



Findings from the
University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point
2019 Campus Climate Survey of Students
on Sexual Assault and Other
Forms of Interpersonal Violence

February 17, 2020



Introduction

“No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.” Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, and its implementing regulation at 34 C.F.R. Part 106 (Title IX)

Sexual assault, sexual harassment, and other forms of sexual misconduct remain serious problems for every college and university campus. The data included in this report from our Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and the significant increase in the [number of reports](#) of interpersonal violence received by our campus since 2013, reaffirms the importance of this issue for our students and campus community.

I am deep grateful to the students who took the time to share their experiences on the survey, understanding how difficult that can be. Choosing to share even a small portion of your story will help our campus be a safer and more supportive community.

Thanks also to Stacey Duellman, Program Director for the UW-Stevens Point Center for Prevention, who coordinated and administered the survey. Surveys like this one are a critical tool for assessing and improving our efforts to prevent and educate about sexual violence, with many of the programs coming out of our [Center for Prevention](#) under Stacey’s leadership.

The University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point is dedicated a learning, living, and working environment that is free from sexual assault, other forms of interpersonal violence, and sex discrimination. We are committed to ensuring a safe campus and a community where all students, faculty, and staff can thrive.

Please note that there could be items in this document that are triggering, that you may be uncomfortable reading, or that you would just prefer not to read. Resources and support options are on the Dean of Students website on our [resources page](#) and on the last pages of this document. Included is information about advocacy agencies, counseling services available to students, how to report an incident to the University or contact local law enforcement, and contact information for our Interim Title IX Coordinator (Terri Frank).

Troy L. Seppelt, Ed.D.
Assistant Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs
and Dean of Students



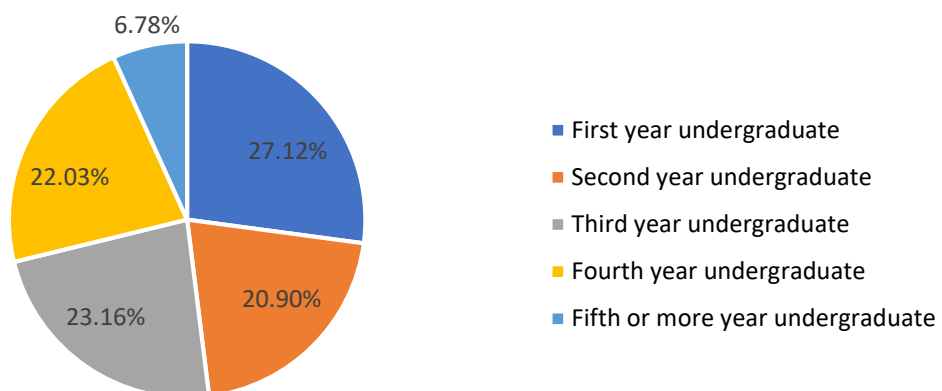
Methodology, Limitations, and Demographics

An interpersonal violence campus climate survey, based on the Administrator-Researcher Campus Climate Collaborative survey (ARC3), was administered in spring 2019 to 2,500 randomly selected undergraduate students on the Stevens Point campus of UWSP. Twenty-four percent (24.3%) of polled students responded to the survey in some way. The survey asked about students' sexual experiences, bystander intervention, supporting survivors, knowledge and awareness of sexual violence, and reporting options.

The [ARC3 survey](#) is the result of ongoing efforts by student and legal affairs professionals, campus advocates, students, campus law enforcement, and sexual assault and harassment researchers, groups of whom met in Atlanta, Georgia in October 2014 for the Georgia State University Forum on Campus Sexual Assault and in February 2015 in Madison, Wisconsin for the Madison Summit on Campus Climate and Sexual Misconduct. The survey was pretested during the summer of 2015 with over 2,200 students attending 1 of 4 universities across the US. The full survey takes students an average of 30 minutes to complete; students who report experiencing sexual misconduct only take an additional 1 minute to complete the full survey, on average.

