



Campus Climate Survey Report

September 2017

Implementation Committee

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Executive Summary

Campus Climate Survey data indicates that the prevalence rate of sexual assault at Winthrop University for the AY 2016-2017 is on average 7.82%. This prevalence rate is lower than the average prevalence rate of 11.7% registered in 27 US Universities (Cantor et al. 2015).

Females are on average 6.4 times more likely to experience sexual assault than males.

Other minorities (Hispanics, Asians, Native Americans and Pacific Islanders) reported the highest prevalence rate of sexual assault (10.48%) followed by Non-Hispanic Whites (5.64). African Americans reported (3.31) to lowest prevalence rate of sexual assaults in AY 2016-2017.

The survey included data to estimate prevalence rates during AY 2016-2017 on three types of incidents of sexual violence: nonconsensual sexual contact (6.47%), unsuccessful unwanted sexual contact (8.94%) and sexual contact while incapacitated (3.78%).

One hundred and thirty students reported characteristics of their most serious incident during AY 2016-2017. Eighty-seven percent of victims knew their attackers. Fifty-seven percent of incidents took place on campus. Thirty-nine percent of victims were unable to provide consent or to stop the assault because they were incapacitated due to intoxication. Ninety percent of the students who were too incapacitated to provide consent, consumed alcohol before the incident.

Only 10 out of the 130 reported cases (equivalent to 7.7%) were reported to Winthrop University authorities. This estimate is consistent with national level data, which indicates that less than 10% of incidents on campus are reported to school authorities.

The most frequent effect of unwanted sexual experience are eating problems, engagement in high risk social behavior, and inability to work or study. However, the most concerning effect of sexual assault is the high frequency of reports of attempted suicide among respondents (49%).

Overall, students have a positive perception of the level of support provided to students going through difficult times, and on the response of Winthrop University staff. Females rated campus responses to sexual violence lower than males, identifying an area for improvement for Winthrop.

Results indicate that students trust campus authorities and the implemented procedures. However, they are aware of the cost of stigmatization surrounding sexual assault as well as being fearful about retaliation from alleged offenders. Even so, 82% of participants in an investigation or disciplinary process reported that they would recommend a friend who has experienced an incident of sexual violence to participate in an investigation or disciplinary process.

Seventy-five percent of students reported that they received training or information about policies and procedures regarding incidents of sexual assault; however, only 49% responded positively that they understood Winthrop's procedures regarding sexual assault complaints.

Students' responses suggest strong positive support for bystander intervention. There is potential for the implementation of a successful bystander intervention program among our students.

The survey also explored student sexual harassment by faculty/staff. In academic settings, around 9% of students reported that at least once in the AY 2016-2017 they heard sexual stories or jokes from faculty/staff that were offensive. Around 4% of students reported that at least once they were offended by gestures of a sexual nature or found faculty/staff remarks about their appearance offensive. About 2.86% of students reported at least one instance of being touched in a way that made them feel uncomfortable, and on average 1.2% reported that they were either threatened with retaliation for not being sexually cooperative or offered better treatment if were sexually cooperative.

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1. Background

Sexual violence is a highly prevalent but underreported crime and the prevalence of campus sexual assault cannot be assessed by existing administrative records (Office of Violence Against Women 2016). For these reasons, the White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault and the Department of Justice Office of Violence Against Women outlined recommendations, toolkits and validation studies to collect sexual assault data in university campuses.

Joining this national effort to prevent incidents of sexual assault on campus, Winthrop University conducted its first Campus Climate Survey in spring 2017. The objective of the study is to measure incidence and characteristics of incidents of sexual assault and misconduct among our student population. It also assesses characteristics of perpetrators of sexual violence; evaluates interactions between alcohol use and abuse and incidents of sexual violence; explores students' experiences and perceived reactions to sexual assault incidents; and, assesses knowledge of on-campus and off-campus resources available to victims. Moreover, the survey includes a section on students' perceptions of sexual harassment and assault by faculty/staff in academic and non-academic settings. This report on results from the Campus Climate Survey data identifies vulnerable populations and strategic areas for the prevention of sexual harassment and assault incidents among our students. It lays out the foundation for the design of a long-term comprehensive campus sexual assault action plan, which should be evaluated periodically.

1.1 Office of Victims Assistance

The Office of Victims Assistance at Winthrop University, established in 2010, supports and provides campus-wide educational programming and education directed at eradicating violence on campus and in the community. The mission of the office is to provide direct services to survivors. It has expanded its services to assist survivors of sexual assault, intimate partner violence, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, bullying, crimes of bias, and major crimes. The office was originally grant funded through the federal Violence Against Women Act or VAWA. Since 2015, the office has been funded through student fees. The office staff includes a full-time victim's advocate, a full-time counselor, and a part-time counselor.

The office focuses their programming on trending topics such as consent, sexual violence on campus, and intimate partner violence among college students. National campaigns such as It's On Us, The Clothesline Project, Walk A Mile in Her Shoes, Take Back the Night, and One Love have all been sponsored by the Office of Victims Assistance in an effort to educate the Winthrop community.

2. Survey Methodology

Winthrop University contracted the services of 3rd Millennium, a service provider based in San Antonio, TX, which specializes in campus climate surveys as well as alcohol and drug prevention and awareness programs for institutions of higher education and other agencies. Winthrop University's Title IX coordinator called for the constitution of a Communications Committee and an Implementation Committee to carry out a campus climate baseline survey. The Communications Committee led public relations efforts; produced all physical and digital

recruitment and information materials; and coordinated all messages that were distributed among diverse campus constituencies.

The Implementation Committee reviewed and approved the questionnaire proposed by 3rd Millennium, discussed and crafted additional questions, defined survey administration procedures and login security protocols, obtained IRB approval, defined dates for data collection, monitored daily students' participation, and coordinated recruitment efforts with the Communications Committee and many other campus offices. The questionnaire proposed by 3rd Millennium is designed by a group of experts on sexual violence. It contains questions to estimate sexual assault rates among the student population during the AY 2016-2017. The survey does not record information on previous incidents, nor on all incidents experienced during the AY 2016-2017. It collected detailed information on the event considered the most serious event by the survey participant.

The implementation and communications committees efficiently coordinated their efforts. The survey was open for student participation from March 29th to April 25th 2017. President Mahony invited 5,410 eligible students to complete the Campus Climate Survey. Winthrop University's first Campus Climate Survey was not based on a sample; all active degree and non-degree seeking students were invited to participate. As an incentive, students who completed the survey entered a raffle for one of five \$25 Starbucks gift cards, or one \$325 Barnes & Noble gift card (winners were notified on April 28th). As part of our recruitment efforts, a reminder was sent to students on the week of April 10th, and tables with information on the survey were set up in campus common areas at common time during the data collection period. In addition, door hangers were placed in most residence halls to remind students of the importance of their participation in the survey. Recruiters visited large enrollment classrooms to invite students to participate and to answer any questions they might have on the objective of the study as well as on confidential and anonymity measures of the campus climate survey. Faculty were informed by Provost Boyd of these efforts and invited to assist in recruitment efforts.

The chair of the Implementation Committee received data in Tableau format from 3rd Millennium on May 17th 2017. One thousand one hundred and fifty three students completed the survey. The response rate for the first Campus Climate Survey is 21.31%. The response rate is comparable to Campus Climate Surveys at other institutions. A study on Campus Climate Survey collected in 27 institutions reported a response rate of 19% (Cantor et al. 2015).

There is potential non-response bias if students who completed the questionnaire were less or more likely to be victims of sexual assault than students who did not participate in the survey. Past research on campus climate surveys in other institutions indicates that non-respondents are less likely to be victimized, or that those who were victimized might not have wanted to divulge information in the survey. Analysis of data from 27 institutions indicate that non-response bias might lead to the over-estimation of victimization rates or negative estimates of campus climate. Unfortunately, 3rd Millennium did not provide the data in machine readable format. Although the data in which students completed the survey is available, it cannot be retrieved to perform an analysis of non-response bias. In other words, with the available data we cannot assess under reporting or positive response bias on estimates from the Winthrop University Campus Climate Survey.

Figure 1 shows main characteristics of respondents relative to those of the student body in the Spring 2017 semester. Females, whites, residence hall residents, freshmen and sophomores, and those belonging to sororities were more likely to participate in the survey than other groups. As in many other campus climate surveys, participation of male students is relatively lower than of their female counterparts. To adjust the survey estimates according to the observed characteristics of our student body this report provides weighted estimates for questions reported by all respondents. The weights applied for to groups based on sex and race/ethnicity can be found in Appendix 1. Appendix 2 shows unweighted estimates of prevalence rates for core variables by sex and race or ethnicity.

Given the number of students who experienced sexual violence, estimates on the characteristics of specific sexual violence and sexual assault incidents are unweighted.

