



SANTA MONICA COLLEGE

**Institutional Research**

# **Student Voices: Student Survey on Sexual Assault & Harassment**

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*Fall 2017*

## Introduction

On April 29, 2014, the White House issued "Not Alone: The First Report of the White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault", which outlined several recommendations colleges and universities should implement to address sexual assault on campus. The first of these recommendations is for colleges to conduct a campus climate survey. To comply with this recommendation and in response to the needs of Santa Monica College's Office of Title IX, the college first conducted a campus-wide survey of students in 2015 to gauge the prevalence of sexual assault on campus and assess students' attitudes and awareness about this issue. The purpose of the survey was to help the college better understand the scope of the problem and to develop practices and programs to respond more effectively when a student is assaulted.

The survey was initially developed by the Campus Climate Assessment Workgroup, a representative group of the campus community, including faculty, administrators, staff, and students. The survey was modeled after an instrument created by Rutgers University-New Brunswick. Rutgers was invited by the White House to pilot a campus sexual assault climate survey and develop recommendations for how schools can best conduct a campus climate. The survey was reviewed and revised by the Title IX Coordinator and Vice President of Student Affairs.

A revised version of the survey was administered to students again in spring of 2017. All students, credit and non-credit, were invited to participate in the online survey by email. A total of 897 students completed the survey, including 354 partially completed surveys, for a response rate of approximately 3%. A summary describing the sample of survey respondents by background and demographic characteristics is described in Table 1 on the following page.

## Demographic Profile of Survey Respondents

Table 1. Demographics and Characteristics of Survey Respondents

Age Group (n=897)	Count	%
18 to 24	650	72.5%
25 to 34	140	15.6%
35 to 44	46	5.1%
45 to 54	36	3.8%
55 or Older	25	2.5%
Gender Identity (n=856)		
Female	566	66.1%
Male	274	32.0%
Transgender male	2	0.2%
Transgender female	1	0.1%
Genderqueer	5	0.6%
Gender non-conforming	5	0.6%
Other	3	0.4%
Sexual Orientation (n=852)		
Heterosexual	685	80.4%
Gay or Lesbian	41	4.8%
Bisexual	77	9.0%
Queer	13	1.5%
Asexual	13	1.5%
Other	20	2.3%
Race/Ethnicity (n=851)		
African American/Black	67	7.9%
Asian or Pacific Islander	129	15.2%
Hispanic or Latino	312	36.7%
Native American/Alaskan Native	1	0.1%
White (Non-Hispanic)	221	26.0%
Two or More Races	79	9.3%
Other	42	4.9%
F-1 Visa Status (n=853)		
Yes	65	7.6%
No	788	92.4%
Living Situation (n=864)		
Apartment/House/Living with others	559	64.7%
Couch Surfing	191	22.1%
Car/Tent/Public Spaces	57	6.6%
Motel/In a Camper/Fifth wheel	37	4.3%
Shelter	7	0.8%
Transitional housing	13	1.5%
Distance Education (n=852)		
Online Classes	76	8.9%
On Ground	572	67.1%
Both	204	23.9%

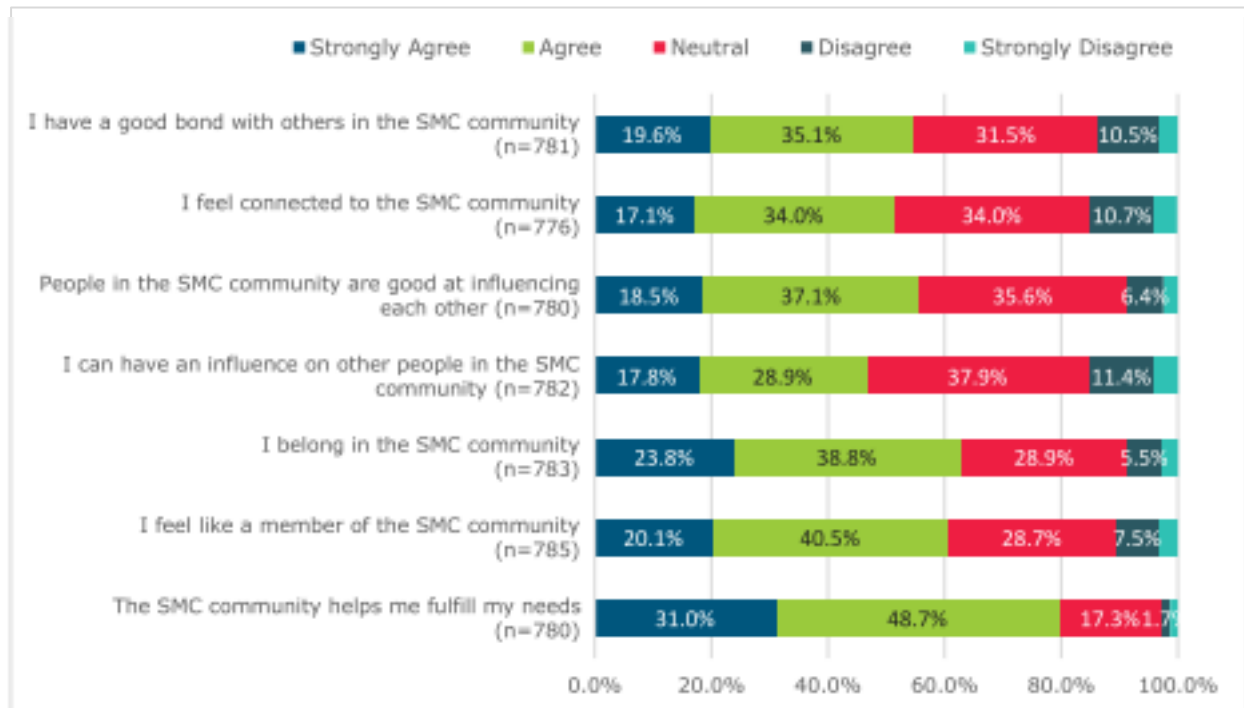
Students who participated in the survey answered seven demographic questions related to age, gender identity, sexual orientation, race/ethnicity, F-1 visa status, living situation, and distance learning (see Table 1).