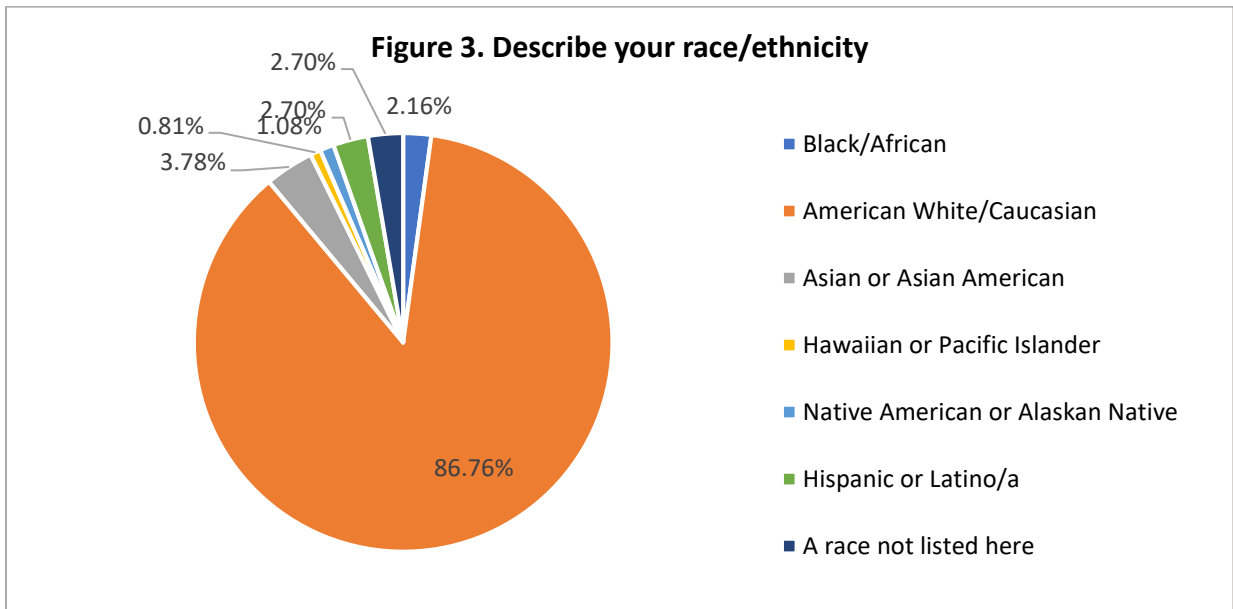
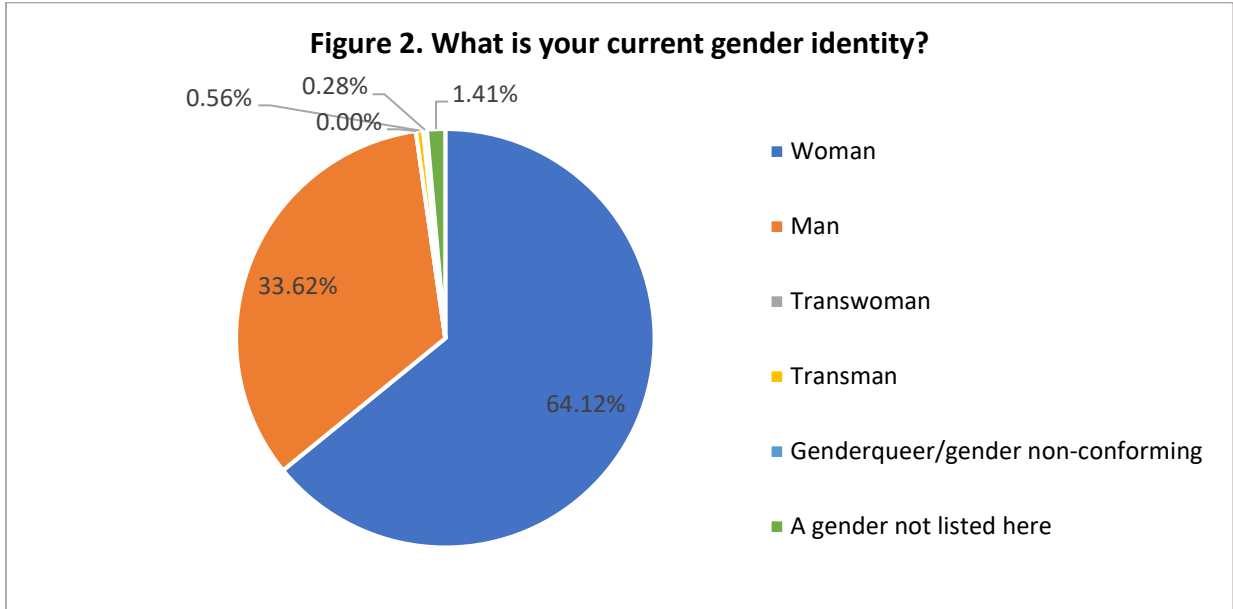
Between 14-15% of students responded to all questions. The reduced response rate seen later in the survey is likely due to survey fatigue. Additionally, the structure of some questions (e.g. three questions about sexual assault involving penetration) make it difficult to quantify the number of students who have experienced this type of sexual assault. Lastly, as all questions were optional, it appears that some students skipped questions that could have helped the University more clearly understand the student experience.

Figure 1. What year of school are you in?





Demographics Continued





Definitions

The definitions below are those provided to survey respondents or utilized to report data. In some cases, these may not correspond with accepted campus definitions, definitions utilized in university policies, and/or definitions under Wisconsin State Law.

Dating Violence – defined as violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.

Sexual harassment – refers to harassing behaviors that interfered with an individual’s academic or professional performance, limited the individual’s ability to participate in an academic program, or created an intimidating, hostile, or offensive social, academic, or work environment. Sexually harassing behavior refers to experiences of a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with the University doing any of the following: made sexual remarks or told jokes or sexual stories that were insulting or offensive to you; made inappropriate or offensive comments about your or someone else’s body, appearance, or sexual activities; said crude or gross sexual things to you or tried to get you to talk about sexual matters when you did not want to; used social or online media to send offensive sexual remarks, jokes, stories, pictures, or videos to you or about you that you did not want; or continued to ask you to go out, get dinner, have drinks, or have sex even though you said “no.”

