

Characteristics of Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Incidents: Penetration and Sexual Touching by Force or While Incapacitated

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Executive Summary

In 2014, a consortium of 27 institutions of higher education (IHEs) collaborated to develop and implement a climate survey on sexual assault and sexual misconduct. The survey's primary goal was to provide participating IHEs with data to inform policies to prevent and respond to sexual assault and misconduct. This initiative was organized by the Association of American Universities (AAU) and was overseen by a survey design team made up of representatives of the IHEs participating on the project. The survey was implemented by Westat in the spring of the 2014-2015 academic year (see Cantor, Fisher, Chibnall, Townsend, Lee, Bruce, and Thomas, 2015).

This report presents findings from the detailed incident forms in the aggregate school dataset (all 27 schools) to three central questions:

- What are the characteristics of the offenders of nonconsensual sexual contact?
- What are the situational characteristics prior to these incidents?
- What are the outcomes of nonconsensual sexual contact?

This supplemental report to the *Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct* describes some of the key characteristics of the incidents that students reported having experienced since they enrolled in the school and during the 2014-2015 academic year¹ in which the survey was administered. The AAU Campus Climate study is one of the first to provide an empirical assessment of these questions across both a wide range of IHEs and for four types of sexual assault and sexual misconduct (penetration by force or while incapacitated and sexual touching by force or while incapacitated). Prior studies of campus sexual assault and sexual misconduct have not provided the level of detail about the incidents. The large sample sizes allow tabulations for different gender identities (female, male, and students identifying as TGQN²) and class enrollment (undergraduate, graduate and professional). This categorization of student is another strength of this study and the findings included in this report.

¹ This is the current school year when the survey was administered.

² These are student identifying as transgender woman, transgender man, genderqueer, gender non-conforming, questioning and not listed on the responses to the gender identity question.

A primary purpose of analyzing incident-level characteristics across types of nonconsensual sexual contact and student groups is to provide detailed information to: 1) inform IHE administrators in the development and planning of evidence-informed sexual assault and sexual misconduct prevention and response efforts, and 2) assess IHE administrators' current responses to sexual assault and sexual misconduct. Since the findings are presented by the total number of victims of each type of nonconsensual sexual contact and for each of six different student groups, IHEs' administrators also can use the findings to tailor their responses to specific characteristics of situations that put different student groups at an elevated risk of experiencing nonconsensual sexual contact.

What are the characteristics of the offenders of nonconsensual sexual contact?

- A large majority of female and male undergraduate victims of nonconsensual sexual contact identified the offender as being a student who is associated with the university in addition to being their friend or acquaintance.
- A majority of female and male graduates and professionals described this relationship; a smaller percent of them compared to undergraduates identified the offender as being associated with the university and as a student.
- Among females and males, the three most likely offenders include (and not in any rank order): friend or acquaintance, stranger and someone they were romantically involved with at the time of the incident.
- The TGQN victims, in particular the graduate and professional students, were more likely to respond that they did not know the offender's association with the university and often described the offender as someone who they had been involved with at the time of the incident.

What are the situational characteristics prior to these incidents?

Use of substance by offender and victim

- It was more common to have used alcohol rather than drugs by either the offender or victim prior to the incident.
- Well over a majority of the victims of nonconsensual sexual contact in almost all of the 24 gender-enrollment-type of crime groups reported that both the offender and the victim used drugs or alcohol prior to the incident. In a large percentage of these incidents, both parties--the victim and the offender--had consumed alcohol prior to the incident.

- A larger percentage of those who were victimized while incapacitated reported that both parties had used any substance prior to the incident compared to those who were victimized by either type of forcible act..
- For those students identifying as TGQN, there was no difference in the use of any substance by both the victim and the offender between forcible and incapacitated types of nonconsensual sexual contact.

Victim's state prior to and during incident

- There are a larger percentage of victims of forcible penetration and victims of penetration while incapacitated who were certain or suspected that they had been given alcohol or another drug without their knowledge or consent compared to the respective type of sexual touching.
- There is no difference in the percentage of victims of forcible penetration (14.9%) and victims of penetration while incapacitated (14.2%) who were certain or suspected that they had been given alcohol or another drug without their knowledge or consent.
- A larger percentage of victims of sexual touching while incapacitated indicated that they were certain or suspected that they had been given alcohol or another drug without their knowledge or consent compared to the percentage of forcible sexual touching victims who indicated that this happened to them.
- A higher percentage of penetration or sexual touching while incapacitated victims reported being passed out for all or parts of the incident compared to those who experienced forcible penetration or sexual touching.
- Over a quarter of the forcible penetration victims who were drinking took drugs prior to the incident (with or without their knowledge or consent) were passed out during the incident. Just over a third of the victims of incapacitated penetration who were passed out under the same circumstances.

When and where incidents occurred

- Incidents of nonconsensual sexual contact were least likely to have occurred during an academic break or recess.
- For each of the four types of nonconsensual sexual contact, a larger percentage of graduate and professional students experienced incidents during an academic break or recess compared to undergraduate students.
- For female graduate students, all males and all those identifying as TGQN, incidents of nonconsensual sexual contact are more likely to occur off-campus. However for female undergraduates the location is relatively even between on campus and off campus; this is the

only student group in which a significant majority of forcible penetration and forcible sexual touching victims reported that the incident happened on campus.

- Female undergraduates also stood out on the type of on- or off-campus location of where the incidents occurred. For sexual touching incidents, female undergraduates were more likely to report a fraternity or sorority, especially those occurring while incapacitated where it was the most common off campus location.
- Regardless of on campus or off campus, victims of either type of penetration reported that the incident occurred in the course of attending college, such as in a residence hall or dorm or private residence--or somewhere else that is integral to college life--fraternity or sorority house. Overall, these locations also characterized where either type of sexual touching incidents occurred.
- The on-campus locations of nonconsensual sexual contact most likely happened in university residence halls and dorms and at fraternity and sorority houses (and as well other residential housing).
- The off-campus locations of these incidents were most likely to occur at private residences, fraternity and sorority houses, and restaurants, bars and clubs.

What are the outcomes of nonconsensual sexual contact?

Physical health outcomes

- Victims of either type of nonconsensual penetration were much more likely to have experienced a physical health outcome compared to victims of either type of sexual touching.
- A larger percentage of victims of forcible penetration suffered physical injury compared to those who experienced penetration while incapacitated.
- The most common physical health outcome that occurred was being physically injured, with the largest percentage of these victims sustaining bruises, black-eyes, cuts, scratches or swelling. The other injury reported by a sizable percentage of the victims who experienced any type of nonconsensual sexual contact were internal injury from sexual contact (e.g., vaginal or anal tearing).

Behavioral and psychological outcomes

- A large percentage of the victims of either type of penetration reported negative educational consequences, that is, difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams compared to those who experienced either type of sexual touching.
- A much larger percentage of the females, regardless of enrollment status, reported having educational difficulties compared to their male counterparts.

Students identifying as TQGN also had a notably large percentage of victims who experienced any behavioral, psychological outcomes or educational outcomes. These students also had a large percentage who reported having educational outcomes.

- A large percentage of victims, especially those who experienced either type of nonconsensual penetration, felt numb or detached as a result of their victimization. A sizable percentage of victims of penetration experienced other outcomes, such as a loss of interest in daily activities, feelings of helplessness or hopelessness, and had nightmares or trouble sleeping.

In 2015, a consortium of 27 institutions of higher education (IHEs) collaborated to develop and implement a climate survey on sexual assault and sexual misconduct. This initiative was organized by the Association of American Universities (AAU) and was overseen by a survey design team made up of a group of researchers, program administrators, and methodologists from the participating IHE's and the Westat team over a four-month period between November 2014 and February 2015 (for complete survey, see Appendix B). The survey was implemented by Westat in the spring of the 2014-2015 academic year (see Cantor et al., 2015).

Students who were enrolled in the 27 schools participated in the AAU's *Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct*. Over 150,000 undergraduates and graduate and professional students completed this survey during the spring of 2015 resulting in a response rate of 19 percent (see Cantor et al. 2015).

The *Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct* was designed to better understand college and university students' attitudes and experiences with respect to nonconsensual sexual experiences. The survey's findings provided incidence and prevalence estimates of students' experiences with nonconsensual sexual contact (penetration by force or while incapacitated and sexual touching by force or while incapacitated), sexual harassment, stalking, and intimate partner

violence and described the campus climate around these types of victimization (see Cantor et al., 2015).³

Among the several strengths of the *Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct* were that it was designed to collect detailed information about the characteristics of different types of sexual assault and sexual misconduct incidents (e.g., location, victim-offender relationship, health-related outcomes). The large sample sizes allow tabulations for different gender identities (female, male, and students identifying as TGQN⁴) and class enrollment (undergraduate, graduate and professional). This supplemental report to the *Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct* describes some of the key characteristics of the incidents that students reported having experienced since they enrolled in the school and during the 2014-2015 academic year⁵ in which the survey was administered. A second report will describe additional characteristics of the incidents, such as the types of resources victims use in the aftermath of victimization.

A primary purpose of analyzing incident characteristics across types of nonconsensual sexual contact and student groups is to provide detailed information to administrators of institutions of higher education (IHE) so that they can have a deeper understanding about the characteristics of sexual assaults and sexual misconduct incidents among their students. This understanding can be used by IHEs' administrators on two levels: 1) to inform the development and planning of evidence-informed sexual assault and sexual misconduct prevention and response efforts, and 2) to assess their current responses to sexual assault and sexual misconduct. Since the findings are presented by

³ For a more detailed description of the methods, including the weighting procedures, see Cantor et al. (2015).

⁴ These are student identifying as transgender woman, transgender man, genderqueer, gender non-conforming, questioning and not listed on the responses to the gender identity question.

⁵ This is the current school year when the survey was administered.

the total number of victims of each type of nonconsensual sexual contact and for each of six different student groups, IHEs' administrators also can use the findings to tailor their responses to specific characteristics of situations that put different student groups at an elevated risk of experiencing nonconsensual sexual contact.

The current report uses information gathered from questions in the detailed incident forms to describe the incident characteristics for each of the four types of nonconsensual sexual contact:

- penetration by force or threat of force⁶,
- penetration while incapacitated,
- sexual touching by force or threat of force
- sexual touching while incapacitated.

The incident characteristics for each of these four types of nonconsensual sexual contact are presented for the total sample of victims and broken down by three gender identities⁷ (female, male, TGQN) and two types student enrollment (undergraduate, and graduate and professional).

This report presents findings from the detailed incident forms in the aggregate school dataset (all 27 schools) to three central questions:

- What are the characteristics of the offenders of nonconsensual sexual contact?
- What are the situational characteristics prior to these incidents?
- What are the outcomes of nonconsensual sexual contact?

⁶ Incidents that involved both force and incapacitation are included in the detailed incidents forms for force or threats of force.

⁷ Those students who decline to state their gender identity are not included in the total sample data. There were too few of these students (n = 852) to include them as a separate group of students in the breakdowns of the incident characteristics.

The answers to these questions are addressed in four chapters. Chapter 2 provides an overview of the nonconsensual sexual contact measures, questions and detailed incident form. Chapter 3 describes the characteristics of the offenders of nonconsensual sexual contact. Chapter 4 describes the situational characteristics prior to the incidents and Chapter 5 describes the outcomes of nonconsensual sexual contact.

Findings in the text are presented in figures. The figures include the 95 percent confidence interval of each estimate. Statistical significance is noted in the text at the 0.05 level using a two tailed test. Statistical significance was tested when comparing across the different gender-enrollment groups. When a comparison was significant, it is described as being ‘significant’ or ‘statistically significant’. Comparisons across types of victimizations (e.g., penetration by force versus penetration while incapacitated) are described, but were not tested for statistical significance because these groups are not independent of one another. Similarly, when comparing across characteristics (e.g., on-campus versus off-campus), differences are described but were not tested for statistical significance.

Accompanying each set of figures is a set of tables which are referenced in the text and the figures. These tables contain percentages and standard errors for each type of nonconsensual sexual contact for each student group. These tables are located in Appendix A. In each figure, there is a footnote that presents the table number for that specific figure.

Overview of the Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Questions and Detailed Incident Form

2

Students were asked about their experiences with nonconsensual sexual contact that was the result of physical force, threats of physical force, or incapacitation in a series of behaviorally-specific screen questions. This combination of behaviors and tactics generally meets legal definitions of rape (penetration) and sexual battery (sexual touching or kissing). The definitions provided to the respondent for the behaviors included (see screen items G1 through G5 on the survey, Appendix B):

- Penetration:
 - when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else’s vagina or anus
 - when someone’s mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else’s genitals
- Sexual Touching or Kissing:
 - kissing
 - touching someone’s breast, chest, crotch, groin, or buttocks
 - grabbing, groping or rubbing against the other in a sexual way, even if the touching is over the other’s clothes

Physical force was defined on the survey as incidents when someone was:

“... holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.”

Incapacitation (while incapacitated) was defined on the survey as a student being:

“...unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol”

AAU survey questions

Across the items covering sexual assault and sexual touching, there are two types of follow-up questions. First, there are questions immediately following each ‘yes’ response to questions G1-G5. The purpose of these follow-ups is to count and date each of the incidents that occurred. This is done by following each ‘yes’ response to an individual screen item (G1-G5) with questions that asked for the number of times it occurred, and the school year in which each incident occurred. To finalize the count, if an incident occurred in the same school year as a previously reported incident, there is an additional follow-up that asks if the incident is part of any other incident that was already reported from that same school year. If so, the respondent is asked to indicate which other incident was involved (see Attachment 1 of the questionnaire in Appendix B).

After all of the screen questions and immediate follow-ups were completed, a second type of follow-up, referred to below as the Detailed Incident Form, was used to collect details on the victimization that was reported to the G screen questions (see Attachment 2 - Section GA of the questionnaire in Appendix B).

Detailed incident form

As noted above, follow-up information about the characteristics of the incidents that students experienced was collected through a detailed incident form (DIF). Details were collected about different aspects of an incident, such as location, victim’s and offender’s behavior prior to the incident, help-seeking behavior, physical injury, and psychological consequences. Up to two DIFs were administered based on incidents reported in the screen questions about penetration and sexual touching by force and while incapacitated (G1-G5). Each DIF refers to one of four types of incidents measured in questions G1-G5, and were administered in order of priority.

The first DIF that was administered referenced the highest priority incident type reported by the respondent in the screen questions, and the second DIF referenced the second highest priority type of incident. First priority incidents were defined as those reported in G1 and G2, completed or attempted sexual penetration or oral sex by physical force or threats of physical force. Next was sexual penetration or oral sex while incapacitated (G4), followed by sexual touching or kissing by physical force or threats of physical force (G3), then sexual touching or kissing while incapacitated (G5). If a respondent reported more than one incident of a single type of nonconsensual sexual contact, then one DIF is a summary referring to more than one incident.

Characteristics of the Offenders of Nonconsensual Sexual Contact

3

More than three decades of college student-based research, including *The National Study of Inter-Gender Relationships* (Koss, Dinero, Seibel, and Cox, 1988), *The National College Women Sexual Victimization* study (Fisher, Cullen, and Turner, 2000) and *The Campus Sexual Assault (CSA)* study (Krebs, Lindquist, Warner, Fisher, and Martin, 2007) and *Campus Climate Survey Validation Study* (Krebs, Lindquist, Berzofsky, Shook-Sa, and Peterson, 2016), and countless smaller scale studies, has consistently reported that most victims know the person who sexually victimized them (see, for example, Rennison and Addington 2014). Estimates are as high as nine in 10 in terms of completed and attempted rapes that involve a known offender (Fisher et al., 2000). Most often, a current or former partner, friend, acquaintance or classmate was the offender (Fisher, Daigle, and Cullen, 2010), regardless of type of sexual victimization (e.g., forcible sexual assault, incapacitated sexual assault⁸) (Lawyer, Resnick, Von Bakanic, Burkett, and Kilpatrick, 2010; Krebs et al., 2007). More than half of the offenders in rape and sexual battery incidents were affiliated with the school (e.g., student, professor or other employees) (Krebs et al., 2016).

AAU survey questions

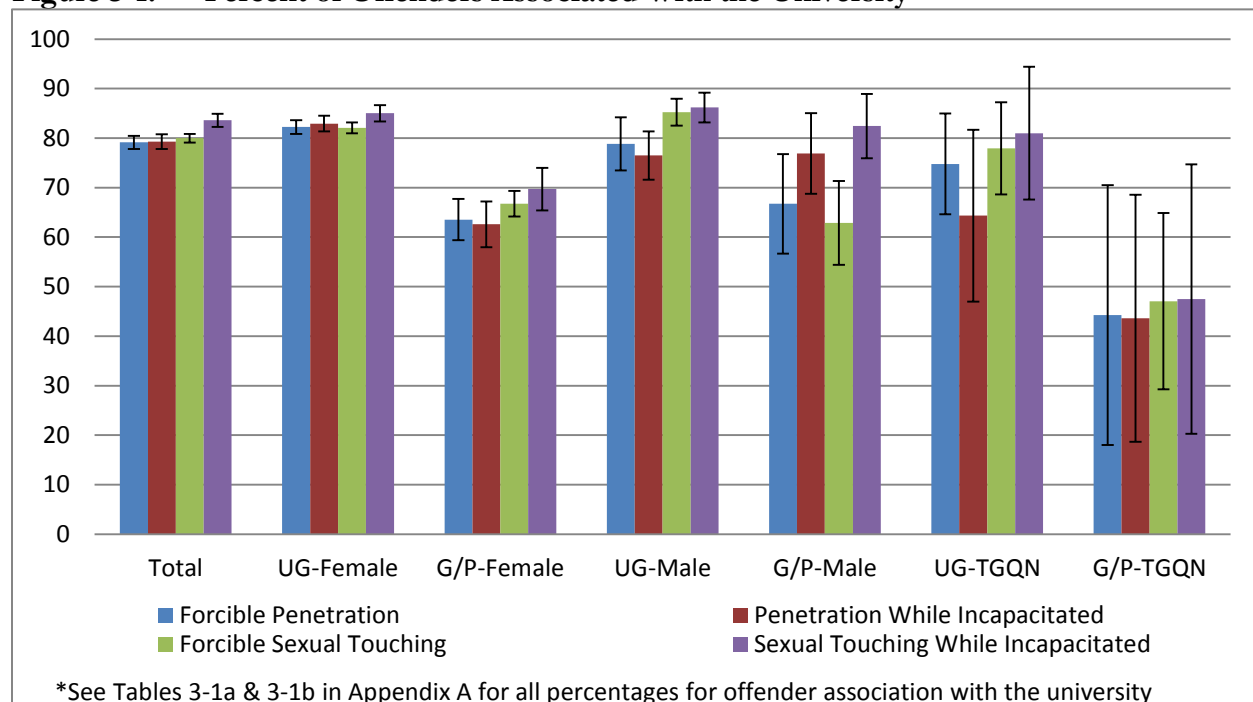
To determine the offender's association with the university and relationship to the victim, students were asked to two separate questions: 1) How (is the person/ are the persons) who did this to you associated with the [University]? (GA3), and 2) At the time of (this event/these events) what (was the person's/were the persons' relationship to you? (GA4).

⁸ In the CAS study, sexual assault refers to a wide range of victimizations, including rape and other types of unwanted sexual contact (e.g., sexual battery).

Offender's association with university

Victims of nonconsensual sexual contact most often reported that their offender was associated with the university (ranging from 79.1% to 83.6%) (Figure 3-1; see “Total”).

Figure 3-1. Percent of Offenders Associated With the University



When examining these percentages for specific gender-enrollment status groups and for each type of crime, a majority of the students described the offender as being associated with the university (ranging from 62.9% to 86.2%). The one exception was graduate or professional students identifying as TGQN (ranging from 43.6% to 47.5%), although this group is only statistically different from undergraduate students identifying as TGQN for forcible sexual touching.⁹

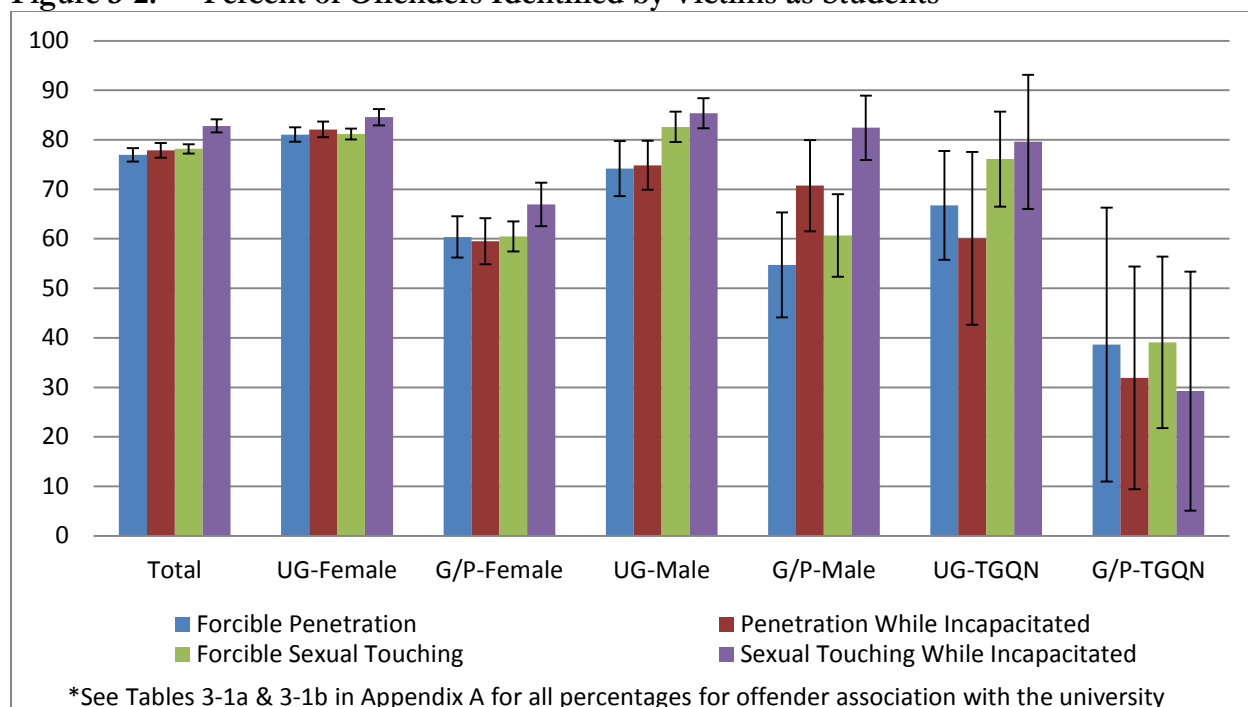
For each of the four types of nonconsensual sexual contact, a much larger percent of undergraduates responded that the offender was associated with the university compared to graduate

⁹ The number of TGQN victims was relatively small and the confidence intervals around these estimates are large. Therefore, while TGQN students do appear to be different than other groups, they tend not to be statistically different.

or professional students. For females this relationship was statistically significant. For example, of those who experienced forcible penetration, 82.2 percent of the female undergraduates compared to 63.5 percent of their graduate or professional counterparts reported that the offender was associated with the university.

Supportive of the findings of the previously discussed studies of sexual victimization among college samples, victims of any type of nonconsensual sexual contact most often described the offender as a student (ranging from 77% to 82.8%)(Figure 3-2, “Total”).

Figure 3-2. Percent of Offenders Identified by Victims as Students



Within for each type of nonconsensual sexual contact and across most of the gender-enrollment groups, a majority of the respective victims described the offender as a student (ranging from 54.8% to 85.4%). This was not the case, however, for graduates and professionals identifying as TGQN; less than half reported that the offender is a student. The graduates and professionals identifying as

TGQN were most likely to respond that they did not know the offender's association with the university (ranging from 37.5% to 58.6%; see Tables 3-1a & 3-1b in Appendix A).

Comparing student enrollment groups across types of nonconsensual sexual contact, a significantly larger percentage of undergraduates reported the offender was a student compared to graduate and professional students in eight out of the 12 groups. For example, 74.2 percent of male undergraduate victims of forcible penetration reported the offender was a student compared to 54.8 percent of their graduate and professional counterparts.

Victim-offender relationship

Victims of nonconsensual sexual contact frequently named a friend or acquaintance as the offender (Figures 3-3 through 3-6). Students who experienced forcible penetration frequently knew their offender at the time of the incident. In describing their relationship to the offender, these victims most often indicated that the offender is a friend or acquaintance (54.4% of all victims; 41.1% to 57.3% across the student groups) (see Tables 3-2a & 3-2b in Appendix A). This, however, was not the case among graduates and professional students identifying as TGQN; these victims most often described the offender as someone who they had been involved or intimate with at the time of the incident (44.5%).

Forcible penetration. Among victims of forcible penetration, a significantly smaller percentage of male undergraduates, compared to female undergraduates, described their relationship with the offender as being a friend or acquaintance (Figure 3-3). For example, 41.0 percent of male undergraduates reported that the offender was a friend or acquaintance whereas 57.3 percent of

female undergraduates described the offender as a friend or acquaintance. There was no significant difference between female and male graduates and professionals.

Penetration while incapacitated.¹⁰ A larger percentage of students who experienced penetration while incapacitated reported that the offender was a friend or acquaintance compared to those who experienced forcible penetration (Figure 3-4). For example, 55.2 percent of male undergraduates who were victims of penetration while incapacitated described the offender as a friend or acquaintance compared to 41.0 percent of their counterparts who experienced forcible penetration. Unlike the significant difference between the percentage of undergraduate male and female victims of forcible penetration, the difference between males and females who reported the offender as a friend or acquaintance was not different for penetration while incapacitated. Similar to forcible penetration victims, there was no significant relationship for graduate students (see Table 3-2a in Appendix A).

Forcible sexual touching. Strangers were commonly described as the offenders by those who experienced forcible sexual touching (50.7%), a percentage that is higher than those who had experienced sexual touching while incapacitated (36.6%). Variation across student groups revealed that female undergraduates and undergraduates identifying as TGQN were significantly more likely to describe the offender as a stranger than were male undergraduates (54.6%, 59.9% and 39.7%, respectively) (Figure 3-5). Male undergraduates were significantly more likely to name a friend or acquaintance as the offender compared to female undergraduates and those identifying as TGQN (49.5%, 42.4%, and 32.2%, respectively). There were no significant differences between the

¹⁰ Comparisons across different types of crimes involve groups that are not statistically independent. The discussion of differences, therefore, are based on their nominal values, rather than a formal statistical test as with the other comparisons.

percentage of graduates and professionals who described a stranger as the offender when compared to those who described a friend or acquaintance as the offender (e.g., graduates and professionals identifying as TGQN with 48.8% versus 33.9%) (see Table 2-2b in Appendix A).

Sexual touching while incapacitated. Unlike victims of forcible sexual touching, victims of sexual touching while incapacitated most commonly described a friend or acquaintance as the offender (58.7%). Within each student group, with the exception of graduates and professionals identifying as TGQN, the respective victims most often named the offender as being a friend or acquaintance (ranging from 56.9% to 69.6%) (Figure 3-6; see Table 3-2b in Appendix A).

Figure 3-3. Forcible Penetration: Percent of Victims Reporting the Offender was a Friend or Acquaintance, Stranger, or Someone They Were Involved or in an Intimate Relationship with at the Time of the Incident

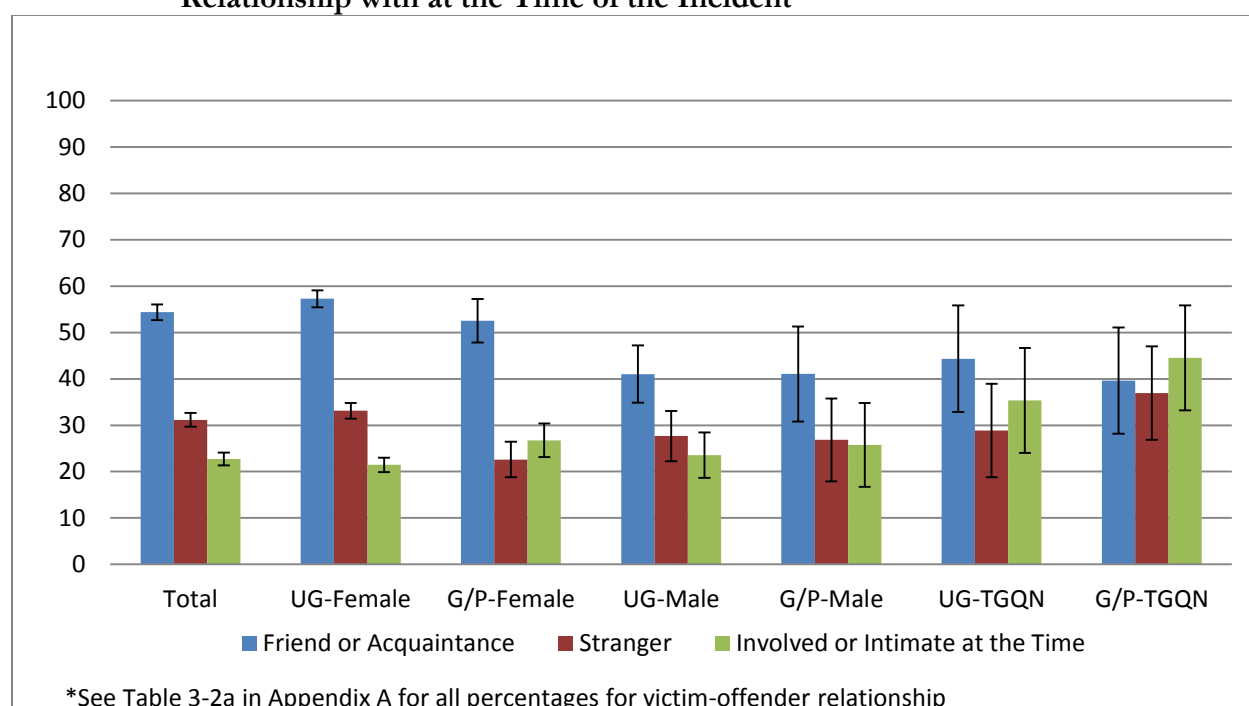


Figure 3-4. Penetration While Incapacitated: Victims of Students Reporting the Offender was a Friend or Acquaintance, Stranger, or Someone They Were Involved or in an Intimate Relationship with at the Time of the Incident

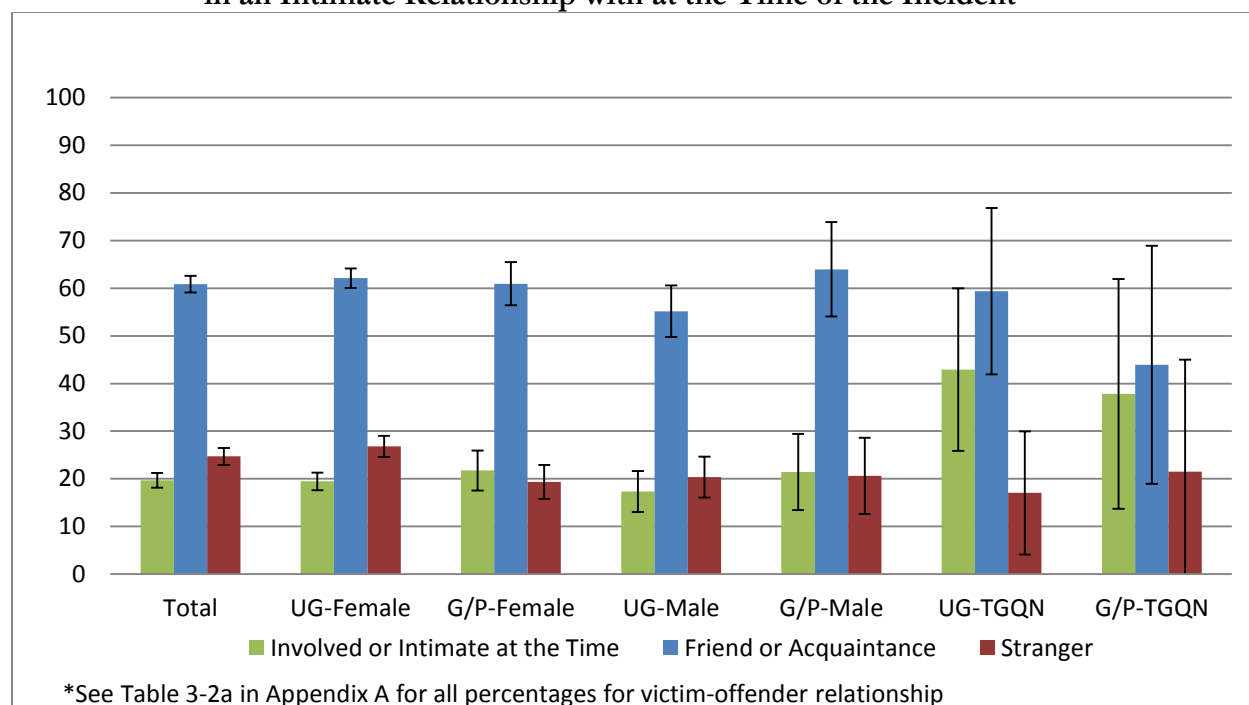


Figure 3-5. Forcible Sexual Touching: Percent of Victims Reporting the Offender was a Friend or Acquaintance, Stranger, or Someone They Were Involved or in an Intimate Relationship with at the Time of the Incident

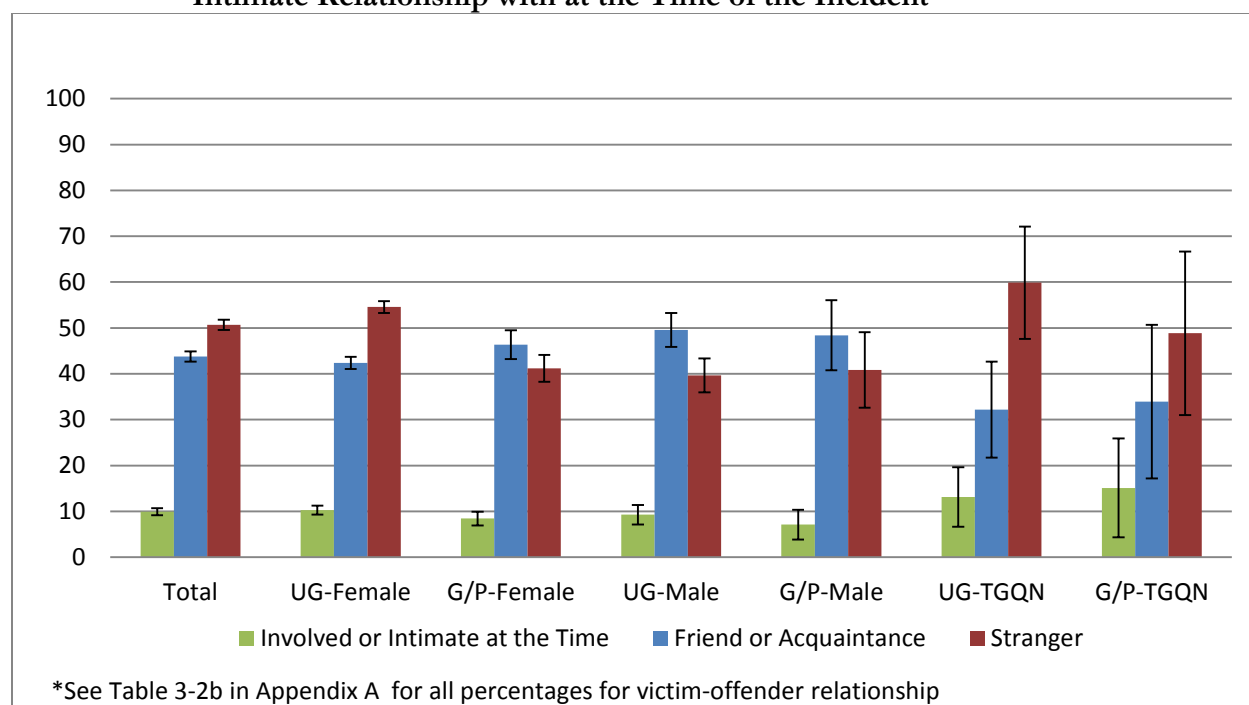
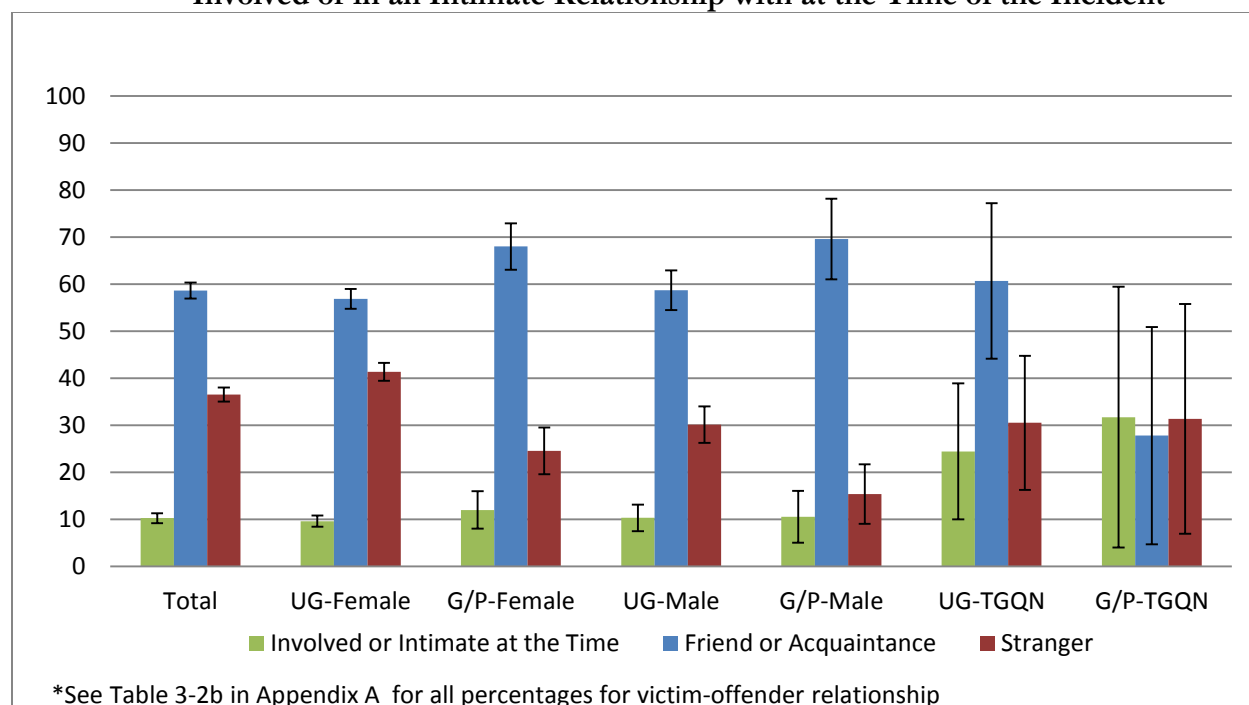


Figure 3-6. Sexual Touching While Incapacitated: Percent of Victims Reporting the Offender was a Friend or Acquaintance, Stranger, or Someone They Were Involved or in an Intimate Relationship with at the Time of the Incident



Summary

Volumes of research across several decades asked the perennial question as to whether college students, in particular females, who are victims of nonconsensual sexual contact know their offenders. The answer is consistently the same across these studies: yes, victims of nonconsensual sexual contact typically know their offenders and this person is most often a classmate, friend, or intimate partner at the time of the incident (see Rennison and Addington 2014).

