



**2015-2016 Washburn University Community Safety and  
Climate Survey Results Report**

By

Pamela J. Foster, PhD

Kayla Supon Carter, MA

Washburn University

Topeka, Kansas

Offices of:

Strategic Analysis and Reporting

Equal Opportunity/Title IX

## 2015-2016 Washburn University Community Safety and Climate Survey

### Results Report

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## **Introduction**

Washburn University (WU) is committed to providing an academic environment where students feel safe and empowered to report incidents that may compromise their safety to University officials. Research has predicted that sexual assault is under reported to law enforcement (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2014) and often victims do not access crisis centers (Not Alone, 2015; Kilpatrick, 2000). The Centers for Disease Control (2012) conducted a nationally representative survey of adults and found that 18.3% (1 in 5) of the women and 1.4% (1 in 71) of the men surveyed indicated they had been raped at some time in their lives. Of the women who indicated they had been raped, 37.4% indicated they were first raped between the ages of 18-24 years old (Centers for Disease Control, 2012). Research has also documented that there are significant negative consequences to individuals who experience sexual assault such as post-traumatic stress syndrome (PTSD), anxiety, depression, sexually transmitted disease, unplanned pregnancy, sleep disorders, suicidal ideation, and increased health complaints (e.g., high cholesterol, stroke, heart disease) (Conoscenti & McNally, 2006; National Alliance to End Sexual Violence, 2014 ; Sarkar & Sarkar, 2005; Tewksbury, 2007; U.S. Department of Justice, 2000).

The prevalence rate of one in five women who have experienced rape at some time in their lives (CDC, 2012) has been interpreted as 20% of women of college age being raped while attending college. A recent climate survey on sexual assault and sexual misconduct conducted by the Association of American Universities (Cantor, Fisher, Chibnall, Townsend, Lee, Bruce, & Thomas, 2015) found that the prevalence rate for sexual assault varied from campus to campus (Cantor et al., 2015). The purpose of the Washburn University Community Safety Survey was to measure the campus climate related to sexual assault at Washburn University in order identify intervention strategies to reduce and hopefully eliminate sexual assault at Washburn University.

Sexual assault is under-reported (Office for Victims of Crime, 2013) and some of the reasons cited for not reporting sexual assault includes failure to recognize the assault as a crime, shame, confidentiality concerns, and handling of the incident by oneself (Zinzow & Thompson, 2011). Failure to report sexual assault prevents a survivor from accessing formal services (i.e., crisis centers) and supportive services provided by the University (e.g., alternate housing arrangement, class schedule changes, no-contact orders). Feeling safe on campus is crucial to

student success, both during their academic career and in their professional career. Therefore, the findings of the survey will be evaluated and two to three actions items to improve the campus safety climate will be developed and implemented by fall 2017 (see Opportunities for Improvement).

The following report presents data on the prevalence and incidence of sexual assault, rape, and sexual battery during the fall 2015 and spring 2016 semesters, as well as data on sexual assault since entering college and throughout the student's lifetime. The survey was created using "skip logic" so that depending on how respondents answered a question, they did not receive sections of the survey that were irrelevant to their response(s). This report provides an explanation of the relationship between campus climate and the student's perceptions of how effectively sexual assault is dealt with by campus authorities.

### **Executive Summary for All Respondents**

The purpose of the survey was to assess the campus safety climate in relation to sexual assault. The White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault provided a survey instrument for schools to use to assess their campus safety climate (<https://www.notalone.gov/assets/ovw-climate-survey.pdf>). The Task Force survey was used to assess the campus safety climate at Washburn University, with the addition of nine items that were added to the survey at the request of the Office for Civil Rights (OCR). The purpose of the survey was to provide information to target intervention strategies (e.g., training, policy development) to reduce or eliminate the incidence of sexual violence on Washburn University's campus.

Perceptions of leadership, policies, and reporting mechanisms were evaluated in order to inform Washburn University administration of the viability of its policies and procedures associated with campus safety related to sexual assault (violence). Survey respondents were asked to indicate the likelihood a campus authority would take a report of sexual assault (violence) seriously, limit confidentiality to those with a need to know, refer the report for a criminal investigation if indicated, protect and support the victim, provide remedial measures for the person making the report, impose appropriate sanctions for the alleged offender, and the likelihood of retaliation by other students and/or the alleged offender.

The general climate was assessed by asking survey respondents to indicate the training they had received on the policies and procedures related to sexual assault (violence) on Washburn University's campus. One hundred and fifty respondents answered the item with 91% indicating they felt safe on campus, 93% felt that faculty and administrators respected what students thought, and 92% believed that faculty, staff, and administrators treated students fairly. Ninety-two percent indicated that faculty were genuinely concerned about students' welfare, and 81% felt that administrators were genuinely concerned about students' welfare. A majority of the respondents (58% of the 108 individuals that responded) indicated that they felt that sexual violence was not a problem at Washburn University,

Respondents who received sexual violence (assault) training indicated a higher level of agreement that Washburn University would protect the person making a report of sexual violence from retaliation. Seventy-five percent of the 146 item respondents reported that college officials handle incidents of sexual violence (assault) in a fair and responsible manner. Conversely, 70% of the 151 item respondents felt that college officials should do more to protect students from harm.

Respondents who indicated they had experienced sexual violence also felt less valued in the classroom/learning environment and expressed that the faculty were less genuinely concerned with their welfare. This group of respondents did not believe that faculty, staff, and administrators respected what students thought and they did not feel as safe on campus.

Washburn University conducts sexual assault (violence) training through the Equal Opportunity Office, Student Activities and Greek Life, the Washburn University Police Department, counseling services, and various courses. Of the 136 individuals who responded to the questions, 49% indicated they had received training on the policies and procedures regarding sexual assault (violence) and 41% indicated they had received training in the prevention of sexual assault. Of the 63 respondents who had received training, 87% indicated the training was very, moderately, or somewhat useful. Approximately 74% of the 129 item respondents either agreed or strongly agreed that if they or a friend were sexually assaulted they would know where to go to get help, and, 50% were confident that the policies and procedures were used fairly. However, only 44% expressed they understood the formal procedures. Of the 128 respondents

who answered the questions related to Title IX, 40% indicated that they somewhat to very much knew who the Title IX Coordinator was and 44% indicated they had somewhat to very good idea of how to contact the Title IX Coordinator.

There were 123 respondents who answered the question that asked about personal experience with sexual violence (assault) since August 2015, and of this group of respondents, 12 respondents (10%) indicated personal experience with sexual assault (violence). None of the survey respondents who said they had experienced sexual violence (assault) indicated they had been victimized by a stranger, co-worker, employer/supervisor, professor/instructor, college staff, or a casual/first date. Of the respondents answering this question, 25% indicated they had been assaulted by a family member, 25% by an acquaintance, and 16.6% by a current or ex-romantic partner. Generally (83%), the incidents occurred off-campus, while 17% occurred on campus. None of the respondents who reported experiencing a sexual assault (violence) reported the incident through Washburn University's formal procedures for reporting. In fact 25% did not tell anyone because they did not think the incident was serious enough, they thought they would be blamed, they did not think others would understand, or they wanted to forget about the incident. Of the respondents who told someone, 33% told a close friend other than their roommate and 25% told a parent or guardian.

### **Executive Summary for Differences by Gender**

The overall survey results were disaggregated by gender to examine differences between the response patterns of women (n=113 or 67%) and men (n=50 or 30%); 5 respondents did not indicate their gender in the demographics section. The distributions of female and male responses were compared using Pearson's Chi Square tests. Four general climate statements rendered significant differences between men and women's response patterns which showed that (1) men tended to feel safer on campus than women,  $X^2 (2, N = 107) = 11.81, p <.01$ , (2) that women think sexual violence is much more of a problem than men  $X^2 (2, N = 107) = 20.37, p <.001$ , (3) women feel more need to think about sexual violence,  $X^2 (2, N = 107) = 23.37, p <.001$ , and (4) women believe they should learn more about sexual violence than men,  $X^2 (2, N = 107) = 14.54, p <.01$ .

Seven leadership, policies, and procedures statements rendered significant differences between men and women's response patterns: (1) women more than men believe the University responds too slowly,  $X^2(2, N = 107) = 18.39, p < .001$ , (2) men believe the report would be taken more seriously than women,  $X^2(2, N = 107) = 12.67, p < .01$ , (3) men perceive more university support than women,  $X^2(2, N = 107) = 8.21, p < .05$ , (4) women think it less likely that corrective action will be taken  $X^2(2, N = 107) = 10.17, p < .05$ , (5) men tended to report they understood the formal procedures to address complaints of sexual assault more than women,  $X^2(2, N = 107) = 14.96, p < .05$ , (6) men believe the procedures are administered more fairly than women,  $X^2(2, N = 107) = 11.65, p < .05$ , and (7) men tended to report that if they or a friend were sexually assaulted they would know how to contact Washburn University's Title IX Coordinator,  $X^2(2, N = 107) = 12.88, p < .05$ .

Six bystander attitudes and behavior statements rendered significant differences between men and women's response patterns: (1) men are more likely than women to report students who continue to engage in sexual harassing or unwanted sexual behaviors after having been previously confronted,  $X^2(2, N = 107) = 111.88, p < .05$ ; (2) men are more likely than women to report students using force or pressure to engage in sexual activity,  $X^2(2, N = 107) = 8.96, p < .05$ ; (3) women were more likely than men to allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault,  $X^2(2, N = 107) = 14.84, p < .01$ ; (4) women were more likely than men to confront a friend who plans to give someone alcohol to get sex,  $X^2(2, N = 107) = 12.74, p < .05$ ; and (5) women are more likely to decide not to have sex with a partner if they are drunk,  $X^2(2, N = 107) = 12.75, p < .05$ .

Five rape myth attitudes and behavior statements had significant differences between men and women's response patterns: (1) more men than women believe men don't intend to force sex but sometimes get too sexually carried away,  $X^2(2, N = 107) = 11.75, p < .05$ ; (2) more women than men believe rape can occur without the woman saying no,  $X^2(2, N = 107) = 22.12, p < .001$ ; (3) more women than men believe rape can occur without the woman physically fighting back,  $X^2(2, N = 107) = 21.28, p < .001$ ; (4) or even if protesting verbally but not physically resisting,  $X^2(2, N = 107) = 13.87, p < .01$ ; and (5) women are more likely to check with a friend who looks drunk when they go to a room with someone at a party,  $X^2(2, N = 107) = 12.58, p < .05$ .

## **Executive Summary for Differences by Respondents who have Experienced Sexual Assault or Violence**

The survey then assessed the prevalence and nature of sexual assault and intimate partner violence experienced by students at Washburn University. The survey respondents were asked to indicate specific forms of non-consensual sexual contact (i.e., forced touching, oral sex, sexual intercourse, and anal sex) that they may have experienced since August 2015. The survey informed the respondents the non-consensual contact could be from a family member, stranger, acquaintance, or someone they were dating. “Skip logic” was used so that only respondents who indicated they had experienced non-consensual sexual contact they were asked follow-up questions about the nature of the non-consensual sexual contact, the offender, location of the incident(s), who the respondent told about the incident, the helpfulness of the formal procedures, reasons for not reporting, and whether drugs or alcohol were involved.

The overall survey results were disaggregated by those respondents who indicated incident(s) of sexual assault or violence (10%,  $n = 12$ ) and those who did not ( $n=138$ ) to examine differences between the response patterns of the groups using Pearson’s Chi Square tests. Four general climate statements revealed significant differences between individuals who had and had not experienced sexual assault: those respondents who indicated experience with incident(s) of sexual assault or violence reported they (1) felt less valued in the classroom/learning environment,  $X^2(2, N = 107) = 13.49, p <.01$ ; (2) thought faculty were less genuinely concerned with their welfare,  $X^2(2, N = 107) = 12.49, p <.013$  (3) did not believe that faculty, staff, and administrators respected what students thought,  $X^2(2, N = 107) = 12.6, p <.014$  and (4) did not feel as safe on campus,  $X^2(2, N = 107) = 11.68, p <.01$ .

Two bystander attitude and behavior statements showed significant differences between those who had and had not experienced sexual assault which revealed that those who experienced incident(s) of sexual assault had a higher belief that rape could occur, even if protesting verbally or without physically resisting,  $X^2(2, N = 107) = 13.51, p <.01$ . Respondents who had experienced sexual assault or violence had a lower belief that men don’t intend to force sex but get carried away,  $X^2(2, N = 107) = 9.78, p <.05$ .

## Executive Summary for Correlations of Results with Receiving Sexual Assault Training and Training Usefulness

Survey results were disaggregated by those respondents who had received training in policies and procedures related to sexual violence or assault if they responded to those particular items and were correlated with their level of agreement to survey statements using bivariate Pearson Correlations. There were 120 survey respondents who answered the question and for those who received training ( $n = 68$ ), the level of usefulness of the training was positively correlated with their level of agreement to the training related survey statements.

Respondents who had **received training** tended to have a higher level of agreement that faculty, staff, and administrators respected what students think ( $r(133) = .25, p < .01$ ), that faculty and administrators were genuinely concerned about their welfare ( $r(133) = .22, p < .01$ ), they felt like a part of the college/university ( $r(132) = .20, p < .05$ ), and they were more valued in the classroom/learning environment ( $r(133) = .19, p < .05$ ), and that faculty, staff and administrators treat students fairly ( $r(133) = .18, p < .05$ ). In addition these respondents believed Washburn University would protect the person making a report of sexual violence (assault) from retaliation.

As the respondent's **ratings for training usefulness** increased they indicated they felt more a part of the university ( $r(62) = .32, p < .01$ ), were more positive that college officials handled incidents in a fair and responsible manner ( $r(61) = .29, p < .05$ ), and would more effectively handle a crisis ( $r(62) = .37, p < .01$ ). Of 106 respondents, 71% thought college officials should do more to protect students from harm. However, when the results were correlated with those who had received training the rating indicated that respondents felt that college officials were sufficiently protecting students from harm.

Respondents who rated the **training as more useful**, also rated the University as more likely: (1) to protect the safety of the person making the report ( $r(61) = .43, p < .001$ ), (2) to take corrective action against the offender ( $r(61) = .43, p < .001$ ), (3) to keep knowledge of the report limited to those with a need to know ( $r(61) = .41, p < .001$ ), (4) to address factors that may have led to the sexual assault (violence) ( $r(61) = .41, p < .001$ ), (5) to support the person making the report ( $r(60) = .39, p < .01$ ), (6) to collaborate with criminal investigators with reports of sexual assault (violence) ( $r(61) = .38, p < .001$ ), (7) to protect the person making the report from

retaliation ( $r(60) = .32, p < .05$ ), and (8) the University would take the report seriously ( $r(61) = .28, p < .05$ ).

### **Opportunities for Improvement**

The survey indicated a lower prevalence rate for Washburn University (10%,  $n=12$ ) for sexual assault (violence) than the prevalence rate reported by the Centers for Disease Control (i.e., 20%), the Rape, Abuse, Incest National Network (i.e., 1 in 6), and the U.S. Department of Justice National Sex Offender Public Website (i.e., 18%). The Bureau of Justice Statistics reported a prevalence of 4.2% to 20% in their Campus Climate Survey Validation results. However, even one sexual assault is one too many, and campus support is necessary to further reduce the incidence of sexual violence (assault) for our students. Overall the survey indicated that the campus environment is safe and the respondents indicated they feel safe on campus and supported by students, faculty, staff, and the administration.

It is interesting to note that respondents who have received training on the University's Non-Discrimination Policy were more likely to feel supported by campus authorities and to feel confident in know that complaints would be taken seriously, handled fairly, and that the confidentiality of the parties to a complaint would be protected from retaliation. This finding demonstrates the value of training in improving the reporting of incidents of sexual violence (assault) to campus authorities. Only 49% ( $n=136$ ) of the respondents had received training on the Non-Discrimination Policy. Of 129 respondents less than 40% knew who the Title IX Coordinator is or how to contact the Title IX Coordinator.

In order to improve reporting and to facilitate a sense of campus safety, Washburn University should expand training efforts to reach at least 75% of the student body. The training should address the Non-Discrimination Policy (Harassment, Sexual Violence, and Retaliation) and the contact information for Washburn University's Title IX Coordinator. Plans are in place to implement an online training program by the fall 2017 semester titled *Not Anymore*, by Student Success. The *Not Anymore* training is intended to provide training that will reduce the incidence of sexual assault (violence) on Washburn University's campus.

A second area for target training is bystander training. Of those 12 individuals who experienced sexual violence, 50% reported the incident to a roommate or a close friend. It is

important that students are armed with the information necessary to effectively assist a survivor in understanding the policies, procedures and resources available to survivors of sexual violence (assault). Plans are in place to implement *Bringing in the Bystander* training by Preventions Interventions, The University of New Hampshire, during the spring 2017 semester. This program trains a core team of individuals who will be available to not only provide training, but to train trainers. This training paradigm ensures that the bystander training program will be sustained in order to reach the entire campus community. Plans are in place to begin implementation of *Bringing in the Bystander* during the spring 2017 semester.

Washburn University is currently preparing to place a victim advocate on campus. The advocate will work with not only victims of sexual violence, but with victims of all violent crimes. The advocate will be well versed in the internal policies and procedures for resolving violent crimes as well as the processes available to victims outside of Washburn University in order to appropriately advise and assist victims of violent crimes in accessing all available resources. The advocate will be considered a confidential resource so that victims of violent crime will have a confidential person to talk to on campus.

The following report presents data on the prevalence and incidence of sexual assault, rape, and sexual battery during the fall 2015 and spring 2016 semesters, as well as data on sexual assault (violence) since entering college and throughout the student's lifetime.

### **Sample and Respondents**

The Community Safety/Climate Survey was developed by the White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault. Using this survey will allow Washburn University to not only collect data on perceptions of the campus safety climate, but to also be able to compare prevalence rates with other universities. The survey population excluded high school students and any students under the age of 18. Therefore, at Washburn University this left 5,877 students eligible. It was decided to distribute the survey to a random sample of 1,800 eligible students (hoping to achieve representativeness of the sample with a total of 360 respondents assuming a 20% response rate). The representativeness of the sample was compared to the demographic distribution (e.g., race/ethnicity, gender, grade level, and enrollment status) of Washburn University to verify the sample was representative of the population of Washburn University.

After Internal Review Board approval, this survey was disseminated via email to Washburn University students who were eligible on October 26, 2015, and administered electronically using Qualtrics. A dozen email reminders were sent between October and March to students who had not yet completed the survey. The survey link was closed on March 21, 2016 with a much lower number of respondents than anticipated. Washburn University rendered 168 complete and/or partial survey responses for an overall response rate of 9.3%.

The 168 survey respondents were compared to the representative random sample of 1,800 (see Table 1). The results of this comparison showed that women were overrepresented and only one student reported identifying as genderqueer/gender-nonconforming. All race/ethnicity groups were underrepresented by respondents except for White and Mixed which were overrepresented, and all residence codes were underrepresented except for Kansas which was slightly overrepresented. For level code, undergraduate and graduate students were underrepresented but law students and students who were non-degree seeking were overrepresented. Most class levels were underrepresented except for freshmen, sophomores, first through third year law students, and graduate students. Full-time students were overrepresented and Washburn University students taking classes off campus (online) were underrepresented, students taking classes both on and off campus were slightly overrepresented, and students taking classes on campus were approximately representative of the random sample. The ages of students who responded to the survey compared to the random sample were also fairly representative. Almost 85% of respondents reported their sexual orientation as heterosexual, 9% as bisexual, 2% as lesbian, 2% as gay, 2% as other (asexual or pansexual), and less than 1% as questioning (see Table 1).

The 9.3% response rate (168 respondents) for the 2015-2016 Washburn University Community Safety and Climate Survey was much lower than the anticipated 20% (360 respondents) needed to be reasonably confident that the respondent data collected accurately reflects the intended population of all Washburn students. Technically, a representative sample requires only whatever percentage of the statistical population necessary to replicate as closely as possible the qualities or characteristics being studied or analyzed. To be 95% confident that the sample was representative of the Washburn University population, a power analysis was conducted and it was determined that a respondent sample size of 317 was needed. The

confidence interval for the results of the 168 respondents from the population of 5,877 were estimated at +/- 7.45, but this would only be applicable if the respondent group was more representative of the general population; and Table 1 shows that the small sample is not representative. Generally, the lower the response rate, the greater the likelihood of non-response bias. Non-response bias occurs in statistical surveys if the answers of respondents differ from the potential answers of those who did not answer. Response bias includes a wide range of cognitive biases that influences the participants to respond in a way that is not an accurate or truthful response. These biases which cannot be controlled for are most prevalent in the types of research that involve participant self-report, such as structured interviews or surveys, and response or non-response biases can have a large impact on the validity of questionnaires or surveys. Therefore, it is not appropriate to generalize the answers provided by a respondent sample of 168 to Washburn University's population of 5,877 students.

## **RESULTS FOR ALL RESPONDENTS**

### **General Climate**

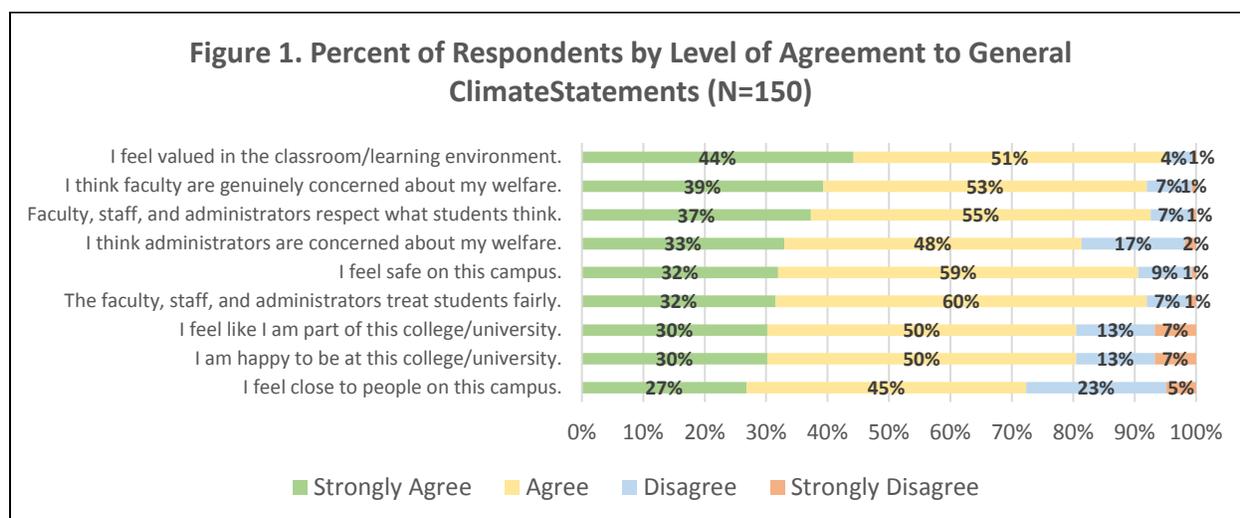
To assess Washburn University's general climate respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement with two sets of statements using a 4-point scale. The first set of general climate statements revealed that of 150 individuals who responded, 91% agreed or strongly agreed they felt safe on campus, and 95% agreed or strongly agreed that they felt valued in the classroom/ learning environment (see Figure 1). Ninety-two percent agreed/strongly agreed that faculty and administrators respected what students thought, that faculty and administrators treated students fairly, and that faculty were genuinely concerned about their welfare. Eighty-one percent of respondents agreed/strongly agreed that administrators were concerned about their welfare, 80% felt like they were part of the college and were happy to be at the college. Regarding feeling close to people on this campus, 72% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed.

