



University of Missouri System



Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Misconduct 2019 AAUW Missouri's Assessment and Response

More than 10,000 students responded to this survey conducted by the Association of American Universities (AAU) at the University of Missouri–Columbia (MU), Missouri University of Science and Technology–Rolla (MST), University of Missouri–Kansas City (UMKC), and University of Missouri–St. Louis (UMSL) in 2019.*

- What can AAUW MO members learn from these responses about the sex-based harassment climate at the institutions? How is the climate similar or different among the four? What has been the students' experience?

The AAUW MO Public Policy Committee's summaries and noteworthy points from each campus survey are given in this document.

- What can we as AAUW members do to help our partner College/University institutions improve their climate and compliance with Title IX?

Action steps AAUW could take to encourage change at the universities include the following:

1. Support student-driven education around embarrassment/shame and alcohol and drug use.
2. Expand ways campus resources, reporting structures, and investigations are communicated to all parties.
3. Educate ourselves about education barriers for the transgender, genderqueer, and nonbinary student population.
4. Inform ourselves and others about what Title IX is and does.

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972:
No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

“Some key issue areas in which recipients have Title IX obligations [include] sex-based harassment, which encompasses sexual assault and other forms of sexual violence.” (U.S. Department of Education).

“Without Title IX we would have no way to know the situation on student campuses across the country....Without Title IX we wouldn't have a structure in place for students to go for information, support, and tangible action.” (Sexual Justice: Supporting Victims, Ensuring Due Process, and Resisting the Conservative Backlash, by Alexandra Brodsky, Metropolitan Books, 2021, p. 41)†

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI–COLUMBIA

5610 students responded of 27,445 surveyed (20.4%). Overall, **43.3%** of the students indicated experiencing at least one type of assault/harassing behavior (sexual assault or harassment, dating/intimate partner violence, stalking) since entering school.

Are colleges doing enough to educate and help students on this issue?

Among undergraduates, 74.5 percent of men, 56.1 percent of women, and 37.2 percent of transgender, nonbinary/genderqueer, gender questioning, or gender not listed (TGQN) students perceived it very or extremely likely that campus officials would take seriously a report of sexual assault or other misconduct. Slightly fewer than 50 percent thought the investigation would be fair.

Overall, 21.6 percent of the students indicated that sexual assault or other misconduct is very or extremely problematic at MU. This number rises to almost 50 percent of TGQN students responding.

Although fewer than 7 percent of students overall thought it very or extremely likely that they would experience sexual assault or other misconduct while enrolled at MU, the percentage among undergraduate women rises to 13.1 percent and TGQN students to 25 percent.

More than 80 percent of most groups of returning students completed a training session on the issues and on where to seek help.

So, why do students *not* reach out for help?

Top reasons given were “I could handle it myself,” I did not think it was serious enough...,” and “I felt embarrassed, ashamed....”

“Why students don’t report... I have learned that it is, instead, a decision based on a reasoned cost-benefit analysis about what good, and what harm might come from the criminal legal system.” (Brotsky, p. 52)†

MISSOURI UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY–ROLLA

1651 responded of 7826 (21.1 percent). Overall, **31.2** percent indicated experiencing at least one type of assault/harassing behavior. MST had a larger percentage of men responding than did the other schools: 56 percent men compared with 33.6-36 percent at the others.

Are colleges doing enough to educate and help students on this issue?

In some ways, yes. Ninety-nine percent agreed/strongly agreed on the importance of getting consent for sexual activity.

Other areas need improvement. Between 60 and 72 percent of MST students responding did not use *any* campus resource after an incident. The Counseling Center was used by only 14 to 22 percent and the police and Student Health by 13 percent or fewer. However, a little more than half of respondents said they would feel comfortable reporting sexual violence to university police or the Counseling Center.

Why do the students not reach out for help?

Top reasons given were embarrassment/shame, fear of being punished in conjunction with the incident, and lack of knowledge about campus resources.

What is the role of alcohol and drugs?

Most (77 percent) agreed that a person who is drunk cannot consent to sexual activity. However, 23 percent agreed that if a man is drunk, he may rape someone unintentionally, and 14 percent agreed that

a person who is sexually assaulted when he or she is drunk is at least partially responsible for putting himself or herself in the situation.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI–KANSAS CITY

1897 responded of 12,843 (14.8 percent). Overall, **26** percent indicated experiencing at least one type of assault/harassing behavior.

