

# Southern Oregon University 2017 Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Misconduct

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## Executive Summary

The Not Alone Survey was conducted in Spring 2017 to generate school-specific data on experiences of sexual violence and student perceptions of the campus climate at SOU. The web-based questionnaire asked about experiences of sexual harassment, coerced sexual contact, sexual assault, and intimate partner violence, followed by more general questions about perceptions of the campus climate, knowledge of school policies and resources, and participation in sexual assault education and prevention. All undergraduate students who were 18 years or over, and who had taken at least one class on the Ashland or Medford campus during the Spring 2017 term, were asked to participate. Out of 3,518 students, 1,836 participated in the survey for a response rate of 52%. This report presents the findings of the survey.

### ***Perceptions of Campus Climate***

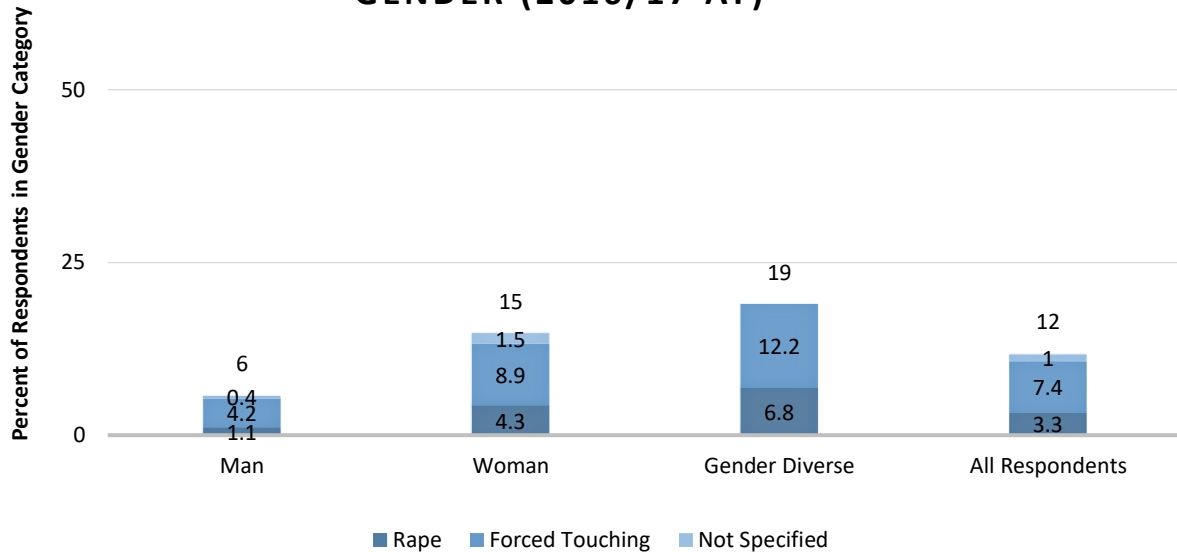
Overall, respondents had a positive outlook on the campus climate. **Ninety-four percent of respondents reported feeling safe on campus and a large majority reported feeling valued, happy, and protected at SOU.** Less than a quarter (24%) of respondents agreed that alcohol abuse is a big problem at the school. Around 70% of respondents agreed that school administrators are concerned about their well-being, are trying to protect them from harm, and treat students fairly. When asked about SOU's leadership around issues of sexual harassment and sexual assault, there was strong agreement that sexual harassment is not tolerated at SOU (94%), that the school is doing a good job of providing services to victims of sexual assault (93%), and that it takes training in sexual assault prevention seriously (90%).

**Findings on norms related to sexual misconduct were also positive.** Between 74-88% of respondents reported that various forms of misconduct are not common at SOU. While approximately 80% of respondents agreed that other students are willing to get involved in learning about, raising awareness of, and interrupting sexual assault, fewer (63%) agreed that students stand up to other students when they are making sexual comments, jokes, or gestures. Most respondents reported beliefs that did not support sexual misconduct (69-98%); however, when responses were analyzed by gender, respondents identifying as male were notably more likely to have beliefs that support sexual misconduct.

### ***Sexual Assault***

In the Not Alone Survey, sexual assault includes forced touching of a sexual nature (kissing, touching of private parts, grabbing, fondling, rubbing up against someone in a sexual way) oral sex, anal sex, sexual intercourse, and penetration with a finger or object when the respondent did not consent and did not want it to happen. All penetrative forms of sexual assault are also considered rape in this report. **During the 2016/17 academic year, 12% of respondents reported at least one experience of sexual assault, including 3% of respondents who experienced rape.**

## PERCENT OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS REPORTING SEXUAL ASSAULT BY TYPE AND GENDER (2016/17 AY)



When responses were disaggregated by gender, rates of sexual assault were lower for men (6%) and higher for women (15%) and gender diverse respondents (19%). Analysis by other respondent demographics showed that those who were younger (ages 18-22), non-transfer, and of diverse sexual orientation experienced higher rates of sexual assault (14%, 15%, and 19% respectively) during the 2016/17 academic year. Respondents in university housing experienced just slightly more sexual assault (13%), while analysis by race showed insubstantial differences with the exception of respondents identifying as American Indian/Alaskan Native, whose rates were almost double those of other race categories.

Respondents were also asked to identify the types of sexual assault they had experienced since entering any college and during their entire lifetime. **A quarter (25%) of respondents reported that they had been sexually assaulted since first attending any college, and 47% reported experiencing sexual assault during their lifetime.** As with incidents reported in the past academic year, rates for both measures were lower for men, higher for women, and highest among gender diverse respondents.

**In total, 212 respondents reported having experienced at least 338 incidents of sexual assault during the 2016/17 academic year.** For up to three incidents, follow-up questions were asked about the nature of the incident, the identity of the offender, whether the respondent reported the incident, and the impact of the incident. Respondents answered follow-up questions for 303 separate incidents.

**A quarter (25%) of sexual assault incidents occurred at the beginning of the school year (September and October), with this period being particularly hazardous for women.** An even greater number (28%), however, were unsure of when their incident had happened. Almost 60% of incidents were reported to have taken place off campus in either Ashland or Medford. Under a quarter (23%) of

incidents occurred on the Ashland campus, and no incidents were reported at the Medford Higher Education Center.

Most incidents (90%) were perpetrated by just one person, and 81% of incidents involved male offenders. More than half (55%) of reported incidents involved someone affiliated with the university, including students, employees, teaching assistants, or professors. In less than 1% of incidents, the offender was reported to be a professor or teaching assistant. Offenders were most likely to be an acquaintance, friend of a friend, or someone who the respondent had just met (42%), and 35% of incidents involved a current or ex friend, roommate, partner, or spouse. Nearly a quarter of sexual assault incidents were perpetrated through the use of physical force (23%) or incapacitation (24%). **In 45% of incidents, the respondent had consumed alcohol or drugs, and in 49% of incidents respondents reported that the offender had consumed alcohol or drugs, while 17% were unsure.**

Respondents were much more likely to tell a roommate, friend, or family member about incidents (67%) than report to any official or employee at SOU, crisis centers, healthcare centers, or police (10%). When asked why they did not report to a confidential advocate at SOU, respondents most commonly answered that they did not think the incident was serious enough to report (72% of unreported incidents), did not want any action taken (67%), and did not need any assistance (65%). Almost half of respondents (48%) reported that they didn't think the incident had anything to do with the university, and close to a third (32%) felt that they might be blamed for their assault or get in trouble for some reason.

**Respondents found 59% of sexual assault incidents upsetting or very upsetting.** The most commonly reported outcome of sexual assault was problems with peers (28%), followed by problems with schoolwork (17%), and thoughts of taking time off from school, transferring, or dropping out (17%).

### ***Sexual Harassment, Coerced Sexual Contact, and Intimate Partner Violence***

**Close to a third (32%) of respondents reported having experienced some form of sexual harassment during the 2016/17 academic year**, with sexual advances, gestures, comments, or jokes being most common (28%). Women experienced slightly more sexual harassment than gender diverse respondents because they had higher rates of being shown or sent sexual pictures, photos, or videos (14% vs. 8%). Men were less likely to experience any form of sexual harassment other than flashing or exposure, which was constant for all gender categories (5%).

Coerced sexual contact (any sexual contact obtained through threats, promises that were untrue, or continual verbal pressure) was experienced by 6% of respondents, with rates being half for men (3%), slightly higher for women (7%), and double among gender diverse respondents (12%). Intimate partner violence (including being pushed, grabbed, or shook; hit, kicked, slapped, or beat up; threatened to hurt; or choked or strangled) was reported by 8% of respondents, with being pushed, grabbed, or shook being most commonly experienced (5%).

### ***Training and Awareness***

More than half (51 – 64%) of respondents said that they had received some form of training or education that covered the definition of sexual assault and consent, the school's policy on sexual assault, how to contact confidential advocates and report sexual assault, how to intervene as a

bystander to prevent sexual assault, and other strategies for preventing sexual assault. **Approximately 70% of respondents agreed that they understand the school's procedures for dealing with reported incidents of sexual assault, know how to contact a confidential advocate and report sexual assault, and know what services are available for those who experience it.** Only 37% of respondents reported being aware of the Campus Choice program, and 43% reported being aware of the Ashland Police Department's You Have Options program. When asked who they would report to if they were sexually assaulted, respondents indicated that they would be most likely (81%) to contact the SOU Confidential Advisor, a confidential advocate in one of the resource centers, or a counselor/healthcare professional at the Student Health and Wellness Center. Respondents also agreed that they would encourage their friends to report to local police (94%) or a confidential advocate at SOU (93%).

## Introduction

The purpose of this research is to gain a more complete picture of the level of sexual violence victimization at SOU, student awareness and use of school and local resources for victims, opinions of the adequacy of those resources, awareness of campus policies, perception of the campus climate, and the degree of acceptance of sexual misconduct among students. The results of the Not Alone survey will be used to improve sexual violence prevention efforts and services for those who experience victimization at SOU.

## Methodology

### **Survey Construction**

SOU's Not Alone Survey utilized a widely-used national survey instrument developed and validated by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and Research Triangle Institute International in the 2015 [Campus Climate Survey Validation Study \(CCSVS\)](#).<sup>1</sup> The purpose of this study was to develop a rigorous survey instrument and methodology that could be used by institutions of higher education to better understand the nature and extent of sexual violence among undergraduate students.

[Empirical research](#) has consistently shown that the most accurate way to estimate the prevalence of sexual violence is to ask respondents detailed questions about sexual experiences.<sup>2</sup> Established best practices guided the design of the CCSVS survey questions, which name genitalia and use behaviorally-specific language to describe sexual acts. Such use of behaviorally-specific language [has not been found](#) to increase the trauma of survivors of sexual violence.<sup>3</sup>

In the CCSVS survey, behaviorally-specific questions were modified to match a respondent's gender and presumed genitalia. A respondent was directed to questions reflecting either male or female bodies based on how they identified their gender earlier in the survey. Because gender identity does not always correspond to one's genitalia (some respondents could be agender, transgender, in transition, or experiencing gender dysphoria) the Not Alone survey broadened these categories to include a gender-neutral option that did not assume male or female genitalia. This third category is referred to as "Gender Diverse" in this report and includes respondents who identified as genderqueer/gender non-conforming, trans female/trans woman, trans male/trans man, and identity or identities not listed.

In 2016, a series of 13 interviews were conducted with key stakeholders across the SOU campus (including students, staff, faculty, and administrators) to gather information on the climate around sexual violence, develop community buy-in for the Not Alone Survey, get input on how to most effectively administer the survey, and determine SOU's readiness for sexual violence prevention efforts. Insight from these interviews was used to tailor the CCSVS survey instrument to SOU's student population (as demonstrated in the modification of gender categories just described). The tailored

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<sup>1</sup> Krebs, C., Lindquist, C., Berzofsky, M., Shook-Sa, B.E., Peterson, K., *RTI International*, Planty, M.G., Langton, L., Stroop, J., *Bureau of Justice Statistics*. (2016). Campus Climate Survey Validation Study Final Technical Report. <https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=5540>

<sup>2</sup> Cook, S.L., Gidycz, C.A., Koss, M.P., & Murphy, M. (2011). Emerging Issues in the Measurement of Rape Victimization. *Violence Against Women*, 17(2), 201-218. 10.1177/1077801210397741

<sup>3</sup> Cook, S.L., Swartout, K.M., Goodnight, B.L., Hipp, T.N., and Bellis, A. (2015.) Impact of Violence Research on Participants Over Time: Helpful, Harmful, or Neither? *Psychology of Violence*, 5(3) 314-324. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4503327/>

survey was then pilot-tested with members of SOU faculty, staff, and administration, as well as two groups of students: one attending classes on the Ashland campus and the other attending classes at the Higher Education Center in Medford. Pilot testing resulted in feedback that was incorporated in further modifications of the survey. For example, students who did not attend classes in Ashland felt unable to answer some questions regarding campus climate. For students attending only the Medford campus, a “no basis for opinion” answer category was shown in selected climate questions in the final Not Alone Survey.

### ***Survey Administration***

The survey was open from April 9 to June 2, 2017. All admitted undergraduate students who were at least 18 years old and not exclusively taking online classes were invited to participate. A \$10 Amazon gift card was provided as an incentive to all students who completed the survey. Additionally, a robust, campus-wide campaign was carried out to promote participation. In an email sent one week prior to the survey’s launch, President Schott encouraged all students to take the survey. Flyers were posted across campus and in the dorms; table toppers were placed in the dining commons; students were recruited to promote the survey in their classes and among athletic teams; and staff members and faculty also promoted the survey. Up to five reminder emails were sent to students who had not yet completed the survey. All responses to the survey were confidential and anonymized by removing all identifying information before any analysis was conducted. No identifying information about the students was stored with or linked to their survey data. The median time to complete the survey was 12.8 minutes.

