

# MISSOURI S&T CLIMATE SURVEY

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Student Survey on Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence

Report on Survey Results

September 17, 2015

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## Executive Summary

The University of Missouri System (UM) is committed to becoming an exemplar of best practice in promoting a culture of respect and security, particularly as it relates to sexual violence. To this end, in Spring 2015, stakeholders from Title IX 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.

The American Association of Universities (AAU) administered a climate survey in April 2015 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 during the same period by the Assessment Resource Center (ARC) to students attending the three other UM universities: Missouri University of Science and Technology (Missouri S&T), University of Missouri – Kansas City (UMKC), and University of Missouri – St. Louis (UMSL). This document reports the results of the survey distributed to Missouri S&T students. In the spirit of continuous improvement, these findings may help Missouri S&T improve its outreach and services.

The target audience is a representative sample of all Missouri S&T students 18 years of age or older. The online survey was designed to provide both confidentiality and anonymity. A sample of 5,648 Missouri S&T students were invited to participate through an email containing a survey link. Five reminder emails were sent. Responses of the 1,785 students represent a 31.1% response rate; therefore, the results need to be interpreted cautiously. Analysis uses descriptive statistics including frequencies, percentages, and means.

## Demographics of Respondents

Over two-thirds of respondents were white and 18 to 24 years-of-age. Two-thirds of respondents were male and two-thirds of respondents were undergraduate students. Sixty-one percent of respondents reported living off-campus in non-university-sponsored housing. Half of the respondents report they are currently in a romantic or intimate relationship.

## 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 strongly agreed that it is important to get consent for sexual activity (80%); however, when asked if consent was not necessary for sexual activities if one was in a relationship with that person, graduate/professional students agreed more than undergraduate students agreed.

From a list of statements asking about student views and attitudes, four statements referred to alcohol and its effects on behavior. Sixty percent of students agreed or strongly agreed that a person who is drunk cannot consent to sexual activity. Respondents also agreed or strongly agreed that they can tell when someone is too intoxicated to consent to sexual activity (72%). Women disagreed more 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* than did men.

Students reported their possible behaviors for seven situations. Two-thirds of student respondents report always/usually leaving a party with the people they came with. The situation where respondents were least likely to act was to speak up regarding sexist jokes, with 36% reporting speaking up *sometimes*.

When students were asked about their new-student orientation, 13% of respondents reported that they had not attended this orientation. When all respondents were asked if they remembered topics about sexual harassment and gender-based violence during the orientation, more than one-third of the students did not remember if they heard this information, while one-third reported that during their orientation at least one of the topics on prevention and awareness occurred. Of the respondents, a slightly higher percentage of men remembered hearing this information than did women.

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

1. Having programs during new-student orientation,
2. Having programs run by students, and
3. Offering a prominent and detailed university website.

## **Prevalence of Non-Consensual Incidents**

Students were asked about their experiences with actual and attempted non-consensual sexual incidents. The numbers and percentage of respondents experiencing types of gender-based violence are shown in Table A. Of the student respondents, ten percent or fewer reported experiencing some type of non-consensual experience since becoming a student at Missouri S&T.

**Table A: Prevalence of Non-Consensual Incidents***Percentages are out of all student respondents*

<b>Student experienced...</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Total answering question</b>
Attempted (but not succeeded) non-consensual sexual contact	148 10.5%	1405 100.0%
Non-consensual sexual contact	137 9.8%	1402 100.0%
Attempted (but not succeeded) non-consensual sexual intercourse	63 4.4%	1420 100.0%
Non-consensual sexual intercourse	55 3.9%	1414 100.0%
Dating/intimate partner violence	49 3.5%	1399 100.0%
Stalking	89 6.4%	1396 100.0%
Sexual harassment	106 7.6%	1397 100.0%

When asked specific questions regarding their non-consensual experiences, the largest percentage of respondents reported the offender as male; however, there were 19% to 33% of respondents who reported their offender as female. The most-often-selected offender was an undergraduate student. Table B compares these areas across types of incidents.

**Table B: Offender of Non-Consensual Experiences***Reporting is out of those students who reported non-consensual experiences*

<b>Student experienced...</b>	<b>One offender</b>	<b>Male offender</b>	<b>Missouri S&amp;T undergraduate</b>	<b>Number of students*</b>
Non-consensual sexual contact	39%	76%	79%	137
Non-consensual sexual intercourse	62%	69%	56%	55
Dating/intimate partner violence	92%	63%	65%	49
Stalking	64%	76%	77%	89
Sexual harassment	28%	87%	76%	106

\*Number of student respondents reporting they experienced this type of incident. Not all students answered the questions providing additional information about the incident. Percentages are out of the number of students answering the specific question.

Of the student respondents reporting a non-consensual sexual incident the most often listed location was an off-campus private residence; however, a fraternity house was also often listed as a location (Table C). Stalking and sexual harassment incidents largely occurred on campus in academic buildings, residence halls, and outdoor spaces.

**Table C: Location of Non-Consensual Experiences***Reporting is out of those students who reported non-consensual experiences*

Student experienced...	Off-campus private residence	Fraternity house	On-campus residence hall	Number of students*
Non-consensual sexual contact	43%	43%	28%	137
Non-consensual sexual intercourse	48%	27%	31%	55
Dating/intimate partner violence	47%	13%	34%	49
Student experienced...	On-campus academic bldg	On-campus outdoor space	On-campus residence hall	Number of students*
Stalking	50%	42%	43%	89
Sexual harassment	51%	28%	31%	106

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals.

\*Number of student respondents reporting they experienced this type of incident. Not all students answered the questions providing additional information about the incident. Percentages are out of the number of students answering the specific question.

The most prevalent form of stalking reported by students who had experienced a stalking incident was *proximity* (63%). The most prevalent forms of sexual harassment reported by respondents were *severe sexist remarks or jokes about a particular gender* (72%).

Respondents reported that alcohol use (their own or the offender's) was more often a factor in non-consensual sexual intercourse and in non-consensual sexual contact than in dating/intimate partner violence (Table D). From respondent reports, drugs were seldom involved in these incidents; although, about one-fifth of respondents who experienced dating/intimate partner violence reported that the offender's use of drugs was involved in the incident. Coercion and physical force were more often a factor in non-consensual sexual intercourse than in non-consensual sexual contact.

**Table D: Other Factors Involved in Non-Consensual Sexual Experiences***Reporting is out of those students who reported non-consensual sexual experiences*

Student experienced...	Other Factors Involved			Number of Students*
	Alcohol (Student/Offender)	Drugs (Student/Offender)	Coercion / Physical Force	
Non-consensual sexual contact	51% / 66%	6% / 9%	35% / 13%	137
Non-consensual sexual intercourse	61% / 59%	10% / 16%	65% / 25%	55
Dating/intimate partner violence	31% / 50%	6% / 21%		49

\*Number of student respondents reporting they experienced this type of incident. Not all students answered the questions providing additional information about the incident. Percentages are out of the number of students answering the specific question.

Of the respondents reporting a non-consensual sexual contact experience or a non-consensual sexual intercourse experience, 11% and 26% respectively reported missing class, assignments, or exams as a result.

After non-consensual incidents, approximately half of respondent victims reported experiencing a *lack of trust in others* (Table E). After non-consensual sexual intercourse and dating/intimate partner violence, nearly two-thirds of victims reported experiencing sadness. Fifty-six percent of students who had been stalked felt fear about their safety.

**Table E: Emotions after Non-Consensual Experiences**

*Reporting is out of those students who reported non-consensual sexual experiences*

Student experienced...	Lack of trust	Anger	Anxiety	Sadness	Fear of safety	Number of students*
Non-consensual sexual contact	54%	51%	35%	26%	21%	137
Non-consensual sexual intercourse	50%	53%	45%	63%	18%	55
Dating/intimate partner violence	58%	58%	47%	60%	29%	49
Stalking	43%	36%	63%	14%	56%	89

\*Number of student respondents reporting they experienced this type of incident. Not all students answered the questions providing additional information about the incident. Percentages are out of the number of students answering the specific question.

Although most respondents reported not using any Missouri S&T resources following an incident, from a list of campus resources, Psychological Counseling Services was the most often selected resource (Table F). Of those experiencing non-consensual incidents, stalking victims were the most likely to report their experience to the university.

**Table F: Usage of Campus Resources**

*Reporting is out of those students who reported non-consensual sexual experiences*

Student experienced...	Services Used					Percent reported incident	Number of students
	None	Psych Counseling Services	University Police	Academic accommodations	No-contact orders		
Non-consensual sexual contact	84%	9%	4%	4%	3%	8%	137
Non-consensual sexual intercourse	62%	21%	6%	11%	6%	12%	55
Dating/intimate partner violence	64%	13%	4%	4%	4%	15%	49
Stalking	69%	8%	14%	1%	2%	28%	89
Sexual harassment	90%	4%	2%	0%	0%	12%	106

\*Number of student respondents reporting they experienced this type of incident. Not all students answered the questions providing additional information about the incident. Percentages are out of the number of students answering the specific question.

## **Perceived University Response to Student Reporting of Incidents**

When students were asked about their perceptions regarding the response of Missouri S&T to reports of sexual harassment and gender-based violence, over one-fourth of respondents selected “don’t know.” Other respondents were positive, agreeing that Missouri S&T would protect the victim’s privacy (57%), provide adequate resources (54%), and investigate (60%). Sixty-three percent of respondents believed Missouri S&T would initiate a prompt investigation if a student reported an issue of gender-based violence to a university administrator.

When asked to select all of the campus resources which the student would feel comfortable using to report gender-based violence, 63% of respondents selected the University Police and 42% selected Psychological Counseling Services. Embarrassment/shame (77%) was the most often listed hindrance to reporting gender-based violence followed by fear of being punished for misconduct (e.g., underage drinking) in conjunction with the incident (64%).

In summary, respondents generally view Missouri S&T positively when considering the actions the university might take regarding gender-based violence; however, many students who have had these experiences have not used campus resources.

## Introduction

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

In Spring 2015, 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. 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 April 2015 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 during the same period by the Assessment Resource Center (ARC) to students attending the three other UM universities: Missouri University of Science and Technology (Missouri S&T), University of Missouri – Kansas City (UMKC), and University of Missouri – St. Louis (UMSL). Each survey was customized for each campus so that the resources available on each campus could be assessed by the students. This document reports the results of the survey distributed to Missouri S&T students during Spring 2015.

## Purpose

The purpose of this investigation is to determine the perceptions, understanding, and prevalence of a number of issues related to sexual harassment and gender-based violence. This document reports the results of the responses from 1,785 students at Missouri S&T. In the spirit of continuous improvement, these findings may help Missouri S&T improve its outreach and services.

## Methods and Procedures

In the development of this survey, 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. Institutional Review Board approval was received from the campus.

## Participants

The target audience is a representative sample of all students. Missouri S&T provided a list of actively enrolled students 18 years of age or older. Students were divided into two groups, undergraduate students and graduate/professional students. A sample size was calculated for each subgroup that would yield a minimum response rate of 15% and enough responses for a 95% confidence level with a  $\pm 4$  confidence interval (Table 1). From the subgroup of undergraduate students, 3,637 student names

were randomly selected for the sample set and from the subgroup of graduate/professional students, the total population of 2,011 was selected to participate.

**Table 1: Missouri S&T Student Sample**

Group	Students*		
	Undergraduates	Graduate/ Professional	Total
Missouri S&T Population*	5971	2011	7982
Sample Size	3637	2011	5648
Total Responses	1203	580	**1785
Responses Rate	33.1%	28.8%	31.1%

\*Students 18 years or older. \*\* 2 students did not identify their student affiliation.

## Materials

A survey was designed by the NCHERM Group and edited by ARC staff. This survey relied on a number of prominent surveys, particularly the MIT “Community Attitudes on Sexual Assault” survey, the AAU’s Draft Climate Survey (dated 12/26/2014), survey materials from NotAlone.gov, as well as replete survey materials from the Association of Title IX Administrators (ATIXA).

The climate survey contains over 100 items—including demographic variables and substantive content related to sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, dating/intimate partner violence, and stalking—and covers attitudes and views toward consent and sexual activity; prevention and awareness; and prevalence, incidence, 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 a \$500 gift card. 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 Vice Chancellor for Human Resources, Equity, and Inclusion were sent by ARC to the student sample on April 2, 2015, inviting students to participate. This invitation and five 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 4, 2015 (Table 2). Responses of the 1,785 students who answered more than the initial five questions are included in this report and represent a 31.1% response rate.



**Table 2: Survey Distribution**

<b>Missouri S&amp;T</b>	
Sample size	5648
Begin date	4/2/2015
Number of waves sent	6
End date	5/4/2015
Undeliverable	1
Refusals	43
Responses*	1785
Response rate	31.1%

\*Students answering more than 5 questions

## Analysis

Analysis uses descriptive statistics with results including frequencies, percentages, and means. Subgroups were considered and are reported when appropriate. These subgroups include student affiliation, gender identity, sexual orientation, and racial group. Within the subgroups, when the number of respondents within a category are small, subgroups are combined and identified in a table's footnote. Because there were a large number of students who did not answer the survey, the results need to be interpreted cautiously.

## Overall Results

This survey is meant to gather information for the Missouri S&T campus. The results have been divided into four sections: Demographics of Respondents; Student Attitudes, Views, and Behaviors; Prevalence of Non-consensual Incidents; and Perceived Missouri S&T Response to Student Reporting of Incidents. The results report the responses of the 1,785 students answering more than five survey questions.

## Results – Demographics of Respondents

The survey began with seven demographic questions relating to the student's current affiliation with the university and ended with twelve additional questions—nine demographic questions and three questions regarding the student's romantic relationships. Not all respondents answered both sets of questions.

Nearly three-fourths of respondents were white (73%) (Table 3), most were non-Hispanic or Latino (96%) (Table 4), and 73% of respondents' ages fell in the 18–24-years-of-age group (Table 5).

**Table 3: Racial Group of Respondent**

Racial Group	Count	Percent
White	1010	72.5%
Black or African American	64	4.6%
Asian	281	20.2%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	35	2.5%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	18	1.3%
Other	30	2.2%
Prefer not to answer	62	4.4%

Note: 364 respondents did not answer this question. Respondents could select all that apply. Percentages are out of the 1394 total respondents. "Other" racial groups added by students are listed in the Appendix.

**Table 4: Ethnicity of Respondent**

Ethnicity	Count	Percent
Hispanic or Latino	57	4.1%
Non-Hispanic or Latino	1324	95.9%
Total	1381	100.0%

Note: 404 student did not answer this question.

**Table 5: Respondent Age**

Age Group	Count	Percent
18–20 years	469	33.5%
21–24 years	548	39.2%
25–34 years	295	21.1%
35–44 years	53	3.8%
Over 45 years	33	2.4%
Total	1398	100.0%

Note: 387 student did not answer this question.

Students were asked to select their sex from a list of five choices, their gender identity from a list of six choices, and their sexual orientation from a list of six choices. Two-thirds of respondents were male (Table 6) and identified as a man (Table 7). Eighty-four percent of respondents reported having only opposite-sex attraction (Table 8).

**Table 6: Sex of Respondent**

Sex	Count	Percent
Female	455	32.5%
Male	933	66.7%
Male to female transsexual	3	0.2%
Female to male transsexual	0	0.0%
Intersex	7	0.5%
Total	1398	100.0%

Note: 387 student did not answer this question.

**Table 7: Gender Identity of Respondent**

Gender Identity	Count	Percent
Woman	451	32.2%
Man	923	66.0%
Androgyne	7	0.5%
Transman	0	0.0%
Transwoman	3	0.2%
Genderqueer or gender non-conforming	15	1.1%
Total	1399	100.0%

Note: 386 student did not answer this question.

**Table 8: Sexual Orientation of Respondent**

Sexual Orientation	Count	Percent
Same-sex attraction only	114	8.2%
Opposite-sex attraction only	1168	84.0%
Queer	6	0.4%
Bisexual	62	4.5%
Pansexual	23	1.7%
Asexual	18	1.3%
Total	1391	100.0%

Note: 394 student did not answer this question.

Sixty-one percent of respondents reported living in off-campus, non-university-sponsored housing (Table 9).

**Table 9: Housing of Respondent**

I live...	Count	Percent
On-campus residence hall	304	21.7%
Other on-campus housing (e.g., married housing, apartment, house)	88	6.3%
Off-campus non-university-sponsored housing	847	60.5%
Off-campus university-sponsored housing	30	2.1%
Fraternity or sorority house	130	9.3%
Total	1399	100.0%

Note: 386 respondents did not answer this question.

## Student Status

Sixty-eight percent of respondents were undergraduate students (Table 10). Ninety-one percent of respondents were full-time students (Table 11). Eighteen percent of respondents were students who had transferred from another college or university (Table 12). Nine percent of students reported being a student athlete (Table 13).

**Table 10: Current Affiliation with Missouri S&T**

Affiliation	Count	Percent
Undergraduate student	1203	67.5%
Graduate/Professional student	580	32.5%
Total	1783	100.0%

Note: 2 respondents did not answer this question.

**Table 11: Enrollment Status**

Status	Count	Percent
Full-time student	1627	91.3%
Part-time student	155	8.7%
Total	1782	100.0%

Note: 3 respondents did not answer this question.

**Table 12: Transferred from another College or University**

Transfer Student	Count	Percent
Yes	326	18.3%
No	1455	81.7%
Total	1781	100.0%

Note: 4 respondents did not answer this question.

**Table 13: Student Athlete**

Are you a student athlete?	Count	Percent
Yes	120	8.6%
No	1278	91.4%
Total	1398	100.0%

Note: 387 respondents did not answer this question.

## Undergraduate Students

There were 1,203 undergraduate students who responded to the survey. Undergraduate student respondents were asked to specify their classification by credit hour (Table 14) and to select the college housing their primary major (Table 15). Thirty-six percent of undergraduate respondents were seniors and the majority of the students (83%) were in the College of Engineering and Computing.

**Table 14: Student Classification**

Classification	Count	Percent
First Year	213	17.7%
Sophomore	239	19.9%
Junior	321	26.7%
Senior	430	35.7%
Total	1203	100.0%

Note: All undergraduate students answered this question.

**Table 15: College of Primary Major of Undergraduate Students**

College	Count	Percent
College of Arts, Sciences, and Business	205	17.0%
College of Engineering and Computing	998	83.0%
Total	1203	100.0%

Note: All undergraduate students answered this question.

## Graduate/Professional Students

There were 580 graduate/professional students who responded to the survey. Graduate/professional student respondents were asked to select the degree they were completing in their program (Table 16) and what year in their program they were currently (Table 17). Fifty-three percent of graduate/professional respondents were Master's students and forty percent were in the first year of their program.

**Table 16: Current Graduate/Professional Degree**

Degree	Count	Percent
Masters (including MBA)	309	53.4%
Doctorate (e.g., Ph.D., Ed.D.)	247	42.7%
Post-Graduate	11	1.9%
Other*	12	2.1%
Total	579	100.0%

Note: 1 graduate/professional student did not answered this question.  
Other\* degrees added by students are listed in the Appendix.

**Table 17: Year in Graduate/Professional Program**

Year in Program	Count	Percent
1st year	231	40.0%
2nd year	192	33.3%
3rd year	70	12.1%
4th year	40	6.9%
5th year	28	4.9%
6th year or higher	16	2.8%
Total	577	100.0%

Note: 3 graduate/professional students did not answer this question.

## Student Romantic Relationships

Student respondents were asked about their romantic relationships. Sixty-one percent of respondents had experienced a romantic or intimate relationship while attending Missouri S&T (Table 18). Half of respondents were currently in a romantic or intimate relationship. Fifteen percent of respondents were married (Table 19) and ten percent of respondents reported having children (Table 18). Students' responses were not consistent across this group of questions.