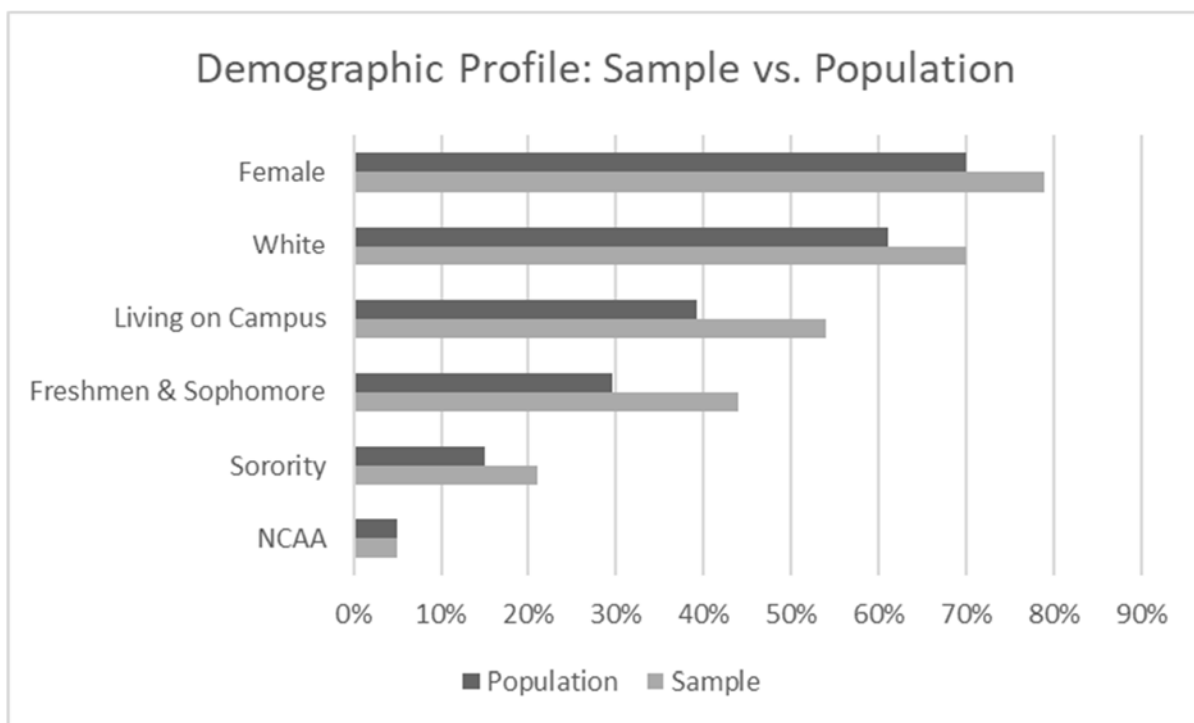


Figure 1. Demographic Profile of Students and CCS Respondents, Spring 2017.

3. Extent and Nature of sexual harassment/assault at Winthrop

The survey measured three types of incidents of sexual violence during the AY 2016-2017: nonconsensual sexual contact, unsuccessful unwanted sexual contact, and sexual contact while incapacitated. The global weighted prevalence rate for all types of incidents reported by our respondents during the AY 2016-2017 is 7.82% (unweighted 8.43%), 10.92% for females and 2.33% for males. The Association of American Universities study (Cantor et al. 2015) included data on 27 institutions of higher education. It estimated a prevalence rate of 11.7% (measured since students enrolled at the institution). The prevalence rate by sex reported in the Cantor et al. study is 23.1% for females and 5.4% for male undergraduate student respondents.

These results might indicate that the prevalence rate of sexual assault at Winthrop University is substantially lower than at other institutions. Although we do not have data to evaluate this

difference and its potential causes, we can speculate about its relation to the characteristics of our student body. We have a relatively low male to female ratio in comparison to other institutions. The absence of large sports events on campus (e.g. football games) and the weekend traveling patterns of our students might limit the interaction among students during weekends and therefore the opportunities to engage in risky behaviors. Moreover, our current prevention programs might be effective in reducing sexual assault among our students.

Table 1. Weighted prevalence rates of incidents of sexual violence during the AY 2016-2017 by sex and race/ethnic self-identification.

Race	Females	Males	Total
African American	6.28	0.00	3.88
Other Minority	15.58	5.36	12.06
Non-Hispanic White	10.54	1.89	7.46
Total	10.92	2.33	7.82

Note: Chi-square hypothesis test indicates statistical significant differences at 95% CL by sex and race. No significant differences observed once controlled for sex for males, but significant differences observed for females.

Table 1 shows weighted prevalence rates by sex and self-identified race or ethnicity. According to these estimates females are on average 6.4 (95% CI: 2.32-17.6) times more likely to experience sexual assault than males. Results indicate that African American students reported experiences of sexual assault less frequently than other minorities and non-Hispanic Whites. These data may not suggest that African American students have a lower risk of experiencing sexual assault. The collection of qualitative data from focus groups is necessary to explore these racial and ethnic differentials. The following sections present a detailed analysis of prevalence rates by sex and gender for the three types of incidents of sexual violence included in the survey.

3.1 Unwanted Sexual Contact

Out of 1,153 respondents, 77 (6.7%) reported having an unwanted sexual contact during the AY 2016-2017. Seventy-two of these victims (94%) were women, 3 were men and 2 were transgender. The majority of the cases involved forced touching of a sexual nature (71%), vaginal intercourse (35%), and sexual penetration (29%) among others, such as oral and anal sex.

Since the number of observations of transgender individuals is small and Winthrop University does not record data for the transgender category, this report includes males and females as analytic categories (see Table 2).

Table 2. Weighted prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact during the AY 2016-2017 by sex and race/ethnic self-identification.

Race	Females	Males	Total
African American	5.34	0.00	3.31
Other Minority	13.17	5.36	10.48
Non-Hispanic White	8.03	1.36	5.64
Total	8.91	2.14	6.47

Note: Chi-square hypothesis test indicates statistical significant differences at 95% CL by sex, but not by race.

3.2 Unsuccessful Unwanted Sexual Contact

The survey included questions on incidents in which a person attempted but did not succeed in having unwanted sexual contact with the respondent. Ninety-one students (7.9% unweighted prevalence rate) reported having unsuccessful unwanted sexual contact during the AY 2016-17 (see Table 3)

Table 3. Weighted prevalence rates of unsuccessful unwanted sexual contact during the AY 2016-2017 by sex and race/ethnic self-identification.

Race	Females	Males	Total
African American	5.50	5.81	5.62
Other Minority	12.55	19.53	14.97
Non-Hispanic White	9.69	1.07	6.60
Total	9.38	8.17	8.94

Note: Chi-square hypothesis test indicates statistical significant differences at 95% CL by sex, but not by race.

3.3 Sexual Contact While Incapacitated

The literature on sexual violence has stressed the association between risky sexual behavior and alcohol or/and drug use among adolescents and young adults (Kilpatrick et al. 2003). The survey included questions on sexual violence while incapacitated due to the frequent consumption of alcohol and/ or drugs among young adults in college campuses across the country (O'Malley and Johnston 2002). Fifty-one students reported that someone had sexual contact with them when they were unable to provide consent because they were incapacitated due to the consumption of alcohol or drugs (4.42%-unweighted prevalence rate) (see Table 4).

Table 4. Weighted prevalence rates of sexual contact while unable to provide consent during the AY 2016-2017 by sex and race/ethnic self-identification.

Race	Females	Males	Total
African American	0.78	0.00	0.47
Other Minority	11.19	0.00	7.47
Non-Hispanic White	4.16	1.90	3.34
Total	5.52	0.73	3.78

Note: Chi-square hypothesis test indicates statistical significant differences at 95% CL by sex and race. No significant differences observed once controlled for sex for males, but significant differences observed for females.

Out of 77 students reporting having unwanted sexual contact, 51 victims (equivalent to 66% of all victims) were incapacitated and could not provide consent due to alcohol (n=46) and/or drug use (n=6). Two persons reported that they suspect becoming intoxicated without their knowledge. Victims reported that 27 perpetrators used alcohol and 12 used drugs other than alcohol before the sexual violence incident.

3.4 Stalking and Abusive Relationships

Previous experiences of abuse are positively associated with sexual harassment or sexual violence (Barnett, Miller-Perrin and Perrin 2005). The survey included questions on stalking and abusive relationships before and after attending Winthrop University. About 15% of students reported having been stalked before they attended Winthrop, while 9% reported experiencing being stalked since they attended Winthrop. About 17% of students reported that they had an abusive relationship before attending the institution, while about 8% reported engaging in a controlling and abusive relationship after attending Winthrop. As reported in Tables 5 and 6 there are substantial differences in previous experiences of unwanted contact or sexual abuse by sex and race or ethnicity.

Table 5. Weighted percentage of students who reported being stalked or in an abusive relationship before and after attending Winthrop University by sex.