### ***Response Rates***

Invitations to participate in the survey were sent to 3,518 SOU undergraduates. A total of 1,836 students responded to the survey, for an overall response rate of 52%. A student was considered a respondent and included in this report if they completed question P2 on the number of incidents of unwanted sexual contact experienced. Some key questions were required to be answered to proceed in the survey, but others could be skipped. For this reason, the number of respondents in the following charts and tables varies by question. To ensure confidentiality, exact response counts of greater than zero but fewer than four are omitted from the report and are represented by asterisks (\*). For the complete survey, click on [this link](#).

Admissions data collected when students began their education at SOU were used to determine the demographic characteristics of the population. The sections below use these data to compare survey respondents to the general undergraduate population. Overall, the gender of respondents was close to the gender distribution of the population (see Table 1). Female students responded to the survey at higher rates than male students (55% and 43%). There was a large discrepancy between the number of students who identified as gender diverse at the time of enrollment (20 students) and those who identified as gender diverse when they responded to the survey (81 students). College is often an exploratory period for many students, regarding not only academics, but personal identity, sexuality, and gender. SOU provides an environment that is supportive of this kind of personal exploration, which may explain why the response rate for gender diverse students exceeded the number of gender diverse students in the population.



**Table 1: Percentage of Population and Survey Respondents by Gender**

	Population	Survey Respondents	Survey Response Rate
Female	(2036) 58%	(1120) 61%	55%
Male	(1462) 41.5%	(635) 35%	43%
Gender Diverse	(20) .6%	(81) 4%	405%
<b>Total</b>	3518	1836	52%

Response rates by race are shown in Table 2. Here, the number of survey respondents who identified their race as Pacific Islander exceeded the number of students who identified as such upon admission to the university. Again, this is due to a change in how students previously identified their race to the university and how they identified in the Not Alone survey. Students in the “unknown” category did not identify their race and ethnicity in either the survey or the university enrollment process.

**Table 2: Percentage of Population and Survey Respondents by Race/Ethnicity**

	Population	Survey Respondents	Survey Response Rate
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	(43) 1%	(19) 1%	44%
Asian	(74) 2%	(57) 3%	77%
Black	(89) 3%	(46) 2%	52%
Hispanic	(427) 12%	(169) 9%	40%
North African, Middle Eastern, Other	(35) 1%	(13) 1%	37%
Pacific Islander	(21) 1%	(32) 2%	152%
Two or More Races	(348) 10%	(172) 9%	49%
Unknown	(411) 12%	(32) 2%	8%
White	(2070) 59%	(1296) 71%	63%
<b>Total</b>	3518	1836	

Since 36% of students attending SOU are nontraditionally aged (defined as 23 and older) and 40% have transferred from another institute of higher learning, it is important to look at how age and transfer status were represented by survey participants. Analysis of response rates found that participation in the survey declined gradually as age increased, going from 63% at 18 years of age, to 37% at the lowest point at age 26, and then increased again slightly to 44% for those aged 29 and older. It is noteworthy, however, that there was little difference between response rates of transfer students (49%) and students who started their college career at SOU (54%). For more specifics on age and transfer status see Appendix A, Tables 3 and 4. Appendix B contains further analysis of demographic information on survey respondents and the undergraduate population at SOU.

### **Definition of Terms**

In the body of the survey, behaviorally-specific language was used to determine the types of unwanted sexual experiences students had, including sexual harassment, coerced sexual contact, forced touching,

and rape. Definitions for the types of unwanted sexual experiences measured in the Not Alone Survey are provided in the table below. The term **unwanted sexual contact** encompasses **forced touching** and **rape** and is commonly referred to as **sexual assault**. **Unwanted sexual experience** is a broader term that includes **sexual assault**, **sexual harassment**, and **coerced sexual contact**.

In the terms and definitions that follow, **sexual contact** includes:

- Touching of a sexual nature (kissing, touching of private parts, grabbing, fondling, rubbing up against you in a sexual way, even if it is over your clothes)
- Oral sex (someone’s mouth or tongue making contact with your genitals or your mouth or tongue making contact with someone else’s genitals)
- Anal sex (someone putting their penis in your anus)
- Sexual intercourse (someone’s penis being put in someone’s vagina)
- Sexual penetration with a finger or object (someone putting their finger or an object like a bottle or a candle in your vagina or anus)

Unwanted Sexual Experiences Definitions		
Term	Behaviorally-Specific Language	
<b>Sexual Harassment</b>	Someone made sexual advances, gestures, comments, or jokes that were unwelcome to you	
	Someone flashed or exposed themselves to you without your consent	
	Someone showed or sent you sexual pictures, photos, or videos that you didn’t want to see	
	Someone watched or took photos/videos of you when you were nude or having sex, without your consent	
<b>Coerced Sexual Contact</b>	Someone had sexual contact with you by threatening to tell lies, end your relationship, or spread rumors about you; making promises you knew or discovered were untrue; or continually verbally pressuring you after you said you didn’t want to	
<b>Sexual Assault (Unwanted Sexual Contact)</b>	<b>Forced Touching</b>	Forced touching of a sexual nature (forced kissing, touching of private parts, grabbing, fondling, rubbing up against you in a sexual way, even if it is over your clothes) that you did not consent to and did not want to happen
	<b>Rape</b>	Oral sex (someone’s mouth or tongue making contact with your genitals or your mouth or tongue making contact with someone else’s genitals) that you did not consent to and did not want to happen
		Anal sex (someone putting their penis in your anus) that you did not consent to and did not want to happen
		Sexual intercourse (someone’s penis being put in someone’s vagina) that you did not consent to and did not want to happen
		Sexual penetration with a finger or object (someone putting their finger or an object like a bottle or a candle in your vagina or anus) that you did not consent to and did not want to happen

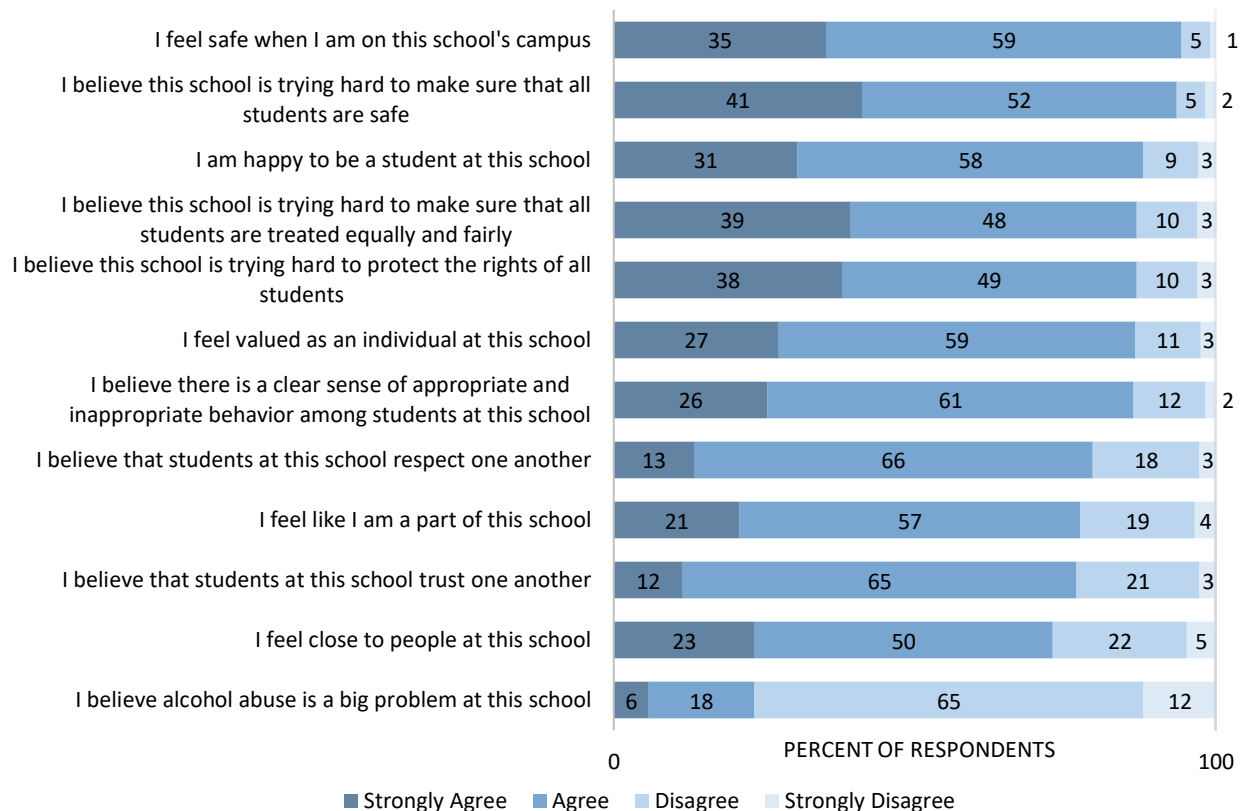
## Perceptions of Campus Climate

Respondents were asked a series of questions about their feelings of school connectedness, perceptions of the university administration, school climate around sexual assault and harassment, and student acceptance of sexual misconduct. Results for these questions are presented in Figures 1- 6.

### *School Connectedness*

Figure 1 shows that a large majority of respondents reported feeling valued, happy, and protected at SOU. Significantly, 94% of respondents agreed they are safe on campus, and believe that SOU is trying hard to make sure that all students are safe. Most respondents (87%) reported feeling that there is a clear sense of appropriate behavior among students at SOU and that the school is trying to make sure that all students are treated equally and fairly. Responses to these climate measures were overwhelmingly positive, but it is also worth considering the negative responses. While 77% of respondents agree there is not a problem with alcohol abuse at the school, almost a quarter of respondents do. Over a quarter of respondents (27%) reported not feeling close to others at SOU. Approximately one-fifth reported not feeling like a part of the school (23%) and feeling that students did not trust one another (24%) or respect one another (21%).

**FIGURE 1: SCHOOL CONNECTEDNESS**

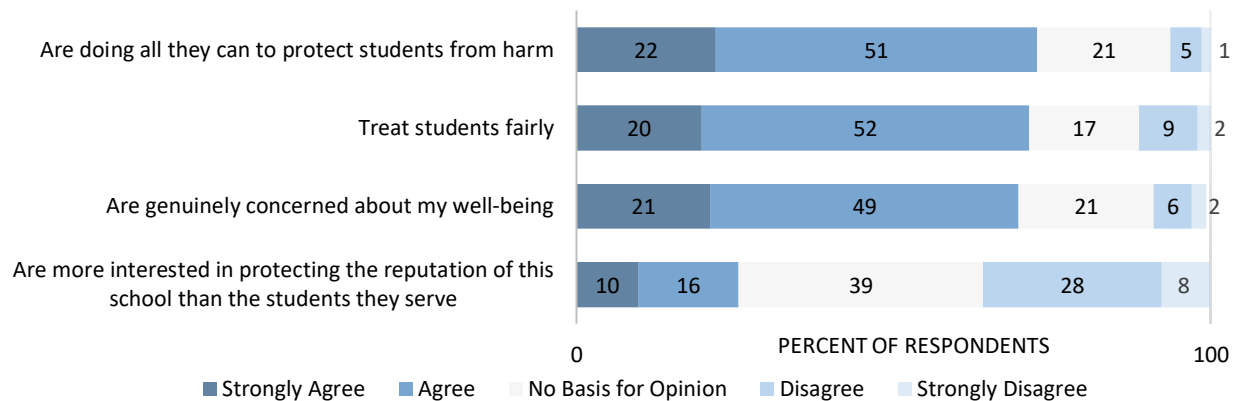


### *Perception of Administration*

Around 70% of respondents agreed that school administrators are concerned about their well-being, are trying to protect them from harm, and treat students fairly (Figure 2). Some respondents, however,

(ranging from 17 – 21%) reported not having enough experience with administrators to answer these questions about them. When asked whether administrators are more interested in protecting the reputation of the school than protecting students, close to one-quarter (26%) agreed, over one-third (36%) disagreed, but the greatest number of respondents (39%) had no basis for opinion.