**Table 18: Relationship Status of Respondents**

Question	Yes	No	Total
Since you began attending the university have you been in a romantic or intimate relationship?	847 60.6%	551 39.4%	1398 100.0%
Are you currently in a romantic or intimate relationship?	695 49.7%	702 50.3%	1397 100.0%
Do you have any children?	138 9.9%	1258 90.1%	1396 100.0%

Note: 387 to 389 respondents did not answer this question. These were asked as Yes/No questions.

**Table 19: Respondent's Current Relationship Status**

Current Relationship	Count	Percent
Not currently in an intimate or romantic relationship	634	45.5%
In a romantic or intimate relationship but not living together	407	29.2%
In a romantic or intimate relationship and living together	83	6.0%
Engaged	63	4.5%
Married	206	14.8%
Total	1393	100.0%

Note: 392 respondents did not answer this question. Students were able to select one item from this list of items. Their choices did not exactly match their responses to the questions listed in Table 18.

## Results – Student Attitudes, Views, and Behaviors

Students were asked questions about both their views toward giving consent for sexual activity in different circumstances and about their possible behaviors in specific social situations. Respondents were also asked if they remembered receiving awareness and prevention of gender-based violence training 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.*

Response choices were *Strongly disagree* (scored as 1), *Disagree* (2), *Neutral* (3), *Agree* (4), and *Strongly agree* (5). For reporting purposes, the statements were divided into two groups. Table 20 reports the number and percentage of students selecting each choice, and Table 21 reports the mean scores for each statement. Students strongly agreed that it is important to get consent for sexual activity (80%, mean=4.7).

**Table 20: Student Attitudes and 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.	13 0.9%	14 1.0%	75 5.1%	186 12.7%	1176 80.3%	1464 100.0%
It is not necessary to get consent to sexual activity if you are in a relationship with that person.	724 49.8%	408 28.0%	136 9.3%	83 5.7%	104 7.1%	1455 100.0%
When a person is raped, it's often because the way they said "no" was unclear.	554 38.2%	443 30.5%	281 19.4%	92 6.3%	82 5.6%	1452 100.0%
An incident is rape only if the person says "no."	524 36.2%	469 32.4%	217 15.0%	143 9.9%	96 6.6%	1449 100.0%
Women who consent to sex later accuse men of rape because the woman regrets the sexual encounter.	153 10.5%	278 19.1%	508 34.9%	350 24.0%	167 11.5%	1456 100.0%
Women often accuse men of rape as a form of vengeance.	199 13.7%	334 23.0%	503 34.6%	270 18.6%	148 10.2%	1454 100.0%

Note: 321 to 336 respondents did not answer this question.

**Table 21: Student Views toward Consent and Sexual Activity Mean Score**

Statement	Mean	SD	Responses
I believe it is important to get consent to sexual activity.	4.7	0.7	1464
It is not necessary to get consent to sexual activity if you are in a relationship with that person.	1.9	1.2	1455
When a person is raped, it's often because the way they said "no" was unclear.	2.1	1.2	1452
An incident is rape only if the person says "no."	2.2	1.2	1449
Women who consent to sex later accuse men of rape because the woman regrets the sexual encounter.	3.1	1.1	1456
Women often accuse men of rape as a form of vengeance.	2.9	1.2	1454

Note: 321 to 336 respondents did not answer this question.

Response choices: Strongly disagree=1, Disagree=2, Neutral=3, Agree=4, Strongly agree=5



To investigate if these attitudes are different depending on a student's class level, students were categorized into four separate groups (Table 22). When asked if consent to sexual activity was not necessary if one was in a relationship with that person, graduate/professional students agreed more than undergraduate students agreed. Men agreed more with this statement than did women (Graph 1).

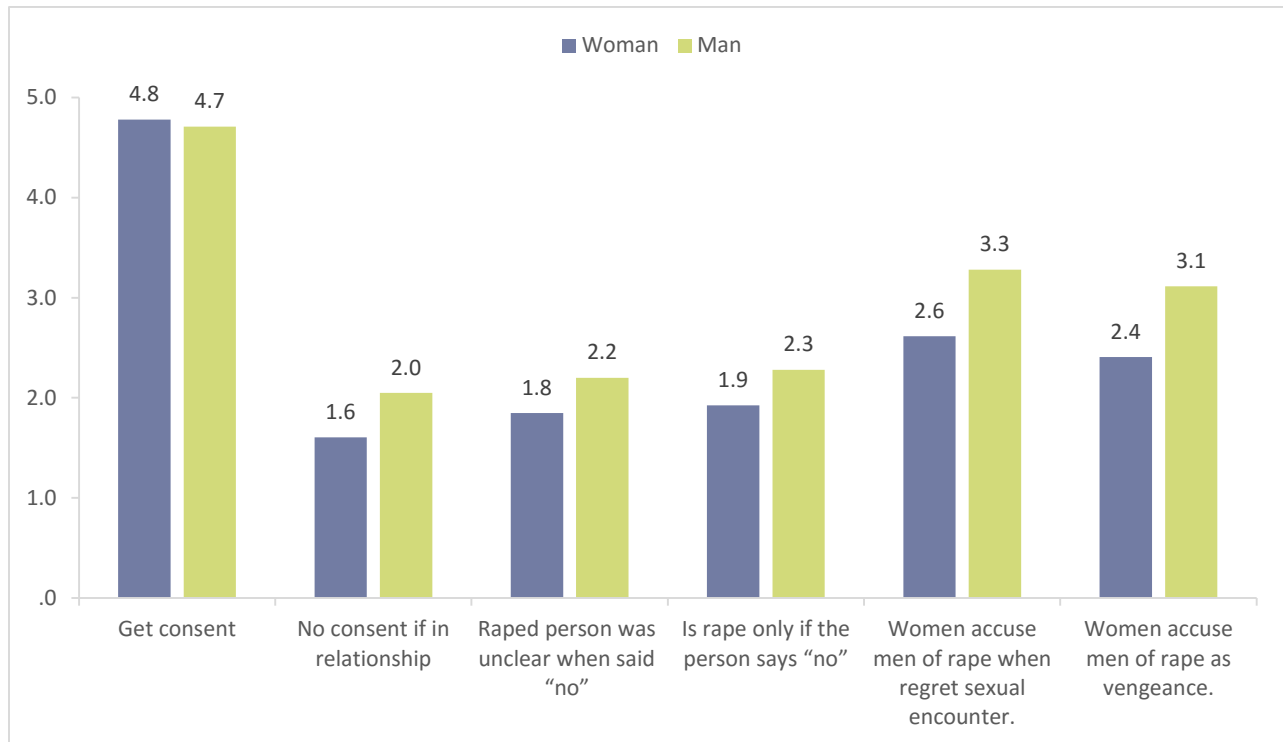
**Table 22: Student Views toward Consent and Sexual Activity Mean Score by Group**

Statement	Group Mean Score				Overall
	Fr/Soph*	Junior/ Senior	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Grad Student	>1 Year Grad Student	
I believe it is important to get consent to sexual activity.	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.7
It is not necessary to get consent to sexual activity if you are in a relationship with that person.	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.9
When a person is raped, it's often because the way they said "no" was unclear.	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.1
An incident is rape only if the person says "no."	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.2
Women who consent to sex later accuse men of rape because the woman regrets the sexual encounter.	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.1
Women often accuse men of rape as a form of vengeance.	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9

\*Freshman/ Sophomore Response choices: Strongly disagree=1, Disagree=2, Neutral=3, Agree=4, Strongly agree=5

Graph 1 reports the difference in student attitudes in relationship to a student's gender identity. Women (mean of 2.6 and 2.4) were more likely to disagree than were men (mean of 3.3 and 3.1) with the statements that women accuse men of rape due to personal regret or for vengeance.

**Graph1: Mean Score of Student Views toward Consent and Sexual Activity by Gender Identity**



Note: There are too few respondents in the other gender identity categories to include in these comparisons. Response choices: Strongly disagree=1, Disagree=2, Neutral=3, Agree=4, Strongly agree=5

From the list of statements asking about student views and attitudes, four statements referred to alcohol and its effects on behavior. Table 23 reports the number and percentage of students selecting each choice, and Table 24 reports the mean scores for each statement. Sixty percent of students agreed or strongly agreed that a person who is drunk cannot consent to sexual activity (mean=3.7). Seventy-two percent of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that they can tell when someone is too intoxicated to consent to sexual activity (mean=4.0).

Respondents were least likely to agree 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 (mean=2.6) and that if a man is drunk, he may rape someone unintentionally (mean=2.6).

**Table 23: Student Views toward Consent 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.	72 4.9%	217 14.9%	293 20.1%	353 24.2%	525 36.0%	1460 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.	388 26.6%	351 24.1%	292 20.0%	300 20.6%	128 8.8%	1459 100.0%
I can tell when someone is too intoxicated to consent to sexual activity.	36 2.5%	97 6.7%	276 19.0%	514 35.3%	532 36.6%	1455 100.0%
If a man is drunk, he may rape someone unintentionally.	389 26.8%	350 24.1%	301 20.8%	300 20.7%	110 7.6%	1450 100.0%

Note: 326 to 235 respondents did not answer this question.

**Table 24: Student Views when Alcohol is Involved Mean Score**

Statement	Mean	SD	Responses
A person who is drunk cannot consent to sexual activity.	3.7	1.2	1460
A person who is sexually assaulted when he or she is drunk is at least partially responsible for putting themselves in that situation.	2.6	1.3	1459
I can tell when someone is too intoxicated to consent to sexual activity.	4.0	1.0	1455
If a man is drunk, he may rape someone unintentionally.	2.6	1.3	1450

Note: 326 to 235 respondents did not answer this question.

Response choices: Strongly disagree=1, Disagree=2, Neutral=3, Agree=4, Strongly agree=5

Student views regarding alcohol and gender violence were examined further by student class level and gender identity. To investigate if these attitudes are different depending on a student's class level, students were categorized into four separate groups (Table 25). There was little difference between the attitudes of students by their class level when alcohol was involved in specific situations.

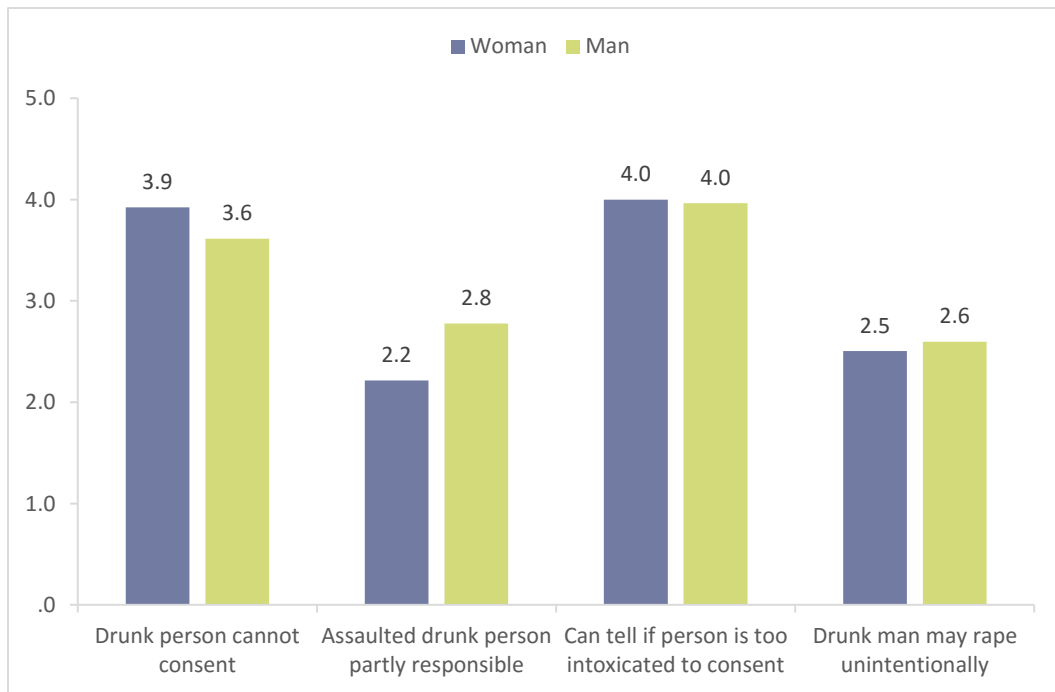
**Table 25: Student Views when Alcohol is Involved Mean Score by Group**

Statement	Group Mean Score				Overall
	Fr/Soph*	Junior/Senior	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Grad Student	>1 Year Grad Student	
A person who is drunk cannot consent to sexual activity.	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.7
A person who is sexually assaulted when he or she is drunk is at least partially responsible for putting themselves in that situation.	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.6
I can tell when someone is too intoxicated to consent to sexual activity.	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.7	4.0
If a man is drunk, he may rape someone unintentionally.	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6

\*Freshman/Sophomore Note: Response choices: Strongly disagree=1, Disagree=2, Neutral=3, Agree=4, Strongly agree=5

Graph 2 reports the difference in student attitudes in relationship to a student’s gender identity. Women (mean=2.2) were more likely to disagree 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* than were men (mean=2.8).

**Graph 2: Student Views when Alcohol is Involved Mean Score by Gender Identity**



Note: There are too few respondents in the other gender identity categories to include in these comparisons. Response choices: Strongly disagree=1, Disagree=2, Neutral=3, Agree=4, Strongly agree=5

## 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 26. Two-thirds of student respondents report always/usually leaving a party with the people they came with.

Half of respondents had not experienced the situation where they had intervened when someone was trying to isolate an intoxicated person to engage in sexual activity. The situation where respondents were least likely to act was to speak up regarding sexist jokes, with 36% reporting speaking up *sometimes*.

**Table 26: 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	26 1.9%	113 8.1%	510 36.6%	439 31.5%	307 22.0%	1395 100.0%
Walk a friend home who has had too much to drink at a party, bar or event	51 3.7%	171 12.3%	327 23.5%	431 30.9%	414 29.7%	1394 100.0%
Speak up when someone made sexist jokes or comments	211 15.1%	496 35.6%	252 18.1%	137 9.8%	297 21.3%	1393 100.0%
Tell someone they have had too much to drink and should stop drinking	100 7.2%	347 24.9%	399 28.6%	223 16.0%	325 23.3%	1394 100.0%
Ask someone who is visibly upset if they are ok or need help	45 3.2%	280 20.1%	515 37.0%	393 28.2%	160 11.5%	1393 100.0%
Talk to friends of an intoxicated person to make sure the friends do not leave the intoxicated person behind	62 4.5%	207 14.9%	372 26.7%	341 24.5%	411 29.5%	1393 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	56 4.0%	132 9.5%	188 13.5%	330 23.7%	685 49.2%	1391 100.0%

Note: 390 to 394 students did not answer this question.

Mean scores were calculated for each behavior (Table 27). Student respondents reported usually leaving a party with the people they came with (mean=3.3). Respondents were least likely to speak up regarding sexist jokes (mean=2.3) or to tell someone they should stop drinking (mean=2.7).

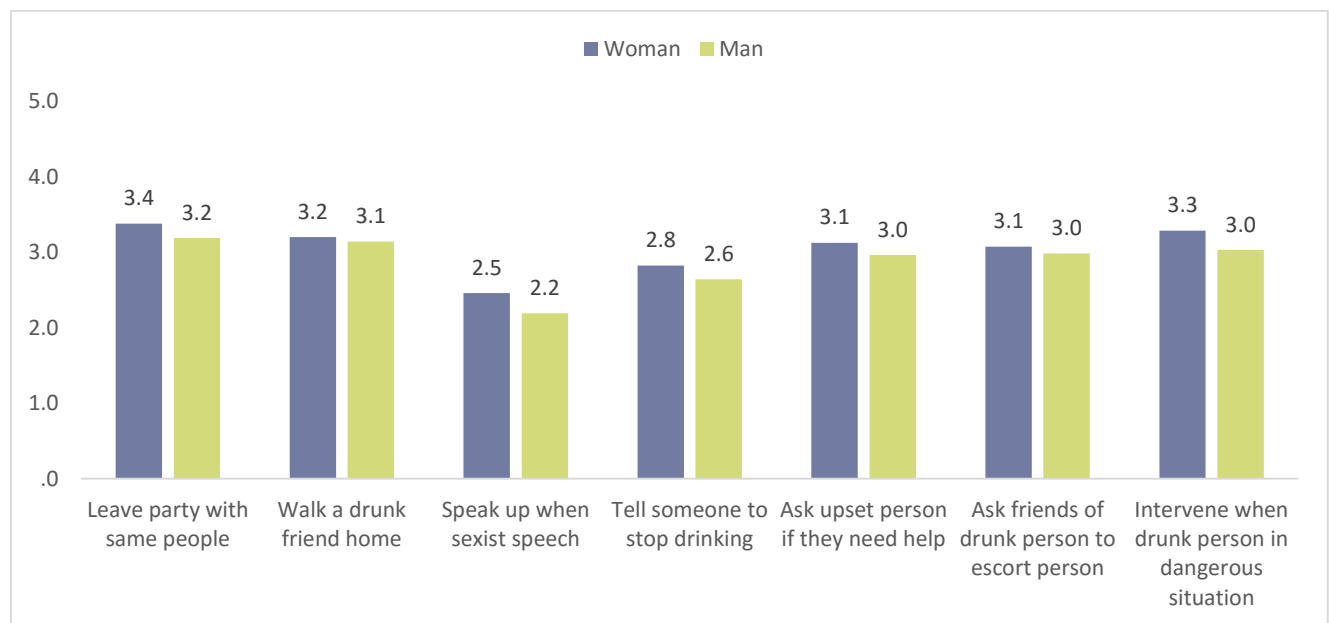
**Table 27: Mean Score of Student Bystander Engagement**

Behavior	Mean	SD	Responses
Leave a party with the same people I came with	3.3	0.7	1088
Walk a friend home who has had too much to drink at a party, bar or event	3.2	0.9	980
Speak up when someone made sexist jokes or comments	2.3	0.9	1096
Tell someone they have had too much to drink and should stop drinking	2.7	0.9	1069
Ask someone who is visibly upset if they are ok or need help	3.0	0.8	1233
Talk to friends of an intoxicated person to make sure the friends do not leave the intoxicated person behind	3.0	0.9	982
Intervene when someone is trying to isolate an intoxicated person (e.g., take the person up to their room) to engage in sexual activity	3.1	1.0	706

Note: Respondents who selected "situation has not arisen" were not included in the mean calculation.  
 Response choices: Never=1, Sometimes=2, Usually=3, Always=4

Graph 3 reports these mean scores by the student’s gender identity. Overall, the mean scores of women were slightly higher than those of respondents identifying as men, signifying that women reported being slightly more likely to do each of the behaviors than did men.

**Graph 3: Bystander Engagement by Gender Identity**



Note: There are too few respondents in the other gender identity categories to include in these comparisons.  
 Response choices: Never=1, Sometimes=2, Usually=3, Always=4

## Prevention and Awareness Training for Students

Respondents were asked four questions regarding specific content in the new-student orientation program they attended. Table 28 reports the number of students selecting each choice. Thirteen percent of students reported not attending this orientation.

When all respondents were asked if they remembered topics about sexual harassment and gender-based violence during the orientation, approximately one-third of these students reported that during their orientation at least one of the topics on prevention and awareness occurred. More than one-third of the students did not remember hearing this information.

**Table 28: Remembering 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?	527 36.3%	212 14.6%	185 12.7%	528 36.4%	1452 100.0%
include training or information about gender-based violence?	433 30.0%	240 16.6%	181 12.5%	590 40.9%	1444 100.0%
provide an overview of institutional policies addressing sexual harassment and gender-based violence?	496 34.4%	207 14.4%	181 12.6%	557 38.7%	1441 100.0%
provide information regarding resources and services for victims of sexual harassment and gender-based violence?	513 35.4%	209 14.4%	184 12.7%	544 37.5%	1450 100.0%

Note: 333 to 344 students did not answer these questions.