Type of Incident	Female	Male	Total
Stalking			
Before attending WU	16.60	11.44	14.74
Since attending WU	11.57	4.28	8.95
Abusive Relationship			
Before attending WU	20.63	11.36	17.30
Since attending WU	5.90	9.22	7.90

Note: Chi-square hypothesis test indicates statistical significant differences at 95% CL.

Table 6. Weighted percentage of students reported being stalked or in abusive relationships before and after attending Winthrop University by race or ethnicity.

Type of Incident	African Americans	Other Minority	Non-Hispanic White
Stalking			
Before attending WU	10.00	17.36	16.35
Since attending WU	6.39	9.07	10.88
Abusive Relationship			
Before attending WU	11.40	19.66	20.02
Since attending WU	7.49	4.70	8.74

Note: Chi-square hypothesis test indicates statistical significant differences at 95% CL.

3.5 Prostitution

The implementation team added the following question to explore the extent of prostitution among the student body: “While at Winthrop University have you ever been coerced into prostitution or sex trafficking?” Two students responded affirmatively to this question.

4. Characterization of the Most Serious Unwanted Sexual Experience During the AY 2016-17

In order to understand the social and spatial settings in which unwanted sexual experiences took place among students, the survey instrument included questions on the characteristics of perpetrators, locations of the incident, and whether the victims talked about the incidents with members of her/his support network or reported the incident.

One hundred and thirty students reported the characteristics of the most serious incident of unwanted sexual nature experienced during the AY 2016-2017 (regardless of whether the event was successful or unsuccessful sexual contact). The following sections describe characteristics of the reported incidents in the survey.

The majority of perpetrators were males. Out of the 130 victims reporting the most serious incident during the AY 2016-2017, 88.5% (n=115) answered that the gender of the individual who attacked them was male, 4.6% (n=6) female, and 1.5% (n=2) transgender; the remaining 5.4% victims did not answer the question.

4.1 Relationship between victims and perpetrators

It is well established in the literature on sexual violence that most victims know their attackers (Wagner et al 2015). Eighty-seven percent of respondents to our survey were related to or knew their attackers. Figure 2 shows the relationships between students who experienced unwanted sexual contacts and the person involved in the incident:

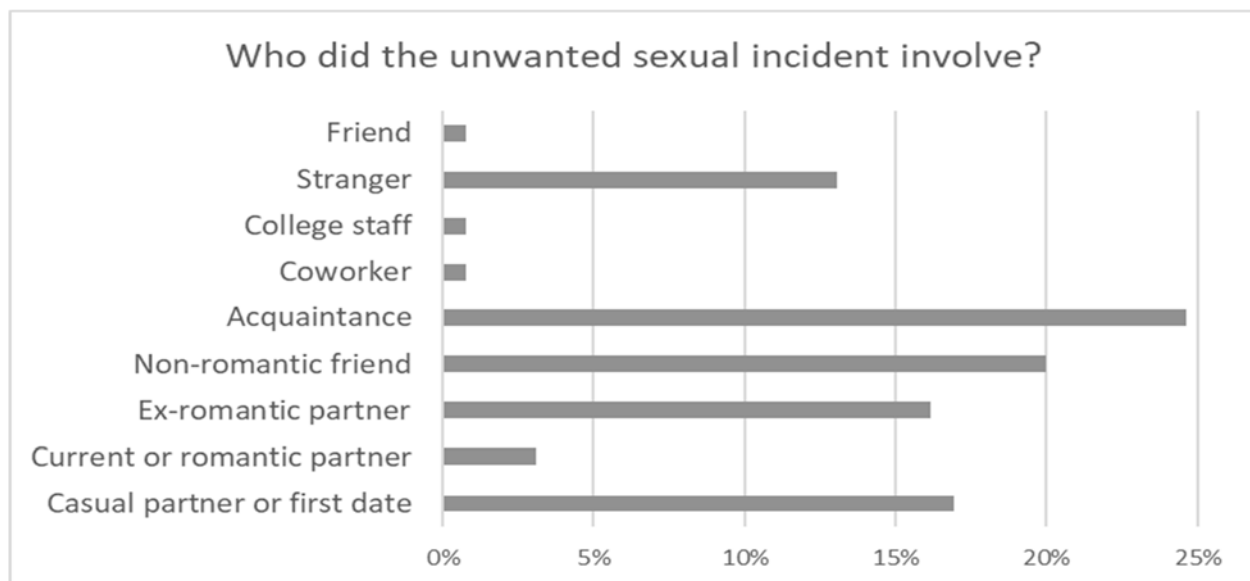


Figure 2. Relative frequency of relationships between victims and perpetrators.

The survey also asked questions about the affiliation of the perpetrators with Winthrop University. About half of the perpetrators had an affiliation with the institution. Fifty-two percent (n=68) were current students, and 5% (n=6) were alumni.

4.2 Alcohol and Drug Consumption before the Incident

As described in section 3.3, 51 students reported that they “were unable to provide consent or stop what was happening because they were passed out, drugged, drunk or incapacitated or asleep”. It has been found in national studies that this behavior is prevalent on college campuses (Gross et al. 2006) Figure 3 lists the relative distribution of behaviors related to alcohol and drug consumption before the incident. Ninety percent of students who were victims of sexual assault while incapacitated consumed alcohol before the incident, and 53 % responded that the other person involved in the incident also drank before the incident. Although, drug use appears to be less prevalent than alcohol use previous to sexual assault incidents, it is concerning that 12% of respondents used drugs before the incident, and that 24% reported that the other person involved in the incident had been using drugs before the incident. Four percent of the victims reported that they suspect that they had been given a drug without their knowledge or consent.

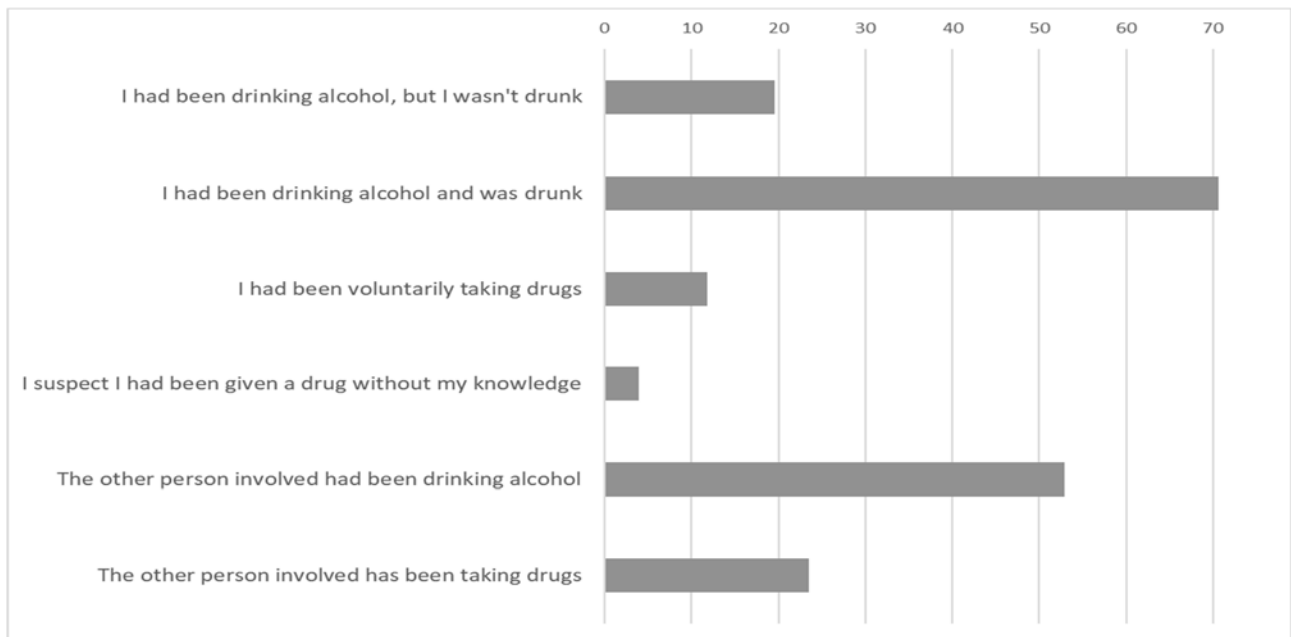


Figure 3. Percentage distribution of reports of alcohol and drug consumption previous to sexual assault events in which the victim was incapacitated to provide consent.

4.3 Location of Incidents

The location of the incidents provide information on the policies or regulations that should be implemented or enforced. Fifty-seven percent (n=75) of the incidents took place on campus, the majority of them in residence halls. Thirty-five percent (n=46) of the incidents reported in the survey took place off campus, about half of these incidents (n=23) in the perpetrator’s residence.

4.4 Social Support Networks

Most victims seek help in their social networks to cope with the stress triggered by sexual violence, assault or harassment (Armstrong, Hamilton and Sweeney 2006). Fifty six percent of students spoke about the event with members of their social support networks. The survey

included questions on these coping strategies. It specifically asked: “Who did you tell?” Figure 4 shows the characteristics of students’ support networks after facing an unwanted sexual encounter. Forty six percent of them talked about the incident with a close friend other than roommate; and/or 25% communicated the incident and sought support from a roommate. These results highlight the importance that student peer networks play in times of distress for sexual assault victims.