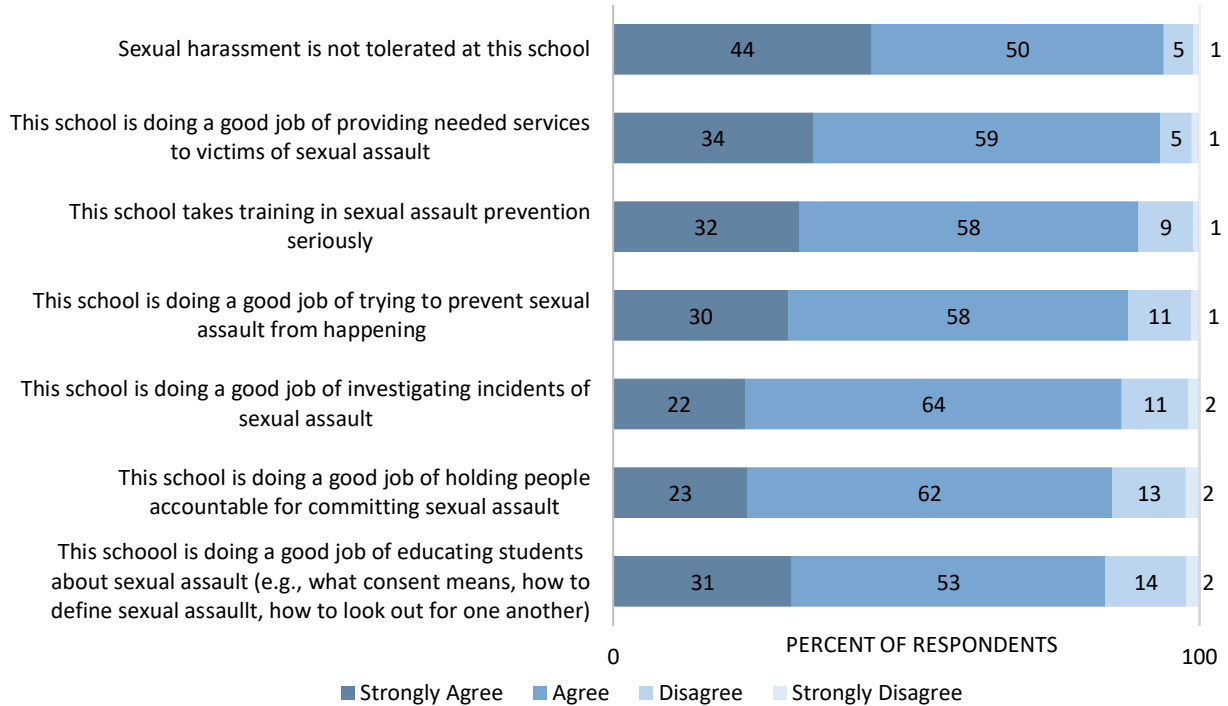
**FIGURE 2: PERCEPTION OF ADMINISTRATION:  
OVERALL, THE ADMINISTRATORS AT THIS SCHOOL...**



***Perceptions of School Leadership for Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response***

As demonstrated in Figure 3, respondents overwhelmingly agreed that sexual harassment is not tolerated at SOU (94%), that the school is doing a good job of providing services to victims of sexual assault (93%), and that it takes training in sexual assault prevention seriously (90%). Greater than 80% of respondents agreed that the school is doing a good job educating students about sexual assault, trying to prevent sexual assault from happening, investigating incidents of sexual assault, and holding people accountable for sexual assault.

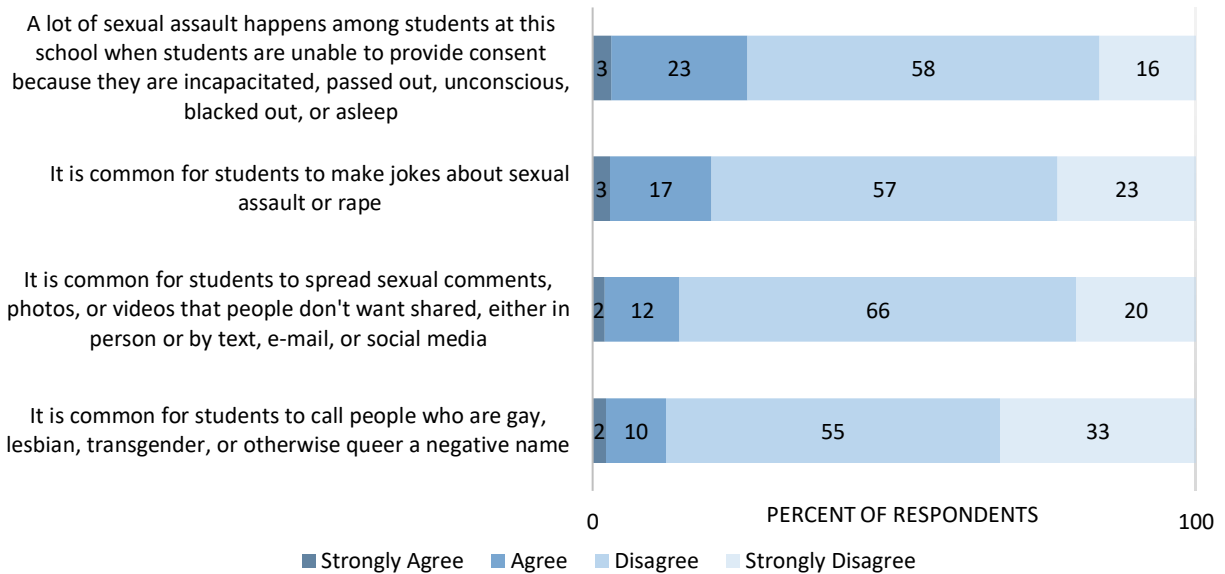
**FIGURE 3. PERCEPTIONS OF SCHOOL LEADERSHIP FOR SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE**



**Perceptions of Student Norms Related to Sexual Misconduct**

Figure 4 shows that a large majority of respondents (ranging from 74% – 88%) did not think sexual misconduct is common at SOU. Only 12% agreed that it is common for students to call queer people negative names, and just 14% agreed that it is common for students to spread sexual comments, photos, or videos that people did not want shared. One-fifth (20%) of respondents answered that it is common for students to make jokes about sexual assault or rape, and one-quarter (26%) agreed that students commonly experience sexual assault when they were incapacitated or unable to give consent.

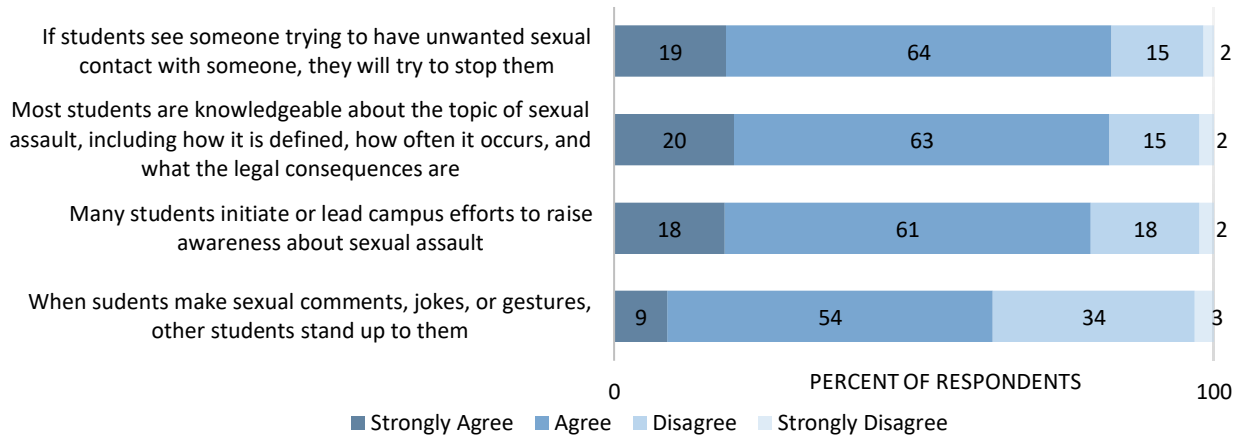
**FIGURE 4. PERCEPTIONS OF STUDENT NORMS RELATED TO SEXUAL MISCONDUCT**



***Student Bystander Behavior and Involvement***

Most respondents (ranging from 79% to 83%) agreed that other students are willing to get involved in learning about, raising awareness of, and interrupting sexual assault. A smaller number (63%) agreed that students stand up to other students when they are making sexual comments, jokes, or gestures (Figure 5).

**FIGURE 5. STUDENT BYSTANDER BEHAVIOR AND INVOLVEMENT**

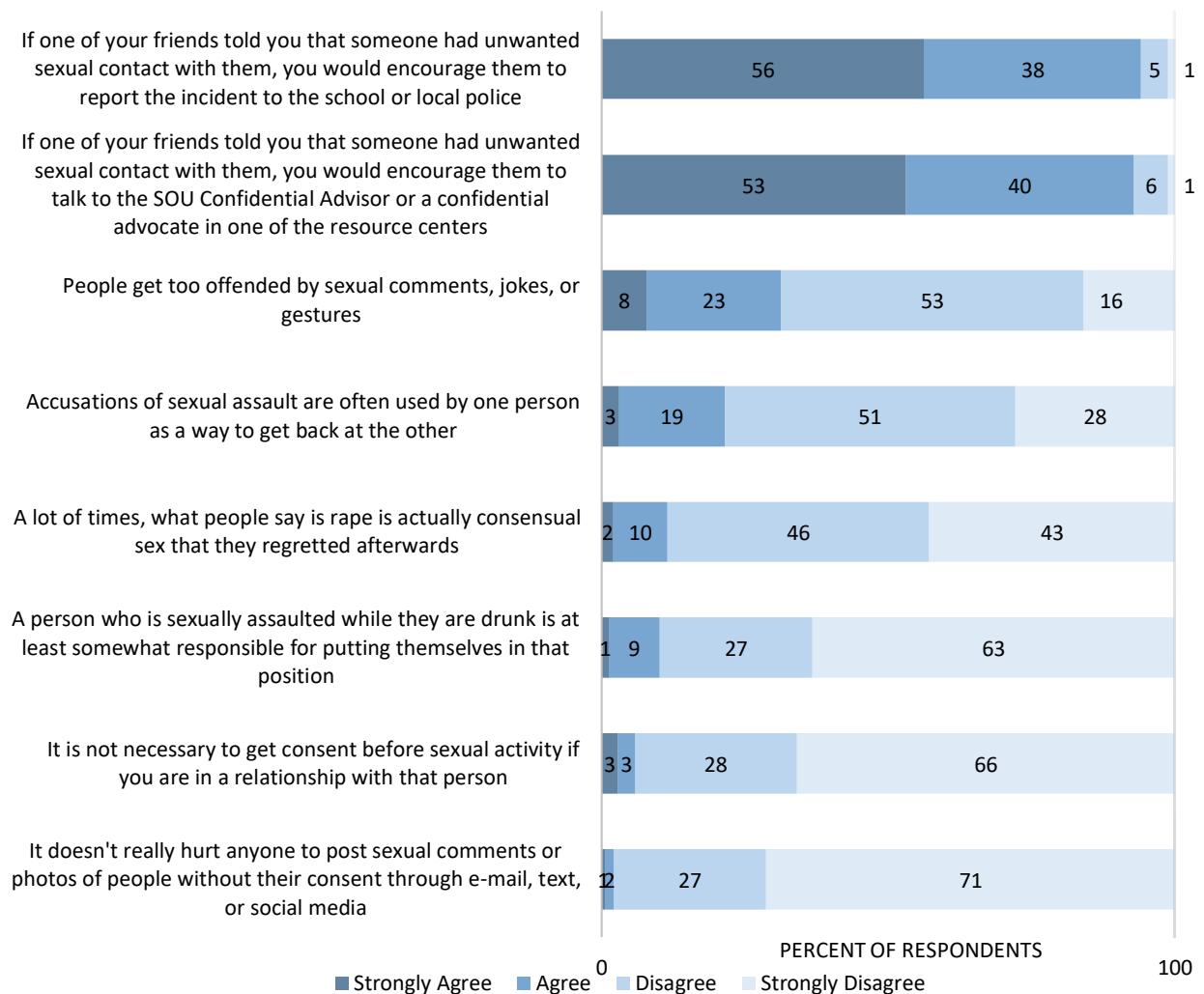


***Personal Acceptance of Sexual Misconduct***

Most respondents (69% - 98%) had beliefs that did not support sexual misconduct (Figure 6). Very few agreed with the statements “it doesn’t really hurt anyone to post sexual comments or photos of people without their consent” and “it is not necessary to get consent for sexual activity if you are in a

relationship” (only 3% and 6% respectively). Approximately one in ten respondents answered that they agreed that a person who is sexually assaulted when they are drunk is partially responsible for putting themselves in a vulnerable position, and that often what people called rape was actually regretted consensual sex (10% and 12% respectively). The two most common negative beliefs around sexual misconduct reported by respondents were that accusations of sexual assault are often used as a means of retaliation (22%), and that people get too offended by sexual comments, jokes, and gestures (31%). See Appendix C for analysis of personal acceptance of sexual misconduct by gender and athletic participation.

