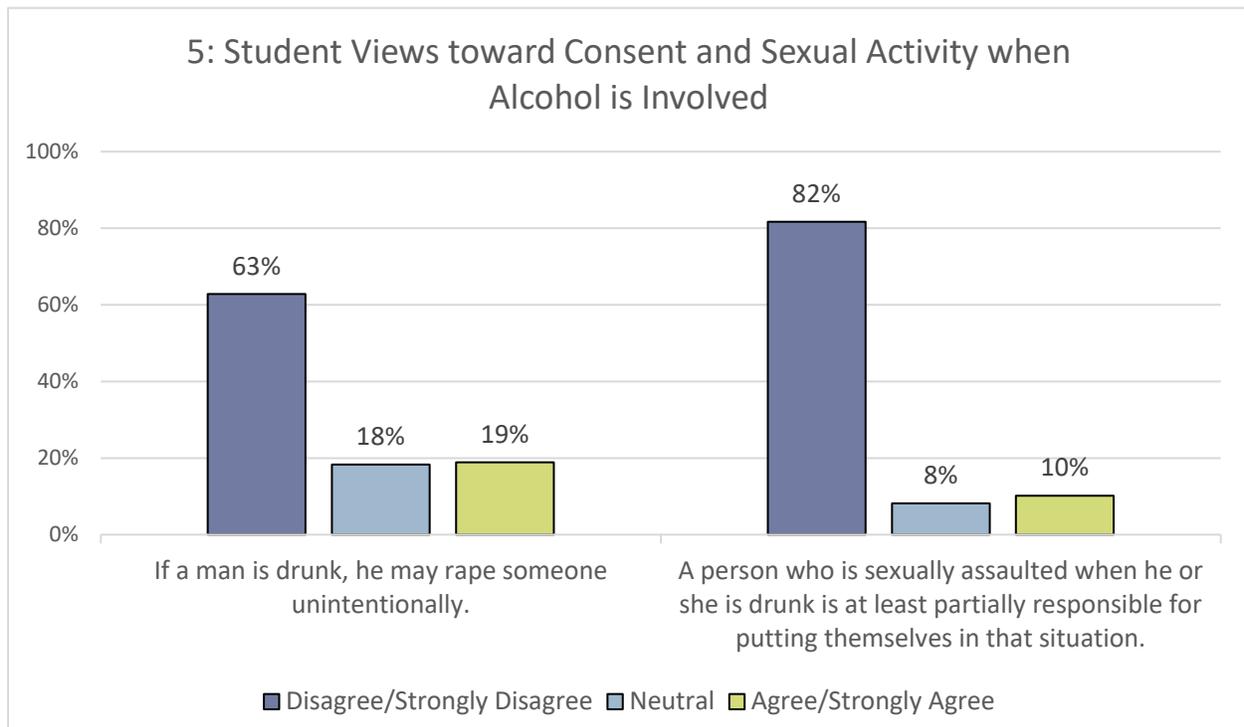
The majority of students disagree or disagree strongly with the statement ***“A person who is sexually assaulted when he or she is drunk is at least partially responsible for putting themselves in that situation”*** (82%). (Graph 5 and Table 18).

There is less uniformity regarding the statement ***“If a man is drunk, he may rape someone unintentionally.”*** While 63% disagree or strongly disagree with this statement, 37% agree, strongly agree, or are neutral (Graph 5 and Table 18).

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



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

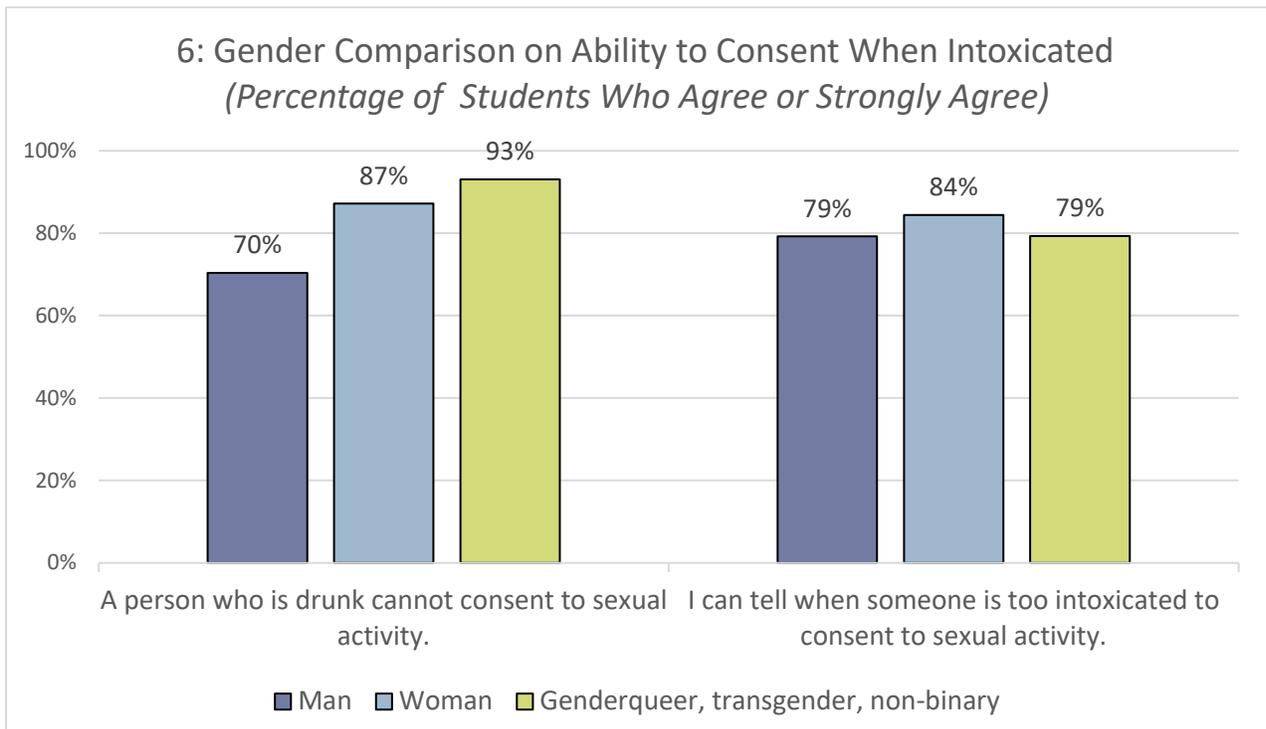


Gender Comparison of Consent, Responsibility, & Sexual Activity When Alcohol is Involved

Only 70% of men agree/strongly agree that **“a person who is drunk cannot consent to sexual activity,”** compared to 87% of women and 93% of genderqueer, transgender, and non-binary students.

Around eighty percent of men (79%), women (84%), and genderqueer, transgender, non-binary students (79%) agree/strongly agree that **“I can tell when someone is too intoxicated to consent to sexual activity”** (Graph 6).

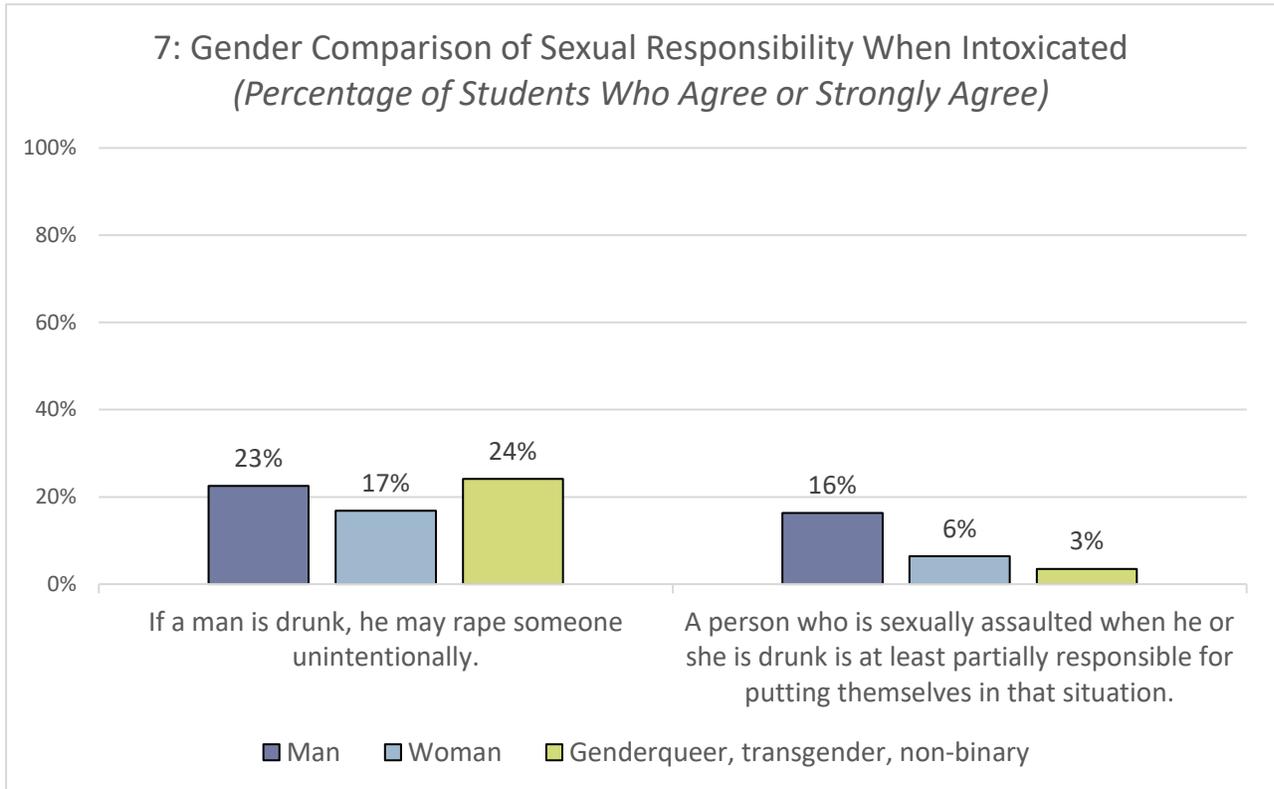
Graph 6: Gender Comparison on Ability to Consent when Intoxicated



Similar percentages of men (23%) and genderqueer, transgender, and non-binary students (24%) agree/strongly agree that **“if a man is drunk, he may rape someone unintentionally.”** Women (17%) are less likely to agree or strongly agree with this statement (Graph 7).

A higher percentage of men (16%) than women (6%) or genderqueer, transgender, and non-binary students (3%) agree/strongly agree that **“a person who is assaulted when drunk is at least partially responsible for putting themselves in that situation”** (Graph 7).