- Most participants were between 18 to 24 years old (72.5%).
- Female survey respondents (66.1%) were overrepresented in the sample when compared to male students.
- A large proportion of participants identified their sexual orientation as heterosexual (80.4%).
- A largest percentage of the survey respondents were Hispanic or Latino (36.7%), followed by White (26.0%), and Asian or Pacific Islander (15.2%).
- Only 7.6% of survey respondents identified themselves as international students.
- About one-third of survey respondents reported that they experienced home insecurity in the past 12 months (couch surfed or lived in a car, tent, public space, motel, shelter, or transitional housing).
- The largest proportions of students (67.1%) were taking classes “on ground”.

## Sense of Community

Students were asked about their sense of membership, influence, needs fulfillment, and emotional connection in the SMC community. Considering “strongly agree” and “agree” responses across all statements, students seemed moderately satisfied with their overall sense of community at SMC. Almost 80% of students felt that the SMC community fulfills their needs.

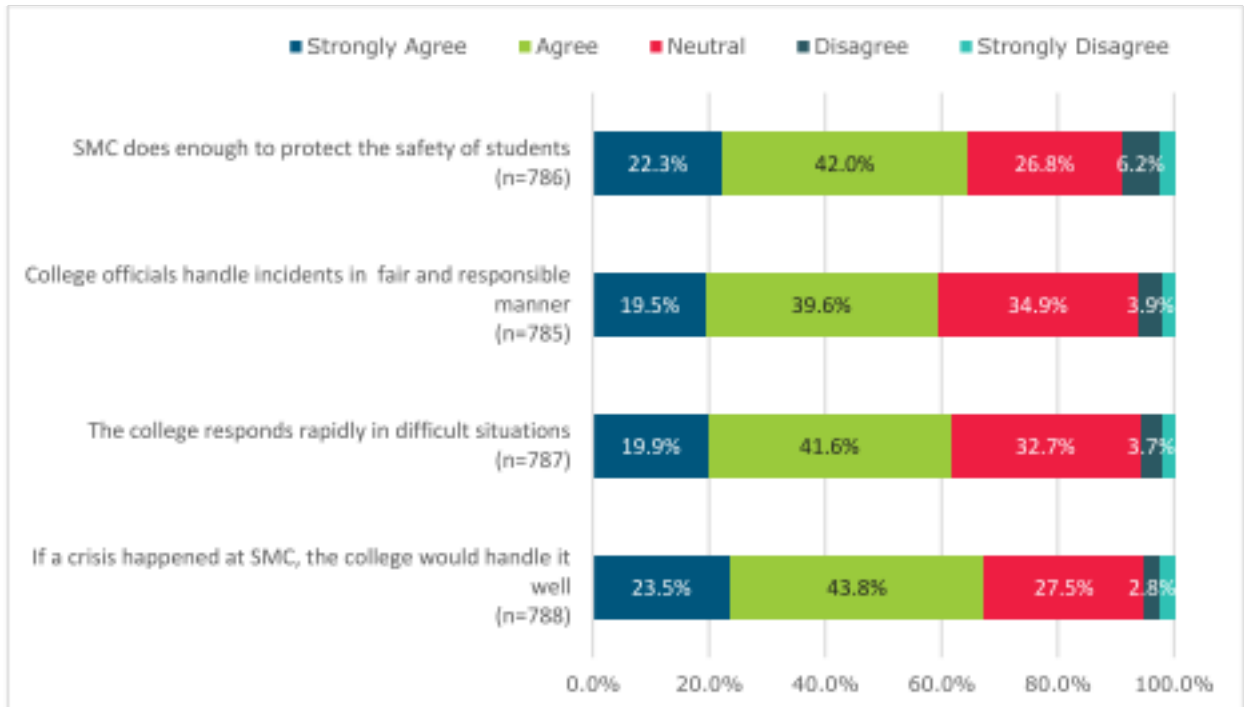
Figure 2. Membership, Influence, Needs Fulfillment, and Emotional Connection



## College Responsiveness

Following the questions on Sense of Community, students were asked about their perceptions of how SMC would handle a potential incident or crisis. With the “strongly agree” and “agree” categories combined across statements, 67.3% of students felt confident that SMC would handle a potential crisis well, while 59.1% of students felt that the college officials would handle incidents in fair and responsible manner. On average, nearly two-thirds of students felt that SMC would likely to be responsive in handling a potential crisis.

Figure 3. College Responsiveness



## Sexual Assault and Harassment

Prior to completing the next part of the survey, students were provided the following descriptions of sexual assault and harassment.

Sexual Harassment is unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature, which can include unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature and can include contact such as:

- Making sexual comments, jokes, or gestures;
- Writing graffiti or displaying or distributing sexually explicit drawings, pictures, or written materials;
- Calling someone sexually charged names;
- Spreading sexual rumors;
- Rating someone on sexual activity or performance; and/or,
- Circulating, showing, or creating emails or websites of a sexual nature.

Sexual Assault is any type of sexual contact or behavior that occurs without the explicit consent of recipient. Falling under the definition of sexual assault are sexual activities such as:

- Unwanted oral, anal, or vaginal penetration or attempted penetration.
- Unwanted touching or contact of a sexual nature.

Students were then asked to rate a number of statements regarding how the college might handle and react to incident reports for each of these terms. Students received the same set of items for each section. The rating scale was in Likert format and scale responses ranged from “very unlikely” to “very likely”.

### Handling Incident Reports

Combining the percentage of survey respondents who reported “very likely” and “likely” levels of agreement across 7 items, students seemed to have positive perceptions on how SMC would handle sexual harassment and assault incidents on campus. Overall, students’ confidence on how the college would handle an incident report was slightly higher for sexual assault (81.9%) than harassment (80.1%).