**FIGURE 6: PERSONAL ACCEPTANCE OF SEXUAL MISCONDUCT**



## Prevalence of Sexual Assault

**Sexual assault** is referred to as **unwanted sexual contact** in the Not Alone survey. It includes unwanted and nonconsensual forced touching (touching of private parts, grabbing, fondling, and rubbing up against in a sexual manner), oral sex, anal sex, intercourse, and penetration with fingers or objects. All

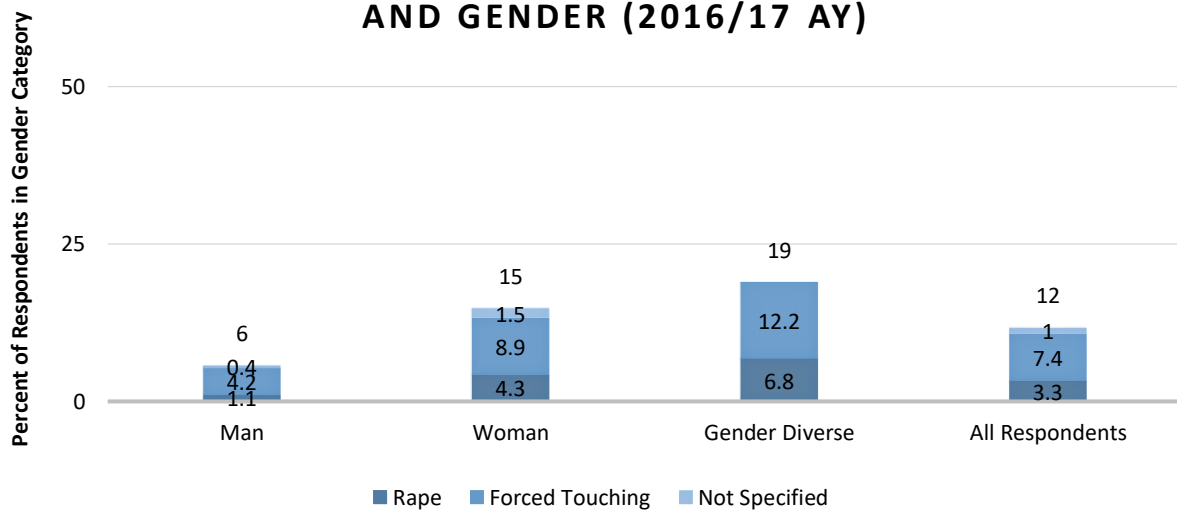
penetrative categories of sexual assault are also considered **rape** in this report. For men and gender diverse respondents with a penis, rape included being made to penetrate someone else during intercourse when the respondent did not want to, and did not consent. This is a change from the original CCSVS survey, in which being made to penetrate was not an option given for experiences of sexual assault. Other surveys (for example, the CDC’s ongoing [National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey](#)) include this measure, and the research team felt that it would be an oversight to omit it, especially if some respondents had had this experience.<sup>4</sup>

The figures in this section show the percent of respondents who reported experiencing *different* types of sexual assault as well as overall measures of respondents who reported experiencing *any* type of sexual assault during the 2016/17 academic year.<sup>5</sup> Because individuals may have experienced multiple incidents of sexual assault, and some incidents may have involved multiple types of sexual assault, percentages of the different types do not combine to equal the overall measures of sexual assault.

**Experience of Sexual Assault by Type and Gender**

The total percentage of respondents who reported experiencing any type of sexual assault during the 2016/17 academic year was 12% (Figure 7). Experience of rape was much less common (3% of respondents). Men were the least likely among respondents to report any type of sexual assault (6%), with just 1% having experienced rape. Gender diverse respondents reported experiencing the most sexual assault (19%) with 7% reporting rape. Not far behind, 15% of women reported sexual assault and 4% rape.

**FIGURE 7: PERCENT OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS REPORTING SEXUAL ASSAULT BY TYPE AND GENDER (2016/17 AY)**



<sup>4</sup> Breiding, M.J., Chen J., & Black, M.C. (2014). Intimate Partner Violence in the United States — 2010. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/nisvs/index.html>

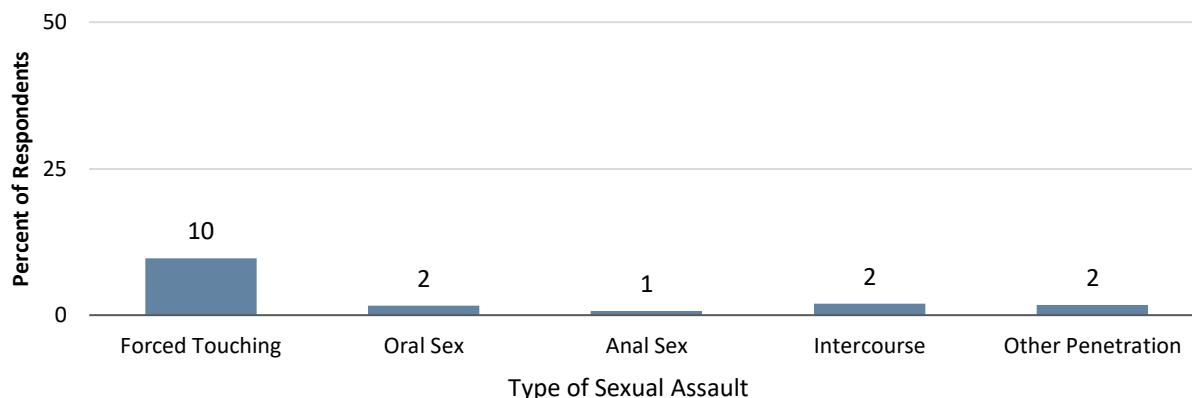
<sup>5</sup> Respondents were asked about any sexual assault experience regardless of where it took place or any association with the university.



While the experience of rape and forced touching are not mutually exclusive (that is, students who experienced rape may or may not have also reported experiencing forced touching), Figure 7 shows a measure of prevalence of forced touching exclusive of any rape incident. Total rates of forced touching (and other types of sexual assault) for each gender category are presented in Table 5 in Appendix A. It is worth noting that rape, by its nature, must include forced touching.

Figure 8 shows the percentage of respondents who reported experiencing each type of sexual assault. Respondents were much more likely to report experiencing forced touching (10%) than oral sex, anal sex, intercourse, or penetration with a finger or object (1-2%).

**FIGURE 8: PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING SEXUAL ASSAULT BY TYPE (2016/17 AY)**



***Experience of Sexual Assault by Specific Demographics***

Types of sexual assault were analyzed by demographics such as age, transfer status, housing, sexual orientation, and race/ethnicity. For more specific data on these demographic characteristics, see Tables 6 – 11 in Appendix A. Younger students aged 18-22 reported experiencing twice as much sexual assault as older students (14% compared to 7%) during the 2016/17 academic year. Non-transfer students were about twice as likely as transfer students to report experiencing sexual assault (15% versus 7%) during that same time period. In order to determine whether the higher rate of sexual assault among non-transfer students was due to their younger ages, or if transfer status was an independent factor, a spurious effects analysis was conducted (see Table 8 in Appendix A). This showed that both age and transfer status have independent and cumulative effects on rates of sexual assault, meaning that an older non-transfer student is more likely to experience sexual assault than an older transfer student, and a younger non-transfer student is more likely to experience sexual assault than a younger transfer student.

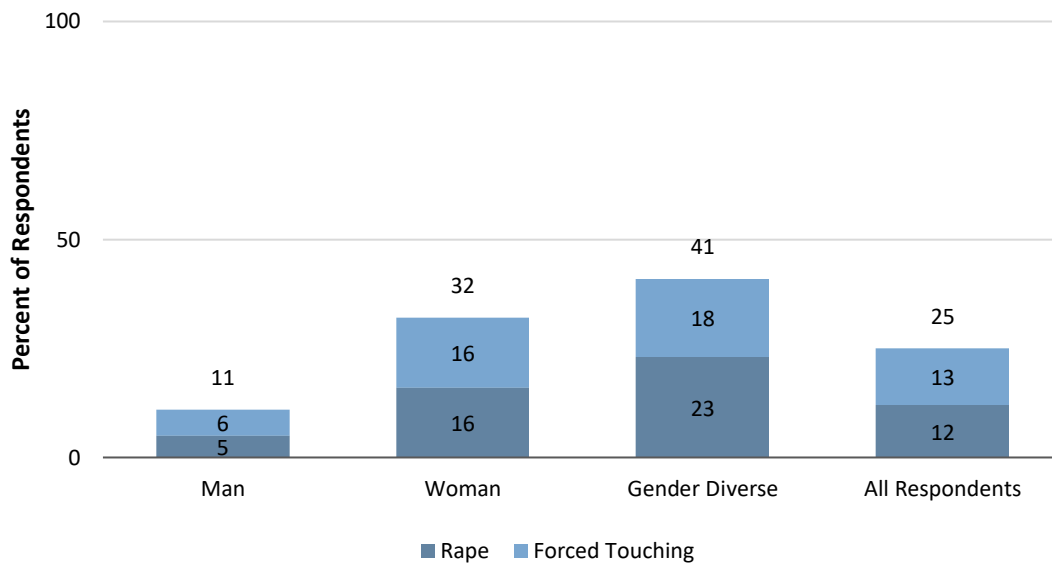
Students in university housing reported slightly more sexual assault than those living in other housing situations (13% versus 11%). Aside from gender, sexual orientation had the greatest association with reported rates of sexual assault. Respondents of diverse sexual orientation reported experiencing well over twice the amount of sexual assault of heterosexual respondents (19% vs 8%). Analysis of race demonstrated an insubstantial effect on rates of sexual assault. Only rates for respondents identifying as American Indian/Alaskan Native were notably different from others. Rates were almost double (21%) for

this group, however the number of respondents identifying as American Indian/Alaskan Native (a total of 32 respondents) was small so it is difficult to draw conclusions from these data.

**Prevalence of Sexual Assault Since Entering Any College and During Lifetime**

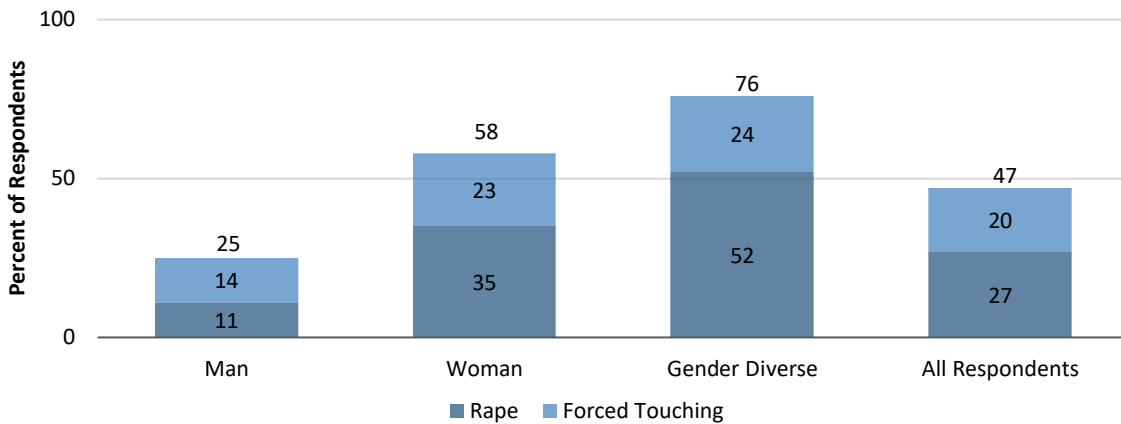
A quarter (25%) of all respondents reported having experienced some form of sexual assault since entering any college (Figure 9). Rates for men were 11%, and rates for women and gender diverse respondents were 32% and 41%, respectively. To try to understand the impact of nontraditional students on these rates of sexual assault, the results were analyzed by age and transfer status. Nontraditional students may have attended other universities, taken time off from school and returned, sometimes many years later, to finish schooling. However, when these results were analyzed by age and transfer status, older students (22%) and transfer students (20%) were less likely to have experienced sexual assault since entering any college (see Tables 12-14 in Appendix A). Analysis by sexual orientation, meanwhile, showed that diverse sexual orientation respondents experienced more than twice the amount of sexual assault since entering any college (43%).

**FIGURE 9: PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING SEXUAL ASSAULT (RAPE AND FORCED TOUCHING) BY GENDER SINCE ENTERING COLLEGE**



When asked about their entire life, nearly half (47%) of all respondents reported having had at least one experience of sexual assault (Figure 10). This includes 25% of men, 58% of women, and greater than three quarters (76%) of gender diverse respondents. As may be expected, older respondents experienced higher rates of sexual assault in these lifetime measures (52% versus 45%), as did transfer students, who are generally older (50% versus 46%). Respondents of diverse sexual orientation reported 30% more lifetime sexual assault than heterosexual respondents (71% compared to 41%) (see Tables 15-17 in Appendix A).

**FIGURE 10: PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING SEXUAL ASSAULT (RAPE AND FORCED TOUCHING) BY GENDER DURING THEIR LIFETIME**



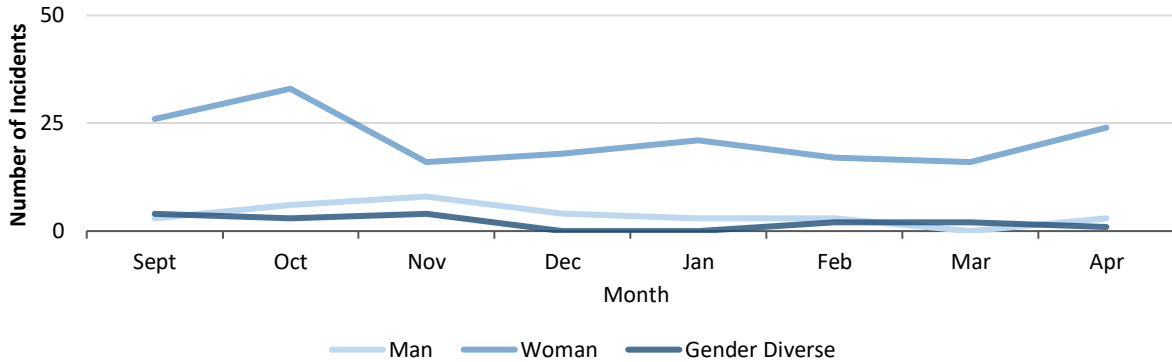
## Characteristics of Sexual Assault Incidents

In total, 212 respondents reported having experienced at least 338 incidents of sexual assault in the 2016/17 academic year (see Table 18 in Appendix A). Most respondents who reported experiencing sexual assault had one or two incidents (88%), but a few reported five or more incidents. For up to three incidents, follow-up questions were asked about the nature of the incident, the identity of the offender, and whether the respondent reported the incident(s). Respondents answered follow-up questions for 303 separate incidents (see Table 19 in Appendix A).