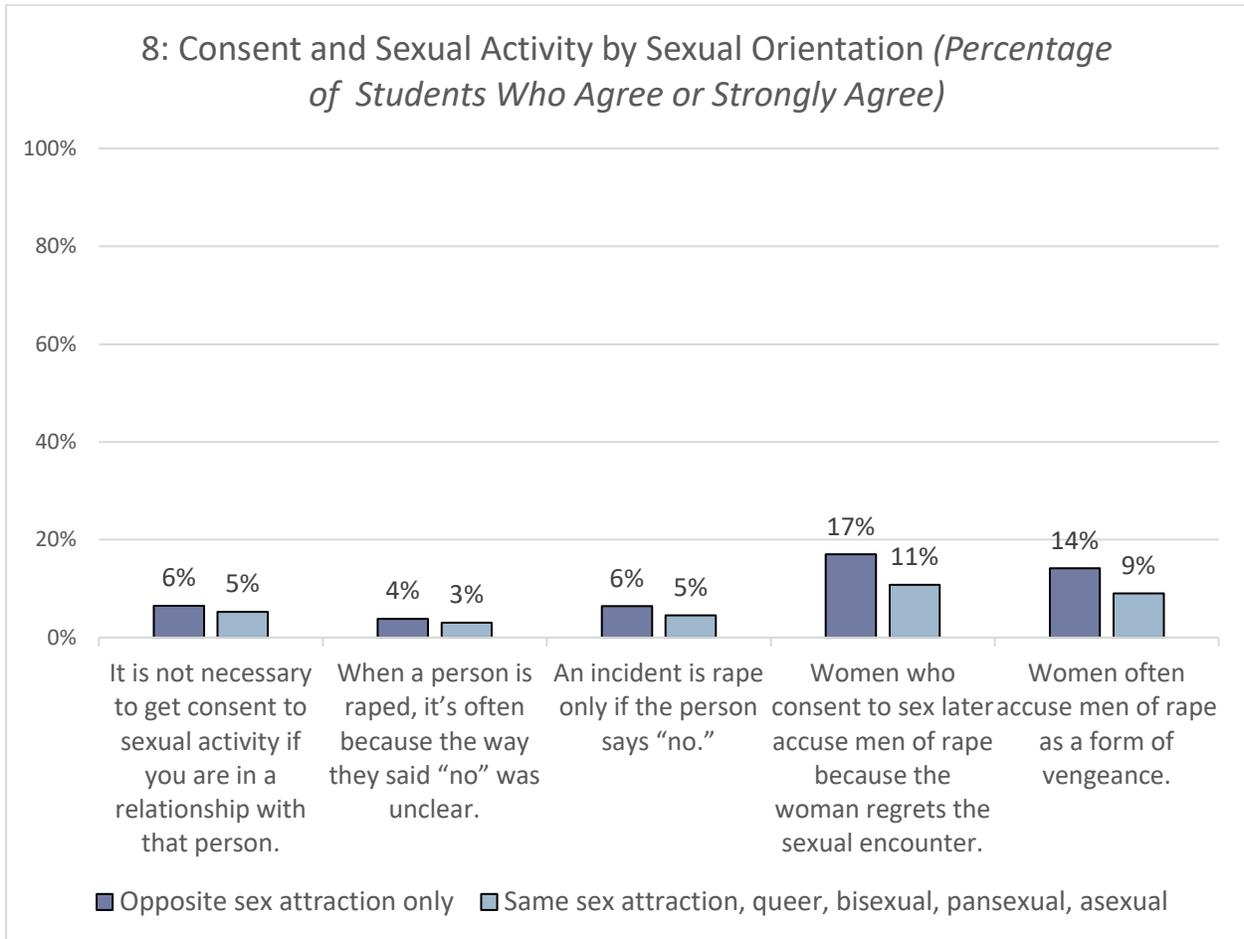
Graph 7: Gender Comparison on Sexual Responsibility When Intoxicated



Sexual Orientation Comparison of Consent and Sexual Activity

Analysis by sexual orientation shows that people with *opposite sex attraction only* and people with *same sex attraction, or who are queer, bisexual, pansexual, or asexual* have similarly low patterns of agreement with most of the statements on Graph 8.

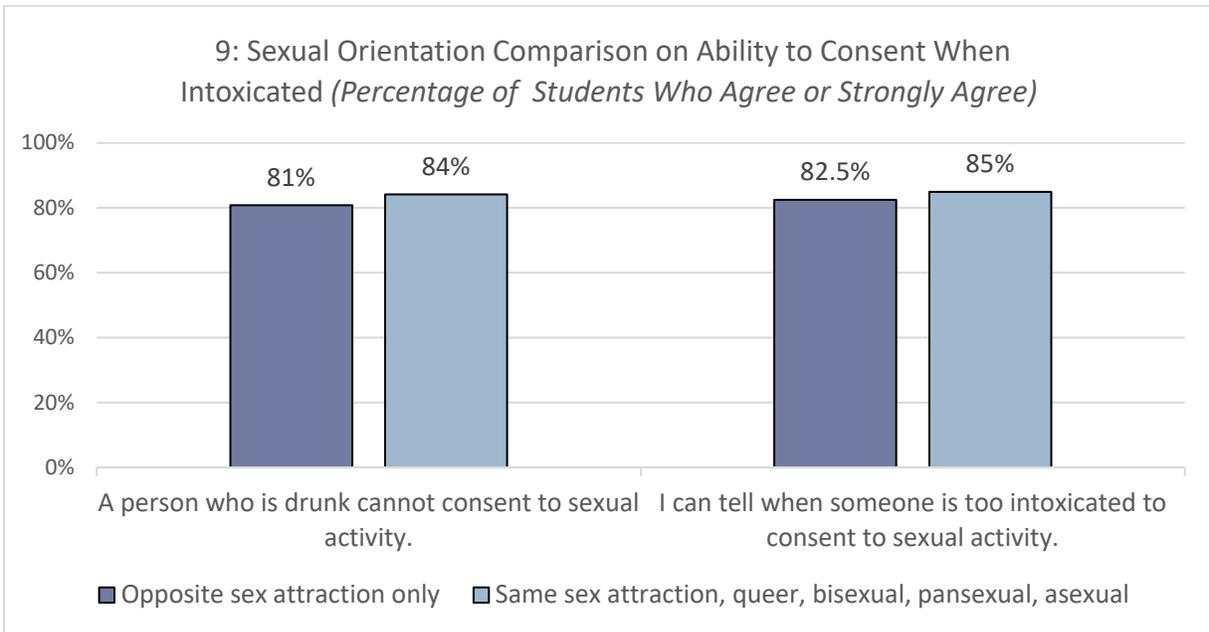
Graph 8: Consent and Sexual Activity by Sexual Orientation



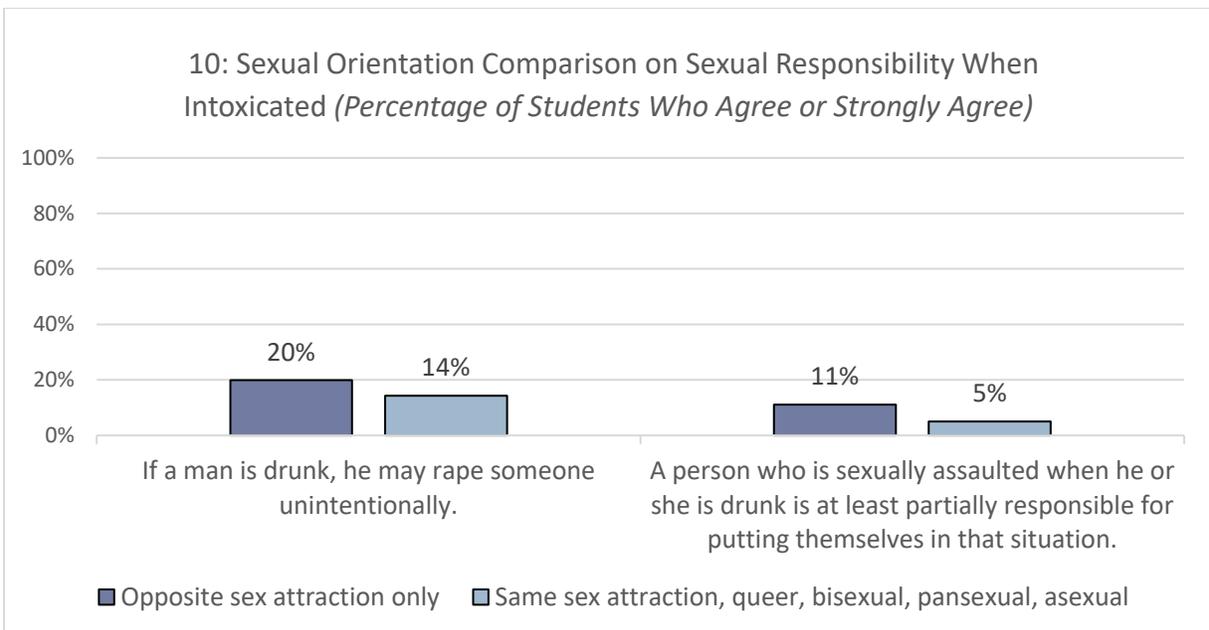
Sexual Orientation Comparison of Consent, Responsibility, & Sexual Activity When Alcohol is Involved

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

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



Graph 10: Sexual Orientation Comparison on Sexual Responsibility When Intoxicated



Bystander Engagement

In order to assess current behaviors of university students, respondents were given a list of seven behaviors and were asked, “When the situation arises, how often do you engage in any of the following behaviors?” The count and percentage of responses for each category are shown in Table 19. It is important to take note of the number of students who have not encountered the situation. For example, 43% of respondents had not experienced the situation in which someone was trying to isolate an intoxicated person to engage in sexual activity, and 36% of respondents reported that they always intervened.

Table 19: Bystander Engagement

Behavior	Frequency of Engaging in Behavior				Situation has Not Arisen	Total
	Never	Sometimes	Usually	Always		
Leave a party with the same people I came with	9 0.5%	77 4.4%	523 30.1%	790 45.5%	338 19.5%	1737 100.0%
Walk a friend home who has had too much to drink at a party, bar, or event	24 1.4%	143 8.2%	295 17.0%	798 46.0%	476 27.4%	1736 100.0%
Speak up when someone made sexist jokes or comments	123 7.1%	528 30.4%	520 30.0%	352 20.3%	212 12.2%	1735 100.0%
Tell someone they have had too much to drink and should stop drinking	104 6.0%	409 23.6%	504 29.1%	387 22.3%	328 18.9%	1732 100.0%
Ask someone who is visibly upset if they are ok or need help	18 1.0%	208 12.0%	675 38.9%	706 40.7%	126 7.3%	1733 100.0%
Talk to friends of an intoxicated person to make sure the friends do not leave the intoxicated person behind	39 2.3%	170 9.8%	426 24.6%	631 36.5%	465 26.9%	1731 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	17 1.0%	96 5.6%	260 15.0%	615 35.6%	740 42.8%	1728 100.0%

Results—Prevention & Awareness Training for Students

Respondents were asked four questions on the content in the New Student Orientation they attended.

Twenty-three percent of respondents indicated that they did not attend New Student Orientation.

Across the topics, 36% to 39% said that information about sexual violence and harassment was included in the training. There was not much difference 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?	668 38.8%	164 9.5%	387 22.5%	502 29.2%	1721 100.0%
include training or information about sexual violence?	662 38.6%	163 9.5%	387 22.6%	504 29.4%	1716 100.0%
provide an overview of institutional policies addressing sexual harassment and sexual violence?	638 37.1%	139 8.1%	385 22.4%	556 32.4%	1718 100.0%
provide information regarding resources and services for victims of sexual harassment and sexual violence?	626 36.4%	136 7.9%	386 22.4%	572 33.3%	1720 100.0%

Table 21: Topics Included in New Student Orientation by Gender

Did your new student orientation...	Yes, Man (N=556-560)	Yes, Woman (N=1094-1097)	Yes, Genderqueer, transgender, and non-binary (N=29)
include training or information about sexual harassment?	239 42.7%	409 37.3%	10 34.5%
include training or information about sexual violence?	234 42.1%	407 37.1%	11 37.9%
provide an overview of institutional policies addressing sexual harassment and sexual violence?	234 41.8%	387 35.4%	8 27.6%
provide information regarding resources and services for victims of sexual harassment and sexual violence?	231 41.3%	375 34.2%	9 31.0%

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	1004	58.2%
Mandatory online program prior to attending classes	891	51.6%
Programs run by students	693	40.2%
A prominent and detailed University website	581	33.7%
Distribution of written materials (e.g., posters, pamphlets)	512	29.7%
Mandatory online program once classes have begun	440	25.5%
Optional programs throughout the academic year	409	23.7%
Programs run by University employees	289	16.7%

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

Percentages are of the 1,726 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.

