

Report on the AAU Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Misconduct

The University of Chicago

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1. Introduction

This report describes the results of the 2019 *Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Misconduct (Campus Climate Survey)* administered at the University of Chicago. Student responses to *Campus Climate Survey* items provide data that will inform efforts to prevent and respond to sexual assault and other misconduct at the University of Chicago. There were five goals of the survey that were intended to provide information to schools on their efforts to prevent and respond to sexual assault and other misconduct:

1. Estimate the prevalence of sexual assault and other misconduct.
2. Describe the circumstances, student responses and consequences associated with instances of sexual assault and other misconduct.
3. Assess student perceptions surrounding sexual assault and other misconduct.
4. Assess student knowledge of school resources and procedures when responding to instances of sexual assault and other misconduct.
5. Assess how bystanders react in different situations related to sexual assault and other misconduct.

The University of Chicago participated in the *Campus Climate Survey* as part of a consortium of 33 colleges and universities organized by the Association of American Universities (AAU). In 2015, AAU organized a similar survey that included 27 schools. The University of Chicago did not participate in 2015.

This report summarizes the survey's findings and also provides background about the survey's design.

2. Methodology

2.1 Designing the 2019 Instrument

The 2019 *Campus Climate Survey* is a revised version of the survey administered in 2015.¹ Content development for the 2015 survey and refinement for the 2019 survey were joint collaborations between Westat and the AAU Survey Design Team (SDT). (For a list of SDT members who supported refinement of the 2019 survey, see Table A1, Appendix 1.) The design process began by the release of a request for proposal (RFP) asking interested organizations to submit a bid to implement the 2019 survey. The RFP was released by AAU, which worked with a committee composed of representatives from schools interested in implementing another survey in 2019. Westat, a research organization based in Rockville, Maryland, was awarded the contract in May of 2018.

To design the 2019 survey instrument, the Westat team worked closely with the SDT and participating schools. The SDT was composed of a multi-disciplinary team of college and university professors, administrators, and student service providers from participating schools with expertise in survey design and issues related to sexual assault and other misconduct on campus. Starting in June of 2018, Westat met with the SDT weekly, sometimes twice weekly, to discuss revisions to the survey. The Westat principal investigators (Drs. David Cantor and Bonnie Fisher) and SDT co-chairs (Drs. Lily Svensen and Christina Morell) set the agenda for the meetings.

The 2019 survey design started with the 2015 survey. Revisions were based on multiple sources of information. When making changes, some priority was given to maintaining the measures of selected items on student opinions and nonconsensual sexual contact. Some of the changes made to the 2019 survey reflect revisions to definitions of key concepts since 2015. For example, the definition of stalking was updated to reflect changes in legal standards established by the U.S. Department of Justice. Other changes were made based on feedback from the SDT, the schools, and findings from the 2015 survey. For example, changes were made to the sexual harassment section to reflect recommendations made after analysis of the 2015 survey. Changes were made on the section that collected details about nonconsensual sexual contact

¹ For additional information on the 2015 *Campus Climate Survey*, including survey development processes, please see <https://www.aau.edu/sites/default/files/AAU-Files/Key-Issues/Campus-Safety/AAU-Campus-Climate-Survey-FINAL-10-20-17.pdf>.

to reduce respondent burden. Similarly, the section on bystander behavior was revised to reflect feedback on the utility of the 2015 items.

Input from participating schools was solicited by asking them to comment on the 2015 survey. These comments were considered as revisions were made. Once a draft of the 2019 survey was developed, it was circulated to the participating schools for comment. The SDT reviewed all comments from schools and made final decisions on changes to the questions. The survey was finalized after conducting a series of one-on-one interviews (cognitive interviews) with college students, obtaining feedback from students at selected participating schools, and conducting a pilot with college students attending a school that was not participating in the survey.

2.2 Survey Content and Mode of Administration

The survey comprises 12 sections (A-J). A core set of 54 questions was asked of every respondent, in each of the following sections: Background (A), General Perceptions of Campus (BB), Perceptions of Risk (B), Knowledge of Resources (C), Sexual Harassment (D), Stalking (E), Intimate Partner Violence (F), Sexual Assault/Other Misconduct (G), Opinions of Program Services (HH), Sexual Misconduct Prevention Training (H), Perceptions of Responses to Reporting (I), and Bystander Behavior (J).

Respondents who had been in a partnered relationship since enrolling at the school were asked questions about Intimate Partner Violence (F). Additional questions were administered if respondents reported being victimized. For Sexual Harassment, Stalking, and Intimate Partner Violence (sections D, E, and F, respectively), follow-up questions were asked across all reported incidents for each form of victimization. For example, if someone was a victim of Intimate Partner Violence by two different partners, the follow-up questions asked for information for both partners. For nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact since enrolling at the school (section G), follow-up questions (up to four) were asked for each incident. That is, respondents who reported that they experienced at least one incident were prompted to provide more detailed information in the Detailed Incident Form (DIF; Attachment 2) about the incident(s) that impacted or affected them the most. (For the complete survey, with annotations, see Appendix 1.)

While the 2019 survey instrument was based on the 2015 survey instrument, quite a few changes were made for the 2019 instrument. Appendix 2 provides a comparison of survey items that composed the 2015 and 2019 surveys.

The *Campus Climate Survey* was administered as a web survey. Each page of the web survey included links to general and school-specific frequently asked questions (FAQs) and resources (e.g., national rape crisis hotline number). (For FAQs and resources, see Appendix 3.) Web survey pages also included the Help Desk number to assist students who needed either technical assistance or additional resources.

2.3 Sample

The University of Chicago conducted a census survey that included 15,358 enrolled students. To encourage participation, students were either entered into a sweepstakes or offered a \$20 incentive to complete the survey. A sample of 5,000 students was randomly selected to receive a \$20 Amazon gift card incentive for submitting the survey. The sample was selected using the systematic sampling method after sorting the sampling frame by Gender, Age, Race/Ethnicity, School, Student Affiliation, Year of Study, Year in Program, Full Time Status, Campus, and Online Status. All remaining students were entered into a sweepstakes for a chance to win one of three \$500 Amazon gift cards if they clicked on the survey link embedded in their invitation or reminder email. Students were not required to complete the survey in order to be entered in the sweepstakes. Students were notified of their eligibility for either the \$20 Amazon gift card or the sweepstakes in the invitation and reminder emails.

2.4 Survey Procedures

The *Campus Climate Survey* was launched at the University of Chicago on February 25, 2019. Email invitations to participate in the survey were sent to students' school email addresses through a Westat email address on the first day of data collection. An email from Daniel Diermeier, Provost was sent prior to the first e-mail notifying students about the survey. Each subsequent email included a unique link to the student's online survey and was signed by Michele Rasmussen, Dean of Students in the University; and Bridget Collier, Associate Provost and Title IX Coordinator for the University. To prompt completion of the survey before the deadline, Westat sent reminder emails. The University of Chicago's *Campus Climate Survey* closed on March 26, 2019. (For email invitations and reminders, see Appendix 4.)

2.5 Response Rates

At the close of data collection, the percentage of students at the University of Chicago who provided data for at least some of the survey items is 35.8 percent. The school had an overall response rate of 31.9 percent; this response rate is based on those students who provided enough information to conduct the analyses described in this report (Table 1).

Table 1. Response rates¹

N = 15,358	Woman			Man			Total		
	n	resp	%	n	resp	%	n	resp	%
Undergraduates	3,129	1,279	40.9%	3,224	954	29.6%	6,353	2,233	35.1%
Graduates/Professional	3,843	1,337	34.8%	5,162	1,336	25.9%	9,005	2,673	29.7%
Total	6,972	2,616	37.5%	8,386	2,290	27.3%	15,358	4,906	31.9%

¹ The response rates use total counts from administrative data as the denominator, which only has ‘man’ and ‘woman’ as gender categories. For purposes of the response rate calculation, those who identified themselves in another category were imputed into one of these two categories.

A completed survey was defined by two criteria:

- It took the student at least 5 minutes to complete the survey. This criterion was applied to students who went through the entire survey and it was possible to measure the amount of time to complete.²
- The student answered at least one question in each of the following sections: sexual harassment (D), stalking (E), and sexual assault/other misconduct (G).

The first criterion was established to exclude those students who went through the survey so quickly that they could not possibly read and answer the questions.³ The second criterion is relevant to cases in which the respondent did not click the “submit” button at the end of the survey but did provide responses to most of the survey items. The victimization sections were used to define a “complete” survey because of the importance of these items to the survey’s goals.⁴

² Timing data were not available for respondents who: 1) did not advance through the survey in its entirety and click the “submit” button, or 2) exited and re-entered the survey one or more times.

³ When pilot testing the survey, we asked testers to go through the survey as quickly as possible (e.g., skimming the questions and not reading the introduction or instructions). Based on these findings, 5 minutes was chosen as a cutoff point, below which the survey was not counted as complete.

⁴ This criterion could not be used for Intimate Partner Violence (section F) because of the skip pattern embedded in this section (i.e., student had to have been in a partnered relationship since enrolling at the school).

The response rate for the incentivized sample—that is, students offered a gift card or other incentive upon completion of the survey—was 41.4 percent.

Table 1a. Response rates by incentive condition

Incentive condition	n	resp	%
Gift card	5,000	2,068	41.4
No gift card	10,358	2,838	27.4

2.6 Brief Description of the Weighting Procedure for The University of Chicago

The initial step in the weighting procedure was to create a base-weight for each respondent. A census was conducted at the University of Chicago, and a base weight of one was assigned to each respondent. The base weight was adjusted to reflect non-response. This adjustment consisted of a statistical raking procedure that adjusted the base weight to the demographic data available on the sample frame (Deming & Stephen, 1940; Deville, Särndal, & Sautory, 1993; Cervantes & Brick, 2008). The variables used in the statistical raking procedure are shown in Table 2:

Table 2. Variables used in the statistical raking procedure

Variable	Description	Variable Value
Gender	Two-category gender variable (woman/man). The frame data only had two categories (woman and man), whereas the survey data had eight categories. To make the frame and the survey data compatible, the survey responses to a non-woman/man category were imputed to a woman or man category. Transgender woman/man cases are coded as woman/man, respectively.	1: Woman 2: Man
Age Group	Student's age was grouped into four categories: 18-20, 21-23, 24-26, and 27+.	1: 18-20 2: 21-23 3: 24-26 4: 27+
Year in School	This is a combined variable of student affiliation (Undergraduate/Graduate/Professional) and year of study or year in program. The survey had separate questions on year of study for undergraduates (freshman, sophomore, junior, senior) and graduate/professional students (1 st , 2 nd , ...,5+).	1: First-year undergraduate 2: Second-year undergraduate 3: Third-year undergraduate 4: Fourth-year or higher undergraduate 5: Graduate/Professional years 1 & 2 6: Graduate/Professional years 3 & 4 7: Graduate/Professional years 5+

Table 2. Variables used in the statistical raking procedure—continued

Variable	Description	Variable Value
Race/ Ethnicity	This variable has five categories: Hispanic, White, Black, Other race, and Nonresident alien. The frame race/ethnicity categories are grouped this way, and the survey race/ethnicity variables were coded to conform to this categorization.	1: Hispanic 2: White 3: Black 4: Other race 5: Nonresident alien

An additional variable used in the statistical raking was the incentive status. The categories were: 1) offered a gift card for completion, and 2) not offered a gift card for completion.

Missing values in demographic variables in the survey data were imputed using a hot-deck procedure that randomly allocated responses in the same proportion as those answered within each imputation class. On average, 0.49 percent of survey respondents had to be imputed in this way.

The statistical raking procedure adjusts the base weight so that the sum of adjusted weights of the survey respondents for a subgroup is equal to the sample frame total for that subgroup. Subgroups are defined by each variable used in the statistical raking procedure. Algebraically, this can be expressed as

$$\sum_{k=1}^n I_{gk} w_k = N_g$$

where n is the respondent sample size (4,906), I_{gk} is an indicator variable having 1 if respondent k belongs to subgroup g , 0 otherwise, w_k is the adjusted weight for respondent k , and N_g is the frame count of subgroup g .

For example, the weight total for all survey respondents who are women is equal to the total count of women in the sample frame (6,972). The same is true for subgroups defined by each variable listed in the above table.

3. Survey Results

This chapter describes the results of the survey for the following five topics:

1. Student perceptions and knowledge of sexual assault and other misconduct on campus.
2. Student knowledge and opinions about resources related to sexual assault and other misconduct.
3. The prevalence and nature of nonconsensual sexual contact by physical force, and inability to consent or stop what was happening.
4. The prevalence and nature of nonconsensual sexual contact involving coercion or without active, ongoing voluntary agreement.⁵
5. The prevalence and nature of sexual harassment, intimate partner violence, and stalking.

Most of the discussion and tables contain rates by gender and student affiliation. For gender, students were asked to self-identify into one of eight categories.⁶ For rates described below, students were classified into one of three groups: 1) woman, 2) man, and 3) trans man or woman, genderqueer or nonbinary, questioning, or not listed (TGQN).⁷ Student affiliation was divided into two groups: 1) undergraduate and 2) graduate/professional.

Collapsing groups into the TGQN category helps to maintain an adequate sample to generate estimates. Prior surveys have shown that TGQN students and women have significantly higher rates of victimization than men. However, very few campus surveys have produced statistically reliable estimates for students that identify as TGQN. A very small percentage of the student population identifies as TGQN and because of this, the number of students completing the surveys is small. Approximately 2.5 percent of the students selected one of the TGQN categories (Table A). This is an inadequate number of respondents to generate reliable estimates if the data are disaggregated by student affiliation (undergraduate and

⁵ In the 2015 survey, “without active, ongoing voluntary agreement” was referred to as “absence of affirmative consent.” The measurement of this tactic did not change between surveys.

⁶ These eight categories are: man, woman, trans man, trans woman, genderqueer or nonbinary, questioning, not listed, and decline to state.

⁷ Those who declined to state their gender were randomly allocated using a hot-deck imputation procedure to the man, woman, or TGQN categories. Approximately 0.8 percent of respondents declined to state their gender.

graduate/professional categories). Separating by affiliation will result in many cells being suppressed because of small sample, especially for graduate and professional students. In the interest of including as many results as possible for this group, this report combines data across student affiliation categories for TGQN students.

When interpreting the tables, please note the following:

1. An uppercase letter 'S' indicates the cell was suppressed for confidentiality reasons (when that cell had fewer than three cases).
2. The symbol '-' indicates there was no data for that cell.

The study team compared findings for some, but not all, subgroups to determine if there are statistically significant differences between groups. The results of these significance tests are reported below. A two-tailed z-test at the 5 percent level was used.

The report also compares TGQN students to undergraduate women in order to provide the reader with some point of comparison, even though it does not account for TGQN student affiliation. Based on prior research, undergraduate TGQN students do differ from graduate and professional TGQN students. For example, undergraduate TGQN students have higher victimization rates than graduate and professional TGQN students (Cantor et al., 2017). However, for the reasons given above, the results in this report do not disaggregate TGQN students by affiliation. Undergraduate women were used as a comparison group because their rates are closest with respect to victimization and climate measures to TGQN students. For example, with respect to victimization rates, the 2019 AAU survey found that across all 33 schools participating in the survey, the rates of nonconsensual sexual contact by force or inability to consent for TGQN students were either the same or slightly lower when compared to undergraduate women.⁸ When comparing the rates for TGQN students to the other groups discussed in this report (i.e., undergraduate men, graduate/professional men and women) the rates are between 2 to 7 times higher. The reader is referred to the 2015 and 2019 AAU aggregate reports that summarize across all schools, which have much larger samples, for analyses of TGQN students by affiliation status (Cantor et al., 2017; 2019).

⁸ The estimates for nonconsensual penetration by physical force or inability to consent were virtually identical (10.9% vs. 10.7%). The rates for nonconsensual touching were higher for undergraduate women (19.6% vs. 14.8%).

3.1 General Perceptions of Campus and Bystander Behavior Around Sexual Assault and Other Misconduct

Students reported on several topics related to their perceptions and knowledge of school policies and practices, and on bystander behavior related to sexual assault and other misconduct. They were asked about their expectations regarding the response from the school if they were to report a sexual assault or misconduct; whether they had ever witnessed an incident and whether they intervened; whether they perceived sexual assault or other misconduct as a problem on campus; and the likelihood that they would be victimized.

Response to a Report of Sexual Assault or Other Misconduct

Students were asked how campus officials would respond to a report of sexual assault or other misconduct at the University of Chicago (Table 1.1). Overall, 66.1 percent perceived that it is very or extremely likely that campus officials would take the report seriously. Among undergraduates, 49.6 percent of women and 66.4 percent of men perceived that it is very or extremely likely. There is a statistical difference between undergraduate women and men. Among graduate/professional students, 61.4 percent of women and 80.1 percent of men perceived that it is very or extremely likely. There is a statistical difference between graduate/professional women and men. Among TGQN students, 52.1 percent perceived that it is very or extremely likely. There is not a statistical difference between TGQN students and undergraduate women.

Students were asked if they believe that campus officials would conduct a fair investigation in response to a report of sexual assault or other misconduct. Overall, 49.9 percent indicated that it is very or extremely likely that the investigation would be fair. Among undergraduates, 34.3 percent of women and 47.0 percent of men perceived that it is very or extremely likely. There is a statistical difference between undergraduate women and men. Among graduate/professional students, 46.6 percent of women and 64.8 percent of men perceived that it is very or extremely likely. There is a statistical difference between graduate/professional women and men. Among TGQN students, 26.6 percent perceived that it is very or extremely likely. There is a statistical difference between TGQN students and undergraduate women.

Bystander Behavior

The survey included questions about four different situations students may have witnessed related to sexual assault or other misconduct since they have been students at the school and how they reacted to them (Table 1.2). Student responses about the extent to which they took direct action in response to four different scenarios are described below. “Direct” was defined as either “directly intervened or interrupted the situation in the moment” or “confronted or expressed concern to the person engaging in the behavior.”⁹

Did the student notice someone acting in a way they believed was making others feel uncomfortable or offended? Overall, 23.7 percent of students indicated they noticed this type of incident. Among those who witnessed this type of incident, 69.2 percent took some type of action,¹⁰ with 37.8 percent who directly intervened or interrupted the situation, or confronted or expressed concern to the person engaging in the behavior.

Did the student witness a pattern of sexual comments or behaviors that made them concerned that a fellow student was experiencing sexual harassment? Overall, 8.0 percent of students indicated they witnessed this type of incident. Among those who witnessed this type of incident, 77.2 percent took some type of action,¹¹ with 29.6 percent who directly intervened or interrupted the situation, or confronted or expressed concern to the person engaging in the behavior.

Did the student witness someone behaving in a controlling or abusive way towards a dating or sexual partner? Overall, 11.2 percent of students indicated that they witnessed such an incident. Among those who witnessed this type of incident, 76.9 percent took some type of action,¹² with 19.9 percent who directly intervened or interrupted the situation, or confronted or expressed concern to the person engaging in the behavior.

Did the student witness a situation that they believed could have led to a sexual assault? Overall, 12.1 percent of students indicated that they witnessed such an incident. Among those who witnessed this type of incident, 76.8 percent took some type of action,¹³ with

⁹ Percentages in the table related to student responses after witnessing each situation may not sum to 100 as students could select multiple responses.

¹⁰The percentages in this sentence are not included in the table.

¹¹Ibid.

¹²Ibid.

¹³Ibid.

44.9 percent who directly intervened or interrupted the situation, or confronted or expressed concern to the person engaging in the behavior.

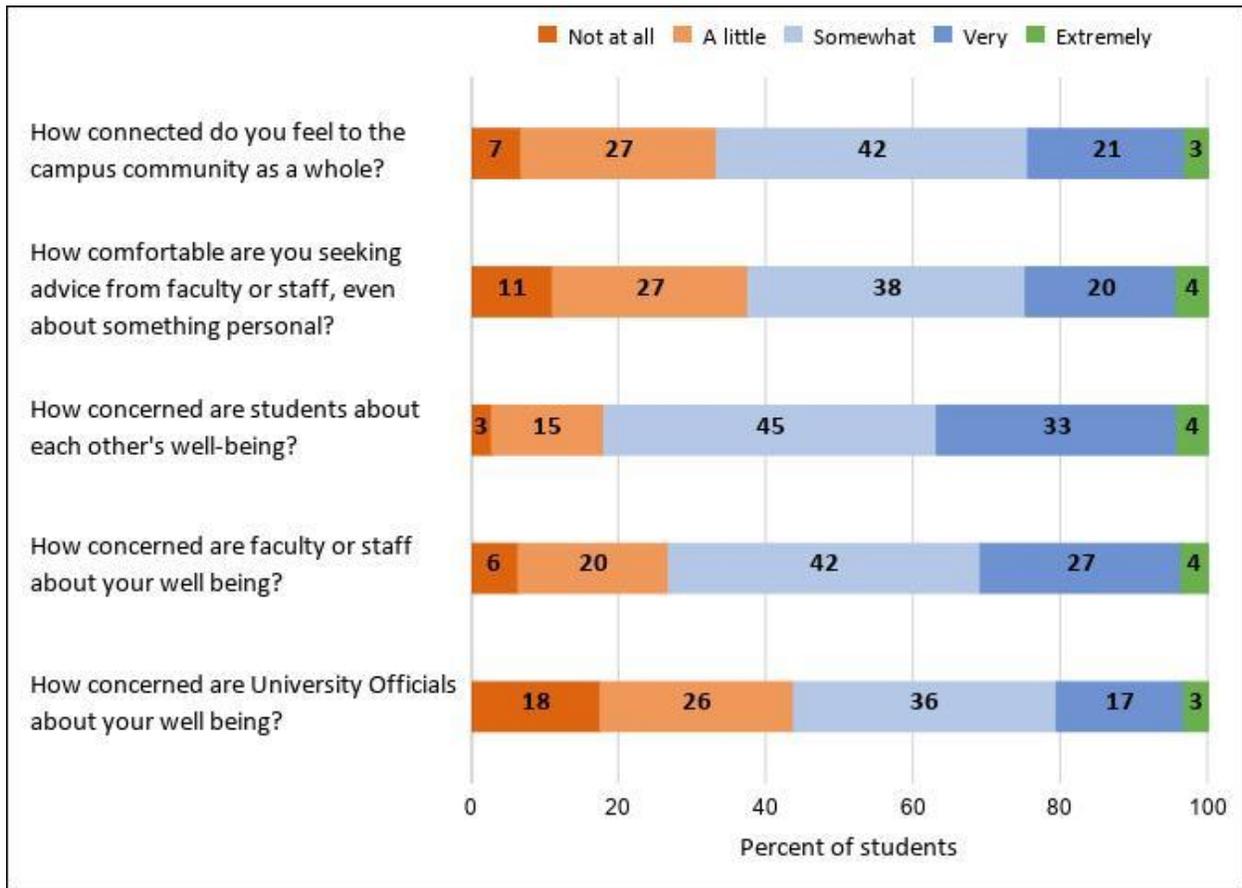
Perceptions Related to Personal Risk

When asked how problematic sexual assault or other misconduct is at the University of Chicago, 17.3 percent of students reported that it is very or extremely problematic (Table 1.3). Among undergraduates, 32.8 percent of women and 21.9 percent of men had this perception. Among graduate/professional students, 12.6 percent of women and 6.8 percent of men had this perception. Among TGQN students, 39.4 percent had this perception.

Overall, 4.5 percent of students thought it was very or extremely likely that they will experience sexual assault or other misconduct in the future while enrolled at the University of Chicago. Among undergraduates, 12.5 percent of women and 2.5 percent of men perceived this as very or extremely likely. There is a statistical difference between undergraduate women and men. Among graduate/professional students, 4.4 percent of women and 0.5 percent of men perceived this as very or extremely likely. There is a statistical difference between graduate/professional women and men. Among TGQN students, 9.7 percent perceived this as very or extremely likely. There is not a statistical difference between TGQN students and undergraduate women.

Students were also asked to report about their overall experience with the campus community at the University of Chicago (Table 1.4; see also Figure 1). Overall, 24.4 percent feel very or extremely connected to the campus community. Among women, 42.0 percent of undergraduates and 12.9 percent of graduate/professional students reported they feel this way. There is a statistical difference between undergraduate women and graduate/professional women. Among men, 36.4 percent of undergraduates and 15.8 percent of graduate/professionals reported feeling very or extremely connected to the campus community. There is a statistical difference between undergraduates and graduate/professional students. Among TGQN students, 11.7 percent feel very or extremely connected to the campus community. There is a statistical difference between TGQN students and undergraduate women.

Figure 1. Student Feeling About the Campus Community¹⁴



The survey included several other questions on the campus community, such as how comfortable students feel seeking advice from faculty and staff, even about something personal, at the University of Chicago. Overall, 24.7 percent of students reported being very or extremely comfortable seeking advice from faculty or staff at the school. Respondents were asked whether students are concerned for each other’s well-being. Overall, 36.8 percent perceive that students are very or extremely concerned about each other’s well-being. Students were asked if they feel faculty or staff at the University of Chicago are concerned about their well-being. Overall, 30.8 percent perceive that faculty or staff at the University of Chicago are very or extremely concerned about their well-being. Finally, students were asked if officials at the University of Chicago are concerned about their well-being. Overall, 20.5 percent perceive that school officials are very or extremely concerned about their well-being.

¹⁴Numbers are rounded to the next integer. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

3.2 Resources Related to Sexual Assault and Other Misconduct

This section presents findings on student knowledge of resources at the University of Chicago related to sexual assault and other misconduct. The students were first asked if they were aware of a specific list of services and resources the school provided. They were then asked about their knowledge of different policies and procedures related to sexual assault and other misconduct at the University of Chicago. Students were also asked whether they completed training modules or information sessions about sexual assault or other misconduct and, if so, the topics the training included.

Awareness of Services and Resources

Table 2.1 presents findings on the extent to which students are aware of specific services and resources the school and local community provide for victims of sexual assault or other misconduct. Overall, 4.7 percent were not aware of any of the services and resources presented on the survey. Among the specific services and resources available, students' awareness ranged from 2.6 percent for Other to 82.9 percent for Student Health Service.