Considering the possibility that the responses other than “yes” could be from students transferring from another college or university, these students were looked at separately. A difference showed a higher percentage of non-transfer students remembered hearing this information than did transfer students. For the difference between undergraduate and graduate/professional students, the graduate/professional students had higher percentages of remembering they heard this information than did undergraduate students. When looking at gender identity, a slightly higher percentage of men remembered hearing this information than did women (Table 29). Percentages are out of the respondents who attended new-student orientation.

**Table 29: Remembering Topics Included in New-Student Orientation by Gender**

Did your new-student orientation...	Yes, Woman (N=384)	Yes, Man (N=815)	Yes, Other (N=20)
include training or information about sexual harassment?	157 40.9%	338 41.5%	9 45.0%
include training or information about gender-based violence?	116 30.2%	292 35.8%	5 25.0%
provide an overview of institutional policies addressing sexual harassment and gender-based violence?	139 36.2%	330 40.5%	5 25.0%
provide information regarding resources and services for victims of sexual harassment and gender-based violence?	149 38.8%	338 41.5%	5 25.0%

Note: The "Yes, Other" category for gender identity includes the respondents selecting either *Androgyne*, *Transman*, *Transwoman*, or *Genderqueer* or *gender non-conforming* on the gender identity question. Percentages are out of the 384 women, 815 men, and 20 other-gender respondents who attended new-student orientation.

From a list of eight choices, 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 gender-based violence. Table 30 reports the number of students selecting each item as one of their three choices. The top three choices were (1) having programs during new-student orientation; (2) having programs run by students; and (3) offering a prominent and detailed university website. Table 30 is sorted from the most-selected to least-selected approach.

**Table 30: Rating of Effectiveness of Informational Approaches**

Informational Approach	Number Selecting	Percentage
Programs during new-student orientation	921	65.1%
Programs run by students	641	45.3%
A prominent and detailed university website	558	39.4%
Distribution of written materials (e.g., posters, pamphlets)	534	37.7%
Mandatory online program prior to attending classes	439	31.0%
Optional programs throughout the academic year	409	28.9%
Programs run by university employees	267	18.9%
Mandatory online program once classes have begun	222	15.7%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Percentages are out of the 1415 total respondents.



## Results – Prevalence of Non-Consensual Incidents

Students were asked about their experiences with actual and attempted non-consensual sexual contact and sexual intercourse, including location and information about the perpetrator. The students were also asked which university resources, if any, were used following such incidents. Similar questions were asked for dating/intimate partner violence, stalking, and sexual harassment. On the survey, each section began with a definition of the type of contact the questions covered. These same definitions are included in italics at the beginning of each section.

### Prevalence of Non-Consensual Sexual Contact

*“Non-Consensual Sexual Contact” is defined as: any intentional sexual touching (genitals, breast or anus) however slight, with any object, by a person upon a person, that is without consent and/or by force. Note: As defined in this survey, non-consensual sexual contact / touching does not include incidents meeting the definition of non-consensual sexual intercourse*

Students were asked if they had experienced attempted or actual non-consensual sexual contact since they began attending classes at the university and if they had, what type of contact it was. Eleven percent of respondents reported experiencing *attempted* non-consensual sexual contact and ten percent reported experiencing non-consensual sexual contact (Table 31).

**Table 31: Non-Consensual Sexual Contact**

Student experienced...	Yes	No	Total
attempted (but not succeeded) non-consensual sexual contact	148 10.5%	1257 89.5%	1405 100.0%
non-consensual sexual contact	137 9.8%	1265 90.2%	1402 100.0%

Note: 380 to 383 students did not answer this question.

Attempted, but not succeeded, non-consensual sexual contact incidents mainly involved touching of buttocks and for those experiencing non-consensual sexual contact, it also mainly involved touching of buttocks (Table 32).

**Table 32: Type of Non-Consensual Sexual Contact by All Respondents**

Form of non-consensual sexual contact	Attempted contact		Actual contact	
	Count	Percent*	Count	Percent**
Kissing	77	5.5%	54	3.9%
Touching of breast(s)	66	4.7%	66	4.7%
Touching of buttocks	109	7.8%	100	7.1%
Touching of genitals	53	3.8%	47	3.4%
Touching by another's genitals	19	1.4%	19	1.4%
Other	11	0.8%	5	0.4%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply. \*Percentages are out of the 1405 respondents who answered the first question on non-consensual sexual contact. "Other" forms added by students are reported in the Appendix. \*\*Percentages are out of the 1402 respondents who answered the first question on non-consensual sexual contact. No "Other" comments were added.

### Information from Students Who Have Experienced Non-Consensual Sexual Contact

The students reporting they had experienced non-consensual sexual contact since attending classes at Missouri S&T were also asked specific questions about their experience. The percentages in this section are not reported out of all respondents but only out of the 137 respondents experiencing non-consensual sexual contact.

**Table 32a: Type of Non-Consensual Sexual Contact Experienced**

*Percentages are out of those who experienced non-consensual sexual contact*

Form of <u>attempted</u> non-consensual sexual contact	Count (N=148)	Percent
Kissing	77	52.0%
Touching of breast(s)	66	44.6%
Touching of buttocks	109	73.6%
Touching of genitals	53	35.8%
Touching by another's genitals	19	12.8%
Other	11	7.4%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Percentages are out of the 148 total respondents. "Other" forms added by students are reported in the Appendix.

Form of <u>actual</u> non-consensual sexual contact	Count (N=137)	Percent
Kissing	54	39.4%
Touching of breast(s)	66	48.2%
Touching of buttocks	100	73.0%
Touching of genitals	47	34.3%
Touching by another's genitals	19	13.9%
Other	5	3.6%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Percentages are out of the 137 total respondents. No students selecting "Other" added comments.

For respondents having this experience, one-third (33%), reported experiencing 3–5 incidents of non-consensual sexual contact (Table 33). The highest percentage of respondents reported that their experience was with one person (39%) (Table 34) who was male (76%) (Table 35). Seventy-nine percent of respondents reported the person committing the contact was a Missouri S&T undergraduate (Table 36).

**Table 33: Number of Times of Non-Consensual Sexual Contact**

*Reporting is out of those who experienced non-consensual sexual contact*

Times Experienced	Count	Percent
1 time	38	27.9%
2 times	32	23.5%
3 to 5 times	45	33.1%
6 or more times	21	15.4%
Total	136	100.0%

Note: Of the 137 students who reported having experienced non-consensual contact, 1 did not answer this question.

**Table 34: Number of People Engaged in Non-Consensual Sexual Contact**

*Reporting is out of those who experienced non-consensual sexual contact*

Number of People	Count	Percent
1 person	54	39.4%
2 persons	34	24.8%
3 to 5 persons	36	26.3%
6 or more persons	13	9.5%
Total	137	100.0%

Note: Of the 137 students who reported having experienced non-consensual intercourse, all answered this question.

**Table 35: Gender of Non-Consensual Sexual Contact Perpetrator**

*Reporting is out of those who experienced non-consensual sexual contact*

Gender	Count	Percent
Male	103	75.7%
Female	33	24.3%
Transgender male to female	0	0.0%
Transgender female to male	3	2.2%
Gender-queer	4	2.9%
Unknown	3	2.2%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Of the 137 students who reported having experienced non-consensual sexual contact, 1 did not answer this question. Percentages are out of the 136 total respondents.

**Table 36: Person Who Committed Non-Consensual Sexual Contact***Reporting is out of those who experienced non-consensual sexual contact*

Person Who Committed Act	Count	Percent
Undergraduate student(s) at the university	107	78.7%
Graduate student(s) at the university	6	4.4%
University faculty	3	2.2%
University staff	3	2.2%
Not affiliated with the university	22	16.2%
Intimate partner	10	7.4%
Family member or relative	0	0.0%
Friend	32	23.5%
Acquaintance	35	25.7%
Unknown	29	21.3%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Of the 137 students who reported having experienced non-consensual contact, 1 did not answer this question. Percentages are out of the 136 total respondents.

Two locations were each selected by forty-three percent of respondents, reporting their incident took place at a fraternity house or at an off-campus private residence. Table 37 is sorted from the most-selected to least-selected location.

**Table 37: Location of Non-Consensual Sexual Contact Occurred***Reporting is out of those who experienced non-consensual sexual contact*

Location	Count	Percent
Fraternity house	58	43.0%
Off-campus private residence	58	43.0%
On-campus residence halls	38	28.1%
Off-campus non-residence (e.g., car, public space)	19	14.1%
On-campus academic building	9	6.7%
On-campus outdoor space	8	5.9%
On-campus athletic facility	5	3.7%
Sorority house	5	3.7%
Off-campus place of employment	5	3.7%
Other	4	3.0%
On-campus place of employment	1	0.7%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Of the 137 students who reported having experienced non-consensual contact, 2 did not answer this question. Percentages are out of the 135 total respondents. The "Other" comments are in the Appendix.

The students reporting they had experienced non-consensual sexual contact since attending classes at Missouri S&T were also asked if drugs or alcohol were involved. Two-thirds of respondents reported that the other person's use of alcohol was involved in the non-consensual sexual contact and half (51%) reported that their own use of alcohol was involved (Table 38).

**Table 38: Involvement of Alcohol or Drugs in Non-Consensual Sexual Contact***Reporting is out of those who experienced non-consensual sexual contact*

<b>Alcohol/Drugs</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Total</b>
The other person's use of alcohol	88 65.7%	29 21.6%	17 12.7%	134 100.0%
Your use of alcohol	68 50.7%	60 44.8%	6 4.5%	134 100.0%
The other person's use of drugs	12 9.0%	73 54.9%	48 36.1%	133 100.0%
Your use of drugs	8 6.0%	119 89.5%	6 4.5%	133 100.0%

Note: Of the 137 students who reported having experienced non-consensual sexual contact, 3 to 4 did not answer these questions.

Coercion was reportedly used by the perpetrator for roughly one-third (35%) of those students experiencing non-consensual sexual contact (Table 39). Use of a weapon was reported in four cases.

**Table 39: Use of Force in Non-Consensual Sexual Contact**

<b>Type of Force</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Total</b>
Use of physical force against you (e.g., hitting, kicking)	18 13.2%	114 83.8%	4 2.9%	136 100.0%
Use of threats of physical force against you	10 7.4%	120 88.9%	5 3.7%	135 100.0%
Use of a weapon against you (e.g., gun, knife)	4 2.9%	127 93.4%	5 3.7%	136 100.0%
Use of unreasonable pressure for sexual activity (coercion)	48 35.3%	80 58.8%	8 5.9%	136 100.0%

Note: Of the 137 students who reported having experienced non-consensual sexual contact, 1 to 2 did not answer these questions.

Fourteen students (11%) reported missing specific learning activities due to the sexual contact experience (Table 40). Twenty-one respondents reported experiencing non-consensual sexual contact when they were unaware, passed out, or asleep.

**Table 40: Other Issues Stemming from Non-Consensual Sexual Contact***Reporting is out of those who experienced non-consensual sexual contact*

Issue	Yes	No	Unknown	Total
Did you miss any classes, assignments or exams as a result of the non-consensual sexual contact incident(s)?	14 10.5%	119 89.5%		133 100.0%
Has anyone engaged in sexual contact with you when you were unaware, passed out, or asleep?	21 15.8%	95 71.4%	17 12.8%	133 100.0%

Note: Of the 137 students who reported having experienced non-consensual sexual contact, 4 did not answer these questions.

Students were given a list of 10 possible emotions or behaviors they might experience following a non-consensual sexual contact incident and were asked to select all of the emotions or behaviors they experienced. Table 41 reports the number and percentage of students selecting each choice from all of the students who answered this question. Around half of the students reported experiencing a *lack of trust in others* and *anger* following an incident. Table 41 is sorted from the most-selected to least-selected emotion/behavior.

**Table 41: Emotions/Behaviors Experienced Following Incident***Reporting is out of those who experienced non-consensual sexual contact*

Emotion or Behavior	Number Selecting	Percent Selecting
Lack of trust in others	44	53.7%
Anger	42	51.2%
Anxiety	29	35.4%
Sadness	21	25.6%
Depression	20	24.4%
Difficulty focusing	20	24.4%
Difficulty with intimacy	18	22.0%
Fear for your safety	17	20.7%
Feeling alone	17	20.7%
Withdrawal from friends	11	13.4%
Other	6	7.3%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Of the 137 students who reported experiencing non-consensual sexual contact, 55 did not answer this question. Percentages are out of the 82 total respondents. The "Other" comments are in the Appendix.

Students were given a list of 11 possible university resources they might use following a non-consensual sexual contact incident and were asked to select all of the ones they used. Table 42 reports the number and percentage of students selecting each choice from all of the students who answered this question. Eighty-four percent of the respondents reporting using none of the listed resources. The most-used resource was Psychological Counseling Services (9%).

**Table 42: Missouri S&T Resources Used Following Incident***Reporting is out of those who experienced non-consensual sexual contact*

<b>Campus Resources</b>	<b>Number Selecting</b>	<b>Percent Selecting</b>
None	93	83.8%
Psychological Counseling Services	10	9.0%
Academic Accommodations (e.g., extensions for assignments, exams)	4	3.6%
University Police Department	4	3.6%
No-contact orders	3	2.7%
Campus Victim's Advocate	3	2.7%
Other	3	2.7%
Student Health Center	2	1.8%
Alterations to on-campus housing	2	1.8%
Student Conduct	1	0.9%
Women's Center	0	0.0%
LGBTQI Center	0	0.0%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Of the 137 students who reported having experienced non-consensual sexual contact, 26 did not answer this question. Percentages are out of the 111 total respondents. Of the three students selecting "Other," one added a comment which is in the Appendix.

Ten of the 137 students who experienced non-consensual sexual contact reported the incident to faculty, staff, or employee of the university (Table 43).

**Table 43: Reporting of Non-Consensual Sexual Contact***Reporting is out of those who experienced non-consensual sexual contact*

<b>Action</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>NA*</b>	<b>Total</b>
Did you report the non-consensual sexual contact incident(s) to any university faculty, staff, or employee?	10 7.6%	104 78.8%	18 13.6%	132 100.0%

\*NA=Not applicable. Of the 137 students who reported having experienced non-consensual sexual contact, 5 did not answer this question.

Students were given a list of 15 staff positions and offices at Missouri S&T and were asked to select where they reported the non-consensual sexual contact incident(s). Table 44 reports the number of students selecting each choice from all of the students who answered this question. Table 44 is sorted from the most-selected to least-selected office/staff member. Because there were few responses, percentages are not calculated.

**Table 44: Incident Was Reported to Missouri S&T***Reporting is out of those who experienced non-consensual sexual contact*

Campus Resources	Number Selecting
Resident Advisor (RA)	4
Faculty Member	3
Psychological Counseling Center	2
Academic Advisor	2
Title IX Coordinator/Deputy Title IX Coordinator	2
University Police	2
Student Affairs Administrator(s)	2
Housing and Residence Life Administrator(s)	2
Academic Dean	1
Campus Victim Advocate	0
Student Health Professional	0
Online Reporting Form (anonymous)	0
Online Reporting Form (non-anonymous)	0
University Athletics Coach	0
Campus Telephone Hotline	0
Other	0

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Percentages are not reported due to small number of responses (N=10).

Of the ten respondents who reported the incident to a university employee, three reported that the employee followed-up with them (Table 45) and one student reported being satisfied with the follow-up. Four students reported that the university investigated the incident they had reported and that they were informed of the outcome. Students were asked to explain their responses, and these are reported in the Appendix.

**Table 45: Missouri S&T Follow-Up on Incident Report***Reporting is out of those who experienced non-consensual sexual contact*

Issue	Yes	No	IDK*	NA**	Total
Did any university faculty, staff or employee follow-up with you about the non-consensual sexual contact incident(s) you reported?	3	2		5	10
Were you satisfied with the university's follow-up on the non-consensual sexual contact incident(s) you reported?	1	2		0	3
Did the university investigate the non-consensual sexual contact incident(s) you reported?	4	1	5	0	10
Did the university inform you of the outcome of the investigation into the non-consensual sexual contact incident(s) you reported?	4	0		0	4

Note: \*IDK=I don't know \*\*NA=Not applicable. Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Percentages are not reported due to the small number of responses (N=10). The "Other" comments are in the Appendix.



## Prevalence of Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse

*Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse* is defined as: 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.

Students were asked if they had experienced attempted or actual non-consensual sexual intercourse since they began attending the university and if they had, what type of intercourse it was. Four percent of students reported experiencing *attempted* non-consensual sexual intercourse and four percent also reported experiencing executed non-consensual sexual intercourse (Table 46). The type of non-consensual sexual intercourse is reported in Table 47.

**Table 46: Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse**

Student experienced...	Yes	No	Total
attempted (but not succeeded) non-consensual sexual intercourse	63 4.4%	1357 95.6%	1420 100.0%
non-consensual sexual intercourse	55 3.9%	1359 96.1%	1414 100.0%

Note: 365 to 371 students did not answer this question.

**Table 47: Type of Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse by All Respondents**

Type of Attempted (But Not Succeeded) Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse	Count	Percent
Vaginal penetration	55	3.9%
Anal penetration	24	1.7%
Oral copulation	28	2.0%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not add up to the total. Percentages are out of the 1420 students answering these questions.

Type of Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse	Count	Percent
Vaginal penetration	38	2.7%
Anal penetration	11	0.8%
Oral copulation	19	1.3%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not add up to the total. Percentages are out of the 1414 students who answered the first question on non-consensual sexual intercourse.

## Information from Students Who Have Experienced Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse

There were 55 student respondents reporting they had experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse since attending classes at Missouri S&T. They were asked specific questions about the incident. The percentages in this section are not reported out of all respondents but only out of the 55 respondents experiencing non-consensual sexual intercourse. Approximately two-thirds of these incidents involved vaginal penetration (Table 47a).

**Table 47a: Type of Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse Experienced**

*Reporting is out of those who experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse*

Type Of Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse	Count (N=55)	Percent
Vaginal penetration	38	69.1%
Anal penetration	11	20.0%
Oral copulation	19	34.5%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply. Percentages are out of the 55 students answering these questions.

The students reporting they had experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse since attending classes at Missouri S&T were also asked the number of times, the number of people engaged in this activity across all incidents, and the gender of the perpetrator. These numbers are reported in Table 48 through Table 50. Half (50%) of the respondents reported that the incident the student experienced occurred one time. At least two-thirds of the respondents (69%) reported that the incident was committed by a male.

**Table 48: Number of Times of Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse**

*Reporting is out of those who experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse*

Times Experienced	Count	Percent
1 time	26	50.0%
2 times	15	28.8%
3 to 5 times	6	11.5%
6 or more times	5	9.6%
Total	52	100.0%

Note: Of the 55 students who reported having experienced non-consensual intercourse, 3 did not answer this question.

**Table 49: Number of People Engaged in Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse***Reporting is out of those who experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse*

Number of People	Count	Percent
1 person	32	61.5%
2 persons	9	17.3%
3 to 5 persons	10	19.2%
6 or more persons	1	1.9%
Total	52	100.0%

Note: Of the 55 students who reported having experienced non-consensual intercourse, 3 did not answer this question.

**Table 50: Gender of Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse Perpetrator***Reporting is out of those who experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse*

Gender	Count	Percent
Male	36	69.2%
Female	14	26.9%
Transgender male to female	0	0.0%
Transgender female to male	3	5.8%
Gender-queer	0	0.0%
Unknown	2	3.8%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Of the 55 students who reported having experienced non-consensual intercourse, 3 did not answer this question. Percentages are out of the 52 total respondents.

Of the 52 students reporting information about the person committing the non-consensual sexual intercourse, 56% reported the perpetrator was an undergraduate student at the university (Table 51). One-third of respondents reported that the perpetrator was an acquaintance, and one-fourth of respondents reported that the perpetrator was an intimate partner.