### *Month of Occurrence*

The beginning of the school year appeared to be particularly hazardous for female respondents, who reported the most sexual assault during September and October (Figure 11). Incidents for women seemed to increase at the beginning of each term (September/October, January, and April), while the experience of sexual assault for men and gender-diverse respondents appeared to follow a different pattern. Since the Not Alone survey was administered during the spring term, respondents may have experienced additional incidents of sexual assault after they had completed the survey in April or May. More than a quarter of the incidents (28%) could not be dated because respondents were unsure of when the incident happened (see Table 19 in Appendix A).

**FIGURE 11: WHEN SEXUAL ASSAULT INCIDENTS HAPPEN BY GENDER (2016/17 AY)**

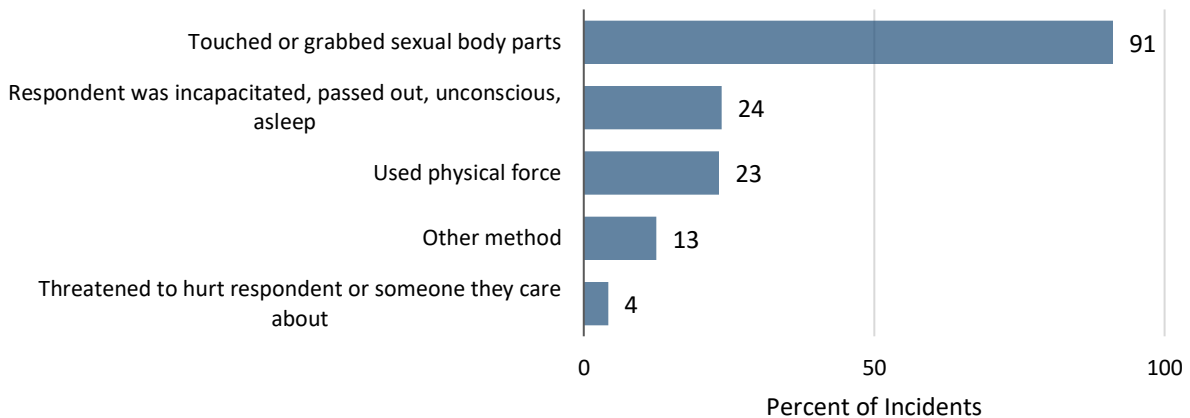


**Tactics Used by Offenders**

Respondents were asked to identify tactics offenders used to have unwanted sexual contact with them. Answer categories were (1) touched or grabbed your sexual body parts, (2) threatened to hurt you or someone you care about, (3) used physical force against you, (4) you were unable to provide consent or stop what was happening because you were incapacitated, and (5) other. If an incident involved a penetrative act, respondents were not offered the option “touched or grabbed your sexual body parts” because it was assumed that penetration would involve this tactic.

Touching or grabbing was identified in 91% of sexual assault incidents reported by respondents, making it the most common tactic used by offenders (Figure 12). Incapacitation was second most common, reported in 24% of incidents, followed closely by use of physical force in 23% of incidents. “Other” was chosen as a tactic in 13% of incidents and a threat to hurt was involved in 4% of incidents.

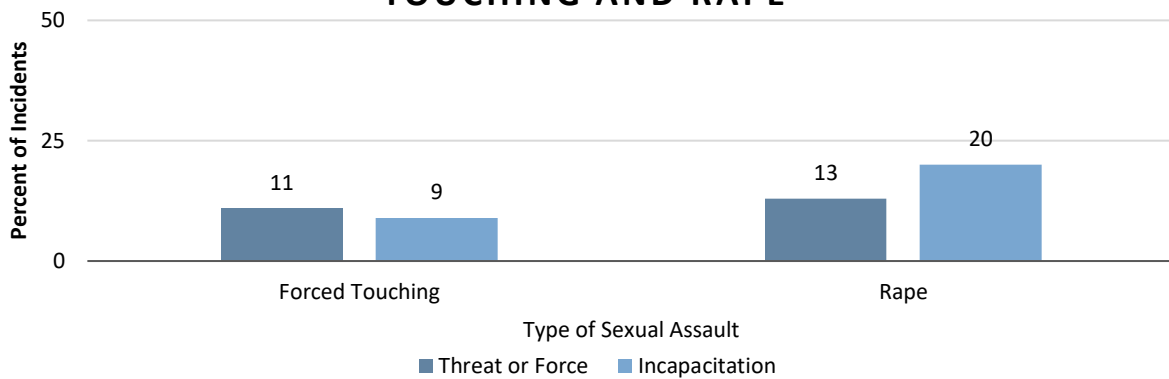
**FIGURE 12: TACTICS USED TO PERPETRATE SEXUAL ASSAULT (2016/17 AY)**



Note: Multiple tactics were sometimes reported for single incidents. It can be assumed that most, if not all, incidents of sexual assault involve the touching and grabbing of sexual body parts.

The tactics of threat and physical force were combined and compared to incapacitation in incidents of forced touching and rape, as displayed in Figure 13. This showed that slightly more incidents of forced touching reported by respondents involved the use of threat or force (11%) than incapacitation (9%). Among incidents of rape reported by respondents, incapacitation was more commonly reported as a tactic (20%) than threat or force (13%), but both tactics were more common in incidents of rape than incidents of forced touching.

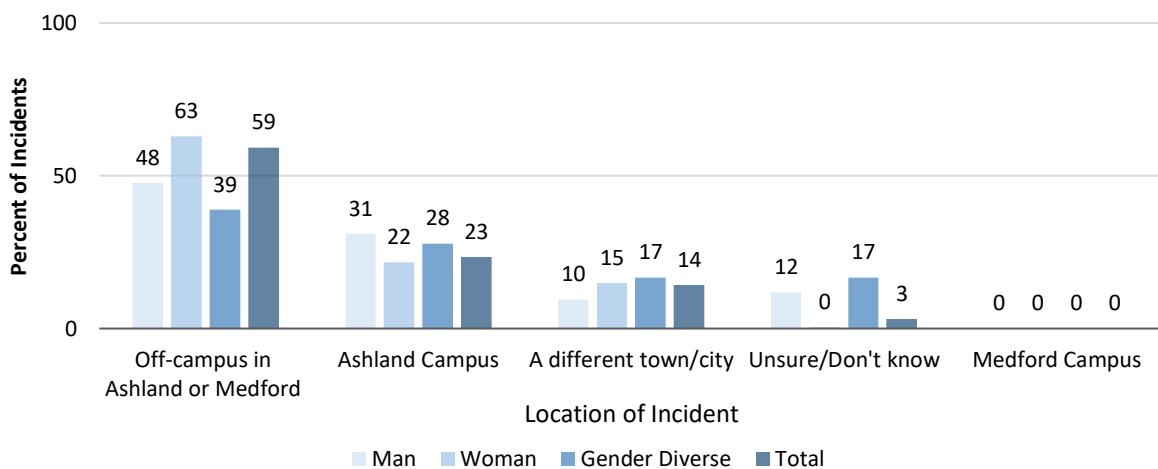
**FIGURE 13: USE OF THREAT OR FORCE AND INCAPACITATION IN INCIDENTS OF FORCED TOUCHING AND RAPE**



**Location of Incidents**

Almost 60% of all sexual assault incidents reported by respondents took place off campus in either Ashland or Medford (Figure 14). Less than a quarter of incidents (23%) reported by respondents happened on the Ashland campus, and no incidents were reported to have happened at the Medford Higher Education Center. Fourteen percent of incidents took place in another town or city. Respondents were unsure of the location of the remaining 3% of incidents.

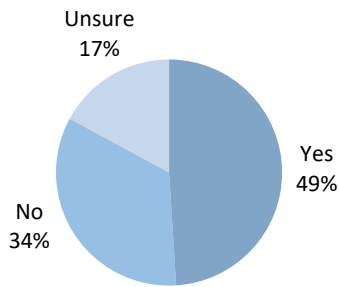
**FIGURE 14: WHERE SEXUAL ASSAULT INCIDENTS OCCURRED BY GENDER (2016/17 AY)**



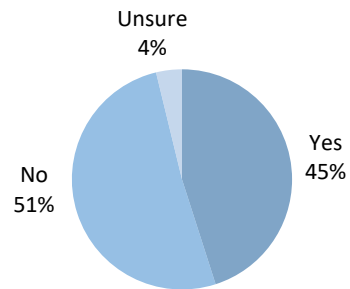
**Alcohol and Drug Use**

While alcohol or drug use should not provide a reason to blame victims or excuse perpetrators, it is important to understand the relationship of substance use to sexual assault incidents. As indicated in Figure 15, respondents reported that offenders had been drinking alcohol or using drugs in at least 49% of incidents. In 45% of incidents, respondents reported that they had been drinking or using drugs in the hours prior to the sexual assault (Figure 16).

**FIGURE 15: HAD THE OFFENDER(S) BEEN DRINKING ALCOHOL OR USING DRUGS? (2016/17 AY)**



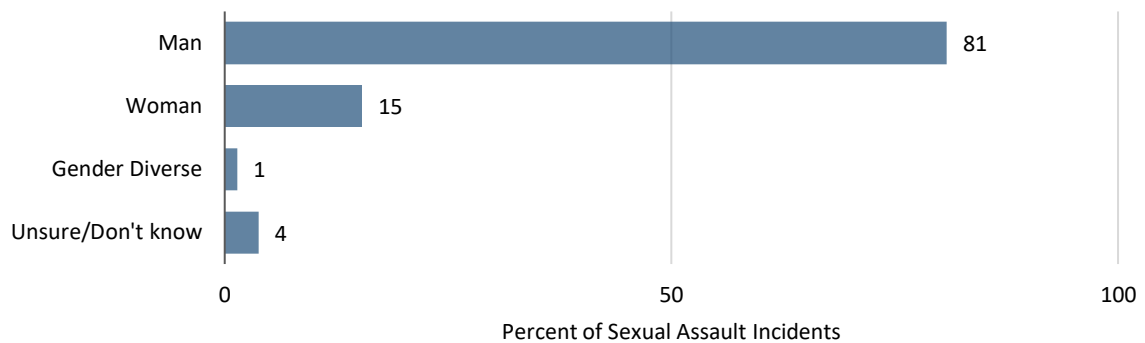
**FIGURE 16: HAD THE VICTIMIZED RESPONDENT CONSUMED ALCOHOL OR DRUGS? (2016/17 AY)**



**Offender Characteristics**

Most sexual assault incidents (90%) reported by respondents were perpetrated by just one person, 5% involved two or more people, and respondents were unsure of how many were involved in the remaining 5% of incidents. In terms of gender, 81% of incidents involved male offenders, 15% involved female offenders, and 1% of incidents involved gender diverse offenders (Figure 17). In 4% of incidents, respondents were unsure of the offender’s gender. Because a small number of incidents involved multiple offenders of different genders, these numbers do not add up to 100%.

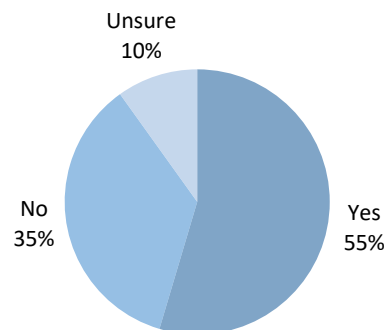
**FIGURE 17: REPORTED GENDER OF THE OFFENDER(S) (2016/17 AY)**



Note: Some incidents involved multiple offenders.

More than half of sexual assault incidents (55%) involved someone affiliated with SOU, including students, employees, teaching assistants, and instructors (Figure 18). Respondents were not asked if the offender was a fellow student or employee at the university, but it can be deduced from the following question on the identity of the offender (Figure 19) that less than 1% of incidents involved a faculty member or teaching assistant.

**FIGURE 18: INCIDENT INVOLVED A PERSON AFFILIATED WITH SOU (2016/17 AY)**

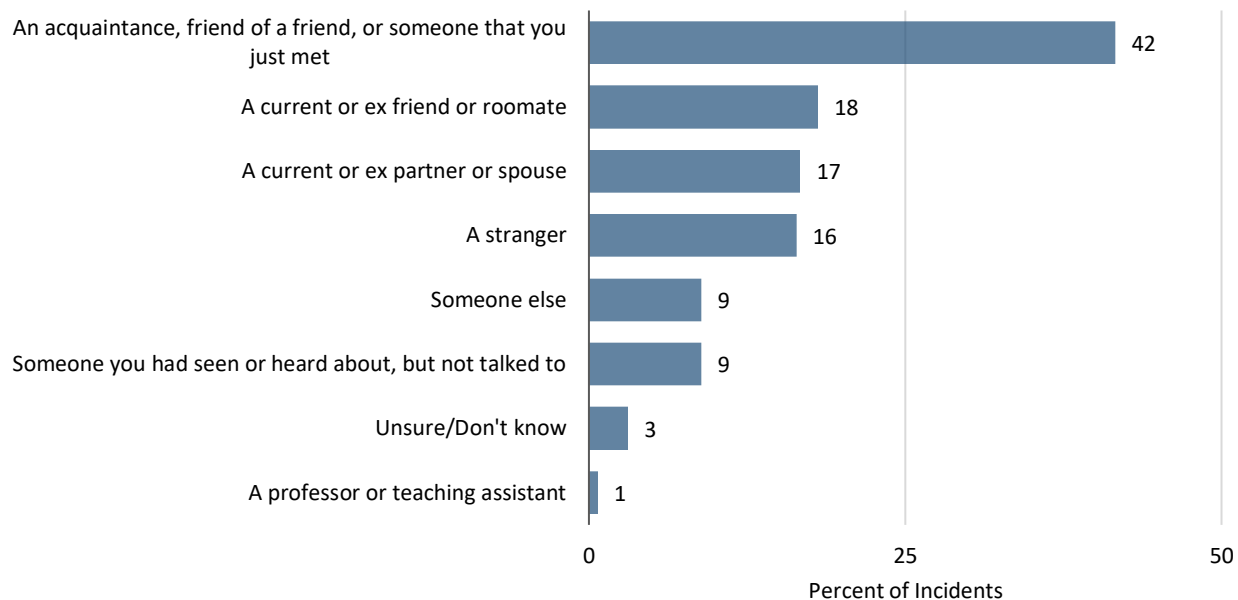


Note: People affiliated with the school may be students, employees, teaching assistants, or instructors. Less than 1% of all incidents were reported to be perpetrated by a professor or teaching assistant.

