

STUDENTS' EXPERIENCES WITH SEXUAL AND INTIMATE PARTNER  
VIOLENCE: A SECONDARY ANALYSIS OF ACHA-NCHA IIc DATA  
TO INFORM CAMPUS VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAMMING

by

Aiste Sofija Degesys

Dissertation Committee:

Professor Sonali Rajan, Sponsor  
Professor John Allegrante

Approved by the Committee on the Degree of Doctor of Education

Date 21 October 2020

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the  
requirements for the degree of Doctor of Education in  
Teachers College, Columbia University

2020

## ABSTRACT

### STUDENTS' EXPERIENCES WITH SEXUAL AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE: A SECONDARY ANALYSIS OF ACHA-NCHA IIc DATA TO INFORM CAMPUS VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAMMING

Aiste Sofija Degesys

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention proposes that universities/colleges implement *comprehensive* sexual violence prevention programming (SV-PP). Data suggest intimate partner violence (IPV) exceeds campus sexual violence (SV) rates with rape culture (RC) creating an environment conducive to SV; with limited information on graduate students' SV and IPV experiences. To improve university/college SV-PP, counseling, and mental health services for all students, studies of IPV and SV, and a contributing factor, RC, are needed.

This dissertation is a secondary data analysis of the American College Health Association-National College Health Assessment IIc comparing responses from Spring

2016 to Spring 2019 to illuminate the relationship between IPV and SV. Specific aims were to: 1) explore the relationship between IPV and SV amongst students; 2) compare IPV and SV experiences between undergraduate and graduate students; and, 3) develop an instrument assessing students' RC perceptions.

Analyses (SPSS Version 26) illustrated that SV was correlated (2016:  $r=.25$ ,  $p<.001$ ; 2019:  $r=.29$ ,  $p<.001$ ) with IPV; with rates of IPV exceeding SV. Undergraduates had disproportionately higher experiences of SV and IPV than graduate students. Factors that increased odds for SV and IPV: being female, transgender, non-White, non-heterosexual, lower GPA, and/or drug use. Non-White subgroups of the college population, such as American Indian/Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian students, had higher rates and increased odds of experiencing SV (OR: 1.47, 95% CI [1.29, 1.67],  $p<.001$ ) and any form of IPV (OR: 1.53, 95% CI [1.34, 1.74],  $p<.001$ ) than other subgroups. Among variables analyzed using logistic regression, drug use (excluding marijuana) within the last 30 days was associated with the highest odds of SV (OR 5.29, 95% CI [3.11, 9.01],  $p<.001$ ) and IPV (OR 6.02, 95% CI [3.62, 10.03],  $p<.001$ ).

To improve resources, educate the campus community, and support survivors, it is imperative campuses understand the relationship between SV, IPV, RC, and those at increased risk for victimization. Colleges and universities can facilitate systemic change by accurately naming the culture that supports violence against women as "rape culture," measuring RC on campus, and engaging in multitiered PP at all levels of the institution.

© Copyright Aiste Sofija Degesys 2020

All Rights Reserved

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to acknowledge all the survivors and co-survivors of sexual and intimate partner violence; there is still so much more work to be done to support you and eradicate the culture that normalizes violence against women and marginalized populations. Your voices *are* heard. I hope this research can encourage change and help our campus communities build a culture of respect and equality.

This research would not be possible without the support of my dissertation committee, especially my advisor, Dr. Sonali Rajan – a true mentor and supporter of justice. I am grateful for my committee’s tutelage, guidance, and patience.

Lastly, the opinions, findings, and conclusions presented/reported in this dissertation are those of the author, and are in no way meant to represent the corporate opinions, views, or policies of the American College Health Association (ACHA). ACHA does not warrant nor assume liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information presented in this dissertation.

A. S. D.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Chapter I – INTRODUCTION.....	1
Purpose of the Study and Specific Aims.....	6
Structure of Dissertation.....	7
Chapter II – REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE.....	8
Sexual Violence: A Public Health Issue.....	8
Sexual Violence and Intimate Partner Violence (IPV).....	11
Prevalence of Sexual Violence and IPV in the United States.....	13
Increased Prevalence of Sexual Violence in College.....	16
Risk Factors for Sexual Violence and IPV Victimization and Perpetration.....	20
Environmental Risk Factors for Victimization.....	20
Gender inequality.....	20
Attitudes and societal norms.....	21
Individual Risk Factors for Victimization.....	21
Alcohol use.....	21
Gender identity and sexual orientation.....	23
Age.....	24
Race/ethnicity.....	24
Prior victimization history.....	25
Rape Culture as an Environmental Risk Factor for Perpetration.....	26
Individual Risk Factors for Perpetration.....	28
Attitudes.....	28
Alcohol use.....	29
Athletics.....	29
Greek membership.....	29
Religion.....	30
Intimate Partner Violence Perpetration Risk Factors.....	30
Bystander Intervention Programs to End Campus Violence.....	31
Measuring the Culture of Rape: Challenges and Opportunities.....	36
Chapter III – METHODS.....	37
Study Design.....	37
ACHA-NCHA Population and Sampling.....	38
Data Sources and Measures.....	38
Health, Health Education, and Safety.....	38
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drugs.....	39
Sex Behavior and Contraception.....	40
Mental Health.....	40
Physical Health.....	40
Impediments to Academic Performance.....	41
Demographic Characteristics.....	41
Procedures.....	42

ACHA-NCHA IIc Data Collection.....	42
Data Management and Analysis.....	43
Assessing Rape Culture: Instrumentations and Measures.....	46
Chapter IV – RESULTS.....	48
Sample Characteristics.....	49
Campus Size and Location.....	49
2016 Sample Demographics.....	50
Age.....	50
Sex and sexual orientation.....	50
Race/ethnicity.....	50
School level and work status.....	51
Relationship status.....	51
Housing.....	51
Extracurriculars and grades.....	51
2019 Sample Demographics.....	53
Age.....	53
Sex and sexual orientation.....	54
Race/ethnicity.....	54
School level and work status.....	54
Relationship status.....	54
Housing.....	55
Extracurriculars and grades.....	55
Students’ Health Status in 2016 vs 2019.....	55
Mental health.....	55
Areas difficult to handle.....	57
Academic performance impact.....	58
Alcohol and drug use.....	59
Perceived feelings of safety.....	61
Campus information (received vs wanted).....	63
Experiences with violence.....	64
Sexual relationships.....	65
Results for Research Aims 1 and 2.....	67
Experiences of Sexual Violence.....	67
Sexual violence results: Spring 2016.....	67
Biological sex.....	68
Sexual orientation.....	69
Year in school.....	69
Race/ethnicity.....	70
Sexual violence results: Spring 2019.....	74
Biological sex.....	75
Sexual orientation.....	75
Year in school.....	76
Race/ethnicity.....	76
Experiences of Intimate Partner Violence.....	77
Intimate partner violence results: Spring 2016.....	77

Biological sex.....	78
Sexual orientation .....	78
Year in school.....	79
Race/ethnicity.....	79
Intimate partner violence results: Spring 2019.....	82
Biological sex.....	67
Sexual orientation .....	67
Year in school.....	67
Race/ethnicity.....	67
Relationships Between Sexual Violence and Key Variables of Interest.....	84
Correlation Between Sexual Violence and IPV in 2016.....	85
Correlation Between Sexual Violence and IPV in 2019.....	87
Logistic Regression for Sexual Violence and IPV.....	91
Sexual violence logistic regression results.....	91
Intimate partner violence logistic regression results.....	97
Interaction Effects.....	109
Results for Research Aim 3.....	112
Rape Culture Assessment Development.....	113
Demographics.....	114
Measuring Sexual Violence and IPV.....	114
Attitudes on sex.....	114
Gender role norms.....	114
Sexism.....	115
Adversarial sexual beliefs.....	115
Hostility and violence.....	115
Attitudes on date rape.....	115
Rape myth acceptance.....	116
Sexual experiences.....	116
Bystander attitudes.....	116
Bystander behaviors.....	116
Bystander efficacy.....	117
New Rape Culture Assessment.....	117
Chapter V – DISCUSSION.....	119
Summary of Study Background, Purpose, and Rationale.....	119
Summary of Key Findings.....	121
Increasing Sexual Violence and IPV Rates.....	122
Correlation Between Sexual Violence and IPV.....	125
Increased Odds of Sexual Violence and IPV.....	125
Differences in Sample Year.....	126
Impact on Students’ Mental Health.....	127
Strengths and Limitations.....	128
Study Conclusions and Recommendations.....	130
Future Implications.....	132
REFERENCES.....	135

APPENDICES.....	145
Appendix A. Demographic Questionnaire for Rape Culture Assessment.....	145
Appendix B. Brief Sexual Attitudes Scale.....	148
Appendix C. Conformity to Masculine Norms Inventory.....	150
Appendix D. Conformity to Feminine Norms Inventory.....	153
Appendix E. Ambivalent Sexism Inventory.....	156
Appendix F. Adversarial Heterosexual Beliefs.....	158
Appendix G. Hostility Towards Women Scale.....	159
Appendix H. Acceptance of Violence Scale.....	160
Appendix I. College Date Rape Attitudes Survey.....	161
Appendix J. Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale.....	163
Appendix K. Sexual Experiences Survey - Short Form Victimization.....	167
Appendix L. Sexual Experiences Survey - Short Form Perpetration.....	170
Appendix M. Bystander Attitude Scale.....	173
Appendix N. Bystander Behavior Scale.....	177
Appendix O. Bystander Efficacy Scale.....	180
Appendix P. ACHA-NCHA IIc Code Book.....	181
Appendix Q. ACHA-NCHA IIc Questions Assessed.....	206
Appendix R. ACHA-NCHA IIc Data Request Approval Letter.....	211
Appendix S. IRB Exemption Approval.....	212
Appendix T. Logistic Regression Output.....	213
Appendix U. Correlation Output.....	230
Appendix V. Chi Square Output.....	232
Appendix W. Consolidated New Assessment Sample Survey.....	233

## LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
4.1 Campus Characteristics for Sample Population.....	50
4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Students.....	52
4.3 Student Health Status.....	56
4.4 Student Experiences with Difficult Topics.....	57
4.5 Student Alcohol and Drug Use.....	61
4.6 Student Perceived Feelings of Safety.....	62
4.7 Information Students Received vs Information Students Wanted.....	64
4.8 Student Experiences with Sexual Violence Within the Past 12 Months.....	68
4.9 Student Experience with Sexual Violence: Sexually Touching Without Consent.....	71
4.10 Student Experience with Sexual Violence: Attempted Sexual Penetration Without Consent.....	72
4.11 Student Experience with Sexual Violence: Sexual Penetration Without Consent.....	73
4.12 Student Experience with Sexual Violence: Stalking.....	74
4.13 Student Experiences with Intimate Partner Violence Within Last 12 Months.....	78
4.14 Student Experiences with Intimate Partner Violence: Emotionally Abusive Relationships.....	80
4.15 Student Experiences with Intimate Partner Violence: Physically Abusive Relationships.....	81
4.16 Student Experiences with Intimate Partner Violence: Sexually Abusive Relationships.....	82

4.17	Correlation between Sexual Violence and Intimate Partner Violence, 2016 Sample.....	90
4.18	Correlation between Sexual Violence and Intimate Partner Violence, 2019 Sample.....	91
4.19	Logistic Regression, Sexual Violence 2016 Sample.....	94
4.20	Logistic Regression, Sexual Violence 2019 Sample.....	97
4.21	Logistic Regression, Intimate Partner Violence 2016 Sample.....	100
4.22	Logistic Regression, Intimate Partner Violence 2019 Sample.....	103
4.23	Logistic Regression, Sexual Violence 2016 and 2019 Samples Combined .....	106
4.24	Logistic Regression, Intimate Partner Violence 2016 and 2019 Samples Combined .....	109
4.25	Logistic Regression with Interaction Effects, Sexual Violence, 2016 and 2019 Samples.....	110
4.26	Logistic Regression with Interaction Effects, IPV, 2016 and 2019 Samples.....	111
4.27	Chi-Square, Sexual Violence and Intimate Partner Violence, 2016 and 2019 Samples.....	112

## Chapter I

### INTRODUCTION

The rationale for this dissertation study was to broaden the current literature regarding sexual violence (SV), intimate partner violence (IPV), and rape culture (RC) by evaluating the experiences of university and college students. The results can be used to better address violence prevention programming (PP), and ultimately, reduce rates of SV and IPV on campuses, which persists as a serious public health concern. At present, there are minimal data available on RC, also referred to as rape myth acceptance (RMA) within the literature. Two of the largest national studies conducted (American College Health Association-National College Health Assessment and Association of American Universities Climate Survey) do not have any research questions about RC, RMA, or repeat SV perpetration, thus the national data regarding university and college students' opinions and perceptions around RC and SV perpetration are severely small and limited. The minimal data in the field and lack of research questions surrounding RC in current literature indicate a vital need for further research on the perspectives of individuals around SV and IPV, specifically on university and college campuses.

Sexual assault and rape prevalence statistics are commonly reported for college campuses, yet results from Oswalt, Wyatt, and Ochoa (2018) show that other acts of SV, such as IPV is more common. They suggest "institutions should consider using this spotlight on interpersonal dynamics to increase awareness about other types of

relationship violence that may be more common” (p. 93). This provides a need to study the relationship between SV and IPV more closely in order for campuses to implement effective strategies to reduce its prevalence.

There is also a large gap in literature pertaining to graduate students’ experiences with SV, as predominant research is based on undergraduate samples and the data collected are generalized for the entire campus community (Bonistall Postel, 2020). In order for universities and colleges to effectively implement PP to combat SV and IPV, research must be conducted to compare the experiences of undergraduates to graduate students. By comparing the two student populations, programming efforts could ultimately be tailored to both graduate students and undergraduate students. McMahon, O’Connor, and Seabrook (2018) stress “the need for college campuses to be inclusive of graduate students in their outreach efforts, service delivery, and awareness programs” as most research reports on undergraduate student populations.

One of the early “methodologically rigorous study of sexual assault prevalence” (Abbey, 2002, p. 2) performed by Koss and fellow researchers (1987) surveyed over 6,159 college students (3,187 were women) across the United States. In their study, 54% of the women in the national sample experienced some form of sexual assault since the age of fourteen, 15% of women experienced rape, 12% experienced attempted rape, 42% of women never disclosed the rape to anyone, and only 5% reporting the incident to police. In this study, the college men suggested they committed lower rates of sexual assault against women than what was disclosed by the women of the survey, with 25% percent of the college men in the study reported committing some form of sexual assault since fourteen, and 7.7% committing rape (Koss et al., 1987).

Recent research reveals that SV on college campuses is far from being resolved. The Spring 2015 ACHA- NCHA survey (American College Health Association National College Health Assessment Spring 2015 Reference Group Report, 2015) reveals similar findings to Koss et al. (1987) nearly 30 years later. According to the ACHA-NCHA results (2015), 9.3% of undergraduate students reported having been sexually touched without consent within the past 12 months. This translates to 11.4% of females, 4.4% of male, and 22.4% of transgender students on all college campuses across the United States. From the responses of the survey, 4.1% of students (5.2% of females, 1.4% of males, and 7.3% of transgender students) experienced attempted or completed vaginal, anal, or oral penetration without consent. AAU's Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct (Cantor et al., 2015) found that 16.5% of seniors, since enrolling at their university, experienced sexual contact involving penetration or sexual touching as a result of physical force or incapacitation. Of the seniors at the 27 universities studied, 26.1% of females and 29.5% of TGQN (transgender, genderqueer, nonconforming, questioning, etc.) experienced sexual assault since starting university and are the most likely populations to experience victimization.

Oswalt, Wyatt, and Ochoa (2018) conducted a secondary analysis of ACHA-NCHA 2011 data and discovered that nationally, the most commonly experienced form of violence students experienced was an emotionally abusive relationship, followed by sexual touching without consent, and stalking. Their research echoes the current literature with females more likely to experience sexual assault and aspects of IPV such as emotional and sexual abuse. These researchers also indicate that more students reported

experiencing a negative academic impact as a result of relationship difficulties than as a result of sexual assault.

A cross-sectional survey of 71,421 undergraduate students from 2011-2013 in 120 post-secondary institutions identified groups at high risk for sexual assault (Coulter et al., 2017). When comparing past-year sexual assaults, Coulter et al. (2017) found that cisgender women and transgender individuals had higher odds of sexual assault than cisgender men. According to Stotzer and MacCartney (2016), individual risk factors that lead to increased rape proclivity among men include: RC, high sexual arousal to rape depiction or SV, pornography consumption, desire to have power over women, increased levels of hostile sexism, and increased gender stereotyped attitudes toward women. One out of three college-aged men reported some likelihood to rape if they were assured they would not be caught (Stotzer & MacCartney, 2016, p. 2689). Stotzer and MacCartney (2016) highlight rape proclivity in college-aged men and emphasize the need for further research to better understand how university and college students perceive SV, IPV, and RC.

Although SV and IPV are not new phenomenon, one of the drivers for the present study is the persistent number of mainstream media news headlines about the rampant sexual assault, harassment, and rape cases across the United States. Consider the following:

- May 2014, Emma Sulkowicz, reported a rape case against a classmate, in which Columbia University did not pursue charges. This led to Sulkowicz focusing her senior performance art thesis, *Mattress Performance* (Carry That

Weight), in which she carried a 50-pound mattress on campus to represent the burden the rape has caused her daily life (Smith, 2014).

- Early 2016, the infamous People v Turner case, in which a Stanford University student, Brock Turner, raped an intoxicated and unconscious woman in 2015 and received a six-month incarceration sentence, drew widespread media attention across the world (Sanchez, 2016).
- Later in 2016, videotape evidence documented now current President Donald Trump's declaration of being able to "grab [women] by the pussy" as a direct result of his power and fame (Filipovic, 2017).
- October 2017, the hashtag "#MeToo" movement became viral on the internet in response to the numerous accusations of SV and rape perpetrated by the prominent film mogul, Harvey Weinstein (Schmidt, 2017). This hashtag was a means to showcase individuals' support and belief in survivors and illuminated the experiences of thousands of individuals who encountered SV.

The "Me Too" movement was created by advocate and activist, Tarana Burke, in 2006 as a means to empower women through empathy, especially young women of color. The name of the movement was inspired in 1996, after a young girl disclosed her experience with SV to Tarana, who was unable to find the words to respond. Burke said, "I watched her walk away from me as she tried to recapture her secrets and tuck them back into their hiding place...and I couldn't even bring myself to whisper...me too" (Santiago & Criss, 2017). Her grassroots organization provides support to survivors of SV, including a comprehensive database of local and national organizations that provide services and safe spaces for survivors (Burke, 2019).

In response to the lap in these widely documented cases, the resurgence of the #MeToo movement, and media portrayals of SV and RC at universities, the objective of this study was to examine the relationship between university and college students' experiences of sexual and IPV and compare experiences of graduate students to undergraduate students through a secondary analysis of national ACHA-NCHA IIC data. Lastly, as a result of the literature and ACHA-NCHA IIC data, the third aim was to develop an assessment designed to better understand university and college students' perceptions of RC to better improve campus violence PP.

### **Purpose of the Study and Specific Aims**

The purpose of this study was to compare responses from Spring 2016 to Spring 2019 datasets of the American College Health Association-National College Health Assessment (ACHA-NCHA) IIC in an effort to illuminate the relationship between IPV and SV on campus.

The specific aims of this study were to:

1. Examine the relationship between intimate partner violence and sexual violence across colleges and universities nationally through a secondary analysis of both 2016 and 2019 ACHA-NCHA IIC datasets;
2. Compare the experiences of intimate partner violence and sexual violence between undergraduate and graduate students nationally in 2016 and 2019; and based off the literature and results from the datasets

3. Develop a measurement tool would allow future researchers and practitioners to better understand college and university students' perceptions of rape culture, the data from which would ultimately and more comprehensively inform campus violence prevention programming.

### **Structure of the Dissertation**

The following is a description of the structure of the dissertation: Chapter I includes the study's overview, rationale, research questions, and specific aims; Chapter II provides a comprehensive overview of the current literature in the field pertaining to SV and RC on college campuses; Chapter III explains the methodology of the study, including design, sample population description, measures and instrumentations, data collection procedures, data management and organization, and the data analysis plan; Chapter IV presents the results of the findings as they relate to the research aims; and Chapter V summarizes the discussion, future implications, limitations, and conclusions of the research study. The dissertation concludes with references and appendices to further support the research.

## Chapter II

### REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

This chapter provides an overview of the prominent data and literature in the field of sexual violence as it relates to college campuses. The relevant information covered is organized within the chapter as follows: 1) Sexual Violence: A Public Health Issue, 2) Sexual Violence and Intimate Partner Violence (IPV), 3) Sexual Violence and IPV in the United States, 4) Increased Prevalence of Sexual Violence in College, 5) Risk Factors for Sexual Violence and IPV Victimization and Perpetration, 6) Bystander Intervention Programs to End Campus Violence, and 7) Measuring the Culture of Rape: Challenges and Opportunities.

#### **Sexual Violence: A Public Health Issue**

Sexual violence (SV) is a pervasive and widespread public health issue that impacts millions of men and women across the world. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that in the United States alone, one in three women and one in six men experienced SV involving physical contact at some point in their lives (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2019a). SV is a universal public health issue as it can create detrimental short-term and long-term psychological and physical health consequences. Some physical impacts as a result of rape and SV include, but are

not limited to, unintended pregnancies, chronic pain, depression, panic attacks, gastrointestinal disorders, gynecological complications, post-traumatic stress disorder, eating disorders, migraines, sexually transmitted infections and diseases, and sleep disorders (World Health Organization, 2014).

SV is a prominent national issue, thus one of the *Healthy People 2020* topics and objectives pertains to injury and violence prevention. The objectives of violence prevention include reducing SV, specifically reducing rape and/or attempted rape, reducing abusive sexual contact other than rape or attempted rape, and reducing non-contact sexual abuse (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2019). In addition to the *Healthy People 2020* objectives, there are college specific objectives according to the *Healthy Campus 2020*, which utilizes components of the Healthy People 2020 initiative, but structures the objectives for campuses nationwide to target college-aged individuals. The overarching goals of *Healthy Campus 2020* are to:

- Create social and physical environments that promote good health for all
- Support efforts to increase academic success, productivity, student and faculty/staff retention, and lifelong learning
- Attain high-quality, longer lives free of preventable disease, disability, injury, and premature death
- Achieve health equity, eliminate disparities, and improve the health of the entire campus community
- Promote quality of life, healthy development, and positive health behaviors (American College Health Association, 2012).

In addition to these overarching goals, there are specific student objectives of *Healthy Campus 2020* pertaining to injury and violence prevention on college campuses, such as:

- Reducing the proportion of students who report being in an intimate relationship that was sexually abusive
- Reducing the proportion of students who report being sexually touched without their consent
- Reducing the proportion of students who report being sexually penetrated without their consent (American College Health Association, 2012).

In order to achieve the objectives of *Healthy People 2020* and *Healthy Campus 2020*, it is imperative to study rape culture (RC) as it relates to SV.

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is also not a new phenomenon. As a result of its high prevalence, the CDC created a Preventing Intimate Partner Violence Across the Lifespan technical toolkit of programs, policies, and practices to better educate communities to focus on IPV prevention. According to Smith et al.:

...Nearly 1 in 4 adult women (23%) and approximately 1 in 7 men (14%) in the U.S. report having experienced severe physical violence (e.g., being kicked, beaten, choked, or burned on purpose, having a weapon used against them, etc.) from an intimate partner in their lifetime. Additionally, 16% of women and 7% of men have experienced contact sexual violence (this includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact) from an intimate partner. Ten percent of women and 2% of men in the U.S. report having been stalked by an intimate partner, and nearly half of all women (47%) and men (47%) have experienced psychological aggression, such as humiliating or controlling behaviors (2017).

Thus, the creation of the CDC's priority in creating a technical toolkit to prevent IPV.

Recommendations of for preventing IPV include: teaching safe and healthy relationship skills, engaging influential adults and peers, disrupting the developmental pathway toward partner violence, creating protective environments, strengthening economic

supports for families, and supporting survivors to increase safety and lessen harms (Niolon & Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2017).

### **Sexual Violence and Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)**

SV is an umbrella term that encompasses a variety of sexual acts performed to/on another individual without their consent. At present, there is no single universal legal definition of consent. In the state of New York, according to Article 129-B:

Affirmative consent is a knowing, voluntary, and mutual decision among all participants to engage in sexual activity. Consent can be given by words or actions, as long as those words or actions create clear permission regarding willingness to engage in the sexual activity. Silence or lack of resistance, in and of itself, does not demonstrate consent. The definition of consent does not vary based upon a participant's sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression (2016).

Examples of variables that may impact an individual's capacity to consent include age, developmental disability, intoxication as a result of alcohol or drugs, physical disability, power dynamics, unconsciousness, and being under severe duress (Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network, 2018).

The National Sexual Violence Resource Center (2010) explains that forms of SV can include (and is not limited to) rape or sexual assault, child sexual assault and incest, intimate partner sexual assault, unwanted sexual contact and/or touching, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, exposing one's genitals or naked body to other(s) without consent, masturbating in public, and watching someone in a private act without their permission or knowledge.

SV can be committed by intimate partners or by non-partners such as family members, acquaintances, and/or strangers. Intimate partners refer to sexual partners,

including spouses, significant others, boyfriends/girlfriends, and people individuals have dated or “hooked up” with. The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey Data Brief (Smith et al., 2018) explains that IPV can consist of SV, stalking, physical violence, psychological aggression, and IPV-related impact (which can include, but is not limited to: fearful, concern for safety, missing work or school, stress, etc.).

According to Breiding (2014), the lifetime prevalence of rape by an intimate partner is approximately 8.8% for women and 0.5% for men, with higher percentages of individuals (15.8% of women and 9.5% of men) experiencing other forms of SV by an intimate partner during their lifetime. Smith et al. (2018) analyzed the data from The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) and identified that over 1 in 3 women experience IPV via SV through physical contact, physical violence, and/or stalking during their lifetime. Approximately 18.3% of women experienced SV through physical contact, whereas 8.2% of men had similar experiences.

According to Black et al. (2011) and as cited in Du Mont, Woldeyohannes, Macdonald, Kosa, and Turner’s (2017) research, “more than two decades of research has shown that most sexual assaults are committed by known assailants—a substantial proportion of which are committed by intimate partners, a grouping which in research typically has included current or former spouses (married or common-law), boyfriends, girlfriends, and/or other dating partners” (p. 2). Du Mont et al.’s (2017) study, presently the largest study to date, on intimate partner and SV in the United States and found that more than 50% of women who reported experiencing rape during their lifetime indicated that at least one assailant was a current or former intimate partner.

In terms of global prevalence of SV committed by non-partners, Abrahams et al. (2014) identified 7,231 global studies and obtained 412 estimates. Although limited data were available from Africa, the Middle East, Eastern Europe, and Pacific Asia, Abrahams and fellow researchers (2014) identified rates for non-partner SV in various regions. According to the research, in 2010, 7.2% of women worldwide experienced non-partner SV with the highest estimates in sub-Saharan Africa (21%) and the lowest rates in Asia (3.3%).

### **Prevalence of Sexual Violence and IPV in the United States**

Survivors of sexual assault and rape are approximately 91% female and 9% male (Rennison, 2002). Although rape and sexual assault can impact any gender, according to the National Sexual Violence Resource Center (2015), women are much more likely to experience SV than men. Smith and fellow researchers (2018) discovered that in the United States, 43.6% of women (approximately 52.2 million) experienced some form of SV via physical contact during their lifetime, with around 2.5 million women experiencing the violence within 12 months prior to completing the survey. Breiding's (2014) research showed similar findings with an estimated 43.9% of women experiencing other forms of SV during their lifetimes, including 0.6% of women being forced to penetrate their perpetrator, 12.5% experienced sexual coercion, 27.3% encountered unwanted sexual contact (e.g., kissing, touching, fondling, etc.), and 32.1% of women were subjected to noncontact unwanted sexual experiences (e.g., being flashed, molested in front of, forced to view sexually explicit media, etc.).

In the United States, roughly 19.3% of women and 1.7% of men have been raped during their lifetimes (Breiding, 2014) with a prediction from Black et al. (2011) that 1 in 5 women and 1 in 71 men will be raped at some point in their lives. Although there is consistent research within the field that more women experience SV than men, Smith et al. (2018) revealed that approximately 24.8% of men in the United States experienced some form of SV in their lifetime, with around 3.5% of men experiencing the violence within 12 months prior to completing survey. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics (2005), risk of rape is highest between ages 16 and 19, followed by ages 21 and 24 – which suggests early adulthood and can align temporally with college admission and attendance.

IPV is highly prevalent in the United States and affects millions of people each year. Smith and fellow researchers (2017) highlighted “that approximately 8.5 million women in the U.S. (7%) and over 4 million men (4%) have reported experiencing physical violence, rape (or being made to penetrate someone else), or stalking from an intimate partner in their lifetime and indicated that they first experienced these or other forms of violence by that partner before the age of 18” (as quoted by Niolon & Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2018, p. 8). IPV is also connected to other forms of violence; for example, individuals who engage in bullying or peer violence are more likely to perpetrate IPV (Vagi et al., 2013) and individuals that experience SV and emotional abuse are more likely to experience physical IPV (Stith et al., 2004).

SV and IPV are particularly difficult areas to study because not only is the nature of the topic sensitive, but the rates of disclosure are severely underreported. Wolitzky-Taylor et al. (2011) explain that small percentages of sexual assault and rape are reported

to law enforcement, with rapes committed by a stranger to be more likely to be reported and rapes involving drugs and/or alcohol less likely to be reported. The World Health Organization (2012) suggests that individuals may not report SV due to: inadequate support systems, shame, fear or risk of retaliation, being blamed, not being believed, being mistreated, and/or socially ostracized. Sable et al. (2006) echo similar rationales with some of the largest perceived barriers to reporting sexual assault by men and women included experiencing shame, guilt, embarrassment, fear of being judged as gay, fear of retaliation, confidentiality concerns, fear of not being believed, etc. Lack of resources and knowledge about how to access help were rated as less of a perceived barrier to reporting sexual assault. In a study of formal and informal disclosures of SV on college campuses, Sabina and Ho (2014) highlighted that college students were more likely to disclose their experiences of SV to informal sources, such as friends, than to formal sources, such as police or law enforcement; with high rates of nondisclosure to formal sources due to alcohol and drug use.

Demers et al. (2017) emphasize that students' disclosure of victimization, including IPV is underreported for similar reasons, especially formal reports. Since there is limited literature comparing the disclosure of many forms of victimization experiences, Demers and fellow researchers (2017) analyzed four types of victimization experiences: unwanted sexual contact, unwanted sexual intercourse, IPV, and stalking. The results from 6,472 undergraduate students in New England indicated that 12.1% of participants experienced unwanted sexual contact, 4.4% experienced unwanted sexual intercourse, whereas 20.5% reported experiencing IPV and 38.8% of students experienced stalking.

With the exception of IPV (32%), the majority of the students told someone about their experience (Demers et al., 2017).

### **Increased Prevalence of Sexual Violence in College**

SV on campus is pervasive, with women ages 18-24 three times more to experience violence than women of all other ages (Sinozich & Langton, 2014). In a review of literature in the field, Abbey (2002) proposes that “the most methodologically rigorous study of sexual assault prevalence” in its time (p. 2) was performed by Koss and fellow researchers (1987) and surveyed over 6,159 college students (3,187 were women) across the United States. Koss et al. (1987) measured the scope of rape using a large sample that was representative of the national population and discovered that 54% of the women in the national sample experienced some form of sexual assault since the age of 14. According to Koss et al. (1987), 15% of women experienced rape and 12% experienced attempted rape (with 42% of women never disclosing the rape to anyone and only 5% reporting the incident to police.)

Interestingly, according to the results found by Koss et al. (1987), the college men in the survey suggested they committed lower rates of sexual assault against women than what was disclosed by the women of the survey. For example, 25% of the college men in the study reported committing some form of sexual assault since fourteen, with 7.7% committing rape. Yet, 54% of women experienced some form of sexual assault -- which could showcase a possible discrepancy in the college men’s self-reporting of sexual assault perpetration or highlight that perhaps assaults were committed by non-college students. For example, Koss et al. (1987) posited that the college men may have reported

lower rates of sexual assault perpetration than college women's experiences because men could view women's nonconsent as "vague, ambiguous, or insincere and convince themselves that their forcefulness was normal seduction not rape" (Abbey, 2002, p. 3).

Even with its widespread reach, the incidence and prevalence of sexual assault can be inconsistent across research depending on how the term is defined. Two of the most current and largest national studies on campus sexual assault define the term differently. According to the Campus Sexual Assault (CSA) Study, sexual assault is used as an umbrella term to encompass rape (oral, anal, vaginal, and digital penetration), attempted rape, and forced sexual touching (Krebs et al., 2007). The other prominent and even larger national study (N=779,170), the American Association of Universities' (AAU) Campus Survey, uses the term nonconsensual sexual contact instead of sexual assault when researching its prevalence. The consensus from these large national studies highlight that college students experience rates of sexual assault as high as 25% (Fisher, Cullen, & Turner, 2000; Kilpatrick et al., 2007; Krebs et al., 2007). Fedina, Holmes, and Backes (2018), who reviewed findings from both CSA and AAU between 2000-2015, suggest that "unwanted sexual contact appears to be most prevalent on college campuses, including sexual coercion, followed by incapacitated rape, and completed or attempted forcible rape."

When comparing results from current studies to one of the largest studies in 1987 conducted by Koss et al. (1987), it is clear that SV is still a very prominent and salient unresolved public health crisis. According to the Criminal Justice Service Division (2017), there has been a 19.4% increase in the number of reported rapes since 2013. Although there are numerous factors that impact SV disclosure rates, findings from the

Spring 2015 and 2018 ACHA- NCHA echo similar findings of increased SV rates. In 2015, reports revealed that 9.3% of undergraduate students (11.4% of females, 4.4% of males) reported having been sexually touched without consent within the past 12 months (ACHA-NCHA, 2015), whereas in 2018, 11.1% of undergraduate students (13.4% of females, 5.0% of males) reported having been sexually touched without consent within the past 12 months (ACHA-NCHA, 2018).

In a study conducted at Columbia University and Barnard College, since starting college, 22% of students reported experiencing at least one incident of sexual assault- with women twice as likely as men to report the assault (28.1% vs 12.5%) (Mellins et al., 2017). The researchers also highlighted that over the course of four years of college, the percentage of women experiencing sexual assault increased over time, so that by senior year of college, 36.4% of women experienced assault. Consistent with national findings, common methods of perpetration used against females in the sexual assaults included lying, threatening, criticizing, taking advantage while incapacitated, threatening physical harm, or using physical force. Although this study replicated previous findings about the prevalence of SV, it failed to capture the barriers that may have contributed to only 28.1% of women disclosing their encounter with SV on Columbia University and Barnard College campuses (Mellins et al., 2017).

Mellins et al.'s (2017) echoed similar results to Cantor et al. (2015), whereby senior-year of college, women had experienced more SV than at other years. According to Cantor et al.'s (2015) Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct, 16.5% of college seniors experienced sexual contact involving penetration or sexual touching as a result of physical force or incapacitation since enrolling at their

university. The individuals most likely to experience an increased rate of SV were senior-year college females (26.1%) and TGQN populations (29.5%) compared to their male counterparts (6.3%).

Oswalt, Wyatt, and Ochoa (2018) performed a secondary analysis of the ACHA-NCHA 2011 dataset and analyzed responses from 72,067 U.S. college students that IPV such as stalking, emotional, and physical abuse occurred more frequently than sexual assault. The researchers suggested the vital need to further explore IPV on college campuses and include further prevention methods, counseling, and mental health services for campuses. Dardis, Edwards, Kelly, and Gidycz (2015) states that “less research has focused specifically on the extent to which college students consider specific acts of physical, psychological, or SV to be abusive. Such research is critical to understand given that perceptions of and experiences with IPV are linked and provide an important point of prevention and intervention with adolescents and young adults.”

Research also indicates there is a lack of information pertaining to graduate students' experiences of SV and IPV (McMahon, O'Connor, & Seabrook, 2018; Bulmer, Irfan, Barton, Vancour, & Breny, 2010). McMahon and fellow researchers (2018) explain that prevention and education on college campuses oftentimes is geared toward undergraduate students during new student orientation, dorm residences, dining halls, etc. which may inevitably lead to fewer graduate students knowing where to access resources pertaining to the prevention of SV and IPV. The results from their national sample indicate that 7.2% of women experienced some form of SV since entering the university and 13.1% of all graduate students received a disclosure regarding SV victimization from a peer (McMahon, O'Connor, & Seabrook, 2018). Data analyzed by Bulmer, Irfan,

Barton, Vancour, and Breny (2010) support the need for campus programming to expand and include graduate students, especially females, as experiencing SV and IPV is not limited to undergraduate populations. Due to the lack of empirical research pertaining to graduate students, it is vital to further explore the relationship between IPV and SV and compare the experiences of undergraduate and graduate students in order to better inform campus prevention methods, counseling, and mental health services for its students.

### **Risk Factors for Sexual Violence and IPV Victimization and Perpetration**

According to Ullman and Najdowski (2011) with the aid of the social ecological model framework, there are “societal factors at the macro level, situational factors at the mesolevel, and individual...factors at the micro level” that contribute to an increased risk for sexual violence victimization (p. 152). Although SV can happen to any individual, research has shown that the following factors may increase SV victimization.

#### **Environmental Risk Factors for Victimization**

Environmental risk factors for SV victimization are conditions associated with an individual’s environment that can increase the likelihood of an individual to become victimized. Although there are various environmental risk factors that can contribute to SV victimization, gender inequality, and attitudes and societal norms are discussed.

**Gender inequality.** According to Flood and Pease (2009), a societal risk factor that is the most consistent predictors of attitudes toward violence against women is gender inequality. Research suggests that sexual assault is more prevalent in areas in which educational, economic, legal, religious, historical, and political influences value

one gender over another (Nayak et al., 2003). Others note that according to the social disorganization theory, “gender inequality in society may lead more to sexual assault because women’s issues receive less attention and support” (Ullman & Najdowski, 2011, p. 153).

**Attitudes and societal norms.** Attitudes and societal norms surrounding gender impact the SV victimization of women. Flood and Pease (2011) suggest that these “attitudes play a role in violence against women in three domains: the perpetration of violence against women, individual and institutional responses to violence against women, and women’s own responses to victimization” (p. 126). The ways in which women are susceptible to increased SV can be viewed as a result of attitudes surrounding women, gender, and sexuality. Research concurs that among men, traditional gender-role attitudes are related to a larger acceptance of violence against women (Davis & Liddell, 2002; De Judicibus & McCabe, 2001; Pavlou & Knowles, 2001; Wade & Brittan-Powell, 2001; White & Kurpius, 2002).

### **Individual Risk Factors for Victimization**

Individual risk factors for SV victimization are certain characteristics associated with an individual that can increase the likelihood of an individual to become victimized. Although there are numerous individual risk factors that can contribute to SV victimization, alcohol use, gender identity and sexual orientation, age, race/ethnicity, and prior victimization history are reviewed.

**Alcohol use.** According to Aronowitz, Lambert, and Davidoff (2012) in a sample of 237 students, with the majority of the sample female, 41% believed that if a woman

was raped while she was intoxicated that she was at fault and responsible. Carey, Durney, Shepardson, and Carey (2015) documented the prevalence of incapacitated (i.e., when alcohol or drugs are used) and forcible (i.e., involving physical force) rape among first-year college women in a private university in the northeastern United States. Sexual victimization was assessed through the use of an adapted Sexual Experiences Survey (SES) over the course of the students' freshmen year. Results indicated that prior to entering college, 15.4% experienced attempted or completed (A/C) forcible rape, and 17.5% experienced A/C incapacitated rape. Over the course of the study, 9.0% of the women experienced forcible rape and 15.4% reported IA/IR—approximately 1 out of 6 female students. By the end of the year, lifetime prevalence of A/C forcible and incapacitated rape was 21.7% and 25.7%, respectively; with prevalence of attempted or completed rape increasing to 37% by the start of sophomore year (Carey et al., 2015). Female college students and young women, when compared to the general population of all women, are more generally at an elevated risk of sexual assault, rape, and substance-related rape. Risk of rape is highest between ages 16 and 19, followed by ages 21 and 24 (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2005), which coincides with late adolescence and college years, a time associated with higher levels of drinking (Greenfield & Rogers, 1999; Johnston, O'Malley, & Bachman, 2001; Wilsnack, Kristjanson, Wilsnack, & Crosby, 2006).

University and college women's substance use and sexual victimization points to heavy episodic drinking as a proximal risk factor with at least half of sexual victimization incidents involving alcohol (Testa & Livingston, 2009). Testa and Livingston (2009) suggest that, “[i]n the case of alcohol consumption and sexual

victimization, there is no causal relationship...rather, a woman's drinking increases her vulnerability" to SV by "drinking in settings in which there is a potential perpetrator in proximity" (p. 3). Lawyer et al. (2010) examined the prevalence of drug and alcohol related SV among college women and 29.6% of the participants reported a drug-related sexual assault or rape, whereas 5.4% reported a forcible sexual assault or rape. Of the women who experienced a drug-related sexual assault, 84.6% were voluntarily incapacitated preceding the assault and 15.4% were involuntarily incapacitated. This shows that drug-related sexual assaults are more frequent than forcible assaults on college campuses and that most are preceded by voluntary alcohol consumption. Mouilso, Fischer, and Calhoun (2012) studied 319 first-year college women over the course of their freshmen year and 19.3% of the sample experienced at least one sexual assault. The researchers noted that frequent binge drinking and frequent drinking predicted a subsequent assault, with frequent binge drinking demonstrating a stronger association with sexual assault than frequent drinking. The results indicated that the researchers were not able to predict change in alcohol use after experiencing a sexual assault.

**Gender identity and sexual orientation.** Although research dictates that most offenders are male, and most victims of SV are female (Catalano, Smith, Snyder, & Rand, 2009), SV can impact individuals of any sexual orientation or gender identity. A cross-sectional survey of 71,421 undergraduate students from 2011-2013 in 120 post-secondary institutions identified groups at high risk for sexual assault (Coulter et al., 2017). When comparing past-year sexual assaults, they found that cisgender women and transgender individuals had higher odds of sexual assault than cisgender men. Among

cisgender people, gay men had higher odds of sexual assault than heterosexual men, but lesbian women did not have higher likelihood of sexual assault than heterosexual women. Individuals unsure of their sexual identity had higher odds of sexual assault than heterosexuals, but effects were larger among cisgender men than cisgender women. Bisexuals had higher odds of sexual assault than heterosexuals with similar magnitude among cisgender men and women. Among transgender people, African-American/Black individuals had higher odds of sexual assault than Caucasians/White individuals (Coulter et al., 2017). According to Cantor et al. (2015), TGQN (transgender, genderqueer, nonconforming) college students are at a higher risk of sexual assault (21%) than non-TGQN females (18%) and non-TGQN males (4%). Walters, Chen, and Breiding (2013) reported that 46.4% lesbians, 74.9% bisexual women and 43.3% heterosexual women experienced SV other than rape during their lifetimes, whereas 40.2% gay men, 47.4% bisexual men and 20.8% heterosexual men reported SV other than rape during their lifetimes.

**Age.** There are varying groups at increased risk for SV. Individuals 18-34 are the highest risk for sexual assault, with the majority of sexual assault survivors being under 30 years old (Greenfeld, 1997). Among female victims of completed rape, an estimated 78.7% were first raped before age 25 years, with 40.4% experiencing rape before age 18 years (Breiding, 2014). According to Sinozich and Langton (2014), between 1995-2013, women ages 18 to 24 had the highest rate of rape and sexual assault victimizations compared to women in all other age groups.

**Race/Ethnicity.** There are various factors that can influence victimization to SV. Research by Bryant-Davis, Chung, and Tillman (2009) suggest that “sexual assault of

ethnic minority women often occurs at the intersection of intergenerational trauma, sexism, racism, and poverty.” (p. 332). Ramisetty-Mikler, Caetano, and McGrath (2007) discovered that Black individuals reported twice the rate of sexual aggression than White individuals. In another study, Black women had prevalence of forcible rape that was 50% higher than White and Latina women (Kilpatrick, Resnick, Ruggiero, Conoscenti, & McCauley, 2007). Another minority group strongly affected by SV are American Indian women. In the United States, American Indian women are more likely than any other ethnic group to experience SV (Manson, Beals, Klein, & Croy, 2005), with twice the likelihood of being victimized than any other American (Perry, 2004). Additional risk factors for sexual assault include concomitant variables that are often associated with minority status, i.e. low income, oppression, racism. Ethnic minorities are more likely to experience poverty, and as a result of perpetuated economic oppression, generations of poverty continue (Bryant-Davis, Chung, & Tillman, 2009).

**Prior victimization history.** One of the factors that increases an individual’s vulnerability for experiencing SV is having previously been assaulted (Livingston, Testa, & VanZile-Tamsen, 2007). According to Katz, May, Sörensen, and DelTosta (2010), sexual victimization in the first year of college predicted greater risk for sexual revictimization later in the year. In a study of 93 undergraduate women in a small public college in New York, the researchers noted “direct paths linking initial sexual victimization, self-blame, sexual refusal assertiveness, and later college victimization...The model indicated a direct path linking initial victimization to both characterological and behavioral self-blame. In turn, there was a significant indirect

effect of behavioral self-blame on later college victimization through a direct path linking lower [sexual refusal assertiveness] with later college victimization” (p. 2122).

### **Rape Culture as an Environmental Risk Factor for Perpetration**

RC is an environment in which individuals support beliefs and social norms that are conducive to SV and increase risk factors related to rape and sexual assault (Burnett et al., 2009). Johnson and Johnson (2017) attempted to empirically explore the measurement of RC in college campus settings by assessing perceived peer support of five underlying components of RC. The researchers utilized Burt's theoretical model (1980) that proposes that the five underlying components that encompass RC are traditional gender roles, sexism, adversarial sexual beliefs, hostility toward women, and acceptance of violence. According to Burt (1980), these five components can assist with quantifying RC and help explain this cultural phenomenon. Since the literature in the field evidences that college students are at an increased risk for SV, Johnson and Johnson (2017) collected data from 314 college students to better understand peer support of rape supportive beliefs and/or attitudes. The participants (N=314) were from all across the United States and ranged from 18 to 60 years old, with the mean age of 22.04 (SD=5.28). Of the participants, 73.9% identified as female and 26.1% identified as male. Most of the students identified as heterosexual (83.1%) with 1.6% identifying as bisexual and 15.3% identifying “between [those] two extremes” (p. 9).

Previous research utilizing Burt's model (1980) for RC applied his concepts at an individual level, although the model is intended to explain a macro-level cultural phenomenon. Johnson and Johnson (2017) adapted “a series of well-established measures

of individual-level or personal endorsement of the proposed components of rape culture” to a cultural-level “given the potential difference between personal endorsement and perceived peer support” of the constructs that make up RC. Opposed to asking participants how they felt about traditional gender roles, sexism, adversarial sexual beliefs, hostility toward women, and acceptance of general violence, students were asked to think "about your peers' actions, feelings, and beliefs...[and] indicate how much you believe your peers would agree or disagree with each statement” (p. 10). Peers were identified as individuals “who belong to the same social group as you, especially based on age, grade, or status” (p. 10). Traditional gender roles were assessed using the Conformity to Masculine Norm Inventory (CMNI) which has good to excellent internal consistency and the Conformity to Feminine Norm Inventory (CFNI) which demonstrates fair to good internal consistency. Sexism was assessed via the Ambivalent Sexism Inventory which has excellent reliability and validity and highlights two types of sexism-hostile sexism and benevolent sexism. Adversarial sexual beliefs were measured through the use of the Adversarial Heterosexual Beliefs Scale which is considered to have adequate internal consistency. Hostility toward women was quantified through the Hostility Toward Women Scale and acceptance of general violence was measured via the Attitudes Toward Violence Scale; both having good internal consistency measures.