Consistent with the existing body of research, in the AAU Campus Climate study, a large majority of not only female undergraduate victims of nonconsensual sexual contact, but also their male counterparts, identified the offender as being a student who is associated with the university in

addition to being their friend or acquaintance. Although a majority of female and male graduates and professionals described this relationship, a smaller percent of them compared to undergraduates identified the offender as being associated with the university and as a student. Also, consistent with past research, among females and males, the three most likely offenders include (and not in any rank order): friend or acquaintance, stranger and someone they were romantically involved with at the time of the incident.

Much less research attention has been given to the victim-offender relationship in nonconsensual sexual relationships in the TGQN community, although there is a small, but growing, body of research (see Martin, Fisher, Warner, Krebs, and Lindquist, 2011; Walters, Chen, and Breiding, 2013). In the AAU Campus Climate study, the TGQN victims, in particular the graduates and professionals, were more likely to respond that they did not know the offender's association with the university and often described the offender as someone who they had been involved with at the time of the incident.

Situational Characteristics Prior to the Incident

4

Researchers have well documented that substance use, primarily alcohol use, plays a defining role in the social lives of many college students (see Rennison and Addington, 2014). The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism estimates that about four out of five college students drink alcohol (National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 2013), with an estimated 4.3 percent in 2014 doing so daily (Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman, Schlenberg, and Miech, 2015).

College students also have exhibited the highest levels and greatest constancy in having five or more drinks in a row at least once during the prior two weeks, with 35.4 percent in 2014 reporting such behavior in the last two weeks (Johnston et al., 2015). The 2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health reported that the rate of current illicit drug use was 22.3 percent among full-time college students aged 18 to 22. The survey also showed that a larger percent of male students engaged in illicit drug¹¹ use than their female counterparts (26.0% compared to 19.2%) (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2014). Well documented are the negative risks associated with drinking to excess, including not only feeling sick, vomiting, and/or passing out but also risk for harm, such as being vulnerable to sexual assault or other violent acts (National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 2016).

A large body of research spanning several decades from the 1980s to the present has well documented that alcohol-related sexual assault (rape and nonconsensual sexual touching) constitutes

¹¹ Nine categories of illicit drug use are included: use of marijuana, cocaine, heroin, hallucinogens, and inhalants, as well as the nonmedical use of prescription-type pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, and sedatives.

a large percentage of incidents among college students (Abbey, McAuslan, Ross, 1998; Abbey, Ross, McDuffie and McAuslan, 1996; Fisher, Daigle and Cullen, 2010a; Koss and Dinero, 1989; Krebs, Lindquist, Warner, Fisher, and Martin, 2007; Krebs, Linguist, Berzofsky, Shook-Sa and Peterson, 2016; Mohler-Kuo, Dowdall, Koss and Wechsler, 2004). Approximately one-half of incidents of nonconsensual sexual contact involve alcohol consumption by the perpetrator, victim, or both (Abbey, Zawacki, Buck, Clinton, and McAuslan, (2004; Fisher et al., 2000; Krebs et al., 2016). Although alcohol is the most commonly consumed drug by college women prior to rape and sexual assault, close to 40 percent of victims reported also using marijuana prior to the incident (Lawyer, et al., 2010).

AAU survey questions

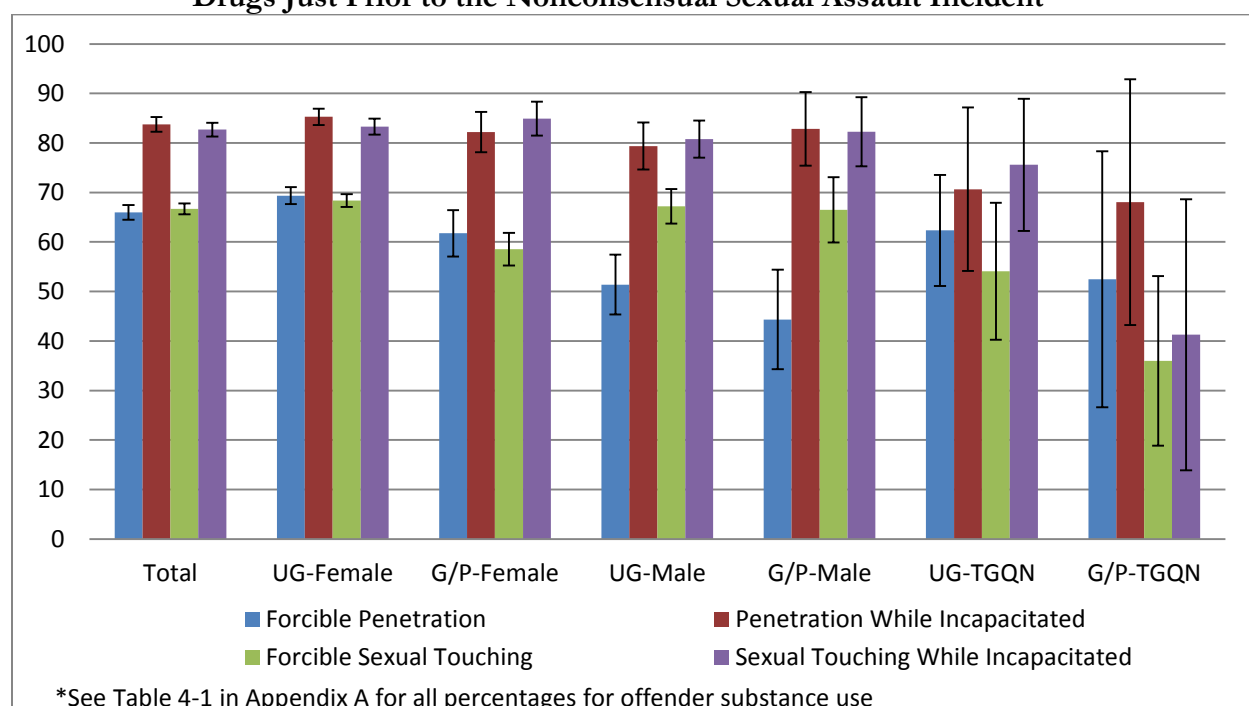
All students were asked five questions about alcohol and drug use just prior to the incident(s). Two questions explicitly asked whether the person/any of the persons who did this were: 1) drinking alcohol (GA5) or 2) using drugs (GA6). Two questions asked about the victim's behavior just prior to the incident(s): 1) drinking alcohol (GA7), or 2) voluntarily took drugs (GA8). Both GA7 and GA8 questions included the following: "Keep in mind that you are in no way responsible for what occurred, even if you had been drinking (on drugs)." Students also were asked a fifth question about whether they had been given alcohol or another drug without their knowledge or consent (GA9). Only those students who indicated that they had been using drugs or alcohol prior to the incident ("yes" to GA7 or "yes" to GA8) or were certain or suspected that they had been drugged (GA9), were then asked: "Were you passed out for all or parts of (this incident/any of these incidents)?" (GA10).

Offender's substance use

Offender's substance use prior to the Incident

A majority of all the victims of any nonconsensual sexual contact perceived that the offender was under the influence of alcohol or drugs prior to the incident (ranging from 66.7% to 83.8% across types of nonconsensual sexual contact) (Figure 4-1; “Total”; see Tables 4-1 & 4-2 in Appendix A).

Figure 4-1. Percent of Victims Reporting that the Offender(s) Were Using Alcohol or Drugs Just Prior to the Nonconsensual Sexual Assault Incident



Among the forcible penetration victims, in each enrollment group, a significantly larger percentage of female undergraduates compared to all males perceived that the offender was under the influence of alcohol or drugs prior to the incident. For example, 69.4 percent of female undergraduates perceived that the offender had been used alcohol or drugs prior to the forced penetration incident compared to 51.4 percent of their male counterparts (see Table 4-1 in Appendix A). For forced penetration, a larger percentage of undergraduates compared to graduates within each gender

perceived that the offender was using alcohol or drugs prior to incident, although this difference was only significant for female undergraduates compared to female graduates and professionals.

Among the victims of either type of sexual touching, those graduate and professional students identifying as TGQN had significantly lower rates of the offender using alcohol or drugs (e.g., 36.0% for forcible and 41.3% for while incapacitated) when compared to each of the other gender-enrollment groups (except undergraduate TGQN).

Type of substance used by the offender

Overall, of all the victims of nonconsensual sexual contact who perceived that the offender was using any substance (alcohol or drugs) prior to the incident, a large percent indicated that the offender was using alcohol (97.2% to 99.2%) (Figures 4-2 through 4-5). In each of the student groups within the four types of nonconsensual sexual contact, close to 100 percent, if not 100 percent,--of the victims reported that the offender was using alcohol prior to the incident (Figures 4-2 through 4-5; see Table 4-1 in Appendix A). The lone exception was for graduates or professionals identifying as TGQN. While a larger percentage of victims reported that the offender was using alcohol (93.7%) than drugs (63.0%), this difference was as large when compared to the other gender-enrollment groups.

Figure 4-2. Forcible Penetration: For Incidents Where the Offender was Using Any Substance, Percent Using Alcohol Compared to Drugs

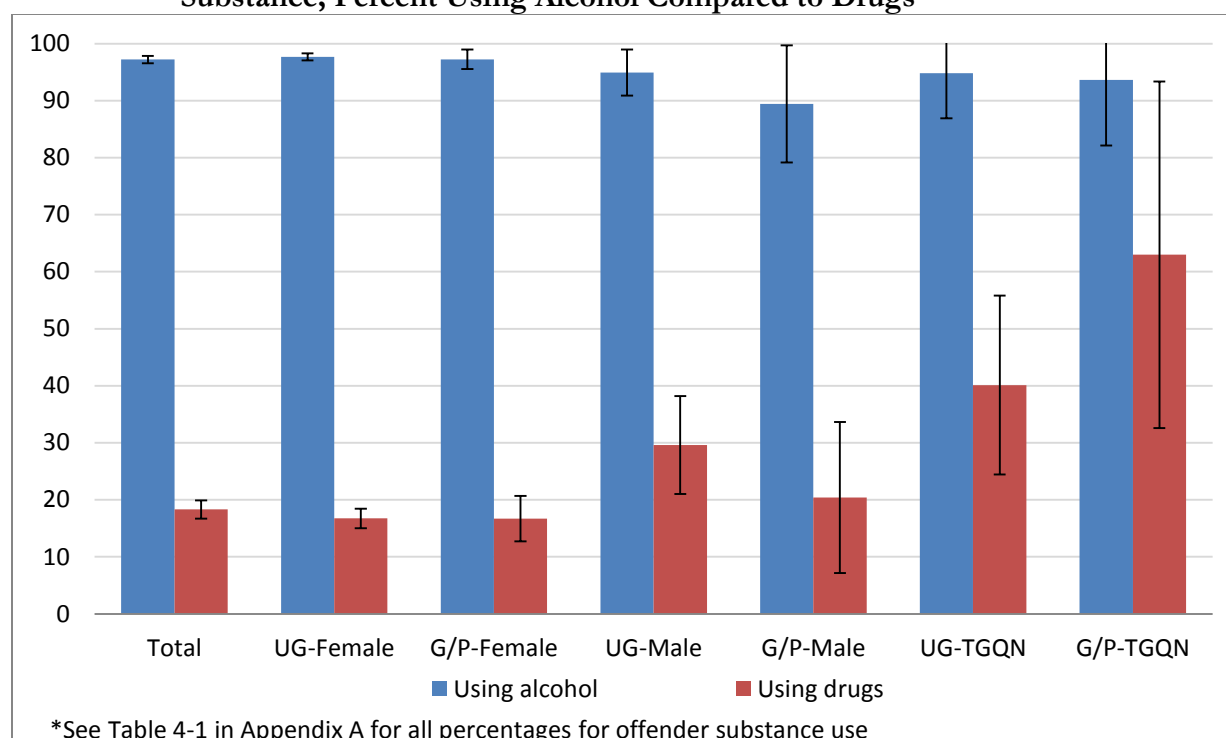


Figure 4-3. Penetration While Incapacitated: For Incidents Where the Offender was Using Any Substance, Percent Using Alcohol Compared to Drugs

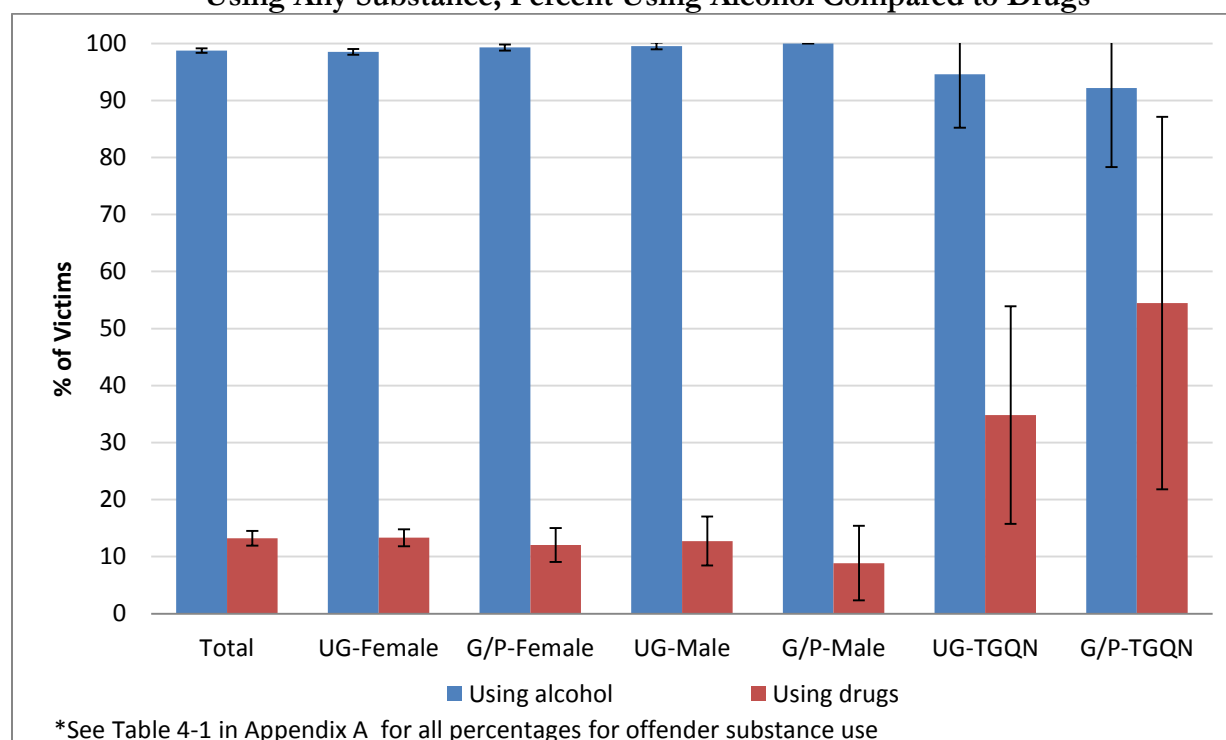


Figure 4-4. Forcible Sexual Touching: For Incidents Where the Offender was Using Any Substance, Percent Using Alcohol Compared to Drugs

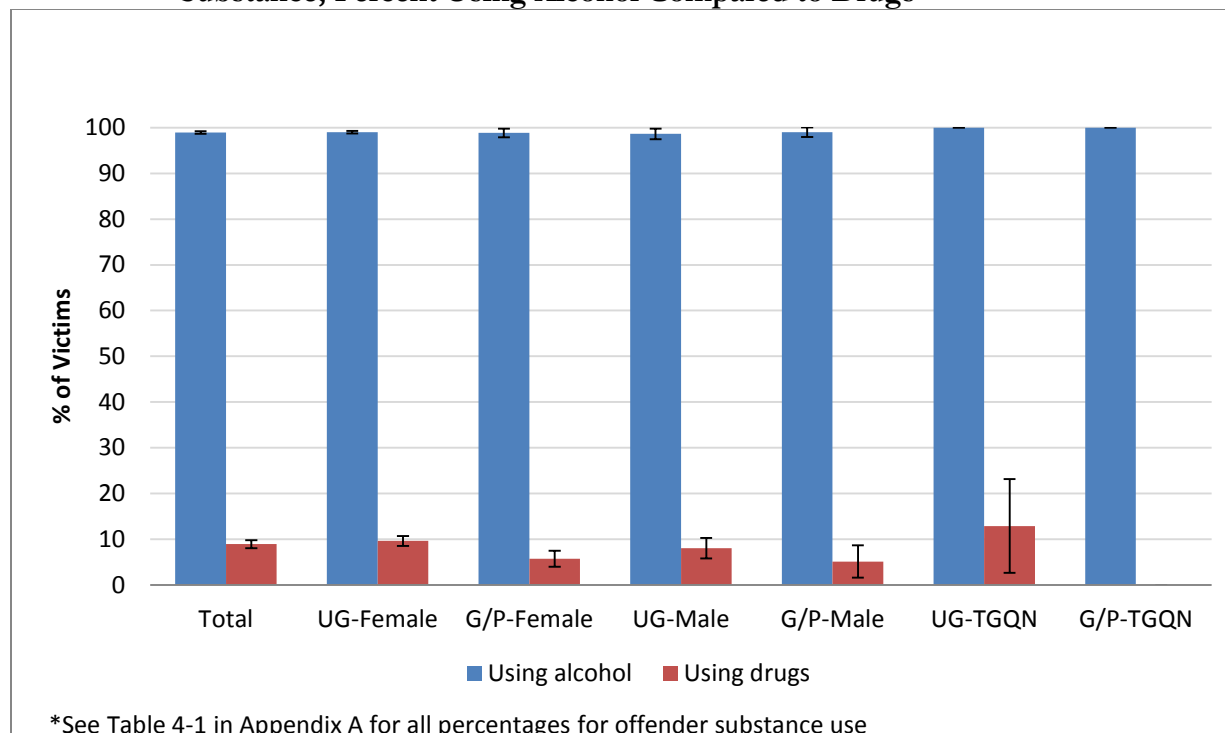
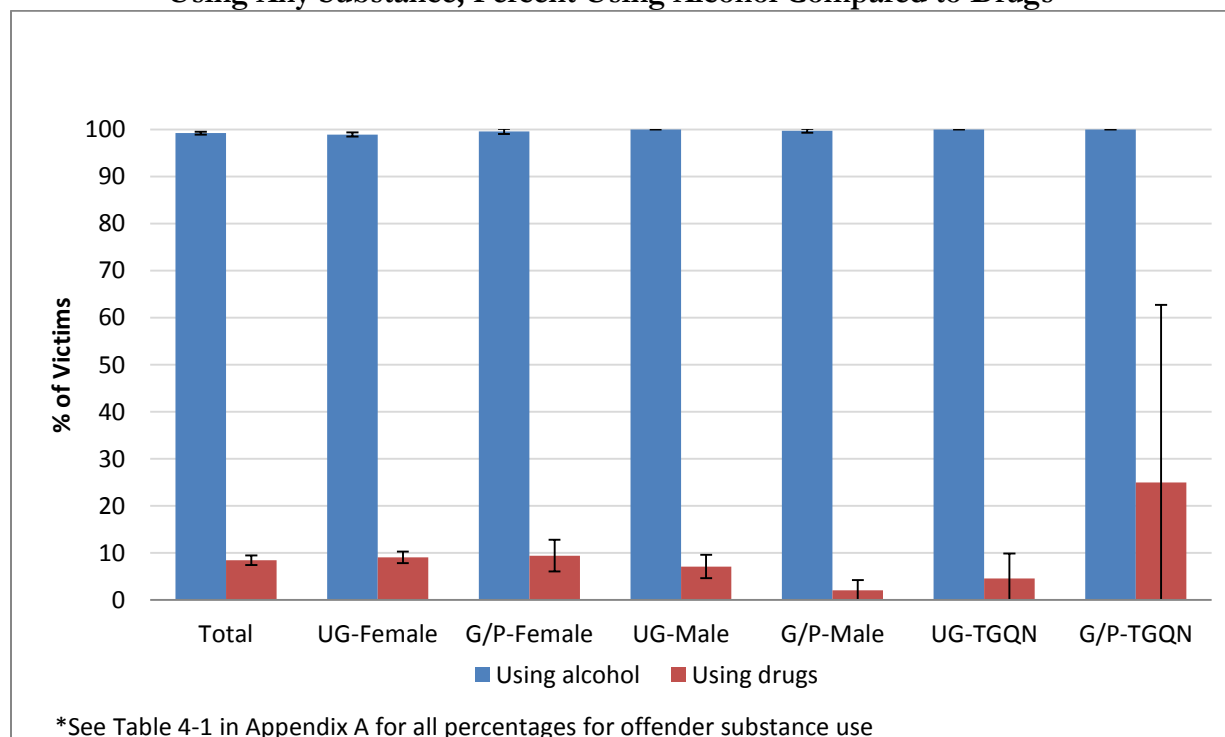


Figure 4-5. Sexual Touching While Incapacitated: For Incidents Where the Offender was Using Any Substance, Percent Using Alcohol Compared to Drugs



Victim's substance use

Victim's substance use prior to the incident

A majority of all the victims of any nonconsensual sexual reported using alcohol or drugs prior to the incident: ranging from 61.7 percent to 93.8 percent (Total in Figure 4-6; see Table 4-2 in Appendix A).

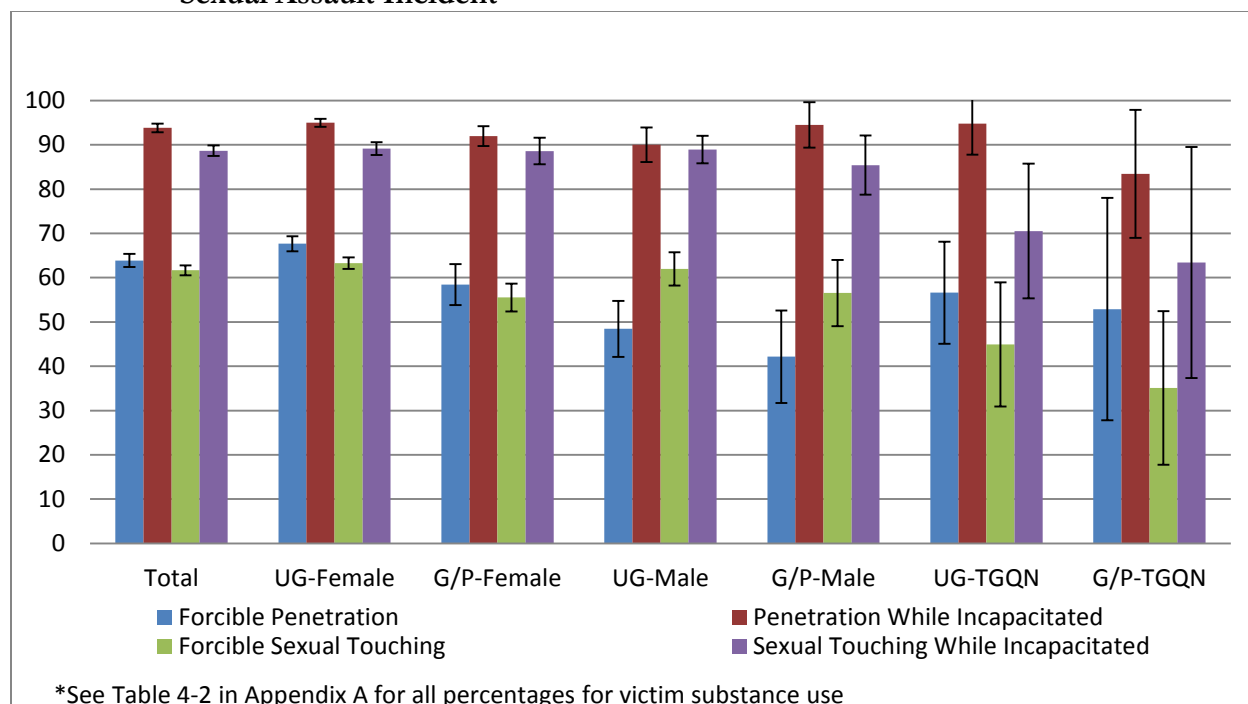
A slightly larger percentage of undergraduates compared to graduate or professional victims of forcible penetration or sexual touching reported that they had used alcohol or drugs prior to the incident. Although this pattern is evident across the student groups, it is only statistically significant for female undergraduates compared to female graduates and professionals. For example, 67.7 percent of female undergraduate victims of forced penetration compared to 58.5 percent of female graduates or professionals reported using alcohol or drugs prior to the incident.

The undergraduate-graduate difference for those having used alcohol or drugs is not evident for either type of nonconsensual sexual contact--penetration or sexual touching--that happened while the victim was incapacitated. Among these victims, the percentage of undergraduates reporting having used alcohol or drugs is comparable to the percentages of graduates and professionals.¹²

No difference between undergraduate and graduates identifying as TGQN was found among victims of any type of nonconsensual sexual contact.

¹² Note that those classified as 'incapacitated' could have been asleep or unconscious for reasons other than use of drugs or alcohol. This is one reason why these percentages are not 100%.

Figure 4-6. Percent of Victims Using Alcohol or Drugs Just Prior to the Nonconsensual Sexual Assault Incident



Type of substance used by the victim

Among the victims of nonconsensual sexual contact, an overwhelming percentage reported using alcohol (97.8% to 99%). Within each student group, a larger percentage of victims--for some types of contact, 100 percent--reported using alcohol compared to drugs (Figures 4-7 through 4-10; see Table 4-2 in Appendix A).

Figure 4-7. Forcible Penetration: For Incidents Where the Victim was Using Any Substance, Percent Using Alcohol Compared to Drugs

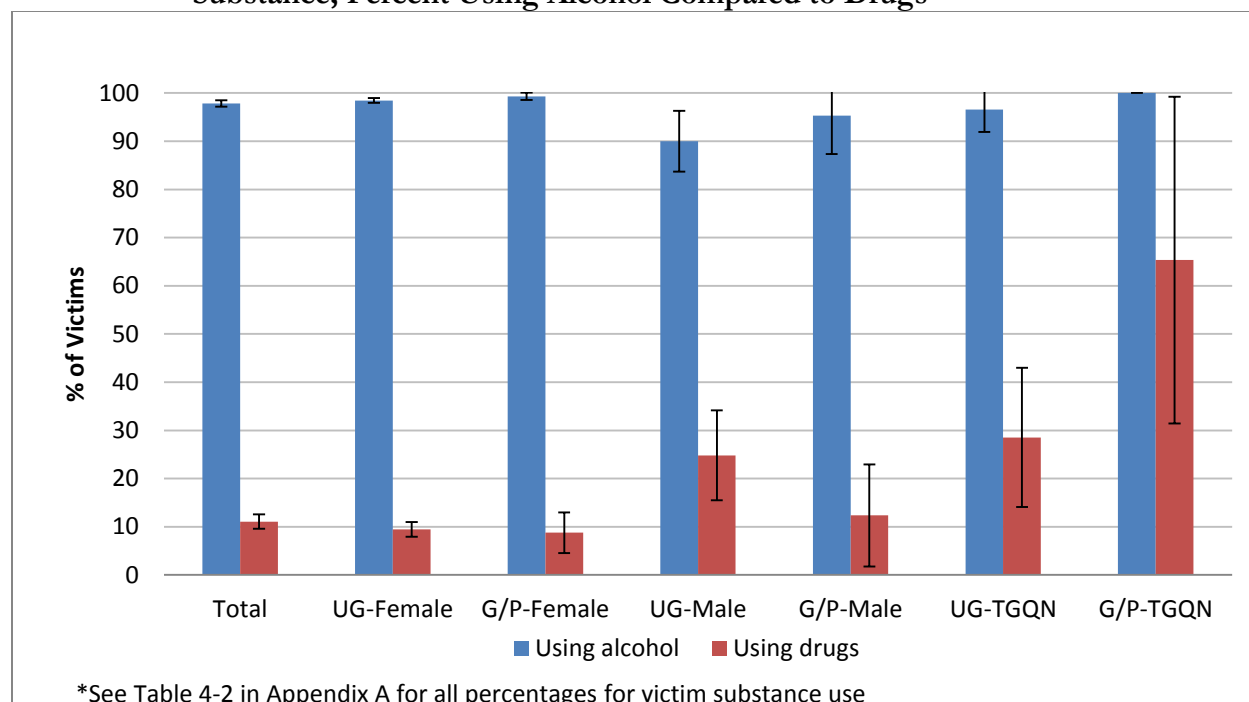


Figure 4-8. Penetration While Incapacitated: For Incidents Where the Victim was Using Any Substance, Percent Using Alcohol Compared to Drugs

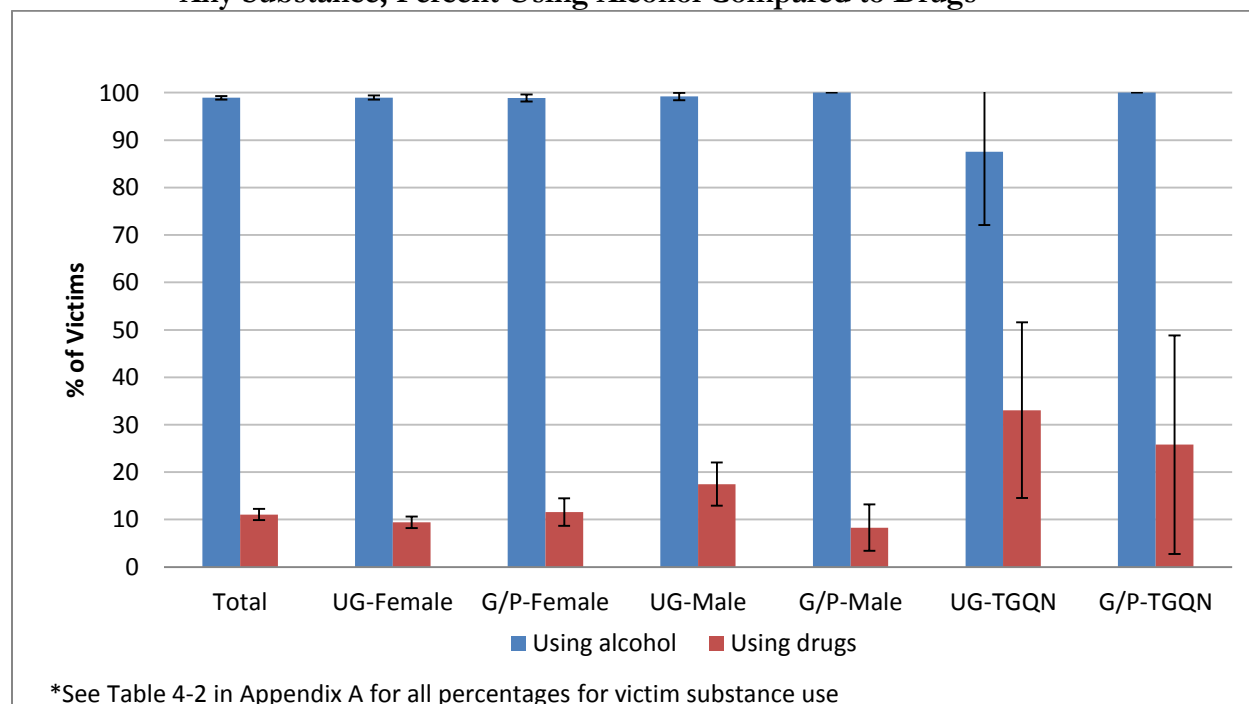


Figure 4-9. Forcible Sexual Touching: For Incidents Where the Victim was Using Any Substance, Percent Using Alcohol Compared to Drugs

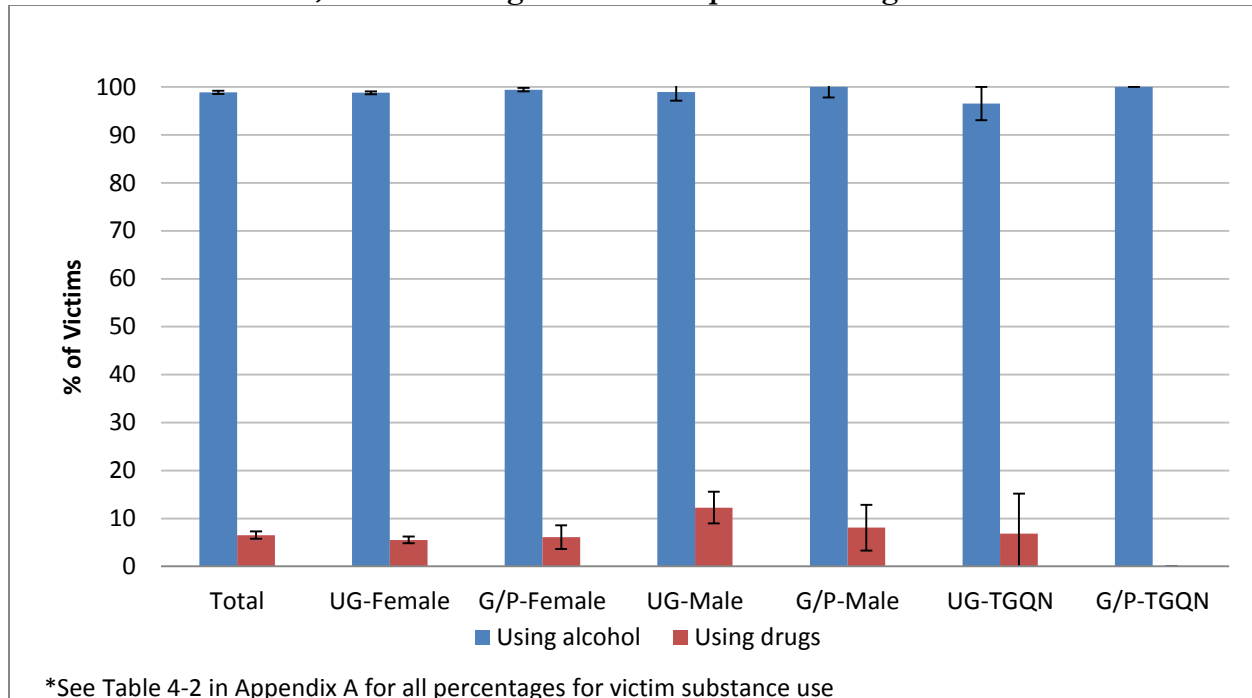
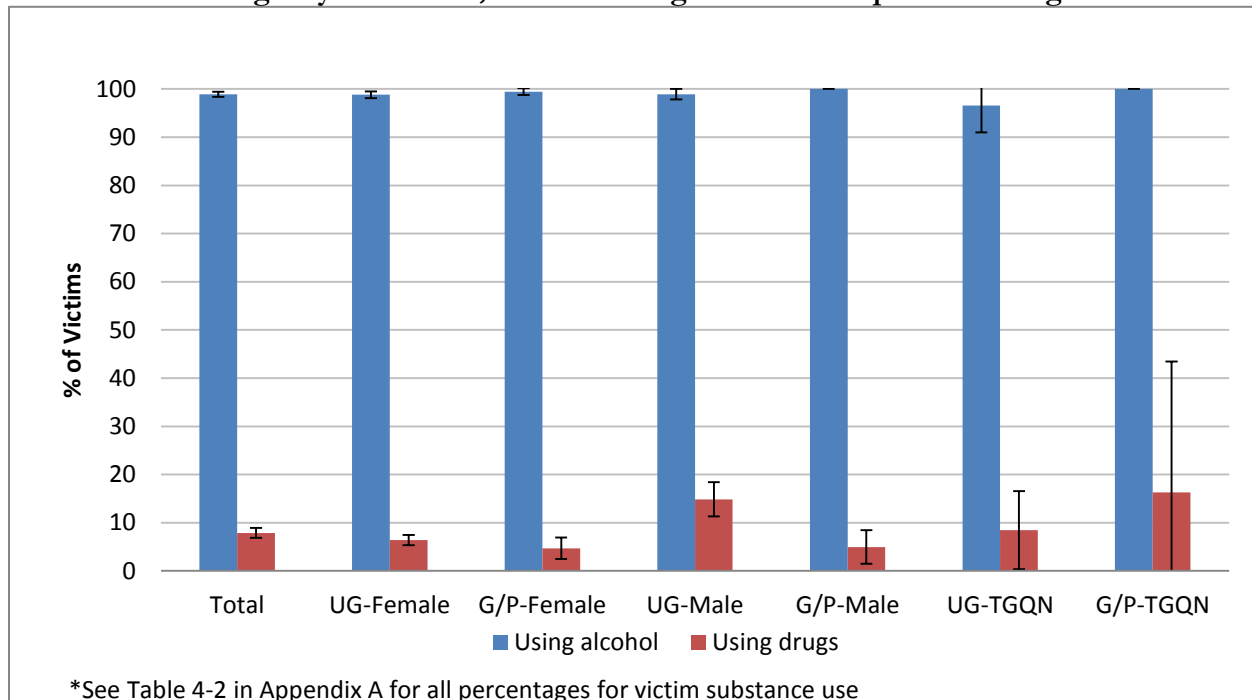


Figure 4-10. Sexual Touching While Incapacitated: For Incidents Where the Victim was Using Any Substance, Percent Using Alcohol Compared to Drugs



Victim's and offender's substance use behavior prior to incident

When looking jointly at both the victim's and offender's substance use behavior prior to the incident in light of the previous findings, it is not too surprising that a majority of all the victims of nonconsensual sexual contact indicated that both parties had been using any substance (alcohol or drugs) prior to the incident (ranging from 65.9% to 90.6%) (Figure 4-11; see Tables 4-3a & 4-3b in Appendix A).