**Table 51: Person Who Committed Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse***Reporting is out of those who experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse*

<b>Person Who Committed Act</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Undergraduate student(s) at the university	29	55.8%
Graduate student(s) at the university	4	7.7%
University faculty	5	9.6%
University staff	2	3.8%
Not affiliated with the university	5	9.6%
Intimate partner	13	25.0%
Family member or relative	1	1.9%
Friend	9	17.3%
Acquaintance	17	32.7%
Unknown	9	17.3%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Of the 55 students who reported having experienced non-consensual intercourse, 3 did not answer this question. Percentages are out of the 52 total respondents.

The non-consensual sexual intercourse incidents experienced by student respondents occurred primarily in three locations; an off-campus private residence (48%), an on-campus residence hall (31%), or a fraternity house (27%) (Table 52). Table 52 is sorted from the most-selected to least-selected location.

**Table 52: Location of Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse Occurred***Reporting is out of those who experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse*

<b>Location</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Off-campus private residence	23	47.9%
On-campus residence halls	15	31.3%
Fraternity house	13	27.1%
On-campus athletic facility	3	6.3%
On-campus academic building	2	4.2%
Off-campus non-residence (e.g., car, public space)	2	4.2%
On-campus outdoor space	1	2.1%
Sorority house	1	2.1%
Other	1	2.1%
On-campus place of employment	0	0.0%
Off-campus place of employment	0	0.0%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Of the 55 students who reported having experienced non-consensual intercourse, 7 did not answer this question. Percentages are out of the 48 total respondents.

The students reporting they had experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse since attending classes at Missouri S&T were also asked if drugs or alcohol were involved. Sixty-one percent of respondents reported they had used alcohol and 59% reported that the other person had used alcohol in relationship to the incident (Table 53).

**Table 53: Involvement of Alcohol or Drugs in Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse**

*Reporting is out of those who experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse*

<b>Alcohol/Drugs</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Total</b>
The other person's use of alcohol	29 59.2%	17 34.7%	3 6.1%	49 100.0%
Your use of alcohol	30 61.2%	17 34.7%	2 4.1%	49 100.0%
The other person's use of drugs	8 16.3%	30 61.2%	11 22.4%	49 100.0%
Your use of drugs	5 10.2%	39 79.6%	5 10.2%	49 100.0%

Note: Of the 55 students who reported having experienced non-consensual intercourse, 6 did not answer this question.

Coercion was reportedly used by the perpetrator for 65% of those student respondents experiencing non-consensual sexual intercourse (Table 54). Physical force against the student was reported by 12 respondents (25%), and use of a weapon was reported in three cases.

**Table 54: Use of Force in Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse**

*Reporting is out of those who experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse*

<b>Type of Force</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Total</b>
Use of physical force against you (e.g., hitting, kicking)	12 24.5%	34 69.4%	3 6.1%	49 100.0%
Use of threats of physical force against you	8 16.3%	39 79.6%	2 4.1%	49 100.0%
Use of a weapon against you (e.g., gun, knife)	3 6.1%	42 85.7%	4 8.2%	49 100.0%
Use of unreasonable pressure for sexual activity (coercion)	32 65.3%	14 28.6%	3 6.1%	49 100.0%

Note: Of the 55 students who reported having experienced non-consensual intercourse, 6 did not answer these questions.

As a result of the incident, 26% of these students reported that it affected their learning activities (Table 55). Forty-one percent of the students experiencing non-consensual sexual intercourse reported that someone had engaged in sexual intercourse with them when they were unaware, passed out, or asleep.

**Table 55: Other Issues Stemming from Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse**

*Reporting is out of those who experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse*

Issue	Yes	No	Unknown	Total
Did you miss any classes, assignments or exams as a result of the non-consensual sexual intercourse incident(s)?	13 26.0%	37 74.0%		50 100.0%
Has anyone engaged in sexual intercourse with you when you were unaware, passed out, or asleep?	20 40.8%	26 53.1%	3 6.1%	49 100.0%

Note: Of the 55 students who reported having experienced non-consensual intercourse, 5 to 6 did not answer these questions.

Students were given a list of 10 possible emotions or behaviors they might experience following a non-consensual sexual intercourse incident and were asked to select all of the emotions or behaviors they experienced. Table 56 reports the number and percentage of students selecting each choice from the 40 students who answered this question. The most-selected emotion was *sadness* (63%). Table 56 is sorted from the most-selected to least-selected emotion or behavior.

**Table 56: Emotions/Behaviors Experienced Following Incident**

*Reporting is out of those who experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse*

Emotion or Behavior	Number Selecting	Percent Selecting
Sadness	25	62.5%
Anger	21	52.5%
Depression	20	50.0%
Lack of trust in others	20	50.0%
Anxiety	18	45.0%
Difficulty focusing	16	40.0%
Difficulty with intimacy	13	32.5%
Feeling alone	12	30.0%
Withdrawal from friends	10	25.0%
Fear for your safety	7	17.5%
Other	3	7.5%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Of the 55 students who reported having experienced non-consensual intercourse, 15 did not answer this question. Percentages are out of the 40 total respondents.

Students were given a list of 11 possible university resources they might use following a non-consensual sexual intercourse incident and were asked to select all they used. Table 57 reports the number and percentage of students selecting each choice from the 47 students who answered this question. Few campus resources were used; however, the most-used resource was Psychological Counseling Services (21%). Table 57 is sorted from the most-selected to least-selected resource.

**Table 57: Campus Resources Used Following Non-consensual Sexual Intercourse Incident**

*Reporting is out of those who experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse*

Campus Resources	Number Selecting	Percent Selecting
None	29	61.7%
Psychological Counseling Services	10	21.3%
Student Health Center	6	12.8%
Academic Accommodations (e.g., extensions for assignments, exams)	5	10.6%
Alterations to on-campus housing	4	8.5%
No-contact orders	3	6.4%
University Police Department	3	6.4%
Student Conduct	1	2.1%
Campus Victim's Advocate	1	2.1%
Women's Center	1	2.1%
LGBTQI Center	1	2.1%
Other	1	2.1%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Of the 55 students who reported having experienced non-consensual intercourse, 8 did not answer this question. Percentages are out of the 47 total respondents. The "Other" resource added by a respondent is reported in the Appendix.

Six of the 55 students who experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse reported the incident to faculty, staff, or employee of the university (Table 58).

**Table 58: Reporting of Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse**

*Reporting is out of those who experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse*

	Yes	No	NA*	Total
Did you report the non-consensual sexual intercourse incident(s) to any university faculty, staff, or employee?	6 12.0%	37 74.0%	7 14.0%	50 100.0%

Note: \*NA=Not applicable. Of the 55 students who reported having experienced non-consensual intercourse, 5 did not answer this question.

Students were given a list of 15 staff positions and offices at the university and were asked to select the ones to which they reported the non-consensual sexual intercourse incident(s). Table 59 reports the number of students selecting each choice from the six students who answered this question. Percentages are not reported due to the small number of responses. Table 59 is sorted from the most-selected to least-selected office/staff member.

**Table 59: Incident Was Reported to Missouri S&T***Reporting is out of those who experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse*

<b>Campus Resources</b>	<b>Number Selecting</b>
Title IX Coordinator/Deputy Title IX Coordinator	3
University Police	3
Psychological Counseling Center	2
Resident Advisor (RA)	2
Student Affairs Administrator(s)	2
Housing and Residence Life Administrator(s)	2
Campus Victim Advocate	1
Faculty Member	1
Academic Dean	1
Academic Advisor	0
Student Health Professional	0
Online Reporting Form (anonymous)	0
Online Reporting Form (non-anonymous)	0
University Athletics Coach	0
Campus Telephone Hotline	0
Other	0

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Percentages are not reported due to small number of responses (N=6).

Of the six student respondents who reported the incident to the university, five students reported that a university employee did *not* follow-up regarding the incident (Table 60). Two students reported that their incident was investigated and that they were informed of the outcome. Comments from two students are in the Appendix.

**Table 60: Missouri S&T Follow-Up on Incident Report***Reporting is out of those who experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse*

<b>Action</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>IDK*</b>	<b>NA**</b>	<b>Total</b>
Did any university faculty, staff or employee follow-up with you about the non-consensual sexual intercourse incident(s) you reported?	0	5		1	6
Were you satisfied with the university's follow-up on the non-consensual sexual intercourse incident(s) you reported?	0	0		0	0
Did the university investigate the non-consensual sexual intercourse incident(s) you reported?	2	2	2	0	6
Did the university inform you of the outcome of the investigation into the non-consensual sexual intercourse incident(s) you reported?	2	0		0	2

Note: \*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 small number of responses (N=6). Comments from two students 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, 49 students (4%) answered yes (Table 61). When asked what form the violence took, 2% of all respondents reported psychological and/or emotional abuse through dating/intimate partner violence (Table 62). Table 62 is sorted from most-selected to least-selected form of violence.

**Table 61: Dating/Intimate Partner Violence**

Student experienced...	Yes	No	Total
Dating/intimate partner violence	49 3.5%	1350 96.5%	1399 100.0%

Note: 339 students did not answer this question.

**Table 62: Form of Dating/Intimate Partner Violence by All Respondents**

Dating/Intimate Partner Violence	Count	Percent
Psychological and/or emotional abuse	32	2.3%
Pushing	24	1.7%
Hitting	23	1.6%
Threats of physical violence	12	0.9%
Forced and/or non-consensual sexual contact	10	0.7%
Forced and/or non-consensual sexual intercourse	8	0.6%
Use of a weapon	3	0.2%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Percentages are out of the 1399 respondents who answered the first question on dating/intimate partner violence.

## Information from Students Who Have Experienced Dating/Intimate Partner Violence

The students reporting they had experienced Dating/Intimate Partner Violence since attending classes at Missouri S&T were also asked specific questions across all incidents. The percentages in this section are not reported out of all respondents but only out of the 49 respondents experiencing dating/intimate partner violence. When asked what form the violence took, 68% of these students reported psychological and/or emotional abuse (Table 62a). Table 62a is sorted from most-selected to least-selected form of violence.

**Table 62a: Form of Dating/Intimate Partner Violence Experienced**

*Reporting is out of those who experienced dating/intimate partner violence*

Dating/Intimate Partner Violence	Count	Percent
Psychological and/or emotional abuse	32	68.1%
Pushing	24	51.1%
Hitting	23	48.9%
Threats of physical violence	12	25.5%
Forced and/or non-consensual sexual contact	10	21.3%
Forced and/or non-consensual sexual intercourse	8	17.0%
Use of a weapon	3	6.4%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Of the 49 students who reported having experienced dating/intimate partner violence, 2 did not answer this question. Percentages are out of the 47 total respondents.

Thirty-four percent of respondents reported that the violence had happened three to five times (Table 63) and most often by one person (92%) (Table 64), often a male (63%) (Table 65). Sixty-five percent of students reported that the person committing the violence was an undergraduate at the university (Table 66).

**Table 63: Number of Times of Dating/Intimate Partner Violence**

*Reporting is out of those who experienced dating/intimate partner violence*

Times Experienced	Count	Percent
1 time	12	25.5%
2 times	5	10.6%
3 to 5 times	16	34.0%
6 or more times	14	29.8%
Total	47	100.0%

Note: Of the 49 students who reported having experienced dating/intimate partner violence, 2 did not answer this question.

**Table 64: Number of People Engaged in Dating/Intimate Partner Violence**

*Reporting is out of those who experienced dating/intimate partner violence*

Number of People	Count	Percent
1 person	43	91.5%
2 persons	1	2.1%
3 to 5 persons	2	4.3%
6 or more persons	1	2.1%
Total	47	100.0%

Note: Of the 49 students who reported having experienced dating/intimate partner violence, 2 did not answer this question.

**Table 65: Gender of Person Committing Dating/Intimate Partner Violence**

*Reporting is out of those who experienced dating/intimate partner violence*

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Male	30	62.5%
Female	16	33.3%
Transgender male to female	2	4.2%
Transgender female to male	1	2.1%
Gender-queer	0	0.0%
Unknown	1	2.1%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Of the 49 students who reported having experienced dating/intimate partner violence, 1 did not answer this question.

**Table 66: Person Who Committed Dating/Intimate Partner Violence**

*Reporting is out of those who experienced dating/intimate partner violence*

<b>Person Who Committed Act</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Undergraduate student(s) at the university	31	64.6%
Graduate student(s) at the university	4	8.3%
University faculty	0	0.0%
University staff	1	2.1%
Not affiliated with the university	13	27.1%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Of the 49 students who reported having experienced dating/intimate partner violence, 1 did not answer this question. Percentages are out of the 48 total respondents.

The highest percentage of dating/intimate partner violence incidents (47%) occurred in an off-campus private residence; however, 34% of incidents were reported occurring in an on-campus residence hall (Table 67). Table 67 is sorted from the most-selected to least-selected location.

**Table 67: Location of Dating/Intimate Partner Violence Occurred**

*Reporting is out of those who experienced dating/intimate partner violence*

Location of Dating/Intimate Partner Violence	Count	Percent
Off-campus private residence	22	46.8%
On-campus residence halls	16	34.0%
Off-campus non-residence (e.g., car, public space)	11	23.4%
On-campus outdoor space	7	14.9%
On-campus academic building	6	12.8%
Fraternity house	6	12.8%
On-campus athletic facility	3	6.4%
Sorority house	2	4.3%
Other	2	4.3%
On-campus place of employment	1	2.1%
Off-campus place of employment	1	2.1%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Of the 49 students who reported having experienced dating/intimate partner violence, 2 did not answer this question. Percentages are out of the 47 total respondents. "Other" location added by a respondent is reported in the Appendix.

The students reporting they had experienced dating/intimate partner violence since attending classes at Missouri S&T were also asked if drugs or alcohol were involved. Half of respondents (50%) reported that the other person's use of alcohol was involved in the dating/intimate partner violence, and fewer than one-third of respondents (31%) reported that their own use of alcohol was involved (Table 68). Drugs were less often involved in these incidents.

**Table 68: Involvement of Alcohol or Drugs in Dating/Intimate Partner Violence**

*Reporting is out of those who experienced dating/intimate partner violence*

Alcohol/Drugs	Yes	No	Unknown	Total
The other person's use of alcohol	24 50.0%	21 43.8%	3 6.3%	48 100.0%
Your use of alcohol	15 31.3%	31 64.6%	2 4.2%	48 100.0%
The other person's use of drugs	10 20.8%	35 72.9%	3 6.3%	48 100.0%
Your use of drugs	3 6.3%	43 89.6%	2 4.2%	48 100.0%

Note: Of the 49 students who reported having experienced dating/intimate partner violence, 1 did not answer this question.

Thirty-two percent of students experiencing dating/intimate partner violence reported that it affected their learning activities at the university (Table 69).

**Table 69: Dating/Intimate Partner Violence Effect on Classes**

*Reporting is out of those who experienced dating/intimate partner violence*

	Yes	No	Total
Did you miss any classes, assignments or exams as a result of the dating/intimate partner violence incident(s)?	15 31.9%	32 68.1%	47 100.0%

Note: Of the 49 students who reported having experienced dating/intimate partner violence, 2 did not answer this question.

Students were given a list of 10 possible emotions or behaviors they might experience following a dating/intimate partner violence incident(s) and were asked to select all of the emotions or behaviors they experienced. Table 70 reports the number and percentage of students selecting each choice from the 45 students who answered this question. *Sadness* (60%), *anger* (58%), and *lack of trust in others* (58%) were the most-often-reported emotions. Table 70 is sorted from the most-selected to least-selected emotion/behavior.

**Table 70: Emotions/Behaviors Experienced Following Incident**

*Reporting is out of those who experienced dating/intimate partner violence*

Emotion or Behavior	Number Selecting	Percent Selecting
Sadness	27	60.0%
Anger	26	57.8%
Lack of trust in others	26	57.8%
Depression	23	51.1%
Anxiety	21	46.7%
Difficulty focusing	21	46.7%
Difficulty with intimacy	19	42.2%
Feeling alone	19	42.2%
Withdrawal from friends	19	42.2%
Fear for your safety	13	28.9%
Other	2	4.4%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Of the 49 students who reported having experienced dating/intimate partner violence, 4 did not answer this question. Percentages are out of the 45 total respondents. "Other" emotions added by 2 respondents are reported in the Appendix.

Students were given a list of 11 possible university resources they might use following a dating/intimate partner violence incident and were asked to select all they used. Table 71 reports the number and percentage of students selecting each choice from the 45 students who answered this question. Nearly two-thirds of the respondents (64%) reported using none of the campus resources following the incident. Table 71 is sorted from the most-selected to least-selected resource.

**Table 71: Missouri S&T Resources Used Following Dating/Intimate Partner Violence Incident**

*Reporting is out of those who experienced dating/intimate partner violence*

Campus Resources	Number Selecting	Percent Selecting
None	29	64.4%
Psychological Counseling Services	6	13.3%
Student Health Center	4	8.9%
Campus Victim's Advocate	3	6.7%
Other	3	6.7%
Academic Accommodations (e.g., extensions for assignments, exams)	2	4.4%
No-contact orders	2	4.4%
University Police Department	2	4.4%
Alterations to on-campus housing	1	2.2%
Student Conduct	1	2.2%
Women's Center	1	2.2%
LGBTQI Center	0	0.0%
Campus Relationship Violence Prevention Center	0	0.0%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Of the 49 students who reported having experienced dating/intimate partner violence, 4 did not answer this question. Percentages are out of the 45 total respondents. "Other" resources used by students are reported in the Appendix.

Seven of the 49 students who experienced dating/intimate partner violence reported the incident to a faculty, staff, or employee of the university (Table 72).

**Table 72: Reporting of Dating/Intimate Partner Violence**

*Reporting is out of those who experienced dating/intimate partner violence*

Reporting	Yes	No	NA*	Total
Did you report the dating/intimate partner violence incident(s) to any university faculty, staff, or employee?	7 14.6%	35 72.9%	6 12.5%	48 100.0%

Note: \*NA=Not applicable. Of the 49 students who reported having experienced dating/intimate partner violence, 1 did not answer this question.

Students were given a list of 15 staff positions and offices at the university and were asked to select the person/office to which they reported the dating/intimate partner violence incident(s). Seven students answered this question (Table 73). Table 73 is sorted from the most-selected to least-selected resource.

**Table 73: Incident Was Reported to Missouri S&T Office***Reporting is out of those who experienced dating/intimate partner violence*

<b>Campus Offices/Resources</b>	<b>Number Selecting</b>
University Police	3
Psychological Counseling Center	2
Academic Advisor	2
Faculty Member	2
Resident Advisor (RA)	2
Title IX Coordinator/Deputy Title IX Coordinator	1
Campus Victim Advocate	1
Student Health Professional	1
Other	1
Student Affairs Administrator(s)	0
Housing and Residence Life Administrator(s)	0
Academic Dean	0
Online Reporting Form (anonymous)	0
Online Reporting Form (non-anonymous)	0
University Athletics Coach	0
Campus Telephone Hotline	0

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Percentages are not reported due to small number of responses (N=7). The "other" resource used by a student is reported in the Appendix.

Three students reported that a university employee followed-up regarding the incident, and one student was satisfied with this follow-up (Table 74). Two students reported that their incident had been investigated and that they were informed of the outcome. Four students added comments regarding this follow-up and their comments are in the Appendix.

**Table 74: Missouri S&T Follow-Up on Incident Report***Reporting is out of those who experienced dating/intimate partner violence*

<b>Action</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>IDK*</b>	<b>NA**</b>	<b>Total</b>
Did any university faculty, staff or employee follow-up with you about the dating/intimate partner violence incident(s) you reported?	3	2		1	6
Were you satisfied with the university's follow-up on the dating/intimate partner violence incident(s) you reported?	1	1		1	3
Did the university investigate the dating/intimate partner violence incident(s) you reported?	2	2	2	1	7
Did the university inform you of the outcome of the investigation into the dating/intimate partner violence incident(s) you reported?	2	0		0	2

Note: \*IDK=I don't know \*\*NA=Not applicable. Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Percentages are not reported due to small number of responses (N=7). Four students added comments regarding this follow-up and their comments 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.*

Eighty-nine students reported they had experienced stalking since they began attending classes at the university, a total of 6% of respondents (Table 75).