Burt's model (1980) coincides with college students' perceived peer support of RC and the results indicated that there was “a moderate positive relationship between traditional feminine and masculine gender roles, hostile and benevolent sexism, adversarial sexual beliefs and hostility toward women, and hostility toward women and acceptance of violence” (p. 17). A few factors such as traditional feminine gender roles

and general violence demonstrated poor reliability and internal consistency. Traditional feminine gender roles did not explain significant variance in RC, but hostile sexism, benevolent sexism, adversarial sexual beliefs, hostility toward women, and acceptance of violence all did with  $p < .001$ .

### **Individual Risk Factors for Sexual Violence Perpetration**

Of those who commit SV, half of perpetrators are 30 years old or older and approximately 25% are between the ages of 21 and 29 (Planty et al., 2013). The majority of perpetrators identify as White (57%) and Black (27%). The methods in which the perpetrators facilitated the sexual assault/rape, 11% used a physical weapon (gun, knife, etc.), whereas an estimated 66% of assaults were performed using personal weapons (body, feet, or teeth) to subdue the victim (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2014). The following are just a few of the individual risk factors that can contribute to the perpetration of SV:

**Attitudes.** According to Tharp et al. (2013), individual risk factors for SV perpetration include: alcohol and drug use, delinquency, lack of empathy, general aggressiveness and acceptance of violence, early sexual initiation, coercive sexual fantasies, preference for impersonal sex and sexual-risk taking, exposure to sexually explicit media, hostility towards women, adherence to traditional gender role norms, hyper-masculinity, suicidal behavior, and prior sexual victimization or perpetration. Stotzer and MacCartney (2016) propose that individual risk factors that correlate with increased rape likelihood are attitudes around RC, desire to have power over women, hostile sexism, gendered stereotypes, and sexual arousal to SV. According to their

research, “one out of three college-aged men reported some likelihood to rape if they were assured they would not be caught” (p. 2689).

**Alcohol use.** Alcohol is the most common substance used in drug-facilitated rapes (Lebau, 1999). Carr and Van Deusen (2004) postulated that alcohol may be both a cause and an excuse for sexually aggressive behavior by men. In their study, 15% of the male participants admitted to using alcohol as a method for sexual coercion. Thirty-five percent of the men stated their friends approved of getting a woman drunk to have sex and 20% admitted to having friends that have purposely intoxicated a woman in order to have sex with her (Carr & Van Deusen, 2004).

**Athletics.** There are greater incidences of sexual aggression and on campus committed by intercollegiate male athletes (Binder, 2001). There is a positive correlation between higher athletic division and reports of sexual assault (Stotzer & MacCartney, 2016). According to McCray (2015), male intercollegiate athletes more likely to perpetrate SV than non-athletes. McMahon (2010) surveyed 2,338 incoming undergraduate students and noted that men reported a higher acceptance of rape myths, especially athletes and men in fraternities. Masculine ideologies are rampant within athletics and attribute to RC and unfavorable attitudes toward women. (Young, Desmarais, Baldwin, & Chandler, 2017).

**Greek membership.** According to variety of research, campus Greek life is an at-risk subgroup for SV and SV perpetration (Binder, 2001). Fraternities have higher incidences of sexual aggression and violence and research has shown that sorority women are at a higher risk for rape and sexual assault than non-Greek women (Mohler-Kou, Dowdall, Koss, & Wechsler, 2004). Franklin, Bouffard, and Pratt (2012) noticed in their

research that fraternity membership correlated with greater levels of peer pressure to have sex, which, in turn, increases the likelihood of SV and assault. Murnen and Kohlman (2007) evidence that fraternity men report hypermasculinity, greater adherence to traditional gender role norms, and are significantly more likely than other college men to approve of coercive sexual behavior against women.

**Religion.** Barnett, Sligar, and Wang (2018) highlighted that individuals of certain religious affiliations were more likely to endorse RC than atheists or agnostics.

Religiosity was positively associated with RC, with men more likely to believe rape myths than women. Even when controlling for political ideology, Roman Catholics and Protestants endorsed high levels of RC. Whereas, Franiuk and Shain (2011) pose that non-Western religions such as Buddhism, Islam, and Hinduism reinforce men's sexual entitlement.

### **Intimate Partner Violence Perpetration Risk Factors**

Although there are numerous factors that can be related to IPV perpetration, for the purposes of this study, the area of focus is narrowed down to factors specific to or related to university and college life. These include environmental risk factors and individual risk factors. Environmental risk factors for IPV perpetration can include social, economic, cultural, and political factors. A few examples include: marital conflict-fights, tension, and struggles, jealousy, possessiveness, power/control within intimate relationships, poverty, poor neighborhood support and cohesion, weak community sanctions against IPV, and lack of bystander intervention. Traditional gender norms,

gender inequality, and cultural norms regarding aggression and dominance are also environmental risk factors for IPV (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2019b).

According to the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Division of Violence Prevention (2019), some of individual risk factors for IPV perpetration are low self-esteem, low income, heavy alcohol and drug use, depression and suicidality, anger and hostility, lack of non-violent social problem-solving skills, prior history of being physically abusive, desire for power and control, hostility towards women, and attitudes that justify IPV (e.g., rape myth acceptance).

### **Bystander Intervention Programs to End Campus Violence**

In an attempt to remedy and eradicate campus SV, there have been numerous recommendations from various institutions and federal departments. The recommendations from the CSA included encouraging universities to improve resources for, and in response to, sexual assault survivors by educating the campus on what constitutes sexual assault, its definition, prevalence, likelihood of occurring, subgroups at increased risk, and ensuring students are aware of the various resources available on and off campus (Krebs et al., 2007). According to the AAU Campus Survey, 48.8% of students said they attended a new-student orientation at their school which contained information about campus sexual assault, yet national results revealed that only 24% of undergraduate females, and 16.9% of graduate females (compared to 27.8% undergraduate males and 19.3% graduate males) believed that they were knowledgeable about the resources available related to sexual assault (Cantor et al., 2015). Even fewer

students (11.4%) rated themselves as knowledgeable about what occurs when a student actually reports sexual assault or misconduct.

Universities have employed bystander intervention programs to reduce the incidence and prevalence of SV on college campuses. Bystander intervention models provide information and strategies to increase the likelihood for a bystander to intervene in a situation to prevent violence (Chekroun & Brauer, 2002). The objective of using bystander intervention strategies is to involve both “men and women to change the context or environment that may tacitly support violence against women” (Coker et al., 2011, p. 779). For example, Barone, Wolgemuth, and Linder (2007) examined how men’s attitudes and behaviors were impacted by their participation in a men’s bystander intervention study. This program recruited male college students on athletic teams, in fraternities, and in male residence halls and was administered in a ten-week training on prevention of violence against women. Throughout the study there were four qualitative focus groups conducted. The college men found that having a support group, in addition to the bystander intervention and violence prevention program, was essential in challenging their sexist environment and to effectively use the newly acquired bystander intervention strategies.

Banyard, Moynihan, and Plante (2007) were the first researchers with empirical evidence to prove that a bystander intervention for SV prevention resulted in significant and sustained changes in knowledge, attitudes, and bystander behaviors in both college men and women even after 12-months. In Banyard et al.’s (2007) study, 389 individuals were randomly placed in either a treatment or control group. In addition to implementing the Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale and the College Date Rape Attitude Survey,

measures such as bystander attitudes, bystander behaviors, and bystander efficacy were evaluated. The individuals in the treatment group had significant increases in prosocial bystander attitudes, increased bystander efficacy, and increases in self-reported bystander behaviors.

Gidycz, Orchowski, and Berkowitz (2011) created and tailored a single-sex sexual assault prevention and risk reduction bystander intervention program for 635 randomly selected first year male college students. Men in this program completed an hour and a half prevention program with a one-hour follow-up session. The strategies were to promote change in men's understanding of masculinity, consent in dating relationships, and awareness of the social norms that promote RC. The first strategy was to facilitate empathy by providing all the men with the opportunity to discuss the impact of SV on women in their lives, discuss men's perceptions of false accusations of assault, and focus on dispelling rape myths. The second strategy increased awareness about the definition of consent and how it can look in various scenarios. The third strategy aimed to foster bystander intervention and present other campus men's discomfort with inappropriate behavior. Gidycz, Orchowski, and Berkowitz's (2011) program used social norms and bystander intervention education to impact self-reported sexual aggression and had an effect on men's perceptions that their peers would intervene when encountering inappropriate behavior in others. Individuals in the program, when compared to the control group, reported less reinforcement for engaging in sexually aggressive behavior, reported fewer associations with sexually aggressive peers, and indicated less exposure to sexually explicit media. There were a few men with a history of sexual aggression in the sample, so a separate analysis was conducted to examine the impact the program had on

their attitudes. Sexually aggressive men in the program group, but not sexually aggressive men in the control group, reported increases in their perceptions that other men would intervene in risky dating situations. Interestingly, men with a history of sexually aggressive behavior in the program group were less likely than the men with the same background in the control group to feel that their behavior was reinforcing norms.

Gidycz, Orchowski, and Berkowitz's (2011) suggest that to prevent men with a history of sexual aggression to engage in subsequent aggressive behavior, it is vital for campus culture to provide continuous reinforcement of prosocial norms.

Moynihan and Banyard (2008) conducted a pilot study of a bystander intervention for SV prevention targeting college athletes and fraternity members, groups considered at high-risk of SV perpetration. From pre-test to post-test of the 106 fraternity, sorority, and athletic team members, results indicated that the intervention was effective in changing their knowledge, attitudes, and bystander efficacy. Although effective in impacting knowledge and attitude change, Moynihan and Banyard (2008) suggest that a longer program may be needed for fraternities and men's athletic teams.

Coker et al. (2011) evaluated self-reported active bystander behaviors and violence acceptance norms and the commonly used bystander intervention program, Green Dot. The researchers used a cross-sectional survey of a random sample of 7,945 university and college students. Of the undergraduates, 46% had heard a Green Dot speech/lecture/workshop on campus and 14% received active bystander training during the past two years. The students that received bystander training had significantly lower RC scores than students who did not receive any training. These trained students also reported engaging in far more bystander behaviors than non-trained students. According

to Coker et al. (2011), “When comparing self-reported active bystander behavior scores of students trained with students hearing a Green Dot speech alone, the training was associated with significantly higher active bystander behavior scores” (p. 777). Although individuals who received bystander training reported more active bystander behaviors than those that only heard a Green Dot speech, all individuals that heard a speech or partook in training still reported more observed and active bystander behaviors than non-exposed students. Yet, even with these consistent results showcasing the change in knowledge and attitudes, there are no data to suggest that more active bystander behaviors translate to reduction in SV perpetration.

Gidycz, Orchowski, and Edwards (2011) explain that it is vital for bystander intervention programs to expand prevention efforts beyond the individual level to stimulate community and societal change. Research in the field suggests the importance of social and community norms as a significant cause of SV because an individual’s likelihood and decision to intervene in a situation is directly related to their perception of others in their immediate environment supporting them (Berkowitz, 2010). Berkowitz (2010) posits that most PP does not target members of a cohesive group, thus making it unlikely for individuals to influence each other to change. He suggests prevention efforts could be more effective if they occur in the context of cohesive peer groups where individuals are more likely to interact on an ongoing basis. This theory in practice would hopefully increase efficacy of preventive efforts in social environments where sexual and IPV is likely to occur.

## **Measuring the Culture of Rape: Challenges and Opportunities**

There is still ample research to be conducted in the field of IPV, SV perpetration, and supportive RC. Studies suggest bystander education is advantageous as it positively impacts students' attitudes and increases bystander behavior, but its direct impact on assault perpetration and victimization has not been analyzed or studied. Even fewer research studies have been conducted that analyze non-perpetrators of SV who still support RC. It is imperative to better understand our campus communities across the United States and assess the factors that can impact RC, and ultimately reduce SV and IPV rates.

Literature in the field indicates that SV rates are high on university and college campuses, but that IPV exceeds those rates, especially for women (Oswalt, Wyatt, & Ochoa, 2018). There is also a large need to compare the experiences of SV and IPV among not only undergraduate students, but between undergraduate students and graduate students as there are limited data on the experiences of professional students (Bonistall Postel, 2020). Since RC and attitudes surrounding RC are risk factors for SV perpetration and victimization, there is a serious need to assess university and college students' perceptions of RC, SV, and IPV.

Although there are individual instruments based off Burt's (1980) model, such as the Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale, currently there is no single measure that captures an assessment of RC in its entirety. Hence, this research will contribute to the literature by developing an instrument that could help quantify RC in order to address the gap in literature on RC and how bystander intervention programs can impact non-perpetrators of violence to prevent IPV and SV.

## Chapter III

### METHODS

This chapter presents the methodology used in the study and is divided into the following categories: 1) Study Design, 2) ACHA-NCHA Participants and Sampling, 3) ACHA-NCHA Secondary Analysis: Instrumentation and Measures, 4) Procedures, and 5) Assessing Rape Culture: Instrumentations and Measures.

#### **Study Design**

This study was a secondary analysis of 2016 and 2019 ACHA-NCHA IIC datasets and does not include new data collection on any human subjects. The purpose of this study was to: 1) Examine the relationship between intimate partner violence (IPV) and sexual violence (SV) among students across colleges and universities nationally through a secondary analysis of the 2016, and 2019 ACHA-NCHA IIC datasets; 2) Compare the experiences of IPV and SV between undergraduate and graduate students in 2016 and 2019; and using these results coupled with existing literature, 3) Create an assessment designed to understand students' perceptions of rape culture (RC) that can ultimately be utilized to better improve campus violence PP.

## **ACHA-NCHA Population and Sampling**

Participants in this national survey were students across the United States that completed the American College Health Association-National College Health Assessment (ACHA-NCHA) IIc in Spring 2016 and Spring 2019. This study was a secondary analysis and does not include new data collection on any human subjects, therefore no recruitment was required. The maximum number of participants in this study has already been established. The ACHA collected data in Spring 2016 is from 95,761 (N=95,761) undergraduate and graduate students. The total number of respondents (undergraduates and graduates) in Spring 2019 is 67,972 (N=67,972). Spring 2016 and Spring 2019 datasets were requested and collected through the ACHA-NCHA.

## **Data Sources and Measures**

The ACHA-NCHA IIc asks respondents to self-report and answer a total of 66 questions pertaining to the following categories: 1) Health, Health Education, and Safety, 2) Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drugs, 3) Sex Behavior and Contraception, 4) Weight, Nutrition, and Exercise, 5) Mental Health, 6) Physical Health, 7) Impediments to Academic Performance, and 8) Demographic Characteristics. For the scope of this study, responses to the following topics were collected:

### **Health, Health Education, and Safety**

In the questions analyzed, respondents were requested to describe their general health using a Likert Scale (excellent, very good, good, fair, poor, or don't know). Other

questions assessed which topics of information students received and would like to receive (yes/no) from their college/university pertaining to health and health education, e.g., relationship difficulties, sexual assault/relationship violence prevention, and violence prevention. Students were also asked if they experienced various forms of SV (yes/no), e.g., sexually touched without consent, attempted sexual penetration without consent, sexual penetration without consent, and stalking. Lastly in regard to safety, respondents were asked if they had experienced emotional, physical, and/or sexual abuse in an intimate relationship within the last 12 months (yes/no), if they felt safe on their school campus during the day/evening (not safe at all, somewhat unsafe, somewhat safe, and very safe), and if they felt safe in the community near their school campus during the day/evening (not safe at all, somewhat unsafe, somewhat safe, and very safe).

### **Alcohol, Tobacco, And Drugs**

The ACHA-NCHA IIc also assessed students' alcohol, tobacco, and drug behaviors. Students were asked how often they used alcohol, tobacco, and/or various drugs within the last 30 days and how often they thought the typical student at their school used them (never used, have used but not in last 30 days, 1-2 days, 2-5 days, 6-9 days, 10-19 days, 20-29 days, used daily). Participants were also asked to quantify the number of alcohol drinks they consumed the last time they “partied/socialized” and the number of hours in which they consumed the alcohol. Individuals were also asked to respond (yes/no) to various behaviors they experienced when drinking alcohol, e.g., had sex with someone without their consent, someone had sex with them without their consent, etc.

### **Sex Behavior and Contraception**

Students provided information about the number of partners they have had oral, vaginal, or anal intercourse within the last 12 months, their partner(s) orientation (gay/lesbian, straight/heterosexual, bisexual, etc.) the frequency of condom/protective barrier use (N/A never did this sexual activity, have not done this sexual activity during the last 30 days, never, rarely, sometimes, most of the time, always), and pregnancy prevention methods (yes/no) for options such as birth control pills, birth control shots, intrauterine device, etc.

### **Mental Health**

The questions pertaining to mental health had students self-assess for feelings of depression, anxiety, suicidality, self-harming behaviors such as cutting, burning, etc. (no/never, no not in the last 12 months, yes in the last 2 weeks, yes in the last 30 days, yes in the last 12 months), and their levels of stress (no stress, less than average stress, average stress, more than average stress, and tremendous stress). Students also reported if they were receiving psychological treatment (yes/no), had any mental health diagnoses (yes/no), and if they would consider seeking help from a mental health professional (yes/no).

### **Physical Health**

The related questions to the study pertaining to physical health that were assessed were the students' diagnoses for various conditions (yes/no), their sleep habits and

feelings of restfulness over the course of the week e.g., how many of the past 7 days did you get enough sleep so that you felt rested when you woke up in the morning?

### **Impediments to Academic Performance**

Students were asked whether various experiences have been affecting their academic performance within the last 12 months (this did not happen to me/not applicable, I have experienced this issue but my academics have not been affected, received a lower grade on an exam or important project, received a lower grade in the course, received an incomplete or dropped the course, significant disruption in thesis/dissertation/research/practicum work). These experiences varied from alcohol use, sexual assault, concern for a troubled friend or family member, chronic health problem, depression, discrimination, pregnancy, relationship difficulties, stress, discrimination, to questions about finances.

### **Demographic Characteristics**

The demographic data collected included age, sex assigned at birth (biological sex), gender identity (woman, man, trans woman, trans man, gender queer, another identity), and sexual orientation (asexual, bisexual, gay, lesbian, pansexual, queer, questioning, same gender loving, straight/heterosexual, another identity). Other information collected included the participants' year in school (1st year undergraduate, 2nd year undergraduate, 3rd year undergraduate, 4th year undergraduate, 5th year and above undergraduate, graduate/professional student, not seeking a degree, other), their enrollment status in their college/university (part-time, full-time, other), cumulative grade

average (A, B, C, D/F, N/A), race/ethnicity (White, Black, Hispanic/Latin, Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian, Biracial/Multiracial, Other), relationship status (not in a relationship, in a relationship but not living together, in a relationship and living together), marital status (single, married/partnered, separated, divorced, other), current living location (campus residence hall, fraternity/sorority house, other college/university housing, parent/guardian's home, other off-campus housing, other), and if they belong to a social fraternity or sorority (yes/no), if they participate in organized college athletics (yes/no), and their military status (yes and I have deployed to an area of hazardous duty, yes and I have not deployed to an area of hazardous duty, no).

### **Procedures**

For the purposes of this study, the following steps were performed to conduct secondary analyses of ACHA-NCHA IIc 2016 and 2019 datasets.

#### **ACHA-NCHA IIc Data Collection**

Prior to the acquisition of ACHA-NCHA IIc datasets, approval from Teachers College Institutional Review Board was obtained for this secondary analysis. Per ACHA regulations, in order to obtain the 2016 and 2019 ACHA-NCHA IIc datasets, individuals must have ACHA membership and submit a data request form. Membership was obtained and the data request form was completed, submitted, and approved. As a result, the ACHA provided the anonymous datasets to interpret via SPSS v.26. This secondary analysis of the Spring 2016 and Spring 2019 national datasets does not include any contact with human subjects.

## Data Management and Analysis

The secondary analysis of ACHA-NCHA IIc data were analyzed and evaluated using the SPSS v26 software system with all information stored on a password-protected computer. The datasets provided were completely anonymous and already cleaned and organized for each survey question.

Datasets from Spring 2016 and Spring 2019 were uploaded into SPSS, with certain variables recoded for statistical analyses. Frequencies and descriptive analyses were conducted first on demographic variables in the sample such as age, biological sex, sexual orientation, year in school, race/ethnicity, etc., with missing data points eliminated from the results. In order to answer the first research question and examine the relationship between IPV and SV among college students across colleges and universities nationally, variables that measured SV and IPV were identified. The responses to the following questions are how SV were measured, within the last 12 months:

1. Were you sexually touched without your consent? (Yes/No)
2. Was sexual penetration attempted (vaginal, anal, oral) without your consent?  
(Yes/No)
3. Were you sexually penetrated (vaginal, anal, oral) without your consent?  
(Yes/No)
4. Were you a victim of stalking (e.g., waiting for you outside your classroom, residence, or office; repeated emails/phone calls)? (Yes/No)

The responses to the following questions are how IPV is measured, within the last 12 months, have you been in an intimate (coupled/partnered) relationship that was:

5. Emotionally abusive (e.g., called derogatory names, yelled at, ridiculed)?  
(Yes/No)
6. Physically abusive (e.g., kicked, slapped, punched)? (Yes/No)
7. Sexually abusive (e.g., forced to have sex when you didn't want it, forced to perform or have an unwanted sexual act performed on you)? (Yes/No)

The responses to the following questions are how SV perpetration/victimization was measured:

8. Sexual violence victimization and perpetration is measured by the responses to, within the last 12 months, have you experienced any of the following when drinking alcohol: Someone had sex with me without my consent. (N/A don't drink, No, Yes)
9. Had sex with someone without their consent. (N/A don't drink, No, Yes)

In order to compare the relationship between SV and IPV, two-tailed correlations were conducted in SPSS. Responses to forms of SV experience (yes/no) within the past 12 months such as sexual touching without consent, attempted sexual penetration without consent, sexual penetration without consent, and stalking was recoded into a new additional variable, Experienced Sexual Violence (yes/no). Responses to forms of IPV experience (yes/no) within the past 12 months such as emotionally abusive relationships, physically abusive relationships, and sexually abusive relationships was recoded into a new additional variable, Experienced Intimate Partner Violence (yes/no). Pearson correlations were run between each of the responses to specific forms of SV, IPV, and the

new created variables, Experienced Sexual Violence and Experienced Intimate Partner Violence for 2016, 2019, and combined years to compare the relationship between SV and IPV. The correlation analysis also included responses to victimization and perpetration while drinking (i.e., while drinking alcohol, had sex with someone without their consent and someone had sex with me without my consent). This variable was recoded to yes/no with all “N/A, don’t drink” responses listed as No. To determine if there was a significant difference in SV and IPV between 2016 and 2019, a chi-square analysis was conducted.

In order to answer the second research aim and compare the experiences of graduate students to undergraduate students, logistical regressions were performed for 2016, 2019, and combined datasets. The covariates identified for the logistical regressions include biological sex, sexual orientation, year in school, GPA, extracurricular sports (varsity, club, and intramurals), alcohol, marijuana, other drug use, and SV victimization and perpetration while drinking. The reference group for biological sex is female and the reference group for sexual orientation is straight/heterosexual. Sexual orientation was recoded with response options as straight/heterosexual, bisexual, gay/lesbian, or other. Year in school reference group is undergraduates and was recoded into either Undergraduate or Graduate student. GPA was recoded to only include options: A, B, C, or D/F with approximate A GPA as the reference group. Alcohol use was recoded from frequency per month to either consumed alcohol within last 30 days or did not use with the reference group being individuals that did not drink within the last 30 days. Marijuana use was also recoded from frequency per month to either used within the last 30 days or did not use with the reference group being individuals that did not use

drugs within the last 30 days. Other drug use was recoded as used or did not use in the last 30 days and includes use of cocaine, methamphetamine, other amphetamines, sedatives, hallucinogens, opiates, inhalants, MDMA, other club drugs, and other illegal drugs with non-use being the reference group. Lastly, SV victimization and SV perpetration variables were recoded to yes or no, with both reference groups being those who responded no. To perform the logistic regressions, dummy variables were created for sexual orientation, GPA, and SV perpetration. Upon analysis of the logistic regression and the variables that increase the odds ratio of experiencing SV and IPV, another logistic regression was performed analyzing the interaction between the covariates to determine statistical significance in prevalence rates between 2016 and 2019.

Since ACHA-NCHA IIc datasets did not include any questions or responses pertaining to RC, the third research aim was to create an assessment to better quantify RC. The creation of the assessment for the third research aim is discussed next in this chapter and the results of the created assessment were not analyzed for the scope of this study.

### **Assessing Rape Culture: Instrumentation and Measures**

Although there are individual instruments based off Burt's (1980) model, such as the Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale, there is no single measure that captures an assessment of RC in its entirety. For the purposes of this study, the following items can be measured in an assessment based on self-report from college/university students to assess rape myth acceptance (RMA)/rape culture (RC) on campuses.

In order to explore college students' attitudes and perceptions around SV, specifically RC, and their likelihood to intervene in a violent situation, research was conducted to see what evidence-based assessments have been used to help quantify RC. The review of the literature suggested the following items be assessed as they relate to RC: students' attitudes on sex, rape, sexism, gender role norms, adversarial sexual beliefs, sexual experiences, violence/hostility, bystander attitudes, bystander behaviors, and bystander efficacy. Each measurement uses its corresponding established survey. Attitudes toward sex are measured through the Brief Sexual Attitudes Scale. Attitudes on rape use the College Date Rape Attitudes Survey and Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale. Sexism is measured through the Ambivalent Sexism Inventory. Gender role norms is measured through the use of the Conformity to Masculine and Feminine Norms Inventories. Adversarial sexual beliefs are measured with the Adversarial Heterosexual Beliefs Scale. Sexual experiences are evaluated through the Sexual Experience Surveys- both the Short Form Victimization and Short Form Perpetration surveys. Violence and hostility are assessed through the Hostility Towards Women Scale and Acceptance of Violence Scale. These assessments, discussed further in the results section, can help assess college students' perceptions around RC.

Research indicates that universities employ bystander intervention programs to reduce SV prevalence rates on college campuses (Coker et al., 2011). Thus, it was also necessary in the creation of this assessment of RC to assess students' likelihood to intervene in violent situations as a pro-social bystander. Measurements on the bystander attitude scale, bystander behavior scale, and the bystander efficacy scale were included to quantify an individual's likelihood of intervening.

## Chapter IV

### RESULTS

This chapter is divided into the following sections: 1) Sample Characteristics, 2) Results for Research Aims 1 and 2, 3) Relationships Between Sexual Violence and Key Variables of Interest, and 4) Results for Research Aim 3. In this chapter, the quantitative results of the survey will be presented, including how the results of the secondary analysis of the ACHA-NCHA IIC datasets contributed to achieving the following research aims:

1. Examining the relationship between intimate partner violence (IPV) and sexual violence (SV) across colleges and universities nationally through a secondary analysis of 2016 and 2019 ACHA-NCHA IIC datasets; and
2. Comparing the experiences of IPV and SV nationally between undergraduate and graduate students in 2016 and 2019.

This chapter also includes a section dedicated to an assessment tool that fulfills the third research aim: Create an assessment designed to understand college students' perceptions of rape culture (RC) that can ultimately be utilized to better improve campus violence PP.

## **Sample Characteristics**

This study was a secondary analysis of 2016 and 2019 ACHA-NCHA IIc datasets and did not include new data collection on any human subjects. It should be noted that in order to have been eligible to complete the survey, participants must have already participated and completed the American College Health Association-National College Health Assessment (ACHA-NCHA) IIc in Spring 2016 and Spring 2019.

### **Campus Size and Location**

In Spring 2016, 95,761 college students participated the ACHA-NCHA IIc. The participants were from the Northeast (15.4%), Midwest (17.3%), Southern (13.9%), and the Western (53.4%) regions of the U.S. The campus sizes of the university/colleges that participated in the survey ranged from schools with less than 2,500 students to schools with 20,000 or more students. As shown in Table 4.1, approximately 10% of the campuses had fewer than 2,500 students, 18.9% had between 2,500-10,000, 24.7% had between 10,000-20,000 students, and 46.4% of the sample had over 20,000 students on campus. Similarly, in Spring 2019, the national sample had participants were from the Northeast (15.4%), Midwest (17%), South (16.4%), and the West (51.2%).

Approximately 8.9% of the campuses had fewer than 2,500 students, 18.7% had between 2,500-10,000, 26% had between 10,000-20,000 students, and 46.4% of the sample had over 20,000 students on campus.

Table 4.1

*Campus Characteristics for Sample Population*

	2016	2019
<b>Campus Location</b>	N=95,761	N=67,972
Northeast	15.4%	15.4%
Midwest	17.3%	17.0%
South	13.9%	16.4%
West	53.4%	51.2%
<b>Campus Population Size</b>	N=95,761	N=67,972
<2,500 Students	10.0%	8.9%
2,500-10,000	18.9%	18.7%
10,001-20,000	24.7%	26.0%
>20,000 Students	46.4%	46.4%

**2016 Sample Demographics**

As seen in Tables 4.2 and 4.3, the results from the Spring 2016 ACHA-NCHA IIc survey were from a sample across the United States with the following demographics:

**Age.** Of these respondents, 70.8% of them were between the ages of 18-22, 15.1% between 23-26, 6.2% between 27-30, 3.3% between 31-35, 1.7% between 36-40, and 2.9% of the respondents were 41 years old or older. The range of ages was 18 to 96, with the mean age being 22.64 years old (SD=6.25).

**Sex and sexual orientation.** When responding to biological sex, 67.8% of the respondents identified as female and 32.2% identified as male. Of the respondents, 66.6% self-identified as a woman, 31.6% as a man, and 1.8% as transgender. The majority of respondents identified as straight/heterosexual (81.2%) with other identities such as asexual etc. (10.3%), bisexual (5.5%), and gay/lesbian (2.9%).

**Race/ethnicity.** The participants identified as White (63.2%), Black (5.3%), Hispanic/Latin (17%), Asian/Pacific Islander (17.1%), American Indian, Alaskan Native, or Native Hawaiian (2.2%), Biracial/Multiracial (5.2%), and Other (3.3%).

**School level and work status.** The majority of the Spring 2016 respondents were undergraduate students: 21.8% were first year undergraduates, 19.2% second-years, 20.9% third-years, 16.5% fourth-year, and 6.6% were fifth-year or more undergraduates. Less than ten percent of students were international students (7.1%). Approximately 13.9% who completed the survey were graduate or professional students. Most students were full-time (90.8%) compared to part-time (8.4%). Within the last 12 months, 16.7% of the students transferred to their college/university.

**Relationship status.** When asked about marital status, around half of the students were not in a relationship (50.7%), whereas those that were (33.6%), only 15.1% were living together. When assessing marital status, the majority of participants were single (88.3%); the rest of the participants identified as married/partnered (8.9%), separated (0.3%), divorced (1.2%), or other (1.4%).

**Housing.** Most students in the 2016 sample lived in off-campus housing (38.3%), closely followed by the campus residence halls (32.1%). Other students resided in their fraternity or sorority house (1.4%), other college/university housing (4.5%), their parent/guardians' homes (19.1%), or other (4.6%).

**Extracurriculars and grades.** Regarding extracurricular activities, approximately 9.8% of students were fraternity or sorority members, 6.1% played a Varsity Sport, 8.7% played a Club Sport, and 15.6% played Intramural Sports. The majority of students received an A or B approximate GPA (88.3%) and 9% received a C average.

Table 4.2

*Demographic Characteristics of Students*

	2016	2019
<b>Sample Size</b>	N=95,761	N=67,972
<b>Age</b>	m=22.6 ± 6.2	m=22.5 ± 6.1
18-22	70.8%	71.1%
23-26	15.1%	14.3%
27-30	6.2%	6.8%
31-35	3.3%	3.5%
36-40	1.7%	1.8%
> 41	2.9%	2.9%
<b>Biological Sex</b>		
Female	67.8%	69.1%
Male	32.2%	30.9%
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>		
Straight/Heterosexual	81.2%	78.9%
Bisexual	5.5%	8.8%
Gay/Lesbian	2.9%	3.5%
Other	10.3%	6.4%
<b>Year in School</b>		
1st Year Undergrad	21.8%	24.2%
2nd Year Undergrad	19.2%	19.5%
3rd Year Undergrad	20.9%	19.6%
4th Year Undergrad	16.5%	14.5%
5th+ Year Undergrad	6.6%	3.9%
Graduate/Professional	13.9%	17.3%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	63.2%	62.8%
Black	5.3%	4.9%
Hispanic/Latin	17.0%	16.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	17.1%	15.9%
/Native Hawaiian	2.2%	1.7%
Biracial/Multiracial	5.2%	4.9%
Other	3.3%	2.4%

Table 4.2 (continued)

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2019</b>
	N= 95,761	N= 67,972
<b>Marital Status</b>		
Single	88.3%	86.8%
Married/Partnered	8.9%	10.7%
Separated	0.3%	0.2%
Divorced	1.2%	1.0%
Other	1.4%	1.3%
<b>Relationship Status</b>		
Not in a Relationship	50.7%	50.5%
In a Relationship but Not Living Together	34.0%	32.8%
In a Relationship and Living Together	15.3%	16.7%
<b>Living Situation/Housing</b>		
Campus Residence Hall	32.1%	31.2%
Sorority/Fraternity House	1.4%	0.9%
Other University Housing	4.5%	6.0%
Off-Campus	38.3%	40.2%
Parent/Guardians' Home	19.1%	16.2%
Other	4.6%	5.5%
<b>Extracurriculars</b>		
Fraternity/Sorority	9.8%	7.9%
Varsity Sport	6.1%	5.3%
Club Sport	8.7%	7.8%
Intramural Sport	15.6%	12.9%
<b>GPA Average</b>		
A	42.3%	48.1%
B	45.3%	40.2%
C	10%	9%
D/F	0.6%	0.7%
N/A	1.8%	2%

### 2019 Sample Demographics

Per Table 4.2, in Spring 2019, 67,972 college students took the ACHA-NCHA IIC. Similarly, in break down to Spring 2016, of these respondents:

**Age.** Of these respondents 71.1% of them were between the ages of 18-22, 14.3% between 23-26, 6.8% between 27-30, 3.5% between 31-35, 1.8% between 36-40, and

2.9% of the respondents were 41 years old or older. The mean age was 22.54 (SD= 6.09) years old, with the youngest participant being 18 and the oldest being 97 years old.

**Sex and sexual orientation.** When responding to biological sex, approximately 69.1% of the respondents identified as female and 30.9% identified as male. Of the respondents, 67.4% self-identified as a woman, 30.3% as a man, and 1.8% as transgender. The majority of respondents identified as straight/heterosexual (78.9%), bisexual (8.8%), gay/lesbian (3.5%), and other (6.4%).

**Race/ethnicity.** The participants identified as White (62.8%), Black (4.9%), Hispanic/Latin (16.3%), Asian/Pacific Islander (15.9%), American Indian, Alaskan Native, or Native Hawaiian (1.7%), Biracial/Multiracial (4.9%), and Other (2.4%).

**School level and work status.** The majority of the Spring 2019 respondents were undergraduate students: 24.2% were first year undergraduates, 19.5% second-years, 19.6% third-years, 14.5% fourth-years, and 3.9% were fifth-year or more undergraduates. Less than ten percent of students were international students (7.5%) and approximately 17.3% who completed the survey were graduate or professional students. Most students were full-time (90.9%) compared to part-time (8.5%). Within the last 12 months, 15.7% of the students transferred to their college/university.

**Relationship status.** When asked about relationship status, around half of the students were not in a relationship (50.5%), whereas those that were (32.8%), only 16.7% were living together. When assessing marital status, the majority of participants were single (86.8%); the rest of the participants identified as married/partnered (10.7%), separated (0.2%), divorced (1%), or other (1.3%).

**Housing.** Most students in the 2019 sample lived in off-campus housing (40.2%), closely followed by the campus residence halls (31.2%). Other students resided in their fraternity or sorority house (0.9%), other college/university housing (6%), their parent/guardians' homes (16.2%), or other (5.5%).

**Extracurriculars and grades.** Regarding extracurricular activities, approximately 7.9% of students were fraternity or sorority members, 5.3% played a Varsity Sport, 7.8% played a Club Sport, and 12.9% played Intramural Sports. The majority of students received an A or B approximate GPA (87.6%) and 10% received a C average as shown in Table 4.2.

### **Students Health Status in 2016 vs 2019**

Regarding the health habits of both samples as seen in Table 4.3, the majority of respondents in Spring 2016 believed their health was either excellent, very good, or good (84.3%) whereas 14.3% felt their health was either fair or poor. Similarly, in Spring 2019, 81.8% of the students felt their health was either excellent, very good, or good; and 17.6% of students said either fair or poor.

**Mental health.** Although most students rated their health to be good, very good, or excellent, many students reported experiencing mental health issues, with 19.9% of students in Spring 2016 and 25.4% in Spring 2019 diagnosed with depression. In Spring 2016, within the two weeks prior to the survey and per Table 4.4: 19% of students felt things were hopeless, 50.8% felt overwhelmed by all they had to do, 50.1% felt exhausted (not from physical activity), 25.5% felt very lonely, 27.9% felt very sad, 13.2% felt so depressed that it was difficult to function, 25.1% felt overwhelming

anxiety, 12.8% felt overwhelming anger, and 2% seriously considered suicide. Students in Spring 2016 stated within the last 12 months they experienced stress, with 36% stating an average level of stress, 43.3% more than average and 11% reported having tremendous levels of stress.

Table 4.3

*Student Health Status*

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2019</b>
	N=95,761	N=67,972
<b>Self-Reported Health</b>		
Excellent	13.4%	11.1%
Very Good	37.8%	35.4%
Good	33.10%	35.3%
Fair	11.4%	15.3%
Poor	2.9%	2.3%
Don't Know	1.4%	0.5%
<b>Diagnosed with Depression</b>	19.9%	25.4%
<b>Past 2 Weeks Experienced Feeling</b>		
Hopeless	19.0%	21.8%
Overwhelmed	50.8%	53.3%
Exhausted (not from Physical Activity)	50.1%	52.8%
Very Lonely	25.5%	28.7%
Very Sad	27.9%	31.8%
So Depressed Difficult to Function	13.2%	16.7%
Overwhelming Anxiety	25.1%	29.6%
Overwhelming Anger	12.8%	14.0%
Seriously Considered Suicide	2.0%	2.6%
<b>Levels of Stress</b>		
No Stress	2.0%	1.7%
Less than Average Stress	7.4%	6.4%
Average Stress	36.0%	33.3%
More than Average Stress	43.3%	45.3%
Tremendous Stress	11.4%	13.4%

The percentage of students that experienced mental health issues increased in Spring 2019, within two weeks prior to the survey and displayed in Table 4.3: 21.8% of

students felt things were hopeless, 53.3% felt overwhelmed by all they had to do, 52.8% felt exhausted (not from physical activity), 28.7% felt very lonely, 31.8% felt very sad, 16.7% felt so depressed that it was difficult to function, 29.6% felt overwhelming anxiety, 14% felt overwhelming anger, and 2.6% seriously considered suicide. Within the last 12 months, 33.3% experienced average levels of stress, 45.3% had more than average stress, and 13.4% had tremendous stress.

**Areas difficult to handle.** Students in Spring 2016 and 2019, as shown in Table 4.4 stated that in the last 12 months, the following areas were difficult to handle: academics (47.3% of students in Spring 2016 and 51.2% in Spring 2019), career-related issues (27.5%, 30.6%), death of a family member/friend (15.5%, 17.1%), family problems (28.8%, 32.5%), intimate relationships (30.1%, 32.3%), other social relationships (26.1%, 30.7%), finances (33.7%, 36.9%), health problem of a family member or partner (20.6%, 22%), personal appearance (27.6%, 32.8%), personal health issues (22.3%, 25.8%), and sleep difficulties (30.1%, 35.2%).

Table 4.4

*Student Experiences with Difficult Topics*

Areas Difficult to Handle	2016	2019
	N=95,761	N=67,972
Academics	47.3%	51.2%
Career-Related Issues	27.5%	30.6%
Death of a Family Member/Friend	15.5%	17.1%
Family Problems	28.8%	32.5%
Intimate Relationships	30.1%	32.2%
Other Social Relationships	26.1%	30.7%
Finances	33.7%	36.9%
Health Problem of a Family Member/Friend	20.6%	22.0%
Personal Appearance	27.6%	32.8%
Personal Health Issues	22.3%	25.8%
Sleep Difficulties	30.1%	35.2%

**Academic performance impact.** Students stated that various factors impact their academic performance. For example, in 2016, concern for a troubled friend or family member led to 7.1% of students receiving a lower grade on an exam or important project and 2.6% received a lower grade in the course. Other factors included depression (7.1% received a lower grade on an exam/project, 5.1% received a lower grade in the course, and 3.2% either received an incomplete, dropped the course, or had significant disruption in their thesis, dissertation, research, or practicum work), relationship difficulties (6% received a lower grade on an exam/project and 2.3% received a lower grade in the course), stress (20.3% received a lower grade on an exam/project, 8% received a lower grade in the course, and 3.5% either received an incomplete, dropped the course, or had significant disruption in their thesis, dissertation, research, or practicum work), sexual assault (0.5% received a lower grade on an exam/project, 0.4% received a lower grade in the course, and 0.2% dropping the course), and anxiety (13.6% received a lower grade on an exam/project, 5.8% received a lower grade in the course).

In 2019, rates were fairly similar: concern for a troubled friend or family member led to 7.3% of students receiving a lower grade on an exam or importantly project and 2.8% received a lower grade in the course. Other factors included depression (9.3% received a lower grade on an exam/project, 6.6% received a lower grade in the course, and 4.3% either received an incomplete, dropped the course, or had significant disruption in their thesis, dissertation, research, or practicum work), relationship difficulties (6% received a lower grade on an exam/project and 2.3% received a lower grade in the course), stress (21% received a lower grade on an exam/project and 8.7% received a lower grade in the course, and 4.3% either received an incomplete, dropped the course, or

had significant disruption in their thesis, dissertation, research, or practicum work), sexual assault (0.7% received a lower grade on an exam/project, 0.7% received a lower grade in the course, and 0.2% dropping the course), and anxiety (16% received a lower grade on an exam/project, 6.9% received a lower grade in the course).

### **Alcohol and Drug Use**

As documented in Table 4.5, the majority of students in 2016 and 2019 stated that their alcohol use did not impact academic performance (29.9%, 25.8%) or that the question did not apply to them (66.6%, 71.4%); only 2.5% in Spring 2016 and 1.9% in 2019 received a lower grade on an exam or important project as a result of alcohol use. Of the students in 2016, 20.2% never use alcohol (beer, wine, liquor), 16.2% did not drink in the last 30 days prior to completing the survey, 18.6% used 1-2 of the days, 17% used 3-5 days, 13.7% used 6-9 days, and 14.3% of students used alcohol 10 or more days within the past month. When asked how many times more than 5 alcoholic drinks were consumed at a single sitting in the 2 weeks prior to the survey, 44.7% said it happened 0 times, 21.2% of students saying it happened 1-2 times, and 10% of students drank 5+ alcohol drinks in one sitting 3 or more times in the past two weeks. In terms of marijuana drug use in the 30 days prior to completing the survey, in Spring 2016, 21% have used but not in the last 30 days, approximately 18.7% have used at least once in the past 30 days, and 60.3% have never used marijuana. Drug use with other drugs are much less common with 93.1% of students disclosing they have never used cocaine, 98.2% never used methamphetamine, 94.3% never used other amphetamines, 98.3% never used opiates, 98.3% never used inhalants, 93.3% never used hallucinogens, 94.9% never used

sedatives, 98.1% never used other club drugs (GHB, Ketamine, Rohypnol), and 95.8% never used other illegal drugs.

Also displayed in Table 4.5, in Spring 2019, 24.6% of students never used alcohol, 17.1% did not drink in the last 30 days prior to completing the survey, 18.4% used 1-2 of the days, 15.4% used 3-5 days, 12.4% used 6-9 days, and 12.2% of students used alcohol 10 or more days within the past month. When asked how many times more than 5 alcoholic drinks were consumed at a single sitting in the 2 weeks prior to the survey, 44.8% said it happened 0 times, 19.3% of students saying it happened 1-2 times, and 6.1% of students drank 5+ alcohol drinks in one sitting 3 or more times in the past two weeks. In Spring 2019, 20.3% have used marijuana but not in the last 30 days prior to the survey, approximately 22.1% have used at least once in the past 30 days, and 57.6% have never used marijuana. Drug use with other drugs are much less common with 92.9% of students disclosing they have never used cocaine, 98.4% never used methamphetamine, 95% never used other amphetamines, 98.2% never used opiates, 98% never used inhalants, 92.3% never used hallucinogens, 95.5% never used sedatives, 98% never used other club drugs (GHB, Ketamine, Rohypnol), and 96.3% never used other illegal drugs.

Table 4.5

*Student Alcohol and Drug Use*

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2019</b>
	N=95,761	N=67,972
<b>Alcohol</b>		
Never Used	20.2%	24.6%
Have used, but not in last 30 days	16.2%	17.1%
1-2 Days	18.60%	18.4%
3-5 Days	17.0%	15.4%
6-9 Days	13.7%	12.4%
10-19 Days	10.3%	8.7%
20-29 Days	3.0%	2.6%
Used Daily	1.0%	0.9%
<b>Marijuana</b>		
Never Used	60.3%	57.6%
Have used, but not in last 30 days	21.0%	20.3%
1-2 Days	6.8%	7.3%
3-5 Days	3.1%	3.6%
6-9 Days	2.1%	2.7%
10-19 Days	2.3%	3.0%
20-29 Days	1.7%	2.1%
Used Daily	2.7%	3.4%
<b>Other</b>		
<b>Cocaine- Never Used</b>	93.1%	92.9%
<b>Methamphetamines- Never Used</b>	98.2%	98.4%
<b>Amphetamines- Never Used</b>	94.3%	95.0%
<b>Opiates- Never Used</b>	98.3%	98.2%
<b>Inhalants- Never Used</b>	98.3%	98.0%
<b>Hallucinogens- Never Used</b>	93.3%	92.3%
<b>Sedatives- Never Used</b>	94.9%	95.5%
<b>Other Club Drugs- Never Used</b>	98.1%	98.0%
<b>Other Illegal Drugs- Never Used</b>	95.8%	96.3%

**Perceived Feelings of Safety**

The college student participants received various information from their respective institutions. Of the questions asked in the ACHA-NCHA IIc, only those pertaining to the scope of this study were assessed. Students rated the level in which they felt safe on campus and the community surrounding the school during the daytime and nighttime. Per Table 4.6, in Spring 2016, the majority of students felt very safe on

campus during the day (84.1%), but only 54.3% felt very safe in the community surrounding the school during the day. Approximately 34% felt very safe during the evening on campus, but only 19.7% felt very safe in the community during the evening. The majority of respondents felt somewhat safe (45.6%) on campus and somewhat safe (39%) in the communities during the evenings.

Table 4.6

*Student Perceived Feelings of Safety*

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2019</b>
	N=95,761	N=67,972
<b>Feel Safe on Campus (Daytime)</b>		
Not Safe At All	0.3%	0.4%
Somewhat Unsafe	1.1%	1.3%
Somewhat Safe	14.5%	17.0%
Very Safe	84.1%	81.3%
<b>Feel Safe on Campus (Nighttime)</b>		
Not Safe At All	3.7%	3.6%
Somewhat Unsafe	16.7%	17.1%
Somewhat Safe	45.6%	47.1%
Very Safe	34.0%	31.5%
<b>Feel Safe Community Around Campus (Daytime)</b>		
Not Safe At All	1.0%	1.3%
Somewhat Unsafe	6.5%	7.4%
Somewhat Safe	38.2%	40.6%
Very Safe	54.3%	50.6%
<b>Feel Safe Community Around Campus (Nighttime)</b>		
Not Safe At All	11.5%	11.7%
Somewhat Unsafe	29.8%	30.6%
Somewhat Safe	39.0%	38.8%
Very Safe	19.7%	18.9%

In Spring 2019, the majority of students felt very safe on campus during the day (81.3%), but only 50.6% felt very safe in the community surrounding the school during the day. Approximately 31.5% felt very safe during the evening on campus, but only 18.9% felt very safe in the community during the evening. The majority of respondents

felt somewhat safe (47.1%) on campus and somewhat safe (38.8%) in the communities during the evenings.