As one could deduce, a larger percentage of students who experienced either penetration or sexual touching while incapacitated reported that both parties had been using any substance prior to the incident compared to the percentage of students who experienced either type of forcible act, respectively . For example, 91.7 percent of the female undergraduates who experienced penetration while incapacitated reported that both parties had been using any substance compared to 68.7 percent of their counterparts who been forcible penetration.

Substance use behavior by both the offender and the victim prior to the incident characterizes 21 of the 24 student groups; in these groups, a majority of victims were significantly more likely to report both parties had used any substance prior to the incident than only one of the parties or neither using any substance.

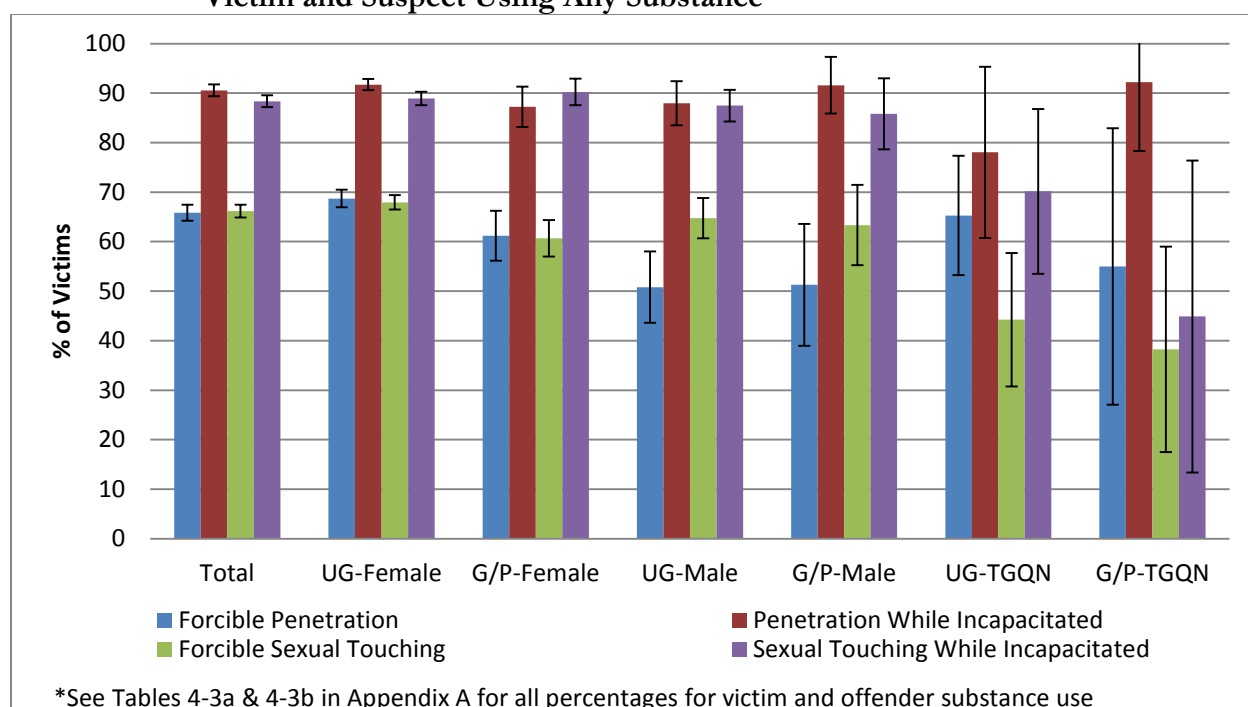
Summary of use of substance by offender and victim

The wide use of substances, primarily alcohol and to a lesser degree drugs, is well documented among college students. It is thus not too surprising that several studies across several decades have reported that a large percentage of the incidents of nonconsensual sexual contact involve alcohol use

on the part of the offender, victim, or both parties (see Rennison and Addington 2014). There is ample evidence to raise concern that consuming alcohol, and to a lesser degree, drugs, are part of many college students' lifestyles that are often intimately implicated in making college students, especially women, at risk for sexual assault.

Consistent with this body of research, in the AAU Campus Climate study, it appears that the use of alcohol more so than drugs by either the offender or victim prior to the incident is common. Also consistent with the past research, well over a majority of the victims of nonconsensual sexual contact in almost all of the 24 gender-enrollment-type of crime groups reported that both the offender and the victim used any substance prior to the incident. In a large percentage of these incidents, both parties--the victim and the offender--had consumed alcohol prior to the incident. As might be expected, a larger percentage of those who experienced penetration or sexual touching while incapacitated reported that both parties, compared to those who experienced either act by force, had used any substance prior to the incident. For those students identifying as TGQN, there was no difference in the use of any substance by both the victim and the offender between forcible and incapacitated types of nonconsensual sexual contact.

Figure 4-11. Victim's and Offender's Substance Use Behavior Prior to Incident: Both Victim and Suspect Using Any Substance



Victim's consumption of alcohol or drugs without knowledge or consent prior to incident

While drugging--administering a drug to someone without their knowledge or consent--("drink spiking") captures the media's attention, research on this phenomenon is lacking and at best, nascent, with a few published estimates of the prevalence of having been sexually assaulted while drugged (Swan, Lasky, Fisher, Woodbrown, Bonsu, Schramm, Warren, Coker, and Williams, forthcoming). From a reasonably representative national list of women attending four-year IHEs, Kilpatrick and his colleagues (2007) estimated that 2.7 percent of college women have ever experienced drug-or alcohol-facilitated rape¹³, with the lifetime prevalence of alcohol-facilitated rape being higher than drug-facilitated rape (2.5% compared to 0.6%). The prevalence of incapacitated

¹³ Drug (and/or alcohol)-facilitated sexual assault has been defined as sexual assault that occurs as a result of intoxication due to drugs or alcohol deliberately given to the victim by the perpetrator (Kilpatrick, Resnick, Ruggiero, Conoscenti, & McCauley, 2007).

rape¹⁴ (4.0%) was significantly greater than the prevalence of drug and/or alcohol-facilitated. Similar to the alcohol-drug breakdown for drug-or alcohol-facilitated rape, alcohol-incapacitated rape was higher than drug-incapacitated rape (4.0% compared to 1.0%).

In the College Sexual Assault study, Krebs and his colleagues (2007) calculated estimates of sexual assault (sexual battery and rape) since entering college from a sample of women enrolled at two large public IHEs. They reported that 11 percent of women experienced sexual assault while incapacitated¹⁵, with a larger percent being victims of incapacitated rape (8.5%) than incapacitated sexual battery (2.6%). Further, 7.8 percent of women experienced alcohol-induced sexual assault¹⁶. In contrast, less than one percent (0.6%) was certain that they had been drugged¹⁷, 1.7 percent suspected they had been drugged¹⁸, and 1.0 percent experienced some other type of incapacitated sexual assault¹⁹ (Krebs, Lindquist, Warner, Fisher, and Martin, 2007).

Two estimates of drugging from smaller scale studies have recently been published. First, Swan and her colleagues' (2016) study of undergraduate students at three large public IHEs in the United

¹⁴ Incapacitated rape is defined as unwanted sexual act involving oral, anal or vaginal penetration that occurs after the victim voluntarily uses drugs or alcohol (Kilpatrick et al., 2007).

¹⁵ Incapacitated sexual assault is defined as any unwanted sexual contact occurring when a victim is unable to provide consent or stop what is happening because she is passed out, drugged, drunk, incapacitated, or asleep, regardless of whether the perpetrator was responsible for her substance use or whether substances were administered without her knowledge (Krebs et al., 2007).

¹⁶ Alcohol and/or other drug-enabled sexual assault is defined as unwanted sexual contact occurring when the victim is incapacitated and unable to provide consent after she has been administered alcohol or drugs either coercively or voluntarily (Krebs et al., 2007).

¹⁷ Drug-facilitated sexual assault is defined as unwanted sexual contact occurring when the victim is incapacitated and unable to provide consent after she had been given a drug without her knowledge or consent (Krebs et al., 2007).

¹⁸ Suspected drug-facilitated sexual assault is defined as incapacitated sexual assault occurring after the victim suspects that she had been given drug without her knowledge or consent (Krebs et al., 2007).

¹⁹ Other incapacitated sexual assaults capture situations in which a victim can be incapacitated, such as by being asleep or unconscious (Krebs et al., 2007).

States revealed that 7.8 percent of students reported 539 incidents in which they were suspected or knew that someone put a drug in their drink without their knowledge. A second estimate comes from a single campus study, in which 6 percent of students stated that someone had drugged them (Weiss and Colyer, 2010).

AAU questions

Recall that as part of the substance use series of questions, students were asked whether they had been given alcohol or another drug with their knowledge or consent (GA9). Responses included “Yes, I am certain,” “I suspect, but am not certain,” “No,” and “Don’t know.” For the current analysis, “Yes, I am certain” and “I suspect, but am not certain” are combined into one category: “Certain or suspect drugging.”

Those students who indicated that they had been using alcohol prior to the incident (“yes” to GA7) or voluntarily took drugs prior to the incident (“yes” to GA8) or were certain or suspected that they had been drugged (GA9), were then asked: “Were you passed out for all or parts of (this incident/any of these incidents)?”²⁰

²⁰ Due to the skip pattern into GA10, which asked about being passed out for all or parts of the incident(s), only students who fulfilled one of three conditions were included in the analysis. These conditions are students who were: 1) drinking alcohol prior to the incident, 2) voluntarily took any drugs prior to the incident, or 3) certain or suspected that they had been given alcohol or another drug with their knowledge or consent were asked are included in the analysis. This means that for each of the four types of nonconsensual sexual victims, a small number of the victims were asked GA10: 70.2 percent (n = 3,074) of victims of forcible penetration, 77.2 percent (n = 3,446) of victims of penetration while incapacitated, 55.7 percent (n = 5,680) of victims of forcible sexual touching, and 65.8 percent (n = 3,594) victims of sexual touching while incapacitated.

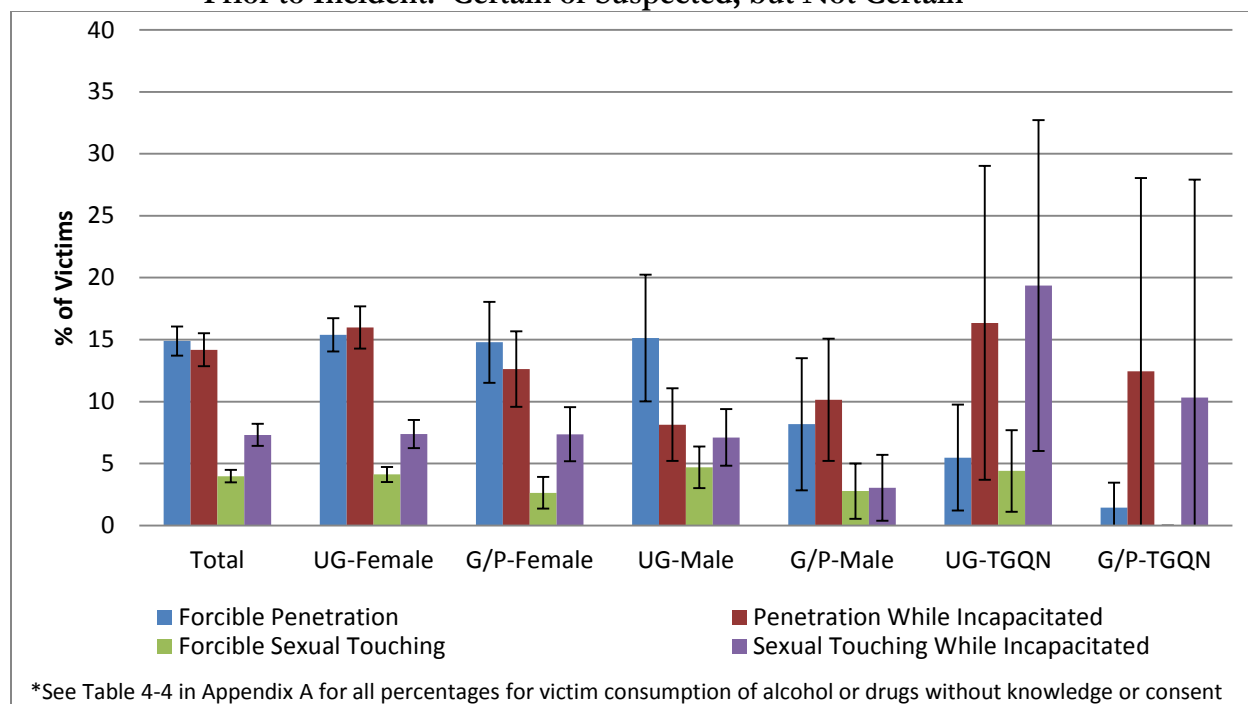
Victim's consumption of alcohol or drugs without their knowledge

Given the research findings about the surreptitious use of alcohol or drugs and nonconsensual sexual penetration among college students, it is interesting that the percentage of forcible penetration victims who were certain or suspected that they had been drugged was not different from the percentage of victims of penetration while incapacitated (14.9% versus 14.2%) (Figure 4-12) (see Table 4-4 in Appendix A).²¹ This was not the case for victims of sexual touching. A larger percentage of sexual touching while incapacitated victims reported that they were certain or suspected that they had been drugged compared those who experienced forcible sexual touching (7.3% versus 4.0%).

For victims of penetration while incapacitated, across all the student groups, a significantly larger percentage of undergraduate females were certain or suspected that they had been drugged compared to their male counterparts (16.0% compared to 8.1%). Although victims of nonconsensual sexual contact while incapacitated who identify as TGQN had the highest rates of being certain or suspecting they had been drugged, their rates were not significantly different from the rates for the other student groups (e.g., females undergraduate). This lack of statistical significance was due to a wide margin of error for the responses given by those students identifying as TGQN.

²¹ Some of this may partly be a result of how the questions were asked. Those who reported that both force and incapacitation for the same incident were combined when asking for these details.

Figure 4-12. Victim's Consumption of Alcohol or Drugs Without Knowledge or Consent Prior to Incident: Certain or Suspected, but Not Certain



Victim's consciousness during the incident(s)

Of those victims of forced penetration who indicated that they had been using alcohol or drugs (with or without their knowledge), just over a quarter (25.5%) said they had passed out during all or parts of the incident (Figure 4-13). Smaller percentages of victims of either type of sexual touching reported being passed out during all or parts of the incident (5.8% forcible and 15.4% while incapacitated) (Figures 4-15 & 4-16; see Table 4-5 in Appendix A). As might be expected, the largest percent of victims who reported having been passed out were those who had experienced penetration while incapacitated (33.4%) (Figure 4-14).

Within each student group, almost all the student enrollment differences within each type of nonconsensual sexual contact was not significant due to large margin of errors. The only exception

was among female victims of sexual touching while incapacitated: a larger percentage of females graduates and professionals reported being passed out compared to their undergraduate counterparts (23.2% versus 12.9%; Figure 4-16).

Figure 4-13. Forced Penetration: Victim Passed Out for All or Parts of Incident

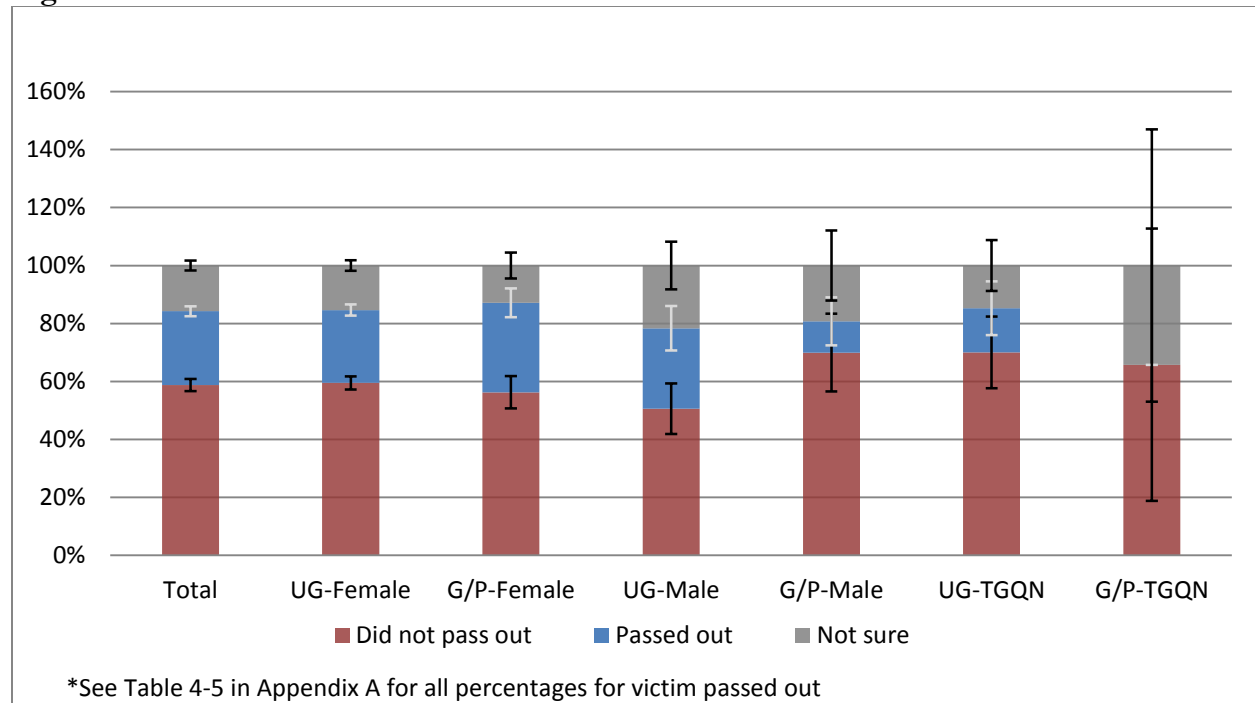


Figure 4-14. Penetration While Incapacitated: Victim Passed Out for All or Parts of Incident

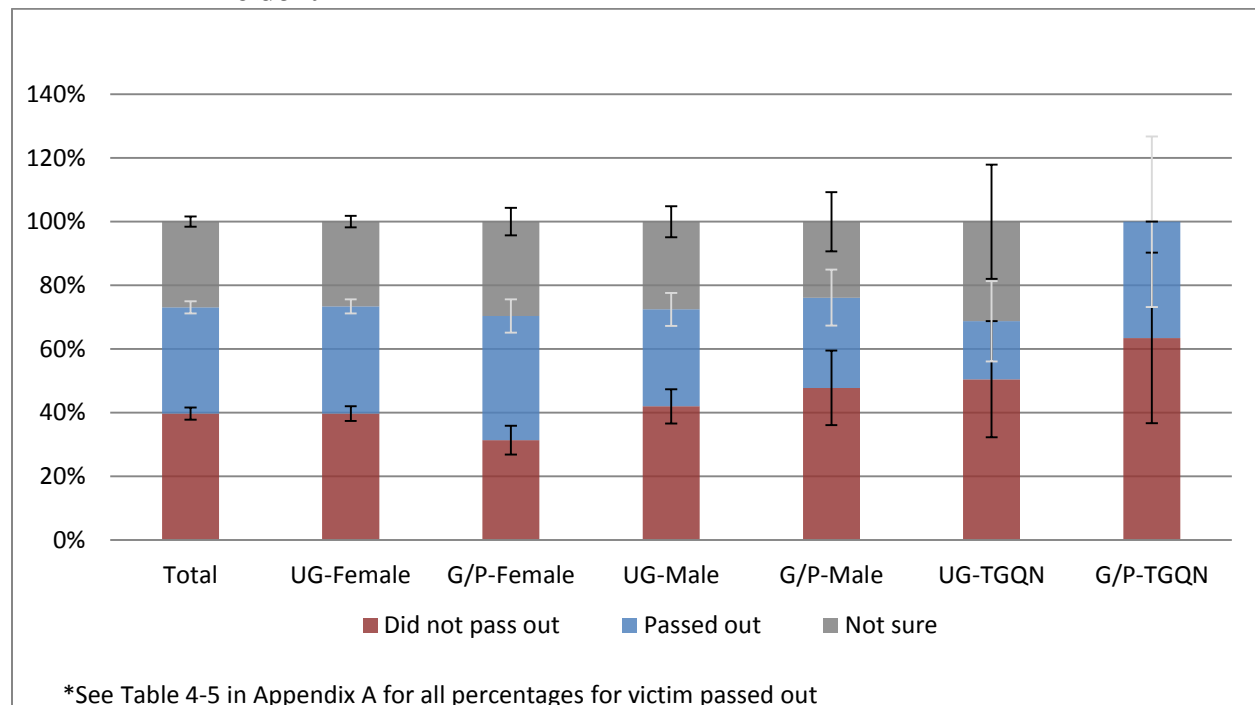


Figure 4-15. Forcible Sexual Touching: Victim Passed Out for All or Parts of Incident

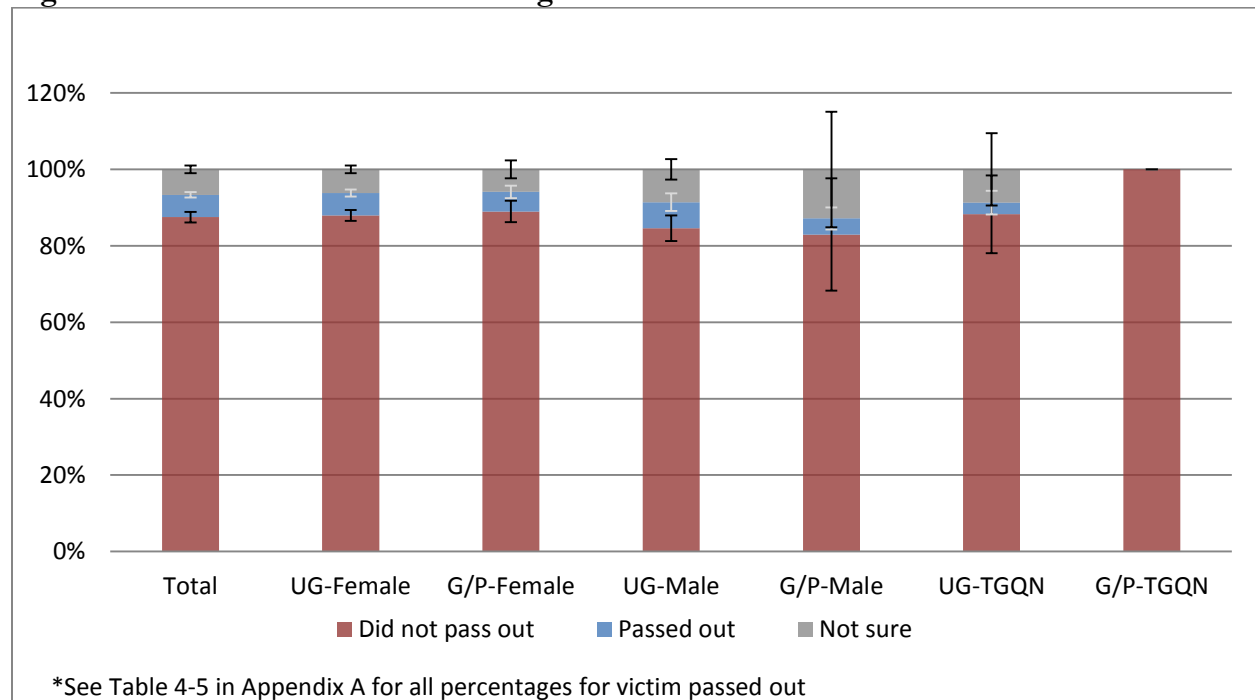
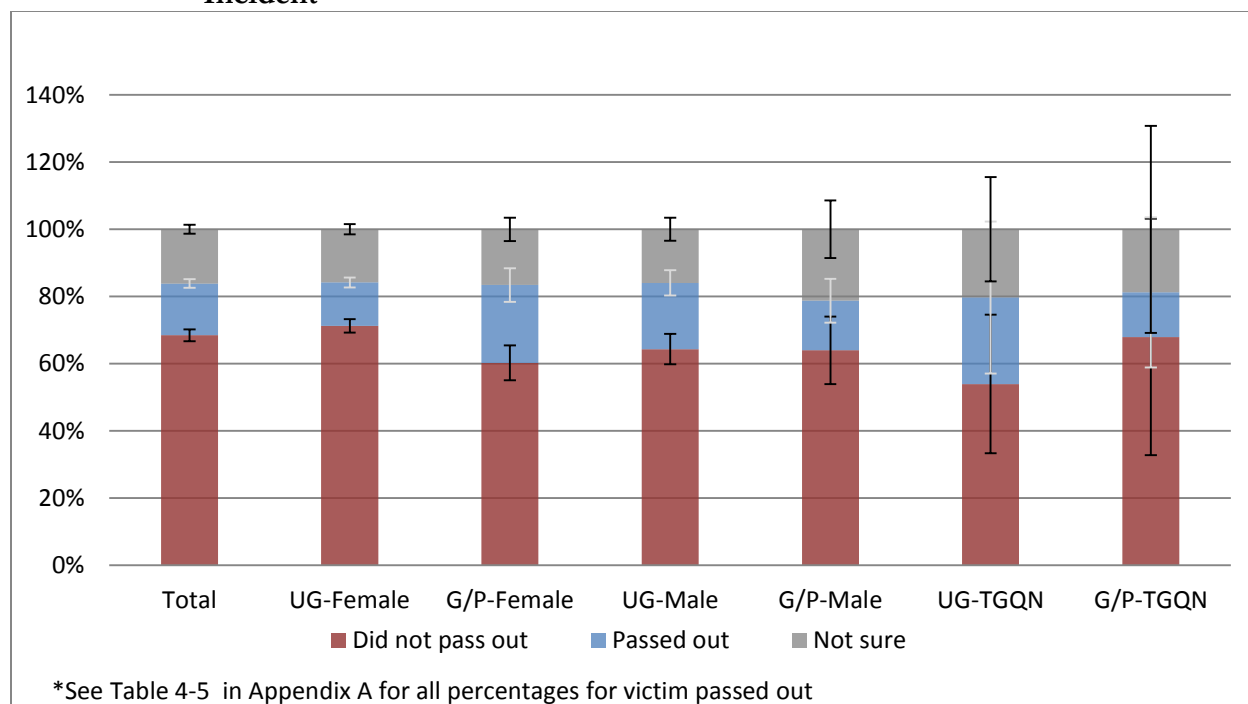


Figure 4-16. Sexual Touching While Incapacitated: Victim Passed Out for All or Parts of Incident



Summary of Knowledge of Consumption and Consciousness During the Incident

Much of what is known about unsuspecting victims being given alcohol or other drugs without their knowledge or consent is, in large part, drawn from anecdotes from media accounts. These stories have created a perception among the public that this phenomenon frequently occurs to females who are then sexually assaulted. Some scholars, however, have argued that this phenomenon is an “urban legend” (Weiss and Colyer, 2010), while others have documented that drugging exists among both males and females in the college population and is committed for reasons other than to sexually assault someone. Other reasons include just simply to have fun or to get people to loosen up (Swan et al., forthcoming). Researchers suspect that drugging is, in part, related to other risky behaviors (e.g., binge drinking) that are highly prevalent in the college culture (Swan et al. forthcoming).

Contrary to “urban myth,” our findings suggest that there are victims of nonconsensual sexual contact within each the student groups who are certain or suspect that they had been given alcohol or another drug without their knowledge or consent. For example, the percentage of victims of either type of penetration who were certain or suspected that they had been drugged varies from 1.4 percent to 16.4 percent across the student groups. Supportive of Swan et al.’s findings, across the four types of nonconsensual sexual acts, a percentage of victims in each of three genders--females, males, and those students identifying as TGQN--were certain or suspected that they had been drugged (ranging from 2.6% to 16.0%, 2.8% to 15.1% and 1.4% to 19.4%, respectively). Noteworthy is that among victims of penetration while incapacitated, a significantly larger percentage of female undergraduate students were certain or suspected that they had been drugged compared to their male counterparts. This was the only statistically significant difference found among the three genders.

The state of research into college students drugging, that is being given alcohol or another drug without their knowledge is emerging. Few studies to date which have examined this phenomenon used it to operationalize a type of sexual assault (e.g., drug-facilitated sexual assault, see Kilpatrick et al., 2007; alcohol-induced sexual assault, see Krebs et al, 2007). Our findings cannot be directly compared to their estimates, in part, because of how we operationalized sexual assault.

What can be said, however, is that similar to the Krebs and colleagues (2007) findings, a larger percentage of victims of incapacitated rape than incapacitated sexual battery experienced drugging. In the AAU study, a larger percentage of victims of forcible penetration and victims of penetration while incapacitated were certain or suspected that they had been given alcohol or another drug without knowledge or consent when compared to the respective type of sexual touching. Also,

noteworthy is that there is no difference in the percentage of victims of forcible penetration (14.9%) and victims of penetration while incapacitated (14.2%) who were certain or suspected drugging. There is, however, a difference among sexual touching victims, with a larger percentage of sexual touching while incapacitated victims indicating that they were certain or suspected they were drugged compared to forcible sexual touching victims. Collectively, these findings seem to suggest that, for a number of students, sexual assault co-occurs with being certain or suspecting someone gave them alcohol or drugs without their knowledge or consent.

It is well documented that drinking to excess, taking certain drugs or a combination of both can lead to negative consequences, including a person feeling sick or blacking out (National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 2016). Not too surprisingly then, a higher percentage of penetration or sexual touching while incapacitated victims reported being passed out for all or parts of the incident compared to those who experienced forcible penetration or sexual touching. Despite this, over a quarter of the forcible penetration victims who were drinking took drugs prior to the incident (with or without their knowledge or consent) were passed out during the incident. Coupled with just over a third of the victims of incapacitated penetration who were passed out under the same circumstances, these findings suggest that being passed out during the incident is a relatively common circumstance related to nonconsensual sexual contact for college students.

When and where incidents occurred

College students are sexually victimized both on and off campus. For nearly all types of sexual victimization, however, off-campus locations are most common, which include student residences close to campus (Fisher, et al., 2000). Krebs and colleagues (2016) also found that about two-thirds

of rape (66%) incidents and close to three-fourths of sexual battery incidents (72%) took place off campus.

Prior research found that most sexual victimization, especially rape, occurred in someone's living quarters, most likely the victim's or perpetrator's home (Lawyer, et al., 2010). Fisher et al. (2000) reported that almost 60 percent of the completed rapes that occurred on campus took place in the victim's residence, 31 percent occurred in someone else's living quarters, and 10 percent took place in a fraternity. Notably Lawyer et al. (2010) found that more than half (54.5%) of college women who experienced sexual assault specified the location of the incident was a house party.

Off campus sexual victimization, and especially rape, tended to occur in residences as well.

However, sexual contacts (those with or without force or threat of force) most likely took place in settings such as bars, dance clubs or nightclubs and work settings (Fisher, et al., 2000).

AAU survey questions

Students were asked whether the incident(s) occurred during an academic break or recess (GA11a and GA11b). Students who experienced one incident of a specific type of nonconsensual sexual contact were asked (GA11a): "Did this incident occur during an academic break or recess. Students who experienced more than one incident of the same type of nonconsensual sexual contact: were asked (GA11b): "How many of these incidents occurred during the break?" and given the responses "none," "some," or "all." "None" was coded as no and "some" and "all" were coded as yes.

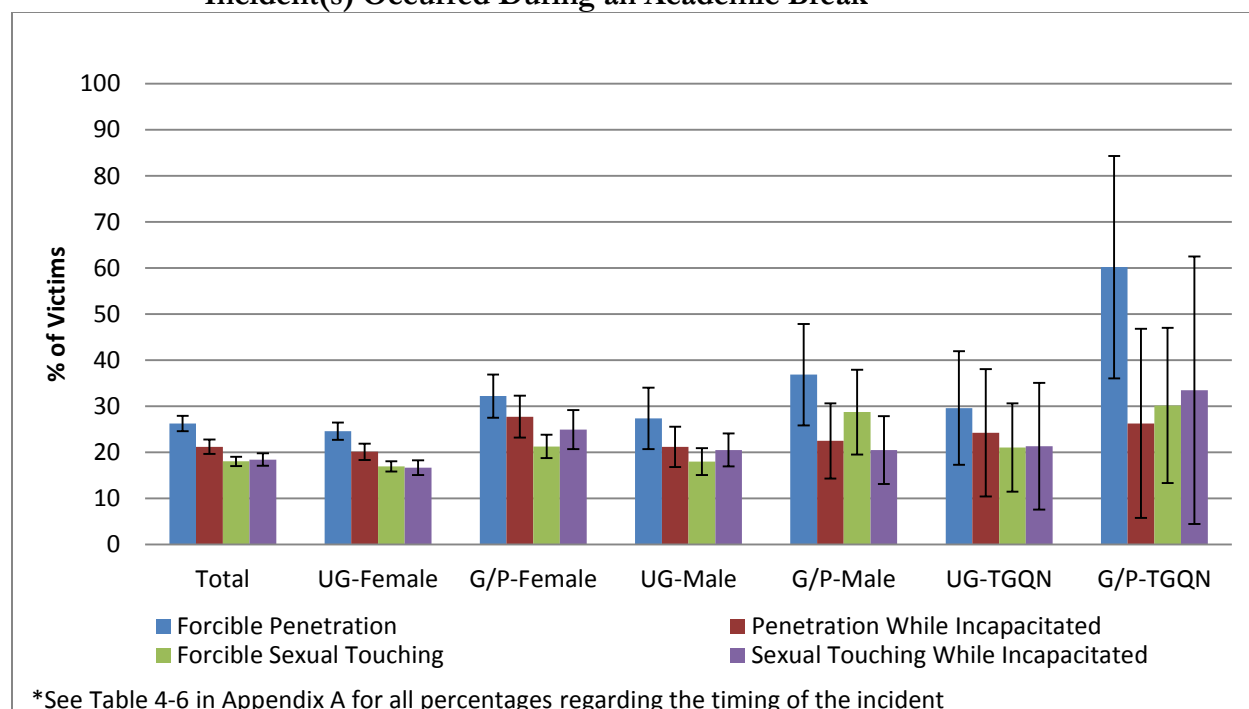
Students also were asked if the incident(s) occurred on campus or on university affiliated off-campus property (GA12). Both "yes" and "no" answers were followed up with a question that asked about

the specific location(s) on campus (e.g., university residence hall/dorm, fraternity or sorority house) or off campus (private residence, fraternity or sorority house, restaurant, bar or club, other social venue, outdoor or recreational space).

When incident(s) occurred

Incidents of nonconsensual sexual contact were least likely to have occurred during an academic break or recess. (‘Total’ in Figure 4-17; see Table 4-6 in Appendix A). Over 70 percent of the victims of nonconsensual penetration reported that the incident did not occur during an academic break or recess. The percentage of victims of either type of sexual touching reported that the incident did not occur during a break or recess is even; over 80 percent reported that the incident did not happen during this time.

Figure 4-17. Timing of the Incident: Percent of Victims Reporting Some or All of the Incident(s) Occurred During an Academic Break



Overall, a larger percentage of graduate and professional students experienced nonconsensual sexual contact during an academic break compared to undergraduate students (see Table 4-6 in Appendix A). For females, this difference is statistically significant. For example, 32.2 percent of the female graduates and professionals who experienced penetration by force reported that the incident occurred during an academic break compared to 24.6 percent of the female undergraduates.

Where incident(s) occurred

Overall, the location of the incident(s)--on campus or off campus-- depends on the type of nonconsensual sexual contact experienced and the student's gender and enrollment status (Figures 4-18 through 4-21; see Tables 4-7 through 4-10 in Appendix A). For example, there is no difference between the percentage of victims of forcible penetration who reported that the incident(s) happened on campus compared to those who reported that it happened off campus, (51.7% compared to 48.3%) ('Total' in Figure 4-18; see Table 4-7 in Appendix A). For all other types of nonconsensual sexual contact, a larger percentage of victims reported that the incident happened at off-campus location than the percentage who reported it happening on campus. For example, 56.6 percent of the victims of penetration while incapacitated reported that the incident happened at an off-campus location and 43.4 percent of these victims reported an on-campus location (Figure 4-19; see Table 4-8 in Appendix A).

