Sexual Conduct &
Campus Safety Survey
University of Nevada, Reno

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Sexual Conduct & Campus Safety Survey SCCS

- Three surveys
- Census approach
- Response Rates
  - 2014 – 31%
  - 2016 – 32%
  - 2018 - 30%
### SCCS Design: 2014 thru 2018

**2014**
- Based on Federal Campus Climate Toolkit
- “Not Alone” / McCaskill Report
- Sexual Misconduct **Very Broad**
  - Forced unwanted sexual contact

**2016**
- Added
  - Social network abuse norms
  - Interpersonal violence
- Sexual Misconduct **Broad**
  - Sexual coercion
  - Forced unwanted sexual contact

**2018**
- Added
  - Gender role stress
  - Harassment
  - Stalking
- Sexual Misconduct **Narrow**
  - Unwanted touching
  - Unwanted penetration
    - Coercion
    - Rape
## Unwanted Sexual Contact

### All Participants
- **Rape**
  - 6%
- **Sexual Assault Coercion**
  - 9%
- **Unwanted Touching**
  - 22%

### Participants age 18 - 25
- **Rape**
  - 7%
- **Sexual Assault Coercion**
  - 10%
- **Unwanted Touching**
  - 23%
SCCS Design: 2014 thru 2018

Participants 18 to 25 years of age

2014
• Unwanted Sexual Contact by force
  • 14%

2016
• Unwanted Sexual Contact by force
  • 5%
• Sexual Assault Coercion
  • 10%
• Unwanted Touching
  • 13%

2018
• Rape
  • 7%
• Sexual Assault Coercion
  • 10%
• Unwanted Touching
  • 23%
Populations at Biggest Risk

• Women
• Students in Fraternities or Sororities
• Students with diverse sexuality
All Forms of Sexual Violence

• Women, especially Sorority women, & those with diverse sexual identities are most likely to experience harassment, stalking, interpersonal violence, and unwanted sexual contact.

• Fraternity men are more likely to experience all types of sexual violence compared to men generally
Timing

• 58% of coercion and rape survivors reported they were assaulted their first year on campus
  • 69% fall semester
  • 21% spring semester
  • 10% summer

• 55% of all survivors (touching/coercion/rape) reported 2 or more incidences
The majority of sexual assaults are happening off campus

When an assault happens on campus, it is more severe

*Participants could report multiple locations for multiple events. Thus percentages do not add up to 100%*
Whom did you tell...

• Approximately 1/3 tell no one
  • More likely to tell someone if severe

• Reasons didn’t tell
  • Didn’t realize it was assault or assault could happen in a relationship
  • Didn’t want to ruin his/her reputation/it was someone I cared for
  • Didn’t happen when I was a student
  • Still in the closet
  • The perpetrator was female and I wouldn’t be believed
  • He apologized later
Whom did you tell...

• Title IX
  • Coercion 6%
  • Rape 8%

• Still a big gap in reporting
Perception: How the university handles investigations for those accused

• Both men and women *agree* the university will handle a case of sexual assault fairly

• Where men and women differ...
  • Men more likely to believe the university would take action against the accused
  • Men believe that person’s educational achievement would suffer
Sexual Misconduct: But My Friends Do It...

3% - 10% of participants reported having at least 1 friend who has engaged in violent behavior

132 to over 400 students

Participants’ Reports of Friend’s Behavior, n = 4,073

- Insulted partner: 30%
- Expected sex when they spent money on a date: 17%
- Used alcohol to get sex: 10%
- Forced sexual activity: 10%
- Hit or beat partner: 7%
- Blackmailed for sex: 3%
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Consent

- Only 45% of sexually active participants ALWAYS ask for verbal consent
  - 31% rarely or never ask for consent throughout the encounter
  - Perception gap

- 42% of students haven’t heard their peers discussing consent issues
Who is Less Likely to Ask for Consent?

• Students who endorse masculine traits
  • Especially men and women who believe they should:
    • Take risks
    • Restrict/ not show emotions
    • Not ask for help
    • Win at all costs
  • For men only—endorsing physical violence

• Those with friends who endorse sexual violence are less likely to ask for consent
Hooking up significantly correlated with both perpetrating and being victim of sexual assault
Hooking up

- 38% of students have hooked up at least once while being a student
  - Of sexually active students, this jumps to almost half (48%)
    - Majority (72%) hooking up only a few times a year or less

- Both students who do and do not hookup agree that it is a “normal” thing for college students to do

*Social norming campaign
Hooking up

• Students are finding hookup partners
  • 60% parties
  • 55% apps/social media
  • 47% bars or clubs

• Students need practice navigating sex encounters BEFORE alcohol is involved.
Alcohol & Sex

• Perceptions of alcohol have remained stable
   • 26% report alcohol makes them sexier

• 14% report it was involved in their last sexual encounter

• 52% report it facilitates sexual opportunity
   • Good News!! This has decreased since 2014

Percent Agree Alcohol Facilitates Sexual Opportunities

- 2014: 64%
- 2016: 57%
- 2018: 52%
Bystander: Observed a situation that could have led to a sexual assault

• Yes
  • 2018 – 18%
  • 2016 – 14%
  • 2014 – 12%

• Of those who observed an event, over 90% intervened

*Over time, students are more likely to recognize dangerous situations
Bystander Behaviors by Sex

• Men
  • More likely to:
    • Ask if the target person is alright
    • Separate those involved
    • Confront the perpetrator
    • Get others to help

• Women
  • More likely to:
    • Ask if the target person is alright
    • Separate those involved
    • Distract
    • Get others to help
Key Points to Remember...

Sexual assault threatens student success.

• The threat of sexual assault is greater for women than men.
• The first semester is critical.
• The behaviors we champion to prevent sexual assault require empathy and perspective taking (i.e. consent, bystander intervention) may run counter to toxic masculine agendas.
• We need to reflect on and deconstruct our institutional roles, policies, and procedures that stress value of masculinity (for men & women).
• We need to demonstrate positive masculinity and femininity.
Oh, one more thing…

• Sexism, racism, homophobia are part of the messaging and propaganda of extremist white identity groups.

• Those groups have members on our campus.
  • White identity, gender roles, and sex are important factors in sexual misconduct – that is a separate presentation.

• We ignore their presence and fear -- loss of dominant status and access to women’s bodies -- at our student’s peril.
Results available at: www.unr.edu/beheard
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