



2016 SEXUAL MISCONDUCT
CAMPUS CLIMATE SURVEY REPORT

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WARNING: The Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate Survey Report discusses sensitive topics, including sexual assault, sexual misconduct, and interpersonal violence. Some survey questions and sections in this report use explicit language to describe anatomical body parts and types of sexual acts. Reading this report might be emotionally difficult and bring up experiences that either you, or someone you know, have experienced. You may contact the following resources if you want to talk to someone confidentially about questions or concerns related to sexual assault and sexual misconduct:

Confidential Resources for Students

Interpersonal Violence Advocates: (503) 725-5672

Center for Student Health and Counseling: (503) 725-2800

Non-Confidential Resources and Reporting

PSU's Title IX Coordinator: Julie Caron, (503) 725-4410 or jucaron@pdx.edu

Office of the Dean of Student Life: (503) 725-4422

Office of Equity and Compliance: 503-725-5919

For any questions about the Sexual Misconduct Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate Survey Report, please contact Julie Caron, PSU's Title IX Coordinator, at jucaron@pdx.edu.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The creation of the White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault in 2014 and the release of its report, *Not Alone*, in that same year, identified campus sexual violence as a national priority. Rutgers' report on their pilot Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate survey for the White House Task Force in 2015 and the publication of the Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate Survey Validation Study in 2016 provided a template for formulating high-quality Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate surveys. With this as a foundation, Portland State University (PSU) conducted its first ever Sexual Misconduct Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate Survey (Campus Climate Survey) in Spring 2016. PSU invited 12,556 of its undergraduate and graduate students to participate in the survey and obtained a 19% response rate (2,370), in keeping with other universities' climate surveys. We are indebted to the many PSU students who took the time to respond to this important survey. This executive summary highlights a number of key findings that warrant particular consideration.

A Summary of Key Findings

The PSU Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate Survey asked students to answer questions regarding a broad range of issues, including their experience of sexual misconduct;¹ their knowledge of key campus prevention and intervention resources; their beliefs about how PSU would respond to disclosures of sexual misconduct; and their perceptions of the PSU climate regarding sexual consent, bystander intervention, students' sense of community, and reporting sexual misconduct. The following summary illustrates some of the most important survey findings. A comprehensive examination of students' responses to the survey and their implications are provided in the full report that follows this summary.

- **PSU undergraduate women experience sexual violence¹ at rates lower than those reported at other universities. Rates vary based on students' gender identity and age.**
 - Thirteen percent (13%) of undergraduate women reported some type of sexual violence while attending PSU. This is nearly half the rate reported at other universities (e.g., the Association of American Universities [AAU] study reported 23%).
 - At the same time, PSU undergraduate men's rate of experiencing sexual violence (4%)² is closer to the national average (5.4%).
 - Findings indicated that undergraduate trans and non-binary students, while small in number (82 students), reported rates of sexual violence (29%) more than twice those of undergraduate women. This finding is also consistent with national trends.
 - Rates of sexual violence did vary by students' age with the highest rates reported by 20 to 21 year olds (18.5%) and the lowest rates reported by students above the age of 30 (4.7%-7.1%).

¹ Survey participants were provided with the following definition before they began the survey: "Sexual misconduct," "sexual assault," and "sexual violence" refer to a range of behaviors that are unwanted, including statements about physical appearance, unwanted sexual advances, or behaviors and threats of force to get someone to engage in sexual behavior. These terms also refer to sexual acts when they are non-consensual (unwanted), including intentional (purposeful) touching and oral, anal, or vaginal penetration (rape) or attempted penetration. Sexual misconduct also includes stalking and domestic/dating violence. These behaviors could be initiated by someone known or unknown to the person, including someone with whom they are in a relationship.

² The response rate for men (553) was 21% lower than the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics Research and Development's recommended response rate (700).

- **The majority of students indicated that they had been informed about sexual misconduct on campus, where to get help, and how to respond.**
 - More than 60% of students received definitions of sexual misconduct, and a similar number of students were informed about the PSU Student Code of Conduct (59%).
 - Approximately half of the survey participants indicated they had received information on how to report sexual misconduct (49%), where to go to get help for a friend who was victimized (51%), and how to help prevent sexual misconduct (47%).

- **Students were inconsistent in their knowledge of specific campus/community resources and of the confidential nature of services.**
 - Knowledge of specific sources of information and particular places to get help varied for student respondents. They were familiar with:
 - Campus Public Safety (68%);
 - Portland Police (76%);
 - SHAC Counseling (76%); and
 - PSU's Safe Campus Module in D2L (76%).

NOTE: As of January 6, 2017, 41% of PSU students have completed and passed the module.
 - In contrast, students were less familiar with:
 - Title IX Coordinator (19%);
 - Interpersonal Violence Advocates (21%);
 - Sexual Misconduct Options Website (21%);
 - Office of Equity & Compliance (24%); and
 - Office of Dean of Student Life (43%).
 - With the exception of SHAC Counseling (69%), less than half of the students were aware that campus offices offered confidential services:
 - Interpersonal Violence Advocates (21%);
 - SHAC Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (29%);
 - Student Legal Services (46%); and
 - Call to Safety (formerly Portland Women's Crisis Line) (46%).

- **Less than half of the student participants reported having a positive sense of community on the Portland State University campus.**
 - Only a third (33%) of the students felt connected to the campus.
 - Three quarters (75%) of the respondents indicated that they did not feel they had a say about what goes on at PSU.
 - Fifty-seven percent (57%) of students said they did not feel like a member of the campus.

- **Students' willingness to actively intervene as a bystander to assist a friend was relatively low.**
 - The situations where respondents were most likely to intervene as a bystander involved asking someone who looked upset if they were okay (trans and non-binary respondents 41%; women 29%) and speaking up against a sexist joke or sexually suggestive comment (trans and non-binary respondents 39%; women 24%).
 - Participants reported being much less likely to intervene in situations that involved directly confronting someone trying to get a drunk person to go with them (10%).
 - Men consistently reported a lower likelihood of intervening as a bystander across the five different scenarios presented in the survey.

- **PSU students were accurate in describing the types of situations that constituted consent for sexual behavior.**
 - Undergraduate and graduate students demonstrated their ability to accurately identify behaviors that constituted consent.
 - In the few instances where there were differences, overall rates of correct identification of consent were high (e.g., above 80%) and differences favored women by small margins (5%-12%).

PSU Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate Survey findings offer insights into students' experiences, perceptions, and attitudes related to sexual misconduct. Results reflect a variety of bright spots, as well as areas that will require additional educational and preventive intervention services. Findings offer an opportunity to more closely examine survey results to identify areas requiring a tailored campus-wide response that will enhance students' safety.

INTRODUCTION

Portland State University is committed to providing all members of its community, including students, staff, faculty, and administrators, a campus that is safe and free from sexual discrimination, sexual harassment, and sexual violence. This report presents results from PSU's first Sexual Misconduct Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate administered to a representative sample of PSU students who were enrolled during Spring 2016. The Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate survey asked students general demographic questions and questions about their knowledge of resources to deal with sexual misconduct, both on and off campus. The survey also asked questions about students' individual experiences of sexual misconduct and sexual violence and about their perceptions of campus responses to reports of sexual misconduct. PSU conducted this survey to:

- Increase our understanding about the prevalence and nature of sexual misconduct experienced by PSU students;
- Enhance our understanding about students' knowledge of campus resources that are available to them when faced with instances of sexual misconduct;
- Learn about the degree to which students believe PSU would respond to disclosures of sexual misconduct; and
- Provide a foundation for improved efforts to prevent, educate, and respond to instances of sexual misconduct experienced by PSU students.

PSU is grateful to the students who took the survey; we appreciate their time and thoughtfulness. Student responses provided important information and the feedback will help inform PSU's sexual and relationship violence prevention, education, and intervention efforts for students enrolled at PSU.

Survey Administration

PSU's Office of Global Diversity and Inclusion (OGDI) contracted with the Regional Research Institute for Human Services (RRI) at the School of Social Work to administer the online survey, perform data analyses, and write the report. The Institutional Review Board approved the overall study design and individual survey items before the survey was administered online. The Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate Survey Committee was led by Julie Caron, Associate Vice President of Global Diversity and Inclusion-Title IX Coordinator, and Mary Oschwald, Director of the Regional Research Institution, as the primary investigators. Additional committee members included Sara Jade Webb, Data Analyst with RRI; Marcy Hunt, Director of Counseling Services, Center for Student Health and Counseling; and Keith Kaufman, Professor, Department of Psychology. We would also wish to thank the many partners, including:

- Dr. Carmen Suarez, Vice President, Office of Global Diversity and Inclusion
- Dr. Kathi Ketcheson, Director, Office of Institutional Research and Planning;
- Bill Ryder, Director of Admission Technology, and Jeff Adams, Communication Technologist, Enrollment Management and Student Affairs;
- Amy Kayon, Relationship and Sexual Violence Prevention Coordinator, Center for Student Health and Counseling Center;
- Adrienne Graf, Sexual and Relationship Violence Response Program Coordinator, Women's Resource Center; and
- Catherine Vo-Nguyen and Shepol Meman, OGD I Student Office Assistants.