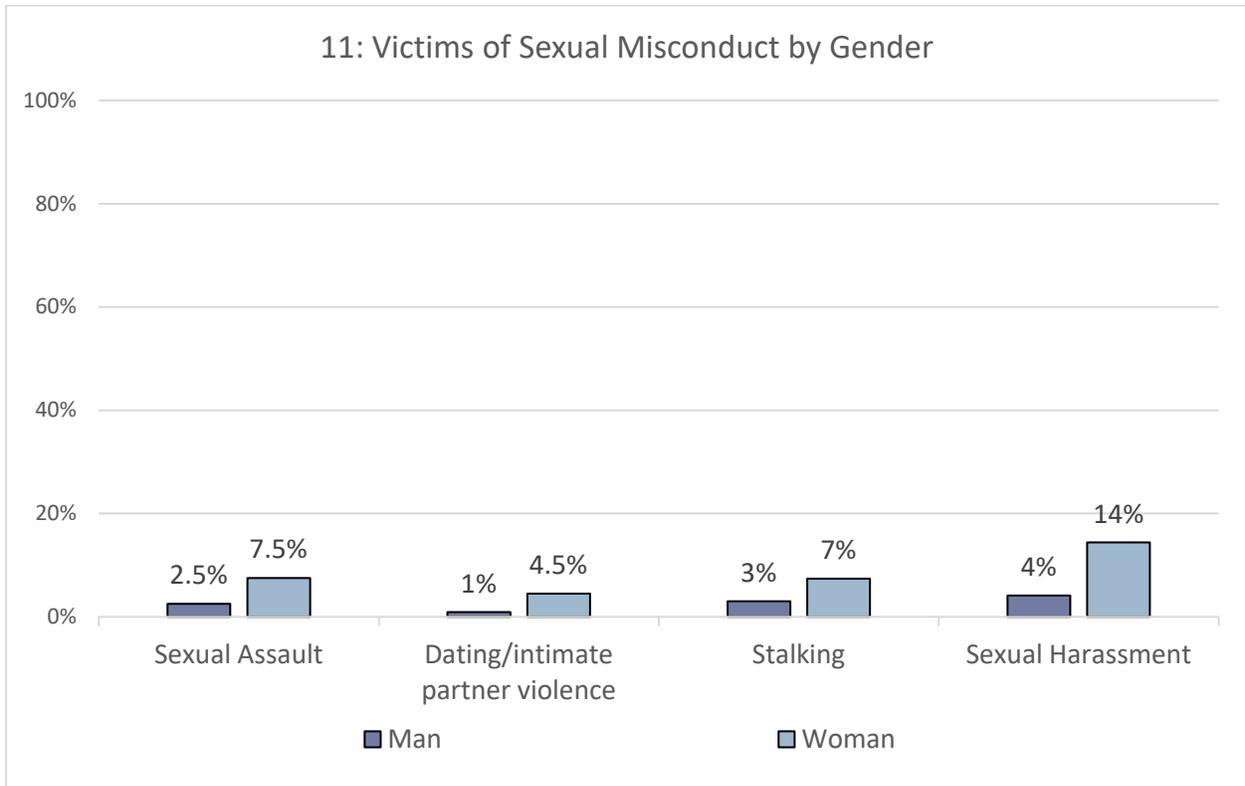
Table 23: Number of Students by Type of Sexual Violence / Harassment

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	106	1736	25	1867
Dating/intimate partner violence	66	1786	18	1870
Stalking	109	1643	123	1875
Sexual Harassment	217	1588	83	1888

All Types of Sexual Misconduct—Gender

Higher percentages of women than men were victims of sexual assault, dating/intimate partner violence, and stalking. The rates at which genderqueer, transgender, non-binary students were victims of all forms of sexual violence and harassment were higher than those of cisgender women; however, the numbers were too small to permit reporting (Graph 11).

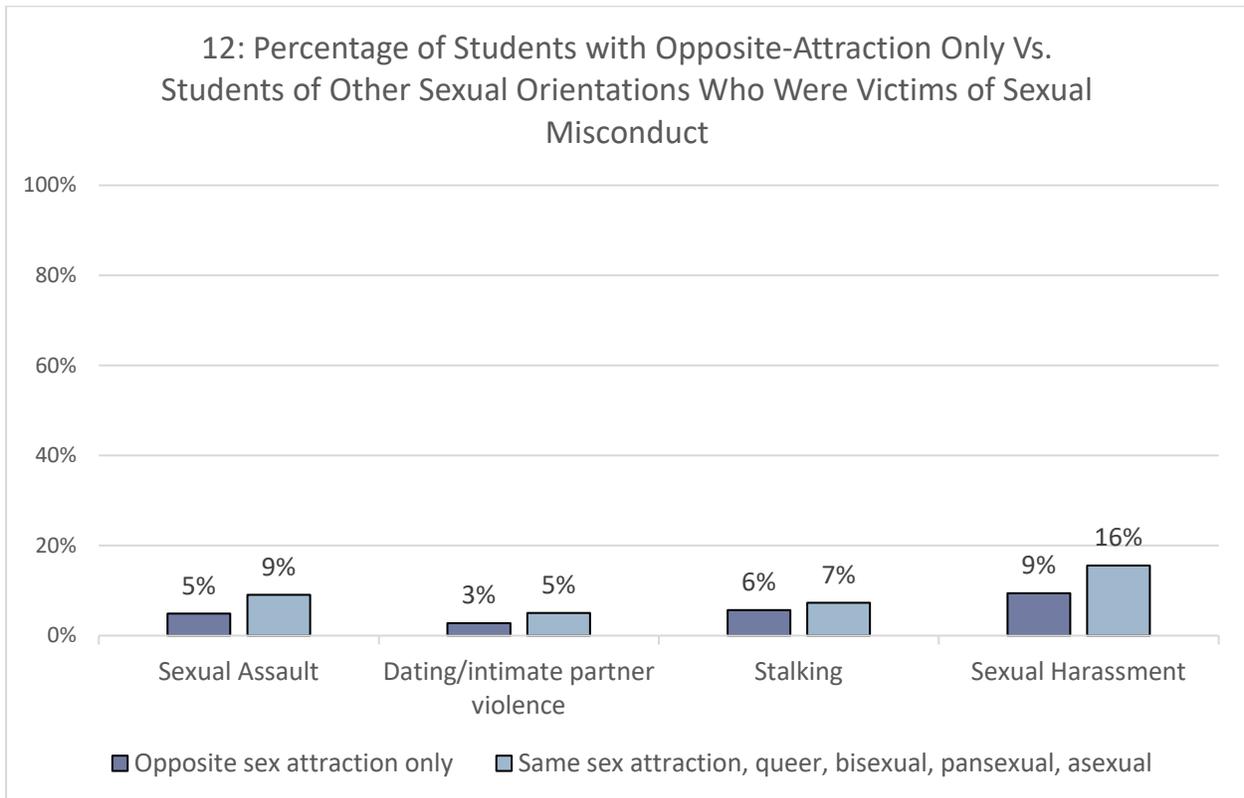
Graph 11: Victims of Sexual Misconduct by Gender



All Types of Sexual Misconduct—Sexual Orientation

For most types of sexual misconduct, a similar percentage of students with same sex attraction, or who were queer, bisexual, pansexual or asexual were victims as were students with opposite-sex attraction only (within 5%). Students with same sex attraction, or who were queer, bisexual, pansexual, or asexual were more likely to be sexually harassed than students with opposite-sex attraction only (Graph 12).

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



Prevalence of Sexual Assault

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

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

Six percent (6%) of respondents said they had been sexually assaulted since they began attending classes at the University. Another 1% said they were not sure (See Table 24).¹

Table 24: Sexual Assault

Since you began attending classes at the University, have you ever been sexually assaulted?	Count	Percent
Yes	106	5.7%
No	1736	93.0%
I'm not sure	25	1.3%
Total	1867	100.0%

The students who were sexually assaulted were also asked specific questions across all incidents. The percentages in the following section are reported out of the respondents who were sexually assaulted. Not all 106 students responded to all questions; some had more than one perpetrator; and some experienced multiple instances of sexual assault. For these reasons, total numbers are not consistent across tables.

¹ In 2015, different terminology was used for sexual assault, so direct comparisons with the 2019 report are difficult.

Type and Frequency of Sexual Assault

Forty-four percent (44%) of the students who were sexually assaulted were raped. Almost half (47%) said that the assault included being touched on the buttocks, and 41% said they were touched on the genitals (Table 25).

Sixty-three percent (63%) were sexually assaulted one time, and 15% were assaulted twice (Table 26).

Table 25: Type of Sexual Assault

Reporting is out of 106 students who were sexually assaulted

	Count	Percent
Touching of buttocks	50	47.2%
Rape	47	44.3%
Touching of genitals	43	40.6%
Kissing	39	36.8%
Touching of breast(s)	39	36.8%
Touching by another's genitals	21	19.8%
Prefer not to disclose	7	6.6%
Other (please specify):	5	4.7%

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	66	62.9%
2 times	16	15.2%
3 to 5 times	14	13.3%
6 or more times	9	8.6%
Total	105	100.0%

Sexual Assault Perpetrators

Seventy-four percent (74%) of victims were sexually assaulted by one person, and 14% were assaulted by two people (Table 27).

Table 27: How many people assaulted you?

Number of People	Count	Percentage of victims who experienced this
1 person	78	74.3%
2 persons	15	14.3%
3 to 5 persons	11	10.5%
6 or more persons	1	1.0%
Total	105	100.0%

Eighty-nine (89%) of victims said that at least one of their perpetrators was a man. Nine percent (9%) 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 106 students who were sexually assaulted

Gender	Count	Percent
Man	94	88.7%
Woman	10	9.4%
Genderqueer, transgender, or non-binary	2	1.9%
Unknown	5	4.7%

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

Just under half (42.5%) of assault victims said that at least one of their assaulters was an undergraduate student(s) at the university. A similar percentage of victims (41.5%) had perpetrators who were not affiliated with the university (Table 29).

Table 29: Perpetrator Affiliation with the University

Reporting is out of 106 students who were sexually assaulted

Person Who Committed Act	Count	Percent
Undergraduate student(s) at the University	45	42.5%
Not affiliated with the University	44	41.5%
Graduate student(s) at the University	19	17.9%
Don't know	8	7.5%
University faculty	2	1.9%
University staff	2	1.9%

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

One-quarter of assault victims (24.5%) said that at least one of their perpetrators was a stranger. For 36% of assault victims, at least one of their perpetrator(s) was an acquaintance; 30% were assaulted by a current or former intimate partner; and for 28% at least one was a friend (Table 30).

Table 30: Relationship to Perpetrator

Reporting is out of 106 students who were sexually assaulted

Person Who Committed Act	Count	Percent
An acquaintance	38	35.8%
Current or former intimate partner	32	30.2%
A friend	30	28.3%
A stranger	26	24.5%
Current or former spouse	2	1.9%
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

Fifty-four percent (54%) of sexual assault victims said that at least one of their assaults took place at an off-campus private residence; 26% said that the assault took place at an on-campus residence hall; and 24.5% said at least one of their assaults occurred in an off-campus non-residence (Table 31).