Are colleges doing enough to educate and help students on this issue?

As at MST, there appears to be success in conveying the need for consent: the vast majority (98.5 percent) agreed or strongly agreed that it is important to get consent for sexual activity.

Information on sexual assault/misconduct was included in student orientation, but only 36 to 39 percent attended. Respondents said the most effective approaches were new-student orientation, mandatory online program before attending classes, and programs run by students. Between 44 and 63 percent of respondents did not report the incidents they experienced. Counseling services were used by 17 to 27 percent.

Why do the students *not* reach out for help?

Top reasons are embarrassment/shame; fear of being punished; desire to maintain privacy; lack of knowledge of campus resources.

What is the role of alcohol?

The numbers are similar to MST's on agreement with these statements: if a man is drunk, he may rape someone unintentionally (19 percent); a person who is sexually assaulted when he or she is drunk is at least partially responsible for putting himself or herself in the situation (10 percent).

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI–ST. LOUIS

875 responded of 9503 (9.2 percent). Overall, **19.8** percent indicated experiencing at least one type of assault/harassing behavior.

Are colleges doing enough to educate and help students on this issue?

Similarly to the other schools, 98 percent agreed that it is important to get consent for sexual activity. However, the majority of sexual violence and harassment victims did not use any campus resources. Of those who did, Counseling Services and Student Health were the most frequently used, and respondents felt most comfortable reporting to Counseling (63 percent) and University Police (58 percent). Only 40 to 55 percent agreed or strongly agreed that the university would respond with accountability and consequences for the perpetrator, as well as help for the victim.

“Regardless of my values, low conviction rates reflect the criminal system’s failures on its own terms...if we are asking what criminal law can provide victims, these statistics demonstrate the unlikelihood that the system will be willing or able to make good on its promises.” (Brodsky, p. 53)†

What is the role of alcohol?

The numbers are similar to those at MST and UMKC in agreement with these statements: if a man is drunk, he may rape someone unintentionally (20 percent); a person who is sexually assaulted when he or she is drunk is at least partially responsible for putting himself or herself in the situation (11 percent).

Why do students *not* reach out for help in reporting assaults?

Top reasons are embarrassment/shame, fear of being punished for misconduct, fear of retaliation, fear that no action would be taken, and lack of knowledge about campus resources.

What are implications for the transgender, genderqueer, and nonbinary populations?

Between 23 and 31 percent of respondents at three of the campuses identified as same sex attraction only, queer, bisexual, pansexual, or asexual. Responses from many of these students were strikingly different from those in the other identity groups. For example, almost 50 percent of TGQN students thought that sexual assault or other misconduct is very or extremely problematic at MU, more than double the number in the other groups. Otherwise, there was remarkable consistency in the answers from all groups of students across the four campuses.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE 2019?

For examples of campus inaction and action, see links below to the *Kansas City Star* article about the University of Kansas and protests at the University of Nebraska.

NOTES

*Summaries by Deb McArthur (MU), Ann Schultis (MST), Alice Kitchen (UMKC), and Carol Cox (UMSL) attached as background material. Public Policy Committee chaired by Alice Kitchen.

†*Sexual Justice: Supporting Victims, Ensuring Due Process, and Resisting the Conservative Backlash*, by Alexandra Brodsky, Metropolitan Books, 2021.

LINKS

AAU Survey: [https://www.aau.edu/sites/default/files/AAU-Files/Key-Issues/Campus-Safety/Revised%20Aggregate%20report%20%20and%20appendices%201-7_\(01-16-2020_FINAL\).pdf](https://www.aau.edu/sites/default/files/AAU-Files/Key-Issues/Campus-Safety/Revised%20Aggregate%20report%20%20and%20appendices%201-7_(01-16-2020_FINAL).pdf)

MU Survey: <https://equity.missouri.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/2019-AAU-Campus-Climate-Survey.pdf>

KU Case covered in *Kansas City Star*: <https://www.kcur.org/news/2021-09-15/hundreds-of-ku-students-protest-repeatedly-at-a-fraternity-over-sexual-assault-allegation>

U. of Nebraska protests: https://journalstar.com/news/local/education/unl-suspends-fiji-through-2026-for-repeated-alcohol-violations/article_e863a578-0c1d-556c-817c-fc1bedc696e1.html

BACKGROUND MATERIAL**MU Climate Survey Findings**

<https://equity.missouri.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/2019-AAU-Campus-Climate-Survey.pdf>

2.5 Response Rates

At the close of data collection, the percentage of students at the University of Missouri who provided data for at least some of the survey items is 23.7 percent. The school had an overall response rate of 20.4 percent; this response rate is based on those students who provided enough information to conduct the analyses described in this report (Table 1).