The survey was developed after a thorough review of the White House *Not Alone* report and surveys used by other universities³. Most of our survey sections were adapted from previously validated sources, though some PSU-specific sections were also created. The online survey was administered through a Qualtrics survey tool.

The PSU Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate Survey was open to a representative sample of students between April 14, 2016 and May 5, 2016. As recommended by the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Research and Development in its Series Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate Survey Validation Study Final Technical Report⁴, PSU administered the survey using a representative sample of PSU students with the goal of obtaining an 18% response rate. The Bureau of Justice recommended that universities with 20,000 or more students obtain 1,560 survey responses from women-identified students and 700 survey responses from men-identified students. The PSU student population during Spring 2016 consisted of 55% women and 45% men (as indicated by Banner administrative records). With the anticipated 18% response rate, PSU invited 12,556 students to complete the survey, including 8,664 women and 3,892 men who were selected at random. Students under the age of 18 years old, high school students who were enrolled in the high school Link or Challenge programs, students who were enrolled in the IELP program⁵, and students who had requested that their email address not be used (FERPA regulations) were excluded from participating in the survey. Researchers at the PSU Office of Institutional Research and Planning (OIRP) randomly pulled the representative sample of eligible PSU students (and their email addresses) during the second week of Spring 2016. OIRP additionally assured that the representative sample included known demographics of different student populations, including gender identity, sexual orientation, race, age, ethnicity, residential status, and undergraduate or graduate student status.

PSU took special precautions to keep students' identity confidential. For example, we removed students' identifying information from their survey responses. We also assigned each student respondent a coded identification number, preventing association with any student's name. Before students began the online survey, they were invited to read an introductory Information Consent Sheet (see Appendix B), which appeared online prior to the survey items. This Informed Consent Sheet served as a form of passive consent; it described the rationale for the survey, informed students that their participation was completely voluntary, and provided instructions for taking the survey, such as: (a) items could be skipped, (b) the survey could be completed in multiple sessions, and (c) students could stop taking the survey altogether. At the beginning of the survey, and on each subsequent screen, a list of on-campus and off-campus resources was provided for students who wanted support either during or after their participation in the survey. After students read the Informed Consent Sheet, their voluntary consent to participate was indicated by their continued progress on the survey. All student survey responses (data) were unlinked from their email address to protect students' confidentiality.

Students were sent up to six emails inviting them to take the survey. The first email communication was sent by PSU's President, Dr. Wim Wiewel, informing students that they had been randomly selected to participate in the survey, which would be sent by PSU's Title IX Coordinator. These randomly selected

³ See Appendix A1 for listing of references.

⁴ Bureau of Justice Statistics Research and Development Series: Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate Survey Validation Study Final Technical Report. Available at <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ccsvsfr.pdf>

⁵ Intensive English Language Program (IELP) offers intensive instruction in various areas of English language preparation and students in the IELP program did not have the English skills to complete the survey. Students in PSU's International Student Affairs Program who have passed TOEFL were not excluded from the survey.

students then received a Qualtrics email that invited them to click on an embedded web link to access the survey. All email correspondence informed students about monetary incentives (Amazon gift cards) that they had a chance to win if they completed the survey. While students' answers to survey questions were anonymous and confidential, students' click on the initial embedded survey link was not, as we needed to know whether or not they clicked on the initial survey link to avoid sending follow-up emails to those who had previously selected the link. Students who did not click on the Qualtrics survey link were sent follow-up emails inviting them to complete the survey. Once students completed the survey, they were invited to put their email addresses into a drawing for a chance to receive an Amazon gift card. These incentives were available after different email invitation waves were sent out. A total of 100 students received a \$25 Amazon gift card, five students received a \$100 Amazon gift card, and two students received a \$300 Amazon gift card.

A Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) and Answers web page was created to help clarify the intent and goals of the survey. The FAQ page was located on PSU's Office of Global Diversity and Inclusion at <http://www.pdx.edu/diversity/title-ix-campus-climate-survey>. Additionally, several of PSU's resource centers (e.g., the Multicultural Resource Center, the Center for Students with Children, the Queer Resource Center, and the Women's Resource Center), and International Scholar Services and Athletics, informed students of the survey and inserted the FAQ list into their newsletters and email correspondence. The Vice President of Enrollment Management and Student Affairs (EMSA), Dr. John Fraire, employed students to be canvassers during Spring 2016 to help engage PSU students in initiatives regarding PSU's sexual violence prevention efforts on campus. These student canvassers were given information about the Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate Survey that they could provide to students who were interested in hearing more about it.

Response Rates

Invitations to participate in the survey were sent to 12,556 PSU students enrolled during Spring 2016. A total of 2,370 students responded to the survey, defined as the completion of sections one and two and a response to the first question in section three. Please see Appendix C for the entire Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate Survey. A 19% response rate was achieved. Students did not have to answer questions if they did not want to and they could stop taking the survey at any point. Accordingly, the number of respondents presented in the following tables varies by question because some students elected to skip questions. However, most respondents completed the entire survey. The median time spent to complete the survey was 19 minutes.

Table 1 provides response rates by gender identity of climate survey respondents, as listed in the PSU student administrative records. It should be noted that gender data presented after Table 1 represents students' self-reported gender identity as reported in response to the survey's gender identity question.

	Number Invited to Take the Survey	Number Responding to the Survey	Response Rate
Women	8,664	1,837	21%
Men	3,892	533	14%
TOTAL	12,556	2,370	19%

While our final 19% response rate met our overall goal of an 18% response rate, it is important to recognize that women participated in the survey at a higher rate (21%) than men (14%). Further, because findings presented in this report represent only a subset of the PSU student population (19%) enrolled at the time that the survey was administered (Spring Term 2016), survey results should not be

interpreted as representative of the entire PSU student population. Students who were not included in the representative sample, or students who did not take the survey after being invited to do so, may differ from those students who did complete the survey. As a result, we are not able to describe perceptions or present data on non-respondents.

This report differentiates some findings by student demographic subgroups, such as undergraduate versus graduate students and students' self-reported gender identities. In cases where findings revealed less than five students in a particular demographic group, we elected to use an asterisk (*) to represent this fact rather than the actual number of respondents, in order to protect students' privacy.

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

The following tables present students' self-reported demographic information. For some questions, students could check more than one response option. In such instances, the total percent of responses may exceed 100%. Respondents were given the following instructions for completing the demographic questions: *Please answer the following questions about yourself. You do not have to answer any question you do not want to answer and you can skip any questions you want.*

In order to highlight important survey findings, results are presented as a mix of summary tables describing the big picture for a particular issue and more specific tables comparing subgroups. For example, we compared responses of undergraduate students to graduate students (degree status) because these two groups of students may differ in age, use of resources, patterns of help-seeking behaviors, experiences of sexual misconduct and sexual victimization, and perceptions of the Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate and administrative responsiveness to concerns of sexual misconduct.

As presented in Table 2, the average student age for respondents was just under 28 years old (i.e., 27.8 years), while the median age of the respondents was 25 years old.

	Years
Mean (average)	27.82
Standard Deviation (range of error)	8.89
Median (middle)	25

Survey response rates were compared in Table 3 for students' self-reported race/ethnicity. Findings revealed predominantly White student respondents, with smaller groups of Asian or Asian American, Hispanic or Latino(a), and Black or African American students participating as well. It should be noted that students could select more than one race/ethnicity option in describing themselves.

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent of All Respondents (2,370)
White	1,511	63.8%
Asian or Asian American	259	10.0%
Hispanic or Latino/a	188	7.9%
Black or African American	56	2.4%
Native American or Alaskan Native	17	0.7%
Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	9	0.4%
Other Race	82	3.5%
More Than One Race	231	9.7%
Decline to State	17	0.7%
TOTAL	2370	100%

Table 4 indicates students' race/ethnicity by degree status and gender identity. For the most part, race/ethnicity did not vary based on either graduate status or gender identity. Exceptions were limited to slightly higher rates of white women and white graduate students who were trans and non-binary among white student respondents.