Sexual misconduct – refers to physical contact or other non-physical conduct of a sexual nature in the absence of clear, knowing and voluntary consent. Examples include sexual or gender-based harassment, stalking, dating violence, and sexual violence.

Sexual assault – penetration, attempted penetration and/or sexual touching perpetrated by physical force or inability to consent or stop what was happening.

Sexual penetration occurs when one person puts a penis, fingers, or object inside someone else’s vagina or anus.

Sexual touching refers to kissing; touching someone’s breast, chest, crotch, groin, or buttocks; or grabbing, groping, or rubbing against another person in a sexual way, even if the touching is over the other person’s clothes.

Physical force refers to the use of force or threats of physical force against an individual. Physical force could include someone using their body weight to hold the person down, pinning their arms, hitting or kicking them, or using or threatening to use a weapon.



Inability to consent or stop what was happening refers to when the student was unable to consent or stop what was happening because they were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to alcohol or drugs.

Stalking refers to repeated (two or more occasions) visual or physical proximity, nonconsensual communication, or verbal, written, or implied threats by an individual that leads to fear for personal safety or substantial emotional distress.

Perpetrator denotes an individual who victimized a respondent with any form of sexual assault or misconduct.

Victim in this report denotes a student who experienced any of the different types of sexual assault or misconduct asked about in the survey.

Since entering school refers to the period that starts when the student was first enrolled at the university and ends at the time of taking the survey.

TGQN, TGQN students, and TGQN respondents in this report are used interchangeably and denote students who listed their gender identity as one of the following categories:

- Transgender woman
- Transgender man
- Nonbinary/genderqueer
- Gender questioning
- Gender not listed



Key Finding #1 – Sexual Assault

Since entering college, 19.1% of UW-Stevens Point undergraduate women have experienced a sexual assault of some type.

- A larger number of sexual assaults involved sexual touching, as opposed to penetration. For example, 11.6% of undergraduate women experienced a sexual assault involving sexual touching involving force and 7.5% experienced a sexual assault that included penetration by force.
- Between 6.1% and 7.9% of responding students have experienced an attempted sexual assault involving penetration, either because of the victim’s inability to give consent or by someone using force.
- The number of students reporting sexual assault or unwanted sexual touching on this survey is considerably higher than reported on the [2018 UW-Stevens Point American College Health Association / National College Health Assessment \(ACHA/NCHA\)](#). In 2018, 3.2% of students reported sexual penetration without their consent and 9.6% reported unwanted sexual touching.
- Most victims of sexual violence report that they knew the identity of their perpetrator.

Table 1. Experienced Sexual Assault Involving Sexual Touching				
<i>By someone using force.</i>				
	Total	Man	TGQN	Woman
Total Count	350	118	8	224
1 time	4.6%	0.8%	0.0%	6.7%
2 times	2.3%	0.8%	0.0%	3.1%
3+ times	1.4%	0.8%	0.0%	1.8%
Totals	8.3%	2.4%	0.0%	11.6%
<i>By someone because of victim’s inability to give consent.</i>				
Total Count	352	118	8	226
1 time	9.7%	4.2%	12.5%	12.4%
2 times	4.0%	4.2%	0.0%	4.0%
3+ times	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%
Totals	15.4%	8.4%	12.5%	19.1%



Table 2. Experienced Sexual Assault Involving Penetration - Vaginal				
<i>By someone using force.</i>				
	Total	Man	TGQN*	Woman
Total Count	348	114	8	226
1 time	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%
2 times	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
3+ times	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
Totals	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%
<i>By someone because of victim's inability to give consent.</i>				
Total Count	350	115	8	227
1 time	6.0%	0.9%	0.0%	8.8%
2 times	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%
3+ times	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
Totals	8.8%	0.9%	0.0%	13.2%

Table 3. Experienced Sexual Assault Involving Penetration - Anal				
<i>By someone using force.</i>				
	Total	Man	TGQN*	Woman
Total Count	347	117	8	222
1 time	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
2 times	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
3+ times	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Totals	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%
<i>By someone because of victim's inability to give consent.</i>				
Total Count	352	118	8	226
1 time	1.4%	0.9%	0.0%	1.8%
2 times	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
3+ times	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Totals	2.0%	0.9%	0.0%	2.8%