Table 31: Location of Sexual Assault

Reporting is out of 106 students who were sexually assaulted

Location of Sexual Assault	Count	Percent
Off-campus private residence	57	53.8%
On-campus residence halls	28	26.4%
Off-campus non-residence (e.g., car, public space)	26	24.5%
On-campus academic building	8	7.5%
Other (specify)	5	4.7%
On-campus outdoor space	4	3.8%
Off-campus place of employment	3	2.8%
Off-campus University-sponsored event (e.g., study abroad)	3	2.8%
On-campus athletic facility	2	1.9%
On-campus place of employment	2	1.9%
Fraternity house	2	1.9%
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

Forty-nine percent (49%) of sexual assault victims said they were coerced; 40% were assaulted while they were sleeping, passed out, unaware, or unable to consent; and 39% had their ability to consent altered by alcohol or drugs (Table 32).

Table 32: Use of Force, Drugs and Alcohol

Reporting is out of 106 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)	52	49.1%
Assault you while you were sleeping, passed out, unaware, or unable to consent	42	39.6%
Use drugs or alcohol to alter your ability to provide consent	41	38.7%
Use physical force against you (e.g., hitting, kicking)	25	23.6%
Use threats of physical force against you	10	9.4%
A person in a position of authority stated or implied you would be punished for not engaging in sexual activity with them	3	2.8%
Use a weapon against you (e.g., gun, knife)	2	1.9%
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	2	1.9%

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

Academic and Emotional Effects of Sexual Assault

Forty-four percent (44%) of sexual assault victims missed classes, assignments, or exams as a result of the sexual assault (Table 33). Students were given a list of 10 emotions and behaviors and asked to select all that they experienced following the sexual assault. **Anxiety** was experienced by 76% of victims; followed by **lack of trust in others** (70%); **anger** (68%); and **sadness** (66%). High percentages of victims (over 40%) experienced each of the emotions (Table 34).

Table 33: Academics

Action	Yes	No	Total
Did you miss any classes, assignments, or exams as a result of having been sexually assaulted?	46 43.8%	59 56.2%	105 100.0%

Table 34: Emotions/Behaviors Experienced Following Sexual Assault*Reporting is out of 106 students who were sexually assaulted*

Emotion or Behavior	Number Selecting	Percent Selecting
Anxiety	81	76.4%
Lack of trust in others	74	69.8%
Anger	72	67.9%
Sadness	70	66.0%
Depression	65	61.3%
Difficulty focusing	65	61.3%
Difficulty with intimacy	65	61.3%
Feeling alone	55	51.9%
Withdrawal from friends	52	49.1%
Fear for your safety	47	44.3%
Other (specify)	5	4.7%

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, 66 students (3.5%) answered "yes" and 18 students (1%) 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	66 3.5%	1786 95.5%	18 1.0%	1870 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 66 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, 85% of the victims reported psychological and/or emotional abuse. Fifty-three percent (53%) were pushed, and 42% were threatened with physical violence (Table 36). Thirty-five percent (35.5%) 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 66 victims of dating/intimate partner violence

Dating/Intimate Partner Violence	Count	Percent
Psychological and/or emotional abuse	56	84.8%
Pushing	35	53.0%
Threats of physical violence	28	42.4%
Sexual assault (including rape)	23	34.8%
Assault while you were sleeping, passed out, unaware or unable to consent	21	31.8%
Hitting	16	24.2%
Use of drugs or alcohol to alter your ability to consent	7	10.6%
Other	5	7.6%
Use of a weapon	2	3.0%
A person you were dating (or intimate with) was in a position of authority and stated or implied you would be punished for not engaging in sexual activity with them	2	3.0%
Prefer not to disclose	1	1.5%
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	0	0.0%

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

Table 37: Frequency of Dating/Intimate Partner Violence

Times Experienced	Count	Percent
1 time	18	29.0%
2 times	7	11.3%
3 to 5 times	15	24.2%
6 or more times	22	35.5%
Total	62	100.0%

Dating/Intimate Partner Violence Perpetrators

Most victims (85.5%) had one perpetrator (Table 38). Most victims said at least one of their perpetrators was a man (80%) (Table 39). Fifty-nine percent (59%) of victims reported that a perpetrator was not affiliated with the University. And, 32% said a perpetrator was an undergraduate student (Table 40).

Table 38: Number of Perpetrators

Number of People	Count	Percent
1 person	53	85.5%
2 persons	8	12.9%
3 to 5 persons	1	1.6%
6 or more persons	0	0.0%
Total	62	100.0%

Table 39: Gender of Dating/Intimate Partner Violence Perpetrator

Reporting is out of 66 victims of dating/intimate partner violence

Gender	Count	Percent
Man	53	80.3%
Woman	9	13.6%
Genderqueer, transgender, and non-binary	1	1.5%

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 66 victims of dating/intimate partner violence

Person Who Committed Act	Count	Percent
Not affiliated with the University	39	59.1%
Undergraduate student(s) at the University	21	31.8%
Graduate student(s) at the University	5	7.6%
University staff	2	3.0%
University faculty	1	1.5%
Don't know	1	1.5%

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

Location of Dating/Intimate Partner Violence

Eighty-three percent (83%) of victims said that the Dating/Intimate Partner Violence occurred in an off-campus private residence. Twenty-seven percent (27%) occurred in an off-campus non-residence; 15% occurred in an on-campus residence hall; and 12% occurred in an on-campus outdoor space (Table 41).

Table 41: Location of Dating/Intimate Partner Violence

Reporting is out of 66 victims of dating/intimate partner violence

Location of Dating/Intimate Partner Violence	Count	Percent
Off-campus private residence	55	83.3%
Off-campus non-residence (e.g., car, public space)	18	27.3%
On-campus residence halls	10	15.2%
On-campus outdoor space	8	12.1%
On-campus academic building	5	7.6%
Off-campus place of employment	3	4.5%
Other (specify)	3	4.5%
On-campus place of employment	2	3.0%
Off-campus University-sponsored event (e.g., study abroad)	2	3.0%
On-campus athletic facility	1	1.5%
Fraternity house	1	1.5%
Sorority house	0	0.0%

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

Academic and Emotional Effects of Dating/Intimate Partner Violence

Forty-four (45%) of victims missed classes, assignments, or exams as a result of the Dating/Intimate Partner Violence (Table 42). Students were given a list of 10 emotions and behaviors and asked to select all that they experienced following the incident(s) (Table 43). Eighty-five percent (85%) experienced anxiety after the incident(s); 76% experienced sadness; and 73% experienced anger. High percentages of victims (over 48%) experienced each of the emotions (Table 43).

Table 42: Dating/Intimate Partner Violence Effect on Academics

Issue	Yes	No	Total
Did you miss any classes, assignments or exams as a result of the dating/intimate partner violence incident(s)?	28 45.2%	34 54.8%	62 100.0%

Table 43: Emotions/Behaviors Experienced Following Incident*Reporting is out of 66 victims of dating/intimate partner violence*

Emotion or Behavior	Number Selecting	Percent of victims who Selected this emotion/behavior
Anxiety	56	84.8%
Sadness	50	75.8%
Anger	48	72.7%
Depression	47	71.2%
Difficulty focusing	43	65.2%
Feeling alone	40	60.6%
Lack of trust in others	39	59.1%
Fear for your safety	33	50.0%
Difficulty with intimacy	33	50.0%
Withdrawal from friends	32	48.5%
Other (specify)	3	4.5%

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.

Six percent (6%) of students reported they had been stalked since they began attending classes at the University, and 7% 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?	109 5.8%	1643 87.6%	123 6.6%	1875 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 109 students responded to all questions; some had more than one perpetrator; and some experienced multiple instances of stalking. For these reasons, total numbers are not consistent across tables.

Type and Frequency of Stalking

Students were given a list of 12 possible forms of stalking and were asked to select the form they experienced. Forty-nine percent (49.5%) reported stalking by **text messages**; 49% reported stalking in the form of **proximity**; and 48% reported **phone calls or phone messages**. **Social networking messages** (44%), **visits to your home** (35%), and **visits to your school** (33%) were also common. (Table 45).

Table 45: Form of Stalking

Reporting is out of 109 students who were stalked

Form of Stalking	Number Selecting	Percent of students who were stalked
Text messages	54	49.5%
Proximity	53	48.6%
Phone calls or phone messages	52	47.7%
Messages posted on social networking sites (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Snapchat)	48	44.0%
Visits to your home	38	34.9%
Visits to your school	36	33.0%
Instant messages	30	27.5%
Emails	23	21.1%
Visits to your work	19	17.4%
Spying on you by electronic means (e.g., video recorder, camera, phone)	16	14.7%
Use of force	13	11.9%
Threats of violence	11	10.1%
Other (please specify)	6	5.5%
Prefer not to disclose	5	4.6%

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

When asked about the frequency of stalking events, 57% reported that they had been stalked more than one time. Eighteen percent (18%) had been stalked six or more times (Table 46).

Table 46: Number of Stalking Incident(s)

Stalking Incidents	Count	Percent
1 time	46	43.0%
2 times	26	24.3%
3 to 5 times	16	15.0%
6 or more times	19	17.8%
Total	107	100.0%

Stalkers

Eighty-two percent (82%) of victims said that at least one of their stalkers was a man. Sixteen percent (16%) said at least one stalker was a woman, and 2% said at least one was genderqueer, transgender, or non-binary (Table 47). Most students (82%) had one stalker, and 12% had two stalkers (Table 48). One-third (36%) of victims said that at least one of their stalkers was a stranger (Table 49).

Table 47: Gender of Stalker

Reporting is out of 109 students who were stalked

Gender of Stalker	Count	Percent
Man	89	81.7%
Woman	17	15.6%
Genderqueer, transgender, or non-binary	2	1.8%
Unknown	2	1.8%

Table 48: Number of Stalkers

Number of Stalkers	Count	Percent
1 person	89	82.4%
2 persons	13	12.0%
3 to 5 persons	5	4.6%
6 or more persons	1	0.9%
Total	108	100.0%

Table 49: Relationship to Stalker

Reporting is out of 109 students who were stalked

Stalker	Count	Percent
An acquaintance	40	36.7%
A stranger	39	35.8%
Current or former intimate partner	26	23.9%
A friend	14	12.8%
A family member or relative	2	1.8%
Current or former spouse	2	1.8%

Thirty percent (30%) reported that at least one of their stalkers was not affiliated with the University. And, 56% said that at least one of their stalkers was an undergraduate (Table 50).

Table 50: Stalkers' Affiliation with the University

Reporting is out of 109 students who were stalked

Stalkers' affiliation with the University	Count	Percent
Undergraduate Student(s) at the University	61	56.0%
Not Affiliated with the University	33	30.3%
Graduate Student(s) at the University	11	10.1%
Don't know.	8	7.3%
University Staff	3	2.8%
University Faculty	1	0.9%

Location of Stalking

Over half of stalking victims said that at least one incident happened in an on-campus building (52%), followed by on-campus outdoor space (34%), and online/virtual spaces (31%). Nearly as many (29%) said that at least one incident happened off-campus at a private residence or non-residents (Table 51).

Table 51: Location of Stalking Incident

Reporting is out of 109 students who were stalked

Location of Stalking	Count	Percent
On-campus academic building	57	52.3%
On-campus outdoor space	37	33.9%
Online/virtual space	34	31.2%
Off-campus private residence	32	29.4%
Off-campus non-residence (e.g., car, public space)	32	29.4%
On-campus residence halls	22	20.2%
Off-campus place of employment	11	10.1%
On-campus athletic facility	9	8.3%
On-campus place of employment	8	7.3%
Other (specify)	6	5.5%
Fraternity house	1	0.9%
Sorority house	1	0.9%
Off-campus University-sponsored event (e.g., study abroad)	0	0.0%

Academic and Emotional Effects of Stalking

Twenty-two percent (22%) 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)?	24 22.4%	83 77.6%	107 100.0%

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** (74%), **fear for your safety** (57%), and **difficulty focusing** (50.5%) were the most common emotions (Table 53).