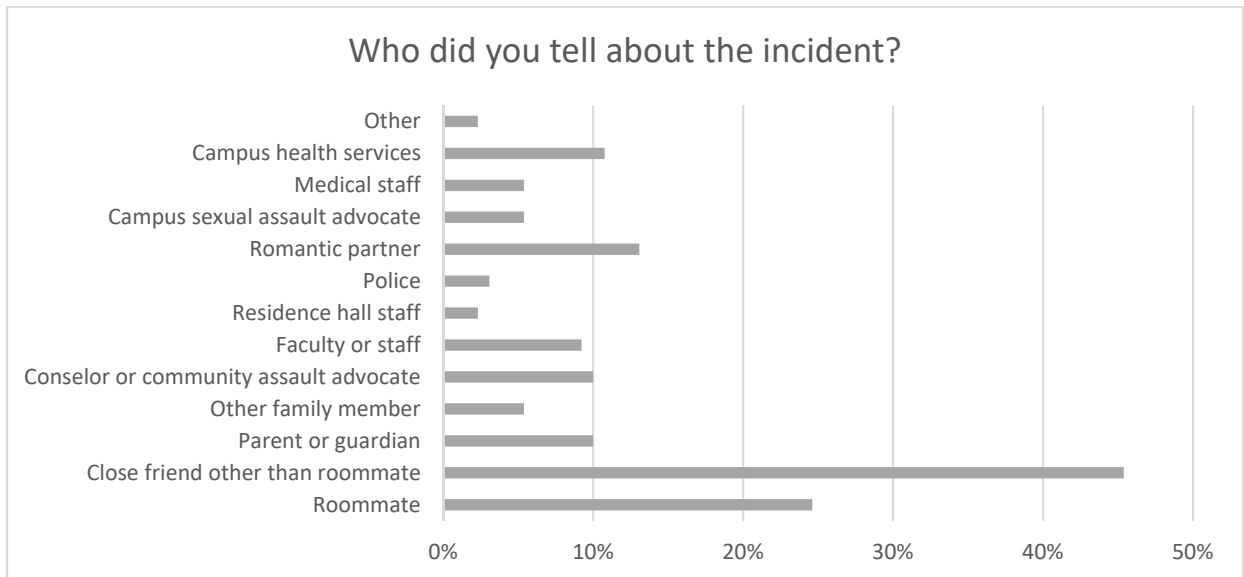


Figure 4. Relative frequency of persons whom victims communicate with about the unwanted sexual contact.

4.5 Reporting Incidents to Authorities

Out of 130 students who reported incidents of sexual assault, only 10 or 7.7% reported the incident to Winthrop University authorities. This is consistent with results from the Campus Survey Validation Study (cited in OVW 2016) which indicates that less than 10% of incidents on campus were reported to school authorities. There are multiple reasons why Winthrop students did not report the incident to campus authorities. Among those are: “Ashamed, didn’t want to bring it up”; “Didn’t think it was serious”; “Didn’t feel important”; “Became pregnant”; “Didn’t want to get in trouble”; “Embarrassment and fear”; “He was my boyfriend” and, “I didn’t want to be reminded again”, among others.

4.6 Short-term Effects of Incidents of Sexual Violence

Unwanted sexual experiences have short- and long-term effects on the victims’ health (Campbell, Dworkin and Cabral 2009). Figure 5 shows the relative distribution of effects of unwanted sexual experiences reported by students.

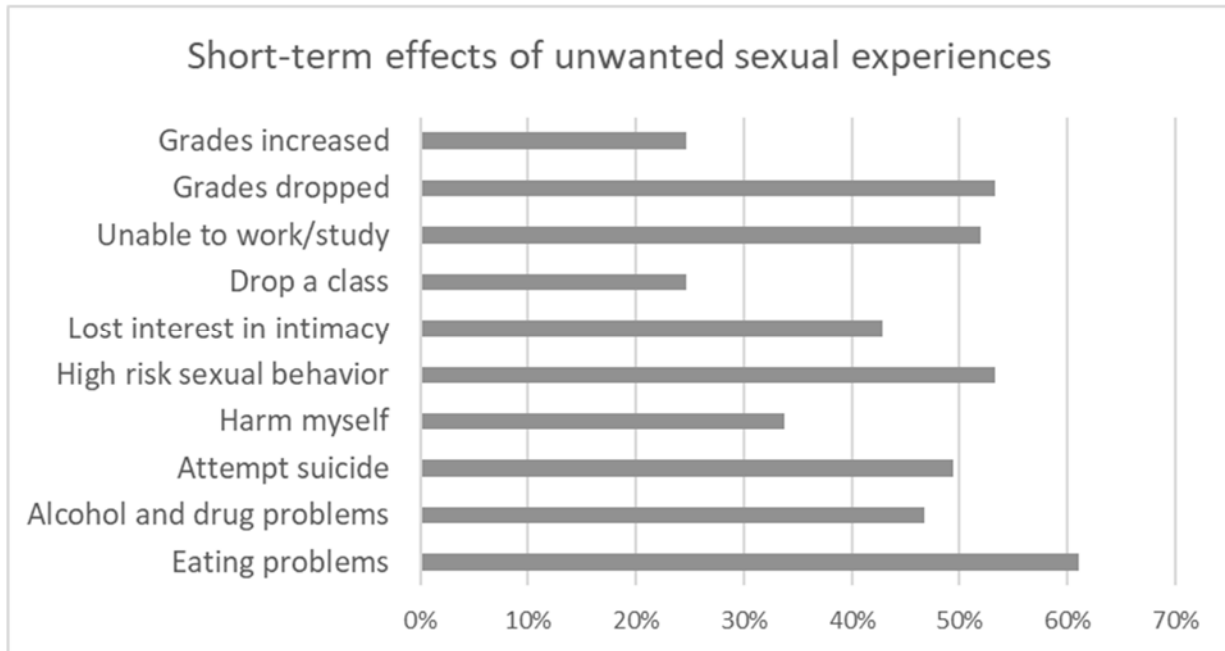


Figure 5. Relative frequency of short term effects of unwanted sexual experience reported by victims.

Sixty percent of students who were victims of unwanted sexual contact during the AY 2016-2017 reported experiencing eating problems or substantial changes in eating habits. More than fifty percent of these students also reported other short-term problems such as engaging in high-risk sexual behavior, being unable to work, or to complete assignments, or reported that their grades dropped. Most concerning of all short-term consequences is the high frequency of reports of attempted suicide. Forty nine percent of victims who experienced unwanted sexual contact during the AY 2016-2017 reported that they attempted suicide (n=38).

5. Sexual Violent Behaviors

This section explores direct and indirect violent or unwanted contact of a sexual nature performed by students to others. The question reads: “How you, or someone you know, might have behaved since coming to Winthrop University”. Table 7 shows reported behaviors by gender. In general, males reported more frequently performing violent sexual behaviors than females. As expected, the frequency of reported behavior of someone the respondent knew is higher than self-reported behavior; however, the differences by gender are different. Females are more likely to report that they know someone who engaged in that behavior than males.

Table 7. Weighted Relative Frequency of Direct and Indirect Reported Sexual Violent Behavior by Sex

Questions	Self				Someone the respondent knows			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
*Fondled, kissed or rubbed up against private parts of someone else's body, or removed clothes though the person didn't want it?	2.72	97.28	0.91	99.09	14.60	85.40	22.50	77.50
*Tried to sexually penetrate someone even though they didn't want it?	0.21	99.79	0.00	100.0	5.86	94.14	12.61	87.39
*Sexually penetrated someone even though they didn't want it?	0.00	100.0	0.00	100.0	6.45	93.55	9.72	90.28
*Tried to perform oral sex on someone or made someone perform oral sex even though that person didn't want it?	2.18	97.82	0.33	99.67	6.44	93.56	11.10	88.90
*Performed oral sex on someone or made them perform oral sex even though that person didn't want it?	1.07	98.93	0.08	99.92	4.25	95.75	8.69	91.31
*Taken a drunk individual to another room to be sexually intimate?	4.30	95.70	3.23	96.77	14.87	85.13	17.95	82.05
*Planned to give alcohol to someone in order to get sex?	0.63	99.37	0.05	99.95	7.32	92.68	12.83	87.17
*Engaged in sexual activity with someone who was drunk, high, asleep, or out of it?	10.53	89.47	9.27	90.73	19.83	80.17	23.60	76.40

Consistent with results reported in section 3.3, the most frequent direct or indirect sexual behaviors reported by students are associated with alcohol consumption. 10.53% of males and 9.27% of females reported that they engaged in sexual activity with someone who was intoxicated. 4.3% of males and 3.23% of females reported taking an intoxicated individual to an intimate space. These results are consistent with the distribution of responses regarding indirect behaviors.