Table 4. Race/Ethnicity by Degree Status and Gender Identity						
Race/Ethnicity	UG Women	UG Men	UG Trans and Non-Binary	Grad Women	Grad Men	Grad Trans and Non-Binary
Asian or Asian American	153	42	2	44	17	0
	12%	11%	2%	11%	15%	0%
Black or African American	32	5	3	12	4	0
	2%	1%	3%	3%	4%	0%
White	817	247	56	299	67	14
	62%	64%	65%	71%	60%	78%
Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	8	0	0	1	0	0
	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hispanic or Latino/a	115	36	2	22	10	1
	9%	9%	2%	5%	9%	6%
Native American or Alaskan Native	7	2	2	4	1	1
	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	6%
Other Race	45	18	7	5	4	1
	3%	5%	8%	1%	4%	6%
More Than One Race	138	35	14	32	8	1
	10%	9%	16%	8%	7%	6%

The PSU Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate Survey asked students to indicate their gender identity or identities and their sexual orientation(s). In this report, gender identity and sexual orientation are treated as two distinct categories. Table 5 displays response rates by students' self-reported gender identity or identities, and Table 6 presents response rates to students' self-reported sexual orientation(s). For both the gender identity item and the sexual orientation item, students could endorse more than one response option.

Table 5. Self-Reported Gender Identity Response Rates		
Gender Identity	Number	Percent of All Respondents (2,370)
Woman	1,745	74%
Man	501	21%
Trans Man	8	0.3%
Trans Woman	5	0.2%
Transgender	7	0.3%
Genderqueer	32	1.4%
Gender Non-Conforming	32	1.4%
A Gender Identity Not Represented Here	22	0.9%
Prefer Not to Disclose	18	0.8%
TOTAL	2370	100%

Results pertaining to gender identity are presented in these three categories:

- **Women:** respondents who selected *woman* and no other gender identity.
- **Men:** respondents who selected *man* and no other gender identity.
- **Trans and Non-Binary:** respondents who selected *trans woman*, *trans man*, *transgender*, *gender-nonconforming*, *genderqueer*, and/or a *gender identity not represented here*.

NOTE: Students who selected one/more than one of these Trans and Non-Binary response options may have different experiences from one another; however, because response rates within each of these subcategories were low, we decided to group them together into a Trans and Non-Binary category in order to maintain student privacy.

Table 6. Self-Reported Sexual Orientation Response Rates		
Sexual Orientation	Number	Percent of All Respondents (2,370)
Asexual	118	5.0%
Bisexual	228	9.6%
Gay	58	2.4%
Heterosexual	1,640	69.2%
Lesbian	48	2.0%
Queer	82	3.5%
Other Sexual Orientation	54	2.3%
More Than One Sexual Orientation	124	5.2%
Decline to State	18	0.8%
TOTAL	2370	100%

For the sake of clarity, student data was separated in a number of important ways. First, it was divided between undergraduate students (UG) and graduate students (Grad). It was also disaggregated by students' self-reported gender identity (Women, Men, and Trans and Non-Binary).

Table 7 presents students' age by their living situation, defined by either living primarily off-campus or living on-campus. The living situation demographic question had six response options: (a) on-campus residence (PSU owned), (b) University Pointe (not PSU owned), (c) off-campus within ½ mile of campus (not University Pointe), (d) other off-campus housing; (e) at home with parent(s) or guardian(s), or (f) houseless. *On-campus residence (PSU owned)* is the only living situation that is considered an on-campus living situation; the other five options were combined and are considered to be off-campus living situations.

As anticipated, on-campus living was predominated by younger students (i.e., 18 to 21 years of age), with off-campus housing increasing as student respondents grew older.

Table 7. Age by Living Situation		
Age	Off-Campus	On-Campus
18-19	140 (7%)	104 (40%)
20-21	299 (15%)	72 (28%)
22-25	542 (27%)	47 (18%)
26-30	492 (25%)	13 (5%)
31-40	362 (18%)	12 (4%)
41-50	171 (8%)	8 (5%)
51+	66 (3%)	2 (1%)

Table 8 presents students' year in school by their degree status and self-reported gender identity. For undergraduates, results revealed increasing numbers of students across gender categories starting in the third year (or junior year), likely reflecting large numbers of transfer students.

Table 8. Year in School by Degree Status and Gender Identity						
Year in School	UG Women	UG Men	UG Trans and Non-Binary	Grad Women	Grad Men	Grad Trans and Non-Binary
Undergraduate First Year	180	47	16			
	14%	12%	18%			
Undergraduate Second Year	184	56	9			
	14%	15%	10%			
Undergraduate Third Year	373	118	23			
	28%	31%	26%			
Undergraduate Fourth Year	321	88	20			
	24%	23%	23%			
Fifth or More Year Undergraduate	263	77	19			
	20%	20%	22%			
Graduate				420	114	18
				100%	100%	100%

Table 9 presents students' disability status (having a disability and/or on-going medical condition that affects your day-to-day life) by degree status and gender identity.

Table 9. Disability by Degree Status and Gender Identity						
Yes or No	UG Women	UG Men	UG Trans and Non-Binary	Grad Women	Grad Men	Grad Trans and Non-Binary
Yes	273	68	46	60	11	9
	21%	18%	53%	14%	10%	50%
No	1041	317	41	359	103	9
	79%	82%	47%	86%	90%	50%

STUDENT AWARENESS OF RESOURCES AND REPORTING OPTIONS

The PSU Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate Survey asked PSU students about various types of sexual misconduct behaviors they had experienced while enrolled at PSU. The information students provided will increase our understanding of the prevalence and nature of non-consensual sexual contact occurring on PSU's campus and will give us important information about students' experiences. Caution should be taken when comparing PSU Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate Survey results with Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate survey results from other universities and colleges. Each college and university will have their own unique survey questions and corresponding response options. Moreover, universities may define terms (e.g., sexual violence, sexual assault, sexual misconduct, etc.) differently depending on the state in which they are located. As mentioned, we are grateful to the students who provided us with important and sensitive information about their experiences by answering these potentially difficult sexual misconduct questions.

Survey questions asked students about whether or not they had received either written or verbal educational information on sexual misconduct since coming to PSU, including: (a) definitions of sexual misconduct, (b) instructions for reporting a sexual misconduct incident, (c) where to go for help, (d) information about Title IX protections, (e) strategies to prevent sexual misconduct, and (f) the Student Code of Conduct. Response rates to these questions are presented in Tables 10-15 for the whole sample (2,370 respondents). The majority of respondents reported receiving information on sexual misconduct definitions and the PSU Student Code of Conduct. Slightly fewer respondents received information on how to report sexual misconduct (49%) and how to prevent sexual assault (47%). Significantly fewer students recalled receiving information on Title IX protections against campus sexual assault (37%).

Table 10. Received Definitions of Types of Sexual Misconduct		
Yes or No	Number	Percent of All Respondents (2,370)
Yes	1,451	61%
No	878	37%
Declined to Answer	41	2%
TOTAL	2,370	100%

Table 11. Received Information About the Student Code of Conduct		
Yes or No	Number	Percent of All Respondents (2,370)
Yes	1,405	59%
No	924	39%
Declined to Answer	41	2%
TOTAL	2,370	100%

Table 12. Received Information About Where to Go to Get Help If Someone You Know Experiences Sexual Misconduct		
Yes or No	Number	Percent of All Respondents (2,370)
Yes	1,209	51%
No	1,120	47%
Declined to Answer	41	2%
TOTAL	2,370	100%

Table 13. Received Information About How to Report an Incident of Sexual Misconduct		
Yes or No	Number	Percent of All Respondents (2,370)
Yes	1,158	49%
No	1,171	49%
Declined to Answer	41	2%
TOTAL	2,370	100%

Table 14. Received Information About How to Help Prevent Sexual Misconduct		
Yes or No	Number	Percent of All Respondents (2,370)
Yes	1,113	47%
No	1,216	51%
Declined to Answer	41	2%
TOTAL	2,370	100%

Table 15. Received Information About Title IX Protections Against Sexual Misconduct		
Yes or No	Number	Percent of All Respondents (2,370)
Yes	866	37%
No	1,463	62%
Declined to Answer	41	2%
TOTAL	2,370	100%

The Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate survey also inquired about students' knowledge of on-campus and local, off-campus services to address sexual misconduct. Students were asked to indicate how aware they were of such services by selecting one of the following response options: *not at all aware*, *slightly aware*, *somewhat aware*, and *very aware*.

Table 16 reflects the number of students who indicated they were aware of various sexual assault response services. Findings are reported by students' degree status and gender identity. Students were most familiar with SHAC Counseling Services, Portland Police, Campus Public Safety, and the Campus Safety Module. Students were least familiar with the Oregon Attorney General's Task Force Campus Reporting Option, the SHAC Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Program, the Interpersonal Violence Advocates, the Office of Equity & Compliance, the Title IX Coordinator, and the Sexual Misconduct Options Website.