**Table 75: Experienced Stalking**

Student experienced...	Yes	No	Total
Stalking	89 6.4%	1307 93.6%	1396 100.0%

Note: 389 students did not answer this question.

To obtain a better picture of which students have experienced stalking incidents, demographic information was analyzed to determine affiliation and gender of these respondents. Of the 89 student respondents reporting a stalking incident, 79% were undergraduate students (Table 76), and 66% were women (Table 77).

**Table 76: Stalking by Student Affiliation**

Student Experienced Stalking	Yes	No
Undergraduate student	70 78.7%	885 67.8%
Graduate/Professional student	19 21.3%	421 32.2%
Total	89 100.0%	1306 100.0%

Note: 388 students did not answer this question and 2 did not answer the affiliation question.



**Table 77: Gender Identity of Students Who Had Experienced Stalking**

Student Experienced Stalking	Yes	No
Woman	58 65.9%	390 30.0%
Man	29 33.0%	889 68.3%
Other gender (i.e., androgyne, transman, transwoman, or genderqueer or gender non-conforming)	1 1.1%	23 1.8%
Total	88 100.0%	1302 100.0%

Note: 389 students did not answer this question and an additional 6 respondents did not answer the gender question.

### Information from Students Who Experienced Stalking

The students reporting they had experienced stalking since attending classes at Missouri S&T were also asked more information about the people engaged in this activity across all incidents. Fifty-three percent of the respondents who had experienced stalking reported that their stalker was an acquaintance (Table 78).

**Table 78: Relationship of Stalker**

*Reporting is out of those who experienced stalking*

Engaged in Stalking	Count	Percent
A stranger	32	36.0%
An acquaintance	47	52.8%
A friend	13	14.6%
Current or former spouse	2	2.2%
Current or former intimate partner	15	16.9%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Percentages are out of the 89 total respondents.

Students were given a list of 16 possible forms of stalking and were asked to select the form they experienced. Sixty-three percent of these students reported stalking in the form of proximity, and 48% reported stalking using text messages (Table 79). Students selecting “other” listed additional forms of stalking that are reported in the Appendix. Table 79 is sorted from the most-selected to least-selected form of stalking.

**Table 79: Form of Stalking**

*Reporting is out of those who experienced stalking*

<b>Form of Stalking</b>	<b>Number Selecting</b>	<b>Percent Selecting</b>
Proximity	56	62.9%
Text messages	43	48.3%
Phone calls or phone messages	37	41.6%
Visits to your home	31	34.8%
Messages posted on social networking sites (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Snapchat)	22	24.7%
Visits to your school	22	24.7%
Emails	19	21.3%
Instant messages	16	18.0%
Visits to your work	13	14.6%
Other	13	14.6%
Threats of violence	10	11.2%
Spying on you by electronic means (e.g., video recorder, camera, phone)	7	7.9%
Use of force	7	7.9%
Use of physical force	6	6.7%
Use of a weapon	2	2.2%
Forced sexual contact	2	2.2%
Forced sexual intercourse	0	0.0%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Percentages are out of the 89 total respondents who experienced stalking. “Other” comments are reported in the Appendix.

When asked about the frequency of stalking events since becoming a student at the university, 42% of respondents reported only one incident; however, 15% of all students experiencing stalking had experienced six or more incidents of stalking (Table 80).

**Table 80: Number of Stalking Incidents**

*Reporting is out of those who experienced stalking*

Stalking Incidents	Count	Percent
1 time	37	42.0%
2 times	18	20.5%
3 to 5 times	20	22.7%
6 or more times	13	14.8%
Total	88	100.0%

Note: Of the 89 students who reported having experienced stalking, 1 did not answer this question.

Sixty-four percent of students reporting incidents of stalking report that the stalking was committed by one person (Table 81).

**Table 81: Number of People Engaged in Stalking Incident**

*Reporting is out of those who experienced stalking*

Number of People	Count	Percent
1 person	56	64.4%
2 persons	22	25.3%
3 to 5 persons	7	8.0%
6 or more persons	2	2.3%
Total	87	100.0%

Note: Of the 89 students who reported having experienced stalking, 2 did not answer this question.

Of the respondents experiencing stalking, 71% reported that their stalker was an undergraduate student at the university (Table 82), especially for undergraduate students being stalked. Three graduate students reported being stalked by a faculty member. To better understand stalking on campus, this question was analyzed by the student's affiliation with Missouri S&T. All students were more likely to be stalked by undergraduate students. Three graduate students reported being stalked by a faculty member. Because the number of students is small, this information should be interpreted cautiously.

**Table 82: Person Committing Stalking**

*Reporting is out of those who experienced stalking*

Affiliation	Under-graduate (N=69)	Grad Student (N=19)	Total (N=88)
Undergraduate student(s) at the university	53 76.8%	9 47.4%	62 70.5%
Graduate student(s) at the university	3 4.3%	3 15.8%	6 6.8%
University faculty	0 0.0%	3 15.8%	3 3.4%
University staff	0 0.0%	1 5.3%	1 1.1%
Not affiliated with the university	6 8.7%	6 31.6%	12 13.6%
I don't know	13 18.8%	3 15.8%	16 18.2%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Of the 89 students who reported having experienced stalking, 1 did not answer this question. Percentages are out of the 88 total respondents (69 undergraduate students and 19 graduate students)

A high percentage of students reporting a stalking incident report the stalker as male (76%) (Table 83).

**Table 83: Gender of Person Committing Stalking**

*Reporting is out of those who experienced stalking*

Gender	Count	Percent
Male	67	76.1%
Female	17	19.3%
Transgender male to female	3	3.4%
Transgender female to male	0	0.0%
Gender-queer	1	1.1%
Unknown	7	8.0%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Of the 89 students who reported having experienced stalking, 1 did not answer this question. Percentages are out of the 88 total respondents.

Stalking incidents at Missouri S&T mainly occurred on campus. The highest percentages of stalking incidents reported by respondents occurred either in an on-campus academic building (50%), in an on-campus residence hall (43%) or at an on-campus outdoor space (42%) (Table 84). Table 84 is sorted from the most-selected to least-selected location.

**Table 84: Location of Stalking Incident***Reporting is out of those who experienced stalking*

Location of Stalking	Count	Percent
On-campus academic building	44	50.0%
On-campus residence halls	38	43.2%
On-campus outdoor space	37	42.0%
Online/virtual space	26	29.5%
Off-campus private residence	19	21.6%
Off-campus non-residence (e.g., car, public space)	18	20.5%
Off-campus place of employment	9	10.2%
Fraternity house	8	9.1%
On-campus place of employment	7	8.0%
On-campus athletic facility	6	6.8%
Other	3	3.4%
Sorority house	1	1.1%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Percentages are out of the 88 total respondents who had experienced stalking. "Other" comments are in the Appendix.

Fifteen percent of students experiencing stalking reported that it affected their learning activities at the university (Table 85).

**Table 85: Effect of Stalking on Learning Activities***Reporting is out of those who experienced stalking*

Issue	Yes	No	Total
Did you miss any classes, assignments or exams as a result of the stalking incident(s)?	13 15.1%	73 84.9%	86 100.0%

Students were given a list of 10 possible emotions or behaviors they might experience following a stalking incident(s) and were asked to select all of the emotions or behaviors they experienced. Table 86 reports the number and percentage of students selecting each choice from the 37 students who answered this question. *Anxiety* (63%) and *fear of personal safety* (56%) were the most-often-reported emotions. Table 86 is sorted from the most-selected to least-selected emotion/behavior.

**Table 86: Emotions/Behaviors Experienced Following Incident***Reporting is out of those who experienced stalking*

Emotion or Behavior	Number Selecting	Percent Selecting
Anxiety	50	62.5%
Fear for your safety	45	56.3%
Lack of trust in others	34	42.5%
Difficulty focusing	32	40.0%
Anger	29	36.3%
Sadness	11	13.8%
Feeling alone	11	13.8%
Depression	10	12.5%
Withdrawal from friends	8	10.0%
Difficulty with intimacy	7	8.8%
Other	4	5.0%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Percentages are out of the 80 total respondent who had experienced stalking. "Other" comments are in the Appendix.

Students were given a list of 11 possible university resources they might use following a stalking incident and were asked to select all of the ones used. Table 87 reports the number and percentage of students selecting each choice from the 37 students who answered this question. Two-thirds of the respondents (69%) reported using none of the campus resources following the incident. Table 87 is sorted from the most-selected to least-selected resource.

**Table 87: Missouri S&T Resources Used Following Stalking Incident***Reporting is out of those who experienced stalking*

Campus Resources	Number Selecting	Percent Selecting
None	58	69.0%
University Police Department	12	14.3%
Psychological Counseling Services	7	8.3%
Student Conduct	7	8.3%
Other	6	7.1%
Student Health Center	2	2.4%
Alterations to on-campus housing	2	2.4%
No-contact orders	2	2.4%
Academic Accommodations (e.g., extensions for assignments, exams)	1	1.2%
Campus Victim's Advocate	1	1.2%
Women's Center	0	0.0%
LGBTQI Center	0	0.0%
Campus Relationship Violence Prevention Center	0	0.0%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Percentages are out of the 84 total respondents. "Other" comments are in the Appendix.

Twenty-eight percent of students who experienced stalking reported the incident to faculty, staff, or employee of the university (Table 88).

**Table 88: Reporting of Stalking**

Reporting	Yes	No	NA*	Total
Did you report the stalking incident(s) to any university faculty, staff, or employee?	24 27.6%	58 66.7%	5 5.7%	87 100.0%

Note: \*NA=Not applicable.

Students were given a list of 15 staff positions and offices at the university and were asked to select the person/office to which they reported the stalking incident(s). Twenty-four students answered this question and half of them reported the incident to a faculty member (Table 89). Table 89 is sorted from the most-selected to least-selected resource.

**Table 89: Incident Was Reported to a Missouri S&T Office**

*Reporting is out of those who experienced stalking*

Campus Offices/Resources	Number Selecting	Percent Selecting
Faculty Member	12	50.0%
University Police	10	41.7%
Housing and Residence Life Administrator(s)	6	25.0%
Academic Advisor	4	16.7%
Resident Advisor (RA)	4	16.7%
Student Affairs Administrator(s)	4	16.7%
Psychological Counseling Center	3	12.5%
Title IX Coordinator/Deputy Title IX Coordinator	3	12.5%
Other	2	8.3%
Campus Victim Advocate	1	4.2%
Academic Dean	1	4.2%
Student Health Professional	0	0.0%
Online Reporting Form (anonymous)	0	0.0%
Online Reporting Form (non-anonymous)	0	0.0%
University Athletics Coach	0	0.0%
Campus Telephone Hotline	0	0.0%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply. Percentages are out of 24 respondents. The "Other" comments are in the Appendix.

Twelve students reported that a university employee followed-up regarding the incident and five of these students were satisfied with the follow-up. All twelve students reported that the university investigated the stalking incident and eight were informed of the outcome (Table 90). Some of the

students answering these follow-up questions elaborated on their responses, and their comments are in the Appendix.

**Table 90: Missouri S&T Follow-Up on Incident Report**

Force	Yes	No	IDK*	NA**	Total
Did any university faculty, staff or employee follow-up with you about the stalking incident(s) you reported?	12 50.0%	5 20.8%		7 29.2%	24 100.0%
Were you satisfied with the university's follow-up on the stalking incident(s) you reported?	5 41.7%	5 41.7%		2 16.7%	12 100.0%
Did the university investigate the stalking incident(s) you reported?	12 50.0%	1 4.2%	9 37.5%	2 8.3%	24 100.0%
Did the university inform you of the outcome of the investigation into the stalking incident(s) you reported?	8 72.7%	3 27.3%		0 0.0%	11 100.0%

Note: \*IDK=I don't know \*\*NA=Not applicable. Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. The comments are in the Appendix.

## Prevalence of Sexual Harassment

*“Sexual Harassment” is defined as: unwelcome, gender-based 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 by another student, faculty member or university employee since they began attending classes at Missouri S&T. Eight percent of respondents reported that they had experienced sexual harassment (Table 91), and 6% reported that this harassment was in the form of *severe sexist remarks or jokes about a particular gender* (Table 92). Table 92 is sorted from the most-selected to least-selected form of sexual harassment.

**Table 91: Sexual Harassment**

Student experienced...	Yes	No	Total
Sexual harassment	106 7.6%	1291 92.4%	1397 100.0%

Note: 388 students did not answer this question.



**Table 92: Form of Sexual Harassment by All Respondents**

Form of Sexual Harassment	Number Selecting	Percent Selecting
Severe sexist remarks or jokes about a particular gender	76	5.5%
Repeated, severe comments about your body or appearance or the body or appearance of another in your presence	59	4.2%
Severely condescending comments regarding your gender or the gender of another	49	3.5%
Other	12	0.9%
Severe electronically-sent offensive photos, videos, stories or internet links	9	0.6%
A person in a position of authority (e.g., supervisor, faculty member, coach) stated or implied you would be rewarded for engaging in sexual activity with them	1	0.1%
A person in a position of authority stated or implied you would be punished for not engaging in sexual activity with them	1	0.1%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Percentages are out of the 1397 total respondents. Of the students selecting "Other," their added comments are in the Appendix.

### Information from Students Who Have Experienced Sexual Harassment

The students reporting they had experienced sexual harassment by another student, faculty member or university employee since they began attending classes at Missouri S&T were also asked more information about the incidents. Table 92a shows the number and percentage of students experiencing each listed form of sexual harassment, sorted from most-selected to least-selected item. The most prevalent form was *severe sexist remarks or jokes about a particular gender* (72%). Other forms of sexual harassment experienced by student respondents are listed in the Appendix.

The percentages in this section are not reported out of all respondents but only out of the 106 respondents experiencing sexual harassment.

**Table 92a: Form of Sexual Harassment Experienced***Reporting is out of those who experienced sexual harassment*

<b>Form of Sexual Harassment</b>	<b>Number Selecting</b>	<b>Percent Selecting</b>
Severe sexist remarks or jokes about a particular gender	76	72.4%
Repeated, severe comments about your body or appearance or the body or appearance of another in your presence	59	56.2%
Severely condescending comments regarding your gender or the gender of another	49	46.7%
Other	12	11.4%
Severe electronically-sent offensive photos, videos, stories or internet links	9	8.6%
A person in a position of authority (e.g., supervisor, faculty member, coach) stated or implied you would be rewarded for engaging in sexual activity with them	1	1.0%
A person in a position of authority stated or implied you would be punished for not engaging in sexual activity with them	1	1.0%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply. Of the 106 students who reported having experienced sexual harassment, 1 did not answer this question. Percentages are out of the 105 total respondents.

Over one-third of the respondents experienced sexual harassment events 6 or more times (Table 93), and 28% of respondents reported that the sexual harassment was committed by one person (Table 94).

**Table 93: Number of Times of Sexual Harassment***Reporting is out of those who experienced sexual harassment*

<b>Sexual Harassment Events</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent</b>
1 time	17	16.5%
2 times	24	23.3%
3 to 5 times	23	23.3%
6 or more times	39	37.9%
Total	103	100.0%

Note: Of the 106 students who reported having experienced sexual harassment, 3 did not answer this question.

**Table 94: Number of People Engaged in Sexual Harassment Incident***Reporting is out of those who experienced sexual harassment*

<b>Number of People</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent</b>
1 person	29	28.4%
2 persons	21	20.6%
3 to 5 persons	26	25.5%
6 or more persons	26	25.5%
Total	102	100.0%

Note: Of the 106 students who reported sexual harassment, 4 did not answer this question.

To better understand sexual harassment on campus, this question was analyzed by the student's affiliation with Missouri S&T. Because the number of graduate students is small, this information should be interpreted cautiously. The respondents, especially undergraduate students, who experienced sexual harassment reported that most of the incidents (76%) were executed by a Missouri S&T undergraduate student (Table 95). Seventeen respondents reported being harassed by a faculty member.

**Table 95: Person Committing Sexual Harassment**

*Reporting is out of those who experienced sexual harassment*

Person who committed the sexual harassment	Under-graduate (N=84)	Grad Student (N=19)	Total
Undergraduate student(s) at the university	69 82.1%	9 47.4%	78 75.7%
Graduate student(s) at the university	6 7.1%	5 26.3%	11 10.7%
University faculty	10 11.9%	7 36.8%	17 16.5%
University staff	4 4.8%	3 15.8%	7 6.8%
Not affiliated with the university	16 19.0%	1 5.3%	17 16.5%
Intimate partner	4 4.8%	1 5.3%	5 4.9%
Family member or relative	2 2.4%	0 0.0%	2 1.9%
Friend	21 25.0%	2 10.5%	23 22.3%
Acquaintance	23 27.4%	2 10.5%	25 24.3%
Unknown	19 22.6%	3 15.8%	22 21.4%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals nor add up to 100%. Of the 106 students who reported sexual harassment, 3 did not answer this question. Percentages are out of the 103 total respondents.

The majority of respondents (87%) reported that the harasser was male (Table 96).

**Table 96: Gender of Person Committing Sexual Harassment**

*Reporting is out of those who experienced sexual harassment*

Gender	Count	Percent
Male	90	86.5%
Female	21	20.2%
Transgender male to female	2	1.9%
Transgender female to male	1	1.0%
Unknown	7	6.7%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals nor add up to 100%. Response choice, *gender-queer*, was not selected. Of the 106 students who reported sexual harassment, two did not answer this question. Percentages are out of the 104 total respondents.

The highest percentage of student respondents (51%) reported the sexual harassment incidents they experienced occurred in an on-campus academic building (Table 97). Table 97 is sorted from the most-selected to least-selected emotion/behavior.

**Table 97: Location of Sexual Harassment Incident**

*Reporting is out of those who experienced sexual harassment*

Location of Sexual Harassment	Count	Percent
On-campus academic building	53	51.0%
Off-campus private residence	33	31.7%
On-campus residence halls	32	30.8%
On-campus outdoor space	29	27.9%
Fraternity house	28	26.9%
Off-campus non-residence (e.g., car, public space)	23	22.1%
Online/virtual space	17	16.3%
On-campus place of employment	13	12.5%
On-campus athletic facility	6	5.8%
Off-campus place of employment	5	4.8%
Sorority house	4	3.8%
Other	1	1.0%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Percentages are out of the 104 total respondents. "Other" comments are in the Appendix.

Students were given a list of 11 possible university resources they might use following a sexual harassment incident and were asked to select all of the ones they used. Table 98 reports the number and percentage of students selecting each choice from the 101 students who answered this question. The majority of the respondents (90%) reported using none of the campus resources following the incident. Table 98 is sorted from the most-selected to least-selected resource.

**Table 98: Missouri S&T Resources Used Following Sexual Harassment Incident***Reporting is out of those who experienced sexual harassment*

<b>Campus Resources</b>	<b>Number Selecting</b>	<b>Percent Selecting</b>
None	91	90.1%
Psychological Counseling Services	4	4.0%
Other	4	4.0%
University Police Department	2	2.0%
Campus Victim's Advocate	2	2.0%
Student Health Center	1	1.0%
Alterations to on-campus housing	1	1.0%
Student Conduct	1	1.0%
Academic Accommodations (e.g., extensions for assignments, exams)	0	0.0%
No-contact orders	0	0.0%
Women's Center	0	0.0%
LGBTQI Center	0	0.0%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Percentages are out of the 101 total respondents.

Twelve percent of students who experienced sexual harassment reported the incident to faculty, staff, or employee of the university (Table 99).

**Table 99: Reporting of Sexual Harassment**

<b>Reporting</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>NA*</b>	<b>Total</b>
Did you report the sexual harassment incident(s) to any university faculty, staff, or employee?	12 11.5%	92 88.5%	0 0.0%	104 100.0%

Note: \*NA=Not applicable.