**Table 1. Representativeness of Washburn University Community Safety and Climate Survey Respondents and Sample**

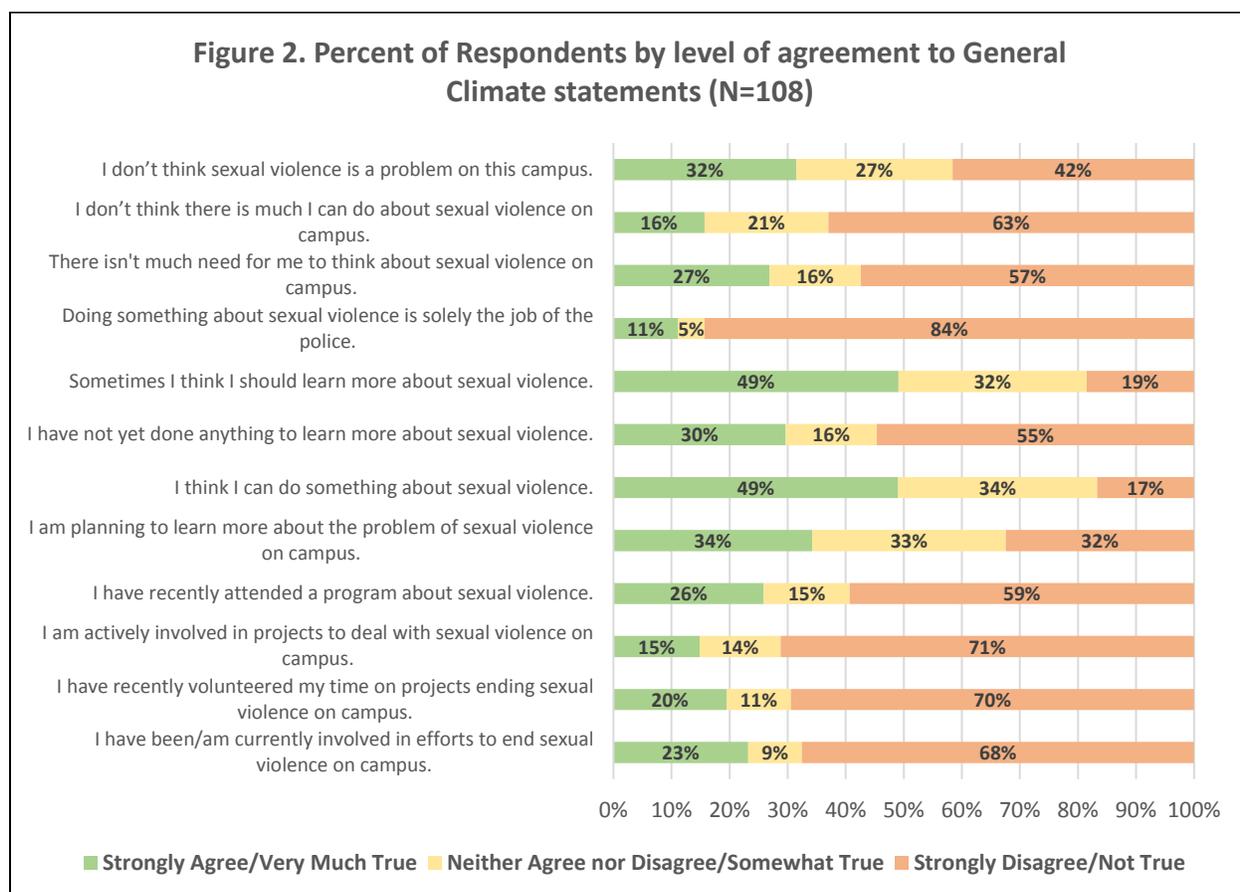
Variable	Levels	Sample		Respondents	
		Freq	Perc	Freq	Perc
Gender	Female	1060	58.9%	113	67.3%
	Male	740	41.1%	50	29.8%
	Missing	0	0.0%	5	3.0%
Race/ Ethnicity	American Indian	12	0.7%	0	0.0%
	Asian	72	4.0%	4	2.4%
	Black	107	5.9%	5	3.0%
	Hispanic	127	7.1%	5	3.0%
	Mixed	56	3.1%	7	4.2%
	Native Hawaiian	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
	White	1172	65.1%	120	71.4%
	Unknown	253	14.1%	22	13.1%
	Missing	0	0.0%	5	3.0%
	Residence Code	Kansas	1568	87.1%	148
Missouri		2	0.1%	0	0.0%
Other State		132	7.3%	7	4.2%
International		98	5.4%	8	4.8%
Missing		0	0.0%	5	3.0%
Level Code	Non-Degree Seeking	56	3.1%	6	3.6%
	Undergraduate	1489	82.7%	128	76.2%
	Graduate	158	8.8%	14	8.3%
	Law	97	5.4%	15	8.9%
	Vo-Tech	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Missing	0	0.0%	5	3.0%

Variable	Levels	Sample		Respondents	
		Freq	Perc	Freq	Perc
Class	FR	329	18.3%	32	19.0%
	SO	288	16.0%	30	17.9%
	JR	348	19.3%	30	17.9%
	SR	515	28.6%	38	22.6%
	GR	150	8.3%	14	8.3%
	PB	55	3.1%	4	2.4%
	ML	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
	DN	8	0.4%	0	0.0%
	1L	40	2.2%	4	2.4%
	2L	27	1.5%	5	3.0%
	3L	29	1.6%	6	3.6%
	3P	3	0.2%	0	0.0%
	4P	7	0.4%	0	0.0%
	Missing	0	0.0%	5	3.0%
FT/PT Status	Full-Time	1277	70.9%	134	79.8%
	Part-Time	523	29.1%	29	17.3%
	Missing	0	0.0%	5	3.0%
ON/OFF Campus	ON	1009	56.1%	95	56.5%
	OFF	232	12.9%	11	6.5%
	BOTH	559	31.1%	57	33.9%
	Missing	0	0.0%	5	3.0%
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1800</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>168</b>
		<b>WU Response Rate =</b>		<b>9.33%</b>	



The second set of general climate statements revealed that of 108 individual respondents, 31% agreed or strongly agreed they did not think sexual violence was a problem on this campus, 27% neither agreed nor disagreed, and 42% disagreed or strongly disagreed meaning they thought sexual violence was a problem on this campus (see Figure 2). Sixteen percent of these respondents agreed/strongly agreed they did not think there was much they could do about sexual violence on campus but 63% disagreed/strongly disagreed; 49% of respondents agreed/strongly agreed they thought they could do something about sexual violence but 17% disagreed/strongly disagreed; and 11% agreed/strongly agreed that doing something about sexual violence was solely the job of the police but 84% disagreed/strongly disagreed (see Figure 2). The statement, “There isn’t much need for me to think about sexual violence on campus,” was met with 27% of respondents who agreed or strongly agreed, 25% who neither agreed nor disagreed, and 57% who disagreed or strongly disagreed.



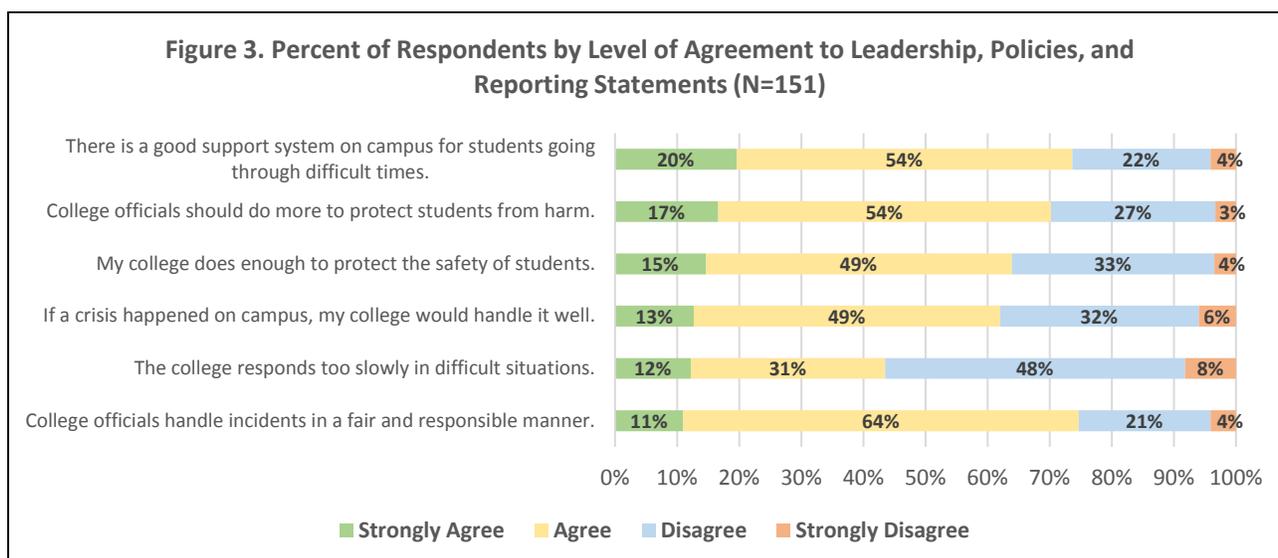
Forty-nine percent of the 108 individuals who responded to the items agreed/strongly agreed with the statement, “Sometimes I think I should learn more about sexual violence,” 32% neither agreed nor disagreed, and 19% disagreed/strongly disagreed. Of these respondents, approximately one third agreed/strongly agreed that they were planning to learn more about the problem of sexual violence on campus, and one third disagreed/strongly disagreed (see Figure 2). However, 30% of respondents agreed/strongly agreed they had not yet done anything to learn more about sexual violence and 55% disagreed/strongly disagreed.

Twenty-six percent of respondents reported it was true or very much true that they had recently attended a program about sexual violence with 59% reporting it was slightly or not at all true of them, and 19% of respondents reported it was true/very much true that they had recently volunteered their time on projects ending sexual violence on campus with 70% reporting it was slightly/not at all true (see Figure 2). The statement, “I have been or am currently involved in ongoing efforts to end sexual violence on campus” was met with 23% of respondents indicating it was true/very much true of them and 68% indicating the statement was slightly/not at all true.

Fifteen percent of respondents reported it was true or very much true that they were actively involved in projects to deal with sexual violence on campus, 14% reported it was somewhat true, and 71% reported it was slightly or not at all true.

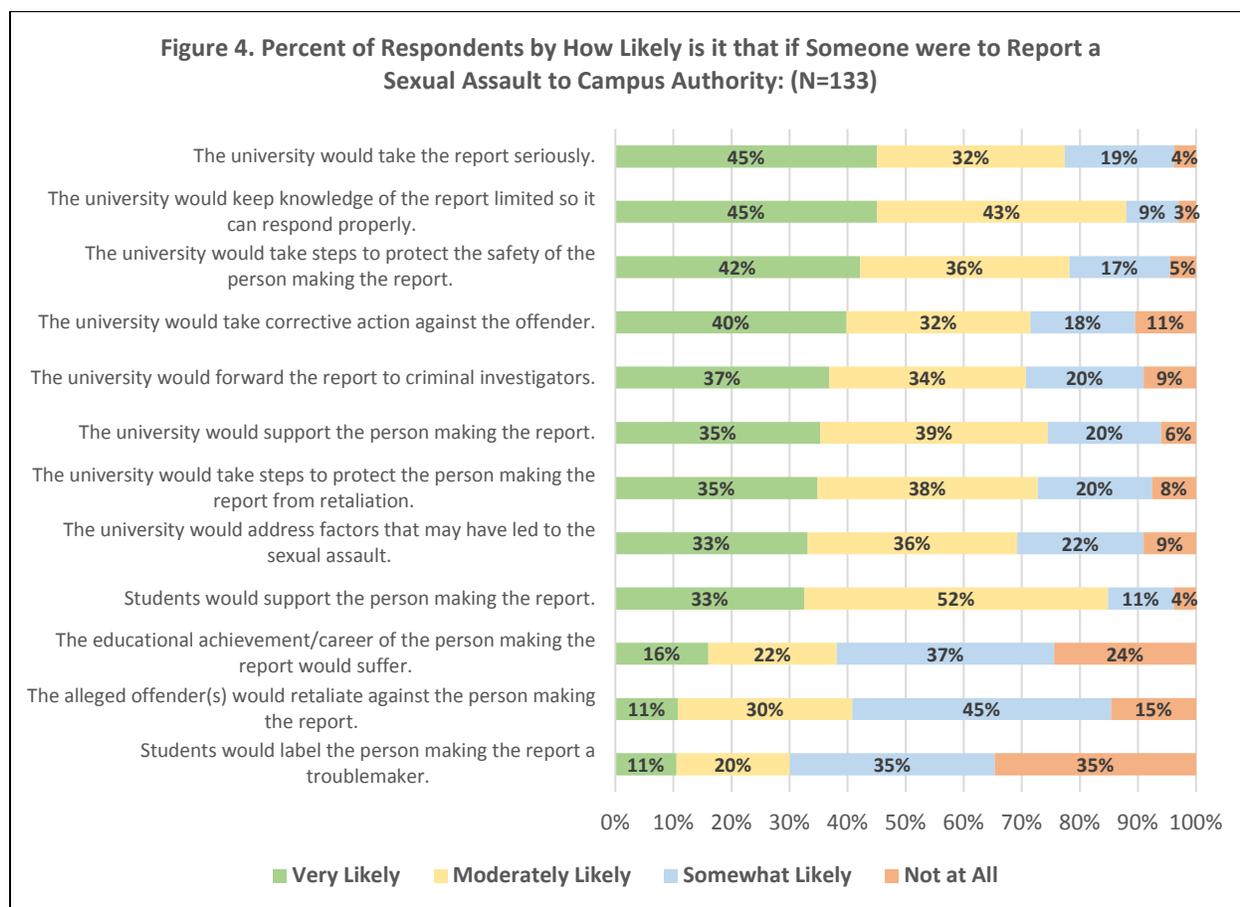
### Perceptions of Leadership, Policies, and Reporting

The first set of leadership, policies, and reporting statements revealed that of the 151 respondents who answered the questions, 75% agreed or strongly agreed that college officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner (see Figure 3). Seventy-four percent agreed/strongly agreed that there is a good support system on campus for students going through difficult times, 64% agreed/strongly agreed that their college does enough to protect the safety of students, and 62% agreed/strongly agreed that if a crisis happened on campus their college would handle it well. Approximately 43% agreed or strongly agreed that the college responds too slowly in difficult situations, and 71% agreed or strongly agreed that college officials should do more to protect students from harm.



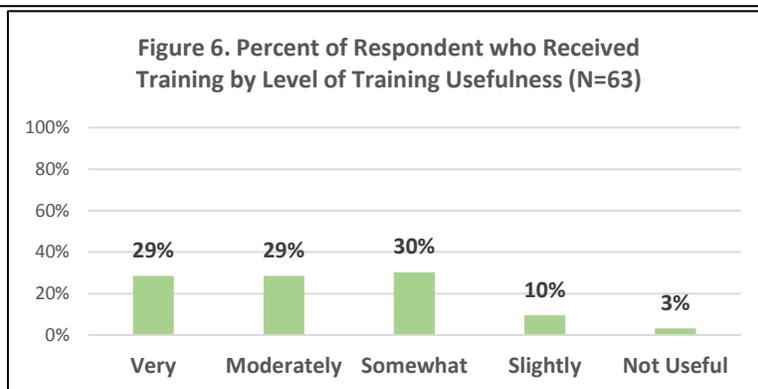
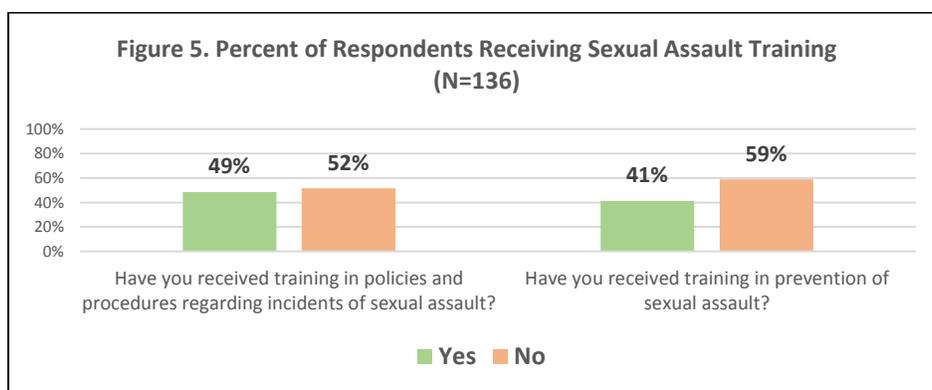
Of the 133 respondents who answered the questions in the second set of statements regarding leadership, policies, and reporting, 88% indicated it was very or moderately likely that the university would keep knowledge of the report limited to those who need to know in order to respond properly, 85% indicated it was very or moderately likely that students would support the person making the report, and 78% indicated it was very or moderately likely that the university would take steps to protect the safety of the person making the report (see Figure 4). Seventy-

seven percent of respondents reported it was very/moderately likely that the university would take the report seriously, 74% reported it was very/moderately likely the university would support the person making the report, and 73% reported it was very/moderately likely the university would take steps to protect the person making the report from retaliation. It was reported as very or moderately likely by 72% that the university would take corrective action against the offender, and it was reported as very or moderately likely by 69% that the university would address factors that may have led to the sexual assault. Forty-one percent indicated it was very/moderately likely that the alleged offender(s) would retaliate against the person making the report, 38% indicated it was very/moderately likely that the educational achievement/career of the person making the report would suffer, and 31% indicated it was very/moderately likely that students would label the person making the report a troublemaker.



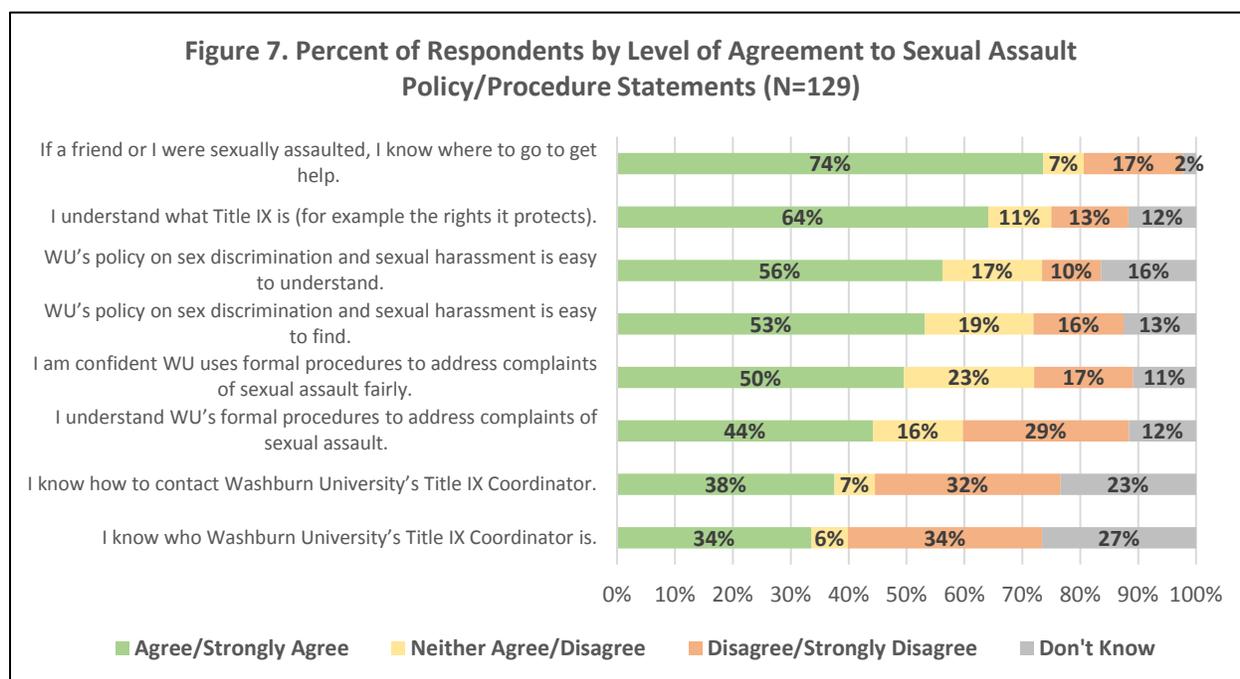
## Sexual Assault Training and Usefulness

The next section of the survey consisted of items pertaining to sexual assault training. Of the 136 individuals who responded to the questions, 49% reported they had received training in policies and procedures regarding incidents of sexual assault and 41% reported that they had received training in prevention of sexual assault (see Figure 5). The 63 respondents who had received training were asked to rate its usefulness; 58% indicated the training was very or moderately useful, 30% reported somewhat useful, and 13% believed the training was slightly useful or not useful (see Figure 6).



Survey respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement with a set of statements pertaining to Washburn's policies and procedures associated with incidents of sexual assault. Of the 129 individuals who responded, 74% agreed or strongly agreed that if they or a friend were sexually assaulted, they would know where to go to get help (see Figure 7). Fifty-three percent agreed/strongly agreed that Washburn's policy on sexual discrimination and harassment were easy to find, and 56% agreed/strongly agreed that the policies were easy to understand. Regarding Washburn's formal procedures to address complaints of sexual assault,

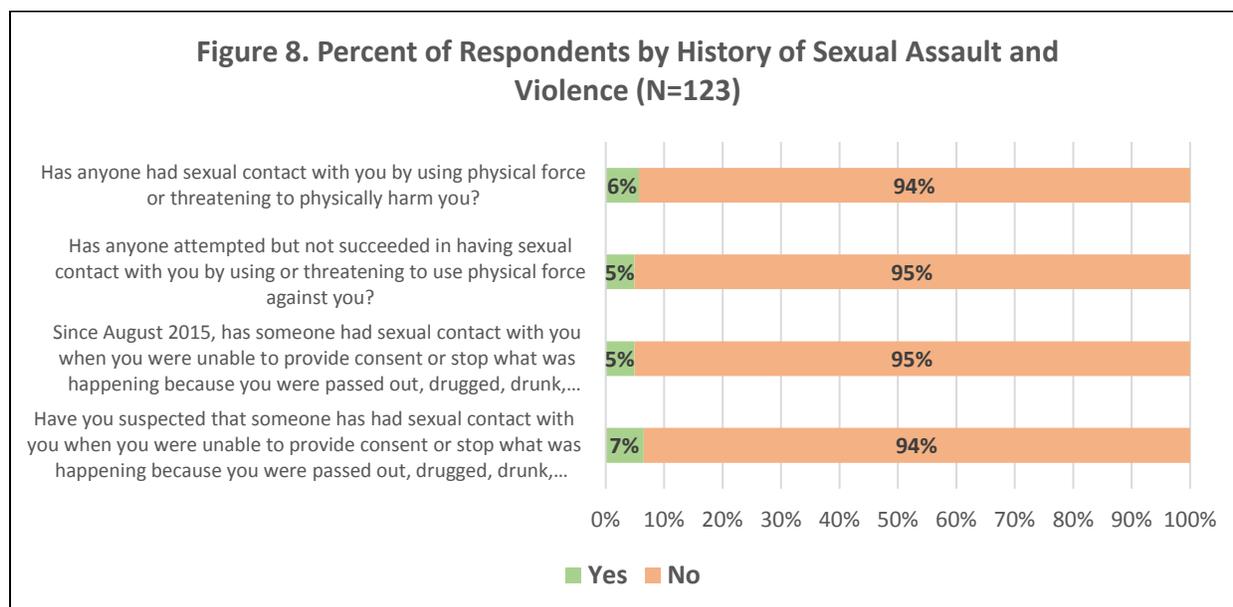
50% agreed/strongly agreed they were confident the procedures are used fairly but 44% agreed/strongly agreed they understood those formal procedures. Sixty-four percent agreed/strongly agreed they understood what Title IX was, 38% agreed/strongly agreed they knew how to contact Washburn's Title IX coordinator, but 34% agreed/strongly agreed they knew the Title IX coordinator's name.



### Individuals Citing Incidents Sexual Assault and Violence

The next section of the Community Safety and Climate Survey asked respondents about their experiences with sexual assault and violence. Of the 123 respondents who answered the question, 6% reported someone having sexual contact with them by using physical force or threatening to physically harm them, and 5% reported that someone had attempted but not succeeded in having sexual contact by using or threatening to use physical force (see Figure 8). Five percent of respondents indicated that since August 2015 someone had sexual contact with them when they were unable to provide consent or stop what was happening, and 7% indicated they suspected that someone had had sexual contact with them when they were unable to consent or stop what was happening because they were passed out, drugged, drunk, incapacitated, or asleep. Survey instructions explained that these categories of victimization were not independent

or discrete, but asked respondents to mark all that applied. Thus, after eliminating multiple categories of victimization across all 123 respondents, a total of 12 individuals or 9.8%, reported some kind of experience with sexual assault or violence.