Table 16. Number and Percentage of Students Aware of the Following Services						
	UG Women	UG Men	UG Trans and Non-Binary	Grad Women	Grad Men	Grad Trans and Non-Binary
Number of Section Respondents	1308	386	88	409	111	18
SHAC Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Program	314	104	21	94	21	4
	24%	27%	24%	23%	19%	22%
SHAC Counseling Services	1,025	277	69	331	73	15
	78%	72%	78%	81%	66%	83%
Student Legal Services	662	218	46	194	57	9
	51%	56%	52%	47%	51%	50%
Interpersonal Violence (IPV) Advocates	254	78	22	99	26	2
	19%	20%	25%	24%	23%	11%
Portland Women's Crisis Line (Call to Safety)	484	114	34	178	36	8
	37%	30%	39%	44%	32%	44%
Campus Public Safety Office (CPSO)	868	280	59	291	71	14
	66%	73%	67%	71%	64%	77%
Office of Equity & Compliance	256	99	23	148	29	6
	20%	26%	26%	36%	26%	33%
Title IX Coordinator	193	87	20	106	28	3
	15%	23%	23%	26%	25%	17%
Office of the Dean of Student Life (DOSL)	499	184	38	189	46	8
	38%	48%	43%	46%	41%	44%
Portland Police	948	322	63	326	84	14
	72%	83%	72%	80%	76%	78%

Table 16 Cont. Number and Percentage of Students Aware of the Following Services						
	UG Women	UG Men	UG Trans and Non-Binary	Grad Women	Grad Men	Grad Trans and Non-Binary
PSU's Sexual Misconduct Options Website	259	106	21	80	22	4
	20%	27%	24%	20%	20%	22%
Oregon Sexual Assault Task Force Campus Reporting Options Website	197	77	19	74	15	4
	15%	20%	22%	18%	14%	22%
Safe Campus Module in Students D2L	1,011	284	71	315	77	15
	77%	74%	81%	77%	69%	83%

In addition to students' awareness of the availability of the resources listed above, information was collected regarding whether or not students knew which resources provide confidential support. One set of survey questions read: *The following five programs can take a confidential report (they won't share what you tell them with anyone without your written permission) about sexual misconduct you've experienced. Prior to today, were you aware of this?* Table 17 indicates the number and proportion of students who indicated that they knew of resources that would maintain their confidentiality. Results suggested that for the majority of student groups, more than 75% were unaware of the confidential nature of the Interpersonal Violence Advocates, and more than 50% were unaware that SHAC Counseling, Student Legal Services, and the Portland Women's Crisis Line (Call to Safety) provided confidential services.

Table 17. Number and Percentage of Students Aware of the Following Services Being Confidential						
	UG Women	UG Men	UG Trans and Non-Binary	Grad Women	Grad Men	Grad Trans and Non-Binary
Number of Section Respondents	1,293	381	88	415	111	18
SHAC Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Program	388	122	22	108	29	2
	30%	32%	25%	26%	26%	11%
SHAC Counseling Services	922	249	56	279	70	12
	71%	65%	64%	67%	64%	67%
Student Legal Services	604	203	36	165	53	8
	47%	53%	41%	40%	48%	44%
Interpersonal Violence (IPV) Advocates	265	79	23	98	15	0
	20%	21%	26%	24%	14%	0%
Portland Women's Crisis Line (Call to Safety)	602	150	39	212	36	11
	47%	39%	44%	51%	33%	61%

Implications

Based on the data presented in Table 17, PSU should make greater efforts to inform the student body of resources available when a student experiences sexual misconduct. Less than 25% of students knew of many important resources, such as confidential advocates and where to report. This may be achieved through electronic communication, in-person communication, providing cards and posters in restrooms, residence halls, or other locations around campus, or making the Safe Campus Module mandatory. Over 70% of students knew of the Safe Campus Module, but only 35% of the current student body has completed it. Resources should be provided to enhance a campaign to inform students of the many resources available on the PSU campus.

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT VICTIMIZATION ITEMS

As stated earlier in this report, many survey questions related to students' experiences of being victims of sexual misconduct, either on or off campus, during their time enrolled at PSU. Students were asked to endorse whether or not they had experienced any of the following three types of sexual misconduct: (a) sexual harassment, (b) stalking, and (c) dating violence.

Sexual Harassment

The sexual harassment questions began with the following phrase: *While enrolled at PSU, have you been in a situation in which someone...?* after which students were presented with a variety of types of sexual harassment behaviors and asked to indicate whether or not they had experienced unwanted behavior. The survey included 11 specific types of sexual harassment behaviors. Sexual harassment for the purposes of this study referred to non-physical sexual harassment, such as comments, jokes or gestures.

The prevalence of sexual harassment varied depending on student status (undergraduate vs. graduate student) and students' self-reported gender identity. Among undergraduate women survey respondents, 55% endorsed at least 1 of the 11 sexual harassment items. The graduate women reported at a slightly lower rate (53%) than undergraduate women. By comparison, 33% of undergraduate men and 39% of graduate men reported experiencing one of the sexual harassment items. Among trans and non-binary undergraduate students, 76%⁶ endorsed one item and 83% of trans and non-binary graduate students reported experiencing at least 1 of the 11 types sexual harassment situations presented in the survey compared to women or men undergraduate or graduate students while enrolled at PSU.

Table 18 presents the numbers of students who indicated that they experienced sexual harassment at least once and who stated that they experienced specific types of sexual harassment behaviors. Findings are reported separately by students' degree status and gender identity.

Consistently across sexual harassment items, women reported higher rates than their men counterparts. This was true for undergraduate and graduate students. Finally, at both the undergraduate and graduate level, trans and non-binary students reported the highest rates of sexual harassment.

	UG Women	UG Men	UG Trans and Non-Binary	Grad Women	Grad Men	Grad Trans and Non-Binary
Number of Section Respondents	1,302	378	87	414	110	18
Reported At Least One Sexual Harassment Item	715	125	66	220	43	15
	55%	33%	76%	53%	39%	83%
Displayed, Used, or Distributed Sexist or Sexually Suggestive Materials That Were Offensive to You	371	65	44	90	20	11
	29%	17%	51%	22%	18%	61%

⁶ The response rate was lower for trans and non-binary students, where 66 out of 87 undergraduate respondents and 15 out of 18 graduate students reported experiencing sexual harassment.

Table 18 Cont. Sexual Harassment: Number/Percent Experiencing Each Act by Degree Status and Gender Identity						
	UG Women	UG Men	UG Trans and Non-Binary	Grad Women	Grad Men	Grad Trans and Non-Binary
Made Offensive Comments Based on Your Gender, Sex, and/or Sexual Orientation/Identity	513	68	58	161	25	13
	39%	18%	67%	39%	23%	72%
Repeatedly Told Sexual Stories or Jokes That Were Offensive to You	376	62	46	99	18	9
	29%	16%	53%	24%	16%	50%
Made Offensive Remarks About Your Appearance, Body, or Sexual Activities	430	54	42	109	10	8
	33%	14%	49%	26%	9%	44%
Made Gestures or Used Body Language of a Sexual Nature, Which Offended You or Was Unwelcome	395	49	34	102	13	7
	30%	13%	40%	25%	12%	39%
Made Unwanted Attempts to Establish a Romantic Sexual Relationship with You Despite Your Efforts to Discourage It	306	27	24	68	8	* ⁷
	24%	7%	28%	16%	7%	*
Made Unwanted Attempts to Touch, Grab, or Fondle You	197	19	22	45	*	*
	15%	5%	26%	11%	*	*
Treated You Badly for Refusing to Have Sex or Other Sexual Activity	136	17	16	25	*	*
	10%	4%	18%	6%	*	*
Suggested or Promised Better Treatment if You Were Sexually Cooperative	84	8	8	15	*	*
	6%	2%	9%	4%	*	*
Sent or Posted Unwelcome Sexual Comments, Jokes or Pictures by Text, Email, Facebook, or Other Electronic Means	157	18	14	31	6	6
	12%	5%	16%	7%	6%	33%
Made Unwanted Attempts to Have Sex with You (Oral, Anal, or Vaginal)	105	9	12	7	*	0
	8%	2%	14%	2%	*	0%

⁷ Findings that revealed less than five students have an asterisk in order to protect students' privacy.

Table 19 presents the total number and proportion of students who reported at least one type of sexual harassment behavior that was perpetrated either by another PSU student, by a PSU faculty or staff member, or by someone not affiliated with PSU. Results are reported separately by students' degree status and gender identity.

Table 19. Sexual Harassment: Type of Perpetrator of Any Form of Sexual Harassment by Degree Status and Gender Identity						
	UG Women	UG Men	UG Trans and Non-Binary	Grad Women	Grad Men	Grad Trans and Non-Binary
Number of Section Respondents	1,302	378	87	414	110	18
Reported Sexual Harassment by Another PSU Student	476	91	45	138	27	11
	37%	24%	52%	33%	25%	61%
Reported Sexual Harassment by Faculty/Staff	90	13	12	58	6	7
	7%	3%	14%	14%	5%	39%
Reported Sexual Harassment by Person Not Affiliated with PSU	404	52	36	104	20	9
	31%	14%	41%	25%	18%	50%

Stalking

The stalking victimization questions asked students to indicate: *How many times has someone done the following things to you while enrolled at PSU?* Response options included: *none, 1-2, 3-6, and more than 6 times*. The following table displays the percentage of students who indicated experiencing each type of stalking behavior at least once (by gender identity and degree status).

