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FINAL REPORT

Submitted To:

University of Alaska Statewide,
Title IX Compliance

By:

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Justice Center

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Executive Summary

KEY SURVEY RESULTS

Estimated Prevalence of Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, and Stalking/ Harassment Between Fall 2016 and Fall 2017 Semesters.

Prevalence is depicted using the estimated percentage of UA undergraduate students who experienced each behavior based on extrapolation from the 710 survey responses. The data

experiences with these four behaviors between Fall 2016 and Fall 2017 semesters.

Victim Incapacitation

57.7% of victims were incapacitated due to alcohol/drug intoxication or sleep when the worst sexual assault incident occurred.

30.0% of victims were incapacitated due to alcohol/drug intoxication or sleep when the worst sexual misconduct incident occurred.

8.6% of victims were incapacitated due to alcohol/drug intoxication or sleep when the worst dating violence incident occurred.

Perpetrator Role

The perpetrator role most commonly cited by sexual misconduct victims was a stranger (27.1%).

The perpetrator roles most commonly cited by sexual assault victims were current/former intimate partner or spouse (26.9%) and non-romantic friend (26.9%).

The perpetrator role most commonly cited by dating violence victims was a former romantic dating partner (41.4%).

The perpetrator role most commonly cited by stalking victims was an acquaintance (34.4%).

University Affiliation of Perpetrators

46.7% of stalking victims reported that the perpetrator of the worst stalking incident they experienced was affiliated with UA.

44.3% of sexual misconduct victims reported that the perpetrator of the worst sexual misconduct incident they experienced was affiliated with UA.

34.6% of sexual assault victims reported that the perpetrator of the worst sexual assault incident they experienced was affiliated with UA.

24.1% of dating violence victims reported that the perpetrator of the worst dating violence incident they experienced was affiliated with UA.

Incident Locations

For the worst incident they experienced, the location most commonly cited by sexual misconduct victims was an off-campus residence (18.6%). As a reference, 8.6% cited a UA residence hall as the location.

For the worst incident they experienced, the location most commonly cited by sexual assault victims was an off-campus residence (57.7%). As a reference, 7.7% cited a UA residence hall as the location.

For the worst incident they experienced, the location most commonly cited by dating violence victims was an off-campus residence (46.6%). As a reference, 3.5% cited a UA UA residence hall as the location.

For the worst incident they experienced, the location most commonly cited by stalking victims was online (30.0%).

Victim Disclosures

Victimization disclosure rates were much higher among UA undergraduate students who experienced stalking/harassment (81.1%), dating violence (70.7%), or sexual misconduct (70.0%) than the disclosure rate for students who were sexually assaulted (57.7%).

For all four types of victimization, UA undergraduates were most likely to disclose to a close friend (other than a roommate):

- Stalking/harassment 48.9% of victims
- Dating violence 43.1% of victims
- Sexual misconduct 54.3% of victims
- Sexual assault 46.2% of victims

Only rarely did victims disclose their (worst) sexual misconduct, sexual assault, dating violence or stalking experiences to university representatives (faculty, staff, administrators, police, medical providers, advocates) (see Tables 15, 21, 27, and 32). None of the UA undergraduate student respondents who experienced sexual misconduct, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking victimization disclosed to university police.

Protective Behaviors and Interventions

Compared to other protective behaviors and interventions (see Table 34), UA undergraduates are less willing to confront friends and family members who make sexist jokes.

- who made a sexist joke

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  they were already sexually aroused

However, the data also show that UA undergraduate students would be less likely to stop sexual activities/behaviors in the absence of a verbal withdrawal of consent by their partner.

-
  their partner is drunk
- 59
  partner, even if they were in a long-term relationship

University Policy, Procedure, and Prevention Training

An estimated 75.4% of UA undergraduates report have received training on university policies and procedures regarding incidents of sexual misconduct, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking.