Knowledgeable about School's Sexual Assault Policies and Procedures

Questions were included on the survey about student knowledge of school policies and resources. The percentage of students who reported they were very or extremely knowledgeable about how the University of Chicago defines sexual assault and other misconduct is 37.3 percent (Table 2.2). Among undergraduates, 34.9 percent of women and 38.0 percent of men reported that they are very or extremely knowledgeable. There is not a statistical difference between undergraduate women and men. Among graduate/professional students, 34.5 percent of women and 39.8 percent of men reported they are very or extremely knowledgeable. There is a statistical difference between graduate/professional women and men. Among TGQN students, 44.0 percent reported they are very or extremely knowledgeable. There is not a statistical difference between TGQN students and undergraduate women.

When asked how knowledgeable they were on where to get help at the school if they or a friend are victims of sexual assault or other misconduct, 35.1 percent of students reported they were very or extremely knowledgeable about where to find help. Among women, 39.2 percent of undergraduates and 30.4 percent of graduate/professional students reported they were very or extremely knowledgeable. There is a statistical difference between undergraduate women

and graduate/professional women. Among men, 39.7 percent of undergraduates and 33.1 percent of graduate/professionals reported they were very or extremely knowledgeable. There is a statistical difference between undergraduate and graduate/professional men students. Among TGQN students, 40.5 percent reported being very or extremely knowledgeable. There is not a statistical difference between TGQN students and undergraduate women.

Two other questions were asked about student knowledge of procedures at the school related to reports of sexual assault or other misconduct. One asked how knowledgeable they were about where to make a report of sexual assault or other misconduct. Among all students, 30.6 percent reported being very or extremely knowledgeable about where to make a report. The other question asked about knowledge of what happens when a student reports an incident of sexual assault or other misconduct. In response to this question, 21.2 percent of students reported being very or extremely knowledgeable about what happens after an incident has been reported.

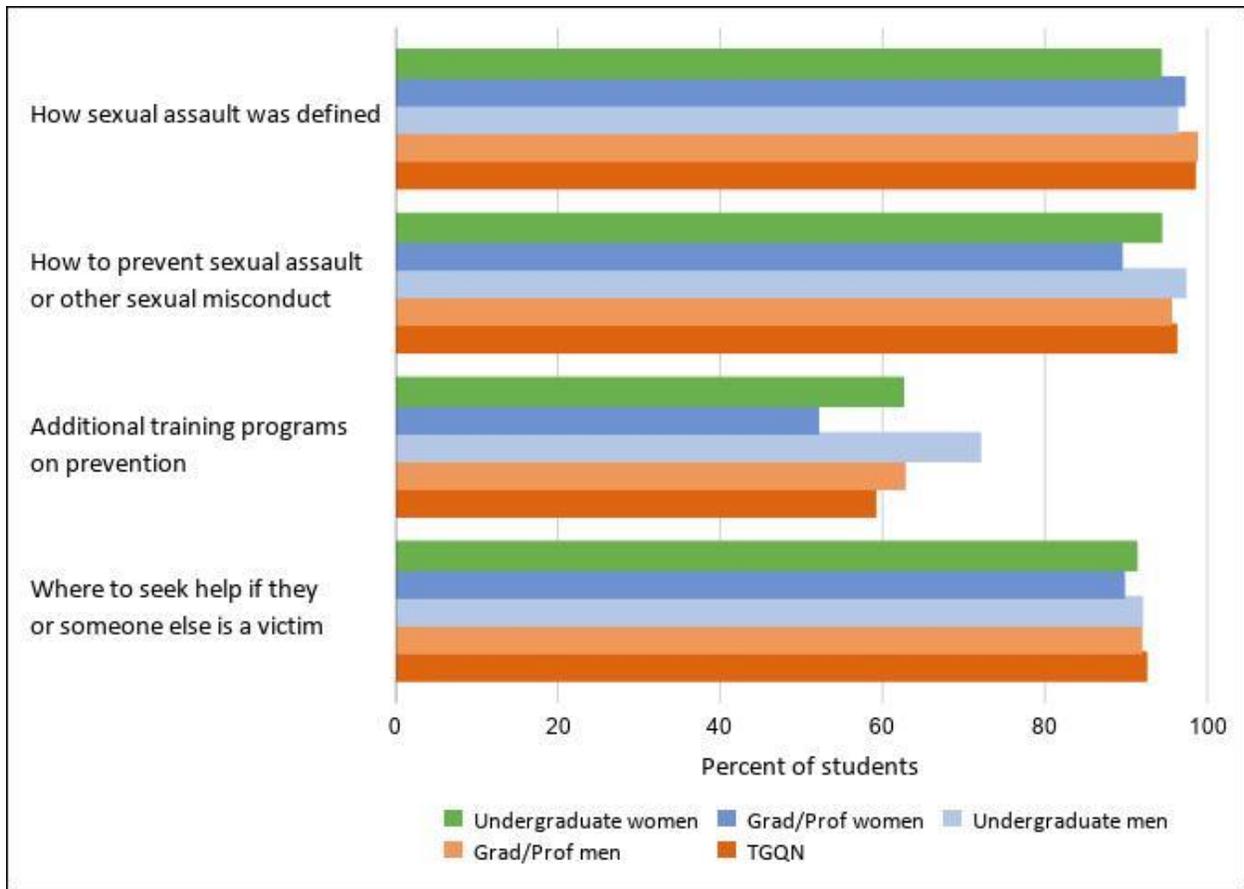
Attending Trainings on Sexual Assault and Other Misconduct

Both incoming students (initial enrollment at the school during the current academic year) and returning students (initial enrollment at the school prior to the current academic year) answered questions about attendance at a training or information session since enrolling at the University of Chicago. Overall, 92.3 percent of the incoming students indicated that they completed at least one training or session about sexual assault and other misconduct, while 93.9 percent of the returning students reported that they completed at least one since arriving at the school.

Among the incoming students who completed a session or training, topics included how sexual assault or other misconduct is defined on campus (96.4%), how to prevent sexual assault or other misconduct (89.6%), additional training programs on prevention (62.2%), and where to seek help if they or someone else experienced sexual assault or other misconduct (91.9%).

Among the returning students who completed a session or training, topics included how sexual assault or other misconduct is defined on campus (96.7%), how to prevent sexual assault or other sexual misconduct (94.3%), additional training programs on prevention (62.3%), and where to seek help if they or someone else experienced sexual assault or other misconduct (91.2%) (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Percent of Returning Students Who Completed a Session or Training on Different Issues Related To Sexual Assault and Other Misconduct, By Gender and Student Affiliation



3.3 Nonconsensual Sexual Contact by Physical Force or Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening

Students were asked about a number of different types of nonconsensual sexual contact. This section describes the prevalence and characteristics of incidents that occurred as a result of either physical force or the inability to consent or stop what was happening (hereafter referred to as “inability to consent”). To be counted as a victim of this type of incident, the respondent had to answer “yes” to one of five different questions that asked about two different types of sexual contact—penetration and sexual touching. The survey defined each of these as:

Penetration:

- Putting 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:

- 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

The prevalence rates in this section refer to sexual contact that occurred because the perpetrator used physical force or threats of physical force (survey items G1 to G3) or the respondent was unable to consent (survey items G4 and G5).¹⁵

Physical force was defined on the survey as:

...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.

The inability to consent or stop what was happening was defined with the following introduction:

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.

If the student reported both penetration and sexual touching in the same incident, the penetration was counted in the estimates described below. This hierarchy rule conforms to the counting rules established by the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s Uniform Crime Reporting Program (U.S. Department of Justice, 2013) and used by schools in disclosing the annual crime statistics required under the Clery Act.¹⁶

The questions used to measure these types of victimizations were not changed for the 2019 survey, with two exceptions. First, the introductory text for survey items in section G was modified to emphasize that the behaviors described could be performed on the victim or the victim could be forced to perform the behaviors on someone else. A second change was to add

¹⁵In 2015 “inability to consent” was referred to as “incapacitation.” This was measured the same way in 2015 and 2019. The label describing this tactic was changed to indicate the measure incorporated more than incapacitation.

¹⁶Clery Act Hierarchy Rule: 34 CFR 668.469(c)(9)

a sentence emphasizing the perpetrator could be anyone, whether or not the person was associated with the school. The changes to the introduction are shown in italics below.

This next section asks about nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact you may have experienced while attending [University].

The sexual behavior may have been performed on you or you may have been made to perform the sexual behaviors on another person. 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.

Please consider anyone who did this, whether or not the person was associated with (University).

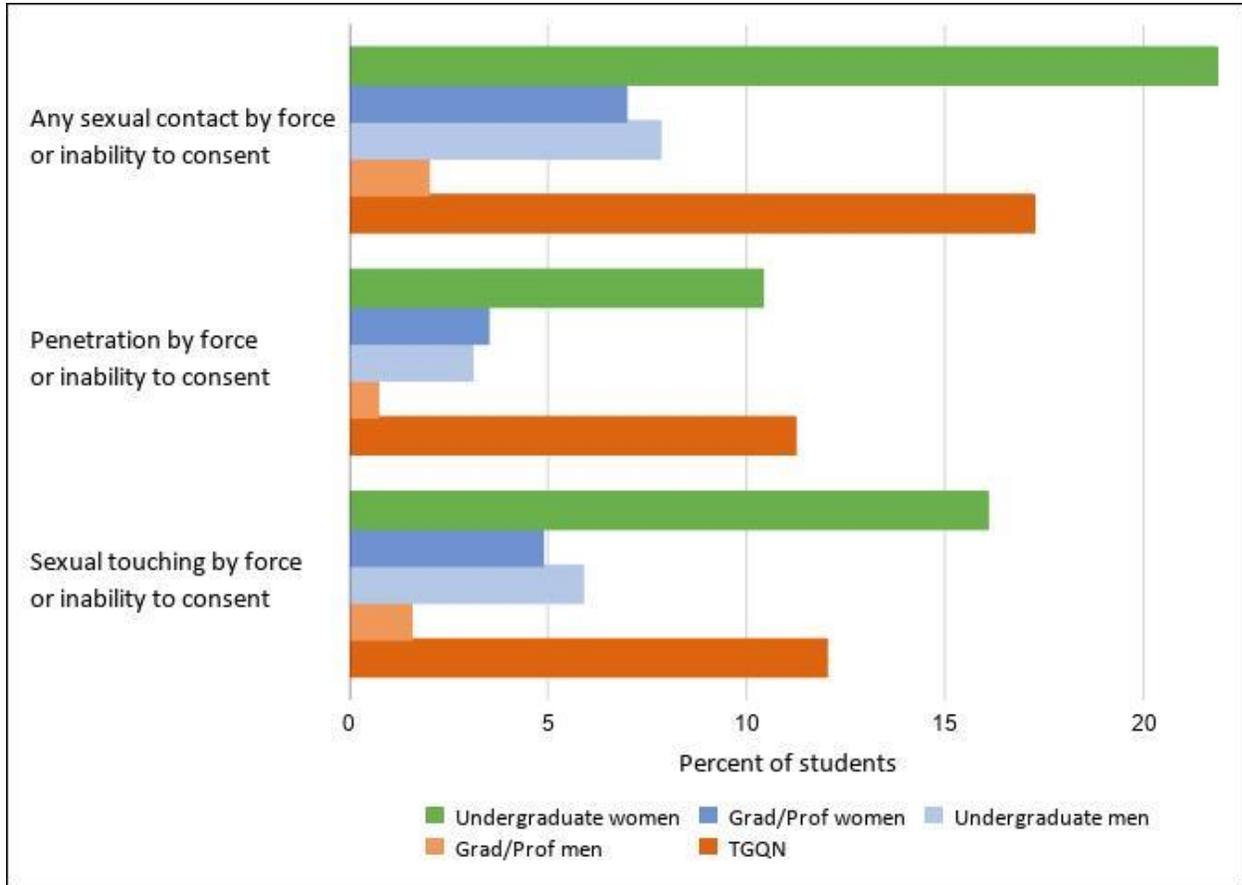
The following questions separately ask about contact that occurred because of physical force, incapacitation due to alcohol and/or drugs, and other types of pressure.

Prevalence of Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Involving Physical Force or Inability to Consent

Nonconsensual sexual contact by physical force or inability to consent since entering the school.¹⁷ Prevalence is estimated by counting the number of individuals that have been a victim at least once over the time period of interest. Figure 3 provides the rates of nonconsensual sexual contact by physical force or inability to consent since entering the University of Chicago for the five different gender and affiliation groups (see Tables 3.1 to 3.5). Among undergraduates, 21.8 percent of women and 7.8 percent of men reported this type of victimization. There is a statistical difference between undergraduate women and men. Among graduate/professional students, 7.0 percent of women and 2.0 percent of men reported they were this type of victim. There is a statistical difference between graduate/professional women and men. Among TGQN students, 17.2 percent reported they were a victim. There is not a statistical difference between TGQN students and undergraduate women.

¹⁷Unless otherwise indicated, percentages related to penetration include completed and attempted incidents.

Figure 3. Percent of Students Who Experienced Penetration or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force and/or Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening Since Entering the University of Chicago, By Gender, Student Affiliation, and Behavior



Penetration by physical force or inability to consent. Focusing on incidents of penetration since entering the University of Chicago, among undergraduates, 10.4 percent of women and 3.1 percent of men reported this type of victimization. There is a statistical difference between undergraduate women and men. Among graduate/professional students, 3.5 percent of women and 0.7 percent of men reported they experienced this type of victimization. There is a statistical difference between graduate/professional women and men. Among TGQN students, 11.2 percent reported they were a victim. There is not a statistical difference between TGQN students and undergraduate women.

Focusing on penetration for the two different types of tactics (physical force, inability to consent), among undergraduate women, 4.8 percent reported penetration by physical force, 6.3 percent reported penetration because of an inability to consent, and 1.6 percent reported both tactics occurring during the same incident. Among undergraduate men, 1.2 percent

reported penetration by physical force, 2.4 percent reported the incident occurred because of an inability to consent, and 0.3 percent reported both tactics occurring during the same incident. Among graduate/professional women, 0.8 percent reported penetration by physical force, 2.3 percent reported by inability to consent, and 0.5 percent reported both tactics occurring during the same incident. Among graduate/professional men, 0.3 percent reported penetration by physical force, and 0.4 percent reported by inability to consent. Among TGQN students, 4.1 percent reported they were a victim of penetration by physical force.

Sexual touching by physical force or inability to consent. Among undergraduates, 16.1 percent of women and 5.9 percent of men reported nonconsensual sexual touching by physical force or inability to consent. There is a statistical difference between undergraduate women and men. Among graduate/professional students, 4.9 percent of women and 1.5 percent of men reported they experienced this type of victimization. There is a statistical difference between graduate/professional women and men. Among TGQN students, 12.0 percent reported they were a victim. There is not a statistical difference between TGQN students and undergraduate women.

Focusing on rates for specific tactics (physical force or inability to consent), among undergraduate women, 10.4 percent reported sexual touching by physical force, 6.1 percent reported sexual touching occurred because they were unable to consent, and 1.5 percent reported both tactics occurred during the same incident. Among undergraduate men, 3.4 percent reported sexual touching by physical force and 2.8 percent reported sexual touching occurred because they were unable to consent. Among graduate/professional women, 3.4 percent reported sexual touching by physical force, 1.5 percent reported they were unable to consent, and 0.3 percent reported both tactics occurred during the same incident. Among graduate/professional men, 1.1 percent reported sexual touching by physical force, and 0.5 percent reported they were unable to consent. Among TGQN students, 8.7 percent reported sexual touching by physical force and 3.3 percent reported they were unable to consent.

Prevalence Rates of Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Involving Physical Force or Inability to Consent by Student Characteristics

The rates of nonconsensual sexual contact vary across students with different backgrounds. Non-heterosexual students (gay or lesbian, other or multiple categories) had a

prevalence rate of 16.4 percent¹⁸ and heterosexual students had a rate of 6.5 percent. These rates are statistically different. Among Hispanic or Latino students, 10.4 percent reported experiencing nonconsensual sexual contact involving physical force or inability to consent, compared to 8.4 percent of non-Hispanic or Latino students. This is statistically different. With respect to race, the rates are 9.7 percent for White students, 10.7 percent for Black students, 5.3 percent for Asian students, and 11.3 percent for students in Other and Multi Race groups. Students who indicated they have a disability had a prevalence rate of 16.3 percent, while 6.3 percent of respondents who did not identify as a student with a disability reported being victimized. These rates are statistically different. Overall, 1.8 percent of married students and 9.9 percent of students who are not married reported experiencing penetration or sexual assault involving physical force or inability to consent.

Prevalence rates: current year vs. since entering school. The rates by year in school are disaggregated by time frame (current year vs. since entering the University of Chicago, Table 3.6). The current year rates are for incidents that occurred since the start of the Fall 2018 school year and provide a profile of how risk varies by school year. Prior research has found that for undergraduates, the first year enrolled poses the highest risk of victimization (e.g., Cantor et al., 2017). Looking at prevalence in the current school year for undergraduate women, for example, first-year students have a rate of 11.7 percent, second-year students a rate of 9.6 percent, third-year students a rate of 6.0 percent, and students in their fourth year (or higher) a rate of 3.4 percent. There is a statistical difference between undergraduate women in their first and fourth or higher year of school.

The measure “since entering” school provides a cumulative picture of the victimization experience of the student. With each year in school, the student has a longer time period when an incident could occur. Among undergraduate women, the percentage that reported at least one victimization was 11.9 percent of first-year students, 22.8 percent of second-year students, 24.8 percent of third year students, and 29.7 percent of students in their fourth year or higher. Estimates for the group of students in their fourth year or higher represent the cumulative risk of victimization students experience over the entire span of their college career. There is a statistical difference between undergraduate women in their first and fourth or higher year of school.

¹⁸The percentage is not included in the table.

Number of Times Assaulted

As noted in the introduction to this section, the *Campus Climate Survey* includes questions that count the number of times each type of victimization incident occurred, including instances involving more than one type of behavior or tactic (Table 3.7). This provides a picture of how many people have been victimized more than one time. Since entering college, 4.0 percent of women reported experiencing penetration by physical force or inability to consent one time and 2.6 percent reported two or more times. For sexual touching by physical force or inability to consent, 5.4 percent of women reported experiencing this type of victimization one time and 4.5 percent reported two or more times.

Contacting an Organization and Reasons for Not Contacting

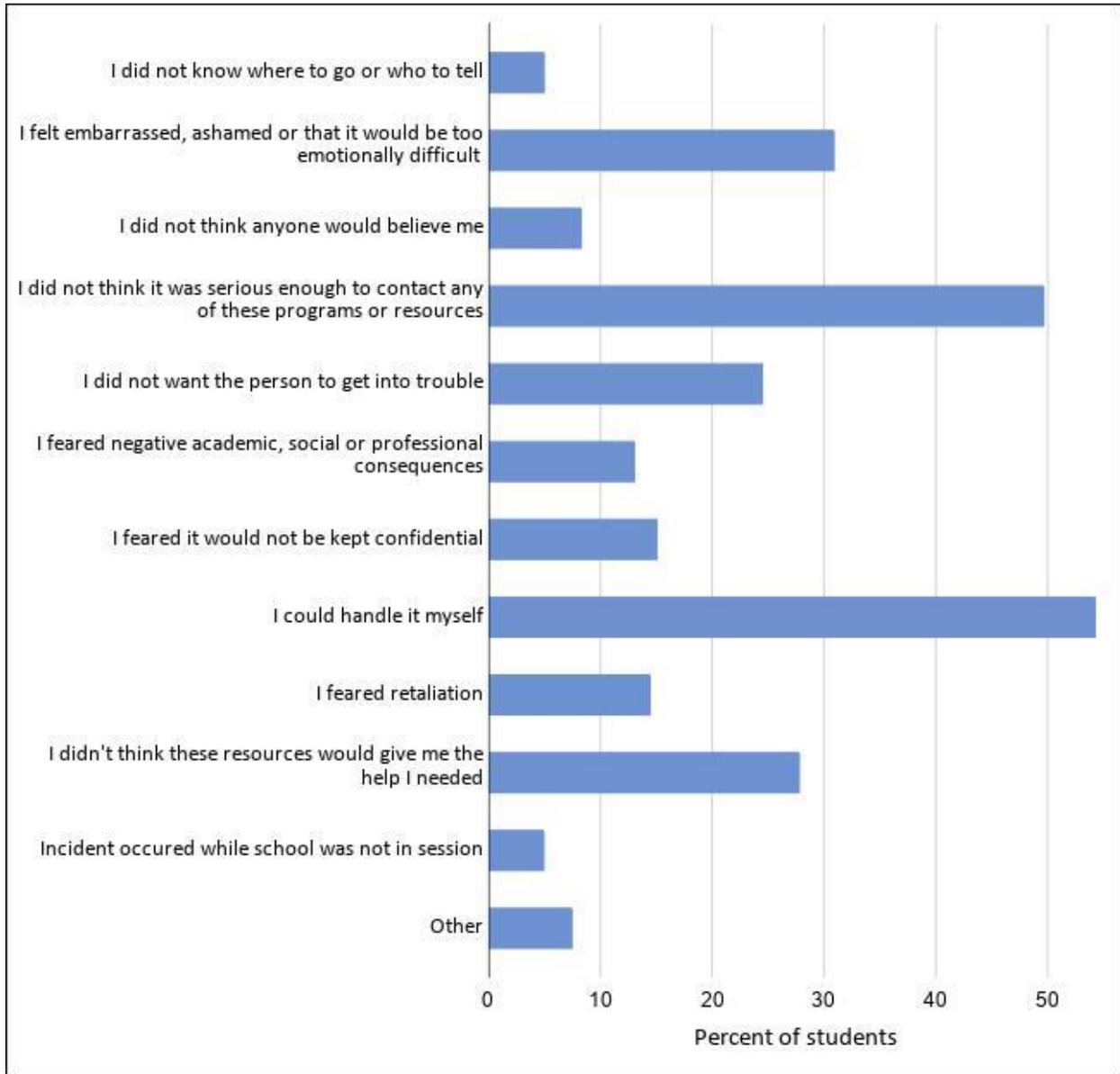
Students who reported an incident of nonconsensual sexual contact involving physical force or inability to consent were asked for details about the incident. Students that reported more than one incident were asked to first report on the incident that “...impacted or affected them the most.” Students were asked to report on up to four incidents using this criterion. In this portion of the survey, students were presented with a list of programs and resources available at the University of Chicago. The student could mark one or more programs or resources that were contacted. If they did not contact a program or resource, students were asked why they did not make contact.

Overall, for 25.9 percent of incidents involving women and 22.3 percent involving men, victims made contact with a program or resource as a result of penetration involving physical force or inability to consent (Table 3.14). As one might expect, the percentage reported is different for sexual touching by physical force or inability to consent. For these incidents, 15.5 percent of women contacted a program or resource.

Several follow-up questions were asked on why the respondent did not contact a program or resource (Table 3.14). For women who experienced nonconsensual penetration, among the reasons for not contacting an agency or resource (Figure 4), 54.2 percent of respondents reported they could handle it themselves, 49.6 percent reported the incident was not serious enough, and 30.8 percent reported being embarrassed, ashamed, or that it would be too emotionally difficult. Other reasons women who were victims of nonconsensual penetration gave for not making contact included: they did not think the resources could help them (27.7%), they did not want to get the perpetrator in trouble (24.4%), and they feared retaliation (14.4%). After incidents involving sexual touching, 52.7 percent of women did not

contact a program or resource because they could handle it themselves, and 62.9 percent reported it was not serious enough. Among the other reasons, 16.0 percent reported they were embarrassed, ashamed, or that it would be too emotionally difficult and 13.2 percent reported they did not want to get the perpetrator in trouble.

Figure 4. Reasons for Not Contacting a Program or Resource for Women Who Experienced Penetration by Physical Force or Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening

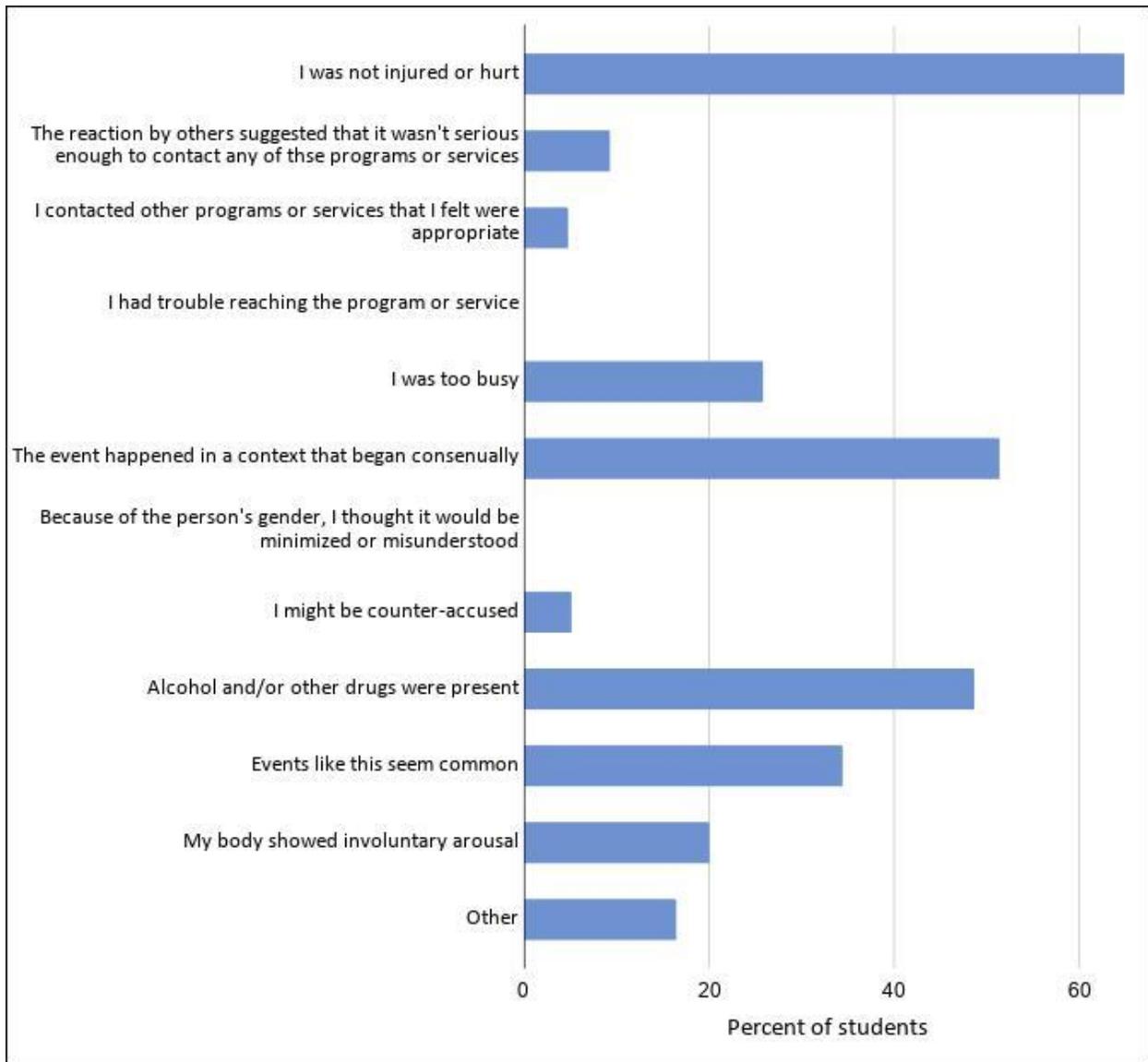


A common reason students gave for not contacting a program or resource was that the incident was “not serious enough.” This has also been true on other surveys that ask about

sexual assault and misconduct, including the 2015 *Campus Climate Survey*. However, the meaning of this response is somewhat ambiguous. It may be that the student did not feel the incident was serious enough to be considered a violation of the school's code of conduct. But it may also be a judgment that the perceived consequences of contacting a program are greater than the consequences of the incident itself. For example, many sexual assault victims do not report incidents to law enforcement because they do not want to get the perpetrator in trouble or go through an investigation.