6. Campus authorities and local law enforcement management of sexual harassment/assault

This section presents data on students’ perceptions on existing support systems; on students’ perceptions on campus response to sexual violence; and, on student satisfaction with participation in investigations or disciplinary actions.

6.1 Student Perceptions on Support Systems

Overall, students have a positive perception on the level of support provided to students going through difficult times, and on the response of Winthrop University staff. However, there is still room for improvement. The lowest percentage on agreement was registered on the statement “College officials should do more to protect students from harm.” Sixty four percent agree with this statement, while 20.5% remained neutral, and 15.35% disagreed. Figure 6 shows perceptions on campus response to sexual violence for males and females. In general, females scored campus responses to sexual violence lower than males. Their levels of agreement are consistently lower regarding the following statements: “College officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner”; “The college responds quickly in difficult situations”; “If a crisis happens on campus, my college would handle it well”; and, “College officials should do more to protect students from harm.” However, responses to the statement “There is a good support system on campus for students going through difficult times” is higher among females than among males. This difference indicates that there is room for improving the dissemination of campus information on support systems among male students, or addressing some special needs they might have.

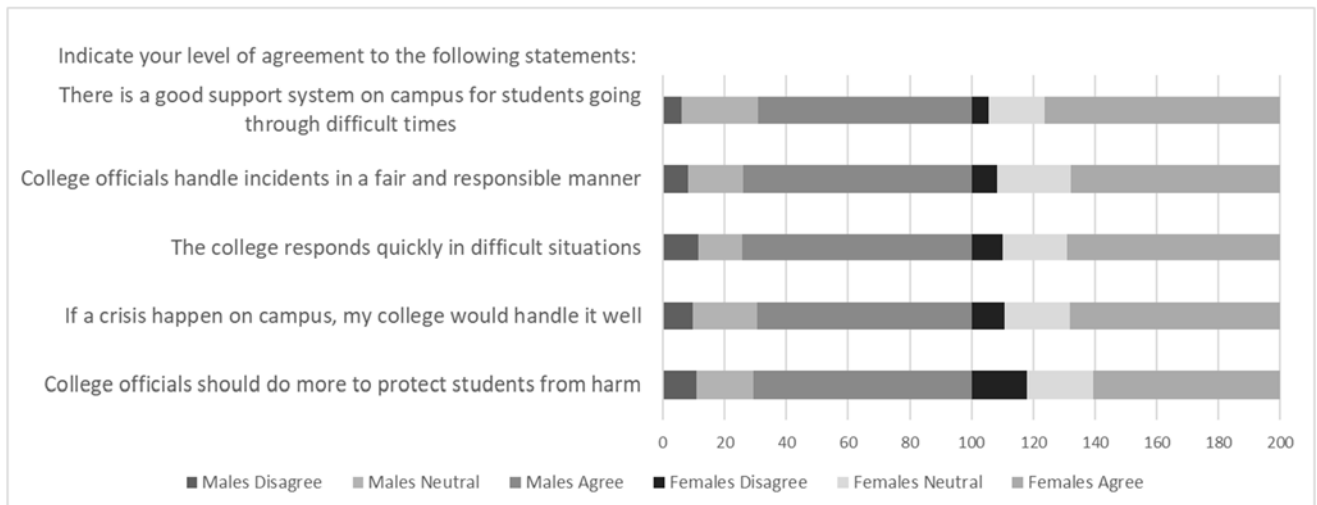


Figure 6. Students’ perceptions of campus authorities and local enforcement/management of sexual harassment or assault by gender.

In section 2 large differences in prevalence rates by race and ethnic groups were described. Figure 7 presents data on differences on levels on agreement to campus response to sexual violence between Non-Hispanic Whites and African Americans, and Non-Hispanic Whites and Other minorities.

Seventy five percent of Non-Hispanic White survey participants agreed that “there is a good support system on campus for students going through difficult times.” Their level of agreement is, in general, around 70% for all other statements.

However, it is important to remember that the highest prevalence rate of sexual assault was reported by students from minorities other than African Americans. It is not surprising then that there are very large differences between the perceptions of other minorities (shown in green in the figure) and the perceptions of Non-Hispanic Whites, and that these differences are larger for other minorities than between Non-Hispanic Whites and African American students (shown in brown in the figure).

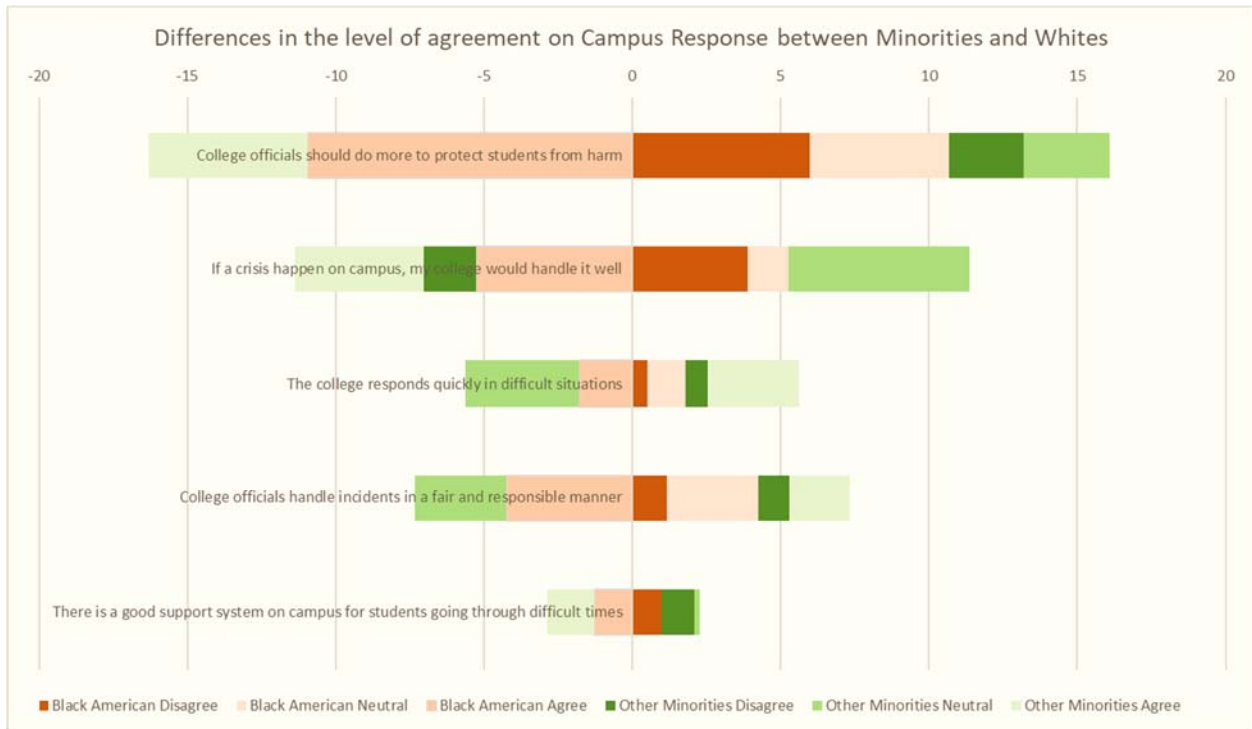


Figure 7. Differences in the percentage distributions of students’ perceptions of campus authorities and local enforcement management of sexual harassment or assault between Non-Hispanic Whites (reference category), African Americans (in red) and other minorities (in green).

6.2 Student Perceptions on Reports to Sexual Assault

The following section explores specific questions on students’ perceptions on campus responses to reporting sexual assault. It is important to remember that according to previous results from this survey, only seven in 100 students file a sexual assault report with campus authorities.

Students reacted to the following scenario: “If someone were to report a sexual assault to a campus authority, how likely is it that [...]”. Students were presented with a five point Likert scale from “Very likely” to “Not at all Likely”. Figure 7 presents students’ responses by gender on twelve items. These items can be divided in four dimensions: 1) perceptions on college authorities and procedures; 2) perceptions on college support for victims and corrective actions;

3) peer perceptions on victims; and, 4) perceived consequences on victim safety and professional achievements. Although on average females perceptions are not as favorable as males, trends across the four dimensions are similar.

On the first dimension, perceptions on college authorities and procedures, 83% of students on average responded that it is very likely or likely that campus authorities take a report on sexual assault seriously; that Winthrop would keep the knowledge of the report limited to only the pertinent authorities; and, that Winthrop would forward the report to campus police and off-campus criminal investigators.

Students' perceptions on the second dimension (college support for victims reporting sexual assault incidents) are lower than those for the first dimension. On average, 75% of students perceived as very likely or likely that Winthrop would support and take steps to protect the safety of the person making the report; take corrective actions against factors that led to sexual assault and the alleged offender; as well as, protecting the person making the report from retaliation.