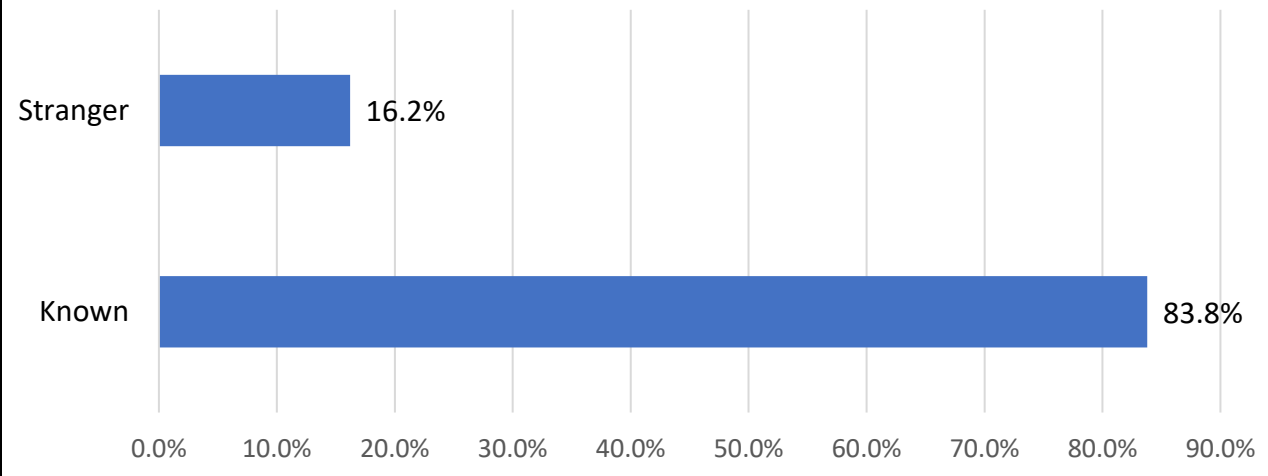


Table 4. Experienced Attempted Sexual Assault Involving Penetration

Even though it didn't happen, someone TRIED to have oral, anal, or vaginal sex with me without my consent.

	Total Count	Total %	1 time	2 times	3+ times
By someone because of victim's inability to give consent.	378	7.94%	4.76%	2.12%	1.06%
By someone using force.	376	6.12%	3.99%	1.33%	0.80%

Figure 4. Identity of the alleged





Key Finding #2 – Stalking and Dating Violence

In addition to sexual assault, UW-Stevens Point students experience stalking and incidents of dating violence.

- The most common stalking behaviors involved unwanted contact or messages via email, phone, or social media, followed by physically showing up at the victim’s home, school, or work.
- The number of students who have experienced incidents of stalking is higher on the current survey than reported on the [2018 UW-Stevens Point American College Health Association / National College Health Assessment \(ACHA/NCHA\)](#). In 2018, 6.1% of students reported experiencing stalking in the previous 12 months.
- More than 15% of students reported experiencing physical violence in their dating/domestic relationship. This represents a dramatic increase from the 2018 ACHA / NCHA Assessment where 1.9% reported a physically abusive intimate relationship.

Table 5. Stalking Occurrence

<i>How many times have one or more people done the following things to you since you enrolled at UWSP?</i>						
	Total Count	Total %	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-8 times	More than 8
Sent you unwanted emails, instant messages, or sent messages through social media apps?	401	17.0%	10.0%	4.0%	1.3%	1.8%
Left you unwanted messages (including text or voice messages)?	401	16.0%	8.5%	4.7%	1.3%	1.5%
Approached you or showed up in places, such as your home, workplace, or school when you didn’t want them to be there?	403	15.9%	10.7%	4.2%	1.0%	0.0%
Made rude or mean comments to you online?	401	13.5%	9.5%	2.2%	0.8%	1.0%
Watched or followed you from a distance, or spied on you with a listening device, camera, or GPS [global positioning system]?	403	8.7%	6.7%	1.2%	0.5%	0.3%
Spread rumors about you online, whether they were true or not?	393	7.9%	5.1%	1.8%	0.8%	0.3%
Made unwanted phone calls to you (including hang up calls)?	401	7.5%	3.2%	3.2%	0.5%	0.5%
Left you cards, letters, flowers, or presents when they knew you didn’t want them to?	399	3.3%	2.8%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Left strange or potentially threatening items for you to find?	401	3.3%	1.8%	1.3%	0.0%	0.3%
Sneaked into your home or car and did things to scare you by letting you know they had been there?	401	2.5%	2.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%



Table 6. Dating Violence Occurrence

Respond to the statements about any hook-up, boyfriend, girlfriend, husband, or wife you have had, including exes, regardless of the length of the relationship since you enrolled at UWSP.

<i>Not including horseplay or joking around,</i>	Total Count	Total %	Once or Twice	Sometimes	Often	Many Times
the person threatened to hurt me, and I thought I might really get hurt.	376	9.0%	5.9%	1.9%	1.3%	0.3%
the person pushed, grabbed, or shook me.	376	9.3%	5.9%	2.1%	1.3%	0.5%
the person hit me.	375	4.8%	3.2%	1.1%	0.5%	0.3%
the person beat me up.	374	1.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.00%
the person stole or destroyed my property.	376	4.8%	3.2%	1.1%	0.0%	0.00%
the person can scare me without laying a hand on me.	376	11.7%	6.7%	4.5%	0.5%	2.4%



Key Finding #3 – Sexual Harassment

A large percentage of students have experienced sexually harassing behaviors from their fellow students.

- Sexual harassment is the most experienced form of sex-based discrimination at UW-Stevens Point.
- On the [2015 UW-Stevens Point Campus Climate Survey](#), 11.9% of students reported fear of being the object of sexual harassment.