Table 53: Emotions/Behaviors Experienced Following Incident

Reporting is out of 109 students who were stalked

Emotion or Behavior	Number Selecting	Percent Selecting
Anxiety	81	74.3%
Fear for your safety	62	56.9%
Anger	55	50.5%
Difficulty focusing	46	42.2%
Lack of trust in others	44	40.4%
Depression	32	29.4%
Sadness	23	21.1%
Feeling alone	22	20.2%
Difficulty with intimacy	20	18.3%
Withdrawal from friends	20	18.3%
Other (specify)	4	3.7%

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 217 students (11.5% of respondents) who were sexually harassed. Four percent (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	217 11.5%	1588 84.1%	83 4.4%	1888 100.0%

The percentages in the following section are reported out of the respondents who experienced sexual harassment. Not all 217 students responded to all questions; some had more than one perpetrator; and some experienced multiple instances of sexual harassment. For these reasons, total numbers are not consistent across tables.

Type and Frequency of Sexual Harassment

The most prevalent form of sexual harassment was **repeated comments about the student’s body or appearance or the body or appearance of another in the student’s presence** (62%), followed by **remarks or jokes about a particular gender** (55%). The third most common forms of sexual harassment was **Condescending comments regarding your gender or the gender of another** (42%) (Table 55).

Table 55: Form of Sexual Harassment Experienced

Reporting is out of 217 who have been sexually harassed

Form of Sexual Harassment	Number Selecting	Percent Selecting
Repeated comments about your body or appearance or the body or appearance of another in your presence	134	61.8%
Remarks or jokes about a particular gender	120	55.3%
Condescending comments regarding your gender or the gender of another	91	41.9%
Electronically-sent offensive photos, videos, stories, or internet links	42	19.4%
Other (please specify)	39	18.0%
Prefer not to disclose	20	9.2%
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	8	3.7%
A person in a position of authority stated or implied you would be punished for not engaging in sexual activity with them	4	1.8%

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

Seventy-eight percent (78%) 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	45	21.7%
2 times	61	29.5%
3 to 5 times	54	26.1%
6 or more times	47	22.7%
Total	207	100.0%

Sexual Harassment Perpetrators

Sixty-seven percent (67%) of sexual harassment victims had two (2) or more harassers, with 12.5% reporting six (6) or more harassers (Table 57). Of all sexual harassment victims, 58.5% said at least one of their perpetrators was a stranger; 56% said at least one of their perpetrators was an acquaintance; and, 26% said that at least one was a friend (Table 58). The majority of victims (87%) said that at least one of their perpetrators was a man (Table 59).

Half of victims (52.5%) said that at least one of their perpetrators was a University undergraduate student. And, 37% said the perpetrator was not affiliated with the University (Table 60).

Table 57: Number of Perpetrators

Number of Perpetrators	Count	Percent
1 person	68	32.7%
2 persons	58	27.9%
3 to 5 persons	56	26.9%
6 or more persons	26	12.5%
Total	208	100.0%

Table 58: Who sexually harassed you?

Reporting is out of 217 who have been sexually harassed

Perpetrator	Count	Percent
A stranger	127	58.5%
An acquaintance	122	56.2%
A friend	57	26.3%
A family member or relative	30	13.8%
Current or former spouse	7	3.2%
Current or former intimate partner	3	1.4%

Table 59: Gender of Perpetrator

Reporting is out of 217 who have been sexually harassed

Gender	Count	Percent
Man	189	87.1%
Woman	26	12.0%
Genderqueer, transgender, and non-binary	12	5.5%
Unknown	4	1.8%

Table 60: Perpetrator Affiliation with the University*Reporting is out of 217 who have been sexually harassed*

Person Who Committed Act	Count	Percent
Undergraduate Student(s) at the University	114	52.5%
Not Affiliated with the University	81	37.3%
Graduate Student(s) at the University	41	18.9%
Don't know.	34	15.7%
University Faculty	17	7.8%
University Staff	13	6.0%

Location of Sexual Harassment

Thirty-five percent (35%) of victims said that at least one of their harassment incidents occurred in an off-campus non-residence; 34% in an on-campus academic building, and 33% in an off-campus private residence (Table 61).

Table 61: Location of Sexual Harassment Incident*Reporting is out of 217 who have been sexually harassed*

Location of Sexual Harassment	Count	Percent
Off-campus non-residence (e.g., car, public space)	76	35.0%
On-campus academic building	73	33.6%
Off-campus private residence	72	33.2%
On-campus residence halls	58	26.7%
On-campus outdoor space	42	19.4%
Off-campus place of employment	35	16.1%
Online/ virtual space	33	15.2%
On-campus athletic facility	16	7.4%
Other (specify)	14	6.5%
Fraternity house	11	5.1%
Off-campus University-sponsored event (e.g., study abroad)	9	4.1%
On-campus place of employment	8	3.7%
Sorority house	3	1.4%

Academic and Emotional Effects of Sexual Harassment

One-fifth (21%) of those who experience sexual harassment reported that they missed classes, assignments or exams as a result of the incident(s) (Table 62). Sixty percent (60%) experienced **anger**; 58.5% experience **anxiety**; and 47.5% experienced **lack of trust in others** (Table 63).

Table 62: Sexual Harassment Effect on Classes

Issue	Yes	No	Total
Did you miss any classes, assignments or exams as a result of the sexual harassment incident(s)?	44 21.2%	164 78.8%	208 100.0%

Table 63: Emotions/Behaviors Experienced Following Sexual Harassment

Reporting is out of 217 who have been sexually harassed

Emotion or Behavior	Number Selecting	Percent Selecting
Anger	130	59.9%
Anxiety	127	58.5%
Lack of trust in others	103	47.5%
Difficulty focusing	88	40.6%
Fear for your safety	88	40.6%
Sadness	82	37.8%
Depression	75	34.6%
Feeling alone	62	28.6%
Difficulty with intimacy	61	28.1%
Withdrawal from friends	57	26.3%
Other (specify)	8	3.7%

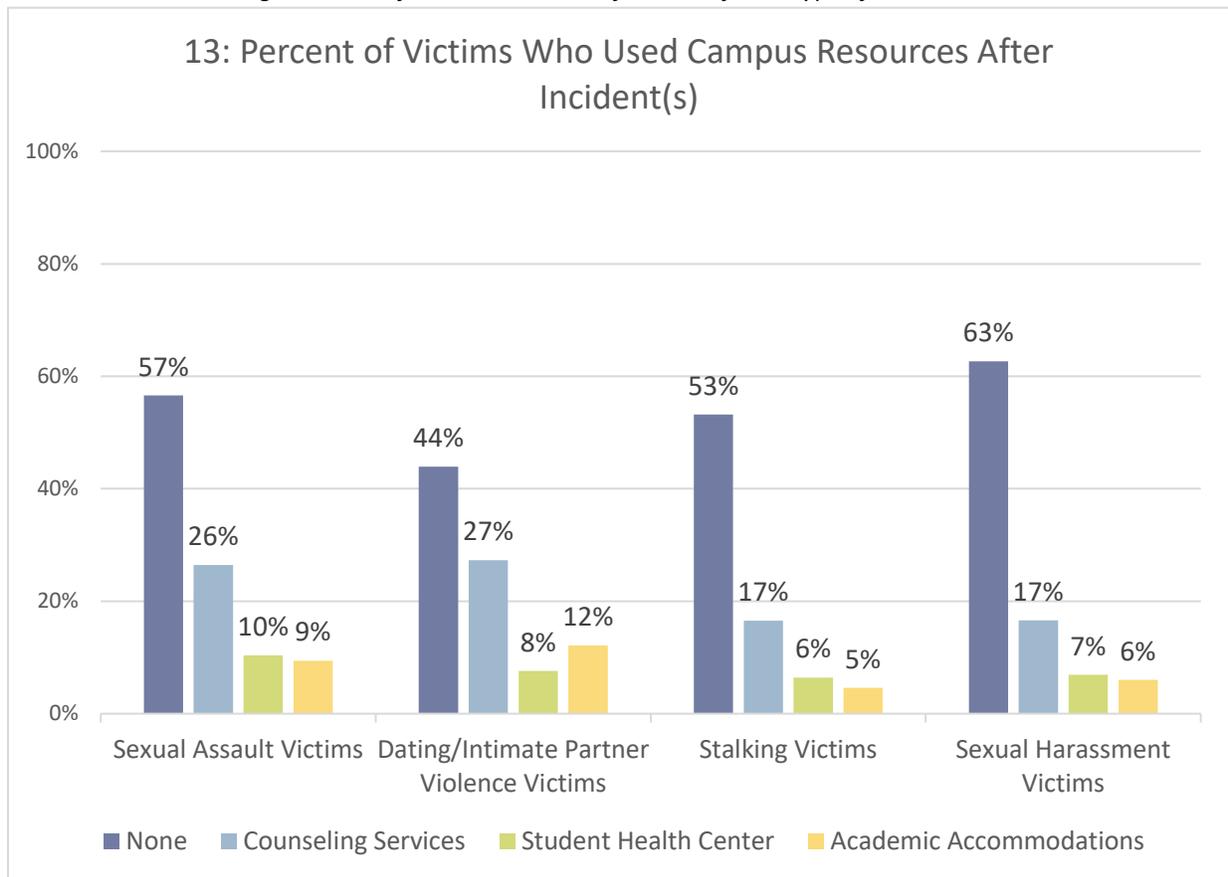
Results—Use of Campus Resources by Victims

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

Fifty-seven percent (57%) of sexual assault victims; 44% of dating/intimate partner violence victims; 53% of stalking victims; and 63% of sexual harassment victims said that they did not use any campus resources. When victims did access resources, Counseling services, the Student Health Center, and Academic Accommodations were the most frequently used (See Graph 13 and Table 64).

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

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



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

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

	Sexual Assault	Dating/ Intimate Partner Violence	Stalking	Sexual Harassment
<i>Total Number of Victims</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>217</i>
University Resources List				
None	60	29	58	136
Counseling Services	28	18	18	36
Other (Please list)	8	4	16	18
Student Health Center	11	5	7	15
Academic Accommodations (e.g., extensions for assignments, exams)	10	8	5	13
No-contact orders	8	6	6	9
University Police Department	3	3	9	8
Women's Center	3	2	5	9
Alterations to on-campus housing	1	3	7	6
Student Conduct	1	2	7	4
Campus Victim's Advocate	1	1	3	4
Campus Relationship Violence Prevention Center	-	2	4	-
LGBTQI Center	0	1	0	2