Table 4. Handling Incident Reports

How the college might handle it if students reported an incident of _____.	S. Harassment % Very Likely/Likely	S. Assault % Very Likely/Likely
1. The college would take the report seriously.	83.2%	85.1%
2. The college would maintain the privacy of the person making the report.	84.1%	85.1%
3. If requested by the victim/survivor, the college would forward the report to criminal investigators (for example, the police).	83.4%	85.1%
4. The college would take steps to protect the safety of the person making the report.	80.4%	83.0%
5. The college would support the person making the report.	78.5%	80.2%
6. The college would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual assault.	75.5%	77.2%
7. The college would handle the report fairly.	75.8%	77.5%
<b>Handling Reports (Average)</b>	<b>80.1%</b>	<b>81.9%</b>

## Reactions to Incident Reports

Meanwhile, when students were asked to rate the likelihood of people’s reaction to someone reporting an incident of sexual assault or harassment, students reacted less positively. In other words, more than half of the students seemed to believe that each event would “likely” or “very likely” happen to someone reporting an incident of either sexual assault (43.3%) or harassment (40.3%).

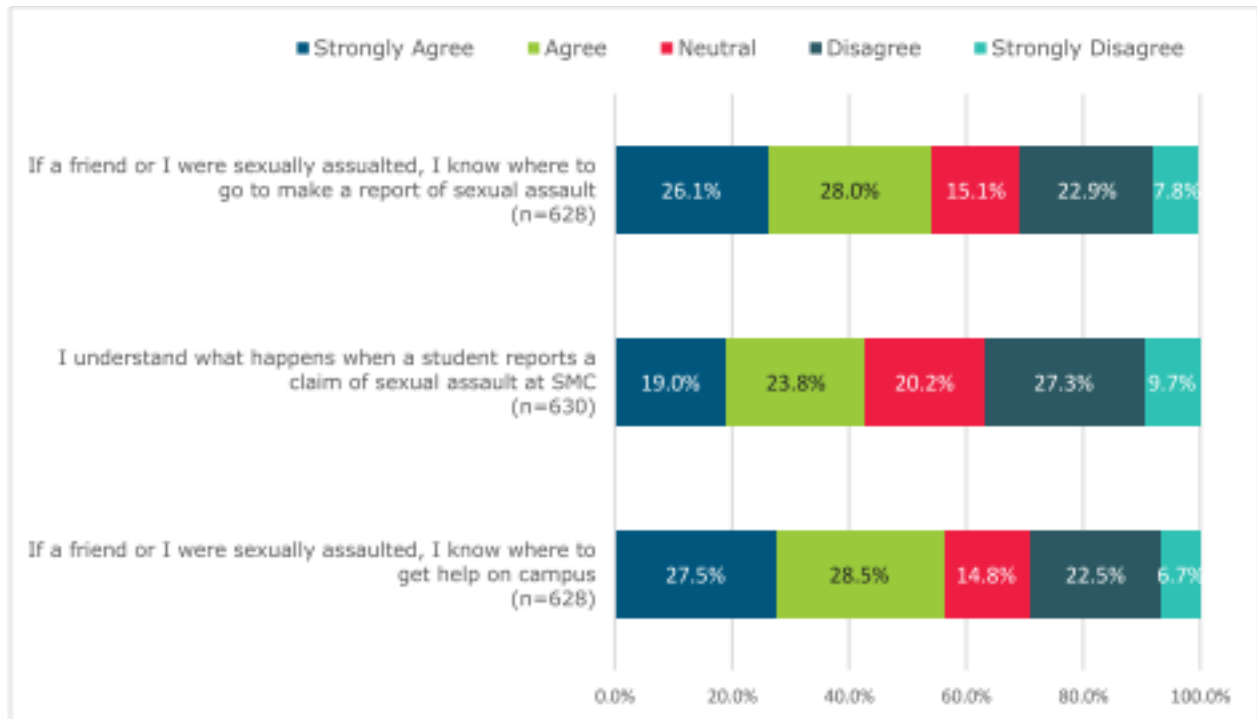
Table 5. Reactions to Incident Reports

How people would react to someone reporting an incident of _____.	S. Harassment % Very Likely/Likely	S. Assault % Positive Reaction
1. Students would label the person making the report a troublemaker.	46.3%	51.9%
2. The students would have a hard time supporting the person who made the report.	50.9%	54.5%
3. The alleged offender(s) or their friends would try to get back at the person making the report.	29.1%	33.3%
4. The academic achievement of the person making the report would suffer.	34.7%	33.6%
<b>Reaction to Incident Reports (Average)</b>	<b>40.3%</b>	<b>43.3%</b>

## Knowledge of Resources and Reporting Protocols

Next, students were asked on how much they agree with the following statements about the knowledge of resources and reporting procedures when sexual assault incidents happen on campus. With the “strongly agree” and “agree” categories combined across the 3 items, 56.0% of students reported that they know where to go to make a report of sexual assault, while only 42.8% of students understand what occurs after a sexual assault incident has been reported at SMC. On average, at least half of the students felt that they know where to access help or to report an incident of sexual assault.

Figure 6. Knowledge of Resources and Reporting Protocols





## Awareness Raising Methods on Sexual Assault and Harassment

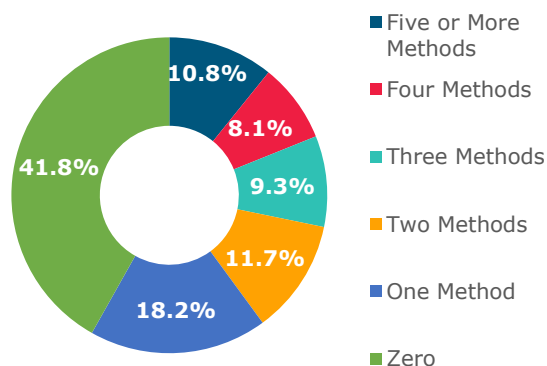
Using multiple select questions, students were asked to mark all the awareness raising methods on sexual assault and harassment they have participated, attended, or experienced previously. Participants were instructed to select as many responses as applied. The number one awareness raising method for students was through posters (53.6%). This is followed by a class taken at SMC (47.7%), a discussion with friends (45.1%), a discussion with family members (32.8%), and a discussion of sexual assault or rape in class (25.7%).