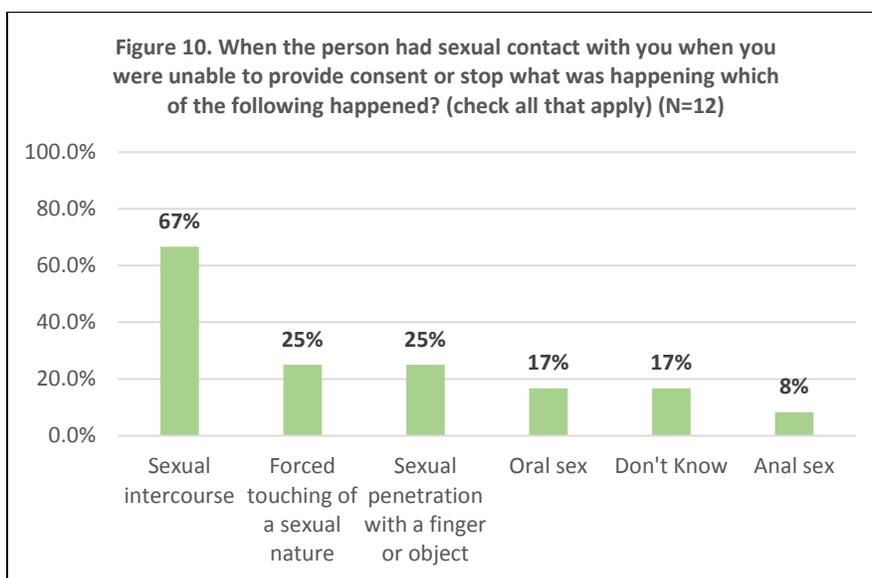
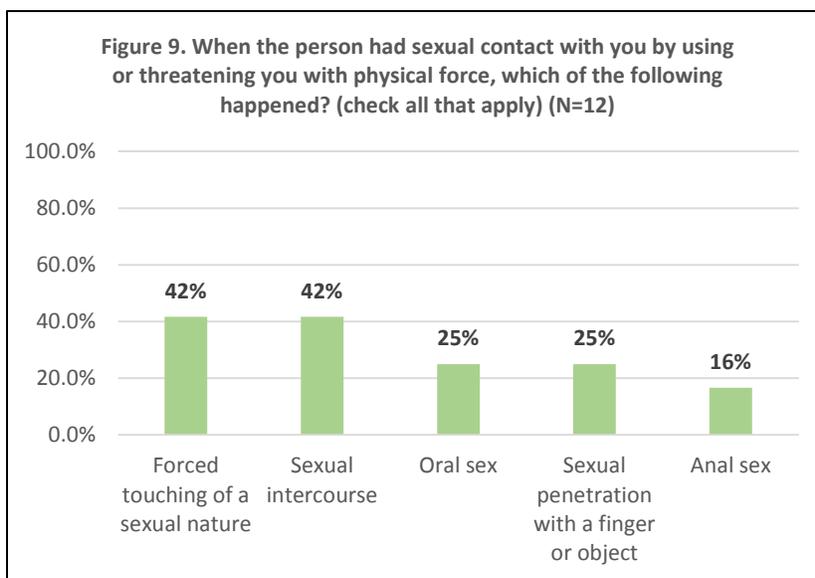


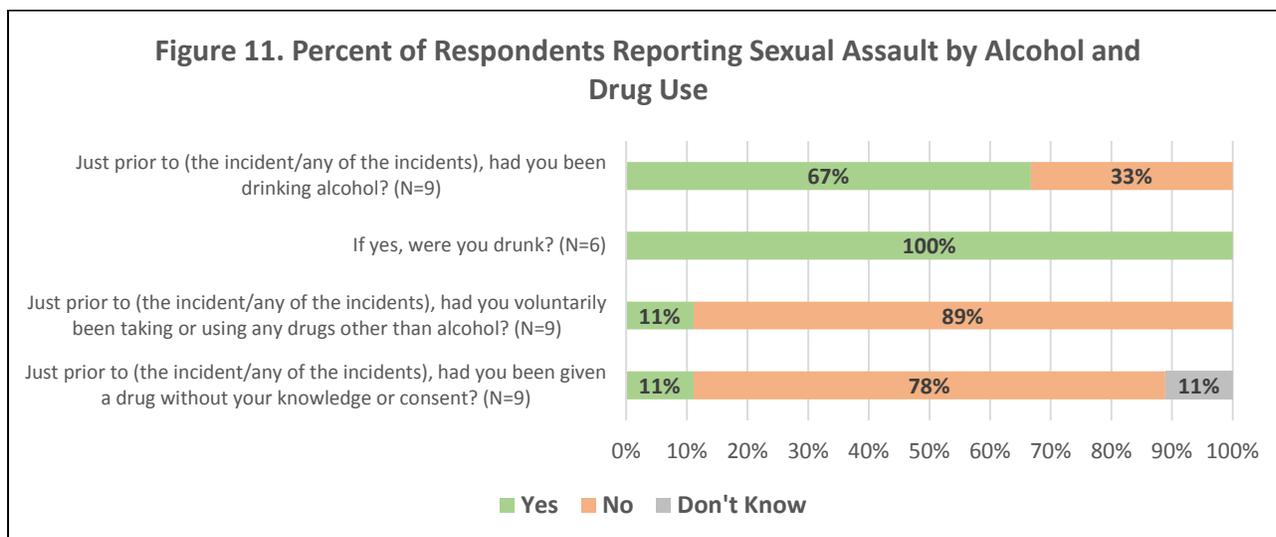
When the 12 individuals who reported experiencing sexual assault were asked about what happened when the person had sexual contact with them by using or threatening physical force, 42% indicated forced touching of a sexual nature, 42% indicated sexual intercourse, 25% indicated oral sex, 25% indicated sexual penetration with a finger or object, and almost 17% indicated anal sex (see Figure 9).

When the 12 individuals who reported experiencing sexual assault were asked about what happened when the person had sexual contact with them while they were unable to provide consent or stop what was happening, 67% indicated sexual intercourse, 25% indicated forced touching of a sexual nature, 25% indicated sexual penetration with a finger or object, 17% indicated oral sex, 17% indicated that they did not know what exactly had happened, and 8% indicated anal sex (see Figure 10).

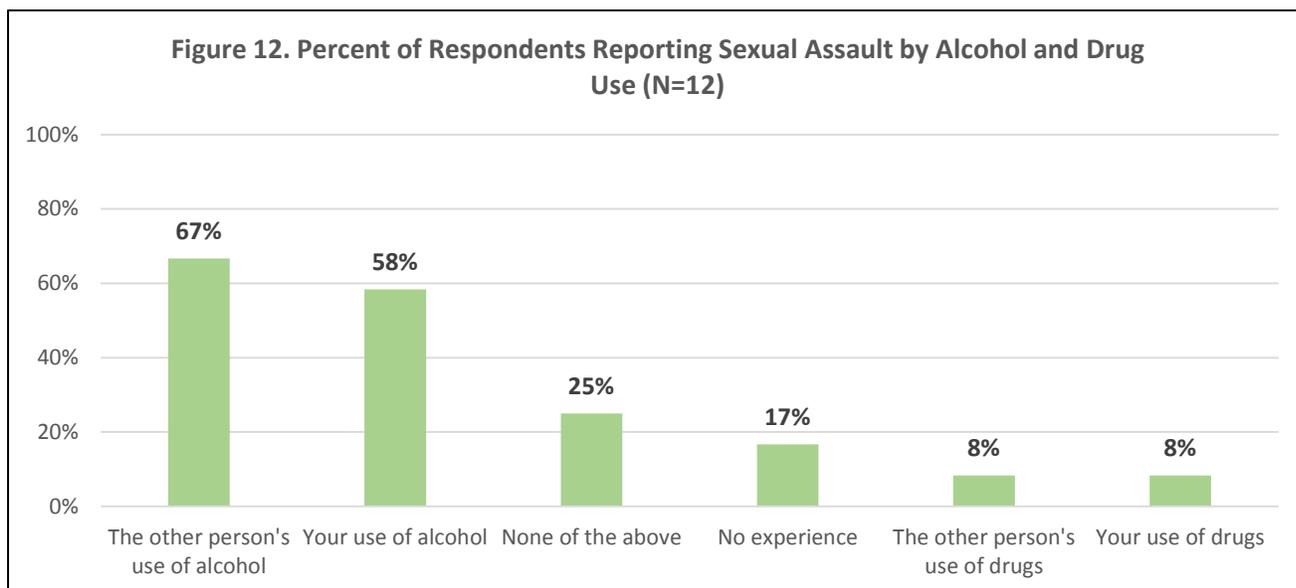
These same individuals were asked about their alcohol/drug use prior to the incident(s) of sexual assault. Of the 9 respondents who answered the questions, 67% reported they had been drinking alcohol and 6 of the 9 respondents indicated they were drunk (see Figure 11). Eleven percent of the 9 respondents reported they had voluntarily been taking or using drugs other than

alcohol, 11% believed they might have been given a drug without their knowledge or consent, and 11% did not know if they had been drugged or not.



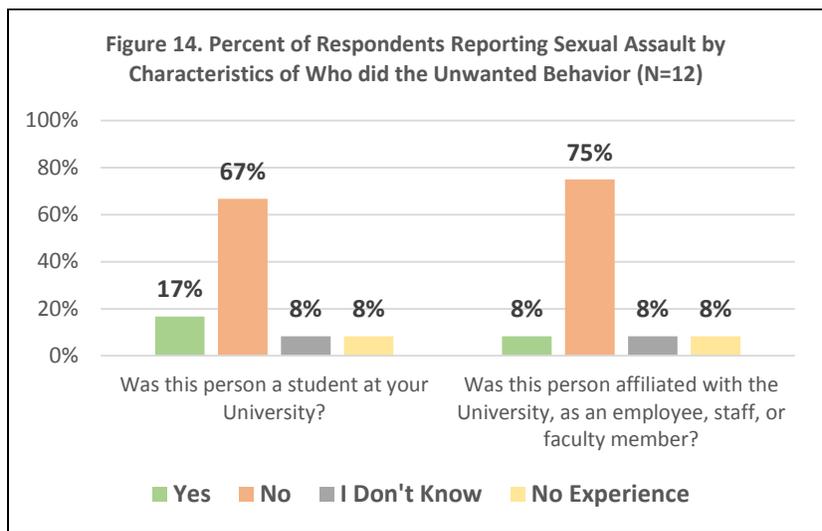
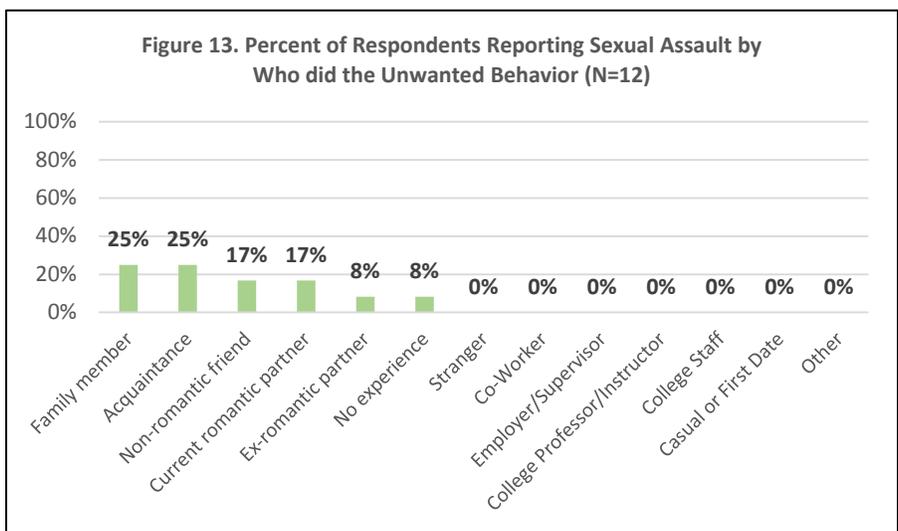


Of the 12 individuals who reported experiencing sexual assault, 67% indicated that the incident(s) involved the other person's use of alcohol, and 58% indicated their own use of alcohol (see Figure 12). Eight percent of respondents indicated that the incident(s) involved the other person's use of drugs, and 8% indicated the incident(s) involved their own use of drugs. One quarter of respondents reported that the incident(s) did not involve the use of alcohol or drugs on the part of the respondent or the other person, and 17% cited no experience.



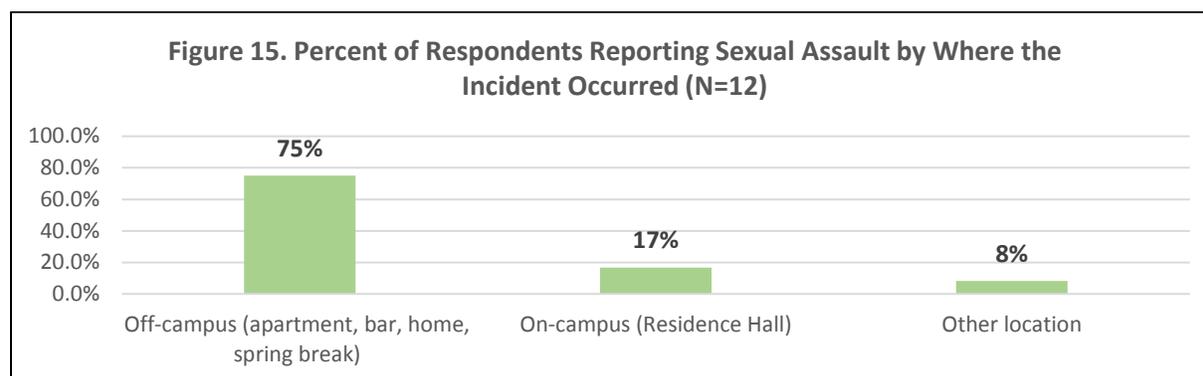
The survey then asked the respondents who had reported experiencing sexual assault, who had subjected them to the unwanted behavior. Of the 12 respondents, a family member or

acquaintance was indicated by 25%, a non-romantic friend or current romantic partner was indicated by 17%, an ex-romantic partner was indicated by 8%, and 8% cited no experience (see Figure 13). None of the respondents indicated that they had been victimized by a stranger, co-worker, employer/supervisor, professor/instructor, college staff, or a casual/first date. Seventy-five percent of the 12 individuals who reported experiencing sexual assault reported that the offender was male, 17% reported the offender was female, and 8% cited no experience.



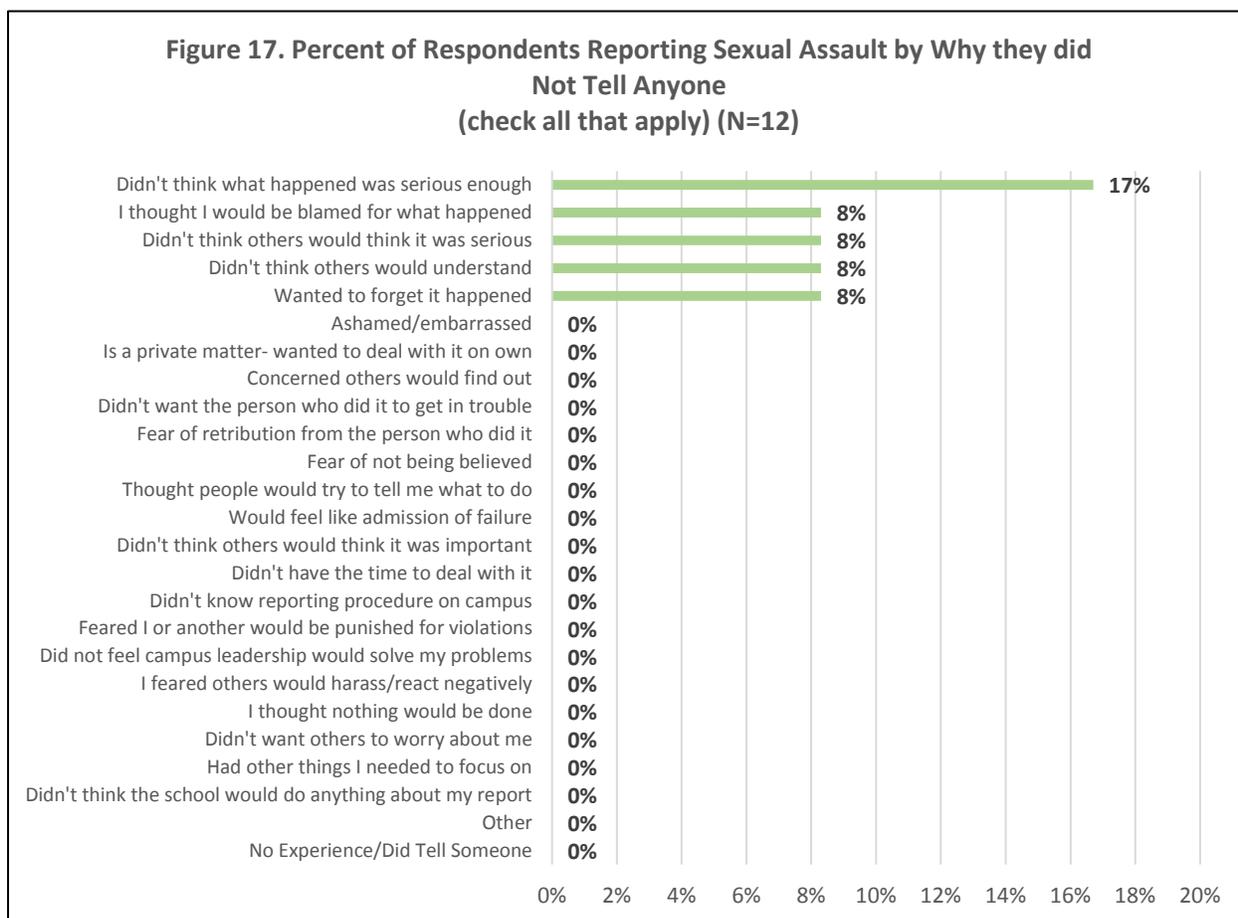
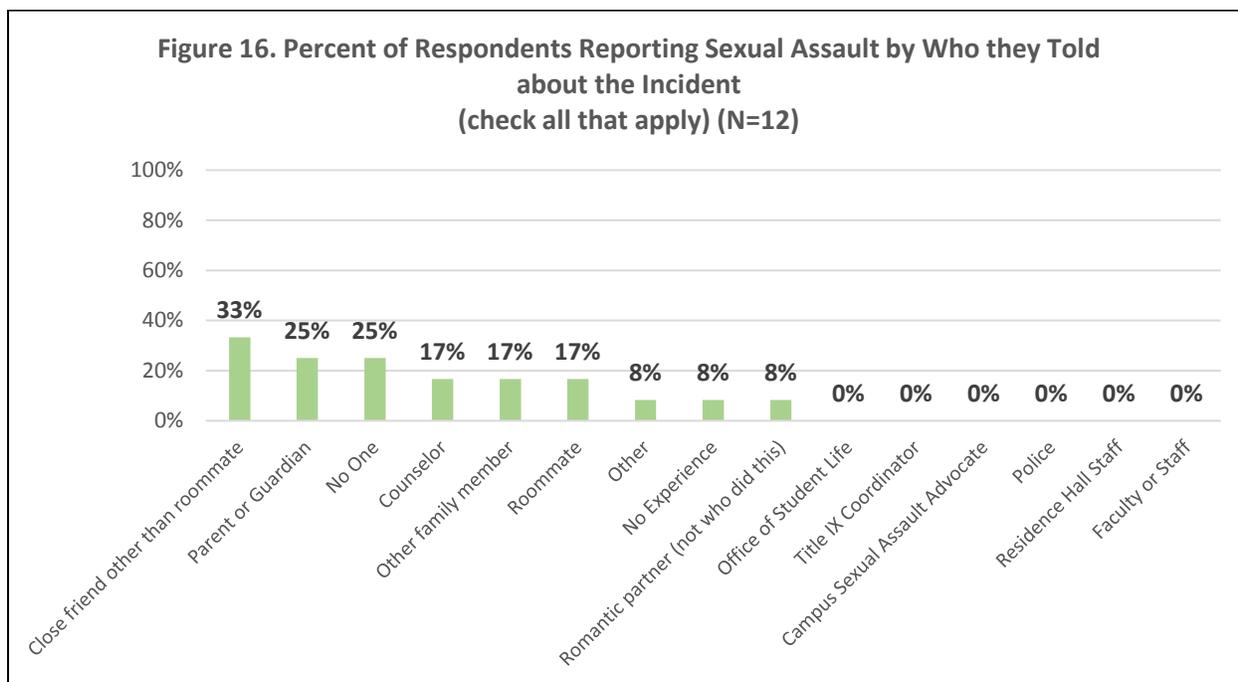
When these 12 respondents were asked if the person who subjected them to unwanted behavior was a student at Washburn University, 67% said no, 17% said yes, 8% were unsure, and 8% cited no experience (see Figure 14). When asked if the person who subjected them to unwanted behavior was affiliated with Washburn University as an employee, staff, or faculty,

75% said no, 8% said yes, 8% were unsure, and 8% cited no experience. When asked about where the incident(s) occurred, 83% of the 12 respondents reported off-campus such as an apartment, bar, or away on spring break (see Figure 15), and 17% of the respondents reported that the incident(s) occurred on-campus such as in the residence halls.



The 12 individuals who reported being sexually assaulted were asked who they had told about the incident, and of those that answered the questions, 33% told a close friend other than their roommate, 25% told a parent or guardian, and 25% reported telling no one (see Figure 16). Seventeen percent indicated they told a counselor, 17% another family member, and 17% told a roommate about the incident. Eight percent indicated they told a romantic partner, 8% answered “other,” and 8% cited no experience. None of the respondents reported experience with sexual assault indicated telling the Office of Student Life, the Title IX Coordinator, a Campus Sexual Assault Advocate, the police, residence hall staff, or faculty of staff at the university. None of the respondents indicated using Washburn University’s formal procedures for reporting incidents of sexual assault or violence.

Of the 12 respondents who cited experience with sexual assault, 3 of the 12 indicated they did not tell anyone about the incident(s). The reasons cited included (see Figure 17), they did not think what happened was serious enough (67%), they thought they would be blamed for what happened (33%), they did not think others would think it was serious (33%), they did not think others would understand (33%), and they wanted to forget about the incident(s) (33%).



## Bystander Attitudes and Behaviors

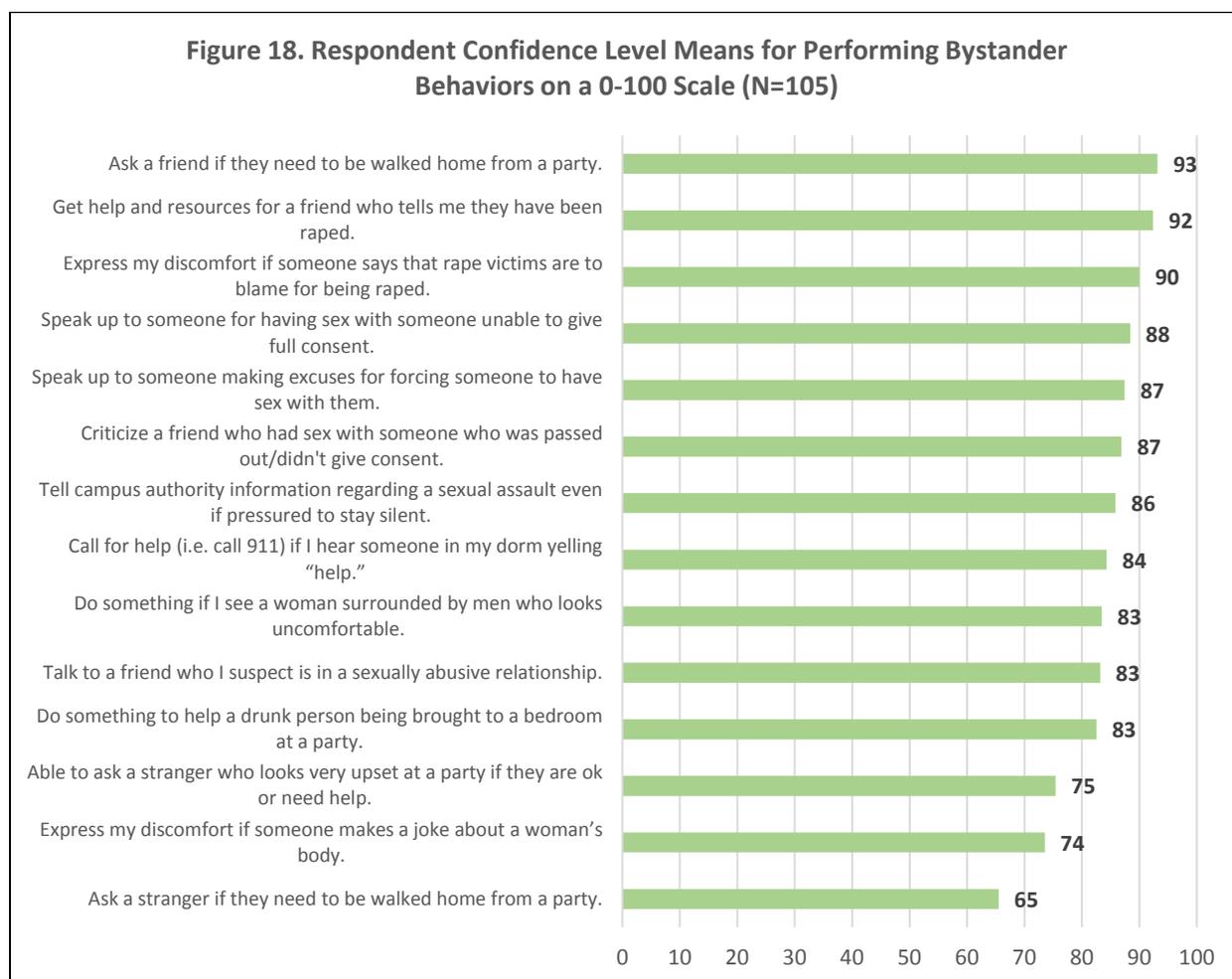
The Community Safety and Climate Survey also assessed participants' bystander attitudes and behaviors pertaining to sexual assault and violence. The first bystander attitudes and behaviors section asked respondents to rate their level of confidence for performing bystander behaviors surrounding sexual assault incidents on a scale of 0-100. The means, standard deviations, minimum and maximum values reported by the 105 respondents who answered the questions are located in Table 2. The mean confidence levels for performing the behaviors ranged from 65 to 95, and the standard deviations ranged from 13 to 28. Minimum values for respondents' confidence levels of performing the bystander behaviors ranged from 0 to 33, and the maximum confidence level value for each of the bystander behaviors was 100.

