

INTRODUCTION

- ★ One in 5 women and one in 16 men are sexually assaulted in college but over 90% of college sexual assault victims do not report the assault (National Sexual Violence Resource Center, 2018).
- ★ A lack of reporting is occurring
- ★ Mix of resources available to victims of sexual assault (Holtzman & Menning, 2015).
- ★ sexual assault will be defined as “unwanted sexual contact or activity that is dangerous or sexually charged,” (Holtzman & Menning, 2015).
- ★ According to a study called *Sexual Assault on College Campuses: Substance Use, Victim Status Awareness, and Barriers to Reporting*, “rape culture, which contributes to minimizing victimization and promoting self-blame, influences a reporting process that further disempowers victims” (Shwartz et al, 2017). Rape culture will be defined as minimizing victimization and promoting self blame when referenced further.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES

- ★ Interview with faculty member of University X
- ★ Collect data from document
- ★ Code interview
- ★ Create graphs and charts from the data collected from document

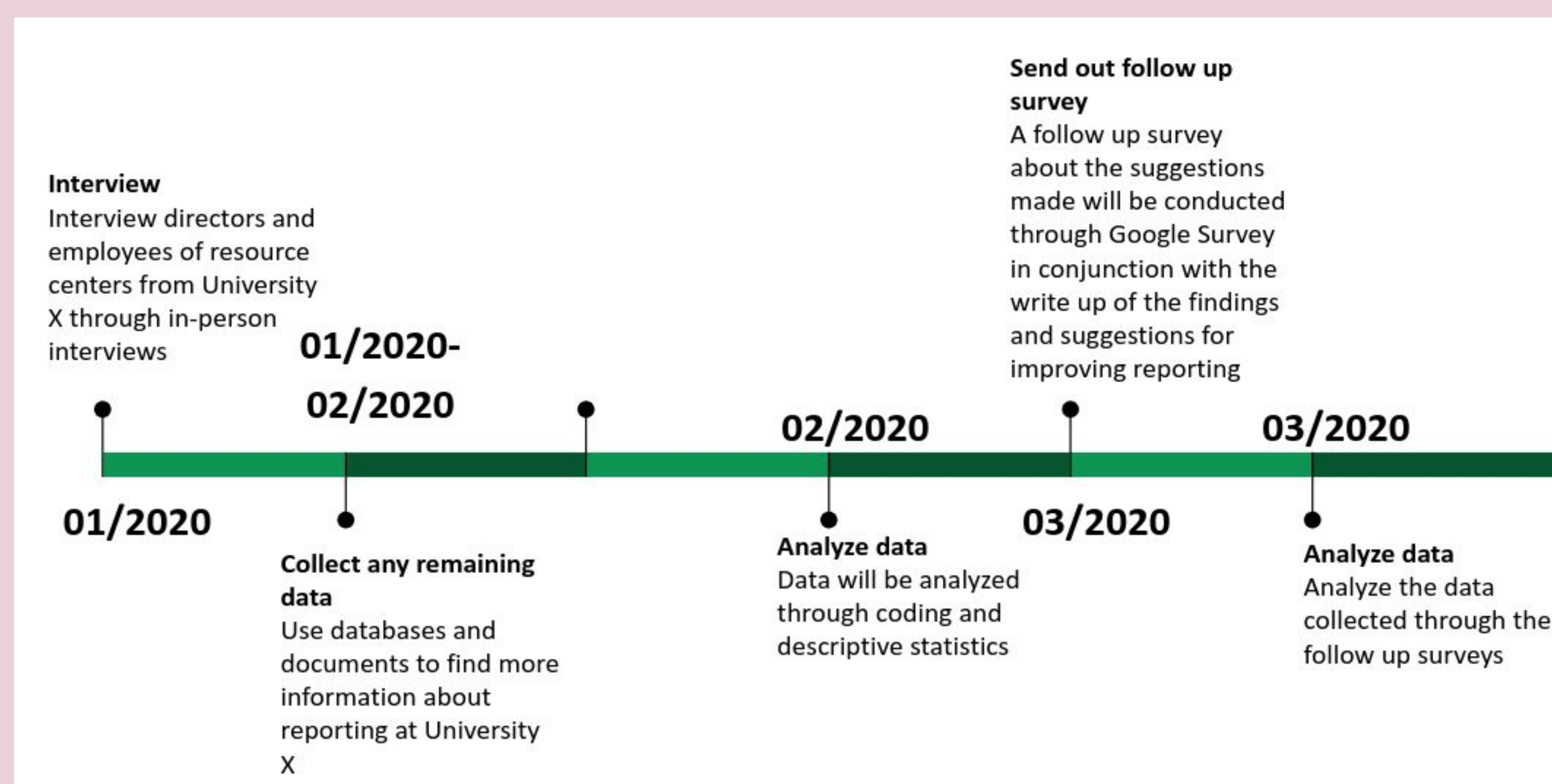


Figure 5

DATA AND FINDINGS

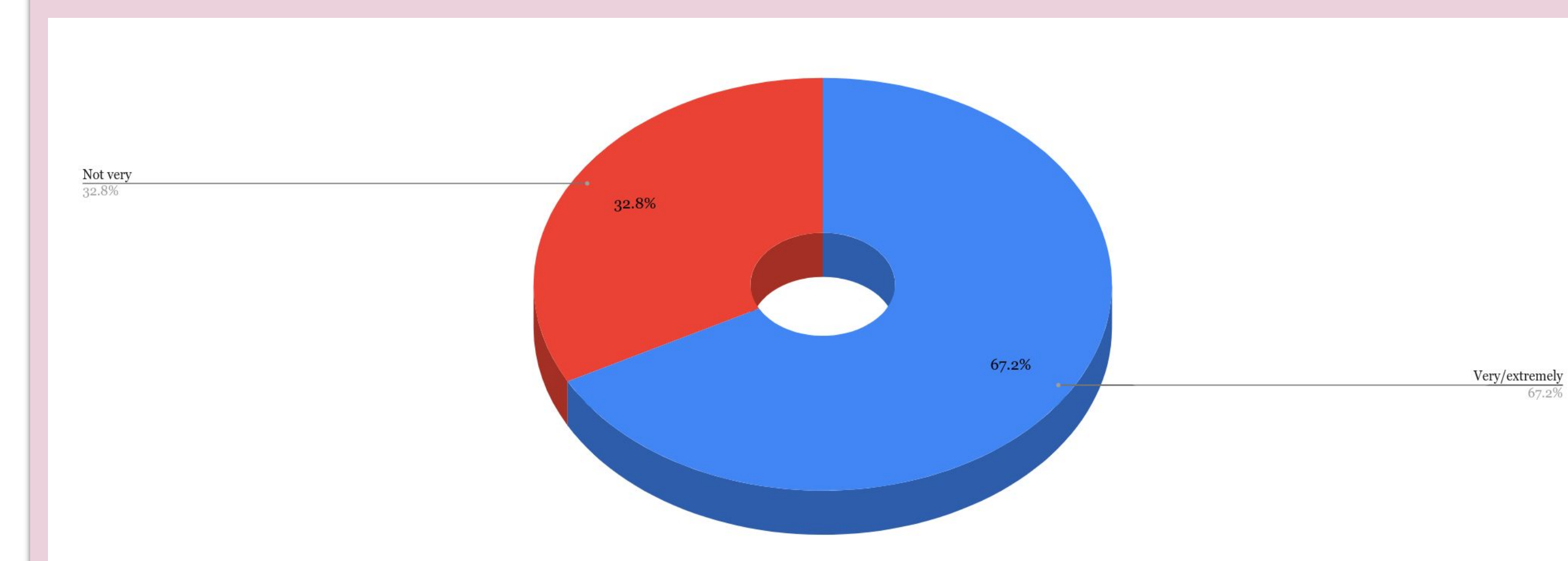


Figure 1: Undergraduate perceptions of how university campus officials would take a report of sexual/other misconduct