### **Campus Information (Received vs Wanted)**

In the Spring 2016 national sample, displayed in Table 4.7, students stated they did *not* receive information on the following topics: how to help others in distress (52.1%), relationship difficulties (60.6%), sexual assault/relationship violence prevention (21.5%), and violence prevention (48.9%). Yet the sample of students responded that they were interested in receiving information on the following topics: how to help others in distress (65.5%), relationship difficulties (47.2%), sexual assault/relationship violence prevention (53.2%), and violence prevention (49.7%).

In Spring 2019, also shown in Table 4.7, students said they did *not* receive information on the following topics: how to help others in distress (49.3%), navigating relationship difficulties (58.9%), sexual assault/relationship violence prevention (22.9%), and violence prevention (54.6%). Yet the sample of students responded that they were interested in receiving information on the following topics: how to help others in distress (68.2%), relationship difficulties (51.7%), sexual assault/relationship violence prevention (57.5%), and violence prevention (52.5%).

Table 4.7

*Information Students Received vs Information Students Wanted*

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2019</b>
	N= 95,761	N= 67,972
<b>Did Not Receive Information</b>		
How to Help Others in Distress	52.1%	49.3%
Relationship Difficulties	60.6%	58.9%
Sexual Assault/Relationship Violence Prevention	21.5%	22.9%
Violence Prevention	48.9%	54.6%
<b>Wanted To Receive Information</b>		
How to Help Others in Distress	65.5%	68.2%
Relationship Difficulties	47.2%	51.7%
Sexual Assault/Relationship Violence Prevention	53.2%	57.5%
Violence Prevention	49.7%	52.5%

**Experiences with Violence**

Although students received information regarding various harm reduction topics, in Spring 2016, within the last 12 months prior to the survey, 4.1% of students admitted to being in a physical fight, 2.9% were physically assaulted (not including sexual assault), 16.3% were verbally threatened, 7.8% were sexually touched without consent, 3.2% of students experienced attempted sexual penetration (vaginal, anal, oral) without consent, 2.0% were sexually penetrated (vaginal, anal, oral) without consent, and 5.1% of students experienced stalking. In Spring 2019, within the last 12 months prior to the survey, 3.8% of students admitted to being in a physical fight, 2.9% were physically assaulted, 17.2% were verbally threatened, 10.3% were sexually touched without consent, 3.8% of students experienced attempted sexual penetration without consent, 2.4% were sexually penetrated without consent, and 5.8% of students experienced stalking.

In Spring 2016, within intimate (coupled/partnered) relationships in the previous 12 months, 8.4% experienced emotionally abusive relationships (e.g., called derogatory

names, yelled at, ridiculed), 1.9% experienced physically abusive relationships (e.g., kicked, slapped, punched), and 1.9% had sexually abusive relationships (e.g., forced to have sex when one did not want to, forced to perform or have an unwanted sexual act performed). In Spring 2019, 9.7% experienced emotionally abusive relationships, 1.9% experienced physically abusive relationships, and 2.6% had sexually abusive relationships.

### **Sexual Relationships**

Students also disclosed the number of lifetime sexual partners and gender identities of the sexual partners had in the last 12 months. In Spring 2016, 32.5% of students stated they had 0 sexual partners in their lifetimes, whereas the majority of students had between 1-5 partners (63.3%). Within the last 12 months prior to the survey, 23.8% of students had women as sexual partners, 47.6% had men as partners, 0.4% had transwomen as partners, 0.3% had transmen as partners, 0.9% had genderqueer partners, and 0.5% had a sexual partner with another identity.

Similarly, in Spring 2019, 33.1% of students had 0 sexual partners in their lifetime, but the majority of students had 1-5 partners (62.4%). Within the last 12 months prior to the survey, 22.9% of students had women as sexual partners, 48.5% had men as partners, 0.5% had transwomen as partners, 0.6% had transmen as partners, 1.3% had genderqueer partners, and 0.6% had a sexual partner with another identity.

In terms of sexual behaviors, in Spring 2016, around a third of students (33.3%) never had vaginal intercourse, 19.2% have in the past but not in the previous 30 days, and 47.5% have had vaginal intercourse in the last 30 days. Around 30.4% of students said

they had never experienced oral sex, 26% have performed oral sex in the past but now within the last 30 days, and 43.6% of students engaged in oral sex within the last 30 days. Just over 75% of students have never experienced anal intercourse, 19.5% experienced in the past but not within the last 30 days, and 5.4% of students engaged in anal sex within the last 30 days.

When asked if the participant used a condom, 43.4% said they never used a condom for oral sex, 15.9% never used a condom for vaginal sex, and 7.3% never used a condom for anal sex (compared to the 1.9%, 15.9%, and 2.5% respectively of students who always used a condom). Over half of the individuals (53.2%) used birth control the last time they had vaginal intercourse, whereas 7.9% did not use any birth control method.

In Spring 2019, approximately a third of students (33.8%) never had vaginal intercourse, 19.1% have in the past but not in the previous 30 days, and 47.1% have had vaginal intercourse in the last 30 days. Around 31% of students said they had never experienced oral sex, 25.7% have performed oral sex in the past but now within the last 30 days, and 43.3% of students engaged in oral sex within the last 30 days. Seventy-four percent of students have never had anal intercourse, 20.3% experienced in the past but not within the last 30 days, and 5.7% of students engaged in anal sex within the last 30 days. When asked if the participant used a condom during sexual activity, 43.4% said they never used a condom for oral sex, 17.6% never used a condom for vaginal sex, and 8% never used a condom for anal sex (compared to the 1.9%, 14.1%, and 2.4% respectively of students who always used a condom). Over half of the individuals

(53.6%) used birth control the last time they had vaginal intercourse, whereas 7.5% did not use any birth control method.

### **Results for Research Aims 1 and 2**

The following results are organized by research aims: 1) Examining the relationship between IPV and SV across colleges and universities nationally through a secondary analysis of 2016 and 2019 ACHA-NCHA IIc datasets; and 2) comparing the experiences of IPV and SV nationally between undergraduate and graduate students in 2016 and 2019. The following sections are organized by the results for experiences of SV in Spring 2016 and 2019, followed by results for experiences of IPV in Spring 2016 and 2019.

#### **Experiences of Sexual Violence**

The following results showcase students' experiences of SV in 2016 and 2019 across the United States. SV was established as either being sexually touched without consent, experienced attempted sexual penetration without consent, were sexually penetrated without consent, or stalked.

**Sexual Violence Results: Spring 2016.** As shown in Table 4.9, in both Spring 2016 and Spring 2019, students nationally experienced IPV and SV. In Spring 2016, within the last 12 months prior to the survey, 7.8% were sexually touched without consent, 3.2% of students experienced attempted sexual penetration (vaginal, anal, oral) without consent, 2.0% were sexually penetrated (vaginal, anal, oral) without consent, and 5.1% of students experienced stalking. In the last 12 months while drinking, 2.2% of

students (2% female, 0.9% male) stated that someone had sex with them without their consent and 0.6% (0.2% female, 0.4% male) admitted to having sex with someone without their consent.

Table 4.8

## Student Experiences with Sexual Violence Within the Past 12 Months

<b>Sexual Violence</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2019</b>
Sexually Touched Without Consent	7.8% N= 95330	10.3% N=67433
Attempted Sexual Penetration Without Consent	3.2% N=95355	3.8% N=67476
Sexual Penetration Without Consent	2.0% N=95347	2.4% N=67451
Stalking	5.1% N=95337	5.8% N=67439

For the following sections, please reference Tables 4.9 - 4.12 for biological sex, sexual orientation, year in school, and race/ethnicity breakdowns for type of SV experienced in 2016:

**Biological sex.** When breaking down the experiences by biological sex in Spring 2016, 9.8% of females and 3.5% of males were sexually touched without consent, 4.2% of females and 0.9% of males experienced attempted sexual penetration without consent, 2.7% of females and 0.6% of males stated they were sexually penetrated without consent, and 6.4% of females and 2.3% of males were victims of stalking as seen in Table 4.10. Transgender students reported even higher rates of SV with 12% of trans students experiencing sexual touch without consent, 5.4% sexual penetration was attempted without consent, 4.2% experienced sexual penetration without consent, and 8.3% experienced stalking.

***Sexual orientation.*** When assessing sexual orientation of the students that experienced SV, only 6.8% of straight/heterosexual students were sexually touched without consent compared to 20.5% gay and lesbian students, 15.4% bisexual students, and 10% of other non-heterosexual orientations (asexual, pansexual, queer, etc.). Sexual penetration was attempted without consent for 2.7% of straight/heterosexual students compared to 4% gay and lesbian students, 7.1% bisexual students, and 4.3% of other non-heterosexual orientations. Sexual penetration without consent occurred for 1.7% of straight/heterosexual students, 2.4% for gay/lesbian students, 4.6% for bisexual students, and 3% for other non-heterosexual orientations. Stalking occurred more frequently amongst bisexual students (9%) compared to any other orientation (4.5% straight/heterosexual, 6.2% gay/lesbian, and 6.7% other non-heterosexual orientations).

***Year in school.*** In terms of year in school, the students that experienced sexual touching without consent within the last 12 months in Spring 2016, 9.2% were 1st-year undergraduate students, 8.7% were 2nd year students, 8.2% were 3rd years, 8.4% were 4th year students, 6.3% were 5th year or above undergraduates, and 3.9% of students were graduate or professional students. Those that experienced attempted sexual penetration without consent were 3.9% were 1st-year undergraduate students, 3.8% were 2nd year students, 3.4% were 3rd years, 3.2% were 4th year students, 2.6% were 5th year or above undergraduates, and 1.3% of students were graduate or professional students. Students that were sexually penetrated without consent were 2.4% 1st-year undergraduate students, 2.4% were 2nd year students, 2.1% were 3rd years, 2% were 4th year students, 1.7% were 5th year or above undergraduates, and 0.8% of students were graduate or professional students. Students that experienced stalking were 5.3% 1st-year

undergraduate students, 5.5% were 2nd year students, 5.5% were 3rd years, 5.1% were 4th year students, 5.9% were 5th year or above undergraduates, and 3.1% of students were graduate or professional students.

***Race/ethnicity.*** When analyzing the race/ethnicities of the students that experienced SV across colleges in the United States in Spring 2016, 8.6% White, 8.6% Black, 7.1% Hispanic, 6.4% Asian/Pacific Islander, 10.8% American Indian/Alaskan/Native Hawaiian, 11.7% Biracial/Multiracial, and 8.9% Other race/ethnicities were sexually touched without consent. Sexual penetration was attempted without consent for 3.4% White, 4.3% Black, 3% Hispanic, 2.5% Asian/Pacific Islander, 5.8% American Indian/Alaskan/Native Hawaiian, 5% Biracial/Multiracial, and 3.2% Other students. Sexual penetration without consent occurred for 2.1% White, 2.8% Black, 1.9% Hispanic, 1.6% Asian/Pacific Islander, 4.2% American Indian/Alaskan/Native Hawaiian, 3.2% Biracial/Multiracial, and 2.1% Other students. Stalking occurred for 5.1% White, 6.1% Black, 5.8% Hispanic, 4.2% Asian/Pacific Islander, 9.1% American Indian/Alaskan/Native Hawaiian, 7.7% Biracial/Multiracial, and 7.5% Other students.

Table 4.9

*Student Experience with Sexual Violence: Sexually Touching Without Consent*

Sexually Touched Without Consent	2016	2019
	N=95330	N=67433
<b>Biological Sex</b>		
Male	3.5%	4.6%
Female	9.8%	12.9%
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>		
Straight/Heterosexual	6.8%	8.6%
Bisexual	15.4%	20.5%
Gay/Lesbian	20.5%	11.9%
Other	10.0%	15.2%
<b>Year in School</b>		
1st Year Undergrad	9.2%	11.4%
2nd Year Undergrad	8.7%	11.4%
3rd Year Undergrad	8.2%	11.7%
4th Year Undergrad	8.4%	11.0%
5th+ Year Undergrad	6.3%	8.7%
Graduate/Professional	3.9%	6.2%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	8.6%	11.2%
Black	8.6%	11.5%
Hispanic/Latin	7.1%	9.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	6.4%	7.9%
American Indian/ Alaskan /Native Hawaiian	10.8%	13.0%
Biracial/Multiracial	11.7%	15.1%
Other	8.9%	10.9%

Table 4.10

*Student Experience with Sexual Violence: Attempted Sexual Penetration Without Consent*

Attempted Sexual Penetration Without Consent	2016	2019
	N=95355	N=67476
<b>Biological Sex</b>		
Male	4.2%	1.2%
Female	9.0%	4.9%
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>		
Straight/Heterosexual	2.7%	3.0%
Bisexual	7.1%	8.2%
Gay/Lesbian	4.0%	4.3%
Other	4.3%	5.5%
<b>Year in School</b>		
1st Year Undergrad	3.9%	4.3%
2nd Year Undergrad	3.8%	4.3%
3rd Year Undergrad	3.4%	4.1%
4th Year Undergrad	3.2%	4.1%
5th+ Year Undergrad	2.6%	3.5%
Graduate/Professional	1.3%	2.0%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	3.4%	4.0%
Black	4.3%	5.2%
Hispanic/Latin	3.0%	3.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.5%	2.6%
American Indian/ Alaskan /Native Hawaiian	5.8%	5.3%
Biracial/Multiracial	5.0%	5.6%
Other	3.2%	4.0%

Table 4.11

*Student Experience with Sexual Violence: Sexual Penetration Without Consent*

Sexual Penetration Without Consent	2016	2019
	N=95347	N=67451
<b>Biological Sex</b>		
Male	0.6%	0.7%
Female	2.7%	3.2%
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>		
Straight/Heterosexual	1.7%	1.9%
Bisexual	4.6%	5.4%
Gay/Lesbian	2.4%	3.0%
Other	3.0%	3.8%
<b>Year in School</b>		
1st Year Undergrad	2.4%	2.6%
2nd Year Undergrad	2.4%	2.7%
3rd Year Undergrad	2.1%	2.9%
4th Year Undergrad	2.0%	2.6%
5th+ Year Undergrad	1.7%	2.0%
Graduate/Professional	0.8%	1.4%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	2.1%	2.5%
Black	2.8%	3.5%
Hispanic/Latin	1.9%	2.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.6%	1.8%
American Indian/ Alaskan /Native Hawaiian	4.2%	3.5%
Biracial/Multiracial	3.2%	3.5%
Other	2.1%	2.7%

Table 4.12

*Student Experience with Sexual Violence: Stalking*

Stalking	2016	2019
	N=95337	N=67439
<b>Biological Sex</b>		
Male	2.3%	2.7%
Female	6.4%	7.2%
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>		
Straight/Heterosexual	4.5%	5.0%
Bisexual	9.0%	10.1%
Gay/Lesbian	6.2%	6.3%
Other	6.7%	8.8%
<b>Year in School</b>		
1st Year Undergrad	5.3%	6.3%
2nd Year Undergrad	5.5%	6.4%
3rd Year Undergrad	5.5%	6.5%
4th Year Undergrad	5.1%	5.7%
5th+ Year Undergrad	5.9%	6.8%
Graduate/Professional	3.1%	3.6%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	5.1%	5.9%
Black	6.1%	6.6%
Hispanic/Latin	5.8%	7.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4.2%	4.0%
American Indian/ Alaskan /Native Hawaiian	9.1%	10.8%
Biracial/Multiracial	7.7%	8.4%
Other	7.5%	6.8%

**Sexual Violence Results: Spring 2019.** In Spring 2019, within the last 12 months prior to the survey, 10.3% were sexually touched without consent, 3.8% of students experienced attempted sexual penetration (vaginal, anal, oral) without consent, 2.4% were sexually penetrated (vaginal, anal, oral) without consent, and 5.8% of students experienced stalking. In the last 12 months while drinking, 1.5% of students (2% female, 0.8% male) stated that someone had sex with them without their consent and 0.7% (0.2% female, 0.3% male) admitted to having sex with someone without their consent.

For the following sections, please reference Tables 4.9 - 4.12 for biological sex, sexual orientation, year in school, and race/ethnicity breakdowns for type of SV experienced in 2019.

**Biological sex.** When breaking down the experiences by biological sex, 12.9% of females and 4.6% of males were sexually touched without consent, 4.9% of females and 1.2% of males experienced attempted sexual penetration without consent, 3.2% of females and 0.7% of males stated they were sexually penetrated without consent, and 7.2% of females and 2.7% of males were victims of stalking. Similarly to 2016, transgender students reported even higher rates of SV with 16.8% of trans students experiencing sexual touch without consent, 6.4% sexual penetration was attempted without consent, 4% experienced sexual penetration without consent, and 8.7% experienced stalking. In the last 12 months while drinking in Spring 2019, 1.5% of students (2% women, 0.8% men,) stated that someone had sex with them without their consent and 0.7% (0.2% women, 0.3% men) admitted to having sex with someone without their consent.

**Sexual orientation.** When assessing sexual orientation of the students that experienced SV in Spring 2019, 8.6% of straight/heterosexual students were sexually touched without consent compared to 11.9% gay and lesbian students, 20.5% bisexual students, and 15.2% of other non-heterosexual orientations (asexual, pansexual, queer, etc.). Sexual penetration was attempted without consent for 3% of straight/heterosexual students compared to 4.3% gay and lesbian students, 8.2% bisexual students, and 5.5% of other non-heterosexual orientations. Sexual penetration without consent occurred for 1.9% of straight/heterosexual students, 3% for gay/lesbian students, 5.4% for bisexual

students, and 3.8% for other non-heterosexual orientations. Stalking also occurred more frequently amongst bisexual students (10.1%) compared to any other orientation (5% straight/heterosexual, 6.3% gay/lesbian, and 8.8% other non-heterosexual orientations) as in Spring 2016.

***Year in school.*** The students that experienced sexual touching without consent within the last 12 months in Spring 2019, 11.4% were 1st-year undergraduate students, 11.4% were 2nd year students, 11.7% were 3rd years, 11% were 4th year students, 8.7% were 5th year or above undergraduates, and 6.2% of students were graduate or professional students. Those that experienced attempted sexual penetration without consent were 4.3% were 1st-year undergraduate students, 4.3% were 2nd year students, 4.1% were 3rd years, 4.1 % were 4th year students, 3.5% were 5th year or above undergraduates, and 2% of students were graduate or professional students. Students that were sexually penetrated without consent were 2.6% 1st-year undergraduate students, 2.7% were 2nd year students, 2.9% were 3rd years, 2.6% were 4th year students, 2% were 5th year or above undergraduates, and 1.4% of students were graduate or professional students. Students that experienced stalking were 6.3% 1st-year undergraduate students, 6.4% were 2nd year students, 6.5% were 3rd years, 5.7% were 4th year students, 6.8% were 5th year or above undergraduates, and 3.6% of students were graduate or professional students.

***Race/ethnicity.*** When assessing race/ethnicity of the students that experienced SV across colleges in the United States in Spring 2019, 11.2% White, 11.5% Black, 9.3% Hispanic, 7.9% Asian/Pacific Islander, 13% American Indian/Alaskan/Native Hawaiian, 15.1% Biracial/Multiracial, and 10.9% Other race/ethnicities were sexually touched

without consent. Sexual penetration was attempted without consent for 4% White, 5.2% Black, 3.5% Hispanic, 2.6% Asian/Pacific Islander, 5.3% American

Indian/Alaskan/Native Hawaiian, 5.6% Biracial/Multiracial, and 4% Other students.

Sexual penetration without consent occurred for 2.5% White, 3.5% Black, 2.1%

Hispanic, 1.8% Asian/Pacific Islander, 3.5% American Indian/Alaskan/Native Hawaiian,

3.5% Biracial/Multiracial, and 2.7% Other students. Stalking occurred for 5.9% White,

6.6% Black, 7% Hispanic, 4% Asian/Pacific Islander, 10.8% American

Indian/Alaskan/Native Hawaiian, 8.4% Biracial/Multiracial, and 6.8% Other students.

### **Experiences of Intimate Partner Violence**

The following results showcase students' experiences of IPV in 2016 and 2019 across the United States. IPV was established as experiencing emotionally, physically, and/or sexually abusive relationships.

**Intimate Partner Violence: Spring 2016.** Within the last 12 months in Spring 2016, 27.4% of students (31.6% women, 27% males) indicated that they felt their intimate relationships were traumatic or very difficult to handle. As shown in Table 4.13, in Spring 2016, within intimate (coupled/partnered) relationships in the previous 12 months, 8.4% experienced emotionally abusive relationships (e.g., called derogatory names, yelled at, ridiculed), 1.9% experienced physically abusive relationships (e.g., kicked, slapped, punched), and 1.9% had sexually abusive relationships (e.g., forced to have sex when one did not want to, forced to perform or have an unwanted sexual act performed).

Table 4.13

## Student Experiences with Intimate Partner Violence Within Last 12 Months

<b>Intimate Partner Violence</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2019</b>
Emotionally Abusive Relationship	8.4%	9.7%
	N=95348	N=67444
Physically Abusive Relationship	1.9%	1.9%
	N=95301	N=67411
Sexually Abusive Relationship	1.9%	2.6%
	N=95272	N=67417

For the following sections, please reference Tables 4.14 - 4.16 for biological sex, sexual orientation, year in school, and race/ethnicity breakdowns for type of IPV experienced in 2016.

**Biological sex.** When breaking down the experiences by biological sex, 9.7% of females and 5.8% of males experienced emotionally abusive relationships, 1.9% of females and 1.7% of males were in physically abusive relationships, and 2.3% of females and 0.9% of males were in sexually abusive relationships within 12 months of taking the survey in Spring 2016. Approximately 14.2% of transgender students experienced emotionally abusive relationships, 3.1% had physically abusive relationships, and 4.4% experienced sexually abusive relationships.

**Sexual orientation.** When assessing sexual orientation of the students that experienced SV in Spring 2016, 7.7% of straight/heterosexual students experienced emotionally abusive relationships compared to 10.5% gay and lesbian students, 13.1% bisexual students, and 10.7% of other non-heterosexual orientations (asexual, pansexual, queer, etc.). Those that had physically abusive relationships were 1.6% of straight/heterosexual students compared to 2.3% gay and lesbian students, 3.4% bisexual

students, and 2.4% of other non-heterosexual orientations. Sexually abusive relationships for 1.5% of straight/heterosexual students, 1.7% for gay/lesbian students, 3.9% for bisexual students, and 2.9% for other non-heterosexual orientations.

***Year in school.*** The students that experienced emotionally abusive relationships in the last 12 months in Spring 2016, 8.2% were 1st-year undergraduate students, 8.3% were 2nd year students, 9% were 3rd years, 9% were 4th year students, 10.7% were 5th year or above undergraduates, and 6.4% of students were graduate or professional students. Those that experienced physically abusive relationships were 1.8% were 1st-year undergraduate students, 3.8% were 2nd year students, 3.4% were 3rd years, 3.2% were 4th year students, 2.6% were 5th year or above undergraduates, and 1.3% of students were graduate or professional students. Students that experienced sexually abusive relationships were 2.2% 1st-year undergraduate students, 1.9% were 2nd year students, 2% were 3rd years, 1.9% were 4th year students, 2.0% were 5th year or above undergraduates, and 0.8% of students were graduate or professional students.

***Race/ethnicity.*** When breaking down the experiences by race/ethnicity, 8.6% White, 9.6% Black, 9.5% Hispanic, 6.5% Asian/Pacific Islander, 14.1% American Indian/Alaskan/Native Hawaiian, 11.2% Biracial/Multiracial, and 10.1% Other race/ethnicities experienced emotionally abusive relationships; 1.7% White, 2.9% Black, 2.4% Hispanic, 1.7% Asian/Pacific Islander, 4.4% American Indian/Alaskan/Native Hawaiian, 3.1% Biracial/Multiracial, and 2.5% Other students were in physically abusive relationships; and 1.9% White, 2.8% Black, 1.9% Hispanic, 1.7% Asian/Pacific Islander, 3.6% American Indian/Alaskan/Native Hawaiian, 3.1% Biracial/Multiracial, and 2.5%

Other students were in sexually abusive relationships within 12 months of taking the survey in Spring 2016.

Table 4.14

*Student Experiences with Intimate Partner Violence: Emotionally Abusive Relationships*

Emotionally Abusive Relationship	2016	2019
	N=95348	N=67444
<b>Biological Sex</b>		
Male	5.8%	6.7%
Female	9.7%	11.0%
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>		
Straight/Heterosexual	7.7%	8.7%
Bisexual	13.1%	14.8%
Gay/Lesbian	10.5%	11.1%
Other	10.7%	12.6%
<b>Year in School</b>		
1st Year Undergrad	8.2%	9.5%
2nd Year Undergrad	8.3%	9.9%
3rd Year Undergrad	9.0%	10.6%
4th Year Undergrad	9.0%	10.6%
5th+ Year Undergrad	10.7%	11.5%
Graduate/Professional	6.4%	7.3%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	8.6%	9.9%
Black	9.6%	11.6%
Hispanic/Latin	9.5%	10.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	6.5%	7.1%
American Indian/ Alaskan /Native Hawaiian	14.1%	13.9%
Biracial/Multiracial	11.2%	12.3%
Other	10.1%	11.3%

Table 4.15

*Student Experiences with Intimate Partner Violence: Physically Abusive Relationships*

Physically Abusive Relationship	2016	2019
	N=95301	N=67411
<b>Biological Sex</b>		
Male	1.7%	1.7%
Female	1.9%	2.0%
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>		
Straight/Heterosexual	1.6%	1.7%
Bisexual	3.4%	3.1%
Gay/Lesbian	2.3%	2.3%
Other	2.4%	2.4%
<b>Year in School</b>		
1st Year Undergrad	1.8%	1.8%
2nd Year Undergrad	3.8%	2.0%
3rd Year Undergrad	3.4%	2.1%
4th Year Undergrad	3.2%	2.3%
5th+ Year Undergrad	2.6%	2.5%
Graduate/Professional	1.3%	1.2%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	1.7%	1.8%
Black	2.9%	3.1%
Hispanic/Latin	2.4%	2.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.7%	1.3%
American Indian/ Alaskan /Native Hawaiian	4.4%	4.1%
Biracial/Multiracial	3.1%	2.6%
Other	2.5%	3.0%

Table 4.16

*Student Experiences with Intimate Partner Violence: Sexually Abusive Relationships*

Sexually Abusive Relationship	2016	2019
	N=95272	N=67417
<b>Biological Sex</b>		
Male	0.9%	1.3%
Female	2.3%	3.2%
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>		
Straight/Heterosexual	1.5%	2.1%
Bisexual	3.9%	5.6%
Gay/Lesbian	1.7%	2.4%
Other	2.9%	4.8%
<b>Year in School</b>		
1st Year Undergrad	2.2%	3.1%
2nd Year Undergrad	1.9%	2.9%
3rd Year Undergrad	2.0%	2.9%
4th Year Undergrad	2%	2.6%
5th+ Year Undergrad	2.0%	2.7%
Graduate/Professional	0.8%	1.3%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	1.9%	2.7%
Black	2.8%	3.7%
Hispanic/Latin	1.9%	2.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.7%	2.0%
American Indian/ Alaskan /Native Hawaiian	3.6%	3.3%
Biracial/Multiracial	3.1%	3.7%
Other	2.5%	3.8%

**Intimate Partner Violence Results: Spring 2019.** In Spring 2019, within the last 12 months prior to the survey, 28.1% of students (33.9% women, 28.5% males) indicated that they felt their intimate relationships were traumatic or very difficult to handle. 9.7% experienced emotionally abusive relationships, 1.9% experienced physically abusive relationships, and 2.6% had sexually abusive relationships.

For the following sections, please reference Tables 4.14 - 4.16 for biological sex, sexual orientation, year in school, and race/ethnicity breakdowns for type of IPV experienced in 2019.

**Biological sex.** When breaking down the experiences by biological sex, 11% of females and 6.7% of males experienced emotionally abusive relationships, 2% of females and 1.7% of males were in physically abusive relationships, and 3.2% of females and 1.3% of males were in sexually abusive relationships. Approximately 15.2% of transgender students experienced emotionally abusive relationships, 2.5% had physically abusive relationships, and 5.2% experienced sexually abusive relationships.

**Sexual orientation.** When assessing sexual orientation of the students that experienced SV in Spring 2019, 8.7% of straight/heterosexual students experienced emotionally abusive relationships compared to 11.1% gay and lesbian students, 14.8% bisexual students, and 12.6% of other non-heterosexual orientations (asexual, pansexual, queer, etc.). Those that had physically abusive relationships were 1.7% of straight/heterosexual students compared to 2.3% gay and lesbian students, 3.1% bisexual students, and 2.4% of other non-heterosexual orientations. Sexually abusive relationships for 2.1% of straight/heterosexual students, 2.4% for gay/lesbian students, 5.6% for bisexual students, and 4.8% for other non-heterosexual orientations.

**Year in school.** The students that experienced emotionally abusive relationships in the last 12 months in Spring 2019, 9.5% were 1st-year undergraduate students, 9.9% were 2nd year students, 10.6% were 3rd years, 10.6% were 4th year students, 11.5% were 5th year or above undergraduates, and 7.3% of students were graduate or professional students. Those that experienced physically abusive relationships were 1.8% were 1st-year undergraduate students, 2.0% were 2nd year students, 2.1% were 3rd years, 2.3% were 4th year students, 2.5% were 5th year or above undergraduates, and 1.2% of students were graduate or professional students. Students that experienced sexually

abusive relationships were 3.1% 1st-year undergraduate students, 2.9% were 2nd year students, 2.9% were 3rd years, 2.6% were 4th year students, 2.7% were 5th year or above undergraduates, and 1.3% of students were graduate or professional students.

***Race/ethnicity.*** When breaking down the experiences by race/ethnicity in Spring 2019, 9.9% White, 11.6% Black, 10.6% Hispanic, 7.1% Asian/Pacific Islander, 13.9% American Indian/Alaskan/Native Hawaiian, 12.3% Biracial/Multiracial, and 11.3% Other race/ethnicities experienced emotionally abusive relationships; 1.8% White, 3.1% Black, 2.4% Hispanic, 1.3% Asian/Pacific Islander, 4.1% American Indian/Alaskan/Native Hawaiian, 2.6% Biracial/Multiracial, and 3% Other students were in physically abusive relationships; and 2.7% White, 3.7% Black, 2.6% Hispanic, 2% Asian/Pacific Islander, 3.3% American Indian/Alaskan/Native Hawaiian, 3.7% Biracial/Multiracial, and 3.8% Other students were in sexually abusive relationships within 12 months of taking the survey in Spring 2019.

### **Relationships Between Sexual Violence and Key Variables of Interest**

Correlations and logistical regressions were performed to determine relationships between the variables/questions pertaining to SV and IPV. The objective was to assess the relationship between IPV and SV among universities and colleges across the United States. SV was measured through experiencing (yes/no) the following categorical variables: 1) Sexually touched without consent, 2) Sexual penetration attempted without consent, 3) Sexual penetration without consent, 4) Stalking. IPV was measured through experiencing (yes/no) the following categorical variables: 5) Emotionally abusive relationship, 6) Physically abusive relationship, 7) Sexually abusive relationship,

8) While drinking, experienced sexual penetration without consent, and 9) While drinking, sexually penetrated another individual without their consent. The other variables of interest include: biological sex, sexual orientation, year in school, and race/ethnicity.

### **Correlation Between Sexual Violence and IPV in 2016**

Experiencing any form of SV (sexually touched without consent, attempted sexual penetration without consent, sexual penetration without consent, and/or stalking) was significantly correlated ( $r=.25$ ,  $p<.001$ ) with experiencing IPV (emotionally, physically, and/or sexually abusive relationships) in Spring 2016. SV victimization while drinking within the last 12 months was correlated with SV perpetration while drinking ( $r=.19$ ,  $p<.001$ ). Correlations between SV and IPV in 2016 can be seen in Table 4.17.

Being sexually touched without consent within the last 12 months was significantly correlated to other forms of SV such as attempted sexual penetration without consent ( $r=.51$ ,  $p<.001$ ), sexual penetration without consent ( $r=.43$ ,  $p<.001$ ), and stalking ( $r=.21$ ,  $p<.001$ ). It was also correlated with experiencing any type of IPV in the last 12 months ( $r=.21$ ,  $p<.001$ ), SV victimization i.e. while drinking, someone had sex with me without my consent ( $r=.32$ ,  $p<.001$ ), and SV perpetration i.e. while drinking, I had sex with someone without their consent ( $r=.06$ ,  $p<.001$ ).

Attempted sexual penetration without consent within the last 12 months was significantly correlated to other forms of SV such as sexual penetration without consent ( $r=.74$ ,  $p<.001$ ), and stalking ( $r=.17$ ,  $p<.001$ ). It was also correlated with experiencing any type of IPV in the last 12 months ( $r=.22$ ,  $p<.001$ ), SV victimization i.e. while

drinking, someone had sex with me without my consent ( $r=.48$ ,  $p<.001$ ), and SV perpetration i.e. while drinking, I had sex with someone without their consent ( $r=.08$ ,  $p<.001$ ).

Sexual penetration without consent within the last 12 months was significantly correlated to other forms of SV such as stalking ( $r=.15$ ,  $p<.001$ ) as seen in Table 4.18. It was also correlated with experiencing any type of IPV in the last 12 months ( $r=.19$ ,  $p<.001$ ), SV victimization i.e. while drinking, someone had sex with me without my consent ( $r=.54$ ,  $p<.001$ ), and SV perpetration i.e. while drinking, I had sex with someone without their consent ( $r=.09$ ,  $p<.001$ ).

Stalking within the last 12 months was significantly correlated to other forms of experiencing any type of IPV in the last 12 months ( $r=.20$ ,  $p<.001$ ), SV victimization i.e. while drinking, someone had sex with me without my consent ( $r=.10$ ,  $p<.001$ ), and SV perpetration i.e., while drinking, I had sex with someone without their consent ( $r=.04$ ,  $p<.001$ ).

Emotionally abusive relationships within the last 12 months was significantly correlated to experiencing any type of SV in the last 12 months ( $r=.22$ ,  $p<.001$ ). Specifically, it is correlated with being sexually touched without consent ( $r=.17$ ,  $p<.001$ ), attempted sexual penetration without consent ( $r=.17$ ,  $p<.001$ ), sexual penetration without consent ( $r=.15$ ,  $p<.001$ ), and stalking ( $r=.19$ ,  $p<.001$ ). Emotionally abusive relationships are also correlated with physically abusive relationships ( $r=.39$ ,  $p<.001$ ) and sexually abusive relationships ( $r=.30$ ,  $p<.001$ ). Emotionally abusive relationships were also correlated with SV victimization i.e., while drinking, I had sex with someone without

their consent ( $r=.10$ ,  $p<.001$ ) and SV perpetration i.e. while drinking, I had sex with someone without their consent ( $r=.04$ ,  $p<.001$ ).

Physically abusive relationships within the last 12 months was significantly correlated to experiencing any type of SV in the last 12 months ( $r=.15$ ,  $p<.001$ ) as seen in Table 4.17. Specifically, it is correlated with being sexually touched without consent ( $r=.13$ ,  $p<.001$ ), attempted sexual penetration without consent ( $r=.15$ ,  $p<.001$ ), sexual penetration without consent ( $r=.15$ ,  $p<.001$ ), and stalking ( $r=.15$ ,  $p<.001$ ). Physically abusive relationships were also correlated with SV victimization i.e., while drinking, I had sex with someone without their consent ( $r=.08$ ,  $p<.001$ ) and SV perpetration i.e. while drinking, I had sex with someone without their consent ( $r=.07$ ,  $p<.001$ ).

### **Correlation Between Sexual Violence and IPV in 2019**

Experiencing any form of SV (sexually touched without consent, attempted sexual penetration without consent, sexual penetration without consent, and/or stalking) was significantly correlated ( $r=.29$ ,  $p<.001$ ) with experiencing IPV (emotionally, physically, and/or sexually abusive relationships) in Spring 2019. SV victimization while drinking within the last 12 months was correlated with SV perpetration while drinking ( $r=.19$ ,  $p<.001$ ). Correlations between SV and IPV in 2019 are displayed in Table 4.18.

Being sexually touched without consent within the last 12 months was significantly correlated to other forms of SV such as attempted sexual penetration without consent ( $r=.49$ ,  $p<.001$ ), sexual penetration without consent ( $r=.41$ ,  $p<.001$ ), and stalking ( $r=.23$ ,  $p<.001$ ). It was also correlated with experiencing any type of IPV in the last 12 months ( $r=.25$ ,  $p<.001$ ), SV victimization i.e. while drinking, someone had sex with me

without my consent ( $r=.29, p<.001$ ), and SV perpetration i.e. while drinking, I had sex with someone without their consent ( $r=.03, p<.001$ ).

Attempted sexual penetration without consent within the last 12 months was significantly correlated to other forms of SV such as sexual penetration without consent ( $r=.74, p<.001$ ), and stalking ( $r=.19, p<.001$ ). It was also correlated with experiencing any type of IPV in the last 12 months ( $r=.25, p<.001$ ), SV victimization i.e. while drinking, someone had sex with me without my consent ( $r=.45, p<.001$ ), and SV perpetration i.e. while drinking, I had sex with someone without their consent ( $r=.04, p<.001$ ).

Sexual penetration without consent within the last 12 months was significantly correlated to other forms of SV such as stalking ( $r=.17, p<.001$ ) as displayed in Table 4.19. It was also correlated with experiencing any type of IPV in the last 12 months ( $r=.23, p<.001$ ), SV victimization i.e. while drinking, someone had sex with me without my consent ( $r=.51, p<.001$ ), and SV perpetration i.e. while drinking, I had sex with someone without their consent ( $r=.05, p<.001$ ).

Stalking within the last 12 months was significantly correlated to other forms of experiencing any type of IPV in the last 12 months ( $r=.23, p<.001$ ), SV victimization i.e. while drinking, someone had sex with me without my consent ( $r=.09, p<.001$ ), and SV perpetration i.e., while drinking, I had sex with someone without their consent ( $r=.03, p<.001$ ).

Emotionally abusive relationships within the last 12 months was significantly correlated to experiencing any type of SV in the last 12 months ( $r=.26, p<.001$ ) as seen in Table 4.18. Specifically, it is correlated with being sexually touched without consent

( $r=.21$ ,  $p<.001$ ), attempted sexual penetration without consent ( $r=.20$ ,  $p<.001$ ), sexual penetration without consent ( $r=.17$ ,  $p<.001$ ), and stalking ( $r=.22$ ,  $p<.001$ ). Emotionally abusive relationships are also correlated with physically abusive relationships ( $r=.38$ ,  $p<.001$ ) and sexually abusive relationships ( $r=.34$ ,  $p<.001$ ). Emotionally abusive relationships were also correlated with SV victimization i.e., while drinking, I had sex with someone without their consent ( $r=.12$ ,  $p<.001$ ) and SV perpetration i.e. while drinking, I had sex with someone without their consent ( $r=.03$ ,  $p<.001$ ).

Physically abusive relationships within the last 12 months was significantly correlated to experiencing any type of SV in the last 12 months ( $r=.16$ ,  $p<.001$ ). Specifically, it is correlated with being sexually touched without consent ( $r=.14$ ,  $p<.001$ ), attempted sexual penetration without consent ( $r=.17$ ,  $p<.001$ ), sexual penetration without consent ( $r=.18$ ,  $p<.001$ ), and stalking ( $r=.17$ ,  $p<.001$ ). Physically abusive relationships were also correlated with SV victimization i.e., while drinking, I had sex with someone without their consent ( $r=.09$ ,  $p<.001$ ) and SV perpetration i.e. while drinking, I had sex with someone without their consent ( $r=.03$ ,  $p<.001$ ).

Table 4.17

*Correlation between Sexual Violence and Intimate Partner Violence, 2016 Sample*

Correlation between Sexual Violence and Intimate Partner Violence, 2016 Sample													
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Sexually Touched Without Consent	r	1	.510**	.431**	.213**	.173**	.129**	.285**	.798**	.210**	.323**	.056**
		N	95330	95196	95179	95168	95116	95073	95047	95330	95330	70796	70768
2	Attempted Sexual Penetration Without Consent	r	.510**	1	.736**	.169**	.167**	.146**	.376**	.499**	.217**	.475**	.078**
		N	95196	95355	95248	95225	95147	95102	95077	95355	95355	70814	70782
3	Sexual Penetration Without Consent	r	.431**	.736**	1	.152**	.145**	.151**	.363**	.393**	.192**	.535**	.091**
		N	95179	95248	95347	95221	95139	95096	95070	95347	95347	70801	70773
4	Victim of Stalking	r	.213**	.169**	.152**	1	.190**	.148**	.171**	.635**	.197**	.096**	.043**
		N	95168	95225	95221	95337	95133	95088	95062	95337	95337	70806	70779
5	Emotionally Abusive Relationship	r	.173**	.167**	.145**	.190**	1	.394**	.295**	.218**	.953**	.100**	.039**
		N	95116	95147	95139	95133	95348	95230	95205	95348	95348	70810	70784
6	Physically Abusive Relationship	r	.129**	.146**	.151**	.148**	.394**	1	.283**	.150**	.433**	.082**	.066**
		N	95073	95102	95096	95088	95230	95301	95173	95301	95301	70788	70762
7	Sexually Abusive Relationship	r	.285**	.376**	.363**	.171**	.295**	.283**	1	.272**	.431**	.211**	.080**
		N	95047	95077	95070	95062	95205	95173	95272	95272	95272	70772	70745
8	Experienced Any Sexual Violence	r	.798**	.499**	.393**	.635**	.218**	.150**	.272**	1	.252**	.292**	.055**
		N	95330	95355	95347	95337	95348	95301	95272	95761	95761	70985	70958
9	Experienced Any IPV	r	.210**	.217**	.192**	.197**	.953**	.433**	.431**	.252**	1	.131**	.047**
		N	95330	95355	95347	95337	95348	95301	95272	95761	95761	70985	70958
10	Sexual Violence Victimization While Drinking	r	.323**	.475**	.535**	.096**	.100**	.082**	.211**	.292**	.131**	1	.194**
		N	70796	70814	70801	70806	70810	70788	70772	70985	70985	70985	70830
11	Sexual Violence Perpetration While Drinking	r	.056**	.078**	.091**	.043**	.039**	.066**	.080**	.055**	.047**	.194**	1
		N	70768	70782	70773	70779	70784	70762	70745	70958	70958	70830	70958

\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 4.18

*Correlation between Sexual Violence and Intimate Partner Violence, 2019 Sample*

Correlation between Sexual Violence and Intimate Partner Violence, 2019 Sample													
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Sexually Touched Without Consent	r	1	.490**	.409**	.228**	.214**	.139**	.310**	.827**	.252**	.292**	.031**
		N	67433	67377	67352	67330	67299	67271	67278	67433	67433	47043	47023
2	Attempted Sexual Penetration Without Consent	r	.490**	1	.735**	.194**	.200**	.171**	.394**	.482**	.253**	.447**	.044**
		N	67377	67476	67416	67394	67347	67317	67328	67476	67476	47080	47061
3	Sexual Penetration Without Consent	r	.409**	.735**	1	.170**	.173**	.179**	.381**	.384**	.227**	.506**	.049**
		N	67352	67416	67451	67371	67321	67293	67302	67451	67451	47058	47039
4	Victim of Stalking	r	.228**	.194**	.170**	1	.220**	.172**	.198**	.606**	.227**	.091**	.030**
		N	67330	67394	67371	67439	67310	67279	67287	67439	67439	47063	47043
5	Emotionally Abusive Relationship	r	.214**	.200**	.173**	.220**	1	.382**	.341**	.255**	.952**	.116**	.030**
		N	67299	67347	67321	67310	67444	67367	67371	67444	67444	47059	47040
6	Physically Abusive Relationship	r	.139**	.171**	.179**	.172**	.382**	1	.316**	.160**	.406**	.093**	.034**
		N	67271	67317	67293	67279	67367	67411	67346	67411	67411	47048	47030
7	Sexually Abusive Relationship	r	.310**	.394**	.381**	.198**	.341**	.316**	1	.299**	.478**	.210**	.029**
		N	67278	67328	67302	67287	67371	67346	67417	67417	67417	47042	47024
8	Experienced Any Sexual Violence	r	.827**	.482**	.384**	.606**	.255**	.160**	.299**	1	.291**	.261**	.036**
		N	67433	67476	67451	67439	67444	67411	67417	67972	67972	47285	47265
9	Experienced Any IPV	r	.252**	.253**	.227**	.227**	.952**	.406**	.478**	.291**	1	.149**	.034**
		N	67433	67476	67451	67439	67444	67411	67417	67972	67972	47285	47265
10	Sexual Violence Victimization While Drinking	r	.292**	.447**	.506**	.091**	.116**	.093**	.210**	.261**	.149**	1	.189**
		N	47043	47080	47058	47063	47059	47048	47042	47285	47285	47285	47198
11	Sexual Violence Perpetration While Drinking	r	.031**	.044**	.049**	.030**	.030**	.034**	.029**	.036**	.034**	.189**	1
		N	47023	47061	47039	47043	47040	47030	47024	47265	47265	47198	47265

\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

### Logistic Regression for Sexual Violence and Intimate Partner Violence

Logistic regressions were run to evaluate the relationship between students that reported experiencing SV and/or IPV and covariates such as age, biological sex, transgender, sexual orientation, race/ethnicity, approximate GPA, extracurricular sports, current residence/living situation, alcohol use, marijuana use, other drug use, and SV perpetration. These analyses were conducted using the Spring 2016 data, Spring 2019 data, and again with both datasets combined.

**Sexual violence logistic regression results.** Results from the logistic regression, as evidenced in Table 4.19, indicate that the following independent variables increase the odds ratio of experiencing any form of sexual violence in 2016: undergraduate status, biological sex, grades, sexual orientation, race/ethnicity, alcohol and other drug use, and SV perpetration.

Undergraduate students had lower odds than graduate students and males had lower odds than females for experiencing SV. Students with C and D/F grades, compared to their A grade counterparts, had higher odds of having experienced any form of SV, with each lower grade progressively having increased odds. Non-heterosexual students experienced higher odds of SV than heterosexual students. Different races/ethnicities experienced varying odds ratios for SV. American Indian/Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian students, Biracial/Multiracial students, and Other ethnic identities/races experienced higher odds of SV. Sorority and fraternity members had increased odds compared to non-Greek students. Students that participated in extracurricular sport activities (Varsity/Club/Intramural) had higher odds of SV than non-athletes. Students that resided at their parents' homes had lower odds of experiencing SV than students that lived in dorms. Students that used alcohol, marijuana, and other drugs within the past 30 days had higher odds of sexual violence than students that did not use. Lastly, students that engaged in SV perpetration while drinking had higher odds of SV than students that have not engaged in those behaviors.