**Table 2. Descriptive Statistics for Respondent Confidence Levels of Performing Bystander Behaviors**

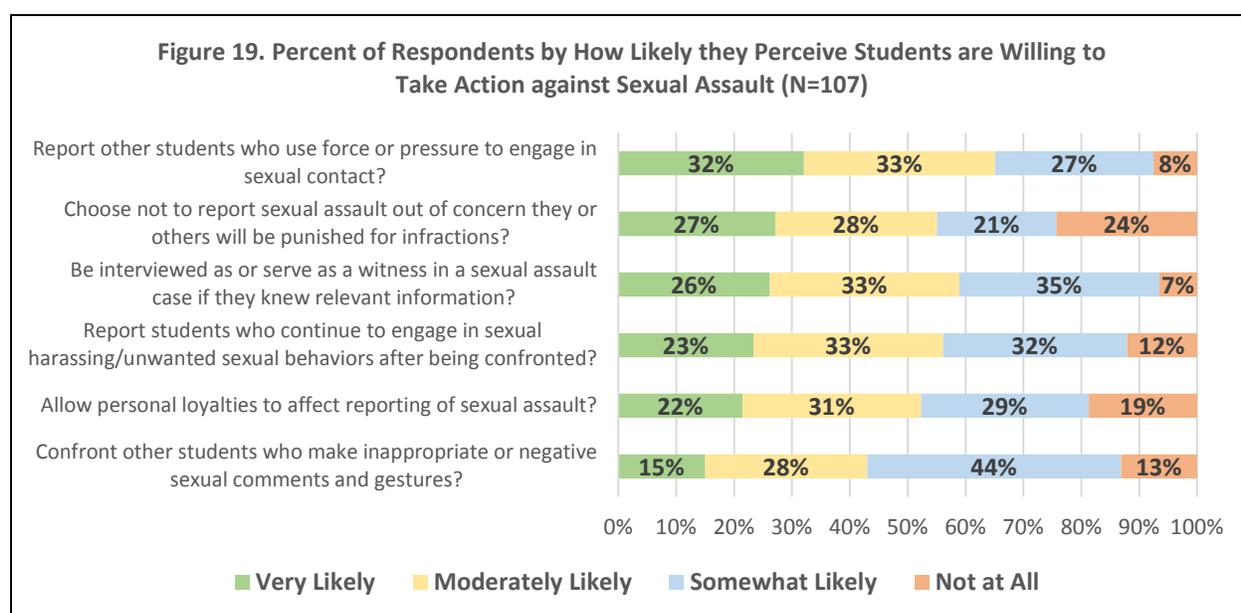
<b>Rate from 0-100 how confident you are that you could do each of the following behaviors (N=105)</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Dev.</b>	<b>Min.</b>	<b>Max.</b>
Ask a friend if they need to be walked home from a party.	93.16	14.57	7.00	100.00
Get help and resources for a friend who tells me they have been raped.	92.39	12.93	33.00	100.00
Express my discomfort if someone says that rape victims are to blame for being raped.	90.01	20.55	2.00	100.00
Speak up to someone who is making excuses for having sex with someone who is unable to give full consent.	88.39	19.10	20.00	100.00
Speak up to someone who is making excuses for forcing someone to have sex with them.	87.43	20.38	13.00	100.00
Criticize a friend who tells me that they had sex with someone who was passed out or who did not give consent.	86.87	25.89	0.00	100.00
Tell an RA or other campus authority about information I have that might help in a sexual assault case even if pressured by my peers to stay silent.	85.84	21.63	0.00	100.00
Call for help (i.e. call 911) if I hear someone in my dorm yelling "help."	84.30	25.91	0.00	100.00
Do something if I see a woman surrounded by a group of men at a party who looks very uncomfortable.	83.45	22.60	10.00	100.00
Talk to a friend who I suspect is in a sexually abusive relationship.	83.16	20.97	0.00	100.00
Do something to help a very drunk person who is being brought upstairs to a bedroom by a group of people at a party.	82.51	23.52	0.00	100.00
Able to ask a stranger who looks very upset at a party if they are ok or need help.	75.41	25.83	10.00	100.00
Express my discomfort if someone makes a joke about a woman's body.	73.53	27.93	0.00	100.00
Ask a stranger if they need to be walked home from a party.	65.48	27.91	0.00	100.00

Of the 105 respondents, asking a friend if they needed walked home from a party had the highest mean score at 93, followed by getting help and resources for a friend who had been raped ( $M = 92$ ), and expressing discomfort if someone said that rape victims are to blame for being raped ( $M = 90$ ) (see Figure 18). Speaking up to someone for having sex with someone unable to give full consent ( $M = 88$ ), followed by speaking up to someone making excuses for forcing

someone to have sex with them ( $M = 87$ ) and for criticizing a friend who had sex with someone who was passed out/did not give consent ( $M = 87$ ). Telling campus authorities information regarding a sexual assault even when pressured to stay silent rendered a mean of 86, calling 911 if they hear someone in the dorm yelling “help” rendered a mean of 84. Means of 83 were associated with the bystander behaviors of doing something if they see a woman surrounded by men who looks uncomfortable, and talking to a friend who they suspect is in a sexually abusive relationship, and doing something to help a drunk person being brought to a bedroom at a party. Bystander behaviors that respondents were less confident they could perform included asking a stranger who looks upset if they need help with a mean confidence level of 75, expressing their discomfort if someone makes a joke about a woman’s body with a mean of 74, and asking a stranger if they need to be walked home from a party with a mean confidence level of 65 (see Figure 18).



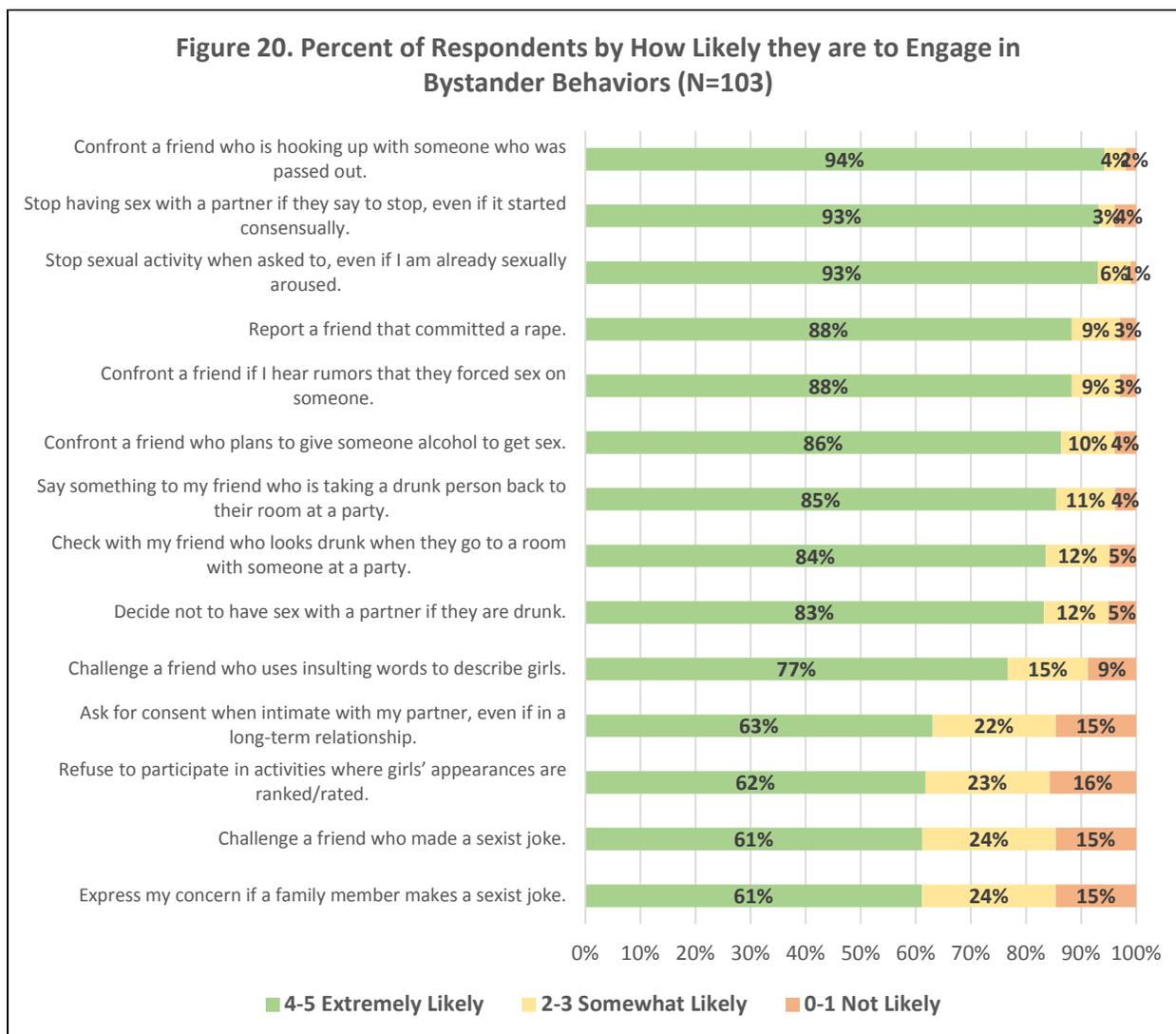
The second bystander attitudes and behaviors section of the survey asked participants how likely they perceived students were willing to take action against sexual assault, and 65% of the 107 respondents who answered the questions indicated it was very or moderately likely that their fellow students would report other students who use force or pressure to engage in sexual contact (see Figure 19). Almost 60% of respondents answered that it was very/moderately likely that students would be interviewed as or serve as a witness in a sexual assault case if they knew relevant information, and 56% answered it was very/moderately likely that students would report other students who continue to engage in sexually harassing/unwanted sexual behaviors after being confronted. Fifty-five percent of respondents indicated it was very or moderately likely that students would choose not to report sexual assault out of concern that they or others would be punished for infractions, 53% indicated it was very/moderately likely that students would allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault, and 43% of respondents indicated it was very or moderately likely that students would confront other students who make inappropriate or negative sexual comments and gestures.



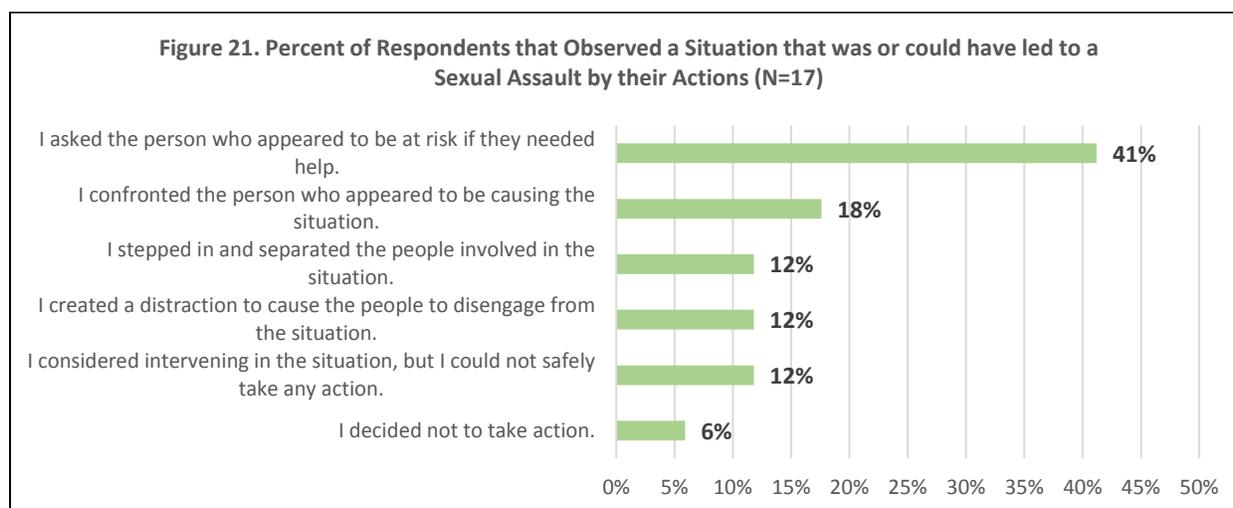
The third bystander attitudes and behaviors section of the Community Safety and Climate Survey asked participants to rate how likely they were to engage in bystander behaviors, and 94% of the 103 respondents who answered the questions reported it was likely or extremely likely they would confront a friend who is hooking up with someone who was passed out, 93%

reported it was likely/extremely likely they would stop sexual activity when asked to even if they were already sexually aroused, and 93% reported it was likely or extremely likely they would stop having sex with a partner if they said to stop even if it started consensually (see Figure 20). Approximately 88% believed it was likely/extremely likely they would confront a friend if they heard rumors they forced sex on someone, 88% believed it was likely or extremely likely they would report a friend that committed a rape, and 86% believed it was likely/extremely likely they would confront a friend who planned to give someone alcohol to get sex. Eighty-five percent of respondents indicated it was likely or extremely likely they would say something to a friend who is taking a drunk person back to their room at a party, 84% indicated it was likely/extremely likely they would check with a friend who looks drunk when they got to a room with someone at a party, and 83% indicated it was likely or extremely likely they would decide not to have sex with a partner if they were drunk (see Figure 20). Of the 103 respondents, 77% reported it was likely extremely likely they would challenge a friend who uses insulting words to describe women, 63% reported it was likely/extremely likely they would ask for consent when intimate with their partner even if in a long-term relationship, 62% reported it was likely or extremely likely they would refuse to participate in activities where women's appearances are ranked/rated, and 61% reported it was likely/extremely likely they would challenge a friend who made a sexist joke or would express concern if a family member made a sexist joke.

The fourth bystander attitudes and behaviors section of the survey asked participants if, since the start of the academic year in August 2015, they had had a friend or acquaintance tell them that they were a victim of an unwanted sexual experience, and 21% of the 107 respondents who answered these questions answered yes (n=22). Twenty respondents who had someone tell them they had experienced an unwanted sexual experience responded when asked how many women told them this; 70% said 1, 10% said 2, 5% said 3, 10% said 5, and 5% said 0. When asked how many men told them this, 10% of the 20 respondents said 1, and 90% said 0. Survey participants were then asked if, since the start of the academic year in August 2015, they had observed a situation they believed was or could have led to a sexual assault, and 16% of the 110 respondents who answered the question said yes (n=17). Of the 17 respondents who reported observing such an incident, 71% reported that it involved a student and 29% reported that it involved a third party.

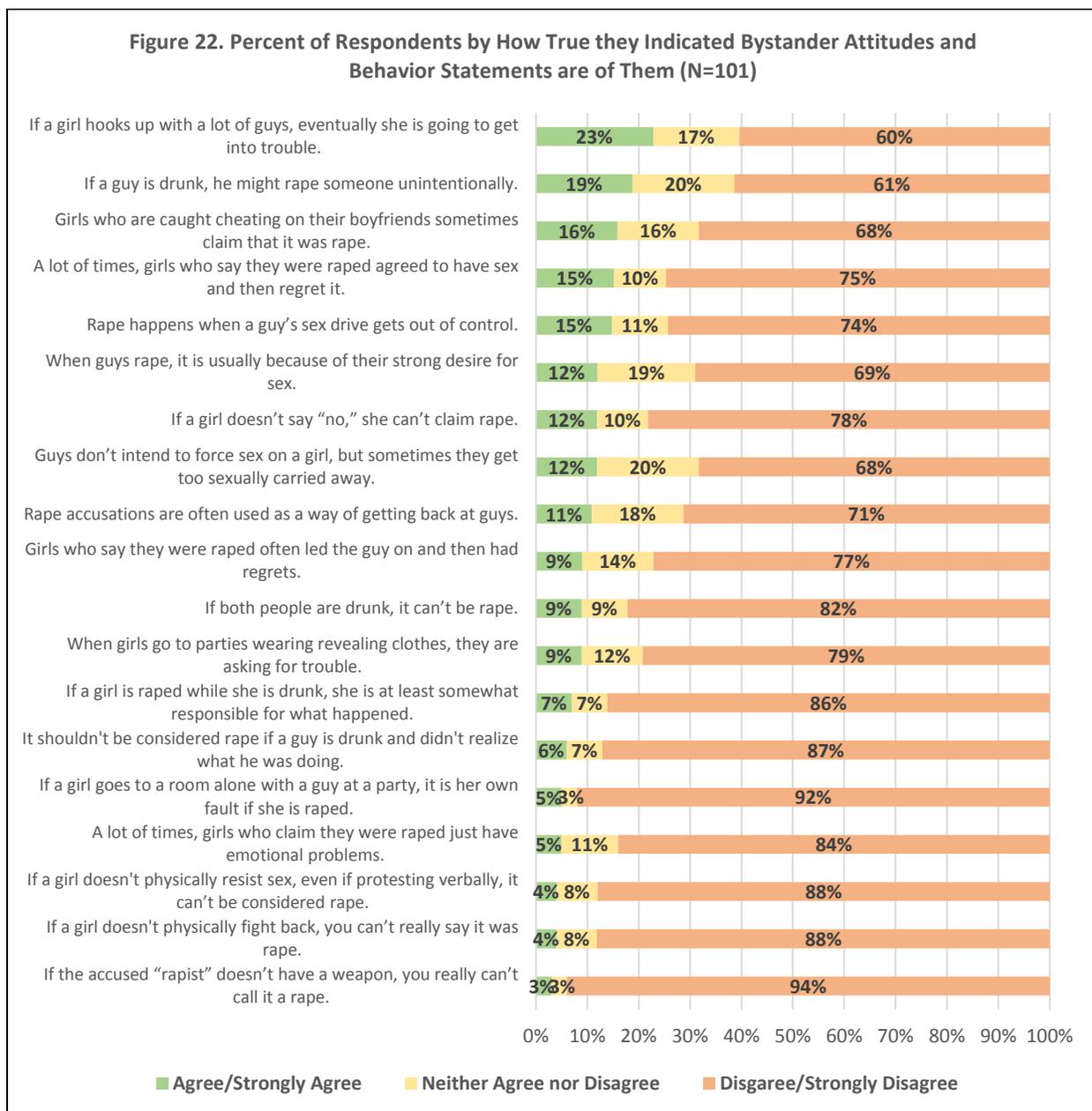


Those respondents who had observed a situation that was or could have led to a sexual assault were asked about their actions during the incident, and 41% of the 17 respondents indicated that they had asked the person who appeared to be at risk if they needed help (see Figure 21). Eighteen percent reported that they had confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation, 12% reported that they had created a distraction to cause people to disengage from the situation, and 12% reported that they had stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation. Almost 12% indicated that they had considered intervening but could not safely take any action, and 6% indicated they decided not to take action.



The fifth bystander attitudes and behaviors section of the Community Safety and Climate Survey presented a list of statements pertaining to issues surrounding sexual assault and violence, survey participants were asked to indicate their level of agreement with how true the statements were of them. Of the 101 respondents who answered the questions, 23% agreed or strongly agreed that if a girl hooks up with a lot of men eventually she is going to get into trouble, 19% agreed or strongly agreed that if a guy is drunk he might rape someone unintentionally, and 16% agreed or strongly agreed that women who get caught cheating on their boyfriends sometimes claim that it was rape (see Figure 22). Fifteen percent agreed/strongly agreed that a lot of times women who say they were raped agreed to have sex then regretted it, and 15% agreed/strongly agreed that rape happens when a guy's sex drive is out of control.

Twelve percent of the 101 respondents agreed or strongly agreed that if a woman does not say "no" she cannot claim rape, 12% agreed or strongly agreed that when men rape it is usually because of their strong desire for sex, and 12% agreed/strongly agreed that men don't intend to force sex on a woman but sometimes they get too sexually carried away (see Figure 22). Eleven percent agreed or strongly agreed that rape accusations are often used as a way of getting back at men, 9% agreed or strongly agreed that women who say they were raped often led the man on and then had regrets, 9% agreed or strongly agreed that when women go to parties wearing revealing clothes they are asking for trouble, and 9% agreed or strongly agreed that if both people are drunk it cannot be considered rape. Seven percent agreed or strongly agreed that if a woman is raped when she is drunk she is at least somewhat responsible for what happened, 6% agreed/strongly agreed that it shouldn't be considered rape if the man is drunk and



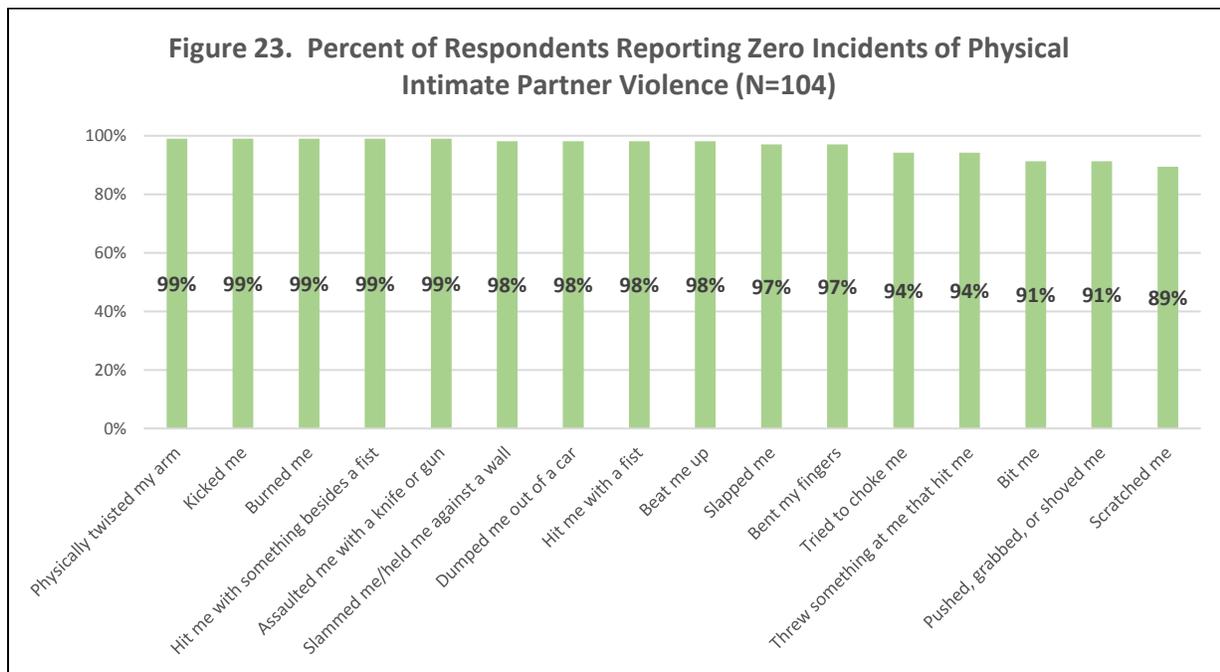
did not realize what he was doing, 5% agreed or strongly agreed that if a girl goes to a room alone with a man at a party it is her own fault if she is raped, and 5% agreed or strongly agreed that a lot of times women who claim they were raped just have emotional problems. Four percent of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that if a woman does not physically resist sex (even if protesting verbally) it cannot be considered rape, 4% agreed or strongly agreed that if a woman does not physically fight back you cannot really say it was rape, and 3% agreed or strongly agreed that if the accused "rapist" does not have a weapon you cannot really call it a rape.

### **Physical Intimate Partner Violence**

The next section of the survey asked participants about the number of violent acts personally experienced with a casual, steady, or serious dating or intimate partner since start of fall 2015 semester. Most respondents reported no violent incidents (see Figure 23).

Of the 104 respondents who answered the physical intimate partner violence questions, 11% reported that their partner had scratched them once, twice, 6-7, or 10 or more times (see Table 3). Nine percent of respondents indicated that they had been bitten by their partner 1-3, 7-8, or 10+ times; and 9% indicated that they had been pushed, grabbed, or shoved once, 3-5, 7-8, or 10+ times. Six percent of respondents reported that their partner had tried to choke them 1-2, 8, or 10+ times; and 6% reported that their partner threw something that hit them once, twice, or 10+ times. Three percent indicated their partner had slapped them 2, 7, or 10 or more times; and 3% indicated that their partner had bent their fingers 5, 6, or more than 10 times. Two percent of respondents reported that their partner had slammed or held them against a wall twice or 10+ times, 2% reported that their partner had dumped them out of a car once or 10+ times, 2% reported their partner had hit them with a fist once or 10+ times, and 2% reported that they had been beaten up by their partner once or 10+ times. One percent of respondents indicated that their partner physically twisted their arm 10+ times, 1% indicated that their partner hit them with something besides a fist 10+ times, 1% indicated that their partner kicked or burnt them 10+ times, and 1% indicated that their partner had assaulted them with a gun or knife 10 or more times (see Table 3). Overall, a total of 20 individuals or 19% of the 107 respondents, reported some kind of physical intimate partner violence.