- 67.9% of those who received this training thought it to be moderately or very useful
- 8.8% of those who received this training thought it to be not useful at all

An estimated 52.3% of UA undergraduates report having received university training on the prevention of sexual misconduct, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking.

- 71.3% of those who received this training thought it to be moderately or very useful
- 9.3% of those who received this training thought it to be not useful at all

procedures to address complaints of sexual, physical, psychological, or stalking incidents

Overall, UA undergraduate students have confidence in the way UA administers its formal procedures pertaining to address complaints

- 79.9% agree or strongly agree that UA administers sexual assault and/or sexual misconduct complaints fairly
- 79.2% agree or strongly agree that UA administers stalking complaints fairly
- 78.2% agree or strongly agree that UA administers harassment complaints fairly
- 79.6% agree or strongly agree that UA administers dating violence complaints fairly

General Campus Climate

- 90.6% agree or strongly agree with the statement: *I feel valued in the classroom/ learning environment*
- 88.6% agree or strongly agree with the statement: *Faculty, staff, and administrators respect what students think*
- 86.3% agree or strongly agree with the statement: *I think faculty are genuinely concerned about my welfare*
- 80.2% agree or strongly agree with the statement: *There is a good UA support system for students going through difficult times*

UA undergraduate students feel the university is fair in the way it treats students and responds to incidents.

- 88.9% agree or strongly agree with the statement: *The faculty, staff, and administrators at this school treat students fairly*
- 84.4% agree or strongly agree with the statement: *UA campus officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner*

university

- 33.1% disagree or strongly disagree with the statement: *I feel close to people on this campus and/or in class*
- 24.2% disagree or strongly disagree with the statement: *I feel like I am part of this university*

Sample Description

Respondent Demographics

Tables 1-3 present the ages (Table 1), races/ethnicities (Table 2), and gender identities (Table 3) of those who participated in the 2017 University of Alaska *Climate Survey*. More than half

additional 20.7% were between 23 and 29 years of age. Students 30 to 39 years of age constituted 13.4% of the sample, and students 40 years of age and older comprised 10% of the sample. A total of 4 respondents (0.6% of the sample) did not report their age.

Table 1.

Distribution of student (self-reported) age, by age category.

	2017 UA Climate Survey Sample	
Student Age	Number	Percentage[a]
18 to 22 years		

(n=107) reported to belonging to two or more racial/ethnic groups. Fourteen respondents did not report a racial/ethnic identity.

Table 2 also shows the percentage of students who reported Hispanic/Latino/a origin or background, which was measured independently of racial/ethnic identity. Approximately 9% of respondents (8.9%; n=63) indicated Hispanic/Latino/a background or origin.

Table 2.

Distribution of student (self-reported) race/ethnicity and Hispanic/Latino/a origin.

	2017 UA Climate Survey Sample	
Student Race/Ethnicity	Number[a]	Percentage[b]
Alaska Native/American Indian (any)	100	14.1%
Asian (any)	79	11.1
Black/African American (any)	27	3.8
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (any)	21	3.0
White/Caucasian (any)	553	77.9
Some other race/ethnicity	55	

Table 3.

Distribution of student (self-reported) gender identity.

	2017 UA Climate Survey Sample	
Gender Identity	Number	Percentage[a]
Female	488	68.7%
Male	200	28.2
Transgender male	1	

Within these two gender identity categories (female, male), the 92 females who did not identify as heterosexual comprised 18.9% of all females in the sample. In contrast, the 22 males who did not identify as heterosexual comprised only 11% of all males in the sample.

Table 5.

Crosstabulation of respondent sexual identity, by respondent gender identity.

	Gender Identity[a]						
Sexual Identity	F	M	TF	TM	GQ	Q	O

Table 6.

Distribution of student level and primary university of attendance.