Table 1. Response rates¹

N = 27,445	Woman			Man			Total		
	n	resp	%	n	resp	%	n	resp	%
Undergraduates	10,792	2,624	24.3%	9,599	1,334	13.9%	20,391	3,958	19.4%
Graduates/Professional	4,200	1,096	26.1%	2,854	556	19.5%	7,054	1,652	23.4%
Total	14,992	3,720	24.8%	12,453	1,890	15.2%	27,445	5,610	20.4%

¹The response rates use total counts from administrative data as the denominator, which only has 'man' and 'woman' as gender categories. For purposes of the response rate calculation, those who identified themselves in another category were imputed into one of these two categories.

Students were asked how campus officials would respond to a report of sexual assault or other misconduct at the University of Missouri.

65.9 percent perceived that it is very or extremely likely that campus officials would take the report seriously.

Among undergraduates, 56.1 percent of women and 74.5 percent of men perceived that it is very or extremely likely. There is a statistical difference between undergraduate women and men.

Among graduate/professional students, 65.0 percent of women and 79.1 percent of men perceived that it is very or extremely likely. There is a statistical difference between graduate/professional women and men.

Among TGQN students, 37.2 percent perceived that it is very or extremely likely. There is a statistical difference between TGQN students and undergraduate women.

Students were asked if they believe that campus officials would conduct a fair investigation in response to a report of sexual assault or other misconduct.

Overall, 49.4 percent indicated that it is very or extremely likely that the investigation would be fair.

Among undergraduates, 42.8 percent of women and 52.3 percent of men perceived that it is very or extremely likely. There is a statistical difference between undergraduate women and men.

Among graduate/professional students, 51.9 percent of women and 63.2 percent of men perceived that it is very or extremely likely. There is a statistical difference between graduate/professional women and men.

Among TGQN students, 30.2 percent perceived that it is very or extremely likely.

When asked how problematic sexual assault or other misconduct is at the University of Missouri, 21.6 percent of students reported that it is very or extremely problematic (Table 1.3).

Among undergraduates, 28.4 percent of women and 15.8 percent of men had this perception.

Among graduate/professional students, 19.7 percent of women and 13.6 percent of men had this perception.

Among TGQN students, 49.7 percent had this perception.

Overall, 6.9 percent of students thought it was very or extremely likely that they will experience sexual assault or other misconduct in the future while enrolled at the University of Missouri.

Among undergraduates, 13.1 percent of women and 2.0 percent of men perceived this as very or extremely likely.

There is a statistical difference between undergraduate women and men.

Among graduate/professional students, 4.0 percent of women and 0.9 percent of men perceived this as very or extremely likely. There is a statistical difference between graduate/professional women and men.

Among TGQN students, 25.0 percent perceived this as very or extremely likely. There is a statistical difference between TGQN students and undergraduate women.

Figure 2. Percent of Returning Students Who Completed a Session or Training on Different Issues Related To Sexual Assault and Other Misconduct, By Gender and Student Affiliation