Table 7. Awareness Raising Methods

What method(s) did you receive?	Count	%
Attended one of the Beyond Sex Tool Box Series workshops	20	3.7%
Discussed sexual assault/rape in class	138	25.7%
Taken a class at SMC which discussed gender issues	256	47.7%
Discussed the topics of sexual assault with friends	242	45.1%
Discussed sexual assault with a family member	176	32.8%
Seen posters about sexual assault	288	53.6%
Attended an event, program, or rally about sexual assault/rape	43	8.0%
Seen or heard campus administrators or staff address sexual assault	107	19.9%
Read a report about sexual violence rates at SMC	49	9.1%
Visited an SMC website with information on sexual assault	63	11.7%
Volunteered or interned at an organization that addresses sexual assault	14	2.6%
Read about sexual assault in a student publication	62	11.5%
Discussed a sexual assault incident with an SMC faculty member or counselor	21	3.9%
Had a guest speaker come to class to present on issues such as sexual assault	42	7.8%
Downloaded the LiveSafe app	32	6.0%
Used the LiveSafe app	13	2.4%

On average, students participated or experienced 1.7 of the 16 awareness raising methods. A majority of respondents did not attend or did not experience any of the methods (41.8%), while only 18.2% of students have experienced at least one awareness raising method on sexual assault and harassment.

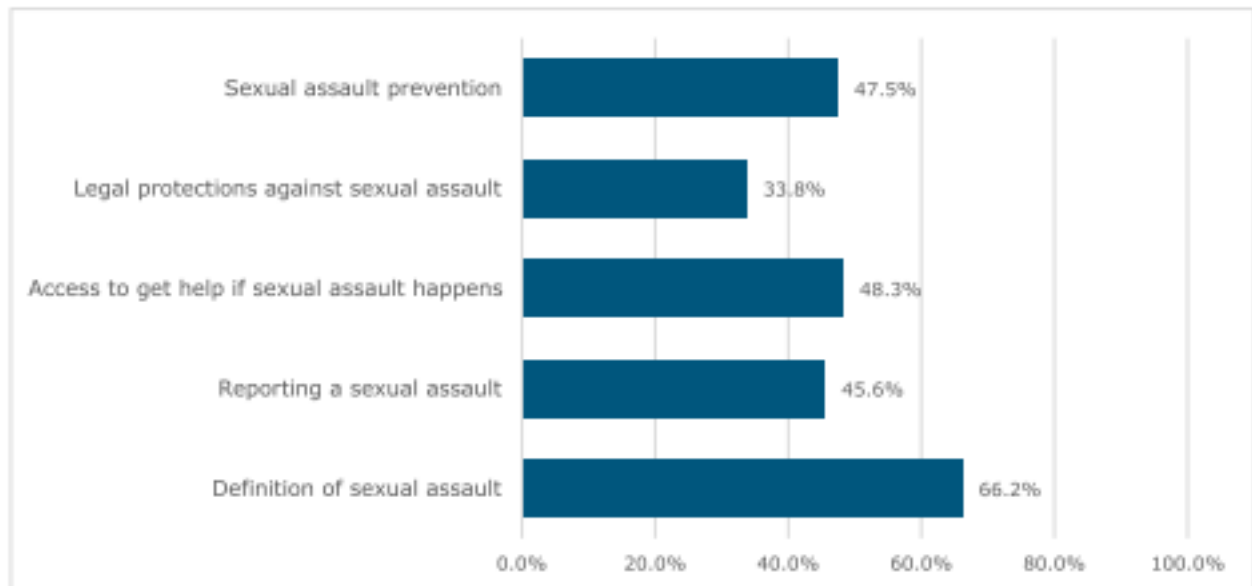
Figure 8. Number of Methods Completed



## Information on Sexual Assault

Students were also instructed to select all types of written or verbal information about sexual assault they had received from anyone at SMC. According to the survey results, most students had received information about the definition of sexual assault (66.2%). Conversely, only 33.8% of students had received any type of material on legal protections against sexual assault.

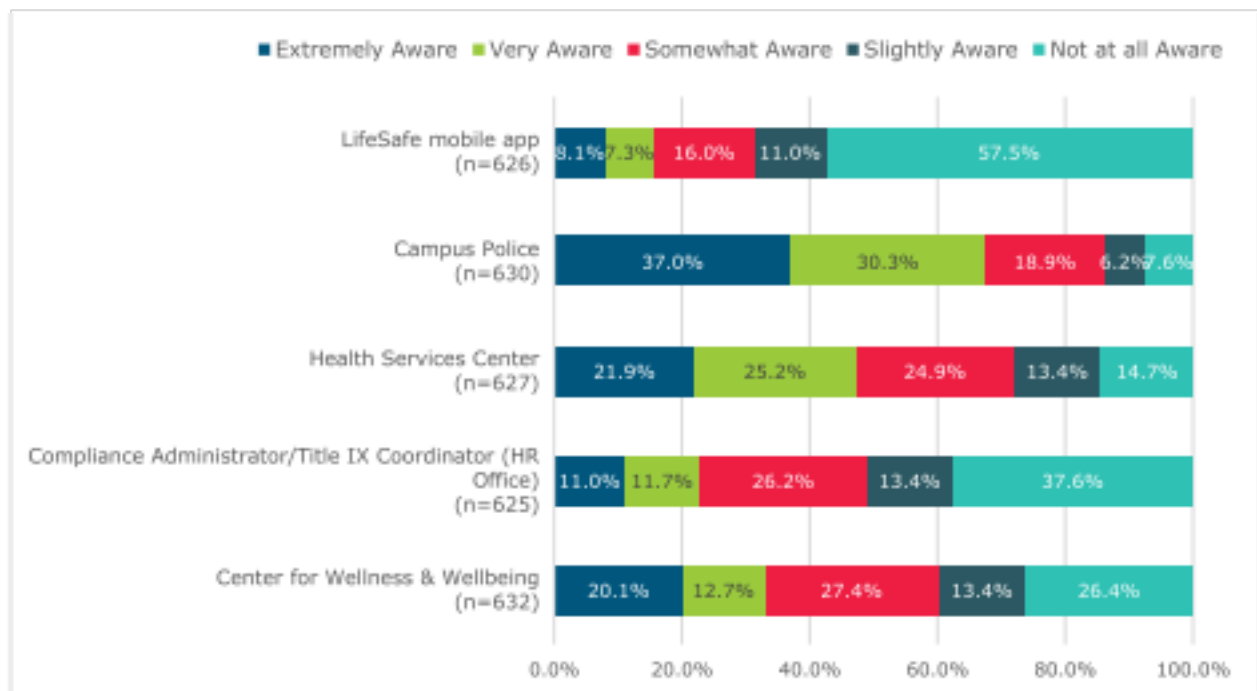
Figure 9. Types of Information Received at SMC