When asked about the most serious incident that had occurred during the 2015-2016 academic year, 40% of the 20 respondents who answered the questions reported they had been extremely or somewhat frightened, and 35% indicated they had been extremely or somewhat concerned about their safety. Ten percent of the 20 respondents who answered the questions reported that after the violent incident they sought services or contacted a hotline. Ten percent of the respondents reported that they had been injured during the violent incident, but of those respondents that indicated they had been injured during the incident, none sought medical attention.



**Table 3. Percent of Respondents by Type of Physical Intimate Partner Violence and Number of Incidents (N=104)**

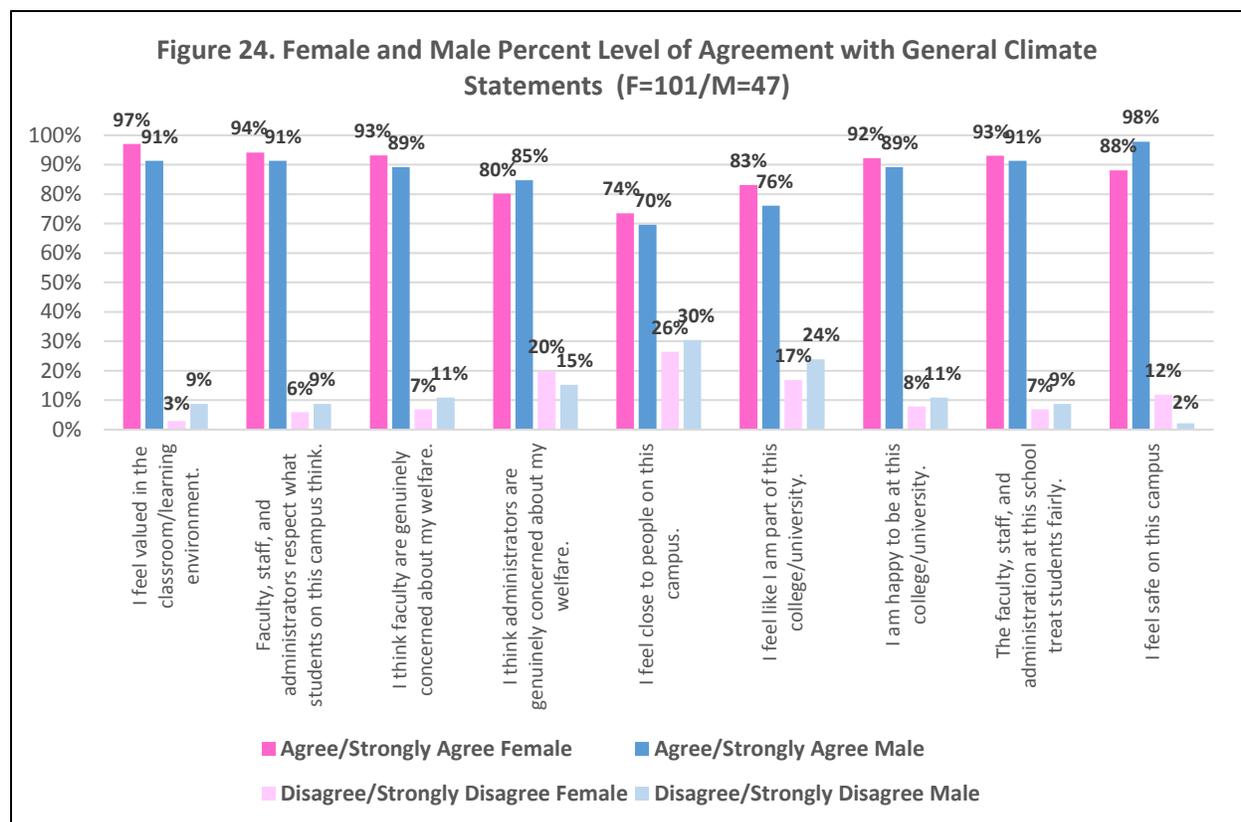
<b>Violent Action</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10+</b>
Scratched me	3%	4%				1%	1%			2%
Bit me	1%	2%	1%				1%	1%		3%
Pushed, grabbed, or shoved me	3%		1%	1%	1%		1%	1%		1%
Tried to choke me	2%	2%						1%		1%
Threw something at me that hit me	4%	1%								1%
Slapped me		1%					1%			1%
Bent my fingers					1%	1%				1%
Slammed me or held me against a wall		1%								1%
Dumped me out of a car	1%									1%
Hit me with a fist	1%									1%
Beat me up	1%									1%
Assaulted me with a knife or gun										1%
Physically twisted my arm										1%
Kicked me										1%
Burned me										1%
Hit me with something hard besides a fist										1%

## **RESULTS BY RESPONDENT GENDER**

The Washburn University Community Safety and Climate Survey overall results were disaggregated by gender to examine possible differences between the response patterns of women and men. Of the 168 total survey respondents, 4 did not identify a gender and 1 identified as Genderqueer/Gender-nonconforming. However, of the remaining 163 respondents, 69% (N=113) were female and 31% (N=50) were male. The distributions or patterns of female and male responses to the survey items were compared for significant differences using Pearson's Chi Square tests, and a *p*-value of 0.05 or less was used for identifying statistical significance.

### **General Climate**

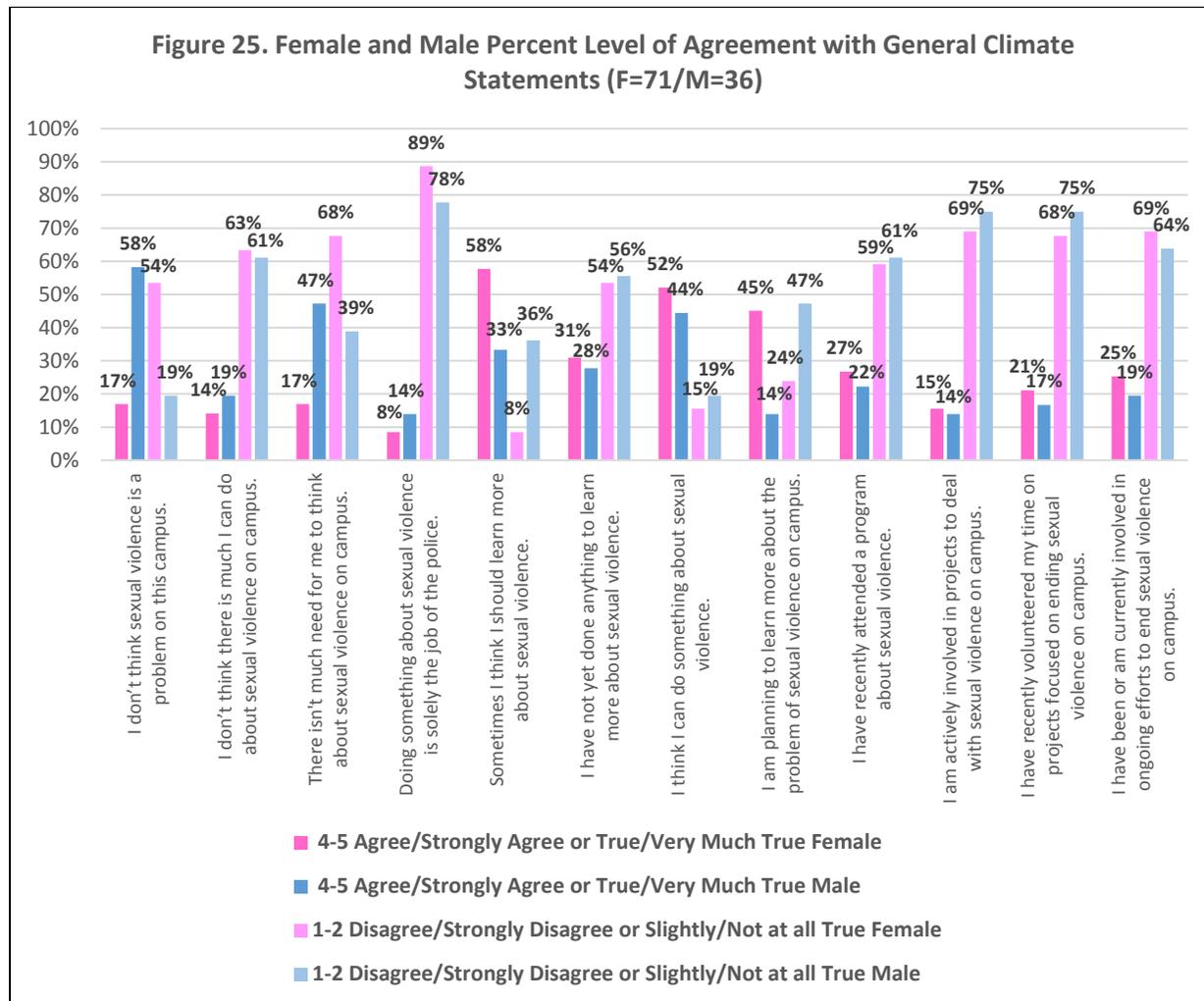
The only significant difference between women and men on the first set of general climate statements was "I feel safe on this campus" ( $\chi^2 (2, N = 107) = 11.81, p <.01$ ). Of the 101 women and 47 men who answered the question, 88% of women and 98% of men agreed or strongly agreed they felt safe on the campus, but 12% of women and 2% of men disagreed or strongly disagreed that they felt safe on campus (see Figure 24).



Other general climates statements such as, “I feel valued in the classroom/learning environment,” revealed that 97% of women and 91% of men that answered the question agreed or strongly agreed they felt valued in the classroom/learning environment (see Figure 24). Ninety-four percent of women and 91% of men agreed/strongly agreed that faculty, staff, and administrators treat students fairly; 93% of women and 91% of men agreed/strongly agreed that faculty, staff, and administrators respect what students think; and 93% of women and 89% of men agreed/strongly agreed that faculty are genuinely concerned about students’ welfare. The statement, “I am happy to be at this university,” was met with 92% of women and 89% of men who agreed or strongly agreed. Eighty percent of female and 85% of male respondents agreed/strongly agreed that administrators were genuinely concerned about students’ welfare but 20% of women and 15% of men disagreed/strongly disagreed; 83% of women and 76% of men agreed/strongly agreed that they felt like they were a part of this university while 17% of women and 24% of men disagreed/strongly disagreed; and 74% of women and 70% of men agreed/strongly agreed that they felt close to people on this campus while 26% of women and 30% of men disagreed/strongly disagreed.

Four statements in the second set of general climate statements revealed significant differences between the response patterns of women and men. “I don’t think sexual violence is a problem on this campus” ( $X^2(2, N = 107) = 20.37, p < .001$ ). Of the 71 women and 36 men who answered the question, 17% of women and 58% of men agreed or strongly agreed they did not think sexual violence was a problem on this campus, 30% of women and 22% of men neither agreed nor disagreed, and 54% of women and 19% of men disagreed or strongly disagreed (see Figure 25). “There isn’t much need for me to think about sexual violence on campus” ( $X^2(2, N = 107) = 23.37, p < .001$ ). Seventeen percent of women and 47% of men agreed/strongly agreed there wasn’t much need for them to think about sexual violence on campus, 16% of women and 14% of men neither agreed nor disagreed, and 68% of women and 39% of men disagreed/strongly disagreed. “Sometimes I think I should learn more about sexual violence” ( $X^2(2, N = 107) = 14.54, p < .01$ ). Fifty-eight percent of women and 33% of men that responded agreed or strongly agreed they should learn more about sexual violence, 34% of women and 31% of men neither agreed nor disagreed, and 8% of women and 36% of men disagreed or strongly disagreed. “I am planning to learn more about the problem of sexual violence on campus” ( $X^2$

(2, N = 107) = 21.19,  $p < .001$ ). Forty-five percent of females and 14% of males agreed or strongly agreed, 31% of females and 39% of males neither agreed nor disagreed, and 24% of females and 47% of males disagreed or strongly disagreed.



Other items in the second set of general climate statements revealed that 14% of women and 19% of men that responded agreed/strongly agreed they did not think there was much they could do about sexual violence on campus, but 63% of women and 61% of men disagreed/strongly disagreed; and 52% of women and 44% of men agreed/strongly agreed there was something they could do about sexual violence, but 15% of women and 19% of men disagreed/strongly disagreed (see Figure 25). The statement, “Doing something about sexual violence is solely the job of the police” was met with 8% of women and 14% of men who agreed or strongly agreed, but 89% of women and 78% of men disagreed or strongly disagreed. Of those

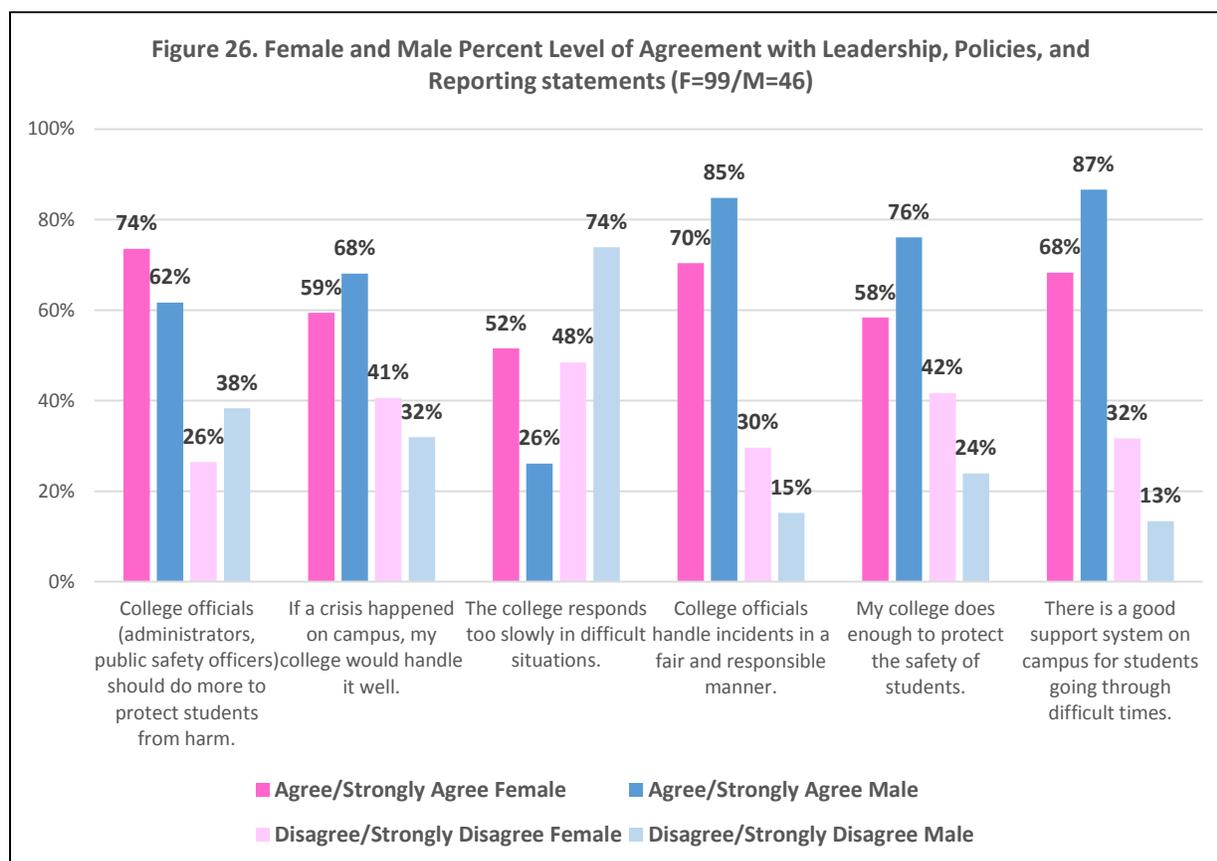
who responded to the question, 45% of women and 14% of men agreed/strongly agreed they were planning to learn more the problem of sexual violence on campus, but 31% of women and 28% of men agreed/strongly agreed they had not yet done anything to learn more about sexual violence. Twenty-seven percent of women and 22% of men indicated it was true or very much true that they had recently attended a program about sexual violence, but 59% of women and 61% of men indicated it was slightly or not at all true of them; and 21% of women and 17% of men indicated it was true or very much true that they had recently taken part in activities or volunteered their time on projects focused on ending sexual violence on campus, but 68% of women and 75% of men indicated it was slightly or not at all true of them (see Figure 25). Twenty-five percent of women and 19% of men that answered the question reported it was true/very much true that they had been or were currently involved in ongoing efforts to end sexual violence on campus, but 69% of women and 64% of men reported it was slightly/not at all true of them; and 15% of women and 14% of men reported it was true/very much true that they were actively involved in projects to deal with sexual violence on campus, but 69% of women and 75% of men reported it was slightly/not at all true of them.

### **Perceptions of Leadership Policies, and Reporting**

The one item in the first set of leadership, policies, and reporting statements that revealed a significant difference between women and men was “The college responds too slowly in difficult situations” ( $X^2(2, N = 107) = 18.39, p < .001$ ). Of the 99 women and 46 men who answered the question, 52% of women and 26% of men agreed or strongly agreed the college responds too slowly in difficult situations, but 48% of women and 74% of men disagreed or strongly disagreed (see Figure 26).

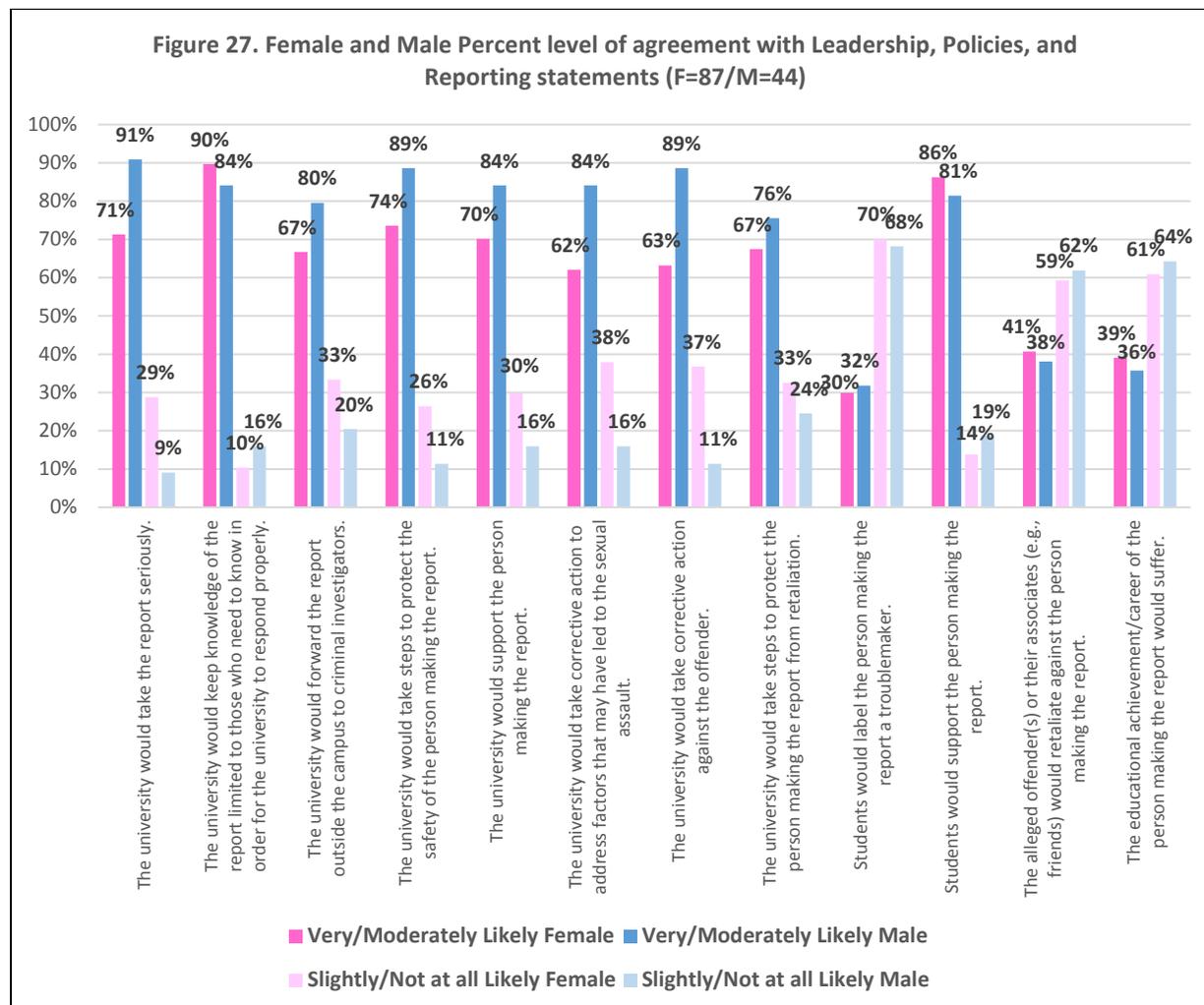
Seventy percent of women and 85% of men who answered the question agreed/strongly agreed that college officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner, but 30% of women and 15% of men disagreed/strongly disagreed; 68% of women and 87% of men agreed/strongly agreed that the campus has a good support system for students going through difficult times, but 32% of women and 13% of men disagreed/strongly disagreed; and 59% of women and 68% of men agreed/strongly agreed that if a crisis happened on campus my college would handle it well, but 41% of women and 32% of men disagreed/strongly disagreed. The statement, “My college does enough to protect the safety of students,” was met with 58% of

women and 76% of men agreeing or strongly agreeing, but 42% of women and 24% of men disagreed or strongly disagreed; and 74% of women and 62% of men agreed/strongly agreed that college officials should do more to protect students from harm while 26% of women and 38% of men disagreed/strongly disagreed.



Three items in the second set of leadership, policies, and reporting statements revealed significant differences between the patterns of responses for women and men. “The university would take the report seriously” ( $X^2(2, N = 107) = 12.67, p < .01$ ). Of the 87 women and 44 men who answered the question, 71% of women and 91% of men indicated it was very or moderately likely that the university would take the report seriously, but 29% of women and 9% of men indicated it was slightly or not at all likely (see Figure 27). “The university would support the person making the report” ( $X^2(2, N = 107) = 8.21, p < .05$ ). Seventy percent of women and 84% of men reported it was very/moderately likely that the university would support the person making the report, but 30% of women and 16% of men reported it was slightly/not at all likely. “The university would take corrective action against the offender” ( $X^2(2, N = 107) = 10.17, p$

<.05). Sixty-three percent of women and 89% of men indicated it was very or moderately likely that the university would take corrective action against the offender, but 37% of women and 11% of men indicated it was slightly or not at all likely.

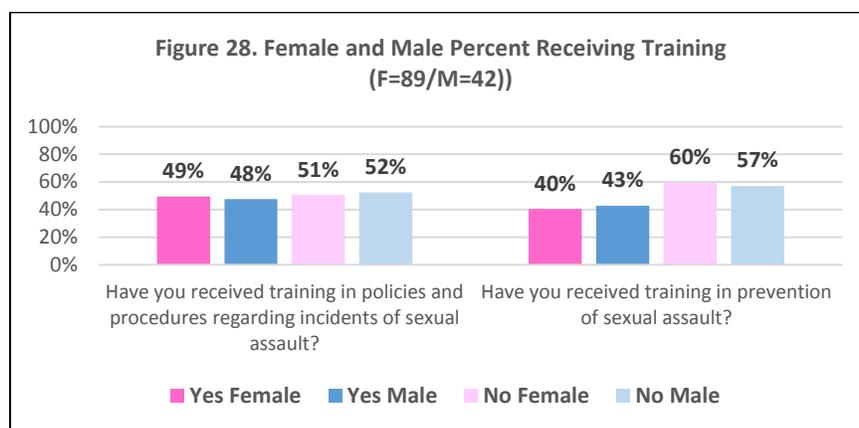


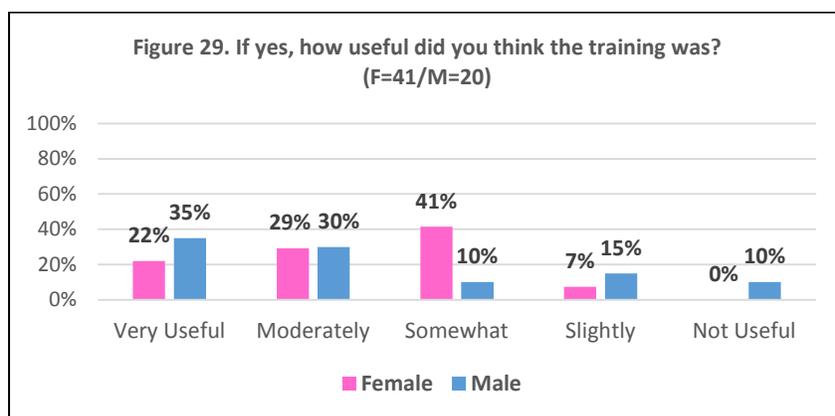
Ninety percent of women and 84% of men who answered the question indicated it was very or moderately likely that the university would keep knowledge of the report limited to those who need to know in order for the university to respond properly, 74% of women and 89% of men indicated it was very or moderately likely that the university would take steps to protect the safety of the person making the report, and 67% of women and 80% of men indicated it was very/moderately likely the university would forward the report outside the campus to criminal investigators (see Figure 27). The statement, “The University would take corrective action to address factors that may have led to the sexual assault,” was met with 62% of women and 84%

of men reporting it was very/ moderately likely, but 38% of women and 16% of men reported it was slightly/not at all likely. Forty-one percent of women and 38% of men thought it was very or moderately likely the alleged offender(s) or their associates (e.g., friends) would retaliate against the person making the report; however, 67% of women and 76% of men believed it was very/moderately likely the university would take steps to protect the person making the report from retaliation. Eighty-six percent of women and 81% of men that responded believed it was very/moderately likely that students would support the person making the report, and only 30% of women and 32% of men thought students would label the person making the report a troublemaker. The statement, “The educational achievement/career of the person making the report would suffer,” garnered 39% of women and 36% of men indicating it was very or moderately likely, but 61% of women and 64% of men indicated it was only slightly or not at all likely that the educational achievement/career of the person making the report would suffer (see Figure 27).