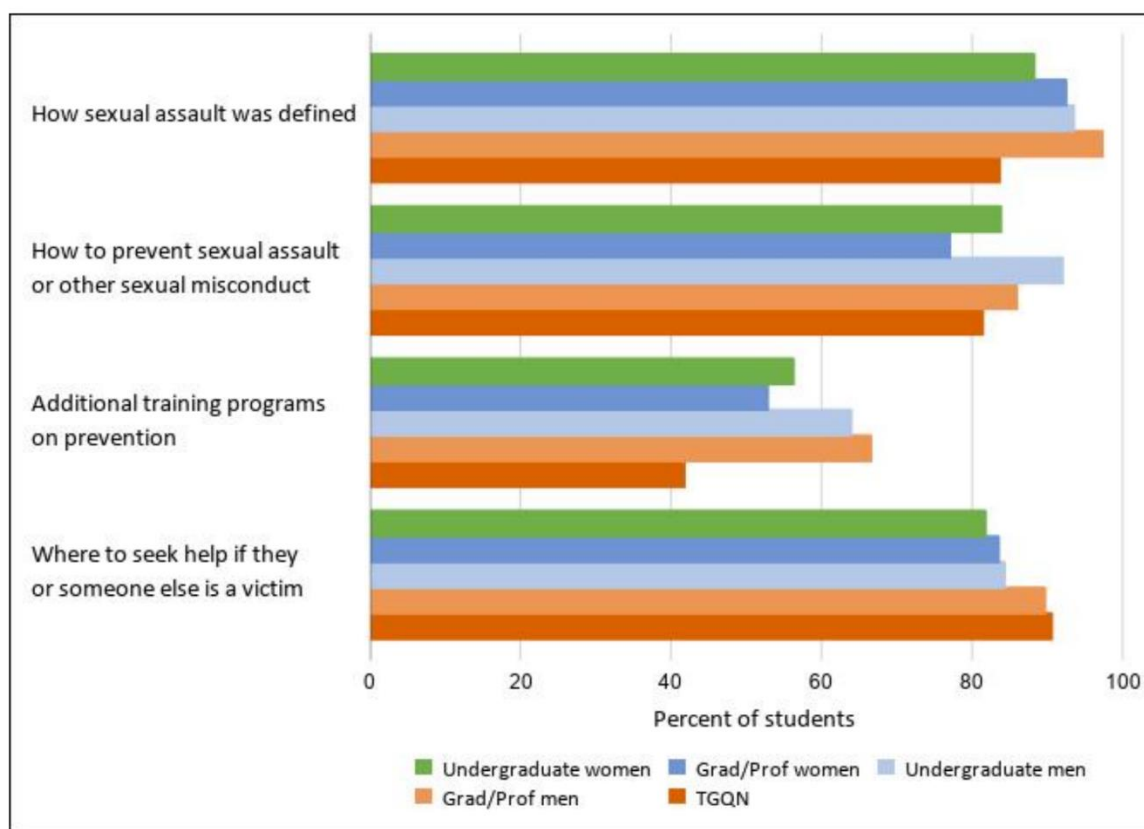


Figure 3. Percent of Students Who Experienced Penetration or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force and/or Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening Since Entering the University of Missouri, By Gender, Student Affiliation, and Behavior