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

Results—Reporting to University Officials

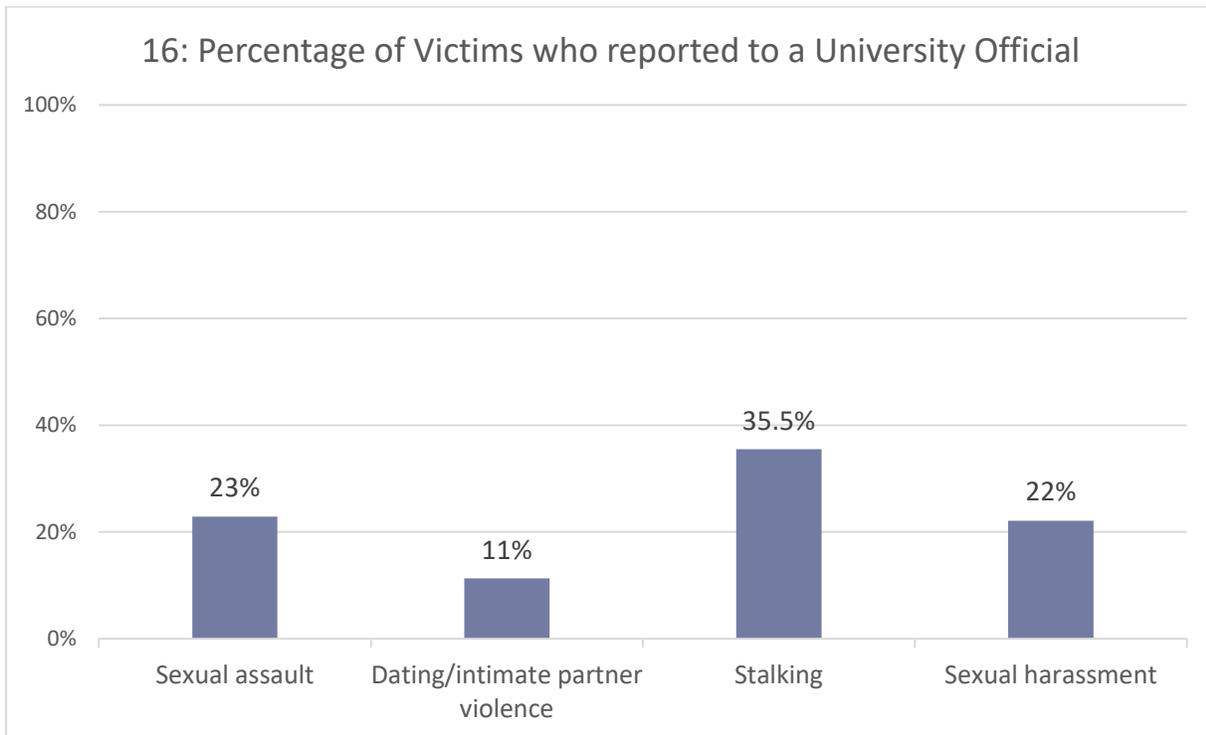
Only 23% of sexual assault victims, 11% of dating/intimate partner violence victims and 22% of sexual harassment victims reported their experiences to a University Official. A larger percentage of stalking victims (35.5%) reported (Table 67 and Graph 16). Not all victims of sexual misconduct answered this question. Percentages are calculated based on the number of people who responded to this question.

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

	Yes, reported	No, did not report	NA	Total respondents
<i>Sexual assault</i>	24	74	7	105
<i>Dating/intimate partner violence</i>	7	51	4	62
<i>Stalking</i>	38	57	12	107
<i>Sexual harassment</i>	46	138	24	208

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

Graph 16: 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 a Faculty Member, and the Counseling Center (Table 66).

Table 66: University Officials to Whom Victims Reported

Who did you report to	Sexual Assault	Dating/ Intimate Partner Violence	Stalking	Sexual Harassment
<i>Number of Victims Who Reported</i>	24	7	38	46
Title IX Coordinator/Deputy Title IX Coordinator	16	4	18	32
Faculty Member	12	3	12	20
Counseling Center	12	3	6	13
Resident Advisor (RA)	4	2	8	4
Academic Advisor	3	2	4	7
University Police	3	2	7	4
Housing and Residence Life Administrator(s)	1	1	4	5
Student Affairs Administrator(s)	1	1	3	3
Academic Dean	2	0	1	5
Online Reporting Form (anonymous)	0	1	2	3
Student Health Professional	1	1	0	3
Campus Victim Advocate	0	1	0	3
Online Reporting Form (non-anonymous)	0	2	0	2
Fraternity/Sorority Advisor or Leadership	0	0	0	0
University Athletics Coach	0	0	0	0
Campus Telephone Hotline	0	0	0	0

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, less than 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?	24	74		7	105
Did any university faculty, staff or employee follow-up with you about the sexual assault(s) you reported?	18	5		1	24
Were you satisfied with the university's follow-up on the sexual harassment(s) you reported?	10	6		2	18
Did the university investigate the sexual assault(s) you reported?	8	12	2	2	24
Did the university inform you of the outcome of the investigation into the sexual assault(s) you reported?	4	1		3	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	51		4	62
Did any university faculty, staff or employee follow-up with you about the dating/intimate partner violence incident(s) you reported?	5	2		0	7
Were you satisfied with the university's follow-up on the dating/intimate partner violence incident(s) you reported?	1	4		0	5
Did the university investigate the dating/intimate partner violence incident(s) you reported?	1	5	1	0	7
Did the university inform you of the outcome of the investigation into the dating/intimate partner violence incident(s) you reported?	1	0		0	1

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?	38	57		12	107
Did any university faculty, staff or employee follow-up with you about the stalking incident(s) you reported?	23	12		2	37
Were you satisfied with the university's follow-up on the stalking incident(s) you reported?	9	11		2	22
Did the university investigate the stalking incident(s) you reported?	9	13	14	1	37
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?	46	138		24	208
Did any university faculty, staff or employee follow-up with you about the sexual harassment incident(s) you reported?	33	11		2	46
Were you satisfied with the university's follow-up on the sexual harassment incident(s) you reported?	8	18		6	32
Did the university investigate the sexual harassment incident(s) you reported?	16	15	8	5	44
Did the university inform you of the outcome of the investigation into the sexual harassment incident(s) you reported?	8	6		2	16

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* or *Don't know*.

Approximately half of students (42%-64%) 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: 14% 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 (13% - 20%) and who said "don't know" (10%-35%) (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.	63 3.4%	189 10.2%	232 12.6%	547 29.6%	630 34.1%	187 10.1%	1848 100.0%
The University adequately protects privacy for those who report sexual harassment.	67 3.6%	87 4.7%	330 17.9%	421 22.8%	349 18.9%	593 32.1%	1847 100.0%
The University offers those who report sexual harassment sufficient protection from retaliation.	73 4.0%	118 6.4%	371 20.1%	365 19.8%	275 14.9%	642 34.8%	1844 100.0%
The University provides adequate resources to the person making a report of sexual harassment.	63 3.4%	90 4.9%	310 16.8%	487 26.4%	337 18.3%	556 30.2%	1843 100.0%
The University would fully investigate a report of sexual harassment.	108 5.9%	140 7.6%	311 16.9%	426 23.1%	360 19.5%	498 27.0%	1843 100.0%

Students were asked if they would be comfortable reporting sexual harassment to 16 Campus Resources. Half (50%) said they would be comfortable reporting to the Counseling Center; 49% would be comfortable reporting to the University Police; 39% would be comfortable reporting to the Title IX Office; and 37% would be comfortable with Anonymous Online Reporting (Table 72).

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

Campus Resource	Number Selecting	Percent Selecting
Counseling Center	918	50.4%
University Police	890	48.9%
Title IX Coordinator/Deputy Title IX Coordinator	708	38.9%
Online Reporting Form (anonymous)	681	37.4%
Faculty Member	568	31.2%
Campus Victim Advocate	498	27.3%
Academic Advisor	456	25.0%
Online Reporting Form (non-anonymous)	424	23.3%
Student Health Professional	407	22.4%
Campus Telephone Hotline	314	17.2%
Resident Advisor (RA)	204	11.2%
Academic Dean	197	10.8%
Student Affairs Administrator(s)	145	8.0%
None of the above	123	6.8%
Fraternity/Sorority Advisor or Leadership	116	6.4%
Housing and Residence Life Administrator(s)	94	5.2%
Other (specify):	82	4.5%
University Athletics Coach	50	2.7%

Note: These percentages are out of 1,821 students who answered this question. Other responses are in the appendix.

Reporting Sexual Violence

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

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

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

Less than half (37%) of students strongly agreed/agreed that **The University offers those who report rape or sexual violence sufficient protection from retaliation**. Forty-one percent (41%) 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%-18% were neutral. And, 10%-36% said they did not 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.	83 4.6%	166 9.2%	200 11.1%	598 33.1%	579 32.1%	180 10.0%	1806 100.0%
The University adequately protects privacy for those who report sexual violence.	58 3.2%	65 3.6%	308 17.1%	412 22.9%	328 18.2%	629 34.9%	1800 100.0%
The University offers those who report rape or sexual violence sufficient protection from retaliation.	73 4.1%	89 4.9%	323 18.0%	364 20.2%	298 16.6%	652 36.2%	1799 100.0%
The University provides adequate resources to the person making a report of sexual violence.	66 3.7%	71 4.0%	294 16.4%	461 25.7%	341 19.0%	561 31.3%	1794 100.0%
The University would fully investigate a report of sexual violence.	95 5.3%	105 5.8%	285 15.9%	437 24.3%	363 20.2%	510 28.4%	1795 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 most comfortable with reporting to the Counseling Center (54%), followed by the University Police (49%). The third most common selection was the Title IX Office (40%) (Table 74).

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

Campus Resource	Number Selecting	Percent Selecting
Counseling Center	968	54.4%
University Police	866	48.7%
Title IX Coordinator/Deputy Title IX Coordinator	714	40.2%
Online Reporting Form (anonymous)	628	35.3%
Faculty Member	555	31.2%
Academic Advisor	494	27.8%
Campus Victim Advocate	480	27.0%
Online Reporting Form (non-anonymous)	407	22.9%
Student Health Professional	370	20.8%
Campus Telephone Hotline	281	15.8%
Resident Advisor (RA)	199	11.2%
Academic Dean	163	9.2%
Student Affairs Administrator(s)	144	8.1%
None of the above	122	6.9%
Fraternity/Sorority Advisor or Leadership	113	6.4%
Housing and Residence Life Administrator(s)	82	4.6%
Other (specify):	61	3.4%
University Athletics Coach	44	2.5%

Note: These percentages are out of 1,778 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 (86%) said that *embarrassment/shame* could be a hindrance to reporting, and 74% said *fear of being punished for misconduct in conjunction with the incident* could be a hindrance. Approximately 66-68% cited the following four reasons: *Desire to maintain confidentiality;*

Fear of retaliation; Lack of knowledge of campus resources; and Fear that no action would be taken
(Table 75).

Table 75: Hindrances to Reporting Sexual Violence

<i>In your opinion, which of the following would slow or prevent victims of sexual violence from reporting the incident to campus resources? (Check all that apply.)</i>	Number Selecting	Percent Selecting
Embarrassment/shame	1511	85.6%
Fear of being punished for misconduct (e.g., underage drinking) in conjunction with the incident	1310	74.2%
Desire to maintain confidentiality	1194	67.6%
Fear of retaliation	1187	67.2%
Lack of knowledge of campus resources	1180	66.8%
Fear that no action would be taken	1172	66.4%
Fear of social ostracism (e.g., being shut out by friends)	1100	62.3%
Incident occurred off-campus	1008	57.1%
Fear of not being believed by campus administrators	995	56.3%
Fear of being blamed by friends	863	48.9%
Fear of being blamed by campus administrators	825	46.7%
Distrust of campus administrators	802	45.4%
Discomfort with the University's resolution process	767	43.4%
Fear that the reporter's career will be endangered	762	43.1%
Distrust in University Police	760	43.0%
Other (specify):	39	2.2%
None of the above	25	1.4%

Note: These percentages are out of 1,766 students who reached this section of the survey. Additions from those selecting "Other" can be found in the Appendix.

Students were given a list of 9 possible actions the University would take if a student reported being a victim of sexual violence to a University administrator. Respondents were asked to select all of the actions they believed would occur based on their knowledge. Sixty-three percent (63%) of respondents believed the University would *offer resources and support to the students involved*, and 59% believed that the University would *Initiate a prompt investigation*. About half (52%) said that the University would *Conduct a timely and fair investigation* and/or *Follow up with the victim of their terms and timeline* (51%) (Table 76).