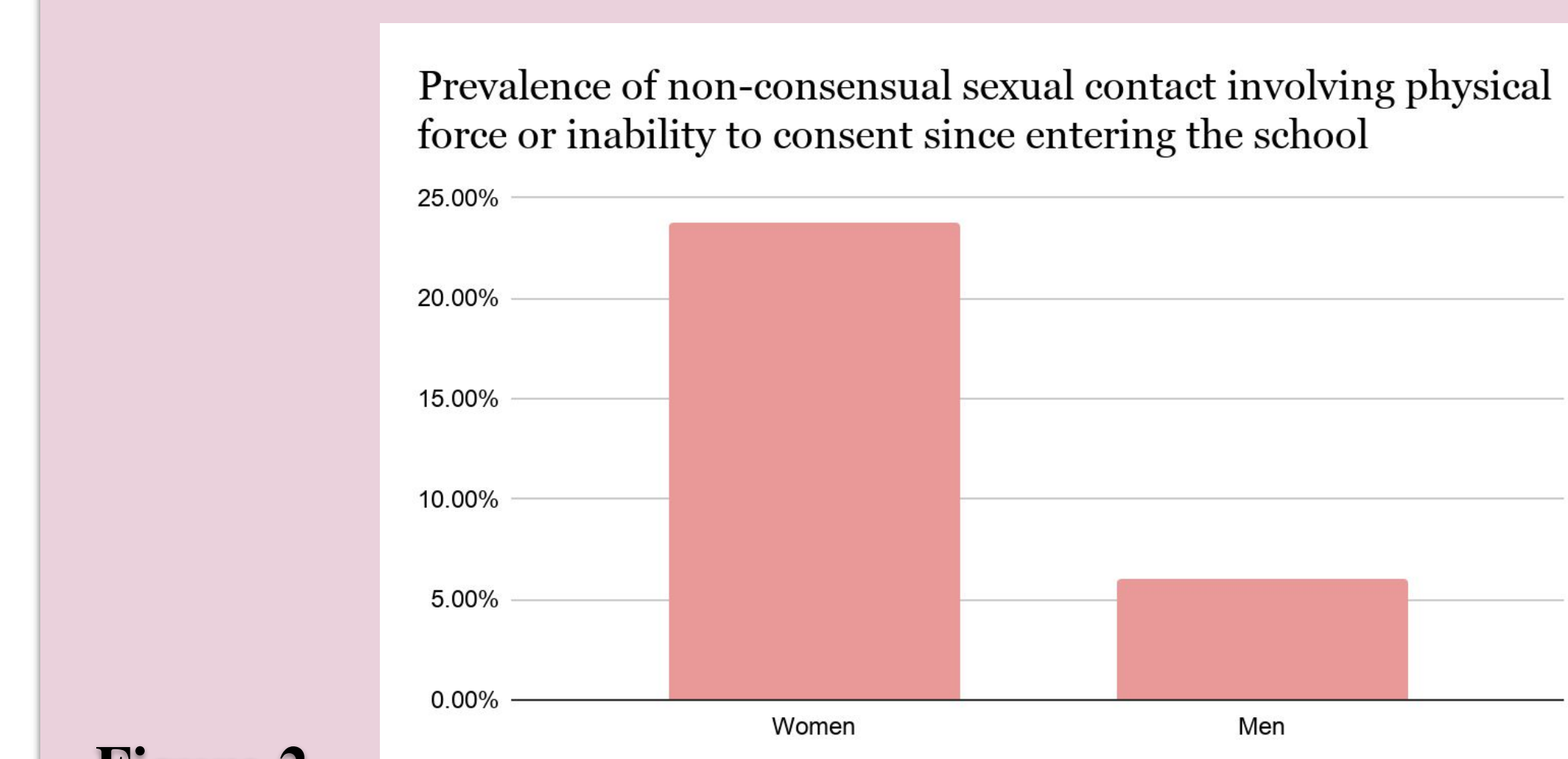


Figure 2

Figure 3