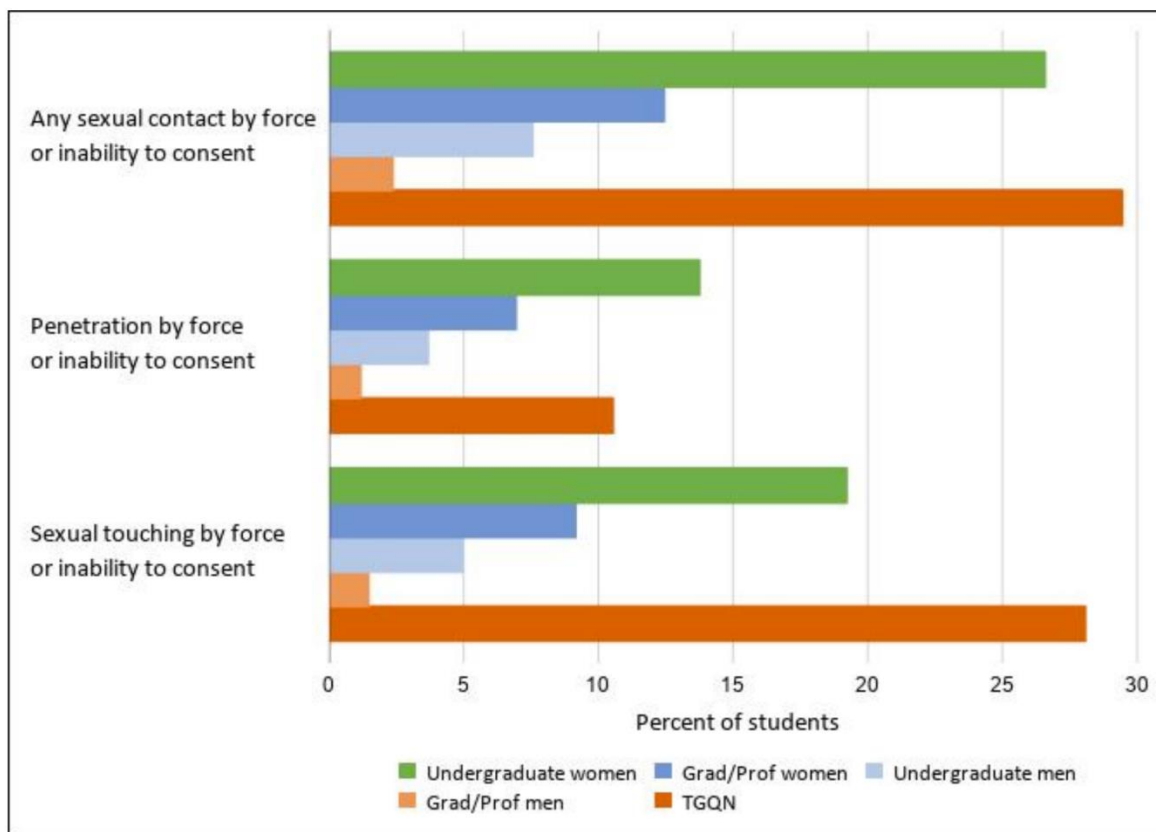
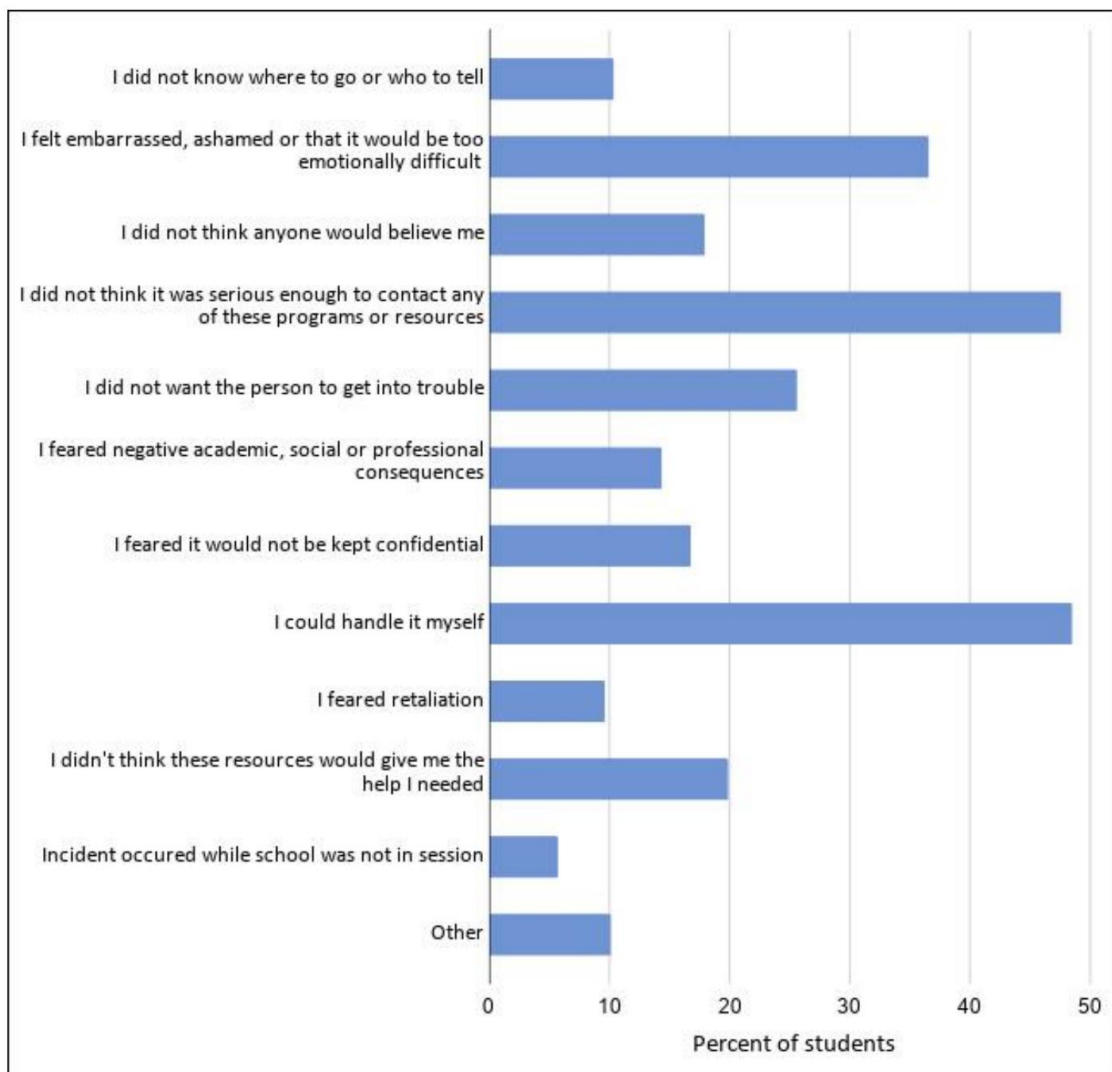