Table 7. Sexual Harassment Occurrence

Since you enrolled at UWSP, have you been in a situation in which a student.

	Total Count	Experienced Sexual Harassment	Once or Twice	Sometimes	Often	Many Times
Made offensive sexist remarks?	410	37.8%	17.3%	14.6%	5.9%	2.7%
Treated you differently because of your sex?	410	35.6%	20.2%	11.5%	3.9%	3.2%
Repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you?	410	26.1%	13.7%	9.5%	2.9%	1.5%
Displayed, used, or distributed sexist or suggestive materials?	409	25.2%	13.5%	8.1%	3.7%	1.7%
Made offensive remarks about your appearance, body, or sexual activities?	412	25.0%	13.8%	7.8%	3.4%	1.5%
Put you down or was condescending to you because of your sex?	408	24.8%	13.5%	8.3%	2.9%	2.7%
Made unwelcome attempts to draw you into a discussion of sexual matters?	412	23.3%	12.9%	8.3%	2.2%	1.0%
Made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic sexual relationship with you despite your efforts to discourage it?	412	21.6%	13.4%	6.3%	1.9%	3.2%
Made gestures or used body language of a sexual nature which embarrassed or offended you?	412	18.4%	9.2%	8.3%	1.0%	1.5%
Sent or posted unwelcome sexual comments, jokes or pictures by text, email, Facebook or other electronic means?	412	18.4%	10.2%	5.6%	2.7%	1.7%



Key Finding #4 – Getting Support and Reporting

Fewer than half of students know where to go for help or how report an incident of sexual misconduct.

- Just over one-third of responding students know where to go to make a report of sexual misconduct (36.4%).
- Few students understand the role of Title IX or the Office of the Dean of Students related to sexual misconduct response.
- Among all incidents of sexual misconduct, 88.8% were not reported to a campus resource (e.g., Counseling, institution faculty, student conduct).
- Of the 253 students who indicated they are victims of sexual misconduct, less than 2% reported the incident to campus police or other local law enforcement agency.

Table 8. Reporting and Support Knowledge

<i>Knowledge of resources</i>							
	Total Count	Total: Agree or Strongly Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
If a friend or I experienced sexual misconduct, I know where to go to get help on campus.	490	44.7%	8.4%	29.2%	17.8%	29.8%	14.9%
I understand what happens when a student reports a claim of sexual misconduct at UWSP.	490	38.2%	10.4%	34.5%	16.9%	26.9%	11.2%
I would know where to go to make a report of sexual misconduct.	492	36.4%	11.4%	33.1%	19.1%	24.8%	11.6%

Table 9. Role of Resources

<i>Please use the following scale to indicate how aware you are of the function of the campus resources specifically related to sexual misconduct response at UWSP listed below.</i>						
	Student Health Services	Counseling Services	Dean of Students/ Student Conduct	Title IX Compliance	The Center for Prevention (CFP)	Student Legal Services
Total: Extremely or Very Aware	59.8%	49.5%	30.7%	23.7%	18.0%	16.7%
Extremely Aware	33.4%	29.7%	21.2%	17.4%	11.5%	11.3%
Very Aware	26.4%	19.8%	9.5%	6.3%	6.5%	5.4%
Somewhat Aware	24.8%	30.4%	31.1%	26.6%	30.2%	26.6%
Slightly Aware	10.6%	13.1%	22.7%	17.6%	30.2%	29.9%
Not at all Aware	4.7%	7.0%	15.5%	32.1%	21.6%	27.8%



Table 10. Reporting of Incident

<i>Did you tell anyone about the incident before this questionnaire?</i>				
	Total	Man	TGQN	Woman
Total Count	246	67	5	174
No	63.4%	82.1%	60.0%	56.3%
Yes	36.6%	17.9%	40.0%	43.7%

Table 11. Reporting of Incident – Who Did Student Tell

<i>Who did you tell about the incident?</i>				
	Total	Man	TGQN	Woman
Total Count	253	24	5	224
Close friend other than roommate	18.9%	7.6%	0.0%	25.6%
Roommate	11.9%	5.0%	0.0%	15.9%
Romantic partner	10.2%	0.8%	0.0%	15.4%
Parent or guardian	7.1%	0.8%	25.0%	9.7%
Off-campus counselor/therapist	4.2%	0.8%	12.5%	5.7%
On-campus counselor/therapist	4.2%	0.8%	12.5%	5.7%
Other family member	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%
Institution health services	2.0%	1.7%	0.0%	2.2%
Resident advisor or Residence Life staff	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%
Doctor/nurse	1.4%	0.0%	12.5%	1.8%
Institution faculty or staff	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%
Off-campus rape crisis center	1.4%	1.7%	0.0%	1.3%
Campus security or police department	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
Local police	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.9%
Office of student conduct	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
Religious leader	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%



Key Finding #5 – Institutional Response

A majority of responding students trust that the campus would respond to a report of sexual misconduct appropriately.

- Most students believe the institution would maintain privacy and support the person reporting an incident of sexual misconduct.