	University of Attendance/Enrollment				
Student Level	UAA	UAF	UAS	Missing	TOTAL
Freshman	117	43	24	0	184

Prevalence Estimates: Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, and Stalking Experiences

This section is limited to the presentation of point prevalence estimates for four behaviors experienced by UA undergraduate students: sexual misconduct, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking. Prevalence is depicted using two metrics: (1) the estimated percentage of UA undergraduate students who experienced each behavior (Table 8), and (2) the estimated number of UA undergraduate students who experienced each behavior (Table 9). The reference period for these student experiences was between Fall 2016 and Fall 2017 semesters. The data presented

experiences with these four behaviors for this specific time period.

t, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking is presented in subsequent sections of the report.

Table 8 presents the estimated percentages of UA undergraduate students who experienced sexual misconduct, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking over a period of approximately one year between Fall 2016 semester and Fall 2017 semester. In addition to the estimated percentage of students who experienced each of these four behaviors, Table 8 also provides information on the sample size used for each estimation, and the 95% confidence interval for each estimate.

Table 8.

Estimated percentages of UA undergraduate students who experienced sexual misconduct, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking between Fall 2016 and Fall 2017 semester.

			95% Confidence Interval	
	Estimation Sample Size	Weighted Estimate[a]	LB	UB
Sexual misconduct	659	9.0%	7.1%	11.4%
Sexual assault	653	3.1	2.0	4.8

number of undergraduate students who experienced at least one sexual misconduct incident between Fall 2016 and Fall 2017 is estimated to be 1,558 (9.0% x 17,312). The 95% confidence interval is also presented, which shows that this estimate could be as low as 1,229 (7.1% x 17,312) students, or as high as 1,973 (11.4% x 17,312) students. The same procedure was followed for each of the other three behaviors examined.

The estimated number of students who experienced each behavior are presented in Table 9 as a means to communicate the human estimates show that in the period of approximately one year (between Fall 2016 and Fall 2017 semesters), *hundreds* of UA undergraduate students experienced at least one sexual assault incident, and *thousands* of students experienced at least one instance of sexual misconduct, dating violence, or stalking.

Table 9.

Estimated number of UA undergraduate students who experienced sexual misconduct, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking between Fall 2016 semester and Fall 2017 semester.

			95% Confidence Interval[c]	
	Weighted Estimate[a]	Estimated Number of Students[b]	LB	UB
Sexual misconduct	9.0%	1,558	1,229	

succeeded in having unwanted, uninvited commentary or coerced touching of a sexual nature

enrolled as a student at UA, has an intimate or dating partner attempted or succeeded in engaging in physical violence, psychological aggression, or attempts to control your behavior

An estimated 8.1% of UA undergraduate students, approximately 1,402 individuals, experienced at least one dating violence incident between Fall 2016 and Fall 2017.

Stalking. For the purposes of this survey, stalking was defined as unwanted contact, following, or harassment by romantic or sexual partners, people otherwise known to the respondent, or strangers. Respondents were specifically asked to recall incidents that did not include bill collectors, telephone solicitors, or other sales people, and which:

They did not want to occur; or,
They had asked contacts to stop; or,
Induced fear.

Specific stalking measures included:

Someone making unwanted phone calls or sending unwanted text messages to respondent;
Someone sending unwanted emails or messages;
Someone sending or posting messages, pictures or videos on social networking sites;
Someone showing up somewhere or waiting for respondent when the respondent did not want them to be there;
Someone spying on, watching, or following the respondent, either in person or using a device or software; and,
Someone leaving unwanted objects or gifts for the respondent to find.

Respondents were presented with these examples of stalking behaviors and then asked, *the Fall of 2016 while you were enrolled as a student at UA, has someone attempted or*

An estimated 11.7% of UA undergraduate students, approximately 2,025 individuals, experienced at least one stalking incident between Fall 2016 and Fall 2017.

Sexual Misconduct

Table 11.