Figure 4. Reasons for Not Contacting a Program or Resource for Women Who Experienced Penetration by Physical Force or Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening



Overall, 15.0 percent of students reported nonconsensual sexual contact (penetration or sexual touching) since enrolling in the school because of physical force or inability to consent or stop what was happening (Table 4.6). This estimate excludes attempted, but not completed, penetration. With attempts included, the estimate goes up slightly to 15.5 percent. When the other two tactics measured on the survey (i.e., coercion and without active, ongoing voluntary agreement) are included, 18.6 percent of students reported at least one incident occurring since enrolling at the University of Missouri.

These rates vary considerably by both gender and affiliation (Tables 4.7 and 4.8).

Among undergraduates, 30.9 percent of women and 9.7 percent of men reported some type of nonconsensual sexual contact. There is a statistical difference between undergraduate women and men.

Among graduate/professional students, 15.4 percent of women and 3.1 percent of men reported nonconsensual sexual contact. There is a statistical difference between graduate/professional women and men.

Among TGQN students, 34.3 percent reported nonconsensual sexual contact. There is not a statistical difference between TGQN students and undergraduate women.

Overall, 43.3 percent of students indicated that they had experienced at least one type of harassing behavior since entering school (Table 5.1).

With respect to specific behaviors,

- 28.1 percent heard insulting or offensive sexual remarks or jokes.
- 34.3 percent heard inappropriate comments about their or someone else's body, appearance, or sexual activities.
- 16.8 percent heard sexual things, or someone wanted them to talk about sexual matters when they didn't want to.
- 11.3 percent were subjected to offensive sexual remarks to or about them through social or on-line media; and
- 13.4 percent had someone continually ask them out or to have sex even after saying "no."

Missouri University of Science and Technology Climate Report 2019

[Missouri University of Science & Technology CLIMATE SURVEY \(mst.edu\)](https://mst.edu)

Survey summary

The University of Missouri System conducted this student survey on Sexual Violence in 2019 as a follow up to the 2015 survey at all four campuses in Columbia, Kansas City, Rolla, and St. Louis. The survey in Rolla was administered in December 2019 with four reminder emails in the online survey. This occurred online to insure confidentiality and anonymity. Students could opt in for a drawing of a \$250.00 gift card as part of the survey.

Total number surveyed: 7826

Respondents: 1651 21.1%

Demographics:

83% White

8% Asian

39% Women

56% Men

86% Undergraduates

56.5% Off-campus residents

52% Identified as in a romantic or intimate relationship

25% Identified their sexuality as same sex attraction

Student Attitudes toward Sexual Violence:

Notable Findings:

On the importance of **getting consent for sexual activity**, 99% of the respondents **strongly agreed/agreed with** this statement.

24% of all students agreed that women accuse men of **rape as a force of vengeance**.

30% agreed that women who consent to sex and later **accuse men of rape because women regret the sexual encounter**.

Alcohol and Behavior

77% agreed **a person who is drunk cannot consent to sexual activity**.

14% strongly agreed/agreed **a person who is sexual/ly assaulted when he or she is drunk is at least partially responsible for putting themselves in that situation**.

23% strongly agreed/agreed **if a man is drunk, he may rape someone unintentionally.**

Bystander Situations

Students responded usually or always engage in positive bystander behavior or they had not encountered the situation.

Prevalence of Sexual Assault and Harassment at the University

Sexual Assault	130	8%
Dating/Intimate Partner Violence	58	4%
Stalking	90	6%
Sexual Harassment	238	14%

Of the sexual assaults, rape made up 36% of those noted.

Dating/Intimate Partner Violence victims reported psychological/emotional abuse (7th6%), sexual assault including rape (50%), and threats of physical violence (42%).