As seen in Table 4.19, the odds ratio for graduate students is .77 with a 95% CI [.71, .84] which suggests that graduate students have lower odds (~22.6%) at  $p < .001$  of experiencing any form of SV in 2016 compared to undergraduate students, with fewer odds (~70%) of experiencing SV if you are male (OR .3, 95% CI [.28, .32],  $p < .001$ ). The following variables are associated with significant odds of experiencing any form of SV (sexually touching without consent, attempted sexual penetration without consent, sexual penetration without consent, and/or stalking) in 2016: students with C grades (OR 1.35, 95% CI [1.26, 1.45],  $p < .001$ ), students with D/F grades (OR 1.63, 95% CI [1.29, 2.07],

p<.001), students that identify as gay/lesbian (OR 1.8, 95% CI [1.67, 1.95], p<.001), bisexual (OR 1.85, 95% CI [1.64, 2.09], p<.001), or other (OR 1.36, 95% CI [1.28, 1.45], p<.001). Students that identified as American Indian/Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian (OR 1.46, 95% CI [1.29, 1.67], p<.001), Biracial/Multiracial (OR 1.38, 95% CI [1.27, 1.50], p<.001), and Other (OR 1.46, 95% CI [1.3, 1.64], p<.001). Fraternity/sorority membership (OR 1.19, 95% CI [1.11, 1.27], p<.001) was associated with slightly higher odds of SV than non-Greek students. Students that participated in extracurricular sports (Varsity/Club/Intramural) experienced higher odds (OR 1.13, 95% CI [1.07, 1.19], p<.001) of SV than non-Athletes. Students that lived in their parents' home (OR .89, CI 95% [.83, .95], p=.001) have decreased odds of experiencing SV compared to students that live in college dorms. Alcohol use (OR 1.29, 95% CI [1.21, 1.38], p<.001), marijuana use (OR 1.73, 95% CI [1.64, 1.82], p<.001), and other drug use (OR 5.21, 95% CI [3.06, 8.87], p<.001) within the past 30 days had greater odds of experiencing sexual violence within the past 12 months. Individuals that had sex with someone without their consent while drinking also had higher odds of experiencing SV (OR 4.53, 95% CI [3.35, 6.14], p<.001) than students that did not have sex with someone without their consent as seen in Table 4.19.

Table 4.19

*Logistic Regression, Sexual Violence 2016 Sample*

<b>Factors for Sexual Violence: 2016</b>	<b>df</b>	<b>Odds Ratio (OR)</b>	<b>95% CI Lower Limit</b>	<b>95% CI Upper Limit</b>
Graduate Student	1	0.774	0.71	0.844
Age (Years)	1	0.958	0.952	0.964
GPA: A <i>REFERENCE Group</i>	3			
GPA: B	1	1.08	1.03	1.132
GPA: C	1	1.351	1.256	1.454
GPA: D/F	1	1.633	1.29	2.067
Biological Sex (Males)	1	0.298	0.281	0.316
Transgender	1	1.146	0.995	1.32
Sexual Orientation- Straight/Heterosexual <i>REFERENCE Group</i>	3			
Sexual Orientation- Gay/Lesbian	1	1.804	1.672	1.947
Sexual Orientation- Bisexual	1	1.85	1.641	2.085
Sexual Orientation- Other	1	1.362	1.28	1.45
Race/Ethnicity-White	1	1.08	1.011	1.154
Race/Ethnicity-Black	1	1.021	0.921	1.133
Race/Ethnicity-Hispanic or Latino/a	1	1.012	0.943	1.086
Race/Ethnicity-Asian or Pacific Islander	1	0.931	0.862	1.006
Race/Ethnicity-American Indian, Alaskan Native, or Native Hawaiian	1	1.464	1.287	1.665
Race/Ethnicity-Biracial or Multiracial	1	1.379	1.266	1.503
Race/Ethnicity-Other	1	1.459	1.298	1.64
Fraternity or sorority member	1	1.191	1.113	1.274
Any of Varsity/Club sports/Intramurals in the last 12 mo	1	1.127	1.071	1.185
Current Residence- Dorm <i>REFERENCE Group</i>	5			
Current Residence- Fraternity/Sorority House	1	0.919	0.774	1.092
Current Residence- Other University Housing	1	0.964	0.869	1.069
Current Residence- Parents' Home	1	0.889	0.832	0.951
Current Residence- Off Campus	1	0.922	0.873	0.974
Current Residence- Other	1	1.015	0.895	1.152
Consumed alcohol in the past 30 days	1	1.291	1.209	1.379
Consumed marijuana in the past 30 days	1	1.728	1.644	1.817
Consumed other drugs in the past 30 days	1	5.207	3.057	8.867
Last 12 months while drinking-did NOT had sex with someone without their consent (Sexual Violence Perpetration) <i>REFERENCE Group: NO</i>	2			
Last 12 months experienced when drinking-Had sex with someone without their consent- (N/A, don't drink)	1	0.645	0.597	0.698
Last 12 months experienced when drinking-Had sex with someone without their consent- (YES)	1	4.532	3.347	6.137

As displayed in Table 4.20, results from the logistic regression in Spring 2019 indicate that the following independent variables increase the odds ratio of experiencing any form of sexual violence: undergraduate status, biological sex, grades, sexual orientation, race/ethnicity, fraternity/sorority membership, extracurricular sports, alcohol, marijuana, and other drug use, and SV perpetration.

Undergraduate students had lower odds than graduate students and males had lower odds than females for experiencing SV. Students with B, C, and D/F grades, compared to their A grade counterparts, had higher odds of having experienced any form of SV, with each lower grade progressively having increased odds. Non-heterosexual students experienced higher odds of SV than heterosexual students. Different races/ethnicities experienced varying odds ratios for SV. Asian/Pacific Islander students experienced lower odds of SV, while American Indian/Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian students, Biracial/Multiracial students, and Other ethnic identities/races experienced higher odds of SV. Sorority and fraternity members had increased odds compared to non-Greek students. Students that participated in extracurricular sport activities (Varsity/Club/Intramural) had higher odds of SV than non-athletes. Students that used alcohol, marijuana, and other drugs within the past 30 days had higher odds of SV than students that did not use. Lastly, students that engaged in SV perpetration while drinking had higher odds of SV than students that have not engaged in those behaviors.

The odds ratio for graduate students is .84 with a 95% CI [.77, .91] which suggests that graduate students have lower odds (~16%) at  $p < .001$  of experiencing any form of SV in 2016 compared to undergraduate students, with fewer odds (~66%) of experiencing sexual violence if you are male (OR .34, 95% CI [.32, .36]  $p < .001$ ). The

following variables are associated with significant odds of experiencing any form of any SV in 2019: students with B grades (OR 1.21, 95% CI [1.15, 1.28],  $p < .001$ ), students with C grades (OR 1.34, 95% CI [1.23, 1.46],  $p < .001$ ), students with D/F grades (OR 1.6, 95% CI [1.25, 2.06],  $p < .001$ ), students that identify as gay/lesbian (OR 1.86, 95% CI [1.74, 1.99],  $p < .001$ ), bisexual (OR 1.75, 95% CI [1.55, 1.98],  $p < .001$ ), or other (OR 1.73, 95% CI [1.6, 1.87],  $p < .001$ ). Students that identified as American Indian/Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian (OR 1.59, 95% CI [1.36, 1.89],  $p < .001$ ), and Biracial/Multiracial (OR 1.31, 95% CI [1.19, 1.45],  $p < .001$ ), and Other (OR 1.43, 95% CI [1.22, 1.67],  $p < .001$ ) also have greater odds of experiencing SV compared to their non-American Indian/Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian, non-Biracial/Multiracial, and non-Other students, whereas Asian/Pacific Islander (OR .81, 95% CI [.74, .89],  $p < .001$ ) students have lower odds of SV. Alcohol use (OR 1.37, 95% CI [1.28, 1.47],  $p < .001$ ), marijuana use (OR 1.64, 95% CI [1.55, 1.73],  $p < .001$ ) and other drug use (OR 3.43, 95% CI [2.08, 5.67],  $p < .001$ ) within the past 30 days had greater odds of experiencing IPV within the past 12 months. Individuals that had sex with someone without their consent while drinking also had higher odds of experiencing IPV (OR 3.17, 95% CI [2.17, 4.63],  $p < .001$ ) than students that did not have sex with someone without their consent as seen in Table 4.20.

Table 4.20

*Logistic Regression, Sexual Violence 2019 Sample*

<b>Factors for Sexual Violence: 2019</b>	<b>df</b>	<b>Odds Ratio (OR)</b>	<b>95% CI Lower Limit</b>	<b>95% CI Upper Limit</b>
Graduate Student	1	0.838	0.769	0.914
Age (Years)	1	0.951	0.944	0.958
GPA: A <i>REFERENCE Group</i>	3			
GPA: B	1	1.211	1.151	1.275
GPA: C	1	1.339	1.231	1.455
GPA: D/F	1	1.603	1.246	2.062
Biological Sex (Males)	1	0.336	0.315	0.358
Transgender	1	1.05	0.897	1.228
Sexual Orientation- Straight/Heterosexual <i>REFERENCE Group</i>	3			
Sexual Orientation- Gay/Lesbian	1	1.861	1.738	1.993
Sexual Orientation- Bisexual	1	1.753	1.552	1.979
Sexual Orientation- Other	1	1.728	1.595	1.873
Race/Ethnicity-White	1	1.094	1.013	1.181
Race/Ethnicity-Black	1	1.085	0.964	1.221
Race/Ethnicity-Hispanic or Latino/a	1	0.934	0.861	1.013
Race/Ethnicity-Asian or Pacific Islander	1	0.81	0.739	0.888
Race/Ethnicity-American Indian, Alaskan Native, or Native Hawaiian	1	1.588	1.359	1.856
Race/Ethnicity-Biracial or Multiracial	1	1.311	1.189	1.446
Race/Ethnicity-Other	1	1.427	1.219	1.67
Fraternity or sorority member	1	1.218	1.125	1.318
Any of Varsity/Club sports/Intramurals in the last 12 mo	1	1.109	1.047	1.175
Current Residence- Dorm <i>REFERENCE Group</i>	5			
Current Residence- Fraternity/Sorority House	1	0.85	0.674	1.072
Current Residence- Other University Housing	1	0.988	0.892	1.095
Current Residence- Parents' Home	1	0.972	0.901	1.049
Current Residence- Off Campus	1	0.994	0.937	1.056
Current Residence- Other	1	1.028	0.903	1.171
Consumed alcohol in the past 30 days	1	1.368	1.276	1.468
Consumed marijuana in the past 30 days	1	1.639	1.554	1.728
Consumed other drugs in the past 30 days	1	3.43	2.075	5.67
Last 12 months while drinking-did NOT had sex with someone without their consent (Sexual Violence Perpetration) <i>REFERENCE Group: NO</i>	2			
Last 12 months experienced when drinking-Had sex with someone without their consent- (N/A, don't drink)	1	0.644	0.595	0.698
Last 12 months experienced when drinking-Had sex with someone without their consent- (YES)	1	3.166	2.165	4.63

**Intimate partner violence logistic regression results.** Results from the logistic regression for Spring 2016 indicate that the following independent variables increase the odds ratio of experiencing any form of intimate partner violence: undergraduate status,

biological sex, transgender identity, grades, sexual orientation, race/ethnicity, current living status, marijuana and other drug use, and SV perpetration.

Undergraduate students had lower odds than graduate students and males had lower odds than females for experiencing IPV. Transgender students had higher odds of IPV than non-transgender students. Students with B, C, and D/F grades, compared to their A grade counterparts, had higher odds of having experienced any form of IPV, with each lower grade progressively having increased odds. Non-heterosexual students experienced higher odds of IPV than heterosexual students. Different races/ethnicities experienced varying odds ratios for IPV. Asian/Pacific Islander students experienced lower odds of IPV, while American Indian/Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian students, Biracial/Multiracial students, and Other ethnic identities/races experienced higher odds of IPV. Students that lived at their parents' homes, off-campus, or other non-dorm location had slightly increased odds of experiencing IPV compared to students that resided in dorms. Students that used marijuana, and/or other drugs within the past 30 days had higher odds of IPV than students that did not use. Lastly, students that engaged in SV perpetration while drinking had higher odds of IPV than students that have not engaged in those behaviors.

As shown in Table 4.21, the odds ratio for graduate students is .77 with a CI 95% [.71, .84] which suggests that graduate students have lower odds (23% less) at  $p < .001$  of experiencing any form of intimate partner violence in 2016 compared to undergraduate students, with fewer odds (~44% less) of experiencing IPV if you are male (OR .56, CI 95% [.53, .59],  $p < .001$ ). The following variables are associated with significant greater odds of experiencing any form of any IPV (emotionally abusive relationship, physically

abusive relationship, and/or sexually abusive relationship) in 2016: students with D/F grades (OR 2.15, CI 95% [1.7, 2.73],  $p < .001$ ), transgender students (OR 1.43, CI 95% [1.24, 1.65],  $p < .001$ ) students that identify as gay/lesbian (OR 1.53, CI 95% [1.40, 1.66],  $p < .001$ ), bisexual (OR 1.42, CI 95% [1.25, 1.62],  $p < .001$ ), or other (OR 1.30, CI 95% [1.22, 1.39],  $p < .001$ ). Students that identified as American Indian/Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian (OR 1.52, CI 95% [1.33, 1.74],  $p < .001$ ), and Biracial/Multiracial (OR 1.21, CI 95% [1.10, 1.33],  $p < .001$ ), and Other (OR 1.18, CI 95% [1.04, 1.34],  $p < .001$ ) also have greater odds of experiencing IPV compared to their non-American Indian/Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian, non-Biracial/Multiracial, and non-Other students, whereas Asian/Pacific/Islanders had lower odds of IPV (OR .87, 95% CI [.8, .95],  $p = .001$ ). Students that lived in their parents' home (OR 1.23, CI 95% [1.14, 1.32],  $p < .001$ ) or other non-dorm housing (OR 1.37, CI 95% [1.21, 1.54],  $p < .001$ ) have increased odds of experiencing IPV compared to students that live in college dorms. Marijuana use (OR 1.71, CI 95% [1.62, 1.81],  $p < .001$ ) and other drug use (OR 6.00, CI 95% [3.6, 10.0],  $p < .001$ ) within the past 30 days had greater odds of experiencing IPV within the past 12 months. Individuals that had sex with someone without their consent while drinking also had higher odds of experiencing IPV (OR 2.78, CI 95% [2.02, 3.84],  $p < .001$ ) than students that did not have sex with someone without their consent as displayed in Table 4.21.

Table 4.21

*Logistic Regression, Intimate Partner Violence 2016 Sample*

<b>Factors for Intimate Partner Violence: 2016</b>	<b>df</b>	<b>Odds Ratio (OR)</b>	<b>95% CI Lower Limit</b>	<b>95% CI Upper Limit</b>
Graduate Student	1	0.77	0.707	0.838
Age (Years)	1	1.01	1.005	1.014
GPA: A <i>REFERENCE Group</i>	3			
GPA: B	1	1.265	1.2	1.334
GPA: C	1	1.77	1.64	1.91
GPA: D/F	1	2.153	1.699	2.729
Biological Sex (Males)	1	0.557	0.527	0.59
Transgender	1	1.428	1.235	1.651
Sexual Orientation- Straight/Heterosexual <i>REFERENCE Group</i>	3			
Sexual Orientation- Gay/Lesbian	1	1.525	1.4	1.663
Sexual Orientation- Bisexual	1	1.418	1.245	1.616
Sexual Orientation- Other	1	1.302	1.216	1.393
Race/Ethnicity-White	1	1.06	0.987	1.139
Race/Ethnicity-Black	1	1.064	0.953	1.187
Race/Ethnicity-Hispanic or Latino/a	1	1.021	0.946	1.102
Race/Ethnicity-Asian or Pacific Islander	1	0.868	0.797	0.945
Race/Ethnicity-American Indian, Alaskan Native, or Native Hawaiian	1	1.52	1.332	1.735
Race/Ethnicity-Biracial or Multiracial	1	1.211	1.1	1.333
Race/Ethnicity-Other	1	1.181	1.039	1.343
Fraternity or sorority member	1	1.095	1.012	1.185
Any of Varsity/Club sports/Intramurals in the last 12 mo	1	0.934	0.88	0.991
Current Residence- Dorm <i>REFERENCE Group</i>	5			
Current Residence- Fraternity/Sorority House	1	0.908	0.735	1.123
Current Residence- Other University Housing	1	1.054	0.935	1.188
Current Residence- Parents' Home	1	1.227	1.142	1.319
Current Residence- Off Campus	1	1.144	1.076	1.216
Current Residence- Other	1	1.368	1.214	1.543
Consumed alcohol in the past 30 days	1	1.056	0.985	1.132
Consumed marijuana in the past 30 days	1	1.711	1.619	1.809
Consumed other drugs in the past 30 days	1	6.001	3.601	9.999
Last 12 months while drinking-did NOT had sex with someone without their consent (Sexual Violence Perpetration) <i>REFERENCE Group: NO</i>	2			
Last 12 months experienced when drinking-Had sex with someone without their consent- (N/A, don't drink)	1	0.731	0.674	0.791
Last 12 months experienced when drinking-Had sex with someone without their consent- (YES)	1	2.784	2.019	3.84

As displayed in Table 4.22, logistic regression results in Spring 2019 indicate that the following independent variables increase the odds of experiencing any form of intimate partner violence: undergraduate status, biological sex, transgender status, grades, sexual orientation, race/ethnicity, fraternity/sorority membership, current living status, alcohol, marijuana, and other drug use, and SV perpetration. Undergraduates had lower odds than graduate students and males had lower odds than females for experiencing IPV. Transgender students had higher odds of IPV than non-transgender students. Students with B, C, and D/F grades, compared to their A grade counterparts, had higher odds of having experienced any form of IPV, with each lower grade progressively having increased odds. Non-heterosexual students experienced higher odds of IPV than heterosexual students. Different races/ethnicities experienced varying odds for IPV: Asian/Pacific Islander students experienced lower odds of IPV, while American Indian/Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian students, Biracial/Multiracial students, and Other ethnic identities/races experienced higher odds of IPV. Sorority and fraternity members had slightly increased odds compared to non-Greek students. Students that lived at their parents' homes also had slightly increased odds of experiencing IPV compared to students that resided in dorms. Students that used alcohol, marijuana, and other drugs within the past 30 days had higher odds of IPV than students that did not use. Lastly, students that engaged in SV perpetration while drinking had higher odds of IPV than students that have not engaged in those behaviors.

The odds ratio for graduate students is .74 with a 95% CI [.68-.81] suggesting that graduate students have lower odds (~26%) at  $p < .001$  of experiencing IPV in 2019 compared to undergraduate students, with fewer odds (~43%) of experiencing IPV if you

are male (OR .57, 95% CI [.54, .61],  $p < .001$ ). The following variables are also associated with significant odds of experiencing intimate partner violence in 2019: transgender students (OR 1.35, 95% CI [1.14, 1.59],  $p = .001$ ), students with B grades (OR 1.37, 95% CI [1.29, 1.45],  $p < .001$ ), students with C grades (OR 1.73, 95% CI [1.58, 1.89],  $p < .001$ ), students with D/F grades (OR 2.2, 95% CI [1.70, 2.84],  $p < .001$ ), students that identify as gay/lesbian (OR 1.48, 95% CI [1.63, 1.6],  $p < .001$ ), bisexual (OR 1.32, 95% CI [1.15, 1.52],  $p < .001$ ), or other (OR 1.27, 95% CI [1.15, 1.4],  $p < .001$ ).

Students identifying as American Indian/Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian (OR 1.31, 95% CI [1.10, 1.56],  $p = .002$ ), and Biracial/Multiracial (OR 1.21, 95% CI [1.08, 1.35],  $p = .001$ ), and Other (OR 1.39, 95% CI [1.18, 1.64],  $p < .001$ ) also have greater odds of IPV compared to non-American Indian/Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian, non-Biracial/Multiracial, and non-Other students. Whereas Asian/Pacific Islander (OR .81, 95% CI [.73, .89],  $p < .001$ ) students had lower odds of IPV than non-Asian/Pacific Islanders. Fraternity/sorority members (OR 1.15, 95% CI [1.05, 1.26],  $p = .004$ ) had slightly higher odds of experiencing IPV than non-Greek students. Students that lived in their parents' home (OR 1.27, 95% CI [1.16, 1.38],  $p < .001$ ) or "other" non-dorm housing (OR 1.28, 95% CI [1.13, 1.46],  $p < .001$ ) had increased odds of IPV compared to students that lived in college dorms. Alcohol use (OR 1.14, 95% CI [1.06, 1.24],  $p = .001$ ), marijuana use (OR 1.57, 95% CI [1.48, 1.67],  $p < .001$ ) and other drug use (OR 4.30, 95% CI [2.63, 7.04],  $p < .001$ ) within the past 30 days had greater odds of experiencing IPV. Individuals that had sex with someone without their consent while drinking also had higher odds of IPV (OR 2.69, 95% CI [1.81, 3.98],  $p < .001$ ) than students that did not have sex with someone without their consent as shown in Table 4.22.

Table 4.22

*Logistic Regression, Intimate Partner Violence 2019 Sample*

<b>Factors for Intimate Partner Violence: 2019</b>	<b>df</b>	<b>Odds Ratio (OR)</b>	<b>95% CI Lower Limit</b>	<b>95% CI Upper Limit</b>
Graduate Student	1	0.744	0.68	0.814
Age (Years)	1	1.008	1.003	1.014
GPA: A <i>REFERENCE Group</i>	3			
GPA: B	1	1.366	1.288	1.448
GPA: C	1	1.732	1.584	1.893
GPA: D/F	1	2.197	1.7	2.84
Biological Sex (Males)	1	0.573	0.537	0.611
Transgender	1	1.345	1.135	1.594
Sexual Orientation- Straight/Heterosexual <i>REFERENCE Group</i>	3			
Sexual Orientation- Gay/Lesbian	1	1.476	1.363	1.598
Sexual Orientation- Bisexual	1	1.322	1.152	1.516
Sexual Orientation- Other	1	1.269	1.154	1.395
Race/Ethnicity-White	1	1.043	0.957	1.136
Race/Ethnicity-Black	1	1.157	1.018	1.314
Race/Ethnicity-Hispanic or Latino/a	1	0.97	0.886	1.062
Race/Ethnicity-Asian or Pacific Islander	1	0.805	0.725	0.893
Race/Ethnicity-American Indian, Alaskan Native, or Native Hawaiian	1	1.308	1.1	1.556
Race/Ethnicity-Biracial or Multiracial	1	1.206	1.079	1.348
Race/Ethnicity-Other	1	1.392	1.179	1.644
Fraternity or sorority member	1	1.147	1.046	1.259
Any of Varsity/Club sports/Intramurals in the last 12 mo	1	1.036	0.969	1.108
Current Residence- Dorm <i>REFERENCE Group</i>	5			
Current Residence- Fraternity/Sorority House	1	0.804	0.602	1.072
Current Residence- Other University Housing	1	1.023	0.908	1.152
Current Residence- Parents' Home	1	1.265	1.164	1.375
Current Residence- Off Campus	1	1.081	1.01	1.158
Current Residence- Other	1	1.281	1.126	1.459
Consumed alcohol in the past 30 days	1	1.144	1.059	1.236
Consumed marijuana in the past 30 days	1	1.57	1.477	1.668
Consumed other drugs in the past 30 days	1	4.301	2.63	7.036
Last 12 months while drinking-did NOT had sex with someone without their consent (Sexual Violence Perpetration) <i>REFERENCE Group: NO</i>	2			
Last 12 months experienced when drinking-Had sex with someone without their consent- (N/A, don't drink)	1	0.723	0.663	0.788
Last 12 months experienced when drinking-Had sex with someone without their consent- (YES)	1	2.686	1.811	3.983

As displayed in Table 4.23, results from the logistic regression in Spring 2016 and 2019 indicate that the following independent variables increase the odds ratio of experiencing any form of sexual violence: undergraduate status, biological sex, grades,

sexual orientation, race/ethnicity, fraternity/sorority membership, extracurricular sports, alcohol and other drug use, and SV perpetration. Undergraduates had lower odds than graduate students and males had lower odds than females for SV. Students with B, C, and D/F grades, compared to their A grade counterparts, had higher odds of having experienced any form of SV, with each lower grade progressively having increased odds. Non-heterosexual students experienced higher odds of SV than heterosexual students. Different races/ethnicities experienced varying odds ratios for SV. Asian/Pacific Islanders had lower odds of IPV than non-Asian/Pacific Islander students, while American Indian/Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian students, Biracial/Multiracial students, and Other ethnic identities/races experienced higher odds of SV. Sorority and fraternity members had increased odds compared to non-Greek students. Students that participated in extracurricular sport activities (Varsity/Club/Intramural) had slightly higher odds of experiencing SV than students that did not participate in those activities. Students that lived off campus, at their parents' homes, or "other" had increased odds of experiencing SV compared to students that resided in dorms. Students that used alcohol, marijuana, and other drugs within the past 30 days had higher odds of SV than students that did not use. Lastly, students that engaged in SV perpetration while drinking had higher odds of SV than students that have not engaged in those behaviors.

In the combined 2016 and 2019 samples, the odds ratio for graduate students is .78 with a 95% CI [.71, .84] which suggests that graduate students have lower odds (~22%) at  $p < .001$  of experiencing any form of sexual violence compared to undergraduate students, with fewer odds (~70%) of experiencing SV if you are male (OR .3, 95% CI [.28, .32]  $p < .001$ ). The following variables are associated with significant

odds of experiencing any form of any SV: students with B grades (OR 1.21, 95% CI [1.15, 1.28],  $p < .001$ ), students with C grades (OR 1.34, 95% CI [1.23, 1.46],  $p < .001$ ), students with D/F grades (OR 1.63, 95% CI [1.29, 2.07],  $p < .001$ ), students that identify as gay/lesbian (OR 1.81, 95% CI [1.68, 1.95],  $p < .001$ ), bisexual (OR 1.86, 95% CI [1.65, 2.09],  $p < .001$ ), or other (OR 1.37, 95% CI [1.28, 1.45],  $p < .001$ ). American Indian/Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian (OR 1.47, 95% CI [1.29, 1.67],  $p < .001$ ), Biracial/Multiracial (OR 1.38, 95% CI [1.27, 1.50],  $p < .001$ ), and Other (OR 1.46, 95% CI [1.29, 1.64],  $p < .001$ ) students also have greater odds of SV compared to non-American Indian/Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian, non-Biracial/Multiracial, and non-Other students. Asian/Pacific Islander (OR .81, 95% CI [.74, .89],  $p < .001$ ) students experienced lower odds of SV than non-Asian/Pacific Islanders. Fraternity and sorority members have increased odds compared to non-Greek members (OR 1.22, 95% CI [1.13, 1.32],  $p < .001$ ). Students that engaged in extracurricular sports (OR 1.11, 95% CI [1.05, 1.18],  $p < .001$ ) had slightly higher odds of experiencing SV than non-athletes. Alcohol use (OR 1.29, 95% CI [1.21, 1.38],  $p < .001$ ), marijuana use (OR 1.73, 95% CI [1.64, 1.81],  $p < .001$ ) and other drug use (OR 5.29, 95% CI [3.11, 9.01],  $p < .001$ ) within the past 30 days had greater odds of experiencing SV within the past 12 months. Individuals that had sex with someone without their consent while drinking also had higher odds of experiencing sexual violence (OR 4.54, 95% CI [3.35, 6.15],  $p < .001$ ) than students that did not have sex with someone without their consent as seen in Table 4.23.

Table 4.23

*Logistic Regression, Sexual Violence 2016 and 2019 Samples Combined*

<b>Factors for Sexual Violence: 2016 and 2019 Combined</b>	<b>df</b>	<b>Odds Ratio (OR)</b>	<b>95% CI Lower Limit</b>	<b>95% CI Upper Limit</b>
Graduate Student	1	0.777	0.714	0.844
Age (Years)	1	0.955	0.95	0.959
GPA: A <i>REFERENCE Group</i>	3			
GPA: B	1	1.078	1.029	1.13
GPA: C	1	1.346	1.251	1.448
GPA: D/F	1	1.633	1.29	2.066
Biological Sex (Males)	1	0.298	0.281	0.317
Transgender	1	1.1	0.991	1.223
Sexual Orientation- Straight/Heterosexual <i>REFERENCE Group</i>	3			
Sexual Orientation- Gay/Lesbian	1	1.808	1.676	1.951
Sexual Orientation- Bisexual	1	1.856	1.647	2.092
Sexual Orientation- Other	1	1.366	1.284	1.454
Race/Ethnicity-White	1	1.083	1.014	1.156
Race/Ethnicity-Black	1	1.026	0.925	1.138
Race/Ethnicity-Hispanic or Latino/a	1	1.007	0.939	1.081
Race/Ethnicity-Asian or Pacific Islander	1	0.929	0.86	1.003
Race/Ethnicity-American Indian, Alaskan Native, or Native Hawaiian	1	1.466	1.289	1.667
Race/Ethnicity-Biracial or Multiracial	1	1.38	1.267	1.504
Race/Ethnicity-Other	1	1.459	1.298	1.64
Fraternity or sorority member	1	1.197	1.12	1.279
Any of Varsity/Club sports/Intramurals in the last 12 mo	1	1.12	1.078	1.163
Current Residence- Dorm <i>REFERENCE Group</i>	5			
Current Residence- Fraternity/Sorority House	1	0.896	0.78	1.029
Current Residence- Other University Housing	1	0.972	0.904	1.046
Current Residence- Parents' Home	1	0.925	0.879	0.972
Current Residence- Off Campus	1	0.954	0.917	0.994
Current Residence- Other	1	1.018	0.93	1.114
Consumed alcohol in the past 30 days	1	1.292	1.21	1.38
Consumed marijuana in the past 30 days	1	1.726	1.642	1.814
Consumed other drugs in the past 30 days	1	5.294	3.112	9.006
Last 12 months while drinking-did NOT had sex with someone without their consent (Sexual Violence Perpetration) <i>REFERENCE Group: NO</i>	2			
Last 12 months experienced when drinking-Had sex with someone without their consent- (N/A, don't drink)	1	0.645	0.597	0.697
Last 12 months experienced when drinking-Had sex with someone without their consent- (YES)	1	4.54	3.353	6.147

As displayed in Table 4.24, results from the logistic regression in Spring 2016 and 2019 indicate that the following independent variables increase the odds ratio of experiencing any form of intimate partner violence: undergraduate status, biological sex, grades, sexual orientation, transgender status, race/ethnicity, sorority/fraternity

membership, current living status, drug use, and SV perpetration. Undergraduates had lower odds than graduate students and males had lower odds than females for experiencing IPV. Students with B, C, and D/F grades, compared to their A grade counterparts, had higher odds of having experienced any form of IPV, with each lower grade progressively having increased odds. Non-heterosexual students experienced higher odds of IPV than heterosexual students. Transgender students experienced higher odds of IPV than non-transgender students. Different races/ethnicities experienced varying odds ratios for IPV. Asian/Pacific Islanders had lower odds of IPV than non-Asian/Pacific Islander students, while American Indian/Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian students, Biracial/Multiracial students, and Other students experienced higher odds of IPV. Sorority/fraternity members had slightly increased odds compared to non-Greek students. Students that lived off campus, at their parents' homes, or "other" had increased odds of experiencing IPV compared to students that resided in dorms. Students that used marijuana and other drugs within the past 30 days had higher odds of IPV than students that did not use. Lastly, students that engaged in SV perpetration while drinking had higher odds of IPV than students that have not engaged in those behaviors.

For the combined 2016 and 2019 samples, the odds ratio for graduate students is .79 with a 95% CI [.72, .85] which suggests that graduate students have lower odds (~21%) at  $p < .001$  of experiencing IPV compared to undergraduates, with fewer odds (~45%) of experiencing intimate partner violence if you are male (OR .55, 95% CI [.54, .61],  $p < .001$ ). The following variables are also associated with significant odds of experiencing any form of IPV in 2019: students with B grades (OR 1.27, 95% CI [1.20, 1.34],  $p < .001$ ), students with C grades (OR 1.78, 95% CI [1.65, 1.92],  $p < .001$ ), students

with D/F grades (OR 2.16, 95% CI [1.70, 2.74],  $p < .001$ ), gay/lesbian (OR 1.53, 95% CI [1.40, 1.67],  $p < .001$ ), bisexual (OR 1.43, 95% CI [1.25, 1.55],  $p < .001$ ), and other orientations (OR 1.31, 95% CI [1.22, 1.4],  $p < .001$ ). Transgender students (OR 1.39, 95% CI [1.25, 1.55],  $p < .001$ ) had higher odds of experiencing IPV than non-transgender students. Asian/Pacific Islander (OR .87, 95% CI [.8, .94],  $p = .001$ ), American Indian/Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian (OR 1.31, 95% CI [1.10, 1.56],  $p < .001$ ), and Biracial/Multiracial (OR 1.21, 95% CI [1.08, 1.35],  $p < .001$ ), and Other (OR 1.39, 95% CI [1.18, 1.64],  $p = .01$ ) students also had greater odds of experiencing IPV compared to non-American Indian/Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian, non-Biracial/Multiracial, and non-Other students. Fraternity/sorority members had slightly increased odds compared to non-Greek members (OR 1.1, 95% CI [1.01, 1.18],  $p = .02$ ). Students living in their parents' home (OR 1.27, 95% CI [1.16, 1.38],  $p < .001$ ), off-campus (OR 1.12, 95% CI [1.07, 1.17],  $p < .001$ ), and other non-dorm housing (OR 1.33, 95% CI [1.22, 1.45],  $p < .001$ ) had increased odds of experiencing IPV compared to students that live in college dorms. Marijuana use (OR 1.57, 95% CI [1.48, 1.67],  $p < .001$ ) and other drug use (OR 4.30, 95% CI [2.63, 7.04],  $p < .001$ ) had greater odds of experiencing IPV. Individuals that had sex with someone without their consent while drinking also had higher odds of experiencing IPV (OR 2.69, 95% CI [1.81, 3.98],  $p < .001$ ) than students that did not have sex with someone without their consent as shown in Table 4.24.

Table 4.24

*Logistic Regression, Intimate Partner Violence 2016 and 2019 Samples Combined*

<b>Factors for Intimate Partner Violence: 2016 and 2019 Samples Combined</b>	<b>df</b>	<b>Odds Ratio (OR)</b>	<b>95% CI Lower Limit</b>	<b>95% CI Upper Limit</b>
Graduate Student	1	0.785	0.724	0.853
Age (Years)	1	1.009	1.006	1.013
GPA: A <i>REFERENCE Group</i>	3			
GPA: B	1	1.266	1.201	1.335
GPA: C	1	1.776	1.645	1.916
GPA: D/F	1	2.159	1.704	2.736
Biological Sex (Males)	1	0.554	0.524	0.586
Transgender	1	1.392	1.246	1.554
Sexual Orientation- Straight/Heterosexual <i>REFERENCE Group</i>	3			
Sexual Orientation- Gay/Lesbian	1	1.531	1.404	1.668
Sexual Orientation- Bisexual	1	1.427	1.253	1.625
Sexual Orientation- Other	1	1.305	1.219	1.397
Race/Ethnicity-White	1	1.058	0.985	1.137
Race/Ethnicity-Black	1	1.065	0.954	1.188
Race/Ethnicity-Hispanic or Latino/a	1	1.019	0.945	1.1
Race/Ethnicity-Asian or Pacific Islander	1	0.866	0.796	0.943
Race/Ethnicity-American Indian, Alaskan Native, or Native Hawaiian	1	1.526	1.337	1.741
Race/Ethnicity-Biracial or Multiracial	1	1.212	1.101	1.334
Race/Ethnicity-Other	1	1.183	1.041	1.345
Fraternity or sorority member	1	1.096	1.014	1.184
Any of Varsity/Club sports/Intramurals in the last 12 mo	1	0.976	0.934	1.02
Current Residence- Dorm <i>REFERENCE Group</i>	5			
Current Residence- Fraternity/Sorority House	1	0.867	0.731	1.028
Current Residence- Other University Housing	1	1.04	0.956	1.132
Current Residence- Parents' Home	1	1.243	1.177	1.312
Current Residence- Off Campus	1	1.117	1.067	1.169
Current Residence- Other	1	1.327	1.215	1.449
Consumed alcohol in the past 30 days	1	1.056	0.985	1.132
Consumed marijuana in the past 30 days	1	1.712	1.62	1.809
Consumed other drugs in the past 30 days	1	6.023	3.618	10.026
Last 12 months while drinking-did NOT had sex with someone without their consent (Sexual Violence Perpetration) <i>REFERENCE Group: NO</i>	2			
Last 12 months experienced when drinking-Had sex with someone without their consent- (N/A, don't drink)	1	0.73	0.674	0.791
Last 12 months experienced when drinking-Had sex with someone without their consent- (YES)	1	2.779	2.016	3.831

**Interaction Effects**

Interaction effects between covariates were assessed next for sexual violence experiences, as shown in Table 4.25. Within the combined dataset of 2016 and 2019, significant interactions between covariates and dataset year were analyzed. The following

interactions were significant between 2016 and 2019 responses: experience of SV, Asian students reporting SV, and SV among “other” sexual orientations. Other interaction effects showed no difference between 2016 and 2019 with similar rates in both years.

Table 4.25

*Logistic Regression Sexual Violence Interaction Effects, 2016 and 2019 Samples*

<b>Interaction Effects Between Variables for Sexual Violence: Comparing 2016 to 2019 Samples</b>	<b>df</b>	<b>Odds Ratio (OR)</b>	<b>95% CI Lower Limit</b>	<b>95% CI Upper Limit</b>
Graduate Student x Sample Year	1	1.071	0.961	1.193
Race/Ethnicity: White x Sample Year	1	1.008	0.911	1.114
Race/Ethnicity: Black x Sample Year	1	1.052	0.9	1.231
Race/Ethnicity: Hispanic/Latin x Sample Year	1	0.931	0.836	1.037
Race/Ethnicity: Asian/Pacific Islander x Sample Year	1	0.872	0.774	0.983
Race/Ethnicity: American Indian/Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian x Sample Year	1	1.081	0.883	1.323
Race/Ethnicity: Biracial/Multiracial x Sample Year	1	0.95	0.834	1.082
Race/Ethnicity: Other x Sample Year	1	0.977	0.803	1.188
Sexual Orientation: Gay/Lesbian x Sample Year	1	1.028	0.928	1.139
Sexual Orientation: Bisexual x Sample Year	1	0.941	0.794	1.115
Sexual Orientation: Other x Sample Year	1	1.261	1.141	1.394
Male x Sample Year	1	1.122	1.029	1.224
Fraternity/Sorority Member x Sample Year	1	1.01	0.914	1.116
GPA: B x Sample Year	1	1.127	1.051	1.207
GPA: C x Sample Year	1	0.999	0.895	1.116
GPA: D/F	1	0.985	0.698	1.39
Consumed alcohol in the past 30 days x Sample Year	1	1.059	0.962	1.165
Consumed marijuana in the past 30 days x Sample Year	1	0.951	0.884	1.022
Consumed other drugs in the past 30 days x Sample Year	1	0.641	0.308	1.331
Last 12 months experienced when drinking-Had sex with someone without their consent- (N/A, don't drink) x Sample Year	1	1	0.895	1.117
Last 12 months experienced when drinking-Had sex with someone without their consent- (YES) x Sample Year	1	0.694	0.427	1.129

Interaction effects between covariates were also assessed for intimate partner violence experiences as shown in Table 4.26. Within the combined dataset of 2016 and 2019 respondents, significant interactions between covariates and dataset year were

analyzed. Results indicate that the following interactions are significant between 2016 and 2019 responses with IPV: marijuana use in the last 30 days and the odds ratio of experiencing IPV has significantly decreased from 2016. The other interaction effects showed no statistical differences between 2016 and 2019, suggesting similar rates in both years.

Table 4.26

*Logistic Regression IPV Interaction Effects, 2016 and 2019 Samples*

<b>Interaction Effects Between Variables for Intimate Partner Violence: Comparing 2016 to 2019 Samples</b>	<b>df</b>	<b>Odds Ratio (OR)</b>	<b>95% CI Lower Limit</b>	<b>95% CI Upper Limit</b>
Graduate Student x Sample Year	1	0.92	0.822	1.029
Race/Ethnicity: White x Sample Year	1	0.988	0.884	1.104
Race/Ethnicity: Black x Sample Year	1	1.089	0.921	1.288
Race/Ethnicity: Hispanic/Latin x Sample Year	1	0.954	0.849	1.074
Race/Ethnicity: Asian/Pacific Islander x Sample Year	1	0.932	0.815	1.065
Race/Ethnicity: American Indian/Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian x Sample Year	1	0.855	0.687	1.063
Race/Ethnicity: Biracial/Multiracial x Sample Year	1	0.995	0.859	1.152
Race/Ethnicity: Other x Sample Year	1	1.171	0.949	1.444
Sexual Orientation: Gay/Lesbian x Sample Year	1	0.961	0.855	1.08
Sexual Orientation: Bisexual x Sample Year	1	0.92	0.761	1.111
Sexual Orientation: Other x Sample Year	1	0.967	0.862	1.085
Male x Sample Year	1	1.041	0.956	1.133
Fraternity/Sorority Member x Sample Year	1	1.048	0.933	1.178
GPA: B x Sample Year	1	1.077	0.996	1.165
GPA: C x Sample Year	1	0.972	0.864	1.092
GPA: D/F	1	1.019	0.719	1.445
Consumed alcohol in the past 30 days x Sample Year	1	1.079	0.973	1.197
Consumed marijuana in the past 30 days x Sample Year	1	0.917	0.845	0.995
Consumed other drugs in the past 30 days x Sample Year	1	0.717	0.353	1.456
Last 12 months experienced when drinking-Had sex with someone without their consent- (N/A, don't drink) x Sample Year	1	0.99	0.88	1.114
Last 12 months experienced when drinking-Had sex with someone without their consent- (YES) x Sample Year	1	0.967	0.582	1.608

Chi-squares were performed to determine if there was a significant difference between the rates of sexual violence in 2016 and 2019 and intimate partner violence in

2016 and 2019. The association between SV in 2016 and 2019 are statistically significant at  $\chi^2(1)= 250.64$ ,  $p<0.001$ . The association between being IPV in 2016 and 2019 are statistically significant at  $\chi^2(1)= 75.79$ ,  $p<0.001$ . This suggests that there is a statistical difference in experiences between years 2016 and 2019 as seen in Table 4.27.

Table 4.27

*Chi-Square, Sexual Violence and Intimate Partner Violence Significance between 2016 and 2019 Samples*

Sexual Violence Significance between 2016 and 2019			Intimate Partner Violence Significance between 2016 and 2019		
Pearson Chi-Square	df	p-value	Pearson Chi-Square	df	p-value
250.64	1	<0.001	75.79	1	<0.001

### Results for Research Aim 3

The ACHA-NCHA IIc asks respondents to self-report and answer questions pertaining to the following categories: 1) Health, Health Education, and Safety, 2) Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drugs, 3) Sex Behavior and Contraception, 4) Weight, Nutrition, and Exercise, 5) Mental Health, 6) Physical Health, 7) Impediments to Academic Performance, and 8) Demographic Characteristics. The following questions were analyzed to gain insight to students' experiences of SV and IPV on college campuses:

1. NQ2B- Have you received information on [relationship difficulties] from your college or university? (yes/no)
2. NQ2B- Have you received information on [sexual assault/relationship violence prevention] from your college or university? (yes/no)
3. NQ5- Within the last 12 months: [were you sexually touched without your consent?] (yes/no)

4. NQ5- Within the last 12 months: [was sexually penetration attempted (vaginal, anal, oral) without your consent?] (yes/no)
5. NQ5- Within the last 12 months: [were you sexually penetrated (vaginal, anal, oral) without your consent?] (yes/no)
6. NQ5- Within the last 12 months: [were you sexually penetrated (vaginal, anal, oral) without your consent?] (yes/no)
7. NQ5- Within the last 12 months: [were you a victim of stalking (e.g., waiting for you outside your classroom, residence, or office; repeated emails/phone calls)?] (yes/no)
8. NQ6- Within the last 12 months, have you been in an intimate (coupled/partnered) relationship that was: [emotionally abusive (e.g., called derogatory names, yelled at, ridiculed)?] (yes/no)
9. NQ6- Within the last 12 months, have you been in an intimate (coupled/partnered) relationship that was: [physically abusive (e.g., kicked, slapped, punched)?] (yes/no)
10. NQ6- Within the last 12 months, have you been in an intimate (coupled/partnered) relationship that was: [sexually abusive (e.g., forced to have sex when you didn't want it, forced to perform or have an unwanted sexual act performed on you)?] (yes/no)
11. NQ16- Within the last 12 months: [someone had sex with me without my consent] when drinking alcohol? (yes/no)
12. NQ16- Within the last 12 months: [had sex with someone without their consent] when drinking alcohol? (yes/no)
13. NQ33- Within the last 12 months:, [have intimate relationships] been traumatic or difficult for you to handle? (yes/no)
14. NQ45A- Within the last 12 months:, [has assault (sexual)] affected your academic performance? (yes/no)
15. NQ45C- Within the last 12 months:, [has relationship difficulties] affected your academic performance? (yes/no)

Although these questions assist in capturing prevalence of SV and IPV rates on college campuses, the survey created by ACHA-NCHA does not capture repeat perpetration or victimization, nor does it ask any questions surrounding RC among college students.

### **Rape Culture Assessment Development**

Even though individual instruments based off Burt's (1980) model exist, such as the Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale, there is no single measure that captures an assessment of RC in its entirety. The purposes of this research aim was to consolidate evidence-based surveys into a comprehensive RC assessment. The following items can be

measured in an assessment based on self-report from college/university students to assess rape myth acceptance (RMA) and RC on school campuses.

### **Demographics**

A variety of characteristics will be measured and obtained in this assessment. Information gathered includes demographic characteristics such as age, gender, sexual orientation, relationship status, race/ethnicity, religion, family income, school, year in school, living situation, extracurricular activity involvement (e.g., Greek affiliation, athletics, etc.), relationship status, and alcohol consumption.

### **Measuring Sexual Violence and IPV**

In order to measure SV and IPV, various previously established instruments were included when creating the assessment for the third research aim. The following constructs were included in the assessment:

**Attitudes on sex.** The Brief Sexual Attitudes Scale (BSAS) is a shortened and modified version of the original 43-item scale created by Hendrick, Hendrick, and Reich (2006) to assess respondents' attitudes towards sex. The BSAS is a 23-item survey rated on a five-point Likert scale with questions pertaining to four subscales: permissiveness, birth control, communion, and instrumentality. The researchers and creators indicate that the BSAS is a reliable and valid measure of sexual attitudes.

**Gender role norms.** Traditional gender roles were assessed using the Conformity to Masculine Norm Inventory (CMNI) and the Conformity to Feminine Norm Inventory (CFNI) which both demonstrate strong internal consistency (Mahalik et al., 2003;

Mahalik et al., 2005). The CMNI consists of 46-items, where the CFNI has 45-items, but both are self-reported measures on 4-point likert scales (0 = strongly disagree, 3 = strongly agree).

**Sexism.** Sexism was assessed via the Ambivalent Sexism Inventory (ASI) which has excellent reliability and validity and highlights two types of sexism- hostile sexism and benevolent sexism (Glick & Fisk, 1996). The ASI is a 22-item self-report measure using a 6-point likert scale ranging from 0 to 5 (0 = strongly disagree, 5 = strongly agree).

**Adversarial sexual beliefs.** Adversarial sexual beliefs, which include the idea that men are only after sexual relationships and women are sly and manipulative, were measured through the use of the Adversarial Heterosexual Beliefs Scale. This scale is a 15-item survey using a 7-point likert scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree) and is considered to have good internal consistency (Lonsway & Fitzgerald, 1995).

**Hostility and violence.** Hostility toward women was quantified through the Hostility Toward Women Scale (HTWS) on a 10-question survey with participants responding on a 7-point Likert scale. Acceptance of general violence was measured via the Attitudes Toward Violence Scale (ATVS) which is a 20-item survey with a 5-point Likert scale. Both HTWS and ATVS have good internal consistency measures (Lonsway & Fitzgerald, 1995).

**Attitudes on date rape.** The College Date Rape Attitudes and Behaviors Survey (CDRABS) is a 20-item survey with responses recorded on a 5-point Likert scale. The CDRABS measures four rape-related attitudes: entitlement, blame shifting, traditional roles, and overwhelming sexual arousal. This survey has high internal consistency for

attitudes and moderate consistency for behaviors. Lanier and Elliott (1997) created this survey in conjunction with rape prevention programs to assess behavioral changes among students.