To examine this line of reasoning more carefully, students who reported that they did not contact a program or resource because the incident was "not serious enough" or for an "other reason" were asked if there were better descriptors of why they did not contact a resource or program (Figure 5, Table 3.14). Among the women who reported nonconsensual penetration and were asked this follow-up item, 64.7 percent reported they did not make contact because they were not injured or hurt, 51.2 percent reported the incident began consensually, 4.9 percent reported they might be counter-accused, 48.5 percent reported alcohol or drugs were involved, and 25.7 percent reported they were too busy.

Figure 5. Reasons for Not Contacting a Program or Resource When Initial Response Was “Not Serious Enough” or “Other” For Women Who Experienced Penetration by Physical Force or Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening



In comparison to contacting a program or service, it is much more common for victims of nonconsensual sexual contact to tell another person about the incident (Table 3.15). Among women who experienced nonconsensual penetration by physical force or inability to consent, 85.6 percent told at least one other person including a friend (82.0%), a family member (23.5%), and a faculty member or instructor (4.1%). Among men who experienced penetration by physical force or inability to consent, 82.1 percent told at least one other person including a friend (78.5%) or a family member (11.0%).

3.4 Nonconsensual Sexual Contact by Coercion and Without Active, Ongoing Voluntary Agreement

This section summarizes the prevalence of nonconsensual sexual contact that was the result of coercion and that occurred without active, ongoing voluntary agreement at the University of Chicago.

Coercion

For purposes of the survey, coercion was defined as:

... 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.

The questions that were used to measure these events are survey items G6 and G7.¹⁹ If a respondent reported that the incident was part of a previously reported incident involving physical force or inability to consent, the event was not counted as coercion.

Overall, the rates for coercion were the lowest among the other forms of nonconsensual sexual contact. Because they are low, the data are combined across the two forms of sexual contact (penetration and sexual touching) (Table 4.1). Since entering the University of Chicago, 0.3 percent of students reported they had been victims of penetration or sexual touching involving coercion. For example, among undergraduate students, 0.7 percent of women reported this type of victimization.

¹⁹With the exception of the change in the introduction to this section of the survey (see discussion at the beginning of section 3.3), the questions and methods used to measure these incidents are the same as used in the 2015 AAU Survey.

Without Active, Ongoing Voluntary Agreement

A fourth form of nonconsensual sexual contact measured on the survey were incidents that occurred without active, ongoing voluntary agreement.²⁰ These items were developed to capture school regulations that make it a violation if both partners in a sexual encounter do not explicitly consent. To develop the questions, the study team for the 2015 *Campus Climate Survey* reviewed policies on voluntary agreement from schools affiliated with AAU and the Consortium on Financing Higher Education. For the purposes of both surveys (2015 and 2019), these were defined as incidents that occur:

...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.

The questions used to collect these data are survey items G8 and G9. If this type of incident occurred as part of a previously reported incident involving physical force, inability to consent, or coercion, the event was not counted in the prevalence rate.

The rates of penetration and sexual touching without active, ongoing voluntary agreement are much higher than for coercion (Table 4.1). Overall, 6.0 percent of students reported that incidents occurred without active, ongoing voluntary agreement since entering the University of Chicago, with 2.7 percent indicating the incidents involved penetration and 4.1 percent indicating they involved sexual touching. Among undergraduates, 13.6 percent of women and 4.9 percent of men reported this type of victimization. There is a statistical difference between undergraduate women and men. Among graduate/professional students, 5.1 percent of women and 1.8 percent of men reported they experienced this type of victimization. There is a statistical difference between graduate/professional women and men. Among TGQN students, 22.0 percent reported they experienced this type of victimization. There is a statistical difference between TGQN students and undergraduate women.

²⁰In 2015 this tactic was referred to “absence of affirmative consent.” As noted below, the methods used to measure this tactic are the same for the 2015 and 2019 surveys.

Number of Times without Active, Ongoing Voluntary Agreement

Table 4.2 contains estimates for the number of times students were victimized without active, ongoing voluntary agreement. Many of the victims experienced this more than one time. Overall, 2.6 percent of students experienced penetration or sexual touching involving this tactic two or more times since entering the school. Among undergraduates, 6.1 percent of women and 1.6 percent of men were victimized two or more times since entering the school. Among graduate/professional students, the percent victimized two or more times was 2.4 percent among women and 0.8 percent among men.

Prevalence of Incidents without Active, Ongoing Voluntary Agreement, by Student Characteristics²¹

The rates of nonconsensual sexual contact without active, ongoing voluntary agreement varied across students with different backgrounds (Table 4.3). Overall, heterosexual students had a victimization rate of 4.2 percent and non-heterosexual students (gay or lesbian, other or multiple categories) had a rate of 12.4 percent.²² The difference between heterosexual and non-heterosexual students is statistically significant. Among Hispanic or Latino students, 6.4 percent reported experiencing penetration or sexual touching without voluntary agreement, compared to 6.0 percent of non-Hispanic or Latino students. This is not statistically different. With respect to race, the rates are 6.7 percent for White students, 7.6 percent for Black students, 3.5 percent for Asian students, and 8.1 percent for students in Other and Multi Race groups. Students who indicated they have a disability had a prevalence rate of 12.4 percent, while 4.0 percent of students without a disability reported being victimized. There is a statistical difference between these two groups of students.

The prevalence rates of victimization without voluntary agreement for these same characteristics for women are presented in Table 4.4 for the two types of behaviors (penetration, sexual touching). For all women, heterosexual students had a victimization rate of 7.2 percent and non-heterosexual students 14.4 percent.²³ The difference between heterosexual and non-heterosexual students is statistically significant. Among Hispanic or Latino women, 9.9 percent reported experiencing penetration or sexual touching without

²¹Estimates for coercion by victim characteristics were not estimated because of the low prevalence of this type of nonconsensual sexual contact.

²²The percentage for non-heterosexual students combines across categories that are listed in the table.

²³Ibid

voluntary agreement, compared to 8.8 percent of non-Hispanic or Latino women. The difference is not statistically significant. With respect to race, the rates are 10.2 percent for White women, 10.4 percent for Black women, 5.1 percent for Asian women, and 11.7 percent for those in Other and Multi Race groups. There is a statistical difference between rates for White and Asian students. Women who indicated they have a disability had a prevalence rate of 13.8 percent, while 6.9 percent of women without a disability reported being victimized. There is a statistical difference between these two groups of students.

3.5 Total Experience with Nonconsensual Sexual Contact

To assess the overall risk of nonconsensual sexual contact, prevalence rates were calculated that combine the two behaviors that constitute sexual contact (penetration and sexual touching) and the four tactics discussed above (physical force or threat of physical force; inability to consent or stop what was happening; coercion; and without active, ongoing voluntary agreement) in several different ways. These rates were calculated for the period since enrolling in school.

The first two sets of estimates include two of the four tactics (i.e., physical force and inability to consent or stop what was happening) for the two behaviors (i.e., penetration and sexual touching). The remaining estimates add in the other types of tactics discussed above.

Overall, 8.5 percent of students reported nonconsensual sexual contact (penetration or sexual touching) since enrolling in the school because of physical force or inability to consent or stop what was happening (Table 4.6). This estimate excludes attempted, but not completed, penetration. With attempts included, the estimate goes up slightly to 8.7 percent. When the other two tactics measured on the survey (i.e., coercion and without active, ongoing voluntary agreement) are included, 12.7 percent of students reported at least one incident occurring since enrolling at the University of Chicago. These rates vary considerably by both gender and affiliation (Tables 4.7 and 4.8). Among undergraduates, 30.0 percent of women and 11.3 percent of men reported some type of nonconsensual sexual contact. There is a statistical difference between undergraduate women and men. Among graduate/professional students, 10.7 percent of women and 3.5 percent of men reported nonconsensual sexual contact. There is a statistical difference between graduate/professional women and men. Among TGQN students, 29.8 percent reported nonconsensual sexual contact. There is not a statistical difference between TGQN students and undergraduate women.

Most of the estimates discussed in prior sections were for the time period since entering the University of Chicago. This mixes students who have been at the school for different periods of time. To standardize for the time period and get an overall picture of the risk for a student's entire time at the school on campus, estimates are provided for undergraduate students in their fourth year or higher (Table 4.9). This provides the prevalence rate for the period while attending the University of Chicago, which for many is a four-year period.²⁴ The rates of completed nonconsensual contact (penetration or sexual touching) by force or inability to consent are 29.7 percent for women and 8.4 percent for men.²⁵ When also including coercion and without active, ongoing voluntary agreement (and attempted penetration), the rates are 39.7 percent and 14.4 percent for women and men, respectively.

3.6 Frequency and Nature of Sexual Harassment, Intimate Partner Violence, and Stalking

The survey included measures of three other forms of misconduct: sexual harassment, stalking, and intimate partner violence (IPV). This section reviews the prevalence and characteristics associated with each of these types of behaviors.

Prevalence of Sexual Harassment

Harassment is defined as a series of behaviors that:

- interfered with the victim's academic or professional performance,
- limited the victim's ability to participate in an academic program, or
- created an intimidating, hostile, or offensive social, academic, or work environment.

This definition is consistent with the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the U.S. Department of Education's definitions of "hostile environment."²⁶

²⁴The exception is those that transferred to the college or university after their first year.

²⁵The TGQN group did not have adequate sample sizes to estimate a reliable rate.

²⁶For the EEOC definition, see http://www.eeoc.gov/laws/types/sexual_harassment.cfm. For the U.S. Department of Education definition, see http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/ocrshpam.html#_t1a.

The specific behaviors referenced on the survey were taken from several different scales measuring harassment. The respondent was asked if:

... a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with [University] did the following:

- made sexual remarks or told jokes or sexual stories that were insulting or offensive to you?
- made inappropriate or offensive comments about your or someone else's body, appearance, or sexual activities?
- said crude or gross sexual things to you or tried to get you to talk about sexual matters when you did not want to?
- used social or online media to send offensive sexual remarks, jokes, stories, pictures, or videos to you or about you that you did not want?
- continued to ask you to go out, get dinner, have drinks, or have sex even though you said "no?"

Respondents who answered "yes" to one or more of these items were then asked whether these behaviors led to any of the following consequences:

- 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.

This approach is different from the one taken in the 2015 *Campus Climate Survey*. In 2015, students were asked, in the same question, about harassing behaviors that had an impact on their academic or professional environment. As noted above, in 2019, students were first asked about experiencing harassing behavior. They were then asked a follow-up question that determined if the experience impacted their academic or professional environment. The change was made in 2019 based on evaluation of the 2015 data (Cantor, Townsend, & Sun, 2016).

Overall, 39.8 percent of students indicated that they had experienced at least one type of harassing behavior since entering school (Table 5.1). With respect to specific behaviors, 25.7 percent heard insulting or offensive sexual remarks or jokes; 31.8 percent heard inappropriate comments about their or someone else's body, appearance, or sexual activities; 14.0 percent heard sexual things or someone wanted them to talk about sexual matters when

they didn't want to; 4.4 percent were subjected to offensive sexual remarks to or about them through social or on-line media; and 8.2 percent had someone continually ask them out or to have sex even after saying "no."

To be considered harassment, respondents must have experienced at least one of the aforementioned behaviors and reported that the behavior interfered with their academic or professional performance, limited their ability to participate in an academic program, or created an intimidating, hostile, or offensive environment. Among all students, 17.4 percent experienced harassment. Among women, 35.3 percent of undergraduates and 21.1 percent of graduate/professional students reported harassment; this difference is statistically different. Among men, 11.9 percent of undergraduates and 5.7 percent of graduate/professional students reported harassment. This difference is statistically different. Among TGQN students, 40.6 percent reported harassment. This estimate is not statistically different from the estimate for undergraduate women.

Perpetrators Engaging in Sexually Harassing Behavior

Students who reported any type of harassing behavior since the beginning of the Fall 2018 term were asked how the individual(s) that engaged in the behavior were associated with the University of Chicago. The highest percentage of students reported 'Student' (89.7%) (Table 5.4). Among women, 5.5 percent of undergraduates said faculty or an instructor was the offender, while 24.5 percent of those in graduate/professional school reported this association. The estimates are statistically different.

Students were asked about their relationship to the perpetrator across all of their experiences with harassing behavior. Among all students who experienced harassing behavior, 38.3 percent said that the person was a friend, 39.0 percent said it was a classmate, 38.2 percent said it was someone they recognized (but not a friend), and 11.5 percent said it was someone they did not know or recognize. Among women, 7.8 percent of undergraduates reported the person was a teacher, advisor, boss, supervisor, or co-worker compared to 28.4 percent of graduate/professional students.²⁷ There is a statistical difference between these two groups. Among men, 21.6 percent of graduate/professional students said it was a

²⁷Respondents could select multiple offender types. The percentage in the report is based on number of respondents who selected at least one offender type (unduplicated counts of respondents). Therefore, the sum of percentages for the offender types in the table may differ from the percentage in the report.

teacher, advisor, boss, supervisor, or co-worker compared to 4.6 percent of undergraduates.²⁸ There is a statistical difference between these two groups.

Intimate Partner Violence

Intimate partner violence (IPV) refers to non-sexual violence among intimate partners. The section of the survey used to measure IPV was administered to students who said they had been in a partnered relationship since entering the University of Chicago. “Partnered relationship” was defined as including (survey item A13):

- marriage or civil union
- domestic partnership or cohabitation
- steady or serious relationship
- other ongoing relationship involving physical or sexual contact

The section of the survey on IPV (section F) included a series of items asking about different forms of non-sexual violence. To be classified as a victim, respondents had to say that a partner had done one of the following:

- 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
- threatened to physically harm you, someone you love, or him- or herself
- used any kind of physical force against you or otherwise physically hurt or injured 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

²⁸Ibid.

- attacked you with a weapon

Overall, 68.9 percent of students reported they had been in a partnered relationship since entering the University of Chicago (Table A). Among those in a partnered relationship, 7.4 percent of students indicated that they had experienced at least one type of intimate partner violence (Table 5.5). With respect to specific behaviors, 4.9 percent had partners that exerted controlling behavior; 3.5 percent reported their partner threatened to physically harm them, someone they loved, or him/herself; and 1.7 percent reported their partner used physical force or otherwise physically hurt or injured them.

Among women, 13.5 percent of undergraduates and 5.6 percent of graduate/professional students reported experiencing at least one type of intimate partner violence. There is a statistically significant difference between these groups. Among men, 7.7 percent of undergraduates and 4.8 percent of graduate/professional students reported this experience. There is a statistically significant difference between these groups. Among TGQN students, 19.6 percent reported this type of experience. There is not a statistically significant difference between undergraduate women and TGQN students.

Stalking

Relative to the 2015 survey, the 2019 survey changed the definition and questions used to measure stalking. Since 2015, the criterion of “causing substantial emotional distress” (one factor that constitutes stalking) has been added to a number of stalking laws around the country and was added to the 2019 survey. This change also led to modifying the way the questions were asked.

Survey items on stalking were based on definitions and behaviors used in the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (Black et al., 2011), the National Crime Victimization Survey (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2017), and the National Violence Against Women Survey (Tjaden & Thoennes, 1998). To be considered stalking, the behavior had to occur more than once and be committed by the same person or persons. In addition, these behaviors had to make the victim either afraid for their personal safety or cause substantial emotional distress.

To measure stalking behavior, respondents were first asked whether someone:

- made unwanted phone calls; sent emails, voice, text, or instant messages to you; or posted unwanted messages, pictures, or videos on social media to or about you or elsewhere online
- showed up somewhere uninvited or waited for you when you did not want that person to be there
- spied on, watched, or followed you in person, or monitored your activities or tracked your location using devices or software on your phone or computer.

Respondents who reported that one or more of these behaviors occurred were then asked if one person had done any of these things on more than one occasion. Those who said “yes” were then asked if these behaviors made them afraid for their personal safety or caused them substantial emotional distress.

Overall, 11.1 percent of students indicated that they had experienced at least one type of stalking behavior since enrolling in school (Table 5.9). With respect to specific behaviors, 6.6 percent were victims of unwanted phone calls, emails, or texts, or someone posted unwanted messages, pictures, or videos of them; 5.9 percent had someone show up uninvited or waited for them; 2.0 percent reported someone spied on them, watched or followed them, monitored their activities, or tracked them.

Among all students, 4.4 percent experienced at least one of these behaviors, someone committed them more than once, and the experiences made them afraid for their safety and/or caused substantial emotional distress. Among undergraduates, 9.9 percent of women and 3.1 percent of men reported this experience. There is a statistically significant difference between these groups. Among students in graduate/professional school, 5.0 percent of women and 1.2 percent of men reported this experience. There is a statistically significant difference between these groups. Among TGQN students, 9.3 percent reported this type of experience. There is not a statistically significant difference between undergraduate women and TGQN students.

Students who reported being stalked were asked how the individual(s) that engaged in the behavior were associated with the University of Chicago. The most common association with the school for those engaging in this behavior was ‘Student.’ For example, among undergraduates, 80.4 percent and 75.2 percent were “Student” for women and men,

respectively (Table 5.12). Among graduate/professional women, 2.5 percent reported a faculty member or instructor engaged in this behavior.

Students were asked what their relationship was to the perpetrator. Among undergraduate women, 30.1 percent said that the person was a friend, 14.6 percent said it was a classmate, 34.7 percent said it was someone they recognized (but not a friend), and 8.2 percent said it was someone they did not know or recognize. Among graduate/professionals, 10.3 percent of women reported the person was a teacher, advisor, boss, supervisor, or co-worker.²⁹

Prevalence Rates by Student Characteristics for Sexual Harassment, IPV, and Stalking

The rates of sexually harassing behavior, IPV, and stalking vary by student characteristics (Table 5.13). For harassing behavior, heterosexual students had a prevalence rate of 34.9 percent and non-heterosexual students (gay or lesbian, other or multiple categories) a rate of 57.4 percent.³⁰ The difference between heterosexual students and non-heterosexual students is statistically different. Among Hispanic or Latino students, 43.2 percent reported experiencing harassing behavior, compared to 39.4 percent of non-Hispanic or Latino students. This difference is statistically different. With respect to race, the rates are 42.7 percent for White students, 50.5 percent for Black students, 29.8 percent for Asian students, and 44.3 percent for those in Other and Multi Race groups. Students who indicated they have a disability had a prevalence rate of 57.7 percent, while 34.4 percent of students without a disability reported being victimized. There is a statistical difference between these two groups of students.

For intimate partner violence, heterosexual students had a victimization rate of 5.9 percent and non-heterosexual students a rate of 12.3 percent.³¹ The difference between heterosexual and non-heterosexual students is statistically different. Among Hispanic or Latino students, 7.1 percent reported experiencing harassing behavior, compared to 7.4 percent of non-Hispanic or Latino students. This difference is not statistically different. With respect to

²⁹Respondents could select multiple offender types. The percentage in the report is based on number of respondents who selected at least one offender type (unduplicated counts of respondents). Therefore, the sum of percentages for the offender types in the table may differ from the percentage in the report.

³⁰The percentage for non-heterosexual students combines across categories that are listed in the table.

³¹Ibid.

race, the rates are 7.4 percent for White students, 5.8 percent for Black students, 5.5 percent for Asian students, and 10.7 percent for those in Other and Multi Race groups. Students who indicated they have a disability had a prevalence rate of 12.8 percent, while 5.7 percent of students without a disability reported being victimized. There is a statistical difference between these two groups of students.

For stalking, heterosexual students had a prevalence rate of 2.9 percent and non-heterosexual students a rate of 9.3 percent.³² The difference between heterosexual and non-heterosexual students is statistically different. Among Hispanic or Latino students, 5.1 percent reported experiencing harassing behavior, compared to 4.3 percent of non-Hispanic or Latino students. This difference is not statistically different. With respect to race, the rates are 4.8 percent for White students, 5.0 percent for Black students, 2.5 percent for Asian students, and 6.4 percent for those in Other and Multi Race groups. Students who indicated they have a disability had a prevalence rate of 9.7 percent, while 2.7 percent of students without a disability reported being victimized. There is a statistical difference between these two groups of students.

³²Ibid.

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³³The report was originally released in 2015 and was revised in 2017.

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2019 CAMPUS CLIMATE SURVEY AGGREGATE DATA DRAFT FAQ

1. How big was this survey?

- 181,752 students completed this year's survey; the total student population at participating schools was 830,936.
- That represents a significant increase over the 150,072 respondents in the 2015 survey.
- It also represented a broad mix of students and institutions:
 - 108,221 undergraduate respondents and 73,531 graduate and professional respondents;
 - 95,975 respondents from private institutions and 85,777 respondents from public institutions;
 - 33 universities took part; 32¹ of them are AAU member campuses.
- The survey also had one of the largest sample sizes of self-identified transgender, non-binary, genderqueer and other TGQN students ever studied, with 1.7 percent of respondents selecting a TGQN category and 0.6 percent selecting "decline to state" for their gender category.

2. What did the survey show in terms of incidence?

- The overall rate of non-consensual sexual contact by physical force or inability to consent since the student enrolled at the school was 13 percent.

3. Was this an increase from 2015?

- For the schools that participated in both the 2015 and 2019 surveys, the overall rate of non-consensual sexual contact by physical force or inability to consent increased for most categories of students:
 - It increased by 3 percentage points for undergraduate women.
 - It increased by 2.4 percentage points for graduate and professional women.
 - It increased by 1.4 percentage points for undergraduate men.
 - The change for TGQN students was not statistically significant.

4. Did the survey show any other changes from 2015?

¹ AAU member participants include: Boston University, Brown University, California Institute of Technology, Carnegie Mellon University, Case Western Reserve University, Harvard University, Iowa State University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Northwestern University, Rice University, Stanford University, Texas A&M University, The Johns Hopkins University, The Ohio State University, The University of Arizona, The University of Chicago, The University of Kansas, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, The University of Wisconsin-Madison, University of Florida, University of Michigan, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, University of Missouri, University of Oregon, University of Pennsylvania, University of Pittsburgh, University of Rochester, University of Southern California, University of Virginia, Vanderbilt University, Washington University in St. Louis, Yale University.

The non-AAU member participant was Georgetown University.

- The survey found significant increases from 2015 to 2019 in student reports of their knowledge about school definitions and procedures related to sexual assault and other sexual misconduct.
- The largest change was for knowledge of the definition of sexual assault and other sexual misconduct, where there were increases of 11.5 percentage points for undergraduate women and 12.4 percentage points for undergraduate men.

5. Are any groups particularly vulnerable?

- Undergraduate women and undergraduate TGQN students reported much higher incidences of sexual assault than their male counterparts or their counterparts in graduate and professional school:
 - The incidence for women undergraduates is nearly three times higher than for women graduate and professional students (25% vs. 9.7%).
 - Among TGQN students, 22.8 percent of undergraduates and 14.5 percent of graduate and professional students reported this type of victimization.
 - But only 6.8 percent of undergraduate men and 2.5 percent of male graduate/professional students reported sexual assault.

6. Are students using campus resources when they have been victims of sexual assault or misconduct?

- The short answer is, “Yes, but not often enough.”
- Students reported making contact with a counseling resource or program 46.8 percent of the time after being victimized.
- They contacted campus police (11.3% of the time) and local police (9.4% of the time) less often after victimization.
- Students provided mixed reviews of program or service usefulness. For 35 percent of respondents who contacted a program or resource, students felt it was “not at all” or “a little” useful, while 40 percent felt the program was “very” or “extremely” useful.

7. What is AAU doing to fight sexual assault and misconduct on campus?

- AAU has undertaken the 2015 and 2019 surveys to help its members better understand the attitudes and experiences of their students with respect to sexual assault and sexual misconduct.
- AAU also surveyed our member institutions in 2017 to get a better understanding of best practices campuses are undertaking combat sexual assault and misconduct. The findings have been published in a report, with aggregated information.

- This information is helping university administrators facilitate conversations on campus about this important topic and formulate evidence-based policies and practices intended to reduce sexual assault and sexual misconduct on campus.
- AAU also hopes the survey data provide federal policymakers with additional information as they consider legislative and administrative responses to this issue.

8. Why were various gender identities combined in this report?

- TGQN students were placed together in a group in the study to allow for meaningful statistical analysis.
- A very small percentage (less than 2%) of respondents to the survey selected a gender identity category other than “man” or “woman.”
- Because this percentage is so small, publishing estimates for individual non-male/female gender categories (i.e., trans woman, trans man, nonbinary or genderqueer, questioning, and not listed) and breaking down by affiliation status (i.e., undergraduate versus graduate/professional students) does not yield statistically stable results.

9. What did the survey find about LGBTQ students?

- Generally speaking, LGBTQ students were more likely than other students to be victimized.
- Among all respondents, bisexual students reported the highest rate of victimization (25.6%); followed by those selecting more than one category for sexual orientation (22.2%); those who identified as asexual, queer, questioning or not listed (18.5%), and those who identified as gay or lesbian (15.1%).
- These percentages are all higher than the victimization rate reported for all heterosexual respondents (11.5%).
- For TGQN students, the rates range from 19.5 percent for gay or lesbian sexual orientation to 23.8 percent for those selecting more than one category.
- TGQN students who chose heterosexual as their sexual orientation have rates that are not statistically different from heterosexual men (6.9% vs. 4.1%) and have much lower rates than heterosexual women (19.1%).