Frequency of force and incapacitation in sexual misconduct incidents, ≥ Z P Y ς Ω × ς H [Ξ Δ O Π Λ ς Φ incidents

	Sexual Misconduct Victims	
Use of Force/Incapacitation	Number	Percentage
Incident involve physical force or threats to physically harm	11	15.7%
Incident occur while respondent was incapacitated[a]	21	30.0

Notes
a. Incapacitated operationally defined as unable to provide consent due to alcohol or drug intoxication, or sleeping.

Nearly twice as many students (n=21; 30.0%) reported that they were incapacitated and unable to

Table 12.

common was a current or former romantic partner (n=11; 15.7%). Seven respondents (10.0%) ccupied a role not listed in Table 12. Less frequently cited perpetrator roles were non-romantic friends (n=6; 8.6%), casual/first dates (n=4; 5.7%), UA faculty (n=1; 1.4%), and UA staff or administrators (n=1; 1.4%). Eight respondents (11.4%) did not provide an answer to this survey item.

Table 13.

University affiliatio Θ P I ς H [Ξ Δ O Π Λ ς Φ P Θ Γ Ξ Φ Ω Σ H Y Σ H Ω Y Δ Ω P Y ς ≥ Z P Y ς Ω × ς H

Table 14.

Location of ≥ Z P Y ς Ω × ς H [Ξ Δ O Π Λ ς Φ P Θ Γ Ξ Φ Ω Λ Θ Φ Λ Γ H Θ Ω ς

	Sexual Misconduct Victims
Location	

ed them.)

Table 15.

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	Sexual Misconduct Victims	
Party To Whom Respondent Disclosed	Number	Percentage[a]
No one	21	30.0%
Roommate	10	14.3
Close friend (other than roommate)	38	54.3
Parent or guardian	7	10.0
Other family member	7	10.0
Counselor	4	5.7
UA faculty, staff, administration	3	4.3
UA housing staff	1	1.4
UA police	0	0.0
Other police	4	5.7
Romantic partner	18	25.7
UA campus advocate	2	2.9
Other advocate	2	2.9
UA medical professional	2	2.9
Other medical professional	2	

Sexual Assault

An estimated 3.1% of UA undergraduate students ±approximately 536 individuals ± experienced at least one sexual assault incident between Fall 2016 and Fall 2017.

In addition to being asked whether or not they had experienced one or more sexual assault victimizations between Fall 2016 and Fall 2017, students were also asked a series of follow-up questions about the nature of and circumstances surrounding what they understood to be the . Respondents who reported experiencing a sexual assault between Fall 2016 and Fall 2017 were asked about nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact they experienced. The distribution of is presented in Table 16.

Table 16.

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	Sexual Assault Victims	
≥ : P Y ς Ω ×) P Y Π P I 6 H [Ξ Δ O ∃ ς ς Δ Ξ O Ω ([Σ H Y	Number	Percentage[a]
Penetration with finger or object	9	34.6%

Table 17.

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Use of Force/Incapacitation	Sexual Assault Victims	
	Number	Percentage[a]
Incident involved physical force or threats to physically harm	9	34.6%
Incident occur while respondent was incapacitated[b]	15	57.7

Notes
a. Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding error.
b. Incapacitated operationally defined as unable to provide consent due to alcohol or drug intoxication, or sleeping.

Victims were also asked about the role/identity of the person who sexually assaulted them in the . Results are shown in Table 18. Consistent with the body of research literature on sexual assault victimization, students were most likely to be sexually assaulted by someone they knew. The two most common perpetrator roles were those of current or former romantic partner (n=7; 26.9%) and non-romantic friend (n=7; 26.9%). Next were acquaintances (n=3; 11.5%) and casual or first dates (n=3; 11.5%), followed by coworkers (n=2; 7.7%), some other identity/role (n=2; 7.7%), and strangers (n=2; 7.7%).

Table 18.

Role of sexual assault perpetrators, ≥ZPYςΩ× ςH[ΞΔO ΔςςΔΞOΩ ΛΘΦΛΓHΘΩς

Sexual Assault Perpetrator Role	Sexual Assault Victims	
	Number	Percentage[a]
Acquaintance	3	11.5%
Casual or first date	3	11.5

Other location		1	3.9
э P Θ ∂ Ω N Θ P Z		1	3.9
Missing		0	0.0
	TOTALS	26	100.3

Notes
a. Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding error.