On average, the most common type of stalking for all students, across all subsets of students, involved the perpetrator *watching or following the student from a distance or listening in and/or observing the student with a listening device, camera, or GPS (global positioning system) without their permission*, with 15 % of undergraduate women, 4% of undergraduate men, and 28% of undergraduate trans and non-binary students experiencing a specific type of stalking behavior.

Approximately a quarter of all women students reported having been stalked during their time at PSU. Rates were less than half for men (10%-11%). However, trans and non-binary undergraduate and graduate students reported rates significantly higher at 38% and 44%, respectively. For individual stalking items, women again reported higher rates than men, and trans and non-binary students reported rates higher still.

Table 20a presents the total number of respondents and proportion of students who experienced at least one type of stalking behavior overall.

Table 20a. Stalking: Number/Percent Experiencing Act by Degree and Gender Identity						
	UG Women	UG Men	UG Trans and Non-Binary	Grad Women	Grad Men	Grad Trans and Non-Binary
Number of Section Respondents	1,264	368	85	409	107	18
Endorsed at Least One Stalking Item	318	36	32	89	12	8
	25%	10%	38%	22%	11%	44%

Table 20b represents the number and proportion of stalking behaviors reported by student respondents who have experienced any specific type of stalking. Findings are reported separately by students' degree status and gender identity.

Table 20b.⁸ Stalking: Number/Percent Experiencing Each Type of Stalking Behavior						
	UG Women	UG Men	UG Trans and Non-Binary	Grad Women	Grad Men	Grad Trans and Non-Binary
Watched or Followed You from a Distance, or Listened in and/or Observed You with a Listening Device, Camera, or GPS Without Your Permission	189	15	24	45	* ⁹	*
	59%	42%	75%	51%	*	*
Approached You or Showed Up in Places, Such as Your Home, Workplace, or School, When You Didn't Want Them to Be There	136	21	16	36	*	*
	43%	58%	50%	40%	*	*
Left Unwelcome or Potentially Threatening Items for You to Find, Including Cards or Flowers	37	8	*	11	0	*
	12%	22%	*	12%	0%	*
Entered into Your Home or Car Without Your Permission and Left Clues That the Person Was There	12	7	*	6	*	0
	4%	19%	*	1%	*	0%
Made Unwanted Phone Calls or Left Unwanted Messages Including Text, Social Media or Voice Messages)	165	21	18	44	7	*
	52%	58%	56%	49%	58%	*

⁸ Cells add to more than 100% since student respondents were allowed to report more than one type of stalking behavior

⁹ Findings that revealed less than five students have an asterisk in order to protect students' privacy.

Table 21 presents the total number of students who have experienced at least one type of stalking divided by student degree status and self-reported gender identity. These instances of stalking would have been perpetrated either by another PSU student, by a PSU faculty or staff member, or by someone not affiliated with PSU.

For all but men graduate students, the highest rates of stalking were by a person not affiliated with PSU. In contrast, graduate men reported that other PSU students were most often the stalking perpetrator.

	UG Women	UG Men	UG Trans and Non-Binary	Grad Women	Grad Men	Grad Trans and Non-Binary
Number of Section Respondents	1,264	368	85	409	107	18
Reported Being Stalked by Another Student	159	17	16	33	6	*
	13%	5%	19%	8%	6%	*
Reported Stalking by Faculty/Staff	11	*	0	*	*	0
	1%	*	0%	*	*	0%
Reported Stalking by Person Not affiliated with PSU	190	18	19	50	*	*
	15%	5%	22%	12%	*	*

Dating Violence

The PSU Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate Survey contained five items regarding different types of dating violence, including: *The person... threatened to hurt me and I thought I might really get hurt; pushed, grabbed, or shook me; hit me; stole or destroyed my property; or scared me without laying a hand on me.* Respondents were asked to follow these instructions when answering the dating violence questions: *Answer the next questions about any sexual hook-up, partner, boyfriend, girlfriend, husband, or wife you have had, including exes, regardless of the length of the relationship, while enrolled at PSU.* Response options included: *none, 1-2, 3-6, more than 6 times.*

Among undergraduate students, 19% of undergraduate women, 7% of undergraduate men, and 33% of trans and non-binary undergraduates reported having experienced one of the five forms of dating violence. Among graduate students, women reported the highest rates (17%) of dating violence (defined as experiencing at least one of the five types of dating violence). Men graduate students and trans and non-binary graduate students reported very similar rates of dating violence (5% and 6%, respectively).

Table 22a presents the total number of respondents and proportion of students who experienced at least one type of dating violence.

Table 22a. Dating Violence: Number/Percent Experiencing Each Act by Degree Status and Gender Identity						
	UG Women	UG Men	UG Trans and Non-Binary	Grad Women	Grad Men	Grad Trans and Non-Binary
Number of Section Respondents	1,251	360	84	406	103	18
Reported At Least One Dating Violence Item	233	25	28	69	5	* ¹⁰
	19%	7%	33%	17%	5%	*

Table 22b represents the number and proportion of dating violence behaviors reported by student respondents who have experienced any specific type of dating violence. Findings are reported separately by students' degree status and their gender identity.

Table 22b¹¹. Dating Violence: Number/Percentage Experienced Each Type of Dating Violence						
	UG Women	UG Men	UG Trans and Non-Binary	Grad Women	Grad Men	Grad Trans and Non-Binary
The Person Threatened to Hurt Me and I Thought I Might Really Get Hurt	76	*	8	15	*	*
	33%	*	29%	22%	*	*
The Person Pushed, Grabbed, or Shook Me	111	9	9	26	*	*
	48%	36%	32%	38%	*	*
The Person Hit Me	45	8	6	13	*	*
	19%	32%	21%	19%	*	*
The Person Stole or Destroyed My Property	65	13	8	18	*	*
	28%	52%	29%	26%	*	*
The Person Scared Me Without Laying a Hand On Me	195	12	23	60	*	*
	84%	48%	82%	87%	*	*

¹⁰ Findings that revealed less than five students have an asterisk in order to protect students' privacy.

¹¹ Cells add to more than 100% since student respondents were allowed to report more than one type of dating violence

Table 23 presents the proportion of students reporting dating violence perpetrated by a PSU faculty or staff member, or by someone not affiliated with PSU. Findings are reported separately by students' degree status and gender identity.

Across all types of students, the most frequently reported type of dating violence perpetrator was a person not affiliated with PSU. The next most frequently reported type of dating violence perpetrator was another PSU student, followed by PSU faculty/staff dating violence perpetrators.

Table 23. Dating Violence: Type of Dating Violence Perpetrators						
	UG Women	UG Men	UG Trans and Non-Binary	Grad Women	Grad Men	Grad Trans and Non-Binary
Number of Section Respondents	1,251	360	84	406	103	18
Reported Dating Violence by Another Student	76	9	9	16	*	0
	6%	3%	11%	4%	*	0%
Reported Dating Violence by Faculty/Staff	*	*	0	*	0	0
	*	*	0%	*	0%	0%
Reported Dating Violence by Person Not Affiliated with PSU	154	15	20	48	*	*
	12%	4%	24%	12%	*	*

SEXUAL VIOLENCE VICTIMIZATION ITEMS

Students were asked about their experiences of sexual violence during their time enrolled at PSU, including unwanted sexual touching, unwanted oral sex, unwanted vaginal sex, and unwanted anal sex.

Since sexual violence questions are particularly sensitive, difficult to answer, and potentially could have caused emotional pain, we included the following statement prior to these sexual violence questions: *Your information is completely confidential. We hope that this helps you to feel comfortable answering each question honestly. Fill the bubble showing the number of times each experience has happened to you. If several experiences occurred on the same occasion – for example, if one night someone told you some lies and had sex with you when you were drunk, you should indicate both. We want to know about your experiences while enrolled at PSU. These experiences could occur on or off campus, when school is in session, or when you are on a term or summer break.*

Response options for the unwanted sexual violence items asked the number of times violence was experienced: *0 times, 1 time, 2 times, 3+ times*. Results presented in Tables 24 – 31 indicate the total number of respondents and the proportion of students who reported while enrolled at PSU. Findings are reported separately by students' degree status and gender identity. The survey did not collect data on the total number of specific incidents experienced by any one student or on the total number of experiences of the subgroups overall.

Table 24a-b presents survey respondents' experience of sexual violence. Table 24a presents the total number of respondents and proportion of students who experienced at least one type of sexual violence (i.e., unwanted sexual touching, unwanted oral sex, unwanted vaginal sex, or unwanted anal sex).

Compared to the national average of approximately 20% or 1 out of 5¹² undergraduate women experiencing sexual violence, 13% or just over 1 out of 7 PSU undergraduate women reported experiencing sexual violence. Four percent (4%) of undergraduate men experienced sexual violence while at PSU, compared to the national average of 5.4% of undergraduate men. Findings also revealed that undergrad trans and non-binary respondents, while relatively small in number (82 students), reported unwanted sexual violence at rates more than twice those of undergraduate women respondents. This finding is consistent with results reported in other climate surveys¹³ and in the research literature.¹⁴

¹² The Association of American Universities (AAU) report found that 23% undergraduate women experienced sexual violence.