## Campus Resources for Sexual Assault

Students were asked to rate their awareness of the function of various campus resources specifically related to sexual assault. Responses range from “not at all aware” to “extremely aware” in a 5-point Likert scale format. Combining “extremely aware” and “very aware”, on average, only 37.1% of students were aware that resources related to sexual assault are available on campus. A little over two-thirds of students were familiar with Campus Police (67.3%), while fewer than half of students knew about the Health Services Center (47.1%). The campus resource students were most unfamiliar with was the LiveSafe mobile app (15.4%).

Figure 10. Campus Resources for Sexual Assault



## Experiences with Unwanted Sexual Contact

The following part of the survey asked students about their experiences with unwanted sexual contact. The first section assessed unwanted sexual contact that involved force or threats of force against the students. Three questions were answered by students in a Yes or No format. A brief description was provided to students to complete this section. The description is as follows:

*...This could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or threatening to use a weapon against you. These behaviors could be initiated by someone known or unknown to the recipient, including someone they are in a relationship with.*

The second set of questions asked students about their experience with unwanted sexual contact while they were unable to agree to or stop what was happening because they were passed out, drugged, drunk, or asleep. A "yes", "no", or "not sure" format was used to evaluate the contact experiences while the student was incapacitated.

Lastly, students were asked about their experience on the most serious incident of sexual assault that they have encountered. Questions included the person(s) who was or were involved, location of the incident, their "fright experience", and their disclosure of the sexual assault incident(s).

### Force or Threats of Force against Students

Out of 632 students who responded to the question of "Did you ever experience any form of sexual assault before coming to SMC?" 150 or 23.7% of students reported that they have previously experienced sexual assault before attending SMC. About 4% of students reported experiencing a completed assault by force or the threat of force ( $n=635$ ), while about 3% reported experiencing an attempted but unsuccessful sexual assault by force or the threat of force ( $n=634$ ) while a student at SMC.

### Alcohol or Drug Use

While a student at SMC, almost 2% of students disclosed that someone had sexual contact with them when they were unable to provide consent due to being drunk, drugged, passed out, or asleep; while about 5% of students reported that they were unsure if it happened to them. Of the 2% of students who were certain about the incident(s), 9 out of 10 students reported that they had been drinking alcohol and about 30% consumed drugs voluntarily, while nearly 20% suspected that they had been given a drug without their consent. About 20% of students who were uncertain the incident occurred disclosed they had been drinking alcohol.

### Who Was Involved in Sexual Contact

Of the 150 students who answered "yes" to any of the possible incidents related to unwanted sexual contact prior to attending SMC, 132 or 88.0% answered the subsequent question about who the sexual contact involved. Students were instructed to select all the types of individual(s) involved from their previous unwanted sexual incident. Additionally, participants were given the option to write in other persons involved not listed. The largest number of respondents reported the unwanted sexual assault involved a stranger (24.2%).

This is followed by a family member (22.0%), a friend (14.4%), and a casual acquaintance or encounter (12.1%). Other people provided by students include: a medical professional (e.g. doctor), a family friend, and a student.

Table 10. Who Sexual Contact Involved by Number of Student Responses

Who did the unwanted sexual contact involve? (n=132)*	Count	%
Stranger	32	24.2%
Friend	19	14.4%
Family member	29	22.0%
Coworker	5	3.8%
Employer/Supervisor	2	1.5%
College Professor/Instructor	3	2.3%
Current romantic partner	2	1.5%
Ex-romantic partner	13	9.8%
Casual acquaintance or encounter	16	12.1%
Other	11	8.3%

\*Participants were instructed to select all choices that apply.

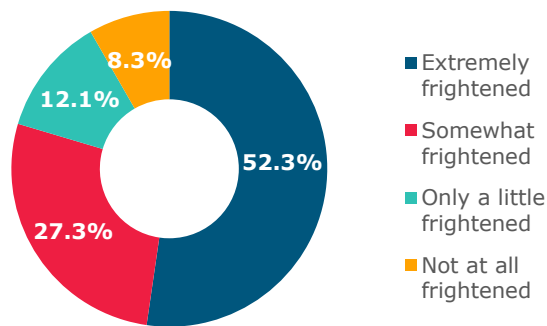
### Location of Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident

Students were asked to indicate whether the incident of unwanted sexual contact occurred off-campus (i.e. at an SMC-sponsored even), on-campus, or some other location with the option to write in more specific information about the location. Almost 90% of students who reported having had an experience of unwanted sexual contact said that the incident occurred in another location. The most common response was at home. Home was followed by someone else's house, at a party, and at a public space (e.g. bar, bus stop, church, park, etc.). About 5% or 7 of students reported that the incident occurred on-campus and another 5% occurred off-campus ( $n=7$ ).

## Fright Experience

It is common practice to ask victims of violence how frightened they were as a measure of the seriousness of the incident. More than half of students displayed extreme fright (52.3%), while 8.3% of students reported they were not frightened at all during the assault.