On-campus locations cited by respondents included residence halls (n=2; 7.7%) and classrooms (n=1; 3.9%). In total, these on-campus locations C(o00000912eETQ0.00000912 0 612 792 reW*nBT/F1 12 Tf1 0

Dating Violence

An estimated 8.1% of UA undergraduate students ±approximately 1,402 individuals ±

university official (UA housing staff). Finally, three students reported disclosing dating violence

Stalking

duals

unwanted gifts

90 UA undergraduate students who experienced stalking, 27 (30.0%) reported that the worst incident occurred online. The second and third most common stalking sites were unspecified off-campus (n=15; 16.7%) and on-campus (n=13; 14.4%) locations. Much less common locations included off-campus residences (n=7; 7.8%), on-campus residence halls (n=6; 6.7%), UA

Table 32.

ə Λ ς Φ O P ς Ξ Y H Stalking Incidents

Party To Whom Respondent Disclosed	Stalking Victims	
	Number	Percentage[a]
No one	17	18.9%
Roommate	11	12.2

University Policy, Procedure, and Prevention Training

Respondents were asked if they had received training on policies and procedures regarding incidents of sexual assault, sexual misconduct, dating violence, stalking and/or harassment (for example: defining sexual assault, reporting incidents, confidential resources, and investigative procedures). Results are presented in Table 35. Overall, an estimated 75.4% of UA undergraduate students have received training on UA policies and procedures regarding incidents of sexual assault, sexual misconduct, dating violence, stalking.

Table 35.

Estimated percentage of UA undergraduate students who have received training on university policies and procedures regarding incidents of sexual misconduct, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking.

	95% Confidence Interval

Table 37.

UA undergraduate students' evaluations of training on university policies and procedures regarding incidents of sexual misconduct, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking.

			95% Confidence Interval	
Response Category	Estimation Sample Size	Weighted Estimate[a]	LB	UB

Table 40.

administers its formal procedures. Approximately 80% agree or strongly agree that the university administers its sexual assault and/or sexual misconduct complaint procedures fairly (79.9%), that the university administers its stalking complaint procedures fairly (79.2%), that the university administers its harassment complaint procedures fairly (78.2%), and that the university administers its dating violence complaint procedures fairly (79.6%).

Campus Climate

selection into the sample, thus the *base weight* for each sampled student was the reciprocal of their probability of selection (p_i) into the sample according to their stratum:

$$S_{\ddot{U}} L \frac{5}{\tilde{a}_{\hat{O}}}.$$

For each student, the probability of selection into the sample (p_i) was calculated as the total number of students from a stratum that were sampled (n_i) divided by the total number of students in that same stratum (N_i). As an example, the probability of selection for a member of the *UAA, female* stratum was:

$$L_{\ddot{U}} L \frac{\acute{a}_{\hat{O}}}{\c{C}_{\hat{O}}} = \frac{7 \grave{a} 3\ 7\ 4}{: \grave{a} 8 :} = .532113.$$

The *base weight* was then determined by inserting the probability of selection for each student (p_i) back into the formula

$$S_{\ddot{U}} L \frac{5}{\grave{a} 9\ 7\ 6\ 5\ 5\ 7} = 1.87930$$

Thus, the *base weight* (the reciprocal of the probability of selection) for each *UAA, female* student sample (w_i) wa

svyset command. Four variables were used for the post-stratification procedure:

weight Base weight, adjusted for non-response.

poststrata Post-

APPENDIX B

Glossary

Confidence interval: an empirical bracketing of the degree of uncertainty associated with a

parameter is expected to fall within the confidence interval 95% of the time.

Sexual misconduct: refers to unwanted, uninvited, or coerced touching of a sexual nature, or