Figure 4-18. Forcible Penetration: Percent of Incidents Occurring On Campus Compared to Off Campus

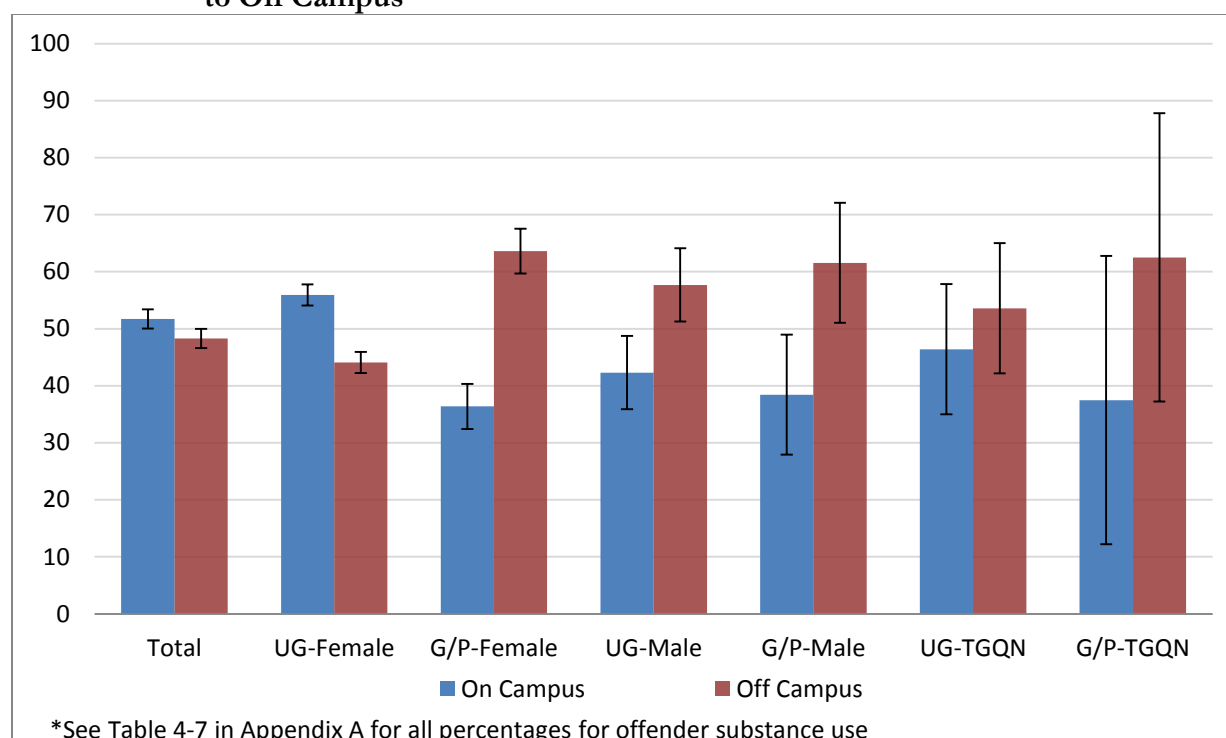


Figure 4-19. Penetration While Incapacitated: Percent of Incidents Occurring On Campus Compared to Off Campus

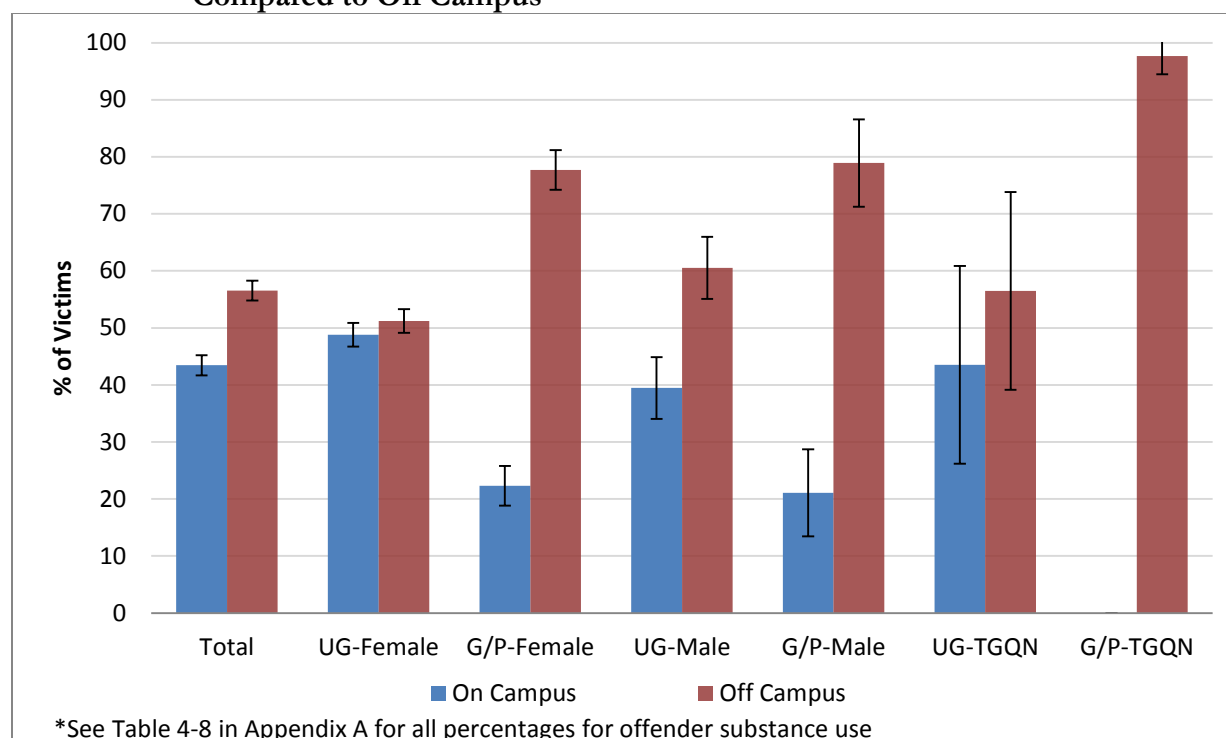


Figure 4-20. Forcible Sexual Touching: Percent of Incidents Occurring On Campus Compared to Off Campus

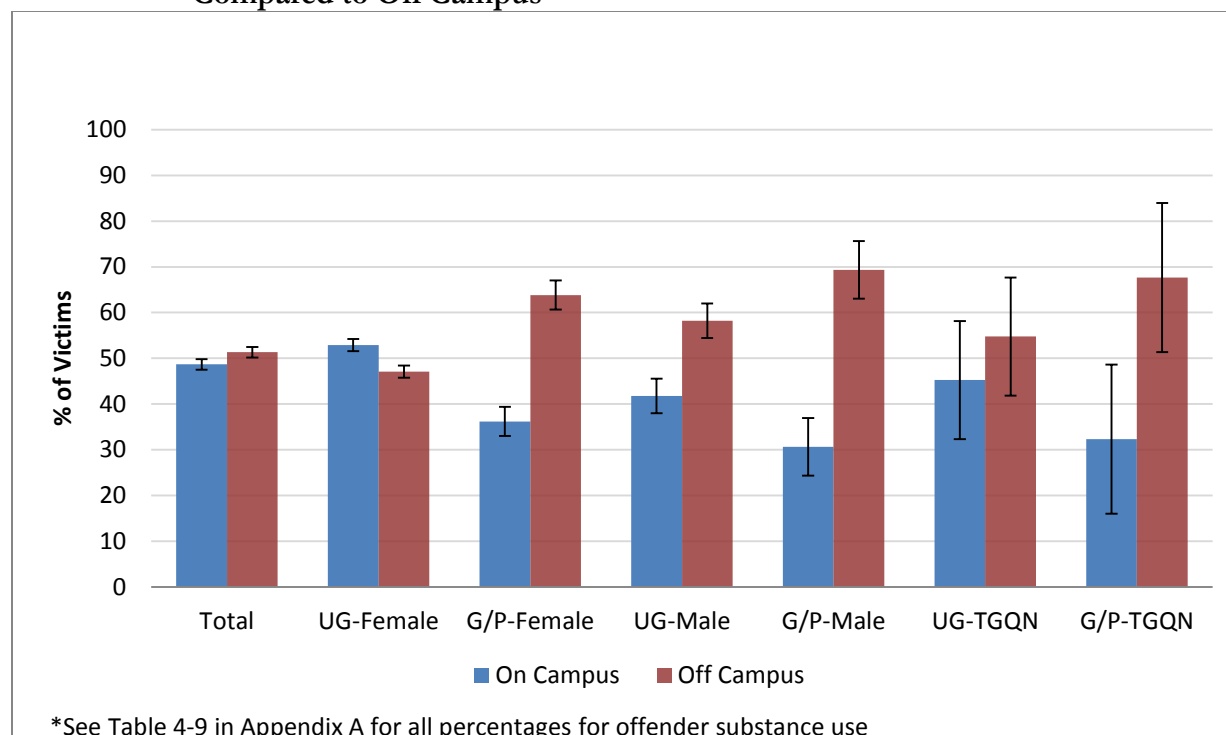
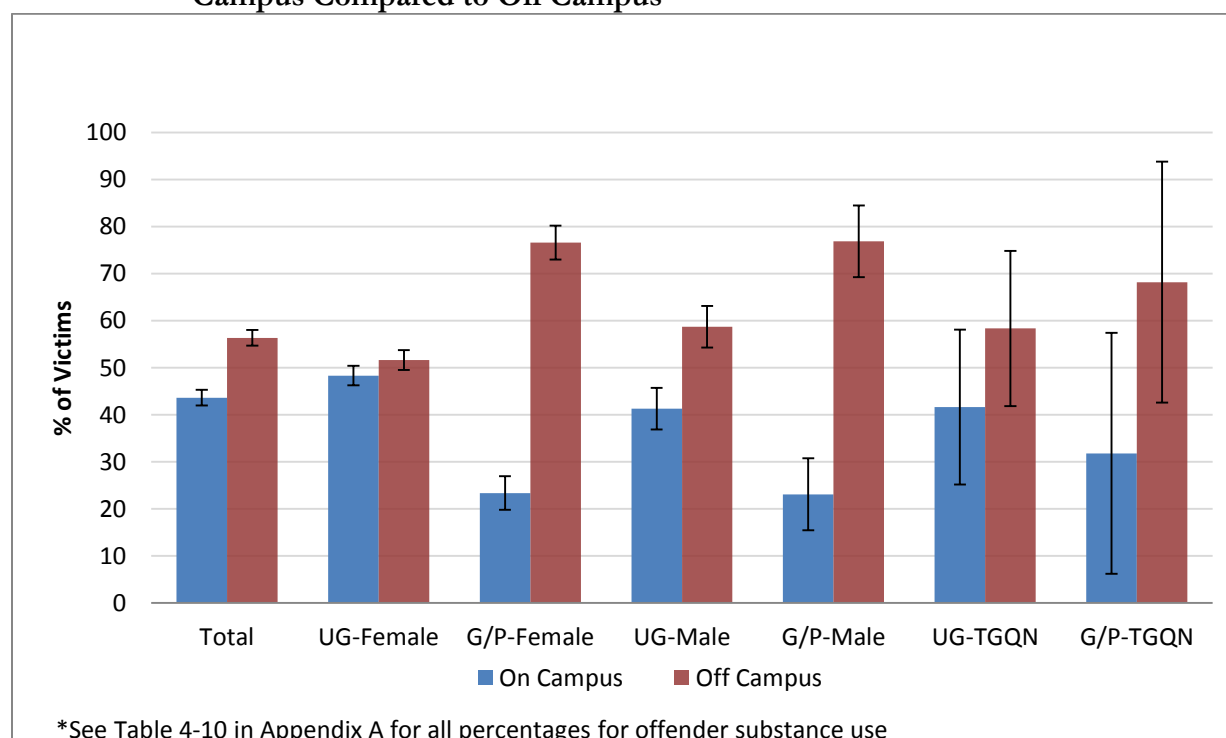


Figure 4-21. Sexual Touching While Incapacitated: Percent of Incidents Occurring On Campus Compared to Off Campus



Forcible penetration incidents. While there is very little difference in whether forced penetration occurred on or off campus for all incidents, this does not hold for all gender-enrollment groups. Across five of the six student groups, a larger percentage of students indicated that the incident(s) happened off campus compared to on campus. Female undergraduates were the only group in which a larger percentage of the victims reported that the incident happened on campus (55.9%) compared to those who reported that the incident happened off campus (44.1%).

As for the incidents that happened on campus, among four of the gender-enrollment groups, the largest percentage of students reported that the incident occurred in a university residence hall or dorm (see Table 4-7 in Appendix A) (females, male undergraduates and TGQN undergraduates). For the other groups, the percentage of incidents in a residence hall or dorm was the second largest. For example for TGQN graduate and professional students the most common was a non-residential building (46.0%), which was slightly higher than residence hall or dorm (38.8%).

A significantly larger percentage of female undergraduates compared to most other gender-enrollment groups reported that the on-campus incident happened at a fraternity or sorority house (36.9%); this percent was larger, but not statistically different from male undergraduates (26.4%) and male graduates and professionals (26.4%) (Figure 4-22).

As for the incidents that happened off campus, the largest percentage of students reported that the incident took place at a private residence (ranging from 58.1% to 82.6%) (Figure 4-23). A significantly larger percentage of female undergraduates reported that the off-campus incident happened at a fraternity or sorority house (13.0%); this percentage was not significantly different

from their male counterpart's percentage (11.5%) but it was significantly different from the percentage of all the other student groups (see Table 4-7 in Appendix A).

Figure 4-22. Forcible Penetration: Percent of On-Campus Incidents Occurring at a Residence Hall or Dorm or at a Fraternity or Sorority House

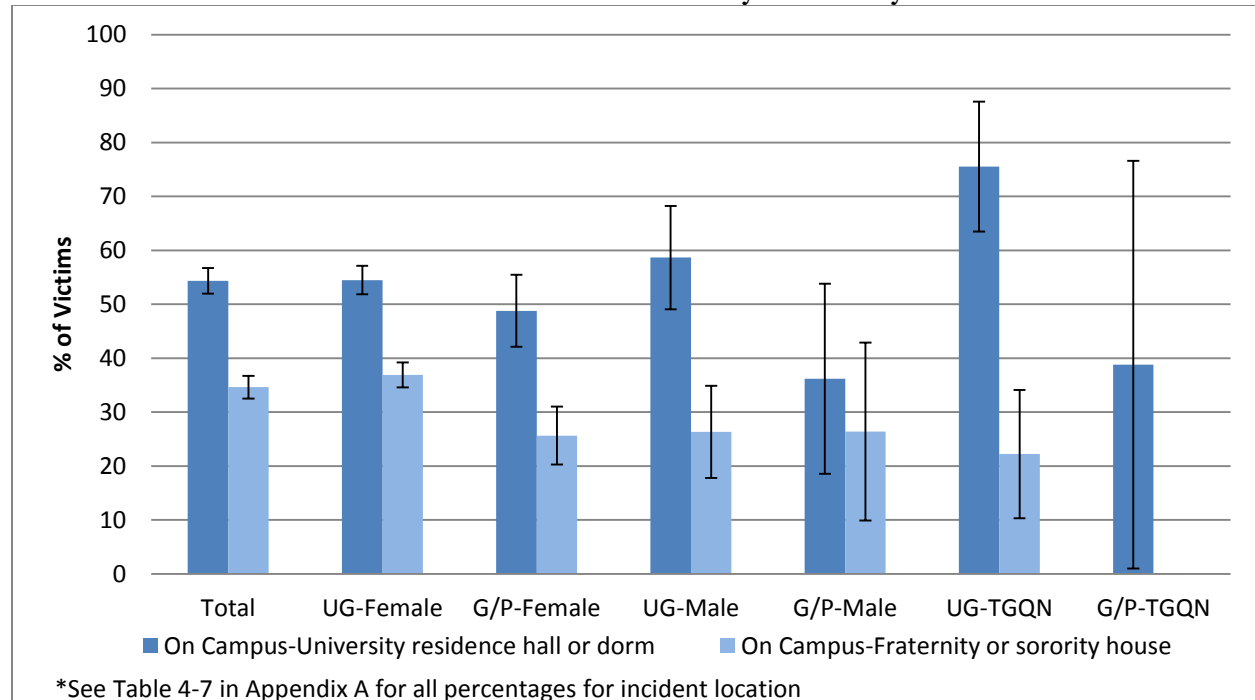
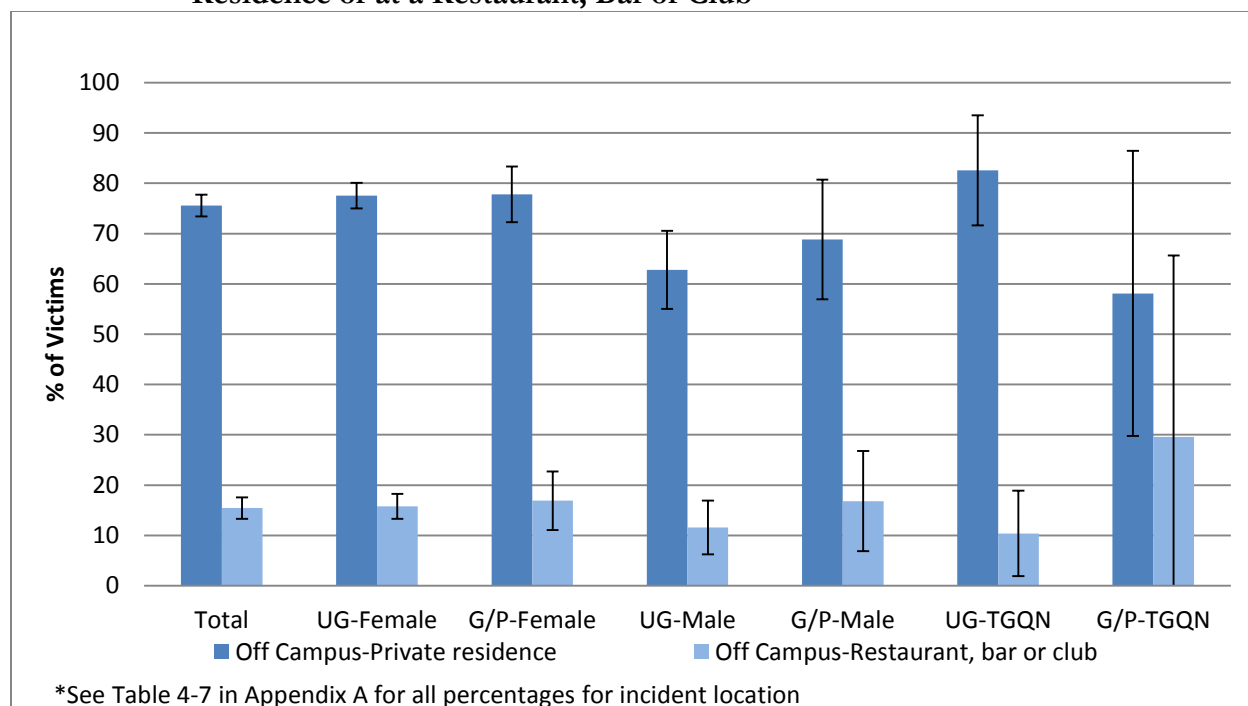


Figure 4-23. Forcible Penetration: Percent of Off-Campus Incidents Occurring at a Private Residence or at a Restaurant, Bar or Club



Penetration while incapacitated incidents. Students reported more of these types of incidents happening off campus (56.6%) than on campus (43.4%) (see Figure 4-19; see Table 4-8 in Appendix A).

Looking within each student group, the same pattern emerges for five of the six groups: a larger percentage of the victims indicating that the incident happened off campus compared to those who indicated it happened on campus. For example, 60.5 percent of the male undergraduates indicated the incident happened off campus compared to 39.5 percent who indicated it happened on campus. Female undergraduates were the only group in which there was no difference between the percentages who reported that the incident happened on campus compared to off campus. The percentage of undergraduate females reporting the incident happened on campus (48.8%) compared to off campus (51.2%) was very similar.

Similar to the findings for on campus locations of forcible penetration, the most commonly reported on campus location for each gender-enrollment group was a university residence hall or dorm (ranging from 51.0% to 70.3%) (see Table 4-8 in Appendix A). Another similarity with the forcible penetration findings was that female undergraduates were significantly more likely to report that the on campus incident happened in a fraternity or sorority house for all groups with the exception of undergraduates identifying as TGQN. For TGQN undergraduates, the percentage is larger for undergraduate females, but this difference is not statistically different.

Again, similar to the location of off-campus forcible penetration incidents, a majority of the victims in each gender-enrollment group named a private residence as the location of the incident (ranging from 71.0% to 93.2%) (see Figure 4-25; see Table 4-8 in Appendix A). Another similarity with forced penetration is that a much larger percentage of female undergraduates reported that the off-campus incident occurred at a fraternity or sorority house (9.2%). This percentage was significantly different than all other student groups, except male undergraduates (7.8%) and male graduates and professionals (5.5%) (see Table 4-8 in Appendix A).

Figure 4-24. Penetration While Incapacitated: Percent of On-Campus Incidents Occurring at a Residence Hall or Dorm or at a Fraternity or Sorority House

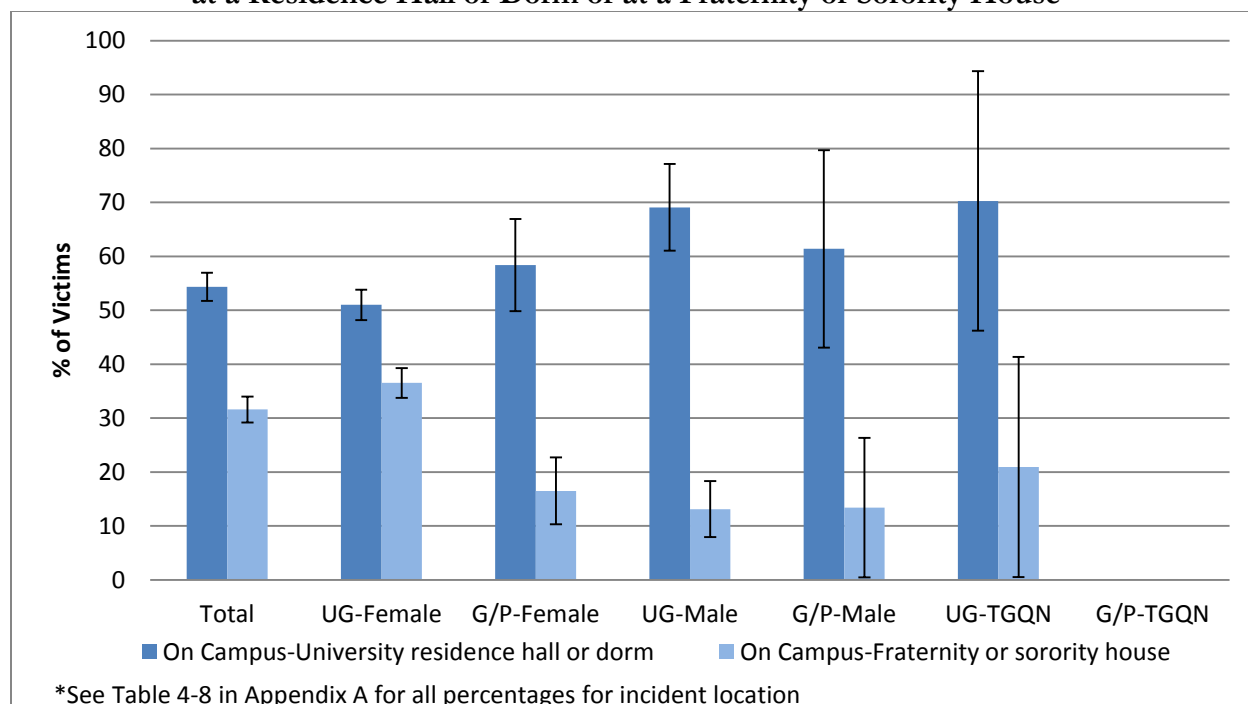
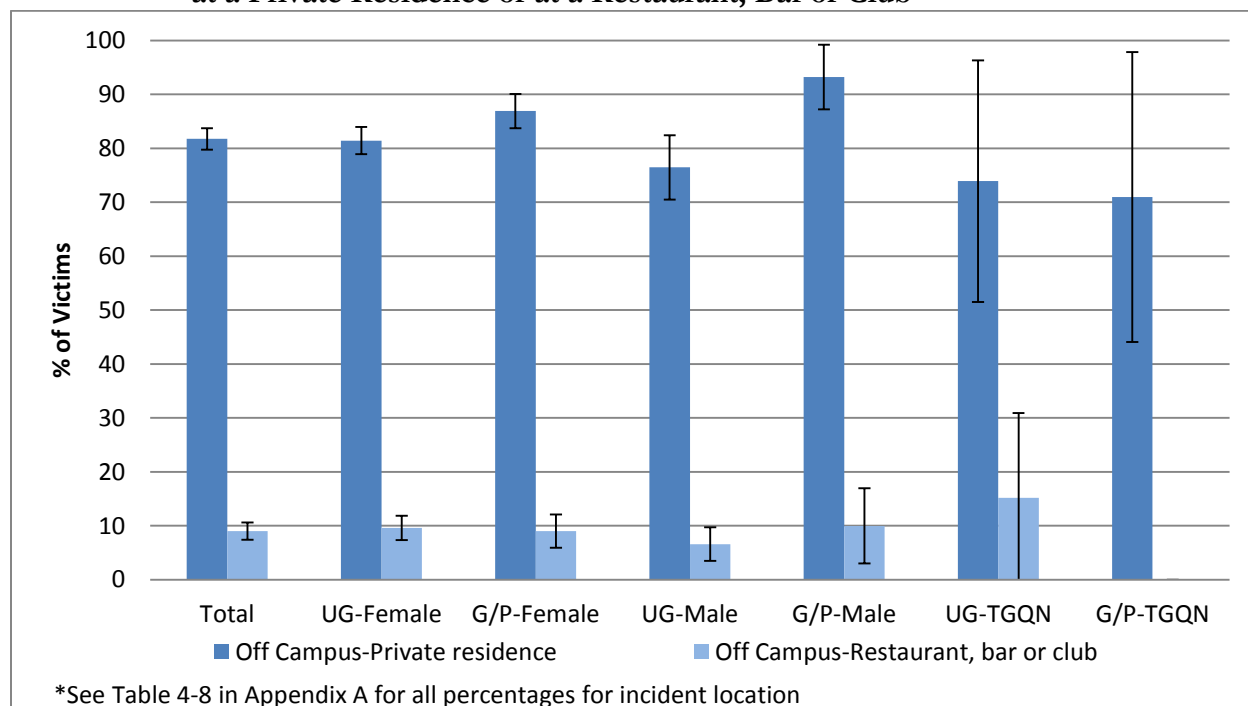


Figure 4-25. Penetration While Incapacitated: Percent of Off-Campus Incidents Occurring at a Private Residence or at a Restaurant, Bar or Club



Forcible sexual touching incidents. When students were asked if the incident(s) happened on campus or off campus, an almost equal percentage of forcible sexual touching victims reported on campus and off campus (see “Total” in Figure 4-20; 48.7% compared to 51.3%) (see Table 4-9 in Appendix A). For five of the gender-enrollment groups, more than a majority reported that the incident happened off campus compared to on campus. Female undergraduates were the exception to this trend, with a significantly lower percentage (47.1%) reporting saying it occurred off campus. Undergraduates identifying as TGQN were higher than female undergraduates but were not statistically different.

Among female undergraduates, 45.0 percent of the victims named a fraternity/sorority as the on campus location where the incident happened (Figure 4-26); a percentage that is statistically bigger than most other gender-enrollment group’s percentage. The exception being for undergraduates identifying as TGQN, where the percentage is smaller (31.0%) but not statistically different. This is also true for off-campus locations: a large percentage of females (18.3%) indicated that the incident happened at a fraternity or sorority; this percentage is not significantly different from undergraduates identifying as TGQN (10.8%) but was larger than all the other student groups (see Table 4-9 in Appendix A).

A restaurant, bar or club was the off-campus location named by a large percentage of the victims within each gender-enrollment group as a place where they had experienced forcible sexual touching (ranging from 37.2% to 63.2%) (see Figure 4-27). A significantly larger percentage of the female graduates and professionals reported that they had been forcibly sexually touched in a restaurant, bar or club compared to their undergraduate counterpart (47.4% compared to 37.2%). This is also true for males: a significantly larger percentage of graduates and professionals reported being forcibly

sexually touched at a restaurant, bar or club than male undergraduates (63.2% compared to 27.2%).

This was not the case of students identifying at TGQN.

Figure 4-26. Forcible Sexual Touching: Percent of On-Campus Incidents Occurring at a Residence Hall or Dorm or at a Fraternity or Sorority House

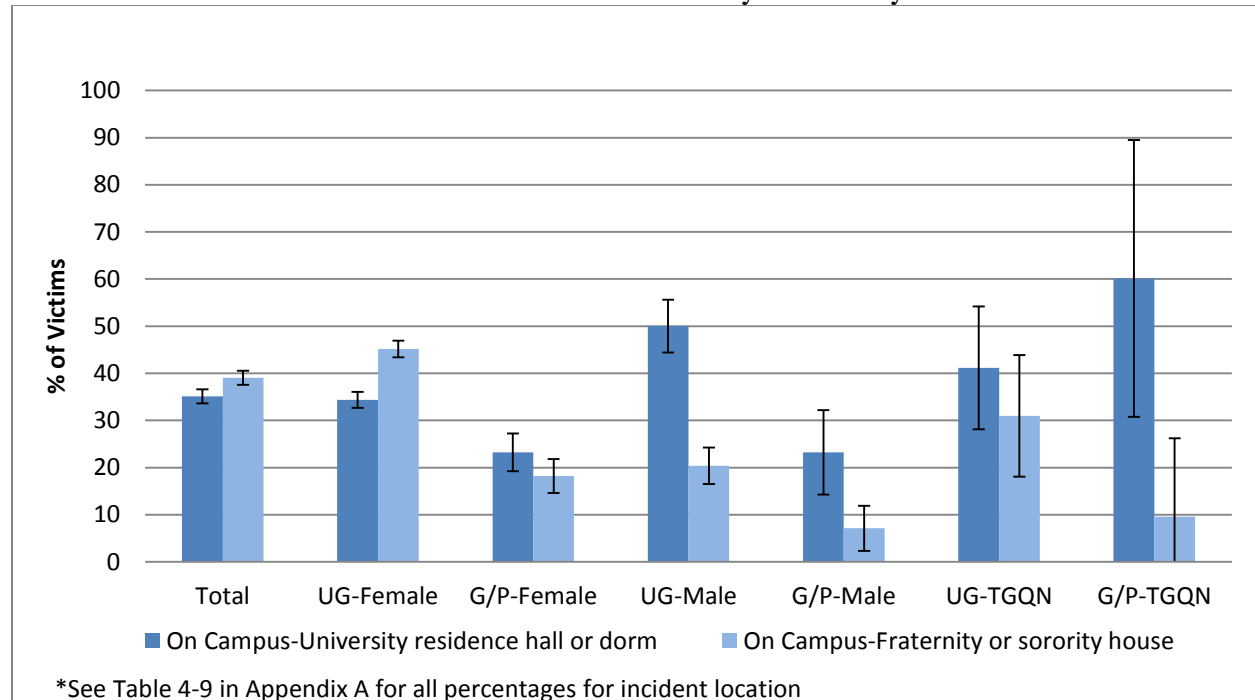
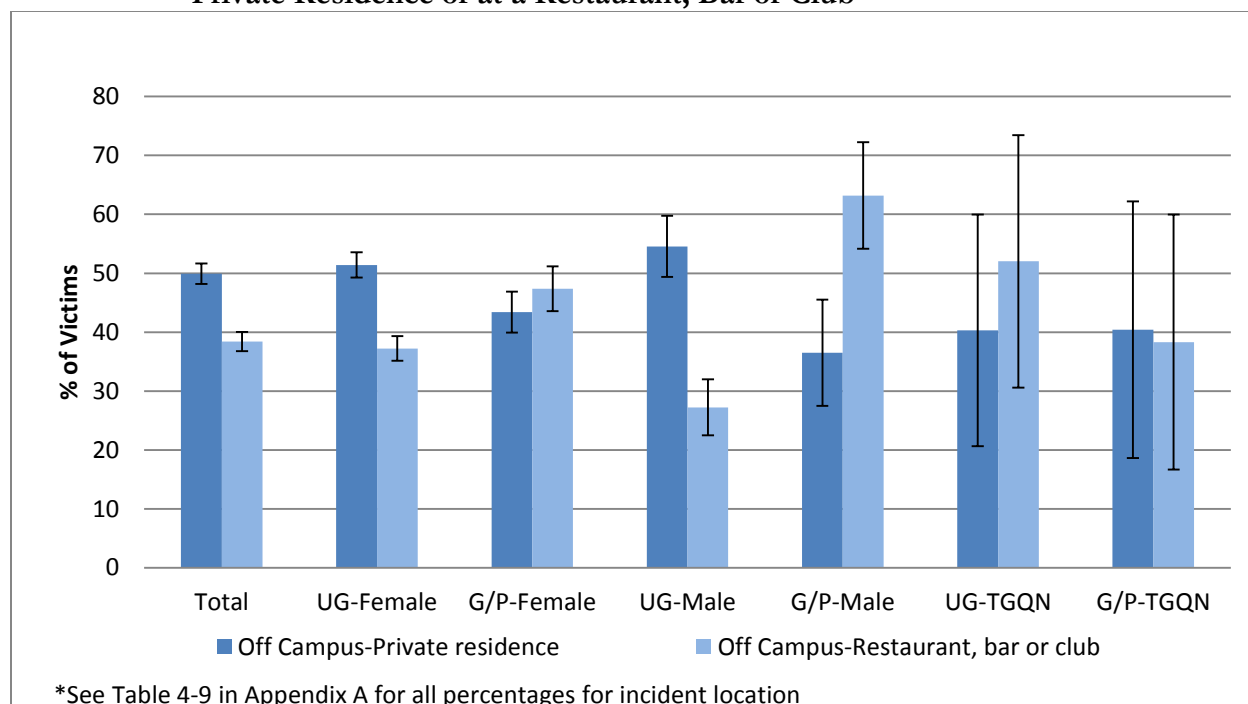


Figure 4-27. Forcible Sexual Touching: Percent of Off-Campus Incidents Occurring at a Private Residence or at a Restaurant, Bar or Club



Sexual touching while incapacitated incidents. When students were asked if the incident(s) happened on campus or off campus, a larger percentage of the victims of sexual touching while incapacitated reported that the incident occurred off campus as compared to on campus (see “Total” in Figure 4-21; 56.4% compared to 43.6%) (see Table 4-10 in Appendix A). A majority reported that the incident occurred off campus. Similar to the other types of nonconsensual acts, female undergraduates are different from the other gender-enrollment groups in that the location with respect to on- and off-campus is very similar. For the other groups, there appears to be a larger percentage occurring off-campus.

There is much variation across the student groups regarding the specific on-campus location where the sexual touching while incapacitated incident occurred. For female undergraduates, the two most frequently named locations were a fraternity/sorority house (44.2% of victims) and a university

residence hall/dorm (43.5%) (Figure 4-28). For other groups, the larger percentage is campus residence halls or dorms.

As to off-campus locations, the majority of victims in each gender-enrollment group named a private residence as the location where the incident occurred (ranging from 57.1% to 75.4%) (Figure 4-29; see Table 4-10 in Appendix A). A larger percent of female undergraduates named a fraternity or sorority house (14.4%) compared to the percentage of the other groups (ranging from 3.2% to 7.5%).