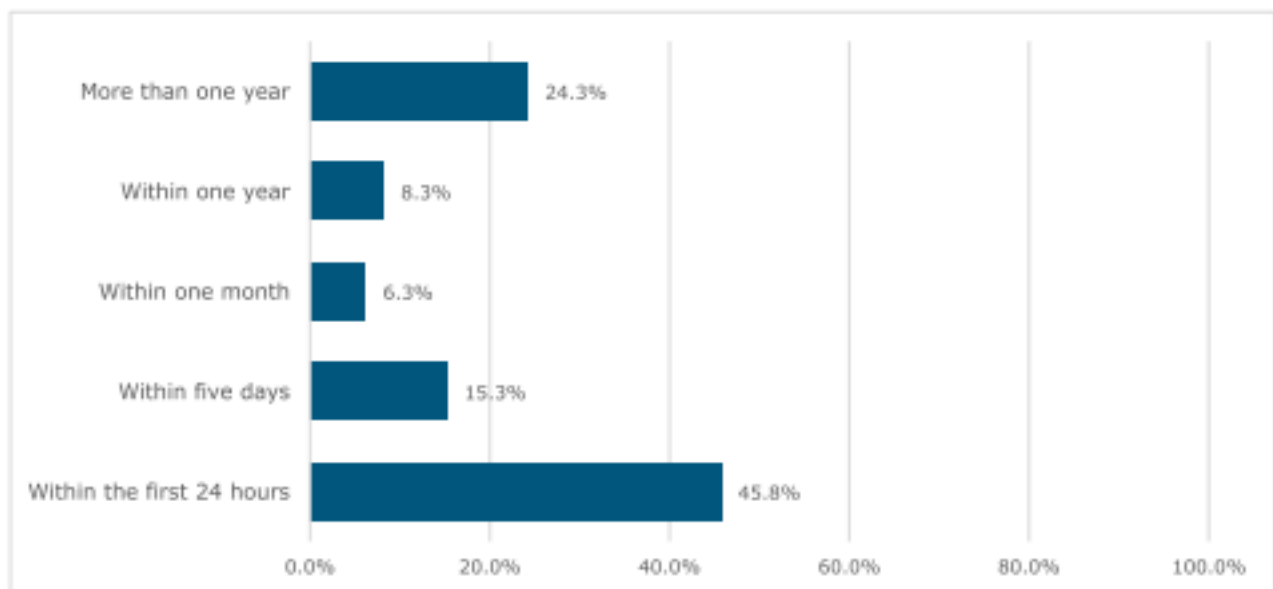
Figure 11. Level of Fright



## Disclosure of Sexual Assault Incident

About 70% of students said that they told someone about the sexual assault incident. Of this 70% of students, 45.8% of them disclosed the incident to someone within the first 24 hours. Notably, a considerable number of students waited more than one year to tell someone about their sexual assault experience (24.3%).

Figure 12. Time interval from when the incident occurred to telling someone



Using multiple select questions, students were asked to mark all the individuals they disclosed the incident of sexual assault. Students were also given the option to write in other individuals not listed. The largest number of students reported telling a close friend (56.6%), followed by parent or guardian (35.0%). Students who selected “other” stated therapists and colleagues (e.g. coworker and boss) with whom they disclosed the incident.

Table 13. Persons Told of Incident

Who did you tell? (n=143)*	Count	%
Roommate	15	10.5%
Close friend other than roommate	81	56.6%
Parent or guardian	50	35.0%
Other family member	32	22.4%
Romantic partner	32	22.4%
Religious leader	5	3.5%
Doctor	17	11.9%
Compliance Administrator/Title IX Coordinator	2	1.4%
SMC police department	4	2.8%
Local police department	19	13.3%
SMC employee (faculty, counselor, coach, etc.).	5	3.5%
Other	19	13.3%

\*Participants were instructed to select all choices that apply.

For those students who decided not to tell anyone about the incident, the number one reason for not telling anyone about the incident of sexual assault was “wanted to forget it happened” (18.7%). This is followed by “it is a private matter; I wanted to deal with it on my own” (16.7%) and “ashamed/embarrassed” (12.8%).

Table 14. Reasons for Not Telling Anyone

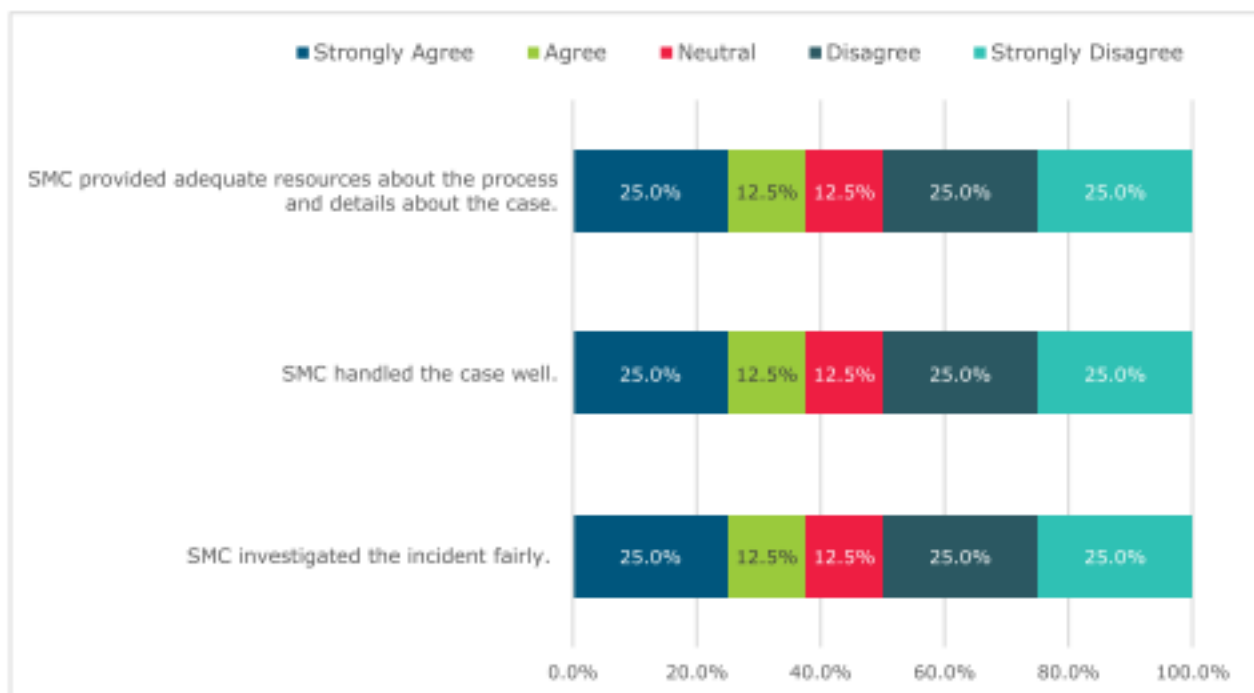
If you did not tell anyone, why not? (n=203)*	Count	%
Wanted to forget it happened	38	18.7%
It is a private matter; I wanted to deal with it on my own	34	16.7%
Did not know how to report it or who to report it to	11	5.4%
Ashamed/embarrassed	26	12.8%
Didn't want the person who did it to get in trouble	9	4.4%
Fear the person who did it would try to retaliate or get back to me	4	2.0%
Fear of not being believed	19	9.4%
I thought I would be blamed for what happened	17	8.4%
Didn't think what happened was serious enough to talk about	21	10.3%
Didn't think anything would be done	17	8.4%
Other	7	3.4%

\*Participants were instructed to select all choices that apply.