Alcohol, Drugs, and Inability to Consent

In the area of sexual assault and dating/intimate partner violence, students reported use of **alcohol and drugs to alter the victim's ability to consent and assault while victim was sleeping, passed out otherwise unable to consent** as common factors.

Stalking

Proximity	66%
Text Messages	44%
Phone calls or messages	41%
Visits to Victims school	41%
Visits to Victims home	39%

Sexual Harassment

Remarks about a particular gender	66%
Repeated comments about your body or appearance of another in your presence	65%
Condescending comments regarding your gender or the gender of another	53%

Victims of Sexual Misconduct by Gender

Sexual Assault	
Men	2%

Women 16%

Dating/Intimate Partner Violence

Men 1%

Women 7%

Stalking

Men 1%

Women 11%

Sexual Harassment

Men 4%

Women 28%

TGQN 38% (transgender, queer, nonbinary)

Offender Affiliation

Most of the offenders were affiliated with the University as undergraduates. Male offenders were identified in sexual assault 84%, Dating/intimate partner violence 79%, Stalking 81%, Sexual Harassment 86%.

Offenders

	One offender	Male
Sexual Assault	61%	84%
Dating/Intimate Partner Violence	69%	79%
Stalking	74%	81%
Sexual Harassment	26%	86%

Location

Locations where the offenses took place were divided almost equally between on-campus and off-campus.

	Sexual Assault	Dating	Stalking	Sexual Harassment
Off-campus private residence	42%	72%	22%	37%
Off-campus non-residence	13%	9%	21%	29%
Fraternity	40%	7%	14%	37%

On-campus residence	30%	38%	37%	34%
On-campus academic building	3%	5.2%	54%	37%

Effects of Sexual Violence on Victims

The following effects were identified **lack of trust, anxiety, anger, fear of safety, difficulty with intimacy, affected academics (missed classes, assignments, exams)**. Victims of dating/intimate partner violence identified academic affects 44% of the time.

Use of Campus Resources

	None	Counseling Center	University Police	Student Health
Sexual Assault	68%	22%	3%	5%
Dating/Intimate Partner	72%	21%	5%	7%
Stalking	60%	14%	13%	2%
Sexual Harassment	67%	17%	5%	7%

Reporting to University Officials (Faculty, Staff, Employees)

Sexual Assault	18	126
Dating/Intimate Partner	8	57
Stalking	24	85
Sexual Harassment	29	189

Perception of the Response Students Might Receive for Reporting Sexual Misconduct

Students identified that they would feel comfortable reporting sexual violence to University Police (56%) and to the Counseling Center (54%).

What may slow or prevent victims of sexual violence from reporting:

Embarrassment/shame	87%
Fear of being punished for misconduct (e.g., underage drinking) in conjunction with the incident	75%
Lack of knowledge about campus resources	59%

Perception of University's potential response not strongly positive:

"39-60% 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.



Review of the UMKC Climate Survey

Student Survey on Sexual Violence- October 2019

Highlights from UMKC Climate Survey Executive include key insights that can be useful to us, AAUW members and members of the University and the community at large.

University of Missouri at Kansas City

Demographics of respondents 1,897

71% white

13% Asian

64% Women

63% 18-24 yrs. old

59% undergraduates

82.5% were living off campus in non-campus supported housing

Of over half of respondents were currently in a romantic or intimate relationship

23% reported their sexuality as same sex attraction only, queer, bisexual, pansexual, or asexual.

Student Attitudes, View, and Behaviors to consent and Sexual Activity

Notable findings.

- Respondents agreed or strongly agreed that it is important to get consent for sexual activity (98.5%)
- 54% disagreed/strongly disagreed that “women who consent to sex later accuse men of rape because the woman regrets the sexual encounter”
- 63% disagreed/strongly that “women often accuse men of rape as a form of vengeance

- 81% strongly agreed/agreed that a person who is drunk cannot consent to sexual activity
- 10% strongly agreed/agreed with the statement that a person who is sexually active assaulted when he or she is drunk is at least partially responsible for putting themselves in that situation.
- 19% strongly agreed that if a man is drunk, he may rape someone unintentionally.

Alcohol and 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. 19% strongly agreed/agreed that if a man is drunk, he may rape someone unintentionally.

Student Orientation

Twenty-three % of students had not attended new student orientation. 36-39% attended and said this information was included in the orientation.