Figure 4-28. Sexual Touching While Incapacitated: Percent of On-Campus Incidents Occurring at a Residence or Dorm or at a Fraternity or Sorority House

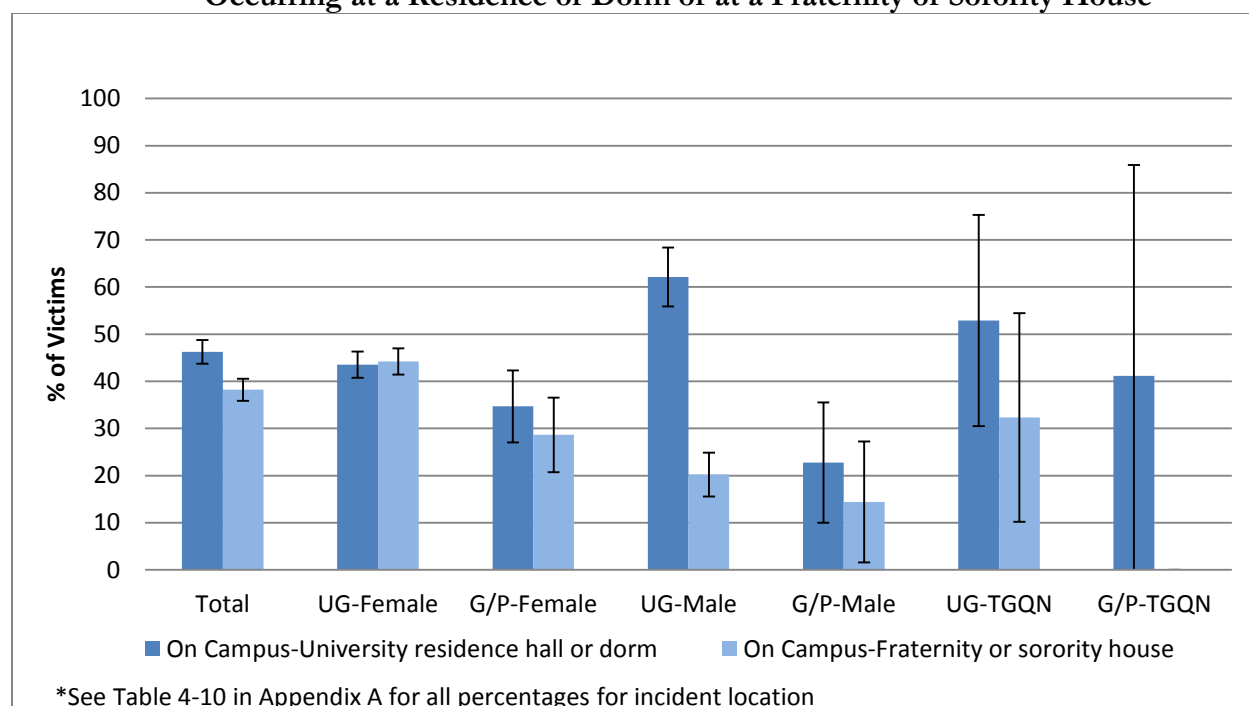
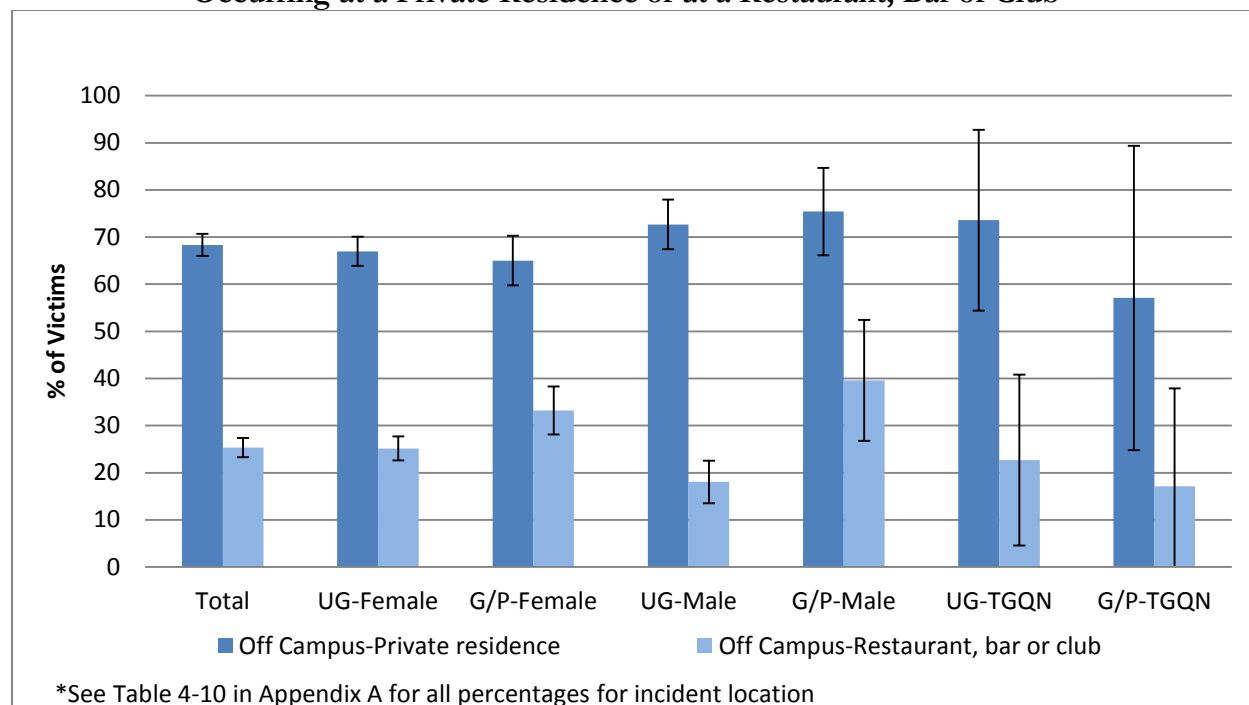


Figure 4-29. Sexual Touching While Incapacitated: Percent of Off-Campus Incidents Occurring at a Private Residence or at a Restaurant, Bar or Club



Summary of when and where incidents occurred

Across all four types of nonconsensual sexual contact, victims reported that incidents were most likely to have occurred during the school term when classes were in session and not during an academic break or recess. There were, however, differences between undergraduate and graduate and professional students as to when the incident occurred. Overall, a significantly larger percentage of female graduate and professional students experienced nonconsensual sexual contact during an academic break compared to female undergraduate students.

The past research suggests that rape and other forms of nonconsensual sexual contact are most likely to have occurred at off campus locations (Fisher et al., 2010; Krebs et al. 2016). The AAU results find that generally this is true for most of the groups, though not for undergraduate females.

For female graduate students, all males and all those identifying as TGQN, all of the incidents are more likely to occur off-campus. However for female undergraduates the location is relatively even between on campus and off campus. For example, this was the only student group in which a significant majority of forcible penetration and sexual touching victims reported that the incident happened on campus (for forcible sexual touching too). Female undergraduates also stood out on the type of on- or off-campus location of where the incidents occurred. For sexual touching incidents, female undergraduates were more likely to report a fraternity or sorority, especially those occurring while incapacitated where it was the most common off campus location.

Past research also has found that the majority of sexual assaults took place in residences, either residence halls or dorms on campus or private residences off campus (Fisher et al., 2000). The AAU findings suggest that regardless of on campus or off campus, victims of either type of penetration reported that the incident occurred in a residence hall or dorm or private residence--or somewhere else that is integral to college life--fraternity or sorority house. . Overall, these locations also characterized where either type of sexual touching incidents occurred. To the extent that college students' lives are intertwined more so on some campuses than others between on-campus and off-campus locations due to their social lives (e.g., seeing classmates/friends in on- and off-campus housing, meeting friends in on- and off-campus settings, going to parties), the distinction between on-campus and off-campus nonconsensual sexual contacts become less meaningful from a policy perspective. There are no strict geographic boundaries that determine where a sexual assault can or cannot occur—rather, the findings suggest incidents occur to students where they live, study and recreate on and off campus. For example, the on-campus locations of nonconsensual sexual contact most likely happened in university residence halls and dorms and at fraternity and sorority houses (and as well other residential housing, see Tables 4-7 through 4-10 in Appendix A). The off-

campus locations of these incidents also were most likely to occur at private residences, fraternity and sorority houses, and restaurants, bars and clubs (see Tables 4-7 through 4-10 in Appendix A for specific locations). All of these are locations where students live, study and recreate with other students on a daily basis.

Outcomes of Nonconsensual Sexual Contact

Experiencing sexual assault has been shown to lead to serious disturbances in the learning environment that in turn negatively affects college students' educational performance (Griffin and Read, 2012). Sexual victimization can and does impact on college women's daily routines, such as being able to concentrate on studies, work on an assignment, or study for an exam. This may lead to decreased class attendance, decreased quality of work, and may affect the timeliness of work, which consequently leads to dropping or failing grades or lower grade point average (GPA).

Collectively, these effects can derail students' academic performance, which in turn contributes to students' decision to leave or drop out of school, thus possibly ending sexual assault victims' academic career (Mengo and Black, 2015). Studies have reported that experiencing a sexual assault is strongly associated with negative effects on students' academic performance. Jordan, Combs and Smith (2014) reported, for example, that of the women who experienced sexual assault²² in their first semester of college, 7.4 percent of these women had a GPA below 2.5 (out of 4.0) at the end of the second semester compared with 4.7 percent of those who did not report sexual assault reported the same. The negative effect of having experienced a sexual assault on women's academic performance continued into the second semester: 8.9 percent of those who experienced sexual assault reported a GPA below 2.5 at the end of the second semester while 5.9 percent of those who did not reported sexual assault were under a 2.5 GPA. Additionally, the severity of sexual victimization was positively related to the level of negative academic impact on women's academic performance during her first

²² An instance of unwanted sexual touching, coerced/forced attempted intercourse, and coerced/forced intercourse (p. 195) as assessed by a revised version of Koss et. al; (2007) Sexual Experiences Scale..

academic year. Jordan and colleagues also reported that 14.3 percent of the freshmen women who were raped during their first semester of college had a GPA under 2.5 by the end of their second semester compared to 5.9 percent of those who were not raped during this time. Documenting further the negative education-related effects of sexual assault, Mengo and Black (2015) reported that college women who experienced sexual violence were more likely to leave school and drop out compared to students who had experienced physical/verbal violence.

Multiple reviews published throughout the 1990s examining the impact of sexual assault on victims' health are remarkably consistent with the more recent syntheses of the studies published since 2000: sexual assault is a ubiquitous source of a myriad of negative health-related consequences for both males and females (Gidycz and Koss, 1991; Kilpatrick and Acierno, 2003; Resnick, Acierno and Kilpatrick, 1997; Walker, Archer, and Davies, 2005). Physical health outcomes include suffering initial physical injuries (e.g., bruising, swelling, scratches, internal injuries to vaginal or anal area), contracting a sexually transmitted disease (e.g., chlamydia, herpes) or becoming pregnant. Behavioral and psychological outcomes include post-traumatic stress, depressive symptoms (e.g., sadness, unhappiness, hopelessness), eating problems, sleep disturbances, fear and/or anxiety, headaches, migraines, and increased alcohol, marijuana or other illicit substance use (Brener, McMahon, Warren and Douglas, 1999; Kilpatrick, Acierno, Resnick, Saunders and Best, 1997; Romito and Grassi, 2007; Zweig, Barber, and Eccles, 1997). It is not uncommon for victims to experience multiple outcomes in the immediate aftermath of sexual assault, some of which can have more long lasting effects (Gidycz and Koss, 1991; Jordan, Campbell, and Follingstad, 2010).

Behavioral and psychological outcomes are commonly reported by sexual assault victims, even more so than physical injury outcomes (Fisher, Daigle, Cullen and Turner, 2003; Kilpatrick and Acierno,

2003; Rennison and Addington, 2014). The National Sexual Victimization of College Women Study reported that in one in five rape and attempted rape incidents, victims reported being injured, most often citing “bruises, black-eye, cuts or scratches swelling, or chipped teeth” (Fisher, et al., 2000, p. 22) (see also Rennison and Addington, 2014).

The health impacts of sexual victimization have been found to vary across gender, with some studies finding the impacts to be greater for female victims than male victims while other studies suggest that females and males are equally impacted (see Romito and Grassi, 2007, p. 1232). Romito and Grassi (2007), for example, found that college women who had ever experienced sexual violence²³ reported more negative health outcomes (four out of six) compared to their male counterparts (two out of six). These female victims also had higher risks of panic attacks, alcohol abuse, eating problems and suicide attempts or ideation than female nonvictims. Male victims of sexual violence had higher risks of panic attacks and alcohol abuse compared to their nonvictim counterparts.

Physical health outcomes

AAU survey questions

Students were asked two questions to assess the physical health outcomes resulting from their nonconsensual sexual contact. First, they were asked if they had been physically injured, contracted a sexual transmitted disease, became pregnant, or none of the above (GA14) and to mark all that apply. Students who checked at least one item across having been physically injured, contracted a sexual transmitted disease, or became pregnant were considered to have experienced a physical health outcome.

²³ Sexual violence included rape or attempted rape, being fondled without consent or being forced to touch another person.

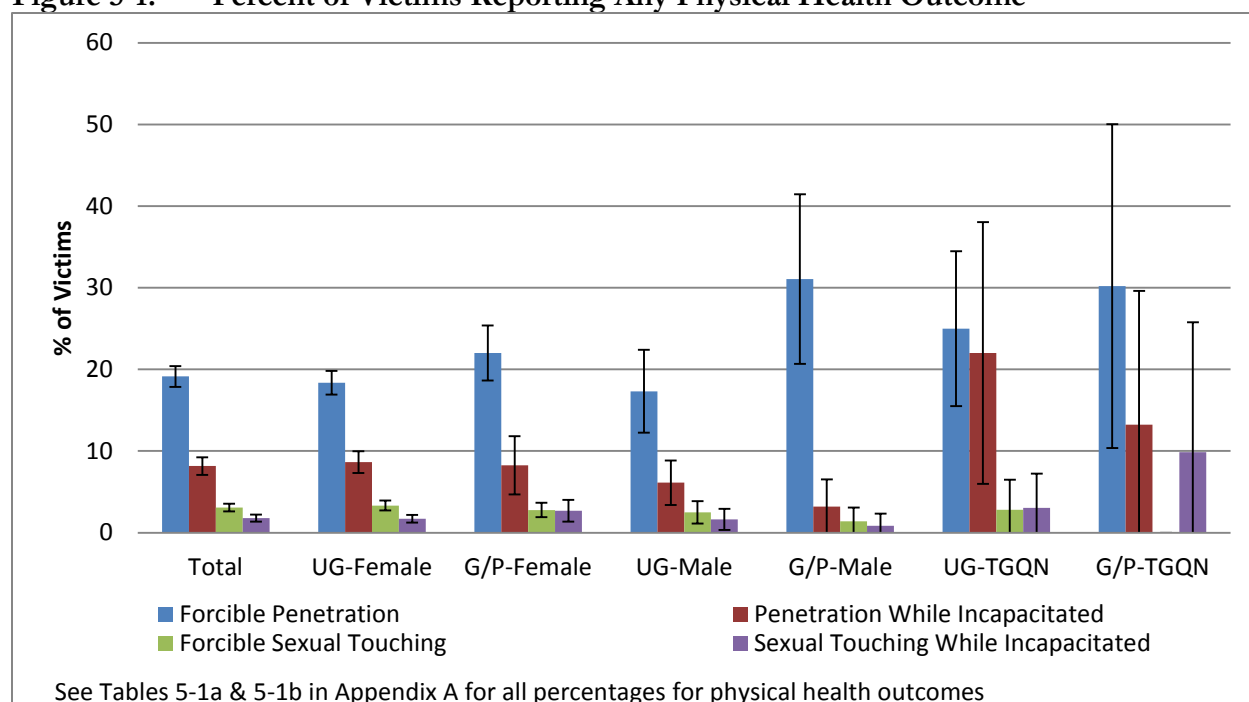
Students who marked that they had been physically injured were then asked what type of specific injury(ies) they had sustained (GA14a) and to mark all that apply. Five types of injury were listed: bruises, cuts or swelling, chipped or knocked out teeth, broken bones, internal injury from the sexual contact (e.g., vaginal or anal tearing), or other injuries.

Physical health outcomes since entering college

Overall, a larger percentage of victims of forcible penetration reported experiencing any physical health outcome since entering college (see “Total” in Figure 5-1; 19.1%) compared to the percentage of victims of penetration while incapacitated (8.2%). The percentage of victims for either type of nonconsensual penetration--forcible or while incapacitated--was larger than either of the two types of sexual touching victims (3.1% and 1.8%, respectively) (see Tables 5-1a & 5-1b in Appendix A).

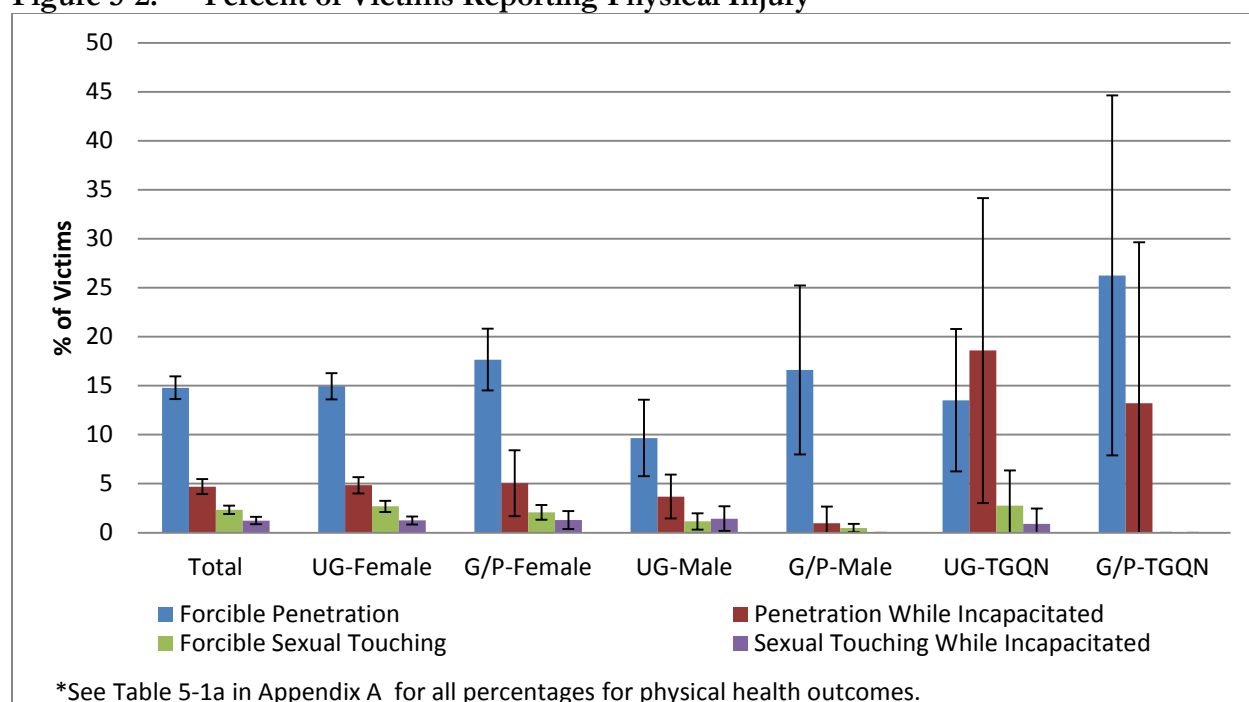
Across all three gender identities, a larger percentage of graduate and professional students who were victims of forced penetration reported more physical health outcomes than undergraduates, although none of these differences were statistically different. This relationship also was not true for victims of penetration while incapacitated; there was no difference between the percentage of graduates and professionals and the percentage of undergraduates who experienced any physical health outcome.

Figure 5-1. Percent of Victims Reporting Any Physical Health Outcome



Across all the types of nonconsensual sexual contact, the most commonly occurring physical health outcome was being physically injured. Among the largest group of students to have been physically injured were female graduates or professionals who were victims of forcible penetration; 17.7 percent of them experienced physical injury, but this percent is not statistically different from their undergraduate counterparts (14.9%) (Figure 5-2). This relationship also holds for males. The same pattern, however, does not hold for male and female victims of penetration while incapacitated. Although those students identifying as TGQN had the largest percentage of victims who had a physical health outcome within each type of nonconsensual contact, their percentages were not significantly different from the other student group's percentage due to the former group's large margin of error.

Figure 5-2. Percent of Victims Reporting Physical Injury



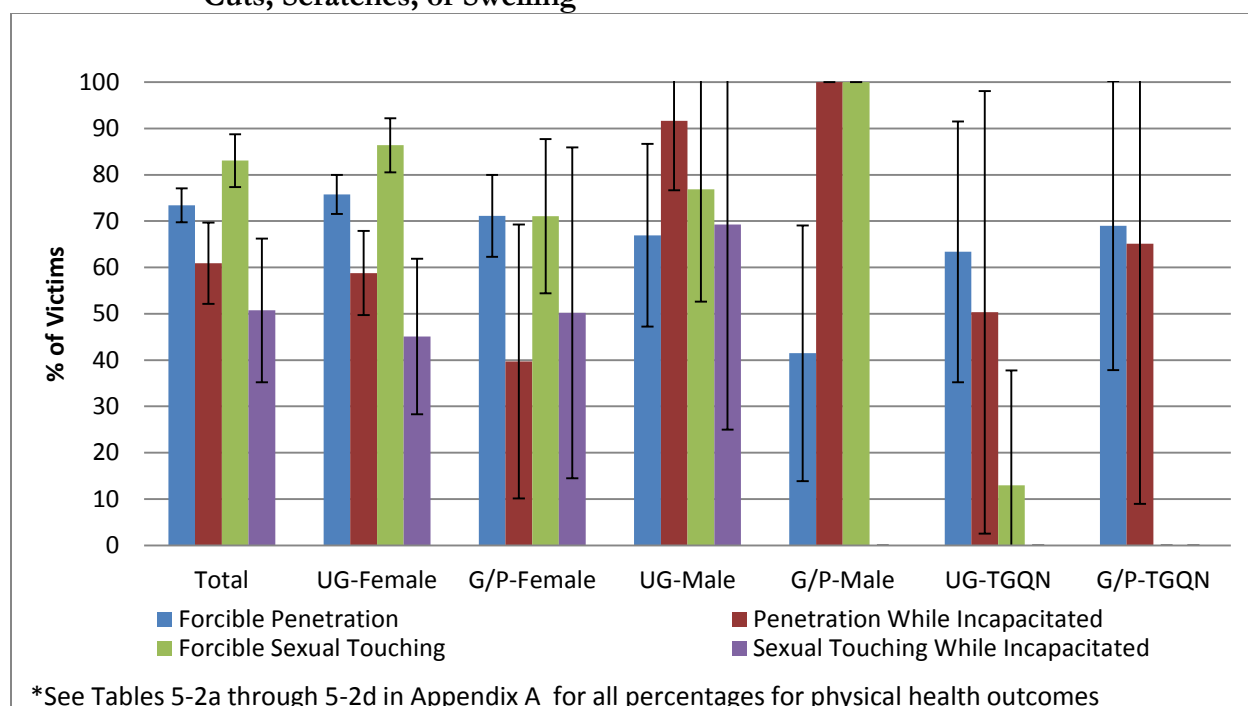
Type of physical injury

Overall, the majority of victims of any type of nonconsensual contact who reported being physically injured, reported that bruises, black-eye, cuts, scratches and swelling were the most common type of injury they suffered (Figure 5-3; see “Total”, ranging from 50.7% to 83.1%) (see Tables 5-2a through 5-2d in Appendix A). The percentage of victims of acts by force, either penetration or sexual touching, were more likely to reported suffering bruises, black-eye, cuts, scratches and swelling was larger than the percentage of victims of incidents while incapacitated.

Noteworthy is that the percentage of victims of forcible penetration who reported internal injury from the sexual contact (e.g., vaginal or anal tearing) is not noticeably larger from the percentage of victims of penetration while incapacitated (49.3% versus 51.2%) (see ‘Total’ in Figure 5-4).

Forcible penetration. Among the victims of forcible penetration who experienced physical injury, the most common physical injury reported by these victims was bruises, black-eye, cuts, scratches and swelling, ranging from 41.5 percent to 75.8 percent for the different gender-enrollment groups (see Figure 5-3). Noteworthy is that a significant number of students also reported internal injury from being forcefully penetrated (ranging from 41.6% to 52.3% for each gender-enrollment group) (see Figure 5-4).

Figure 5-3. Percent of Victims with any Physical Injury Reporting Bruises, Black-eye, Cuts, Scratches, or Swelling

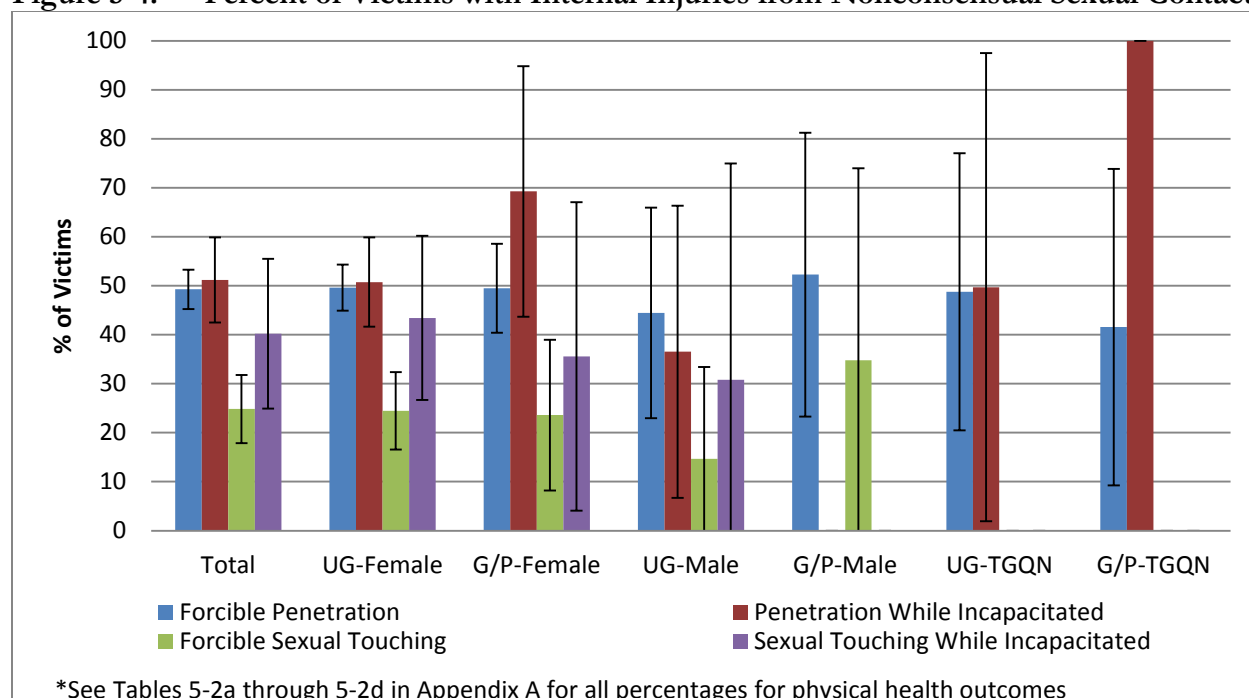


Penetration while incapacitated. Among the victims of penetration while incapacitated who experienced physical injury, their pattern of type of injury was similar to those forcible penetration victims who had suffered physical injuries. The most common type of injury reported by the victims of penetration while incapacitated was bruises, black-eye, cuts, scratches, or swelling, ranging from 39.7 to 100 percent for the gender-enrollment groups (see Figure 5-3). Also, similar to victims of forcible penetration, a significant number of victims of penetration while incapacitated also

reported internal injury, ranging from 36.5 to 100 percent for each gender-enrollment group (Figure 5-4).

Sexual touching by either force or while incapacitated. The most common injury experienced by victims of either type of sexual touching was bruises, black-eye, cuts, scratches, or swelling, followed by internal injury (Figures 5-3 & 5-4).

Figure 5-4. Percent of Victims with Internal Injuries from Nonconsensual Sexual Contact



Behavioral and psychological outcomes

AAU survey questions

Students were asked one question about whether they experienced any of the following outcomes as a result of the incident(s) (GA15). Nine options were given to the students that included: difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams, fearfulness, feelings of helpless and hopelessness,

nightmares, feeling numb or detached, headaches or stomach aches, eating problems, increased drug or alcohol use, or none of the above. Students were instructed to mark all that apply.

Experiencing any behavioral and psychological outcomes

Across all the nonconsensual contact victims, none were immune from having experienced any behavioral and psychological outcome as a result of their experience. The percentage of victims of forcible penetration who experienced any behavioral and psychological outcome was the highest and was larger than victims of penetration while incapacitated who had such an outcome (75.9% versus 59.1%) (see Table 5-3a & Table 5-3b in Appendix A).

The percentage of nonconsensual penetration victims--forcible or while incapacitated--who reported that they experienced at least one behavioral and psychological outcome was almost twice as many as the percentage of victims of nonconsensual sexual touching who reported having experienced such an outcome. For example, 75.9 percent of the forcible penetration victims experienced any behavioral and psychological outcome compared to 38.3 percent of forcible sexual touching victims.

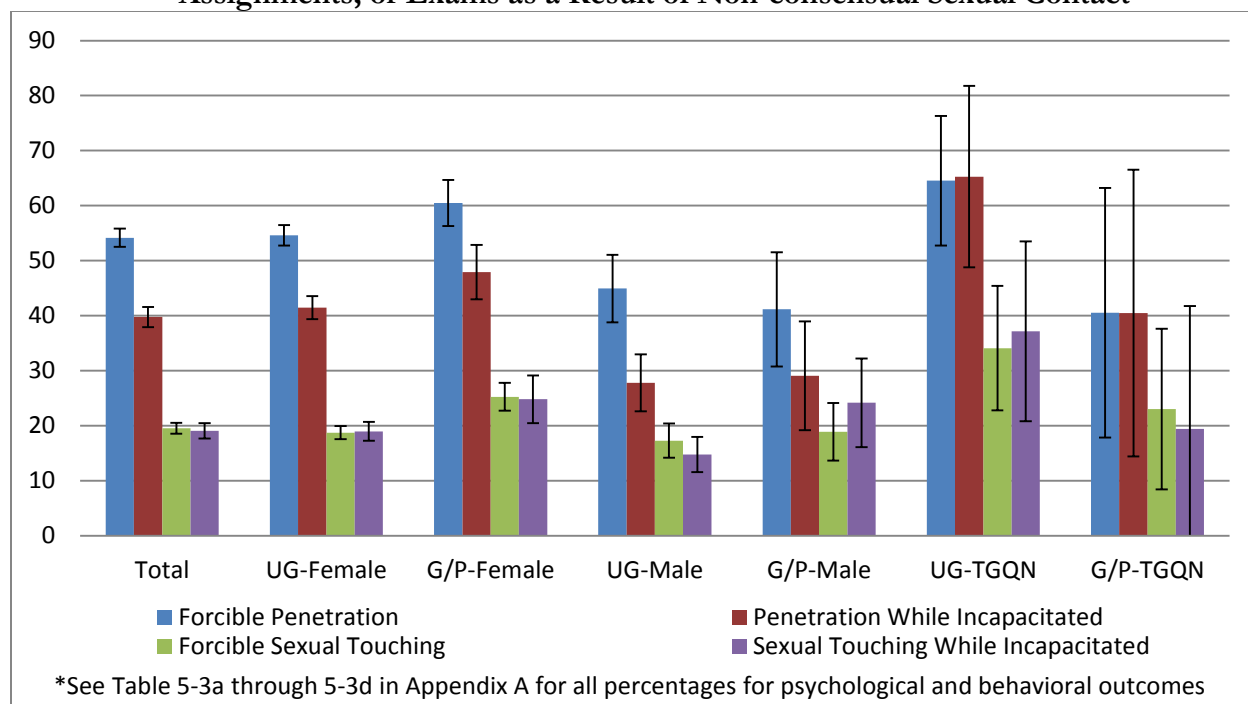
Among those who experienced either type of nonconsensual penetration, a significantly larger percentage of females compared to males reported having experienced a behavioral and psychological outcome. For example, 76.2 percent of female undergraduates who experienced forcible penetration reported at least one psychological or behavioral outcome compared to 68.5 percent of male undergraduates.

Forcible penetration. As noted above, a significantly larger percentage of female undergraduates and graduates and professionals experienced any behavioral and psychological outcome as a result of

their victimization compared to their male counterparts. (see Table 5-3a in Appendix A). Although a large percentage of the students identifying as TGQN reported having experienced any behavioral and psychological outcome as a result of their incident, they were not significantly different from either of their female counterparts most likely due to the former's small numbers. For example, 85.6 percent (n= 349) for undergraduates and 75.4 percent (n=66) for graduates and professionals identifying as TGQN reported experiencing any behavioral or psychological outcome compared to female undergraduates (76.2%; n = 2695) and female graduates and professionals (81.1%; n = 2043).

Penetration while incapacitated. Similar to victims of forcible penetration, a significantly larger percentage of female undergraduates and graduates and professionals experienced any behavioral and psychological outcome as a result of their victimization compared to their male counterparts. For example, 63.1 percent of the female undergraduates reported any such outcome compared to 39.2 percent of male undergraduates (see Table 5-3b in Appendix A).

Figure 5-5. Percent of Victims Reporting Difficulty Concentrating on Studies, Assignments, or Exams as a Result of Non-consensual Sexual Contact



Specific psychological and behavioral outcomes

Overall, educational consequences, that is, having difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments and tests--was an outcome that the largest percentage of victims reported experiencing as a result of their incident. Between 19.1 and 54.2 percent of the victims of nonconsensual sexual contact reported experiencing this having difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments and tests as a results of the sexual assault (see “Total” in Figure 5-5; see Tables 5-3a through 5-3d in Appendix A).

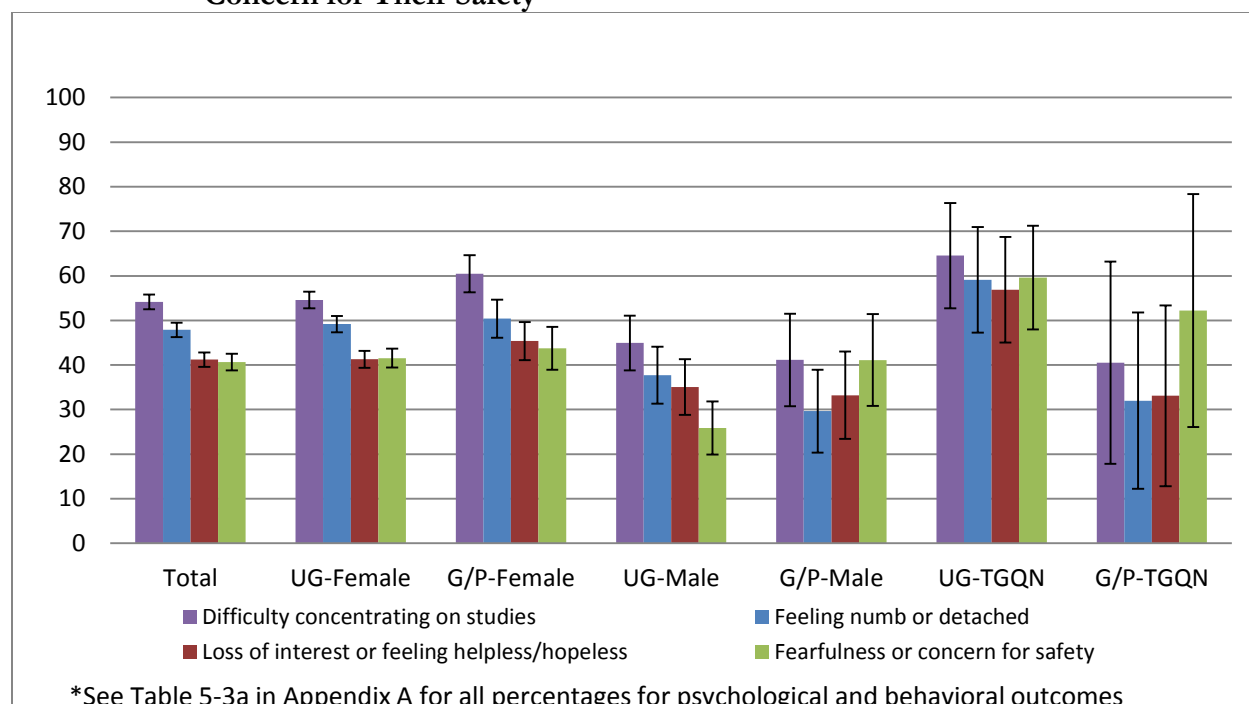
Those who experienced forcible penetration had a higher percentage of victims who reported having educational consequences compared to all the other types of victims, with over a majority reporting this type of outcome (54.2%). Almost twice as many victims of nonconsensual penetration reported having educational consequences compared to those who experienced either type of sexual

touching. For example, 39.8 percent of the victims of penetration while incapacitated reported this type of outcomes compared to 19.1 percent of the victims of sexual touching while incapacitated. For victims of either type of penetration--forcible or while incapacitated--the second most commonly reported outcome of their incident was feeling numb or detached (Figures 5-6 & 5-7) (47.9% and 37.4%, respectively).

Forcible penetration. Undergraduate students identifying as TGQN have relatively high levels of each type of outcome, although only some of comparisons with other gender-enrollment groups are statistically different.

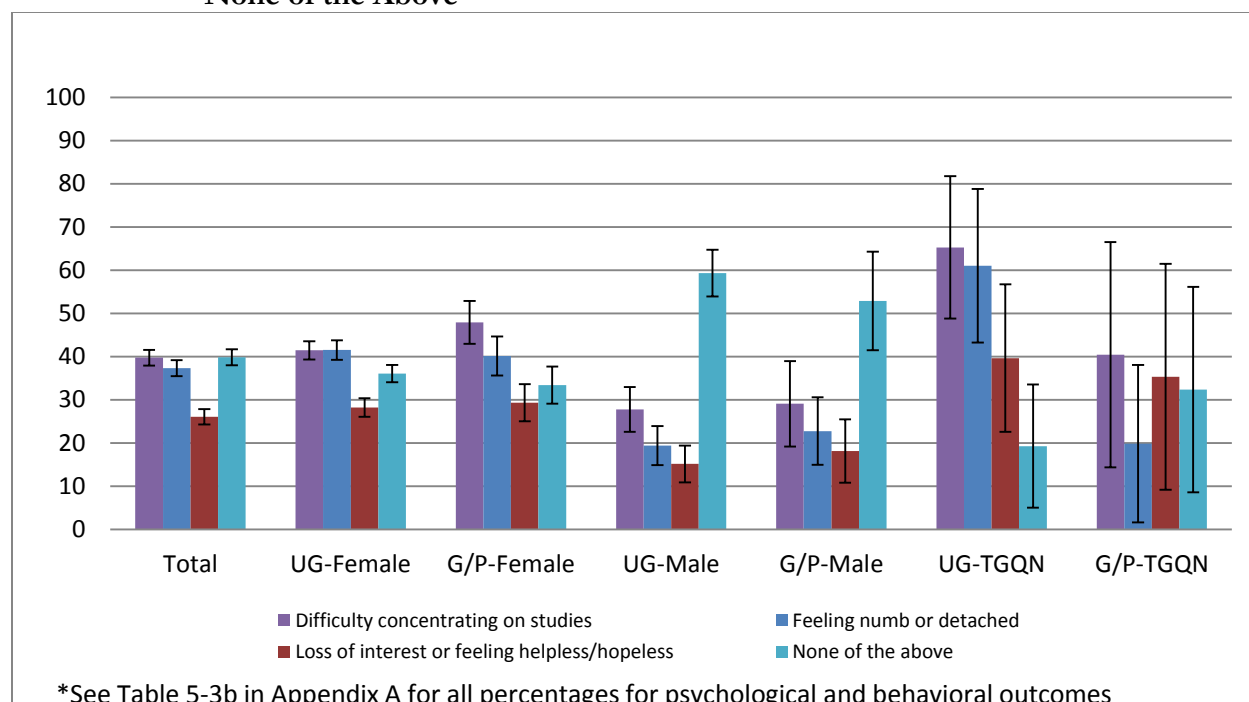
Within each student group, the four most commonly described outcomes (and rank ordered) were: 1) educational, that is, difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams, 2) feeling numb or detached, 3) fearfulness or concerns for safety, and 4) loss on interest or feeling helpless/hopeless (Figure 5-6).