**Rape myth acceptance.** The Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance scale (IRMA) is a 45-item survey where individuals assess their acceptance of rape myths on a 5-point Likert scale from strongly agree to strongly disagree (Payne et al., 1999).

**Sexual experiences.** Sexual experiences were measured using two different surveys: the Sexual Experiences Survey: Short Form Victimization (SES-SFV) and the Sexual Experiences Survey: Short Form Perpetration (SES-SFP). SES-SFV is a 10-item questionnaire assessing an individual's' experience with sexual victimization, whereas SES-SFP is a 10-item questionnaire assessing experience with SV perpetration (Koss et al., 2006a; Koss et al., 2006b).

**Bystander attitudes.** To assess the likeliness and willingness of an individual to intervene in a situation as a prosocial bystander, the Bystander Attitude Scale (BAS) was implemented. BAS is 51-item survey where respondents rank the likeliness and willingness that they will intervene in a situation on a 5-point Likert scale (1-not at all likely to 5- extremely likely) (Banyard, Plante, & Moynihan, 2005).

**Bystander behaviors.** Using the same list of behaviors as in the attitude scale above, the Bystander Behavior Scale assesses an individual's' previous behaviors in the past two months that would be classified as a prosocial bystander (Banyard, Plante, & Moynihan, 2005).

**Bystander efficacy.** Participants were asked to indicate their confidence (out of 100%) in performing each of the 14 bystander behaviors (Banyard, Plante, & Moynihan, 2005).

### **New Rape Culture Assessment**

The creation of an assessment with numerous instruments has the potential to help quantify RC in order to add to the gap in literature on RC and to inform sexual assault prevention, such as bystander intervention programming, to impact non-perpetrators of violence in order to ultimately prevent SV.

In order to explore college students' attitudes and perceptions around SV, specifically RC, and their likelihood to intervene in a violent situation, the following items are measured: students' attitudes on sex, rape, sexism, gender role norms, adversarial sexual beliefs, sexual experiences, violence/hostility, bystander attitudes, bystander behaviors, and bystander efficacy.

Attitudes toward sex is measured through the Brief Sexual Attitudes Scale. Attitudes on rape use the College Date Rape Attitudes Survey and Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scales. Sexism is measured through the Ambivalent Sexism Inventory. Gender role norms is measured through the use of the Conformity to Masculine and Feminine Norms Inventories. Adversarial sexual beliefs are measured with the Adversarial Heterosexual Beliefs Scale. Sexual experiences are evaluated through the Sexual Experience Surveys--both the Short Form Victimization and Short Form Perpetration surveys. Violence and hostility are assessed through the Hostility Towards

Women Scale and Acceptance of Violence Scale. The complete assessment can be viewed in Appendix W.

## Chapter V

### DISCUSSION

This chapter is divided into the following sections: 1) Summary of Study Background, Purpose, and Rationale, 2) Summary of Key Findings, 3) Strengths and Limitations, 4) Study Conclusions and Recommendations, and 5) Future Implications.

#### **Summary of Study Background, Purpose, and Rationale**

At present, there are limited data on perpetrators and non-perpetrators of SV who support rape myth acceptance (RMA)/rape culture (RC). Two of the largest national studies conducted (ACHA-NCHA and the Association of American Universities [AAU]) did not include any questions about RC, RMA, or repeat SV perpetration or victimization, thus the national data regarding college students' opinions regarding RC or SV perpetration are severely small and limited. The minimal data in the field and, specifically, the lack of quantitative research surrounding RC among college students in current literature clearly indicate a vital need for further research on the perspectives of individuals around SV, specifically on college campuses, and a need for an assessment that captures RC.

Recent research reveals that SV on college campuses is far from being sufficiently addressed. The Spring 2015 ACHA- NCHA survey (American College Health

Association National College Health Assessment (ACHA-NCHA), Spring 2015 Reference Group Report, 2015) reveals similar findings to Koss et al. (1987) nearly 30 years later. According to the 2015 ACHA-NCHA results, 9.3% of undergraduate students reported having been sexually touched without consent within the past 12 months. This translates to 11.4% of females, 4.4% of male, and 22.4% of transgender students on campus. From the responses of the survey, 4.1% of students (5.2% of females, 1.4% of males, and 7.3% of transgender students) experienced attempted or completed vaginal, anal, or oral penetration without consent. AAU's Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct (Cantor et al., 2015) found that 16.5% of seniors, since enrolling at their university, experienced sexual contact involving penetration or sexual touching as a result of physical force or incapacitation. Of the seniors at the 27 universities studied, 26.1% of females and 29.5% of TGQN (transgender, genderqueer, nonconforming, questioning, etc.) experienced sexual assault since starting university and are the most likely populations to experience victimization.

Oswalt, Wyatt, and Ochoa (2018) performed a secondary analysis of the ACHA-NCHA 2011 dataset (N=72,067) and IPV such as stalking, emotional, and physical abuse occurred more frequently than sexual assault. According to Smith et al. (2017), approximately 1 in 4 women and 1 in 7 men experienced physical violence from an intimate partner in their lifetime, with 16% of women experiencing contact SV from their partner. Ten percent of women (compared to 2% of men) have been stalked by an intimate partner, with almost half of all women (47%) experiencing psychological aggression and controlling behaviors from their partner. Research suggests the vital need

to further explore IPV on college campuses and include further prevention methods, counseling, and mental health services for campuses.

In sum, the rationale for this dissertation research was to broaden the current literature and our understanding of SV, RC, and IPV on college campuses via a secondary analysis of ACHA-NCHA IIC data of undergraduate and graduate students (Research Aim #1) nationally. The results of this work should help address RC and bystander intervention programming, and ultimately, reduce rates of SV and interpersonal violence on college campuses.

In addition, there is a large gap in literature pertaining to graduate students' experiences with SV, as predominant research is based on undergraduate samples and the data collected are generalized for the entire college campus community (Bonistall Postel, 2020). In order for colleges to effectively implement prevention programming (PP) to combat sexual and IPV, research must be conducted to compare the experiences of undergraduate students to graduate students. By comparing the two student populations, programming efforts could ultimately be tailored to both graduate students and undergraduate students (Research Aim #2).

Lastly, since there fails to be one single measure or instrument that captures support for RC; this dissertation created an assessment drawing on existing validated measures that can help more rigorously quantify RC (Research Aim #3).

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Experiences of SV and IPV varied depending on undergraduate versus graduate student status, biological sex, sexual orientation, and race/ethnicity. Students most

significantly impacted were non-Heterosexual female undergraduate students, with differing rates depending on race/ethnicity. Consistent with current literature, SV and IPV occur on college campuses. Interestingly, rates of IPV exceeded rates of SV. These results suggest the need to further investigate the factors that contribute to RC, better understand campus climate, and adjust campus violence PP accordingly as rates suggest SV and IPV are far from resolved.

### **Increasing Sexual Violence and IPV Rates**

In this secondary analysis, the majority of the ACHA-NCHA 2016 and 2019 respondents were single, heterosexual, unmarried undergraduate students that lived in off-campus housing or in a campus residence hall. A significant percentage of these students experienced SV and/or IPV. In 2016, within the last 12 months prior to the survey, 7.8% were sexually touched without consent, 3.2% of students experienced attempted sexual penetration (vaginal, anal, oral) without consent, 2.0% were sexually penetrated (vaginal, anal, oral) without consent, and 5.1% of students experienced stalking.

Rates increased in 2019, with 10.3% of students sexually touched without consent, 3.8% experienced attempted sexual penetration without consent, 2.4% were sexually penetrated without consent, and 5.8% of students experienced stalking. These results are similar to other ACHA-NCHA years (ACHA-NCHA, 2015; ACHA-NCHA, 2018), suggesting that the current PP being employed at colleges and universities may not be effective as rates are not largely different.

Results pertaining to IPV on campus echo similar findings by Oswalt, Wyatt, and Ochoa (2018), suggesting that IPV is more common than SV on college campuses. In Spring 2016, within intimate (coupled/partnered) relationships in the previous 12 months, 8.4% of students experienced emotionally abusive relationships (e.g., called derogatory names, yelled at, ridiculed), 1.9% experienced physically abusive relationships (e.g. kicked, slapped, punched), and 1.9% had sexually abusive relationships (e.g., forced to have sex when one did not want to, forced to perform or have an unwanted sexual act performed). Whereas, the percentages in Spring 2019 were slightly larger with 9.7% of students experienced emotionally abusive relationships, 1.9% experienced physically abusive relationships, and 2.6% had sexually abusive relationships. The explanation for the increase in rates is unclear, but possible reasons could include that students may be better identifying signs of sexual and IPV, perhaps more students are disclosing their experiences of violence, and/or higher rates of perpetration are occurring.

The increase in experiences of IPV from 2016 to 2019 coincide with an increase in students associating trauma to their relationships. For example, 27.4% of students (31.6% women, 27% males) within the last 12 months in Spring 2016, and 28.1% of students (33.9% women, 28.5% males) in Spring 2019 stated they felt their intimate relationships were traumatic or very difficult to handle. These results suggest that although SV is a campus-wide national issue, IPV rates exceed SV rates and students are explicitly stating that these relationships are problematic and difficult to handle. The increase in rates of IPV and associated trauma need to be addressed within SV PP efforts and continued research must be conducted on aspects of campus culture that could be increasing rates of IPV.

Experiencing SV and IPV occurred more frequently for females than males in both Spring 2016 and Spring 2019, with higher percentages occurring in 2019. Females were more likely to experience emotionally, physically, and sexually abusive relationships compared to their male counterparts. Occurrences of SV and IPV were higher among non-heterosexual students in both Spring 2016 and 2019, with bisexual and lesbian/gay students experiencing higher rates of SV. Transgender students reported even higher rates of SV and IPV. These results echo other literature suggesting that women and non-heterosexual identities are at an increased risk for sexual and IPV. Although the reason for the increase in experiences from 2016 to 2019 is unclear, possible explanations could include campus culture, RC, political climate, belief in gender role norms, homophobia, transphobia, etc.

In terms of year in school, the students that experienced higher rates of SV and IPV were undergraduate students compared graduate students, with similar rates each year in undergrad. This contradicts previous research suggesting that there is an increased risk of SV for senior-year college females (Mellins et al., 2017), but echoes literature that undergraduate students are at increased risk versus graduate students. Even though undergraduate students have increased odds of experiencing SV and IPV, graduate students are not immune and also encounter these issues. Occurrences of SV and IPV was higher among non-White students in both 2016 and 2019. When breaking down the experiences by race/ethnicity, American Indian/Alaskan/Native Hawaiian, Biracial/Multiracial, and Other race/ethnicities experienced higher rates of SV and IPV than their non-American Indian/Alaskan/Native Hawaiian, Biracial/Multiracial, and

Other counterparts. These results are similar to findings that ethnic minorities are at risk for victimization compared to White students.

### **Correlation between Sexual Violence and IPV**

The results from the correlations suggest that experiencing any form of SV (sexually touched without consent, attempted sexual penetration without consent, sexual penetration without consent, and/or stalking) was significantly correlated with experiencing IPV (emotionally, physically, and/or sexually abusive relationships) in Spring 2016 and 2019. Stalking was also significantly correlated with experiencing any type of IPV in the last 12 months. SV victimization while drinking within the last 12 months was also correlated with SV perpetration while drinking. This is in agreement with the broader literature that SV and IPV are highly interwoven, which suggests the need to include resources for both forms of violence in campus PP.

### **Increased Odds of Sexual Violence and IPV**

Not all students had the same odds of experiencing SV and IPV. The following independent variables increased the odds ratio of experiencing any form of sexual violence in 2016: undergraduate status, biological sex, grades, sexual orientation, race/ethnicity, alcohol and other drug use, and SV perpetration. Results from the logistic regression are similar in Spring 2019 and indicate that the following additional independent variables increased the odds ratio of experiencing any form of sexual violence: fraternity/sorority membership, extracurricular sports, and marijuana use. Factors such as Greek life membership and sport engagement increased the odds of SV

victimization in this study, which differs from research by McCray (2015) that concluded athletic membership increased SV perpetration. This highlights the need to investigate students' perceptions of RC to better understand which student populations are at increased risk for perpetration and victimization.

Results from the logistic regression for Spring 2016 indicate that the following independent variables increased the odds ratio of experiencing any form of intimate partner violence: undergraduate status, biological sex, transgender identity, grades, sexual orientation, race/ethnicity, current living status, marijuana and other drug use, and SV perpetration. In Spring 2019, the following additional independent variables increased the odds ratio of experiencing any form of intimate partner violence: fraternity/sorority membership, current living status, and alcohol use. These factors are similar to the variables that increased the odds of SV, suggesting that individuals at risk for IPV are also at risk for SV victimization. This highlights the need to include IPV information and resources when universities employ SV PP.

### **Differences in Sample Year**

Interaction effects between covariates and sample year were assessed for sexual violence experiences. Results indicate that the following interactions are significant between 2016 and 2019 responses: the overall experience of SV (increased in 2019), the percentage of Asian/Pacific Islanders that reported SV (decreased in 2019), and the experience of SV among “other” sexual orientations (increased in 2019). Interaction effects between covariates were also assessed for intimate partner violence and sample year. Results indicate that the following interaction is significant between 2016 and 2019

responses with IPV: marijuana use in the last 30 days and the odds ratio of experiencing IPV has significantly decreased in 2019. Although the data show that SV and IPV rates are increasing, not all groups are impacted similarly. This suggests the need to tailor programming efforts to various subgroups of the college population and that general programming may not work equally for all students.

Chi-squares were performed to determine if there was a significant difference between the rates of sexual violence in 2016 and 2019 and intimate partner violence in 2016 and 2019. The difference between the rates in 2016 and 2019 is statistically significant and correlation between SV and IPV in 2016 and 2019 are statistically significant. This reinforces the literature that explains the highly interconnected relationship between SV and IPV and the need for PP efforts to include information on both topics.

### **Impact on Students' Mental Health**

Students stated that they were interested in learning about information pertaining to community issues from their campuses; when asked, students were interested in receiving information on: how to help others in distress, relationship difficulties, sexual assault/relationship violence prevention, and violence prevention. Yet, a large percentage of students stated that although they wanted to receive the information, they did *not* receive resources on those topics from their respective institutions. This discrepancy suggests that the resources campuses are providing to their students are not aligned with what students want information on.

Although the majority of students classified their health as good or better, approximately a quarter of students suffer from diagnosed depression; with most students stating that the most difficult to handle areas in the last 12 months were academics and intimate relationships. From 2016 to 2019, there was an increase in number of students experiencing feelings of hopelessness, loneliness, anger, and suicidality, which could suggest that students may not factor in their mental health experiences when assessing their general health status. Although the reason for the increase in mental health issues is unclear, possible explanations could include campus climate, political events, family pressures, etc. This poses a large disconnect between what violence prevention resources are offered by colleges and universities, what resources are actually being used by students, and how much information is being retained from the resources available. For example, according to the AAU Campus Survey, about half of students said they attended a new-student orientation at their school which contained information about campus sexual assault, yet the results revealed that only about a quarter of undergraduate students and a fifth of graduate students believed that they were knowledgeable about the resources available related to sexual assault (Cantor et al., 2015).

### **Strengths and Limitations**

This research study highlights the need for additional resources on college campuses pertaining to prevention of SV and IPV. The strengths of this study include echoing previous research and also establishing the need for comprehensive PP and assessments of RC. This research emphasizes that IPV rates exceed certain SV rates on college campuses nationally, with undergraduate students at highest risk. Other strengths

include identifying variables that impact rates of SV and IPV, such as sexual orientation, biological sex, and race/ethnicity.

Although the results from this study provide insight to the SV and IPV experiences of college students, there are limitations to this research. Responses to the surveys were based on self-reporting and due to the sensitivity of the questions asked, responses and disclosure rates may be skewed. Rates of SV and IPV were only calculated based off self-report to a select few questions asked by ACHA-NCHA IIc and students may also not self-identify that the experiences they had were indicative of SV or IPV. Also, since SV and IPV are so closely interwoven students may not be able to distinguish the differences when reporting their experiences. Lastly, the third research aim of developing the RC assessment, has not been validated and would need to determine its psychometric properties by administering it to a sample of students.

Another limitation is that institutional-level factors, such as school size, were not added as covariates in the statistical models. By including institutional factors and practices, focus can be reframed to highlight institutional and broader cultural contexts that can influence these forms of violence. Other limitations include threats to internal and external validity. A few threats to internal validity include history, experimental mortality, and instrumentation. It is possible that the data collected could be skewed as a result of current events, inability to complete the survey in its entirety, or that the surveys themselves were not measuring what they intended to measure effectively. Threats to the external validity of this study could include population validity, the Hawthorne Effect, and human error in entry/coding. Other limitations that could occur throughout the analysis portion of the dissertation include an extremely large sample size for statistical

measurements which may impact power, as well as human error in interpreting SPSS statistical results.

The National College Health Assessment IIc also did not capture perspectives of rape myth acceptance (RMA)/RC that could contribute to the perpetration of sexual and IPV. The Spring 2016 and Spring 2019 surveys only provided one question regarding about SV perpetration, but it was asked if was during a time of drinking alcohol, and not about other occasions. The other survey questions from the secondary analysis also does not capture the experiences of RC on campus. Since quantifying RC also provides limitations as the construct is difficult to measure, thus the validity of the assessment created for the third research aim may not fully measure what it was intended to measure.

### **Study Conclusions and Recommendations**

This research echoes previous literature and highlights that SV and IPV are serious issues that impact students across the country, with marginalized subgroups affected disproportionately and rates increasing from 2016 to 2019. Students with disproportionate experiences of SV include non-heterosexual students and non-White undergraduate students, specifically women and trans students, with other drug use besides marijuana within the last 30 days with the highest odds for experiencing violence.

Acts of SV occurred more frequently for females than males in both Spring 2016 and Spring 2019, with higher percentages occurring in 2019; with transgender students experiencing the highest rates of sexual touch without consent, attempted sexual penetration without consent, sexual penetration without consent, and stalking.

Occurrences of SV was also higher among non-heterosexual students in both Spring 2016

and 2019, with bisexual students experiencing highest rates of sexual touch without consent, attempted sexual penetration without consent, and sexual penetration without consent. Occurrences of SV was also higher among non-White students in both Spring 2016 and 2019 with Biracial/Multiracial students experiencing the most sexual touching without consent. Stalking was highest among American Indian/Alaskan/Native Hawaiian students in both 2016 and 2019.

Experiencing any form of SV (sexually touched without consent, attempted sexual penetration without consent, sexual penetration without consent, and/or stalking) was significantly correlated ( $r=.25$ ,  $p<.001$ ) in Spring 2016 and significantly correlated ( $r=.29$ ,  $p<.001$ ) in Spring 2019 with experiencing IPV (emotionally, physically, and/or sexually abusive relationships).

Logistic regression results indicate that undergraduate students have greater odds of experiencing any kind of SV and any kind of IPV in the past year, with females having significant greater odds. Other covariates that increase these odds include students with D/F grades, students that identify as gay/lesbian, bisexual, or “other” sexual orientation. Students that identified as American Indian/Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian, Biracial/Multiracial, and Other also have greater odds of experiencing violence compared to their non-American Indian/Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian, non-Biracial/Multiracial, and non-Other students. Alcohol use, marijuana use, and other drug use within the past 30 days had greater odds of experiencing violence within the past 12 months. Lastly, individuals who had sex with someone without their consent while drinking also had higher odds of experiencing SV and IPV than students that did not have sex with someone without their consent.

As a result of the data analysis and since the ACHA-NCHA IIc datasets did not capture beliefs surrounding RC and a single measurement that assesses RC in its entirety does not exist, a questionnaire with numerous instruments that assist in quantifying RC was also created. The results of the secondary analysis evidence the need for greater research in SV, IPV, and successful prevention strategies. In summary, universities and institutions that assess the SV and IPV that occur on college campuses, need to delve deeper into the contributing factors, such as RC, that can impact SV perpetration and victimization. By implementing a more comprehensive tool to measure SV, IPV, and RC, universities could improve resources by providing personalized care, emergency planning, victimization interventions, housing accommodations, etc. to better support survivors and co-survivors on college campuses.

### **Future Implications**

The analyses in this study contribute to the literature by showcasing the strong relationship between SV and IPV on college campuses. It also emphasizes the need for campus PP to include graduate students in their outreach populations and to expand resources for individuals experiencing IPV. Although undergraduates experience higher rates of SV and IPV, this study suggests that graduate students still experience these forms of violence, with non-White non-heterosexual women and trans students at disproportionate rates. Another variable with a powerful impact on the odds of experiencing SV and IPV was drug use (besides marijuana) within the past 30 days.

The implications from this research can impact campus PP, which can assist in reducing rates of SV and IPV. The recommendations from the CSA included encouraging

universities to improve resources for and in response to sexual assault survivors by educating the campus on what constitutes sexual assault, its definition, prevalence, likelihood of occurring, subgroups at increased risk, and ensuring students are aware of the various resources available on and off campus (Krebs et al., 2007). By understanding the students at disproportionate risk and the factors that are associated with increased odds of victimization, more tailored and effective programming can occur.

The secondary analysis of ACHA-NCHA IIC datasets from Spring 2016 and Spring 2019 suggest that incidences of SV happen disproportionately depending on biological sex, sexual orientation, and race/ethnicity. It also shows that undergraduate women have the highest odds of experiencing SV and IPV. The results from the secondary analysis evidence that not only is SV prevalent on college campuses, but also echo the findings of Oswald et al. (2018) that rates of IPV are higher than rates of sexual assault. Thus, future programming should involve IPV prevention and include information and resources for fostering healthy relationships, communication, and behaviors and provide information for “red-flag” inappropriate relationship behaviors.

By understanding the variables that increase the odds for experiencing SV and IPV victimization, college campuses can provide more effective violence PP. With the aid of an additional tool to help quantify RC, such as a more comprehensive instrument to assess RC, university programming can better identify perspectives and experiences of students to improve upon commonly used strategies, such as bystander intervention programs. In addition to improving upon violence PP, the results of this research can inform other campus resources and mental health counseling to better support the needs of all students on campus.

Colleges, universities, and respective institutions can facilitate conversations and change around SV, IPV, and RC by focusing on systemic cultural change. This can be achieved by accurately naming the culture that supports violence against women as rape culture, facilitating positive survivor and co-survivor support with options for reporting, having clear policies on campus investigations, adjudications, and sanctions for acts of violence, engaging in multitiered PP at all levels of the institution, public disclosure and statistics related to assault, fostering partnerships with school leaders and campus groups, and ongoing self-assessments for continued improvement (Korman, 2015). In light of COVID-19 and other factors that may impact students that would normally experience traditional on-campus college/university experiences, schools can also facilitate conversations pertaining to SV, IPV, and RC during remote-learning by providing online resources, 24/7 helplines, creating safety plans for students, and increasing support systems for Title IX reporting while students remain off-campus.

## REFERENCES

- Abbey, A. (2002). Alcohol-related sexual assault: A common problem among college students. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol, Supplement*, (14), 118-128.
- Abrahams, N., Devries, K., Watts, C., Pallitto, C., Petzold, M., Shamu, S., & García-Moreno, C. (2014). Worldwide prevalence of non-partner sexual violence: a systematic review. *The Lancet*, 383(9929), 1648-1654.
- American College Health Association. (2012). *Healthy Campus 2020*. Retrieved March 20, 2019, from [https://www.acha.org/HealthyCampus/Objectives/Student\\_Objectives/HealthyCampus/Student\\_Objectives.aspx?hkey=a9f191de-243b-41c6-b913-c012961ecab9](https://www.acha.org/HealthyCampus/Objectives/Student_Objectives/HealthyCampus/Student_Objectives.aspx?hkey=a9f191de-243b-41c6-b913-c012961ecab9).
- American College Health Association National College Health Assessment (ACHA-NCHA), Spring 2015 Reference Group Report. (2015). Retrieved March 1, 2019 from [https://www.acha.org/documents/ncha/NCHA-II\\_WEB\\_SPRING\\_2015\\_REFERENCE\\_GROUP\\_EXECUTIVE\\_SUMMARY.pdf](https://www.acha.org/documents/ncha/NCHA-II_WEB_SPRING_2015_REFERENCE_GROUP_EXECUTIVE_SUMMARY.pdf)
- American College Health Association National College Health Assessment (ACHA-NCHA), Spring 2018 Reference Group Report. (2018). Retrieved March 1, 2019, from [https://www.acha.org/documents/ncha/NCHA-II\\_Spring\\_2018\\_Undergraduate\\_Reference\\_Group\\_Executive\\_Summary.pdf](https://www.acha.org/documents/ncha/NCHA-II_Spring_2018_Undergraduate_Reference_Group_Executive_Summary.pdf)
- Aronowitz, T., Lambert, C. A., & Davidoff, S. (2012). The role of rape myth acceptance in the social norms regarding sexual behavior among college students. *Journal of Community Health Nursing*, 29(3), 173-182.
- Article 129-B Implementation by Colleges and Universities of Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence and Stalking Prevention and Response Policies and Procedures, NY Educ L § 6446 (2016). ProQuest Congressional Database.
- Banyard, V. L., Moynihan, M. M., & Plante, E. G. (2007). Sexual violence prevention through bystander education: An experimental evaluation. *Journal of Community Psychology*, 35, 463-481.
- Banyard, V. L., Plante, E., & Moynihan, M. M. (2005). Rape prevention through bystander education: Final report to NIJ for grant 2002-WG-BX-0009. Retrieved March 1, 2019, from [www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles10nij0grants0208701.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles10nij0grants0208701.pdf)
- Barnett, M. D., Sligar, K. B., & Wang, C. D. C. (2018). Religious affiliation, religiosity, gender, and rape myth acceptance: Feminist theory and rape culture. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 33(8), 1219-1235.
- Barone, R. P., Wolgemuth, J. R., & Linder, C. (2007). Preventing sexual assault through engaging college men. *Journal of College Student Development*, 48, 585-594.

- Berkowitz, A. D. (2010). Fostering healthy norms to prevent violence and abuse: The social norms approach. In K. L. Kaufman (Ed.), *The prevention of sexual violence: A practitioner's sourcebook* (pp. 147-171). Holyoke, MA: NEARI Press.
- Binder, R. (2001). Changing a culture: Sexual assault prevention in the fraternity and sorority community. In A. J. Ottens & K. Hotelling (Eds.), *Sexual violence on campus: Policies, programs, and perspectives* (pp. 98-119).
- Black, M. C., Basile, K. C., Breiding, M. J., Smith, S. G., Walters, M. L., Merrick, M. T., ... Stevens, M. R. (2011). The national intimate partner and sexual violence survey: 2010 summary report. Retrieved November 23, 2018 from [http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/pdf/NISVS\\_Report2010-a.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/pdf/NISVS_Report2010-a.pdf). Accessed: November 23, 2018
- Bonistall Postel, E. (2020). Violence against international students: a critical gap in the literature. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 21(1), 71-82.
- Breiding, M. J. (2014). Prevalence and characteristics of sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence victimization—National intimate partner and sexual violence survey, United States, 2011. *Morbidity and mortality weekly report: Surveillance summaries (Washington, DC: 2002)*, 63(8), 1.
- Bulmer, S. M., Irfan, S., Barton, B., Vancour, M., & Breny, J. (2010). Comparison of health status and health behaviors between female graduate and undergraduate college students. *Health Educator*, 42(2), 67-76.
- Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). (2005). Criminal victimization in the United States, 2001 statistical tables, national crime victimization survey. Retrieved November 18, 2018 from <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cvus05.pdf>
- Burke, T. (2019). History & inception. Retrieved March 7, 2019 from <https://metoomvmt.org/get-to-know-us/history-inception/>
- Burnett, A., Mattern, J. L., Herakova, L. L., Kahl Jr, D. H., Tobola, C., & Bornsen, S. E. (2009). Communicating/muting date rape: A co-cultural theoretical analysis of communication factors related to rape culture on a college campus. *Journal of Applied Communication Research*, 37(4), 465-485.
- Burt, M. R. (1980). Cultural myths and supports for rape. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 28, 217-230.

- Cantor, D., Fisher, B., Chibnall, S., Townsend, R., Lee, H., Bruce, C., & Thomas, G. (2015). Report on the AAU Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct. Washington, DC: Association of American Universities. Retrieved from [http://www.aau.edu/uploadedFiles/AAU\\_Publications/AAU\\_Reports/Sexual\\_Assault\\_Campus\\_Survey/Report%20on%20the%20AAU%20Campus%20Climate%20Survey%20on%20Sexual%20Assault%20and%20Sexual%20Misconduct.pdf](http://www.aau.edu/uploadedFiles/AAU_Publications/AAU_Reports/Sexual_Assault_Campus_Survey/Report%20on%20the%20AAU%20Campus%20Climate%20Survey%20on%20Sexual%20Assault%20and%20Sexual%20Misconduct.pdf)
- Carey, K. B., Durney, S. E., Shepardson, R. L., & Carey, M. P. (2015). Incapacitated and forcible rape of college women: Prevalence across the first year. *Journal of Adolescent Health, 56*(6), 678-680.
- Catalano, S., Smith, E., Snyder, H., & Rand, M. (2009). *Female victims of violence*. Retrieved from <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1006&context=usjusticematls>.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2019a). Sexual Violence Prevention. Retrieved March 7, 2019 from <https://www.cdc.gov/features/sexualviolence/index.html>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2019b). Violence Prevention. Retrieved March 7, 2020 from <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/intimatepartnerviolence/riskprotectivefactors.html>
- Chekroun, P., & Brauer, M. (2002). The bystander effect and social control behavior: The effect of the presence of others on people's reactions to norm violations. *European Journal of Social Psychology, 32*, 853-867.
- Coker, A. L., Cook-Craig, P. G., Williams, C. M., Fisher, B. S., Clear, E. R., Garcia, L. S., & Hegge, L. M. (2011). Evaluation of Green Dot: An active bystander intervention to reduce sexual violence on college campuses. *Violence Against Women, 17*(6), 777-796.
- Coulter, R., Mair, C., Miller, E., Blosnich, J., Matthews, D., & McCauley, H. (2017). Prevalence of past-year sexual assault victimization among undergraduate students: Exploring differences by and intersections of gender identity, sexual identity, and race/ethnicity. *Prevention Science, 18*(6), 726-736.
- Criminal Justice Service Division. (2017). Crime in the United States. Retrieved from <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2017/crime-in-the-u.s.-2017/tables/table-1>
- Dardis, C. M., Edwards, K. M., Kelley, E. L., & Gidycz, C. A. (2017). Perceptions of dating violence and associated correlates: A study of college young adults. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 32*(21), 3245-3271.

- Davis, T. L., & Liddell, D. L. (2002). Getting inside the house: The effectiveness of a rape prevention program for college fraternity men. *Journal of College Student Development, 43*, 35-50.
- De Judicibus, M., & McCabe, M. P. (2001). Blaming the target of sexual harassment: Impact of gender role, sexist attitudes, and work role. *Sex Roles, 44*, 401-417.
- Demers, J. M., K. Ward, S., Walsh, W. A., L. Banyard, V., Cohn, E. S., Edwards, K. M., & Moynihan, M. M. (2018). Disclosure on campus: Students' decisions to tell others about unwanted sexual experiences, intimate partner violence, and stalking. *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma, 27*(1), 54-75.
- Du Mont, J., Woldeyohannes, M., Macdonald, S., Kosa, D., & Turner, L. (2017). A comparison of intimate partner and other sexual assault survivors' use of different types of specialized hospital-based violence services. *BMC Women's Health, 17*(1), 59.
- Fedina, L., Holmes, J. L., & Backes, B. L. (2018). Campus sexual assault: A systematic review of prevalence research from 2000 to 2015. *Trauma, Violence & Abuse, 19*(1), 76-93.
- Filipovic, J. (2017, December 5). *Our president has always degraded women – and we've always let him*. Time. Retrieved March 1, 2019 from <https://time.com/5047771/donald-trump-comments-billy-bush/>.
- Federal Bureau of Investigation. (2014). Crime in the United States, 2013. *Uniform crime reports*. Retrieved April 20, 2019 from [https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2013/crime-in-the-u.s.-2013/summary-2013/2013-cius-summary-\\_final.pdf](https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2013/crime-in-the-u.s.-2013/summary-2013/2013-cius-summary-_final.pdf)
- Fisher, B. S., Cullen, F. T., & Turner, M. G. (2000). The sexual victimization of college women: A research report. (NIJ Research Report: NCJ 182369). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.
- Flood, M., & Pease, B. (2009). Factors influencing attitudes to violence against women. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse, 10*(2), 125-142.
- Franiuk, R., & Shain, E. A. (2011). Beyond Christianity: The status of women and rape myths. *Sex Roles, 65*(11-12), 783-791.
- Franklin, C. A., Bouffard, L. A., & Pratt, T. C. (2012). Sexual assault on the college campus: Fraternity affiliation, male peer support, and low self-control. *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 39*(11), 1457-1480.
- Gidycz, C. A., Orchowski, L. M., & Berkowitz, A. D. (2011). Preventing sexual aggression among college men: An evaluation of a social norms and bystander intervention program. *Violence Against Women, 17*(6), 720-742

- Gidycz, C. A., Orchowski, L. M., & Edwards, K. M. (2011). Primary prevention of sexual violence. In M. P. Koss, J. W. White, & A. E. Kazdin (Eds.), *Violence against women and children: Navigating solutions* (Vol. 2) (pp. 159-179). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
- Glick, P., & Fiske, S. T. (1996). The ambivalent sexism inventory: Differentiating hostile and benevolent sexism. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 70(3), 491.
- Greenfeld, L. A. (1997). *Sex offenses and offenders: An analysis of data on rape and sexual assault*. US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs.
- Greenfield, T. K., & Rogers, J. D. (1999). Who drinks most of the alcohol in the U.S.? The policy implications. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 60, 78–89.
- Hendrick, C., Hendrick, S. S., & Reich, D. A. (2006). The brief sexual attitudes scale. *Journal of Sex Research*, 43, 76-86.
- Humphrey, J.A., & White, J.W. (2000). Women's vulnerability to sexual assault from adolescence to young adulthood. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 27, 419-424.
- Johnson, N. L., & Johnson, D. M. (2017). An empirical exploration into the measurement of rape culture. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 1-26.
- Johnston, L. D., O'Malley, P. M., Bachman, J. G. (2001). *Monitoring the future national survey results on drug use, 1975–2000. Vol. II: college students and adults ages 19–40*, (National Institute on Drug Abuse). Bethesda, MD.
- Kilpatrick, D. G., Resnick, H. S., Ruggiero, K. J., Conoscenti, L. M., & McCauley, J. (2007). *Drug-facilitated, incapacitated, and forcible rape: A national study*. National Criminal Justice Reference Service.
- Korman, A. (2015). Shifting culture to end campus sexual assault. *Diversity & Democracy*, 18(2).
- Koss, M. P., Abbey, A., Campbell, R., Cook, S., Norris, J., Testa, M., Ullman, S., West, C., & White, J. (2006a). The sexual experiences short form perpetration (SES-SFP). Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona.
- Koss, M. P., Abbey, A., Campbell, R., Cook, S., Norris, J., Testa, M., Ullman, S., West, C., & White, J. (2006b). The sexual experiences short form victimization (SES-SFV). Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona
- Koss, M. P., Gidycz, C. A., & Wisniewski, N. (1987). The scope of rape: incidence and prevalence of sexual aggression and victimization in a national sample of higher education students. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 55(2), 162.

- Krebs, C. P., Lindquist, C. H., Warner, T. D., Fisher, B. S., & Martin, S. L. (2007). The campus sexual assault (CSA) study: Final report. *Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice*, US Department of Justice.
- Lanier, C. A. & Elliott, M. N. (1997). A new instrument for the evaluation of a date rape prevention program. *Journal of College Student Development*, 38, 673-676.
- Lawyer, S., Resnick, H., Bakanic, V., Burkett, T., & Kilpatrick, D. (2010). Forcible, drug-facilitated, and incapacitated rape and sexual assault among undergraduate women. *Journal of American College Health*, 58(5), 453-460.
- Livingston, J. A., Testa, M., & VanZile-Tamsen, C. (2007). The reciprocal relationship between sexual victimization and sexual assertiveness. *Violence Against Women*, 13, 298-313.
- Lonsway, K. A., & Fitzgerald, L. F. (1995). Attitudinal antecedents of rape myth acceptance: A theoretical and empirical reexamination. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 68(4), 704-711.
- Mahalik, J. R., Locke, B. D., Ludlow, L. H., Diemer, M. A., Scott, R. P. J., Gottfried, M., & Freitas, G. (2003). Development of the conformity to masculine norms inventory. *Psychology of Men & Masculinity*, 4(1), 3-25.
- Mahalik, J. R., Morray, E. B., Coonerty-Femiano, A., Ludlow, L. H., Slattery, S. M., & Smiler, A. (2005). Development of the conformity to feminine norms inventory. *Sex Roles*, 52(7-8), 417-435.
- Manson, S. M., Beals, J., Klein, S. A., & Croy, C.D. (2005). Social epidemiology of trauma among 2 American Indian reservation populations. *American Journal of Public Health*, 95, 851-859.
- McCray, K. (2015). Intercollegiate athletes and sexual violence: A review of literature and recommendations for future study. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 16, 438-443
- McMahon, S. (2010). Rape myth beliefs and bystander attitudes among incoming college students. *Journal of American College Health*, 59(1), 3-11.
- McMahon, S., O'Connor, J., & Seabrook, R. (2018). Not just an undergraduate issue: Campus climate and sexual violence among graduate students. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 1-19.
- Mellins, C. A., Walsh, K., Sarvet, A. L., Wall, M., Gilbert, L., Santelli, J. S., ... & Bah, K. (2017). Sexual assault incidents among college undergraduates: Prevalence and factors associated with risk. *PLoS one*, 12(11).

- Mohler-Kuo, M., Dowdall, G. W., Koss, M. P., & Wechsler, H. (2004). Correlates of rape while intoxicated in a national sample of college women. *Journal of Studies in Alcohol*, 65, 37–45.
- Mouilso, E. R., Fischer, S., & Calhoun, K. S. (2012). A prospective study of sexual assault and alcohol use among first-year college women. *Violence and Victims*, 27(1), 78.
- Moynihan, M. M., & Banyard, V. L. (2008). Community responsibility for preventing sexual violence: A pilot study with campus Greeks and intercollegiate athletes. *Journal of Prevention & Intervention in the Community*, 36, 23-38.
- National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Division of Violence Prevention (2019). *Risk and protective factors for perpetration*. Retrieved February 23, 2020 From <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/intimatepartnerviolence/riskprotectivefactors.html>
- National Sexual Violence Resource Center. (2015). *Statistics about sexual violence*. Retrieved November 23, 2018 from [https://www.nsvrc.org/sites/default/files/201501/publications\\_nsvrc\\_factsheet\\_media-packet\\_statistics-about-sexual-violence\\_0.pdf](https://www.nsvrc.org/sites/default/files/201501/publications_nsvrc_factsheet_media-packet_statistics-about-sexual-violence_0.pdf)
- National Sexual Violence Resource Center. (2010). *What is sexual violence? Fact sheet*. Retrieved November 23, 2018 from [https://www.nsvrc.org/sites/default/files/201501/publications\\_nsvrc\\_factsheet\\_mia-packet\\_statistics-about-sexual-violence\\_0.pdf](https://www.nsvrc.org/sites/default/files/201501/publications_nsvrc_factsheet_mia-packet_statistics-about-sexual-violence_0.pdf)
- Nayak, M. B., Byrne, C. A., Martin, M. K., & Abraham, A. G. (2003). Attitudes toward violence against women: A cross-nation study. *Sex Roles*, 49(7-8), 333-342.
- Niolon, P., & Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2017). *Preventing intimate partner violence across the lifespan: A technical package of programs, policies, and practices*. Government Printing Office.
- Oswalt, S. B., Wyatt, T. J., & Ochoa, Y. (2018). Sexual assault is just the tip of the iceberg: Relationship and sexual violence prevalence in college students. *Journal of College Student Psychotherapy*, 32(2), 93-109.
- Pavlou, M., & Knowles, A. (2001). Domestic violence: Attributions, recommended punishments and reporting behaviour related to provocation by the victim. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*, 8, 6-85.
- Payne, D. L., Lonsway, K. A., & Fitzgerald, L. F. (1999). Rape myth acceptance: Exploration of its structure and its measurement using the Illinois rape myth acceptance scale. *Journal of Research in Personality*, 33, 27-68.

- Perry, S. W. (2004). *American Indians and crime*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.
- Planty, M., Langton, L., Krebs, C., Berzofsky, M., & Smiley-McDonald, H. (2013). *Female victims of sexual violence, 1994-2010*. Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics.
- Ramisetty-Mikler, S., Caetano, R., & McGrath, C. (2007). Sexual aggression among White, Black, and Hispanic couples in the U.S.: Alcohol use, physical assault and psychological aggression as its correlates. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, 33*, 31-43.
- Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network. (2018). Legal role of consent. Retrieved November 24, 2018 from <https://www.rainn.org/articles/legal-role-consent>
- Rennison, C. A. (2002). *Rape and sexual assault: Reporting to police and medical attention, 1992-2000*. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Retrieved November 24, 2018 from <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/rsarp00.pdf>
- Sabina, C., & Ho, L. Y. (2014). Campus and college victim responses to sexual assault and dating violence: Disclosure, service utilization, and service provision. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse, 15*(3), 201-226.
- Sable, M. R., Danis, F., Mauzy, D. L., & Gallagher, S. K. (2006). Barriers to reporting sexual assault for women and men: Perspectives of college students. *Journal of American College Health, 55*(3), 157-162.
- Sanchez, R. (2016, Jun 11). Stanford rape case: Inside the court documents. *CNN*. Retrieved November 23, 2018 from <https://www.cnn.com/2016/06/10/us/stanford-rape-case-court-documents/index.html>.
- Santiago, C. & Criss, D (2017, Oct 17). An activist, a little girl and the heartbreaking origin of 'me too.' *CNN*. Retrieved November 23, 2018 from <https://www.cnn.com/2017/10/17/us/me-too-tarana-burke-origin-trnd/index.html>.
- Schmidt, S. (2017, Oct 16). #MeToo: Harvey Weinstein case moves thousands to tell their own stories of abuse, break silence. *The Washington Post*. Retrieved from <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/morning-mix/wp/2017/10/16/me-too-alyssa-milano-urged-assault-victims-to-tweet-in-solidarity-the-response-was-massive/>.
- Sinozich, S., & Langton, L. (2014). *Rape and sexual assault victimization among college-age females, 1995-2013*. Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

- Smith, R. (2014, Sep 21), In a Mattress, a Lever for Art and Political Protest. *The New York Times*. Retrieved November 10, 2018 from <https://www.nytimes.com/2014/09/22/arts/design/in-a-mattress-a-fulcrum-of-art-and-political-protest.html>.
- Smith, S.G., Zhang, X., Basile, K.C., Merrick, M.T., Wang, J., Kresnow, M., Chen, J. (2018). *The national intimate partner and sexual violence survey (NISVS): 2015 data brief – updated release*. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- Smith, S. G., Chen, J., Basile, K. C., Gilbert, L. K., Merrick, M. T., Patel, N., Walling, M., & Jain, A. (2017). *The national intimate partner and sexual violence survey (NISVS): 2010-2012 state report*. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- Stith, S. M., Smith, D. B., Penn, C. E., Ward, D. B., & Tritt, D. (2004). Intimate partner physical abuse perpetration and victimization risk factors: a meta-analytic review. *Aggression and Violent Behavior, 10*(1), 65-98.
- Stotzer, R.L. & MacCartney, D. (2016) The role of institutional factors on on-campus reported rape prevalence. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 31*(16), 2687-2707.
- Testa, M., & Livingston, J. A. (2009). Alcohol consumption and women's vulnerability to sexual victimization: Can reducing women's drinking prevent rape?. *Substance Use & Misuse, 44*(9-10), 1349-1376.
- Tharp, A. T., DeGue, S., Valle, L. A., Brookmeyer, K. A., Massetti, G. M., & Matjasko, J. L. (2013). A systematic qualitative review of risk and protective factors for sexual violence perpetration. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse, 14*(2), 133-167.
- Ullman, S. E., & Najdowski, C. J. (2011). Vulnerability and protective factors for sexual assault. In J. W. White, M. P. Koss, & A. E. Kazdin (Eds.), *Violence against women and children, Vol. 1. Mapping the terrain* (pp. 151-172). Washington, DC, US: American Psychological Association.
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (2019). Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. *Healthy People 2020*. Washington, DC. Retrieved March 20, 2019 from [www.healthypeople.gov](http://www.healthypeople.gov)
- Vagi, K. J., Rothman, E. F., Latzman, N. E., Tharp, A. T., Hall, D. M., & Breiding, M. J. (2013). Beyond correlates: A review of risk and protective factors for adolescent dating violence perpetration. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 42*(4), 633-649.
- Wade, J., & Brittan-Powell, C. (2001). Men's attitudes toward race and gender equity: The importance of masculinity ideology, gender-related traits, and reference group identity dependence. *Psychology of Men and Masculinity, 2*(1), 42-50.

- Walters, M.L., Chen J., & Breiding, M.J. (2013). *The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010 Findings on Victimization by Sexual Orientation*. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. Retrieved November 22, 2018 from [http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/pdf/NISVS\\_SOfindings.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/pdf/NISVS_SOfindings.pdf).
- White, B. H., & Kurpius, S. E. R. (2002). Effects of victim sex and sexual orientation on perceptions of rape. *Sex Roles, 46*, 191-200.
- Wilsnack, R. W., Kristjanson, A. F., Wilsnack, S. C., Crosby, R. D. (2006). Are U.S. women drinking less (or more)? Historical and aging trends, 1981–2001. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 67*:341– 348.
- Wolitzky-Taylor, K. B., Resnick, H. S., Amstadter, A. B., McCauley, J. L., Ruggiero, K. J., & Kilpatrick, D. G. (2011). Reporting rape in a national sample of college women. *Journal of American College Health, 59*(7), 582-587.
- World Health Organization (2012). *Understanding and addressing violence against women*. Retrieved November 24, 2018 from [http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/77434/WHO\\_RHR\\_12.37\\_eng.pdf;jsessionid=42A3385AB0FDC020B49F1A333FE30716?sequence=1](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/77434/WHO_RHR_12.37_eng.pdf;jsessionid=42A3385AB0FDC020B49F1A333FE30716?sequence=1)
- World Health Organization. (2014). *Violence against women: Intimate partner and sexual violence have serious short-and long-term physical, mental and sexual and reproductive health problems for survivors: Fact sheet*. Retrieved November 20, 2018 from [https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/112325/WHO\\_RHR\\_14.11\\_eng.pdf](https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/112325/WHO_RHR_14.11_eng.pdf)
- Young, B. R., Desmarais, S. L., Baldwin, J. A., & Chandler, R. (2017). Sexual coercion practices among undergraduate male recreational athletes, intercollegiate athletes, and non-athletes. *Violence Against Women, 23*(7), 795-812.

## Appendix A

## Demographic Questionnaire for Rape Culture Assessment

Please answer the following questions about yourself.