10. What did the survey find about graduate and professional students?

- Graduate and professional students reported lower rates of victimization for sexual assault than undergraduate students.
- However, they also reported higher rates of being sexually harassed by a faculty member than did undergraduate students.

11. Did any other issues stand out in the surveys?

- While overall students in 2019 report being better informed about what constitutes sexual assault and know where to report assault, they also do not believe sexual assault claims will be handled properly and are, far too often, not reporting cases of assault or taking advantage of resources to recover.
- This survey explored why many students choose not to report incidents that they believe weren't "serious enough" to warrant reporting. Findings showed that students most frequently chose not to report incidents either because they felt they could handle it themselves or because they weren't physically harmed.
- Year in school may also affect risk. Students who are relatively new to school may experience higher risk because they are not familiar with situations that may lead to an incident of sexual assault or misconduct. For undergraduate women, the prevalence rates decline by year in school (Tables 14–16). Among first-year students, 16.1 percent of undergraduate women reported sexual contact by physical force or inability to consent during the academic year during which they took the survey. This percentage steadily declines by year in school, to 11.3 percent for fourth-year-or-higher students.

12. How do the rates of sexual assault in this survey compare to those of similarly aged people who aren't studying at universities?

- There have only been a handful of studies using similar methodologies to this one that have compared the sexual assault rates of college students to similar-age adults who are not in college, and they all conclude that college students have lower rates than those not in college (Coker, Follingstad, et al., 2016; Axinn, Bardos, & West, 2017; Sinozich & Langton, 2014).
- This does not minimize the seriousness of the problem of sexual assault and misconduct while attending a four-year school or its consequences on students' well-being. However, it does provide a broader perspective on its correlations and consequences.

13. How much did the survey cost overall? Per institution?

- The cost for the survey was \$47,500 per institution.
- Costs to add customized questions as well as incentives were additional and varied by institution.

14. Will the raw data be made available to researchers?

- Similar to data from the 2015 survey, data from this survey will be housed at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social research at the ICPSR:
<https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/>

- Those at AAU institutions will be able to apply for this data in 2020; however, all other researchers will have to wait one year.

15. Why didn't every AAU institution participate in the survey?

- For those AAU institutions that did not participate, most already perform their own regular campus surveys on sexual assault.
- Some do it voluntarily, and some are required by state law or by their university systems to do so.
- As a result, many of these schools did not want to try to get complete responses from students twice in one year on the same topic.

16. How was Westat selected to perform the survey?

- AAU performed a competitive bidding process, as we do for most of our large contract work. This process included members of the AAU survey design team as well as AAU staff.
- Westat, which performed the 2015 survey, won the contract for this year's survey as well.

17. Will AAU conduct the survey again in 2023?

- We are considering it, in consultation with our member schools.

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Table A. Characteristics of Respondents That Completed the Survey

Characteristic Category	Weighted		Un-weighted	
	Number	%	Number	%
<i>How old are you?</i>				
18 years old	875	5.7	332	6.8
19 years old	1,717	11.2	635	13.0
20 years old	1,487	9.7	535	10.9
21 years old	1,451	9.5	482	9.8
22 years old	1,117	7.3	352	7.2
23 years old	818	5.3	258	5.3
24 years old	850	5.5	299	6.1
25 years or older	7,029	45.8	2,008	41.0
<i>What is your current student affiliation with [University]?</i>				
Undergraduate	6,353	41.4	2,233	45.5
Graduate or professional	9,005	58.6	2,673	54.5
<i>What is your class year in school?</i>				
Undergraduate				
1st year	1,774	11.6	669	13.6
2nd year	1,678	10.9	606	12.4
3rd year	1,528	10.0	531	10.8
4th year or higher	1,367	8.9	425	8.7
Graduate or professional				
1st year	3,969	25.9	1,169	23.8
2nd year	2,673	17.4	785	16.0
3rd year	887	5.8	298	6.1
4th year or higher	1,466	9.6	419	8.5
<i>In what year did you first enroll at [University]?</i>				
2014 or earlier	1,540	10.0	441	9.0
2015	1,780	11.6	561	11.4
2016	2,317	15.1	794	16.2
2017	3,941	25.7	1,272	26.0
2018 or 2019	5,758	37.5	1,832	37.4

Table A. Characteristics of Respondents That Completed the Survey (continued)

Characteristic Category	Weighted		Un-weighted	
	Number	%	Number	%
<i>Are you Hispanic or Latino?</i>				
Yes	2,038	13.3	615	12.6
No	13,281	86.7	4,281	87.4
<i>Which race(s) best describes you?</i>				
White only	8,379	55.0	2,741	56.4
Black only	757	5.0	243	5.0
Asian only	4,167	27.4	1,269	26.1
Other/multi race	1,921	12.6	611	12.6
<i>Which best describes your gender identity?</i>				
Woman	6,781	44.2	2,543	51.8
Man	8,207	53.4	2,240	45.7
Other	370	2.4	123	2.5
<i>Do you consider yourself to be:</i>				
Heterosexual only	11,540	75.6	3,622	74.2
Gay or lesbian only	808	5.3	240	4.9
Other/multiple categories	2,576	16.9	912	18.7
Decline to state	337	2.2	107	2.2
<i>Since you have been a student at [University], have you been in a partnered relationship?</i>				
Yes	10,541	68.9	3,322	67.9
No	4,761	31.1	1,568	32.1
<i>Students identifying as having a disability¹</i>				
Yes	3,368	23.0	1,147	24.5
No	11,274	77.0	3,537	75.5

¹Respondents were asked, "Do you identify as a student with any of the following? Learning disability, ADHD, Autism Spectrum Disorder, mobility-related disability (e.g., spinal cord injury), sensory disability (e.g., low vision), chronic mental health condition (e.g., depression), chronic medical condition (e.g., diabetes), or other disability or chronic condition."

Table 1.1. Perceptions of Responses to Reporting Sexual Assault or Other Sexual Misconduct to a University Official, by Gender and Student Affiliation¹

Survey Item Response	Total		Woman				Man				TGQN ²	
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional			
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>If someone were to report a sexual assault or other sexual misconduct to an official at [University], how likely is it that...</i>												
<i>Campus officials would take the report seriously?</i>												
Not at all	2.3	0.2	3.4	0.4	2.3	0.4	2.4	0.4	1.0	0.3	8.7	2.2
A little	7.3	0.3	13.2	0.8	8.5	0.6	5.1	0.7	4.1	0.5	11.3	2.3
Somewhat	24.2	0.6	33.8	1.0	27.8	1.0	26.0	1.2	14.8	0.9	28.0	3.2
Very	41.9	0.6	39.1	1.2	41.9	1.1	44.1	1.5	42.1	1.1	44.0	4.0
Extremely	24.2	0.6	10.5	0.9	19.5	1.0	22.3	1.4	38.0	1.2	8.1	2.0
<i>Campus officials would conduct a fair investigation?</i>												
Not at all	4.4	0.2	6.7	0.6	4.4	0.5	3.9	0.5	2.7	0.4	13.5	2.6
A little	10.4	0.4	15.3	1.0	11.7	0.8	9.9	1.0	6.5	0.6	16.9	3.1
Somewhat	35.2	0.6	43.7	1.2	37.2	1.0	39.2	1.5	25.9	1.0	42.9	4.1
Very	35.3	0.6	28.0	1.0	34.4	1.1	35.5	1.5	41.1	0.8	21.6	3.5
Extremely	14.6	0.5	6.3	0.6	12.2	0.9	11.5	0.8	23.7	1.1	5.0	1.7

¹Per 100 students.

²TGQN: Trans woman, trans man, nonbinary or genderqueer, questioning, not listed.

Table 1.2. Bystander Behavior Upon Witnessing Sexual Assault or Other Sexual Misconduct, by Gender and Student Affiliation¹

Survey Item Response	Total		Woman				Man				TGQN ²	
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional			
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>Since you have been a student at [University], have you noticed someone at [University] making inappropriate sexual comments about someone else's appearance, sharing unwanted sexual images, or otherwise acting in a sexual way that you believed was making others feel uncomfortable or offended?</i>												
Yes	23.7	0.5	40.1	1.2	18.9	0.9	29.8	1.2	12.7	0.8	42.6	3.6
<i>If yes, thinking about the last time this happened, what did you do?³</i>												
Directly intervened or interrupted the situation in the moment	24.4	0.9	25.2	1.6	22.6	2.3	21.5	1.9	28.1	2.7	28.3	6.5
Checked in with the person who seemed impacted by the behavior	49.3	1.2	57.3	1.8	56.5	2.8	40.4	2.5	37.6	3.3	54.4	6.5
Confronted or expressed concern to the person engaging in the behavior	25.2	1.1	25.0	1.8	18.9	2.4	29.0	2.6	25.1	3.1	32.5	5.7
Sought help from either person's friends	15.7	0.9	21.8	1.7	11.4	1.7	13.7	1.8	11.1	2.3	17.9	4.5
Sought help from someone else	10.0	0.8	12.1	1.2	7.6	1.5	10.5	1.5	8.5	2.1	7.6	3.2
Expressed concern to school administrators or another person in a position of authority	5.9	0.5	6.1	0.9	6.9	1.3	5.0	1.0	5.8	1.5	5.5	2.4
Did nothing because the person impacted appeared to be handling the situation	16.6	1.0	13.6	1.2	16.8	2.1	19.1	2.1	17.1	2.5	21.2	4.7
Did nothing because I wasn't sure what to do	14.6	0.8	15.8	1.3	13.6	2.0	14.6	1.9	14.2	2.2	11.8	3.9

Table 1.2. Bystander Behavior Upon Witnessing Sexual Assault or Other Sexual Misconduct, by Gender and Student Affiliation¹ (continued)

Survey Item Response	Total		Woman				Man				TGQN ²	
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional			
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
Did nothing for another reason	14.7	1.0	10.2	1.3	15.1	2.0	18.2	1.8	16.0	2.6	22.5	5.3
Other	3.2	0.5	1.5	0.5	4.3	1.4	3.4	1.0	5.4	1.7	S	S
No	76.3	0.5	59.9	1.2	81.1	0.9	70.2	1.2	87.3	0.8	57.4	3.6
<i>Since you have been a student at [University], have you witnessed a pattern of ongoing sexual comments or behaviors that made you concerned that a fellow student at [University] was experiencing sexual harassment?</i>												
Yes	8.0	0.3	12.8	0.8	7.1	0.5	10.8	1.0	3.7	0.5	13.8	3.1
<i>If yes, thinking about the last time this happened, what did you do?³</i>												
Directly intervened or interrupted the situation in the moment	18.5	1.6	19.7	3.1	15.8	3.1	16.3	3.6	23.9	5.4	17.2	8.5
Checked in with the person who seemed impacted by the behavior	66.0	2.3	74.0	3.4	63.5	4.1	60.7	3.7	62.3	6.4	66.4	11.3
Confronted or expressed concern to the person engaging in the behavior	21.8	2.1	25.0	3.3	15.4	3.3	19.9	3.5	30.5	6.9	S	S
Sought help from either person's friends	27.2	2.0	28.8	3.5	23.7	3.6	29.7	4.1	27.1	6.3	16.8	7.9
Sought help from someone else	13.3	1.4	12.5	2.6	10.0	2.7	17.1	3.5	11.5	3.8	19.8	9.3
Expressed concern to school administrators or another person in a position of authority	10.3	1.3	9.8	1.9	14.3	3.2	8.9	2.4	9.8	3.4	S	S
Did nothing because the person impacted appeared to be handling the situation	13.7	1.8	12.1	2.6	8.0	2.4	15.6	3.5	17.5	4.9	29.7	11.2

Table 1.2. Bystander Behavior Upon Witnessing Sexual Assault or Other Sexual Misconduct, by Gender and Student Affiliation¹ (continued)

Survey Item Response	Total		Woman				Man				TGQN ²	
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional			
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
Did nothing because I wasn't sure what to do	11.5	1.4	9.9	2.0	10.2	2.7	14.9	3.2	9.8	4.0	S	S
Did nothing for another reason	11.3	1.4	8.5	2.4	14.4	2.9	13.2	2.9	9.1	3.8	S	S
Other	3.2	0.8	S	S	S	S	3.7	1.7	7.2	3.3	S	S
No	92.0	0.3	87.2	0.8	92.9	0.5	89.2	1.0	96.3	0.5	86.2	3.1
<i>Since you have been a student at [University], have you witnessed someone at [University] behaving in a controlling or abusive way towards a dating or sexual partner?</i>												
Yes	11.2	0.4	24.8	1.1	6.7	0.5	15.5	0.9	3.8	0.4	14.3	2.7
<i>If yes, thinking about the last time this happened, what did you do?³</i>												
Directly intervened or interrupted the situation in the moment	9.7	1.1	9.2	1.6	8.4	2.5	8.8	1.9	13.1	4.3	18.7	8.9
Checked in with the person who seemed impacted by the behavior	61.9	1.8	65.5	2.5	71.5	3.9	56.8	3.6	44.4	6.2	76.8	9.5
Confronted or expressed concern to the person engaging in the behavior	14.6	1.3	13.7	1.7	13.7	3.2	12.0	2.1	24.1	5.8	19.7	9.1
Sought help from either person's friends	37.6	1.7	41.8	2.6	28.3	3.4	39.3	3.8	28.5	5.2	42.1	11.4
Sought help from someone else	11.4	1.2	12.3	1.6	12.2	3.1	12.9	2.5	S	S	S	S
Expressed concern to school administrators or another person in a position of authority	4.5	0.8	4.8	1.2	S	S	6.5	1.8	S	S	-	-
Did nothing because the person impacted appeared to be handling the situation	11.1	1.2	6.3	1.5	8.8	2.7	15.7	2.5	22.1	5.4	S	S
Did nothing because I wasn't sure what to do	12.1	1.1	10.8	1.6	6.7	1.9	16.8	2.6	13.9	4.3	S	S

Table 1.2. Bystander Behavior Upon Witnessing Sexual Assault or Other Sexual Misconduct, by Gender and Student Affiliation¹ (continued)

Survey Item Response	Total		Woman				Man				TGQN ²	
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional			
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
Did nothing for another reason	14.4	1.2	14.7	1.5	11.8	3.2	13.9	2.3	17.7	4.5	S	S
Other	3.8	0.7	2.2	0.7	3.5	1.6	4.2	1.4	7.2	3.0	S	S
No	88.8	0.4	75.2	1.1	93.3	0.5	84.5	0.9	96.2	0.4	85.7	2.7
<i>Since you have been a student at [University], have you witnessed a situation that you believed could have led to a sexual assault?</i>												
Yes	12.1	0.4	21.2	1.0	8.2	0.6	19.7	1.2	4.5	0.5	17.9	3.0
<i>If yes, thinking about the last time this happened, what did you do?³</i>												
Directly intervened or interrupted the situation in the moment	37.2	1.5	44.1	2.8	28.4	3.4	37.0	3.0	28.1	5.2	42.8	10.2
Checked in with the person who seemed impacted by the behavior	52.2	1.6	55.9	2.5	50.9	4.4	50.8	3.2	46.8	5.4	54.0	8.9
Confronted or expressed concern to the person engaging in the behavior	19.9	1.4	21.8	2.2	20.9	3.9	17.9	2.4	21.7	4.9	S	S
Sought help from either person's friends	29.7	1.6	32.5	2.8	15.9	2.8	32.7	3.0	29.9	5.2	37.9	9.3
Sought help from someone else	19.7	1.2	20.2	2.2	16.8	3.0	20.6	2.8	15.6	3.6	34.2	10.1
Expressed concern to school administrators or another person in a position of authority	4.8	0.6	4.4	1.0	7.4	2.1	3.5	1.1	6.3	2.4	S	S
Did nothing because the person impacted appeared to be handling the situation	12.2	1.1	7.8	1.7	14.3	3.3	14.4	2.1	17.8	4.1	S	S
Did nothing because I wasn't sure what to do	11.0	1.0	9.3	1.4	12.9	2.7	11.6	1.9	14.6	3.8	-	-
Did nothing for another reason	8.5	0.9	7.5	1.3	11.5	2.6	10.4	2.0	4.0	2.2	S	S

Table 1.2. Bystander Behavior Upon Witnessing Sexual Assault or Other Sexual Misconduct, by Gender and Student Affiliation¹ (continued)

Survey Item Response	Total		Woman				Man				TGQN ²	
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional			
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
Other	3.8	0.7	2.5	0.8	3.5	1.7	1.8	0.8	14.2	4.6	-	-
No	87.9	0.4	78.8	1.0	91.8	0.6	80.3	1.2	95.5	0.5	82.1	3.0

¹Per 100 students.

²TGQN: Trans woman, trans man, nonbinary or genderqueer, questioning, not listed.

³Respondents could select multiple options.

Table 1.3. Perceptions Related to the Risks of Experiencing Sexual Assault or Other Sexual Misconduct, by Gender and Student Affiliation¹

Survey Item Response	Total		Woman				Man				TGQN ²	
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional			
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>How problematic is sexual assault or other sexual misconduct at [University]?</i>												
Not at all	20.2	0.5	4.8	0.5	22.7	1.1	9.9	0.7	34.5	1.3	10.5	2.4
A little	28.4	0.6	21.2	1.1	30.9	1.1	29.3	1.2	32.1	1.1	7.1	1.8
Somewhat	34.1	0.5	41.2	1.3	33.8	1.3	38.9	1.3	26.6	1.0	43.0	3.8
Very	13.1	0.4	24.2	1.0	9.7	0.6	17.8	1.1	4.7	0.5	29.1	2.7
Extremely	4.2	0.2	8.6	0.7	2.9	0.4	4.1	0.5	2.1	0.3	10.3	2.4
<i>How likely do you think it is that you will experience sexual assault or other sexual misconduct <u>in the future</u> while enrolled at [University]?</i>												
Not at all	55.8	0.5	23.7	0.9	46.6	1.0	63.3	1.3	78.9	1.0	28.9	3.3
A little	28.8	0.5	38.9	1.1	35.8	0.9	26.6	1.2	18.2	0.9	39.9	2.9
Somewhat	10.9	0.3	24.9	0.9	13.1	0.7	7.6	0.8	2.4	0.4	21.5	2.8
Very	3.6	0.2	9.9	0.7	3.8	0.5	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	7.0	1.9
Extremely	0.9	0.1	2.6	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.7	1.3

¹Per 100 students.

²TGQN: Trans woman, trans man, nonbinary or genderqueer, questioning, not listed.

Table 1.4. Student Feelings About the Campus Community, by Gender and Student Affiliation¹

Survey Item Response	Total		Woman				Man				TGQN ²	
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional			
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>How connected do you feel to the campus community at [University] as a whole?</i>												
Not at all	6.8	0.3	1.6	0.2	12.0	0.7	3.2	0.4	8.1	0.6	10.1	2.3
A little	26.5	0.5	12.0	0.8	33.0	1.0	16.2	0.9	36.1	1.2	34.7	3.8
Somewhat	42.3	0.7	44.3	1.2	42.1	1.1	44.2	1.4	40.0	1.1	43.5	4.0
Very	21.4	0.5	37.3	1.2	11.8	0.8	30.3	1.3	14.2	0.8	10.1	2.3
Extremely	3.0	0.2	4.7	0.5	1.1	0.2	6.1	0.6	1.6	0.3	S	S
<i>How comfortable are you seeking advice from faculty or staff at [University], even about something personal?</i>												
Not at all	11.1	0.4	10.5	0.6	12.6	0.9	10.9	0.9	9.9	0.7	20.9	4.0
A little	26.5	0.5	29.5	1.1	29.9	1.1	22.5	1.1	24.9	0.8	24.4	2.8
Somewhat	37.7	0.6	39.7	1.3	35.2	1.1	39.9	1.5	36.7	1.1	40.6	3.9
Very	20.5	0.6	16.8	0.9	18.4	0.8	21.9	1.2	23.9	1.1	13.1	2.9
Extremely	4.2	0.2	3.5	0.5	3.9	0.4	4.9	0.6	4.7	0.5	S	S
<i>How concerned are students at [University] about each other's well-being?</i>												
Not at all	2.8	0.2	2.0	0.3	3.4	0.4	2.6	0.5	3.1	0.4	2.2	1.0
A little	15.2	0.4	13.2	0.8	17.5	1.0	15.5	0.9	15.0	0.8	10.6	2.3
Somewhat	45.2	0.5	42.8	1.3	45.9	1.3	41.8	1.5	47.6	1.1	53.1	4.0
Very	32.7	0.6	36.1	1.1	29.9	1.0	36.0	1.3	31.1	1.1	26.1	3.9
Extremely	4.1	0.3	6.0	0.6	3.3	0.4	4.1	0.5	3.2	0.5	8.0	2.1

Table 1.4. Student Feelings About the Campus Community, by Gender and Student Affiliation¹ (continued)

Survey Item Response	Total		Woman				Man				TGQN ²	
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional			
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>How concerned are faculty or staff at [University] about your well-being?</i>												
Not at all	6.4	0.3	6.2	0.5	7.8	0.7	6.0	0.8	5.8	0.6	5.7	1.6
A little	20.4	0.5	23.7	1.1	20.5	0.9	18.7	1.0	18.9	0.9	27.6	4.1
Somewhat	42.3	0.6	41.3	1.3	43.7	1.1	44.0	1.2	40.7	1.0	45.3	4.4
Very	27.3	0.5	26.4	1.2	25.1	1.0	26.8	1.2	30.1	1.0	20.8	3.0
Extremely	3.5	0.3	2.3	0.4	2.9	0.5	4.5	0.5	4.4	0.5	S	S
<i>How concerned are University Officials at [University] about your well-being?</i>												
Not at all	17.6	0.4	22.0	0.8	18.5	1.0	17.1	1.1	13.2	0.8	35.6	4.2
A little	26.2	0.5	28.2	1.1	26.7	1.1	27.5	1.4	23.2	0.9	38.4	3.7
Somewhat	35.7	0.6	34.6	1.1	37.6	1.1	35.9	1.5	36.1	1.0	19.8	2.8
Very	17.3	0.4	13.4	0.8	14.7	0.9	16.6	1.1	22.9	1.1	5.6	1.7
Extremely	3.2	0.2	1.8	0.3	2.6	0.4	3.0	0.4	4.6	0.5	S	S

¹Per 100 students.

²TGQN: Trans woman, trans man, nonbinary or genderqueer, questioning, not listed.

Table 2.1. Awareness of Services and Resources Related to Sexual Assault or Other Sexual Misconduct, by Gender and Student Affiliation¹

Survey Item Response	Total		Woman				Man				TGQN ²	
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional			
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>Are you aware of the following services and resources?</i>												
Office for Sexual Misconduct Prevention and Support	56.4	0.6	60.4	1.2	53.4	1.2	61.5	1.2	53.1	1.2	57.7	4.6
Equal Opportunity Programs/Title IX Coordinators	65.6	0.7	77.6	1.1	60.7	1.3	77.6	1.3	53.9	1.3	80.5	3.1
Sexual Assault Dean on Call	51.5	0.6	77.5	1.1	36.0	1.2	75.3	1.3	31.6	1.0	71.8	3.8
Dean on Call	54.1	0.6	76.9	1.1	38.9	1.1	75.8	1.3	37.8	1.2	63.5	4.1
Student Counseling Service	76.0	0.6	87.5	0.7	78.2	1.1	78.5	1.4	65.1	1.0	87.3	3.0
Ordained Religious Advisors	14.2	0.5	16.4	0.9	11.0	0.7	18.1	1.4	12.3	0.7	21.6	2.7
Resources for Sexual Violence Prevention Programming Center	16.3	0.5	21.0	0.8	11.3	0.7	23.2	1.3	12.8	0.8	17.9	3.1
University-Wide Disciplinary Committee/Disciplinary Affairs	19.3	0.6	20.9	1.0	15.4	0.7	25.2	1.3	17.9	1.0	18.2	2.7
University of Chicago Police Department (UCPD)	75.2	0.6	81.6	0.9	71.0	1.1	80.3	1.2	71.4	1.0	73.5	3.3
Student Health Service	82.9	0.5	89.9	0.7	82.6	0.8	84.3	1.2	77.7	1.0	87.6	2.4
University of Chicago Medicine Emergency Room	54.3	0.6	64.4	1.3	51.5	1.1	58.6	1.5	47.0	1.3	62.8	3.5
City of Chicago Police, Emergency & Non-Emergency (Community Resource)	46.1	0.7	46.1	1.4	44.0	1.2	49.0	1.3	45.4	1.2	52.9	4.2
Chicago Rape Crisis Hotline or YWCA (Community Resource)	13.4	0.4	12.9	0.8	15.3	0.7	13.7	0.9	11.6	0.8	21.7	3.4
Other	2.6	0.2	2.5	0.3	1.7	0.3	3.5	0.5	2.3	0.3	8.9	2.6
None of the above	4.7	0.3	0.9	0.2	4.1	0.5	4.4	0.6	7.9	0.6	2.3	1.0

¹Per 100 students.

²TGQN: Trans woman, trans man, nonbinary or genderqueer, questioning, not listed.