When asked what the most effective approaches were:

1. New student orientation
2. Mandatory online program prior to attending classes
3. Programs run by students

Prevalence of Sexual Assault and Harassment-

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

University of Missouri-Kansas City Climate Survey 2019

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

Forms of Sexual Violence Harassment Victims

Respondents:

Sexual assault yes- 6%, no 93% I'm not sure 1%

Dating/intimate partner violence yes 4% no 96% I'm not sure 1%

Stalking yes 6% no 88% I/m not sure 11% no 74% 4%

Sexual Harassment yes 11% no 84% I'm not sure 4%

Victims

Sexual assault 2.5% male 7.5% woman

Dating/intimate partner violence 1% man 4.5 % woman

Stalking 3% man 7% woman

Sexual Harassment 4% man 14% woman

Offenders

Sexual assault 74% One Offender 89% Male offender

Dating/intimate partner violence 86% One Offender 80% Male offender

Stalking 82% One Offender 82% Male offender

Sexual Harassment 33% One Offender 87 %Male offender

Location of reports larger percentage Off campus private residence except for sexual harassment 33-35% Off campus and Off campus non residence

Effects of Sexual Violence and Harassment

Lack of trust, Anxiety, Anger, Fear for Safety, Difficulty with intimacy and affected academics were all cited. Highest percentage were Anger, Anxiety and Lack of trust in that order.

Use of Campus resources

44% to 63% in the four categories did not report. 27% to 17 % use Counseling Services

Student Perceptions/Reasons for not reporting:

Embarrassment/shame 86% fear of being punished for misconduct (underage drinking) 74%, desire to maintain privacy was a hindrance for 68% and lack of knowledge of campus resources was a hindrance for 67%



Review of the UMSL Climate Survey

Student Survey on Sexual Violence- October 2019

Highlights from UMSL Climate Survey Executive include key insights that can be useful to us, AAUW members and members of the University and the community at large.

Demographics of respondents

The target audience was all UMSL students 18 years of age or older (9,503 students). **Responses of the 875 students represent an 9.2% response rate.**

Three-fourths of respondents were white (77%), and 65% were women. Two-thirds (67%) of respondents were 21 to 34 years-of-age. Sixty-six percent (66%) of respondents were undergraduate students. One-third were Graduate/Professional students. Three and a half percent (3.5%) were full-time Faculty/Staff also enrolled in classes. Eighty-four percent (84%) of respondents reported living off-campus in non-Universitiesponsored housing. Sixty-two percent (63%) of respondents were currently in a romantic or intimate relationship. Thirty-one percent (31%) reported their sexuality as same-sex attraction only, queer, bisexual, pansexual, or asexual.

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

Student Attitudes, View, and Behaviors to consent and Sexual Activity

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

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

“Women often accuse men of rape as a form of vengeance.” Men are more likely than women to agree or strongly agree with these statements.

From a list of statements asking about student views and attitudes, four statements referred to alcohol and its effects on behavior. Respondents strongly agreed/agreed that **A person who is drunk cannot consent to sexual activity (81%)**. But, **11% strongly agreed/agreed with the statement that A person who is sexually assaulted when he or she is drunk is at least partially responsible for putting themselves in that situation**. And **20% strongly agreed/agreed that If a man is drunk, he may rape someone unintentionally**. Men are more likely than women to agree or strongly agree with these statements. (Partly Responsible: 19% vs 6%, Unintentional Rape: 26% vs 18%.)

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	33	822	9	864
Dating/intimate partner violence	20	833	11	864
Stalking	32	788	43	863
Sexual Harassment	88	743	40	871

Forms of Sexual Violence Harassment

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

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

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

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

Victims

Higher percentages of women than men were victims of all types of sexual violence and harassment.

Victims by Gender:

Sexual Assault: Women 5%, men 0.8%

Dating/intimate Partner Violence: Women 3%, Men 0.4%

Stalking: Women 4%, men 4%

Sexual Harassment: Women 12%, men 4%

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

Offenders

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

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

Location of reports

Victims of sexual misconduct may have had more than one incident in more than one location. Table D shows the locations cited by victims for at least one of their sexual misconduct incidences. Victims of sexual assault and dating/intimate partner violence reported an off-campus private residence as the location of at least one incident most frequently. Stalking and sexual harassment victims reported on and off campus locations equally.

Effects of Sexual Violence and Harassment

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

Use of Campus resources

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

Reporting

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

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

Perception of the Response Students Might Receive for Reporting Sexual Misconduct

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

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

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