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	1077	62.8%
Initiate a prompt investigation	1015	59.2%
Conduct a timely and fair investigation	891	52.0%
Follow up with the victim on their terms and timeline	875	51.0%
Work to find ways to reduce contact between the parties involved	768	44.8%
Share the report with University or local police only in an emergency or with victim consent	690	40.2%
Share the report with University Police no matter what	669	39.0%
Share the report with local police no matter what	422	24.6%
Cover up the incident and pretend it didn't happen	227	13.2%
None of the above	95	5.5%

Note: These percentages are out of 1,715 students who answered this question. Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not add up to 100%.

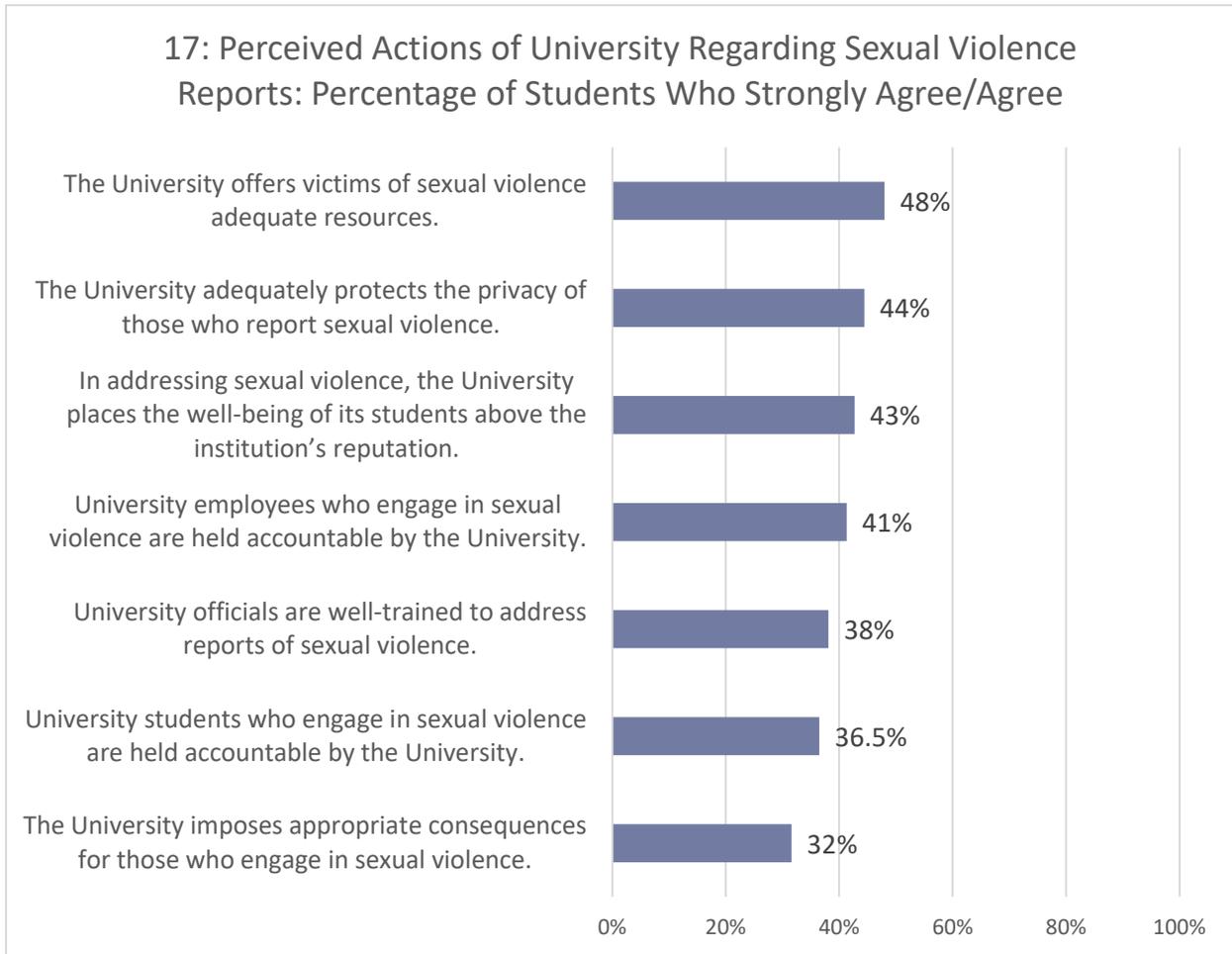
Respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement with seven statements regarding possible University actions in response to sexual violence reports. Agreement with the statement(s) indicates that the respondent thinks the University's response tends to be appropriate.

While there are fairly low levels of disagreement with the statements, the percentage of students who strongly agreed/agreed is not particularly high either. Only 32%-48% of students said they agreed or strongly agreed with these statements (Table 77 and Graph 17).

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.	100 5.7%	194 11.0%	377 21.4%	475 26.9%	279 15.8%	338 19.2%	1763 100.0%
The University offers victims of sexual violence adequate resources.	39 2.2%	76 4.3%	283 16.1%	553 31.4%	293 16.6%	517 29.4%	1761 100.0%
The University adequately protects the privacy of those who report sexual violence.	35 2.0%	73 4.2%	309 17.6%	481 27.5%	296 16.9%	558 31.8%	1752 100.0%
The University imposes appropriate consequences for those who engage in sexual violence.	113 6.4%	140 8.0%	339 19.3%	315 18.0%	238 13.6%	607 34.6%	1752 100.0%
University students who engage in sexual violence are held accountable by the University.	101 5.8%	132 7.5%	317 18.1%	386 22.0%	254 14.5%	563 32.1%	1753 100.0%
University employees who engage in sexual violence are held accountable by the University.	94 5.4%	116 6.6%	287 16.4%	404 23.1%	318 18.2%	529 30.3%	1748 100.0%
University officials are well-trained to address reports of sexual violence.	76 4.3%	94 5.4%	339 19.4%	414 23.6%	254 14.5%	574 32.8%	1751 100.0%

Graph 17: Perceived Actions of University Regarding Sexual Violence Reports: Percentage of Students Who Strongly Agree/Agree



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*
- *African*
- *African*
- *Africana*
- *Arab*
- *Arab*
- *Arab*
- *Arabian*
- *Arabic*
- *Asian American*
- *Biracial*
- *Chicano*
- *Colombia*
- *Hebrew Israelite*
- *Hispanic*
- *Hispanic*
- *Hispanic*
- *Hispanic*
- *Hispanic/Latino*
- *Human Race*
- *I still don't understand the difference*
- *I'm Cuabn, whatever that means to you.*
- *Indian*
- *Indian*
- *Iranian American*
- *Italian american*
- *Jewish*
- *Latino*
- *Latinx*
- *Mexican*
- *Mexican*

- *Mexican American*
- *Middle eastern*
- *Middle Eastern/North African*
- *Mixed*
- *Mixed race*
- *Persian*
- *Persian*
- *Puerto Rican*
- *Puerto Rican*
- *Slav*

What is the degree you are completing in your program?

- *6 year BA/MD program*
- *AC*
- *B.A/M.D*
- *BA MD*
- *BA/MD*
- *BA/MD*
- *Computer Science*
- *DNP*
- *Ed Specialist*
- *LLM*
- *Long Term English*
- *Masters*
- *MSW*
- *Not Sure*
- *Not sure*
- *Residency program*

What is your gender identity?

- *Hermie*
- *I don't know*

2. Sexual Assault Comments and “Other”

What form did the sexual assault(s) take?

- *A man exposed his penis to me while I was trying to go to the bathroom in the Miller Nichols Library*

- *Drugged*
- *Forced to have oral sex*
- *Thigh touching, hair touching*
- *Threatened to not leave room unless something sexual happened.*

Where did the sexual assault(s) occur?

- *Club*
- *Frat party house*
- *Hotel*
- *In public*

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

- *Distrust for university*
- *Shame*
- *Suicidal*
- *Trouble completing school work*

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

- *Friends*
- *I didn't know of all these resources :(*
- *I just want it to be in the past.*
- *KCPD*
- *Office of Affirmative Action*
- *Online rape survivor forums*
- *Psychiatric help*
- *Title IX Office*

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

- *NO COMMENTS*

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

- *Checked in frequently*
- *Follow up in counseling*
- *Poorly, completely invalidated my experience. Ignored my assault. Favored my rapist. UMKC COPs laughed at me.*
- *They reported it to Title 9 after I asked them not to*
- *Title IX Office followed up*

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

- *I received no follow up after meeting with dean and title IX*

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

- *Very thoughtful and supportive*

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

- *I just needed to tell someone why I wasn't going to be in class, I didn't want to report it. I was dealing with it in on my own.*
- *I will NEVER recommend a woman come to UMKC*
- *Informed my assailant [REDACTED]*

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

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

- *Grabbing/squeezing*
- *Scratched and bit me when i didn't want to dance with her one time and another time when i wanted to sleep alone she refused to give me space and broke down the door to my room. She pretended to have cancer to guilt me to staying with her for a longer period of time.*
- *Threatened loss of custody of minor child*

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

- *NO COMMENTS*

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

- *Cherry Parking Garage*
- *Truman Medical Center*

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

- *Reclusiveness*
- *Suicidal ideations*
- *Unable to leave a room where I wanted to get out of.*

Did you make use of any of the following University resources because of the Dating/Intimate Partner Violence incident(s)?

- *Docent*
- *Private therapy*
- *Psychiatric care*
- *Title IX Office*

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

- *Docent*

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

- *Title IX Office followed up*
- *Took action and pursued HR, removed me from environment where I would have to work with this person of power*

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

- *NO COMMENTS*

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

- *NO COMMENTS*

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

- *I did feel safer not working with the person of power, but he would still show up [REDACTED] sometimes making me feel very uncomfortable [REDACTED]*

- *Talked to someone affiliated about it*
- *Title 9 Office*
- *Title IX*
- *Title IX*
- *Title IX*
- *Title IX Office*
- *Title IX office*
- *Told my boss. [REDACTED]*
- *Trying to avoid the stalker on campus*
- *Work supervisor*
- *Work supervisor - employee of the university*

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

- *Boss*
- *Just a student worker when I was waiting on my ride home*
- *SI*
- *Women's Center*
- *Work supervisor - university employee*
- *Work-study boss*

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

- *But made it clear that she did not care much about the incident. I was reached out to once due to a tweet that I made about the student- warning other women students about [REDACTED] I think UMKC needs to step it up [in] terms of how much they care about protecting their victims because I have been disappointed in the way that UMKC handles these things. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] rape.*
- *Emails were exchanged (from title IX office) to follow up on the situation and to see how I was doing. Several conversations were had in my counseling sessions as well*
- *My boss gave me a space to talk about it and [REDACTED] Title IX emailed multiple times*
- *They "talked "to my stalker and then he continued to stalk me under their care.*
- *We had an email chain to report all following stalking incidents. He was spoken to by the title nine coordinator and other officials, I believe the police also, however, he continued to stalk myself and others sporadically throughout the four years I attended.*

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

- *I got another job opportunity*

- *Just banned him from residence halls*
- *She is no longer employed here. She let me hide in her cubicle one time, but never offered solutions about letting the international student know what is appropriate behavior in America. Didn't take it to be a real problem. He used to follow me walking to/from campus, so I had to change my habits.*
- *They just didn't.*
- *They referred me*
- *Title ix office. they did nothing. offered him counseling. still lived in the same dorm as me down the hall.*
- *Walked into Title IX Office and reported. No follow up necessary*

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

ANSWER "YES"

- *The stalker didn't or perhaps still has not gone away but I feel the resources here are here as I need them*

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

ANSWER "NO"

- *A "talk" with someone who is violent and has a gun does not protect students.*
- *I have already talked about this regarding the other open ended responses. UMKC needs to step it up. I am grossly disappointed in this University regarding how they handle sexual harassment.*
- *I wasn't told what was done about the situation*
- *[The] staff I worked with were very understanding and proactive over each event that took place, however, he continued to get away with his behavior even with different officials speaking with him.*

5. Sexual Harassment Comments and "Other"

What form did the sexual harassment take?