Table 2.2. Knowledge About Sexual Assault and Other Sexual Misconduct At the School, by Gender and Student Affiliation¹

Survey Item Response	Total		Woman				Man				TGQN ²	
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional			
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>How knowledgeable are you about how sexual assault and other sexual misconduct are defined at [University]?</i>												
Not at all	6.0	0.3	4.9	0.6	9.1	0.8	4.6	0.6	5.3	0.5	4.0	1.4
A little	19.1	0.6	19.5	1.1	21.0	1.2	18.5	1.2	17.9	1.0	18.8	3.2
Somewhat	37.7	0.6	40.7	1.1	35.5	1.2	38.9	1.3	37.0	1.3	33.3	4.2
Very	29.2	0.5	27.8	1.1	28.0	1.1	28.4	1.2	31.3	1.1	30.2	4.0
Extremely	8.1	0.3	7.1	0.6	6.5	0.7	9.6	0.8	8.5	0.7	13.8	2.5
<i>How knowledgeable are you about where to get help at [University] if you or a friend experience sexual assault or other sexual misconduct?</i>												
Not at all	5.1	0.3	3.4	0.4	7.2	0.6	2.9	0.5	5.7	0.6	6.1	1.6
A little	18.5	0.5	16.1	0.8	21.0	0.9	18.1	1.0	18.8	1.0	13.9	2.8
Somewhat	41.3	0.6	41.3	1.4	41.4	1.1	39.3	1.3	42.4	1.1	39.6	3.3
Very	27.7	0.5	30.2	1.4	24.9	1.1	30.0	1.4	27.0	1.0	27.0	3.0
Extremely	7.4	0.3	9.0	0.7	5.5	0.6	9.7	0.7	6.1	0.5	13.5	2.7
<i>How knowledgeable are you about where to make a report of sexual assault or other sexual misconduct at [University]?</i>												
Not at all	8.6	0.3	8.4	0.7	12.3	0.8	6.0	0.7	7.6	0.6	8.1	2.3
A little	20.4	0.5	19.7	1.0	23.4	1.0	19.5	1.2	19.5	1.0	16.6	2.7
Somewhat	40.4	0.6	40.2	1.3	39.6	1.2	38.4	1.2	42.2	1.3	39.8	3.9
Very	23.4	0.5	24.3	1.2	19.8	0.9	26.1	1.5	24.0	1.1	22.7	3.3
Extremely	7.2	0.3	7.3	0.6	4.9	0.6	9.9	0.7	6.7	0.6	12.7	2.8

**Table 2.2. Knowledge About Sexual Assault and Other Sexual Misconduct At the School, by Gender and Student Affiliation¹
(continued)**

Survey Item Response	Total		Woman				Man				TGQN ²	
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional			
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>How knowledgeable are you about what happens when a student reports an incident of sexual assault or other sexual misconduct at [University]?</i>												
Not at all	17.5	0.4	14.2	0.8	25.6	1.1	11.2	0.9	17.2	0.9	19.1	2.7
A little	26.0	0.5	26.4	1.1	25.0	1.0	26.0	1.2	27.2	1.1	17.6	2.9
Somewhat	35.4	0.6	35.5	1.3	31.9	1.2	39.3	1.3	35.4	1.3	35.8	3.3
Very	16.2	0.4	17.3	1.0	14.1	0.7	17.5	1.1	15.8	0.8	21.6	3.1
Extremely	5.0	0.3	6.6	0.6	3.5	0.5	6.0	0.7	4.3	0.5	6.0	1.9
<i>As an incoming student at [University], did you complete any training modules or information sessions about sexual assault or other sexual misconduct?</i>												
Yes	92.3	0.6	97.3	0.8	91.9	1.0	94.6	1.3	89.7	1.4	94.5	3.2
<i>What topics did these training modules or information sessions include?³</i>												
How sexual assault or other sexual misconduct is defined on campus	96.4	0.3	92.5	1.3	96.0	0.7	97.9	0.7	97.4	0.5	100.0	0.0
How to prevent sexual assault or other sexual misconduct	89.6	0.7	92.0	1.2	82.0	1.5	97.0	1.0	91.2	1.1	91.1	4.1
Additional training programs on how to prevent sexual assault or other sexual misconduct	62.2	1.0	63.5	2.3	50.7	1.8	75.6	2.2	65.5	1.6	45.4	8.0
Where to seek help should you or someone else experience sexual assault or other sexual misconduct	91.9	0.7	91.1	1.2	88.5	1.4	95.3	1.0	93.1	0.8	96.6	3.0
No	7.7	0.6	2.7	0.8	8.1	1.0	5.4	1.3	10.3	1.4	S	S

Table 2.2. Knowledge About Sexual Assault and Other Sexual Misconduct At the School, by Gender and Student Affiliation¹ (continued)

Survey Item Response	Total		Woman				Man				TGQN ²	
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional			
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>Since arriving at [University], have you completed any training modules or information sessions about sexual assault or other sexual misconduct?</i>												
Yes	93.9	0.4	96.0	0.6	93.4	0.7	93.4	1.0	93.5	0.7	89.9	2.9
<i>What topics did these training modules or information sessions include?³</i>												
How sexual assault or other sexual misconduct is defined on campus	96.7	0.4	94.2	0.8	97.1	0.6	96.2	0.7	98.6	0.4	98.4	1.4
How to prevent sexual assault or other sexual misconduct	94.3	0.4	94.2	0.8	89.4	1.0	97.2	0.6	95.4	0.6	96.1	1.9
Additional training programs on how to prevent sexual assault or other sexual misconduct	62.3	0.9	62.4	1.6	52.0	1.9	71.9	1.6	62.6	1.5	59.0	5.1
Where to seek help should you or someone else experience sexual assault or other sexual misconduct	91.2	0.4	91.2	0.8	89.6	1.1	91.9	1.1	91.8	0.8	92.4	2.6
No	6.1	0.4	4.0	0.6	6.6	0.7	6.6	1.0	6.5	0.7	10.1	2.9

¹Per 100 students.

²TGQN: Trans woman, trans man, nonbinary or genderqueer, questioning, not listed.

³Respondents could select multiple options.

Table 3.1. Percent of Undergraduate Women Who Experienced Penetration or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force and/or Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening, by Time Period^{1,2}

Survey Item Response	Current School Year		Since Entering College	
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
Total involving physical force or inability to consent or stop what was happening	8.0	0.6	21.8	1.0
Penetration	3.2	0.4	10.4	0.7
Physical force only	1.2	0.3	4.8	0.5
Completed	1.0	0.3	3.2	0.4
Attempted	0.3	0.1	2.1	0.3
Inability to consent or stop what was happening only	2.1	0.3	6.3	0.5
Both physical force and inability to consent or stop what was happening	0.3	0.1	1.6	0.3
Sexual touching	5.7	0.4	16.1	0.9
Physical force only	3.5	0.3	10.4	0.8
Inability to consent or stop what was happening only	2.1	0.3	6.1	0.6
Both physical force and inability to consent or stop what was happening	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.3

¹Per 100 students.

²Physical force: Incidents that involved force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone using their body weight to hold you down, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Inability to consent or stop what was happening: 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.

Table 3.2. Percent of Graduate or Professional Women Who Experienced Penetration or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force and/or Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening, by Time Period^{1,2}

Survey Item Response	Current School Year		Since Entering College	
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
Total involving physical force or inability to consent or stop what was happening	2.9	0.4	7.0	0.6
Penetration	1.3	0.3	3.5	0.4
Physical force only	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.2
Completed	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1
Attempted	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2
Inability to consent or stop what was happening only	0.7	0.2	2.3	0.3
Both physical force and inability to consent or stop what was happening	S	S	0.5	0.2
Sexual touching	2.3	0.3	4.9	0.5
Physical force only	1.6	0.3	3.4	0.4
Inability to consent or stop what was happening only	0.8	0.2	1.5	0.3
Both physical force and inability to consent or stop what was happening	S	S	0.3	0.1

¹Per 100 students.

²Physical force: Incidents that involved force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone using their body weight to hold you down, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Inability to consent or stop what was happening: 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.

Table 3.3. Percent of Undergraduate Men Who Experienced Penetration or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force and/or Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening, by Time Period^{1,2}

Survey Item Response	Current School Year		Since Entering College	
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
Total involving physical force or inability to consent or stop what was happening	4.1	0.5	7.8	0.7
Penetration	1.2	0.3	3.1	0.5
Physical force only	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.3
Completed	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.3
Attempted	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2
Inability to consent or stop what was happening only	0.6	0.2	2.4	0.4
Both physical force and inability to consent or stop what was happening	S	S	0.3	0.2
Sexual touching	3.5	0.5	5.9	0.6
Physical force only	1.8	0.3	3.4	0.5
Inability to consent or stop what was happening only	1.8	0.4	2.8	0.4
Both physical force and inability to consent or stop what was happening	S	S	S	S

¹Per 100 students.

²Physical force: Incidents that involved force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone using their body weight to hold you down, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Inability to consent or stop what was happening: 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.

Table 3.4. Percent of Graduate or Professional Men Who Experienced Penetration or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force and/or Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening, by Time Period^{1,2}

Survey Item Response	Current School Year		Since Entering College	
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
Total involving physical force or inability to consent or stop what was happening	0.3	0.2	2.0	0.3
Penetration	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2
Physical force only	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Completed	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Attempted	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Inability to consent or stop what was happening only	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
Both physical force and inability to consent or stop what was happening	0.0	0.0	S	S
Sexual touching	0.3	0.2	1.5	0.3
Physical force only	S	S	1.1	0.2
Inability to consent or stop what was happening only	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1
Both physical force and inability to consent or stop what was happening	S	S	S	S

¹Per 100 students.

²Physical force: Incidents that involved force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone using their body weight to hold you down, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Inability to consent or stop what was happening: 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.

Table 3.5. Percent of TGQN Students Who Experienced Penetration or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force and/or Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening, by Time Period^{1,2,3}

Survey Item Response	Current School Year		Since Entering College	
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
Total involving physical force or inability to consent or stop what was happening	8.9	2.3	17.2	2.7
Penetration	4.7	1.6	11.2	2.2
Physical force only	S	S	4.1	1.5
Completed	S	S	4.1	1.5
Attempted	S	S	2.5	1.2
Inability to consent or stop what was happening only	2.2	1.1	6.8	1.9
Both physical force and inability to consent or stop what was happening	S	S	S	S
Sexual touching	5.3	1.6	12.0	2.2
Physical force only	2.8	1.2	8.7	2.1
Inability to consent or stop what was happening only	2.0	0.9	3.3	1.2
Both physical force and inability to consent or stop what was happening	S	S	S	S

¹Per 100 students.

²TGQN: Trans woman, trans man, nonbinary or genderqueer, questioning, not listed.

³Physical force: Incidents that involved force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone using their body weight to hold you down, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Inability to consent or stop what was happening: 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.

Table 3.6. Percentage of Students Who Experienced Penetration or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force or Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening, by Student Characteristics, Gender, and Student Affiliation^{1,2,3}

Survey Item Response	Total		Woman				Man				TGQN ⁴	
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional			
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
Sexual orientation												
Heterosexual only	6.5	0.3	18.5	1.2	6.2	0.7	5.9	0.6	1.4	0.3	S	S
Gay or lesbian only	9.3	1.5	12.0	4.0	S	S	16.0	3.2	5.7	2.2	-	-
Other/multiple categories	18.6	1.0	30.1	1.8	10.5	1.8	13.7	2.9	5.2	2.0	20.7	3.3
Decline to state	8.2	2.1	13.8	6.7	6.5	2.8	14.2	7.1	S	S	-	-
Ethnicity												
Hispanic or Latino	10.4	0.9	30.5	3.3	7.6	1.8	8.8	1.9	S	S	28.2	9.3
Not Hispanic or Latino	8.4	0.3	20.5	1.1	6.9	0.6	7.7	0.7	2.2	0.4	14.9	2.6
Race												
White only	9.7	0.5	26.8	1.5	8.3	0.8	8.3	1.0	2.2	0.5	14.5	3.3
Black only	10.7	1.6	12.7	2.9	7.4	2.6	19.5	5.2	S	S	S	S
Asian only	5.3	0.5	15.6	1.9	3.3	0.7	4.6	1.2	0.8	0.4	S	S
Other/multi race	11.3	1.2	23.2	3.0	9.7	2.2	7.7	1.9	3.9	1.5	31.4	6.7
Disability ⁵												
Yes	16.3	1.0	31.5	2.1	9.8	1.6	14.4	2.4	4.9	1.4	19.6	3.6
No	6.3	0.3	17.2	1.2	6.1	0.7	5.8	0.7	1.3	0.3	12.9	4.8
Marital status												
Married	1.8	0.4	-	-	3.9	1.0	S	S	S	S	-	-
Not married	9.9	0.4	21.9	1.0	7.6	0.7	7.8	0.7	2.6	0.4	18.5	2.8

Table 3.6. Percentage of Students Who Experienced Penetration or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force or Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening, by Student Characteristics, Gender, and Student Affiliation^{1,2,3} (continued)

Survey Item Response	Total		Woman				Man				TGQN ⁴	
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional			
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>Class/program year for incidents that occurred since the beginning of the Fall 2018 term</i>												
1st year	4.2	0.4	11.7	1.6	3.6	0.6	6.9	1.2	0.5	0.3	11.8	5.8
2nd Year	3.5	0.4	9.6	1.3	3.2	0.7	3.1	0.9	S	S	9.6	4.7
3rd Year	3.3	0.5	6.0	1.1	1.6	0.8	2.8	0.9	S	S	S	S
4th Year or higher	1.9	0.3	3.4	1.0	S	S	3.1	1.1	-	-	S	S
<i>Class/program year for incidents that occurred since entering college</i>												
1st year	4.8	0.4	11.9	1.6	4.4	0.6	7.3	1.2	1.1	0.4	13.5	5.8
2nd Year	9.2	0.6	22.8	1.9	8.0	1.2	8.0	1.4	2.0	0.6	31.1	6.9
3rd Year	12.3	1.0	24.8	2.5	8.5	1.9	7.1	1.5	3.5	1.1	17.2	7.6
4th Year or higher	12.6	1.0	29.7	2.5	11.8	2.1	9.1	2.0	3.4	1.2	7.4	3.5

¹Unless otherwise specified, estimates are for victimizations reported since entering college.

²Per 100 students.

³**Physical force:** Incidents that involved force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone using their body weight to hold you down, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Inability to consent or stop what was happening: 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.

⁴TGQN: Trans woman, trans man, nonbinary or genderqueer, questioning, not listed.

⁵Respondents were asked, "Do you identify as a student with any of the following? Learning disability, ADHD, Autism Spectrum Disorder, mobility-related disability (e.g., spinal cord injury), sensory disability (e.g., low vision), chronic mental health condition (e.g., depression), chronic medical condition (e.g., diabetes), or other disability or chronic condition."

Table 3.7. Number of Times Women Experienced Penetration or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force or Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening Since Entering College, by Student Affiliation^{1,2,3}

Survey Item Response	Total		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
Penetration						
Number of times						
0 times	93.4	0.4	89.6	0.7	96.5	0.4
1 time	4.0	0.3	5.9	0.5	2.5	0.3
2 or more times	2.6	0.3	4.5	0.5	1.0	0.2
Sexual touching						
Number of times						
0 times	90.1	0.5	83.9	0.9	95.1	0.5
1 time	5.4	0.4	8.2	0.7	3.1	0.4
2 or more times	4.5	0.3	7.9	0.6	1.7	0.3

¹Estimates are for victimizations reported since entering college.

²Per 100 students.

³Physical force: Incidents that involved force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone using their body weight to hold you down, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Inability to consent or stop what was happening: 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.

Table 3.8. Incidents Occurring During an Academic Break and Location for Victimizations of Penetration or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force or Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening, by Gender and Type of Sexual Contact^{1,2,3,4}

Survey Item Response	Woman						Man		TGQN ⁵	
	Total		Penetration		Sexual Touching		Penetration or Sexual Touching		Penetration or Sexual Touching	
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>Did the incident occur during an academic break or recess?</i>										
Yes	11.8	1.6	11.5	2.0	12.2	2.9	9.8	2.9	23.9	9.4
No	88.2	1.6	88.5	2.0	87.8	2.9	90.2	2.9	76.1	9.4
<i>Did it occur on campus or affiliated property?</i>										
Yes	63.4	2.7	56.2	3.2	73.0	4.2	57.6	6.0	42.3	14.7
No	36.6	2.7	43.8	3.2	27.0	4.2	42.4	6.0	57.7	14.7
<i>Where did the incident occur?⁶</i>										
University residence hall/dorm	29.1	2.1	32.3	3.0	24.9	3.3	35.6	5.2	26.4	11.9
Fraternity house	23.4	2.4	11.3	2.1	39.4	3.9	20.8	3.7	S	S
Sorority house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	S	S	0.0	0.0
Other space used by a single-sex student social organization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other residential housing	16.4	1.7	24.6	3.0	5.4	1.6	10.7	3.9	S	S
Classroom, lab, or fieldwork setting	S	S	0.0	0.0	S	S	S	S	0.0	0.0
Faculty or staff office	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Restaurant, bar, or club	5.3	1.1	2.2	1.1	9.4	2.3	S	S	S	S
Other non-residential building	6.4	1.4	7.9	2.1	4.5	1.6	7.3	2.9	S	S
Outdoor or recreational space	1.9	0.7	S	S	3.8	1.5	S	S	S	S
Some other place	16.6	2.2	21.1	2.8	10.6	2.8	16.7	4.2	23.5	10.0

¹Respondents were asked to report on these characteristics for up to four incidents that impacted or affected them the most.

²Estimates are for victimizations reported since entering college.

³Per 100 victimizations.

⁴**Physical force:** Incidents that involved force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone using their body weight to hold you down, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Inability to consent or stop what was happening: 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.

⁵TGQN: Trans woman, trans man, nonbinary or genderqueer, questioning, not listed.

⁶Respondents could select multiple options.

Table 3.9. Characteristics of Offenders For Victimizations of Penetration or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force or Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening, by the Victim's Gender and Type of Sexual Contact^{1,2,3,4}

Survey Item Response	Woman						Man	
	Total		Penetration		Sexual Touching		Penetration or Sexual Touching	
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>How many people did this to you (during this incident)?</i>								
1 person	83.9	1.8	80.7	2.6	88.2	2.2	92.9	2.6
2 persons	9.4	1.4	10.5	2.0	7.9	1.9	5.4	2.2
3 or more persons	6.7	1.2	8.8	1.7	3.9	1.4	S	S
<i>Were any of the people that did this to you...</i>								
Man	95.4	1.3	95.9	1.8	94.8	1.7	38.8	5.5
Woman	5.9	1.4	5.9	2.0	5.9	2.3	56.8	5.6
Other gender identity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	2.5
Don't know	S	S	0.0	0.0	S	S	0.0	0.0
<i>How (is the person/are the persons) who did this to you associated with [University]?⁵</i>								
Student	81.2	1.9	77.8	3.0	85.6	3.1	76.3	4.3
Student teaching assistant	S	S	S	S	0.0	0.0	7.0	3.6
Faculty or instructor	S	S	S	S	0.0	0.0	S	S
Research staff	S	S	S	S	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other staff or administrator	S	S	S	S	0.0	0.0	S	S
Coach or trainer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	S	S
Alumni	3.5	1.0	4.9	1.7	S	S	S	S
Other person associated with [University] (e.g., internship, study abroad)	S	S	S	S	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
The person was not associated with [University]	19.2	2.3	23.7	3.4	13.1	3.3	14.2	3.4
Unsure about association with [University]	4.2	1.0	3.4	1.3	5.4	1.8	S	S

Table 3.9. Characteristics of Offenders For Victimitizations of Penetration or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force or Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening, by the Victim's Gender and Type of Sexual Contact^{1,2,3,4} (continued)

Survey Item Response	Woman						Man	
	Total		Penetration		Sexual Touching		Penetration or Sexual Touching	
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>At the time of this event, what (was the person's/were the persons') relationship to you?⁵</i>								
Someone I was involved or intimate with at the time	25.9	2.1	37.6	3.4	10.5	2.4	15.3	4.5
Someone I previously <u>had been</u> involved or intimate with	9.1	1.4	12.5	2.2	4.7	1.8	15.2	3.9
Teacher	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	S	S
Advisor	S	S	S	S	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Someone I was teaching or advising	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Live-in residential staff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Coach or trainer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	S	S
Boss or supervisor	S	S	S	S	S	S	0.0	0.0
Co-worker	1.5	0.7	S	S	S	S	0.0	0.0
Friend	33.2	2.6	35.5	3.7	30.3	3.6	47.8	5.3
Classmate	13.8	1.9	10.1	1.7	18.6	4.1	15.4	3.9
Someone I know or recognize, but was not a friend	27.3	2.1	28.3	3.2	26.0	3.3	25.7	4.2
Did not know or recognize this person	18.1	2.2	9.2	1.7	29.9	3.6	9.4	2.7

¹Respondents were asked to report on these characteristics for up to four incidents that impacted or affected them the most.

²Estimates are for victimizations reported since entering college.

³Per 100 victimizations.

⁴Physical force: Incidents that involved force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone using their body weight to hold you down, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Inability to consent or stop what was happening: 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.

⁵Respondents could select multiple options.

Table 3.10. Substance Use For Victimizations of Women of Penetration Involving Physical Force or Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening, by Tactic^{1,2,3,4}

Survey Item Response	Total		By Physical Force		By Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening	
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>Before the incident, (was/were) (the person/any of the persons) who did this to you drinking alcohol?</i>						
Yes	70.6	3.1	65.3	7.2	72.9	3.3
No	18.4	2.6	21.3	6.2	17.2	3.0
Don't know	11.0	2.0	13.5	4.7	9.9	2.2
<i>Before the incident, (was/were) (the person/any of the persons) who did this to you using drugs?</i>						
Yes	11.9	2.1	15.6	4.9	10.4	2.5
No	45.6	3.4	34.1	6.6	50.5	4.4
Don't know	42.4	3.5	50.3	7.2	39.1	4.2
<i>Before the incident, were you drinking alcohol?</i>						
Yes	81.0	2.6	64.1	6.6	88.1	2.7
No	19.0	2.6	35.9	6.6	11.9	2.7
<i>Before the incident, did you voluntarily take any drugs?</i>						
Yes	8.9	1.9	4.8	2.0	10.7	2.4
No	91.1	1.9	95.2	2.0	89.3	2.4
<i>Before the incident, had you been given alcohol or another drug without your knowledge or consent?</i>						
Yes, I am certain	3.1	1.1	S	S	2.8	1.3
I suspect, but I am not certain	9.1	1.8	11.8	3.8	7.9	2.0
No	80.7	2.5	76.0	5.1	82.6	3.1
Don't know	7.2	1.8	8.3	3.2	6.7	2.5

Table 3.10. Substance Use For Victimization of Women of Penetration Involving Physical Force or Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening, by Tactic^{1,2,3,4} (continued)

Survey Item Response	Total		By Physical Force		By Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening	
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>For victims who voluntarily or involuntarily used substances before the incident: Were you passed out or asleep for all or parts of this incident?</i>						
Yes	32.3	4.0	19.6	6.3	36.3	4.5
No	36.6	3.9	46.8	7.3	33.5	4.7
Not sure	31.1	3.5	33.7	6.8	30.2	4.1

¹Respondents were asked to report on these characteristics for up to four incidents that impacted or affected them the most.

²Estimates are for victimizations reported since entering college.

³Per 100 victimizations.

⁴Physical force: Incidents that involved force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone using their body weight to hold you down, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Inability to consent or stop what was happening: 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.

Table 3.11. Substance Use for Victimizations of Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force or Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening, by Gender and Tactic^{1,2,3,4}

Survey Item Response	Woman				Man			
	By Physical Force		By Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening		By Physical Force		By Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening	
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>Before the incident, (was/were) (the person/any of the persons) who did this to you drinking alcohol?</i>								
Yes	66.0	5.7	73.9	5.1	66.5	13.4	56.6	10.1
No	13.6	3.9	15.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know	20.4	5.1	11.0	3.6	33.5	13.4	43.4	10.1
<i>Before the incident, (was/were) (the person/any of the persons) who did this to you using drugs?</i>								
Yes	8.8	3.1	10.2	3.4	S	S	0.0	0.0
No	34.6	6.1	36.5	5.2	35.6	12.0	41.5	8.9
Don't know	56.6	5.7	53.4	5.6	58.4	12.2	58.5	8.9
<i>Before the incident, were you drinking alcohol?</i>								
Yes	66.4	4.8	86.9	3.8	74.0	12.4	86.1	9.2
No	33.6	4.8	13.1	3.8	26.0	12.4	13.9	9.2
<i>Before the incident, did you voluntarily take any drugs?</i>								
Yes	8.8	3.0	6.8	2.7	S	S	S	S
No	91.2	3.0	93.2	2.7	86.3	8.3	90.6	5.7

Table 3.11. Substance Use for Victimizations of Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force or Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening, by Gender and Tactic^{1,2,3,4} (continued)

Survey Item Response	Woman				Man			
	By Physical Force		By Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening		By Physical Force		By Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening	
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>Before the incident, had you been given alcohol or another drug without your knowledge or consent?</i>								
Yes, I am certain	0.0	0.0	S	S	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
I suspect, but I am not certain	S	S	S	S	0.0	0.0	S	S
No	91.5	3.1	83.4	4.3	100.0	0.0	94.8	4.5
Don't know	5.2	2.6	11.9	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>For victims who voluntarily or involuntarily used substances before the incident: Were you passed out or asleep for all or parts of the incident?</i>								
Yes	S	S	12.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	28.0	9.4
No	91.5	4.0	76.3	5.0	89.6	9.6	72.0	9.4
Not sure	S	S	11.6	3.9	S	S	0.0	0.0

¹Respondents were asked to report on these characteristics for up to four incidents that impacted or affected them the most.

²Estimates are for victimizations reported since entering college.

³Per 100 victimizations.

⁴Physical force: Incidents that involved force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone using their body weight to hold you down, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Inability to consent or stop what was happening: 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.