## Sexual Assault Cases on Campus

This part of the survey evaluated the experience of students who were involved in a sexual case at SMC. When students were asked if they have been involved in a sexual assault case on campus, 1.5% or 8 students answered "yes". Students who identified themselves as someone who had been involved in a sexual assault case on campus were instructed to rate the degree to which they agree or disagree with the statements below. Scale range from "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree". Taking the "strongly agree" and "agree" categories together across statements, on average, only 37.5% of students felt that SMC provided adequate resources during the process, handled the case well, and investigated the incident fairly.

Figure 15. How did SMC performed in handling Sexual Assault on Campus?

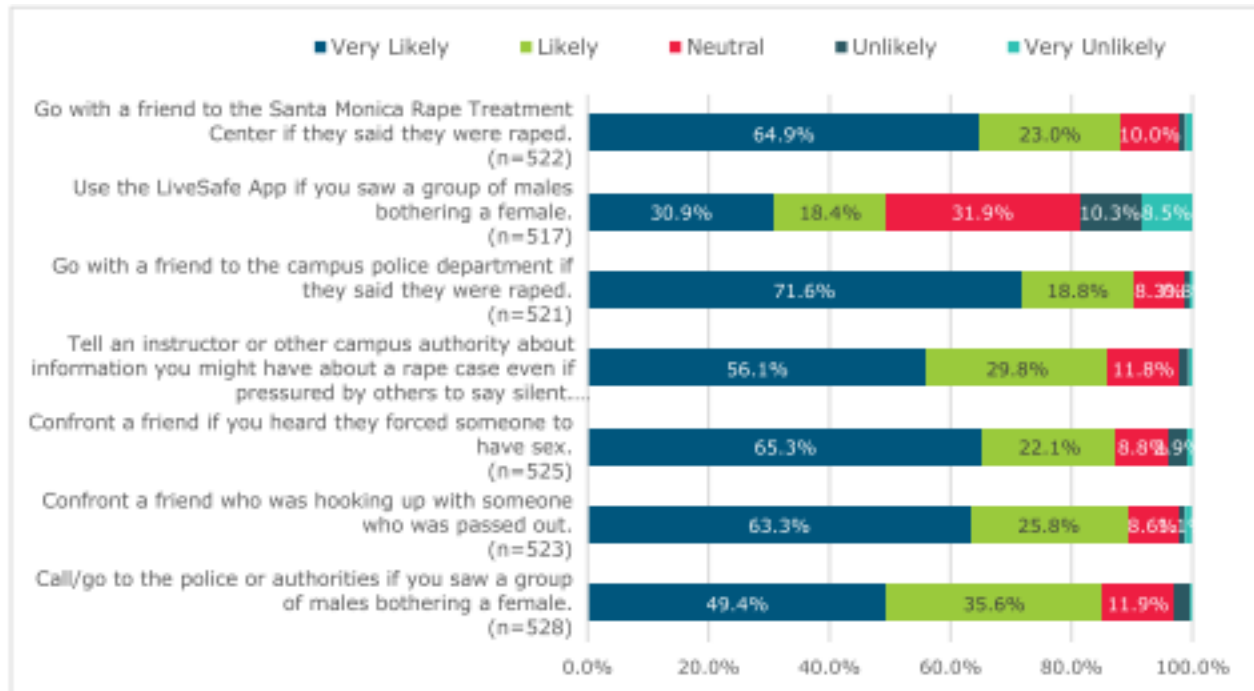


## Degree of Responsiveness to Future Sexual Assault or Harassment Incidents

Next, students were asked how likely they would be to take action on the following statements about sexual assault or harassment incidents that may happen in the future. Considering "very likely" and "likely" responses together across statements, about 80% of students displayed strong motivation in taking action and responding to future sexual assault or harassment incidents overall. About 90% of students reported that they would likely go with a friend who was raped to the campus police department. On the other hand, only 49.3% of students said that they would likely use the LiveSafe App.



Figure 15. How likely would you do the following in the future?



## Other Comments or Suggestions

At the end of the survey, all students were provided an opportunity to write in their comments or feedback. This was an open-ended question and the comments were analyzed to identify common themes. A total of 133 comments were received from students, but only 93 of them were coherent for analysis. Table 16 shows the complete list of themes found in this comment section by number of mentions.

Table 16. Common Themes

Themes	Count
Dissemination of information about resources and reporting procedures	15
Positive reaction or gratitude	14
Unrelated or Ambiguous	19
Criticism about the format of the survey	14
Need more awareness and dialog	24
Increase of support or resources	10
Story telling	6

## **Dissemination of Information about Resources and Reporting Procedures**

A considerable number of students reported that the dissemination of information about resources or reporting procedures seemed lacking on campus. Specifically, students mentioned that they did not know anything about the LiveSafe app. Students also expressed that there seemed to be a lack of formal introduction about the resources on campus. One of the students suggested that "I think it would be helpful to have a type of "club fair" but with all the programs on campus available, so students can travel booth to booth and understand the resources available to them." Another student recommended having more guest speakers present to classes, such as counseling 20.

## **Positive Reaction or Gratitude**

Students expressed their gratitude in acknowledging the issues that surround sexual harassment or assault. They also used this opportunity to appreciate SMC in implementing the survey. A few students felt that they are safe on campus as well.