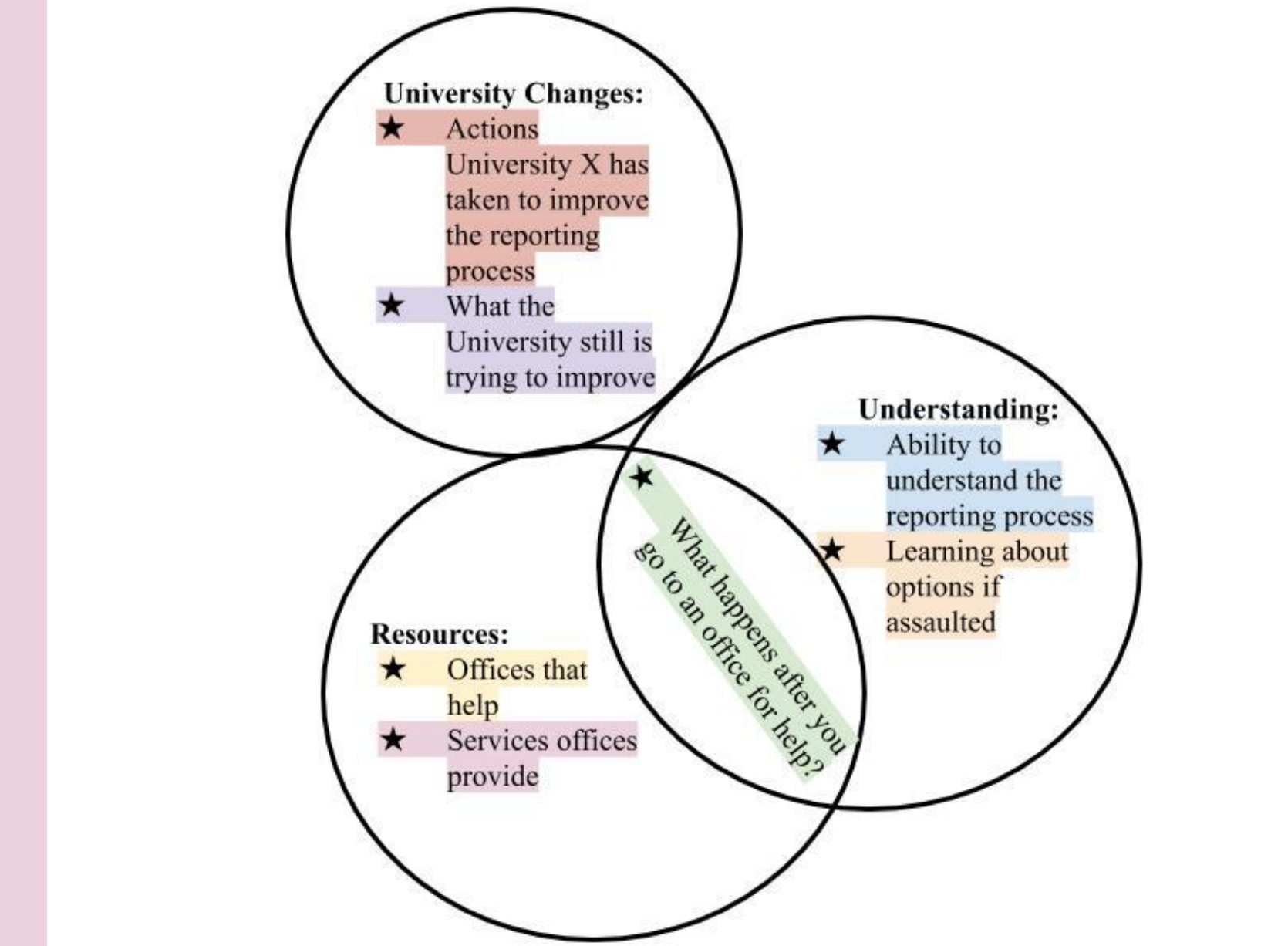
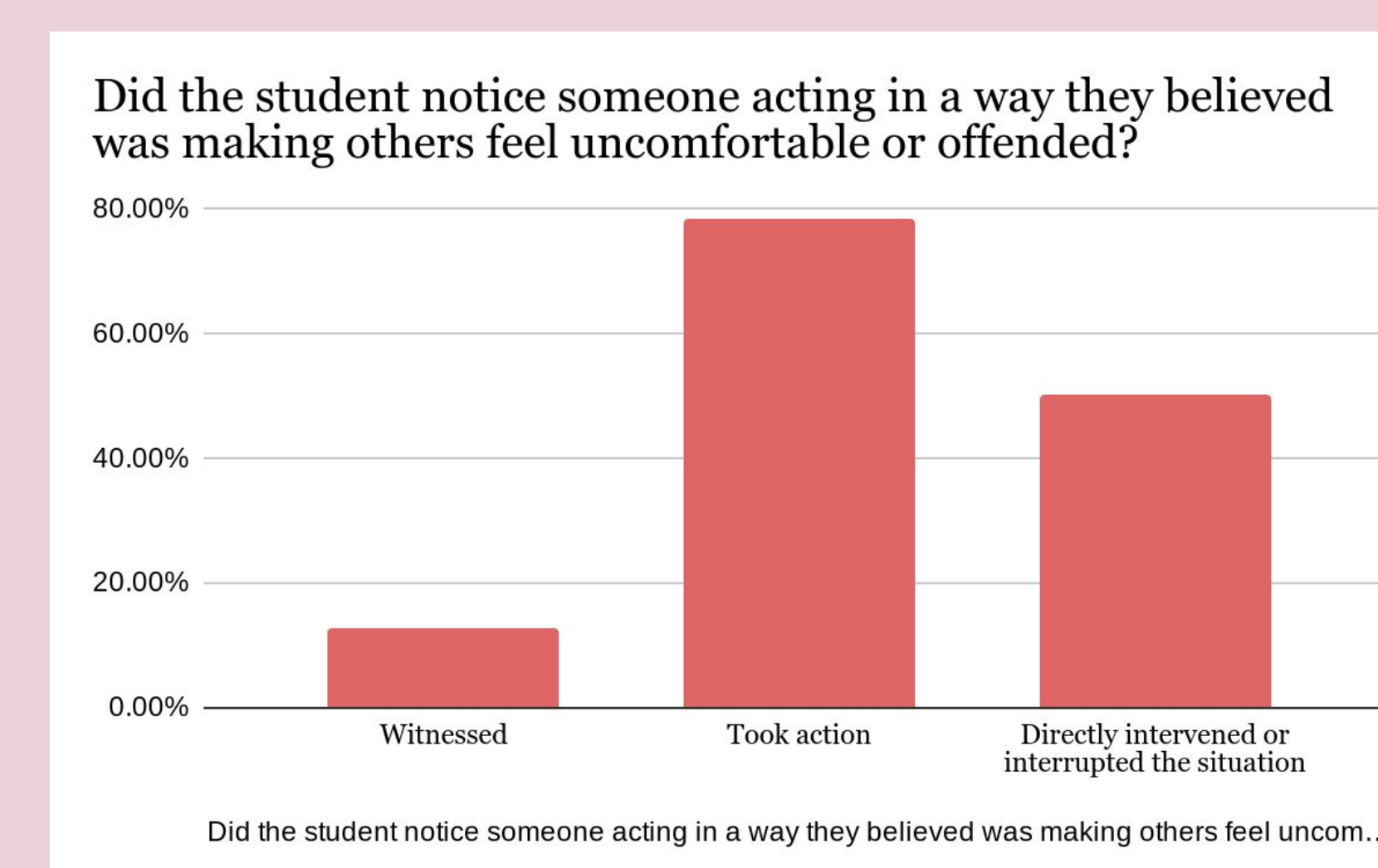