Table 3.12. Emotional, Academic/Professional, or Physical Consequences for Victimization of Women of Penetration or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force or Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening, by Type of Sexual Contact and Tactic^{1,2,3,4}

Survey Item Response	Penetration or Sexual Touching		Penetration						Sexual Touching	
			Total		By Physical Force		By Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening			
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>Did you experience any of the following consequences as a result of the incident?⁵</i>										
Emotional										
Avoided or tried to avoid the person(s)	66.0	2.6	71.4	3.5	78.9	5.8	68.3	4.3	58.9	3.4
Fearfulness or being concerned about safety	30.2	2.5	35.2	3.0	63.2	6.3	23.4	3.0	23.5	3.5
Loss of interest in daily activities, or feelings of helplessness or hopelessness	43.1	2.4	56.3	3.2	73.8	6.1	48.9	3.8	25.6	3.2
Withdrawal from interactions with friends	31.0	2.6	41.9	3.5	54.9	6.2	36.5	4.4	16.5	2.9
Stopped participating in extracurricular activities	16.9	1.9	21.7	2.9	35.5	5.8	15.9	3.4	10.5	2.3
Nightmares or trouble sleeping	27.7	2.2	37.1	3.0	61.9	6.4	26.7	3.0	15.1	2.9
Feeling numb or detached	40.6	2.8	56.2	3.7	78.6	6.0	46.7	4.2	19.9	3.7
Headaches or stomach aches	20.3	2.2	23.8	2.9	41.4	6.7	16.4	3.2	15.7	3.1
Eating problems or disorders	17.5	1.8	25.4	3.2	27.4	5.2	24.5	3.7	7.1	2.2
Increased drug or alcohol use	19.5	2.1	28.6	3.5	31.4	5.3	27.4	4.2	7.4	2.4
None of the above	19.2	1.8	11.8	2.2	S	S	14.4	2.8	29.1	3.2

Table 3.12. Emotional, Academic/Professional, or Physical Consequences for Victimizations of Women of Penetration or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force or Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening, by Type of Sexual Contact and Tactic^{1,2,3,4} (continued)

Survey Item Response	Penetration or Sexual Touching		Penetration						Sexual Touching	
			Total		By Physical Force		By Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening			
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
Academic or professional										
Decreased class attendance	20.3	2.0	30.0	3.3	41.3	6.0	25.3	4.0	7.0	2.4
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments, or exams	39.7	2.7	52.2	3.9	66.1	6.3	46.4	4.4	22.5	3.6
Difficulty concentrating on thesis/dissertation research or lab/clinical duties	10.9	1.8	17.4	2.9	23.6	5.7	14.7	2.9	S	S
Difficulty going to work	16.0	1.9	21.4	2.9	24.8	5.4	20.0	3.5	8.6	2.6
Withdrew from some or all classes	9.9	1.7	14.0	2.6	15.4	4.3	13.5	3.1	4.2	2.1
Changed my residence or housing situation	4.7	1.1	6.7	1.7	14.6	4.3	3.3	1.6	S	S
Changed my career plan	3.9	1.0	5.2	1.5	9.1	3.9	3.5	1.5	S	S
Considered dropping out of school	11.6	1.7	13.6	2.3	25.1	5.0	8.7	2.3	9.0	2.5
Changed major or college	2.3	0.8	3.3	1.3	S	S	2.7	1.3	S	S
None of the above	55.7	3.0	40.3	4.2	31.1	6.2	44.2	4.7	76.8	3.7

Table 3.12. Emotional, Academic/Professional, or Physical Consequences for Victimizations of Women of Penetration or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force or Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening, by Type of Sexual Contact and Tactic^{1,2,3,4} (continued)

Survey Item Response	Penetration or Sexual Touching		Penetration						Sexual Touching	
			Total		By Physical Force		By Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening			
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>Did you experience any of the following consequences as a result of the incident?</i>										
Physical (injury, sexually transmitted disease, became pregnant)	11.6	1.7	18.0	2.7	39.7	6.0	8.7	2.4	3.1	1.5
At least one emotional, academic/professional, or physical consequence	81.8	1.8	89.6	2.1	94.3	3.4	87.6	2.6	71.5	3.1

¹Respondents were asked to report on these characteristics for up to four incidents that impacted or affected them the most.

²Estimates are for victimizations reported since entering college.

³Per 100 victimizations.

⁴Physical force: Incidents that involved force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone using their body weight to hold you down, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Inability to consent or stop what was happening: 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.

⁵Respondents could select multiple options.

Table 3.13. Emotional, Academic/Professional, or Physical Consequences for Victimizations of Men of Penetration or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force or Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening^{1,2,3,4}

Survey Item Response	%	StdErr
<i>Did you experience any of the following consequences as a result of the incident?⁵</i>		
Emotional		
Avoided or tried to avoid the person(s)	66.4	4.3
Fearfulness or being concerned about safety	19.4	4.0
Loss of interest in daily activities, or feelings of helplessness or hopelessness	31.3	5.2
Withdrawal from interactions with friends	20.6	4.2
Stopped participating in extracurricular activities	12.0	3.8
Nightmares or trouble sleeping	14.7	3.7
Feeling numb or detached	30.7	4.8
Headaches or stomach aches	5.9	2.4
Eating problems or disorders	4.7	2.2
Increased drug or alcohol use	14.4	3.6
None of the above	25.7	3.9
Academic or professional		
Decreased class attendance	16.0	4.1
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments, or exams	31.5	4.7
Difficulty concentrating on thesis/dissertation research or lab/clinical duties	6.9	2.8
Difficulty going to work	12.4	3.1
Withdrew from some or all classes	5.5	2.3
Changed my residence or housing situation	S	S
Changed my career plan	0.0	0.0
Considered dropping out of school	7.4	2.7
Changed major or college	0.0	0.0
None of the above	65.2	5.0

Table 3.13. Emotional, Academic/Professional, or Physical Consequences for Victimizations of Men of Penetration or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force or Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening^{1,2,3,4} (continued)

<i>Survey Item Response</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>StdErr</i>
Physical (injury, sexually transmitted disease)	11.8	4.1
At least one emotional, academic/professional, or physical consequence	77.3	3.6

¹Respondents were asked to report on these characteristics for up to four incidents that impacted or affected them the most.

²Estimates are for victimizations reported since entering college.

³Per 100 victimizations.

⁴Physical force: Incidents that involved force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone using their body weight to hold you down, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Inability to consent or stop what was happening: 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.

⁵Respondents could select multiple options.

Table 3.14. Percent of Victimitizations With Penetration or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force or Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening When a Program or Resource Was Contacted and Victims' Reasons for Not Contacting a Program or Resource, by Gender, Type of Sexual Contact, and Tactic^{1,2,3}

Survey Item Response	Woman								Man			
	Penetration						Sexual Touching		Penetration		Sexual Touching	
	Total		By Physical Force		By Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening							
							%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>Have you ever contacted a program or resource about this experience/these experiences?⁴</i>												
Yes	25.9	2.8	44.3	7.2	18.2	2.9	15.5	3.1	22.3	8.3	S	S
No	74.1	2.8	55.7	7.2	81.8	2.9	84.5	3.1	77.7	8.3	93.5	5.6
<i>Why did you decide not contact any programs or resources?⁵</i>												
I did not know where to go or who to tell	4.9	1.7	S	S	4.0	1.7	3.7	1.5	24.6	7.8	S	S
I felt embarrassed, ashamed, or that it would be too emotionally difficult	30.8	4.2	52.5	9.8	24.7	3.7	16.0	3.4	35.6	7.6	S	S
I did not think anyone would believe me	8.2	2.2	16.5	6.1	5.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	18.5	6.3	S	S
I did not think it was serious enough to contact programs or resources	49.6	4.3	39.8	8.3	52.3	4.7	62.9	4.4	36.9	8.1	51.9	8.8
I did not want the person to get into trouble	24.4	3.8	36.2	8.8	21.1	3.8	13.2	3.0	37.9	8.2	20.4	6.3
I feared negative academic, social, or professional consequences	12.9	2.1	18.7	7.6	11.3	2.4	6.8	2.1	16.3	6.7	S	S
I feared it would not be kept confidential	15.0	3.0	21.8	7.5	13.0	2.9	7.2	2.2	19.4	7.1	S	S
I could handle it myself	54.2	3.8	48.1	8.5	55.9	4.8	52.7	4.7	73.0	7.9	46.5	7.9
I feared retaliation	14.4	3.0	27.5	8.3	10.7	3.1	S	S	S	S	S	S

Table 3.14. Percent of Victimitizations With Penetration or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force or Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening When a Program or Resource Was Contacted and Victims' Reasons for Not Contacting a Program or Resource, by Gender, Type of Sexual Contact, and Tactic^{1,2,3} (continued)

Survey Item Response	Woman						Man					
	Penetration						Sexual Touching		Penetration		Sexual Touching	
	Total		By Physical Force		By Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening							
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
I did not think the resources would give me the help I needed	27.7	3.9	30.8	7.2	26.8	4.6	13.7	3.2	19.6	7.0	17.3	6.7
Incident occurred while school was not in session	4.9	1.7	10.8	5.9	3.2	1.5	6.8	2.8	S	S	S	S
Other reason	7.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	2.5	8.7	2.5	S	S	15.6	5.8
<i>You said you did not contact any of these programs or resources (because it was not serious enough/for an 'other' reason). Please review the list below and mark any of the reasons that may better describe why you didn't contact any of these programs or resources.⁶</i>												
I was not injured or hurt	64.7	4.8	80.7	11.8	61.5	5.7	89.0	3.1	75.3	11.8	75.1	8.1
The reaction by others suggested that it wasn't serious enough to contact any of these programs or services	9.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	10.9	4.0	28.5	4.4	S	S	16.2	7.8
I contacted other programs or services that I felt were appropriate	4.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	5.5	2.7	S	S	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
I had trouble reaching the program or service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
I was too busy	25.7	4.4	S	S	25.7	4.7	21.0	3.7	44.2	14.2	32.7	9.0
The event happened in a context that began consensually	51.2	5.4	42.5	15.9	52.9	6.2	19.5	4.6	62.2	13.8	24.2	8.6

Table 3.14. Percent of Victimitizations With Penetration or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force or Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening When a Program or Resource Was Contacted and Victims' Reasons for Not Contacting a Program or Resource, by Gender, Type of Sexual Contact, and Tactic^{1,2,3} (continued)

Survey Item Response	Woman								Man			
	Penetration						Sexual Touching		Penetration		Sexual Touching	
	Total		By Physical Force		By Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening							
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
Because of the person's gender, I thought it would be minimized or misunderstood	S	S	0.0	0.0	S	S	S	S	55.0	14.1	27.9	9.8
I might be counter-accused	4.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	5.9	2.6	S	S	S	S	S	S
Alcohol and/or other drugs were present	48.5	5.7	S	S	54.0	5.8	28.9	4.0	56.3	14.0	36.5	11.4
Events like this seem common	34.2	4.6	31.9	14.9	34.7	5.1	56.3	5.2	50.3	14.2	24.9	8.9
My body showed involuntary arousal	19.9	4.2	35.3	15.6	16.8	4.3	8.5	3.0	26.4	12.3	0.0	0.0
Other reason	16.3	4.1	0.0	0.0	19.5	4.8	14.6	3.7	S	S	22.1	9.1

¹Respondents were asked to report on these characteristics for up to four incidents that impacted or affected them the most.

²Estimates are for victimizations reported since entering college.

³Physical force: Incidents that involved force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone using their body weight to hold you down, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Inability to consent or stop what was happening: 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.

⁴Per 100 victimizations.

⁵Per 100 victimizations where a program or resource was not contacted. Respondents could select multiple reasons.

⁶Per 100 victimizations with victims who did not think the incident was serious enough to contact any program/resource or had an 'other' reason they did not contact a program/resource. Respondents could select multiple reasons.

Table 3.15. Percent of Victimizations of Penetration or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force or Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening Who Told Others, by Gender, Type of Sexual Contact, and Tactic^{1,2,3,4}

Survey Item Response	Woman								Man			
	Penetration						Sexual Touching		Penetration		Sexual Touching	
	Total		By Physical Force		By Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening							
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>Which of the following persons, if any, did you (also) tell about this?⁵</i>												
Friend	82.0	2.8	90.6	3.8	78.4	3.6	82.1	2.9	78.5	6.5	79.8	6.8
Family member	23.5	2.9	39.5	7.4	16.9	2.8	12.0	2.8	11.0	5.1	S	S
Faculty member or instructor	4.1	1.4	9.1	3.8	S	S	4.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	S	S
Resident advisor (RA), or other live-in residential staff	8.6	2.3	17.2	5.5	5.0	2.2	10.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other administrative staff	3.1	1.1	6.8	3.3	S	S	S	S	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader, or clergy	2.3	1.1	S	S	S	S	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Therapist or counselor	30.1	3.0	39.7	5.7	26.1	3.8	11.0	2.2	13.6	5.6	S	S
Sexual or romantic partner	26.7	2.5	34.8	5.3	23.3	3.2	23.3	3.2	24.6	6.5	17.6	6.1
Program or resource outside the university (e.g., a hotline)	4.2	1.4	S	S	4.9	1.7	S	S	S	S	0.0	0.0
Physician	6.8	1.6	11.1	4.2	5.0	1.5	2.8	1.3	S	S	0.0	0.0

Table 3.15. Percent of Victimitizations of Penetration or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force or Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening Who Told Others, by Gender, Type of Sexual Contact, and Tactic^{1,2,3,4} (continued)

Survey Item Response	Woman								Man			
	Penetration						Sexual Touching		Penetration		Sexual Touching	
	Total		By Physical Force		By Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening							
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
Someone else	S	S	0.0	0.0	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
I didn't tell anyone (else)	14.4	2.2	7.9	3.6	17.1	2.9	15.4	2.9	17.9	5.8	11.4	4.6
Told at least one other person	85.6	2.2	92.1	3.6	82.9	2.9	84.6	2.9	82.1	5.8	88.6	4.6

¹Respondents were asked to report on these characteristics for up to four incidents that impacted or affected them the most.

²Estimates are for victimizations reported since entering college.

³Per 100 victimizations.

⁴Physical force: Incidents that involved force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone using their body weight to hold you down, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Inability to consent or stop what was happening: 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.

⁵Respondents could select multiple options.

Table 4.1. Percent of Students Who Experienced Penetration or Sexual Touching Involving Coercion or Without Voluntary Agreement for Different Time Periods, by Gender and Student Affiliation^{1,2}

Survey Item Response	Total		Woman				Man				TGQN ³	
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional			
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
Current school year												
Coercion	0.1	0.0	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Without voluntary agreement	2.6	0.2	5.8	0.5	2.6	0.4	2.0	0.4	0.7	0.2	7.6	2.2
Penetration	1.1	0.1	2.8	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	5.4	1.7
Sexual touching	1.7	0.1	3.7	0.4	1.9	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	4.1	1.5
Since entering college												
Coercion	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	S	S	S	S	S	S
Without voluntary agreement	6.0	0.3	13.6	0.8	5.1	0.5	4.9	0.6	1.8	0.3	22.0	3.4
Penetration	2.7	0.2	6.1	0.6	2.1	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	15.1	2.8
Sexual touching	4.1	0.2	9.4	0.7	3.4	0.4	3.7	0.6	1.1	0.3	12.8	3.0

¹Per 100 students.

²Coercion: Incidents when someone coerced you by threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards. 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; or threatening to post damaging information about you online.

Without voluntary agreement: Incidents that occurred 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.

³TGQN: Trans woman, trans man, nonbinary or genderqueer, questioning, not listed.

Table 4.2. Number of Times Students Experienced Penetration or Sexual Touching Without Voluntary Agreement for Different Time Periods, by Gender and Student Affiliation^{1,2}

Survey Item Response	Total		Woman				Man				TGQN ³	
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional			
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
Current school year												
0 times	97.4	0.2	94.2	0.5	97.4	0.4	98.0	0.4	99.3	0.2	92.4	2.2
1 time	1.6	0.1	3.4	0.5	1.4	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	5.1	1.6
2 or more times	1.0	0.1	2.4	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	2.5	1.2
Since entering college												
0 times	94.0	0.3	86.4	0.8	94.9	0.5	95.1	0.6	98.2	0.3	78.0	3.4
1 time	3.4	0.2	7.5	0.7	2.7	0.4	3.2	0.6	1.0	0.2	11.1	2.5
2 or more times	2.6	0.2	6.1	0.6	2.4	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.8	0.2	10.8	2.2

¹Per 100 students.

²Without voluntary agreement: Incidents that occurred 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.

³TGQN: Trans woman, trans man, nonbinary or genderqueer, questioning, not listed.

Table 4.3. Percent of Students Who Experienced Penetration or Sexual Touching Without Voluntary Agreement, by Student Characteristics, Gender, and Student Affiliation^{1,2,3}

Survey Item Response	Total		Woman				Man				TGQN ⁴	
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional			
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>Sexual orientation</i>												
Heterosexual only	4.2	0.2	11.1	0.8	4.5	0.6	3.6	0.6	1.0	0.3	S	S
Gay or lesbian only	5.7	1.2	7.1	3.1	-	-	10.8	3.2	3.4	1.4	-	-
Other/multiple categories	14.4	1.1	20.1	1.8	8.0	1.4	9.1	3.2	6.5	2.2	25.8	4.2
Decline to state	7.3	2.3	S	S	S	S	S	S	12.5	5.8	-	-
<i>Ethnicity</i>												
Hispanic or Latino	6.4	0.9	14.3	2.2	5.0	1.6	6.7	1.8	1.7	0.9	16.9	8.2
Not Hispanic or Latino	6.0	0.3	13.4	0.8	5.1	0.5	4.5	0.7	1.8	0.3	23.0	3.6
<i>Race</i>												
White only	6.7	0.4	16.3	1.3	5.6	0.7	5.0	0.8	2.1	0.4	24.2	4.2
Black only	7.6	1.3	14.3	3.0	4.7	2.2	7.4	3.7	S	S	-	-
Asian only	3.5	0.4	7.5	1.3	3.1	0.8	3.5	1.1	S	S	24.2	10.1
Other/multi race	8.1	0.9	16.6	2.3	6.8	1.7	6.1	1.7	3.1	1.5	18.7	6.4
<i>Disability⁵</i>												
Yes	12.4	0.7	19.7	1.4	8.0	1.2	12.2	2.3	3.7	1.3	26.4	4.7
No	4.0	0.3	10.6	0.9	4.0	0.6	2.8	0.5	1.3	0.3	13.3	4.9
<i>Marital status</i>												
Married	1.3	0.4	-	-	1.1	0.5	-	-	1.2	0.5	S	S
Not married	6.9	0.3	13.6	0.8	6.0	0.6	4.9	0.6	2.0	0.4	22.2	3.6
<i>Class/program year for incidents that occurred since the beginning of the Fall 2018 term</i>												
1st year	3.0	0.3	8.9	1.4	3.0	0.6	1.5	0.6	1.2	0.4	7.7	5.2
2nd Year	2.4	0.3	5.6	1.2	2.8	0.8	2.7	0.8	-	-	S	S
3rd Year	2.6	0.5	4.4	1.0	S	S	2.4	0.9	-	-	16.5	7.0
4th Year or higher	2.0	0.4	3.5	0.9	2.5	1.0	S	S	S	S	S	S

**Table 4.3. Percent of Students Who Experienced Penetration or Sexual Touching Without Voluntary Agreement, by Student Characteristics, Gender, and Student Affiliation^{1,2,3}
(continued)**

Survey Item Response	Total		Woman				Man				TGQN ⁴	
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional			
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>Class/program year for incidents that occurred since entering college</i>												
1st year	3.6	0.4	9.3	1.4	4.0	0.7	1.5	0.6	1.6	0.5	9.5	5.6
2nd Year	4.7	0.4	10.6	1.4	6.2	1.1	3.9	1.0	S	S	16.6	6.1
3rd Year	9.2	0.9	17.2	1.8	2.5	1.0	7.5	1.7	2.0	0.9	33.2	8.1
4th Year or higher	10.4	0.8	18.8	2.2	8.2	1.8	7.8	1.8	4.9	1.2	33.3	8.4

¹Unless otherwise specified, estimates are for victimizations reported since entering college.

²Per 100 students.

³Without voluntary agreement: Incidents that occurred 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.

⁴TGQN: Trans woman, trans man, nonbinary or genderqueer, questioning, not listed.

⁵Respondents were asked, "Do you identify as a student with any of the following? Learning disability, ADHD, Autism Spectrum Disorder, mobility-related disability (e.g., spinal cord injury), sensory disability (e.g., low vision), chronic mental health condition (e.g., depression), chronic medical condition (e.g., diabetes), or other disability or chronic condition."

Table 4.4. Percentage of Women Who Experienced Penetration or Sexual Touching Without Voluntary Agreement, by Student Characteristics, Student Affiliation, and Type of Sexual Contact^{1,2,3}

Survey Item Response	Total		Undergraduate				Graduate or Professional			
			Penetration		Sexual Touching		Penetration		Sexual Touching	
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>Sexual orientation</i>										
Heterosexual only	7.2	0.5	4.7	0.6	8.0	0.7	1.7	0.3	2.9	0.5
Gay or lesbian only	4.3	1.9	S	S	S	S	-	-	-	-
Other/multiple categories	15.3	1.2	9.7	1.2	13.0	1.5	3.6	1.0	6.0	1.4
Decline to state	5.0	2.3	-	-	S	S	S	S	S	S
<i>Ethnicity</i>										
Hispanic or Latino	9.9	1.6	9.5	1.9	7.9	1.8	1.7	0.7	3.9	1.5
Not Hispanic or Latino	8.8	0.5	5.5	0.6	9.6	0.7	2.1	0.3	3.4	0.4
<i>Race</i>										
White only	10.2	0.7	7.5	0.9	10.9	1.2	2.4	0.4	3.5	0.5
Black only	10.4	2.1	6.7	2.1	10.5	2.7	-	-	4.7	2.2
Asian only	5.1	0.8	2.2	0.7	6.5	1.2	1.8	0.6	1.9	0.6
Other/multi race	11.7	1.5	8.6	1.9	10.0	2.0	1.9	0.9	5.6	1.6
<i>Disability⁴</i>										
Yes	13.8	1.0	9.3	1.2	13.2	1.4	4.0	0.8	5.5	1.1
No	6.9	0.6	4.5	0.6	7.6	0.8	1.4	0.3	2.6	0.4
<i>Marital status</i>										
Married	1.1	0.5	-	-	-	-	S	S	S	S
Not married	9.9	0.6	6.1	0.6	9.4	0.7	2.4	0.4	4.1	0.5
<i>Class/program year for incidents that occurred since the beginning of the Fall 2018 term</i>										
1st year	5.0	0.6	2.7	0.8	6.6	1.0	1.1	0.4	2.2	0.5
2nd Year	4.0	0.7	2.4	0.8	3.7	0.8	0.8	0.4	2.3	0.6
3rd Year	3.1	0.7	4.1	1.0	2.1	0.7	-	-	S	S
4th Year or higher	3.1	0.7	1.9	0.7	1.6	0.7	S	S	S	S

Table 4.4. Percentage of Women Who Experienced Penetration or Sexual Touching Without Voluntary Agreement, by Student Characteristics, Student Affiliation, and Type of Sexual Contact^{1,2,3} (continued)

Survey Item Response	Total		Undergraduate				Graduate or Professional			
			Penetration		Sexual Touching		Penetration		Sexual Touching	
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>Class/program year for incidents that occurred since entering college</i>										
1st year	5.7	0.7	2.7	0.8	6.9	1.0	1.5	0.4	2.9	0.6
2nd Year	8.1	0.9	4.0	0.9	8.3	1.2	2.3	0.6	4.4	0.9
3rd Year	12.1	1.3	9.4	1.5	10.9	1.5	S	S	1.9	0.9
4th Year or higher	14.0	1.4	9.4	1.4	12.3	2.1	3.9	1.3	4.3	1.2

¹Unless otherwise specified, estimates are for victimizations reported since entering college.

²Per 100 students.

³Without voluntary agreement: Incidents that occurred 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.

⁴Respondents were asked, "Do you identify as a student with any of the following? Learning disability, ADHD, Autism Spectrum Disorder, mobility-related disability (e.g., spinal cord injury), sensory disability (e.g., low vision), chronic mental health condition (e.g., depression), chronic medical condition (e.g., diabetes), or other disability or chronic condition."

Table 4.5. Characteristics of Offenders For Victimizations of Penetration or Sexual Touching Without Voluntary Agreement, by the Victim's Gender and Type of Sexual Contact^{1,2,3,4}

Survey Item Response	Woman				Man			
	Penetration		Sexual Touching		Penetration		Sexual Touching	
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>How many people did this to you (during this incident)?</i>								
1 person	96.4	1.7	92.7	1.9	81.6	7.4	94.5	2.2
2 persons	S	S	3.7	1.5	12.1	5.7	4.1	2.0
3 or more persons	S	S	3.6	1.1	S	S	S	S
<i>Were any of the people that did this to you...</i>								
Man	96.2	1.8	94.3	1.6	69.1	11.1	34.6	5.9
Woman	S	S	4.6	1.3	32.1	11.5	64.7	5.4
Other gender identity	S	S	S	S	0.0	0.0	S	S
Don't know	0.0	0.0	S	S	0.0	0.0	S	S
<i>How (is the person/are the persons) who did this to you associated with [University]?⁵</i>								
Student	81.6	3.5	78.9	2.7	55.5	11.9	84.7	3.8
Student teaching assistant	S	S	S	S	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Faculty or instructor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Research staff	0.0	0.0	S	S	0.0	0.0	S	S
Other staff or administrator	0.0	0.0	S	S	0.0	0.0	S	S
Coach or trainer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Alumni	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Other person associated with [University] (e.g., internship, study abroad)	0.0	0.0	S	S	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
The person was not associated with [University]	16.5	3.4	16.3	2.4	38.9	11.3	8.5	3.2
Unsure about association with [University]	S	S	5.8	1.6	S	S	4.7	2.2

**Table 4.5. Characteristics of Offenders For Victimitizations of Penetration or Sexual Touching Without Voluntary Agreement, by the Victim's Gender and Type of Sexual Contact^{1,2,3,4}
(continued)**

Survey Item Response	Woman				Man			
	Penetration		Sexual Touching		Penetration		Sexual Touching	
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>At the time of this event, what (was the person's/were the persons') relationship to you?⁵</i>								
Someone I was involved or intimate with at the time	70.9	4.5	17.4	2.4	32.5	13.5	20.0	4.1
Someone I previously <u>had been</u> involved or intimate with	12.6	3.6	3.6	1.2	21.6	9.4	S	S
Teacher	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Advisor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	S	S
Someone I was teaching or advising	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	S	S
Live-in residential staff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	S	S
Coach or trainer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Boss or supervisor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Co-worker	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Friend	11.3	3.4	20.8	2.6	15.8	7.7	35.4	5.0
Classmate	7.4	3.0	20.0	2.8	S	S	17.3	3.5
Someone I know or recognize, but was not a friend	11.9	2.8	21.8	2.8	36.5	14.5	25.8	5.1
Did not know or recognize this person	5.3	2.0	31.6	3.2	S	S	13.0	3.5

¹Respondents were asked to report on these characteristics for up to four incidents that impacted or affected them the most.

²Estimates are for victimizations reported since entering college.

³Per 100 victimizations.

⁴Without voluntary agreement: Incidents that occurred 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.

⁵Respondents could select multiple options.