Table 12. Perception of Campus Response							
<i>Statements describe how UWSP might handle it if a student reported an incident of sexual misconduct. Using the scale provided, please indicate the likelihood of each statement.</i>							
	Total Count	Total: Likely or Very Likely	Very Unlikely	Unlikely	Neutral	Likely	Very Likely
The institution would maintain the privacy of the person making the report.	528	79.7%	1.1%	2.8%	16.3%	48.9%	30.9%
The institution would support the person making the report.	526	71.7%	1.9%	3.4%	23.0%	47.2%	24.5%
The institution would do its best to honor the request of the person about how to go forward with the case.	527	70.6%	1.7%	6.5%	21.3%	47.3%	23.3%
The institution would take steps to protect the safety of the person making the report.	526	70.5%	2.9%	5.3%	21.3%	44.9%	25.7%
The institution would take the report seriously.	528	69.3%	2.1%	7.4%	21.2%	46.0%	23.3%
The institution would handle the report fairly.	526	68.3%	2.3%	7.8%	21.7%	47.7%	20.5%
The institution would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual misconduct.	525	63.0%	2.9%	11.4%	22.7%	45.1%	17.9%
The institution would provide accommodations to support the person (e.g., academic, housing, safety).	527	58.6%	4.0%	10.1%	27.3%	38.9%	19.7%

Table 13. Perception of Campus Response - Support				
<i>The institution would support the person making the report.</i>				
	Total	Man	TGQN	Woman
Total Count	354	119	8	227
Total: Very Likely or Likely	72.0%	73.9%	62.5%	71.4%
Very Likely	24.3%	21.8%	25.0%	25.6%
Likely	47.7%	52.1%	37.5%	45.8%
Neutral	22.9%	20.2%	37.5%	23.8%
Unlikely	2.8%	4.2%	0.0%	2.2%
Very Unlikely	0.3%	1.7%	0.0%	2.6%



Key Finding #6 – Understanding Consent

Overall, UW-Stevens Point students clearly understand what constitutes consent.

- Significantly more women than men strongly agree that consent must be given at each step of a sexual encounter (Table 16).
- Similarly, more women than men strongly agree that if a person says they no longer want to have sex, consent has not been given (Table 17).

Table 14. Understanding Consent – Part A							
<i>Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with the following statements.</i>							
	Total Count	Total: Agree or Strongly Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Consent must be given at each step in a sexual encounter.	356	90.5%	2.3%	2.3%	5.1%	18.0%	72.5%
If a person initiates sex, but during foreplay says they no longer want to, the person has not given consent to continue.	355	92.7%	3.7%	0.3%	3.4%	10.1%	82.5%

Table 15. Understanding Consent – Part B							
<i>Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with the following statements.</i>							
	Total Count	Total: Disagree or Strongly Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
If you and your sexual partner are both drunk, you don't have to worry about consent.	355	92.7%	77.5%	15.2%	5.6%	0.9%	0.9%
Mixed signals can sometimes mean consent.	356	90.5%	75.8%	14.6%	6.5%	1.4%	1.7%
If someone invites you to their place, they are giving consent for sex.	356	96.1%	84.0%	12.1%	3.1%	0.0%	0.8%
Consent for sex one time is consent for future sex.	356	93.5%	80.6%	12.9%	3.7%	0.8%	2.0%
If a person doesn't physically resist sex, they have given consent.	353	88.4%	73.1%	15.3%	8.8%	1.4%	1.4%



Table 16. Understanding Consent – Giving Consent

Consent must be given at each step in a sexual encounter.

	Total	Man	TGQN	Woman
Total Count	349	115	8	226
Total: Strongly Agree or Agree	90.3%	84.3%	75.0%	93.8%
Strongly Agree	72.5%	65.2%	62.5%	76.5%
Agree	17.8%	19.1%	12.5%	17.3%
Neutral	5.2%	9.6%	0.0%	3.1%
Disagree	2.3%	5.2%	0.0%	0.9%
Strongly Disagree	2.3%	0.9%	25.0%	2.2%

Table 17. Understanding Consent – Withdrawing Consent

If a person initiates sex, but during foreplay says they no longer want to, the person has not given consent to continue.

	Total	Man	TGQN	Woman
Total Count	348	114	8	226
Total: Strongly Agree or Agree	92.6%	92.1%	75.0%	93.4%
Strongly Agree	82.5%	78.1%	75.0%	85.0%
Agree	10.1%	14.0%	0.0%	8.4%
Neutral	3.4%	5.3%	0.0%	2.7%
Disagree	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Strongly Disagree	3.7%	2.6%	25.0%	3.5%



Key Finding #7 – Bystander Behaviors

Many students reported that they have intervened or checked in with another person.

- The two most used bystander intervention methods reported are walking someone home and checking in with someone if they appear upset. The least used method is distraction.
- Only 27.5% of students reported that they spoke up against sexist jokes most of the time or always.

Table 18. Bystander Actions

When the following situations arose at UWSP, how often did you do any of the following?