In most sexual assault incidents (42%), respondents identified the offender as an acquaintance, friend of a friend, or someone that they had just met (Figure 19). Perpetration by a current or ex-friend or roommate (18%), a current or ex-partner or spouse (17%), or a stranger (16%) was reported for similar numbers of incidents. Nine percent of incidents reported by respondents involved someone the respondent had seen or heard about, but not talked to, and another 9% involved an unspecified

“someone else”. Less than 1% of sexual assault incidents involved a professor or teaching assistant. Respondents were unsure who the offender was for 3% of incidents.

**FIGURE 19: WHO HAD UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT WITH YOU? (2016/17 AY)**



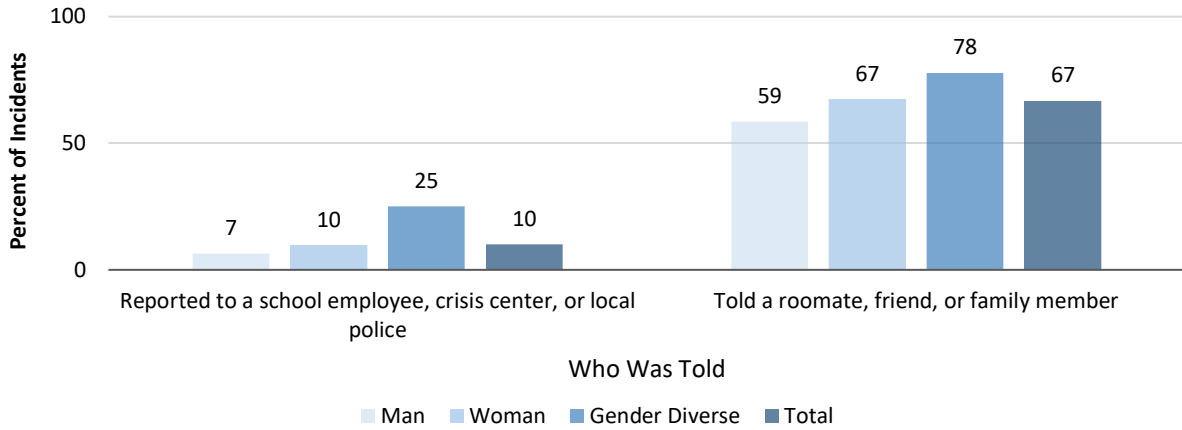
## Reporting and Impact of Incidents

Respondents who experienced sexual assault were asked if they had told a roommate, friend, or family member, and whether they, or someone else, had notified (1) faculty, staff, administrators, or other officials at this school; (2) the SOU Confidential Advisor, a confidential advocate in one of the resource centers, or a counselor/healthcare professional at the Student Health and Wellness Center; (3) a crisis center or helpline, or a hospital or healthcare center not at SOU; (4) a Campus Public Safety official; or (5) local police not at SOU, such as the Ashland or Medford Police Department.

The majority of incidents (67%) were disclosed to a roommate, friend, or family member (Figure 20). Just 10% of incidents were reported to a school employee, crisis center, health center, local police, or Campus Public Safety. See Table 20 in Appendix A for the percentage and number of incidents that were reported to each of these groups. Although very few incidents were reported to any of the groups, respondents were more likely to report to SOU personnel than any other category. Respondents who reported their incidents to one of these groups generally found them to be helpful, but because so few did report, it is hard to draw any conclusions from this data.



**FIGURE 20: TOLD AN OFFICIAL VS. TOLD A FRIEND  
(2016/17 AY)**

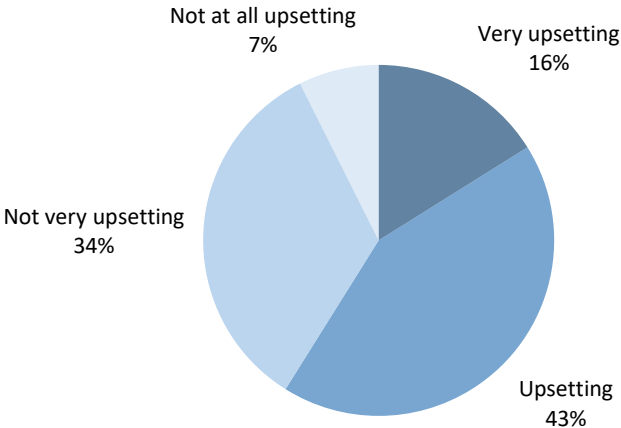


When respondents were asked why SOU confidential advocates were not notified about the sexual assault, they most commonly answered that they did not think the incident was serious enough to report (72%), did not want any action taken (67%), and did not need any assistance (65%). In almost half of incidents not reported to confidential advocates (48%), respondents indicated that they did not report because they didn't think the assault had anything to do with the university. Nearly a third of unreported incidents (32%) were not reported because respondents felt that they might be blamed for their assault or get in trouble for some reason (see Table 21 in Appendix A).

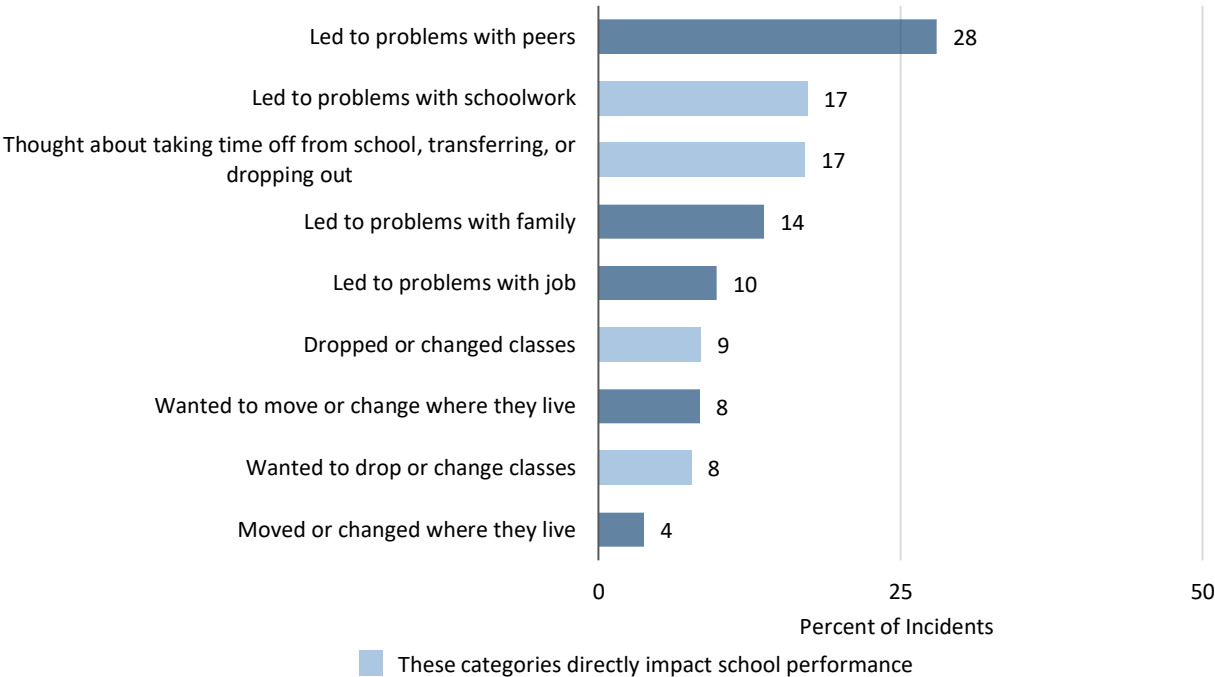
***Impact of Sexual Assault Incidents***

Respondents answered a series of questions on how incidents of sexual assault affected them. When asked how upsetting the incident was for them, 59% found the incident upsetting or very upsetting (Figure 21). The most common outcome victimized respondents reported (28%) was problems with friends, roommates, or peers, including getting into more arguments, not feeling they could trust them, and not feeling as close to them as they did before (Figure 22). The next most common outcomes were problems with schoolwork and thinking about taking time off from school, transferring, or dropping out, at 17% each. Fourteen percent of incidents led to problems with the respondent's family, and 10% led to problems with their job. Nine percent of incidents led respondents to drop or change classes, and in another 8% of incidents respondents wanted to do so. In 8% of incidents respondents wanted to move or change where they lived, and in another 4% they actually moved.

**FIGURE 21: HOW UPSETTING WAS THE INCIDENT?**



**FIGURE 22: IMPACT OF UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT ON STUDENTS (2016/17 AY)**



## Sexual Harassment and Coerced Sexual Contact

Sexual harassment and coerced sexual contact were measured as categories distinct from sexual assault (unwanted sexual contact). There were no follow-up questions that asked respondents where these incidents happened, how often, or by whom.

### **Sexual Harassment**

Sexual harassment included any of the following actions done by someone in person or by phone, text message, e-mail, or social media since the beginning of the 2016/17 academic year: (1) made sexual advances, gestures, comments, or jokes that were unwelcome to you; (2) flashed or exposed themselves to you without your consent; (3) showed or sent you sexual pictures, photos, or videos that you did not want to see, or (4) watched or took photos/videos of you when you were nude or having sex, without your consent.

**FIGURE 23: SEXUAL HARASSMENT (2016/17 AY)**



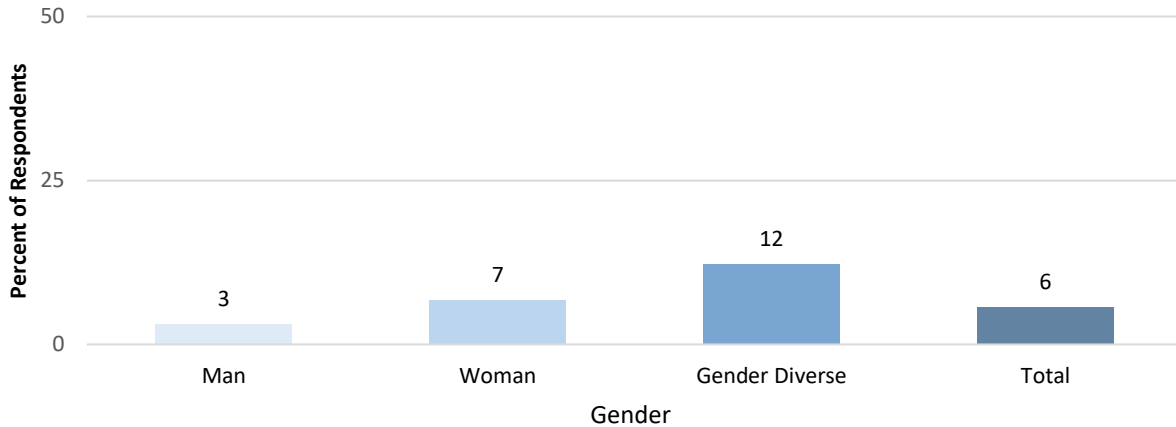
At least one type of sexual harassment was reported as being experienced by 32% of respondents (Figure 23). Women, at 41%, reported experiencing the most sexual harassment, followed closely by gender diverse respondents at 39%, while only 16% of male respondents reported being harassed. The most common form of sexual harassment reported was advances, gestures, comments or jokes (28%). Sending sexual images and flashing or exposure were less common (11% and 5%), and having unwanted photos or videos taken of respondents was rare (1%).

### **Coerced Sexual Contact**

Coerced sexual contact is any sexual contact (including sexual touching, oral sex, anal sex, intercourse, or penetration with fingers or objects) obtained by threatening to tell lies or spread rumors about the respondent, or end their relationship; making promises the respondent knew or discovered were untrue; or continually verbally pressuring after the respondent said they did not want to. Six percent of

all respondents experienced coerced sexual contact during the 2016/17 academic year (Figure 24). Gender diverse respondents had much higher rates at 12%, followed by women at 7% and men at 3%.

**FIGURE 24: COERCED SEXUAL CONTACT BY GENDER (2016/17 AY)**



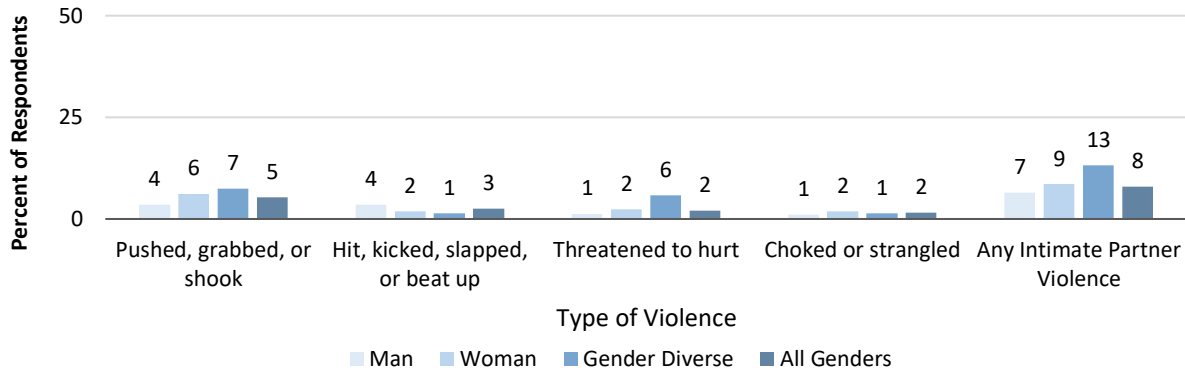
Because some respondents miscategorized their experiences of coerced sexual contact as unwanted sexual contact (these errors were corrected in data cleaning and did not significantly affect rates of sexual assault or coerced sexual contact) the research team got a glimpse of what these experiences were, and how they affected respondents. Experiences of coerced sexual contact were broad in range, but some were unsettling and difficult to distinguish from rape.