Students were asked not only about campus authorities, but also about the reaction of other students to the victim who made a sexual assault report, which corresponds to the third dimension of this analysis. Sixty eight percent of students perceived as very likely or likely that students would not label the person making the report a troublemaker, and 77% perceived as very likely or likely that the students would support the person making the report.

The last dimension explored in the report is the dimension on perceived consequences on victim's safety and professional achievements. This is the dimension with the lowest scores suggesting that students are afraid of retaliation and the consequences of the negative stigma attached to sexual assault on their professional achievements. Only 34% of students responded as very likely or likely that "the alleged offender(s) or their associates would not retaliate against the person making the report". Fifty-six percent respondent as very likely or likely that "the educational achievement/career of the person making the report would not suffer."

From this section on students' perceptions on campus response to sexual violence we can conclude that students trust campus authorities and the implemented procedures. However, they are aware of the cost of stigmatization surrounding sexual assault as well as fearful about retaliation from the alleged offender.

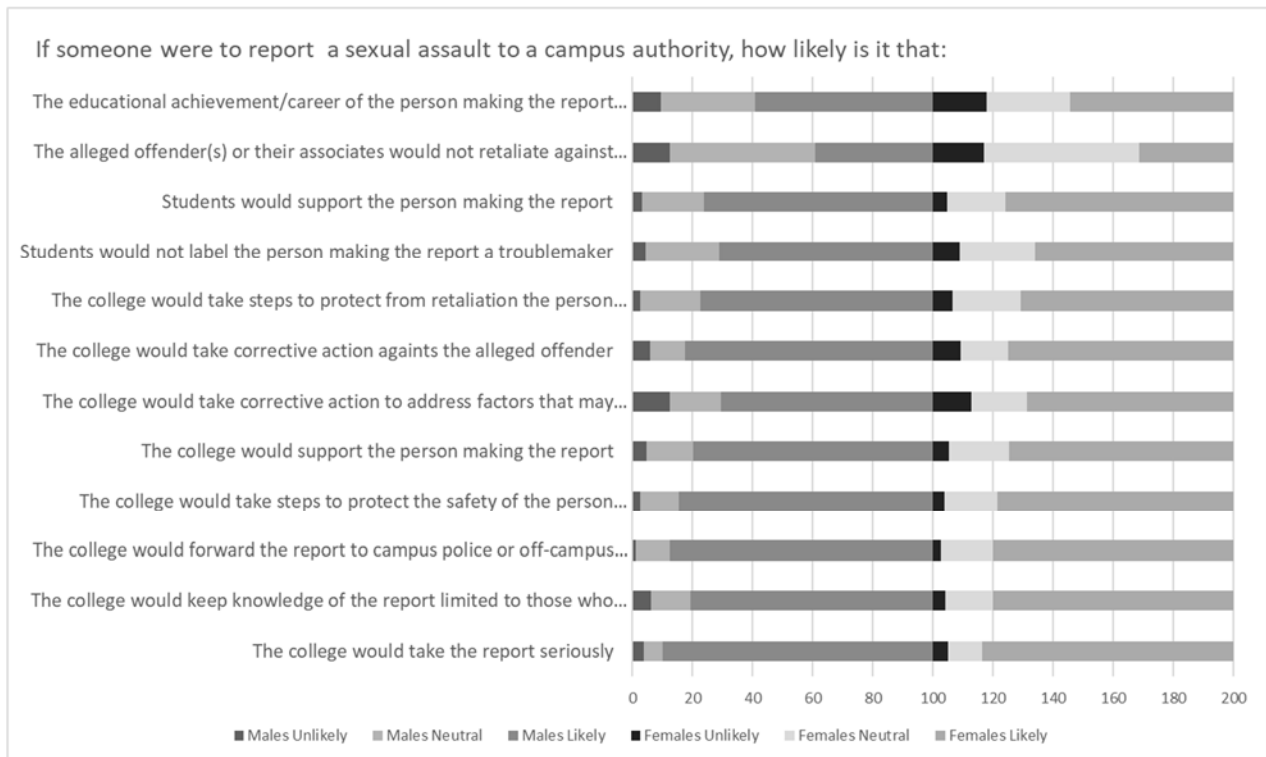


Figure 7. Students' perceptions on the effects of reporting sexual assault incidents to campus authorities by gender.

6.3 Participation in University Investigation or Disciplinary Process

Out of 1153 participants in the survey, 46 students (4%) (38 females and 7 males, 1 did not disclose sex) reported their participation in an investigation or disciplinary process regarding sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, or dating/domestic violence. Of those 46 students, 23 (50%) filed a complaint, while the others served as a witness (44%) and/or offered support to the victims in different ways (15%).

Eighty two percent of participants in an investigation or disciplinary process reported that they would recommend a friend who has experienced an incident of sexual violence to participate in an investigation or disciplinary process.

On objective measures about the process, students generally had favorable views. The following percentages show that students strongly agreed or agreed with the following statements:

- 76% I felt that I was given a fair opportunity to tell my side of the story.
- 73% I was treated with respect throughout the process.
- 76% I was informed of my rights throughout the process.

However, on more subjective measures about the disciplinary process, students' scores were lower:

- 60% I felt that the case was handled with the appropriate level of sensitivity and seriousness.
- 52% I felt the process was fair, impartial, and unbiased.

- 45% I did not feel like the incident was happening all over again.
- 44% The outcome of the case was appropriate given the violation.
- 32% I was satisfied with the outcome of the case.

7. Training and Knowledge

This section explores how confident our students feel about their knowledge on the formal procedures regarding sexual assault complaints.

Seventy-five percent of students reported that they received training or information about policies and procedures regarding incidents of sexual assault. Eighty-two percent of students who received training strongly agreed or agreed that they knew where to go to get help if they were sexually assaulted. However, only 49% responded positively that they understood Winthrop’s procedures regarding sexual assault complaints. Sixty-nine percent have confidence that Winthrop has a fair enactment of its formal procedures for addressing sexual assault complaints.

Seventy-four percent of students reported that they received information about the prevention of sexual assault. Out of this seventy four percent, 81% found this information very or moderately useful; 17% found the information somewhat or slightly useful; and, only 2% did not find the information useful. Tables 8 and 9 show weighted relative distributions of variables on training and knowledge by sex and race/ethnic self-identification.

Table 8. Weighted relative frequencies of students’ responses to questions on training and knowledge on Winthrop University’s policies on sexual assault by sex.

Variables	Males	Females	Total
Received training on policies and procedures regarding incidents of sexual assault (Yes)	83.15	69.61	74.49
*If a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I know where to go to get help. (Strongly Agree or Agree)	82.17	82.34	82.28
*I understand Winthrop Univ. formal procedures for addressing sexual assault complaints. (Strongly Agree or Agree)	52.14	47.07	48.89
*I have confidence that Winthrop University has a fair enactment of its formal procedures for addressing sexual assault complaints. (Strongly Agree or Agree)	74.25	65.68	68.77
Received Training on information about the prevention of sexual assault (Yes)	82.07	72.66	76.05
*The information was very or moderately useful. (Very or Moderately Useful)	78.33	82.33	80.78

There are some substantial differences between male and female responses. Males were more likely to report that they received training on sexual assault policies than females, they are more likely to report that they understand formal procedures and that they have confidence that Winthrop will follow formal procedures in cases of sexual assault complaints. Males are also more likely than females to report that they received training and information on sexual assault prevention, but are less likely to report that they found the information useful.

Table 9. Weighted relative frequencies of students' responses to questions on training and knowledge on Winthrop University's policies on sexual assault by race/ethnic self-identification.

Variables	Non-Hispanic Whites	African Americans	Other Minorities
Received training on policies and procedures regarding incidents of sexual assault (Yes)	75.35	75.13	72.84
*If a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I know where to go to get help. (Strongly Agree or Agree)	83.10	81.00	82.52
*I understand Winthrop Univ. formal procedures for addressing sexual assault complaints. (Strongly Agree or Agree)	49.79	54.04	42.87
*I have confidence that Winthrop University has a fair enactment of its formal procedures for addressing sexual assault complaints. (Strongly Agree or Agree)	70.72	73.08	62.29
Received Training on information about the prevention of sexual assault (Yes)	76.03	73.90	78.09
*The information was very or moderately useful. (Very or Moderately Useful)	78.55	84.75	79.85

Although assault prevalence rates are different across racial and ethnic groups, there are no substantial differences across these groups regarding training and knowledge variables, except for two variables. Other minorities are less likely to understand formal procedures for addressing sexual assault complaints and have less confidence that the institution will follow formal procedures than Non-Hispanic Whites or African Americans.

8. Student Views of Consent and Bystander Intervention

One of the areas in which institutional policies at the national level are focusing their efforts is on changing the gendered culture driving sexual assault (Korman et al. 2017). Among the dimensions needed to assess the potential for effective prevention programs are current views of sexual consent, indirect exposure to sexual assault, and bystander intervention experiences and opinions on bystander intervention. The following section focuses on these items. This information will serve as a baseline to evaluate any efforts the University invests in changing campus culture regarding sexual harassment and assault.