Table 4.6. Percent of Students Who Experienced Penetration or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force, Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening, Coercion, and Without Voluntary Agreement, by Type of Contact and Gender^{1,2,3}

Survey Item Response	Total		Woman		Man		TGQN ⁴	
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
Completed using physical force, or inability to consent or stop what was happening	8.5	0.3	13.4	0.6	4.0	0.3	17.2	2.7
Penetration	3.7	0.2	6.0	0.4	1.4	0.2	11.2	2.2
Sexual touching	6.4	0.3	9.9	0.5	3.2	0.3	12.0	2.2
Completed using physical force, or inability to consent or stop what was happening; attempted penetration using physical force	8.7	0.3	13.7	0.6	4.1	0.3	17.2	2.7
Penetration	4.0	0.2	6.6	0.4	1.6	0.2	11.2	2.2
Sexual touching	6.4	0.3	9.9	0.5	3.2	0.3	12.0	2.2
Completed using physical force, or inability to consent or stop what was happening, or coercion; attempted penetration using physical force	8.9	0.3	14.0	0.6	4.2	0.3	17.2	2.7
Penetration	4.1	0.2	6.8	0.4	1.6	0.2	11.2	2.2
Sexual touching	6.5	0.3	10.2	0.5	3.2	0.3	12.7	2.4
Completed using physical force, or inability to consent or stop what was happening, or coercion, or without voluntary agreement; attempted penetration using physical force	12.7	0.3	19.5	0.7	6.4	0.4	29.8	3.6
Penetration	5.9	0.3	9.3	0.5	2.3	0.2	22.2	3.3
Sexual touching	9.5	0.3	14.4	0.6	4.9	0.4	21.2	3.3

¹Estimates are for victimizations reported since entering college.

²Per 100 students.

³Physical force: Incidents that involved force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone using their body weight to hold you down, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Inability to consent or stop what was happening: 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.

Coercion: Incidents when someone coerced you by threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards. 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; or threatening to post damaging information about you online.

Without voluntary agreement: Incidents that occurred 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.

⁴TGQN: Trans woman, trans man, nonbinary or genderqueer, questioning, not listed.

Table 4.7. Percent of Undergraduates Who Experienced Penetration or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force, Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening, Coercion, and Without Voluntary Agreement, by Type of Contact and Gender^{1,2,3}

Survey Item Response	Total ⁴		Woman		Man	
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
Completed using physical force, or inability to consent or stop what was happening	14.5	0.6	21.3	1.0	7.6	0.7
Penetration	6.1	0.4	9.5	0.7	2.8	0.4
Sexual touching	11.0	0.5	16.1	0.9	5.9	0.6
Completed using physical force, or inability to consent or stop what was happening; attempted penetration using physical force	14.9	0.6	21.8	1.0	7.8	0.7
Penetration	6.8	0.4	10.4	0.7	3.1	0.5
Sexual touching	11.0	0.5	16.1	0.9	5.9	0.6
Completed using physical force, or inability to consent or stop what was happening, or coercion; attempted penetration using physical force	15.1	0.6	22.2	1.0	7.9	0.7
Penetration	6.9	0.4	10.6	0.7	3.1	0.5
Sexual touching	11.2	0.5	16.3	0.9	6.0	0.6
Completed using physical force, or inability to consent or stop what was happening, or coercion, or without voluntary agreement; attempted penetration using physical force	20.7	0.6	30.0	1.1	11.3	0.9
Penetration	9.3	0.5	14.5	0.9	4.1	0.5
Sexual touching	15.7	0.6	22.6	1.0	8.7	0.8

¹Estimates are for victimizations reported since entering college.

²Per 100 students.

³Physical force: Incidents that involved force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone using their body weight to hold you down, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Inability to consent or stop what was happening: 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.

Coercion: Incidents when someone coerced you by threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards. 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; or threatening to post damaging information about you online.

Without voluntary agreement: Incidents that occurred 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.

⁴The total for women and men.

Table 4.8. Percent of Graduate or Professional Students Who Experienced Penetration or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force, Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening, Coercion, and Without Voluntary Agreement, by Type of Contact and Gender^{1,2,3}

Survey Item Response	Total ⁴		Woman		Man	
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
Completed using physical force, or inability to consent or stop what was happening	4.0	0.3	6.8	0.6	1.9	0.3
Penetration	1.7	0.2	3.2	0.4	0.7	0.2
Sexual touching	2.9	0.3	4.9	0.5	1.5	0.3
Completed using physical force, or inability to consent or stop what was happening; attempted penetration using physical force	4.1	0.3	7.0	0.6	2.0	0.3
Penetration	1.9	0.2	3.5	0.4	0.7	0.2
Sexual touching	2.9	0.3	4.9	0.5	1.5	0.3
Completed using physical force, or inability to consent or stop what was happening, or coercion; attempted penetration using physical force	4.2	0.3	7.2	0.6	2.0	0.3
Penetration	1.9	0.2	3.6	0.4	0.8	0.2
Sexual touching	3.0	0.3	5.0	0.5	1.5	0.3
Completed using physical force, or inability to consent or stop what was happening, or coercion, or without voluntary agreement; attempted penetration using physical force	6.5	0.4	10.7	0.6	3.5	0.4
Penetration	2.8	0.2	5.0	0.5	1.3	0.3
Sexual touching	4.7	0.3	7.6	0.6	2.7	0.4

¹Estimates are for victimizations reported since entering college.

²Per 100 students.

³Physical force: Incidents that involved force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone using their body weight to hold you down, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Inability to consent or stop what was happening: 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.

Coercion: Incidents when someone coerced you by threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards. 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; or threatening to post damaging information about you online.

Without voluntary agreement: Incidents that occurred 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.

⁴The total for women and men.

Table 4.9. Percent of Undergraduate Students in Their Fourth Year or Higher Who Experienced Penetration or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force, Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening, Coercion, and Without Voluntary Agreement, by Type of Contact and Gender^{1,2,3}

Survey Item Response	Total ⁴		Woman		Man	
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
Completed using physical force, or inability to consent or stop what was happening	19.2	1.8	29.7	2.5	8.4	1.8
Penetration	9.8	1.2	15.2	2.1	4.2	1.2
Sexual touching	14.2	1.4	22.3	2.1	5.9	1.6
Completed using physical force, or inability to consent or stop what was happening; attempted penetration using physical force	19.6	1.8	29.7	2.5	9.1	2.0
Penetration	10.4	1.4	15.7	2.1	4.8	1.6
Sexual touching	14.2	1.4	22.3	2.1	5.9	1.6
Completed using physical force, or inability to consent or stop what was happening, or coercion; attempted penetration using physical force	20.0	1.8	30.2	2.5	9.5	2.0
Penetration	10.6	1.4	16.2	2.2	4.8	1.6
Sexual touching	14.5	1.4	22.3	2.1	6.3	1.6
Completed using physical force, or inability to consent or stop what was happening, or coercion, or without voluntary agreement; attempted penetration using physical force	27.2	1.9	39.7	3.0	14.4	2.4
Penetration	14.7	1.3	21.9	2.2	7.2	1.7
Sexual touching	19.6	1.7	30.2	2.6	8.8	2.0

¹Estimates are for victimizations reported since entering college.

²Per 100 students.

³**Physical force:** Incidents that involved force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone using their body weight to hold you down, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Inability to consent or stop what was happening: 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.

Coercion: Incidents when someone coerced you by threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards. 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; or threatening to post damaging information about you online.

Without voluntary agreement: Incidents that occurred 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.

⁴The total for women and men.

Table 5.1. Percent of Students Who Experienced Different Types of Harassing Behavior, by Gender and Student Affiliation¹

Survey Item Response	Total		Woman				Man				TGQN ²	
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional			
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>Since you have been a student at [University], has a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with [University]:³</i>												
Made sexual remarks, or told sexual jokes or sexual stories that were insulting or offensive to you?	25.7	0.5	46.2	1.0	27.0	1.0	25.3	1.3	11.6	0.7	42.9	3.6
Made inappropriate or offensive comments about your or someone's else's body, appearance, or sexual activities?	31.8	0.5	53.4	1.0	29.8	0.9	37.6	1.2	15.8	0.8	47.2	3.9
Said crude or gross sexual things to you or tried to get you to talk about sexual matters when you didn't want to?	14.0	0.4	25.8	1.1	12.2	0.7	16.1	1.1	6.6	0.5	20.5	3.1
Used social or on-line media to send offensive sexual remarks, jokes, stories, pictures, or videos <u>to you</u> ; or communicate offensive sexual remarks, jokes, stories, pictures, or videos <u>about you</u> ?	4.4	0.2	9.0	0.6	3.2	0.4	6.5	0.6	1.2	0.2	7.0	1.9
Continued to ask you to go out, get dinner, have drinks, or have sex even though you said, "No?"	8.2	0.3	20.3	0.9	8.3	0.6	7.2	0.7	1.3	0.3	9.6	1.9
At least one of the above	39.8	0.5	63.8	1.0	38.8	1.1	46.2	1.2	21.0	0.9	60.2	3.4

Table 5.1. Percent of Students Who Experienced Different Types of Harassing Behavior, by Gender and Student Affiliation¹ (continued)

Survey Item Response	Total		Woman				Man				TGQN ²	
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional			
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>Did (this/any of these) experience(s) affect you in any of the following ways?⁴</i>												
Interfered with your academic or professional performance	13.2	0.6	18.9	1.2	17.4	1.2	5.3	0.9	5.6	1.2	21.7	5.0
Limited your ability to participate in an academic program	7.1	0.5	9.6	0.8	10.1	1.2	2.3	0.6	2.7	0.7	18.3	4.5
Created an intimidating, hostile, or offensive social, academic, or work environment	41.3	0.9	52.3	1.7	51.4	1.8	24.5	1.6	24.9	2.3	64.0	5.0
At least one of the above	43.9	0.8	55.5	1.6	54.7	1.7	25.8	1.6	27.0	2.3	67.8	5.2
Students experiencing harassing behavior that interfered, limited their ability to participate, or created intimidating, hostile, or offensive environment ⁴	17.4	0.3	35.3	1.2	21.1	0.8	11.9	0.8	5.7	0.5	40.6	3.9

¹Estimates are for victimizations reported since entering college.

²TGQN: Trans woman, trans man, nonbinary or genderqueer, questioning, not listed.

³Per 100 students.

⁴Per 100 students reporting harassing behavior. Respondents could select multiple options.

Table 5.2. Percent of Victims of Harassing Behavior Who Contacted a Program or Resource, and Victims' Reasons For Not Contacting a Program or Resource, by Gender and Student Affiliation¹

Survey Item Response	Total		Woman				Man				TGQN ²	
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional			
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>Have you ever contacted a program or resource about this experience/these experiences?³</i>												
Yes	11.0	0.6	16.6	1.1	11.2	1.2	8.0	1.3	3.2	0.8	17.6	3.5
No	89.0	0.6	83.4	1.1	88.8	1.2	92.0	1.3	96.8	0.8	82.4	3.5
<i>Why did you decide not contact any programs or resources?⁴</i>												
I did not know where to go or who to tell	3.3	0.3	3.7	0.7	5.0	0.8	1.5	0.5	2.8	0.9	S	S
I felt embarrassed, ashamed, or that it would be too emotionally difficult	4.2	0.4	4.5	0.6	5.4	0.9	2.3	0.7	4.1	1.3	5.4	2.1
I did not think anyone would believe me	1.9	0.3	2.5	0.5	3.0	0.6	0.7	0.3	S	S	4.6	2.5
I did not think it was serious enough to contact programs or resources	68.1	1.1	69.0	1.8	73.6	2.0	65.2	2.2	63.0	2.4	70.7	4.9
I did not want the person to get into trouble	11.7	0.6	12.3	1.1	12.5	1.4	8.5	1.2	13.3	2.0	12.7	3.6
I feared negative academic, social, or professional consequences	10.4	0.6	10.1	0.9	16.5	1.5	4.9	1.0	9.3	1.6	15.5	4.2
I feared it would not be kept confidential	6.5	0.5	6.5	0.8	11.2	1.4	3.0	0.7	4.9	1.4	6.6	2.9
I could handle it myself	49.1	1.0	52.4	1.7	43.7	2.2	54.5	2.3	44.8	2.4	45.2	5.0
I feared retaliation	5.5	0.5	6.5	0.7	7.1	1.0	2.2	0.7	5.2	1.1	9.4	4.5
I did not think the resources would give me the help I needed	12.3	0.6	13.5	1.3	17.0	1.4	7.9	1.2	8.4	1.6	20.0	4.5
Incident occurred while school was not in session	2.0	0.3	2.3	0.5	2.9	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.9	0.6	S	S
Other reason	10.2	0.6	8.6	0.9	9.1	1.2	12.2	1.4	11.4	1.5	9.5	3.5

Table 5.2. Percent of Victims of Harassing Behavior Who Contacted a Program or Resource, and Victims' Reasons For Not Contacting a Program or Resource, by Gender and Student Affiliation¹ (continued)

Survey Item Response	Total		Woman				Man				TGQN ²	
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional			
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>You said you did not contact any of these programs or resources (because it was not serious enough/for an 'other' reason). Please review the list below and mark any of the reasons that may better describe why you didn't contact any of these programs or resources.⁵</i>												
I was not injured or hurt	72.5	1.0	73.9	1.6	69.2	2.2	76.9	2.1	70.8	2.7	64.2	6.6
The reaction by others suggested that it wasn't serious enough to contact any of these programs or services	27.3	1.1	26.2	1.5	22.8	1.8	32.5	2.8	29.6	3.2	20.7	5.2
I contacted other programs or services that I felt were appropriate	2.0	0.4	2.3	0.5	3.0	0.9	S	S	1.8	0.8	-	-
I had trouble reaching the program or service	S	S	-	-	-	-	S	S	-	-	-	-
I was too busy	21.3	0.9	23.5	1.7	25.1	1.9	17.9	2.0	15.4	2.1	27.8	5.7
The event happened in a context that began consensually	12.0	0.8	17.4	1.4	8.2	1.5	12.6	1.8	8.4	2.2	6.8	3.2
Because of the person's gender, I thought it would be minimized or misunderstood	5.2	0.5	3.1	0.7	3.8	0.9	7.1	1.0	7.4	1.7	8.5	3.7
I might be counter-accused	1.8	0.3	1.0	0.4	1.9	0.7	1.7	0.5	2.2	0.9	5.6	2.8
Alcohol and/or other drugs were present	9.5	0.7	12.8	1.3	9.8	1.4	6.9	1.2	8.7	1.6	S	S

Table 5.2. Percent of Victims of Harassing Behavior Who Contacted a Program or Resource, and Victims' Reasons For Not Contacting a Program or Resource, by Gender and Student Affiliation¹ (continued)

Survey Item Response	Total		Woman				Man				TGQN ²	
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional			
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
Events like this seem common	42.1	1.0	50.1	1.8	50.9	2.3	29.0	2.3	33.0	2.8	43.7	6.6
My body showed involuntary arousal	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.4	S	S	2.1	0.6	S	S	-	-
Other reason	19.3	1.0	16.8	1.3	18.0	2.2	20.3	2.0	23.0	2.5	23.1	5.7

¹Estimates are for victimizations reported since entering college.

²TGQN: Trans woman, trans man, nonbinary or genderqueer, questioning, not listed.

³Per 100 victims.

⁴Per 100 victims that did not contact any programs or resources. Respondents could select multiple reasons.

⁵Per 100 victims who did not think the incident was serious enough to contact any program/resource or had an 'other' reason they did not contact a program/resource. Respondents could select multiple reasons.

Table 5.3. Percent of Victims of Harassing Behavior Who Told Others, by Gender and Student Affiliation^{1,2}

Survey Item Response	Total		Woman				Man				TGQN ³	
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional			
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>Which of the following persons, if any, did you (also) tell about this?⁴</i>												
Friend	67.7	1.1	78.5	1.3	77.4	1.8	53.1	2.4	52.0	2.4	73.0	5.9
Family member	13.9	0.8	18.1	1.3	20.1	1.7	7.2	1.1	7.0	1.3	11.5	3.0
Faculty member or instructor	3.9	0.3	3.8	0.6	8.6	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.4	4.8	2.4
Resident advisor (RA), or other live-in residential staff	5.0	0.5	10.1	1.0	S	S	5.2	1.0	1.2	0.6	7.5	3.6
Other administrative staff	2.5	0.3	2.9	0.5	4.2	0.7	1.7	0.6	S	S	S	S
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader, or clergy	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.4	-	-	S	S	S	S
Therapist or counselor	7.8	0.4	10.5	0.8	9.7	1.1	3.5	0.8	3.1	1.0	19.4	4.1
Sexual or romantic partner	15.7	0.7	16.6	1.3	22.5	1.5	8.9	1.2	11.4	1.6	26.1	4.5
Program or resource outside the university (e.g., a hotline)	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Physician	0.9	0.2	1.7	0.4	0.7	0.3	S	S	-	-	S	S
Someone else	3.1	0.3	2.5	0.5	4.6	0.8	2.7	0.7	2.9	0.8	S	S
I didn't tell anyone (else)	26.9	1.0	18.9	1.3	16.3	1.3	41.3	2.4	38.9	2.2	19.5	5.3
Told at least one other person	73.1	1.0	81.1	1.3	83.7	1.3	58.7	2.4	61.1	2.2	80.5	5.3

¹Estimates are for victimizations reported since entering college.

²Per 100 victims.

³TGQN: Trans woman, trans man, nonbinary or genderqueer, questioning, not listed.

⁴Respondents could select multiple options.

Table 5.4. Characteristics of Offenders of Harassing Behavior and Number of Times Students Experienced Harassing Behavior Since the Beginning of the Fall 2018 Term, by the Victim's Gender and Student Affiliation^{1,2}

Survey Item Response	Total		Woman				Man				TGQN ³	
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional			
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>How (is the person/are the persons) who did this to you associated with [University]?⁴</i>												
Student	89.7	0.5	96.2	0.5	82.7	1.2	93.8	1.1	83.5	1.7	81.4	4.4
Student teaching assistant	2.8	0.3	1.9	0.5	4.6	0.8	1.0	0.4	4.8	1.3	S	S
Faculty or instructor	11.1	0.7	5.5	1.0	24.5	1.7	2.7	0.7	14.2	2.0	10.9	3.2
Research staff	2.5	0.3	1.0	0.3	5.0	0.7	S	S	4.6	0.9	S	S
Other staff or administrator	3.0	0.4	3.9	0.6	1.9	0.5	1.0	0.4	4.6	1.2	7.2	2.7
Coach or trainer	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.3	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Alumni	1.6	0.3	2.0	0.4	1.1	0.4	2.0	0.7	1.1	0.5	S	S
Other person associated with [University] (e.g., internship, study abroad)	2.0	0.3	2.7	0.5	2.5	0.6	0.9	0.4	S	S	6.7	3.6
The person was not associated with [University]	2.9	0.3	3.8	0.7	2.7	0.7	2.8	0.7	1.7	0.6	3.9	1.9
Unsure about association with [University]	4.2	0.4	2.9	0.5	3.5	0.6	5.0	0.9	6.1	1.4	5.8	2.3
<i>How many people behaved this way?</i>												
1 person	41.1	0.9	36.2	1.6	42.0	2.1	41.3	1.9	48.1	2.3	41.7	5.0
2 persons	30.9	0.8	32.4	1.5	33.4	1.8	28.0	1.5	29.6	1.9	26.7	4.5
3 or more persons	28.0	0.8	31.3	1.5	24.6	1.8	30.6	1.8	22.3	2.0	31.6	4.9

Table 5.4. Characteristics of Offenders of Harassing Behavior and Number of Times Students Experienced Harassing Behavior Since the Beginning of the Fall 2018 Term, by the Victim's Gender and Student Affiliation^{1,2} (continued)

Survey Item Response	Total		Woman				Man				TGQN ³	
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional			
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>At the time of this event, what (was the person's/were the persons') relationship to you?⁴</i>												
Someone I was involved or intimate with at the time	7.4	0.4	13.4	1.0	3.2	0.8	6.1	0.9	2.7	0.8	11.5	2.7
Someone I previously <u>had been</u> involved or intimate with	7.3	0.5	12.6	1.0	4.3	0.7	6.2	1.2	3.1	0.9	8.0	2.5
Teacher	7.4	0.5	5.0	0.7	14.6	1.2	2.0	0.6	8.9	1.5	8.3	3.0
Advisor	1.8	0.3	S	S	4.2	0.7	S	S	3.0	1.2	4.3	2.2
Someone I was teaching or advising	0.3	0.1	S	S	0.7	0.3	-	-	-	-	S	S
Live-in residential staff	0.6	0.1	1.8	0.4	-	-	S	S	-	-	-	-
Coach or trainer	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	S	S	S	S	S	S	-	-
Boss or supervisor	2.1	0.3	1.1	0.3	4.6	0.8	0.9	0.4	1.4	0.6	6.2	2.6
Co-worker	6.1	0.5	2.1	0.4	11.1	1.2	2.4	0.7	11.1	1.9	7.9	2.7
Friend	38.3	0.8	41.6	1.7	27.0	1.5	52.3	2.2	30.4	2.0	32.5	4.3
Classmate	39.0	1.0	28.8	1.5	56.8	1.7	24.3	1.9	56.3	2.6	22.9	4.5
Someone I know or recognize, but was not a friend	38.2	0.9	46.6	1.6	31.7	1.8	42.5	1.7	23.3	2.3	49.6	4.5
Did not know or recognize this person	11.5	0.5	14.5	1.0	6.9	0.9	11.8	1.3	10.7	1.6	16.1	3.5

Table 5.4. Characteristics of Offenders of Harassing Behavior and Number of Times Students Experienced Harassing Behavior Since the Beginning of the Fall 2018 Term, by the Victim's Gender and Student Affiliation^{1,2} (continued)

Survey Item Response	Total		Woman				Man				TGQN ³	
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional			
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>Since the beginning of the Fall 2018 term, how many times has someone behaved this way?</i>												
0 times	30.0	0.8	25.9	1.6	34.6	1.8	27.9	1.9	32.8	2.7	35.6	5.3
1 time	25.9	1.0	24.1	1.2	25.7	1.6	25.3	1.6	30.1	2.6	27.3	4.8
2 times	17.0	0.7	18.7	1.2	15.1	1.2	16.2	1.5	17.7	2.0	14.7	4.0
3-5 times	21.7	0.8	24.9	1.6	20.5	1.3	22.8	1.7	16.3	1.7	20.2	3.8
6-9 times	2.3	0.3	2.6	0.6	2.1	0.5	3.6	0.7	S	S	-	-
10 or more times	3.1	0.3	3.8	0.6	2.0	0.6	4.3	0.9	2.4	0.9	S	S

¹Unless otherwise specified, estimates are for victimizations reported since entering college.

²Per 100 victimizations.

³TGQN: Trans woman, trans man, nonbinary or genderqueer, questioning, not listed.

⁴Respondents could select multiple options.

Table 5.5. Percent of Students in Partnered Relationships Who Experienced Different Types of Intimate Partner Violence, by Gender and Student Affiliation¹

Survey Item Response	Total		Woman				Man				TGQN ²	
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional			
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>Since you have been a student at [University], has a partner:</i>												
Controlled or tried to control you?	4.9	0.3	8.9	0.8	4.0	0.6	5.1	0.8	3.0	0.5	13.1	4.0
Threatened to physically harm you, someone you love, or him/herself?	3.5	0.3	6.3	0.8	2.9	0.4	4.1	0.7	1.9	0.5	10.9	2.6
Used any kind of physical force against you or otherwise physically hurt or injured you?	1.7	0.2	3.2	0.6	1.2	0.3	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.3	7.4	2.4
Controlled, tried to control, threatened physical harm, used physical force, or physically hurt or injured	7.4	0.3	13.5	0.9	5.6	0.6	7.7	1.0	4.8	0.6	19.6	4.0

¹Per 100 students who reported they have been in a partnered relationship since enrolling in the college.

²TGQN: Trans woman, trans man, nonbinary or genderqueer, questioning, not listed.

Table 5.6. Percent of Victims of Intimate Partner Violence Who Contacted a Program or Resource, and Victims' Reasons for Not Contacting a Program or Resource, by Gender and Student Affiliation¹

Survey Item Response	Total ²		Woman				Man			
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>Have you ever contacted a program or resource about this experience/these experiences?³</i>										
Yes	16.9	2.1	21.5	3.6	24.8	5.8	13.2	4.8	7.1	3.4
No	83.1	2.1	78.5	3.6	75.2	5.8	86.8	4.8	92.9	3.4
<i>Why did you decide not contact any programs or resources?⁴</i>										
I did not know where to go or who to tell	6.9	1.6	8.2	2.7	9.4	3.9	S	S	S	S
I felt embarrassed, ashamed, or that it would be too emotionally difficult	15.0	2.2	18.6	4.1	20.9	6.0	13.9	5.6	7.8	3.6
I did not think anyone would believe me	4.3	1.4	7.6	2.5	S	S	S	S	-	-
I did not think it was serious enough to contact programs or resources	46.2	3.8	43.3	5.2	52.6	6.6	26.7	7.3	58.2	7.3
I did not want the person to get into trouble	24.4	2.5	24.7	3.7	31.4	6.3	24.0	6.2	19.5	5.1
I feared negative academic, social, or professional consequences	7.1	1.7	7.5	2.4	5.9	2.8	9.4	4.6	S	S
I feared it would not be kept confidential	5.8	1.4	10.4	3.0	S	S	S	S	S	S
I could handle it myself	66.5	2.9	58.6	4.9	65.1	7.3	68.4	6.4	74.8	5.7
I feared retaliation	7.5	1.6	11.4	2.9	12.6	4.4	S	S	-	-
I did not think the resources would give me the help I needed	20.2	2.5	28.8	4.4	19.8	5.6	25.3	6.2	7.5	3.8
Incident occurred while school was not in session	8.4	1.6	8.6	2.9	13.7	4.6	S	S	6.1	2.8
Other reason	11.5	1.6	9.0	2.7	20.2	5.6	10.1	4.6	9.5	3.2

Table 5.6. Percent of Victims of Intimate Partner Violence Who Contacted a Program or Resource, and Victims' Reasons for Not Contacting a Program or Resource, by Gender and Student Affiliation¹ (continued)

Survey Item Response	Total ²		Woman				Man			
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>You said you did not contact any of these programs or resources (because it was not serious enough/for an 'other' reason). Please review the list below and mark any of the reasons that may better describe why you didn't contact any of these programs or resources.⁵</i>										
I was not injured or hurt	75.1	3.2	70.9	7.2	72.6	8.0	89.5	9.3	74.9	6.1
The reaction by others suggested that it wasn't serious enough to contact any of these programs or services	13.1	2.6	16.1	5.0	S	S	25.6	12.1	13.0	4.9
I contacted other programs or services that I felt were appropriate	8.3	2.2	S	S	28.2	7.9	-	-	-	-
I had trouble reaching the program or service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
I was too busy	23.2	3.4	35.3	6.8	27.0	7.7	37.7	13.8	S	S
The event happened in a context that began consensually	28.1	3.7	32.9	6.1	38.2	8.0	S	S	24.5	6.2
Because of the person's gender, I thought it would be minimized or misunderstood	10.0	2.8	S	S	9.1	4.4	26.1	12.3	S	S
I might be counter-accused	5.2	1.7	S	S	15.0	6.0	S	S	-	-
Alcohol and/or other drugs were present	4.0	1.5	7.6	3.6	S	S	-	-	S	S

Table 5.6. Percent of Victims of Intimate Partner Violence Who Contacted a Program or Resource, and Victims' Reasons for Not Contacting a Program or Resource, by Gender and Student Affiliation¹ (continued)

Survey Item Response	Total ²		Woman				Man			
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
Events like this seem common	27.1	3.5	26.5	5.9	38.2	7.9	24.1	11.6	21.4	5.8
My body showed involuntary arousal	S	S	S	S	-	-	S	S	-	-
Other reason	20.0	3.1	24.7	5.9	22.1	7.6	S	S	14.5	5.0

¹Estimates are for victimizations reported since entering college.