Students were given a list of 15 staff positions and offices at the university and were asked to select the person/office to which they reported the sexual harassment incident(s). Twelve students answered this question (Table 100). Table 100 is sorted from the most-selected to least-selected resource.

**Table 100: Incident Was Reported to a Missouri S&T Office**

Campus Resources	Number Selecting
Faculty Member	6
Academic Advisor	3
Title IX Coordinator/Deputy Title IX Coordinator	3
Other	2
Psychological Counseling Center	1
Campus Victim Advocate	1
Resident Advisor (RA)	1
Housing and Residence Life Administrator(s)	1
Academic Dean	1
Online Reporting Form (non-anonymous)	1
University Police	0
Student Health Professional	0
Student Affairs Administrator(s)	0
Online Reporting Form (anonymous)	0
University Athletics Coach	0
Campus Telephone Hotline	0

Note: Respondents could select all that apply. Percentages are not reported due to small number of responses (N=12). The "Other" comment is in the Appendix.

Five students reported that a university employee followed-up regarding the incident, and three of these students were satisfied with the follow-up. Three students reported that the university investigated the sexual harassment incident and two were informed of the outcome (Table 101). Some students answering these follow-up questions elaborated on their responses, and their comments are in the Appendix.

**Table 101: Missouri S&T Follow-Up on Incident Report**

Force	Yes	No	IDK*	NA**	Total
Did any university faculty, staff or employee follow-up with you about the sexual harassment incident(s) you reported?	5	3		3	11
Were you satisfied with the university's follow-up on the sexual harassment incident(s) you reported?	3	2		0	5
Did the university investigate the sexual harassment incident(s) you reported?	3	1	8	0	12
Did the university inform you of the outcome of the investigation into the sexual harassment incident(s) you reported?	2	1		0	3

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 small number of responses (N=12). Student explanations of their responses are in the Appendix.

## Results – Perceived Missouri S&T Response to Student Reporting of Incidents

Students were asked to report their perceptions of how their university responds to reports of both sexual harassment and gender-based violence. Their responses were analyzed by demographic characteristics of student respondents to determine if different groups perceive the university's responses to gender-based violence in different ways.

### Reporting of Sexual Harassment

*Definition: As used in this survey, the term “sexual harassment” refers to all unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature.*

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* (scored as 1), *Disagree* (2), *Neutral* (3), *Agree* (4), and *Strongly agree* (5). An additional choice was *don't know* which is not calculated in the mean score. Table 102 reports the number and percentage of students selecting each choice.

Approximately one-fourth of the respondents reported that they did not know how the university handles reports of sexual harassment. Of the remaining respondents, most respondents agree or strongly agree with the statements describing a positive action on the university's part in reaction to sexual harassment situations. This is confirmed by the positive mean scores for each statement (Table 103).

**Table 102: Perceived Role of Missouri S&T Regarding Sexual Harassment**

Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Don't Know	Total
If I experienced sexual harassment, I would report the incident to a staff or faculty member on campus.	63 3.5%	150 8.4%	228 12.8%	585 32.8%	684 38.4%	72 4.0%	1782 100.0%
The university adequately protects privacy for those who report sexual harassment.	18 1.0%	32 1.8%	222 12.5%	493 27.7%	528 29.7%	485 27.3%	1778 100.0%
The university offers those who report sexual harassment sufficient protection from retaliation.	34 1.9%	47 2.6%	276 15.5%	405 22.8%	402 22.6%	615 34.6%	1779 100.0%
The university provides adequate resources to the person making a report of sexual harassment.	27 1.5%	55 3.1%	243 13.7%	507 28.5%	455 25.6%	491 27.6%	1778 100.0%
The university would fully investigate a report of sexual harassment.	51 2.9%	57 3.2%	215 12.1%	529 29.8%	531 29.9%	394 22.2%	1777 100.0%

Note: 3 to 8 respondents did not answer this question.

**Table 103: Mean Score of Perceived Role of University Regarding Sexual Harassment**

Statement	Mean	SD	N
If I experienced sexual harassment, I would report the incident to a staff or faculty member on campus.	4.0	1.1	1710
The university adequately protects privacy for those who report sexual harassment.	4.1	0.9	1293
The university offers those who report sexual harassment sufficient protection from retaliation.	3.9	1.0	1164
The university provides adequate resources to the person making a report of sexual harassment.	4.0	1.0	1287
The university would fully investigate a report of sexual harassment.	4.0	1.0	1383

Note: Respondents who selected "don't know" were excluded from the mean calculation.  
Response choices: Strongly disagree=1, Disagree=2, Neutral=3, Agree=4, Strongly agree=5

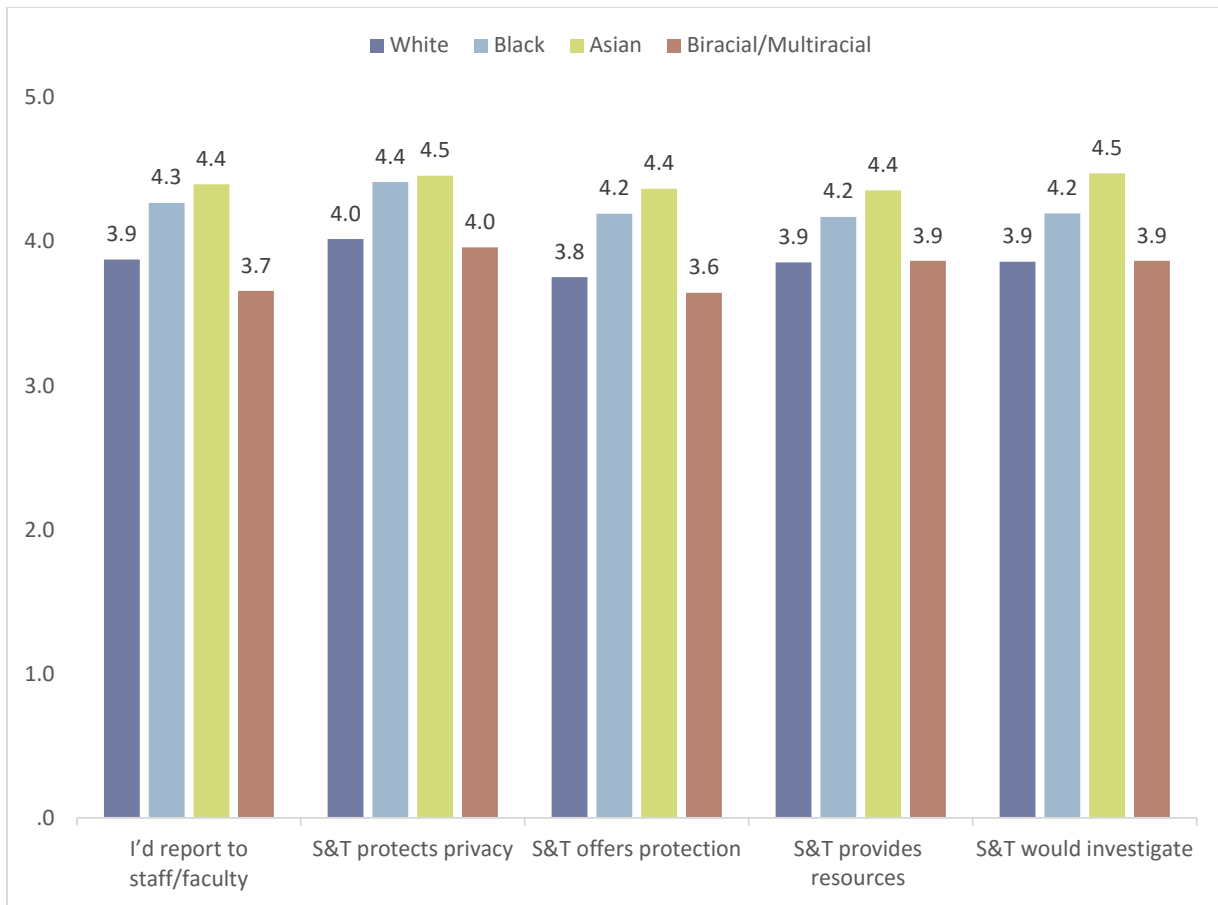
In order to determine if there were differences by demographic factors to student perceptions of the university's role regarding sexual harassment, additional analyses were computed. These analyses found only slight differences.



Graduate/professional students agree slightly more with each statement (mean= 4.2 to 4.3) than do undergraduate students (means= 3.8 to 4.1). When considering sexual orientation, respondents identifying with *opposite-sex attraction-only* agree slightly more with each statement (means= 4.0 to 4.2) than do respondents signifying *same-sex attraction only* (means= 3.7 to 4.1). When considering gender identity, men agree slightly more with each statement (means= 4.0 to 4.2) than do women (means= 3.7 to 4.0).

When looking at the racial identity of the respondent, there were more differences. In general, student respondents identifying as Asian were more positive about the university’s role than were other respondents (Graph 4).

**Graph 4: Mean Score of Perceived Role of Missouri S&T Regarding Sexual Harassment by Race**



Note: The “Other” category for race includes respondents selecting *American Indian or Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Other*. Respondents selecting more than one choice are coded as *biracial/multiracial*. Due to small number of respondents in the “other” category answering these questions (N=13), the data for the “other” group are not presented.

## Reporting of Gender-Based Violence

*Definition: As used in this survey, the term, “gender-based violence” incorporates rape, sexual assault, non-consensual sexual intercourse, non-consensual sexual contact, intimate partner violence (incorporating dating and domestic violence and abuse), gender-based stalking and other forms of gender-based violence.*

Respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement with five statements regarding how the university responds to gender-based violence. Response choices were *Strongly disagree* (scored as 1), *Disagree* (2), *Neutral* (3), *Agree* (4), and *Strongly agree* (5). An additional choice was *don’t know* which is not calculated in the mean score. Table 104 reports the number and percentage of students selecting each choice. Most students agree or strongly agree with the statements, which is confirmed by the mean scores for each statement reported in Table 105.

**Table 104: Perceived Role of Missouri S&T Regarding Gender-Based Violence**

Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Don’t Know	Total
If I experienced gender-based violence, I would report the incident to a staff or faculty member on campus	54 3.2%	105 6.2%	201 11.8%	574 33.8%	707 41.6%	58 3.4%	1699 100.0%
The university adequately protects privacy for those who report gender-based violence.	17 1.0%	30 1.8%	201 11.9%	494 29.2%	464 27.4%	487 28.8%	1693 100.0%
The university offers those who report gender-based violence sufficient protection from retaliation.	19 1.1%	44 2.6%	234 13.8%	412 24.3%	399 23.6%	584 34.5%	1692 100.0%
The university provides adequate resources to the person making a report of gender-based violence.	20 1.2%	46 2.7%	209 12.4%	489 28.9%	444 26.3%	482 28.5%	1690 100.0%
The university would fully investigate a report of gender-based violence.	35 2.1%	51 3.0%	201 11.9%	513 30.3%	498 29.4%	394 23.3%	1692 100.0%

Note: 86 to 95 respondents did not answer this question.

**Table 105: Mean Score of Perceived Role of University Regarding Gender-Based Violence**

Statement	Mean	SD	N
If I experienced gender-based violence, I would report the incident to a staff or faculty member on campus	4.1	1.0	1641
The university adequately protects privacy for those who report gender-based violence.	4.1	0.9	1206
The university offers those who report gender-based violence sufficient protection from retaliation.	4.0	0.9	1108
The university provides adequate resources to the person making a report of gender-based violence.	4.1	0.9	1208
The university would fully investigate a report of gender-based violence.	4.1	1.0	1298

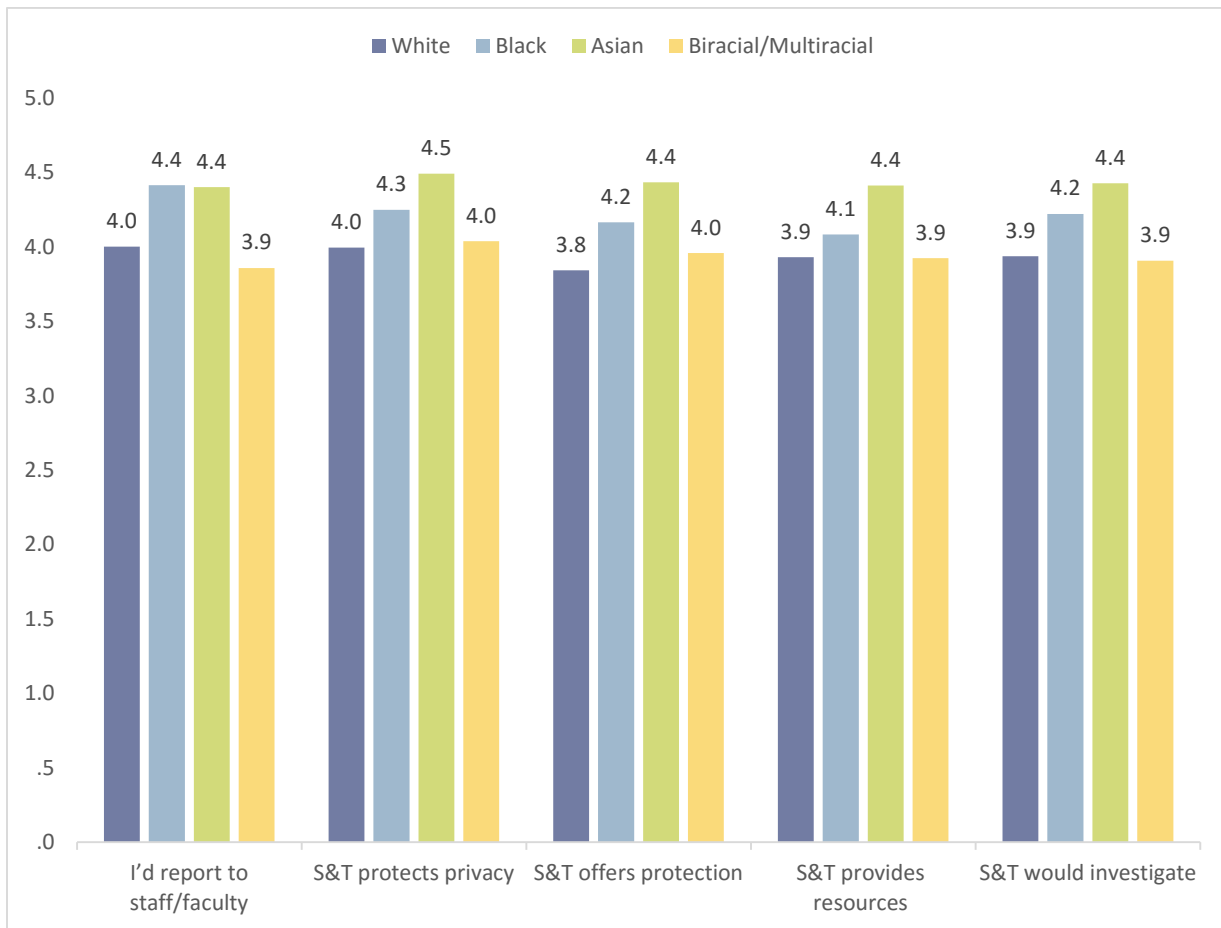
Note: Respondents who selected "don't know" were excluded from the mean calculation.  
Response choices: Strongly disagree=1, Disagree=2, Neutral=3, Agree=4, Strongly agree=5

In order to determine if there were differences by demographic factors to student perceptions of the university's role regarding gender-based violence, additional analyses were computed. These analyses found only slight differences.

Graduate/professional students agree slightly more with each statement (means= 4.3) than do undergraduate students (means= 3.9 to 4.0). When considering sexual orientation, respondents identifying with *opposite-sex-attraction-only* generally agree with respondents signifying *same-sex attraction only* (means= 3.9 to 4.1). When considering gender identity, men and women generally agree with each statement (means= 3.8 to 4.2).

When looking at the racial identity of the respondent, there were greater differences. In general, student respondents identifying as Asian were more positive about the university's role than were other respondents (Graph 5).

**Graph 5: Mean Score of Perceived Role of Missouri S&T Regarding Gender-Based Violence by Race**



Note: The “Other” category for race includes respondents selecting *American Indian or Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, or Other*. Respondents selecting more than one choice are coded as *biracial/multiracial*. Due to small number of respondents in the “other” category answering these questions (N=13), the data for the “other” group are not presented.

Students were given a list of 15 campus resources and were asked to select all of the resources they would feel most comfortable reporting to if they had experienced gender-based violence. Table 106 reports the number and percentage of students selecting each choice from all of the students who answered this question. Sixty-three percent of respondents reported being comfortable reporting an experience of gender-based violence to the University Police, and 42% would feel comfortable reporting an incident to the Psychological Counseling Center. Table 106 is sorted from the most-selected to least-selected campus resource.

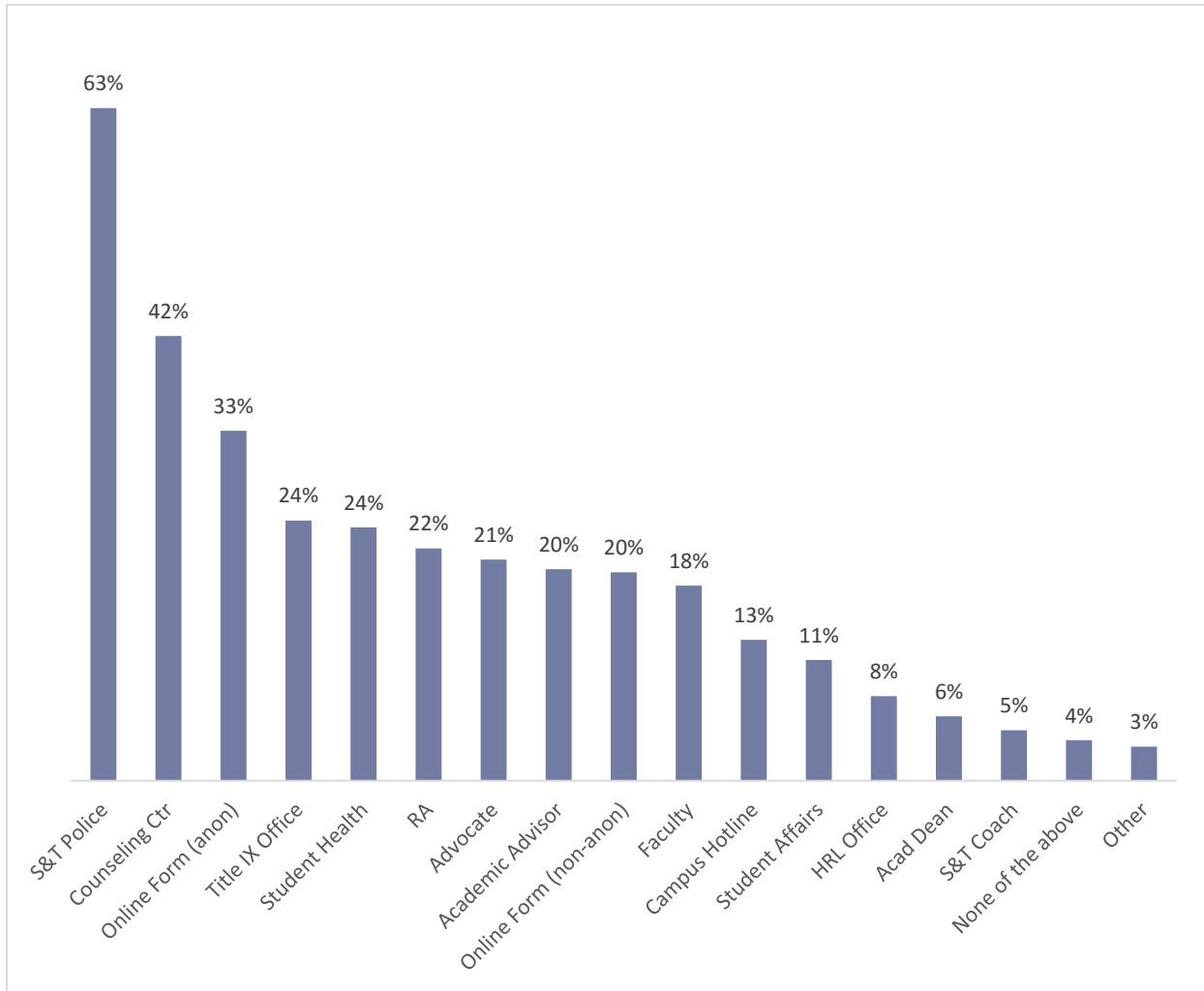
Graph 6 provides a graphic of respondent answers. Besides the 15 resources, students were also given the option of selecting “none of the above” or listing other resources. These “other” resources can be found in the Appendix.