8.1 Student Views of Consent

Table 10 shows variations across gender and views of consent in different scenarios. More than 80% of Winthrop University students reported that they were very likely or likely to avoid sex with an intoxicated partner, stop sexual activity when asked, and ask for verbal consent.

Table 10. Weighted percentages on students' views of consent in which they reported very likely or likely behaviors to the following scenarios:

Variable	Males	Females	Total
Decide not to have sex with a partner if they are drunk	83.23	84.99	84.37
Stop sexual activity when asked to, even if I am already sexually aroused	98.03	94.43	95.70
Stop sexual activity with a partner if they say to stop, even if it started consensually (Very likely or likely)	98.52	95.16	96.35
Ask for verbal consent when I am intimate with my partner, even if we are in a long-term relationship (Very likely or likely)	82.87	78.57	80.09

8.2 Indirect Exposure to Sexual Assault

The survey also asked about the number of female, male, and transgender friends in general and of friends or acquaintances attending Winthrop University who during the AY 2016-2017 told them that they were survivors of an unwanted sexual experience. Tables 11 and 12 show the average number of victims by sex known by the survey participant. Table 11 presents the data by the survey participant's sex. As expected, the number of female friends reported by male and female participants is higher than of male friends, and the number of female friends reported by female friends is higher than the number reported by male friends showing the gendered character of sexual assault.

Table 11. Weighted indirect exposure to sexual assault by sex.

Variable	Male	Female	Total
All friends			
Number of Female friends	1.022	1.357	1.236
Number of Male friends	0.573	0.351	0.432
Number of Transgender friends	0.347	0.177	0.238
Friends Associated with Winthrop University			
Number of Female friends	0.726	1.180	1.017
Number of Male friends	0.200	0.190	0.194
Number of Transgender friends	0.045	0.038	0.040

Table 12 shows the number of friends by gender reported by students according to their racial and ethnic self-identification. Consistent with the observed differences in prevalence rates described in section 3, other minorities and non-Hispanic Whites reported on average a higher number of female friends who were survivors of unwanted sexual experiences than the estimates for African American students.

Table 12. Weighted indirect exposure to Sexual Assault by racial and ethnic self-identification.

Variable	Non-Hispanic White	African American	Other Minorities
All friends			
Number of Female friends	1.279	0.943	1.468
Number of Male friends	0.369	0.390	0.548
Number of Transgender friends	0.250	0.244	0.216
Friends Associated with Winthrop University			
Number of Female friends	1.099	0.588	1.328
Number of Male friends	0.192	0.087	0.298
Number of Transgender friends	0.064	0.020	0.031

8.3 Bystander Intervention

Bystander interventions have emerged as effective tools in sexual assault prevention programs on college campuses (Gidycz, Orchowski and Berkowitz 2011). The survey included questions that explored two areas on this topic. First, students' experiences in bystander intervention and ways in which students have intervened or refrained from intervening in situations of sexual assault. Second, students' opinions on bystander intervention.

Twelve percent of students reported that during the AY 2016-2017 they observed a situation that they believed was or could have led to a sexual assault. Ninety three percent of students who observed a situation in which a person was at risk of sexual assault took action to prevent the incident. These students reported a variety of actions in response to the incident:

- 51% asked the person who appeared to be at risk if they needed help.
- 25% created a distraction to cause one or more people to disengage from the situation
- 24% stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation
- 20% asked others to step in as a group and to diffuse the situation
- 20% asked someone else to step in
- 19% was not sure what to do or say
- 16% confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation
- 12% told someone in a position of authority about the situation
- 8% considered intervening in the situation, but I could not safely take any action
- 7% decided not to take action

These results indicate that there is potential for the implementation of a successful bystander intervention program among Winthrop students. These interventions might have additional positive effects such as decreasing the burden of defense on the victim, increasing a sense of social responsibility against sexual assault that transcends campus walls, and engaging social actors in actively and effectively changing the gendered culture regarding sexual assault and harassment.

Tables 13 and 14 show percentages of students who strongly agreed or agreed to statements on bystander intervention. Overall, students show agreement on respecting peers who actively prevent sexual assault and on rejecting those who commit acts of sexual assault.

However, their percentages drop when they are asked if they would engage in specific actions against abusers (e.g. confront or report their friends).

Table 13. Weighted percentages on opinions on bystander intervention by sex

Variable	Male	Female	Total
*I would respect someone who did something to prevent a sexual assault.	98.58	98.45	98.51
*If I thought or heard rumors that one of my friends forced sex on someone, I would confront them.	81.55	83.48	82.78
*I would officially report a friend who committed sexual assault.	73.33	78.80	76.83
*If one of my friends said that having sex with someone who is passed out or very intoxicated is okay, I would express disagreement.	97.73	98.33	98.12

Table 13 shows the opinions of male and female students. Although the differences are not substantial, females tend to have more positive and proactive attitudes on bystander intervention than males. Table 14 shows results on opinions on bystander intervention by race and ethnicity. Results are consistent with the patterns observed in table 13. The groups that experienced higher prevalence of sexual assault are those that report more supportive attitudes towards bystander interventions and intended behaviors. Reports from students belonging to other minorities are more supportive of bystander intervention than African Americans, the group with the lowest scores across all statements.

Table 14. Weighted percentages on opinions on bystander intervention by racial and ethnic self-identification

Variable	Non-Hispanic White	African American	Other Minorities
*I would respect someone who did something to prevent a sexual assault.	99.07	96.22	100.00
*If I thought or heard rumors that one of my friends forced sex on someone, I would confront them.	81.46	77.79	89.17
*I would officially report a friend who committed sexual assault.	81.23	71.09	77.01
*If one of my friends said that having sex with someone who is passed out or very intoxicated is okay, I would express disagreement.	98.39	96.86	98.98

9. Student Perceptions on Faculty/Staff Interaction

The last section of the questionnaire focuses on student perceptions on faculty/staff interaction regarding sexual harassment and assault. The Winthrop University Sexual Harassment and Discrimination Policy defines sexual harassment as “unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature”. It encompasses unwelcome sexual advances, request for sexual favors, and other verbal and physical conduct of a sexual nature. Regarding any campus interaction, the policy states that “[conduct of sexual nature] has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual’s work or academic performance or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive work

or academic environment”. Following the aforementioned policy, the implementation committee designed questionnaire items to assess students’ perceptions on faculty/staff and student interactions in and outside an academic settings.

There is no national data available on student harassment by faculty at higher education institutions. However, a recent study indicates that “one in ten female graduate students at major research universities reports being sexually harassed by a faculty member” (Cantalupo and Kidder 2017). Table 15 shows weighted relative frequencies along seven assessed items on relation to student harassment at Winthrop University. These items are divided in three analytical dimensions. First, indirect interaction that students perceived as offensive. Second, direct interactions that students perceived as demeaning. Third, physical contact or sexual cues that implied retaliation or better treatment for the respondent.

In academic settings, around 9% of students reported that at least once in the AY 2016-2017 they were told sexual stories or jokes that were offensive or felt that the Winthrop faculty/staff were condescending because of their sex. Around 4% of students reported that at least once they were offended by gestures of a sexual nature or found remarks about their appearance offensive. Although prevalence rates for the third dimension are low, they are no less concerning as they refer to more serious offenses regarding sexual harassment. About 2.86% of students reported at least one instance of being touched in a way that made them feel uncomfortable (n=35), and on average 1.2% reported that they were either threatened with retaliation for not being sexually cooperative (n=14) or offered better treatment if they were sexually cooperative (n=15).

The frequency of responses on items of sexual harassment are higher among females than among males in all items. The largest differences between males and females is observed in the item on offensive remarks about physical appearance. The prevalence of perceived sexual harassment from faculty/staff along the items measured follows the same trends and is substantially lower outside of academic settings with the exception of inappropriate use of language outside of academic settings as reported by females. Generational and gender cultural differences regarding what is considered appropriate language use might explain these high prevalence rates. Undoubtedly, this area requires immediate attention and offers opportunities for professional development for Winthrop faculty and staff.

Table 16 shows weighted percentages of students’ perceptions on faculty/staff behavior by race and ethnic self-identification. The trends for the three racial/ethnic groups are similar in and outside academic settings. Other minorities report the highest levels of perceived sexual harassment, followed by Non-Hispanic Whites. The lowest percentages of perceived sexual harassment from faculty/staff is reported by African Americans. Differences among racial and ethnic groups are substantial.

Table 15. Weighted percentages on faculty/staff and student interactions by sex.