	Total Count	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Most of the time	Always	Total: Always or most of the time
Walked a friend who has had too much to drink home from a party, bar, or other social event.	279	13.3%	7.4%	18.1%	15.3%	24.9%	40.2%
Talked to the friends of a drunk person to make sure they don't leave him/her behind at a party, bar, or other social event.	271	11.9%	6.2%	18.6%	14.1%	25.7%	39.8%
Spoke up against sexist jokes.	291	13.9%	18.7%	22.4%	18.7%	8.8%	27.5%
Tried to distract someone who was trying to take a drunk person to another room or trying to get them to do something sexual.	200	20.1%	6.2%	10.5%	7.4%	12.5%	19.8%
Ask someone who looks very upset at a party if they are OK or need help.	259	10.2%	6.2%	16.7%	17.6%	22.7%	40.2%
Intervene with a friend who was being physically abusive to another person.	201	14.8%	5.7%	8.0%	8.0%	20.8%	28.8%
Intervene with a friend who was being verbally abusive to another person.	228	12.2%	6.5%	11.9%	14.7%	19.3%	34.0%



Key Finding #8 – Sense of Safety

Most students feel safe on the campus of UW-Stevens Point.

- Of students who responded, 83.3% agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, “I feel safe on campus at UWSP.”
- Between 6.3% and 11.9% of students do not feel safe from acts of interpersonal violence including sexual harassment, sexual violence, or stalking.
- The number of students reporting feeling safe on campus on this survey is lower than reported on the [2018 UW-Stevens Point American College Health Association / National College Health Assessment](#). In 2018, 88.3% of students reported feeling *very safe* on campus during daylight hours, 87.3% of women and 92.0% men respectively. Only 40% of students felt *very safe* on campus at night on the 2018 survey.

Table 19. Sense of Safety				
<i>I feel safe on campus at UWSP.</i>				
	Total	Man	TGQN	Woman
Total Count	353	118	8	227
Total Who Agree or Strongly Agree	83.3%	88.2%	75.0%	81.1%
Strongly Agree	30.9%	49.2%	25.0%	21.6%
Agree	52.4%	39.0%	50.00%	59.5%
Neutral	13.3%	8.5%	25.0%	15.4%
Disagree	2.8%	3.4%	0.0%	2.6%
Strongly Disagree	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%

Table 20. Safety from Interpersonal Violence							
<i>Please indicate the degree to which you agree with the following statements.</i>							
	Total Count	Total: Disagree or Strongly Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
On or around this campus, I feel safe from sexual harassment.	348	11.8%	3.2%	8.6%	17.5%	39.1%	31.6%
On or around this campus, I feel safe from dating violence.	348	6.3%	2.9%	3.5%	18.4%	39.9%	35.3%
On or around this campus, I feel safe from sexual violence.	347	10.7%	2.9%	7.8%	18.7%	38.0%	32.6%
On or around this campus, I feel safe from stalking.	346	11.9%	3.5%	8.4%	23.1%	39.0%	26.0%



Next Steps

Although UW-Stevens Point has made great improvements in [our efforts](#) to educate students and the campus community about interpersonal violence, to add to and promote the availability of resources, and expand prevention efforts over the past five years, the problem of sexual violence persists in our community.

The Center for Prevention Advisory Committee and members of the Title IX team reviewed the information gathered in the spring 2019 survey and have outlined potential next steps. Ideas are arranged into five key areas with suggested initiatives to follow.

If you have ideas or suggestions, please forward them directly to Stacey Duellman, Program Director for the Center for Prevention, at sduellma@uwsp.edu and Terri Frank, Interim Title IX Coordinator, at tfrank@uwsp.edu.

1. Violence Prevention and Safety

Goal: Reduce the number of sexual misconduct incidents at UW-Stevens Point.

Recommendations

1. Continue to promote definitions of consent
2. Develop comprehensive and sustainable marketing campaigns surrounding how to give consent and how to get consent
3. Develop campaigns surrounding stopping stalking and harassment
4. Define and empower students to have healthy relationships
5. Incorporate campus safety information into all Center for Prevention programs

2. Bystander intervention

Goal: Educate students on effective bystander intervention skills and empower them to act.

Recommendations

1. Continue to promote and support those who would intervene to prevent a negative situation from happening
2. Continue in-person bystander intervention trainings with student leaders to include student organization leaders, Residential Living student staff, and athletes
3. Share how Pointers have stuck together and been active bystanders through social media and other marketing campaigns
4. Explore how to deliver bystander intervention information and activities to all students on the three UW-Stevens Point campuses
5. Offer bystander intervention training to faculty and staff



3. Expand Awareness about Reporting Options

Increase students' knowledge of where to report, the reporting process, and what happens after a report is submitted to the university.

Recommendations

1. Increase access to online reporting system by adding information to other departmental websites
2. Explore adding report link and information to Navigate App.
3. Create resource for when someone has questions about reporting
4. Review structure of online reports for clarity and ease of completion (e.g., form for survivors/victims versus other people)
5. Work to reduce stigma about sharing information with law enforcement (e.g., what happens when someone reports to law enforcement)

4. Resources for Students

Goal: Increase the number of students who are aware of campus resources and understand the role of each office specifically related to sexual misconduct.