### Sexual Assault Training and Usefulness

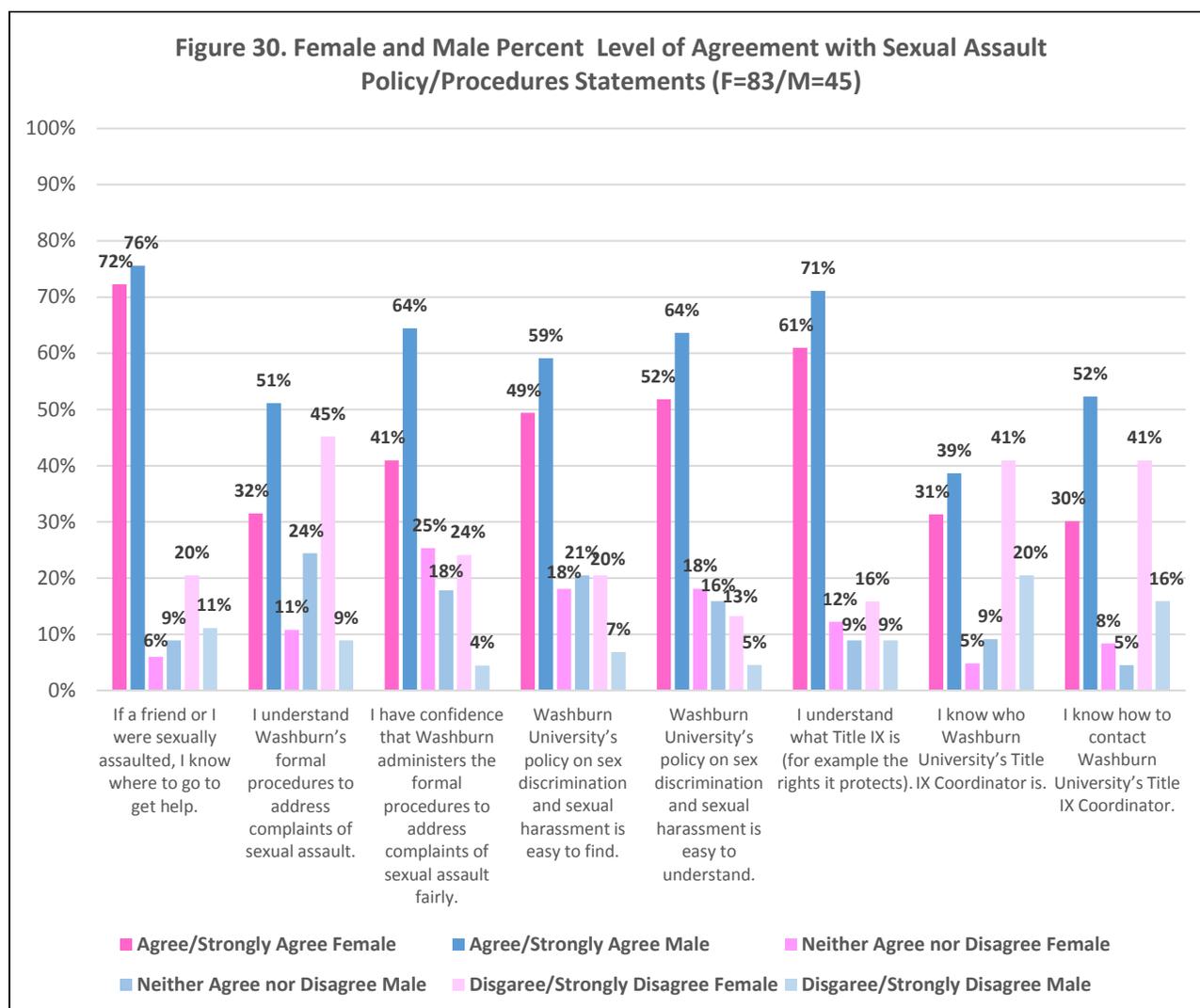
Of the 89 women and 42 men that answered the question, 64 individuals- consisting of 49% women and 48% men- received training in policies and procedures regarding incidents of sexual assault; and 54 individuals consisting of 40% women and 43% men, received training in the prevention of sexual assault (see Figure 28). Of the 41 women and 20 men who answered the question, 51% of women and 52% of men reported the training was very or moderately useful, 49% of women and 25% of men somewhat or slightly useful, and 0% of women and 10% of men reported the training was not at all useful (see Figure 29).





Three items in the set of sexual assault policy/procedure statements revealed significant differences between the patterns of responses for women and men. “I understand Washburn’s formal procedures to address complaints of sexual assault” ( $X^2 (2, N = 107) = 14.96, p <.05$ ). Of the 83 women and 45 men who answered the question, 40% of women and 51% or men agreed or strongly agreed they understood Washburn’s formal procedures to address complaints of sexual assault (see Figure 30), 11% of women and 24% of men neither agreed nor disagreed, and 40% of women and 9% of men disagreed or strongly disagreed (10% of women and 16% of men indicated they did not know).

“I have confidence that Washburn administers the formal procedures to address complaints of sexual assault fairly” ( $X^2 (2, N = 107) = 11.65, p <.05$ ). Forty-one percent of women and 64% or men agreed/strongly agreed they had confidence that Washburn administers the formal procedures to address complaints of sexual assault fairly (see Figure 30), 25% of women and 18% of men neither agreed nor disagreed, and 24% of women and 4% of men disagreed or strongly disagreed (10% of women and 13% of men indicated they did not know). “I know how to contact Washburn University’s Title IX Coordinator” ( $X^2 (2, N = 107) = 12.88, p <.05$ ). Thirty percent of women and 52% or men agreed or strongly agreed they knew how to contact Washburn University’s Title IX Coordinator, 8% of women and 5% of men neither agreed nor disagreed, and 41% of women and 16% of men disagreed or strongly disagreed (21% of women and 27% of men indicated they did not know).



Of the respondents that answered the question, 72% of women and 76% of men agreed or strongly agreed that if they or a friend were sexually assaulted that they know where to go to get help, with 20% of women and 11% of men disagreed or strongly disagreed (see Figure 30). The sexual assault policy/procedure statement, “Washburn University’s policy on sex discrimination and sexual harassment is easy to find” was met with 49% of women and 59% of men who agreed/strongly agreed, and 20% of women and 7% of men who disagreed or strongly disagreed. The statement, “Washburn University’s policy on sex discrimination and sexual harassment is easy to understand,” was met with 52% of women and 64% of men who agreed/strongly agreed, and 13% of women and 5% of men who disagreed/strongly disagreed. Sixty-one percent of women and 71% of men agreed or strongly agreed that they understand what Title IX is (for

example the rights it protects), and 16% of women and 9% of men disagreed/strongly disagreed. Thirty-one percent of women and 39% of men agreed or strongly agreed that they know who Washburn University's Title IX Coordinator is, and 41% of women and 20% of men disagreed/strongly disagreed.

### **Individuals Citing Incidents Sexual Assault and Violence**

Of 113 women and 50 men that responded as to whether or not they had experienced any kind of sexual assault or violence since August of 2015, 8% of women and 6% of men reported they had been victimized. Slightly over 7% of all respondents who answered the question reported incidents of sexual assault or violence. However, of those 12 respondents who indicated they had experienced sexual assault or violence, 75% of those were women and 25% were men.

### **Bystander Attitudes and Behaviors**

When 70 women and 34 men were asked to rate their confidence in performing bystander behaviors surrounding sexual assault incidents on a scale of 0-100, women rendered higher means on eight of the fourteen listed behaviors and men rendered higher means on six of the bystander behaviors. Independent *t*-tests were conducted between the item means of the women and men, and this revealed one of the fourteen bystander behaviors listed with significant differences between genders. Criticizing a friend who tells you they had sex with someone who was passed out or didn't give consent rendered a significant result ( $X^2(2, N = 97) = -2.24, p < .05$ ). Men rated themselves as more confident that they would exhibit this bystander behavior, with a mean of 93.2, than did women with a mean of 83.5. The means, standard deviations, minimum, and maximum values for the ratings of women and men separately can be found in Table 4.

Female and male means on a scale of 0-100 rating their own confidence that they could perform the bystander behaviors are displayed in Figure 31. The bystander actions on which women had higher means than men included expressing discomfort if someone made a joke about a woman's body and expressing discomfort if someone says that rape victims are to blame for being raped, both at 5 points higher. Women had mean scale scores 4 points higher than men on the bystander behaviors of calling for help if they heard someone in their dorm yelling "help," doing something if they see a woman surrounded by a group of men at a party who looks uncomfortable, and speaking up to someone who is making excuses for having sex with someone

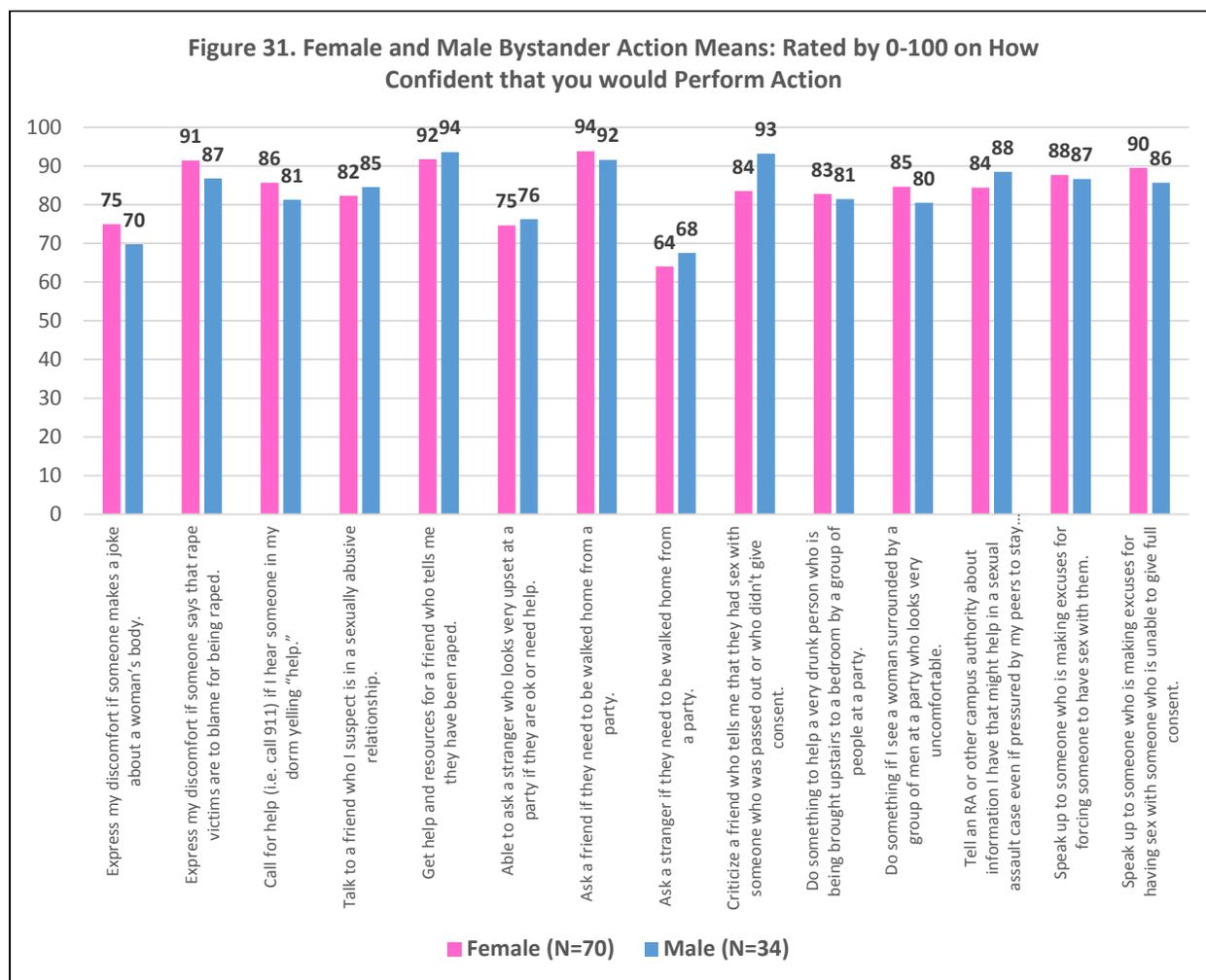
who is unable to give full consent. Women rendered a higher mean scale score than men on the behavior of asking a friend if they need to be walked home from a party by 2 points, and women had higher means by 1 point for the bystander behaviors of doing something to help a drunk person who is being brought upstairs to a bedroom by a group of people at a party and speaking up to someone who is making excuses for forcing someone to have sex with them (see Figure 31).

**Table 4. Female and Male Descriptive Statistics for Respondent Confidence in Performing Behaviors**

Bystander Behaviors	Female (N=70)		Male (N=34)	
	Mean	Std. Dev	Mean	Std. Dev
Express my discomfort if someone makes a joke about a woman's body.	74.9	23.839	69.8	35.380
Express my discomfort if someone says that rape victims are to blame for being raped.	91.4	16.908	86.8	26.808
Call for help (i.e. call 911) if I hear someone in my dorm yelling "help."	85.7	24.586	81.3	28.862
Talk to a friend who I suspect is in a sexually abusive relationship.	82.3	21.371	84.5	20.447
Get help and resources for a friend who tells me they have been raped.	91.7	13.746	93.6	11.309
Able to ask a stranger who looks very upset at a party if they are ok or need help.	74.6	24.479	76.3	28.794
Ask a friend if they need to be walked home from a party.	93.8	12.686	91.6	18.140
Ask a stranger if they need to be walked home from a party.	64.0	27.182	67.5	29.525
Criticize a friend who tells me that they had sex with someone who was passed out or who did not give consent.	83.5	28.350	93.2	19.240
Do something to help a drunk person being brought upstairs to a bedroom by a group of people at a party.	82.8	21.892	81.4	26.976
Do something if I see a woman surrounded by a group of men at a party who looks very uncomfortable.	84.7	20.181	80.5	27.149
Tell campus authority about information that might help in a sexual assault even if pressured to stay silent.	84.4	22.149	88.5	20.746
Speak up to someone who is making excuses for forcing someone to have sex with them.	87.6	18.080	86.6	25.029
Speak up to someone who is making excuses for having sex with someone who is unable to give full consent.	89.5	17.210	85.6	22.825

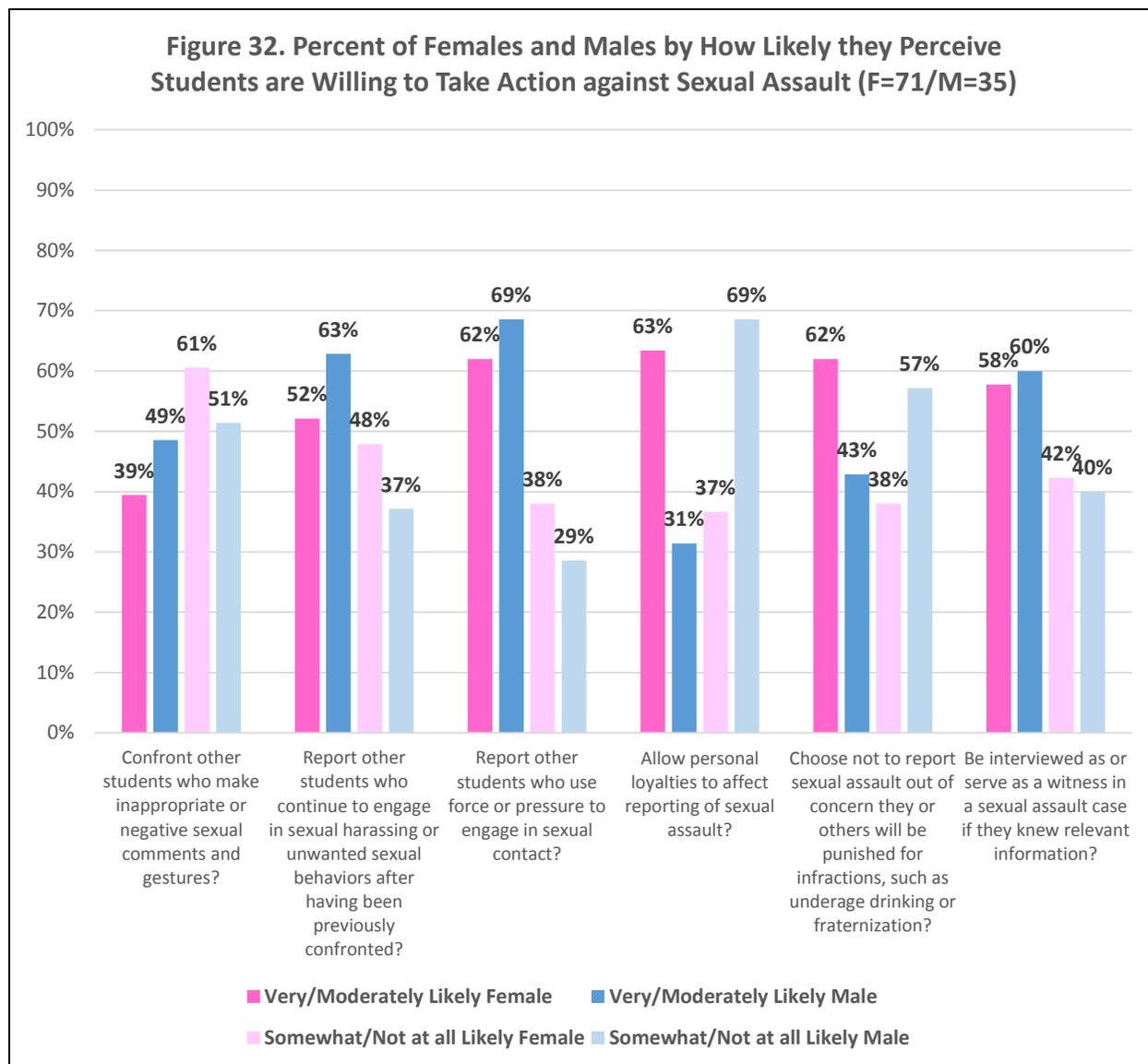
Men rendered higher mean scale scores than women on the bystander behaviors of criticizing a friend who told them they had sex with someone who was passed out or did not give consent by almost 10 points, telling campus authority about information they have that might help in a sexual assault case even if pressured by my peers to stay silent by 4 points, and asking a stranger if they need to be walked home from a party by 4 points (see Figure 31). Men also rendered higher mean scores than women by 2 points for the bystander behaviors of talking to a

friend who they suspect is in a sexually abusive relationship, getting help and resources for a friend who told them they had been raped, and being able to ask a stranger who looks very upset at a party if they are ok or need help (see Figure 31).



When 71 women and 35 men answered questions regarding how likely they perceive students are willing to take action against sexual assault, significant differences between the response patterns of women and men were revealed on three statements. Reporting other students who continue to engage in sexual harassing or unwanted sexual behaviors after having been previously confronted ( $X^2(2, N = 107) = 11.88, p < .01$ ) with 63% of men and 52% of women indicating very or moderately likely, while 37% of men and 48% of women indicated somewhat or not at all likely (see Figure 32). A significant Chi Square ( $X^2(2, N = 107) = 8.96, p < .05$ ) was calculated for reporting other students who use force or pressure to engage in sexual contact with

70% of men and 62% of women reporting very/moderately likely, while 29% of men and 38% of women reported somewhat/not at all likely. Allowing personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault ( $\chi^2(2, N = 107) = 14.84, p < .01$ ); 63% of women and 31% of men indicated very/moderately likely while 37% of women and 69% of men indicated somewhat/not at all likely.



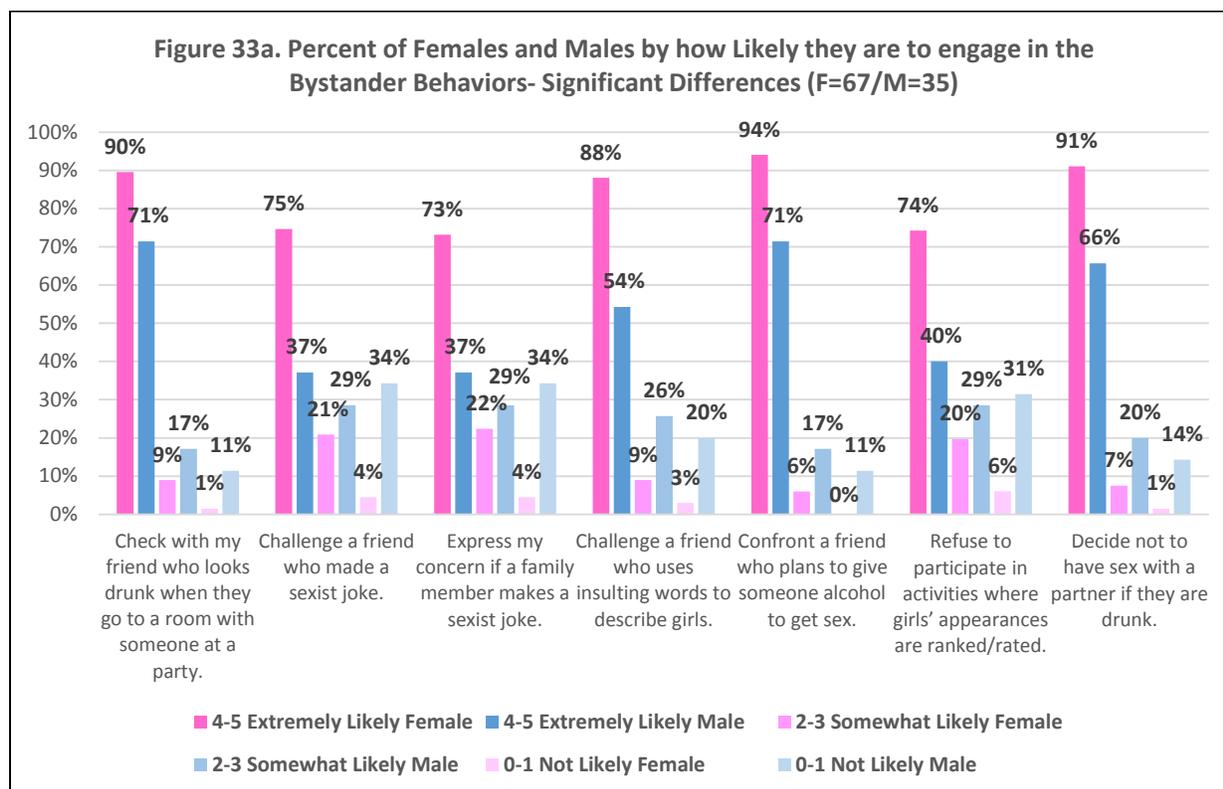
The other three statements did not reveal significant differences between women and men. Forty-nine percent of men and 39% of women believed it was very/moderately likely that students would confront other students who make inappropriate or negative sexual comments

and gestures, but 51% of men and 61% of women believed it was somewhat/not at all likely (see Figure 32). Sixty-two percent of women and 43% of men answered very/moderately likely that students would choose not to report sexual assault out of concern they or others will be punished for infractions, while 38% of women and 57% of men answered somewhat/not at all likely. Sixty percent of men and 58% of women reported it was very/moderately likely that students would be interviewed or serve as a witness in a sexual assault case if they knew relevant information, and 40% of men and 42% of women reported it was somewhat/not at all likely.

Another set of statements surrounding bystander behaviors asked respondents how likely they were to engage in the listed behaviors. Significant differences were found between the response patterns of women and men on seven of the bystander action statements. “Challenge a friend who made a sexist joke” ( $X^2(2, N = 107) = 24.01, p < .001$ ), and of the 67 women and 35 men who answered the question 75% of women and 37% of men indicated they would be extremely likely to engage in the behavior while 4% of women and 34% of men indicated the behavior was not likely of them (see Figure 33a). Refusing to participate in activities where women’s appearances are ranked/rated ( $X^2(2, N = 107) = 23.31, p < .001$ ) with 74% of women and 40% of men reporting the behavior was extremely likely, and 6% of women and 31% of men reported the behavior was not likely. The statement, “Express my concern if a family member makes a sexist joke” ( $X^2(2, N = 107) = 22.67, p < .001$ ) showed that 73% of women and 37% of men indicated the behavior was extremely likely, and 4% of women and 34% of men indicated the behavior was not likely of them.