1. How old are you? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How would you identify your gender?
  - a. Agender (neither woman/man)
  - b. Man
  - c. Woman
  - d. Gender fluid (mix between “man” and “woman” identities)
  - e. Would Rather Not Say
  - f. Other
3. What best describes your sexual orientation?
  - a. Exclusively heterosexual
  - b. Predominantly heterosexual
  - c. Bisexual
  - d. Predominantly homosexual
  - e. Exclusively homosexual
  - f. Asexual
4. What best describes your relationship status?
  - a. Single
  - b. In a Relationship
  - c. Married
  - d. Divorced
  - e. Other
5. How would you describe your race/ethnicity?
  - a. Arab
  - b. Asian/Pacific Islander
  - c. Black
  - d. Caucasian/White
  - e. Hispanic/Latino
  - f. Indigenous or Aboriginal
  - g. Multiracial/Biracial
  - h. Would rather not say
  - i. Other
6. What best describes your religion?
  - a. Christianity
  - b. Islam
  - c. Judaism
  - d. Buddhism
  - e. Hinduism
  - f. Taoism

- g. Confucianism
  - h. Unitarianism
  - i. Paganism
  - j. Agnostic
  - k. Atheist
  - l. Would rather not say
  - m. Other
7. Which of the following describes your family's income?
- a. My family has a hard time buying the things we need.
  - b. My family has just enough money for the things we need.
  - c. My family has no problem buying the things we need and sometimes we can also buy special things.
  - d. My family has enough money to buy pretty much anything we want.
8. What year in school are you?
- a. 1<sup>st</sup> year
  - b. 2<sup>nd</sup> year
  - c. 3<sup>rd</sup> year
  - d. 4<sup>th</sup> year
  - e. 5<sup>th</sup> year and beyond
9. Where do you live?
- a. On-Campus
  - b. Off-Campus
10. What school do you attend?
- a. Columbia University
  - b. Other
11. Are you involved in Greek Life (Sorority/Fraternity)?
- a. Yes
  - b. No
12. Are you involved in any of your school's organized athletics?
- a. Yes
  - b. No
13. If yes, what athletics are you involved in? (Check all that apply)
- a. Football
  - b. Basketball
  - c. Baseball/Softball
  - d. Soccer
  - e. Tennis
  - f. Track & Field
  - g. Cheerleading
  - h. Dance
  - i. Gymnastics
  - j. Swimming
  - k. Other
14. Are you/have you ever been involved with the military?
- a. Yes
  - b. No

15. Have you ever participated in rape prevention programming?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
16. Do you know someone who has been raped or sexually assaulted?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
17. Have you ever been accused of rape or sexual assault?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
18. During the last 12 months, how often did you usually have any kind of drink containing alcohol? ***By a drink we mean half an ounce of absolute alcohol (e.g., a 12 ounce can or glass of beer or cooler, a 5 ounce glass of wine, or a drink containing 1 shot of liquor).***
  - a. Every day
  - b. 5-6 times a week
  - c. 3-4 times a week
  - d. Twice a week
  - e. Once a week
  - f. 2-3 times a month
  - g. Once a Month
  - h. 3-11 times in the past year
  - i. 1-2 times in the past year
  - j. 0 times in the past year
19. During the last 12 months, how many alcoholic drinks did you have on a typical day if you drank alcohol?
  - a. 25+ drinks
  - b. 19-24 drinks
  - c. 16-18 drinks
  - d. 12-15 drinks
  - e. 9-11 drinks
  - f. 7-8 drinks
  - g. 5-6 drinks
  - h. 3-4 drinks
  - i. 2 drinks
  - j. 1 drink
  - k. 0 drinks

## Appendix B

## Brief Sexual Attitudes Scale

Listed below are several statements that reflect different attitudes about sex. For each statement fill in the response on the answer sheet that indicates how much you agree or disagree with that statement. Some of the items refer to a specific sexual relationship, while others refer to general attitudes and beliefs about sex. Whenever possible, answer the questions with your current partner in mind. If you are not currently dating anyone, answer the questions with your most recent partner in mind. If you have never had a sexual relationship, answer in terms of what you think your responses would most likely be.

For each statement:

- A** = Strongly agree with statement
- B** = Moderately agree with the statement
- C** = Neutral - neither agree nor disagree
- D** = Moderately disagree with the statement
- E** = Strongly disagree with the statement

1. I do not need to be committed to a person to have sex with him/her.
2. Casual sex is acceptable.
3. I would like to have sex with many partners.
4. One-night stands are sometimes very enjoyable.
5. It is okay to have ongoing sexual relationships with more than one person at a time.
6. Sex as a simple exchange of favors is okay if both people agree to it.
7. The best sex is with no strings attached.
8. Life would have fewer problems if people could have sex more freely.
9. It is possible to enjoy sex with a person and not like that person very much.
10. It is okay for sex to be just good physical release.
11. Birth control is part of responsible sexuality.
12. A woman should share responsibility for birth control.
13. A man should share responsibility for birth control.
14. Sex is the closest form of communication between two people.
15. A sexual encounter between two people deeply in love is the ultimate human interaction.
16. At its best, sex seems to be the merging of two souls.
17. Sex is a very important part of life.
18. Sex is usually an intensive, almost overwhelming experience.
19. Sex is best when you let yourself go and focus on your own pleasure.
20. Sex is primarily the taking of pleasure from another person.
21. The main purpose of sex is to enjoy oneself.
22. Sex is primarily physical.

23. Sex is primarily a bodily function, like eating.
- 

**Note.** The BSAS includes the instructions shown at the top. The items are given in the order shown. The BSAS is usually part of a battery with items numbered consecutively. For purposes of analyses, we have A=1 and E=5. (The scoring may be reversed, so that A = strongly disagree, etc.) A participant receives four subscale scores, based on the mean score for a particular subscale (i.e., we add up the 10 items on Permissiveness and divide by 10). An overall scale score is really not useful.

<b>Items</b>	<b>Scoring Key</b>
1-10	Permissiveness
11-13	Birth Control
14-18	Communion
19-23	Instrumentality

## Appendix C

## Conformity Masculine Norms Inventory

Thinking about your **peers actions, feelings and beliefs**, please indicate how much you believe **your peers** would agree or disagree with each statement by circling "Strongly Disagree", "Disagree", "Agree," or "Strongly agree" to the left of the statement. There are no right or wrong responses to the statements. It is best if you respond with your first impression when answering. When answering the questions below please use the following definition of **peers**: individuals who belong to the same social group as you, especially based on age, grade, or status.

Most men....

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. In general, would do anything to win				
2. If they could, would frequently change sexual partners				
3. Hate asking for help				
4. Believe that violence is never justified (R)				
5. Believe that being thought of as gay is not a bad thing (R)				
6. In general, do not like risky situations (R)				
7. Believe winning is not their first priority (R)				
8. Enjoy taking risks				
9. Are disgusted by any kind of violence (R)				
10. Ask for help when they need it (R)				
11. Believe work is the most important part of life				

Most men....

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
12. Would only have sex if they were in a committed relationship (R)				
13. Bring up their feelings when talking to others (R)				
14. Would be furious if someone thought they were gay				
15. Don't mind losing (R)				
16. Take risks				
17. It would not bother them if someone thought they were gay (R)				
18. Never share their feelings				
19. Believe sometimes violent action is necessary				
20. Control the women in their life				
21. Would feel good if they had many sexual partners				
22. Believe it is important to win				
23. Don't like giving all their attention to work (R)				
24. Believe it would be awful if people though they were gay				
25. Like talking about their feelings (R)				
26. Will never ask for help				

Most men....

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
27. More often than not, losing does not bother them (R)				
28. Frequently put themselves in risk situations				
29. Believe women should be subservient to men				
30. Are willing to get into a physical fight if necessary				
31. Feel good when work is their first priority				
32. Tend to keep their feelings to themselves				
33. Believe winning is not important to them (R)				
34. Believe that violence is almost never justified (R)				
35. Are happiest when they're risking danger				
36. Believe it would be enjoyable to date more than one person at a time				
37. Would feel uncomfortable if someone thought they were gay				
38. Are not ashamed to ask for help (R)				
39. Believe work comes first				
40. Tend to share their feelings (R)				
41. No matter what the situation they would never act violently (R)				
42. Believe that things tend to be better when men are in charge				
43. Are bothered when they have to ask for help				
44. Love it when men are in charge of women				
45. Hate it when people ask them to talk about their feelings				
46. Try to avoid being perceived as gay				

*Notes.* Items designated with a (R) are reverse score

## Appendix D

## Conformity to Feminine Norms Inventory

Thinking about your **peers actions, feelings and beliefs**, please indicate how much you believe **your peers** would agree or disagree with each statement by circling "Strongly Disagree", "Disagree", "Agree," or "Strongly agree" to the left of the statement. There are no right or wrong responses to the statements. It is best if you respond with your first impression when answering. When answering the questions below please use the following definition of **peers**: individuals who belong to the same social group as you, especially based on age, grade, or status.

Most women....

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. Would be happier if they were thinner				
2. Believe it is important to keep their living space clean				
3. Spend more than 30 minutes a day doing their hair and make-up				
4. Tell everyone about their accomplishments (R)				
5. Clean the house on a regular basis				
6. Feel attractive without makeup (R)				
7. Believe that their friendships should be maintained at all costs				
8. Find children annoying (R)				
9. Would feel guilty if they had a one-night stand				
10. When they succeed, they tell their friends about it (R)				

Most women....

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
11. Believe having a romantic relationship is essential in life				
12. Enjoy spending time making their living space look nice				
13. Believe being nice to others is extremely important				
14. Wear makeup regularly				
15. Don't go out of their way to keep in				
16. Believe most people enjoy children more than they do (R)				
17. Would like to lose a few pounds				
18. Believe it is not necessary to be in a committed relationship to have sex (R)				
19. Hate telling people about their accomplishments				
20. Get ready in the morning without looking in the mirror very much (R)				
21. Would feel burdened if they had to maintain a lot of friendships (R)				
22. Would feel comfortable having causal sex (R)				
23. Make it a point to get together with their friends regularly				
24. Always downplay their achievements				
25. Believe being in a romantic relationship is important				
26. Don't care if their living space looks messy (R)				

Most women....

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
27. Never wear makeup (R)				
28. Always try to make people feel special				
29. Are not afraid to tell people about their achievements (R)				
30. Life plans do not rely on having a romantic relationship (R)				
31. Are always trying to lose weight				
32. Would only have sex with the person they love				
33. When they have a romantic relationship, they enjoy focusing their energies on it				
34. Believe there is no point to cleaning because things will get dirty again (R)				
35. Are not afraid to hurt people's feelings to get what they want (R)				
36. Believe that taking care of children is extremely fulfilling				
37. Would be perfectly happy with themselves even if they gained weight (R)				
38. If they were single, their life would be complete without a partner (R)				
39. Rarely go out of their way to act nice (R)				
40. Actively avoid children (R)				
41. Are terrified of gaining weight				
42. Would only have sex if they were in a committed relationship like				
43. Like being around children				
44. Don't feel guilty if they lose contact with a friend (R)				
45. Would feel ashamed if someone thought they were mean				

*Notes.* Items designated with a (R) are reverse score

## Appendix E

## Ambivalent Sexism Inventory

Below is a series of statements concerning men and women and their relationships in contemporary society. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with each statement using the scale below.

	0	1	2	3	4	5
	Disagree Strongly	Disagree Somewhat	Disagree Slightly	Agree Slightly	Agree Somewhat	Agree Strongly
1. No matter how accomplished he is, a man is not truly complete as a person unless he has the love of a woman.						
2. Many women are actually seeking special favors, such as hiring policies that favor them over men, under the guise of asking for "equality".						
3. In a disaster, women ought to be rescued before men.						
4. Most women interpret innocent remarks or acts as being sexist.						
5. Women are too easily offended.						
6. People are not truly happy in life without being romantically involved with a member of the other sex.						
7. Feminists are seeking for women to have more power than men.						
8. Many women have a quality of purity that few men possess.						
9. Women should be cherished and protected by men.						
10. Most women fail to appreciate fully all that men do for them.						
11. Women seek to gain power by getting control over men.						
12. Every man ought to have a woman whom he adores.						
13. Men are incomplete without women.						
14. Women exaggerate problems they have at work.						
15. Once a woman gets a man to commit to her, she usually tries to put him on a tight leash						
16. When women lose to men in a fair competition, they typically complain about being discriminated against.						
17. A good woman should be set on a pedestal by her man.						
18. Many women get a kick out of teasing men by seeming sexually available and then refusing male advances.						
19. Women, compared to men, tend to have a superior moral sensibility.						
20. Men should be willing to sacrifice their own well-being in order to provide financially for the women in						
21. Feminists are making unreasonable demands of men.						
22. Women, as compared to men, tend to have a more refined sense of culture						

**Scoring Instructions:** The ASI may be used as an overall measure of sexism, with hostile and benevolent components equally weighted, by simply averaging the score for all items after reversing the items listed below. The two ASI subscales (Hostile Sexism and Benevolent Sexism) may also be calculated separately. For correlational research, purer measures of HS and BS can be obtained by using partial correlations (so that the effects of the correlation between the scales is removed).

Reverse the following items (0 = 5, 1 = 4, 2 = 3, 3 = 2, 4 = 1, 5 = 0): 3, 6, 7, 13, 18, 21.

Hostile Sexism Score = average of the following items: 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21.

Benevolent Sexism Score = average of the following items: 1, 3, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 17, 19, 20, 22.

## Appendix F

## Adversarial Heterosexual Beliefs

Please respond to how much you agree with the following statements.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neutral	Somewhat Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

*Notes.* Items designated with a (R) are reverse scored

1. In dating relationships people are mostly out to take advantage of each other.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. If you don't show whose boss in the beginning of a relationship you will be taken advantage of later.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Most people are pretty devious and manipulative when they are trying to attract someone of the opposite sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. Men and women are generally out to use each other.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. It's impossible for men and women to truly understand each other.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. In the work force any gain by one sex necessitates a loss for the other.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. When women enter the work force they are taking jobs away from men.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8. Men and women cannot really be friends.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9. Sex is like a game where one person "wins" and the other "loses".	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. In all societies it is inevitable that one sex is dominant.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11. It is natural for one spouse to be in control of the	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12. When it comes to sex, most people are just trying to use the other person.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13. It is possible for the sexes to be equal in society (R).	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14. Men and women share more similarities than differences (R)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15. It is possible for a man and a woman to "just be friends" (R).	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

## Appendix G

## Hostility Towards Women Scale

Please respond to how much you would agree with the following statements.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neutral	Somewhat Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

1. I feel that many times women flirt with men just to tease them or hurt them.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. I believe that most women tell the truth. (R)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. I usually find myself agreeing with (other) women (R)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. I think that most women lie to get ahead.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Generally, it is safer not to trust women.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. When it really comes down to it, a lot of women are deceitful.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. I am easily angered by (other) women	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8. I am sure I get a raw deal from (other) women in my life.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9. Sometimes (other) women bother me by just being around.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. (Other) women are responsible for most of my troubles.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

*Notes.* Items designated with a (R) are reversed scored

## Appendix H

## Acceptance of Violence Scale

Please respond to the following questions.

	1	2	3	4	5
	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1. Violent crimes should be punished violently					
2. The death penalty should be part of every penal code.					
3. Any prisoner deserves to be mistreated by other prisoners in jail.					
4. Any nation should be ready with a strong military at all times.					
5. The manufacture of weapons is necessary.					
6. War is often necessary.					
7. The government should send armed soldiers to control violent university riots.					
8. Our country should be aggressive with its military internationally.					
9. Killing of civilians should be accepted as an unavoidable part of war.					
10. Our country has the right to protect its borders forcefully					
11. A child's habitual disobedience should be punished physically.					
12. Giving mischievous children a quick slap is the best way to quickly end trouble.					
13. Children should be spanked for temper tantrums.					
14. Punishing children physically when they deserve it will make them responsible, mature adults.					
15. Young children who refuse to obey should be whipped.					
16. It is all right for a partner to hit the other if they are unfaithful.					
17. It is all right for a partner to slap the other if insulted or ridiculed					
18. It is all right for a partner to slap the other's face if challenged.					
19. An adult should whip a child for breaking the law.					
20. It is all right for a partner to hit the other if they flirt with others.					

## Appendix I

## College Date Rape Attitudes Survey

Please respond to the following questions, based on how much **you** agree with each statement.

***Attitudes***

**(1) Strongly Disagree (2) Disagree (3) Neutral (4) Agree (5) Strongly Agree**

1. Males and females should share the expense of a date
2. I believe that talking about sex destroys the romance of the particular moment.
3. Most women enjoy being submissive in sexual relations.
4. If a woman dresses sexy she is asking for sex.
5. If a woman asks a man out on a date then she is definitely interested in having sex.
6. In the majority of date rapes, the victim is promiscuous or has a bad reputation.
7. A man is entitled to intercourse if his partner had agreed to it but at the last moment changed her mind.
8. Many women pretend they don't want to have sex because they don't want to appear "easy."
9. A man can control his behavior no matter how sexually aroused he feels.
10. I believe that alcohol and other drugs affect my sexual decision making.
11. The degree of a woman's resistance should be a major factor in determining if a rape has occurred.
12. When a woman says "no" to sex what she really means is "maybe."
13. If a woman lets a man to buy her dinner or pays for a movie or drinks, she owes him sex.
14. Women provoke rape by their behavior.
15. Women often lie about being raped to get back at their dates.
16. It is okay to pressure a date to drink alcohol in order to improve one's chances of getting one's date to have sex.
17. When a woman asks her date back to her place, I expect that something sexual will take place.
18. Date rapists are usually motivated by overwhelming, unfulfilled sexual desire.
19. In most cases, when a woman was raped, she was asking for it.
20. When a woman fondles a man's genitals it means she has consented to sexual intercourse.

***Behaviors***

**(1) Always (2) Most of the time (3) Sometimes (4) Rarely (5) Never**

21. I stop the first time my date says "no" to sexual activity.

22. I have sex when I am intoxicated.
23. I have sex when my partner is intoxicated.
24. When I want to touch someone sexually I try it and see how they react.
25. I won't stop sexual activity when asked to if I am already sexually aroused.
26. I make out in remotely parked cars.
27. When I hear a sexist comment I indicate my displeasure.

## Appendix J

## Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale

Please respond to the following questions, based on how much **you** agree with each statement.

	<b>Strongly Agree 1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree 5</b>
1. If a woman is raped while she is drunk, she is at least somewhat responsible for letting things get out of control					
2. Although most women wouldn't admit it, they generally find being physically forced into sex a real "turn on"					
3. When men rape, it is because of their strong desire for sex					
4. If a woman is willing to "make out" with a guy, then it's not big deal if he goes a little further and has sex					
5. Women who are caught having an illicit affair sometimes claim that it was rape					
6. Newspapers should not release the name of a rape victim to the public					
7. Many so-called rape victims are actually women who had sex and "changed" their minds afterwards					
8. Many women secretly desire to be raped					
9. Rape mainly occurs in the "bad" side of town					

	<b>Strongly Agree 1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree 5</b>
10. Usually, it is only women who do things like hang out in bars and sleep around that					
11. Most rapists are not caught by the police					
12. If a woman doesn't physically fight back, you can't really say that it was rape					
13. Men from nice middle-class homes almost never rape					
14. Rape isn't as big a problem as some feminists would like people to think					
15. When women go around wearing low-cut tops or short skirts, they're just asking for trouble					
16. Rape accusations are often used as a way of getting back at men.					
17. A rape probably didn't happen if the woman has no bruises or marks					
18. Many women find being forced to have sex very arousing					
19. If a woman goes home with a man she doesn't know, it is her own fault if she is raped					
20. Rapists are usually sexually frustrated individuals					
21. All women should have access to self-defense classes					
22. It is usually only women who dress suggestively that are raped					
23. Some women prefer to have sex forced on them so they don't have to feel guilty about it					

	<b>Strongly Agree 1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree 5</b>
24. If the rapist doesn't have a weapon, you really can't call it a rape.					
25. When a woman is a sexual tease, eventually she is going to get into trouble					
26. Being raped isn't as bad as being mugged and beaten					
27. Rape is unlikely to happen in the woman's own familiar neighborhood					
28. In reality, women are almost never raped by their boyfriends					
29. Women tend to exaggerate how much rape effects them					
30. When a man is very sexually aroused, he may not even realize that the woman is resisting					
31. A lot of women lead a man on and then they cry rape					
32. It is preferable that a female police officer conduct the questioning when a woman reports a rape					
33. A lot of times, women who claim they were raped just have emotional problems					
34. If a woman doesn't physically resist sex - even when protesting verbally - it really can't be considered rape					
35. Rape almost never happens in the woman's own home					
36. A woman who "teases" men deserves anything that might happen					

	<b>Strongly Agree 1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree 5</b>
37. When women are raped, it's often because the way they said "no" was ambiguous					
38. If a woman isn't a virgin, then it shouldn't be a big deal if her date forces her to have sex					
39. Men don't usually intend to force sex on a woman, but sometimes they get too sexually carried away					
40. This society should devote more effort to preventing rape					
41. A woman who dresses in skimpy clothes should not be surprised if a man tries to force her to have sex					
42. Rape happens when a man's sex drive gets out of control					
43. A woman who goes to the home or apartment of a man on the first date is implying that she wants to have sex					
44. Many women actually enjoy sex after the guy uses a little force					
45. If a woman claims to have been raped but has no bruises or scrapes, she probably shouldn't be taken too seriously					

## Appendix K

## Sexual Experiences Survey (SES-SFV)

The following questions concern sexual experiences that you may have had that were unwanted. We know that these are personal questions, so we do not ask your name or other identifying information. Your information is completely confidential. We hope that this helps you to feel comfortable answering each question honestly. Place a check mark showing the number of times each experience has happened to you. If several experiences occurred on the same occasion--for example, if one night someone told you some lies and had sex with you when you were drunk, you would check both boxes a and c. The past 12 months refers to the past year going back from today. Since age 14 refers to your life starting on your 14<sup>th</sup> birthday and stopping one year ago from today.

	Sexual Experiences Survey	How many times in the past 12 months?	How many times since age 14?
<b>Question 1</b>	<b>Someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body (lips, breast/chest, crotch or butt) or removed some of my clothes without my consent (but did not attempt sexual penetration) by:</b>	0, 1, 2, 3+	0, 1, 2, 3+
1a.	Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
1b.	Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
1c.	Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
1d.	Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
1e.	Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon		
<b>Question 2</b>	<b>Someone had oral sex with me or made me have oral sex with them without my consent by:</b>	0, 1, 2, 3+	0, 1, 2, 3+
2a.	Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
2b.	Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
2c.	Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
2d.	Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
2e.	Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon		

	<b>Sexual Experiences Survey</b>	<b>How many times in the past 12 months?</b>	<b>How many times since age 14?</b>
<b>Question 3</b>	<b>A man put his penis, or someone inserted fingers or objects into my vagina, without my consent by:</b> <i>(If you are a male, skip to item 4.)</i>	0, 1, 2, 3+	0, 1, 2, 3+
3a.	Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
3b.	Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
3c.	Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
3d.	Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
3e.	Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon		
<b>Question 4</b>	<b>A man put his penis into my butt, or someone inserted fingers or objects without my consent by:</b>	0, 1, 2, 3+	0, 1, 2, 3+
4a.	Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
4b.	Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
4c.	Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
4d.	Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
4e.	Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon		
<b>Question 5</b>	<b>Even though it didn't happen, someone TRIED to have oral sex with me, or make me have oral sex with them without my consent by:</b>	0, 1, 2, 3+	0, 1, 2, 3+
5a.	Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
5b.	Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
5c.	Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
5d.	Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
5e.	Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon		

	Sexual Experiences Survey	How many times in the past 12 months?	How many times since age 14?
<b>Question 6</b>	<b>Even though it didn't happen, a man TRIED to put his penis into my vagina, or someone tried to stick in fingers or objects without my consent by: (If you are male, skip to item 7.)</b>	0, 1, 2, 3+	0, 1, 2, 3+
6a.	Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
6b.	Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
6c.	Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
6d.	Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
6e.	Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon		
<b>Question 7</b>	<b>Even though it didn't happen, a man TRIED to put his penis into my butt, or someone tried to stick in objects or fingers without my consent by:</b>	0, 1, 2, 3+	0, 1, 2, 3+
7a.	Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
7b.	Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
7c.	Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
7d.	Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
7e.	Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon		

8. I am: a) Female b) Male

9. I am \_\_\_ years old and \_\_\_ months.

10. Did any of the experiences described in this survey happen to you 1 or more times?

a) Yes b) No

If Yes, what was the sex of the person(s) who did this to you?

a) Female only

b) Male only

c) Both Females and Males

d) I had 0 experiences

11. Have you ever been raped? a) Yes b) No

## Appendix L

## Sexual Experiences Survey (SES-SFP)

The following questions concern sexual experiences. We know these are personal questions, so we do not ask your name or other identifying information. Your information is completely confidential. We hope this helps you to feel comfortable answering each question honestly. Place a check mark showing the number of times each experience has happened. If several experiences occurred on the same occasion--for example, if one night you told some lies and had sex with someone who was drunk, you would check both boxes a and c. The past 12 months refers to the past year going back from today. Since age 14 refers to your life starting on your 14<sup>th</sup> birthday and stopping one year ago from today.

	Sexual Experiences Survey	How many times in the past 12 months?	How many times since age 14?
<b>Question 1</b>	<b>I fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of someone's body (lips, breast/chest, crotch or butt) or removed some of their clothes without their consent (but did not attempt sexual penetration) by:</b>	0, 1, 2, 3+	0, 1, 2, 3+
1a.	Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
1b.	Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
1c.	Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
1d.	Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
1e.	Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon		
<b>Question 2</b>	<b>I had oral sex with someone or had someone perform oral sex on me without their consent by:</b>	0, 1, 2, 3+	0, 1, 2, 3+
2a.	Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
2b.	Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
2c.	Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
2d.	Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
2e.	Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon		

	<b>Sexual Experiences Survey</b>	<b>How many times in the past 12 months?</b>	<b>How many times since age 14?</b>
<b>Question 3</b>	<b>I put my penis, or I put my fingers fingers or objects into a woman's vagina, without her consent by:</b>	0, 1, 2, 3+	0, 1, 2, 3+
3a.	Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
3b.	Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
3c.	Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
3d.	Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
3e.	Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon		
<b>Question 4</b>	<b>I put in my penis or I put my fingers or objects into someone's butt without their consent by:</b>	0, 1, 2, 3+	0, 1, 2, 3+
4a.	Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
4b.	Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
4c.	Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
4d.	Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
4e.	Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon		
<b>Question 5</b>	<b>Even though it didn't happen, I TRIED to have oral sex with someone, or make them have oral sex with me without their consent by:</b>	0, 1, 2, 3+	0, 1, 2, 3+
5a.	Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
5b.	Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
5c.	Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
5d.	Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
5e.	Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon		

	Sexual Experiences Survey	How many times in the past 12 months?	How many times since age 14?
<b>Question 6</b>	<b>Even though it didn't happen, I TRIED to put my penis or I tried put my fingers or objects into a woman's vagina without her consent by:</b>	0, 1, 2, 3+	0, 1, 2, 3+
6a.	Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
6b.	Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
6c.	Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
6d.	Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
6e.	Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon		
<b>Question 7</b>	<b>Even though it didn't happen, I TRIED to put my penis or I tried to put my fingers or objects in someone's butt without their consent by:</b>	0, 1, 2, 3+	0, 1, 2, 3+
7a.	Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
7b.	Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
7c.	Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
7d.	Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
7e.	Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon		

8. I am: a) Female b) Male

9. I am \_\_\_ years old and \_\_\_ months.

10. Did you do any of the acts described in this survey 1 or more times?

a) Yes b) No

If Yes, what was the sex of the person(s) to whom you did this to?

a) Female only

b) Male only

c) Both Females and Males

d) I had 0 experiences

11. Do you think you may have ever raped someone? a) Yes b) No



13. If I hear what sounds like yelling and fighting through my dorm walls I knock on the door to see if everything is ok.

1 2 3 4 5

14. If I hear what sounds like yelling or fighting through my dorm or apartment walls, I talk with a resident counselor or someone else who can help

1 2 3 4 5

15. If I saw a friend grabbing, pushing, or insulting their partner I would confront them.

1 2 3 4 5

16. If I saw a friend grabbing, pushing, or insulting their partner I would get help from other friends or university staff.

1 2 3 4 5

17. If I saw a friend taking a very intoxicated person up the stairs to my friend's room, I

would say something and ask what my friend was doing.

1 2 3 4 5

18. If I saw several strangers dragging a passed-out woman up to their room, I would get help and try to intervene.

1 2 3 4 5

19. If I hear an acquaintance talking about forcing someone to have sex with them, I speak up against it and express concern for the person who was forced.

1 2 3 4 5

20. Say something to a person whose drink I saw spiked with a drug even if I didn't know them

1 2 3 4 5

21. Grab someone else's cup and pour their drink out if I saw that someone slipped something into it.

1 2 3 4 5

22. Ask a friend who seems upset if they are okay or need help.

1 2 3 4 5

23. Ask an acquaintance who seems upset if they are okay or need help.

1 2 3 4 5

24. Ask a stranger who seems upset if they are okay or need help.

1 2 3 4 5

25. Call a rape crisis center or talk to a resident counselor for help if a friend told me they were sexually assaulted.

1 2 3 4 5

26. Call a rape crisis center or talk to a resident counselor for help if an acquaintance told me they were sexually assaulted.

1 2 3 4 5

27. Call a rape crisis center or talk to a resident counselor for help if a stranger told me they were sexually assaulted.

1 2 3 4 5

28. Approach a friend if I thought they were in an abusive relationship and let them know that I'm here to help.

1 2 3 4 5

29. Let a friend I suspect has been sexually assaulted know that I am available for help and support.

1 2 3 4 5

30. Share information about sexual assault and violence with my friend.

1 2 3 4 5

31. Confront friends who make excuses for abusive behavior by others.

1 2 3 4 5

32. Speak up against racist jokes.

1 2 3 4 5

33. Speak up against sexist jokes

1 2 3 4 5

34. Speak up against homophobic jokes.

1 2 3 4 5

35. Speak up against commercials that depict violence against women.

1 2 3 4 5

36. Speak up in class if a professor explains that women like to be raped.

1 2 3 4 5

37. Speak up if I hear someone say "she deserved to be raped."

1 2 3 4 5

38. Watch my drinks and my friends' drinks at parties.

1 2 3 4 5

39. Make sure I leave the party with the same people I came with.

1 2 3 4 5

40. Ask for verbal consent when I am intimate with my partner, even we are in a long-term relationship.

1 2 3 4 5

41. I won't stop sexual activity when asked to if I am already sexually aroused.

1 2 3 4 5

42. When I hear a sexist comment I indicate my displeasure.

1 2 3 4 5

43. I obtain verbal consent before engaging in sexual behavior.

1 2 3 4 5

44. If I hear that a teammate, dorm mate, fraternity brother, sorority sister has been accused

of sexual violence, I keep any information I may have to myself.

1 2 3 4 5

45. Educate myself about sexual violence and what I can do about it.

1 2 3 4 5

46. Call 911 if a stranger needs help.

1 2 3 4 5

47. I see a man and his girlfriend whom I know in a heated argument. The man's fist is clenched and his partner looks upset. I ask if everything is ok.

1 2 3 4 5

48. I see a man talking to a woman at a bar. He is sitting very close to her and by the look on her face I can see she is uncomfortable. I ask her if she is ok.

1 2 3 4 5

49. I see a man and his girlfriend. I don't know them but the man's fist is clenched and his partner looks upset. I ask if everything is ok.

1 2 3 4 5

50. I encourage people who say they have had unwanted sexual experiences to keep quiet so they don't get others in trouble.

1 2 3 4 5

51. If I know information about an incident of sexual violence, I tell authorities what I know in case it is helpful.

1 2 3 4 5

## Appendix N

## Bystander Behavior Scale

Now please read the same list below and circle yes for all the items indicating behaviors you have actually engaged in DURING THE LAST 2 MONTHS.

1. Call 911 and tell the hospital my suspicions if I suspect that my friend has been drugged.           Yes           No
2. Call 911 if I hear someone yelling and fighting.           Yes           No
3. Try to get help if I suspect a stranger at a party has been drugged.           Yes           No
4. Call 911 if I hear someone calling for help.           Yes           No
5. Go investigate if I am awakened at night by someone calling for help.           Yes           No
6. Call 911 if my friend needs help.           Yes           No
7. Talk to the friends of a drunk person to make sure they don't leave their drunk friend behind at the party.           Yes           No
8. If I see someone at a party who has had too much to drink, I ask them if they need to be walked home so they can go to sleep.           Yes           No
9. If my roommate or friend said that they had an unwanted sexual experience but they don't call it "rape" I question them further.           Yes           No
10. Walk a stranger home from a party who has had too much to drink.           Yes           No
11. Walk a friend home from a party who has had too much to drink.           Yes           No
12. If a woman is being shoved or yelled at by a man, I ask her if she needs help.           Yes           No
13. If I hear what sounds like yelling and fighting through my dorm walls I knock on the door to see if everything is ok.           Yes           No
14. If I hear what sounds like yelling or fighting through my dorm or apartment walls, I talk with a resident counselor or someone else who can help           Yes           No

15. If I saw a friend grabbing, pushing, or insulting their partner I would confront them.

Yes No

16. If I saw a friend grabbing, pushing, or insulting their partner I would get help from other friends or university staff.

Yes No

17. If I saw a friend taking a very intoxicated person up the stairs to my friend's room, I would say something and ask what my friend was doing.

Yes No

18. If I saw several strangers dragging a passed out woman up to their room, I would get help and try to intervene.

Yes No

19. If I hear an acquaintance talking about forcing someone to have sex with them, I speak up against it and express concern for the person who was forced.

Yes No

20. Say something to a person whose drink I saw spiked with a drug even if I didn't know them.

Yes No

21. Grab someone else's cup and pour their drink out if I saw that someone slipped something into it.

Yes No

22. Ask a friend who seems upset if they are okay or need help.

Yes No

23. Ask an acquaintance who seems upset if they are okay or need help.

Yes No

24. Ask a stranger who seems upset if they are okay or need help.

Yes No

25. Call a rape crisis center or talk to a resident counselor for help if a friend told me they were sexually assaulted.

Yes No

26. Call a rape crisis center or talk to a resident counselor for help if an acquaintance told me they were sexually assaulted.

Yes No

27. Call a rape crisis center or talk to a resident counselor for help if a stranger told me they were sexually assaulted.

Yes No

28. Approach a friend if I thought they were in an abusive relationship and let them know that I'm here to help.

Yes No

29. Let a friend I suspect has been sexually assaulted know that I am available for help and support.

Yes No

30. Share information about sexual assault and violence with my friend.

Yes No

31. Confront friends who make excuses for abusive behavior by others.

Yes No

32. Speak up against racist jokes.  
Yes No
33. Speak up against sexist jokes  
Yes No
34. Speak up against homophobic jokes.  
Yes No
35. Speak up against commercials that depict violence against women.  
Yes No
36. Speak up in class if a professor explains that women like to be raped.  
Yes No
37. Speak up if I hear someone say “she deserved to be raped.”  
Yes No
38. Watch my drinks and my friends’ drinks at parties.  
Yes No
39. Make sure I leave the party with the same people I came with.  
Yes No
40. Ask for verbal consent when I am intimate with my partner, even if we are in a long- term relationship.  
Yes No
41. I won’t stop sexual activity when asked to if I am already sexually aroused.  
Yes No
42. When I hear a sexist comment I indicate my displeasure.  
Yes No
43. I obtain verbal consent before engaging in sexual behavior.  
Yes No
44. If I hear that a teammate, dorm mate, fraternity brother, sorority sister has been accused of sexual violence, I keep any information I may have to myself.  
Yes No
45. Educate myself about sexual violence and what I can do about it.  
Yes No
46. Call 911 if a stranger needs help.  
Yes No
47. I see a man and his girlfriend whom I know in a heated argument. The man’s fist is clenched and his partner looks upset. I ask if everything is ok.  
Yes No
48. I see a man talking to a woman at a bar. He is sitting very close to her and by the look on her face I can see she is uncomfortable. I ask her if she is ok.  
Yes No
49. I see a man and his girlfriend. I don’t know them but the man’s fist is clenched and his partner looks upset. I ask if everything is ok.  
Yes No
50. I encourage people who say they have had unwanted sexual experiences to keep quiet so they don’t get others in trouble.  
Yes No
51. If I know information about an incident of sexual violence, I tell authorities what I know in case it is helpful. Yes No

## Appendix O

## Bystander Efficacy Scale

Please read each of the following behaviors. Indicate in the column Confidence how confident you are that you could do them.

Rate your degree of confidence by recording a number from 0 to 100 using the scale given below:

<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>can't do</b>	<b>quite uncertain</b>			<b>moderately certain</b>			<b>very certain</b>			

1. Express my discomfort if someone makes a joke about a woman's body. \_\_\_\_\_%
2. Express my discomfort if someone says that rape victims are to blame for being raped. \_\_\_\_\_%
3. Call for help (i.e. call 911) if I hear someone in my dorm yelling "help." \_\_\_\_\_%
4. Talk to a friend who I suspect is in an abusive relationship. \_\_\_\_\_%
5. Get help and resources for a friend who tells me they have been raped. \_\_\_\_\_%
6. Ask a stranger who looks very upset at a party if they are ok or need help. \_\_\_\_\_%
7. Ask a friend if they need to be walked home from a party. \_\_\_\_\_%
8. Ask a stranger if they need to be walked home from a party. \_\_\_\_\_%
9. Speak up in class if a professor is providing misinformation about sexual assault. \_\_\_\_\_%
10. Criticize a friend who tells me that they had sex with someone who was passed out or who didn't give consent. \_\_\_\_\_%
11. Do something to help a very drunk person who is being brought upstairs to a bedroom by a group of people at a party. \_\_\_\_\_%
12. Do something if I see a woman surrounded by a group of men at a party who looks very uncomfortable. \_\_\_\_\_%
13. Get help if I hear of an abusive relationship in my dorm or apartment \_\_\_\_\_%
14. Tell an RA or other campus authority about information I have that might help in a sexual assault case even if pressured by my peers to stay silent. \_\_\_\_\_%

## Appendix P

## ACHA-NCHA IIc Code Book



## National College Health Assessment – Codebook

The following questions ask about various aspects of your health. This survey is completely voluntary. You may choose not to participate or not to answer any specific questions. You may skip any question you are not comfortable answering. The survey is confidential. E-mail contact information is destroyed before data are compiled to protect confidentiality. Composite data will then be shared with your campus for use in health promotion activities.

**NAVIGATE WITH THE MOUSE OR PRESS THE TAB KEY AFTER EACH ENTRY  
DO NOT USE THE ENTER KEY**

### Health, Health Education, and Safety

**1) How would you describe your general health? (NQ1)**

- Excellent **(1)**
- Very good **(2)**
- Good **(3)**
- Fair **(4)**
- Poor **(5)**
- Don't know **(6)**

**2A) Have you received information on the following topics from your college or university? (Please mark the appropriate column for each row) (NQ2A)**

**(1) (2)**

	No	Yes
<b>(1)</b> Alcohol and other drug use	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>(2)</b> Cold/Flu/Sore throat	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>(3)</b> Depression/Anxiety	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>(4)</b> Eating disorders	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>(5)</b> Grief and loss	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>(6)</b> How to help others in distress	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>(7)</b> Injury prevention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>(8)</b> Nutrition	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>(9)</b> Physical activity	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>(10)</b> Pregnancy prevention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**2B) Have you received information on the following topics from your college or university? (Please mark the appropriate column for each row) (NQ2B)**

	(1)	(2)
	No	Yes
(1) Problem use of Internet/computer games	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(2) Relationship difficulties	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(3) Sexual assault/Relationship violence prevention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(4) Sexually transmitted disease/infection (STD/I) prevention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(5) Sleep difficulties	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(6) Stress reduction	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(7) Suicide prevention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(8) Tobacco use	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(9) Violence prevention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**3A) Are you interested in receiving information on the following topics from your college or university? (Please mark the appropriate column for each row) (NQ3A)**

	(1)	(2)
	No	Yes
(1) Alcohol and other drug use	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(2) Cold/Flu/Sore throat	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(3) Depression/Anxiety	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(4) Eating disorders	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(5) Grief and loss	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(6) How to help others in distress	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(7) Injury prevention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(8) Nutrition	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(9) Physical activity	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(10) Pregnancy prevention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**3B) Are you interested in receiving information on the following topics from your college or university? (Please mark the appropriate column for each row) (NQ3B)**

	(1)	(2)
	No	Yes
(1) Problem use of Internet/computer games	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(2) Relationship difficulties	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(3) Sexual assault/Relationship violence prevention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(4) Sexually transmitted disease/infection (STD/I) prevention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(5) Sleep difficulties	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(6) Stress reduction	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(7) Suicide prevention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(8) Tobacco use	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(9) Violence prevention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**4) Within the last 12 months, how often did you: (Please mark the appropriate column for each row) (NQ4)**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	N/A, did not do this activity within the last 12 months	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Most of the time&nbsp;nbsp;	Always
(A) Wear a seatbelt when you rode in a car?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(B) Wear a helmet when you rode a bicycle?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(C) Wear a helmet when you rode a motorcycle?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(D) Wear a helmet when you were inline skating?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**5) Within the last 12 months: (Please mark the appropriate column for each row) (NQ5)**

	(1)	(2)
	No	Yes
(A) Were you in a physical fight?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(B) Were you physically assaulted (do not include sexual assault)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(C) Were you verbally threatened?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(D) Were you sexually touched without your consent?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(E) Was sexual penetration attempted (vaginal, anal, oral) without your consent?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(F) Were you sexually penetrated (vaginal, anal, oral) without your consent?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(G) Were you a victim of stalking (e.g., waiting for you outside your classroom, residence, or office; repeated emails/phone calls)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**6) Within the last 12 months, have you been in an intimate (coupled/partnered) relationship that was: (Please mark the appropriate column for each row) (NQ6)**

	(1)	(2)
	No	Yes
(A) Emotionally abusive? (e.g., called derogatory names, yelled at, ridiculed)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(B) Physically abusive? (e.g., kicked, slapped, punched)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(C) Sexually abusive? (e.g., forced to have sex when you didn't want it, forced to perform or have an unwanted sexual act performed on you)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>





**9B) Within the last 30 days, how often do you think the typical student at your school used: (State your best estimate; Please mark the appropriate column for each row)**

**(NQ9B)**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Never used	Have used, but not in <b>last 30 days</b>	1-2 days	3-5 days	6-9 days	10-19 days	20-29 days	Used daily
(1) Sedatives (downers, ludes)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(2) Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(3) Anabolic steroids (Testosterone)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(4) Opiates (heroin, smack)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(5) Inhalants (glue, solvents, gas)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(6) MDMA (Ecstasy)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(7) Other club drugs (GHB, Ketamine, Rohypnol)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(8) Other illegal drugs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**One drink of alcohol is defined as a 12 oz. can or bottle of beer or wine cooler, a 4 oz. glass of wine, or a shot of liquor straight or in a mixed drink.**

**10) The last time you "partied"/socialized how many drinks of alcohol did you have? (If you did not drink alcohol, please enter 0) (NQ10)**

\_\_\_\_\_ Drinks

**11) The last time you "partied"/socialized, over how many hours did you drink alcohol? (If you did not drink alcohol, please enter 0) (NQ11)**

\_\_\_\_\_ Hours

**12) How many drinks of alcohol do you think the typical student at your school had the last time he/she "partied"/socialized? (If you think the typical student at your school does not drink alcohol, please enter 0) (NQ12)**

\_\_\_\_\_ Drinks



**16) Within the last 12 months, have you experienced any of the following when drinking alcohol? (Please mark the appropriate column for each row) (NQ16)**

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	N/A, don't drink	No	Yes
(A) Did something you later regretted	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(B) Forgot where you were or what you did	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(C) Got in trouble with the police	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(D) Someone had sex with me <b>without my</b> consent	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(E) Had sex with someone <b>without their</b> consent	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(F) Had unprotected sex	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(G) Physically injured yourself	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(H) Physically injured another person	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(I) Seriously considered suicide	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**17A) Within the last 30 days, what percent of students at your school used cigarettes? State your best estimate. (NQ17A)**

\_\_\_\_\_ Percent

**17B) Within the last 30 days, what percent of students at your school used alcohol? State your best estimate. (NQ17B)**

\_\_\_\_\_ Percent

**17C) Within the last 30 days, what percent of students at your school used marijuana? State your best estimate. (NQ17C)**

\_\_\_\_\_ Percent

**18) In the last 12 months, have you taken any of the following prescriptions drugs that were not prescribed to you? (Please mark the appropriate column for each row) (NQ18)**

	(1)	(2)
	No	Yes
(A) Antidepressants (e.g., Celexa, Lexapro, Prozac, Wellbutrin, Zoloft)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(B) Erectile dysfunction drugs (e.g., Viagra, Cialis, Levitra)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(C) Pain killers (e.g., OxyContin, Vicodin, Codeine)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(D) Sedatives (e.g., Xanax, Valium)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(E) Stimulants (e.g., Ritalin, Adderall)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



**23A) Did you or your partner use a method of birth control to prevent pregnancy the last time you had vaginal intercourse? (NQ23A)**

- (1)  Yes  
 (2)  N/A, have not had vaginal intercourse  
 (3)  No, have not had vaginal intercourse that could result in a pregnancy  
 (4)  No, did not want to prevent pregnancy  
 (5)  No, did not use any birth control method  
 (6)  Don't know

**23B) Please indicate whether or not you or your partner used each of the following methods of birth control to prevent pregnancy the last time you had vaginal intercourse. (Please mark the appropriate column for each row) (NQ23B)**

	(1)	(2)
	No	Yes
(1) Birth control pills (monthly or extended cycle)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(2) Birth control shots	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(3) Birth control implants	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(4) Birth control patch	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(5) Vaginal ring	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(6) Intrauterine device (IUD)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(7) Male condom	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(8) Female condom	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(9) Diaphragm or cervical cap	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(10) Contraceptive sponge	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(11) Spermicide (e.g., foam, jelly, cream)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(12) Fertility awareness (e.g., calendar, mucous, basal body temperature)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(13) Withdrawal	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(14) Sterilization (e.g., hysterectomy, tubes tied, or vasectomy)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(15) Other method	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**24) Within the last 12 months, have you or your partner(s) used emergency contraception ("morning after pill")? (NQ24)**

- (1)  N/A, have not had vaginal intercourse in the last 12 months  
 (2)  No  
 (3)  Yes  
 (4)  Don't know

**25) Within the last 12 months, have you or your partner(s) become pregnant? (NQ25)**

- (1)  N/A, have not had vaginal intercourse in the last 12 months  
 (2)  No  
 (3)  Yes, unintentionally  
 (4)  Yes, intentionally  
 (5)  Don't know





**31B) Within the last 12 months, have you been diagnosed or treated by a professional for any of the following? (Please mark the appropriate column for each row) (NQ31B)**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	No	Yes, diagnosed but not treated	Yes, treated with medication	Yes, treated with psychotherapy	Yes, treated with medication and psychotherapy	Yes, other treatment
(1) Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(2) Panic attacks	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(3) Phobia	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(4) Schizophrenia	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(5) Substance abuse or addiction (alcohol or other drugs)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(6) Other addiction (e.g., gambling, internet, sexual)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(7) Other mental health condition	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**32) Have you ever been diagnosed with depression? (NQ32)**

- (1)  No  
 (2)  Yes

**33) Within the last 12 months, have any of the following been traumatic or very difficult for you to handle? (Please mark the appropriate column for each row) (NQ33)**

	(1)	(2)
	No	Yes
(A) Academics	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(B) Career-related issue	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(C) Death of a family member or friend	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(D) Family problems	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(E) Intimate relationships	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(F) Other social relationships	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(G) Finances	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(H) Health problem of a family member or partner	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(I) Personal appearance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(J) Personal health issue	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(K) Sleep difficulties	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(L) Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

34) Have you ever received psychological or mental health services from any of the following? (Please mark the appropriate column for each row) (NQ34)

	(1)(2)	
	No	Yes
(A) Counselor/Therapist/Psychologist	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(B) Psychiatrist	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(C) Other medical provider (e.g., physician, nurse practitioner)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(D) Minister/Priest/Rabbi/Other clergy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

35) Have you ever received psychological or mental health services from your current college/university's Counseling or Health Service? (NQ35)

- (1)  No  
 (2)  Yes

36) If in the future you were having a personal problem that was really bothering you, would you consider seeking help from a mental health professional? (NQ36)

- (1)  No  
 (2)  Yes

37) Within the last 12 months, how would you rate the overall level of stress you have experienced? (NQ37)

- (1)  No stress  
 (2)  Less than average stress  
 (3)  Average stress  
 (4)  More than average stress  
 (5)  Tremendous stress

## Physical Health

38) Within the last 30 days, did you do any of the following? (Please mark the appropriate column for each row) (NQ38)

	(1)(2)	
	No	Yes
(A) Exercise to lose weight	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(B) Diet to lose weight	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(C) Vomit or take laxatives to lose weight	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(D) Take diet pills to lose weight	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**39) Have you: (Please mark the appropriate column for each row) (NQ39)**

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	No	Yes	Don't know
(A) Had a dental exam and cleaning in the <b>last 12 months</b> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(B) (Males) Performed a testicular self exam in the <b>last 30 days</b> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(C) (Females) Performed a breast self exam in the <b>last 30 days</b> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(D) (Females) Had a routine gynecological exam in the <b>last 12 months</b> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(E) Used sunscreen regularly with sun exposure?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(F) Ever been tested for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**40) Have you received the following vaccinations (shots)? (Please mark the appropriate column for each row) (NQ40)**

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	No	Yes	Don't know
(A) Hepatitis B	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(B) Human Papillomavirus/HPV (cervical cancer vaccine)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(C) Influenza (the flu) in the <b>last 12 months</b> (shot or nasal mist)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(D) Measles, Mumps, Rubella	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(E) Meningococcal disease (meningococcal meningitis)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(F) Varicella (chicken pox)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**41A) Within the last 12 months, have you been diagnosed or treated by a professional for any of the following? (Please mark the appropriate column for each row) (NQ41A)**

	(1)	(2)
	No	Yes
(1) Allergies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(2) Asthma	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(3) Back pain	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(4) Broken bone/Fracture/Sprain	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(5) Bronchitis	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(6) Chlamydia	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(7) Diabetes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(8) Ear infection	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(9) Endometriosis	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(10) Genital herpes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(11) Genital warts/Human Papillomavirus (HPV)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(12) Gonorrhea	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(13) Hepatitis B or C	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>







## Demographic Characteristics

46) How old are you? (NQ46)

\_\_\_\_\_ Years

47A) What sex were you assigned at birth, such as on an original birth certificate? (RNQ47A)

- (1)  Female  
(2)  Male

47B) Do you identify as transgender? (RNQ47B)

- (1)  No  
(2)  Yes

47C) Which term do you use to describe your gender identity? (RNQ47C)

- (1)  Woman  
(2)  Man  
(3)  Trans woman  
(4)  Trans man  
(5)  Genderqueer  
(6)  Another identity (please specify)

48) What term best describes your sexual orientation? (RNQ48)

- (1)  Asexual  
(2)  Bisexual  
(3)  Gay  
(4)  Lesbian  
(5)  Pansexual  
(6)  Queer  
(7)  Questioning  
(8)  Same Gender Loving  
(9)  Straight/Heterosexual  
(10)  Another identity (please specify)

The next two questions ask about your height. For example if your height is 5 foot, 7 inches, please indicate "5" in question 49A and "7" in question 49B.