Figure 5-6. Forcible Penetration: Percent of Victims Having Difficulty Concentrating on Studies, Feeling Numb or Detached, Experiencing a Loss of Interest in Daily Activities or Feelings of Helplessness or Hopelessness, or Fearfulness or Concern for Their Safety



Penetration while incapacitated. Similar to victims of forcible penetration, those students identifying as TGQN had relatively high rates of each type of outcome, although only a few are statistically different from other gender-enrollment groups (e.g., graduate and professional males). Also similar to victims of forcible penetration, within each group of students among the two highest outcomes were: 1) educational, that is, difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams, and 2) feeling numb or detached. Unlike the victims of forcible penetration, a large number of victims of penetration while incapacitated reported experiencing none of the above outcomes. For example, over a majority of male undergraduate (59.4%) and graduate and professional students (52.9%) and over a third of their female counterparts (36.1% and 33.4%, respectively) reported experiencing none of the above (Figure 5-7; see Table 5-3b in Appendix A).

Figure 5-7. Penetration While Incapacitated: Percent of Victims Having Difficulty Concentrating on Studies, Feeling Numb or Detached, Experiencing a Loss of Interest in Daily Activities or Feelings of Helplessness or Hopelessness or None of the Above



Sexual touching by force or while incapacitated. For victims of sexual touching by force or while incapacitated, the majority of the female and male undergraduates and graduates and professional reported none of the above psychological or behavior outcomes. For example, of those who experienced forcible sexual touching, 60.8 percent of the female undergraduates reported having experienced none of the above outcomes. The exception was those identifying as TGQN; a majority of these students did not report none of the above. Rather, among the largest percentage for these students were: fearfulness or concern for safety, feeling numb or detached, and feeling helpless/hopeless (Figures 5-8 and 5-9; (see Table 5-3c & Table 5-3d in Appendix A).

Figure 5-8. Forcible Sexual Touching: Percent of Victims Feeling Numb or Detached, Experiencing a Loss of Interest in Daily Activities or Feelings of Helplessness or Hopelessness, or Fearfulness or Concern for Their Own Safety or None of the Above

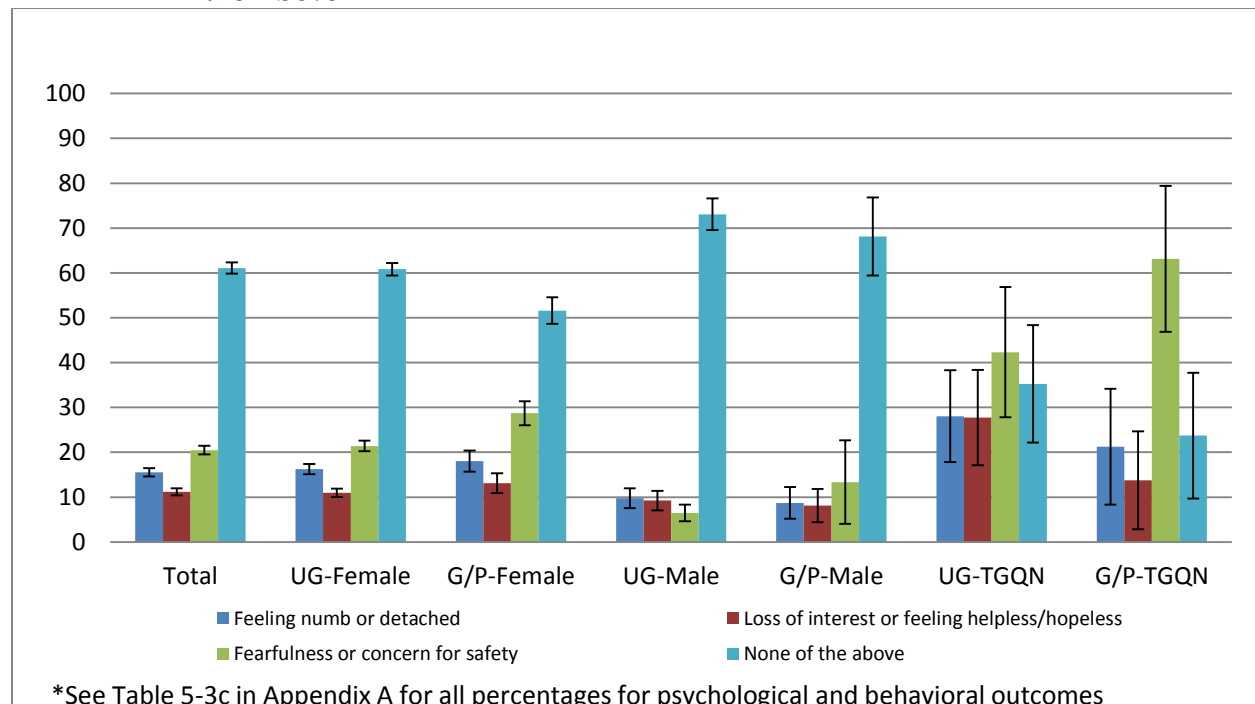
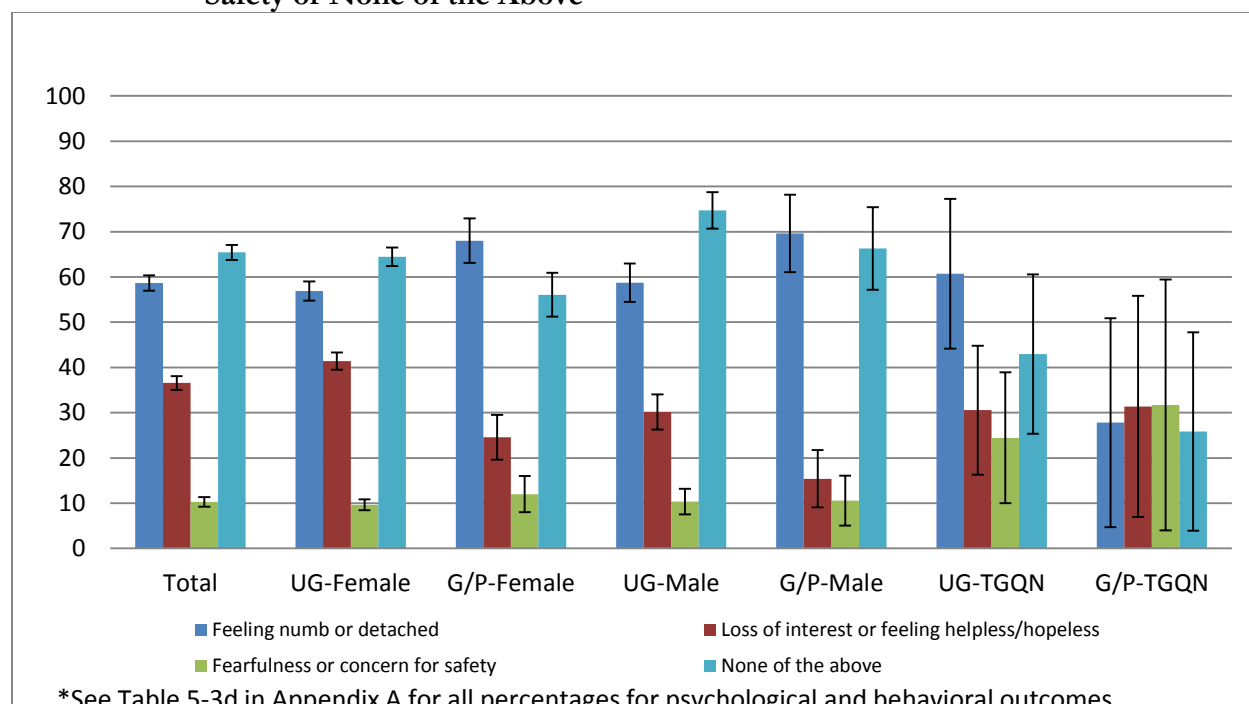


Figure 5-9. Sexual Touching While Incapacitated: Percent of Victims Feeling Numb or Detached, Experiencing a Loss of Interest in Daily Activities or Feelings of Helplessness or Hopelessness, or Fearfulness or Concern for Their Own Safety or None of the Above



Number of psychological and behavioral outcomes since entering college

The number of psychological and behavioral outcomes since entering college was summed to provide a count of the total number that students experienced as a result of their incident. (see Tables 6-1a through 6-1d in Appendix A).

Compared to the other victims of nonconsensual contact, victims of forcible penetration were most likely to report a behavioral or psychological outcome. Just over three-fifths (75.9%) of the forcible penetration victims reported experiencing at least one psychological or behavioral outcome. This percentage is significantly larger than any of the other groups, which ranged from 33.8 to 59.1 percent of their victims.

Victims of forcible penetration also had the highest percentage of victims who reported experiencing at least one behavioral or psychological outcome. For example, 35.2 percent of the forcible penetration victims reported five or more outcomes compared to 21.6 percent of the penetration while incapacitated victims, 15.0 percent of the forcible sexual touching victims and 10.9 percent of the sexual touching while incapacitated victims.

Forcible penetration. Over a majority of students in each student group reported experiencing at any psychological and behavioral outcome. Those students identifying as TGQN, especially undergraduates, had among the largest percentage of victims who experienced five or more outcomes.

Penetration while incapacitated. Compared to victims of forcible penetration, slightly fewer victims reported experiencing any psychological and behavioral outcome (ranging from 39.2% to 80.7%). Undergraduates identifying as TGQN had a relatively large percentage of victims who experienced five or more outcomes (38.1%).

Sexual touching by force or while incapacitated. Among victims of sexual touching, regardless of type of tactic, the most frequently reported number of behavioral and psychological consequences was one.

Summary

Research examining the effects of experiencing nonconsensual sexual contact, especially penetration by force or while incapacitated, has established that these types of experiences generate a wide range of short- and long-term negative impacts on the victims' physical and mental health. The negative

consequences have been well documented, primarily from samples of females. Being sexually victimized is associated with physical injury such as bruises and swelling, internal injuries to the vagina or anal area, or sexually transmitted diseases and urinary tract infections (Prospero and Vohra-Gupta, 2008). A variety of behavioral and psychological outcomes have been found to be related to sexual victimization, including depression, PTSD, and increased alcohol or other substance use. Academic performance is also compromised after a sexual victimization; this includes a decline in students' GPA and their decision to leave or drop out of college. Providing further support for the relationship between sexual victimization and negative outcomes, a substantial number of victims in the AAU study were not immune from the negative effects of having experienced nonconsensual sexual contact. Just over three-fourths of the forcible penetration victims (75.9%)-- larger than each of the three other types of nonconsensual sexual contact, including a majority of the victims of penetration while incapacitated (59.1%)-- reported at least one behavioral or psychological outcome. Over a third of victims of forcible penetration reported having five or more consequences--the largest percentage of any of the types of nonconsensual sexual contact. Among the student groups, students identifying as TGQN, especially undergraduates, experienced many behavioral and psychological outcomes.

Supportive of past research, in the AAU study, victims of either type of nonconsensual penetration were much more likely to have experienced a physical health outcome compared to victims of either type of sexual touching. A larger percentage of victims of forcible penetration suffered physical injury compared to those who experienced penetration while incapacitated.

The most common physical health outcome that occurred was being physically injured, with the largest percentage of these victims sustaining bruises, black-eyes, cuts, scratches or swelling. The

other injury reported by a sizable percentage of the victims who experienced any type of nonconsensual sexual contact were internal injury from sexual contact (e.g., vaginal or anal tearing).

Adding further support to the past research, in the AAU study, among the behavioral and psychological outcomes, a large percentage of the victims of either type of penetration reported negative educational consequences, that is, difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams compared to those who experienced either type of sexual touching. A much larger percentage of the females, regardless of enrollment status, reported having educational difficulties compared to their male counterparts.

Students identifying as TQGN also had a notably large percentage of victims of any type of nonconsensual sexual contact who experienced any behavioral or psychological outcomes. These students also had a large percentage who reported having educational outcomes. Given the large standard error on these estimates, none of these percentages were significantly different than the other student groups.

Experiencing difficulties academically was not the only negative consequences of being sexually victimized. A large percentage of victims, especially those who experienced either type of nonconsensual penetration, felt numb or detached as a result of their victimization. A sizable percentage of victims experienced other outcomes, such as a loss of interest in daily activities, feelings of helplessness or hopelessness, and had nightmares or trouble sleeping.

These education- and health-related findings are important because they highlight that experiencing nonconsensual sexual contact is not trivial and constitutes significant disturbances to the victims'

physical and mental health, social life, and academic performance. In short, these experiences affect students' lives at a time when they are pursuing their higher education and planning for their future careers. As a result of these negative tolls, some victims of nonconsensual sexual contact, especially those who experience nonconsensual penetration and females more so than males, may not be able to reach their potential due to the disruptions associated with being sexually victimized. And as Jordan and her colleagues (2014) reported, being sexually victimized leads to lower grades and GPA, which could consequently contribute to students' decisions to leave or drop out of school.

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Appendix A

AAU Analysis Report Tables

TABLE 3-1a: Offender's Association with University When Experiencing Penetration by Force or While Incapacitated

				Female				Male				TGQN			
TOTAL				Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	N	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se
Penetration															
Physical force															
Associated with the university	18283	79.1	0.7	82.2	0.7	63.5	2.1	78.8	2.7	66.7	5.1	74.8	5.2	44.3	13.4
Student	17780	77.0	0.7	81.0	0.7	60.4	2.1	74.2	2.8	54.8	5.4	66.7	5.6	38.6	14.1
Faculty or instructor	359	1.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	2.7	0.6	3.9	1.4	10.1	3.2	7.1	2.9	13.9	11.9
Coach or trainer	122	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	--
Other staff or administrator	295	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	2.8	0.8	4.1	1.5	7.5	2.6	--	--	1.4	1.0
Other person associated with the university	586	2.5	0.3	2.0	0.3	2.7	0.7	4.8	1.5	6.2	2.6	2.9	1.9	21.1	13.5
Not associated with the university	1910	8.3	0.5	7.4	0.5	9.1	1.7	11.4	2.1	13.9	3.6	7.4	2.4	26.2	13.4
Don't know association	5238	22.7	0.7	20.8	0.8	36.6	2.1	15.7	2.5	38.9	5.3	23.5	5.0	58.6	12.4
Incapacitation															
Associated with the university	14284	79.3	0.8	82.9	0.8	62.6	2.4	76.5	2.5	76.9	4.2	64.3	8.9	43.6	12.7
Student	14027	77.9	0.8	82.1	0.8	59.5	2.4	74.9	2.5	70.7	4.7	60.1	8.9	31.9	11.5
Faculty or instructor	88	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	--	--	--	--
Coach or trainer	12	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other staff or administrator	104	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.5	0.9	0.5	3.1	1.6	--	--	8.6	7.6
Other person associated with the university	239	1.3	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	4.3	2.1	4.2	2.9	3.1	2.8
Not associated with the university	1064	5.9	0.5	5.0	0.6	5.5	1.0	8.5	1.8	10.0	3.2	16.3	7.6	13.7	11.7
Don't know association	3851	21.4	0.7	19.6	0.9	38.3	2.3	15.9	2.1	26.8	4.7	33.5	8.2	42.7	12.9
<i>*All percentages use the total number of victims of that type of victimization as the denominator</i>															

TABLE 3-1b: Offender's Association with University When Experiencing Sexual Touching by Force or While Incapacitated

				Female				Male				TGQN			
TOTAL				Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	N	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se
Sexual Touching															
Physical force															
Associated with the university	35766	80.0	0.5	82.1	0.6	66.8	1.3	85.2	1.4	62.9	4.3	78.0	4.7	47.1	9.1
Student	34956	78.2	0.5	81.2	0.6	60.5	1.5	82.6	1.6	60.7	4.3	76.1	4.9	39.1	8.8
Faculty or instructor	383	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	3.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	2.0	0.8	1.4	1.0	6.2	5.6
Coach or trainer	66	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other staff or administrator	534	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	3.4	0.5	2.5	0.7	3.3	1.1	--	--	1.8	1.7
Other person associated with the university	621	1.4	0.1	1.1	0.1	2.9	0.7	1.2	0.4	1.1	0.5	4.5	2.3	1.8	1.7
Not associated with the university	6971	15.6	0.5	15.2	0.5	18.2	1.2	13.2	1.6	20.0	2.9	29.5	8.3	15.6	5.7
Don't know association	6361	14.2	0.4	13.0	0.5	24.7	1.3	8.6	1.1	23.4	4.5	17.3	4.2	45.1	9.0
Incapacitation															
Associated with the university	16618	83.6	0.7	85.0	0.8	69.7	2.2	86.2	1.5	82.4	3.3	81.0	6.8	47.5	13.9
Student	16458	82.8	0.7	84.6	0.8	66.9	2.3	85.4	1.5	82.4	3.3	79.6	6.9	29.2	12.3
Faculty or instructor	87	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Coach or trainer	10	0.1	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5	1.3	--	--	--	--
Other staff or administrator	81	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	--	--	1.4	1.2	9.3	8.2
Other person associated with the university	168	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.3	1.2	1.1	--	--	8.9	7.4
Not associated with the university	1619	8.1	0.5	8.7	0.7	8.9	1.4	6.6	1.1	4.5	1.7	5.4	3.0	14.9	9.3
Don't know association	2789	14.0	0.6	13.0	0.7	27.3	2.2	10.2	1.4	18.8	3.6	13.4	5.3	37.5	14.0

**All percentages use the total number of victims of that type of victimization as the denominator*

TABLE 3-2a: Victim-offender relationship When Experiencing Penetration by Force or While Incapacitated

				Female				Male				TGQN			
TOTAL				Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	N	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se
Penetration															
Physical force															
Involved or Intimate at the Time	5243	22.7	0.7	21.5	0.8	26.8	1.9	23.6	2.5	25.8	4.6	35.3	5.8	44.5	13.5
Involved or Intimate in the Past	3610	15.7	0.6	15.2	0.7	15.6	1.7	15.8	2.5	31.5	4.9	13.6	3.7	21.9	13.5
Teacher or Advisor	222	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.4	3.1	1.2	7.6	3.3	3.3	2.1	13.9	11.9
Co-worker, Boss, or Supervisor	524	2.3	0.3	1.7	0.3	3.8	0.7	3.9	1.4	6.4	2.6	0.9	0.7	5.0	3.1
Friend or Acquaintance	12539	54.4	0.8	57.3	0.9	52.5	2.4	41.0	3.1	41.1	5.2	44.4	5.8	39.6	13.0
Stranger	7187	31.2	0.8	33.1	0.8	22.6	2.0	27.7	2.8	26.9	4.6	28.9	5.1	36.9	13.3
Other	686	3.0	0.3	2.5	0.3	3.4	0.8	4.0	1.5	9.1	2.9	--	--	21.4	13.5
Don't Know	523	2.3	0.3	0.8	0.2	2.3	0.9	11.1	2.3	3.9	1.8	3.0	1.6	22.9	13.5
Incapacitation															
Involved or Intimate at the Time	3535	19.7	0.8	19.5	0.9	21.8	2.1	17.4	2.2	21.4	4.1	42.9	8.7	37.8	12.3
Involved or Intimate in the Past	2349	13.1	0.6	12.7	0.7	11.3	1.3	15.1	2.1	16.0	3.8	20.4	6.7	2.3	1.7
Teacher or Advisor	46	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	--	--	--	--
Co-worker, Boss, or Supervisor	270	1.5	0.2	1.1	0.2	3.3	0.7	1.0	0.5	6.0	2.3	2.4	2.2	--	--
Friend or Acquaintance	10928	60.8	0.9	62.1	1.0	60.9	2.3	55.2	2.8	64.0	5.0	59.4	8.9	44.0	12.7
Stranger	4439	24.7	0.9	26.8	1.1	19.3	1.8	20.4	2.2	20.6	4.1	17.1	6.6	21.5	12.0
Other	500	2.8	0.4	2.1	0.3	2.4	0.6	5.3	1.6	2.8	1.6	7.9	6.9	13.7	11.7
Don't Know	214	1.2	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.3	2.8	0.9	--	--	4.1	3.6	3.1	2.8
<i>*All percentages use the total number of victims of that type of victimization as the denominator</i>															

TABLE 3-2b: Victim-offender relationship When Experiencing Sexual Touching by Force or While Incapacitated

				Female				Male				TGQN			
TOTAL				Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	N	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se
Sexual Touching															
Physical force															
Involved or Intimate at the Time	4420	9.9	0.4	10.3	0.5	8.4	0.8	9.3	1.1	7.1	1.7	13.2	3.3	15.1	5.5
Involved or Intimate in the Past	3520	7.9	0.3	7.7	0.4	7.4	0.8	9.6	1.1	7.6	1.8	6.8	3.0	4.5	2.7
Teacher or Advisor	231	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.9	6.2	5.6
Co-worker, Boss, or Supervisor	1015	2.3	0.2	1.5	0.2	7.0	0.9	1.9	0.5	5.0	1.4	2.9	1.4	--	--
Friend or Acquaintance	19534	43.8	0.6	42.4	0.7	46.4	1.6	49.5	1.9	48.4	3.9	32.2	5.3	33.9	8.5
Stranger	22610	50.7	0.6	54.6	0.7	41.2	1.5	39.7	1.9	40.8	4.2	59.9	6.3	48.8	9.1
Other	1126	2.5	0.2	1.8	0.2	3.4	0.7	5.4	1.3	3.6	1.2	3.2	1.3	1.8	1.7
Don't Know	942	2.1	0.2	1.8	0.2	0.8	0.2	4.9	0.9	2.5	1.2	2.7	1.3	--	--
Incapacitation															
Involved or Intimate at the Time	2025	10.3	0.5	9.6	0.6	12.0	2.0	10.3	1.4	10.6	2.8	24.5	7.4	31.7	14.1
Involved or Intimate in the Past	1563	7.9	0.5	8.0	0.6	5.8	1.0	7.3	1.2	11.3	3.1	16.8	6.2	17.1	10.0
Teacher or Advisor	38	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Co-worker, Boss, or Supervisor	276	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	6.2	1.3	1.7	0.6	3.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	6.6	5.8
Friend or Acquaintance	11579	58.7	0.9	56.9	1.1	68.0	2.5	58.7	2.2	69.6	4.4	60.7	8.4	27.8	11.8
Stranger	7217	36.6	0.8	41.4	1.0	24.6	2.5	30.2	2.0	15.4	3.2	30.6	7.3	31.4	12.5
Other	395	2.0	0.3	1.9	0.3	1.7	0.6	2.6	0.9	--	--	5.3	3.1	--	--
Don't Know	383	1.9	0.2	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.2	2.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.6	1.3	7.6	6.6
<i>*All percentages use the total number of victims of that type of victimization as the denominator</i>															

TABLE 4-1: Offender's Substance Use Behavior Prior to Incident

				Female				Male				TGQN			
TOTAL				Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	N	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se
Penetration															
<i>Physical force</i>															
Using alcohol or drugs	14999	66.0	0.8	69.4	0.9	61.8	2.4	51.4	3.1	44.3	5.1	62.3	5.7	52.5	13.2
Using alcohol	14574	97.2	0.3	97.7	0.3	97.2	0.9	94.9	2.1	89.4	5.2	94.8	4.0	93.7	5.9
Using drugs	2729	18.3	0.8	16.7	0.9	16.7	2.0	29.6	4.4	20.4	6.8	40.1	8.0	63.0	15.5
Not using alcohol or drugs	5260	23.1	0.7	21.1	0.8	26.9	1.9	31.0	3.0	33.2	5.1	23.3	4.8	31.5	12.8
Don't know	2484	10.9	0.5	9.5	0.5	11.3	1.8	17.6	2.5	22.5	4.7	14.4	4.3	16.0	7.6
<i>Incapacitation</i>															
Using alcohol or drugs	14923	83.8	0.7	85.3	0.8	82.2	2.1	79.4	2.4	82.8	3.8	70.6	8.4	68.0	12.7
Using alcohol	14735	98.7	0.2	98.5	0.3	99.3	0.3	99.5	0.3	100.0	0.0	94.6	4.8	92.2	7.1
Using drugs	1977	13.2	0.7	13.3	0.8	12.0	1.5	12.7	2.2	8.9	3.3	34.8	9.7	54.4	16.7
Not using alcohol or drugs	1892	10.6	0.7	9.4	0.7	12.8	2.0	14.1	2.2	10.8	3.1	22.0	8.1	2.2	1.6
Don't know	1001	5.6	0.4	5.3	0.5	5.0	0.9	6.6	1.5	6.3	2.4	7.4	3.9	29.8	12.6
Sexual Touching															
<i>Physical force</i>															
Using alcohol or drugs	29338	66.7	0.6	68.4	0.7	58.5	1.7	67.2	1.8	66.5	3.4	54.1	7.1	36.0	8.7
Using alcohol	29034	99.0	0.1	99.0	0.2	98.8	0.5	98.6	0.6	99.0	0.5	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Using drugs	2613	8.9	0.4	9.6	0.5	5.7	0.9	8.0	1.1	5.1	1.8	12.9	5.2	--	--
Not using alcohol or drugs	7568	17.2	0.5	15.2	0.6	24.8	1.6	21.2	1.7	15.1	2.4	18.1	4.0	35.8	8.5
Don't know	7070	16.1	0.4	16.4	0.5	16.6	1.1	11.6	1.2	18.4	2.6	27.9	7.7	28.1	8.5
<i>Incapacitation</i>															
Using alcohol or drugs	16025	82.7	0.7	83.3	0.8	84.9	1.7	80.8	1.9	82.3	3.6	75.6	6.8	41.3	14.0
Using alcohol	15902	99.2	0.2	98.9	0.2	99.6	0.3	100.0	0.0	99.7	0.2	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Using drugs	1360	8.5	0.5	9.1	0.6	9.4	1.7	7.1	1.3	2.1	1.1	4.6	2.7	25.0	19.2
Not using alcohol or drugs	1727	8.9	0.5	8.2	0.6	9.5	1.4	9.4	1.4	13.9	3.4	13.7	5.4	37.0	14.6
Don't know	1627	8.4	0.5	8.5	0.6	5.6	1.2	9.8	1.4	3.8	1.3	10.7	4.5	21.7	12.4

TABLE 4-2: Victim's Substance Use Behavior Prior to Incident

				Female				Male				TGQN			
TOTAL				Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	N	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se
Penetration															
<i>Physical force</i>															
Using alcohol or drugs	14450	63.9	0.7	67.7	0.9	58.5	2.4	48.4	3.2	42.2	5.3	56.6	5.9	52.9	12.8
Using alcohol	14138	97.8	0.3	98.5	0.3	99.3	0.4	90.0	3.2	95.3	4.1	96.6	2.3	100.0	0.0
Using drugs	1601	11.1	0.8	9.5	0.8	8.8	2.1	24.8	4.7	12.4	5.4	28.5	7.4	65.3	17.3
Not using alcohol or drugs	8169	36.1	0.7	32.3	0.9	41.5	2.4	51.6	3.2	57.8	5.3	43.4	5.9	47.1	12.8
<i>Incapacitation</i>															
Using alcohol or drugs	16649	93.8	0.5	95.0	0.5	92.0	1.1	90.0	2.0	94.5	2.6	94.8	3.6	83.4	7.4
Using alcohol	16474	98.9	0.2	99.0	0.2	98.9	0.4	99.2	0.4	100.0	0.0	87.5	7.9	100.0	0.0
Using drugs	1841	11.1	0.6	9.4	0.6	11.6	1.5	17.5	2.3	8.3	2.5	33.1	9.4	25.8	11.8
Not using alcohol or drugs	1098	6.2	0.5	5.0	0.5	8.0	1.1	10.0	2.0	5.5	2.6	5.2	3.6	16.6	7.4
Sexual Touching															
<i>Physical force</i>															
Using alcohol or drugs	26966	61.7	0.6	63.3	0.7	55.5	1.6	62.0	1.9	56.5	3.8	44.9	7.2	35.1	8.8
Using alcohol	26693	99.0	0.2	99.3	0.2	99.6	0.2	97.1	0.9	98.3	1.1	97.2	1.8	100.0	0.0
Using drugs	1762	6.5	0.4	5.5	0.4	6.1	1.3	12.3	1.7	8.1	2.4	6.8	4.3	--	--
Not using alcohol or drugs	16762	38.3	0.6	36.7	0.7	44.5	1.6	38.0	1.9	43.5	3.8	55.1	7.2	64.9	8.8
<i>Incapacitation</i>															
Using alcohol or drugs	17043	88.6	0.6	89.2	0.7	88.6	1.5	88.9	1.6	85.4	3.4	70.5	7.8	63.4	13.3
Using alcohol	16859	98.9	0.3	98.8	0.4	99.5	0.4	98.9	0.6	100.0	0.0	96.6	2.8	100.0	0.0
Using drugs	1345	7.9	0.5	6.4	0.5	4.7	1.1	14.9	1.8	4.9	1.8	8.4	4.1	16.3	13.9
Not using alcohol or drugs	2182	11.4	0.6	10.8	0.7	11.4	1.5	11.1	1.6	14.6	3.4	29.5	7.8	36.6	13.3

TABLE 4-3a: Victim's and Offender's Substance Use Behavior Prior to Incident When Experiencing Penetration by Force or While Incapacitated

				Female				Male				TGQN			
TOTAL				Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	N	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se
Penetration															
<i>Physical force</i>															
Victim and perpetrator any substance use	12564	65.9	0.8	68.7	0.9	61.2	2.6	50.8	3.7	51.3	6.3	65.3	6.2	55.0	14.2
Victim any substance use and perpetrator no substance use	440	2.3	0.3	2.2	0.3	1.9	0.6	3.5	1.5	2.1	1.4	2.9	1.8	--	--
Victim no substance use and perpetrator any substance use	2314	12.1	0.6	11.5	0.7	12.9	2.0	17.4	3.1	9.0	3.2	9.9	3.7	21.0	8.9
Victim and perpetrator did not use any substances	3759	19.7	0.7	17.6	0.8	24.1	2.0	28.2	3.2	37.5	6.2	21.9	5.4	24.0	10.3
<i>Incapacitation</i>															
Victim and perpetrator any substance use	14617	90.6	0.6	91.7	0.6	87.3	2.1	88.0	2.3	91.6	2.9	78.0	8.8	92.2	7.1
Victim any substance use and perpetrator no substance use	650	4.0	0.4	3.4	0.4	5.8	1.8	4.9	1.5	4.0	1.6	16.2	8.4	--	--
Victim no substance use and perpetrator any substance use	220	1.4	0.2	1.4	0.2	2.1	0.6	1.2	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Victim and perpetrator did not use any substances	652	4.0	0.4	3.5	0.4	4.9	1.0	6.0	1.7	4.4	2.5	5.8	4.0	--	--

TABLE 4-3b: Victim's and Offender's Substance Use Behavior Prior to Incident When Experiencing Sexual Touching by Force or While Incapacitated

				Female				Male				TGQN			
TOTAL				Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	N	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se
Sexual Touching															
Physical force															
Victim and perpetrator any substance use	23337	66.2	0.7	67.9	0.7	60.7	1.9	64.7	2.1	63.4	4.1	44.2	6.9	38.3	10.6
Victim any substance use and perpetrator no substance use	451	1.3	0.1	1.2	0.2	1.5	0.4	1.6	0.5	2.5	1.4	0.4	0.3	--	--
Victim no substance use and perpetrator any substance use	5743	16.3	0.5	16.6	0.6	13.7	1.1	14.6	1.6	19.7	3.1	35.0	7.9	13.7	7.3
Victim and perpetrator did not use any substances	5732	16.3	0.5	14.3	0.6	24.1	1.9	19.1	1.8	14.4	2.7	20.4	4.7	48.0	10.7
Incapacitation															
Victim and perpetrator any substance use	15121	88.4	0.6	88.9	0.7	90.2	1.4	87.5	1.6	85.8	3.7	70.2	8.5	44.9	16.1
Victim any substance use and perpetrator no substance use	422	2.5	0.3	2.0	0.3	0.8	0.3	4.6	1.0	3.1	1.8	1.9	1.6	20.9	16.7
Victim no substance use and perpetrator any substance use	740	4.3	0.4	4.5	0.5	2.5	0.7	3.8	0.9	3.6	1.9	18.2	7.3	7.8	7.1
Victim and perpetrator did not use any substances	831	4.9	0.4	4.6	0.5	6.4	1.1	4.0	1.0	7.4	2.8	9.7	5.0	26.4	12.9

TABLE 4-4: Victim's Consumption of Alcohol or Drugs Without Knowledge or Consent Prior to Incident

				Female				Male				TGQN			
TOTAL				Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	N	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se
Penetration															
<i>Physical force</i>															
Certain or suspect drugging	3382	14.9	0.6	15.4	0.7	14.8	1.7	15.1	2.6	8.2	2.7	5.5	2.2	1.4	1.0
Was not drugged	19340	85.1	0.6	84.6	0.7	85.2	1.7	84.9	2.6	91.8	2.7	94.5	2.2	98.6	1.0
<i>Incapacitation</i>															
Certain or suspect drugging	2511	14.2	0.7	16.0	0.9	12.6	1.6	8.1	1.5	10.1	2.5	16.4	6.5	12.4	8.0
Was not drugged	15201	85.8	0.7	84.0	0.9	87.4	1.6	91.9	1.5	89.9	2.5	83.6	6.5	87.6	8.0
Sexual Touching															
<i>Physical force</i>															
Certain or suspect drugging	1742	4.0	0.3	4.1	0.3	2.6	0.6	4.7	0.9	2.8	1.1	4.4	1.7	--	--
Was not drugged	42087	96.0	0.3	95.9	0.3	97.4	0.6	95.3	0.9	97.2	1.1	95.6	1.7	100.0	0.0
<i>Incapacitation</i>															
Certain or suspect drugging	1412	7.3	0.5	7.4	0.6	7.4	1.1	7.1	1.2	3.0	1.4	19.4	6.8	10.3	9.0
Was not drugged	17919	92.7	0.5	92.6	0.6	92.6	1.1	92.9	1.2	97.0	1.4	80.6	6.8	89.7	9.0
<i>*was not drugged includes "don't know"</i>															

TABLE 4-5: Victim's Consciousness During the Incident

				Female				Male				TGQN			
TOTAL				Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	N	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se
Penetration															
<i>Physical force</i>															
Passed out	3822	25.5	0.9	25.1	1.0	30.9	2.5	27.8	3.9	10.8	4.2	15.3	4.7	--	--
Did not pass out	8820	58.8	1.1	59.5	1.1	56.2	2.8	50.6	4.5	70.0	6.8	70.0	6.3	65.8	24.0
Not sure	2361	15.7	0.9	15.4	0.9	12.9	2.3	21.6	4.2	19.2	6.2	14.7	4.5	34.2	24.0
<i>Incapacitation</i>															
Passed out	5572	33.4	1.0	33.6	1.1	39.0	2.7	30.4	2.6	28.3	4.5	18.2	6.4	36.5	13.7
Did not pass out	6629	39.7	1.0	39.7	1.2	31.4	2.3	42.0	2.7	47.8	6.0	50.5	9.3	63.5	13.7
Not sure	4492	26.9	0.8	26.6	0.9	29.6	2.2	27.5	2.5	23.8	4.8	31.2	9.2	--	--
Sexual Touching															
<i>Physical force</i>															
Passed out	1594	5.8	0.4	5.9	0.5	5.1	0.8	6.8	1.2	4.2	1.5	3.0	1.6	--	--
Did not pass out	23857	87.5	0.7	87.9	0.7	89.0	1.4	84.6	1.7	82.9	7.5	88.3	5.2	100.0	0.0
Not sure	1816	6.7	0.5	6.2	0.5	5.9	1.2	8.6	1.4	12.8	7.7	8.7	4.8	--	--
<i>Incapacitation</i>															
Passed out	2644	15.4	0.7	12.9	0.7	23.2	2.6	19.7	1.9	14.7	3.3	25.7	11.5	13.3	11.4
Did not pass out	11770	68.5	0.9	71.3	1.0	60.2	2.7	64.3	2.3	64.0	5.1	54.0	10.5	68.0	17.9
Not sure	2775	16.1	0.7	15.8	0.8	16.6	1.8	15.9	1.7	21.3	4.4	20.3	7.9	18.8	15.7