¹³ Cantor, D., Fisher, B., Chibnall, S., Townsend, R., Lee, H., Bruce, C., & Thomas, G. (2015). *Report on the AAU Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct*. Rockville, MD: Weststat.

¹⁴ Krebs, C., Lindquist, C., Warner, T., Fisher, B., & Martin, S. (2007). *The College Sexual Assault Study*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. Available at <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/221153.pdf>

Table 24a. Sexual Violence: Number/Percent Experiencing Act by Degree Status and Gender Identity						
	UG Women	UG Men	UG Trans and Non-Binary	Grad Women	Grad Men	Grad Trans and Non-Binary
Number of Section Respondents	1,228	347	82	401	103	17
Reported At Least One Sexual Violence Item	162	15	24	30	6	* ¹⁵
	13%	4%	29%	7%	6%	*

Table 24b represents the number and proportion of sexual violence behaviors reported by student respondents who have experienced any specific type of sexual violence. Findings are reported separately by students' degree status and gender identity.

Table 24b¹⁶. Sexual Violence: Number/Percent Experiencing Each Type of Sexual Violence						
	UG Women	UG Men	UG Trans and Non-Binary	Grad Women	Grad Men	Grad Trans and Non-Binary
Reported At Least One Unwanted Sexual Touching Item	140	13	24	20	*	*
	86%	87%	100%	67%	*	*
Reported At Least One Unwanted Oral Sex Item	57	7	11	14	*	0
	35%	47%	46%	47%	*	0%
Reported At Least One Unwanted Vaginal Sex Item	98	0	14	21	0	0
	60%	0%	58%	70%	0%	0%
Reported At Least One Unwanted Anal Sex Item	28	*	5	*	*	0
	17%	*	21%	*	*	0%

Additional details regarding sexual victimization, including unwanted sexual touching, unwanted vaginal sex, unwanted oral sex, and unwanted anal sex are provided in Appendix C.

¹⁵ Findings that revealed less than five students have an asterisk (*) to protect students' privacy.

¹⁶ Cells add up to more than 100% since student respondents were allowed to report more than one type of sexual violence.

Students' Age and Rates of Sexual Victimization

Sexual victimization rates were highest for students who were between 20 and 21 years of age, with 18.5% of this group having experienced at least one type of sexual victimization during their time at PSU (see Table 25). Respondents between 22 and 25 years of age had the second highest rate of sexual victimization at 13.6%. Rates of sexual victimization consistently declined for students above the age of 25 years old. It is important to note that the relatively low rates of sexual victimization for PSU's older, non-traditional students (e.g., under 7% for students above the age of 30 years old) is likely to have contributed to lower overall rates of sexual victimization in this PSU climate survey sample.

Student Age	Percent of All Respondents (2,370)
18-19	11.1%
20-21	18.5%
22-25	13.6%
26-30	8.8%
31-40	7.1%
41-50	4.7%
>51	4.8%

Students who experienced any type of sexual violence were also asked to indicate the type of perpetrator responsible for the sexual violence behavior. Table 26 presents the total number of students who experienced sexual violence by each type of reported perpetrator. These data are provided separately for degree status and gender identity categories. Possible survey responses for sexual violence perpetrators included: *other PSU students*; *people not affiliated with PSU*; and *PSU faculty/staff*. Respondents could elect not to report on type of perpetrator while still endorsing a “yes” to a sexual violence item. Therefore, some of the columns do not add up to 100%.

When looking at the six subsets of student groups (see Table 26), with groups defined by self-reported gender identity and student status, the most frequently reported type of sexual violence perpetrator was *people not affiliated with PSU*, followed by *other PSU students*. Student respondents almost never identified PSU faculty and staff as a perpetrator.

Table 26. Sexual Violence: Types of Sexual Violence Perpetrators						
	UG Women	UG Men	UG Trans and Non-Binary	Grad Women	Grad Men	Grad Trans and Non-Binary
Reported One Sexual Violence Item	162	15	24	30	6	*
Reported Sexual Violence by Another Student	58	8	10	*	*	0
	36%	53%	42%	*	*	0%
Reported Sexual Violence by Faculty/Staff	*	0	0	*	0	0
	*	0%	0%	*	0%	0%
Reported Sexual Violence by Person Not Affiliated with PSU	87	7	14	22	*	*
	54%	47%	58%	73%	*	*

Type of Perpetration of Sexual Violence Acts

Table 27 represents the number and proportion of sexual violence behaviors reported by student respondents who have experienced specific types of coercion or sexual violence. These findings were provided for student respondents separately by degree status and gender identity.

	UG Women	UG Men	UG Trans and Non-Binary	Grad Women	Grad Men	Grad Trans and Non-Binary
Reported At Least One Sexual Violence Item (Non-Consensual Sexual Touching, Oral, Vaginal, or Anal Sex)	162	15	24	30	6	*
	13%	4%	29%	7%	6%	*
Someone Committed Sexual Violence Towards Me by Telling Lies, Threatening to End the Relationship, or Threatening to Spread Rumors About Me	38	*	*	8	*	*
	3%	*	*	2%	*	*
Someone Committed Sexual Violence Towards Me by Continually Verbally Pressuring Me or Getting Angry After I Said I Didn't Want to Have Sexual Contact	109	8	18	19	*	*
	9%	2%	22%	5%	*	*
Someone Committed Sexual Violence Towards Me When I Was Asleep, Passed Out, Unconscious, Blacked Out or Too Drunk to Stop What Was Happening	86	10	12	11	*	*
	7%	3%	15%	3%	*	*
Someone Committed Sexual Violence Towards Me by Threatening to Physically Harm Me or Someone Close to Me	12	*	*	*	*	0
	1%	*	*	*	*	0%
Someone Committed Sexual Violence Towards Me by Using Force, For Example Holding Me Down with Their Body Weight, Pinning My Arms, or Having a Weapon	51	*	13	*	*	*
	4%	*	16%	*	*	*

We also compared rates of sexual violence victimization across a number of key demographic characteristic categories. Data on sexual violence victimization was divided into the following demographic groups for comparison: living situation (living on-campus vs. living off-campus), the year students were in school, students' self-reported sexual orientation, self-reported gender identity, and degree status (undergraduate vs. graduate students). Tables 28 to 32 present sexual violence reporting rates by these disaggregated demographic categories. Table 28 represents students' reported rates of sexual violence by whether they lived on or off campus. On-campus only includes PSU owned and managed resident halls and does not include University Pointe or any other off campus housing.

	Off Campus	On Campus
Number of All Respondents	2040	317
Reported At Least One Sexual Violence Item	201	41
	10%	13%

Table 29 presents students' reported rates of sexual violence (any type of sexual violence) while enrolled in PSU by students' year in school (i.e., first through five or more and graduate). Please note that this data reports cumulative experience over time since we asked students about their victimization experience while enrolled at PSU, which would have an additive effect over their years as a student. As such, fifth+ year undergraduate students may be reporting five or more years of experience as an enrolled PSU student compared to first years' one year of experience as an enrolled PSU student. We did not, however, ask students who reported a sexually violent experience in which year it occurred. Findings from these questions suggest that undergraduates in our sample experienced sexual violence more frequently than graduate students.

	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Fifth or More Year Undergraduate	Graduate
Number of All Respondents	244	249	518	434	361	555
Reported At Least One Sexual Violence Item	20	27	59	49	48	39
	8%	11%	11%	11%	13%	7%

Table 30 presents students' reported rates of sexual violence (any type of sexual violence) while enrolled in PSU by sexual orientation. Higher rates of sexual violence were reported by groups self-identifying as "Bisexual," "Queer," "Gay," "Other," and having "More Than One" sexual orientation as compared to students identifying as "Heterosexual." Considerably higher rates of sexual violence were also reported by students identifying as "trans and non-binary," compared to students identifying as men or women. NOTE: The small subgroup sizes for the sexual orientation and gender identity might have impacted these rates.

	Asexual	Bisexual	Gay	Heterosexual	Lesbian	Queer	Other	More Than One
Number of All Respondents	118	228	58	1640	48	82	54	124
Reported At Least One Sexual Violence Item	7	42	7	133	*	20	7	22
	6%	18%	12%	8%	*	24%	13%	18%

Table 31. Sexual Violence: Sexual Violence by Gender Identity			
	Women	Men	Trans and Non-Binary
Number of All Respondents	1,745	501	106
Reported At Least One Sexual Violence Item	192	21	27
	11%	4%	25%

Table 32. Sexual Violence: Sexual Violence by Student Type		
	Undergrad/Post Baccalaureate	Grad
Number of All Respondents	1806	555
Reported at Least One Sexual Violence Item	203	39
	11%	7%

Implications

PSU does not receive reports to the Office of Dean of Student Life or the Office of Equity & Compliance close to the number of students who reported sexual violence in the Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate Survey. If students are better informed of the services and reporting options and are given the appropriate support to report, PSU would be able to address a greater number of incidents of sexual violence and make our campus safer. If reporting went up to the level students reported experiencing sexual violence in the Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate Survey, PSU would need to provide additional IPV advocates, mental health counselors, and investigators.