**Table 106: Campus Resources Comfortable to Students Reporting Gender-Based Violence**

<b>Campus Resource</b>	<b>Number Selecting</b>	<b>Percent Selecting</b>
University Police	1065	63.0%
Psychological Counseling Center	704	41.6%
Online Reporting Form (anonymous)	554	32.8%
Title IX Coordinator/Deputy Title IX Coordinator	412	24.4%
Student Health Professional	401	23.7%
Resident Advisor (RA)	368	21.8%
Campus Victim Advocate	350	20.7%
Academic Advisor	335	19.8%
Online Reporting Form (non-anonymous)	330	19.5%
Faculty Member	309	18.3%
Campus Telephone Hotline	223	13.2%
Student Affairs Administrator(s)	191	11.3%
Housing and Residence Life Administrator(s)	134	7.9%
Academic Dean	102	6.0%
University Athletics Coach	80	4.7%
None of the above	64	3.8%
Other	54	3.2%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Of the 1785 respondents, 94 did not answer this question. Percentages are out of the 1691 total respondents. Students selecting "other" were able to list these additional campus resources and these are reported in the Appendix.

**Graph 6: Campus Resources Comfortable to Students Reporting Gender-Based Violence**



Note: The percentages are out of 1691 respondents.

Students were given a list of 15 reactions/feelings that might hinder their reporting of gender-based violence and asked to select all of the reactions/feelings they believed would slow or prevent victims of gender-based 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.

Seventy-seven percent of respondents reported *embarrassment/shame* as a hindrance to reporting (Table 107). Sixty-four percent reported *fear of being punished for misconduct (e.g., underage drinking) in conjunction with the incident*. Sixty percent reported a *lack of knowledge of campus resources* as a hindrance. Table 107 reports the number and percentage of students selecting each choice from all of the students who answered this question and is sorted from the most-selected to least-selected hindrance to reporting.

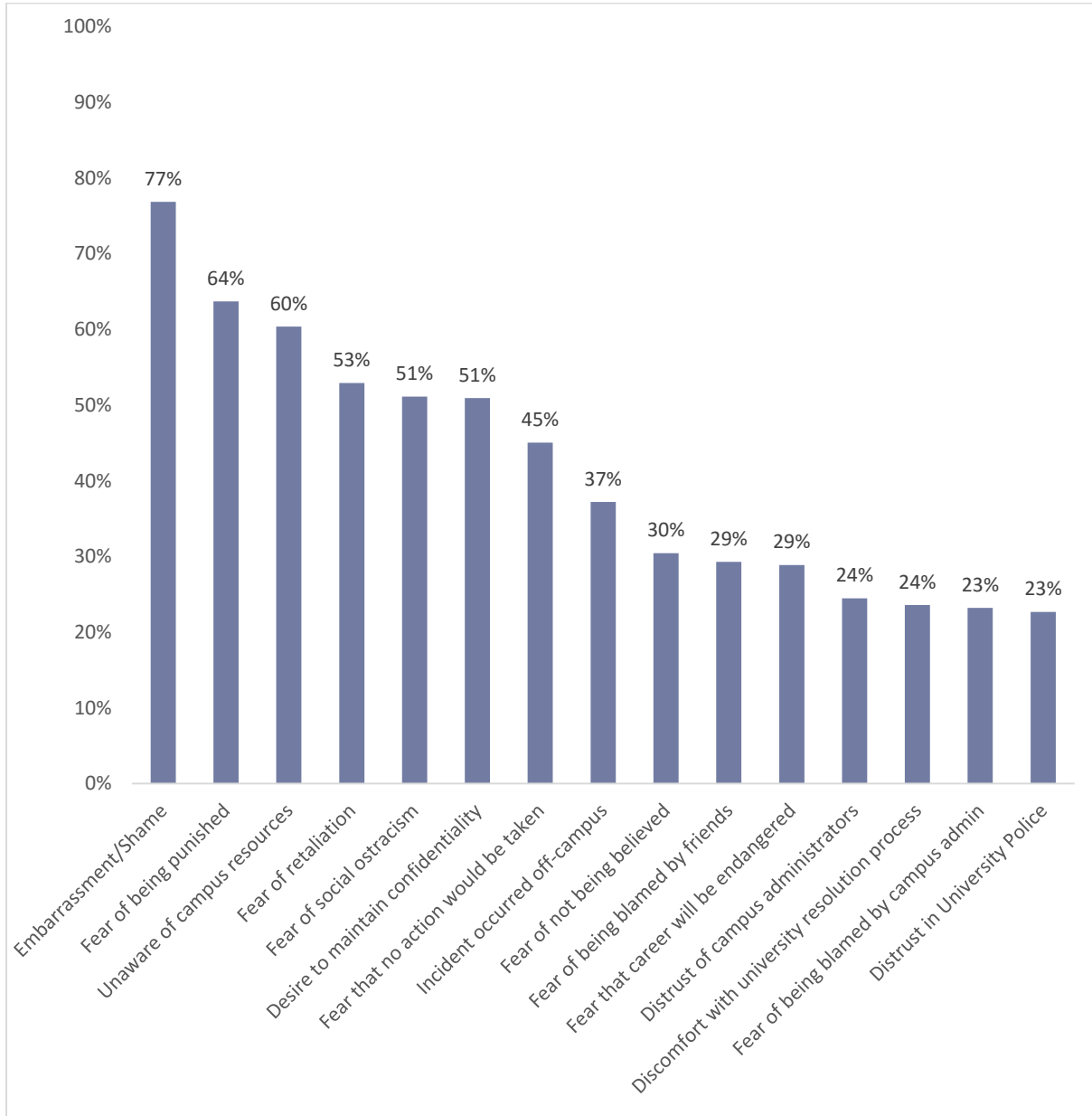
**Table 107: Hindrances to Reporting Gender-Based Violence**

<b>Reaction/Feeling</b>	<b>Number Selecting</b>	<b>Percent Selecting</b>
Embarrassment/Shame	1203	76.9%
Fear of being punished for misconduct (e.g., underage drinking) in conjunction with the incident	997	63.7%
Lack of knowledge of campus resources	945	60.4%
Fear of retaliation	828	52.9%
Fear of social ostracism (e.g., being shut out by friends)	800	51.1%
Desire to maintain confidentiality	797	50.9%
Fear that no action would be taken	705	45.0%
Incident occurred off-campus	582	37.2%
Fear of not being believed by campus administrators	476	30.4%
Fear of being blamed by friends	458	29.3%
Fear that the reporter's career will be endangered	452	28.9%
Distrust of campus administrators	383	24.5%
Discomfort with the university's resolution process	369	23.6%
Fear of being blamed by campus administrators	363	23.2%
Distrust in University Police	355	22.7%
None of the above	35	2.2%
Other	25	1.6%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Of the 1622 students, 220 did not answer this question. Percentages are out of the 1565 total respondents. Additions from some of those selecting "Other" can be found in the Appendix.

Graph 7 shows the percentage of students selecting each choice from all of these students who answered this question (N=1565).

**Graph 7: Hindrances to Reporting Gender-Based Violence**





Students were given a list of 9 possible actions the university would take if a student reported an issue of gender-based violence to a university administrator. Students were also given the option of selecting *none of the above*.

Students were asked to select all of the actions they believed would occur based on their knowledge. The highest percentage, 63% of respondents, believed the university would *initiate a prompt investigation*. Table 108 reports the number and percentage of respondents selecting each action from all of the students who answered this question. Table 108 is sorted from the most-selected to least-selected action.

**Table 108: Perceived Missouri S&T Actions to Reporting of Gender-Based Violence**

Action	Number Selecting	Percent Selecting
Initiate a prompt investigation	954	62.9%
Offer resources and support to the students involved	821	54.1%
Conduct a timely and fair investigation	812	53.5%
Share the report with University Police no matter what	665	43.8%
Follow up with the victim on their terms and timeline	652	43.0%
Share the report with university or local police only in an emergency or with victim consent	570	37.6%
Work to find ways to reduce contact between the parties involved	503	33.2%
Share the report with local police no matter what	439	28.9%
Cover up the incident and pretend it didn't happen	143	9.4%
None of the above	56	3.7%

Note: Respondents could select all that apply so numbers will not match other totals. Of the 1785 students, 268 did not answer this question. Percentages are out of the 1517 total respondents.

Respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement with seven statements regarding possible university actions to gender-based violence. Response choices were *Strongly disagree* (scored as 1), *Disagree* (2), *Neutral* (3), *Agree* (4), and *Strongly agree* (5). An additional choice was *don't know*, selected by 16% to 31% of respondents. Table 109 reports the number and percentage of students selecting each choice.

**Table 109: Perceived Actions of Missouri S&T Regarding Gender-Based Violence**

Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Don't Know	Total
In addressing gender-based violence, the university places the well-being of its students above the institution's reputation.	56 3.6%	102 6.5%	310 19.8%	503 32.2%	343 22.0%	248 15.9%	1562 100.0%
The university offers victims of gender-based violence adequate resources.	15 1.0%	43 2.8%	236 15.2%	498 32.0%	353 22.7%	412 26.5%	1557 100.0%
The university adequately protects the privacy of those who report gender-based violence.	16 1.0%	22 1.4%	214 13.7%	533 34.2%	387 24.9%	385 24.7%	1557 100.0%
The university imposes appropriate consequences for those who engage in gender-based violence.	46 3.0%	71 4.6%	245 15.8%	388 25.0%	322 20.7%	483 31.1%	1555 100.0%
University students who engage in gender-based violence are held accountable by the university.	35 2.2%	52 3.3%	229 14.7%	448 28.8%	330 21.2%	462 29.7%	1556 100.0%
University employees who engage in gender-based violence are held accountable by the university.	18 1.2%	39 2.5%	225 14.5%	453 29.2%	385 24.8%	434 27.9%	1554 100.0%
University officials are well-trained to address reports of gender-based violence.	31 2.0%	62 4.0%	265 17.1%	462 29.8%	319 20.6%	413 26.6%	1552 100.0%

Note: 223 to 233 respondents did not answer this question.

The mean scores of student responses were calculated for each statement (Table 110). *Don't know* is not calculated in the mean score. The statement with the highest mean score (4.1) signifying agreement is *the university adequately protects the privacy of those who report gender-based violence*. The lowest mean score (3.7), also signifying agreement was for the statement, *In addressing gender-based violence, the university places the well-being of its students above the institution's reputation*.

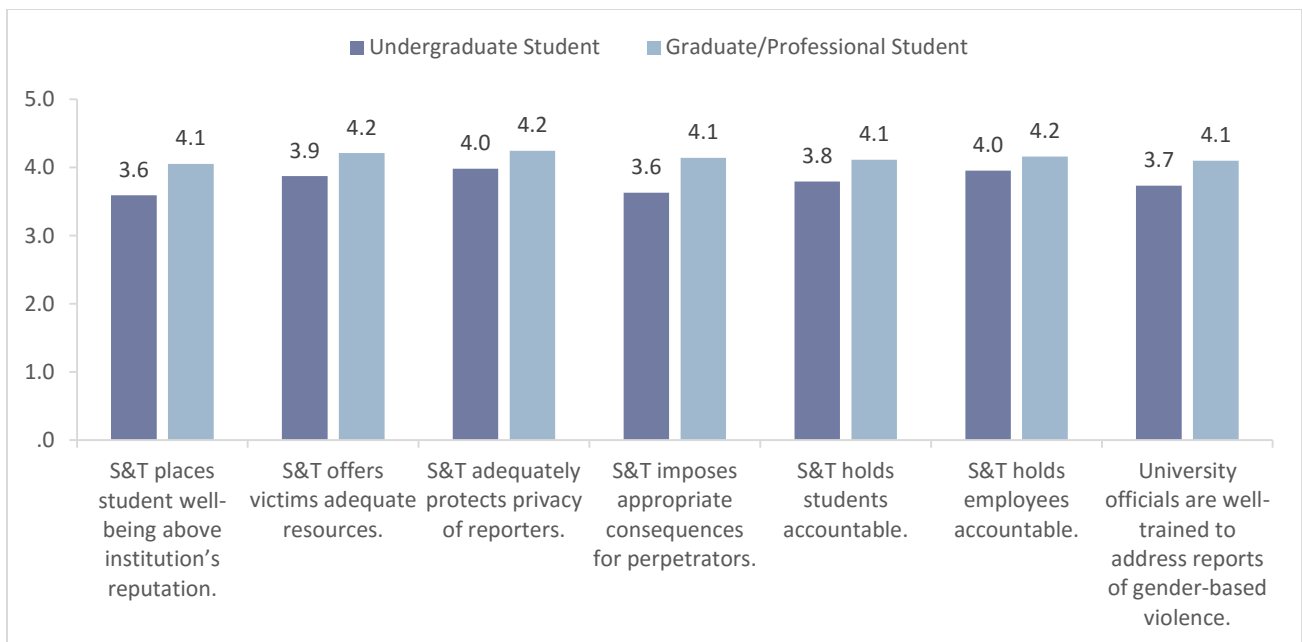
**Table 110: Mean Score of Missouri S&T Perceived Actions Regarding Gender-Based Violence**

Statement	Mean	SD	N
In addressing gender-based violence, the university places the well-being of its students above the institution’s reputation.	3.7	1.1	1314
The university offers victims of gender-based violence adequate resources.	4.0	0.9	1145
The university adequately protects the privacy of those who report gender-based violence.	4.1	0.8	1172
The university imposes appropriate consequences for those who engage in gender-based violence.	3.8	1.1	1072
University students who engage in gender-based violence are held accountable by the university.	3.9	1.0	1094
University employees who engage in gender-based violence are held accountable by the university.	4.0	0.9	1120
University officials are well-trained to address reports of gender-based violence.	3.9	1.0	1139

Note: Respondents who selected “don’t know” were excluded from the mean calculation.  
 Response choices: Strongly disagree=1, Disagree=2, Neutral=3, Agree=4, Strongly agree=5

Graph 8 reports the mean score for undergraduate students and graduate/professional students for each statement. Graduate/professional students agree more with each statement than do undergraduate students. When considering respondents’ reported sexual orientation and gender identity, there was no difference between groups for most statements. Graph 9 shows the difference in responses by student’s racial identity as represented by mean scores.

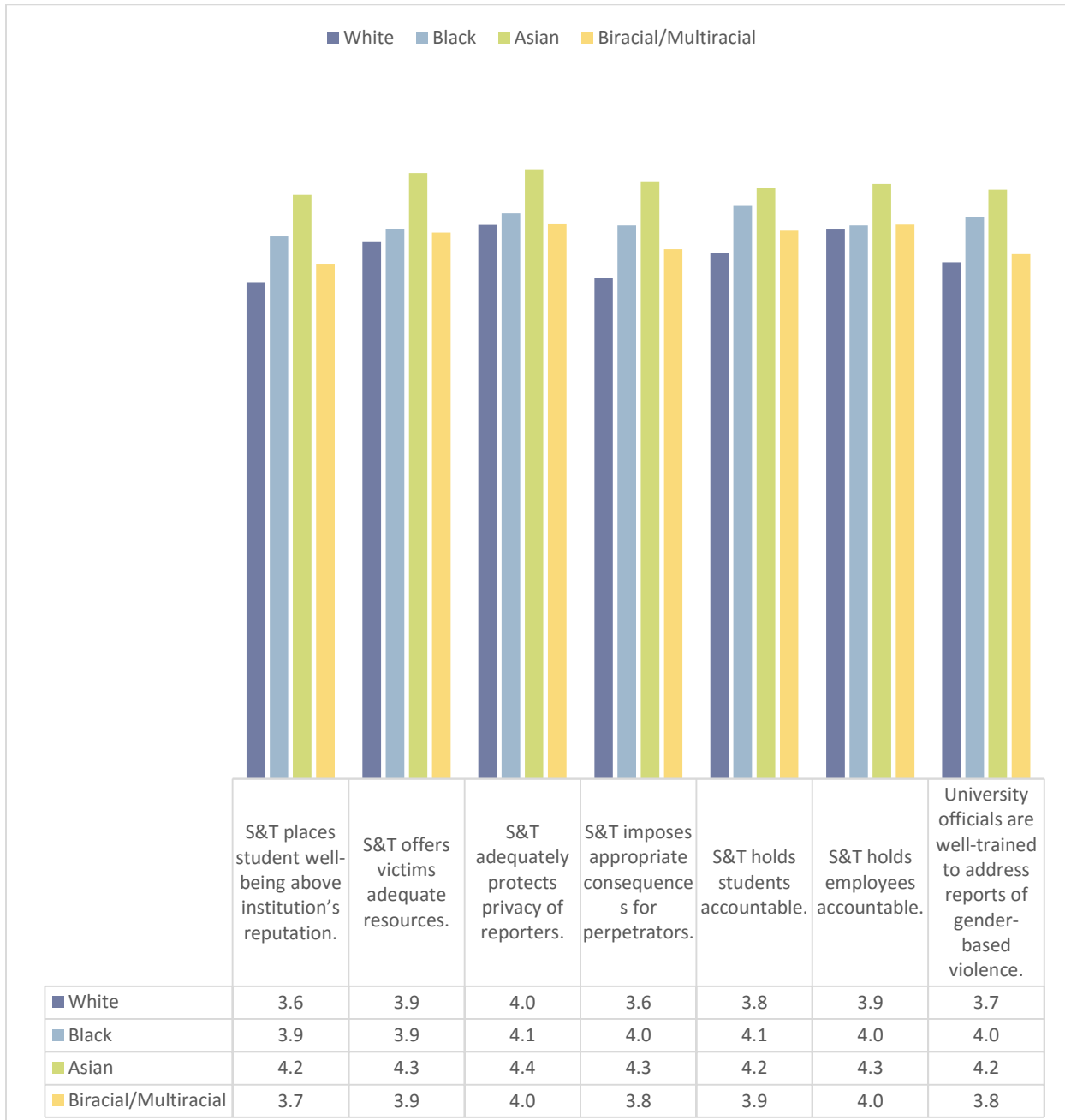
**Graph 8: Perceived Actions Regarding Gender-Based Violence by Student Affiliation**



Response choices: Strongly disagree=1, Disagree=2, Neutral=3, Agree=4, Strongly agree=5

There were some variations in agreement between student respondents by racial identity. Asians had the highest mean scores (Means=4.3 to 4.4) showing higher agreement with statements representing positive actions the university might take regarding gender-based violence (Graph 9).