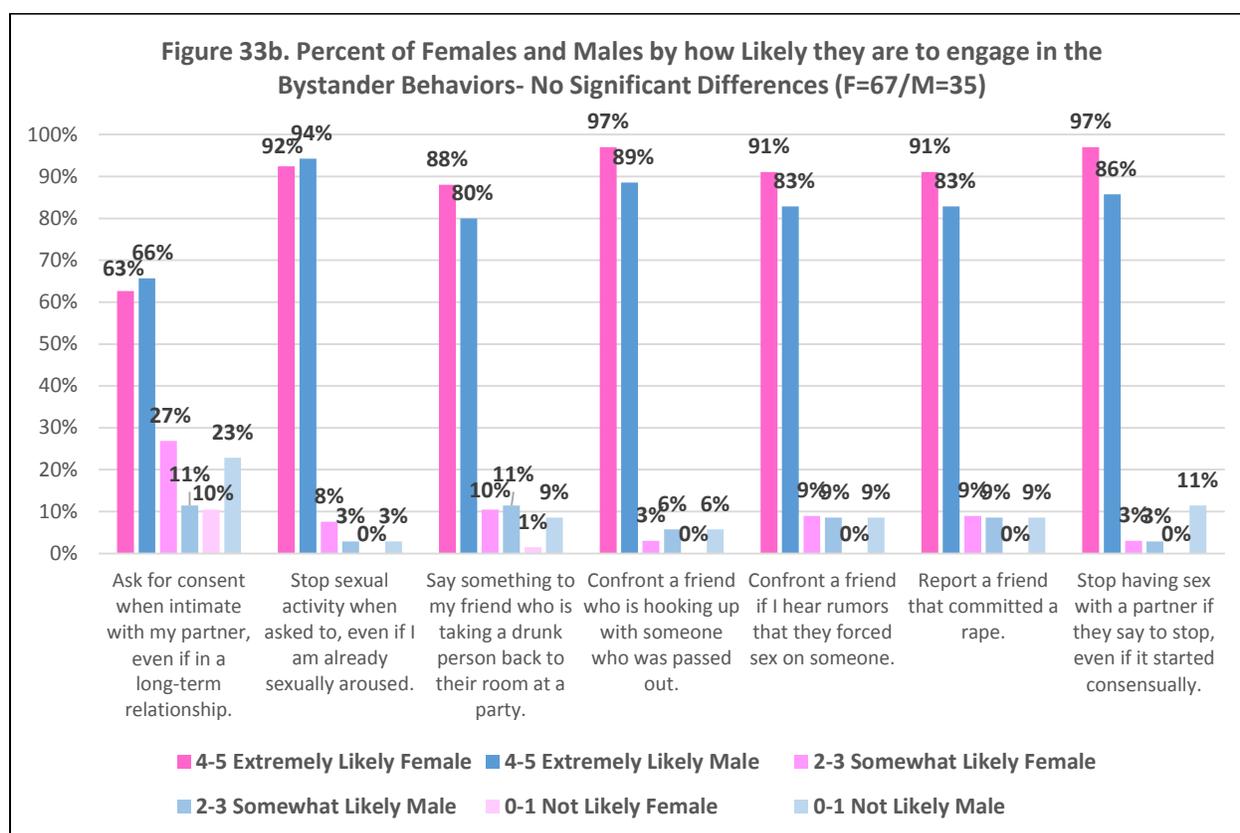
The bystander behavior of challenging a friend who uses insulting words to describe women ( $X^2(2, N = 107) = 18.16, p < .01$ ) with 88% of women and 54% of men reporting the behavior was extremely likely of them, and 3% of women and 34% of men reporting the behavior was not likely of them (see Figure 33a). The behavior of confronting a friend who plans to give someone alcohol to get sex ( $X^2(2, N = 107) = 12.74, p < .05$ ) with 94% of women and 71% of men indicating that was extremely likely of them, and 0% of women and 11% of men indicating the behavior was not likely of them. Deciding not to have sex with a partner if they are drunk ( $X^2(2, N = 107) = 12.75, p < .05$ ) with 91% of women and 66% of men reporting the behavior was extremely likely, and 1% of women and 14% of men reporting the behavior was not likely of them. The bystander behavior statement, “Check with my friend who looks drunk

when they go to a room with someone at a party” ( $X^2(2, N = 107) = 12.58, p < .05$ ) with 90% of women and 71% of men indicating the behavior was extremely likely, and 1% of women and 11% of men indicating the behavior was not likely of them.



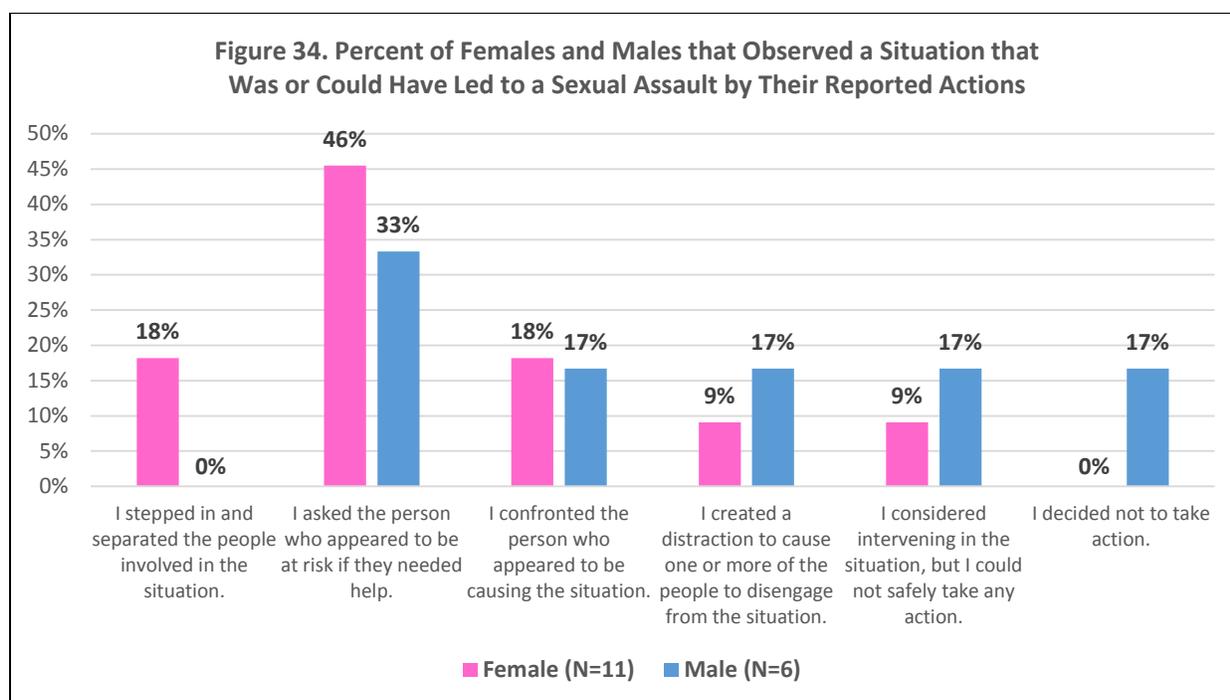
The set of bystander behaviors statements asking respondents to report how likely they were to engage in the listed behaviors also revealed that half of the statements did not render significant differences between women and men. Of the 67 women and 35 men who answered the questions, 97% of women and 89% of men reported it was extremely likely they would confront a friend who is hooking up with someone who is passed out while 0% of women and 6% of men reported it was not likely (see Figure 33b). Ninety-seven percent of women and 86% of men indicated that it was extremely likely they would stop having sex with a partner if they say to stop even if it started consensually, and 0% of women and 11% of men indicated it was not likely. The behavior of stopping sexual activity when asked to even if they were already sexually aroused was met with 92% of women and 94% of men reported it was extremely likely while 0% of women and 3% of men reported the behavior was not likely for them. Ninety-one percent of women and 83% of men answered with extremely likely to the behaviors of

confronting a friend if they hear rumors that they forced sex on someone and of reporting a friend that committed a rape, and 0% of women and 9% of men answered with not likely. Saying something to a friend who is taking a drunk person back to their room at a party rendered 88% of women and 80% of men indicating extremely likely and 1% of women and 9% of men indicating the behavior was not likely of them. Sixty-three percent of women and 66% of men responded that asking for consent when intimate with a partner even if in a long-term relationship was extremely likely, and 10% of women and 23% of men responded that the behavior was not likely of them.



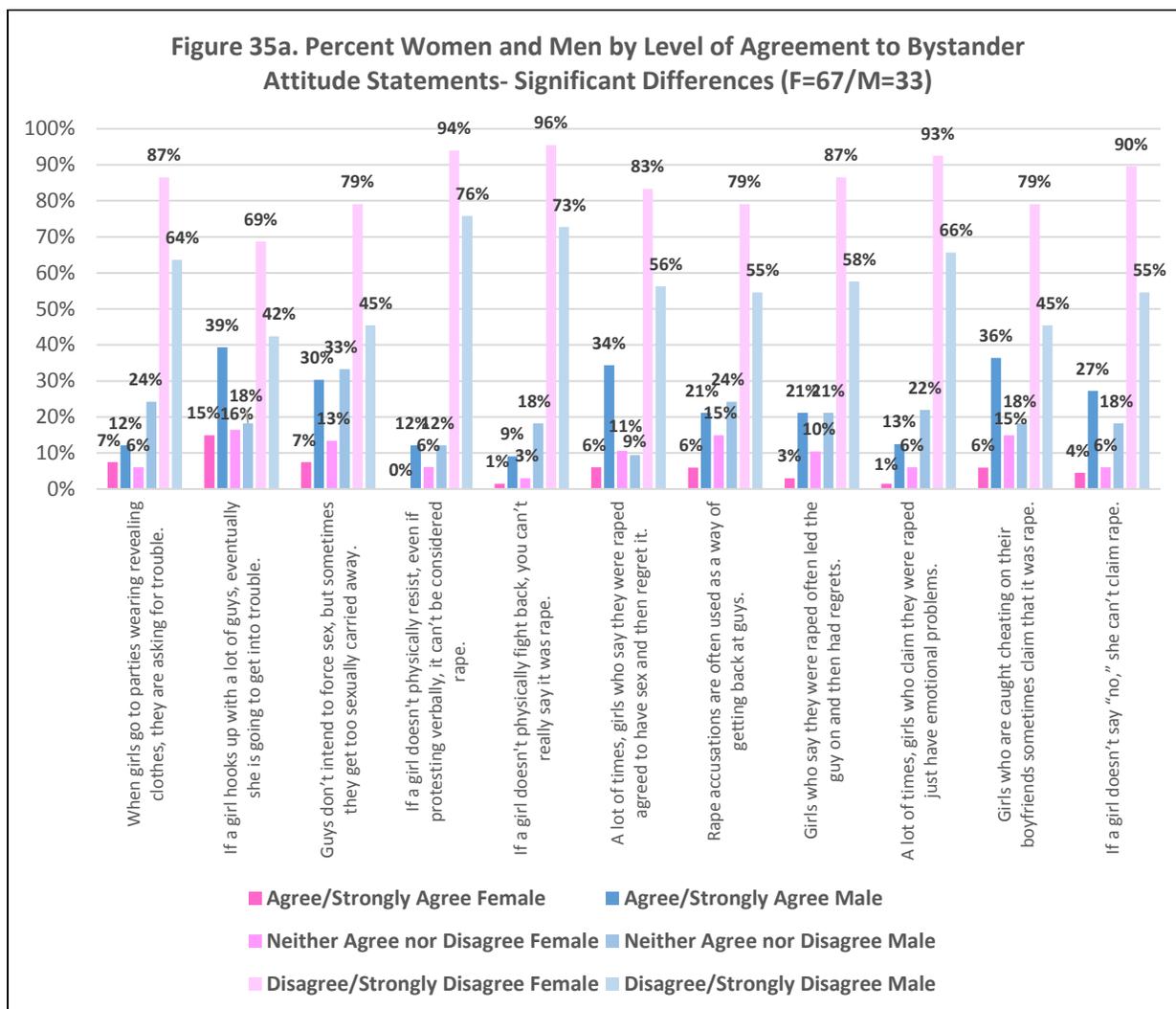
Of the 73 women and 36 men who responded who answered the question, 17 (15% of women and 17% of men) reported that since August of 2015 they had observed a situation that was or could have led to a sexual assault. The 17 respondents, 65% women and 35% men, were then asked to indicate the response that most closely resembles their actions surrounding the incident. Forty-six percent of women and 33% of men asked the person who appeared to be at risk if they needed help, 18% of women and 17% of men confronted the person who was causing

the situation, and 18% of women but 0% of men stepped in and separated the people involved (see Figure 34). Seventeen percent of men and 9% of women created a distraction to cause one or more of the people involved to disengage from the situation, 17% of men and 9% of women indicated they considered intervening in the situation but could not safely take any action, and 17% of men and 0% of women indicated that they decided not to take action surrounding the situation.



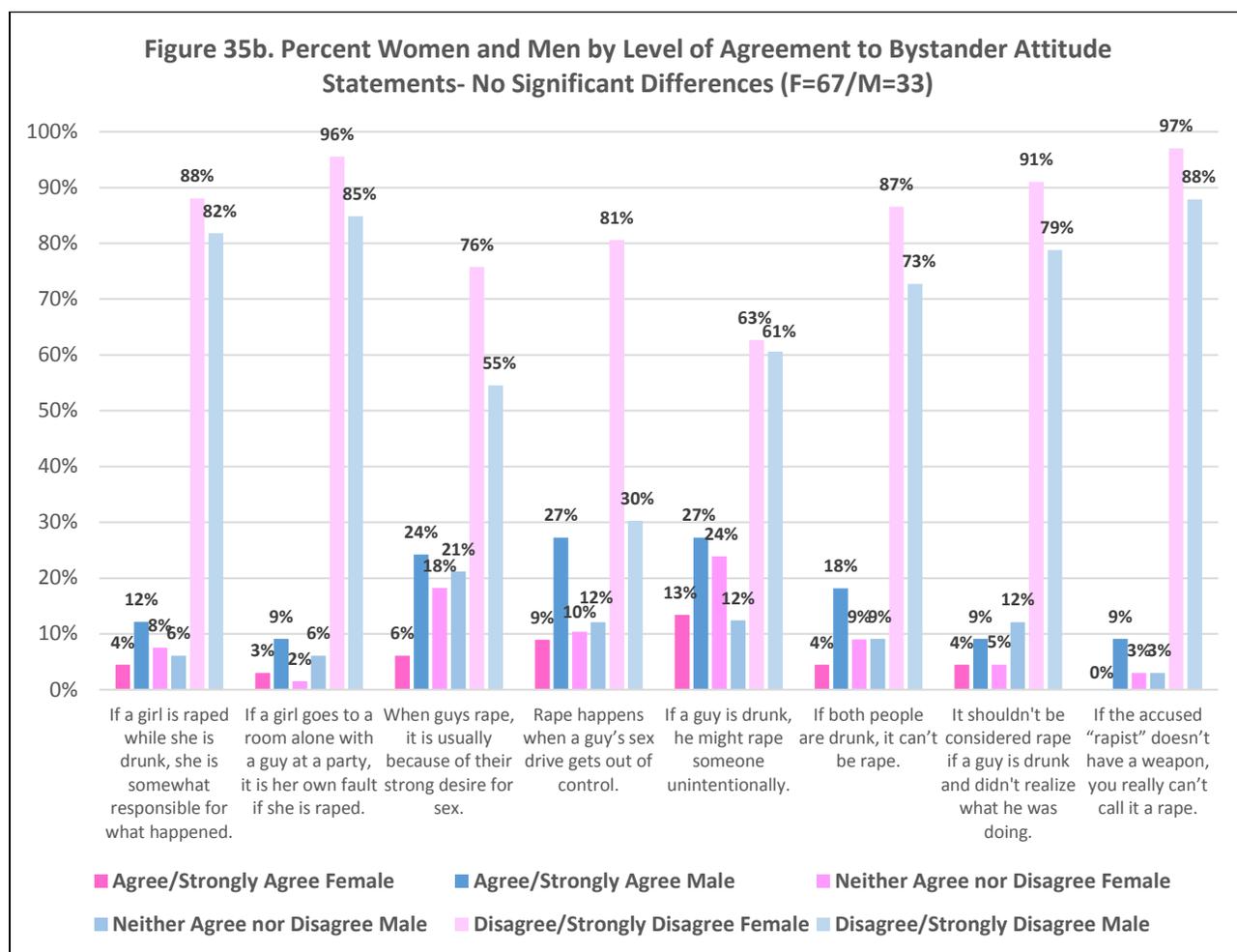
Sixty-seven women and 33 men responded to the questions asking them to indicate their level of agreement of how true a series of 19 statements regarding bystander attitudes were of them. Eleven of the bystander attitudes revealed significant differences in the response patterns of women and men. “Girls who are caught cheating on their boyfriends sometimes claim that it was rape” ( $X^2(2, N = 107) = 22.44, p < .001$ ) with 6% of women and 36% of men reporting they agreed or strongly agreed, but 79% of women and 45% of men disagreed or strongly disagreed (see Figure 35a). A Chi Square ( $X^2(2, N = 107) = 22.12, p < .001$ ) was calculated for “If a girl doesn’t say ‘no,’ she can’t claim rape” as 4% of women and 27% of men answered agree/strongly agree, and 90% of women and 45% of men answered disagree/strongly disagree. “If a girl doesn’t physically fight back, you can’t really say it was rape” ( $X^2(2, N = 107) = 21.28, p < .001$ ) with 1% of women and 9% of men indicating agree/strongly agree but 96% of women

and 73% of men indicating disagree/strongly disagree. Fifteen percent of women and 39% of men answered agree/strongly agree, and 69% of women and 42% of men answered disagree/strongly disagree to the statement, “If a girl hooks up with a lot of guys, eventually she is going to get into trouble,” ( $X^2(2, N = 107) = 17.97, p < .001$ ). Six percent of women and 34% of men indicated they agreed/strongly agreed that a lot of times women who say they were raped agreed to have sex and then regret it, but 83% of women and 56% of men disagreed/strongly disagreed ( $X^2(2, N = 107) = 15.71, p < .01$ ). “Rape accusations are often used as a way of getting back at guys” ( $X^2(2, N = 107) = 15.60, p < .01$ ) as 6% of women and 21% of men agreed/strongly agreed and 79% of women and 55% of men disagreed/strongly disagreed (see Figure 35a). “If a woman doesn't physically resist, even if protesting verbally, it can't be considered rape” showed significant differences between the response patterns of women and men ( $X^2(2, N = 107) = 13.87, p < .01$ ); 0% of women and 12% of men agreed or strongly agreed while 94% of women and 76% of men disagreed or strongly disagreed. The attitude statement, “When girls go to parties wearing revealing clothes, they are asking for trouble” ( $X^2(2, N = 107) = 12.63, p < .05$ ); 7% of women and 12% of men agreed/strongly agreed but 87% of women and 64% of men disagreed/strongly disagreed (see Figure 35a). Three percent of women and 21% of men agreed/strongly agreed that “Girls who say they were raped often led the guy on and then had regrets” ( $X^2(2, N = 107) = 12.46, p < .05$ ), showed that 87% of women and 58% of men disagreed/strongly disagreed. “A lot of times, girls who claim they were raped just have emotional problems” ( $X^2(2, N = 107) = 12.26, p < .05$ ) as 1% of women and 13% of men agreed/strongly agreed, but 93% of women and 66% of men disagreed/strongly disagreed. Seven percent of women and 30% of men agreed or strongly agreed that guys don't intend to force sex but sometimes they get too sexually carried away, and 79% of women and 45% of men disagreed or strongly disagreed ( $X^2(2, N = 107) = 11.75, p < .05$ ).



Eight of the statements regarding bystander attitudes did not reveal any significant differences between the response patterns of women and men. Of the 67 women and 33 men who responded to the questions asking them to indicate their level of agreement of how true the attitude statements were of them, 13% of women and 27% of men agreed or strongly agreed that if a guy is drunk he might rape someone unintentionally but 63% of women and 61% of men disagreed or strongly disagreed (see Figure 35b). Nine percent of women and 27% of men agreed/strongly agreed that rape happens when a guy's sex drive gets out of control, but 81% of women and 30% of men disagreed/strongly disagreed. "When guys rape, it is usually because of their strong desire for sex" was met with 6% of women and 24% of men who agreed/strongly agreed, but 76% of women and 55% of men disagreed/strongly disagreed. Four percent of women and 18% of men who answered the question agreed or strongly agreed that if both people

are drunk it cannot be rape, but 87% of women and 73% of men disagreed or strongly disagreed. “If a girl is raped while she is drunk, she is somewhat responsible for what happened” garnered agree/strongly agree responses from 4 % of women and 12% of men, and 88% of women and 82% of men disagreed/strongly disagreed. Four percent of women and 9% of men agreed or strongly agreed that “it shouldn't be considered rape if a guy is drunk and did not realize what he was doing,” while 91% of women and 79% of men disagreed or strongly disagreed; and 3% of women and 9% of men agreed/strongly agreed that “if a girl goes to a room alone with a guy at a party, it is her own fault if she is raped,” while 96% of women and 88% of men disagreed/strongly disagreed. The bystander attitude statement, “If the accused ‘rapist’ doesn’t have a weapon, you really can’t call it a rape,” was met by responses of agree or strongly by no women and 9% of men but 97% of women and 88% of men responded with disagree or strongly disagree (see Figure 35b).

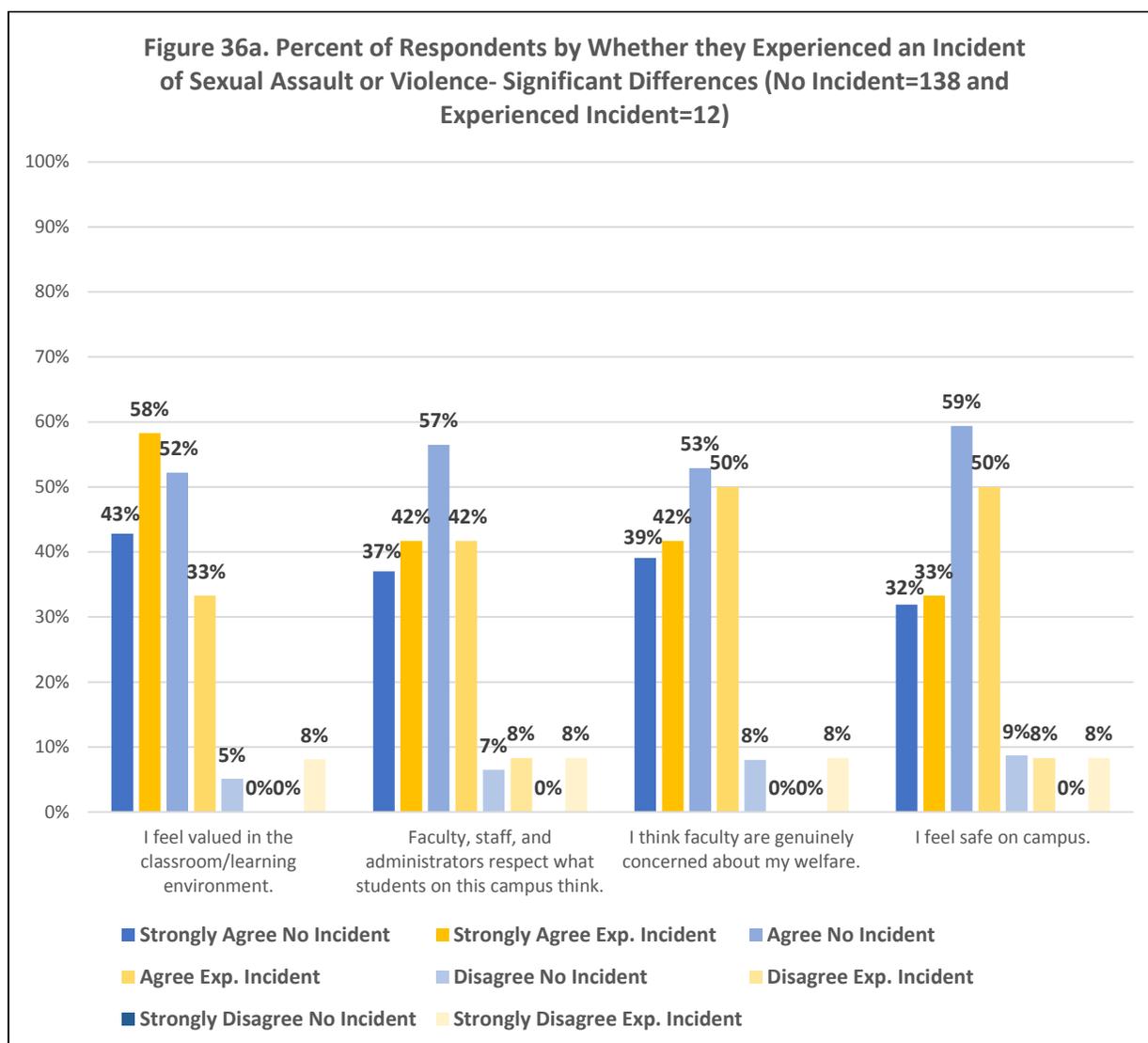


## **RESULTS BY RESPONDENTS EXPERIENCING SEXUAL ASSAULT OR VIOLENCE**

Response patterns of respondents who indicated they had experienced incident(s) of sexual assault or violence were compared using Pearson Chi Square tests to the response patterns of respondents who did not indicate they had experienced incident(s) of sexual assault or violence. Significant differences were detected for several statements regarding general climate and bystander attitudes and behaviors.