## **Unrelated or Ambiguous**

Unrelated or Ambiguous feedback on sexual harassment or assault was grouped on this category.

## **Criticism about the Format of the Survey**

While a good number of students expressed their gratitude about the survey, some students articulated their dissatisfaction in completing it. Most students said that the survey was too long to complete. A few also mentioned experiencing glitches while completing the survey. For example, a few students said that they ended up answering questions that were not related to them because they did not experience assault or harassment. In other words, the question(s) were irrelevant to them.

## **Need More Awareness and Dialog**

Most students felt that there should be more awareness and dialog about sexual harassment and assault. Interestingly, several of them suggested that sexual assault workshops and trainings should be mandatory for all students. An online student also recommended that raising awareness about sexual harassment or assault should be a strong part of the online community as well. Overall, many of the students seemed inclined to participate in events or workshops on campus in order to spread more awareness on sexual harassment and assault.

## **Increase of Support or Resources**

Students also expressed the importance of dedicated support or resources that could be available for them. A few students asked for additional security at night. One of the students expressed the need of more lighting and security on campus:

*My night class ends at 10PM and sometimes I stay until 10:15-10:20PM... When I leave the classroom to walk across campus to get to the bus stop, the campus is dark and there is little lighting and there are few people walking around. As a female, I feel very vulnerable to assault with no one around to protect me. As the campus is public property, non-students, students and cleaning crew have access to the campus at this hour. Yet, there are no security guards visible on campus. When I*

*attempt to use the bathroom after class, the light in the bathroom is already off and I am the only person in the building. Because of the lack of lighting and the lack of people on campus at this hour, I walk around with pepper spray but with my books in hand and heavy backpack I still feel vulnerable leaving campus. I wish there was a security guard available at this hour and that there would be more lighting.*

Some students also suggested having the college offer self-defense classes or tools. For example, one mentioned that the college could sell pepper spray at the student store. Lastly, a couple of students requested more committed supportive staff. One of the students felt that police or security on campus do not take sexual assault seriously because nobody followed up on the report that he or she claimed.

### **Story Telling**

Students took the opportunity to share the story of their experience(s), whether they were a victim or have witnessed someone who had experienced a sexual harassment or assault. One of the students expressed his or her disappointment when he or she did not receive a case follow-up.

## Comparison with 2015 Survey Results

In 2015, nearly 13% of students reported having experienced a form of sexual assault prior to coming to SMC. The percentage of students reporting the same in 2017 jumped to 24%. In 2015, nearly 4% of students reported experiencing sexual assault while a student at SMC; the percentage of students reporting the same in 2017 decreased to 2%.

Table 17 provides a comparison of mean scores across the survey items with the 2015 results. Survey respondents gave higher ratings for college responsiveness and the college's handling of sexual assault and harassment reports in 2017 when compared to 2015. Survey respondents provided similar ratings (+/- 0.2) for sense of community and reactions to sexual assault and harassment incidents in 2017 when compared to 2015. Survey respondents provided lower ratings (-0.14) on their knowledge of resources and reporting protocols for sexual harassment/assault in 2017 when compared to 2015.

Table 17. Survey Highlights, 2015 vs. 2017

Campus Climate Survey Highlights (Overall Average Score)	2015	2017
Sense of Community <i>(5=Strongly Agree, 4=Agree, 3=Neutral, 2=Disagree, 1=Strongly Disagree)</i>	3.67	3.68
College Responsiveness <i>(5=Strongly Agree, 4=Agree, 3=Neutral, 2=Disagree, 1=Strongly Disagree)</i>	3.70	3.76
Handling Incident Reports: Sexual Assault <i>(5=Very Likely, 4=Likely, 3=Neutral, 2=Unlikely, 1=Very Unlikely)</i>	4.17	4.24
Handling Incident Reports: Sexual Harassment <i>(5=Very Likely, 4=Likely, 3=Neutral, 2=Unlikely, 1=Very Unlikely)</i>	4.01	4.18
Reaction to Incident Reports: Sexual Assault* <i>(5=Very Likely, 4=Likely, 3=Neutral, 2=Unlikely, 1=Very Unlikely)</i>	2.74	2.76
Reaction to Incident Reports: Sexual Harassment* <i>(5=Very Likely, 4=Likely, 3=Neutral, 2=Unlikely, 1=Very Unlikely)</i>	2.80	2.82
Knowledge of Resources and Reporting Protocols <i>(5=Strongly Agree, 4=Agree, 3=Neutral, 2=Disagree, 1=Strongly Disagree)</i>	3.49	3.35

\*Lower score means better

## Summary

The following bullet points highlight the findings of the 2017 Student Sexual Assault Survey:

- Almost 80% of students felt that the SMC community fulfills their needs.
- On average, nearly two-thirds of students felt that SMC would likely be responsive in handling a potential crisis.
- When students were asked to rate the likelihood of people's reaction to someone reporting an incident of sexual assault or harassment, students reacted less positively.
- Most students had received information about the definition of sexual assault (66.2%). Conversely, only 33.8% of students had received any type of material on legal protections against sexual assault.
- A little over two-thirds of students were familiar with Campus Police (67.3%), while less than half of students knew about the Health Services Center (47.1%). The campus resource students were most unfamiliar with was the LiveSafe mobile app (15.4%).
- About 4% of students reported experiencing a completed assault by force or the threat of force ( $n=635$ ), while about 3% reported experiencing an attempted but unsuccessful sexual assault by force or the threat of force ( $n=634$ ) while a student at SMC.
- The largest number of respondents reported the unwanted sexual assault involved a stranger (24.2%).
- Almost 90% of students who reported having had an experience of unwanted sexual contact said that the incident occurred in another location. The most common response was at home.
- More than half of students displayed extreme fright (52.3%), while 8.3% of students reported they were not frightened at all during the assault.
- About 70% of students said that they told someone about the sexual assault incident. Of this 70% of students, 45.8% of them disclosed the incident to someone within the first 24 hours.
- About 80% of students displayed strong motivation in taking action and responding to future sexual assault or harassment incidents overall.