The essential difference between coerced, penetrative sexual experiences and rape is that, at some point, the coerced person caves under pressure and “consents”. The experience is consensual, but unwanted, whereas rape is both unwanted and nonconsensual. The significance and impact of these experiences should not be overlooked.

## Intimate Partner Violence

Respondents were asked if an intimate partner had (1) pushed, grabbed, or shook; (2) hit, kicked, slapped, or beat; (3) threatened to hurt; or (4) choked or strangled them since the beginning of the 2016/17 academic year. An intimate partner was defined as a boyfriend, girlfriend, spouse, or anyone the respondent was in an intimate relationship with or hooked up with, including exes and current partners. Eight percent of respondents indicated that they had experienced some form of intimate partner violence in the past academic year (Figure 25). The most common form of violence reported by respondents was being pushed, grabbed, or shook (5%). Gender diverse respondents were three times more likely (6%) to be threatened by an intimate partner than other genders, and male respondents were more likely (4%) to be hit, kicked, slapped, or beat up.

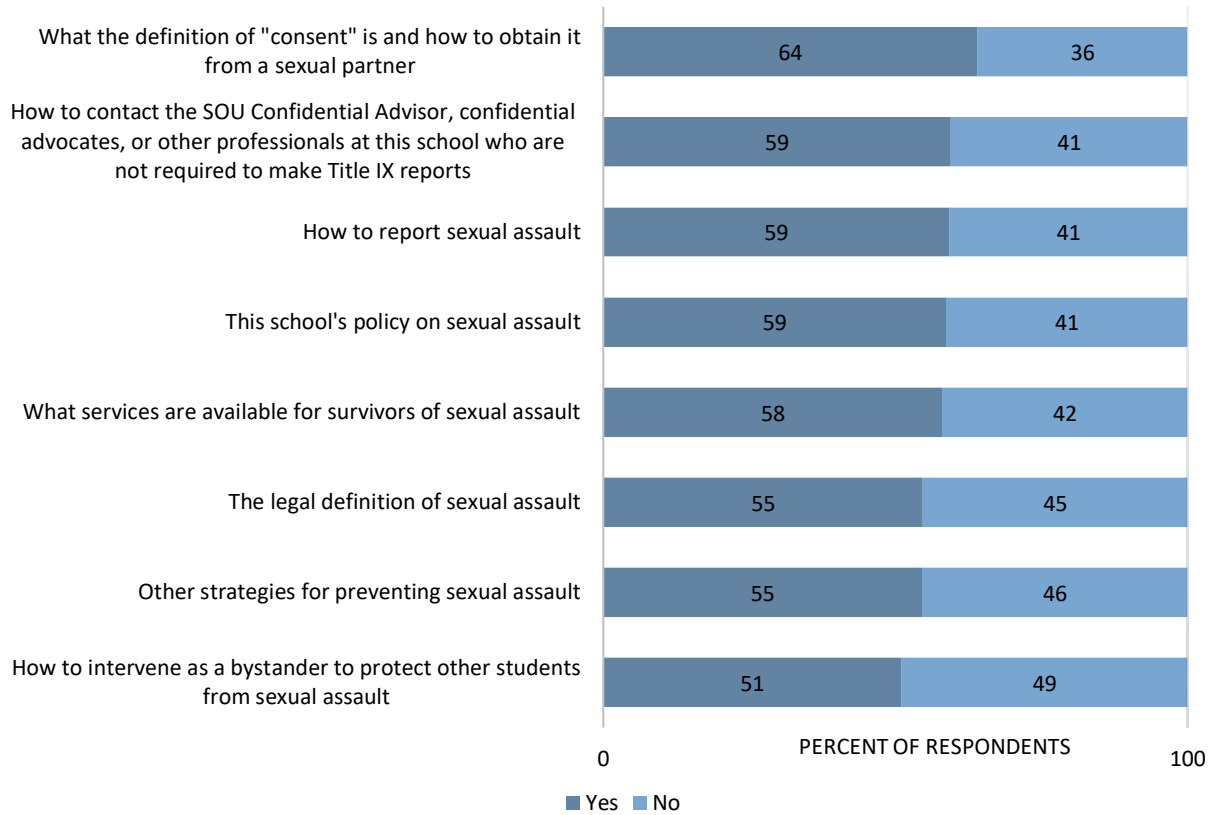
**FIGURE 25: INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE BY GENDER (2016/17 AY)**



### Training and Awareness

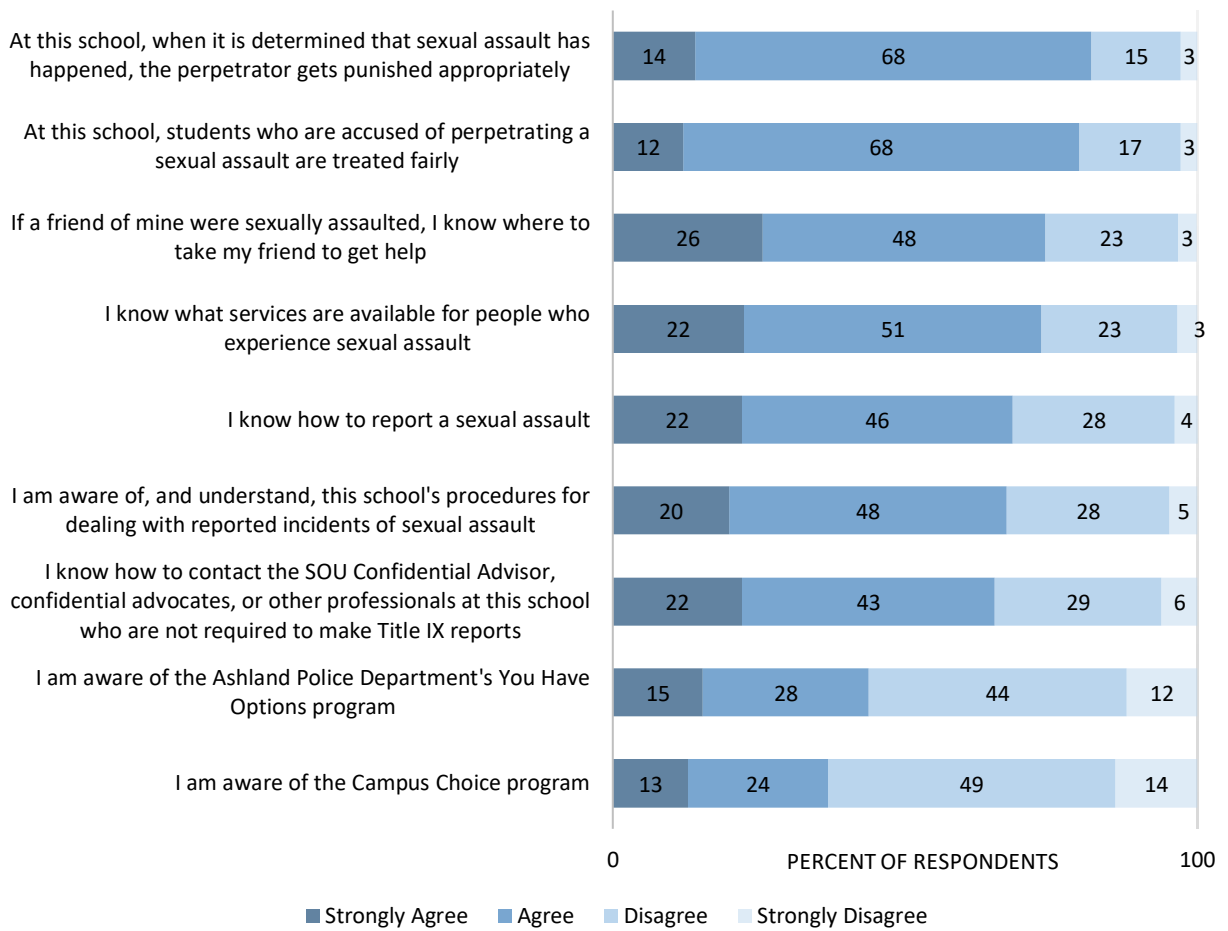
More than half of respondents reported having attended an assembly, workshop, or some other type of training or class that covered the legal definition of sexual assault, the definition of consent, the school’s policy on sexual assault, how to contact confidential advocates, how to report a sexual assault, bystander intervention, and other strategies for preventing sexual assault (Figure 26). The greatest number of respondents (64%) reported receiving training on the definition of “consent” and how to obtain it from a sexual partner. The fewest respondents (51%) reported receiving training on how to intervene as a bystander to protect other students from sexual assault.

**FIGURE 26: PARTICIPATION IN TRAINING THAT COVERED...**



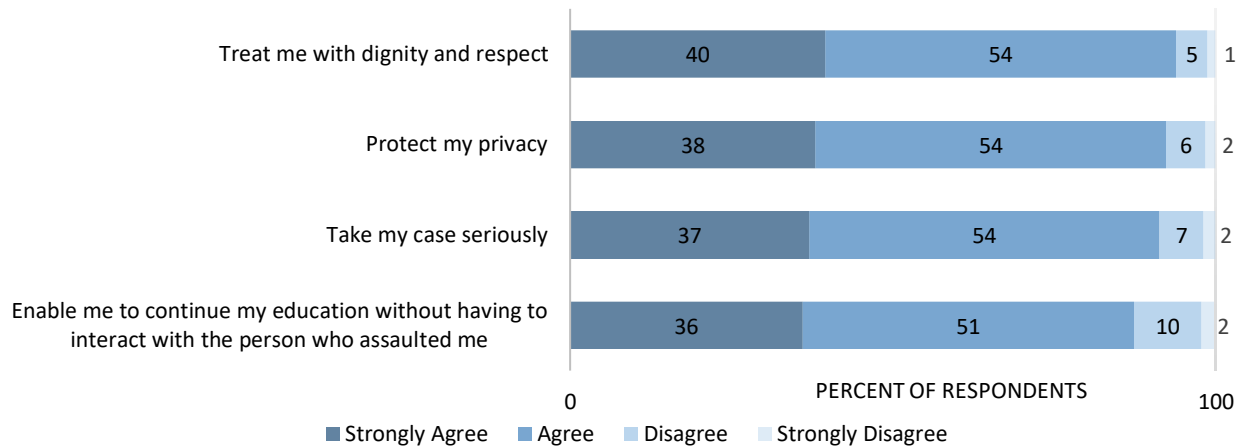
Approximately 70% of respondents agreed that they know how to report a sexual assault, how to contact a confidential advocate, understand the school’s procedures for dealing with reported incidents of sexual assault, know what services are available for those who experience it, and where to take a friend who had been assaulted to get help (Figure 27). About 80% of respondents agreed that students accused of perpetrating sexual assault are treated fairly, and punished appropriately. Only 37% of respondents reported being aware of the Campus Choice program, and 43% were aware of the Ashland Police Department’s You Have Options program.

**FIGURE 27: AWARENESS AND PERCEIVED FAIRNESS OF SCHOOL SEXUAL ASSAULT POLICY AND RESOURCES**



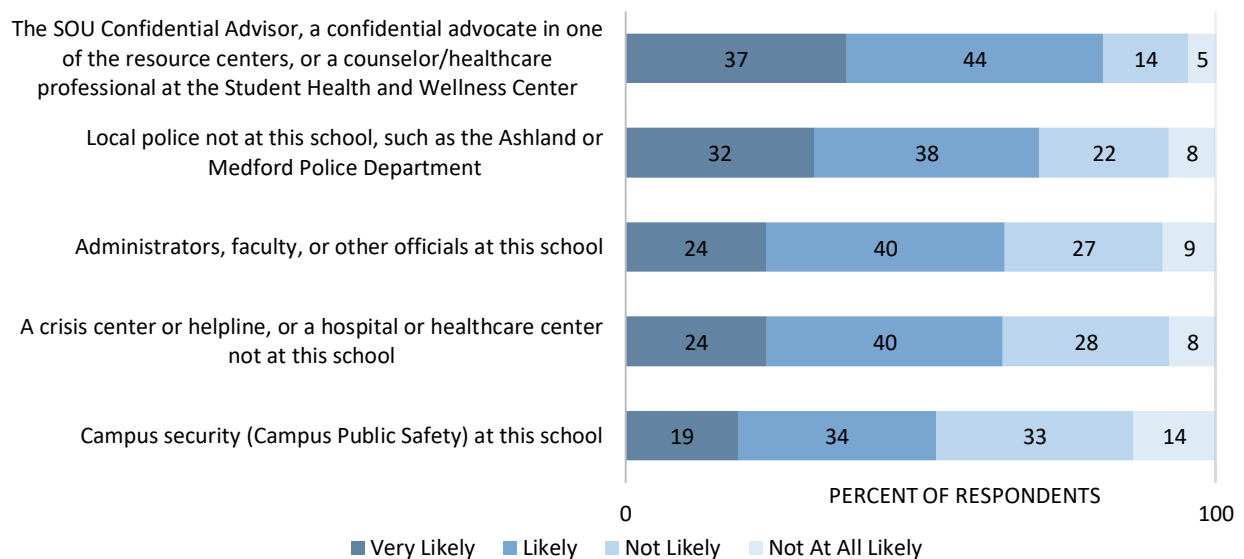
The vast majority (87 - 94%) of respondents believed that if they were sexually assaulted, SOU would take their case seriously, protect their privacy, treat them with dignity and respect, and enable them to continue their education without having to interact with the person who assaulted them (Figure 28).