STUDENT PREVENTION PERCEPTIONS

The last few sections of the Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate Survey invited students to answer questions that had bearing on the role of campus prevention efforts. These questions focused on: (a) students' understanding of giving consent before having sex, (b) peer norms related to dating and sexual behaviors, (c) bystander intervention, and (d) students' sense of community on the PSU campus.

Giving Consent Before Having Sex

Questions related to consensual sexual behaviors asked respondents to indicate how strongly they agreed or disagreed with several statements. Response options for these consent related statements included: *strongly disagree*, *disagree*, *neutral*, *agree*, and *strongly agree*. Table 33 represents the *combined* number and proportion of students who either agreed or strongly agreed with consent related statements. Results are provided separately for students based on their degree status and gender identity.

Student responses reflected a clear understanding of what does and does not constitute consent. This finding was consistent across the various levels of student degree status and student gender identity.

Table 33: Number and Percentage of Participants Who Considered Receiving Consent in the Following Scenarios						
	UG Women	UG Men	UG Trans and Non-Binary	Grad Women	Grad Men	Grad Trans and Non-Binary
Number of Section Respondents	1,184	335	83	386	98	16
Consent must be given at each step in a sexual encounter	1113	285	81	367	81	15
	94%	85%	98%	95%	83%	94%
If a person initiates sex, but during foreplay, one party says they no longer wants to, the person has not given consent to continue	1113	307	81	368	89	15
	94%	92%	98%	96%	91%	94%
If a person doesn't physically resist sex	54	17	*	18	*	0
	5%	5%	*	5%	*	0%
Consent for sex one time is consent for future sex	28	8	*	7	*	0
	2%	2%	*	2%	2%	0%
If you and your sexual partner are both drunk	17	12	*	*	0	0
	1%	4%	*	*	0%	0%

Bystander Intervention Scenarios

The Bystander Intervention section of the Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate Survey invited students to answer questions about how often they had intervened in situations in an effort to increase the safety of others, including their friends. Response options for bystander intervention strategies included: *never*, *sometimes*, *a few times*, *most of the time*, *always*, and *N/A*.

Table 34 represents the combined number and proportion of students who indicated that they had engaged in a bystander intervention strategy. Findings are provided for students separately based on students' degree status and gender identity.

Overall, students indicated that they rarely employed any of the bystander intervention strategies. In fact, with only three exceptions, less than 30% of the students indicated they had employed bystander strategies. Trans and non-binary undergrad students reported using these three strategies more frequently than their peers (i.e., *asked someone who looks very upset at a party if they are okay or need help* [41%], *spoke up against sexist or sexually suggestive jokes* [39%], *intervened with a friend who was being verbally abusive to another person* [30%]). In general, women seemed to respond more frequently with bystander interventions than men, and trans and non-binary students responded most frequently of the gender identity groups.

	UG Women	UG Men	UG Trans and Non-Binary	Grad Women	Grad Men	Grad Trans and Non-Binary
Number of Section Respondents	1135	325	83	382	100	*
Walked a friend who has had too much to drink home from a party, bar, or social event	227	52	20	65	12	*
	20%	16%	24%	17%	12%	*
Talked to the friends of a drunk person to make sure they don't leave the person behind at a party, bar, or social event	248	51	16	67	10	*
	22%	16%	19%	18%	10%	*
Spoke up against sexist or sexually suggestive jokes	284	39	32	101	14	*
	25%	12%	39%	26%	14%	*
Tried to distract someone who was trying to take a drunken person to another room or trying to get them to do something sexual	146	21	13	27	*	*
	13%	6%	16%	7%	*	*
Asked someone who looks very upset at a party if they are okay or need help	331	49	34	86	15	*
	29%	15%	41%	23%	15%	*
Intervene with a friend who was being physically abusive to another person	219	43	21	55	8	*
	19%	13%	25%	14%	8%	*
Intervene with a friend who was being verbally abusive to another person	251	47	25	63	9	*
	22%	14%	30%	16%	9%	*

Students' Sense of Community on the PSU Campus

The final section of the Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate Survey consisted of an 8-item measure examining students' sense of community at PSU. Students were asked to indicate how much they agreed with statements describing a positive sense of community. They used the following five response options to communicate their degree of agreement with each statement: *strongly disagree*, *disagree*, *neutral*, *agree*, or *strongly agree*. Table 35 represents the combined number and proportion of students' agreement with the sense of community items. Results are provided for students separately by degree status and gender identity.

Findings displayed in Table 35 indicate that, at best, a little more than half of the students responding had a positive sense of community at PSU. While responses were relatively consistent across students' degree status and gender identity, there was a trend toward men, at both the graduate and undergraduate level, reporting the strongest sense of community.

	UG Women	UG Men	UG Trans and Non-Binary	Grad Women	Grad Men	Grad Trans and Non-Binary
Number of Section Respondents	1153	325	82	380	97	16
I can get what I need in this community.	588	179	40	186	57	*
	51%	55%	49%	49%	59%	*
This campus community helps me fulfill my needs.	558	170	37	169	49	*
	51%	52%	45%	44%	51%	*
I feel like a member of this campus community.	469	139	32	147	40	*
	41%	43%	39%	39%	41%	*
I belong in this campus community.	490	148	33	149	46	*
	42%	46%	40%	39%	47%	*
I have a say about what goes on in my campus community.	300	92	19	84	31	*
	26%	28%	23%	22%	32%	*
People in this campus community are Good at influencing each other.	452	123	30	106	31	*
	39%	38%	37%	28%	32%	*
I feel connected to this campus community.	392	109	28	120	33	*
	34%	33%	34%	32%	34%	*
I have a good bond with others in this campus community.	479	147	39	178	60	8
	42%	45%	48%	47%	62%	50%

Implications

The findings above illustrate the need to provide additional prevention training to PSU students. Based on the response rate, many students have a basic understanding of consent. However, many students do not feel they would intervene or be an active bystander in situations when they observed an incident of sexual misconduct. Men consistently reported a lower likelihood of intervening as a bystander across the five different scenarios presented in the survey. Findings that almost half the students responding to the survey did not have a strong sense of community at PSU are also noteworthy.

PSU first hired a Sexual Violence/Relationship Prevention Coordinator in October 2015 and began developing and providing primary prevention programming. To combat sexual violence, PSU students must receive continued learning opportunities in different facets of their educational experience, including orientation, residence life, university studies courses, athletics, and events open to all students. Because of the low rate of men reporting that they would intervene, there should be a focus on men receiving bystander intervention training to make the PSU prevention programming more complete and robust. Findings related to bystander intervention and sense of community may assist in directing these efforts to maximize their impact.

CONCLUSION

Campus Climate Survey findings reveal rates of sexual misconduct and sexual violence experienced by students during their time at PSU that clearly reflect the need for more intensive educational, preventive, and intervention efforts. Results indicate that students have varying degrees of knowledge about campus support services and resources available to them when they or someone they know experience sexual violence. Findings also suggest that many PSU students do receive important information about sexual misconduct and sexual violence, including definitions of key terms, procedures for reporting, and information about where to obtain services and support. In fact, just over half (51%) of participating students reported that they had received information about where to go to get help if someone they knew experienced sexual misconduct, and nearly half (49%) of respondents said that they had received information about how to report a sexual misconduct incident, with about the same number (47%) noting that they had received information about how to prevent sexual misconduct. We are encouraged to know that information is being disseminated to so many of our students. At the same time, given the critical nature of this topic and the need for all of our students to have knowledge of and access to prevention and intervention services, it is apparent that additional educational and skills-based efforts directed toward our students are critically needed.

Report findings also support the continued provision of support services to all students who are survivors of sexual misconduct and sexual violence. As indicated in our Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate Survey findings, particular attention should be given to those undergraduate and graduate students who identify within the LGBTQ communities. This should include, but not be limited to, students who self-identify as trans woman, trans man, transgender, gender nonconforming, gender queer, bisexual, gay, and queer. Trans and non-binary students reported experiencing the highest proportional rates of sexual misconduct during their time at PSU. Addressing the needs of LGBTQ students should be considered a priority for prevention and intervention services given these very high rates of victimization.