Recommendations

1. Review institution's key websites about sexual violence for clarity and completeness
2. Ensure key terms are included in the search feature of the institution's website
3. Explore how to connect victims to confidential resources through the reporting process
4. Expand marketing for how students can connect to resources without submitting a formal report to the University
5. Create resource for "Immediate care and support"
6. Review current structure for sharing resources online (location, content, etc.)
7. Distribute Title IX Reporting/Resources materials to all students, faculty, and staff at welcome week activities
8. Continue to provide Title IX Reporting and Resource posters across all three campuses
9. Weekly tabling/outreach efforts through the CFP to promote campus and community resources

5. Supporting Victims of Sexual Misconduct

Goal: Provide victims of sexual misconduct with the programs and resources to show them that we support them, care for them, and that they matter. Educate students, faculty, and staff on the ways we care for and support those who experience sexual violence.



Recommendations

1. Ensure Title IX website is up to date and well-advertised
2. Develop a comprehensive marketing campaign that provides students with resources for survivors
3. Expand campus efforts to education on the prevalence and impact of sexual violence/sexual misconduct
4. Review current practices in addressing reports of sexual misconduct from the perspective of victims



Resources

Advocacy Services

CAP Services - Stevens Point
(on and off campus)

On campus - 137 Delzell Hall
715-340-7882, 800-472-3377
(24 HR), kpetrick@capmail.org

Confidential reporting resource; sexual assault and domestic/dating violence advocacy services.

PDC - Marshfield (on and off campus)
On campus - Admin Building 112
505 East Depot St., Marshfield, WI
715-421-1509 or 844-210-8899 (Toll Free)
Confidential reporting resource; sexual assault and domestic/dating violence advocacy services.

The Women's Community - Wausau
(on and off campus)
On campus - The Solution Center (162)
3200 Hilltop Ave., Wausau, WI
715-842-7323 (24 Hr) 715-581-1643 (text)
Jessica@womenscommunity.org
Confidential reporting resource; sexual assault and domestic/dating violence advocacy services.

Center for Prevention (on campus)
601 Division (Residential Living building) Stevens Point, 715-346-2789
Confidential reporting resource; *must submit statistical information only (professional staff)*; Leads interpersonal violence prevention work at UW-Stevens Point.

Counseling Services

Counseling Center - Stevens Point
(on campus)
3rd floor, Delzell Hall, 715-346-3553
Confidential reporting resource; licensed mental health professionals offering free counseling to all enrolled students.

Counseling - Marshfield (on campus)
Stop by the Solution Center or call 715-389-6530
Confidential reporting resource; licensed mental health professionals offering counseling to enrolled students.

Counseling - Wausau (on campus)
Stop by the Solution Center or call 715-261-6235
Confidential reporting resource; licensed mental health professionals offering counseling to all enrolled students.

Deaf Unity (off campus)
help@deafunitywi.org, Text: 608-466-2881
Confidential reporting resource; advocacy services provided by staff who are deaf and use American Sign Language.

Gender and Sexuality Resource Center
206 Dreyfus University Center, Stevens Point, 715-346-3829
Confidential reporting resource; *must submit statistical information only (professional staff)*; Support and resources for questions surrounding gender, sexuality, and identity.

Hmong Family Strengthening (off campus)
888-345-5898 (bilingual Hmong/English)
Confidential reporting resource; culturally specific advocacy and support services



University of Wisconsin Stevens Point

Local Law Enforcement

University Police - Stevens Point
(on campus)
George Stein Building, 715-346-3456

Stevens Point Police Department
(off campus)
1515 Strongs Avenue, 715-346-1500

Marshfield Police Department (off campus)
110 W. 1st Street, Marshfield,
715-387-4394

Wausau Police Department (off campus)
515 Grand Avenue, 715-261-7800

Reporting

Dean of Students/Title IX - [Submit a Report](#)

Law Enforcement - Contact an agency listed above (the Office of the Dean of Students can help students with this process)

Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE)

Confidential reporting resource; services to address injuries, collect evidence, offer medications to prevent sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and emergency contraception.

Saint Michael's Hospital ER (off campus)
900 Illinois Ave, Stevens Point,
715-346-5100

Marshfield Medical Center ER (off campus)
611 N. St. Josephs Ave., Marshfield,
715-387-7677

Aspirus Wausau Hospital ER (off campus)
333 Pine Ridge Blvd., Wausau,
715-847-2000

Student Health Service - Stevens Point

(on campus)
1st floor, Delzell Hall, 715-346-4646
Confidential reporting resource; must submit statistical information only; treatment of injuries, emergency contraception, pregnancy testing, STI testing and treatment; SHS does not complete forensic medical exams.

Title IX (on campus)

Terri Frank, Interim Title IX Coordinator
133 Old Main, tfrank@uwsp.edu,
715-346-3915

Coordinate all aspects of Title IX for the University to include tracking all cases, meeting with complainants and respondents, Responsible Employee training, and prevention efforts.

Troy Seppelt, Deputy Title IX Coordinator
212 Old Main, Stevens Point, 715-346-2611
Coordinate prevention and response to reports of violence involving students.