**FIGURE 28: IF I WERE SEXUALLY ASSAULTED, I BELIEVE THIS SCHOOL WOULD...**



When asked who they would report to if they were sexually assaulted, respondents indicated that they would be most likely (81%) to contact the SOU Confidential Advisor, a confidential advocate in one of the resource centers, or a counselor/healthcare professional at the Student Health and Wellness Center (Figure 29). After confidential advocates, local police departments were the second most likely to receive reports (70%), followed by officials at SOU, and a crisis center, helpline, or healthcare facility not associated with the school (64% each). At 53%, Campus Public Safety was the least likely to be contacted by respondents.

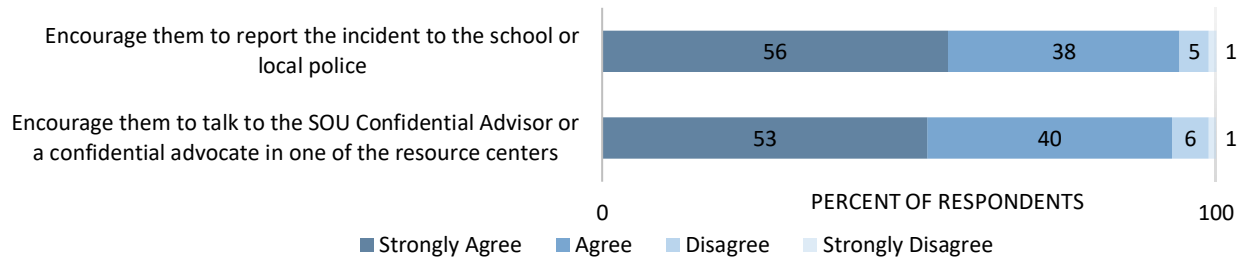
**FIGURE 29: IF SEXUALLY ASSAULTED, LIKELIHOOD OF CONTACTING...**





Similarly, Figure 30 shows that respondents indicated that if one of their friends were sexually assaulted, they would encourage them to report the incident to local police (94%) or a confidential advocate at the school (93%).

**FIGURE 30: IF ONE OF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU THAT SOMEONE HAD UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT WITH THEM, YOU WOULD...**



### Next Steps

Southern Oregon University is deeply committed to addressing the issue of sexual assault and misconduct. The information provided by this climate study will be used to strategically inform our prevention efforts, improve our response and resources for those who have been impacted by sexual misconduct, and foster a more safe and welcoming campus community. During the 2017-18 Academic Year results will be shared and discussed with the Title IX team, the Violence Prevention and Response Advocates (ViPRA), the Administration, and the Executive Council to build awareness and solicit ideas for improvement. The Title IX Coordinator and one of the researchers will also host several forums for students, faculty, and staff to raise awareness of the prevalence of sexual misconduct on our campus. These discussions will inform strategic planning for our prevention efforts beginning during the 2018-19 academic year.

## Appendix A: Tables

**Table 3: Response Rates by Age**

Age	Population	Survey Respondents	Response Rate
18	248	157	63%
19	535	318	59%
20	513	291	57%
21	522	262	50%
22	440	238	54%
23	254	132	52%
24	171	86	50%
25	123	56	46%
26	79	29	37%
27	83	32	39%
28	58	23	40%
29	39	17	44%
30+	448	195	44%

**Table 4: Response Rates by Transfer Status**

Transfer Student	Population	Survey Respondents	Response Rate
Yes	1392	681	49%
No	2126	1155	54%

**Table 5. Percent of Respondents Reporting Sexual Assault by Type and Gender (2016/17 AY)**

	Man		Woman		Gender Diverse	
	Percent	Total n	Percent	Total n	Percent	Total n
Any Sexual Assault	6%	633	15%	1105	19%	74
Forced Touching	4%	635	12%	1117	16%	74
Oral Sex	1%	637	2%	1109	*	74
Anal Sex	1%	637	1%	1112	*	74
Intercourse	*	637	3%	1109	*	74
Other Penetration	*	637	2%	1106	*	74

**Table 6. Percent of Respondents Reporting Sexual Assault by Type and Age**

	18 - 22		23 and Over	
	Percent	Total n	Percent	Total n
Any Sexual Assault	14%	1253	7%	559
Forced Touching	11%	1258	6%	568
Oral Sex	2%	1254	1%	566
Anal Sex	1%	1258	*	565
Intercourse	2%	1254	1%	566
Other Penetration	2%	1251	*	566

**Table 7. Percent of Respondents Reporting Sexual Assault by Type and Transfer Status (2016/17 AY)**

	Non-transfer		Transfer	
	Percent	Total n	Percent	Total n
Any Sexual Assault	15%	1141	7%	671
Forced Touching	12%	1148	6%	678
Oral Sex	2%	1143	1%	677
Anal Sex	1%	1146	*	677
Intercourse	2%	1143	1%	677
Other Penetration	2%	1140	1%	677

**Table 8. Percent of Respondents Reporting Any Sexual Assault by Age and Transfer Status (2016/17 AY)**

Age	Transfer Status	
	Non-transfer	Transfer
18-22	15%	9%
23 and over	12%	6%

**Table 9. Percent of Respondents Reporting Sexual Assault by Type and Housing (2016/17 AY)**

	University Housing		Other Housing	
	Percent	Total n	Percent	Total n
Any Sexual Assault	13%	533	11%	1279
Forced Touching	11%	539	9%	1287
Oral Sex	2%	538	2%	1282
Anal Sex	1%	539	1%	1284
Intercourse	2%	535	2%	1285
Other Penetration	2%	535	1%	1282

**Table 10. Percent of Respondents Reporting Sexual Assault by Type and Sexual Orientation (2016/17 AY)**

	Heterosexual		Diverse Sexual Orientations	
	Percent	Total n	Percent	Total n
Any Sexual Assault	8%	1332	19%	384
Forced Touching	7%	1325	17%	383
Oral Sex	1%	1320	4%	381
Anal Sex	0.3%	1322	2%	381
Intercourse	1%	1320	4%	381
Other Penetration	1%	1319	4%	379

**Table 11. Percent of Respondents Reporting Sexual Assault by Type and Race/Ethnicity (2016/17 AY)**

	White		Person of Color	
	Percent	Total n	Percent	Total n
Any Sexual Assault	12%	1287	12%	525
Forced Touching	10%	1290	9%	536
Oral Sex	2%	1284	2%	536
Anal Sex	1%	1287	1%	536
Intercourse	2%	1287	2%	533
Other Penetration	2%	1282	2%	535

**Table 12. Sexual assault since entering college by age**

	Percent	Total n
18-22	26%	1201
23 and over	22%	539

**Table 13. Sexual assault since entering college by transfer status**

	Percent	Total n
Non-transfer	28%	1098
Transfer	20%	642

**Table 14. Sexual assault since entering college by sexual orientation**

	Percent	Total n
Heterosexual	20%	1298
Diverse Sexual Orientation	43%	376

**Table 15. Sexual assault during lifetime by age**

	Percent	Total n
18-22	45%	1201
23 and over	52%	546

**Table 16. Sexual assault during lifetime by transfer status**

	Percent	Total n
Non-transfer	46%	1094
Transfer	50%	653

**Table 17. Sexual assault during lifetime by sexual orientation**

	Percent	Total n
Heterosexual	41%	1299
Diverse Sexual Orientation	71%	380

**Table 18. Number of Sexual Assault Incidents Experienced (2016/17 AY)**

Number of Incidents	Percent of Respondents	Number of Respondents	Total Number of Incidents
1	61%	129	129
2	27%	57	114
3	8%	16	48
4	1%	3	12
5 or more	3%	7	35 or more
<b>Total</b>	100%	212	338 or more

**Table 19. Month of Sexual Assault Incident (2016/17 AY)**

	Percent	Number
Sep	11%	33
Oct	14%	42
Nov	9%	28
Dec	7%	22
Jan	8%	24
Feb	7%	22
Mar	6%	18
Apr	9%	28
May	1%	2
Unsure	28%	84
<b>Total</b>	100%	303

**Table 20. Who was notified about the incident, and were they helpful?**

	Who was notified?	Were they helpful?	
	# (%) of Incidents	# (%) Yes	Total Respondents
The SOU Confidential Advisor, a confidential advocate in one of the resource centers, or a counselor/healthcare professional at the Student Health and Wellness Center	10 (3.5%)	7 (70%)	284
Faculty, staff, administrators, or other officials at SOU	10 (3.5%)	6 (60%)	282
A crisis center or helpline, or a hospital or healthcare center not at SOU	5 (1.8%)	4 (80%)	281
Local police not at SOU, such as the Ashland or Medford Police Department	4 (1.4%)	1 (25%)	282
A Campus Public Safety official	*	*	281

**Table 21. Why SOU confidential advocates were not contacted**

	<b>% of Incidents</b>	<b># of Incidents</b>	<b>Total Respondents</b>
Did not think the incident was serious enough to report	72%	195	270
Did not want any action taken	67%	181	269
Did not need any assistance	65%	174	269
Didn't think it had anything to do with the university	48%	130	271
Felt that other people might think that what happened was at least partly your fault or that you might get in trouble for some reason	32%	87	271
Were concerned you'd be treated poorly or that no action would be taken	23%	63	269
Were worried that either the person who did this to you or other people might find out and do something to get back at you	22%	59	268
Were concerned they would not keep your situation confidential	19%	52	269
Didn't know how to contact them	5%	13	270
Other	3%	7	215

## Appendix B: Demographic Information of Population and Survey Respondents

### AGE

	Population	Survey Respondents
18	7%	9%
19	15%	17%
20	15%	16%
21	15%	14%
22	13%	13%
23	7%	7%
24	5%	5%
25	4%	3%
26	2%	2%
27	2%	2%
28	2%	1%
29	1%	1%
30+	13%	11%

### TRANSFER STATUS

	Population	Survey Respondents
Transfer Y	40%	37%
Transfer N	60%	63%

### UNIVERSITY HOUSING

	Population	Survey Respondents
Yes	25%	30%
No	75%	71%

### INTERNATIONAL

	Population	Survey Respondents
Yes	3%	2%
No	97%	98%

### MAJOR DIVISION

	Population	Survey Respondents
Bus/Com/Env	24%	21%
Ed/Health/Lead	15%	13%
Humanities	4%	5%
Arts	15%	16%
S.T.E.M.	13%	13%
Social Science	24%	26%
General	5%	5%
Undergrad	1%	1%

### SPORTS<sup>6</sup>

	Population <sup>1</sup>	Survey Respondents <sup>2</sup>
Athlete	11%	
Non-Athlete	89%	
Participant		18%
Non-Participant		82%

<sup>1</sup>SOU Data from Equity in Athletics. Athletes consisted of 133 females and 254 males out of a total of 3,579 undergraduate students for the 2016/17 AY.

<sup>2</sup>Includes those who participate in varsity, club, and recreational sports. Those identifying as participants consisted of 177 females, 152 males, and 3 gender-diverse respondents.

### TIME STATUS

	Population	Survey Respondents
Full-Time	84%	88%
Part-Time	16%	12%

<sup>6</sup> In the Not Alone survey, respondents were asked whether they had participated in athletics, which is a somewhat different, broader category than being an “athlete” in admissions data.



## Appendix C: Personal Acceptance of Sexual Misconduct by Gender and Athletic Participation

As noted in Figure 6 in the report, when all respondents were aggregated, most of them had beliefs that did not support sexual misconduct. However, as illustrated in the figure below, when the responses are broken down by gender, those who identify as men were notably more likely to endorse personal acceptance of sexual misconduct.

Athletic participation can also be another important variable in understanding beliefs regarding sexual misconduct. A recent study has shown that the correlation between male athletic participation and the risk for perpetuating sexual violence goes beyond intercollegiate sports to include men who engage in recreational sports in college.<sup>7</sup> To investigate the relationship between athletic participation and acceptance of sexual misconduct, Not Alone survey respondents were asked, “Since you have been a student at SOU, have you participated in athletics?” The results demonstrate that the gender difference in personal acceptance of sexual misconduct, particularly for men, becomes even more pronounced when taking into account participating in intercollegiate or recreational athletics. Rates of personal acceptance among women who participated in athletics were slightly higher. Gender diverse respondents did not participate in large enough numbers to be able to report findings.

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<sup>7</sup> Young, B-R., Desmarais, S.L., Baldwin J.A., & Chandler, R. (2017). Sexual Coercion Practices Among Undergraduate Male Recreational Athletes, Intercollegiate Athletes, and Non-Athletes. *Violence Against Women*. 23 (7). <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1077801216651339>

## AGREEMENT WITH MEASURES OF PERSONAL ACCEPTANCE OF SEXUAL MISCONDUCT BY GENDER AND ATHLETIC PARTICIPATION