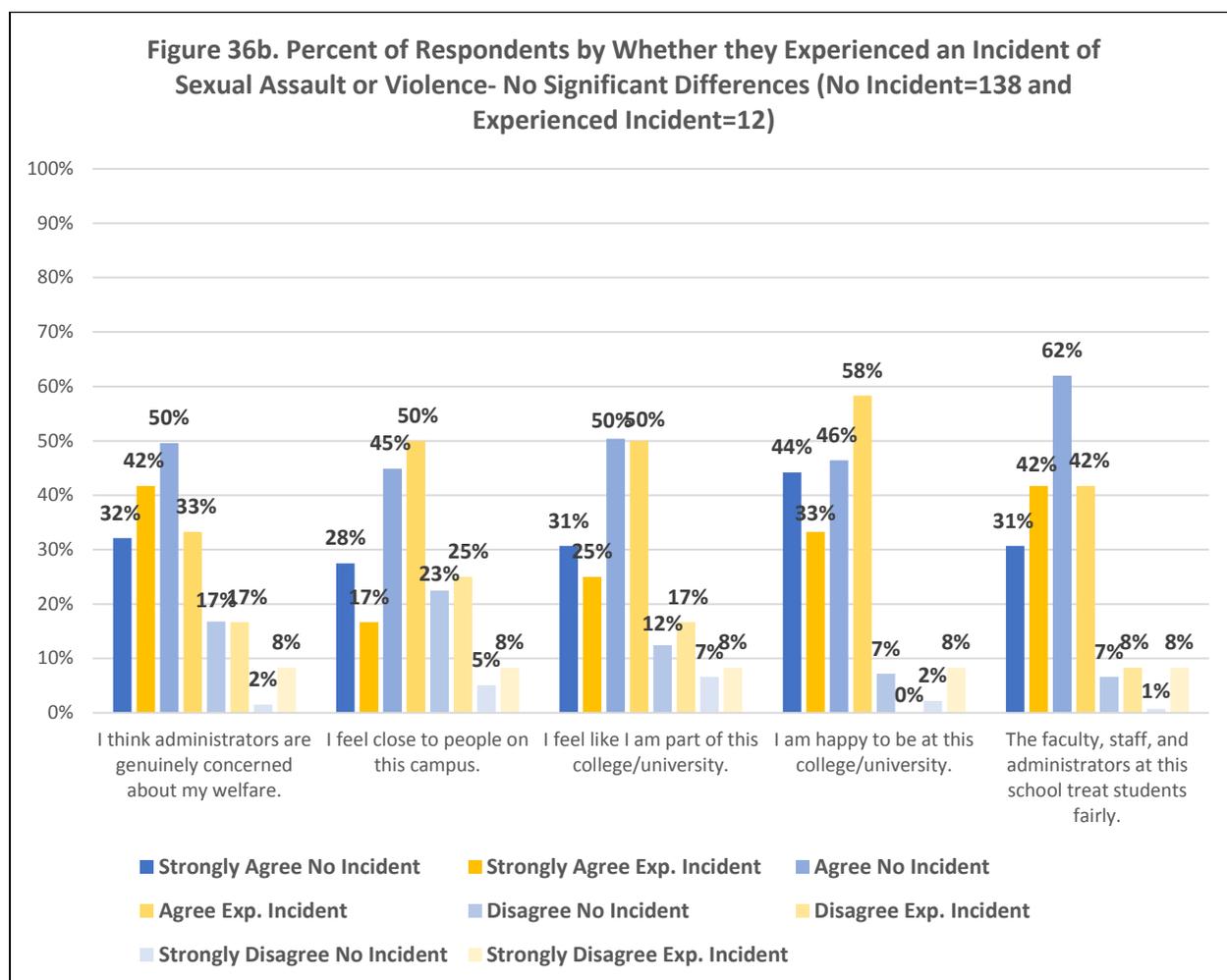
### **General Climate**

Four general climate statements revealed significant differences between the two groups. “I feel valued in the classroom/learning environment” ( $X^2 (2, N = 107) = 13.49, p <.001$ ). Of 12 respondents that had experienced incident(s) of sexual assault or violence 58% strongly agreed, 33% agreed, 0% disagreed, and 8% strongly disagreed; while of the 138 respondents that had not experienced an incident of sexual assault or violence 43% strongly agreed, 52% agreed, 5% disagreed, and 0% strongly disagreed (see Figure 36a). For the statement, “I think faculty are genuinely concerned about my welfare” ( $X^2 (2, N = 107) = 12.49, p <.01$ ); 42% of the respondents who had experienced incident(s) of sexual assault strongly agreed, 50% agreed, 8% disagreed, and 8% strongly disagreed. For those who had not experienced incident(s) of sexual assault, 39% strongly agreed, 53% agreed, 8% disagreed, and 0% strongly disagreed. Significant differences between group response patterns were detected for the statement, “Faculty, staff, and administrators respect what students on this campus think” ( $X^2 (2, N = 107) = 12.06, p <.01$ ). Of respondents who had experienced incident(s) of sexual assault, 42% strongly agreed, 42% agreed, 8% disagreed, and 8% strongly disagreed; 37% of respondents who had not experienced sexual assault strongly agreed, 57% agreed, 7% disagreed, and 0% strongly disagreed. “I feel safe on campus” rendered a Chi Square value of 11.676 with  $p=0.009$ . Thirty-three percent of respondents who had experienced incident(s) of sexual assault strongly agreed with the statement, 50% agreed, 8% disagreed, and 8% strongly disagreed; while 32% of those who had not experienced incident(s) of sexual assault strongly agreed, 59% agreed, 9% disagreed, and 0% strongly disagreed.



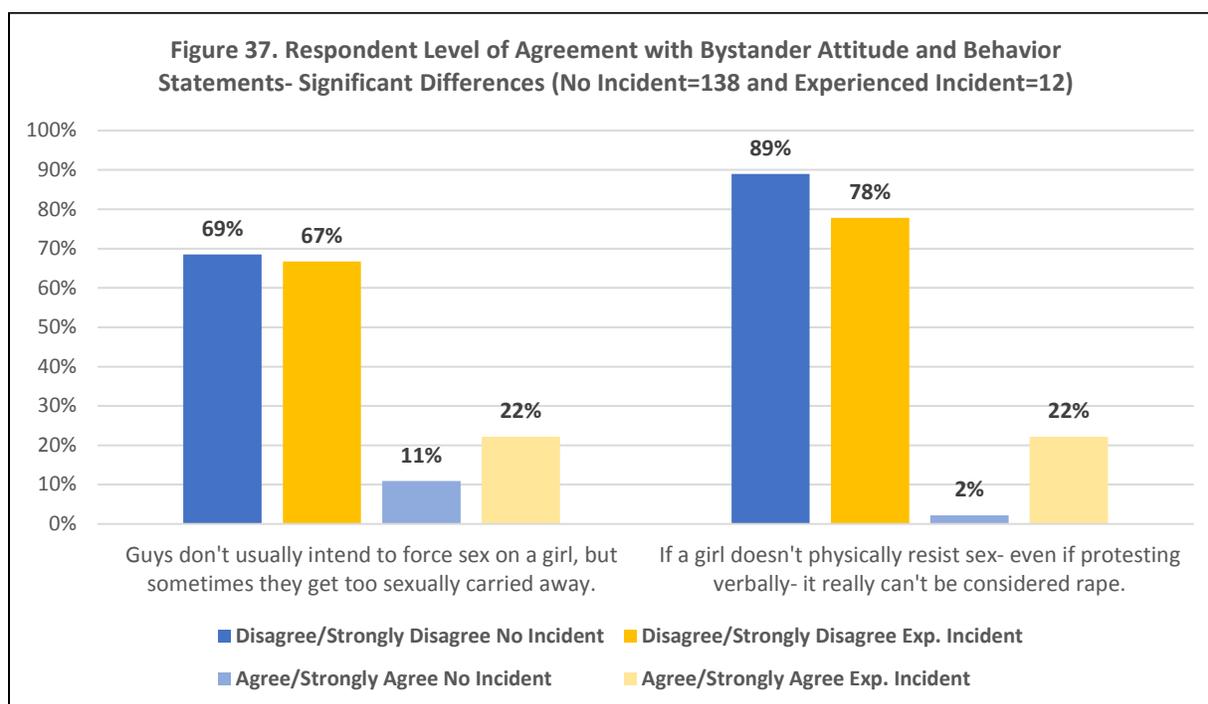
The other five general climate statements did not revealed significant differences between those respondents who had experienced incident(s) of sexual assault or violence and those who had not. “The faculty, staff, and administrators at this school treat students fairly” was met with 83% of those who had experienced sexual assault indicating they agreed/strongly agreed and 17% who disagreed/strongly disagreed; while 93% of those who had not experienced sexual assault indicated they agreed/strongly agreed and 7% disagreed/strongly disagreed (see Figure 36b). Seventy-five percent of those that had experienced incident(s) agreed/strongly agreed that administrators are genuinely concerned about their welfare and 25% disagreed/strongly disagreed; 82% of those who had not experienced incident(s) agreed/strongly agreed and 18%

disagreed/strongly disagreed. The statement, “I am happy to be at this college/university,” showed that 92% of those who experienced sexual assault agreed/strongly agreed and 8% disagreed/strongly disagreed while 91% of those who had not experienced sexual assault agreed/strongly agreed and 9% disagreed/strongly disagreed. Of respondents who had experienced sexual assault, 67% agreed/strongly agreed they felt close to people on this campus and 33% disagreed/strongly disagreed; and 72% of respondents who had not experienced sexual assault agreed/strongly agreed and 28% disagreed/strongly disagreed that they felt close to people on this campus. “I feel like I am part of this college/university” was met by 75% of respondents who had experienced incident(s) of sexual assault reporting they agreed/strongly agreed and 25% disagreed/strongly disagreed; while 81% of respondents who had not experienced incident(s) of sexual assault agreed/strongly agreed and 19% disagreed/strongly disagreed (see Figure 36b).



## Bystander Attitudes and Behaviors

Two bystander attitudes and behaviors statements revealed significant differences between those respondents who had and had not experienced incident(s) of sexual assault or violence. “If a girl doesn't physically resist sex, even if protesting verbally, it really can't be considered rape” ( $X^2 (2, N = 107) = 13.51, p <.05$ ). Of the 12 respondents who experienced sexual assault, 22% agreed or strongly agreed, 0% neither agreed nor disagreed, and 78% disagreed; and of the 138 respondents who did not experience sexual assault, 2% agreed or strongly agreed, 9% neither agreed nor disagreed, 89% disagreed or strongly disagreed (see Figure 37). The bystander attitude statement, “Guys don't usually intend to force sex on a girl, but sometimes they get too sexually carried away,” ( $X^2 (2, N = 107) = 9.78, p <.05$ ). Twenty-two percent of respondents who had experienced sexual assault agreed or strongly agreed, 11% neither agreed not disagreed, 67% disagreed or strongly disagreed; while 2% of respondents who had not experienced sexual assault agreed or strongly agreed, 9% neither agreed nor disagreed, and 89% disagreed or strongly disagreed (see Figure 37).



## **RESULTS CORRELATED WITH RECEIVING SEXUAL ASSAULT TRAINING AND TRAINING USEFULNESS**

Whether or not the Community Safety and Climate Survey respondents had received training in policies and procedures regarding incidents of sexual assault and respondents' perceived usefulness of the training were correlated with the level of agreement responses for survey statements using bivariate Pearson Correlations. Significant correlations were detected among several of the general climate statements, as well as with many of the leadership, policies, and procedures statements.

### **General Climate**

Receiving sexual assault training was significantly and highly positively correlated with the ratings for the statements, "Faculty, staff, and administrators respect what students on this campus think" ( $r(133) = .25, p < .01$ ), and "I think faculty are genuinely concerned about my welfare" ( $r(133) = .23, p < .01$ ). Receiving training was also significantly and positively correlated with the statements, "I think administrators are genuinely concerned about my welfare" ( $r(133) = .20, p < .05$ ), "I feel like I am part of this college/university" ( $r(133) = .20, p < .05$ ), "I feel valued in the classroom/learning environment" ( $r(133) = .19, p < .05$ ), and "The faculty, staff, and administrators at this school treat students fairly" ( $r(133) = .18, p < .05$ ). This means that students who had received sexual assault training tended to rate these general climate statements more positively, and the amount of agreement of the statement rating increased more with higher correlation values and lower significance or p-values.

For the respondents who received sexual assault training, the ratings for the usefulness of the training were significantly correlated with the ratings of several general climate statements. "If a crisis happened on campus, my college would handle it well" ( $r(62) = .37, p < .01$ ), and "College officials (administrators, public safety officers) should do more to protect students from harm" ( $r(62) = -.36, p < .01$ ) with the usefulness of the training. This means that as respondents' ratings for the usefulness of the training increased in positivity, students' ratings for how well their college would handle a crisis also increased positively; however, student ratings for the statement that college officials should do more to protect students from harm decreased as their ratings of the training usefulness increased. The usefulness rating for the training was also significantly correlated with the general climate statements of "I feel like I am part of this

college/university” ( $r(62) = .32, p < .01$ ), and “College officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner” ( $r(61) = .29, p < .05$ ). As respondents’ ratings for the usefulness of the sexual assault training increased, they felt more a part of the university and were more positive that college officials handled incidents in a fair and responsible manner.

### **Perceptions of Leadership Policies, and Reporting**

Receiving sexual assault training was significantly and positively correlated with one of the leadership, policies, and procedures statements which said the university would take steps to protect the person making the report from retaliation ( $r(60) = .20, p < .05$ ); meaning that those who received training tended to rate the statement more positively. The perceived usefulness of the training was significantly and positively correlated to the leadership, policies, and procedures statements of “The university would take steps to protect the person making the report from retaliation” ( $r(60) = .32, p < .05$ ), and “The university would take the report seriously” ( $r(61) = .28, p < .05$ ). Respondents who rated the training as more useful also rated the university as more likely to protect a person making report from retaliation and more likely to take the report seriously.

The respondent ratings for the usefulness of the sexual assault training were significantly and positively correlated with many of the leadership, policies, and reporting statements. “The university would take steps to protect the safety of the person making the report” ( $r(61) = .43, p < .001$ ), and “The university would take corrective action against the offender” ( $r(61) = .43, p < .001$ ); thus, the more useful respondents rated the training, the higher they rated the likeliness that the university would protect the safety of the person reporting and take action against the offender. “The university would keep knowledge of the report limited to those who need to know in order for the university to respond properly” ( $r(61) = .41, p < .001$ ) and “The university would take corrective action to address factors that may have led to the sexual assault” ( $r(61) = .43, p < .001$ ). As the sexual assault training was rated as more useful, respondents believed it was more likely that the university would keep knowledge of the report limited and address factors that may have led to the sexual assault incident. “The university would support the person making the report,” ( $r(60) = .39, p < .01$ ) and “The university would forward the report outside the campus to criminal investigators” ( $r(61) = .38, p < .001$ ). As the training was viewed as

more useful, respondents rated the university more likely to support a person making a report and to collaborate with criminal investigators regarding a report of sexual assault.

Other leadership, policies, and procedures statements' results were significantly correlated with whether or not the respondents had received training in policies and procedures regarding incidents of sexual assault. "I understand Washburn's formal procedures to address complaints of sexual assault," ( $r(128) = .36, p < .001$ ) "I know how to contact Washburn University's Title IX Coordinator," ( $r(127) = .35, p < .001$ ) and "I know who Washburn University's Title IX Coordinator is" ( $r(127) = .34, p < .001$ ) all rendered correlations that were all significant. "If a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I know where to go to get help" ( $r(128) = .26, p < .01$ ). This indicates that a respondent who received training would tend to rate the statements related to understanding formal procedures for complaints of sexual assault, knowing who is the Title IX Coordinator and how to contact them, and where to get help if sexually assaulted would be rated as more agreeable. Understanding what Title IX is for and the rights it protects was correlated with receiving training ( $r(127) = .22, p < .05$ ), having confidence that Washburn administers the formal procedures to address complaints of sexual assault fairly ( $r(128) = .21, p < .05$ ), and the ease of understanding Washburn's policy on sex discrimination and sexual harassment was correlated with receiving training ( $r(127) = .20, p < .05$ ). Those who received sexual assault training tended to rate the statements pertaining to understanding the formal policies and procedures, the confidence that those procedures are administered fairly, and understanding the purposes of Title IX as more agreeable.

The usefulness of the sexual assault training was significantly and positively correlated with the leadership, policies, and procedures statements regarding knowing where to get help if sexually assaulted ( $r(61) = .53, p < .001$ , having confidence that Washburn administers the formal procedures to address complaints of sexual assault fairly ( $r(62) = .41, p < .001$ ), easily understanding Washburn's policy on sex discrimination and sexual harassment ( $r(62) = .37, p < .01$ ), and easily finding Washburn's policy on sex discrimination and sexual harassment ( $r(62) = .36, p < .01$ ). "I understand Washburn's formal procedures to address complaints of sexual assault" ( $r(62) = .31, p < .05$ ), "I understand what Title IX is (for example the rights it protects)" ( $r(62) = .31, p < .05$ ), and "I know how to contact Washburn University's Title IX Coordinator" ( $r(62) = .28, p < .05$ ) with the usefulness of the sexual assault training. Respondents who rated

the sexual assault and violence training as more useful also rated these statements as more agreeable.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

The Community Safety and Climate Survey was distributed to a representative random sample of 1800 and 168 responses were collected for a response rate of 9.3% (lower than necessary to be reasonably confident that the respondent data accurately reflects the intended population); thus, results from the respondent sample should not be generalized to Washburn's population. Nearly one third of respondents (n=108) answered "very much true" that sexual violence was not a problem on this campus. Slightly over 90% (n=150) of respondents agreed/strongly agreed they felt safe on campus, and that faculty and administrators respected what students thought, treated students fairly, and were genuinely concerned about their welfare. Approximately 75% (n=151) agreed/strongly agreed that college officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner, and 71% thought college officials should do more to protect students from harm. Almost 50% (n=136) of respondents had received training in policies and procedures regarding incidents of sexual assault, and of those who had received training, 58% indicated the training was very or moderately useful. Slightly over 80% (n=129) of survey respondents agreed/strongly agreed that if they or a friend were sexually assaulted they would know where to go to get help, 73% were confident that the policies and procedures were used fairly but only 60% claimed to understand those formal procedures. After eliminating multiple categories of victimization across the 123 respondents who answered the question, a total of 12 individuals or almost 10% reported experiencing some kind of sexual assault or violence. Of the 9 item respondents to the item, 67% reported they had been drinking alcohol, 11% had voluntarily been taking or using drugs, and 11% believed they had been given a drug without their knowledge or consent. None of the respondents who indicated an unwanted sexual experience reported that they had been victimized by a stranger, co-worker, employer/supervisor, professor/instructor, college staff, or a casual/first date. Of the 12 respondents who had experienced sexual assault or violence, 83% reported the incident occurred off-campus and 17% of the respondents reported that the incident occurred on-campus. A third of the respondents who experienced an incident of sexual assault or violence told a close friend other than their roommate, 25% told a parent or guardian, and 25% reported telling no one. None of the respondents indicated using the University's formal procedures for reporting, 17% did not tell anyone about the incident because they did not think what happened was serious enough, 8% thought they would be blamed, 8% did not think others would understand, and 8% wanted to forget about the incident.

The overall survey results were disaggregated by gender to examine differences between the response patterns of women (n=113 or 69%) and men (n=50 or 31%). The distributions of female and

male responses were compared using Pearson's Chi Square tests. Four general climate statements rendered significant differences between men and women's response patterns which showed that men tended to feel safer on campus than women, women think sexual violence is much more of a problem than men, and that women feel more need to think about sexual violence and believe they should learn more about sexual violence than men. Seven leadership, policies, and procedures statements rendered significant differences between men and women's response patterns which revealed that women more than men think the college responds too slowly, men believe the report would be taken more seriously than women, men perceive more university support than women, women think it less likely that corrective action will be taken, men understand Washburn's formal procedures to address complaints of sexual assault better than women, and men believe the procedures to address complaints of sexual assault are administered more fairly than women. Ten bystander attitudes and behavior statements rendered significant differences between men and women's response patterns which showed that men are more likely than women to report students who continue to engage in sexual harassing or unwanted sexual behaviors after having been previously confronted, men are more likely than women to report students using force or pressure to engage in sexual activity, and women allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault more than men. Women are more likely than men to confront a friend who plans to give someone alcohol to get sex, to decide not to have sex with a partner if they are drunk, and to check with my friend who looks drunk when they go to a room with someone at a party. More women than men believe rape can occur without the girl saying no, without the girl physically fighting back, or even if protesting verbally but not physically resisting. More men than women believe men don't intend to force sex but sometimes get too sexually carried away.

The overall survey results were also disaggregated by those respondents who indicated incident(s) of sexual assault or violence (n=12) and those who did not (n=138) to examine differences between the response patterns of the groups using Pearson's Chi Square tests. Four general climate statements revealed significant differences showing that those respondents who indicated experience with incident(s) of sexual assault or violence felt less valued in the classroom/learning environment; thought faculty were less genuinely concerned with their welfare; did not believe that faculty, staff, and administrators respected what students thought; and did not feel as safe on campus. Two bystander attitude and behavior statements showed significant differences between those who had and had not experienced sexual assault which revealed that those who experienced incident(s) had a higher belief that rape could occur- even if protesting verbally- without physically resisting, and had a lower belief that men don't intend to force sex but get carried away.

Whether or not the respondents had received training in policies and procedures regarding incidents of sexual assault was correlated with their level of agreement to survey statements using bivariate Pearson Correlations. For those who received training ( $n = 66$ ), the level of usefulness of the training was correlated with their level of agreement to the survey statements. Six general climate statements were significantly correlated with receiving sexual assault training. Respondents who had received sexual assault training tended to have higher level of agreement ratings that faculty, staff, and administrators respected what students think; that faculty and administrators were genuinely concerned about their welfare; that they felt like a part of the college/university and more valued in the classroom/learning environment; and that faculty, staff, and administrators treat students fairly. Four general climate statements were significantly correlated with the training usefulness, and the level of agreement with the statement increased more with higher correlation values and lower significance or  $p$ -values. As respondents' ratings for the usefulness of the sexual assault training increased they felt more a part of the university, were more positive that college officials handled incidents in a fair and responsible manner, and students' ratings for how well their college would handle a crisis also increased positively; however, student ratings for the statement that college officials should do more to protect students from harm decreased.

From the first section of leadership, policies, and procedures one statement was significantly correlated with receiving sexual assault and violence training, and those receiving training had higher levels of agreement that the university would protect the person making the report from retaliation. Eight statements were significantly correlated with the training usefulness. As respondents rated the training as more useful they also rated the university more likely to protect the safety of the person making the report, to take corrective action against the offender, to keep knowledge of the report limited to those who need to know, to address factors that may have led to the sexual assault incident, to support the person making the report, to collaborate with criminal investigators regarding the report of sexual assault, to protect the person making the report from retaliation, and more likely that the university would take the report seriously. From the second section of leadership, policies, and procedures seven statements were significantly correlated with receiving sexual assault and violence training meaning that respondents who received sexual assault training tended to rate as more agreeable statements pertaining to understanding Washburn's formal procedures for complaints of sexual assault, knowing who Washburn's Title IX Coordinator is and how to contact them, knowing where to get help if the respondent or a friend were sexually assaulted, having confidence that the procedures are administered fairly, and understanding the purposes of Title IX. Seven leadership, policies, and procedures statements were significantly correlated with the training usefulness. As respondents rated the training as more useful they also rated as more

agreeable the statements regarding knowing where to get help if sexually assaulted, having confidence that Washburn administers the formal procedures to address complaints of sexual assault fairly, easily finding and understanding Washburn's policy on sex discrimination and sexual harassment, understanding Washburn's formal procedures to address complaints of sexual assault, and knowing the purposes of Title IX and how to contact Washburn University's Title IX Coordinator.

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