49A) What is your height in feet? (NQ49\_FT)

\_\_\_\_\_ Feet

49B) and inches? (NQ49\_IN)

\_\_\_\_\_ Inches

50) What is your weight in pounds? (NQ50)

\_\_\_\_\_ Pounds

51) What is your year in school? (NQ51)

- (1)  1st year undergraduate  
(2)  2nd year undergraduate  
(3)  3rd year undergraduate  
(4)  4th year undergraduate  
(5)  5th year or more undergraduate  
(6)  Graduate or professional  
(7)  Not seeking a degree  
(8)  Other

52) What is your enrollment status? (NQ52)

- (1)  Full-time  
(2)  Part-time  
(3)  Other

**53) Have you transferred to this college or university within the last 12 months? (NQ53)**

- (1)  No
- (2)  Yes

**54) How do you usually describe yourself? (Mark all that apply)(NQ54)**

- (A)  White
- (B)  Black
- (C)  Hispanic or Latino/a
- (D)  Asian or Pacific Islander
- (E)  American Indian, Alaskan Native, or Native Hawaiian
- (F)  Biracial or Multiracial
- (G)  Other

1 = CHECKED

**55) Are you an international student? (NQ55)**

- (1)  No
- (2)  Yes

**56) What is your relationship status? (NQ56)**

- (1)  Not in a relationship
- (2)  In a relationship but not living together
- (3)  In a relationship and living together

**57) What is your marital status? (NQ57)**

- (1)  Single
- (2)  Married/Partnered
- (3)  Separated
- (4)  Divorced
- (5)  Other

**58) Where do you currently live? (NQ58)**

- (1)  Campus residence hall
- (2)  Fraternity or sorority house
- (3)  Other college/university housing
- (4)  Parent/guardian's home
- (5)  Other off-campus housing
- (6)  Other

**59) Are you a member of a social fraternity or sorority? (e.g., National Interfraternity Conference, National Panhellenic Conference, National Pan-Hellenic Council, National Association of Latino Fraternal Organizations) (NQ59)**

- (1)  No
- (2)  Yes

**60) How many hours a week do you work for pay? (NQ60)**

- (1)  0 hours
- (2)  1-9 hours
- (3)  10-19 hours
- (4)  20-29 hours
- (5)  30-39 hours
- (6)  40 hours
- (7)  More than 40 hours

**61) How many hours a week do you volunteer? (NQ61)**

- (1)  0 hours
- (2)  1-9 hours
- (3)  10-19 hours
- (4)  20-29 hours
- (5)  30-39 hours
- (6)  40 hours
- (7)  More than 40 hours

**62) What is your primary source of health insurance? (NQ62)**

- (1)  My college/university sponsored plan
- (2)  My parents' plan
- (3)  Another plan
- (4)  I don't have health insurance
- (5)  I am not sure if I have health insurance

**63) What is your approximate cumulative grade average? (NQ63)**

- (1)  A
- (2)  B
- (3)  C
- (4)  D/F
- (5)  N/A

**64) Within the last 12 months, have you participated in organized college athletics at any of the following levels? (Please mark the appropriate column for each row) (NQ64)**

	(1)	(2)
	No	Yes
(A) Varsity	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(B) Club sports	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(C) Intramurals	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**65) Do you have any of the following? (Please mark the appropriate column for each row) (NQ65)**

	(1)	(2)
	No	Yes
(A) Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(B) Chronic illness (e.g., cancer, diabetes, auto-immune disorders)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(C) Deaf/Hard of hearing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(D) Learning disability	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(E) Mobility/Dexterity disability	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(F) Partially sighted/Blind	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(G) Psychiatric condition	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(H) Speech or language disorder	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(I) Other disability	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**66) Are you currently or have you been a member of the United States Armed Services (Active Duty, Reserve, or National Guard)? (NQ66)**

- (1)  No  
 (2)  Yes and I **have** deployed to an area of hazardous duty  
 (3)  Yes and I **have not** deployed to an area of hazardous duty

Thank you for taking the time and thought to complete this survey. We appreciate your participation!

### Extra questions

If extra questions were added to, these variables would be numbered consecutively beginning with **NQ67** and appear in the Institutional data file only. *Extra questions are not included in the Reference Group data files.*

### Additional variables in the ACHA-NCHA Data files

**SCHOOLID** is a variable used to identify cases coming from the same institution within a given survey period. *Please note that value labels ARE NOT provided for this variable in the Reference Group Data Files, as ACHA will not release data that is identifiable by school.*

**Estimated Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC)** is based on the reported number of drinks consumed the last time they "partied" or socialized (nq10), their approximate length of time of consumption (nq11), sex (nq46), weight (nq50), and an average rate of ethanol metabolism (.015 g/100mL/hour.) BAC is a continuous variable.

**RBAC1** collapses the continuous variable, estimated BAC, into a categorical variable where (1 = YES) for those students with an estimated BAC under 0.08% the last time they "partied" or socialized.

**RBAC2** collapses the continuous variable, estimated BAC, into a categorical variable where (1 = YES) for those students with an estimated BAC under 0.10% the last time they "partied" or socialized.

**Estimated Body Mass Index (BMI)** is based on self-reported height (nq49a and nq49b) and weight (nq50) and is a continuous variable. The calculation for computing BMI is  $\text{weight (kg)} / [\text{height (m)}]^2$ .

**RBMI** is the continuous BMI variable recoded into the following categories identified by the World Health Organization:

- (1) BMI <18.5 Underweight
- (2) BMI 18.5-24.9 Healthy Weight
- (3) BMI 25-29.9 Overweight
- (4) BMI 30-34.5 Class I Obesity
- (5) BMI 35-39.9 Class II Obesity
- (6) BMI  $\geq$  40 Class III Obesity

**PAREQ** indicates whether or not the students meet the US recommended level of physical activity, based on responses to nq29a and nq29b. Students meeting the guidelines from the American College of Sports Medicine and the American Heart Association (2007) are indicated in the dataset as **1= guidelines met**. Those meeting the guidelines include students that report:

- Moderate-intensity cardio or aerobic exercise for at least 30 minutes on 5 or more days per week (or nq29a  $\geq$  6)
- Vigorous-intensity cardio or aerobic exercise for at least 20 minutes on 3 or more days per week (or nq29b  $\geq$  4)
- A combination of moderate-intensity and vigorous-intensity cardio or aerobic exercise where 2 moderate-intensity periods = 1 vigorous-intensity periods

**RNQ47** uses the responses to NQ47a, NQ47b, and NQ46c to create a new variable, SEX AND GENDER. This variable is used to sort respondents into female and male categories in the ACHA-NCHA report documents.

- If a student's gender identity (nq47c) is consistent with their sex at birth (nq47a) AND the student selects "no" for transgender (nq47b), then respondents are sorted as female or male.
- If a student selects "yes" for transgender (nq47b) OR their sex at birth (nq47a) is not consistent with their gender identity (nq47c), the respondent is sorted as non-binary.
- If a student skips any of the three questions used to compute RNQ47, then they are sorted as missing.

- (1) Female
- (2) Male
- (3) Non-Binary
- (-9) Missing

## Campus demographical variables in the ACHA-NCHA Reference Group data files

Institutional Control (**PUBPRIV**)

- (1) Public
- (2) Private

Religiously-affiliated institution **(REL)**

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

Postsecondary Minority Institution **(PMI)**

- (1) Yes

\*Historically Black College or University **(HBCU)**

- (1) Yes

\*High Hispanic Enrollment **(HHE)**

- (1) Yes

\*Hispanic-serving Institution **(HSI)**

- (1) Yes

\*Tribal College or University **(TCU)**

- (1) Yes

\*Alaska Native-serving Institution **(ANSI)**

- (1) Yes

\*Native Hawaiian-serving Institution **(NHI)**

- (1) Yes

\*As defined by the US Department of Education

(<http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/edlite-minorityinst.html>)

#### **TYPE**

- (1) 2-year
- (1) 4 or more years

Campus Setting **(LOCALE)**

- (1) Very large city (population over 500,000)
- (2) Large city (population 250,000-499,999)
- (3) Small city (population 50,000-249,999)
- (4) Large town (population 10,000 – 49,999)
- (5) Small town (population 2,500-9,999)
- (6) Rural community (population under 2,500)

US Geographical Area **(REGION)**

- (1) Northeast (CT, ME, MA, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT)
- (2) Midwest (IL, IN, IA, KS, MI, MN, MO, NE, ND, OH, SD, WI)
- (3) South (AL, AR, DE, DC, FL, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV)
- (4) West (AK, AZ, CA, CO, HI, ID, MT, NV, NM, OR, UT, WA, WY)
- (5) Outside the US

NCHA Survey Period **(STUDY)**

- (1) Spring 2000
- (2) Fall 2000
- (3) Spring 2001
- (4) Spring 2001
- (5) Spring 2002
- (6) Fall 2002....and so on.....
- (24) Fall 2011
- (25) Spring 2012
- (26) Fall 2012
- (27) Spring 2013
- (28) Fall 2013
- (29) Spring 2014
- (30) Fall 2014
- (31) Spring 2015
- (32) Fall 2015
- (32) Spring 2016
- (32) Fall 2016
- (32) Spring 2017
- (32) Fall 2017
- (32) Spring 2018
- (32) Fall 2018
- (32) Spring 2019

Survey Mode **(PWNO)**

- (1) Paper
- (2) Web

Total Enrollment **(SIZE)**

- (1) < 2,500 students
- (2) 2,500 – 4,999 students
- (3) 5,000 – 9,999 students
- (4) 10,000 – 19,999 students
- (5) 20,000 students or more

Basic Carnegie Classification **(CARNCAT)**

- (1) Associates Colleges
- (2) Baccalaureate Colleges
- (3) Masters Colleges and Universities
- (4) Research Institutions
- (5) Special Focus Institutions
- (6) Miscellaneous/Not Classified

**PERMID** is a unique variable used to identify cases coming from the same institution across multiple survey periods. *Please note that value labels ARE NOT provided for this variable in the Reference Group Data Files, as ACHA will not release data that is identifiable by school.*

## Appendix Q

## ACHA-NCHA IIc Questions Assessed

**Health, Health Education, and Safety**

- 102. NQ1- How would you describe your general health?**  
a. Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair, Poor, Don't know
- 103. NQ2A- Have you received information on the following topics from your college or university? (yes/no)**  
a. Alcohol and other drug use, cold/flu/sore throat, depression/anxiety, eating disorders, grief and loss, how to help others in distress, injury prevention, nutrition, physical activity, pregnancy prevention
- 104. NQ2B- Have you received information on the following topics from your college or university? (yes/no)**  
a. Problem use of internet/computer games, relationship difficulties, sexual assault/relationship violence prevention, sexually transmitted disease/infection prevention, sleep difficulties, stress reduction, suicide prevention, tobacco use, violence prevention
- 105. NQ5- Within the last 12 months: (yes/no)**  
a. Were you in a physical fight?  
b. Were you physically assaulted (do not include sexual assault)?  
c. Were you verbally threatened?  
d. Were you sexually touched without your consent?  
e. Was sexual penetration attempted (vaginal, anal, oral) without your consent?  
f. Were you sexually penetrated (vaginal, anal, oral) without your consent?  
g. Were you a victim of stalking (e.g., waiting for you outside your classroom, residence, or office; repeated emails/phone calls)?
- 106. NQ6- Within the last 12 months, have you been in an intimate (coupled/partnered) relationship that was:**  
a. Emotionally abusive? (e.g., called derogatory names, yelled at, ridiculed)  
b. Physically abusive? (e.g., kicked, slapped, punched)  
c. Sexually abusive? (e.g., forced to have sex when you didn't want it, forced to perform or have an unwanted sexual act performed on you)
- 107. NQ7- How safe do you feel? (not safe at all, somewhat unsafe, somewhat safe, very safe)**  
a. On this campus (daytime)?  
b. On this campus (nighttime)?  
c. In the community surrounding this school (daytime)?  
d. In the community surrounding this school (nighttime)?

**Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drugs**

- 108. NQ8A- Within the last 30 days, on how many days did you use: (Never used, Have used but not in last 30 days, 1-2 days, 3-5 days, 6-9 days, 10-19 days, 20-29 days, Used Daily)**
- a. Cigarettes, e-cigarettes, tobacco from a water pipe (hookah), cigars/little cigars/clove cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, alcohol (beer, wine, liquor), marijuana (pot, weed, hashish, hash oil), cocaine (crack, rock, freebase), methamphetamine (crystal meth, ice, crank), other amphetamines (diet pills, bennies)
- 109. NQ8B- Within the last 30 days, on how many days did you use: (Never used, Have used but not in last 30 days, 1-2 days, 3-5 days, 6-9 days, 10-19 days, 20-29 days, Used Daily)**
- a. Sedatives (downers, ludes), hallucinogens (LSD, PCP), anabolic steroids (testosterone), opiates (heroin, smack), inhalants (glue, solvents, gas), MDMA (ecstasy), other club drugs (GHB, Ketamine, Rohypnol), other illegal drugs
- 110. NQ9A- Within the last 30 days, how often do you think the typical student at your school used: (Never used, Have used but not in last 30 days, 1-2 days, 3-5 days, 6-9 days, 10-19 days, 20-29 days, Used Daily)**
- a. Cigarettes, e-cigarettes, tobacco from a water pipe (hookah), cigars/little cigars/clove cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, alcohol (beer, wine, liquor), marijuana (pot, weed, hashish, hash oil), cocaine (crack, rock, freebase), methamphetamine (crystal meth, ice, crank), other amphetamines (diet pills, bennies)
- 111. NQ9B- Within the last 30 days, how often do you think the typical student at your school used: (Never used, Have used but not in last 30 days, 1-2 days, 3-5 days, 6-9 days, 10-19 days, 20-29 days, Used Daily)**
- a. Sedatives (downers, ludes), hallucinogens (LSD, PCP), anabolic steroids (testosterone), opiates (heroin, smack), inhalants (glue, solvents, gas), MDMA (ecstasy), other club drugs (GHB, Ketamine, Rohypnol), other illegal drugs

*[One drink of alcohol is defined as a 12 oz. can or bottle of beer or wine cooler, a 4 oz. glass of wine, or a shot of liquor straight or in a mixed drink.]*

- 112. NQ10- The last time you “partied”/socialized how many drinks of alcohol did you have? (insert #\_\_ drinks)**
- 113. NQ11- The last time you “partied”/socialized, over how many hours did you drink alcohol? (insert #\_\_ hours)**
- 114. NQ12-How many drinks of alcohol do you think the typical student at your school had the last time he/she “partied”/socialized? (insert #\_\_ drinks)**
- 115. NQ13-Over the last two weeks, how many times have you had five or more drinks of alcohol at a sitting?**
- a. N/A I Don’t Drink, None, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 or more times
- 116. NQ15- During the last 12 months, when you “partied”/socialized, often did you: (N/A I don’t drink, never, rarely, sometimes, most of the time, always**

117. **NQ16-Within the last 12 months, have you experienced any of the following when drinking alcohol? (n/a don't drink, no, yes)**
- Did something you later regretted
  - Forgot where you were or what you did
  - Got in trouble with the police
  - Someone had sex with me **without my** consent
  - Had sex with someone **without their** consent
  - Had unprotected sex
  - Physically injured yourself
  - Physically injured another person
  - Seriously considered suicide
118. **NQ18-In the last 12 months, have you taken any of the following prescriptions drugs that were not prescribed to you? (no/yes)**
- Antidepressants (e.g., Celexa, Lexapro, Prozac, Wellbutrin, Zoloft)
  - Erectile dysfunction drugs (e.g., Viagra, Cialis, Levitra)
  - Pain killers (e.g., OxyContin, Vicodin, Codeine)
  - Sedatives (e.g., Xanax, Valium)
  - Stimulants (e.g., Ritalin, Adderall)

### **Sex Behavior and Contraception**

119. **NQ19-Within the last 12 months, with how many partners have you had oral sex, vaginal intercourse, or anal intercourse? (insert #\_\_ of partners)**
120. **NQ20- Within the last 12 months did you have sexual partner(s) who were: (no/yes)**
- Women, men, trans women, trans men, genderqueer, person(s) with another identity
121. **NQ21- Within the last 30 days, did you have: (Oral Sex? , Vaginal intercourse?, Anal Intercourse? )**
- No, have never done this sexual activity
  - No, have done this sexual activity in the past but not in the last 30 days
  - Yes
122. **NQ22- Within the last 30 days, how often did you or your partner(s) use a condom or other protective barrier (e.g., male condom, female condom, dam, glove) during: : (Oral Sex? , Vaginal intercourse?, Anal Intercourse? )**
- N/A, never did this sexual activity
  - Have done this sexual activity in the last 30 days
  - Never
  - Rarely
  - Sometimes
  - Most of the time
  - Always
123. **NQ23A- Did you or your partner use a method of birth control to prevent pregnancy the last time you had vaginal intercourse?**
- Yes, N/A have not had vaginal intercourse, no have not had vaginal intercourse that could result in a pregnancy, no did not want to prevent pregnancy, no did not use any birth control method, don't know
124. **NQ23B- Please indicate whether or not you or your partner used each of the following methods of birth control to prevent pregnancy the last time you had vaginal intercourse? (no/yes)**

- a. Birth control pills (monthly or extended cycle), birth control shots, Birth control implants, Birth control patch, Vaginal ring, Intrauterine device (IUD), Male condom, Female condom, Diaphragm or cervical cap, Contraceptive sponge, Spermicide (e.g., foam, jelly, cream), Fertility awareness (e.g., calendar, mucous, basal body temperature), Withdrawal, Sterilization (e.g., hysterectomy, tubes tied, or vasectomy), Other method
125. **NQ24-Within the last 12 months, have you or your partner(s) used emergency contraception (“morning after pill”)?**
- a. n/a have not had vaginal intercourse in the last 12 months, no, yes, don’t know
126. **NQ25-Within the last 12 months, have you or your partner(s) become pregnant?**
- a. n/a have not had vaginal intercourse in the last 12 months, no, yes unintentionally, yes intentionally, don’t know

### **Weight, Nutrition, and Exercise**

127. **NQ26- How do you describe your weight ?**
- a. Very underweight, slightly underweight, about the right weight, slightly overweight, very overweight
128. **NQ27-Are you trying to do any of the following about your weight?**
- a. I am not trying to do anything about my weight, stay the same weight, lose weight, gain weight

### **Mental Health**

129. **NQ30- Have you ever? (no never, no not in the last 12 months, yes in the last 2 weeks, yes in the last 30 days, yes in the last 12 months)**
- a. Felt things were hopeless, felt overwhelmed by all you had to do, felt exhausted (not from physical activity), felt very lonely, felt very sad, felt so depressed that it was difficult to function, felt overwhelming anxiety, felt overwhelming anger, intentionally cut/burned/bruised/or otherwise injured yourself, seriously considered suicide, attempted suicide
130. **NQ31A- Within the last 12 months, have you been diagnosed or treated by a professional for any of the following?**
- a. (No, yes diagnosed but not treated, yes treated with medication, yes treated with psychotherapy, yes treated with medication and psychotherapy, yes other treatment)
  - b. Anorexia, anxiety, ADHD, bipolar disorder, bulimia, depression, insomnia, other sleep disorder
131. **NQ31B- Within the last 12 months, have you been diagnosed or treated by a professional for any of the following?**
- a. (No, yes diagnosed but not treated, yes treated with medication, yes treated with psychotherapy, yes treated with medication and psychotherapy, yes other treatment)
  - b. OCD, panic attacks, phobia, schizophrenia, substance abuse or addiction (alcohol or other drugs), other addiction (e.g., gambling, internet, sexual), other mental health condition
132. **NQ32-Have you ever been diagnosed with depression? (no/yes)**

133. **NQ33-Within the last 12 months, have any of the following been traumatic or very difficult for you to handle? (no/yes)**
- a. Academics
  - b. Career-related issue
  - c. Death of a family member or friend
  - d. Family problems
  - e. Intimate relationships
  - f. Other social relationships
  - g. Finances
  - h. Health problem of a family member or partner
  - i. Personal appearance
  - j. Personal health issue
  - k. Sleep difficulties
  - l. Other
134. **NQ34-Have you ever received psychological or mental health services from any of the following? (no/yes)**
135. NQ35
136. NQ36
137. NQ37

#### **Physical Health**

138. NQ41
139. NQ42
140. NQ43
141. NQ44

#### **Impediments to Academic Performance**

142. NQ45

#### **Demographic Characteristics**

143. NQ46
144. NQ47
145. NQ48
146. NQ51
147. NQ52
148. NQ53
149. NQ54
150. NQ55
151. NQ56
152. NQ57
153. NQ58
154. NQ59
155. NQ63
156. NQ64
157. NQ66

## Appendix R

## ACHA-NCHA IIc Data Request Approval Letter



March 2, 2020

Aiste Degeysys, MPH  
 Columbia University  
 324 E 2<sup>nd</sup> Ave Unit 302  
 Columbus, OH 43201

Dear Aiste,

Thank you for submitting a request to use ACHA-NCHA data in your project, "Students' Experiences with Sexual Violence: A Secondary Analysis of ACHA-NCHA II Data to Inform Campus Violence Prevention Programming." Your request has been approved and enclosed you will find the ACHA-NCHA Reference Group Datasets you requested and the corresponding survey codebook. Both institutional and student identifiers have been removed from the files.

I have enclosed a copy of our data use guidelines and agreement for your information. Your signed copy is on file in my office. Please note that additional studies using the ACHA-NCHA data acquired through this request require submission of a new data use request to the ACHA-NCHA Program Office.

As stated in the agreement, we would appreciate a copy of any final products that result from your research. We also ask that you add the following disclaimer to any article or presentation you make using the ACHA-NCHA data:

*The opinions, findings, and conclusions presented/reported in this article/presentation are those of the author(s), and are in no way meant to represent the corporate opinions, views, or policies of the American College Health Association (ACHA). ACHA does not warrant nor assume any liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information presented in this article/presentation.*

Please don't hesitate to contact me if you have any questions.  
 Best of luck with your research.

Mary Hoban, PhD, MCHES  
 Director, ACHA-NCHA Program Office

Enclosure: ACHA-NCHA Data Use Guidelines and Agreement

## Appendix S

## Institutional Review Board Exemption Approval

**Attachments:**

- Exemption Notification - IRB ID: 20-224.pdf



*Teachers College IRB*

*Exempt Study Approval*

To: Aiste Degeys  
 From: Myra Luna Lucero, Research Compliance Manager  
 Subject: IRB Approval: 20-224 Protocol  
 Date: 03/05/2020

Thank you for submitting your study entitled, "*Students' Experiences with Sexual and Dating Violence: A Secondary Analysis of ACHA-NCHA II Data to Inform Campus Violence Prevention Programming*;" the IRB has determined that your study is **Exempt** from committee review (Category 4) on 03/05/2020.

Please keep in mind that the IRB Committee must be contacted if there are any changes to your research protocol. The number assigned to your protocol is **20-224**. Feel free to contact the IRB Office by using the "Messages" option in the electronic Mentor IRB system if you have any questions about this protocol.

As the PI of record for this protocol, you are required to:

- Use current, up-to-date IRB approved documents
- Ensure all study staff and their CITI certifications are on record with the IRB
- Notify the IRB of any changes or modifications to your study procedures
- Alert the IRB of any adverse events

You are also required to respond if the IRB communicates with you directly about any aspect of your protocol. Failure to adhere to your responsibilities as a study PI can result in action by the IRB up to and including suspension of your approval and cessation of your research.

You can retrieve a PDF copy of this approval letter from Mentor IRB.

Best wishes for your research work.

Sincerely,  
 Dr. Myra Luna Lucero  
 Research Compliance Manager  
 IRB@tc.edu

## Appendix T

## Logistic Regression Output

**Logistic Regression, Sexual Violence 2016**

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95% C.I. for EXP(B)	
								Lower	Upper
Step 1 <sup>a</sup>	Graduate Student	-.256	.044	33.286	1	.000	.774	.710	.844
	Age (Years)	-.043	.003	182.635	1	.000	.958	.952	.964
	GPA: A			76.281	3	.000			
	<b>REFERENCE Group</b>								
	GPA: B	.077	.024	10.311	1	.001	1.080	1.030	1.132
	GPA: C	.301	.037	65.079	1	.000	1.351	1.256	1.454
	GPA: D/F	.490	.120	16.639	1	.000	1.633	1.290	2.067
	Biological Sex (Males)	-1.210	.030	1582.387	1	.000	.298	.281	.316
	Transgender	.136	.072	3.562	1	.059	1.146	.995	1.320
	Sexual Orientation- Straight/Heterosexual			359.495	3	.000			
	<b>REFERENCE Group</b>								
	Sexual Orientation- Gay/Lesbian	.590	.039	230.212	1	.000	1.804	1.672	1.947
	Sexual Orientation- Bisexual	.615	.061	101.221	1	.000	1.850	1.641	2.085
	Sexual Orientation- Other	.309	.032	94.449	1	.000	1.362	1.280	1.450
	Race/Ethnicity-White	.077	.034	5.272	1	.022	1.080	1.011	1.154
	Race/Ethnicity-Black	.021	.053	.162	1	.687	1.021	.921	1.133
	Race/Ethnicity- Hispanic or Latino/a	.012	.036	.112	1	.738	1.012	.943	1.086
	Race/Ethnicity-Asian or Pacific Islander	-.072	.039	3.300	1	.069	.931	.862	1.006
	Race/Ethnicity- American Indian, Alaskan Native, or Native Hawaiian	.381	.066	33.623	1	.000	1.464	1.287	1.665

Race/Ethnicity-Biracial or Multiracial	.322	.044	53.938	1	.000	1.379	1.266	1.503
Race/Ethnicity-Other	.378	.060	39.950	1	.000	1.459	1.298	1.640
Fraternity or sorority member	.174	.035	25.391	1	.000	1.191	1.113	1.274
Any of Varsity/Club sports/Intramurals in the last 12 mo	.119	.026	21.381	1	.000	1.127	1.071	1.185
Current Residence-Dorm <b>REFERENCE Group</b>			17.076	5	.004			
Current Residence-Fraternity/Sorority House	-.084	.088	.925	1	.336	.919	.774	1.092
Current Residence-Other University Housing	-.037	.053	.479	1	.489	.964	.869	1.069
Current Residence-Parents' Home	-.117	.034	11.785	1	.001	.889	.832	.951
Current Residence- Off Campus	-.081	.028	8.489	1	.004	.922	.873	.974
Current Residence-Other	.015	.064	.056	1	.814	1.015	.895	1.152
Consumed alcohol in the past 30 days	.255	.034	57.791	1	.000	1.291	1.209	1.379
Consumed marijuana in the past 30 days	.547	.025	461.460	1	.000	1.728	1.644	1.817
Consumed other drugs in the past 30 days	1.650	.272	36.901	1	.000	5.207	3.057	8.867
Last 12 months while drinking-did NOT had sex with someone without their consent (Sexual Violence Perpetration) <b>REFERENCE Group: NO</b>			223.502	2	.000			

Last 12 months experienced when drinking-Had sex with someone without their consent- <b>N/A, don't drink</b>	- .438	.040	122.501	1	.000	.645	.597	.698
Last 12 months experienced when drinking-Had sex with someone without their consent- <b>YES</b>	1.511	.155	95.468	1	.000	4.532	3.347	6.137
Constant	-1.253	.081	236.950	1	.000	.286		

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Has the student consumed alcohol in the past 30 days, Has the student consumed marijuana in the past 30 days, Has the student consumed other drugs in the past 30 days, Last 12 months experienced when drinking-Had sex with someone without their consent.

### Logistic Regression, Intimate Partner Violence 2016

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95% C.I. for EXP(B)	
								Lower	Upper
Step 1 <sup>a</sup>	Graduate Student	-.262	.043	36.706	1	.000	.770	.707	.838
	Age (Years)	.010	.002	17.826	1	.000	1.010	1.005	1.014
	GPA: A <b>REFERENCE Group</b>			239.607	3	.000			
	GPA: B	.235	.027	75.783	1	.000	1.265	1.200	1.334
	GPA: C	.571	.039	214.648	1	.000	1.770	1.640	1.910
	GPA: D/F	.767	.121	40.225	1	.000	2.153	1.699	2.729
	Biological Sex (Males)	-.584	.029	408.807	1	.000	.557	.527	.590
	Transgender	.356	.074	23.137	1	.000	1.428	1.235	1.651
	Sexual Orientation- Straight/Heterosexual <b>REFERENCE Group</b>			149.363	3	.000			
	Sexual Orientation- Gay/Lesbian	.422	.044	92.408	1	.000	1.525	1.400	1.663
	Sexual Orientation- Bisexual	.350	.067	27.582	1	.000	1.418	1.245	1.616

Sexual Orientation-Other	.264	.035	57.487	1	.000	1.302	1.216	1.393
Race/Ethnicity-White	.059	.037	2.568	1	.109	1.060	.987	1.139
Race/Ethnicity-Black	.062	.056	1.228	1	.268	1.064	.953	1.187
Race/Ethnicity-Hispanic or Latino/a	.021	.039	.281	1	.596	1.021	.946	1.102
Race/Ethnicity-Asian or Pacific Islander	-.142	.043	10.677	1	.001	.868	.797	.945
Race/Ethnicity-American Indian, Alaskan Native, or Native Hawaiian	.419	.068	38.486	1	.000	1.520	1.332	1.735
Race/Ethnicity-Biracial or Multiracial	.192	.049	15.294	1	.000	1.211	1.100	1.333
Race/Ethnicity-Other	.166	.065	6.465	1	.011	1.181	1.039	1.343
Fraternity or sorority member	.091	.040	5.136	1	.023	1.095	1.012	1.185
Any of Varsity/Club sports/Intramurals in the last 12 mo	-.069	.030	5.174	1	.023	.934	.880	.991
Current Residence-Dorm <b>REFERENCE Group</b>			48.975	5	.000			
Current Residence-Fraternity/Sorority House	-.096	.108	.790	1	.374	.908	.735	1.123
Current Residence-Other University Housing	.053	.061	.747	1	.387	1.054	.935	1.188
Current Residence-Parents' Home	.205	.037	31.282	1	.000	1.227	1.142	1.319
Current Residence- Off Campus	.134	.031	18.528	1	.000	1.144	1.076	1.216
Current Residence-Other	.314	.061	26.198	1	.000	1.368	1.214	1.543
Consumed alcohol in the past 30 days	.054	.036	2.329	1	.127	1.056	.985	1.132
Consumed marijuana in the past 30 days	.537	.028	361.872	1	.000	1.711	1.619	1.809

Consumed other drugs in the past 30 days	1.792	.261	47.313	1	.000	6.001	3.601	9.999
Last 12 months while drinking-did NOT had sex with someone without their consent (Sexual Violence Perpetration) <b>REFERENCE Group: NO</b>			100.799	2	.000			
Last 12 months experienced when drinking-Had sex with someone without their consent- <b>N/A, don't drink</b>	-.314	.041	59.075	1	.000	.731	.674	.791
Last 12 months experienced when drinking-Had sex with someone without their consent- <b>YES</b>	1.024	.164	38.991	1	.000	2.784	2.019	3.840
Constant	-2.837	.073	1525.779	1	.000	.059		

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Has the student consumed alcohol in the past 30 days, Has the student consumed marijuana in the past 30 days, Has the student consumed other drugs in the past 30 days, Last 12 months experienced when drinking-Had sex with someone without their consent.

**Logistic Regression, Sexual Violence 2019**

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95% C.I. for EXP(B)	
								Lower	Upper
Step 1 <sup>a</sup>	Graduate Student	-.177	.044	16.011	1	.000	.838	.769	.914
	Age (Years)	-.050	.004	172.114	1	.000	.951	.944	.958
	GPA: A			80.940	3	.000			
	<b>REFERENCE Group</b>								
	GPA: B	.192	.026	53.820	1	.000	1.211	1.151	1.275
	GPA: C	.292	.043	46.785	1	.000	1.339	1.231	1.455
	GPA: D/F	.472	.128	13.507	1	.000	1.603	1.246	2.062
	Biological Sex (Males)	-1.092	.033	1091.818	1	.000	.336	.315	.358
	Transgender	.048	.080	.365	1	.546	1.050	.897	1.228
	Sexual Orientation- Straight/Heterosexual			469.842	3	.000			
	<b>REFERENCE Group</b>								
	Sexual Orientation- Gay/Lesbian	.621	.035	317.121	1	.000	1.861	1.738	1.993
	Sexual Orientation- Bisexual	.561	.062	82.177	1	.000	1.753	1.552	1.979
	Sexual Orientation- Other	.547	.041	179.046	1	.000	1.728	1.595	1.873
	Race/Ethnicity- White	.090	.039	5.288	1	.021	1.094	1.013	1.181
	Race/Ethnicity- Black	.082	.060	1.838	1	.175	1.085	.964	1.221
	Race/Ethnicity- Hispanic or Latino/a	-.068	.042	2.701	1	.100	.934	.861	1.013
	Race/Ethnicity- Asian or Pacific Islander	-.211	.047	20.402	1	.000	.810	.739	.888

Race/Ethnicity- American Indian, Alaskan Native, or Native Hawaiian	.463	.079	33.924	1	.000	1.588	1.359	1.856
Race/Ethnicity- Biracial or Multiracial	.271	.050	29.508	1	.000	1.311	1.189	1.446
Race/Ethnicity- Other	.356	.080	19.639	1	.000	1.427	1.219	1.670
Fraternity or sorority member	.197	.040	23.697	1	.000	1.218	1.125	1.318
Any of Varsity/Club sports/Intramurals in the last 12 mo	.103	.029	12.299	1	.000	1.109	1.047	1.175
Current Residence- Dorm <b>REFERENCE Group</b>			2.730	5	.742			
Current Residence- Fraternity/Sorority House	-.162	.118	1.889	1	.169	.850	.674	1.072
Current Residence- Other University Housing	-.012	.052	.053	1	.818	.988	.892	1.095
Current Residence- Parents' Home	-.028	.039	.522	1	.470	.972	.901	1.049
Current Residence- Off Campus	-.006	.031	.033	1	.855	.994	.937	1.056
Current Residence- Other	.028	.066	.176	1	.675	1.028	.903	1.171
Consumed alcohol in the past 30 days	.314	.036	76.667	1	.000	1.368	1.276	1.468
Consumed marijuana in the past 30 days	.494	.027	329.948	1	.000	1.639	1.554	1.728

Consumed other drugs in the past 30 days	1.233	.256	23.108	1	.000	3.430	2.075	5.670
Last 12 months while drinking-did NOT had sex with someone without their consent (Sexual Violence Perpetration) <b>REFERENCE Group: NO</b>			154.705	2	.000			
Last 12 months experienced when drinking-Had sex with someone without their consent- <b>N/A, don't drink</b>	-.440	.041	116.504	1	.000	.644	.595	.698
Last 12 months experienced when drinking-Had sex with someone without their consent- <b>YES</b>	1.152	.194	35.318	1	.000	3.166	2.165	4.630
Constant	-1.007	.093	117.491	1	.000	.365		

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Has the student consumed alcohol in the past 30 days, Has the student consumed marijuana in the past 30 days, Has the student consumed other drugs in the past 30 days, Last 12 months experienced when drinking-Had sex with someone without their consent.

### Logistic Regression, Intimate Partner Violence 2019

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95% C.I. for EXP(B)	
								Lower	Upper
Step 1 <sup>a</sup>	Graduate Student	-.296	.046	41.527	1	.000	.744	.680	.814
	Age (Years)	.008	.003	8.899	1	.003	1.008	1.003	1.014
	<b>GPA: A REFERENCE Group</b>			199.543	3	.000			
	GPA: B	.312	.030	109.279	1	.000	1.366	1.288	1.448
	GPA: C	.549	.045	145.748	1	.000	1.732	1.584	1.893
	GPA: D/F	.787	.131	36.116	1	.000	2.197	1.700	2.840
	Biological Sex (Males)	-.557	.033	285.224	1	.000	.573	.537	.611
	Transgender	.296	.087	11.712	1	.001	1.345	1.135	1.594
	<b>Sexual Orientation- Straight/Heterosexual REFERENCE Group</b>			111.703	3	.000			
	Sexual Orientation- Gay/Lesbian	.389	.041	91.727	1	.000	1.476	1.363	1.598
	Sexual Orientation- Bisexual	.279	.070	15.805	1	.000	1.322	1.152	1.516
	Sexual Orientation- Other	.238	.048	24.234	1	.000	1.269	1.154	1.395
	Race/Ethnicity-White	.042	.044	.929	1	.335	1.043	.957	1.136
	Race/Ethnicity-Black	.146	.065	5.007	1	.025	1.157	1.018	1.314
	Race/Ethnicity- Hispanic or Latino/a	-.030	.046	.424	1	.515	.970	.886	1.062
	Race/Ethnicity-Asian or Pacific Islander	-.217	.053	16.880	1	.000	.805	.725	.893
	Race/Ethnicity- American Indian, Alaskan Native, or Native Hawaiian	.269	.089	9.195	1	.002	1.308	1.100	1.556
	Race/Ethnicity-Biracial or Multiracial	.187	.057	10.877	1	.001	1.206	1.079	1.348
	Race/Ethnicity-Other	.331	.085	15.240	1	.000	1.392	1.179	1.644
	Fraternity or sorority member	.137	.047	8.439	1	.004	1.147	1.046	1.259
	Any of Varsity/Club sports/Intramurals in the last 12 mo	.035	.034	1.065	1	.302	1.036	.969	1.108

Current Residence-Dorm <b>REFERENCE Group</b>			42.004	5	.000			
Current Residence-Fraternity/Sorority House	-.219	.147	2.210	1	.137	.804	.602	1.072
Current Residence-Other University Housing	.022	.061	.135	1	.714	1.023	.908	1.152
Current Residence-Parents' Home	.235	.042	30.757	1	.000	1.265	1.164	1.375
Current Residence- Off Campus	.078	.035	5.009	1	.025	1.081	1.010	1.158
Current Residence-Other	.248	.066	14.058	1	.000	1.281	1.126	1.459
Consumed alcohol in the past 30 days	.135	.039	11.638	1	.001	1.144	1.059	1.236
Consumed marijuana in the past 30 days	.451	.031	212.211	1	.000	1.570	1.477	1.668
Consumed other drugs in the past 30 days	1.459	.251	33.759	1	.000	4.301	2.630	7.036
Last 12 months while drinking-did NOT had sex with someone without their consent (Sexual Violence Perpetration) <b>REFERENCE Group: NO</b>			79.978	2	.000			
Last 12 months experienced when drinking-Had sex with someone without their consent- <b>N/A, don't drink</b>	-.324	.044	54.188	1	.000	.723	.663	.788

Last 12 months experienced when drinking-Had sex with someone without their consent- <b>YES</b>	.988	.201	24.133	1	.000	2.686	1.811	3.983
Constant	-2.685	.085	1002.76	1	.000	.068		
			2					

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Has the student consumed alcohol in the past 30 days, Has the student consumed marijuana in the past 30 days, Has the student consumed other drugs in the past 30 days, Last 12 months experienced when drinking-Had sex with someone without their consent.

### Logistic Regression, Sexual Violence, 2016 and 2019, with Interaction Effects

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95% C.I. for EXP(B)	
								Lower	Upper
Step 1 <sup>a</sup>	Graduate Student	-.253	.043	35.112	1	.000	.777	.714	.844
	Age (Years)	-.046	.002	353.987	1	.000	.955	.950	.959
	GPA: A			74.961	3	.000			
	<b>REFERENCE Group</b>								
	GPA: B	.075	.024	9.839	1	.002	1.078	1.029	1.130
	GPA: C	.297	.037	63.651	1	.000	1.346	1.251	1.448
	GPA: D/F	.490	.120	16.645	1	.000	1.633	1.290	2.066
	Biological Sex (Males)	-1.209	.030	1596.321	1	.000	.298	.281	.317
	Transgender	.096	.054	3.180	1	.075	1.100	.991	1.223
	Sexual Orientation-Straight/Heterosexual			365.751	3	.000			
	<b>REFERENCE Group</b>								
	Sexual Orientation-Gay/Lesbian	.592	.039	232.631	1	.000	1.808	1.676	1.951
	Sexual Orientation-Bisexual	.619	.061	102.667	1	.000	1.856	1.647	2.092
	Sexual Orientation-Other	.312	.032	96.710	1	.000	1.366	1.284	1.454
	Race/Ethnicity-White	.079	.034	5.592	1	.018	1.083	1.014	1.156
Race/Ethnicity-Black	.026	.053	.236	1	.627	1.026	.925	1.138	
Race/Ethnicity-Hispanic or Latino/a	.007	.036	.041	1	.840	1.007	.939	1.081	

Race/Ethnicity-Asian or Pacific Islander	-.074	.039	3.513	1	.061	.929	.860	1.003
Race/Ethnicity-American Indian, Alaskan Native, or Native Hawaiian	.382	.066	33.859	1	.000	1.466	1.289	1.667
Race/Ethnicity-Biracial or Multiracial	.322	.044	54.137	1	.000	1.380	1.267	1.504
Race/Ethnicity-Other	.378	.060	39.948	1	.000	1.459	1.298	1.640
Fraternity or sorority member	.180	.034	28.002	1	.000	1.197	1.120	1.279
Any of Varsity/Club sports/Intramurals in the last 12 mo	.113	.019	34.137	1	.000	1.120	1.078	1.163
Current Residence-Dorm <b>REFERENCE Group</b>			14.247	5	.014			
Current Residence-Fraternity/Sorority House	-.110	.071	2.426	1	.119	.896	.780	1.029
Current Residence-Other University Housing	-.028	.037	.565	1	.452	.972	.904	1.046
Current Residence-Parents' Home	-.078	.026	9.336	1	.002	.925	.879	.972
Current Residence-Off Campus	-.047	.021	5.175	1	.023	.954	.917	.994
Current Residence-Other	.018	.046	.144	1	.705	1.018	.930	1.114
Consumed alcohol in the past 30 days	.257	.034	58.551	1	.000	1.292	1.210	1.380
Consumed marijuana in the past 30 days	.546	.025	461.004	1	.000	1.726	1.642	1.814
Consumed other drugs in the past 30 days	1.667	.271	37.809	1	.000	5.294	3.112	9.006

Last 12 months while drinking-did NOT had sex with someone without their consent (Sexual Violence Perpetration) <b>REFERENCE</b> <b>Group: NO</b>			224.611	2	.000			
Last 12 months experienced when drinking-Had sex with someone without their consent- <b>N/A, don't drink</b>	-.438	.040	123.104	1	.000	.645	.597	.697
Last 12 months experienced when drinking-Had sex with someone without their consent- <b>YES</b>	1.513	.155	95.808	1	.000	4.540	3.353	6.147
Is the Survey 2019 or 2016? (2016=0, 2019=1)	.147	.070	4.365	1	.037	1.158	1.009	1.329
Int_SchoolType_Year	.069	.055	1.543	1	.214	1.071	.961	1.193
Int_White_Year	.008	.051	.022	1	.883	1.008	.911	1.114
Int_Black_Year	.051	.080	.407	1	.524	1.052	.900	1.231
Int_Hispanic_Year	-.071	.055	1.700	1	.192	.931	.836	1.037
Int_Asian_Year	-.137	.061	5.023	1	.025	.872	.774	.983
Int_Alaskan_Year	.078	.103	.572	1	.449	1.081	.883	1.323
Int_Biracial_Year	-.052	.066	.608	1	.435	.950	.834	1.082
Int_OtherRace_Year	-.024	.100	.056	1	.813	.977	.803	1.188
Int_Bisexual_Year	.028	.052	.284	1	.594	1.028	.928	1.139
Int_Homosexual_Year	-.061	.087	.500	1	.479	.941	.794	1.115
Int_OtherSexOri_Year	.232	.051	20.557	1	.000	1.261	1.141	1.394
Int_Sex_Year	.115	.044	6.727	1	.009	1.122	1.029	1.224
Int_Frat_Year	.010	.051	.038	1	.845	1.010	.914	1.116
Int_GPA_B_Year	.119	.035	11.369	1	.001	1.127	1.051	1.207
Int_GPA_C_Year	-.001	.056	.000	1	.988	.999	.895	1.116
Int_GPA_DF_Year	-.016	.176	.008	1	.929	.985	.698	1.390
Int_Alcohol_Year	.057	.049	1.359	1	.244	1.059	.962	1.165

Int_Marijuana_Year	-.051	.037	1.870	1	.171	.951	.884	1.022
Int_Otherdrug_Year	-.445	.373	1.425	1	.233	.641	.308	1.331
Int_Perpet_NA_Year	.000	.057	.000	1	.998	1.000	.895	1.117
Int_Perpet_Yes_Year	-.365	.248	2.166	1	.141	.694	.427	1.129
Constant	-1.210	.069	306.488	1	.000	.298		

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Int\_SchoolType\_Year, Int\_White\_Year, Int\_Black\_Year, Int\_Hispanic\_Year, Int\_Asian\_Year, Int\_Alaskan\_Year, Int\_Biracial\_Year, Int\_OtherRace\_Year, Int\_Bisexual\_Year, Int\_Homosexual\_Year, Int\_OtherSexOri\_Year, Int\_Sex\_Year, Int\_Frat\_Year, Int\_GPA\_B\_Year, Int\_GPA\_C\_Year, Int\_GPA\_DF\_Year, Int\_Alcohol\_Year, Int\_Marijuana\_Year, Int\_Otherdrug\_Year, Int\_Perpet\_NA\_Year, Int\_Perpet\_Yes\_Year.