This first PSU Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate Report provides a great deal of valuable information pertaining to both students' self-reported experiences of sexual misconduct and sexual violence victimization and their perceptions about available campus resources to address related concerns. These findings offer a template to guide our future efforts to strengthen PSU's educational resources, prevention programming, and support services for students impacted by sexual violence. Enhancing these areas will foster a PSU Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate even more conducive to student health and safety. This report also provides directions for additional PSU climate assessment activities. Future campus assessments are needed to address existing "finer grained" questions regarding the need for new programming and the effectiveness of existing prevention and intervention services. Future Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate surveys will build upon the strengths of this assessment, improve the measurement of key campus sexual violence areas, and go further to investigate dimensions that were beyond the scope of this initial survey.

We are indebted to the students who generously shared their experiences and opinions in the service of fostering an even safer campus community. We are also appreciative of the collaborative spirit, support, and vision of the PSU faculty, staff, and administrators who committed to the completion of this survey. Particular thanks is due to Dr. Carmen Suarez, Vice President for Global Diversity & Inclusion, for championing this initiative and ensuring it came to successful fruition. We look forward to beginning to translate Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate survey findings into action steps that will result in a fuller array of PSU education, prevention, and intervention services to better serve our student campus community.

For any questions about the Sexual Misconduct Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate Survey Report, please contact Julie Caron, PSU's Title IX Coordinator, at jucaron@pdx.edu.

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APPENDIX A

Additional Data Tables

Appendix Table 1 presents students' race/ethnicity by the type of degree they are pursuing (i.e., undergraduate/post-baccalaureate versus graduate). The majority of the student sample was White (63% undergraduate; 69% graduate). The next most endorsed race/ethnicity type was Asian or Asian American (11% undergraduate; 11% graduate) with also 11% of undergraduate students endorsing More Than One Race and 7% of graduate students endorsing More Than One Race. Hispanic or Latino(a) students comprised 9% of the undergraduate students and 6% of the graduate students, and Black or African American students comprised 2% of the undergraduate students and 3% of the graduate students in the sample. Four percent (4%) of undergraduate students and 2% of graduate students endorsed Other Race, while 1% of both graduate and undergraduate students identified as Native American or Alaskan Native. No students identified as being Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.

Appendix Table 1. Race/Ethnicity by Degree Status		
Race/Ethnicity	Undergrad/Post Baccalaureate	Graduate
Asian or Asian American	197	61
	11%	11%
Black or African American	40	16
	2%	3%
White	1127	382
	63%	69%
Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	8	1
	0%	0%
Hispanic or Latino/a	154	34
	9%	6%
Native American or Alaskan Native	11	6
	1%	1%
Other Race	71	10
	4%	2%
More Than One Race	189	41
	11%	7%

Appendix Table 2 represents the rate of victimization based on the students' self-identified race/ethnicity. Findings that revealed less than five students have an asterisk to protect students' privacy and columns with the asterisks will not add up to 100%.

Appendix Table 2: Race/Ethnicity by Type of Victimization				
Race/Ethnicity	Sexual Harassment	Stalking	Dating Violence	Sexual Violence
Number of Section Respondents who Reported at Least One Type of Victimization	1190	496	360	242
Asian or Asian American	95	43	22	21
	8%	9%	6%	9%
Black or African American	22	12	6	*
	2%	2%	2%	*
White	811	315	243	173
	68%	64%	68%	71%
Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	5	*	*	0
	1%	*	*	0%
Hispanic or Latino/a	76	33	22	13
	6%	7%	6%	5%
Native American or Alaskan Native	10	*	6	*
	1%	*	2%	*
Other Race	39	21	14	9
	3%	4%	4%	4%
More than One Race	132	67	46	20
	11%	14%	13%	8%

Appendix Table 3 presents students' sexual orientation by degree status and gender identity.

Appendix Table 3. Sexual Orientation by Degree Status and Gender Identity						
Sexual Orientation	UG Women	UG Men	UG Trans and Non-Binary	Grad Women	Grad Men	Grad Trans and Non-Binary
Asexual	74	14	8	12	7	2
	6%	4%	9%	3%	6%	11%
Bisexual	152	16	15	35	5	2
	12%	4%	17%	8%	4%	11%
Gay	9	32	2	2	12	0
	1%	8%	2%	0%	11%	0%
Heterosexual	924	299	8	316	81	1
	70%	78%	9%	76%	72%	6%
Lesbian	31	0	5	12	0	0
	2%	0%	6%	3%	0%	0%
Queer	31	2	23	16	1	8
	2%	1%	26%	4%	1%	44%
Other Sexual Orientation	29	10	8	3	3	1
	2%	3%	9%	1%	3%	6%
More Than One	63	12	18	21	4	4
	5%	3%	21%	5%	4%	22%

Appendix Table 4 presents self-reported demographic data on students' age by degree status and gender identity.

Appendix Table 4. Student Age by Degree Status and Gender Identity						
Age in Years	UG Women	UG Men	UG Trans and Non-Binary	Grad Women	Grad Men	Grad Trans and Non-Binary
18-19	190	41	12	0	0	0
	14%	11%	14%	0%	0%	0%
20-21	286	64	19	1	1	0
	22%	17%	22%	0%	1%	0%
22-25	350	95	22	92	26	3
	27%	25%	26%	22%	23%	19%
26-30	230	82	18	134	30	6
	18%	21%	21%	32%	27%	38%
31-40	149	66	10	109	33	4
	11%	17%	12%	26%	29%	25%
41-50	81	24	5	53	16	3
	6%	6%	6%	13%	14%	19%
Over 51	26	11	0	24	6	0
	2%	3%	0%	6%	5%	0%

Appendix Table 5 presents students' international status by degree status and gender identity.

Appendix Table 5. International Student by Degree Status and Gender Identity						
Student Status	UG Women	UG Men	UG Trans and Non-Binary	Grad Women	Grad Men	Grad Trans and Non-Binary
International Student	66	29	2	35	20	0
	5%	8%	2%	8%	18%	0%
Domestic Student	1254	356	85	383	94	18
	95%	92%	98%	92%	82%	100%

Appendix Table 6 presents students' living situation by both degree status and gender identity.

Appendix Table 6. Living Situation by Degree Status and Gender Identity						
Living Situation	UG Women	UG Men	UG Trans and Non-Binary	Grad Women	Grad Men	Grad Trans and Non-Binary
Off Campus	1102	320	69	405	111	15
	84%	83%	80%	97%	97%	83%
On Campus	215	65	17	12	*	*
	16%	17%	20%	3%	*	*

Peer Norms Related to Dating and Sexual Behaviors

The Peer Norms Survey section included two subsections: Peer Social Support Measures and Informational Peer Support. The introductory paragraph to both sections stated: *The following items refer to your friends' attitudes. When the word "date" is used, please think of anyone with whom you have a romantic or sexual relationship – short term or long term.* Then respondents were invited to indicate their level of agreement or disagreement with the following questions by selecting one of five following response options: *strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree, or strongly agree.*

Appendix Table 7 represents the combined number and proportion of students within six subsets of students (degree status by gender identity) who either agreed or strongly agreed with the following statements.

Appendix Table 7. Number and Percentage of Participants Who Thought Their Friends Approve of:						
	UG Women	UG Men	UG Trans and Non-Binary	Grad Women	Grad Men	Grad Trans and Non-Binary
Number of Section Respondents	1175	324	83	378	97	16
Having Many Sexual Partners	329	94	39	121	29	11
	28%	29%	47%	32%	30%	69%
Telling Stories About Sexual Experiences	504	98	45	154	19	10
	43%	30%	54%	40%	20%	63%
Getting Someone Drunk or High to Have Sex with Them	18	8	*	*	*	0
	2%	2%	*	*	*	0%
Lying to Someone in Order to Have Sex with Them	13	10	*	*	*	0
	1%	3%	*	*	*	0%
Forcing Someone to Have Sex	0	*	*	*	*	0
	0%	*	*	*	*	0%
Using Physical Force, Such as Hitting or Beating, to Resolve Conflicts with Dates	0	*	*	*	0	0
	0%	*	*	*	0%	0%
Insulting or Swearing at Dates	9	*	*	*	*	*
	1%	*	*	*	*	*
For Someone to Non-Consensually Hit a Date in Certain Situations	9	*	*	*	0	*
	1%	*	*	*	0%	*
That Someone You Are Dating Should Want to Have Sex with You When You Want	29	*	*	*	*	0
	2%	*	*	*	*	0%
That When You Spend Money On a Date, The Person Should Have Sex with You in Return	*	*	*	*	0	0
	*	*	*	*	0%	0%

Appendix Table 7 Cont. Number and Percentage of Participants Who Thought Their Friends Approve of:						
	UG Women	UG Men	UG Trans and Non-Binary	Grad Women	Grad Men	Grad Trans and Non-Binary
That You Should Respond to a Date's Challenges to Your Authority by Insulting Them or Putting Them Down	*	*	*	*	0	0
	*	*	*	*	0%	0%
To Non-Consensually Physically Forcing a Person to Have Sex Under Certain Conditions	6	*	*	*	0	0
	1%	*	*	*	0%	0%