²The total for women and men.

³Percent of victims who reported they have been in a partnered relationship since enrolling in college.

⁴Per 100 victims who reported they have been in a partnered relationship since enrolling in the college that did not contact any programs or resources. Respondents could select multiple reasons.

⁵Per 100 victims who reported they have been in a partnered relationship since enrolling in the college that did not contact any program/resource because they did not think the incident was serious enough or had an 'other' reason they did not contact a program/resource. Respondents could select multiple reasons.

Table 5.7. Percent of Victims of Intimate Partner Violence Who Told Others, by Gender and Student Affiliation^{1,2}

Survey Item Response	Total ³		Woman				Man			
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>Which of the following persons, if any, did you (also) tell about this?⁴</i>										
Friend	66.6	2.9	80.9	3.6	66.7	6.2	62.7	7.6	50.4	6.2
Family member	28.5	2.4	38.3	3.6	30.9	5.5	23.3	5.6	17.3	4.8
Faculty member or instructor	1.4	0.6	3.0	1.5	S	S	-	-	-	-
Resident advisor (RA), or other live-in residential staff	4.8	1.1	9.4	2.7	S	S	S	S	-	-
Other administrative staff	1.1	0.5	S	S	S	S	-	-	-	-
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader, or clergy	S	S	S	S	-	-	S	S	-	-
Therapist or counselor	26.2	2.6	26.5	4.0	47.0	6.1	12.2	6.2	19.1	4.2
Sexual or romantic partner	17.7	2.0	27.5	4.0	12.9	3.7	15.8	5.4	10.0	3.5
Program or resource outside the university (e.g., a hotline)	2.7	0.9	4.9	2.1	4.7	2.1	-	-	-	-
Physician	1.9	0.8	S	S	S	S	-	-	S	S
Someone else	S	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	S	S
I didn't tell anyone (else)	26.0	2.7	17.2	3.5	18.9	4.7	31.3	7.5	39.9	5.9
Told at least one other person	74.0	2.7	82.8	3.5	81.1	4.7	68.7	7.5	60.1	5.9

¹Estimates are for victimizations reported since entering college.

²Per 100 victims who reported they have been in a partnered relationship since enrolling in the college..

³The total for women and men.

⁴Respondents could select multiple options.

Table 5.8. Number of Intimate Partner Violence Offenders and Number of Experiences Since the Fall 2018 Term, by Gender and Student Affiliation^{1,2}

Survey Item Response	Total		Woman				Man				TGQN ³	
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional			
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>How many different partners treated you this way?</i>												
1 partner	91.4	1.4	90.0	2.5	88.2	3.4	93.9	3.7	97.5	2.2	80.0	9.3
2 partners	7.7	1.3	8.9	2.4	11.8	3.4	S	S	S	S	20.0	9.3
3 or more partners	S	S	S	S	-	-	S	S	-	-	-	-
<i>Since the beginning of the Fall 2018 term, how many times have you (had this experience/had any of these experiences)?</i>												
0 times	43.4	3.4	43.9	4.1	43.3	5.6	46.4	7.6	39.3	6.9	47.9	12.8
1 time	22.8	2.1	21.3	3.9	29.1	4.9	15.3	4.8	24.3	5.1	26.1	10.6
2 times	12.9	2.0	11.0	2.7	12.0	3.6	10.6	5.6	19.5	5.0	S	S
3-5 times	12.0	1.7	13.0	3.0	9.4	3.9	19.3	4.7	8.2	3.1	S	S
6-9 times	2.2	0.8	3.3	1.6	S	S	-	-	-	-	S	S
10 or more times	6.7	1.3	7.4	2.1	S	S	8.4	4.1	8.6	3.5	-	-

¹Unless otherwise specified, estimates are for victimizations reported since entering college.

²Per 100 students who reported they have been in a partnered relationship since enrolling in the college.

³TGQN: Trans woman, trans man, nonbinary or genderqueer, questioning, not listed.

Table 5.9. Percent of Students Who Experienced Different Types of Behaviors Associated with Stalking, by Gender and Student Affiliation¹

Survey Item Response	Total		Woman				Man				TGQN ²	
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional			
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>Since you have been a student at [University], has someone...³</i>												
Made unwanted phone calls, sent emails, voice, text, or instant messages to you, or posted unwanted messages, pictures, or videos on social media to or about you or elsewhere online?	6.6	0.3	13.0	0.7	6.8	0.6	6.6	0.8	1.9	0.4	15.3	3.1
Showed up somewhere uninvited or waited for you when you did not want that person to be there?	5.9	0.2	12.9	0.8	5.3	0.5	6.7	0.6	1.3	0.2	11.0	2.4
Spied on, watched, or followed you in person, or monitored your activities or tracked your location using devices or software on your phone or computer?	2.0	0.2	3.7	0.5	1.5	0.3	2.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	7.8	2.1
At least one of the above	11.1	0.4	22.1	1.0	10.7	0.7	12.4	1.0	3.1	0.5	23.5	3.9
<i>Did the same person do this to you more than once since you have been a student at [University]?⁴</i>												
Yes	57.5	1.6	60.0	2.3	57.7	3.4	52.9	4.6	61.0	6.9	51.1	6.4
No	28.0	1.9	27.7	2.2	32.3	3.3	29.3	4.5	12.5	4.6	33.5	6.0
Don't know	14.5	1.4	12.3	1.6	10.1	2.2	17.8	3.3	26.5	6.3	15.3	6.8

Table 5.9. Percent of Students Who Experienced Different Types of Behaviors Associated with Stalking, by Gender and Student Affiliation¹ (continued)

Survey Item Response	Total		Woman				Man				TGQN ²	
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional			
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>Among those for whom the same person did this more than once since being a student at [University]...⁵</i>												
Did any of these unwanted contacts or behaviors make you fear for your safety or the safety of someone close to you?	42.1	2.5	50.2	3.8	47.9	4.6	22.3	5.4	31.2	6.8	49.9	10.6
Did any of these unwanted contacts or behaviors cause you substantial emotional distress?	64.5	2.4	68.8	3.0	72.3	4.4	46.9	5.5	61.6	9.1	69.1	10.5
At least one of the above	69.7	2.2	74.5	3.4	80.1	4.1	48.1	5.6	64.9	8.9	77.7	10.4
Students who experienced these behaviors by the same person more than once and feared for their safety or experienced substantial emotional distress ³	4.4	0.3	9.9	0.7	5.0	0.5	3.1	0.5	1.2	0.3	9.3	2.3

¹Estimates are for victimizations reported since entering college.

²TGQN: Trans woman, trans man, nonbinary or genderqueer, questioning, not listed.

³Per 100 students.

⁴Per 100 students who reported any stalking behaviors.

⁵Per 100 students who reported the same person did any of the stalking behaviors more than once.

Table 5.10. Percent of Victims of Stalking Who Contacted a Program or Resource, and Victims' Reasons for Not Contacting a Program or Resource, by Gender and Student Affiliation¹

Survey Item Response	Total ²		Woman				Man			
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>Have you ever contacted a program or resource about this experience/these experiences?³</i>										
Yes	30.5	2.9	36.5	4.1	28.6	5.7	27.4	7.6	S	S
No	69.5	2.9	63.5	4.1	71.4	5.7	72.6	7.6	88.4	7.0
<i>Why did you decide not contact any programs or resources?⁴</i>										
I did not know where to go or who to tell	9.1	2.1	10.8	3.4	S	S	S	S	S	S
I felt embarrassed, ashamed, or that it would be too emotionally difficult	16.9	2.9	13.9	3.6	18.2	4.6	S	S	34.3	10.7
I did not think anyone would believe me	8.5	2.0	7.4	2.6	8.7	3.8	14.0	6.6	S	S
I did not think it was serious enough to contact programs or resources	51.0	3.0	56.4	5.1	45.2	6.3	42.0	9.3	57.5	12.4
I did not want the person to get into trouble	21.5	3.1	18.3	4.1	23.3	5.7	12.8	6.2	39.5	15.0
I feared negative academic, social, or professional consequences	14.8	2.1	8.3	2.6	22.5	6.1	S	S	27.0	10.5
I feared it would not be kept confidential	11.5	2.4	10.8	3.5	15.3	4.4	S	S	S	S
I could handle it myself	43.1	3.5	43.9	4.6	41.0	6.4	43.9	7.7	44.8	12.7
I feared retaliation	16.3	2.6	16.6	3.7	11.5	4.5	17.9	7.1	24.7	9.7
I did not think the resources would give me the help I needed	32.2	3.2	37.1	5.1	24.8	5.3	45.3	9.4	S	S
Incident occurred while school was not in session	2.8	1.1	-	-	S	S	S	S	-	-
Other reason	6.6	1.9	5.7	2.4	8.6	3.5	S	S	S	S

Table 5.10. Percent of Victims of Stalking Who Contacted a Program or Resource, and Victims' Reasons for Not Contacting a Program or Resource, by Gender and Student Affiliation¹ (continued)

Survey Item Response	Total ²		Woman				Man			
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>You said you did not contact any of these programs or resources (because it was not serious enough/for an 'other' reason). Please review the list below and mark any of the reasons that may better describe why you didn't contact any of these programs or resources.⁵</i>										
I was not injured or hurt	76.9	3.7	81.9	4.6	76.2	7.7	60.1	14.6	77.6	12.2
The reaction by others suggested that it wasn't serious enough to contact any of these programs or services	11.6	2.8	19.3	5.1	S	S	S	S	-	-
I contacted other programs or services that I felt were appropriate	S	S	-	-	S	S	-	-	-	-
I had trouble reaching the program or service	S	S	-	-	S	S	-	-	S	S
I was too busy	34.7	4.3	35.6	6.5	39.0	8.0	25.6	11.5	31.8	16.1
The event happened in a context that began consensually	22.8	3.8	25.9	5.2	24.1	7.3	S	S	S	S
Because of the person's gender, I thought it would be minimized or misunderstood	12.7	3.0	9.7	3.8	12.5	6.1	-	-	33.7	13.5
I might be counter-accused	10.9	2.8	13.5	4.2	-	-	S	S	S	S
Alcohol and/or other drugs were present	9.5	2.8	10.2	3.9	-	-	-	-	33.7	13.5

Table 5.10. Percent of Victims of Stalking Who Contacted a Program or Resource, and Victims' Reasons for Not Contacting a Program or Resource, by Gender and Student Affiliation¹ (continued)

Survey Item Response	Total ²		Woman				Man			
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
Events like this seem common	31.3	4.1	33.7	6.0	39.5	9.3	S	S	S	S
My body showed involuntary arousal	4.3	2.1	S	S	S	S	-	-	S	S
Other reason	12.1	3.7	9.1	3.6	S	S	S	S	S	S

¹Estimates are for victimizations reported since entering college.

²The total for women and men.

³Per 100 victims of stalking behavior, percent who reported that 1) the same person behaved that way more than once, and 2) the behaviors made them fear for their safety or the safety of someone close to them, or caused them substantial emotional distress.

⁴Per 100 victims of stalking behavior, percent who reported that: 1) the same person behaved that way more than once, and 2) the behaviors made them fear for their safety or the safety of someone close to them, or caused them substantial emotional distress, and 3) did not contact any programs or resources. Respondents could select multiple reasons.

⁵Per 100 victims of stalking behavior, percent who reported that: 1) the same person behaved that way more than once, and 2) the behaviors made them fear for their safety or the safety of someone close to them, or caused them substantial emotional distress, and 3) did not contact any programs or resources, and 4) did not contact any programs or resources because they did not think the incident was serious enough or for an 'other' reason. Respondents could select multiple reasons.

Table 5.11. Percent of Victims of Stalking Who Told Others, by Gender and Student Affiliation^{1,2}

Survey Item Response	Total ³		Woman				Man			
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>Which of the following persons, if any, did you (also) tell about this?⁴</i>										
Friend	87.0	1.6	90.3	1.9	88.0	3.4	85.3	3.8	72.8	7.7
Family member	31.1	2.3	28.7	3.8	43.1	4.5	27.3	5.5	24.2	7.0
Faculty member or instructor	8.1	1.4	6.9	1.6	17.2	4.4	S	S	S	S
Resident advisor (RA), or other live-in residential staff	10.8	1.3	21.3	2.7	-	-	9.4	3.4	-	-
Other administrative staff	5.6	1.2	5.8	1.6	8.3	4.0	5.7	2.7	-	-
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader, or clergy	1.7	0.6	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Therapist or counselor	17.8	1.8	18.0	2.4	19.3	3.1	15.4	4.5	14.8	6.3
Sexual or romantic partner	24.4	1.9	27.4	3.0	28.3	4.2	18.3	4.0	13.8	5.3
Program or resource outside the university (e.g., a hotline)	S	S	S	S	S	S	-	-	-	-
Physician	1.7	0.6	1.9	0.9	S	S	-	-	S	S
Someone else	2.2	0.7	2.2	0.9	-	-	S	S	S	S
I didn't tell anyone (else)	8.7	1.3	7.4	1.8	5.6	2.6	10.6	3.3	19.7	6.7
Told at least one other person	91.3	1.3	92.6	1.8	94.4	2.6	89.4	3.3	80.3	6.7

¹Estimates are for victimizations reported since entering college.

²Per 100 victims that: 1) experienced stalking behaviors more than once by the same person and 2) experienced fear or emotional distress.

³The total for women and men.

⁴Respondents could select multiple options.

Table 5.12. Characteristics of the Offenders of Stalking and Number of Victimizations, by Victim's Gender and Student Affiliation^{1,2}

Survey Item Response	Total ³		Woman				Man			
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>Were any of the people that did this to you...</i>										
Man	88.8	1.6	95.3	1.5	92.4	2.8	67.8	5.7	91.2	5.4
Woman	40.0	3.0	20.6	3.9	36.1	6.5	72.2	5.2	51.4	14.5
Other gender identity	6.0	1.6	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Don't know	9.9	2.3	3.6	1.8	8.7	4.4	13.5	5.4	S	S
<i>How (is the person/are the persons) who did these things to you associated with [University]?⁴</i>										
Student	71.9	1.6	80.4	2.2	64.9	3.9	75.2	4.6	55.0	11.1
Student teaching assistant	2.0	0.6	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Faculty or instructor	1.5	0.5	-	-	2.5	1.1	S	S	-	-
Research staff	2.1	0.7	-	-	4.4	1.9	S	S	S	S
Other staff or administrator	3.3	0.8	2.9	1.2	3.5	1.7	5.2	2.5	-	-
Coach or trainer	S	S	-	-	S	S	S	S	-	-
Alumni	2.6	0.7	3.9	1.3	S	S	S	S	S	S
Other person associated with [University] (e.g., internship, study abroad)	1.3	0.5	-	-	S	S	S	S	S	S
The person was not associated with [University]	24.0	1.8	17.1	2.2	29.4	3.9	22.3	4.2	44.6	11.1
Unsure about association with [University]	4.4	0.9	3.7	1.3	4.8	2.0	4.4	2.1	S	S

Table 5.12. Characteristics of the Offenders of Stalking and Number of Victimization, by Victim's Gender and Student Affiliation^{1,2} (continued)

Survey Item Response	Total ³		Woman				Man			
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
<i>At the time of these events, what (was the person's/were the persons') relationship to you?⁴</i>										
Someone I was involved or intimate with at the time	14.5	1.7	14.2	2.3	3.1	1.5	21.9	4.2	17.9	7.0
Someone I previously <u>had been</u> involved or intimate with	24.8	2.1	26.2	2.9	17.4	3.6	27.1	5.1	28.4	8.3
Teacher	S	S	-	-	-	-	S	S	-	-
Advisor	1.0	0.5	-	-	S	S	-	-	S	S
Someone I was teaching or advising	2.0	0.7	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Live-in residential staff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Coach or trainer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Boss or supervisor	S	S	S	S	-	-	-	-	S	S
Co-worker	2.6	0.7	-	-	8.2	2.7	-	-	S	S
Friend	28.4	2.3	30.1	3.0	25.5	4.9	35.2	5.5	21.6	9.3
Classmate	21.5	1.7	14.6	2.5	34.6	4.5	18.2	3.8	28.1	7.6
Someone I know or recognize, but was not a friend	30.5	2.1	34.7	3.2	27.9	4.7	26.7	4.3	30.7	7.7
Did not know or recognize this person	8.4	1.2	8.2	1.8	6.8	2.3	5.8	2.3	8.7	4.0
<i>Since the beginning of the Fall 2018 term, how many times have you had any of these experiences?</i>										
0 times	33.2	2.2	31.9	3.2	39.2	4.8	27.1	5.8	32.6	9.5
1 time	15.8	1.8	15.4	2.3	12.5	3.3	25.9	5.3	S	S
2 times	19.6	2.0	24.1	3.2	9.3	2.8	16.6	4.4	30.1	7.6
3-5 times	19.3	2.0	17.7	2.8	22.4	3.7	18.7	4.1	24.1	7.9
6-9 times	3.5	0.8	2.4	1.0	7.4	2.6	S	S	S	S
10 or more times	8.5	1.3	8.5	2.1	9.3	2.9	9.1	3.0	S	S

¹Unless otherwise specified, estimates are for victimizations reported since entering college.

²Per 100 victims that: 1) experienced stalking behaviors more than once by the same person and 2) experienced fear or emotional distress.

³The total for women and men.

⁴Respondents could select multiple options.

Table 5.13. Percent of Students Who Experienced Harassing Behavior, Intimate Partner Violence, or Stalking, by Student Characteristics, Gender, and Student Affiliation^{1,2}

Survey Item Response	Total		Woman				Man				TGQN ³	
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional			
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
Harassing behavior	39.8	0.5	63.8	1.0	38.8	1.1	46.2	1.2	21.0	0.9	60.2	3.4
<i>Sexual orientation</i>												
Heterosexual	34.9	0.6	60.2	1.4	36.6	1.4	41.3	1.4	18.3	0.9	35.3	12.3
Non-heterosexual	57.4	1.0	71.7	1.8	48.1	2.4	65.8	3.0	35.5	3.0	63.1	3.6
<i>Ethnicity</i>												
Hispanic or Latino	43.2	1.5	68.0	2.7	43.9	3.8	50.8	3.0	23.3	2.8	59.1	10.5
Not Hispanic or Latino	39.4	0.6	63.2	1.1	38.3	1.1	45.4	1.5	20.6	0.9	60.5	3.7
<i>Race</i>												
White only	42.7	0.7	68.9	1.1	44.1	1.5	47.5	1.8	23.9	1.3	61.6	4.8
Black only	50.5	2.3	60.7	4.1	38.0	4.9	64.2	6.9	36.2	6.0	S	S
Asian only	29.8	1.1	55.5	2.3	27.9	2.0	34.2	2.9	12.1	1.4	50.0	9.7
Other/multi race	44.3	1.7	64.3	3.6	40.8	3.5	55.9	3.7	21.6	3.1	64.1	6.7
<i>Disability⁴</i>												
Yes	57.7	1.1	75.6	1.7	49.7	1.8	63.2	3.4	37.5	3.1	65.2	4.2
No	34.4	0.6	58.6	1.4	34.4	1.3	42.6	1.6	18.1	0.9	49.3	7.7
Intimate partner violence	7.4	0.3	13.5	0.9	5.6	0.6	7.7	1.0	4.8	0.6	19.6	4.0
<i>Sexual orientation</i>												
Heterosexual	5.9	0.4	11.1	1.1	4.6	0.6	7.7	1.2	4.0	0.6	S	S
Non-heterosexual	12.3	1.0	18.5	2.2	9.7	1.8	8.2	2.1	7.0	1.9	20.5	4.2
<i>Ethnicity</i>												
Hispanic or Latino	7.1	1.0	12.7	2.7	4.7	1.5	7.9	2.6	4.2	1.4	26.1	10.3
Not Hispanic or Latino	7.4	0.4	13.5	1.1	5.7	0.6	7.7	1.1	5.0	0.7	18.3	4.1
<i>Race</i>												
White only	7.4	0.5	14.6	1.5	6.2	0.8	7.3	1.2	5.0	0.9	17.1	4.6
Black only	5.8	1.8	S	S	6.8	3.4	S	S	S	S	S	S
Asian only	5.5	0.7	11.3	1.8	2.7	0.8	8.5	2.4	3.2	1.1	S	S
Other/multi race	10.7	1.1	18.7	3.8	8.4	2.0	9.1	2.8	5.8	2.1	28.8	8.9
<i>Disability⁴</i>												
Yes	12.8	1.1	18.3	2.0	9.2	1.6	10.7	2.8	9.5	3.0	22.1	4.7
No	5.7	0.4	11.0	1.3	3.8	0.6	7.2	1.0	4.1	0.6	14.2	6.3

Table 5.13. Percent of Students Who Experienced Harassing Behavior, Intimate Partner Violence, or Stalking, by Student Characteristics, Gender, and Student Affiliation^{1,2}
(continued)

Survey Item Response	Total		Woman				Man				TGQN ³	
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional			
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
Stalking	4.4	0.3	9.9	0.7	5.0	0.5	3.1	0.5	1.2	0.3	9.3	2.3
<i>Sexual orientation</i>												
Heterosexual	2.9	0.2	7.1	0.8	4.3	0.6	2.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	-	-
Non-heterosexual	9.3	0.7	15.3	1.4	7.8	1.5	6.3	1.6	4.3	1.7	10.4	2.7
<i>Ethnicity</i>												
Hispanic or Latino	5.1	0.8	11.6	2.4	4.0	1.4	4.5	1.3	1.8	0.9	12.2	5.5
Not Hispanic or Latino	4.3	0.2	9.7	0.7	5.1	0.6	2.9	0.5	1.1	0.3	8.7	2.6
<i>Race</i>												
White only	4.8	0.3	11.6	1.1	4.8	0.7	4.4	0.8	1.4	0.4	6.9	2.6
Black only	5.0	1.1	8.8	2.4	5.2	2.7	S	S	-	-	S	S
Asian only	2.5	0.3	5.6	1.0	4.0	1.0	1.4	0.7	-	-	-	-
Other/multi race	6.4	0.9	13.8	2.4	8.1	1.8	S	S	2.6	1.1	19.2	6.6
<i>Disability⁴</i>												
Yes	9.7	0.7	17.5	1.7	5.8	1.1	10.0	1.9	4.0	1.3	10.4	2.7
No	2.7	0.2	6.0	0.8	4.5	0.6	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	7.4	3.7

¹Estimates are for victimizations reported since entering college.

²Per 100 students.

³TGQN: Trans woman, trans man, nonbinary or genderqueer, questioning, not listed.

⁴Respondents were asked, "Do you identify as a student with any of the following? Learning disability, ADHD, Autism Spectrum Disorder, mobility-related disability (e.g., spinal cord injury), sensory disability (e.g., low vision), chronic mental health condition (e.g., depression), chronic medical condition (e.g., diabetes), or other disability or chronic condition."

Table 6.1. Percent of Victims of Harassing Behavior, Intimate Partner Violence, Stalking Behavior or Sexual Contact Involving Physical Force, Inability to Consent or Stop What Was Happening, Coercion, or Without Voluntary Agreement Who Contacted At Least One Program and Program that was Contacted^{1,2}

Survey Item Response	%	StdErr
Contacted at least one program in university list ³	12.3	0.6
Percent of victims who contacted at least one program ⁴		
Office for Sexual Misconduct Prevention & Support/Deputy Title IX Coordinator of Students/Title IX Coordinator	48.2	2.6
Confidential Resources (Sexual Assault Dean on Call, Student Health Service, Student Counseling Service, Ordained Religious Adv	48.3	3.0
Responsible Employees (to report)	22.7	1.8
University-Wide Disciplinary Committee/Disciplinary Affairs	5.7	1.2
Campus Resources and Referrals (Housing and Residential Life, Student Counseling Service, Student Health Service, Center for Lea	42.0	2.2
Related Registered Student Organization (Phoenix Survivors Alliance)	6.7	1.4
Community Resources and Referrals (Emergency Room Care/Medical Attention, External Legal Assistance, Chicago Rape Crisis Hotline	5.5	1.2
University of Chicago Police Department (UCPD)	6.7	1.2
City of Chicago Emergency Response (Chicago Police, Chicago Fire, Chicago EMT, etc)	4.4	0.9

¹Unless otherwise specified, estimates are for victimizations reported since entering college.

²Physical force: Incidents that involved force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone using their body weight to hold you down, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Inability to consent or stop what was happening: 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.

Coercion: Incidents when someone coerced you by threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards. 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; or threatening to post damaging information about you online.

Without voluntary agreement: Incidents that occurred 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.

³Per 100 victims.

⁴Per 100 victims who contacted at least one program.

Table 6.2. Perception of Program Usefulness and Pressure to File a Complaint Among Victims Who Contacted at Least One Program^{1,2}

<i>Survey Item Response</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>StdErr</i>
<i>How useful was the program in helping you?</i>		
Not at all	19.4	1.8
A little	16.4	1.5
Somewhat	24.0	2.1
Very	26.5	1.8
Extremely	13.7	1.4
<i>At any time did you feel pressure from any of the programs on whether or not to report or file a complaint?</i>		
No, I did not feel pressure to proceed with reporting or filing a complaint	84.5	1.9
Yes, I felt pressure to proceed with reporting or filing a complaint	10.6	1.6
Yes, I felt pressure <u>NOT</u> to report or file a complaint	4.9	1.0

¹Unless otherwise specified, estimates are for victimizations reported since entering college.

²Per 100 contacts with a program.