Figure 4



CONCLUSIONS AND ANALYSIS

- ★ **Lack of reporting** occurring at this university
- ★ Clear that University X is **actively** trying to **address** this issue.
 - Target youth groups that would be logical places to go to for support if assaulted
 - Showing up at information fairs on campus.
 - Educate families about consent and sexual assault **before** their students reach campus
- ★ Coming up with **creative** ways to combat the lack of reporting as well as the overall issue of sexual assault.
 - Training Resident Advisors
 - Working closely with campus police
 - **Goal:** arm students and staff with the knowledge they need to be effective and empathetic support systems.
 - Sexual assault training into freshman orientation.
- ★ University X has a sufficient amount of resources for its students.
 - Students are **overwhelmed**
 - **Main Issue:** Lack of clarity about purpose of different offices
- ★ Female students at University X have less faith in the University’s ability to handle sexual assault or misconduct complaints than male students.

IMPLICATIONS AND NEXT STEPS

It is important that the number of resources that University X has does not mean that there is a large number of students reporting their sexual assaults. If there are too many resources, it can be more overwhelming and daunting which therefore discourages people from reporting sexual assaults.

Therefore, the researcher proposes that when sending out information about sexual assault on campus to parents prior to the school year starting, the University makes clear distinctions between the offices that can handle sexual assault as well as make a recommendation for the first steps to take.

Additionally, due to the disparity in belief in the system between male and female students, University X must take steps to display their willingness to take this issue seriously. This can be done through actively continuing the conversation about sexual assault on campus and by the university’s actions when they do receive reports of sexual assault or misconduct.

REFERENCES

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