- *A coach tried to get me to date another member of the team*
- *A faculty member sent unsolicited nudes to me over a dating app*
- *A friend*
- *A person in a position of authority physically touching in an unwanted way*
- *A professor, [REDACTED] repeatedly makes sexual comments about me. They make me feel very uncomfortable and unsafe.*
- *Assaulted [REDACTED]*
- *Cat called on more than one occasion*
- *Cat-called while walking to class*
- *Catcalling*
- *Forced sexual activity*

[REDACTED]

- *Grabbed*
- *Hanging out with someone I thought was a friend and they forcefully starts to touch/kiss me*
- *Hugged me*
- *Hundreds of messages a day asking for a relationship*
- *I was raped and ignored by UMKC*
- *I was raped by a student leader on a University sponsored trip*
- *Inappropriate comments from patients*
- *Man naked in the men's locker room for an exceedingly long time, walking passed me repeatedly, then drying off his groin area towards me and for an excessive time, all while looking at me, seemingly trying to establish eye contact..?*
- *[REDACTED] has harrassed many many girls and forcefully put himself on me sexually when I kept saying no*
- *Peer would touch me between waist and thighs, sometimes pushing their butt into my groin. Another, female, would slap my butt in public.*
- *Physical touching*
- *Racial fetishes*
- *Rape from a UMKC student*
- *Raped and physically assaulted*
- *Sexual activity without consent*
- *Sexual coercion attempt*
- *Sexually harassed by a construction worker hired on by UMKC outside my dorm.*
- *Street Harassment*
- *Telling me about them masturbating*
- *The individual patted and squeezed my buttocks*
- *Touching and looking*

- *Touching of my body*
- *Touching without consent and even after asking to stop*
- *Unwanted questions about sexual experience from strangers, including them sharing their own sexual histories when I had not asked and was clearly uncomfortable*
- *What form did the sexual harassment take?*

What was the gender or gender identity of the person(s) who sexually harassed you?

- *cisgender, at least in parentheses after male and female should be included if transgender male and female is specified*
- *Gay*
- *Queer Cisgender Male*

Where did the sexual harassment incident(s) occur?

- *Another place not affiliated with UMKC*
- *Bars*
- *Clinical practicum site (patients of a psychiatric hospital)*
- *Dining Hall, by [REDACTED] who ended up getting fired after doing it to another girl a year later.*
- *In Truman Medical Center [REDACTED] during night shift*
- *Off campus internship*
- *off campus when going out with friends*
- *on campus while walking to class*
- *Out in public by fellow student*
- *Science conference*
- *University Cafeteria*
- *Volunteer event*

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

- *annoyed*
- *COMPLETELY IGNORED BY UMKC*
- *Friends telling me I'm overthinking things - Feeling Unbelieved*
- *I ALREADY have mental illness, so it triggers me. Harassment has not caused my mental illness.*
- *I no longer put myself in socially normal situations that involve alcohol, especially if I might be alone with a person of the opposite sex. I didn't report it because I felt ashamed and like no one would believe me.*
- *No*
- *Uncomfortable because if they knew where my room was they could get in*
- *Vindictive*

- *Pursued action with HR*
- *Talk w counselor about it frequently*
- *The UMKC police arrested me when I reported abuse since It was ON CAMPUS with my name not on the lease.*
- *Title 9 followed up once.*
- *Title IX office informed my assailant that I had filed a report, he then filed a subsequent report saying that my original report was harassment.*
- *Was followed up with the incident that occurred in UMKC dorm building. Other incidents have not been brought to the university's attention as they occurred elsewhere.*
- *Went through an investigation with Title IX for the situation with my teacher, and once the investigation was over I never heard anything about results. Was also never checked on after. In the incident with the staff member, he had to issue an apology and then it was over.*
- *Yes many of us students reported on the same guy harrassing many of us for 13 weeks approximately. Then right before finals, they said they were no longer concerned about him. And if we wanted to go to title IX we could, but they hadn't sent anything to title IX.*
- *Yes, but then nothing happened*

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

- *I received no follow up from my academic dean as well as Title IX coordinators after I met with them.*
- *Nothing was done with my complaint*
- *One followed up. I don't think anyone cares about what happened to me.*
- *Title 9 did absolutely nothing regarding the complaint*
- *Title ix office. they did nothing. offered HIM counseling. still lived in the same dorm as me down the hall.*

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

- *The university had the two offenders removed from campus.*
- *Very supportive*

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

- *After reporting my professor, he was asked to resign but stayed as a faculty member, teaching other students in buildings I was always in for an entire semester after being found guilty and having a no-contact order issued between us.*
- *I feel like what was done or not done for the incident was not communicated to me.*
- *Informed my assailant [REDACTED] that I filed a report.*
- *Nothing happened.*

- *Situation took 4 months to be addressed— not solved.*
- *The initial manager should have made a report and did not.*
- *The UMKC Police deleted my rape report, arrested me. The title IX wanted me to meet with my rapist. I was stalked and the RA's knew, ignored me when they saw me with the predator. No matter the context of distress.*
- *The UMKC police told me that I was not being stalked and the Title IX office told me that it was my fault that I was stalked, domestically abused, etc.*
- *There was no next steps taken*
- *They didn't really do anything, and didn't enforce keeping him away from the few of us that asked them too. Plus, they told us right before our first term of Law School Finals!*

6. Attitudes Comments and “Other”

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

- *Actual police*
- *Actual police*
- *Actual Police Department*
- *Church*
- *Close friends*
- *Dean of Student Success at SOD*
- *Doctor*
- *Doctor or Parents*
- *Doctor or parents*
- *Don't wanna online report cause there could be a delay*
- *Family*
- *Family*
- *Family or Friends*
- *Family/friends*
- *Friend*
- *Friends*
- *Friends and Family*
- *Friends or family*

- *friends/classmates*
- *Host*
- *I am a graduate student and do not live on campus so several of these options are not applicable to me.*
- *I DO NOT feel comfortable talking to a university that victim blames.*
- *I don't live on campus/kc, this does not apply to me*
- *International Student Affairs*
- *it is hard to tell. I have thoughts now but I don't know if it will change in the moment i actually experience it*
- *It won't happen again, I avoid any chance of vulnerability now. Two events is two too many. I'd rather not think about it anymore.*
- *Just a friend*
- *Kansas City PD UMKC sweeps assault under the rug and ignores it.*
- *Kansas City Police*
- *Kansas City Police*
- *Kansas City Police*
- *KC police*
- *KCPD*
- *KCPD METRO POLICE*
- *Law Enforcement*
- *Lawyer*
- *Local Police*
- *Local Police*
- *Local prosecutor I influenced by the University in any capacity.*
- *My boss at my on campus job*
- *My family*
- *my mother*
- *Non-affiliated counselor or KCPD*
- *None*
- *Parents*
- *parents or personal resources*
- *Peer Mentor*
- *Police*
- *Police can notify the necessary parties. This is not a subject that should be handled internally.*
- *Police KCMO*
- *Schools do nothing about sexual assault and you all have proved that. I would report to none of you. you would let them go free to protect UMKC's image. you proved that with the [REDACTED] and trying to discredit them with releasing about them drinking and never firing the coach when you had the chance. no wonder girls never come forward*
- *Sexual harassment is not a crime*

- *Supervisor*
- *The actual police*
- *The actual police (KCPD)*
- *The police*
- *Therapist*
- *Title IX Coordinators haven't been helpful in the past. I strongly feel that this is unfortunate and could potentially use a full-scale audit of the way they handle cases.*
- *University life coach*
- *VA Counselor or medical personnel*
- *We had to complete a course online but I would not fear to report anything ever to anyone*
- *WellConnect*
- *Women's Center*
- *Women's center*
- *Women's group*
- *Women's Center*
- *Women's Center*
- *Women's center*
- *Women's center?*

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

- *A county prosecutor who is not influenced by anyone from the university.*
- *Actual police*
- *Actual police*
- *Actual Police Department*
- *Church*
- *Close friend*
- *Doctor or Parents*
- *Doctor or parents*
- *ER*
- *Family*
- *Family member*
- *Family or friend*
- *Family/friends*
- *Friend*
- *Friend*
- *Friend*
- *Friend*
- *Friend*
- *Friend*

- *Friends*
- *Friends*
- *Host*
- *Kansas City Police*
- *Kansas City Police*
- *Kansas City police*
- *Kansas city police*
- *KCPD*
- *KCPD*
- *Law Enforcement*
- *Local Police*
- *Local Police*

██████████ *MAYBE you should ACTUALLY investigate all of the sexual assaulters on our sports teams* ██████████
██████████

- *My family*
- *NA I don't live on campus and these don't apply to me*
- *Non-affiliated counselor or KCPD*
- *Peer Mentor*
- *Police*
- *Police*
- *Police*
- *Police - non-campus*
- *Police can notify the necessary parties. This is not a subject that should be handled internally.*
- *Police KCMO*
- *The KCMO Police*
- *Therapist*
- *Title IX Coordinators have not been helpful in the past – not through my experience. Rather, I know people that haven't had adequate investigation for their case.*
- *University life coach*
- *UNKNOWN*
- *VA counselor*
- *Women's center*
- *Women's Center*
- *Women's Center*
- *Wouldn't report, but it won't happen.*

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

- *Administration misgenders [REDACTED] people in reports [REDACTED] how can you see me as [REDACTED] worth protecting*
- *All other reasons not listed*
- *Based on past FAILED attempts the university made dealing with sexual assault*
- *Belief it was their fault/normalization*
- *Brushed it off as it was not physical*
- *Clarity on whether sexual violence actually even took place*
- *Cultural or familial differences*
- *Family anger*
- *Fear of being targeted by the person who conducted the behavior or their friends*
- *Fear of not being believed*
- *Fear of reciting trauma*
- *Fear of re-living the same experience even after action is taken*
- *Fear of victim blaming*
- *Fear of what action would be taken -- how public it would be.*
- *Fear that being assaulted by someone of the same gender would either out them or make them appear not straight*
- *Fear that false accusations would make theirs seem less important and doubtful*
- *From what I've heard, the process of investigation often operates from a role of figuring out what the woman did to provoke it, which strongly disincentivizes reporting a traumatic event since the reporting process itself can be traumatic*
- *Handled it myself*
- *History of cover-ups by University, concern for the accused*
- *Hostile environment*
- *If it were a professor who teaches more than one class*
- *Knowing horror stories of how other cases have been mishandled. Dreading re-traumatization during the investigation.*
- *Not feeling connected to resources, despite knowledge about them*
- *Not knowing if the degree of harassment validates a report.*
- *Not wanting to relive the situation*
- *Paranoia/Fear*
- *Pretending it didn't happen.*
- *Resources have limited accessibility (i.e. limited hours, long wait lists)*
- *Self blame*
- *The belief as a culture that true love is knowledge*

- *The University has handled previous situations [REDACTED] in a way that protects the university not the victim.*
- *There is an impression that its not taken seriously when its a woman that is the violent one and when you recognize that person is working through mental issues I dont feel the school needs to get involved when the situation is already being managed by other parties and institutions*
- *UMKC DOES NOT CARE ABOUT RAPE VICTIMS*
- *Unsure if their experience was "reportable" enough*
- *Unsure of how to explain the situation*
- *When I reported my sexual assault/ rap[e] [REDACTED] I got no support at all*