TABLE 4-6: When Incident(s) Occurred

				Female				Male				TGQN			
TOTAL				Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	N	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se
Penetration															
<i>Physical force</i>															
Occurred During Break	5052	26.2	0.9	24.6	1.0	32.2	2.4	27.4	3.4	36.8	5.6	29.6	6.3	60.2	12.3
Did Not Occur During Break	14209	73.8	0.9	75.4	1.0	67.8	2.4	72.6	3.4	63.2	5.6	70.4	6.3	39.8	12.3
<i>Incapacitation</i>															
Occurred During Break	3730	21.2	0.8	20.1	0.9	27.7	2.3	21.2	2.2	22.5	4.2	24.2	7.0	26.2	10.5
Did Not Occur During Break	13868	78.8	0.8	79.9	0.9	72.3	2.3	78.8	2.2	77.5	4.2	75.8	7.0	73.8	10.5
Sexual Touching															
<i>Physical force</i>															
Occurred During Break	7391	18.0	0.5	16.9	0.6	21.3	1.3	18.0	1.5	28.7	4.7	21.0	4.9	30.2	8.6
Did Not Occur During Break	33596	82.0	0.5	83.1	0.6	78.7	1.3	82.0	1.5	71.3	4.7	79.0	4.9	69.8	8.6
<i>Incapacitation</i>															
Occurred During Break	3493	18.4	0.7	16.7	0.8	24.9	2.2	20.5	1.8	20.5	3.7	21.3	7.0	33.5	14.8
Did Not Occur During Break	15467	81.6	0.7	83.3	0.8	75.1	2.2	79.5	1.8	79.5	3.7	78.7	7.0	66.5	14.8

TABLE 4-7: Where Incident Occurred: Forcible Penetration Incidents

				Female				Male				TGQN			
TOTAL				Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	N	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se
Penetration															
<i>Physical force</i>															
On Campus	11671	51.7	0.9	55.9	0.9	36.4	2.0	42.3	3.3	38.4	5.4	46.4	5.8	37.5	12.9
University residence hall or dorm	6335	54.3	1.2	54.5	1.3	48.8	3.4	58.7	4.9	36.2	9.0	75.5	6.2	38.8	19.3
Fraternity or sorority house	4038	34.6	1.1	36.9	1.2	25.6	2.7	26.4	4.4	26.4	8.4	22.2	6.1	--	--
Other space used by a single-sex student social organization	243	2.1	0.3	1.8	0.3	1.2	0.7	3.6	2.1	13.7	7.3	2.9	2.5	--	--
Other residential housing	2375	20.4	0.9	20.2	1.1	29.4	3.0	17.2	3.7	17.5	6.2	6.6	3.2	9.3	8.3
Non-residential building	1217	10.4	0.7	9.4	0.7	11.9	2.2	12.8	4.0	29.0	7.4	16.7	5.9	46.0	22.9
Other property (ex. outdoors)	1484	12.7	0.8	11.2	0.7	15.2	2.8	19.8	4.5	39.1	8.4	14.8	5.7	12.1	7.3
Off Campus	10899	48.3	0.9	44.1	0.9	63.6	2.0	57.7	3.3	61.6	5.4	53.6	5.8	62.5	12.9
Private residence	8351	75.6	1.1	77.5	1.3	77.8	2.8	62.8	4.0	68.8	6.1	82.6	5.6	58.1	14.5
Fraternity or sorority house	1175	10.6	0.8	13.0	1.1	2.0	0.7	11.5	2.5	4.0	2.5	1.9	1.7	--	--
Other space used by a single-sex student social organization	121	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.5	3.7	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Restaurant, bar or club	1706	15.4	1.1	15.8	1.3	16.9	3.0	11.6	2.7	16.8	5.1	10.4	4.3	29.6	18.4
Other social venue	606	5.5	0.6	5.3	0.8	3.5	0.9	7.2	2.1	6.9	3.3	6.5	3.6	30.1	18.4
Outdoor or recreational space	596	5.4	0.5	5.5	0.7	6.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	6.2	2.9	5.0	4.3	40.1	17.2
Some other place	1269	11.5	0.8	10.5	1.0	11.5	2.3	15.7	2.9	12.9	4.1	9.3	4.6	35.2	17.7

TABLE 4-8: Where Incident Occurred: Penetration While Incapacitated Incidents

				Female				Male				TGQN			
TOTAL				Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	N	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se
Penetration															
<i>Incapacitation</i>															
On Campus	7664	43.4	0.9	48.8	1.1	22.3	1.8	39.5	2.8	21.1	3.9	43.5	8.9	s	s
University residence hall or dorm	4155	54.3	1.3	51.0	1.4	58.4	4.4	69.1	4.1	61.4	9.3	70.3	12.3	s	s
Fraternity or sorority house	2416	31.6	1.2	36.5	1.4	16.5	3.2	13.1	2.6	13.4	6.6	21.0	10.4	s	s
Other space used by a single-sex student social organization	105	1.4	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	2.1	1.1	3.5	2.9	--	--	s	s
Other residential housing	1656	21.7	1.1	21.3	1.2	22.7	3.6	22.0	3.9	33.8	9.4	21.7	11.3	s	s
Non-residential building	503	6.6	0.7	5.6	0.6	10.5	2.4	9.7	2.9	14.9	6.6	5.6	5.0	s	s
Other property (ex. outdoors)	504	6.6	0.7	6.6	0.8	5.4	1.8	5.2	1.7	14.2	6.4	22.1	10.5	s	s
Off Campus	9976	56.6	0.9	51.2	1.1	77.7	1.8	60.5	2.8	78.9	3.9	56.5	8.9	97.7	1.7
Private residence	8265	81.7	1.0	81.4	1.3	86.9	1.6	76.5	3.1	93.2	3.1	73.9	11.4	71.0	13.7
Fraternity or sorority house	770	7.6	0.6	9.2	0.8	1.9	0.7	7.8	2.0	5.5	3.1	--	--	--	--
Other space used by a single-sex student social organization	49	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Restaurant, bar or club	911	9.0	0.8	9.6	1.1	9.0	1.6	6.6	1.6	10.0	3.6	15.2	8.0	--	--
Other social venue	378	3.7	0.7	3.8	0.9	1.4	0.5	4.6	1.5	5.1	2.6	15.7	10.1	--	--
Outdoor or recreational space	199	2.0	0.3	1.8	0.4	1.6	0.6	2.6	1.1	1.0	0.8	11.5	9.7	--	--
Some other place	941	9.3	0.7	8.8	0.9	9.7	1.5	10.6	2.4	5.8	2.7	16.6	10.3	29.0	13.7

TABLE 4-9: Where Incident Occurred: Forcible Sexual Touching Incidents

				Female				Male				TGQN			
TOTAL				Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	N	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se
Sexual Touching															
<i>Physical force</i>															
On Campus	21227	48.7	0.6	52.9	0.7	36.2	1.6	41.8	1.9	30.6	3.2	45.2	6.6	32.3	8.3
University residence hall or dorm	7436	35.1	0.8	34.4	0.8	23.2	2.0	50.0	2.9	23.2	4.6	41.1	6.6	60.1	15.0
Fraternity or sorority house	8269	39.0	0.8	45.1	0.9	18.2	1.8	20.4	2.0	7.1	2.4	31.0	6.6	9.6	8.5
Other space used by a single-sex student social organization	359	1.7	0.2	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.6	0.7	3.5	2.3	2.6	2.4	--	--
Other residential housing	3112	14.7	0.6	15.1	0.6	14.2	1.6	12.6	2.0	11.5	3.8	19.6	5.4	6.9	5.9
Non-residential building	3369	15.9	0.6	13.7	0.6	31.1	2.2	15.3	2.4	35.8	5.4	21.3	4.9	--	--
Other property (ex. outdoors)	5214	24.6	0.7	22.9	0.8	32.1	2.1	26.7	2.7	44.2	5.4	26.5	7.1	38.5	14.9
Off Campus	22390	51.3	0.6	47.1	0.7	63.8	1.6	58.2	1.9	69.4	3.2	54.8	6.6	67.7	8.3
Private residence	11363	49.9	0.9	51.4	1.1	43.4	1.8	54.5	2.7	36.5	4.6	40.3	10.0	40.4	11.1
Fraternity or sorority house	3157	13.9	0.6	18.3	0.8	2.2	0.4	9.6	1.4	1.7	0.9	10.8	4.1	--	--
Other space used by a single-sex student social organization	206	0.9	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	--	--	1.0	0.9	--	--
Restaurant, bar or club	8739	38.4	0.8	37.2	1.1	47.4	1.9	27.2	2.4	63.2	4.6	52.0	10.9	38.3	11.0
Other social venue	2654	11.7	0.6	11.0	0.7	10.6	1.1	12.1	1.7	16.8	6.5	35.1	13.3	8.6	5.3
Outdoor or recreational space	1545	6.8	0.4	6.4	0.5	10.3	1.0	5.9	1.1	6.1	1.9	3.9	1.9	3.0	2.2
Some other place	2194	9.6	0.5	8.3	0.6	10.8	1.1	14.5	1.9	7.9	2.2	8.8	3.5	21.3	10.2

TABLE 4-10: Where Incident Occurred: Sexual Touching While Incapacitated Incidents

				Female				Male				TGQN			
TOTAL				Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	N	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se
Sexual Touching															
<i>Incapacitation</i>															
On Campus	8397	43.6	0.9	48.3	1.1	23.4	1.8	41.3	2.3	23.1	3.9	41.7	8.4	31.8	13.1
University residence hall or dorm	3871	46.2	1.3	43.5	1.4	34.7	3.9	62.2	3.2	22.8	6.5	52.9	11.4	41.1	22.9
Fraternity or sorority house	3200	38.2	1.2	44.2	1.4	28.6	4.0	20.2	2.4	14.4	6.5	32.3	11.3	--	--
Other space used by a single-sex student social organization	144	1.7	0.3	1.5	0.2	2.1	1.5	2.8	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other residential housing	1460	17.4	0.8	16.7	1.0	26.9	3.8	15.7	2.1	22.2	6.8	51.8	11.1	--	--
Non-residential building	670	8.0	0.7	7.6	0.8	9.6	2.5	7.5	1.7	23.1	8.6	9.5	5.6	26.4	20.4
Other property (ex. outdoors)	1003	12.0	0.8	10.7	80.1	17.3	3.8	12.7	2.3	34.5	8.7	16.6	7.2	32.4	23.4
Off Campus	10846	56.4	0.9	51.7	1.1	76.6	1.8	58.7	2.3	76.9	3.9	58.3	8.4	68.2	13.1
Private residence	7560	68.3	1.2	67.0	1.6	65.0	2.7	72.7	2.7	75.4	4.7	73.6	9.8	57.1	16.5
Fraternity or sorority house	1206	10.9	0.9	14.4	1.3	3.4	0.8	7.5	1.5	3.5	2.4	5.2	3.2	--	--
Other space used by a single-sex student social organization	89	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.6	2.3	--	--	--	--
Restaurant, bar or club	2801	25.3	1.0	25.1	1.3	33.2	2.6	18.1	2.3	39.6	6.6	22.7	9.2	17.1	10.6
Other social venue	782	7.1	0.6	5.9	0.6	5.5	1.3	11.8	2.1	5.5	2.6	10.6	5.7	--	--
Outdoor or recreational space	227	3.4	0.5	7.0	1.8	4.9	1.3	2.5	1.6	5.9	3.8	12.5	10.7	--	--
Some other place	745	6.7	0.6	6.1	0.7	8.5	1.6	7.9	1.8	5.3	1.9	6.8	4.4	--	--

TABLE 5-1a: Physical Health Outcomes Since Entering College When Experiencing Penetration by Force or While Incapacitated

				Female				Male				TGQN			
TOTAL				Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	N	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se
Penetration															
<i>Physical force</i>															
Any physical health outcome	4297	19.1	0.7	18.4	0.7	22.0	1.7	17.3	2.6	31.1	5.3	25.0	4.8	30.2	10.1
Injury	3321	14.8	0.6	14.9	0.7	17.7	1.6	9.7	2.0	16.6	4.4	13.5	3.7	26.3	9.4
STD	1125	5.0	0.4	4.0	0.4	5.2	0.8	9.5	2.1	15.3	4.0	10.6	3.2	--	--
Pregnant	245	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	1.9	0.6	2.0	1.1	4.8	2.5	3.6	2.3	4.0	3.4
None of the above	18153	80.9	0.7	81.6	0.7	78.0	1.7	82.7	2.6	68.9	5.3	75.0	4.8	69.8	10.1
<i>Incapacitation</i>															
Any physical health outcome	1427	8.2	0.5	8.7	0.7	8.3	1.8	6.1	1.4	3.2	1.7	22.0	8.2	13.2	8.4
Injury	833	4.7	0.4	4.8	0.4	5.0	1.7	3.7	1.1	1.0	0.9	18.6	7.9	13.2	8.4
STD	608	3.4	0.4	3.7	0.6	3.0	0.7	2.8	0.9	3.2	1.7	3.4	2.9	--	--
Pregnant	30	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
None of the above	16051	91.8	0.5	91.3	0.7	91.7	1.8	93.9	1.4	96.8	1.7	78.0	8.2	86.8	8.4
<i>*Percentages for injury, STD, & pregnancy are of total victims not % of any physical health outcome</i>															

TABLE 5-1b: Physical Health Outcomes Since Entering College When Experiencing Sexual Touching by Force or While Incapacitated

				Female				Male				TGQN			
TOTAL				Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	N	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se
Sexual Touching															
<i>Physical force</i>															
Any physical health outcome	1336	3.1	0.2	3.3	0.3	2.8	0.4	2.5	0.7	1.4	0.9	2.8	1.9	--	--
Injury	1027	2.3	0.2	2.7	0.3	2.1	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	2.8	1.8	--	--
STD	255	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.8	--	--	--	--
Pregnant	57	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
None of the above	42011	96.9	0.2	96.7	0.3	97.2	0.4	97.5	0.7	98.6	0.9	97.2	1.9	100.0	0.0
<i>Incapacitation</i>															
Any physical health outcome	342	1.8	0.2	1.7	0.2	2.7	0.7	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	3.0	2.1	9.9	8.1
Injury	240	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.3	0.5	1.4	0.6	--	--	0.9	0.8	--	--
STD	86	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.8	2.0	1.8	8.9	7.4
Pregnant	19	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
None of the above	18828	98.2	0.2	98.3	0.2	97.3	0.7	98.4	0.7	99.2	0.8	97.0	2.1	90.1	8.1
<i>*Percentages for injury, STD, & pregnancy are of total victims not % of any physical health outcome</i>															

TABLE 5-2a: Type of Physical Injury: Forcible Penetration

				Female				Male				TGQN			
TOTAL				Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	N	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se
Penetration															
<i>Physical force</i>															
Any Physical Injury	3321	14.8	0.6	14.9	0.7	17.7	1.6	9.7	2.0	16.6	4.4	13.5	3.7	26.3	9.4
Bruises, black-eye, cuts, scratches or swelling	2423	73.4	1.9	75.8	2.2	71.1	4.5	66.9	10.1	41.5	14.1	63.4	14.4	69.0	15.9
Chipped or knocked out teeth	104	3.1	1.0	1.2	0.6	1.5	1.4	20.4	9.6	28.1	15.2	--	--	--	--
Broken bones	98	3.0	0.8	1.7	0.6	3.1	1.7	11.8	8.5	18.8	11.2	--	--	--	--
Internal injury from sexual contact	1626	49.3	2.0	49.6	2.4	49.5	4.6	44.5	11.0	52.3	14.8	48.8	14.4	41.6	16.5
Other injuries	372	11.3	1.3	9.4	1.3	15.9	3.4	22.4	10.0	20.8	11.0	--	--	13.6	11.0
<i>*Percentages under 'Any Physical Injury' use those who reported any injury as the denominator</i>															

TABLE 5-2b: Type of Physical Injury: Penetration While Incapacitated

				Female				Male				TGQN			
TOTAL				Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	N	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se
Penetration															
<i>Incapacitation</i>															
Any Physical Injury	833	4.7	0.4	4.8	0.4	5.0	1.7	3.7	1.1	1.0	0.9	18.6	7.9	13.2	8.4
Bruises, black-eye, cuts, scratches or swelling	507	60.9	4.5	58.8	4.6	39.7	15.1	91.6	7.6	100.0	0.0	50.3	24.4	65.1	28.7
Chipped or knocked out teeth	6	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	s	s
Broken bones	30	3.6	2.0	2.2	1.2	--	--	15.9	13.6	--	--	--	--	s	s
Internal injury from sexual contact	426	51.2	4.4	50.7	4.7	69.3	13.0	36.5	15.2	--	--	49.7	24.4	100.0	0.0
Other injuries	57	6.9	1.9	5.4	1.9	14.4	8.9	--	--	100.0	0.0	22.9	19.0	s	s
<i>*Percentages under 'Any Physical Injury' use those who reported any injury as the denominator</i>															

TABLE 5-2c: Type of Physical Injury: Forcible Sexual Touching

				Female				Male				TGQN			
TOTAL				Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	N	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se
Sexual Touching															
<i>Physical force</i>															
Any Physical Injury	1027	2.3	0.2	2.7	0.3	2.1	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	2.8	1.8	--	--
Bruises, black-eye, cuts, scratches or swelling	853	83.1	2.9	86.4	3.0	71.1	8.5	76.9	12.4	100.0	0.0	s	s	s	s
Chipped or knocked out teeth	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	s	s	s	s
Broken bones	3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	s	s	s	s
Internal injury from sexual contact	255	24.8	3.5	24.5	4.0	23.6	7.8	14.7	9.6	34.8	20.0	s	s	s	s
Other injuries	107	10.5	2.1	9.0	2.3	31.0	8.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	s	s
<i>*Percentages under 'Any Physical Injury' use those who reported any injury as the denominator</i>															

TABLE 5-2d: Types of Physical Injury: Sexual Touching While Incapacitated

				Female				Male				TGQN			
TOTAL				Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	N	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se
Sexual Touching															
<i>Incapacitation</i>															
Any Physical Injury	240	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.3	0.5	1.4	0.6	--	--	0.9	0.8	--	--
Bruises, black-eye, cuts, scratches or swelling	122	50.7	7.9	45.1	8.6	50.2	18.2	69.2	22.6	s	s	s	s	s	s
Chipped or knocked out teeth	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	s	s	s	s	s	s
Broken bones	6	2.7	2.4	4.0	3.6	--	--	--	--	s	s	s	s	s	s
Internal injury from sexual contact	97	40.2	7.8	43.4	8.6	35.6	16.1	30.8	22.6	s	s	s	s	s	s
Other injuries	35	14.6	4.5	14.5	5.4	50.9	18.1	--	--	s	s	s	s	s	s
<i>*Percentages under 'Any Physical Injury' use those who reported any injury as the denominator</i>															

TABLE 5-3a: Behavioral and Psychological Outcomes: Forcible Penetration

				Female				Male				TGQN			
TOTAL				Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	N	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se
Penetration															
<i>Physical force</i>															
Difficulty concentrating on studies	12092	54.2	0.8	54.6	1.0	60.5	2.1	44.9	3.1	41.2	5.3	64.5	6.0	40.5	11.6
Fearfulness or concern for safety	9079	40.7	0.9	41.6	1.1	43.7	2.5	25.9	3.0	41.1	5.3	59.6	5.9	52.2	13.3
Loss of interest or feeling helpless/hopeless	9202	41.2	0.8	41.3	1.0	45.4	2.2	35.1	3.2	33.2	5.0	56.9	6.0	33.1	10.3
Nightmares or trouble sleeping	8182	36.6	0.8	36.7	1.0	37.9	1.9	36.5	3.3	23.0	4.5	48.5	6.0	27.4	9.4
Feeling numb or detached	10693	47.9	0.8	49.2	0.9	50.4	2.2	37.7	3.3	29.7	4.7	59.1	6.0	32.0	10.1
Headaches or stomach aches	4903	22.0	0.7	22.5	0.8	22.3	1.8	18.4	2.8	11.5	3.3	32.5	5.6	16.9	7.2
Eating problems or disorders	4418	19.8	0.6	20.9	0.8	18.5	1.6	13.3	2.2	10.4	3.2	31.8	5.4	12.9	5.5
Increased drug or alcohol use	4947	22.2	0.7	21.8	0.8	21.9	1.8	24.3	3.0	14.7	3.9	38.0	5.6	21.9	8.1
None of the above	5378	24.1	0.8	23.8	0.9	18.9	2.0	31.5	2.9	36.1	5.3	14.4	5.3	24.6	14.3
<i>*All percentages use all victims of that type of victimization as the denominator</i>															

TABLE 5-3b: Behavioral and Psychological Outcomes: Penetration While Incapacitated

				Female				Male				TGQN			
TOTAL				Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	N	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se
Penetration															
<i>Incapacitation</i>															
Difficulty concentrating on studies	6915	39.8	0.9	41.5	1.1	47.9	2.5	27.8	2.6	29.1	5.1	65.3	8.4	40.5	13.3
Fearfulness or concern for safety	3186	18.3	0.7	19.9	0.9	23.5	2.2	8.6	1.7	11.7	3.1	31.7	7.9	23.1	11.9
Loss of interest or feeling helpless/hopeless	4531	26.1	0.9	28.2	1.1	29.3	2.2	15.2	2.2	18.2	3.7	39.7	8.7	35.3	13.3
Nightmares or trouble sleeping	3470	20.0	0.8	21.4	0.9	24.0	2.2	12.2	1.9	11.0	3.3	34.3	8.0	16.4	9.1
Feeling numb or detached	6495	37.4	0.9	41.5	1.1	40.2	2.3	19.4	2.3	22.8	4.0	61.0	9.1	19.9	9.3
Headaches or stomach aches	1930	11.1	0.6	11.5	0.8	15.6	1.6	6.5	1.5	5.2	2.1	32.7	9.0	13.7	8.7
Eating problems or disorders	1857	10.7	0.6	11.7	0.7	12.4	1.5	5.3	1.4	4.5	1.6	31.5	9.1	11.1	8.0
Increased drug or alcohol use	3341	19.2	0.8	20.1	0.9	19.0	1.8	15.1	2.0	20.2	4.1	24.0	7.1	21.6	11.3
None of the above	6929	39.8	0.9	36.1	1.0	33.4	2.2	59.4	2.8	52.9	5.8	19.3	7.3	32.4	12.1
<i>*All percentages use all victims of that type of victimization as the denominator</i>															

TABLE 5-3c: Behavioral and Psychological Outcomes: Forcible Sexual Touching

				Female				Male				TGQN			
TOTAL				Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	N	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se
Sexual Touching															
<i>Physical force</i>															
Difficulty concentrating on studies	8391	19.5	0.5	18.7	0.6	25.2	1.3	17.3	1.6	18.9	2.7	34.1	5.8	23.0	7.4
Fearfulness or concern for safety	8800	20.5	0.5	21.4	0.6	28.7	1.4	6.5	0.9	13.4	4.8	42.3	7.4	63.2	8.3
Loss of interest or feeling helpless/hopeless	4795	11.2	0.4	11.0	0.5	13.1	1.1	9.3	1.1	8.1	1.9	27.8	5.4	13.7	5.6
Nightmares or trouble sleeping	4463	10.4	0.4	11.0	0.5	11.8	1.1	5.8	0.8	6.3	1.6	18.1	4.2	11.5	5.1
Feeling numb or detached	6679	15.6	0.5	16.2	0.6	18.1	1.2	9.8	1.1	8.7	1.8	28.1	5.2	21.3	6.6
Headaches or stomach aches	2681	6.2	0.3	6.6	0.4	7.2	1.0	2.8	0.6	3.3	1.2	16.2	3.9	7.5	3.9
Eating problems or disorders	2364	5.5	0.3	5.8	0.4	5.8	1.0	3.3	0.7	3.6	1.3	11.3	3.2	6.8	3.4
Increased drug or alcohol use	2685	6.3	0.4	6.2	0.5	6.1	0.8	5.9	0.8	5.3	1.5	13.3	3.7	12.0	6.6
None of the above	26229	61.1	0.6	60.8	0.7	51.6	1.5	73.1	1.8	68.1	4.4	35.2	6.7	23.7	7.2
<i>*All percentages use all victims of that type of victimization as the denominator</i>															

TABLE 5-3d: Behavioral and Psychological Outcomes: Sexual Touching While Incapacitated

				Female				Male				TGQN			
TOTAL				Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	N	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se
Sexual Touching															
<i>Incapacitation</i>															
Difficulty concentrating on studies	3608	19.1	0.7	19.0	0.9	24.8	2.2	14.8	1.6	24.2	4.1	37.1	8.3	19.4	11.4
Fearfulness or concern for safety	1906	10.1	0.5	11.0	0.6	14.3	1.9	5.4	1.0	5.0	2.1	15.9	4.9	26.9	12.6
Loss of interest or feeling helpless/hopeless	2143	11.3	0.6	11.8	0.8	13.4	1.5	6.8	1.2	14.7	3.1	30.8	8.0	19.4	11.4
Nightmares or trouble sleeping	1763	9.3	0.5	8.7	0.6	13.9	1.8	7.4	1.4	12.6	3.3	28.0	7.6	20.2	11.5
Feeling numb or detached	2852	15.1	0.7	16.4	0.9	20.1	1.9	7.2	1.1	12.1	2.9	39.0	8.5	33.5	14.8
Headaches or stomach aches	914	4.8	0.4	5.4	0.5	5.0	0.9	2.5	0.6	4.1	2.0	13.2	5.0	10.3	9.0
Eating problems or disorders	757	4.0	0.4	3.8	0.4	5.0	1.0	3.1	0.8	3.4	1.7	27.1	7.9	10.3	9.0
Increased drug or alcohol use	1343	7.1	0.4	6.2	0.5	8.0	1.3	9.0	1.3	8.9	2.9	11.7	5.8	22.2	12.7
None of the above	12381	65.4	0.9	64.5	1.1	56.1	2.5	74.7	2.1	66.3	4.7	42.9	9.0	25.9	11.2
<i>*All percentages use all victims of that type of victimization as the denominator</i>															

TABLE 6-1a: Number of Behavioral and Psychological Outcomes: Forcible Penetration

				Female				Male				TGQN			
TOTAL				Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	N	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se
Penetration															
<i>Physical force</i>															
At least one behavioral or psychological outcome	16953	75.9	0.8	76.2	0.9	81.1	2.0	68.5	2.9	63.9	5.3	85.6	5.3	75.4	14.3
One outcome	3180	18.8	0.8	17.7	0.9	17.8	1.7	24.7	3.5	32.0	6.5	20.7	5.0	46.3	13.5
Two outcomes	2899	17.1	0.8	17.2	0.9	19.4	1.9	17.7	3.4	13.7	4.1	2.4	1.5	2.9	2.1
Three outcomes	2360	13.9	0.6	14.4	0.7	12.0	1.5	14.0	2.7	12.2	3.8	11.8	3.2	6.9	3.9
Four outcomes	2540	15.0	0.7	14.7	0.8	18.1	2.1	13.5	2.7	16.4	5.1	13.1	4.5	5.3	4.6
Five or more outcomes	5974	35.2	0.9	36.0	1.0	32.7	2.2	30.2	4.0	25.6	5.8	52.0	6.1	38.6	11.5
<i>*Percentages under 'At least one...' use 'At least one' as the denominator</i>															

TABLE 6-1b: Number of Behavioral and Psychological Outcomes: Penetration While Incapacitated

				Female				Male				TGQN			
TOTAL				Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	N	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se
Penetration															
<i>Incapacitation</i>															
At least one behavioral or psychological outcome	10460	59.1	0.9	63.1	1.0	66.3	2.2	39.2	2.7	45.8	5.7	80.7	7.3	67.6	12.1
One outcome	2665	25.5	1.1	25.0	1.2	24.3	2.9	30.0	4.3	30.1	6.4	7.0	4.4	38.3	16.9
Two outcomes	2416	23.1	1.1	22.7	1.2	22.6	2.9	27.6	3.8	18.1	5.6	22.9	8.0	30.4	16.6
Three outcomes	1761	16.8	0.9	17.3	1.1	11.6	1.7	16.0	3.4	32.0	6.8	11.4	8.4	14.9	9.4
Four outcomes	1360	13.0	0.8	12.7	0.9	18.7	2.4	10.2	2.7	7.8	3.3	20.7	7.2	--	--
Five or more outcomes	2258	21.6	1.0	22.3	1.2	22.7	2.4	16.2	3.6	12.0	4.1	38.1	9.7	16.4	11.6
<i>*Percentages under 'At least one...' use 'At least one' as the denominator</i>															

TABLE 6-1c: Number of Behavioral and Psychological Outcomes: Forcible Sexual Touching

				Female				Male				TGQN			
TOTAL				Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	N	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se
Sexual Touching															
<i>Physical force</i>															
At least one behavioral or psychological outcome	16706	38.2	0.6	38.5	0.7	47.6	1.5	26.2	1.8	31.5	4.4	63.6	6.6	76.3	7.2
One outcome	7455	44.6	1.2	43.9	1.4	44.7	2.6	45.3	3.7	57.8	8.5	44.3	9.5	63.6	10.2
Two outcomes	3368	20.2	0.8	19.7	0.9	22.4	1.9	23.9	3.5	16.5	4.6	14.5	4.3	3.6	3.3
Three outcomes	2099	12.6	0.7	12.9	0.8	11.6	1.3	14.4	2.5	5.9	2.5	4.4	2.0	23.0	9.3
Four outcomes	1281	7.7	0.5	8.1	0.7	6.0	1.0	7.0	1.7	8.8	3.7	8.8	4.0	--	--
Five or more outcomes	2502	15.0	0.8	15.4	0.9	15.4	2.1	9.4	1.9	10.9	4.2	28.0	6.7	9.8	5.1
<i>*Percentages under 'At least one...' use 'At least one' as the denominator</i>															

TABLE 6-1d: Number of Behavioral and Psychological Outcomes: Sexual Touching While Incapacitated

				Female				Male				TGQN			
TOTAL				Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	N	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se	%	se
Sexual Touching															
<i>Incapacitation</i>															
At least one behavioral or psychological outcome	6546	33.8	0.8	34.7	1.0	43.5	2.5	24.8	2.0	33.2	4.6	53.8	8.8	67.1	12.2
One outcome	2724	41.6	1.5	41.2	1.8	40.4	3.8	46.6	4.5	39.3	8.1	18.9	7.5	64.7	16.4
Two outcomes	1628	24.9	1.5	24.8	1.9	24.2	3.4	27.8	4.2	21.1	6.7	15.7	7.1	21.4	13.1
Three outcomes	939	14.3	1.0	15.1	1.3	15.6	2.8	8.0	2.3	23.4	6.2	15.1	6.6	--	--
Four outcomes	541	8.3	0.8	8.7	1.0	8.4	1.9	7.5	2.4	2.3	2.1	12.1	5.9	--	--
Five or more outcomes	714	10.9	0.9	10.1	1.1	11.3	2.2	10.1	2.6	13.9	5.9	38.2	10.9	13.9	12.0

Appendix B

AAU Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct

SECTION A - BACKGROUND

First, we'd like to ask you a few questions about your background.

- A1. How old are you?**
[DROP DOWN LIST]
Under 18
18-29, by single year
30+

[IF AGE =Under 18]

"We are sorry but the survey can only be completed by students who are at least 18 years old. Thank you for your interest in our study. We appreciate your time."

[EXIT SURVEY]

- A2. Which of the following best describes your current student affiliation with [University]?**
Undergraduate [CONTINUE]
Graduate [GO TO A4]
Professional [GO TO A4]
[IF BLANK THEN GO TO A5]

- A3. What is your class year in school? Answer on the basis of the number of credits you have earned.**
Freshman [GO TO A5]
Sophomore [GO TO A5]
Junior [GO TO A5]
Senior [GO TO A5]
[IF BLANK THEN GO TO A5]

- A4. What year are you in your program? Answer on the basis of the number of years enrolled in the graduate or professional academic program.**
1st year
2nd year
3rd year
4th year
5th year
6th year or higher

A5. In which school at [University] are you enrolled? If you are enrolled in more than one choose the school that you consider your primary affiliation (ex. most credits, college of main advisor).

[UNIVERSITY SPECIFIC LIST]

A6. In what year did you first enroll as a student at [University]?

[DROP DOWN LIST]

Prior to 1997

1997 – 2015 by single year

A7. Do you take all of your courses on-line?

Yes

No

A8. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Yes

No

A9. Select one or more of the following races that best describes you: (Mark all that apply)

American Indian or Alaska Native

Asian

Black or African American

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

White

A10. Are you a US citizen or permanent resident?

Yes

No

A11.²⁴ Which best describes your gender identity?

Woman
Man
Transgender woman
Transgender man
Genderqueer or gender non-conforming
Questioning
Not listed
Decline to state

A12.²⁵ Do you consider yourself to be:

Heterosexual or straight
Gay or lesbian
Bisexual
Asexual
Questioning
Not listed
Decline to state

A13. Since you have been a student at [University], have you been in any partnered relationships? Partnered relationships include:

- casual relationship or hook-up
 - steady or serious relationship
 - marriage, civil union, domestic partnership or cohabitation
- Yes
No
-

A14. Are you currently ...

Never married
Not married but living with a partner
Married
Divorced or separated
Other

²⁴ Modified from The UO Sexual Violence and Institutional Behavior Campus Survey (2014).

²⁵ Modified from Best practices for asking questions about sexual orientation on surveys. Williams Institute, 2009.

A15. Do you have a disability registered with [University]’s Disability Services or Office on Disabilities?

Yes

No

A16. Since you have been a student at [University], have you been a member of or participated in any of the following? (Mark all that apply):

[UNIVERSITY SPECIFIC LIST]

A17. Which of the following best describes your living situation?

[UNIVERSITY SPECIFIC LIST]

SECTION B – PERCEPTIONS OF RISK²⁶

“Sexual assault” and “sexual misconduct” refer to a range of behaviors that are nonconsensual or unwanted. These behaviors could include remarks about physical appearance or persistent sexual advances. They also could include threats of force to get someone to engage in sexual behavior such as nonconsensual or unwanted touching, sexual penetration, oral sex, anal sex or attempts to engage in these behaviors. These behaviors could be initiated by someone known or unknown, including someone you are in or have been in a relationship with.

These next questions ask about your perceptions related to the risks of experiencing sexual assault or sexual misconduct.

B1. How problematic is sexual assault or sexual misconduct at [University]

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

B2. How likely do you think it is that you will experience sexual assault or sexual misconduct on campus?

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

B3. How likely do you think it is that you will experience sexual assault or sexual misconduct during off-campus university sponsored events?

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

²⁶ Adapted from Fisher, B. S., & Sloan III, J. J. (2003). Unraveling the fear of victimization among college women: Is the “shadow of sexual assault hypothesis” supported?. *Justice Quarterly*, 20(3), 633-659.

SECTION C - RESOURCES

The next questions ask about the services and resources offered by the university for those affected by sexual assault and sexual misconduct.

- C1.²⁷ Are you aware of the services provided by the following? (Mark all that apply)**
[UNIVERSITY SPECIFIC LIST]
None of the Above

How knowledgeable are you about each of the following:

- C2a. How knowledgeable are you about how sexual assault and sexual misconduct are defined at [University]?**
Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

-
- C2b.²⁸ How knowledgeable are you about where to get help at [University] if you or a friend experienced sexual assault or sexual misconduct?**
Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

-
- C2c.²⁹ How knowledgeable are you about where to make a report of sexual assault or sexual misconduct at [University]?**
Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

²⁷ Modified from McMahon, S., Stepleton, K., & Cusano, J. (2014). Awareness of Campus Services Scale.

²⁸ Modified from Rankin & Associates Consulting. (2008). Carleton College Climate Assessment Project: Carleton Final Report. Retrieved from: https://apps.carleton.edu/governance/diversity/campus_climate_survey/results/

²⁹ Ibid.

C2d. How knowledgeable are you about what happens when a student reports an incident of sexual assault or sexual misconduct at [University]?

Not at all

A little

Somewhat

Very

Extremely

SECTION D - HARASSMENT³⁰³¹

These next questions ask about situations in which a student at [University], or someone employed by or otherwise associated with [University] said or did something that

- interfered with your academic or professional performance,
- limited your ability to participate in an academic program, or
- created an intimidating, hostile or offensive social, academic or work environment

D1. Since you have been a student at [University], has a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with [University] made sexual remarks or told jokes or stories that were insulting or offensive to you?

Yes

Never experienced

These questions ask about situations in which someone said or did something that

- interfered with your academic or professional performance,
- limited your ability to participate in an academic program, or
- created an intimidating, hostile or offensive social, academic or work environment

D2. Since you have been a student at [University], has a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with [University] made inappropriate or offensive comments about your or someone else's body, appearance or sexual activities?

Yes

Never experienced

³⁰ Modified from Leskinen, E.A., & Cortina, L.M. (2014) Dimensions of disrespect: Mapping and measuring gender harassment in organizations. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 38(1), 107-123.

³¹ Modified from The UO Sexual Violence and Institutional Behavior Campus Survey (2014).

These questions ask about situations in which someone said or did something that

- interfered with your academic or professional performance,
- limited your ability to participate in an academic program, or
- created an intimidating, hostile or offensive social, academic or work environment

D3. Since you have been a student at [University], has a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with [University] said crude or gross sexual things to you or tried to get you to talk about sexual matters when you didn't want to?

Yes

Never experienced

These questions ask about situations in which someone said or did something that

- interfered with your academic or professional performance,
- limited your ability to participate in an academic program, or
- created an intimidating, hostile or offensive social, academic or work environment

D4. Since you have been a student at [University], has a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with [University] emailed, texted, tweeted, phoned, or instant messaged offensive sexual remarks, jokes, stories, pictures or videos to you that you didn't want?

Yes

Never experienced

These questions ask about situations where someone said or did something that

- interfered with your academic or professional performance,
- limited your ability to participate in an academic program, or
- created an intimidating, hostile or offensive social, academic or work environment

D5. Since you have been a student at [University], has a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with [University] continued to ask you to go out, get dinner, have drinks or have sex even though you said, "No"?

Yes

Never experienced

BOX D1

IF YES TO ANY QUESTION D1 – D5, CONTINUE
ELSE GO TO E1

You said that the following happened to you since you've been a student at [University]:

- [IF D1 = YES] Someone made sexual remarks or jokes that were insulting or offensive
- [IF D2 = YES] Someone made inappropriate offensive comments about your or someone else's body, appearance or sexual activities
- [IF D3 = YES] Someone said crude or gross sexual things to you or made unwelcomed attempts to get you to talk about sexual matters
- [IF D4 = YES] Someone emailed, texted, tweeted, phoned, or instant messaged offensive sexual remarks, jokes, stories, pictures or videos to you
- [IF D5 = YES] Someone continued to ask you to go out, get dinner, have drinks or have sex even though you said, "No"

D6. How many different people behaved this way?