### Logistic Regression, IPV, 2016 and 2019 Combined, with Interaction Effects

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95% C.I. for EXP(B)	
							Lower	Upper
Step 1 <sup>a</sup>								
Graduate Student	-.241	.042	33.127	1	.000	.785	.724	.853
Age (Years)	.009	.002	27.407	1	.000	1.009	1.006	1.013
GPA: A			243.075	3	.000			
<b>REFERENCE Group</b>								
GPA: B	.236	.027	76.501	1	.000	1.266	1.201	1.335
GPA: C	.574	.039	217.954	1	.000	1.776	1.645	1.916
GPA: D/F	.770	.121	40.545	1	.000	2.159	1.704	2.736
Biological Sex (Males)	-.590	.029	421.652	1	.000	.554	.524	.586
Transgender	.330	.056	34.435	1	.000	1.392	1.246	1.554
Sexual Orientation- Straight/Heterosexual			153.442	3	.000			
<b>REFERENCE Group</b>								
Sexual Orientation- Gay/Lesbian	.426	.044	94.132	1	.000	1.531	1.404	1.668
Sexual Orientation- Bisexual	.355	.066	28.599	1	.000	1.427	1.253	1.625
Sexual Orientation- Other	.266	.035	59.066	1	.000	1.305	1.219	1.397
Race/Ethnicity-White	.057	.036	2.408	1	.121	1.058	.985	1.137



Last 12 months while drinking-did NOT had sex with someone without their consent (Sexual Violence Perpetration) <b>REFERENCE Group: NO</b>			101.179	2	.000			
Last 12 months experienced when drinking-Had sex with someone without their consent- <b>N/A, don't drink</b>	-.315	.041	59.477	1	.000	.730	.674	.791
Last 12 months experienced when drinking-Had sex with someone without their consent- <b>YES</b>	1.022	.164	38.916	1	.000	2.779	2.016	3.831
Is the Survey 2019 or 2016? (2016=0, 2019=1)(1)	.130	.078	2.798	1	.094	1.138	.978	1.325
Int_SchoolType_Year	-.083	.057	2.128	1	.145	.920	.822	1.029
Int_White_Year	-.012	.057	.047	1	.829	.988	.884	1.104
Int_Black_Year	.085	.086	.993	1	.319	1.089	.921	1.288
Int_Hispanic_Year	-.047	.060	.602	1	.438	.954	.849	1.074
Int_Asian_Year	-.071	.068	1.068	1	.301	.932	.815	1.065
Int_Alaskan_Year	-.157	.111	1.990	1	.158	.855	.687	1.063
Int_Biracial_Year	-.005	.075	.005	1	.944	.995	.859	1.152
Int_OtherRace_Year	.157	.107	2.162	1	.141	1.171	.949	1.444
Int_Bisexual_Year	-.039	.060	.437	1	.508	.961	.855	1.080
Int_Homosexual_Year	-.084	.096	.755	1	.385	.920	.761	1.111
Int_OtherSexOri_Year	-.034	.059	.331	1	.565	.967	.862	1.085
Int_Sex_Year	.040	.043	.845	1	.358	1.041	.956	1.133
Int_Frat_Year	.047	.059	.628	1	.428	1.048	.933	1.178
Int_GPA_B_Year	.074	.040	3.429	1	.064	1.077	.996	1.165
Int_GPA_C_Year	-.029	.060	.234	1	.628	.972	.864	1.092
Int_GPA_DF_Year	.019	.178	.011	1	.915	1.019	.719	1.445
Int_Alcohol_Year	.076	.053	2.093	1	.148	1.079	.973	1.197

Int_Marijuana_Year	-.087	.042	4.357	1	.037	.917	.845	.995
Int_Otherdrug_Year	-.333	.361	.848	1	.357	.717	.353	1.456
Int_Perpet_NA_Year	-.010	.060	.026	1	.871	.990	.880	1.114
Int_Perpet_Yes_Year	-.033	.259	.016	1	.898	.967	.582	1.608
Constant	-	.065	1905.43	1	.000	.059		
	2.831		7					

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Int\_SchoolType\_Year, Int\_White\_Year, Int\_Black\_Year, Int\_Hispanic\_Year, Int\_Asian\_Year, Int\_Alaskan\_Year, Int\_Biracial\_Year, Int\_OtherRace\_Year, Int\_Bisexual\_Year, Int\_Homosexual\_Year, Int\_OtherSexOri\_Year, Int\_Sex\_Year, Int\_Frat\_Year, Int\_GPA\_B\_Year, Int\_GPA\_C\_Year, Int\_GPA\_DF\_Year, Int\_Alcohol\_Year, Int\_Marijuana\_Year, Int\_Otherdrug\_Year, Int\_Perpet\_NA\_Year, Int\_Perpet\_Yes\_Year.

## Appendix U

## Correlation Output

Correlation between Sexual Violence and Intimate Partner Violence, 2016 Sample												
		Sexually Touched Without Consent	Attempted Sexual Penetration Without Consent	Sexual Penetration Without Consent	Victim of Stalking	Emotionally Abusive Relationship	Physically Abusive Relationship	Sexually Abusive Relationship	Experienced Any SV	Experienced Any IPV	SV Victimization While Drinking	SV Perpetration While Drinking
Sexually Touched Without Consent	Pearson Correlation	1	.510**	.431**	.213**	.173**	.129**	.285**	.798**	.210**	.323**	.056**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	95330	95196	95179	95168	95116	95073	95047	95330	95330	70796	70768
Attempted Sexual Penetration Without Consent	Pearson Correlation	.510**	1	.736**	.169**	.167**	.146**	.376**	.499**	.217**	.475**	.078**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	95196	95355	95248	95225	95147	95102	95077	95355	95355	70814	70782
Sexual Penetration Without Consent	Pearson Correlation	.431**	.736**	1	.152**	.145**	.151**	.363**	.393**	.192**	.535**	.091**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	95179	95248	95347	95221	95139	95096	95070	95347	95347	70801	70773
Victim of Stalking	Pearson Correlation	.213**	.169**	.152**	1	.190**	.148**	.171**	.635**	.197**	.096**	.043**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	95168	95225	95221	95337	95133	95088	95062	95337	95337	70806	70779
Emotionally Abusive Relationship	Pearson Correlation	.173**	.167**	.145**	.190**	1	.394**	.295**	.218**	.953**	.100**	.039**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	95116	95147	95139	95133	95348	95230	95205	95348	95348	70810	70784
Physically Abusive Relationship	Pearson Correlation	.129**	.146**	.151**	.148**	.394**	1	.283**	.150**	.433**	.082**	.066**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	95073	95102	95096	95088	95230	95301	95173	95301	95301	70788	70762
Sexually Abusive Relationship	Pearson Correlation	.285**	.376**	.363**	.171**	.295**	.283**	1	.272**	.431**	.211**	.080**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	95047	95077	95070	95062	95205	95173	95272	95272	95272	70772	70745
Experienced Any SV	Pearson Correlation	.798**	.499**	.393**	.635**	.218**	.150**	.272**	1	.252**	.292**	.055**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	95330	95355	95347	95337	95348	95301	95272	95761	95761	70985	70958
Experienced Any IPV	Pearson Correlation	.210**	.217**	.192**	.197**	.953**	.433**	.431**	.252**	1	.131**	.047**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000
	N	95330	95355	95347	95337	95348	95301	95272	95761	95761	70985	70958
SV Victimization While Drinking	Pearson Correlation	.323**	.475**	.535**	.096**	.100**	.082**	.211**	.292**	.131**	1	.194**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
	N	70796	70814	70801	70806	70810	70788	70772	70985	70985	70985	70830
SV Perpetration While Drinking	Pearson Correlation	.056**	.078**	.091**	.043**	.039**	.066**	.080**	.055**	.047**	.194**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
	N	70768	70782	70773	70779	70784	70762	70745	70958	70958	70830	70958

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Correlation between Sexual Violence and Intimate Partner Violence, 2019 Sample												
		Variables										
		Sexually Touched Without Consent	Sexual Penetration Without Consent	Sexual Penetration Without Consent	Victim of Stalking	Emotionally Abusive Relationship	Physically Abusive Relationship	Sexually Abusive Relationship	Experienced Any SV	Experienced Any IPV	SV Victimization While Drinking	SV Perpetration While Drinking
Sexually Touched Without Consent	Pearson Correlation	1	.490**	.409**	.228**	.214**	.139**	.310**	.827**	.252**	.292**	.031**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	67433	67377	67352	67330	67299	67271	67278	67433	67433	47043	47023
Attempted Sexual Penetration Without Consent	Pearson Correlation	.490**	1	.735**	.194**	.200**	.171**	.394**	.482**	.253**	.447**	.044**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	67377	67476	67416	67394	67347	67317	67328	67476	67476	47080	47061
Sexual Penetration Without Consent	Pearson Correlation	.409**	.735**	1	.170**	.173**	.179**	.381**	.384**	.227**	.506**	.049**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	67352	67416	67451	67371	67321	67293	67302	67451	67451	47058	47039
Victim of Stalking	Pearson Correlation	.228**	.194**	.170**	1	.220**	.172**	.198**	.606**	.227**	.091**	.030**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	67330	67394	67371	67439	67310	67279	67287	67439	67439	47063	47043
Emotionally Abusive Relationship	Pearson Correlation	.214**	.200**	.173**	.220**	1	.382**	.341**	.255**	.952**	.116**	.030**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	67299	67347	67321	67310	67444	67367	67371	67444	67444	47059	47040
Physically Abusive Relationship	Pearson Correlation	.139**	.171**	.179**	.172**	.382**	1	.316**	.160**	.406**	.093**	.034**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	67271	67317	67293	67279	67367	67411	67346	67411	67411	47048	47030
Sexually Abusive Relationship	Pearson Correlation	.310**	.394**	.381**	.198**	.341**	.316**	1	.299**	.478**	.210**	.029**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	67278	67328	67302	67287	67371	67346	67417	67417	67417	47042	47024
Experienced Any SV	Pearson Correlation	.827**	.482**	.384**	.606**	.255**	.160**	.299**	1	.291**	.261**	.036**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	67433	67476	67451	67439	67444	67411	67417	67972	67972	47285	47265
Experienced Any IPV	Pearson Correlation	.252**	.253**	.227**	.227**	.952**	.406**	.478**	.291**	1	.149**	.034**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000
	N	67433	67476	67451	67439	67444	67411	67417	67972	67972	47285	47265
SV Victimization While Drinking	Pearson Correlation	.292**	.447**	.506**	.091**	.116**	.093**	.210**	.261**	.149**	1	.189**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
	N	47043	47080	47058	47063	47059	47048	47042	47285	47285	47285	47198
SV Perpetration While Drinking	Pearson Correlation	.031**	.044**	.049**	.030**	.030**	.034**	.029**	.036**	.034**	.189**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
	N	47023	47061	47039	47043	47040	47030	47024	47265	47265	47198	47265

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

## Appendix V

## Chi Square Output

**Chi-Square, Sexual Violence Significance between 2016 and 2019**

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (1- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	250.639 <sup>a</sup>	1	.000		
Continuity Correction <sup>b</sup>	250.401	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	248.539	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	250.637	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	163733				

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8674.75.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

**Chi-Square, IPV Significance between 2016 and 2019**

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	75.789 <sup>a</sup>	1	.000		
Continuity Correction <sup>b</sup>	75.642	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	75.334	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	75.789	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	163733				

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6610.68.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

## Appendix W

## Consolidated New Assessment Sample Survey

**Demographics**

1. How old are you? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How would you identify your gender? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What best describes your sexual orientation?
  - a. Exclusively heterosexual
  - b. Predominantly heterosexual
  - c. Bisexual
  - d. Predominantly homosexual
  - e. Exclusively homosexual
  - f. Asexual
  - g. Would rather not say
4. What best describes your relationship status?
  - a. Single
  - b. In a relationship
  - c. Married
  - d. Divorced/Separated
  - e. Other
5. How would you describe your race/ethnicity?
  - a. Arab
  - b. Asian/Pacific Islander
  - c. Black
  - d. Caucasian/White
  - e. Hispanic/Latino
  - f. Indigenous or Aboriginal
  - g. Multiracial/Biracial
  - h. Would rather not say
  - i. Other
6. What best describes your religion?
  - a. Christianity
  - b. Islam
  - c. Judaism
  - d. Buddhism
  - e. Hinduism
  - f. Taoism
  - g. Confucianism
  - h. Unitarianism
  - i. Paganism
  - j. Agnosticism
  - k. Atheism
  - l. Would rather not say
  - m. Other
7. Which of the following describes your family's income:

- a. My family has a hard time buying the things we need.
  - b. My family has just enough money for the things we need
  - c. My family has no problem buying the things we need and sometimes we can also buy special things
  - d. My family has enough to buy pretty much anything we want
8. What year in school are you?
- a. 1st year undergraduate
  - b. 2nd year undergraduate
  - c. 3rd year undergraduate
  - d. 4th year undergraduate
  - e. 5th year and above undergraduate
  - f. Graduate student
9. Where do you live?
- a. On-campus
  - b. Off-campus
10. Are you involved in Greek Life (sorority/fraternity)?
- a. Yes
  - b. No
11. Are you involved in your school's organized athletics?
- a. Yes
  - b. No
12. If yes, what athletics are you involved in? (Check all that apply.)
- a. Football
  - b. Basketball
  - c. Baseball/Softball
  - d. Soccer
  - e. Tennis
  - f. Track & Field
  - g. Cheerleading
  - h. Dance
  - i. Gymnastics
  - j. Swimming
  - k. Other
13. Are you/have you ever been in the military?
- a. Yes
  - b. No
14. Have you ever participated in rape prevention programming?
- a. Yes
  - b. No
15. Do you know someone who has been raped or sexually assaulted?
- a. Yes
  - b. No
16. Have you ever been accused of rape or sexual assault?
- a. Yes
  - b. No
  - c. Unsure
17. During the last 12 months, how often did you usually have any kind of drink

containing alcohol? By a drink we mean half an ounce of absolute alcohol (e.g., a 12-oz can or glass of beer, 5-oz glass of wine, or a drink containing 1 shot of liquor).

- a. Every day
  - b. 5-6 times a week
  - c. 3-4 times a week
  - d. Twice a week
  - e. Once a week
  - f. 2-3 times a month
  - g. Once a month
  - h. 3-11 times in the past year
  - i. 1-2 times in the past year
  - j. 0 times in the past year
18. During the last 12 months, how many alcoholic drinks did you have on a typical day if you drank alcohol?
- a. 25+ drinks
  - b. 19-24 drinks
  - c. 16-18 drinks
  - d. 12-15 drinks
  - e. 9-11 drinks
  - f. 7-8 drinks
  - g. 5-6 drinks
  - h. 3-4 drinks
  - i. 2 drinks
  - j. 1 drink
  - k. 0 drinks

### **AHB**

Please respond to how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.

19. In dating relationships, people are mostly out to take advantage of each other.
  - a. Strongly agree
  - b. Agree
  - c. Somewhat agree
  - d. Neutral
  - e. Somewhat disagree
  - f. Disagree
  - g. Strongly disagree
20. If you don't show who is the boss in the beginning of a relationship, you will be taken advantage of later.
  - a. Strongly agree
  - b. Agree
  - c. Somewhat agree
  - d. Neutral
  - e. Somewhat disagree
  - f. Disagree
  - g. Strongly disagree

21. Most people are pretty devious and manipulative when they are trying to attract someone of the opposite sex.
  - a. Strongly agree
  - b. Agree
  - c. Somewhat agree
  - d. Neutral
  - e. Somewhat disagree
  - f. Disagree
  - g. Strongly disagree
22. Men and women are generally out to use each other.
  - a. Strongly agree
  - b. Agree
  - c. Somewhat agree
  - d. Neutral
  - e. Somewhat disagree
  - f. Disagree
  - g. Strongly disagree
23. It's impossible for men and women to truly understand each other.
  - a. Strongly agree
  - b. Agree
  - c. Somewhat agree
  - d. Neutral
  - e. Somewhat disagree
  - f. Disagree
  - g. Strongly disagree
24. In the workforce, any gain by one sex necessitates a loss for the other.
  - a. Strongly agree
  - b. Agree
  - c. Somewhat agree
  - d. Neutral
  - e. Somewhat disagree
  - f. Disagree
  - g. Strongly disagree
25. When women enter the workforce they are taking jobs away from men.
  - a. Strongly agree
  - b. Agree
  - c. Somewhat agree
  - d. Neutral
  - e. Somewhat disagree
  - f. Disagree
  - g. Strongly disagree
26. Men and women cannot really be friends.
  - a. Strongly agree
  - b. Agree
  - c. Somewhat agree
  - d. Neutral
  - e. Somewhat disagree
  - f. Disagree
  - g. Strongly disagree

27. Sex is like a game where one person “wins” and the other “loses.”
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Somewhat agree
  - Neutral
  - Somewhat disagree
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
28. In all societies, it is inevitable that one sex is dominant.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Somewhat agree
  - Neutral
  - Somewhat disagree
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
29. It is natural for one spouse to be in control of the other.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Somewhat agree
  - Neutral
  - Somewhat disagree
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
30. When it comes to sex, most people are trying to use the other person.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Somewhat agree
  - Neutral
  - Somewhat disagree
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
31. It is possible for the sexes to be equal in society.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Somewhat agree
  - Neutral
  - Somewhat disagree
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
32. Men and women share more similarities than differences.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Somewhat agree
  - Neutral
  - Somewhat disagree
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree

33. It is possible for a man and a woman to “just be friends.”
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Somewhat agree
  - Neutral
  - Somewhat disagree
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree

**CRAS**

Please respond to the following questions, based on how much you agree with each statement.

34. Males and females should share the expense of a date.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
35. I believe that talking about sex destroys the romance of the particular moment.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
36. Most women enjoy being submissive in sexual relations.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
37. If a woman dresses sexy, she is asking for sex.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
38. If a woman asks a man out on a date, then she is definitely interested in having sex.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
39. In the majority of date rapes, the victim is promiscuous or has a bad reputation.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree

40. A man is entitled to intercourse, even if his partner had agreed to it, but at the last moment changed her mind.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
41. Many women pretend they don't want to have sex because they don't want to appear "easy."
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
42. A man can control his behavior no matter how sexually aroused he feels.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
43. I believe that alcohol and other drugs affect my sexual decision making.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
44. The degree of a woman's resistance should be a major factor in determining if a rape has occurred.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
45. When a woman says "no" to sex, what she really means is "maybe."
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
46. If a woman lets a man buy her dinner or pays for a movie/drinks, she owes him sex.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
47. Women provoke rape by their behavior.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree

48. Women often lie about being raped to get back at their dates.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
49. It is okay to pressure a date to drink alcohol in order to improve one's chance of getting one's date to have sex.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
50. When a woman asks her date back to her place, I expect that something sexual will take place.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
51. Date rapists are usually motivated by overwhelming, unfulfilled sexual desire.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
52. In most cases, when a woman was raped, she was asking for it.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
53. When a woman fondles a man's genitals, it means she has consented to sexual intercourse.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
54. I stop the first time my date says "no" to sexual activity.
- Always
  - Most of the time
  - Sometimes
  - Rarely
  - Never
55. I have sex when I am intoxicated.
- Always
  - Most of the time
  - Sometimes
  - Rarely
  - Never

56. I have sex when my partner is intoxicated.
- Always
  - Most of the time
  - Sometimes
  - Rarely
  - Never
57. When I want to touch someone sexually, I try it and see how they react.
- Always
  - Most of the time
  - Sometimes
  - Rarely
  - Never
58. I won't stop sexual activity when asked to if I am already sexually aroused.
- Always
  - Most of the time
  - Sometimes
  - Rarely
  - Never
59. I make out in remotely parked cars.
- Always
  - Most of the time
  - Sometimes
  - Rarely
  - Never
60. When I hear a sexist comment I indicate my displeasure.
- Always
  - Most of the time
  - Sometimes
  - Rarely
  - Never

### **IRMAS**

Please respond to the following questions, based on how much you agree with each statement.

61. If a woman is raped while she is drunk, she is at least somewhat responsible for letting things get out of control.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
62. Although most women wouldn't admit it, they generally find being physically forced into sex a real "turn on."
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree

63. When men rape, it is because of their strong desire for sex.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
64. If a woman is willing to “make out” with a guy, then it’s not a big deal if he goes a little further and has sex.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
65. Women who are caught having an illicit affair sometimes claim that it was rape.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
66. Newspapers should not release the name of a rape victim to the public.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
67. Many so-called rape victims are actually women who had sex and changed their minds afterwards.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
68. Many women secretly desire to be raped.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
69. Rape mainly occurs in the “bad” side of town.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
70. Usually, it is only women who do things like hang out in bars and sleep around that are raped.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree

71. Most rapists are not caught by the police.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
72. If a woman does not physically fight back, you can't really say that it was rape.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
73. Men from nice middle-class homes almost never rape.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
74. Rape isn't as big a problem as some feminists would like people to think.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
75. When women go around wearing low-cut tops or short skirts, they're just asking for trouble.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
76. Rape accusations are often used as a way of getting back at men.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
77. A rape probably didn't happen if the woman has no bruises or marks.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
78. Many women find being forced to have sex very arousing.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree

79. If a woman goes home with a man she doesn't know, it is her own fault if she is raped.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
80. Rapists are usually sexually frustrated individuals.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
81. All women should have access to self-defense classes.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
82. It is usually only women who dress suggestively that are raped.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
83. Some women prefer to have sex forced on them, so they don't have to feel guilty about it.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
84. If the rapist doesn't have a weapon, you really can't call it a rape.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
85. When a woman is a sexual tease, eventually she is going to get into trouble.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
86. Being raped isn't as bad as being mugged and beaten.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree

87. Rape is unlikely to happen in the woman's own familiar neighborhood.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
88. In reality, women are almost never raped by their boyfriends.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
89. Women tend to exaggerate how much rape affects them.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
90. When a man is very sexually aroused, he may not even realize that the woman is resisting.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
91. A lot of women lead a man on and then they cry rape.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
92. It is preferable that a female police officer conduct the questioning when a woman reports a rape.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
93. A lot of times, women who claim they were raped just have emotional problems.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
94. If a woman doesn't physically resist sex- even when protesting verbally- it really can't be considered rape.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree

95. Rape almost never happened in the woman's own home.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
96. A woman who "teases" men deserves anything that might happen.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
97. When women are raped, it's often because the way they said "no" was ambiguous.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
98. If a woman isn't a virgin, then it shouldn't be a big deal if her date forces her to have sex.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
99. Men don't usually intend to force sex on a woman, but sometimes they get too sexually carried away.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
100. This society should devote more effort to preventing rape.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
101. A women who dresses in skimpy clothes should not be surprised if a man tries to force her to have sex.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree

102. Rape happens when a man's sex drive gets out of control.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
103. A woman who goes to the home or apartment of a man on the first date is implying that she wants to have sex.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
104. Many women actually enjoy sex after the guy uses a little force.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
105. If a woman claims to have been raped but has no bruises or scrapes, she probably shouldn't be taken too seriously.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree

### **SES-SFV**

The following questions concern sexual experiences that you may have had that were unwanted. We know that these are personal questions, so we do not ask your name or other identifying information. Your information is completely confidential. We hope this helps you feel comfortable answer each question honestly. Please select the option showing the numbers of times each experience has happened.

106. How many times in the past 12 months has someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body (lips, breast/chest, crotch, or butt) or removed some of my clothes without my consent (*but did not attempt sexual penetration*) by:
- Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about them, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring them after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Showing displeasure, criticizing their sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry, but not using physical force after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Taking advantage when they were too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Threatening to physically harm them or someone close to them. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Using force, for example holding them down with bodyweight, pinning their arms, or having a weapon. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]

107. How many times in the past 12 months has someone had oral sex with me or made me have oral sex with them without my consent by:

- a. Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about them, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring them after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
- b. Showing displeasure, criticizing their sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry, but not using physical force after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
- c. Taking advantage when they were too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
- d. Threatening to physically harm them or someone close to them. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
- e. Using force, for example holding them down with bodyweight, pinning their arms, or having a weapon. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]

108. How many times in the past 12 months has someone inserted fingers, objects, or a penis into my butt/vagina without my consent by:

- a. Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about them, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring them after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
- b. Showing displeasure, criticizing their sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry, but not using physical force after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
- c. Taking advantage when they were too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
- d. Threatening to physically harm them or someone close to them. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
- e. Using force, for example holding them down with bodyweight, pinning their arms, or having a weapon. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]

109. How many times in the past 12 months has someone TRIED (even though it didn't happen) to have oral sex with me, or make me have oral sex with them vagina without my consent by:

- a. Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about them, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring them after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
- b. Showing displeasure, criticizing their sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry, but not using physical force after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
- c. Taking advantage when they were too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
- d. Threatening to physically harm them or someone close to them. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
- e. Using force, for example holding them down with bodyweight, pinning their arms, or having a weapon. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]

110. How many times in the past 12 months has someone TRIED (even though it didn't happen) to put fingers, objects, or a penis into my butt/vagina without my consent by:
- Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about them, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring them after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Showing displeasure, criticizing their sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry, but not using physical force after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Taking advantage when they were too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Threatening to physically harm them or someone close to them. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Using force, for example holding them down with bodyweight, pinning their arms, or having a weapon. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
111. How many times since the age of 14 has someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body (lips, breast/chest, crotch, or butt) or removed some of my clothes without my consent (*but did not attempt sexual penetration*) by:
- Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about them, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring them after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Showing displeasure, criticizing their sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry, but not using physical force after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Taking advantage when they were too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Threatening to physically harm them or someone close to them. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Using force, for example holding them down with bodyweight, pinning their arms, or having a weapon. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
112. How many times since the age of 14 has someone had oral sex with me or made me have oral sex with them without my consent by:
- Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about them, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring them after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Showing displeasure, criticizing their sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry, but not using physical force after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Taking advantage when they were too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Threatening to physically harm them or someone close to them. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Using force, for example holding them down with bodyweight, pinning their arms, or having a weapon. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]

113. How many times since the age of 14 has someone inserted fingers, objects, or a penis into my butt/vagina without my consent by:

- a. Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about them, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring them after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
- b. Showing displeasure, criticizing their sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry, but not using physical force after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
- c. Taking advantage when they were too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
- d. Threatening to physically harm them or someone close to them. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
- e. Using force, for example holding them down with bodyweight, pinning their arms, or having a weapon. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]

114. How many times since the age of 14 has someone TRIED (even though it didn't happen) to have oral sex with me, or make me have oral sex with them without my consent by:

- a. Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about them, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring them after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
- b. Showing displeasure, criticizing their sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry, but not using physical force after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
- c. Taking advantage when they were too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
- d. Threatening to physically harm them or someone close to them. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
- e. Using force, for example holding them down with bodyweight, pinning their arms, or having a weapon. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]

115. How many times since the age of 14 has someone TRIED (even though it didn't happen) to put fingers, objects, or a penis into my butt/vagina without my consent by:

- a. Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about them, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring them after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
- b. Showing displeasure, criticizing their sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry, but not using physical force after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
- c. Taking advantage when they were too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
- d. Threatening to physically harm them or someone close to them. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
- e. Using force, for example holding them down with bodyweight, pinning their arms, or having a weapon. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]

116. Did any of the experiences described above in this survey happen to you 1 or more times?

- a. Yes
- b. No

117. What was the sex of the person(s) who did this to you?

- a. Females only
- b. Males only
- c. Both females and males

118. Have you ever been raped?

- a. Yes
- b. No

**SES- SFP**

The following questions concern sexual experiences that you may have had that were unwanted. We know that these are personal questions, so we do not ask your name or other identifying information. Your information is completely confidential. We hope this helps you feel comfortable answer each question honestly. Please select the option showing the numbers of times each experience has happened.

119. How many times in the past 12 months have you fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of someone's body (lips, breast/chest, crotch, or butt) or removed some of their clothes without their consent (*but did not attempt sexual penetration*) by:

- a. Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about them, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring them after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
- b. Showing displeasure, criticizing their sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry, but not using physical force after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
- c. Taking advantage when they were too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
- d. Threatening to physically harm them or someone close to them. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
- e. Using force, for example holding them down with bodyweight, pinning their arms, or having a weapon. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]

120. How many times in the past 12 months have you had oral sex or made someone have oral sex with you without their consent by:

- a. Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about them, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring them after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
- b. Showing displeasure, criticizing their sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry, but not using physical force after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
- c. Taking advantage when they were too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
- d. Threatening to physically harm them or someone close to them. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
- e. Using force, for example holding them down with bodyweight, pinning their arms, or having a weapon. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]

121. How many times in the past 12 months have you inserted fingers, objects, or a penis into someone's butt/vagina without their consent by:

- a. Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about them, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring them after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
- b. Showing displeasure, criticizing their sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry, but not using physical force after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
- c. Taking advantage when they were too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
- d. Threatening to physically harm them or someone close to them. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
- e. Using force, for example holding them down with bodyweight, pinning their arms, or having a weapon. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]

122. How many times in the past 12 months have you TRIED (even though it didn't happen) to have oral sex with someone, or make them have oral sex with you without their consent by:
- Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about them, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring them after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Showing displeasure, criticizing their sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry, but not using physical force after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Taking advantage when they were too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Threatening to physically harm them or someone close to them. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Using force, for example holding them down with bodyweight, pinning their arms, or having a weapon. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
123. How many times in the past 12 months have you TRIED (even though it didn't happen) to put fingers, objects, or a penis into someone's butt/vagina without their consent by:
- Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about them, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring them after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Showing displeasure, criticizing their sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry, but not using physical force after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Taking advantage when they were too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Threatening to physically harm them or someone close to them. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Using force, for example holding them down with bodyweight, pinning their arms, or having a weapon. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
124. How many times since the age of 14 have you fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of someone's body (lips, breast/chest, crotch, or butt) or removed some of their clothes without their consent (*but did not attempt sexual penetration*) by:
- Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about them, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring them after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Showing displeasure, criticizing their sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry, but not using physical force after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Taking advantage when they were too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Threatening to physically harm them or someone close to them. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Using force, for example holding them down with bodyweight, pinning their arms, or having a weapon. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]

125. How many times since the age of 14 have you had oral sex with someone or made them have oral sex with you without their consent by:
- Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about them, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring them after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Showing displeasure, criticizing their sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry, but not using physical force after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Taking advantage when they were too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Threatening to physically harm them or someone close to them. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Using force, for example holding them down with bodyweight, pinning their arms, or having a weapon. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
126. How many times since the age of 14 have you inserted fingers, objects, or a penis into someone's butt/vagina without their consent by:
- Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about them, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring them after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Showing displeasure, criticizing their sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry, but not using physical force after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Taking advantage when they were too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Threatening to physically harm them or someone close to them. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Using force, for example holding them down with bodyweight, pinning their arms, or having a weapon. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
127. How many times since the age of 14 have you TRIED (even though it didn't happen) to have oral sex with someone, or make them have oral sex with you without their consent by:
- Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about them, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring them after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Showing displeasure, criticizing their sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry, but not using physical force after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Taking advantage when they were too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Threatening to physically harm them or someone close to them. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Using force, for example holding them down with bodyweight, pinning their arms, or having a weapon. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
128. How many times since the age of 14 have you TRIED (even though it didn't happen) to put fingers, objects, or a penis into someone's butt/vagina without their consent by:
- Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about them, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring them after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Showing displeasure, criticizing their sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry, but not using physical force after they said they didn't want to. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Taking advantage when they were too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Threatening to physically harm them or someone close to them. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]
  - Using force, for example holding them down with bodyweight, pinning their arms, or having a weapon. [ 0, 1, 2, 3+ ]

129. Did you do any of the acts described above in this survey 1 or more times?
- a. Yes
  - b. No
130. What was the sex of the person(s) you did this to?
- a. Females only
  - b. Males only
  - c. Both females and males
131. Do you think you may have ever raped someone?
- a. Yes
  - b. No

**BAS**

Please read the following list of behaviors and respond with how likely you are to engage in these behaviors.

132. Call 911 and tell the hospital my suspicions if I suspect that my friend has been drugged.
- a. Extremely unlikely
  - b. Somewhat unlikely
  - c. Neither likely nor unlikely
  - d. Somewhat likely
  - d. Extremely likely
133. Call 911 if I hear someone yelling and fighting.
- a. Extremely unlikely
  - b. Somewhat unlikely
  - c. Neither likely nor unlikely
  - d. Somewhat likely
  - d. Extremely likely
134. Try to get help if I suspect a stranger at a party has been drugged.
- a. Extremely unlikely
  - b. Somewhat unlikely
  - c. Neither likely nor unlikely
  - d. Somewhat likely
  - d. Extremely likely
135. Call 911 if I hear someone calling for help.
- a. Extremely unlikely
  - b. Somewhat unlikely
  - c. Neither likely nor unlikely
  - d. Somewhat likely
  - d. Extremely likely
136. Go investigate if I am awakened at night by someone calling for help.
- a. Extremely unlikely
  - b. Somewhat unlikely
  - c. Neither likely nor unlikely
  - d. Somewhat likely
  - d. Extremely likely

137. Call 911 if my friend needs help.
- Extremely unlikely
  - Somewhat unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - Somewhat likely
  - Extremely likely
138. Talk to the friends of a drunk person to make sure they don't leave their drunk friend behind at the party.
- Extremely unlikely
  - Somewhat unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - Somewhat likely
  - Extremely likely
139. If I see someone at a party who has had too much to drink, I ask them if they need to be walked home so they can go to sleep.
- Extremely unlikely
  - Somewhat unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - Somewhat likely
  - Extremely likely
140. If my roommate or friend said they had an unwanted sexual experience, but they don't call it "rape" – I question them further.
- Extremely unlikely
  - Somewhat unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - Somewhat likely
  - Extremely likely
141. Walk a stranger home from a party who has had too much to drink.
- Extremely unlikely
  - Somewhat unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - Somewhat likely
  - Extremely likely
142. Walk a friend home from a party who has had too much to drink.
- Extremely unlikely
  - Somewhat unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - Somewhat likely
  - Extremely likely
143. If a woman is being shoved or yelled at by a man, I ask her if she needs help.
- Extremely unlikely
  - Somewhat unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - Somewhat likely
  - Extremely likely

144. If I hear what sounds like yelling and fighting through my dorm walls, I knock on the door to see if everything is ok.
- Extremely unlikely
  - Somewhat unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - Somewhat likely
  - Extremely likely
145. If I hear what sounds like yelling or fighting through my dorm or apartment walls, I talk with a resident counselor or someone else who can help.
- Extremely unlikely
  - Somewhat unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - Somewhat likely
  - Extremely likely
146. If I saw a friend grabbing, pushing, or insulting their partner, I would confront them.
- Extremely unlikely
  - Somewhat unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - Somewhat likely
  - Extremely likely
147. If I saw a friend grabbing, pushing, or insulting their partner, I would get help from other friends or university staff.
- Extremely unlikely
  - Somewhat unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - Somewhat likely
  - Extremely likely
148. If I saw a friend taking a very intoxicated person up the stairs to my friend's room, I would say something and ask what my friend was doing.
- Extremely unlikely
  - Somewhat unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - Somewhat likely
  - Extremely likely
149. If I saw several strangers dragging a passed out woman up to their room, I would get help and try to intervene.
- Extremely unlikely
  - Somewhat unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - Somewhat likely
  - Extremely likely
150. If I hear an acquaintance talking about forcing someone to have sex with them, I speak up against it and express concern for the person who was forced.
- Extremely unlikely
  - Somewhat unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - Somewhat likely
  - Extremely likely

151. Say something to a person whose drink I saw spiked with a drug, even if I didn't know them.
- a. Extremely unlikely
  - b. Somewhat unlikely
  - c. Neither likely nor unlikely
  - d. Somewhat likely
  - d. Extremely likely
152. Grab someone else's cup and pour their drink out if I saw that someone slipped something into it.
- a. Extremely unlikely
  - b. Somewhat unlikely
  - c. Neither likely nor unlikely
  - d. Somewhat likely
  - d. Extremely likely
153. Ask a friend who seems upset if they are okay or need help.
- a. Extremely unlikely
  - b. Somewhat unlikely
  - c. Neither likely nor unlikely
  - d. Somewhat likely
  - d. Extremely likely
154. Ask an acquaintance who seems upset if they are okay or need help.
- a. Extremely unlikely
  - b. Somewhat unlikely
  - c. Neither likely nor unlikely
  - d. Somewhat likely
  - d. Extremely likely
155. Ask a stranger who seems upset if they are okay or need help.
- a. Extremely unlikely
  - b. Somewhat unlikely
  - c. Neither likely nor unlikely
  - d. Somewhat likely
  - d. Extremely likely
156. Call a rape crisis center or talk to a resident counselor for help if a friend told me they were sexually assaulted.
- a. Extremely unlikely
  - b. Somewhat unlikely
  - c. Neither likely nor unlikely
  - d. Somewhat likely
  - d. Extremely likely
157. Call a rape crisis center or talk to a resident counselor for help if a stranger told me they were sexually assaulted.
- a. Extremely unlikely
  - b. Somewhat unlikely
  - c. Neither likely nor unlikely
  - d. Somewhat likely
  - d. Extremely likely

158. Approach a friend if I thought they were in an abusive relationship and let them know that I'm here to help.
- Extremely unlikely
  - Somewhat unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - Somewhat likely
  - Extremely likely
159. Let a friend I suspect has been sexually assaulted know that I am available for help and support.
- Extremely unlikely
  - Somewhat unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - Somewhat likely
  - Extremely likely
160. Share information about sexual assault and violence with my friend.
- Extremely unlikely
  - Somewhat unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - Somewhat likely
  - Extremely likely
161. Confront friends who may excuse for abusive behavior by others.
- Extremely unlikely
  - Somewhat unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - Somewhat likely
  - Extremely likely
162. Speak up against racist jokes.
- Extremely unlikely
  - Somewhat unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - Somewhat likely
  - Extremely likely
163. Speak up against sexist jokes.
- Extremely unlikely
  - Somewhat unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - Somewhat likely
  - Extremely likely
164. Speak up against homophobic jokes.
- Extremely unlikely
  - Somewhat unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - Somewhat likely
  - Extremely likely
165. Speak up against commercials that depict violence against women.
- Extremely unlikely
  - Somewhat unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - Somewhat likely
  - Extremely likely

166. Speak up in a class if a professor explains that women like to be raped.
- Extremely unlikely
  - Somewhat unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - Somewhat likely
  - Extremely likely
167. Speak up if I hear someone say, “she deserved to be raped.”
- Extremely unlikely
  - Somewhat unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - Somewhat likely
  - Extremely likely
168. Watch my drinks and friends’ drinks at parties.
- Extremely unlikely
  - Somewhat unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - Somewhat likely
  - Extremely likely
169. Make sure I leave the party with the same people I came with.
- Extremely unlikely
  - Somewhat unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - Somewhat likely
  - Extremely likely
170. Ask for verbal consent when I am intimate with my partner, even if we are in a long-term relationship.
- Extremely unlikely
  - Somewhat unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - Somewhat likely
  - Extremely likely
171. I won’t stop sexual activity when asked to if I am already sexually aroused.
- Extremely unlikely
  - Somewhat unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - Somewhat likely
  - Extremely likely
172. When I hear a sexist comment, I indicate my displeasure.
- Extremely unlikely
  - Somewhat unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - Somewhat likely
  - Extremely likely
173. I obtain verbal consent before engaging in sexual behavior.
- Extremely unlikely
  - Somewhat unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - Somewhat likely
  - Extremely likely

174. If I hear that a teammate, dorm mate, fraternity brother, sorority sister has been accused of sexual violence, I keep any information I may have to myself.
- Extremely unlikely
  - Somewhat unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - Somewhat likely
  - Extremely likely
175. Educate myself about sexual violence and what I can do about it.
- Extremely unlikely
  - Somewhat unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - Somewhat likely
  - Extremely likely
176. Call 911 if a stranger needs help.
- Extremely unlikely
  - Somewhat unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - Somewhat likely
  - Extremely likely
177. I see a man and his girlfriend whom I know in a heated argument. The man's fist is clenched and his partner looks upset. I ask if everything is ok.
- Extremely unlikely
  - Somewhat unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - Somewhat likely
  - Extremely likely
178. I see a man and his girlfriend whom I don't know in a heated argument. The man's fist is clenched and his partner looks upset. I ask if everything is ok.
- Extremely unlikely
  - Somewhat unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - Somewhat likely
  - Extremely likely
179. I encourage people who say they have had unwanted sexual experiences to keep quiet so they don't get others in trouble.
- Extremely unlikely
  - Somewhat unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - Somewhat likely
  - Extremely likely
180. If I know information about an incident of sexual violence, I tell authorities what I know in case it is helpful.
- Extremely unlikely
  - Somewhat unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - Somewhat likely
  - Extremely likely

**BBS**

Now please read the same list of questions below and indicate which behaviors you have actually engaged in during the last two months.

181. Call 911 and tell the hospital my suspicions if I suspect that my friend has been drugged.

- a. Yes
- b. No

182. Call 911 if I hear someone yelling and fighting.

- a. Yes
- b. No

183. Try to get help if I suspect a stranger at a party has been drugged.

- a. Yes
- b. No

184. Call 911 if I hear someone calling for help.

- a. Yes
- b. No

185. Go investigate if I am awakened at night by someone calling for help.

- a. Yes
- b. No

186. Call 911 if my friend needs help.

- a. Yes
- b. No

187. Talk to the friends of a drunk person to make sure they don't leave their drunk friend behind at the party.

- a. Yes
- b. No

188. If I see someone at a party who has had too much to drink, I ask them if they need to be walked home so they can go to sleep.

- a. Yes
- b. No

189. If my roommate or friend said they had an unwanted sexual experience, but they don't call it "rape" – I question them further.

- a. Yes
- b. No

190. Walk a stranger home from a party who has had too much to drink.

- a. Yes
- b. No

191. Walk a friend home from a part who has had too much to drink.

- a. Yes
- b. No

192. If a woman is being shoved or yelled at by a man, I ask her if she needs help.

- a. Yes
- b. No

193. If I hear what sounds like yelling and fighting through my dorm walls, I knock on the door to see if everything is ok.

- a. Yes
- b. No

194. If I hear what sounds like yelling or fighting through my dorm or apartment walls, I talk with a resident counselor or someone else who can help.
- Yes
  - No
195. If I saw a friend grabbing, pushing, or insulting their partner, I would confront them.
- Yes
  - No
196. If I saw a friend grabbing, pushing, or insulting their partner, I would get help from other friends or university staff.
- Yes
  - No
197. If I saw a friend taking a very intoxicated person up the stairs to my friend's room, I would say something and ask what my friend was doing.
- Yes
  - No
198. If I saw several strangers dragging a passed out woman up to their room, I would get help and try to intervene.
- Yes
  - No
199. If I hear an acquaintance talking about forcing someone to have sex with them, I speak up against it and express concern for the person who was forced.
- Yes
  - No
200. Say something to a person whose drink I saw spiked with a drug, even if I didn't know them.
- Yes
  - No
201. Grab someone else's cup and pour their drink out if I saw that someone slipped something into it.
- Yes
  - No
202. Ask a friend who seems upset if they are okay or need help.
- Yes
  - No
203. Ask an acquaintance who seems upset if they are okay or need help.
- Yes
  - No
204. Ask a stranger who seems upset if they are okay or need help.
- Yes
  - No
205. Call a rape crisis center or talk to a resident counselor for help if a friend told me they were sexually assaulted.
- Yes
  - No
206. Call a rape crisis center or talk to a resident counselor for help if a stranger told me they were sexually assaulted.
- Yes
  - No

207. Approach a friend if I thought they were in an abusive relationship and let them know that I'm here to help.
- Yes
  - No
208. Let a friend I suspect has been sexually assaulted know that I am available for help and support.
- Yes
  - No
209. Share information about sexual assault and violence with my friend.
- Yes
  - No
210. Confront friends who may excuse for abusive behavior by others.
- Yes
  - No
211. Speak up against racist jokes.
- Yes
  - No
212. Speak up against sexist jokes.
- Yes
  - No
213. Speak up against homophobic jokes.
- Yes
  - No
214. Speak up against commercials that depict violence against women.
- Yes
  - No
215. Speak up in a class if a professor explains that women like to be raped.
- Yes
  - No
216. Speak up if I hear someone say, "she deserved to be raped."
- Yes
  - No
217. Watch my drinks and friends' drinks at parties.
- Yes
  - No
218. Make sure I leave the party with the same people I came with.
- Yes
  - No
219. Ask for verbal consent when I am intimate with my partner, even if we are in a long-term relationship.
- Yes
  - No
220. I won't stop sexual activity when asked to if I am already sexually aroused.
- Yes
  - No
221. When I hear a sexist comment, I indicate my displeasure.
- Yes
  - No
222. I obtain verbal consent before engaging in sexual behavior.
- Yes
  - No

223. If I hear that a teammate, dorm mate, fraternity brother, sorority sister has been accused of sexual violence, I keep any information I may have to myself.
- Yes
  - No
224. Educate myself about sexual violence and what I can do about it.
- Yes
  - No
225. Call 911 if a stranger needs help.
- Yes
  - No
226. I see a man and his girlfriend whom I know in a heated argument. The man's fist is clenched and his partner looks upset. I ask if everything is ok.
- Yes
  - No
227. I see a man and his girlfriend whom I don't know in a heated argument. The man's fist is clenched and his partner looks upset. I ask if everything is ok.
- Yes
  - No
228. I encourage people who say they have had unwanted sexual experiences to keep quiet so they don't get others in trouble.
- Yes
  - No
229. If I know information about an incident of sexual violence, I tell authorities what I know in case it is helpful.
- Yes
  - No

### **BES**

Please read each of the following behaviors and indicate your level of confidence (from 0 to 100) in being able to perform the behavior. Rate your degree of confidence by recording a number from 0-100 using the scale given below:

0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
Can't do	Quite uncertain				Moderately certain				Very certain	

230. Express my discomfort if someone makes a joke about a woman's body. \_\_\_\_\_
231. Express my discomfort if someone says that rape victims are to blame for being raped. \_\_\_\_\_
232. Call for help (i.e. call 911) if I hear someone in my dorm yelling "help." \_\_\_\_\_
233. Talk to a friend who I suspect is in an abusive relationship. \_\_\_\_\_
234. Get help and resources for a friend who tells me they have been raped. \_\_\_\_\_
235. Ask a stranger who looks very upset at a party if they are ok or need help. \_\_\_\_\_
236. Ask a friend if they need to be walked home from a party. \_\_\_\_\_
237. Ask a stranger if they need to be walked home from a party. \_\_\_\_\_
238. Speak up in class if a professor is providing misinformation about sexual assault. \_\_\_\_\_
239. Criticize a friend who tells me that they had sex with someone who was passed out or who didn't give consent. \_\_\_\_\_
240. Do something to help a very drunk person who is being brought upstairs to a bedroom by a group of people at a party. \_\_\_\_\_

241. Do something if I see a woman surrounded by a group of men at a party who looks very uncomfortable. \_\_\_\_\_
242. Get help if I hear of an abusive relationship in my dorm or apartment. \_\_\_\_\_
243. Tell an RA or other campus authority about information I have that might help in a sexual assault case even if pressured by my peers to stay silent. \_\_\_\_\_

Thank you for your taking the time to complete this assessment.