**Graph 9: Gender-Based Violence: Mean Score of Perceived Actions of Missouri S&T by Race**



Note: The "Other" category for race includes respondents selecting *American Indian or Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, or Other*. Due to small number of respondents in the "other" category answering these questions (N=16), the data for the "other" group are not presented. Response choices: Strongly disagree=1, Disagree=2, Neutral=3, Agree=4, Strongly agree=5

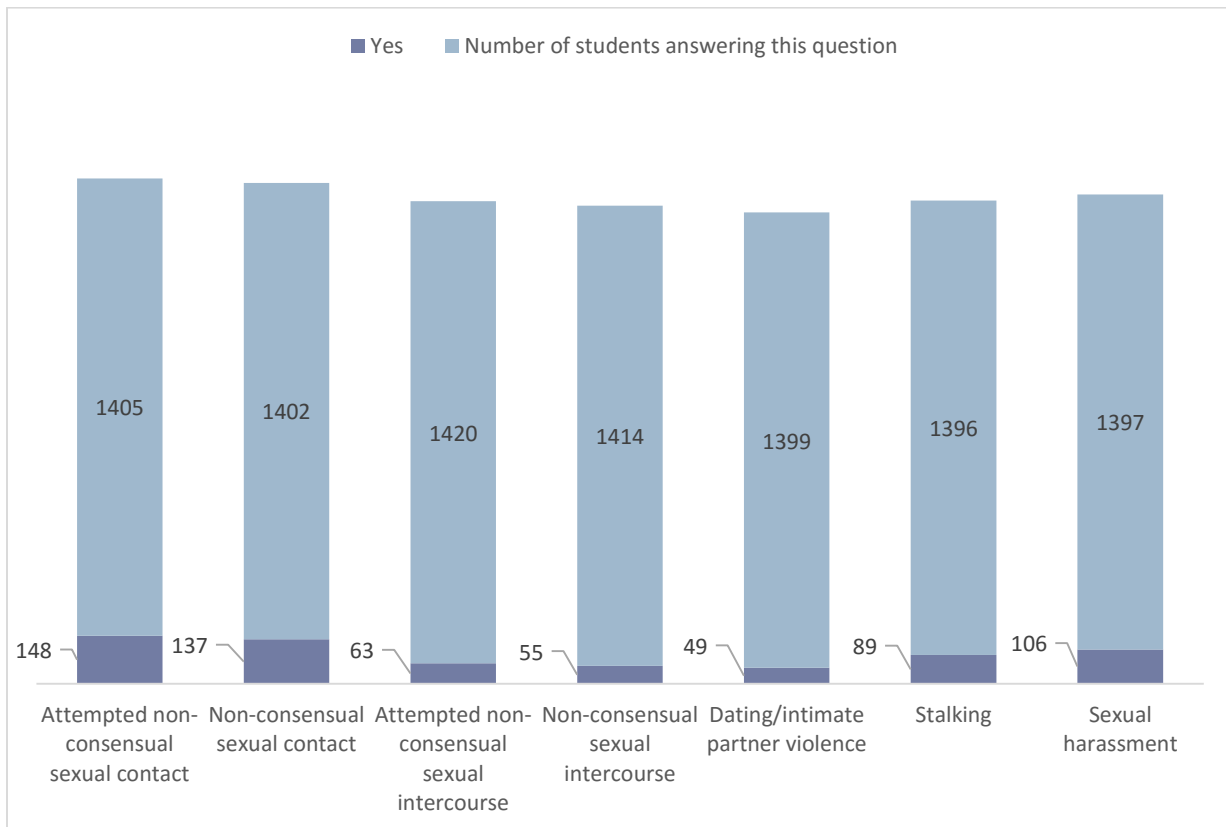
## Summary

A total of 1,785 Missouri S&T students responded to the survey. Over two-thirds of respondents were white and 18 to 24 years-of-age. Sixty-seven percent of respondents were male. Sixty-eight percent of respondents were undergraduate students. Sixty-one percent of respondents reported living off-campus in non-university-sponsored housing. Fifty percent of respondents are currently in a romantic or intimate relationship.

When respondents were asked about their new-student orientation, few respondents had not attended orientation (13%); however, more than half of respondents (51% to 57%) did not remember or did not hear the topics on awareness and prevention of sexual harassment/gender-based violence during their orientation.

Students were asked about their experiences with both attempted and actual non-consensual sexual incidents. Of the student respondents, ten percent or fewer reported some type of non-consensual sexual experience since becoming a student at Missouri S&T. The numbers of respondents experiencing different types of gender-based violence in relationship to the total number of respondents are shown in Graph A.

**Graph A: Prevalence of Gender-Based Violence**



The student respondents experiencing a non-consensual incident reported that the perpetrator was most often a Missouri S&T undergraduate student. Although the most-selected location of non-consensual sexual intercourse and intimate partner violence was an off-campus residence, overall, most incidents of the five types of gender-based violence occurred on campus. Most incidents of non-consensual sexual contact, stalking, and sexual harassment largely occurred on-campus, not only in residential facilities but in academic buildings and outdoor spaces.

The largest percentage of respondents reported one person engaged in the contact and most often this was a male; however, 19% to 33% of respondents reported experiencing gender-based violence with a female as the offender. Of the respondents experiencing non-consensual sexual activities, more than 50% reported that alcohol was involved in the incidents. About 41% of victims report experiencing non-consensual intercourse incidents when they were unaware, passed out, or asleep.

When surveying students' attitudes, more than half of the respondents indicated that they would feel comfortable reporting gender-based violence incidents to the University Police (63%) or the Psychological Counseling Center (42%); however, of those who experienced a gender-based violence incident, few reported the incident to any university resource. Similarly, few students used any university resources following the incident, even though a high percentage of them reported undergoing emotional turmoil. When surveying students' perceived hindrances to reporting gender-based violence, *embarrassment/shame, fear of being punished for misconduct (e.g., underage drinking) in conjunction with the incident, and lack of campus resources* were the top hindrances.

In general, respondents viewed Missouri S&T positively when considering the actions the university might take regarding gender-based violence; however, many students who have had these experiences have not used campus resources.

## Appendix

Throughout the survey, students were given the opportunity to add short comments. When answer choices were presented as lists, at times one of the answer choices included “other” along with a line/text box for respondents to add additional areas not on the list. These verbatim responses are reported in this appendix and are identified by the table number in the body of the report to which the “other” refers.

### Demographics of Respondents

#### *Table 3: Racial Group of Respondent*

When asked to identify their racial group, 30 respondents (2.2%) selected “Other” and 21 respondents added the following:

- African
- All
- Anglo-Saxon
- Arabic (3)
- Bohemian
- Caucasian
- European
- German
- Greek
- Irish American (2)
- Italian
- Kuwait
- Latino
- Mexican
- Middle East
- Puerto Rican
- We Are All Human
- White Africa

#### *Table 16: Current Graduate/Professional Degree*

When Graduate/Professional students were asked to identify the degree they were completing in their program, 12 respondents (2.1%) selected “Other” with 11 students adding other areas:

- Certificate
- Certificate Programme
- DSM Certificate
- Graduate non-degree
- Graduated
- Just masters
- M.S
- Master's
- Master's Certificate in Systems Engineering to pursue a PhD in Systems Engineering
- Masters
- MS in chemical engineering

### Non-consensual Sexual Contact

#### *Table 32 and Table 32a: Type of Non-Consensual Sexual Contact*

Students who reported they had experienced *attempted* or actual non-consensual sexual contact since they began attending classes at the university were asked what type of contact it was. For *attempted*

non-consensual sexual contact, 11 respondents selected “other” and eight of these respondents added comments:

- Attempted coaxing
- Can we please stop telling women to prepare to protect themselves from this and start telling men that this IS NOT OKAY.
- Did not experience
- Forcing of face into breast
- Getting in my bed
- Reached hand up shorts
- She tried to force me to touch her breasts
- You don't care

No students reporting an *actual* non-consensual sexual contact experience added other types or comments.

***Table 37: Location of Non-Consensual Sexual Contact Occurred***

When asked to identify the location of their sexual contact incident, 4 respondents (3.0%) selected “Other.” Their additional responses were the following:

- A bar in Dallas, TX
- Bar
- GDI Party

***Table 41: Emotions/Behaviors Experienced Following Non-Consensual Sexual Contact Incident***

Students were given a list of possible emotions or behaviors they might experience following a non-consensual sexual contact incident and were also given the option of selecting “other” and were asked to specify what this was for them. Of the six students selecting “other,” two students added responses:

- Embarrassment
- Existential crisis

***Table 42: Missouri S&T Resources Used Following Non-Consensual Sexual Contact Incident***

Besides the campus resources, students were also given the option of selecting “other” and were asked to specify what this other university resource was. Of the three students selecting “other,” one student added, “campus counseling.”

***Table 45: Missouri S&T Follow-Up on Sexual Contact Incident Report***

When asked to explain about the university employee’s follow-up with them, students had the following comments:

- Human resources contacted me.
- Went back a semester after reported and found out they lost my case and nothing was investigated.

Two students reported not being satisfied with the follow-up. Two students reported the following:



- The process took a long time and I was extremely uncomfortable talking to the people at Human Resources. I only reported it and talked to them because I wanted there to be justice. If I wasn't so passionate about making sure that there were consequences for what he did, I would never report anything like that to the campus again. There was an extreme amount of added stress and depression regarding the incident than there needed to be because I had to repeat my story several times and the people asking the questions seemed insincere and rude.
- They had no proof so nothing happened.

## Non-consensual Sexual Intercourse

### *Table 52: Location of Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse Occurred*

When asked to identify the location of their sexual intercourse incident, 4 respondents (3.0%) selected "other." One student added, *off-campus during summer.*

### *Table 56: Emotions/Behaviors Experienced Following Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse Incident*

Students were given a list of possible emotions or behaviors they might experience following a non-consensual sexual intercourse incident and were also given the option of selecting "other" and were asked to specify what this was for them. Three additional responses were the following:

- Difficulties with actual relationship
- PTSD
- Attempted suicide

### *Table 57: Campus Resources Used Following Non-consensual Sexual Intercourse Incident*

Besides the list of campus resources, students were also given the option of selecting "other" and were asked to specify what this other university resource was. One student added, "campus counseling."

### *Table 60: Missouri S&T Follow-Up on Sexual Intercourse Incident Report*

When asked to explain about the university employee's follow-up, two students reported:

- A semester later I went in and asked for a follow-up and found out they lost my case and report and nothing had happened with it.
- They did nothing about it besides give me pain killers.

## Dating/Intimate Partner Violence

### *Table 67: Location of Dating/Intimate Partner Violence*

One of the two students selecting "other" location specified, "off campus parking lots/business locations."

### *Table 70: Emotions/Behaviors Experienced Following Dating/Intimate Partner Violence Incident*

Students were given a list of 10 possible emotions or behaviors they might experience following a dating/intimate partner violence incident(s) and were also given the option of selecting "other" and were asked to specify what this was for them. Two additional responses are:

- Happiness
- Loss of faith in legal/courts system

***Table 71: Missouri S&T Resources Used Following Dating/Intimate Partner Violence Incident***

Students were given a list of campus resources at the university and were asked to select the ones where they reported the dating/intimate partner violence incident(s). Three students added:

- Athletic facilities director
- Counseling, but for the depression
- Rolla PD

***Table 73: Incident Was Reported to Missouri S&T Office***

Besides the campus offices/resources, students were also given the option of selecting “other” and were asked to specify what this other university resource was. One student selecting “other” specified, “athletic facilities director.”

***Table 74: Missouri S&T Follow-Up on Incident Report***

When asked to comment on the university’s follow-up, four students added:

- Filed police report.
- I only made them aware to help explain my having difficulty in class. Each asked if things were getting better.
- It was never mentioned again, as far as I know he told no one.
- Yes, the Psychological Counselor scheduled weekly meetings with me.

When asked to comment on satisfaction with the university’s follow-up, one student added “I stopped the weekly meetings when I wanted to.”

## Prevalence of Stalking

***Table 79: Form of Stalking***

The 89 students who said they had experienced stalking were given a list of possible forms of stalking and were asked to select the form they experienced. Those selecting “other” were asked to specify this other form of stalking. Thirteen students selected “other” and each added specific comments. Their verbatim responses are the following:

- A strange gray car showing up in front of my house.
- Attempts to entrap me and use legal system as weapon against me
- Being followed
- Blackmail
- Follow me to class and to my res hall
- Following me around as I walk on campus
- Just being followed
- Letters
- Passing degrading remarks

- Sexual notes
- Sitting in some of my classes even though he wasn't registered to them. He was the grader for the class, and I think after telling him to leave me alone (which was around half way through the semester), he exploited his position to join the classroom I was in. He set a few rows behind me for about three class sessions. Thankfully, he stopped doing it after about three times, so I didn't resort into pointing it out to the professor. This semester he finally stopped following me everywhere. I never said anything because I didn't want to be a nuisance. Thankfully, it stopped.
- Verbal abuse
- Written notes

***Table 84: Location of Stalking***

The students selecting “other” location specified:

- Emails
- Off-campus going to my res hall, Walking to downtown res hall
- Off-campus parking lots/businesses

***Table 86: Emotions/Behaviors Experienced Following Stalking Incident***

Students were given a list of 10 possible emotions or behaviors they might experience following a stalking incident(s) and were also given the option of selecting “other” and were asked to specify what this was for them. Four additional responses are:

- Annoyed
- Loss of faith in legal/court system
- Mistrust in university police
- Worry that something like this could happen to my little sister

***Table 87: Missouri S&T Resources Used Following Stalking Incident***

Students were given a list of campus resources and were asked to select the ones used because of the stalking incident(s). Six students added:

- Athletic facilities director
- Department Resources
- Friends
- Residential Life Staff
- Rolla PD
- Told my boss

***Table 89: Incident Was Reported to Missouri S&T Office***

Students were asked to specify where they had reported the stalking incident. Besides the list of campus offices/resources, students were also given the option of selecting “other.” Two students selected “other” and added:

- Athletics
- Student Conduct

**Table 90: Missouri S&T Follow-Up on Incident Report**

Did any university faculty, staff, or employee follow-up with you about the stalking incident(s) you reported? If yes, please explain.

When asked to comment on the university's follow-up, nine students added:

- Filed police report. Don't know if it was acted upon.
- I was fired from my campus job because I was not comfortable at work after the incident.
- The incident was resolved adequately
- The RA of his floor, which we talked to, said there were already several complaints about him and so after me and my roommate talked to her, she reported it to the head of the res hall.
- There was a meeting but I never found out what happened or if there was anything to actually make them stop in place.
- They did a terrible job.
- Unknown person could not be followed up
- Yes but they kept passing the problem to someone else until it died at Title XI
- Yes each followed up with me to check if things were better.

When asked to comment on satisfaction with the university's follow-up, two students added:

- Nothing fucking happened
- They put my safety at risk and handled the situation in a very unprofessional manner.

## Prevalence of Sexual Harassment

### *Table 92 and Table 92a: Form of Sexual Harassment*

The 106 students reporting they had experienced sexual harassment by another student, faculty member or university employee since they began attending classes at Missouri S&T were given a list of six forms this harassment could take and asked to select the forms. An additional choice was "other." The students selecting "other" were asked to specify the other form of sexual harassment. Student verbatim responses were the following:

- Another student would hug me even when I said no and stop.
- Another TA repeatedly grabbed my hand and touched my leg in an uncomfortable way.
- Being referred to as bitch/whore by my boss, who still works at the university; physical intimidation (standing over me, getting in my personal space) by same individual.
- Cat Calling
- Hair and waist touched
- I was requested to do something that made me feel uncomfortable and received a severe and condescending response when I asked for clarification.
- Inappropriate name calling
- Men yell unpleasant/vulgar things from their cars at my friends and I if we walk somewhere.
- Mild to moderate sexist remarks
- Repeated requests to kiss in spite of answering no
- Typical college guys being inconsiderate

- Unwanted groping

***Table 97: Location of Sexual Harassment Incident***

The student selecting “other” location specified, “YikYak (a social media app) is particularly rife with condescending/disparaging comments towards women.”

***Table 98: Missouri S&T Resources Used Following Sexual Harassment Incident***

Students were given a list of campus offices/resources and were asked to select the ones where they reported the sexual harassment incident(s). Four students added:

- Friends
- Human resources office
- I notified the department chair and requested that a complaint be filed.
- I quit my job on campus

***Table 100: Incident Was Reported to Missouri S&T Office***

Besides the campus offices/resources listed, students were also given the option of selecting “other” and were asked to specify what this other resource was. Two students selecting “other” also added:

- Contracting organization that I worked under
- Human Resources AA/EEO Officer, Director.

***Table 101: Missouri S&T Follow-Up on Incident Report***

When asked to comment on the university’s follow-up, of the 12 students who reported the sexual harassment incident to a university employee, five students added a comment regarding Missouri S&T’s follow-up:

- "It never happened".
- My advisor has repeatedly requested information on the matter yet has heard nothing back. It seems that each time that he requests assistance from HR, HR says that the matter should be handled in department. I am extremely frustrated that the individual ad hostile work environment still exist. I am concerned that I will need to take legal action to protect my investment in my graduate work.
- Not once. Ever.
- Sure they kept passing the problem to someone else until I talked to Title XI and haven’t heard anything since.
- The professor spoke with the TA and warned him. She later met with me to let me know, and I felt better knowing she had talked to him about it. She told me if it ever happened again to let her know immediately.

When asked to comment on satisfaction with the university’s follow-up, three students added:

- I felt that the professor wanted me to feel safe and comfortable in the lab. I feel that she handled the situation in the best possible way.
- The university was not interested in my case.
- They didn’t do jack shit.

## Reporting of Gender-Based Violence

**Table 106: Comfortable Campus Resources for Reporting Gender-Based Violence**

When asked to identify the campus resources to which they would feel comfortable reporting an incident if they had experienced gender-based violence, 54 respondents selected “other.” Those selecting “other” were asked to specify this other resource. Although some student responses are not campus resources, all the responses added by students are listed below. Numbers in parentheses indicate the number of students adding this resource.

- Actual Police
- Campus staff I am close to
- Campus Minister (2)
- Campus Ministers (ex. CCF, BSU, CRU, etc.)
- CCF Pastor
- Chain of Command
- City cops
- Close Professor
- Connie Arthur, Student Disabilities & Wellness Coordinator is her title I think
- Depends on serious the harassment is
- Fellow student
- Female
- Fraternity Executive Board Member
- Fraternity members
- Friend
- Greek Counselor
- I would "handle it" myself
- International affairs
- International student advisor
- Joe's Peers (2)
- Local authorities
- Local police
- Momma
- My Organization's Advisor
- My personal support channels and local police
- No one
- Non university police
- Not familiar completely but I may report by any means
- Obama
- Other-than-University Hotline (anonymous)
- Panhellenic Advisor
- Police (3)
- Real Police
- Regular police
- Resources and authorities outside of campus
- Rolla PD
- Rolla Police (2)
- Rolla Police Department
- Sex offender
- Someone in my sorority

- Someone not affiliated with S&T. My personal physician, for example
- Sorority President
- State or city police
- Student Success Programs
- The Local Police Department
- Would have to find out who then.

***Table 107: Hindrances to Reporting Gender-Based Violence***

When asked to identify what would slow or prevent victims of gender-based violence from reporting the incident to campus resources, of the 25 respondents selecting “other,” 23 students added comments which are the following:

- Biases from being male
- Desire to handle things yourself, Belief that what was done wasn't wrong
- Discomfort in bringing the subject up
- Distance learning
- Don't know enough about on campus. I am distance student, rarely coming on campus so don't know the local processes
- Don't know I am a distant learning student
- Fear of being "blown off" due to my gender.
- Fear of the campus finding out the event did happen but not doing anything about it because the person involved is on the football team or something of that nature.
- Fear the school would be violent to them
- I cannot think of a situation that would be so bad that I could not handle it myself
- If it was "bad enough" that I felt like I couldn't deal with it myself, I'd report it to the police. The university is just where I take classes, I feel like they aren't the right people to handle a violent crime.
- It's all happened at this University previously!
- Laziness
- No idea
- Not familiar with reporting procedures
- NSA surveillance
- Primarily the University's resolution process
- Process would interfere with academic goals
- Psychological suppression
- Slutty clothing
- Some people might weigh a situation less than what it actually is, and prefer not to report
- The fact that crimes should be handled by actual police and not colleges or academic institutions
- Wariness in how police officers generally handle gender based violence