- 1 person
 - 2 persons
 - 3 or more persons
-

D7. How (was the person/were the persons) who behaved (this way/these ways) associated with [University]? (Mark all that apply)

- Student
 - Faculty or instructor
 - Coach or trainer
 - Other staff or administrator
 - Other person affiliated with a university program (ex. internship, study abroad)
 - The person was not affiliated with [University]
 - Don't know association with [University]
-

D8. At the time of (this event/these events), what (was the person's/were these persons') relationship to you? (Mark all that apply)

- At the time, it was someone I was involved or intimate with
 - Someone I had been involved or was intimate with
 - Teacher or advisor
 - Co-worker, boss or supervisor
 - Friend or acquaintance
 - Stranger
 - Other
 - Don't know
-

D9. Since the beginning of the fall 2014 term, how many times has someone behaved this way?

- 0 times
 - 1 time
 - 2 times
 - 3-5 times
 - 6-9 times
 - 10 or more times
-

D10. Since you have been a student at [University] have you contacted any of the following about (this experience/any of these experiences)? (Mark all that apply)

[UNIVERSITY SPECIFIC LIST]

None of the above **[GO TO D13]**

[IF NO PROGRAM MARKED GO TO D13]

BOX D2

IF D10= NONE OF THE ABOVE OR NO PROGRAM MARKED THEN GO TO D13
ELSE ADMINISTER ITEMS D11 AND D12 FOR EACH PROGRAM MARKED IN D10
(UP TO 10)

D11 [A-J]. When did you most recently contact [Program] about (this experience/these experiences)?

- Fall of 2014 – present
 - Fall of 2013 – Summer of 2014
 - Fall of 2012 – Summer of 2013
 - Prior to Fall of 2012
-

D12[A-J]. Thinking about the most recent time you contacted them, how useful was [Program] in helping you deal with (this experience/these experiences)?

- Not at all
 - A little
 - Somewhat
 - Very
 - Extremely
-

BOX D3

IF MORE PROGRAMS MARKED IN D10 THEN RETURN TO BOX D2
ELSE GO TO D14

D13. [IF NO PROGRAMS CONTACTED] Were any of the following reasons why you did not contact anyone at [University]? (Mark all that apply)

- Did not know where to go or who to tell
 - Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult
 - I did not think anyone would believe me
 - I did not think it was serious enough to report
 - I did not want the person to get into trouble
 - I feared negative social consequences
 - I did not think anything would be done
 - I feared it would not be kept confidential
 - Incident was not on campus or associated with the school
 - Incident did not occur while attending school
 - Other
-

D14. Did you (also) tell any of the following persons about this? (Mark all that apply)

- Friend
 - Family member
 - Faculty or instructor
 - Someone else
 - I didn't tell anyone (else)
-

SECTION E – STALKING³²³³³⁴

The next questions ask about instances where someone behaved in a way that made you afraid for your personal safety.

E1. Since you have been a student at [University], has someone made unwanted phone calls, sent emails, voice, text or instant messages, or posted messages, pictures or videos on social networking sites in a way that made you afraid for your personal safety?

Yes

No **[GO TO E2]**

[IF BLANK GO TO E2]

E1a. Did the same person do this to you more than once since you have been a student at [University]?

Yes

No

Don't know

E2. Since you have been a student at [University], has someone showed up somewhere or waited for you when you did not want that person to be there in a way that made you afraid for your personal safety?

Yes

No **[GO TO E3]**

[IF BLANK THEN GO TO E3]

³² Modified from Black, M.C., Basile, K.C., Breiding, M.J., Smith, S.G., Walters, M.L., Merrick, M.T., Chen, J., & Stevens, M.R. (2011). *The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010 summary report*. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

³³ Modified from Catalano, S. (2012). Stalking victims in the United States--revised. (NCJ 224527). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

³⁴ Modified from Tjaden, P., & Thoennes, N. (1998). Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey. (NCJ 172837). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

E2a. Did the same person do this to you more than once since you have been a student at [University]?

- Yes
 - No
 - Don't Know
-

E3. Since you have been a student at [University], has someone spied on, watched or followed you, either in person or using devices or software in a way that made you afraid for your personal safety?

- Yes
 - No [GO TO BOX E1]
 - [IF BLANK THEN GO TO BOX E1]
-

E3a. Did the same person do this to you more than once since you have been a student at [University]?

- Yes
 - No
 - Don't know
-

BOX E1

IF REPORTED "SAME PERSON DID THIS MORE THAN ONCE" TO ANY OF THE THREE TACTICS (E1a=yes or E2a=yes or E3a=yes), THEN GO TO E5

IF YES TO TWO OR MORE ITEMS E1-E3, AND NO TO ALL ITEMS E1a & E2a & E3a, THEN GO TO E4

IF 'NO' TO ALL ITEMS E1-E3, OR
IF 'YES' TO EXACTLY 1 ITEM E1-E3 AND 'NO' OR BLANK TO ALL ITEMS E1a & E2a & E3a
THEN GO TO BOX F0

You said that the following happened to you since you've been a student at [University]:

- [IF E1 = YES] Someone made unwanted phone calls, sent emails, voice, text or instant messages, or posted messages, pictures or videos on social networking sites in a way that made you afraid for your personal safety
- [IF E2 = YES] Someone showed up somewhere or waited for you when you did not want that person to be there in a way that made you afraid for your personal safety
- [IF E3 = YES] Someone spied on, watched or followed you either in person or using devices or software in a way that made you afraid for your personal safety

E4. Did the same person do more than one of these to you since you have been a student at [University]?

Yes [GO TO E5]

No [GO TO F1]

Don't Know [GO TO F1]

You said that the following happened to you since you've been a student at [University]:

- [IF E1 = YES] Someone made unwanted phone calls, sent emails, voice, text or instant messages, or posted messages, pictures or videos on social networking sites in a way that made you afraid for your personal safety
- [IF E2 = YES] Someone showed up somewhere or waited for you when you did not want that person to be there in a way that made you afraid for your personal safety
- [IF E3 = YES] Someone spied on, watched or followed you either in person or using devices or software in a way that made you afraid for your personal safety

E5. How (is the person/are the persons) who did these things to you associated with [University]? (Mark all that apply)

Student

Faculty or instructor

Coach or trainer

Other staff or administrator

Other person affiliated with a university program (ex. internship, study abroad)

The person was not affiliated with [University]

Don't know association with [University]

E6. At the time of these events, what (was the person's/were the persons') relationship to you? (Mark all that apply)

At the time, it was someone I was involved or intimate with
Someone I had been involved or was intimate with
Teacher or advisor
Co-worker, boss or supervisor
Friend or acquaintance
Stranger
Other
Don't know

E7. Since the beginning of the fall 2014 term, how many times have you had any of these experiences?

0 times
1 time
2 times
3-5 times
6-9 times
10 or more times

E8. Since you have been a student at [UNIVERSITY], have you contacted any of the following about any of these experiences? (Mark all that apply)

[UNIVERSITY SPECIFIC LIST]
None of the above **[GO TO E11]**
[IF NO PROGRAM MARKED GO TO E11]

BOX E2

IF E8= NONE OF THE ABOVE OR NO PROGRAM MARKED THEN GO TO E11
ELSE ADMINISTER ITEMS E9 AND E10 FOR EACH PROGRAM MARKED IN E8 (UP TO 10)

E9[A-J]. When did you most recently contact [Program] about these experiences?

Fall of 2014 – present
Fall of 2013 – Summer of 2014
Fall of 2012 – Summer of 2013
Prior to Fall of 2012

E10[A-J.] Thinking about the most recent time you contacted them, how useful was [Program] in helping you deal with these experiences?

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

BOX E3

IF MORE PROGRAMS MARKED THEN RETURN TO BOX E2
ELSE SKIP TO E12

E11. Were any of the following reasons why you did not contact anyone at [University]? (Mark all that apply)

Did not know where to go or who to tell
Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult
I did not think anyone would believe me
I did not think it was serious enough to report
I did not want the person to get into trouble
I feared negative social consequences
I did not think anything would be done
I feared it would not be kept confidential
Incident was not on campus or associated with the school
Incident did not occur while attending school
Other

E12. Did you (also) tell any of the following persons about this? (Mark all that apply)

Friend
Family member
Faculty or instructor
Someone else
I didn't tell anyone (else)

SECTION F – IPV/DV³⁵

BOX F0

IF A13 = YES (PRIOR RELATIONSHIP) GO TO F1
ELSE SKIP TO G1

Earlier in the survey you indicated that you have been in a partnered relationship at least part of the time since you have been a student at [University]. People treat their partner in many different ways. The next section asks you questions about your relationship with your partner(s). Recall that partnered relationships include:

- casual relationship or hook-up
- steady or serious relationship
- marriage, civil union, domestic partnership or cohabitation

F1. Since you have been a student at [University], has a partner controlled or tried to control you? Examples could be when someone:

- kept you from going to classes or pursuing your educational goals
- did not allow you to see or talk with friends or family
- made decisions for you such as, where you go or what you wear or eat
- threatened to “out” you to others

Yes

No

F2. Since you have been a student at [University], has a partner threatened to physically harm you, someone you love, or themselves?

Yes

No

³⁵Modified from Black, M.C., Basile, K.C., Breiding, M.J., Smith, S.G., Walters, M.L., Merrick, M.T., Chen, J., & Stevens, M.R. (2011). *The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010 summary report*. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

-
- F3.** Since you have been a student at [University], has a partner used any kind of physical force against you? Examples could be when someone
- bent your fingers or bit you
 - choked, slapped, punched or kicked you
 - hit you with something other than a fist
 - attacked you with a weapon, or otherwise physically hurt or injured you
- Yes
No
-

BOX F1

IF F1=YES OR F2=YES OR F3=YES, THEN GO TO F4
ELSE GO TO G1

You said that the following happened to you since you've been a student at [University]:

- [IF F1 = YES] A partner controlled or tried to control you
- [IF F2 = YES] A partner threatened to physically harm you or someone you love
- [IF F3 = YES] A partner used physical force against you

- F4.** How many different partners treated you this way?

1 partner
2 partners
3 or more partners

- F5.** Were you physically injured as a result of (this incident/any of these incidents)?

Yes
No [GO TO F7]
[IF BLANK THEN GO TO F7]

- F6.** Did you ever seek medical attention as a result of (this incident/any of these incidents)?

Yes
No

F7. Since the beginning of the fall 2014 term, how many times have you (had this experience/had any of these experiences)?

- 0 times
 - 1 time
 - 2 times
 - 3-5 times
 - 6-9 times
 - 10 or more times
-

F8. Since you have been a student at [University], have you contacted any of the following about (this experience/any of these experiences)? (Mark all that apply)

[UNIVERSITY SPECIFIC LIST]

None of the above **[GO TO F11]**

[IF NO PROGRAM MARKED GO TO F11]

BOX F2

IF F8= NONE OF THE ABOVE OR NO PROGRAM MARKED THEN GO TO F11

ELSE ADMINISTER ITEMS F9 AND F10 FOR EACH PROGRAM MARKED IN F8 (UP TO 10)

F9[A-J]. When did you most recently contact [Program] about (this experience/these experiences)?

- Fall of 2014 – present
 - Fall of 2013 – Summer of 2014
 - Fall of 2012 – Summer of 2013
 - Prior to Fall of 2012
-

F10[A-J]. Thinking about the most recent time you contacted them, how useful was [Program] in helping you deal with (this experience/these experiences)?

- Not at all
 - A little
 - Somewhat
 - Very
 - Extremely
-

BOX F3

IF F8= NO PROGRAM MARKED THEN CONTINUE TO F11
ELSE SKIP TO F12

F11. [IF NO PROGRAMS CONTACTED] Were any of the following reasons why you did not contact anyone at [University]? (Mark all that apply)

- Did not know where to go or who to tell
 - Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult
 - I did not think anyone would believe me
 - I did not think it was serious enough to report
 - I did not want the person to get into trouble
 - I feared negative social consequences
 - I did not think anything would be done
 - I feared it would not be kept confidential
 - Incident was not on campus or associated with the school
 - Incident did not occur while attending school
 - Other
-

F12. Did you (also) tell any of the following persons about this? (Mark all that apply)

- Friend
 - Family member
 - Faculty or instructor
 - Someone else
 - I didn't tell anyone (else)
-

SECTION G – SV SCREENER³⁶³⁷

This next section asks about nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact you may have experienced while attending [University]. The person with whom you had the nonconsensual or unwanted contact could have been someone you know, such as someone you are currently or were in a relationship with, a co-worker, a professor, or a family member. Or it could be someone you do not know.

The following questions separately ask about contact that occurred because of physical force, incapacitation due to alcohol or drugs, and other types of pressure.

The first few questions ask about incidents that involved force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

- G1. Since you have been attending [University], has someone used physical force or threats of physical force to do the following with you:**
- **Sexual penetration. When one person puts a penis, fingers, or object inside someone else’s vagina or anus, or**
 - **Oral sex. When someone’s mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else’s genitals**
- Yes **[GO TO Attachment 1]**
No

³⁶Modified from Krebs., C.P., Lindquist, C.H., Warner, T.D., Fisher, B.S., & Martin, S.L. (2007). The Campus Sexual Assault (CSA) Study Final Report. Retrieved from: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/221153.pdf>

³⁷Modified from Koss, M. P., Abbey, A., Campbell, R., Cook, S., Norris, J., Testa, M., & White, J. (2007). Revising the SES: A collaborative process to improve assessment of sexual aggression and victimization. *Psychology of Women Quarterly* 31(4), 357-370.

G2. Since you have been attending [University], has someone used physical force or threats of physical force in an unsuccessful attempt to do any of the following with you:

- **Sexual penetration.** When one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus
- **Oral sex.** When someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals

Yes [\[GO TO Attachment 1\]](#)

No

G3. Since you have been attending [University], has someone used physical force or threats of physical force to do any of the following with you:

- kissing
- touching someone's breast, chest, crotch, groin or buttocks
- grabbing, groping or rubbing against the other in a sexual way, even if the touching is over the other's clothes

Yes [\[GO TO Attachment 1\]](#)

No

The next questions ask about incidents when you were unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol. Please include incidents even if you are not sure what happened.

G4. Since you have been attending [University], has any of the following happened to you while you were unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol:

Sexual penetration. When one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus

Oral sex. When someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals

Yes [\[GO TO Attachment 1\]](#)

No

- G5. Since you have been attending [University], has any of the following happened to you while you were unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol:
- kissing
 - touching someone's breast, chest, crotch, groin, or buttocks
 - grabbing, groping or rubbing against the other in a sexual way, even if the touching is over the other's clothes
- Yes [\[GO TO Attachment 1\]](#)
No
-

The next questions ask about incidents when someone coerced you by threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards.

- G6. Since you have been a student at [University], has someone had contact with you involving penetration or oral sex by threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards such that you felt you must comply? Examples include:
- Threatening to give you bad grades or cause trouble for you at work
 - Promising good grades or a promotion at work
 - Threatening to share damaging information about you with your family, friends or authority figures
 - Threatening to post damaging information about you online
- Yes [\[GO TO Attachment 1\]](#)
No
-

G7. Since you have been a student at [University], has someone had contact with you involving kissing or other sexual touching by threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards such that you felt you must comply? Examples include:

- Threatening to give you bad grades or cause trouble for you at work
- Promise good grades or a promotion at work
- Threatening to share damaging information about you with your family, friends or authority figures
- Threatening to post damaging information about you online

Yes [\[GO TO Attachment 1\]](#)

No

The next questions ask about incidents that occurred without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement.

G8.³⁸ Since you have been a student at [University], has someone had contact with you involving penetration or oral sex without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement? Examples include someone:

- initiating sexual activity despite your refusal
- ignoring your cues to stop or slow down
- went ahead without checking in or while you were still deciding
- otherwise failed to obtain your consent

Yes [\[GO TO Attachment 1\]](#)

No

³⁸Incorporate affirmative consent as a tactic from the AAU and COFHE schools affirmative consent policies.

G9.³⁹ Since you have been a student at [University], has someone kissed or sexually touched you without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement? Examples include:

- initiating sexual activity despite your refusal
- ignoring your cues to stop or slow down
- went ahead without checking in or while you were still deciding
- otherwise failed to obtain your consent

Yes [\[GO TO Attachment 1\]](#)

No

BOX G1

ONCE THE ENTIRE G SECTION (G1-G9) HAS BEEN ANSWERED THEN DO

IF ANY OF G1-G9 = YES THEN GO TO ATTACHMENT 2

ELSE GO TO BOX H0

³⁹Ibid.

SECTION H – SEXUAL MISCONDUCT PREVENTION TRAINING⁴⁰

BOX H0

ADMINISTER SECTION H ONLY IF A6=2014 or 2015

ELSE SKIP TO I1.

H1. Think back to the orientation when you first came to [University]. Did that orientation include a training or information session about sexual assault or sexual misconduct?

Yes

No **[GO TO I1]**

I didn't attend orientation **[GO TO I1]**

I don't remember **[GO TO I1]**

[IF BLANK THEN [IF BLANK THEN GO TO I1]

H2. Overall, how useful was this session?

Not at all

A little

Somewhat

Very

Extremely

⁴⁰Modified from White House Task Force to Protect Students From Sexual Assault. (2014). Not Alone: The first report of the White House Task Force to Protect Students from sexual assault. Retrieved from <https://www.notalone.gov/assets/ovw-climate-survey.pdf>.

SECTION I – PERCEPTIONS OF RESPONSES TO REPORTING^{41 42}

The following are statements about what might happen if someone were to report a sexual assault or sexual misconduct to an official at [University]. Please use the scale provided to indicate how likely you think each scenario is.

- 11. If someone were to report a sexual assault or sexual misconduct to an official at [University], how likely is it that students would support the person making the report?**

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

- 12. If someone were to report a sexual assault or sexual misconduct to an official at [University], how likely is it that the alleged offender(s) or their associates would retaliate against the person making the report?**

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

- 13. If someone were to report a sexual assault or sexual misconduct to an official at [University], how likely is it that campus officials would take the report seriously?**

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

⁴¹Modified from White House Task Force to Protect Students From Sexual Assault. (2014). Not Alone: The first report of the White House Task Force to Protect Students from sexual assault. Retrieved from <https://www.notalone.gov/assets/ovw-climate-survey.pdf>.

⁴²Modified from McMahon, S. (2014). #iSPEAK: Rutgers Campus Climate Survey. New Brunswick, NJ: Center on Violence Against Women and Children, School of Social Work, Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey. Retrieved from http://socialwork.rutgers.edu/Libraries/VAWC/new_doc_to_upload_for_ispeak.sflb.ashx

14. If someone were to report a sexual assault or sexual misconduct to an official at [University], how likely is it that campus officials would protect the safety of the person making the report?

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

15. If someone were to report a sexual assault or sexual misconduct to an official at [University], how likely is it that campus officials would conduct a fair investigation?

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

16. If someone were to report a sexual assault or sexual misconduct to an official at [University], how likely is it that campus officials would take action against the offender(s)?

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

17. If someone were to report a sexual assault or sexual misconduct to an official at [University], how likely is it that campus officials would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual assault or sexual misconduct?

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

SECTION J – BYSTANDER BEHAVIOR^{43 44}

The next questions are about situations you may have seen or been in since you have been a student at [University]

J1. Since you have been a student at [University] have you suspected that a friend had been sexually assaulted.

Yes [CONTINUE]

No [GO TO J3]

[IF BLANK GO TO J3]

J2. Thinking about the last time this happened, what did you do?

Did nothing because I wasn't sure what to do

Did nothing for another reason

Spoke to my friend or someone else to seek help

Took action in another way

J3 Since you have been a student at [University] have you seen a drunk person heading off for what looked like a sexual encounter?

Yes [CONTINUE]

No [GO TO J5]

[IF BLANK THEN GO TO J5]

J4. Thinking about the last time this happened, what did you do?

Did nothing because I wasn't sure what to do

Did nothing for another reason

Directly intervened to stop it

Spoke to someone else to seek help

Took action in another way

⁴³Modified from Banyard, V.L., Moynihan, M. M., Cares, A.C., & Warner, R. (2014). How do we know if it works?: Measuring outcomes in bystander-focused abuse prevention on campuses. *Psychology of Violence*, 4(1), 101-115.

⁴⁴McMahon, S. (2014). #iSPEAK: Rutgers Campus Climate Survey. New Brunswick, NJ: Center on Violence Against Women and Children, School of Social Work, Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey. Retrieved from http://socialwork.rutgers.edu/Libraries/VAWC/new_doc_to_upload_for_ispeak.sflb.ashx

J5. Since you have been a student at [University] have you seen or heard someone was acting in a sexually violent or harassing way?

Yes [CONTINUE]

No [GO TO K1]

[IF BLANK THEN GO TO K1]

J6. Thinking about the last time this happened, what did you do?

Did nothing because I wasn't sure what to do

Did nothing for another reason

Directly intervened to stop it

Spoke to someone else to seek help

Took action in another way

SECTION K – DEBRIEFING ITEM

The next question asks for your opinion about this survey.

K1. How difficult were the questions to understand?

Not at all

A little

Somewhat

Very

Extremely

ATTACHMENT 1 – SECTION G1: IMMEDIATE FOLLOWUPS

BOX G1_1

IF G[X]=Yes THEN CONTINUE TO G[X]a

ELSE SKIP TO NEXT ITEM IN SECTION G

G[X]a.⁴⁵ Since you have been a student at [University], how many times has this happened?

1. 1 time
2. 2 times
3. 3 times
4. 4 or more times

BOX G1_2

ADMINISTER G1B AND G1C FOR EACH INCIDENT REPORTED IN G1A, UP TO 4 TIMES
IF G1A IS BLANK THEN ADMINISTER G1B AND G1C ONCE

You said that the following occurred (1/2/3/4 or more) time(s):

- **[INCIDENT SUMMARY]**

G[X]b. When did (this/the (second/third/fourth) most recent) incident (of this type) occur?

1. Since the beginning of the fall 2014 term **[GO TO NEXT BOX]**
2. Prior to the fall 2014 term **[GO TO G1c]**
[IF BLANK GO TO BOX G1_2]

G[X]c. **[IF G1b = 2] In what school year did it occur?**

1. Fall 2013 to Summer 2014
2. Fall 2012 to Summer 2013
3. Fall 2011 to Summer 2012
4. Prior to Fall of 2011
5. It occurred before I was a student at [University] **[GO TO BOX G1_2]**
[IF BLANK GO TO BOX G1_2]

⁴⁵Modified from Koss, M. P., Abbey, A., Campbell, R., Cook, S., Norris, J., Testa, M., & White, J. (2007). Revising the SES: A collaborative process to improve assessment of sexual aggression and victimization. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 31(4), 357-370.

BOX G1_3

IF TIME PERIOD REPORTED IN G[X]B AND G[X]C IS THE SAME AS TIME PERIOD REPORTED IN PREVIOUS G ITEM FOLLOW-UP, THEN GO TO G[X]D

ELSE RETURN TO G[X]B FOR NEXT INCIDENT REPORTED IN G[X]A

IF NO MORE INCIDENTS THEN GO TO NEXT G ITEM

G[X]d. Was this part of (the other incident/any of the other incidents) you reported as occurring (during the) (Time period) (school year)?

1. Yes [GO TO G2e]
 2. No [GO TO NEXT BOX]
[IF BLANK THEN GO TO NEXT BOX]
-

G[X]e. [IF G[X]d = Yes] Was it part of any of the following incidents you reported earlier?
[LIST PRIOR ANSWERS THAT OCCURRED DURING SAME TIME PERIOD]

1. [IF G[X] TIME PERIOD = G1 TIME PERIOD] Penetration or oral sex involving physical force or threats of physical force
 2. [IF G[X] TIME PERIOD = G2 TIME PERIOD] Attempted but not successful penetration or oral sex involving physical force or threats of physical force
 3. [IF G[X] TIME PERIOD = G3 TIME PERIOD] Sexual touching involving physical force or threats of physical force
 4. [IF G[X] TIME PERIOD = G4 TIME PERIOD] Penetration or oral sex when you were unable to consent or unable to stop what was happening
 5. [IF G[X] TIME PERIOD = G5 TIME PERIOD] Sexual touching when you were unable to consent or unable to stop what was happening
 6. [IF G[X] TIME PERIOD = G6 TIME PERIOD] Penetration or oral sex when you were coerced by threats of serious non-physical harm or promised rewards
 7. [IF G[X] TIME PERIOD = G7 TIME PERIOD] Sexual touching when you were coerced by threats of serious non-physical harm or promised rewards
 8. [IF G[X] TIME PERIOD = G8 TIME PERIOD] Penetration or oral sex without your active ongoing consent
 9. None of the above
-

BOX G1_4

IF G[X]A = '4 or more times' AND ALL G[X]C='since fall 2014' THEN CONTINUE TO G[X]F

ELSE RETURN TO G[X]B FOR NEXT INCIDENT REPORTED IN G[X]A

IF NO MORE INCIDENTS THEN GO TO NEXT G ITEM

G2f. You said that this happened other times as well. Did any of these other incidents also occur since the beginning for the fall 2014 term?

Yes

No

ATTACHMENT 2 – SECTIONS GA & GC: SUMMARY DETAILED INCIDENT FORMS⁴⁶⁴⁷

Section GA – Detailed Incident Form (DIF) for G1-G5

BOX GA0

IF ALL ITEMS G1 – G5 = ‘NO’ THEN SKIP TO BOX GC0
ELSE CONTINUE TO BOX GA1

BOX GA1

Section GA administered UP TO 2 TIMES based on incidents reported in items G1-G5

The FIRST DIF will reference the MOST SERIOUS TYPE of incident reported

The SECOND DIF will reference the SECOND MOST SERIOUS TYPE of incident reported

The following are the 4 INCIDENT TYPES reported in G1-G5, (listed from most serious to least serious):

GA Type 1: G1 and/or G2 (Forcible rape and/or Attempted forcible rape)

GA Type 2: G4 (Rape by incapacitation)

GA Type 3: G3 (Forcible sexual touching)

GA Type 4: G5 (Sexual touching by incapacitation)

You said that the following happened to you since you have been a student at [University]:

- **[SUMMARY OF REFERENCE INCIDENT(S)]**

The next questions ask about what happened (when/during any of the times) this happened to you since you have been a student at [University].

GA1. (In total, across all of these incidents) (How/how) many people did this to you?

1 person **[GO TO GA2a]**

2 persons **[SKIP TO GA2b]**

3 or more persons **[SKIP TO GA2b]**

[IF BLANK SKIP TO GA2b]

⁴⁶Modified from Black, M.C., Basile, K.C., Breiding, M.J., Smith, S.G., Walters, M.L., Merrick, M.T., Chen, J., & Stevens, M.R. (2011). *The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010 summary report*. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

⁴⁷Modified from the 2012-2013 National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)

GA2a. [IF 1 PERSON] Was the person that did this to you ...

Male

Female

Other gender identity

Don't know

[FOR ANY RESPONSE OR IF BLANK SKIP TO GA3]

GA2b.⁴⁸ [IF >1 PERSON] Were any of the people that did this to you...

Male	Yes	No	Don't Know
Female	Yes	No	Don't Know
Other gender identity	Yes	No	Don't Know

GA2c. What type of nonconsensual or unwanted behavior occurred during (this incident/any of these incidents)? (Mark all that apply)

Penis, fingers or objects inside someone's vagina or anus

Mouth or tongue makes contact with another's genitals

Kissed

Touched breast, chest, crotch, groin or buttocks

Grabbed, groped or rubbed in a sexual way

Other

GA3. How (is the person/ are the persons) who did this to you associated with [University]? (Mark all that apply)

Student

Faculty or instructor

Coach or trainer

Other staff or administrator

Other person affiliated with a university program (ex. internship, study abroad)

The person was not affiliated with [University]

Don't know association with [University]

⁴⁸Modified from Koss, M. P., Abbey, A., Campbell, R., Cook, S., Norris, J., Testa, M., & White, J. (2007). Revising the SES: A collaborative process to improve assessment of sexual aggression and victimization. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 31(4), 357-370.

GA4. At the time of (this event/ these events), what (was the person's /were these persons') relationship to you? (Mark all that apply)

At the time, it was someone I was involved or intimate with
Someone I had been involved or was intimate with
Teacher or advisor
Co-worker, boss or supervisor
Friend or acquaintance
Stranger
Other
Don't know

GA5. Just prior to (the incident/any of these incidents), (was/were) (the person/any of the persons) who did this to you drinking alcohol?

Yes
No
Don't know

GA6. Just prior to (the incident/any of these incidents), (was/were) (the person/any of the persons) who did this to you using drugs?

Yes
No
Don't know

GA7. Just prior to (the incident/any of these incidents) were you drinking alcohol? Keep in mind that you are in no way responsible for what occurred, even if you had been drinking?

Yes
No

GA8. Just prior to (the incident/any of these incidents) did you voluntarily take any drugs? Keep in mind that you are in no way responsible for what occurred, even if you had been on drugs.

Yes

No

GA9. Just prior to (the incident/any of these incidents), had you been given alcohol or another drug without your knowledge or consent?

Yes, I am certain

I suspect, but I am not certain

No

Don't know

BOX GA2

IF GA7='YES' or GA8='YES' or GA9 = 'YES' or 'I SUSPECT', THEN CONTINUE TO GA10.

OTHERWISE SKIP TO BOX GA3

GA10. Were you passed out for all or parts of (this incident/any of these incidents)?

Yes

No

Not sure

BOX GA3

IF MORE THAN ONE INCIDENT IN G[X]A OR IF DK NUMBER OF TIMES
THEN SKIP TO GA11b

OTHERWISE CONTINUE TO GA11a

GA11a. [IF G[X]A=1 TIME] Did this incident occur during an academic break or recess?

Yes

No

GA11b. [IF G[X]A>1 TIME] How many of these incidents occurred during an academic break or recess?

None
Some
All

GA12. Did (this incident/any of these incidents) occur on campus or on university affiliated off-campus property?

Yes [CONTINUE TO GA13a]

No [SKIP TO GA13b]

[IF BLANK THEN SKIP TO GA13b]

GA13a. [IF GA12=Yes] Where did (this incident/these incidents) occur? (Mark all that apply)

University residence hall/dorm
Fraternity or Sorority house
Other space used by a single-sex student social organization
Other residential housing
Non-residential building
Other property (ex. outdoors)
[FOR ANY RESPONSE OR IF BLANK SKIP TO GA14]

GA13b. [IF GA12=No] Where did this (incident/these incidents) occur? (Mark all that apply)

Private residence
Fraternity or Sorority house
Other space used by a single-sex student social organization
Restaurant, bar or club
Other social venue
Outdoor or recreational space
Some other place

GA14. Did any of the following happen to you from (this experience/any of these experiences)? (Mark all that apply)

- Physically injured, [\[CONTINUE TO GA14a\]](#)
- Contracted a sexually transmitted disease [\[SKIP TO GA15\]](#)
- Became pregnant [\[SKIP TO GA15\]](#)
- None of the above [\[SKIP TO GA15\]](#)
- [\[IF BLANK THEN SKIP TO GA15\]](#)

GA14a. What sort of injury or injuries did you sustain (Mark all that apply)

- Bruises, black-eye, cuts, scratches or swelling
- Chipped or knocked out teeth
- Broken bones
- Internal injury from the sexual contact (ex., vaginal or anal tearing)
- Other injuries

GA15. Did you experience any of the following as a result of (the incident/any of the incidents)? (Mark all that apply)

- Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams
- Fearfulness or being concerned about safety
- Loss of interest in daily activities, or feelings of helplessness and hopelessness
- Nightmares or trouble sleeping
- Feeling numb or detached
- Headaches or stomach aches
- Eating problems or disorders
- Increased drug or alcohol use
- None of the above

GA16. Have you ever contacted any of the following about (this experience/these experiences)? (Mark all that apply)

- [\[UNIVERSITY SPECIFIC LIST\]](#)
- None of the above [\[GO TO GA17\]](#)
- [\[IF NO PROGRAMS MARKED GO TO GA17\]](#)

BOX GA4

IF NO PROGRAM MARKED, GO TO GA17
ELSE ASK GA16a-GA16f FOR THE FIRST 4 PROGRAMS SELECTED IN GA16

GA16a. When did you most recently contact [Program] about this experience?

Fall of 2014 – present [CONTINUE TO GA16b]
Fall of 2013 – Summer of 2014 [SKIP TO BOX GA4B]
Fall of 2012 – Summer of 2013 [SKIP TO BOX GA4B]
Prior to Fall 2012 [SKIP TO BOX GA4B]
[IF BLANK THEN CONTINUE TO GA16b]

GA16b. How useful was [Program] in helping you?

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

GA16c. At any time did you feel pressure from [Program] on whether or not to proceed with further reporting or adjudication?

Yes
No [SKIP TO GA16e]
[IF BLANK THEN SKIP TO GA16e]

GA16d. [IF GA16C=Yes] What type of pressure?

To proceed with further reporting or adjudication
To not proceed with further reporting or adjudication

How would you rate [Program] on the following criteria?

GA16e. Respecting you

Excellent
Very good
Good
Fair
Poor

GA16f. Helping you understand your options going forward

Excellent
Very good
Good
Fair
Poor

BOX GA5

IF GA16 = NO PROGRAMS MARKED, THEN CONTINUE
IF MORE PROGRAMS MARKED THEN RETURN TO BOX GA4
ELSE SKIP TO GA18

GA17. [IF NO PROGRAMS CONTACTED] Were any of the following reasons why you did not contact anyone at [University]? (Mark all that apply)

Did not know where to go or who to tell
Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult
I did not think anyone would believe me
I did not think it was serious enough to report
I did not want the person to get into trouble
I feared negative social consequences
I did not think anything would be done
I feared it would not be kept confidential
Incident was not on campus or associated with the school
Incident did not occur while attending school
Other

GA18. Which of the following persons, if any, did you (also) tell about this? (Mark all that apply)

Friend
Family member
Faculty or instructor
Someone else
I didn't tell anyone (else)

BOX GA6

IF THIS IS THE FIRST DIF FOR SECTION GA AND THERE IS ANOTHER INCIDENT THEN
RETURN TO BOX GA1

ELSE GO TO BOX GC0

Section GC – Detailed Incident Form (DIF) for G6-G9

BOX GC0

IF ALL ITEMS G6 – G9 = 'NO' THEN SKIP TO BOX H1
ELSE CONTINUE TO BOX GC1

BOX GC1

Section GC is administered UP TO 2 TIMES based on incidents reported in items G6-G9

The FIRST DIF will reference the MOST SERIOUS TYPE of incident reported

The SECOND DIF will reference the SECOND MOST SERIOUS TYPE of incident reported

The following are the 2 INCIDENT TYPES reported in G6-G9, (listed from most serious to least serious):

GC Type 1: G6 and/or G7 (Sex and/or Sexual touching by Coercion)

GC Type 2: G8 and/or G9 (Sex and/or Sexual touching without Affirmative Consent)

**You said that the following happened to you since you have been a student at [University]
[SUMMARY OF REFERENCE INCIDENT(S)]**

The next questions ask about what happened (when/during any of the times) this happened to you since you have been a student at [University].

GC1. (In total, across all of these incidents) (H/h)ow many people did this to you?

1 person **[GO TO GC2a]**

2 persons **[GO TO GC2b]**

3 or more persons **[GO TO GC2b]**

[IF BLANK THEN GO TO GC2b]

GC2a. **[IF 1 PERSON] Was the person that did this to you ...**

Male

Female

Other gender identity

Don't know

[FOR ANY RESPONSE OR IF BLANK THEN SKIP TO GC2c]

GC2b. [If >1 PERSON] Were any of the people that did this to you...

Male	Yes No	Don't Know
Female	Yes No	Don't Know
Other gender identity	Yes No	Don't Know

GC2c. What type of nonconsensual or unwanted behavior occurred during (this incident/any of these incidents)? (Mark all that apply)

Penis, fingers or objects inside someone's vagina or anus
 Mouth or tongue makes contact with another's genitals
 Kissed
 Touched breast/chest, crotch/groin or buttocks,
 Grabbed, groped or rubbed in a sexual way
 Other

GC3. How (is the person/ are the persons) who did this to you associated with [University]? (Mark all that apply)

Student
 Faculty or instructor
 Coach or trainer
 Other staff or administrator
 Other person affiliated with a university program (ex., internship, study abroad)
 The person was not affiliated with [University]
 Don't know association with [University]

GC4. At the time of (this event/ these events), what (was the person's/were these persons') relationship to you? (Mark all that apply)

At the time, it was someone I was involved or intimate with
 Someone I had been involved or was intimate with
 Teacher or advisor
 Co-worker, boss, or supervisor
 Friend or acquaintance
 Stranger
 Other
 Don't know

BOX GC2

IF REFERENCE INCIDENT FOR THIS DIF IS G8 OR G9, THEN GO TO G5

IF THIS IS THE FIRST DIF FOR SECTION GC AND THERE IS ANOTHER INCIDENT THEN
RETURN TO BOX GC1

ELSE GO TO BOX H0

**GC5. Did the person(s) do any of the following during (this incident/any of these incidents)?
(Mark all that apply)**

Initiated sexual activity without checking in with you first or while you were still deciding

Initiated sexual activity despite your refusal

During consensual activity, ignored your verbal cues to stop or slow down

During consensual activity, ignored your nonverbal cues to stop or slow down

Otherwise failed to obtain your active ongoing voluntary agreement

None of the above