Variables	Males		Females		Total	
	Never	At least once	Never	At least once	Never	At least once
<i>In an academic setting</i>						
*Unrelated to the academic activity, told you sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you?	93.32	6.68	89.85	10.15	91.10	8.90
*Unrelated to the academic activity, made gestures or used body language of a sexual nature which embarrassed or offended you?	97.88	2.22	94.72	5.28	95.86	4.14
*Put you down or was condescending to you because of your sex?	91.59	8.41	90.13	9.87	90.66	9.44
*Made offensive remarks about your appearance, body or sexual activities?	98.13	1.87	93.40	6.60	95.11	4.89
*Touched you in any way that made you feel uncomfortable?	97.67	2.33	96.83	3.17	97.14	2.86
*Made you feel threatened with some sort of retaliation for not being sexually cooperative	99.49	0.51	98.58	1.42	98.91	1.09
*Implied better treatment if you were sexually cooperative	98.84	1.16	98.60	1.40	98.69	1.31
<i>Outside of an academic setting</i>						
*Told you sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you?	93.38	6.62	95.34	4.66	94.63	5.37
*Made gestures or used body language of a sexual nature which embarrassed or offended you?	96.21	3.79	96.81	3.19	96.60	3.40
*Put you down or was condescending to you because of your sex?	98.02	1.92	96.48	3.52	97.03	2.97
*Made offensive remarks about your appearance, body or sexual activities?	98.53	1.47	96.71	3.29	97.36	2.64
*Touched you in any way that made you feel uncomfortable?	99.04	0.96	98.19	1.81	98.50	1.50
*Made you feel threatened with some sort of retaliation for not being sexually cooperative	99.04	0.96	98.97	1.03	99.00	1.00
*Implied better treatment if you were sexually cooperative	99.04	0.96	98.90	1.10	98.95	1.05

Table 16. Weighted percentages on faculty/staff and student interactions by race and ethnicity.

Variables	Non-Hispanic Whites		African Americans		Other Minorities	
	Never	At least once	Never	At least once	Never	At least once
<i>In an academic setting</i>						
*Unrelated to the academic activity, told you sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you?	89.37	10.63	93.41	6.59	90.97	9.03
*Unrelated to the academic activity, made gestures or used body language of a sexual nature which embarrassed or offended you?	95.26	4.74	96.94	3.06	95.54	4.46
*Put you down or was condescending to you because of your sex?	88.15	11.85	94.85	3.25	89.64	10.36
*Made offensive remarks about your appearance, body or sexual activities?	93.55	6.45	97.13	2.87	95.03	4.97
*Touched you in any way that made you feel uncomfortable?	97.01	2.99	98.71	1.29	95.78	4.22
*Made you feel threatened with some sort of retaliation for not being sexually cooperative	98.81	1.19	99.54	0.46	98.42	1.58
*Implied better treatment if you were sexually cooperative	98.75	1.25	98.88	1.22	98.42	1.58
<i>Outside of an academic setting</i>						
*Told you sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you?	95.12	4.88	95.94	4.06	92.79	7.21
*Made gestures or used body language of a sexual nature which embarrassed or offended you?	96.71	4.29	97.82	2.18	95.28	4.72
*Put you down or was condescending to you because of your sex?	95.14	4.86	98.78	1.22	97.63	2.37
*Made offensive remarks about your appearance, body or sexual activities?	97.04	2.96	98.55	1.45	96.61	3.39
*Touched you in any way that made you feel uncomfortable?	98.11	1.89	98.78	1.22	98.70	1.30
*Made you feel threatened with some sort of retaliation for not being sexually cooperative	98.81	1.19	99.01	0.99	99.21	0.79
*Implied better treatment if you were sexually cooperative	98.69	1.31	99.01	0.99	99.21	0.79

10. Current Actions and Areas of Improvement

The Office of Victims Assistance currently offers the following programs:

- All incoming students are required to complete the *Not Anymore* sexual violence prevention program and *Alcohol and Other Drugs* program. All returning students are required to do a Not Anymore refresher program and Alcohol and Other Drugs program.
- Campus programming specific to sexual violence, harassment, and/or rape culture at least every six weeks of the academic year.
- Advocacy, programming, and therapeutic services for students that have experienced sexual violence.

Results from the Campus Climate Survey described in previous sections suggest that there are key areas in which Winthrop University authorities might consider further actions to address sexual harassment and its negative effects among our student population. The areas of: reporting sexual harassment and assault to campus authorities; interaction of alcohol consumption and sexual assault; bystander intervention; prevention and therapeutic resources for victims; and, faculty awareness on faculty/staff and student interaction are identified as strategic areas to reduce the prevalence of sexual violence and create a culture of respect in our community. This committee suggests following actions in each of those areas:

Reporting on sexual harassment and assault to campus authorities

- Conduct assessment of groups that have a history of predatory sexual behaviors to measure knowledge of and empathy for sexual violence.
- Equip students with general knowledge about sexual health and safety measures.
- Provide accurate and consistent programming regarding sexual violence reporting.

Prevention and therapeutic resources for victims

- Provide anonymous live reporting options for students via web or application.
- Establish an online forum for students to ask sex and health related questions to be answered by campus professionals.
- Provide consistent programming directed to freshmen students to educate them about rape culture and sexual violence.
- Deliver freshmen oriented health and sexual wellbeing intervention.

Interaction of alcohol consumption and sexual assault

- Conduct assessment of incidence and prevalence of alcohol and drug use and abuse among students.
- Provide information and sensitivity campaigns on the interaction between alcohol consumption and sexual assault and harassment.

Bystander intervention

- Implement research-based bystander intervention programming that has already been developed by the Office of Victims Assistance

Faculty awareness on faculty/staff and student interaction

- Offer professional development opportunities on sexual harassment and assault on college campus and its effects on our students
- Offer professional development opportunities on how to identify, report, and avoid sexual harassment of students.

This report describes information which serves as the baseline for future evaluation of programs aimed to reduce sexual violence on campus. In order to improve not only efforts against sexual violence but also improve our evaluation methods, this committee offers the following recommendations

- Collect data from focus groups to explore the reasons underlying racial and ethnic differences regarding the conceptualization of sexual assault and harassment across group constituencies.
- Collect focus group data to explore scenarios of faculty/staff and student interaction which are perceived as offensive or condescending by our students.
- Hire a company that can reliably provide survey results in machine-readable format for analytical purposes.
- Include members of campus agencies in charge of alcohol and drug awareness and reduction efforts.

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Appendix 1. Estimation of Sample Weights

Student counts by demographic characteristics

White	3,530	Male	1,732	On campus	2,266
Black	1,573	Female	4,051	Off campus	3,517
Other	680				
Total	5,783		5,783		5,783

Proportion of students by demographic characteristics

White	0.610410	Male	0.299499	On campus	0.391838
Black	0.272004	Female	0.700501	Off campus	0.608162
Other	0.117586				
Total	1		1		1

Probabilities and inverse probabilities (weights)
of observing students in combined categories

White	Female	On campus	0.167547	5.96846598
		Off campus	0.260046	3.84547737
	Male	On campus	0.071635	13.9597319
		Off campus	0.111182	8.99424297
Black	Female	On campus	0.074661	13.393951
		Off campus	0.115879	8.62971082
	Male	On campus	0.031921	31.3273069
		Off campus	0.049544	20.1841562
Other	Female	On campus	0.032275	30.9833602
		Off campus	0.050094	19.9625516
	Male	On campus	0.013799	72.4674319
		Off campus	0.021418	46.6907025
Total			1	

Appendix 2. Unweighted Prevalence Rates

Table 1. Unweighted prevalence rates of incidents of sexual violence during the AY 2016-2017.

Race	Females	Males	Total
African American	14.14	0.00	4.82
Other Minority	6.15	4.17	12.20
Non-Hispanic White	10.75	1.96	9.00
Total	10.13	1.73	8.43

Note: Chi-square hypothesis test indicates statistical significant differences at 95% CL by sex and race. No significant differences observed by race once controlled for sex.

Table 2. Unweighted prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact by sex and gender

Race	Females	Males	Total
African American	5.13	0.00	4.03
Other Minority	12.12	4.17	10.57
Non-Hispanic White	8.21	1.31	6.82
Total	7.97	1.3	6.62

Note: Chi-square hypothesis test indicates statistical significant differences at 95% CL by sex, but not by race. No significant differences observed once controlled for sex.

Table 3. Unweighted prevalence rates of unsuccessful unwanted sexual contact by sex and gender

Race	Females	Males	Total
African American	5.64	5.66	5.65
Other Minority	11.22	16.67	12.30
Non-Hispanic White	9.36	1.31	7.74
Total	8.76	3.91	7.77

Note: Chi-square hypothesis test indicates statistical significant differences at 95% CL by sex, but not by race. No significant differences observed once controlled for sex.

Table 4. Unweighted prevalence rates of sexual contact while unable to provide consent by sex and gender

Race	Females	Males	Total
African American	1.08	0.00	0.83
Other Minority	10.10	0.00	8.20
Non-Hispanic White	4.18	1.97	3.73
Total	4.19	1.31	3.60

Note: Chi-square hypothesis test indicates statistical significant differences at 95% CL by sex and race. No significant differences observed once controlled for sex for males, but significant differences observed for females.